## A MAXIMAL PROBLEM IN HARMONIC ANALYSIS, II

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1. Introduction. Let G be a compact topological group with elements  $x, x_0$ , etc. We denote by dx the Haar measure of G normalized by the condition that the measure of G is 1. Let the matrices

(1) 
$$[g(\alpha, i, j, x)]_{i,j=1}^{r(\alpha)} \qquad \alpha \in A$$

be a complete set<sup>1</sup> of inequivalent unitary representations of G. We recall that this implies that<sup>2</sup>

$$\int_{a} g(\alpha, i, j, x) g(\beta, k, l, x)^* dx = \frac{\delta(\alpha, i, j; \beta, k, l)}{r(\alpha)} .$$

Here  $\delta(\alpha, i, j; \beta, k, l)$  is 1 if  $\alpha = \beta, i = k$  and j = l; otherwise it is zero. Further if  $f(x) \in L^2(G)$  and if

$$c(\alpha, i, j, f) = \int_{\mathcal{G}} f(x)g(\alpha, i, j, x)^* dx ,$$

then

(2) 
$$\left\{\sum_{\alpha} r(\alpha) \sum_{i,j=1}^{r(\alpha)} |c(\alpha, i, j, f)|^2\right\}^{1/2} = ||f||_2.$$

Let 1 , <math>1/p + 1/q = 1. The object of the present paper is to demonstrate the inequalities

(3') 
$$\left\{\sum_{\alpha} r(\alpha)^{2-q/2} \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^{r(\alpha)} |c(\alpha, i, j, f)|^2\right]^{q/2}\right\}^{1/q} \leq ||f||_p,$$

(3'') 
$$\left\{\sum_{\alpha} r(\alpha)^{2-p/2} \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^{r(\alpha)} |c(\alpha, i, j, f)|^2\right]^{p/2}\right\}^{1/p} \ge ||f||_q,$$

and to determine for  $p \neq 2$  all cases in which equality occurs. (If p = q = 2 then (3') and (3") reduce to (2) and equality holds for every f). The inequalities (3') and (3") are an extension to compact groups of the Young-Hausdorff-Riesz inequalities for Fourier series. The corresponding problem for locally compact Abelian groups has been discussed by E. Hewitt and the author in [2], and the present paper may be considered as a continuation of [2]. Closely related results are also contained in a paper of A. Calderón and A. Zygmund [1].

Note that the  $r(\alpha) \times r(\alpha)$  matrix  $[g(\alpha, i, j, x)]$  is not uniquely

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the definitions of the group theoretic terms used here see [3].

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  If  $\gamma$  is a complex number then  $\gamma^{\ast}$  denotes its conjugate.