



On Convolution Dominated Operators

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Abstract. For a locally compact group G we consider the algebra $CD(G)$ of convolution dominated operators on $L^2(G)$: An operator $A : L^2(G) \rightarrow L^2(G)$ is called *convolution dominated* if there exists $a \in L^1(G)$ such that for all $f \in L^2(G)$

$$|Af(x)| \leq a \star |f| (x) \quad \text{for almost all } x \in G.$$

In the case of discrete groups those operators can be dealt with quite sufficiently if the group in question is rigidly symmetric. For non-discrete groups we investigate the subalgebra of *regular convolution dominated operators* $CD_{reg}(G)$. For amenable G which is rigidly symmetric as a discrete group we show that any element of $CD_{reg}(G)$ is invertible in $CD_{reg}(G)$ if it is invertible as a bounded operator on $L^2(G)$. We give an example of a symmetric group E for which the convolution dominated operators are not inverse-closed in the bounded operators on $L^2(E)$.

Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 47B35; Secondary 43A20.

Keywords. Convolution dominated operators, inverse-closed subalgebras, symmetry.

1. Introduction

When one considers a convolution operator on the abelian group \mathbb{Z} , then its matrix with respect to the canonical basis of $l^2(\mathbb{Z})$ is a Toeplitz matrix, i.e., it is constant along side diagonals. Conversely, a doubly infinite matrix, which is constant along its side diagonals and satisfies certain off-diagonal decay conditions, defines a convolution operator, when it is considered as acting with respect to the above basis. For the class of operators with decay in the sense of l^1 -summability Wiener [44] proved the Fourier transformed version of the following theorem

Theorem 1.1. (*Wiener's Lemma*) *If a two-sided infinite absolutely summable sequence $a = (a(n))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is invertible as a convolution operator on $l^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then the inverse is given by convolution with some $b \in l^1(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Based on work of de Leeuw [9] and of Bochner and Phillips [8] on operator-valued Fourier transforms, several authors extended and applied Wiener's lemma to the case of matrices of operators, for which each side diagonal is uniformly bounded and these bounds are summable. The index set always had to be a discrete abelian group or a countable set [1, 16, 17, 21, 42, 43].

If G is a locally compact abelian group, for simplicity assumed to be compactly generated, then it admits a discrete co-compact subgroup H , and $L^p(G) = l^p(H, L^p(D))$, where D is some fundamental domain. So vector valued Wiener Lemmata become applicable to classes of integral operators. Baskakov in [2–5] derives results for some of these. Shin and Sun in [41] give an account of those techniques.

If \mathcal{B} is a Banach algebra and \mathcal{A} a subalgebra then \mathcal{A} is called spectral in \mathcal{B} when every element of \mathcal{A} has the same spectrum in \mathcal{A} as it has in \mathcal{B} . In [26, 27] Kurbatov shows among other results that for a locally compact abelian group the algebra of convolution dominated operators (see 2.1) is spectral in the bounded operators on $L^p(G)$. Farrell and Strohmmer [12] extend this result to generalised Heisenberg groups (with compact center).

Plenty of work has been done with regularity assumptions on the kernel of an integral operator. Let us just mention interesting studies by Gröchenig and Klotz [18–20, 24, 25] on norm controlled inverse closedness of smoothness algebras in symmetric algebras. A comprehensive discussion of this important theme would go beyond the scope of this note.

In [13], together with Gröchenig we addressed the discrete nonabelian case using tools from abstract harmonic analysis to circumvent the restrictions of abelian Fourier transformation:

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be a discrete finitely generated group of polynomial growth. If a matrix A indexed by G satisfies the off-diagonal decay condition*

$$|A(x, y)| \leq a(xy^{-1}), \quad x, y \in G \quad (1)$$

for some $a \in \ell^1(G)$ and A is invertible on $\ell^2(G)$, then there exists $b \in \ell^1(G)$ such that

$$|A^{-1}(x, y)| \leq b(xy^{-1}), \quad x, y \in G,$$

i. e. the algebra of matrices satisfying (1) is inverse-closed in $B(L^2(G))$, the bounded operators on $L^2(G)$.

Throughout this paper it is assumed that the involution of a Banach $*$ -algebra is isometric. We recall the main line of the proof of this theorem, since this will be a guideline for us.

1. The matrices satisfying (1) form a Banach $*$ -algebra. We denote it by $CD(G)$.
2. Identify $CD(G)$ with $l^1(G, l^\infty(G), T)$, a twisted l^1 -algebra in the sense of Leptin [28, 29].
3. Based essentially on work of Leptin and Poguntke, in particular [35], we proved that $CD(G)$ is symmetric Banach $*$ -algebra.

4. In a final step one relates the symmetry of a Banach $*$ -algebra to the invertibility of certain of its elements. This is done with the help of Hulanicki's Lemma [22].

Definition 1.3. 1. A Banach $*$ -algebra A is called symmetric if for all $a \in A$

$$\sigma_A(a^*a) \subset [0, \infty),$$

where $\sigma_A(a^*a)$ denotes the spectrum of a^*a in A .

2. Accordingly, a locally compact group G is called symmetric, if $L^1(G)$ is a symmetric Banach $*$ -algebra.
3. A locally compact (l.c.) group G is called rigidly symmetric if for any C^* -algebra A the Banach $*$ -algebra $L^1(G) \hat{\otimes} A$ is symmetric, where the projective tensor product $L^1(G) \hat{\otimes} A$ is endowed with its natural $*$ -algebra structure.

In these notes we derive variants of Theorem 1.2 for integral operators on non-discrete locally compact groups. This extension follows the ideas of the discrete case in [13], but requires non-trivial modifications. The special problem to be addressed is the measurability and integrability of certain kernels. We extend the results presented in the exposition [14] and provide proofs for them. Meanwhile some of our results have been reproved by Belțiță and Belțiță [6, 7] and by Măntoiu [36] in the discrete case. After archiving (on arxiv) this paper A. R. Schep kindly informed us that our Proposition 2.3 is a special case of a theorem in his dissertation [40].

It is not known yet if a symmetric group is already rigidly symmetric. An interesting example is the real $ax + b$ group E , which is known to be a symmetric group but not symmetric as a discrete group [23]. We shall discuss a specific example of a non-symmetric algebra related to E showing non-symmetry of $CD_{reg}(E)$. So, in particular, $CD_{reg}(E)$ is not inverse-closed in $B(L^2(E))$.

2. Convolution Dominated Operators

Let G be a locally compact group.

