

ON SYMMETRY OF DISCRETE POLYNOMIAL HYPERGROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let H be a discrete polynomial hypergroup on \mathbb{N} with Plancherel measure μ . If the hypergroup H is symmetric, the set of characters \widehat{H} can be identified with a compact subset of the real line which contains the support of μ . We show that the lower and upper bounds of \widehat{H} and $\text{supp } \mu$ coincide. In particular, the trivial character belongs to the support of the Plancherel measure.

1. INTRODUCTION

A locally compact group G is called amenable if it admits an invariant mean on bounded functions on G . One of the known characterizations of amenability is that every irreducible representation of G is weakly contained in the regular representation of G . Actually, it suffices that the trivial representation is weakly contained in the regular representation (see [1, 4]).

Similar properties can be studied for commutative hypergroups. The set of all characters of the hypergroup H can be viewed as the set of all irreducible representations in the group case. The characters which belong to the support of the Plancherel measure of the hypergroup can be viewed as the set of all irreducible representations which are weakly contained in the regular representation. We are going to study the relation between the support of the Plancherel measure μ and the set of all characters \widehat{H} . We will focus on special hypergroups called discrete polynomial hypergroups, described in detail in the next paragraph. The main result of this paper states that if a discrete polynomial hypergroup is symmetric, i.e. the set of all characters \widehat{H} is a subset of \mathbb{R} , then the trivial character belongs to the support of the Plancherel measure μ . Moreover we show that the lower and upper bounds of $\text{supp } \mu$ and \widehat{H} coincide. In particular, if $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is an interval and $\widehat{H} \subset \mathbb{R}$, then $\text{supp}(\mu) = \widehat{H}$.

We think that the results in this paper combined with those obtained in [7] suggest that the following conjecture should be true.

Assume that the trivial character 1 belongs to the support of the Plancherel measure $\text{supp}(\mu)$. Then $\widehat{H} = \text{supp}(\mu)$.

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Now we turn to a detailed description of discrete polynomial hypergroups. Let $\{p_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be a system of orthonormal polynomials relative to a probability μ on the real line. Since the polynomials p_n are determined up to a nonzero multiple of absolute value 1, we may assume that they have positive leading coefficients. The polynomials p_n satisfy a three term recurrence relation of the form

$$(1) \quad xp_n(x) = \lambda_{n+1}p_{n+1}(x) + \beta_n p_n(x) + \lambda_n p_{n-1}(x).$$

We also assume that support of μ is bounded and that 1 is an upper bound of this set. Since the orthogonal polynomials cannot change sign in the interval $[1, \infty)$ and they tend to infinity, the values $p_n(1)$ are all positive. Introduce the renormalized polynomials $R_n(x)$ as

$$R_n(x) = \frac{p_n(x)}{p_n(1)}.$$

The polynomials $R_n(x)$ yield a hypergroup structure if the coefficients in the product linearization formula

$$(2) \quad R_m(x)R_n(x) = \sum_{k=|n-m|}^{n+m} g(m, n, k)R_k(x)$$

are nonnegative for any n and m .

We define the convolution $*$ of two measures ν_1 and ν_2 on \mathbb{N} by means of the coefficients $g(n, m, k)$ according to

$$(\nu_1 * \nu_2)(k) = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} g(m, n, k)\nu_1(m)\nu_2(m).$$

With this operation $M(\mathbb{N})$, the space of complex valued finite measures on \mathbb{N} becomes a Banach algebra. The couple $H = (M(\mathbb{N}), *)$ is called a *discrete polynomial hypergroup*. The function

$$\omega(n) = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_n(x)^2 d\mu(x) \right)^{-1}$$

is called the Haar measure because

$$\nu * \omega = c\omega \quad c = \nu(\mathbb{N})$$

for any finite measure ν . On the other hand, μ is called the Plancherel measure because one has

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(n)|^2 \omega_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 d\mu(x),$$

where $\widehat{f}(n) = \int f(x)R_n(x)d\mu(x)$.

The maximal ideal space of the algebra $H = (M(\mathbb{N}), *)$ can be identified with the set

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \widehat{H} &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \sup_n |R_n(z)| \leq 1\} \\ &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |p_n(z)| \leq p_n(1), n \in \mathbb{N}\}. \end{aligned}$$

The characters corresponding to $z \in \widehat{H}$ are defined by

$$(5) \quad M(\mathbb{N}) \ni \{a_n\}_0^{\infty} \mapsto \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(n)R_n(z).$$

In this way the point $z = 1$ corresponds to the trivial character. The number $z = 1$ is the least upper bound of the real part of \hat{H} because $R_n(x) > R_n(1) = 1$, for $x > 1$.

In this work we investigate the relation between \hat{H} and $\text{supp}(\mu)$. We always have $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \hat{H}$ (see [3, Theorem 7.3C, p. 41] and [6, Theorem 1]). If the numbers $\omega(n)$ do not grow too fast, then the sets \hat{H} and $\text{supp}(\mu)$ coincide (see [2, 7, 8]). In particular, the algebra $(M(\mathbb{N}), *)$ is symmetric; i.e. its maximal ideal space is a subset of the real line. The main result of this paper gives the partial converse to this statement.

2. THE RESULTS

Lemma. *Let orthonormal polynomials $\{p_n\}_0^\infty$ satisfy (1). Let $m = \inf \text{supp}(\mu)$ and $M = \sup \text{supp}(\mu)$. Then*

$$m < \beta_n < M,$$

if μ is not concentrated in one point.

