Wiener’s theorem for positive definite functions on hypergroups

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Abstract

The following theorem on the circle group \( \mathbb{T} \) is due to Norbert Wiener: If \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}) \) has non-negative Fourier coefficients and is square integrable on a neighbourhood of the identity, then \( f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}) \). This result has been extended to even exponents including \( p = \infty \), but shown to fail for all other \( p \in (1, \infty] \). All of this was extended further (appropriately formulated) well beyond locally compact abelian groups. In this paper we prove Wiener’s theorem for even exponents for a large class of commutative hypergroups. In addition, we present examples of commutative hypergroups for which, in sharp contrast to the group case, Wiener’s theorem holds for all exponents \( p \in [1, \infty] \).

For these hypergroups and the Bessel-Kingman hypergroup with parameter \( \frac{1}{2} \) we characterise those locally integrable functions that are of positive type and square-integrable near the identity in terms of amalgam spaces.

1 Introduction

On the unit circle \( \mathbb{T} \) consider the following statement: If an integrable function on \( \mathbb{T} \) has non-negative Fourier coefficients and is \( p \)-integrable on some neighbourhood of the identity, then \( f \) is \( p \)-integrable on all of \( \mathbb{T} \). For \( p = 2 \)
this is a theorem of Norbert Wiener. It was then shown to hold for all
even \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( p = \infty \), but to fail for all other \( p \in (1, \infty) \) \cite{17}, \cite{15}. All of
this was extended (appropriately formulated) successively to compact abelian
\cite{14}, locally compact abelian \cite{7} and finally \( IN \)-groups \cite{13} (groups having at
least one relatively compact neighbourhood of the identity invariant under
inner automorphisms). Since, in the original formulation, Wiener’s theorem
does not extend to non-compact groups (it fails even for the real line), the
results on non-compact groups \( G \) are formulated with \( L^p(G) \) replaced by
the amalgam space \( (L^p, \ell^\infty)(G) \). (for compact groups this is no change, as
\( (L^p, \ell^\infty)(G) = L^p(G) \) in this case). Related information can be found in \cite{13},
p. 1.

In Section 2 of this paper we extend the positive result to a large class
of commutative hypergroups, namely those where the product of bounded
continuous positive definite functions is itself positive definite (see Corollary
\cite{14} below). In particular this applies to strong hypergroups.

In Section 3 we consider Bessel-Kingman hypergroups. These are strong
hypergroups, so the results of Section 2 apply to them. For the motion hyper-
group, \textit{i.e.} the Bessel-Kingman hypergroup with \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), we show (Theorem
\cite{22}) that for \( p = 2 \) there is a characterization like the one in \cite{7} of posi-
tive definite functions that are square integrable near the identity. Since the
proof (following \cite{7}) makes use of results about Fourier transforms, duality
and interpolation for amalgam spaces defined via certain tilings, we need to
show that on this hypergroup the norms for these spaces are equivalent to
amalgam norms defined using translations. For groups this equivalence is
well known (see \cite{6}), but for hypergroups this is not clear. We obtain some
results on translation, convolution and the Fourier transform for amalgam
spaces on the motion hypergroup; these are needed for the proof of Theorem
\cite{22}. We also compare our amalgam norms with some other ones, including
those in \cite{3}.

Finally in Section 4 we look at the countable non-discrete hypergroups
considered in \cite{5} and \cite{16}. We prove the analogue of Theorem \cite{22} and show
that for these hypergroups, in sharp contrast to the group case, Wiener’s
theorem holds for \textit{all} exponents \( p \in [1, \infty) \); see Theorem \cite{32} and Corollary
\cite{34} below.

2 Wiener’s theorem for even \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) or \( p = \infty \)

Let \( K \) be a hypergroup with Haar measure \( \omega_K \). In the following any unex-
plained notation will be taken from \cite{2}. Recall that, although the product of
two elements, say \( x, y \) of \( K \), might not be defined, the convolution of the unit
point masses $\varepsilon_x$ and $\varepsilon_y$ is defined. When the integral of a function $f$ on $K$ against the measure $\varepsilon_x \ast \varepsilon_y$ is defined, that integral is denoted by $f(x \ast y)$. We recall the definition of positive definiteness on hypergroups ([2], Definition 4.1.1).

**Definition 1** A function $f$ on $K$ is called positive definite if it is measurable and locally bounded, and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_i \overline{c_j} f(x_i \ast x_j^-) \geq 0$$

for all choices of $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $x_i \in K$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

The set of continuous positive definite functions will be denoted by $P(K)$. Note that, unlike for groups, there are hypergroups where such functions are not necessarily bounded (see [2], p. 268 or Remark 11(a) below). The subset of bounded functions in $P(K)$ is denoted by $P_b(K)$.

When $f, g$ and $h$ are functions on $K$, the notation $f(g \ast h)$ will mean the pointwise product of the function $f$ with the convolution $g \ast h$, rather than meaning the integral of $f$ against a measure $g \ast h$ as in the notation $f(x \ast y)$ above. We sometimes also write $(g \ast h)f$ or $f \cdot (g \ast h)$ (and this extends to cases where $g$ is a measure).

**Definition 2** A locally integrable function $f$ is said to be of positive type if

$$\int f \cdot (g \ast g^+) \, d\omega_K \geq 0$$

for every $g \in C_c(K)$, where $g^+ (x) := \Delta (x^-) g^- (x), g^- := \overline{g^+}$ and $g^+ (x) := g (x^-)$ for all $x \in K$.