Definition 2.1. A bounded operator $A : L^2(G) \rightarrow L^2(G)$ is called a convolution dominated operator if there exists $a \in L^1(G)$ such that for all $f \in L^2(G)$

$$|Af(x)| \leq a * |f|(x) \quad \text{for almost all } x \in G. \quad (2)$$

We define a norm on the space of convolution dominated operators by

$$\|A\|_{CD} = \inf \{ \|a\|_1 : (2) \text{ holds true} \}$$

and denote by CD the normed linear space of convolution dominated operators.

It is clear that in this definition necessarily $a \geq 0$ locally almost everywhere and that the CD -norm dominates the operator norm, in fact for

$1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $a \in L^1(G)$ satisfying (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \|Af\|_p &= \left(\int_G |Af|^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \leq \left(\int_G (a \star |f|)^p dx \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \|\lambda(a)\| \|f\|_p \leq \|a\|_1 \|f\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $A \in CD$ extends to a bounded operator on $L^p(G)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ by continuity, and by duality to a bounded operator on $L^\infty(G)$ too.

Proposition 2.2. *With the involution of operators on $L^2(G)$ and composition of operators as product the space of convolution dominated operators is a Banach \ast -algebra.*

Proof. Let A, B be convolution dominated operators and choose a , resp. $b \in L^1(G)$ according to (2). Then for $f \in L^2(G)$:

$$|A \circ Bf|(x) \leq a \star |Bf|(x) \leq a \star b \star |f|(x).$$

From this and because $L^1(G)$ is a normed algebra under convolution it is clear that

$$\|A \circ B\|_{CD} \leq \|A\|_{CD} \|B\|_{CD}.$$

To see that the involution preserves the space CD take $a \in L^1(G)$ according to (2) and $f, h \in L^2(G)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_G A^* h(x) \overline{f(x)} dx \right| &= |(A^* h, f)| \\ &= |(h, Af)| \\ &= \left| \int_G h(x) \overline{Af(x)} dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_G |h(x)| |Af(x)| dx \\ &\leq \int_G |h(x)| a \star |f|(x) dx \\ &= \int_G a^* \star |h|(x) |f|(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

where $a^*(x) = \overline{a(x^{-1})} \Delta(x^{-1})$ is the involution on $L^1(G)$, and here $a^*(x) = a(x^{-1}) \Delta(x^{-1})$, since $a \geq 0$. Hence, $|A^* h(x)| \leq a^* \star |h|(x)$ locally almost everywhere for all $h \in L^2(G)$, and it follows that $A^* \in CD$ with $\|A^*\|_{CD} \leq \inf\{\|a\|_1 : (2) \text{ holds true}\} = \|A\|_{CD}$.

To show that CD is a complete space we let $(A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in CD with $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_i\|_{CD}$ convergent. Then we find $a_i \in L^1(G)$ such that $|A_i f(x)| \leq a_i \star |f|(x)$ for almost all $x \in G$ and $\|a_i\|_1 \leq \|A_i\|_{CD} + 2^{-i}$. For $A = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i$ this sum is convergent in the space of bounded operators, hence for $f \in L^2(G)$ and for a subsequence of the partial sums we have $Af(x) = \lim_k \sum_{i=1}^{j_k} A_i f(x)$ almost everywhere. So $|Af|(x) \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} |A_i f|(x) \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} a_i \star |f|(x) = a \star |f|(x)$. This shows $A \in CD$ with $\|A\|_{CD} \leq \|a\|_1$. \square

Proposition 2.3. *For a given convolution dominated operator A there exists a locally integrable function $F_A : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that for all $f \in C_{cp}(G)$*

$$Af(x) = \int_G F_A(x, y)f(y)dy \quad \text{almost everywhere.}$$

Proof. let $K, K' \subset G$ be compact sets and consider on $C(K) \times C(K')$ the form

$$\langle Af, h \rangle := \int_G Af(x)h(x)dx,$$

where f and h are extended as L^2 -functions vanishing outside K respectively K' . Take $\varphi \in C_{cp}(G)$, $\varphi \geq 0$, then for $f_1, \dots, f_n \in C(K)$ and $h_1, \dots, h_n \in C(K')$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \lambda(\varphi) \circ Af_i, h_i \rangle \right| &= \left| \int_G \sum_{i=1}^n Af_i(x)(\varphi^* \star h_i)(x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_G \int_G A\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i h_i(z^{-1})\right)(x)\varphi^*(xz) dz dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_G \int_G \left| a \star \sum_{i=1}^n f_i h_i(z^{-1}) \right| (x)\varphi^*(xz) dz dx \\ &= \int_G \int_G \int_G a(xy) \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y^{-1})h_i(z^{-1}) \right| \varphi^*(xz) dy dz dx \\ &= \int_G \int_G \int_G a(xy^{-1})\Delta(y^{-1}) \\ &\quad \cdot \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y)h_i(z) \right| \varphi^*(xz^{-1})\Delta(z^{-1}) dy dz dx \\ &\leq \int_G \sup_{(y,z) \in K \times K'} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y)h_i(z) \right| \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{K'} \int_K a(xy^{-1})\Delta(y^{-1})\varphi^*(xz^{-1})\Delta(z^{-1}) dy dz dx \\ &\leq \|a\|_1 \sup_{(y,z) \in K \times K'} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y)h_i(z) \right| \\ &\quad \cdot \int_G \int_{K'} \varphi^*(xz^{-1})\Delta(z^{-1}) dz dx \\ &= \|a\|_1 \sup_{(y,z) \in K \times K'} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y)h_i(z) \right| |K'| \int_G \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

where Δ denotes the modular function of G , $\varphi^*(z) = \varphi(z^{-1})\Delta(z^{-1})$ and we write $|K'|$ for the left Haar measure of the set K' . We take an approximate

unit of $L^1(G)$ consisting of functions φ as above. Then we see that

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \langle Af_i, h_i \rangle \right| \leq |K'| \|a\|_1 \sup_{(y,z) \in K \times K'} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y) h_i(z) \right|.$$

Hence $f \otimes h \mapsto \langle Af, h \rangle$ extends to a linear form on the injective tensor product $C(k) \otimes_{\epsilon} C(K') = C(K \times K')$, so there is a Borel measure μ such that for $f_1, \dots, f_n \in C(K)$ and $h_1, \dots, h_n \in C(K')$

$$\int_G \sum_{i=1}^n Af_i(z) h_i(z) dz = \int_K \int_{K'} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y) h_i(z) d\mu(y, z),$$

and by a computation much similar to the first part of the above one

$$\left| \int_K \int_{K'} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y) h_i(z) d\mu(y, z) \right| \leq \int_G \int_G a(z y^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1}) \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(y) h_i(z) \right| dy dz.$$

