

## CHANGING SIGNS OF FOURIER COEFFICIENTS

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Beginning with a mild extension of a theorem of Littlewood, as generalised by Helgason and by Grothendieck from the circle to a general compact Abelian group  $G$ , we derive some properties of the Fourier series of continuous functions on  $G$  in relation to arbitrary changes of sign of the coefficients. The main result of this latter type sharpens a fact known for the circle by showing that a continuous function  $f$  on  $G$  and a  $\pm 1$ -valued function  $\omega$  on the character group  $X$  may be chosen so that

$$T_{\omega}f = \sum_{\xi \in X} \omega(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \xi$$

belongs to no Orlicz space  $L_A(G)$  for which  $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} u^{-2}A(u) = \infty$ . Similar results are obtained which apply when  $f$  is assumed to be merely integrable: in this case one can assert little more than that  $T_{\omega}f$  is a pseudomeasure on  $G$ .

NOTATION. With the sole exception of (3.5),  $G$  denotes a compact Abelian group and  $X$  its character group. We write  $\Omega$  for the set of all functions on  $X$  taking only the values  $\pm 1$ , and  $\Omega^*$  for the set of all complex-valued functions on  $X$  having absolute value everywhere equal to 1.

The symbol  $L^p(G)$  denotes the usual Lebesgue space formed with the Haar measure on  $G$ , and likewise for  $l^p(X)$  and the (purely discontinuous) Haar measure on  $X$ .  $M(G)$  is the space of complex Radon measures on  $G$ , and  $C(G)$  the space of complex-valued continuous functions on  $G$  with the usual sup norm.

### 1. A Littlewood-type theorem.

(1.1) THEOREM. *If  $F$  is a complex-valued function on  $X$  with the property that for each  $\omega \in \Omega$  the series*

$$(1.1.1) \quad \sum \omega(\xi) F(\xi) \xi$$

*is a Fourier-Stieltjes series, then  $F \in l^p(X)$ .*

(1.2) REMARKS. If  $G$  is the circle group, and if the Fourier series are taken in their "real" form, the stated conclusion is known to follow from the hypothesis that each series (1.1.1) is a Fourier series: see [7], p. 215, where a proof is based upon the properties of Rademacher series. One difficulty attending an extension of this