For continuous $f$ this amounts to saying that $f$ is positive definite (see [2], Lemma 4.1.4; when $K$ is not unimodular, the function $g^-$ in part (iii) of that lemma should be replaced by the function $g^+$). In particular, if $K$ is discrete the notions “of positive type” and “positive definite” coincide.

**Remark 3** If $K$ is any non-discrete hypergroup, there exist lower semicontinuous functions of positive type in $L^1(K)$ that are unbounded near the identity and hence don’t belong to $P(K)$. To see this, note that using the outer regularity of $\omega_K$ for the null set $\{e\}$ there is a decreasing sequence of symmetric neighbourhoods $U_\lambda$ with $\omega_K(U_\lambda) \to 0$, and we may assume $\omega_K(U_\lambda) < 1/n$. 

3
Let $f = \sum \lambda_n 1_{U_n} \ast 1_{U_n}$ where $\lambda_n = 1/(n \omega_K(U_n))$ and $1_{U_n}$ is the indicator function of $U_n$. Now

$$\|f\|_1 = \sum \lambda_n \omega_K(U_n)^2 \leq \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty.$$  

Being the supremum of continuous functions, $f$ is lower semicontinuous, and we have

$$f(e) = \sum \lambda_n \omega_K(U_n) = \sum \frac{1}{n} = \infty$$

so $f$ is unbounded near $e$. Since $1_{U_n} \ast 1_{U_n} \sim 1_{U_n}$, $f$ is of positive type.

On several occasions in this paper we use that if $f$ is a function of positive type and $h$ is a real-valued continuous function with compact support, then $h \ast f \ast h^-$ is of positive type. This can be seen from the definition using [2], (1.4.23), that is

$$\int (f \ast h) g \ d\omega_K = \int f \cdot (g \ast h^-) \ d\omega_K$$

and its left-hand version

$$\int (h \ast f) g \ d\omega_K = \int f \cdot ((\Delta^- h^-) \ast g) \ d\omega_K$$

which has a similar proof. (Note that $\Delta^- h^- = h^+$ since $h$ is real-valued.) In the special case when $f \in L^1(K)$ and the hypergroup $K$ is commutative, we can also see this using the Fourier transform.

**Remark 4** Let $K$ be a commutative hypergroup. A function $f \in L^1(K)$ is of positive type if and only if $\hat{f} \geq 0$ on the support of the Plancherel measure $\pi_K$.

**Proof.** (a) Let $f \in L^1(K)$ be of positive type and let $\chi \in \text{supp} \pi_K$. By [2], 4.1.22 there is net $(f_i)$ in $C_c(K)$ such that $f_i \ast f_i^- \to \chi$ uniformly on compact sets. We may assume that $f_i \ast f_i^-(e) = 1$ for all $i$. For $\varepsilon > 0$ choose a compact $C \subset K$ such that $\int_{K \setminus C} |f| \ d\omega_K < \varepsilon$. Since $|\chi| \leq 1$ and $|f_i \ast f_i^-| \leq 1$ (for the second inequality, note that $f_i \ast f_i^- \in P_b(K)$ by [2], Lemma 4.1.5(b) and the bound follows from [2], Lemma 4.1.3(g)), we have that

$$|\hat{f}(\chi) - \int f \cdot (f_i \ast f_i^-) \ d\omega_K| \leq 2\varepsilon + \int_C |f| |\chi - (f_i \ast f_i^-)| \ d\omega_K < 3\varepsilon$$
for suitable \( \iota \). By the assumption on \( f \) we have \( \int f \cdot (f_\iota \ast f_\iota^*) \, d\omega_K \geq 0 \) (note that \( f_\iota^* = f_\iota^* \) since \( K \) is unimodular), and hence \( \hat{f}(\chi) \geq 0 \).

(b) Suppose \( \hat{f} \geq 0 \) on \( \text{supp} \, \pi_K \) and let \( g \in C_c(K) \). We have using (1) and Plancherel’s theorem
\[
\int f \cdot (g \ast g^\sim) \, d\omega_K = \int (f \ast \overline{g}) \overline{g} \, d\omega_K = \int \hat{f} \overline{\hat{g}} \, d\pi_K = \int \hat{f} |\hat{g}|^2 \, d\pi_K \geq 0
\]

As in [2], p. 8 the set of all probability measures on \( K \) will be denoted by \( M^1(K) \).

**Lemma 5** Let \( K \) be a commutative hypergroup. For every relatively compact neighbourhood \( U \) of the identity there is a constant \( C_U > 0 \) such that
\[
\int g \cdot (\mu \ast \mathbf{1}_U) \, d\omega_K \leq C_U \int g \mathbf{1}_U \, d\omega_K
\]
for all choices of \( \mu \in M^1(K) \) and all non-negative \( g \in \mathcal{P}_b(K) \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 4.1.13 of [2] we may write \( g(x) \) as a coefficient of a cyclic representation \( D \) of the hypergroup \( K \) on a Hilbert space \( \mathcal{H} \), that is there is a cyclic vector \( u \in \mathcal{H} \) such that
\[
g(x) = \langle D(x)u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
for all \( x \in K \).