This last inequality extends to bounded measurable functions, and if $H \subset K \times K'$ is the characteristic function of a set of Haar measure 0 in $G \times G$, then by Fubini's theorem, for almost all $z \in G$ the function $H(\cdot, z)$ vanishes off a set of measure zero. The above estimate implies

$$0 \leq \int H d\mu \leq \int_G \int_G a(z y^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1}) H(y, z) dy dz = 0.$$

That is, μ is absolutely continuous with respect to the Haar measure on $G \times G$, and by the Radon Nikodym theorem there exists a kernel $F_A^{(K', K)} \in L^1(K \times K')$ such that

$$\int_G Af(x) h(x) dx = \int_{K'} \int_K F_A^{(K', K)}(x, y) f(y) h(x) dy dx,$$

whenever f, h are continuous with support in K resp. K' . It is now a standard procedure to check the consistency of these kernels for different pairs of compact sets so that they define a locally integrable kernel F_A on $G \times G$, which represents A as claimed in the proposition. \square

Remark 2.4. In the above proof we have seen that in terms of the kernel F_A of a convolution dominated operator A the inequality (2) may be rewritten as

$$F_A(x, y) \leq a(xy^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1}) \quad \text{locally almost everywhere (l.a.e.)} \quad (3)$$

Remark 2.5. Conversely, if $F : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a locally integrable function, such that for some $a \in L^1(G)$:

$$|F(x, y)| \leq a(xy^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1}),$$

then by

$$Af(x) = \int_G F(x, y) f(y) dy$$

a bounded operator on $L^2(G)$ can be defined, which clearly is dominated by $\lambda(a)$. For this it suffices to check the Schur conditions

$$\text{ess sup}_x \int |F(x, y)| dy < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ess sup}_y \int |F(x, y)| dx < \infty.$$

Remark 2.6. The kernel of a convolution dominated operator satisfies the Schur conditions and hence represents the operator in the sense that for all $f \in L^2(G)$ the following integral converges l.a.e. and

$$Af(x) = \int_G F_A(x, y)f(y) dy \quad \text{l.a.e.}$$

Now let $a_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ be a sequence such that (3) holds true for each i and such that $\|a_i\|_1 \leq \|A\|_{CD} + 2^{-i}$. Then, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $b_n = a_1 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n$, where \wedge denotes the operation of taking the pointwise minimum of integrable functions. The functions b_n are bounded below, and form a decreasing sequence in $L^1(G)$. Thus they converge to b , say. It is easily seen from (3) that this limit satisfies (2), furthermore $\|b\|_1 = \|A\|_{CD}$. We conclude:

Remark 2.7. The infimum in Definition 2.1 is attained.

If G is a discrete group then an element $A \in CD$ may be represented uniquely by its matrix with respect to the basis given by the unit masses placed at the group elements

$$A(x, y) = (A\delta_y | \delta_x).$$

Denote m_z as the z -th side-diagonal of the matrix. Then the matrix is the direct sum of its side diagonals and therefore

$$A = \sum_{z \in G} \lambda(z) \circ D^{m_z},$$

where $D^m \in B(l^2(G))$ is the multiplication operator with $m \in l^\infty(G)$. In [13] this was used to show that

$$R : \ell^1(G, \ell^\infty(G), T) \rightarrow B(\ell^2(G)) \tag{4}$$

defined by

$$R : \sum_{z \in G} \delta_z \otimes m_z \mapsto \sum_{z \in G} \lambda(z) \circ D^{m_z}. \tag{5}$$

is surjective from a certain twisted L^1 -algebra onto CD . In fact this map is an isometric $*$ -algebra isomorphism. We shall next define the twisted L^1 -algebra and the map R , which unfortunately is no longer surjective.

Let $Ruc(G)$ denote the space of bounded right uniformly continuous functions, i. e. those $F \in L^\infty(G)$ such that $\text{ess sup}_{x \in G} |f(y^{-1}x) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0$ as $y \rightarrow 0$. (This definition of right uniform continuity follows [39, Ch. 3, 1.8(vi)]) This space is just the subspace of L^∞ of those elements on which left translation acts norm continuously. It is a closed subspace containing only continuous functions.

For $y \in G$ denote T_y left translation on $Ruc(G)$, that is $T_y n(z) = n(y^{-1}z)$, $n \in Ruc(G)$. We consider the map $T : y \mapsto T_y$ as a homomorphism of G into the group of isometric automorphisms of the C^* -algebra $Ruc(G)$, which is continuous when the latter group is endowed with the strong operator topology. With this homomorphism we form the twisted L^1 -algebra $\mathcal{L} = L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ in the sense of Leptin [28–30]. The underlying Banach space

of \mathcal{L} is the space of $Ruc(G)$ -valued Bochner integrable functions on G , but we will often interpret it as the projective tensor product

$$L^1(G, Ruc(G)) = L^1(G) \hat{\otimes} Ruc(G).$$

Thus for an element $f \in L^1(G, Ruc(G))$ we denote its value in $Ruc(G)$ by $f(x)$, $x \in G$, and we write $f(x)(z)$ or $f(x, z)$ for the value of this Ruc -function at $z \in G$.

The twisted convolution of $h, f \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by

$$h \star f(x) = \int_G T_y h(xy) f(y^{-1}) dy, \quad \text{for } x \in G,$$

and the involution of $h \in \mathcal{L}$ by

$$h^*(x) = \Delta(x^{-1}) \overline{T_{x^{-1}}(h(x^{-1}))}, \quad \text{for } x \in G.$$

The properties of the projective tensor product ensure that $R : a \otimes m \mapsto \lambda(a) \circ D^m$ extends to a norm-nonincreasing linear map from $L^1(G, Ruc(G))$ to $B(L^2(G))$.

Proposition 2.8. *The map $R : L^1(G, Ruc(G), T) \rightarrow B(L^2(G))$ is an $*$ -algebra homomorphism with range in CD . It is isometric from $L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ into CD .*

Proof. Since λ is a continuous unitary representation of G on $L^2(G)$ and $D : m \mapsto D^m$ is a $*$ -representation of Ruc in $B(L^2(G))$, with $\lambda(x)^* \circ D^m \circ \lambda(x) = D_x^{T^{-1}m}$, $\forall x \in G, m \in Ruc$, [30, Satz 3] shows that R defines a non-degenerate $*$ -representation of \mathcal{L} .

For $a \otimes m \in L^1(G) \hat{\otimes} Ruc(G)$ and $h \in L^2(G)$ we have

$$|Rf(x)| = |\lambda(a)(mh)(x)| \leq \|m\|_\infty |a \star |f|(x).$$

This shows that R maps into CD and does not increase the norm as a map from \mathcal{L} to CD .

