

The Heat Semigroup and Integrability of Lie Algebras: Lipschitz Spaces and Smoothness Properties

Derek W. Robinson

Mathematics Research Section, School of Mathematical Sciences,
 Australian National University, Canberra

Dedicated to Res Jost and Arthur Wightman

Abstract. We define and analyze Lipschitz spaces $\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,q}$ associated with a representation $x \in g \rightarrow V(x)$ of the Lie algebra g by closed operators $V(x)$ on the Banach space \mathcal{B} together with a heat semigroup S . If the action of S satisfies certain minimal smoothness hypotheses with respect to the differential structure of (\mathcal{B}, g, V) then the Lipschitz spaces support representations of g for which products $V(x)V(y)$ are relatively bounded by the Laplacian generating S . These regularity properties of the $\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,q}$ can then be exploited to obtain improved smoothness properties of S on \mathcal{B} . In particular C_4 -estimates on the action of S automatically imply C_∞ -estimates. Finally we use these results to discuss integrability criteria for (\mathcal{B}, g, V) .

1. Introduction

Let (\mathcal{B}, g, V) be a representation of the Lie algebra g by a family of closable operators $V = \{V(x); x \in g\}$ acting on a dense invariant subspace \mathcal{B}_∞ of the Banach space \mathcal{B} and let

$$\Delta = - \sum_{i=1}^d V(x_i)^2$$

denote the Laplacian associated with the basis x_1, \dots, x_d of g . If the $V(x)$ satisfy the usual dissipation properties required for generators of continuous one-parameter groups then it follows from [BGJR] that $(\mathcal{B}_\infty, g, V)$ integrates to a continuous representation U of the corresponding connected Lie group G if, and only if, Δ is closable and its closure $\bar{\Delta}$ generates a continuous semigroup S satisfying certain smoothness properties. These latter properties are of two kinds; *range conditions* $S_t \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B}_n$, where \mathcal{B}_n is the common domain of all n th order monomials in the $V(x)_j$, and *boundedness conditions*

$$\|V(x_{i_1}) \dots V(x_{i_n}) S_t\| = O(t^{-n/2})$$