Choose a relatively compact neighbourhood \( V \) of \( e \) such that
\[
\bigcup \{ \text{supp } (\varepsilon_x \ast \varepsilon_y) : x, y \in V \} \subset U
\]
and \( \omega_K(V) \leq 1 \); these conditions guarantee that
\[
h := \mathbf{1}_V^* \ast \mathbf{1}_V \leq \mathbf{1}_U.
\]

Since \( h \in C_c^+(K) \) with \( h(e) > 0 \) and \( U \) is relatively compact, there exist \( x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \in K \) and \( \lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_n > 0 \) such that \( \mathbf{1}_U \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tau_{x_i} h \), where
\[
\tau_{x_i} h(y) = h(x_i \ast y)
\]
is the \( x_i \)-translate of \( h \).
Let \( \nu = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \varepsilon_{x_i} \). Then
\[
\int g \cdot (\mu * 1_U) \, d\omega_K \leq \int g \left( \mu * \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \tau_{x_i} \right) \right) \, d\omega_K
\]
\[
= \langle D(\mu * \nu^- * h)u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
\[
= \langle D(\mu * \nu^- * 1_V)u, D(1_V)u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
\[
= \langle D(\mu * \nu^-)D(1_V)u, D(1_V)u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
\[
\leq \|D(\mu * \nu^-)\|_{B(\mathcal{H})} \|D(1_V)u\|^2_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
\[
\leq \|\nu\| \int hg \, d\omega_K
\]
since \( \|\mu\| = 1 \), and since
\[
\|D(1_V)u\|^2_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle D(1_V)u, D(1_V)u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle D(1_V)^*D(1_V)u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}
\]
\[
= \langle D(1^-_V * 1_V)u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle D(h)u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \int hg \, d\omega_K.
\]
So, letting \( C_U = \|\nu\| \), we have that
\[
\int g \cdot (\mu * 1_U) \, d\omega_K \leq C_U \int g1_U \, d\omega_K.
\]

Corollary 6 Let \( K \) be a commutative hypergroup such that \( P_b(K) \cdot P_b(K) \subset P_b(K) \) and let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) be even. For every relatively compact neighbourhood \( U \) of the identity there is a constant \( C_U > 0 \) such that for all choices of \( \mu \in M^1(K) \) and \( f \in P_b(K) \)
\[
\int |f|^p \cdot (\mu * 1_U) \, d\omega_K \leq C_U \int |f|^p 1_U \, d\omega_K.
\] (5)

Proof. Let \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) be even. Since \( f \in P_b(K) \), the same is true for \( f \). It follows that
\[
|f|^p = (\overline{f}f)^{p/2} \in P_b(K)
\]
and it is also positive. Inserting \( g = |f|^p \) in inequality (3) yields the inequality (5). ■
Remark 7 We remind the reader that for strong hypergroups,

\[ P_b(K) \cdot P_b(K) \subset P_b(K). \]

(Use Bochner’s theorem to write two functions \( f \) and \( g \) in \( P_b(K) \) as inverse transforms of two nonnegative measures \( \mu, \nu \) respectively on \( K^\wedge \). Then \( fg \) is the inverse transform of \( \mu \ast \nu \) and hence belongs to \( P_b(K) \) as well.) In particular, Corollary 6 and much of what follows holds for all strong hypergroups.

We now extend inequality (5) to integrable functions \( f \) of positive type.

Corollary 8 Let \( K \) be a commutative hypergroup such that \( P_b(K) \cdot P_b(K) \subset P_b(K) \) and take \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) to be even. For every relatively compact neighbourhood \( U \) of the identity there is a constant \( C_U > 0 \) such that for all choices of \( \mu \in M^1(K) \) and \( f \in L^1(K) \) of positive type (equivalently: \( f \in L^1(K) \) with \( f \geq 0 \) on \( \text{supp} \pi_K \)) we have

\[
\int |f|^p \cdot (\mu \ast 1_U) \ d\omega_K \leq C_U \int |f|^p 1_U \ d\omega_K. \quad (6)
\]

Proof. Let \( f \) be such a function with \( \int |f|^p 1_U \ d\omega_K < \infty \) and write \( f_i = k_i \ast f \ast k_i^- \) where \( k_i \in C_c^+(K) \), \( \int k_i \ d\omega_K = 1 \) and \( \text{supp} k_i \downarrow \{e\} \). (If \( K \) is first countable, then this approximate identity can in fact be chosen to be a sequence.) Clearly \( f_i \) is bounded, continuous and integrable. Since \( f_i \) is of positive type (see the paragraph immediately preceding Remark 4), it is also in \( P_b(K) \). Now the values of \( f_i \) on \( U \) depend on the values of \( f \) on a slightly larger neighbourhood \( U' \), and we cannot rule out \( a \ priori \) the possibility that \( \int |f|^p 1_{U'} \ d\omega_K = \infty \). For this technical reason we first use a compact neighbourhood \( W \) of \( e \) contained in the interior of \( U \).

For sufficiently large \( i \) the values of \( f_i \) on \( W \) only depend on the values of \( f \) on \( U \), and we have

\[
\|(f - f_i) 1_W\|_p \leq \|f 1_U - k_i \ast (f 1_U) \ast k_i^-\|_p \to 0 \quad (7)
\]

since \( f 1_W = f 1_U 1_W \) and \( f_i 1_W = [k_i \ast (f 1_U) \ast k_i^-] 1_W \) for sufficiently large \( i \).