Now assume that for $f \in L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ we have $a \in L^1(G)$ such that for all $h \in L^2(G)$: $|Rf(h)|(x) \leq a \star |h|(x)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G a(xy^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1}) |h(y)| dy &= a \star |h|(x) \\ &\geq |Rf(h)|(x) \\ &= \left| \int_G \lambda(y)(f(y)(\cdot)h(\cdot))(x) dy \right| \\ &= \left| \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}x) h(y^{-1}x) dy \right| \\ &= \left| \int_G f(xy^{-1})(y) \Delta(y^{-1}) h(y) dy \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Then $|f(xy^{-1})(y)| \leq a(xy^{-1}) \Delta(y^{-1})$ for almost all $(x, y) \in G \times G$, or $|f(x)(y)| \leq a(x)$ for almost all $(x, y) \in G \times G$. It follows that $\|f(x)\|_\infty \leq a(x)$ for almost all $x \in G$. Hence

$$\|f\|_{L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)} = \int_G \|f(x)\|_\infty dx \leq \|a\|_1.$$

As a consequence: $R : L^1(G, Ruc(G), T) \rightarrow CD$ is isometric. □

Definition 2.9. Elements in the image of R we call regular convolution dominated operators, and denote the whole image by CD_{reg} .

The continuous functions vanishing at infinity $C_0(G)$ are a closed two-sided ideal in $Ruc(G)$ and as is easily seen this implies that $L^1(G, C_0(G), T)$ is a closed two-sided ideal in $L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$.

Remark 2.10. It follows from [35, Theorem 4] that $L^1(G, C_0(G), T)$ is simple and symmetric. The representation ρ in the beginning of their proof, we denoted it by R , maps $L^1(G, C_0(G), T)$ into an ideal (in CD_{reg}) of compact operators. Moreover the operator norm closure of $R(L^1(G, C_0(G), T))$ equals the compact operators [34].

3. Symmetry of the Twisted L^1 -Algebra

In this section we shall show that the twisted L^1 -algebra $L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ is a symmetric Banach $*$ -algebra. To this end we shall first recall a criterion for the symmetry of a Banach $*$ -algebra.

Definition 3.1. Let E be a normed linear space and \mathcal{A} be a Banach $*$ -algebra. A representation $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow End(E)$ is called preunitary if there exists a Hilbert space H and a bounded $*$ -representation $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(H)$ together with an injective and bounded operator $U : E \rightarrow H$ intertwining ρ and π .

$$U \circ \rho(a) = \pi(a) \circ U, \quad \forall a \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Remark 3.2. If ρ is a contractive representation of A on a Banach space E then we are given a Banach A module in the sense of Leptin. The representation is preunitary in the above sense if the Banach A module is preunitary in the sense of Leptin [33].

It is clear that the image, under U , of a $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ -invariant subspace is invariant under $\pi(\mathcal{A})$. We may and do assume that $U(E)$ is dense in H .

The following question appears naturally. If ρ is an algebraically irreducible, preunitary representation, can the representation π in the definition be chosen topologically irreducible? The answer is positive:

Proposition 3.3. *Let A be a Banach $*$ -algebra with approximate identity. If $\rho : A \rightarrow B(E)$ is an algebraically irreducible, preunitary representation of A then there is a topologically irreducible $*$ representation π extending ρ .*

Proof. The representation ρ is preunitary, hence its kernel is a $*$ -ideal, and possibly replacing A by $A/\text{kern}(\rho)$ we may assume that ρ is faithful. Since $\rho : A \rightarrow B(E)$ is algebraically irreducible there is a maximal modular left ideal $M \subset A$, with modular right unit u , such that E and A/M are algebraically isomorphic, and ρ appears as left multiplication on A/M . For $b \in A$ denote \bar{b} its class in A/M and let

$$(\quad | \quad) : A/M \times A/M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

be the positive sesquilinear form given by

$$(\bar{b}|\bar{c}) = (U(\bar{b})|U(\bar{c}))_H.$$

The functional

$$\phi(a) = (a\bar{u}|\bar{u}) = (\pi(a)U(\bar{u})|U(\bar{u}))_H, \quad a \in A$$

is non-trivial, positive and continuous with respect to the maximal C^* -norm of A .

Let C denote the C^* -hull of A and \overline{M} the closure of M in C . For $a \in M$ we have $\phi(a) = 0$ hence $\overline{M} \subset \text{kern}(\phi)$, so $\overline{M} \neq C$. Let $N \supset M$ be a proper maximal modular left ideal in C containing M .

First we claim that $N \cap A = M$. By definition of N we only have to show $N \cap A \subset M$. Clearly $N \cap A$ is a left ideal in A , and u a right modular unit. Note that $N \cap A$ is a proper ideal in A since N is a proper ideal in C . By the maximality of M it follows that $N \cap A \subset M$.

Now by [11, 2.9.5] there is a pure state ψ on C such that $N = \{b \in C : \psi(b^*b) = 0\}$. Hence $M = N \cap A = \{a \in A : \psi(a^*a) = 0\}$. So the GNS representation of A constructed from the (pure state) $\psi|_A$ is a topologically irreducible extension of ρ containing E as a dense invariant subspace. \square

Since an algebraically irreducible representation of a Banach $*$ -algebra is equivalent to a contractive one, we may use from [32]:

Theorem 3.4. *A Banach $*$ -algebra is symmetric if and only if all its non-trivial algebraically irreducible representations are preunitary.*

Following the concept used in the discrete case [13] one would like to define a map

$$Q : L^1(G, Ruc(G), T) \rightarrow L^1(G) \hat{\otimes} B(L^2(G))$$

by

$$Q(f) = \{x \mapsto \lambda(x) \circ D^f(x)\}.$$

But this does not work since $Q(f)$ is not Bochner measurable because $\lambda : G \rightarrow B(L^2(G))$, is strongly continuous, but not norm continuous.

The problem can be worked around by showing, completely analogously to [37], that algebraically irreducible representations of certain twisted L^1 -algebras of G remain irreducible when "restricted" to the discretised group.

So, as before let G be a locally compact group, \mathcal{A} a Banach $*$ -algebra, with isometric involution and a left approximate identity. Further we assume that $T : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A})$ is a continuous homomorphism from G into the group of $*$ -automorphisms of \mathcal{A} , where $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A})$ is endowed with the strong operator topology, i.e. $y \mapsto T_y a$ is continuous from G to \mathcal{A} , for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. With these data we form the twisted L^1 -algebra (as above) $\mathcal{L} = L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$.