Proof. Multiplying both sides of (1) by p_n and integrating with respect to μ give

$$\beta_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p_n^2(x) d\mu(x).$$

Thus the lemma follows. \square

Proposition. *Assume the orthonormal polynomials $\{p_n\}_0^\infty$ satisfy (1). Let $x > y > M$ or $x < y < m$. Then*

$$\frac{p_n(x)}{p_n(y)} \geq \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{x - \beta_i}{y - \beta_i}.$$

Proof. Let $x > y > M$. The polynomials p_n take positive values in x and y . By the Christoffel–Darboux formula we have

$$p_n(x)p_{n-1}(y) - p_{n-1}(x)p_n(y) = \frac{x - y}{\lambda_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k(x)p_k(y).$$

Hence

$$p_n(x)p_{n-1}(y) - p_{n-1}(x)p_n(y) \geq \frac{x - y}{\lambda_n} p_{n-1}(x)p_{n-1}(y).$$

Dividing both sides by $p_{n-1}(y)p_n(y)$ and using the fact that

$$\lambda_n p_n(y) \leq (y - \beta_{n-1}) p_{n-1}(y)$$

implies

$$\frac{p_n(x)}{p_n(y)} - \frac{p_{n-1}(x)}{p_{n-1}(y)} \geq \left(\frac{x - y}{y - \beta_{n-1}} \right) \frac{p_{n-1}(x)}{p_{n-1}(y)}.$$

This yields

$$\frac{p_n(x)}{p_n(y)} \geq \left(\frac{x - \beta_{n-1}}{y - \beta_{n-1}} \right) \frac{p_{n-1}(x)}{p_{n-1}(y)}.$$

The case $x < y < m$ can be proved similarly, by making obvious modifications using the fact that $(-1)^n p_n(x) > 0$ for $x < m$. \square

Theorem. *Assume the hypergroup associated with $\{p_n\}$ is symmetric; i.e. the maximal ideal space \hat{H} is a subset of the real line. Then the set \hat{H} is contained in the closed interval $[m, M]$, where $m = \inf \text{supp}(\mu)$ and $M = \sup \text{supp}(\mu)$.*

Proof. By (4) we have $\sup \widehat{H} = 1$. Let $m_0 = \inf \widehat{H}$. Assume the statement is not true. Then either $M < 1$ or $m_0 < m$. We will assume $M < 1$ (the case $m_0 < m$ can be dealt with similarly). In view of the lemma we have

$$\frac{p_n(x)}{p_n(y)} \geq \left(\frac{x-m}{y-m} \right)^n, \quad x > y > M.$$

Let $M' = \frac{1}{2}(M+1)$. Then we have

$$p_n(y) \leq p_n(1) \left(\frac{M'-m}{1-m} \right)^n, \quad \text{for } M \leq y \leq M'.$$

Let z belong to the ellipse with foci at M and M' , and half-axes a and b , where

$$a^2 - b^2 = \frac{1}{4}(M' - M)^2.$$

By [5, Problem III.6.2.270] we have

$$|p_n(z)| \leq p_n(1) \left(\frac{M'-m}{1-m} \right)^n \left(\frac{2(a+b)}{M'-M} \right)^n.$$

Since $M' - m < 1 - m$ we can find an ellipse E , with half-axes a and b such that

$$\frac{2(a+b)}{M'-M} = \frac{1-m}{M'-m}.$$

Hence, if z belongs to E , it satisfies

$$|p_n(z)| \leq p_n(1).$$

This implies that $z \in \widehat{H}$; i.e. $E \subset \widehat{H}$. Thus \widehat{H} is not contained in the real line. \square

Corollary. *Let the hypergroup H associated with polynomials $\{p_n\}$ be symmetric and the support of the orthogonality measure μ of $\{p_n\}$ coincide with a closed interval $[a, b]$. Then the maximal ideal space \widehat{H} is equal to $[a, b]$.*

Examples. Let

$$(6) \quad 2xp_n(x) = p_{n+1}(x) + p_{n-1}(x), \quad n \geq 1,$$

and $p_0(x) = 1$, $p_1(x) = x$. The polynomials satisfying (6) are called the Chebyshev polynomials and are given explicitly by the formula

$$p_n(\cos t) = \cos nt.$$

They are orthogonal on $(-1, 1)$ with respect to the weight $(1 - x^2)^{-1/2} dx$. We will define hypergroup H_a by normalizing p_n at $x = a$ for $a \geq 1$. The Plancherel measure does not depend on a and

$$d\mu_a(x) = (1 - x^2)_+^{-1/2} dx.$$

Hence $\text{supp } \mu_a = [-1, 1]$. The set of characters can be identified with the ellipse

$$\widehat{H}_a = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-1| + |z+1| \leq 2a\}.$$

For $a = 1$ we get $\widehat{H}_1 = [-1, 1]$, i.e. $\widehat{H}_1 = \text{supp } \mu_1$. For $a > 1$ the hypergroup H_a is nonsymmetric, hence $\widehat{H}_a \neq \text{supp } \mu_a$. Also in the second case, the trivial character is isolated from the support of the Plancherel measure.

We do not know of any example of a symmetric discrete polynomial hypergroup for which the support of the Plancherel measure is different from \widehat{H} . We conjectured in the introduction that such hypergroups do not exist.

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