We also have

\[
\|f_i - f\|_1 \to 0 \quad (8)
\]

and we can extract a sequence \( (f_n) \) from \( (f_i) \) satisfying both (7) and (8), and (if necessary, passing to a subsequence thereof) converging pointwise \( a.e. \) to
Using Fatou’s lemma we obtain
\[
\int |f|^p \cdot (\mu \ast 1_W) \, d\omega_K \leq \lim inf_n \int |f_n|^p \mu \ast 1_W \, d\omega_K \\
\leq C_W \lim inf_n \int |f_n|^p \, 1_W \, d\omega_K \\
\leq C_W \int |f|^p \, 1_W \, d\omega_K
\]
where, for the middle inequality, we have appealed to \((5)\), and the last inequality follows from \((7)\).

Choose \(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \in K\) and \(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_n > 0\) such that \(1_U \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tau_{x_i} 1_W\). We then have
\[
\int |f|^p \cdot (\mu \ast 1_U) \, d\omega_K \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \int |f|^p \cdot (\mu \ast \tau_{x_i} 1_W) \, d\omega_K \\
= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \int |f|^p \cdot (\mu \ast \varepsilon_{x_i} \ast 1_W) \, d\omega_K \\
\leq C_W \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right) \int |f|^p \, 1_W \, d\omega_K \\
\leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right) C_W \int |f|^p \, 1_U \, d\omega_K
\]
and this ends the proof of the corollary. \(\blacksquare\)

To prepare for Remark 10(b), we insert the following definition.

**Definition 9** For \(p \in [1, \infty)\) we say that a measurable function \(f\) belongs to the amalgam space \((L^p, \ell^\infty)(K)\) if \(\|f\|_{p, \infty, U} := \sup_x \|f (\tau_x 1_U)^{1/p}\|_p\) is finite for some relatively compact neighbourhood \(U\) of the identity.

In the discussion following Corollary 14 below, we show that replacing \(U\) by a different relatively compact neighbourhood of the identity yields an equivalent norm and hence the same space \((L^p, \ell^\infty)(K)\). Note that
\[
L^1(K) \subset (L^1, \ell^\infty)(K) \subset L^1_{\text{loc}}(K).
\]

**Remark 10 (a)** In the group case, Corollary 8 extends to locally integrable functions \(f\) of positive type (see 13, 1.1 and Theorem 1.6), but for hypergroups this is not always possible. Indeed the Naimark hypergroup \((2, p 99, but note the misprint in line 5, the second occurrence of
a^n should be deleted) is a counterexample. For this hypergroup on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) with Haar measure \( d\omega(x) = \sinh^2 x \, dx \) there are unbounded (positive definite) characters of the form \( \chi_\alpha(x) = \frac{\sinh(rx)}{r\sinh x} \) where \( r > 1 \) and \( a = -r^2 \). Then \( \chi_\alpha(x) \) behaves like \( e^{(r-1)x} \) as \( x \to \infty \). Writing \( U := [0, 1] \), for \( x > 1 \) we have \( 0 \leq \tau_x 1_U \leq 1 \), supp \((\tau_x 1_U) \subseteq J_x := [x-1, x+1] \) and \( \int \tau_x 1_U \, d\omega = \int 1_U \, d\omega =: c \), so that \( \tau_x 1_U \geq \frac{c}{2\omega(J_x)} \) on a set with measure at least \( \frac{c}{2} \). Therefore

\[
\| \chi_\alpha (\tau_x 1_U)^{1/p} \|_p \geq \| \chi_\alpha \tau_x 1_U \|_p \geq \left( \min_{J_x} \chi_\alpha \right) \frac{c}{2\omega(J_x)} \left( \frac{c}{2} \right)^{1/p}.
\]

For a sufficiently small \( a < -9 \) will do), the right-hand side of this inequality tends to \( \infty \) as \( x \to \infty \) (and hence \( J_x \to \{\infty\} \)), which shows that Corollary 8 does not hold on this hypergroup.

(b) The proof of Corollary 8 works for any (locally integrable) function \( f \) of positive type for which the convolutions \( f_i \) all belong to \( L^\infty \). Those convolutions are continuous, of positive type and (by assumption) bounded, hence positive definite. The \( L^1 \)-convergence in (8) can then be replaced by local \( L^1 \)-convergence, that is by convergence in \( L^1(C) \) for every compact set \( C \).

In particular, the proof works for all \( f \in (L^1, \ell^\infty)(K) \) of positive type because the \( k_i \) in our proof all belong to \( C_c(K) \). So \( f \ast k_i^- \in L^\infty \), as we show in a moment, and hence so does \( f_i = k_i \ast f \ast k_i^- \), which shows that \( f_i \) is bounded for each \( i \).