Let E be a nontrivial linear space and let $\rho : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow B(E)$ be a non-trivial algebraically irreducible representation on it. Given $\xi_0 \in E$, $\xi_0 \neq 0$, one has a norm on E :

$$\|\xi\|_E = \inf\{\|f\|_{\mathcal{L}} : f \in \mathcal{L}, \rho(f)\xi_0 = \xi\}, \tag{6}$$

with respect to which E is a complete space. In fact it is the quotient of \mathcal{L} with respect to the maximal modular left ideal $\{f \in \mathcal{L} : \rho(f)\xi_0 = 0\}$. Different $\xi_0 \in E$ define different but equivalent norms.

As in the proof of [30, Satz 3], $\rho : G \rightarrow B(E)$ and $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(E)$ are representations of the group respectively of the Banach algebra \mathcal{A} . The operators $\rho(x)$, $x \in G$, are isometries and ρ does not increase norms. Here the operators $\rho(x)$, $x \in G$ and $\rho(a)$, $a \in \mathcal{A}$ do not necessarily commute, but we have the relation

$$\rho(y^{-1})\rho(a)\rho(y) = \rho(T_{y^{-1}}a),$$

and furthermore for all $f \in L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$, $\xi \in E$

$$\rho(f)\xi = \int_G \rho(x)\rho(f(x))\xi \, dx.$$

Unfortunately the proof in [30] is done with the hypothesis of dealing with a $*$ -representation. Apart from some algebraic identities the main ingredient is [30, Satz 2] in its consequence (1.2) loc.cit..

Now we take the group G with the discrete topology, denote it G_d . We form the twisted L^1 -algebra $\mathcal{L}_d := l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$, and define a representation of it on E by

$$\rho_d(h)\xi = \sum_{x \in G} \rho(x)\rho(h)\xi, \quad \xi \in E, \quad h \in \mathcal{L}_d.$$

Lemma 3.5. *Let ρ be an algebraically irreducible representation of $L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ and assume the above settings. Then the representation $\rho_d : l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T) \rightarrow B(E)$ is algebraically irreducible.*

Proof. We follow the proof of [37, Theorem 2]. Assume that $E' \subset E$ is a non-trivial $\rho_d(\mathcal{L}_d)$ invariant subspace; we have to show that $E' = E$. To this end we take a fixed nonzero $\xi_0 \in E'$, and the corresponding norm, see (6), on E .

Claim 1. We claim that for $\xi \in E$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $h \in l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ such that

$$\|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|h\|_{\mathcal{L}_d} \leq \|\xi\|_E + \varepsilon. \tag{7}$$

The claim implies the assertion of the lemma. For, if $\eta \in E$ is given we have to find $h \in \mathcal{L}_d$ such that $\rho_d(h)\xi_0 = \eta$, and this is done inductively as follows: First we find $h_1 \in \mathcal{L}_d$ such that

$$\|\rho_d(h_1)\xi_0 - \eta\|_E \leq 2^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \|h_1\|_{\mathcal{L}_d} \leq \|\eta\|_E + 2^{-1}.$$

If h_1, \dots, h_n are already defined with

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_d(h_i)\xi_0 - \eta \right\|_E \leq 2^{-n}$$

and

$$\|h_i\|_{\mathcal{L}_d} \leq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \rho_d(h_j)\xi_0 - \eta \right\|_E + 2^{-i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

then we choose $h_{n+1} \in \mathcal{L}_d$ such that

$$\left\| \rho_d(h_{n+1})\xi_0 - \left(\eta - \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_d(h_i)\xi_0 \right) \right\|_E \leq 2^{-(n+1)}$$

and

$$\|h_{n+1}\|_{\mathcal{L}_d} \leq \left\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_d(h_i)\xi_0 - \eta \right) \right\|_E + 2^{-(n+1)}.$$

Since

$$\|h_i\|_{\mathcal{L}_d} \leq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \rho_d(h_j)\xi_0 - \eta \right\|_E + 2^{-i} \leq 2^{-(i-1)} + 2^{-i} \quad \text{for } i \geq 2,$$

the sum $\sum_1^\infty h_i$, call it h , exists in \mathcal{L}_d , and

$$\|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \eta\|_E = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_d(h_i)\xi_0 - \eta \right\|_E = 0.$$

It remains to establish the claim. So let $\delta > 0$ be a positive real number to be determined later. By definition of the norm on E we find $f \in L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$, with

$$\rho(f)\xi_0 = \xi \quad \text{and} \quad \|f\|_{\mathcal{L}} < \|\xi\|_E + \delta.$$

Since the space of continuous, compactly supported, \mathcal{A} valued functions $C_{cp}(G, \mathcal{A})$ is dense in $L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ we find, in turn, a function $f_1 \in C_{cp}(G, \mathcal{A})$ such that

$$\|\rho(f_1)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E < \delta \quad \text{and} \quad \|f_1\|_{\mathcal{L}} < \|\xi\|_E + \delta.$$

Denote S the support of f_1 and $|S|$ its Haar measure. Since ρ is a strongly continuous representation of G and since f is uniformly continuous, there is a neighbourhood U of the identity such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho(u)\xi_0 - \xi_0\|_E &< \delta, \quad \forall u \in U \quad \text{and} \\ \|f_1(xu) - f_1(x)\|_{\mathcal{A}} &< \delta |S|^{-1}, \quad \forall x \in G, \quad u \in U. \end{aligned}$$

As S is compact it can be covered by finitely many translates x_1U, \dots, x_mU of U . We make this covering disjoint $V_1 := x_1U \cap S$ and inductively $V_k := (x_kU \cap S) \setminus \cup_{j < k} V_j$. The V_j are measurable pairwise disjoint subsets of S , hence $\sum_1^m |V_j| \leq |S|$.

Now let $a_j = f_1(x_j) \in \mathcal{A}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, and $f_2 \in L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ be given by

$$f_2 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \chi_{V_j}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_2\|_{L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} &\leq \|f_2 - f_1\|_{L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} + \|f_1\|_{L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \int_{V_j} \|f_1(x) - f_1(x_j)\|_{\mathcal{A}} dx + \|\xi\|_E + \delta \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m |V_j| \delta |S|^{-1} + \|\xi\|_E + \delta \\ &\leq \|\xi\|_E + 2\delta. \end{aligned}$$

The desired $h \in l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ is defined by

$$h = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j |V_j| \delta_{x_j}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|h\|_{l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} &= \sum_{j=1}^m \|a_j\|_{\mathcal{A}} |V_j| = \left\| \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \chi_{V_j} \right\|_{L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} \\ &\leq \|\xi\|_E + 2\delta. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E \leq \|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \rho(f_2)\xi_0\|_E + \|\rho(f_2)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E$$

