

# SOME SUBALGEBRAS OF $L^\infty(T)$ DETERMINED BY THEIR MAXIMAL IDEAL SPACES

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1. **Introduction.** Sarason [4], [5] has shown, by using the notions of asymptotic multiplicity and vanishing mean oscillation, that  $H^\infty(T) + C$  is determined by its maximal ideal space. In this note we announce a generalization of this result to include various superalgebras of  $H^\infty(T) + C$ . As intermediate steps, we develop localized notions of asymptotic multiplicity and VMO.

2. **Definitions and notation.** (a) Let

$$G_{n,\lambda} = \{z: 1 - 1/n < |z| < 1, |\arg z - \arg \lambda| < 1/n\}$$

for  $\lambda \in T$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . For a closed subalgebra  $A$  of  $L^\infty(T)$  containing  $H^\infty(T)$ , the Poisson integral is said to be *asymptotically multiplicative* on  $A$  at  $\lambda$  if, for  $f, g \in A$ ,  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists an  $N$  such that  $|\hat{f}(z)\hat{g}(z) - \hat{fg}(z)| < \epsilon$  for  $z \in G_{n,\lambda}$  for all  $n \geq N$ .

(b) Now let  $I$  be an arc on  $T$ ; we define  $\theta_I$  and  $r_I$  such that

- (i)  $e^{i\theta_I}$  is the center of  $I$ , and
- (ii)  $r_I = 1 - \pi m(I)$ .

Now we define a collection of arcs  $J_{n,\lambda} = \{\text{subarcs } I \text{ of } T: r_I e^{i\theta_I} \in G_{n,\lambda}\}$ , and for  $f \in L^1(T)$  we define

$$M_{n,\lambda}(f) = \sup_{I \in J_{n,\lambda}} \frac{1}{m(I)} \int_I |f - f_I| dm.$$

We say that  $f \in \text{VMO}_\lambda$  if  $f \in \text{BMO}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{n,\lambda}(f) = 0$ . See [4] for a definition and discussion of BMO.

(c) Let  $E \subseteq T$ ; then  $L_E^\infty(T)$  will denote the set of functions in  $L^\infty(T)$  which can be extended continuously on the set  $E$ . When  $E$  is a singleton, say  $E = \{\lambda\}$ ,  $L_E^\infty(T)$  will be denoted  $L_\lambda^\infty(T)$ . In case  $E$  is  $\sigma$ -compact, it is known [2] that  $H^\infty(T) + L_E^\infty(T)$  is a closed algebra.