For any relatively compact neighbourhood \( U \ni e \), and \( i \) chosen suitably large so that supp \((k_i) \subseteq U \), we have

\[
|f \ast k_i^-| (x) \leq \int |f (x \ast y) k_i^- (y^-)| \, d\omega(y)
\leq \|k_i\|_\infty \int |f (x \ast y)| \, 1_U (y) \, d\omega(y)
\leq \|k_i\|_\infty \int |f| (x \ast y) \, 1_U (y) \, d\omega(y)
= \|k_i\|_\infty \int |f| (y) \, 1_U (x^- \ast y) \, d\omega(y)
= \|k_i\|_\infty \|f\|_1 \|\tau_x-1_U\|_1
\leq \|k_i\|_\infty \|f\|_{1,\infty, U}
\]

where for the first equality we refer to [2], Theorem 1.3.21, and hence \( f \ast k_i^- \) is bounded.
Theorem 11  Let $K$ be a commutative hypergroup such that $P_b(K) \cdot P_b(K) \subset P_b(K)$ and let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be even. For every relatively compact neighbourhood $U$ of the identity there is a constant $C_U > 0$ such that for all choices of $\mu \in M^1(K)$ and $f \in (L^1, \ell^\infty)(K)$ of positive type we have

$$\|f \cdot (\mu \ast 1_U)\|_p \leq \left\| (\mu \ast 1_U)^{1/p} \right\|_p \leq C_U^{1/p} \left\| f \right\|_p \leq C_U^{1/p} \left\| 1_U \right\|_p$$

(10)

In particular this holds for $f \in L^1(K)$ of positive type (equivalently: $f \in L^1(K)$ with $\hat{f} \geq 0$ on $\text{supp} \pi_K$).

Proof. The first inequality in (10) holds for all finite exponents $p > 1$ since $0 \leq \mu \ast 1_U \leq 1$. The next inequality in (10) uses Corollary 8, the assumption that $p \in \mathbb{N}$ is even and Remark 10(b).

Corollary 12  Let $K$ be a commutative hypergroup such that $P_b(K) \cdot P_b(K) \subset P_b(K)$. For $f \in (L^1, \ell^\infty)(K)$ of positive type we have

$$\|f\|_\infty \leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty.$$  

(11)

In particular, since $0 \leq \tau_x 1_U \leq 1$, we have

$$\|f \tau_x 1_U\|_\infty \leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty$$

(12)

where $U_x = \{y | \tau_x 1_U(y) > 0\}$.

Proof. The second quantity in (11) is the $L^p$ norm of $f$ relative to the measure $(\mu \ast 1_U) \, d\omega$. Since the total mass of this measure is finite, letting $p \to \infty$ in (11) gives the essential supremum of $|f|$ on the set where $\mu \ast 1_U > 0$. Apply this with $\mu = \varepsilon_x$ for various points $x$ in $K$, and use the fact that $U_x$ is a neighbourhood of $x^-$, to obtain $\|f\|_\infty \leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty$.  

Remark 13  Note that taking $\mu = \varepsilon_x$ in Theorem 11 gives that for all even $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\|f \tau_x 1_U\|_p \leq \left\| (\tau_x 1_U)^{1/p} \right\|_p \leq C_U^{1/p} \left\| 1_U \right\|_p.$$  

(13)

It is useful to recall at this stage that for fixed $p$, the quantities $\|f \tau_x 1_U\|_p$ and $\left\| (\tau_x 1_U)^{1/p} \right\|_p$ agree on groups but not necessarily on hypergroups (see the end of Remark 20 below).

We restate (12) and (13) using Definition 9.
Corollary 14  (Wiener’s theorem for functions in \((L^1, \ell^\infty) (K)\)) Let \(K\) be a commutative hypergroup such that \(P_0(K) \cdot P_0(K) \subset P_0(K)\) and take \(p \in \mathbb{N}\) even or \(p = \infty\). If \(f \in (L^1, \ell^\infty) (K)\) is of positive type, and satisfies \(f \mathbf{1}_U \in L^p (K)\) for some relatively compact neighbourhood \(U\) of \(e\), then

\[
f \in (L^p, \ell^\infty) (K) \quad \text{and} \quad \| f \|_{p, \infty, U} \leq C_{U}^{1/p} \| f \mathbf{1}_U \|_p.
\]

In particular this holds for \(f \in L^1 (K)\) satisfying the same conditions.

Note that, by the equivalence proved next, if \(K\) is compact, then \((L^p, \ell^\infty) = L^p\) and \(\| \cdot \|_{p, \infty, U}\) equals (up to equivalence) the \(L^p\) norm on \(K\) (take \(\| \cdot \|_{p, \infty, K}\) and use \(\tau_1 \mathbf{1}_K = \mathbf{1}_K\)).

We now compare \(\| f \|_{p, \infty, U}\) for different choices of \(U\) (even on non-commutative hypergroups). Let \(U\) and \(V\) be relatively compact neighbourhoods of \(e\), and denote the corresponding amalgam spaces by \((L^p, \ell^\infty)_U\) and \((L^p, \ell^\infty)_V\) respectively. There are \(\lambda_i > 0\) and \(x_i \in K\) such that \(1_U \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tau_{x_i} \mathbf{1}_V\). Let \(f \in (L^p, \ell^\infty)_V\) and \(x \in K\). When \(1 \leq p < \infty\) we have

\[
\| f (\tau_x 1_U)^{1/p} \|_p^p = \int |f|^p \tau_x 1_U \, d\omega_K \leq \int |f|^p \tau_x \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tau_{x_i} \mathbf{1}_V \right) \, d\omega_K
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \| (\tau_x \tau_{x_i} \mathbf{1}_V)^{1/p} \|_p^p \right) \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right) \| f \|_{p, \infty, V}^p
\]

by Lemma 15 below (set \(\mu = \varepsilon_{x-} * \varepsilon_{x^-}\)). Hence

\[
f \in (L^p, \ell^\infty)_U \quad \text{and} \quad \| f \|_{p, \infty, U} \leq C \| f \|_{p, \infty, V}
\]

with \(C = (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)^{1/p}\), so that the amalgam space \((L^p, \ell^\infty) (K)\) does not depend on the chosen neighbourhood.