The second term can be estimated by

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho(f_2)\xi_0 - \rho(f_1)\xi_0\|_E + \|\rho(f_1)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E &\leq \|f_1 - f_2\|_{L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} \|\xi_0\|_E + \delta \\ &\leq \delta \|\xi_0\|_E + \delta. \end{aligned}$$

For the first term we use that $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(E)$ is bounded by one and that $s \in V_j$ can be written $s = x_j u$ with $u \in U$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \rho(f_2)\xi_0\|_E &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \rho(a_j) |V_j| \rho(x_j)\xi_0 - \int_{V_j} \rho(a_j)\rho(s)\xi_0 ds \right\|_E \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \|a_j\|_{\mathcal{A}} \left\| \int_{V_j} \rho(x_j)\xi_0 - \rho(s)\xi_0 ds \right\|_E \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \|a_j\|_{\mathcal{A}} \int_{V_j} \|\rho(x_j)\xi_0 - \rho(s)\xi_0\|_E ds \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \|a_j\|_{\mathcal{A}} \int_{V_j} \delta ds \\ &= \delta \|f_2\|_{\mathcal{L}} \leq \delta (\|\xi\|_E + 2\delta) \end{aligned}$$

Altogether we found $h \in l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ such that

$$\|h\|_{l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)} \leq \|\xi\|_E + 2\delta \quad \text{and} \quad \|\rho_d(h)\xi_0 - \xi\|_E \leq \delta (\|\xi\|_E + 2\delta);$$

taking δ small enough now proves the claim. □

From here onward we assume that \mathcal{A} is a C^* -algebra and that the operators T_y are isometries. We recall that we assumed that they preserve the involution: $T_y(a^*) = (T_y a)^*$, $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $y \in G$. Before discussing the symmetry of $L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ we shall first look at the discretised version.

So let $D : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ be a faithful $*$ -representation of \mathcal{A} on some Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . We define a map

$$Q : \ell^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T) \rightarrow \ell^1(G_d) \hat{\otimes} B(\mathcal{H}) \tag{8}$$

by

$$f = \sum_v \delta_v \otimes m_v \mapsto \sum_v \delta_v \otimes T_v \circ D(m_v). \tag{9}$$

Proposition 3.6. *The map Q is an isometric $*$ -isomorphism of $\ell^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T)$ onto a closed $*$ -subalgebra of $\ell^1(G_d) \hat{\otimes} B(\mathcal{H})$.*

Proof. The proof rests on the isometric identification $l^1(G, E) = l^1(G) \hat{\otimes} E$, which holds for any Banach space E [10, Ch. VIII.1.10]. It follows that for $f = \sum_v \delta_v \otimes m_v \in l^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_1 &= \sum_v \|m_v\|_{\mathcal{A}} = \sum_v \|T_v \circ D(m_v)\|_{B(\mathcal{H})} \\ &= \left\| \sum_v \delta_v \otimes T_v \circ D(m_v) \right\|_{\ell^1(G) \hat{\otimes} B(\mathcal{H})}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus Q is an isometry. Let $h = \sum_v \delta_v \otimes n_v$, then

$$h \star f = \sum_v \delta_v \otimes l_v,$$

where $l_v = \sum_{y \in G} (T_y n_{vy}) m_{y^{-1}}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} Q(h \star f) &= \sum_v \delta_v \otimes T_v D(l_v) \\ &= \sum_v \delta_v \otimes \sum_{\{z,w:zw=v\}} T_z D(n_z) T_w D(m_w) \\ &= \sum_{z,w} \delta_z \delta_w \otimes T_z D(n_z) T_w D(m_w) \\ &= \left(\sum_{z \in G} \delta_z \otimes T_z D(n_z) \right) \left(\sum_w \delta_w \otimes T_w D(m_w) \right) = Q(h)Q(f). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly one computes that Q intertwines the involutions. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} Q(f)^* &= \sum_v \delta_v^* \otimes (T_v \circ D(m_v))^* \\ &= \sum_v \delta_{v^{-1}} \otimes T_{v^{-1}} D(T_v m_v^*) \\ &= \sum_{v^{-1}} \delta_v \otimes T_v D(T_{v^{-1}} m_{v^{-1}}^*) = Q(f^*). \end{aligned}$$

Thus Q is a $*$ -homomorphism. Since Q is an isometry, the image of Q is a closed subalgebra of $l^1(G_d) \hat{\otimes} B(\mathcal{H})$. \square

Because symmetry is inherited by closed subalgebras, we obtain the following consequence.

Corollary 3.7. *Let G be a discrete rigidly symmetric group, \mathcal{A} a C^* -algebra. Then $l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T)$ is a symmetric Banach $*$ -algebra. In particular any of its algebraically irreducible representations is preunitary.*

Theorem 3.8. *If G is rigidly symmetric as a discrete group, and if \mathcal{A} is a C^* -algebra, then $L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ is symmetric.*

Proof. We shall verify that a non-trivial algebraically irreducible representation $\rho : L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T) \rightarrow \text{End}(E)$ is preunitary. We know that its discretised version $\rho_d : l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T) \rightarrow \text{End}(E)$ is preunitary too. So let H be the Hilbert space, π_d the $*$ -representation of $l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T)$ on it, and U the intertwining operator according to the Definition 3.1. Now E is a complete space with respect to the norm

$$\|\xi\|_d = \inf \left\{ \|h\|_{l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T)} : h \in l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T), \rho(h)\xi_0 = \xi \right\},$$

as well as with respect to $\|\cdot\|_E$. A slight modification of the argument given after Claim 1 shows that $\|\cdot\|_E \leq 2\|\cdot\|_d$, hence these norms are equivalent. Furthermore, $h \mapsto \pi_d(h)U\xi_0 = U\rho_d(h)\xi_0$ is bounded from $l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T)$ to H . These two facts show that $U : E \rightarrow H$ is bounded.

From [30, Satz 3] we know that there is a unitary representation $\pi : G_d \rightarrow B(H)$ and a $*$ -representation (again denoted by the same letter) $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(H)$ such that

$$\pi(x^{-1})\pi(a)\pi(x) = \pi(T_{x^{-1}}a), \quad \forall x \in G, \quad a \in \mathcal{A}$$

and

$$\pi_d(h) = \sum_{x \in G} \pi(x)\pi(h(x)), \quad \forall h \in l^1(G_d, \mathcal{A}, T).$$

Since $\rho : G \rightarrow B(E)$ is a continuous representation and U a continuous intertwining operator it follows that by means of π the group G acts continuously on the image $U(E)$ in H . As this subspace is dense in H and π is a bounded representation we infer that this action is continuous on the whole space H . This allows to define a representation π of $\mathcal{L} = L^1(G, \mathcal{A}, T)$ on H by

$$\pi(f)\eta = \int_G \pi(x)\pi(f(x))\eta \, dx \quad \eta \in H, \quad f \in \mathcal{L}.$$

It is easily checked that this formula defines a $*$ -representation of \mathcal{L} on H , and that U intertwines π and ρ . \square

Corollary 3.9. *If G is rigidly symmetric as a discrete group then the twisted algebra $L^1(G, \text{Ruc}(G), T)$ is a symmetric Banach $*$ -algebra.*

Remark 3.10. (i) Locally compact nilpotent groups are rigidly symmetric, even as discrete groups [37, Corollary 6].