Note that, since necessarily \(\sum \lambda_i \geq 1\), this sum can serve as a constant for all finite \(p\). So we have constants of equivalence which only depend on \(U\) and \(V\), but not on \(p\).

If \(p = \infty\) and (as before) we denote by \(U_x\) the set where \(\tau_x 1_U > 0\), then

\[
\| f \|_{\infty, \infty, U} = \sup_x \| f \mathbf{1}_{U_x} \|_\infty.
\]

Since \(U_x\) is a neighbourhood of \(x\), we obtain

\[
\| f \|_{\infty, \infty, U} = \| f \|_\infty.
\]

So in this case, if we use \(V\) instead of \(U\), we obtain not only an equivalent norm but in fact the very same norm.

Lemma 15 Let \(p \in [1, \infty]\). For \(f \in (L^p, \ell^\infty)_V\) and \(\mu\) a probability measure with compact support we have \(f (\mu * 1_V)^{1/p} \in L^p\) and \(\| f (\mu * 1_V)^{1/p} \|_p \leq \| f \|_{p, \infty, V}\).
Proof. By [12] Proposition 13.64 and the remarks following it, the set $S$ of all convex linear combinations of Dirac measures is weakly dense in $M^1(K)$. So there is a net $(\mu_\iota)$ in $S$ with $\mu_\iota \rightharpoonup \mu$ weakly. In the present case we may assume $\text{supp} \mu_\iota \subset \text{supp} \mu$ (in the proof of [12], 13.64, if $A_j \cap \text{supp} \mu \neq \emptyset$, choose $x_j$ in this set and not just in $A_j$). By [2] Theorem 1.6.18(b) we obtain $\|\mu_\iota - \mu \rightharpoonup g\|_1 \to 0$ for all $g \in L^1(K)$. From the net $(\mu_\iota \ast 1_V)$ we may extract a sequence $(\mu_n \ast 1_V)$ converging in $\| \cdot \|_1$ and (if necessary, passing to a subsequence thereof) also pointwise a.e. to $\mu \ast 1_V$. Hence

$$(\mu_n \ast 1_V)^{1/p} \to (\mu \ast 1_V)^{1/p} \text{ a.e.}$$

All these functions have absolute value $\leq 1$ (see [2], 1.4.6) and have support in the compact set $\text{supp} (\mu) \ast \text{supp} (1_V)$ (see [2], 1.2.12), hence are dominated by $h = 1_{\text{supp}(\mu) \ast \text{supp}(1_V)}$. There are $\beta_k > 0$ and $y_k \in K$ such that $h \leq \sum_{k=1}^l \beta_k (\tau_{y_k} 1_V)^{1/p}$, so

$$\|f h\|_p \leq \sum_{k=1}^l \beta_k \|f (\tau_{y_k} 1_V)^{1/p}\|_p < \infty.$$ 

By dominated convergence we obtain $\|f(\mu_n \ast 1_V)^{1/p} - f(\mu \ast 1_V)^{1/p}\|_p \to 0$.

Now, since $\mu_n$ is a convex combination $\sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j x_j$, we have

$$\|f(\mu_n \ast 1_V)^{1/p}\|_p = \|f \left( \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \tau_{x_j} 1_V \right)^{1/p}\|_p = \int |f|^p \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \tau_{x_j} 1_V d\omega_K$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \|f (\tau_{x_j} 1_V)^{1/p}\|_p \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \|f\|_{p,\infty,V}^p = \|f\|_{p,\infty,V}^p.$$ 

Hence $\|f(\mu \ast 1_V)^{1/p}\|_p \leq \|f\|_{p,\infty,V}^p$ as asserted. \hfill \box

Remark 16 All of the results obtained so far hold for a large class of commutative hypergroups, in particular for strong hypergroups, and hence also for those examples to be considered below. Furthermore, much of this section extends to some non-commutative hypergroups. A version of Lemma 5 holds without the assumption that $K$ is commutative. Instead, we assume that there is a relatively compact neighbourhood $V$ of the identity with the property that $1_V$ is central in the convolution algebra $L^1(K)$ and hence in the measure algebra on $K$. The conclusion of the lemma then holds for neighbourhoods $U$ of $e$ that include the support of the product $1_V \ast 1_V$. The centrality assumption implies that $K$ is unimodular. In particular, $(1_V)^* = 1_V$ (as in the commutative case). Therefore the proof of the lemma remains almost the same.
Let $h = 1_V \ast 1_V$. With the same modified hypothesis, Corollary 6 holds with no change in its proof. For Corollary 8 we also require that the support of $1_V \ast 1_V$ be contained in the interior of $U$, rather than just in $U$. In the proof of Corollary 8 take $W$ equal to this support. Then for such $U$, Theorem 11 and hence Remark 13 as well as Corollary 14 for even $p$ also hold. For $p = \infty$, Corollary 12 and hence the corresponding part of Corollary 14 hold on general hypergroups (without any centrality assumption):

Let $f \in (L^1, \ell^\infty)(K)$ be of positive type. If $U$ is a relatively compact neighbourhood of $e$ and $f_i = k_i \ast f \ast k_i^-$ where the $k_i$ are as in the proof of Corollary 8, take $i$ large enough so that $\text{supp} (k_i^\ast \ast k_i) \subset U$. Then (see Remark 11) $f_i$ is continuous, positive definite and bounded, so by [2], Lemma 4.1.3(g) for the first equality and (2) for the third equality below, we have

$$
\|f_i\|_\infty = k_i \ast f \ast k_i^- (e)
= \int (k_i \ast f) k_i d\omega_K
= \int f \ast (k_i^\ast \ast k_i) d\omega_K
\leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty \|k_i^\ast \ast k_i\|_1
\leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty.
$$

Since $f_i \to f$ locally in $L^1$-norm (that is, $\| (f_i - f) 1_C \|_1 \to 0$ for every compact $C \subset K$), we obtain $\|f\|_\infty \leq \|f 1_U\|_\infty$.

3 Hypergroups on $\mathbb{R}_+$

In this section we consider some hypergroups on $\mathbb{R}_+$ to which all of Section 2 applies. For one of them we show that the version of Wiener’s theorem presented in [7] for locally compact abelian groups also holds (Theorem 22 below), as indeed do other positive results about translation, convolution and Fourier transforms, which we need for the proof of the theorem.

3.1 Bessel-Kingman hypergroups

For these hypergroups the reader is referred to [2], Section 3.5.61, but we give here some basic properties. Let $\alpha > -\frac{1}{2}$. For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+$ consider the convolution

$$
\varepsilon_x \ast_\alpha \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_0 \ast_\alpha \varepsilon_x
$$
and for \( x, y > 0 \),
\[
\varepsilon_x \ast_\alpha \varepsilon_y (f) = \int_{|x-y|}^{x+y} K_\alpha (x, y, z) f (z) z^{2\alpha+1} \, dz, \quad f \in C_0 (\mathbb{R}_+) \]
where
\[
K_\alpha (x, y, z) := \frac{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha + 1}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha + 1}{2} \right) 2^{2\alpha-1}} \frac{\left[ ((x+y)^2 - z^2) \right]^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}}}{(xyz)^{2\alpha}}.
\]

Then \((\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_\alpha)\) is a commutative hypergroup with the identity involution and Haar measure \( \omega_\alpha (dz) = z^{2\alpha+1} \, dz \). Its characters are given by \( \varphi_\lambda (x) := j_\alpha (\lambda x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \) for each \( \lambda \geq 0 \) where \( j_\alpha \) denotes the modified Bessel function of order \( \alpha \) given by
\[
j_\alpha (x) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \Gamma (\alpha + 1)}{2^{2k} k! \Gamma (\alpha + k + 1)} x^{2k}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.
\]
Note that \( \varphi_0 \equiv 1 \).

It is well known that \((\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_\alpha) \cong (\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_\alpha)\text{^x}, \) where the hypergroup isomorphism is given by \( \lambda \mapsto \varphi_\lambda \) (so that \((\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_\alpha)\) is not only strong but even Pontryagin); see [18], Example 7.2. Wiener’s theorem as in Corollary 14 therefore holds for these Bessel-Kingman hypergroups.

For \( f \in L^1 (\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_\alpha), \alpha > -\frac{1}{2}, \) its Fourier transform is defined by
\[
\hat{f} (\varphi_\lambda) := \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} f \varphi_\lambda \, d\omega_\alpha
\]
and the convolution of two functions \( f, g \) is given by
\[
f \ast_\alpha g (x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} f (x \ast_\alpha y) g (y) \omega_\alpha (dy).
\]
Recall that
\[(f \ast_\alpha g)^\wedge = f^\wedge g^\wedge.\]

When \(\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\) we have
\[
\hat{\int} (\varphi_\lambda) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} f(x) (\sin \lambda x) x \, dx, & \lambda \neq 0, \\
\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} f(x) x^2 \, dx, & \lambda = 0.
\end{cases}
\]

and, in particular,
\[
(1_{[0,\varepsilon)}^\wedge (\varphi_\lambda) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda \varepsilon - \lambda \varepsilon \cos \lambda \varepsilon), & \lambda \neq 0, \\
\frac{\varepsilon^3}{3}, & \lambda = 0.
\end{cases}
\]

### 3.2 The amalgam spaces \((L^p, \ell^q)((\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha))\) for \(1 \leq p, q \leq \infty\)

In preparation for Theorem 22 in Section 3.4, we need to develop some properties of certain discrete amalgam spaces. We define them so that the norms \(\|\cdot\|_{p,\infty}\) used in this section are equivalent to the corresponding continuous norms \(\|\cdot\|_{p,\infty, U}\) used in Section 2, and we prove this equivalence in Section 3.3. At the end of the current subsection, we consider other families of discrete amalgam norms, in particular those introduced in [3], and show that they are mostly not equivalent to the norms that we use.

For each \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) write \(I_n := [n - 1, n)\) and for \(1 \leq p, q \leq \infty\) define
\[
\|f\|_{p,q} := \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \omega_\alpha(I_n) \left( \frac{1}{\omega_\alpha(I_n)} \int_{n-1}^{n} |f|^p \, d\omega_\alpha \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\]
with the usual convention when one or both of \(p, q\) is \(\infty\), that is
\[
\|f\|_{\infty,q} = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \omega_\alpha(I_n) \sup_{x \in I_n} |f(x)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\]
\[
\|f\|_{p,\infty} = \sup_{n} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_\alpha(I_n)} \int_{n-1}^{n} |f|^p \, d\omega_\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},
\]
and
\[
\|f\|_{\infty,\infty} = \sup_{n} \sup_{x \in I_n} |f(x)| = \|f\|_{\infty}.
\]
The \((p, q)\)–amalgam space is defined as the subspace of all measurable functions \(f\) given by

\[
(L^p, \ell^q) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) = \left\{ f : \|f\|_{p,q} < \infty \right\}.
\]

We have the following result.