- (ii) If for the settings of [35, Theorem 5] we choose $G = H = \mathbb{R}$ with the action $\omega : (s, x) \mapsto x^s := e^s x$ of the additive group \mathbb{R} on itself and $\mathcal{D} = C_0(\mathbb{R})$, then we see that $L^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D})$, with the trivial action of \mathbb{R} on \mathcal{D} is symmetric, whereas $L^1(\mathbb{R}, L^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}), \tilde{T})$, with action

$$\tilde{T}(s)f(x)(\cdot) = e^{-s}f(\omega(-s, x))(\omega(s, \cdot)) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}), \quad s, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

is not symmetric. Hence in the above theorem it is necessary to assume that \mathcal{A} is a C^* -algebra and not only a symmetric Banach- $*$ -algebra. See the example in Sect. 5.

- (iii) A special role in the theory of symmetry of group algebras is played by the group of affine mappings of the real line, the “ $ax+b$ ”-group, denoted E . This group has a symmetric L^1 -algebra [31], but its discretised version is not symmetric [23]. We do not know about the rigid symmetry of the continuous group.

4. Spectral Invariance of CD_{reg}

We shall show that the spectrum of an element of CD_{reg} is the same no matter whether it is considered as a bounded operator on $L^2(G)$ or as an element of CD_{reg} . To this end we define two representations of $L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ and first show that they are weakly equivalent. The first representation is $R : L^1(G, Ruc(G), T) \rightarrow CD_{reg} \subset B(L^2(G))$, which we call the canonical representation. The second one is the D -regular representation $\lambda^D : L^1(G, Ruc(G), T) \rightarrow B(L^2(G, L^2(G)))$, acting on $L^2(G, L^2(G))$.

Proposition 4.1. *The representations λ^D and R of $L^1(G, Ruc(G), T)$ are weakly equivalent, i.e. $\|\lambda^D(f)\|_{B(L^2(G, L^2(G)))} = \|R(f)\|_{B(L^2(G))}$.*

Proof. We identify $L^2(G, L^2(G))$ with $L^2(G \times G)$. Let R^ω be the extension of R from $L^2(G)$ to $L^2(G \times G)$ by letting the operators $R(f)$, $f \in \mathcal{L}$, act in the first coordinate only, i.e., for $\xi \in L^2(G \times G)$

$$R^\omega(f)\xi(x, z) = \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}x)\xi(y^{-1}x, z) dy. \tag{10}$$

Next we define a candidate for an intertwining operator between the D -regular representation and the $\text{card}(G)$ -multiple R^ω of the canonical representation by

$$S\xi(x, z) = \xi(xz, z), \quad \text{where } \xi \in L^2(G \times G).$$

Then on the one hand we have

$$S[R^\omega(f)\xi](x, z) = \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}xz)\xi(y^{-1}xz, z) dy.$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^D(f)(S\xi)(x, z) &= \int_G (T_y f(xy))(z)(S\xi)(y^{-1}, z) dy \\ &= \int_G (T_{x^{-1}y} f(y))(z)(S\xi)(y^{-1}x, z) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}xz)(S\xi)(y^{-1}x, z) dy \\
 &= \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}xz)\xi(y^{-1}xz, z) dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$\lambda^D(f)(S\xi) = SR^\omega(f)\xi \tag{11}$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\xi \in L^2(G \times G)$. Since S is unitary on $L^2(G \times G)$, λ^D and R^ω are equivalent, whence $\|R^\omega(f)\| = \|\lambda^D(f)\|$ for all $f \in \mathcal{L}$.

Now for $\xi \in L^2(G \times G)$ write $\xi_z(x) = \xi(x, z)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|R^\omega(f)\xi\|^2 &= \int_G \int_G \left| \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}x)\xi(y^{-1}x, z) dy \right|^2 dx dz \\
 &= \int_G \int_G \left| \int_G f(y)(y^{-1}x)\xi_z(y^{-1}x) dy \right|^2 dx dz \\
 &= \int_G \int_G |R(f)\xi_z(x)|^2 dx dz \\
 &\leq \int_G \{ \|R(f)\| \|\xi_z\| \}^2 dz \\
 &= \|R(f)\|^2 \|\xi\|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

it follows that $\|R^\omega(f)\| \leq \|R(f)\|$.

For the converse inequality let $\varphi \in L^2(G)$ be an element of norm one. Embed $L^2(G)$ in $L^2(G \times G)$ by $\xi \mapsto \xi'$ where $\xi'(x, z) = \xi(x)\varphi(z)$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|R(f)\xi\|^2 &= \int_G |R(f)\xi(x)|^2 dx \\
 &= \int_G \int_G |R(f)\xi(x)|^2 |\varphi(z)|^2 dx dz \\
 &= \int_G \int_G |R^\omega(f)\xi'(x, z)|^2 dx dz \\
 &\leq \|R^\omega(f)\|^2 \int_G \int_G |\xi'(x, z)|^2 dx dz \\
 &= \|R^\omega(f)\|^2 \|\xi\|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 4.2. *Let G be an amenable group, which is rigidly symmetric as a discrete group. Then for $f \in \mathcal{L}$*

$$r_{\mathcal{L}}(f^*f) = \|R(f)\|_{B(L^2(G))}^2.$$

Proof. We imposed the amenability on G to have that the largest C^* -norm, denoted $\|\cdot\|_*$, on \mathcal{L} is just given by the D -regular representation, since the representation D of Ruc is a maximal representation [30, Satz 6]. Therefore

$$\|f\|_* = \|\lambda^D(f)\| = \|R(f)\|_{B(L^2(G))} \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{L}.$$

Since \mathcal{L} is symmetric Ptaks theorem [38] asserts

$$r_{\mathcal{L}}(f^*f) = \|f^*f\|_* = \|f\|_*^2.$$

□

Theorem 4.3. *Let G be an amenable group, which is rigidly symmetric as a discrete group. Then for an operator $A \in CD_{reg}$*

$$sp_{CD}(A) = sp_{B(L^2(G))}(A).$$

Proof. Since $A = R(f)$ for some $f \in \mathcal{L}$, this follows from the above corollary by an application of Hulanicki’s Lemma [15]. □

5. An Example of Non Symmetry

A special role in the theory of symmetry of group algebras is played by the group of affine mappings of the real line, the “ $ax + b$ ”-group. This group has a symmetric L^1 -algebra [33], but its discretised version is not symmetric [23]. We do not know about the rigid symmetry of the continuous group. We shall consider the connected component of the identity.

$$E = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a > 0, \quad b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

The multiplication is $(a, b) \cdot (a', b') = (aa', ab' + b)$ and the action on \mathbb{R} : $(a, b) : x \mapsto ax + b$. The left Haar measure is $\frac{da}{a^2} db$.

Theorem 5.1. *For this group $L^1(E, Ruc(E), T)$ is not symmetric, where T is left translation on the right uniformly continuous functions $Ruc(E)$.*

Proof. We identify the normal subgroup N of translations with \mathbb{R} , and by means of the exponential map identify \mathbb{R} with the subgroup of dilations.

Explicitly Let $\omega : (s, x) \mapsto e^s x$ from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The action of \mathbb{R} on $C_0(\mathbb{R})$ is given by $u \mapsto u^s := u(\omega(s, \cdot))$. The additive group \mathbb{R} acts on $L^1(\mathbb{R}, C_0(\mathbb{R}))$ by

$$\tilde{T}(s)f(x)(\cdot) = e^{-s} f(\omega(-s, x))(\omega(s, \cdot)) \in C_0(\mathbb{R}), \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}, C_0(\mathbb{R})), s, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Here e^s is the modulus of the action $\omega(s, \cdot)$ on \mathbb{R} , with respect to translation invariant Lebesgue measure dx . From [35, Theorem 5] we know that the twisted algebra $L^1(\mathbb{R}, L^1(\mathbb{R}, C_0(\mathbb{R})), \tilde{T})$ is not symmetric. So the theorem will be proved if we show that this Banach- $*$ algebra is isomorphic to a closed $*$ -subalgebra of $L^1(E, Ruc(E), T)$.

We let E act on $C_0(\mathbb{R})$ by $T'((a, b)) : u \mapsto u \circ \omega(\log(a), \cdot)$. Then $L^1(E, C_0(\mathbb{R}), T')$ and $L^1(\mathbb{R}, L^1(\mathbb{R}, C_0(\mathbb{R})), \tilde{T})$ are isometrically isomorphic Banach $*$ -algebras: For $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}, L^1(\mathbb{R}, C_0(\mathbb{R})), \tilde{T})$ let $Sf \in L^1(E, C_0(\mathbb{R}), T')$ be defined by $Sf(a, b) = f(\log(a))(-\frac{b}{a}) \in C_0(\mathbb{R}), \quad (a, b) \in E$. Indeed

$$\| Sf \| = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} \| Sf(a, b) \|_{\infty} \frac{da}{a^2} db = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \| f(s)(b) \|_{\infty} ds db = \| f \|.$$

With the notation $a' = e^t$ and $a = e^s$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(f \overset{\tilde{T}}{*} h)(a, b) &= (f \overset{\tilde{T}}{*} h)(s) \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\tilde{T}(t)f(s+t)) * h(-t) \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\tilde{T}(t)f(s+t)) \left(\frac{-b}{a} + v\right) \cdot h(-t)(-v) dv dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t} f(s+t) \left(\omega\left(-t, -\frac{b}{a} + v\right)\right) \circ \omega(t, \cdot) \cdot \\
 &\quad h(-t)(-v) dv dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t} f(s+t) \left(\omega\left(-t, -\frac{b}{a} - v\right)\right) \circ \omega(t, \cdot) \cdot \\
 &\quad h(-t)(v) dv dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t} f(s+t) \left(-e^{-t} \left(\frac{b}{a} + v\right)\right) \circ \omega(t, \cdot) \cdot \\
 &\quad h(-t)(v) dv dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-t} Sf \left(e^{s+t}, e^s \left(\frac{b}{a} + v\right)\right) \circ \omega(t, \cdot) \cdot \\
 &\quad Sh(e^{-t}, -e^{-t}v) dv dt \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} Sf \left(aa', a \left(\frac{b}{a} + v\right)\right) \circ \omega(\log(a'), \cdot) \\
 &\quad \cdot Sh\left(\frac{1}{a'}, -\frac{v}{a'}\right) \frac{da'}{a'^2} dv \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} Sf((a, b)(a', v)) \circ \omega(\log(a'), \cdot) Sh((a', v)^{-1}) \frac{da'}{a'^2} dv \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} T'((a', v) Sf((a, b)(a', v)) Sh((a', v)^{-1}) \frac{da'}{a'^2} dv \\
 &= (Sf \overset{T'}{*} Sh)(a, b),
 \end{aligned}$$

For the $*$ operation on the respective algebras we have

$$(Sf)^*((a, b)) = \Delta_E((a, b)^{-1}) T'((a, b)^{-1}) \overline{Sf((a, b)^{-1})},$$

and

$$f^*(s)(b) = \tilde{T}(-s) \overline{f(-s)(-b)}$$

So that

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^*(s)(b) &= \tilde{T}(-s) \overline{f(-s)(-b)} \\
 &= e^s \overline{f(-s)(-b)} \circ \omega(-s, \cdot) \\
 &= a \overline{Sf\left(\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)} \circ \omega\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{a}, \cdot\right)\right) \\
 &= \Delta_E\left(\left(a^{-1}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)\right) T'\left(\left(a^{-1}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)\right) \overline{Sf\left(\left(a^{-1}, -\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Delta_E((a, b)^{-1})T'((a, b)^{-1})\overline{Sf((a, b)^{-1})} \\
&= (Sf)^*((a, b)).
\end{aligned}$$

Now we can embed $C_0(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow Ruc(E)$ by extending a function, already defined on the dilations to a function on E which is independent of the translation coordinate of a group element. Restricting the left translation to this subspace is just the action we denoted T' . So we obtain an embedding of $L^1(E, C_0(\mathbb{R}), T')$ into $L^1(E, Ruc(E), T)$. \square

Corollary 5.2. $CD_{reg}(E)$ is not inverse-closed in $B(L^2(E))$.

Proof. By the above theorem there is a selfadjoint operator in $CD_{reg}(E)$, with a non-real spectrum. So some operator in $CD_{reg}(E) + \text{Cid}$ is invertible in $B(L^2(E))$ but not in $CD_{reg}(E) + \text{Cid}$. \square

Acknowledgements

Open access funding provided by [University of Vienna].

We are grateful to the University of Vienna for this.

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Received: March 10, 2016.

Revised: September 19, 2016.