**Proposition 17** Let \(f\) be a measurable function. Then for \(p_1 \leq p_2\)

\[
\|f\|_{p_1,q} \leq \|f\|_{p_2,q}
\]

and for \(q_1 \geq q_2\)

\[
\|f\|_{p,q_1} \leq C \|f\|_{p,q_2}
\]

where \(C\) is a constant. In particular, for \(p_1 \leq p_2\) and \(q_1 \geq q_2\)

\[
(L^{p_2}, \ell^{q_2}) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \subset (L^{p_1}, \ell^{q_1}) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha)
\]

and

\[
(L^p, \ell^q) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \subset L^p (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \cap L^q (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \text{ for } p \geq q,
\]

\[
L^p (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \cup L^q (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \subset (L^p, \ell^q) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha) \text{ for } p \leq q.
\]

**Proof.** This is straightforward using Hölder’s inequality together with the property that \(\omega_\alpha (I_n) \geq C > 0\) for all \(n\). \(\blacksquare\)

Note that \((L^{\infty}, \ell^1) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha)\) is the smallest amalgam space and \((L^1, \ell^{\infty}) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha)\) is the largest.

**Remark 18** We now use indicator functions on subintervals of \(I_n\) to show that for \(p \neq q\) our amalgam norms are not equivalent to the discrete amalgam norms in [3], which are computed on sets with measures uniformly bounded away from 0 and \(\infty\). There is no division or multiplication by measures of tiles in the computation of those norms. In the present case we obtain norms equivalent to those in [3] by splitting \(\mathbb{R}^+\) into disjoint intervals of Haar measure 1; at least \(\omega_\alpha (I_n) - 2\) of these subintervals are included in \(I_n\). Let \(f\) be the indicator function of one such subinterval. Then the norm of \(f\) in our space \((L^p, \ell^q) (\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_\alpha)\) is \(\omega_\alpha (I_n)^{1/q - 1/p}\), while its norm in the corresponding space in [3] is 1. Since \(\omega_\alpha (I_n) \to \infty\) as \(n \to \infty\), these norms are not equivalent unless \(p = q\).

Both families of discrete amalgams on Bessel-Kingman hypergroups are constructed in such a way as to have norms equal to the usual \(L^p\) norm, and
hence to each other when \( p = q \). In the examples above, the functions \( f \) are not positive definite, and we do not know whether there are corresponding examples involving positive definite functions. Finally, most other choices give amalgam norms that are not equivalent to ours, for example the partition choice having the \( I_n \) without normalization, and the continuous amalgam norm as in Definition 2 but without the \( 1/p \) power. The only cases where our discrete amalgam norm is equivalent to the one without weights are those where \( p = q \), and the only case where the two kinds of continuous amalgam norms are equivalent is that where \( p = 1 \) (see the end of Remark 20).

3.3 Equivalence of the discrete amalgam norm \( \| \cdot \|_{p,\infty} \) with the continuous amalgam norm defined by translations in the case \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \)

For the following subsections of Section 3 we only consider the Bessel-Kingman hypergroup \( (\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}}) \) (and to simplify the notation we write \( \omega \) in place of \( \omega_{\frac{1}{2}} \)). Values of \( \alpha > \frac{1}{2} \) are treated in [11].

**Proposition 19** For \( p \in [1, \infty) \),

\[
\| f \|_{p,\infty} \leq C \sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \right)^{1/p}.
\]

**Proof.** We have using (14)

\[
\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(x) = 1_{[0,1]}(y \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} x)
\]

\[
= \varepsilon_y \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_x (1_{[0,1]})
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2xy} \int_{\|x-y, x+y\| \cap [0,1]} i \, dt
\]

\[
= \begin{cases} 
1, & x + y \leq 1, \\
\frac{1}{4xy} (1 - (x-y)^2), & x + y > 1 \text{ and } |x-y| < 1, \\
0, & |x-y| \geq 1.
\end{cases} \tag{17}
\]

For \( y = n + \frac{1}{2}, n \in \mathbb{N} \), we obtain

\[
\tau_{n+\frac{1}{2}} 1_{[0,1]}(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1-(n+\frac{1}{2}-x)^2}{4x(n+\frac{1}{2})}, & |n+\frac{1}{2} - x| < 1, \\
0, & |n+\frac{1}{2} - x| \geq 1.
\end{cases}
\]
On the interval $I_{n+1}$ this is larger than

$$\frac{3/4}{4(n + \frac{1}{2})(n + 1)} \geq \frac{3/16}{2\omega(I_{n+1})}$$

which holds for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. On $I_1$ we have the trivial estimate $\tau_0 1_{[0,1]} \geq 1 = \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)}$, and putting these together gives

$$\sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} \geq \frac{3}{32} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left( \int_{I_n} \omega(I_n) |f|^p \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} .$$

\[\square\]

**Remark 20** In Proposition 19 we compared the norm $\|f\|_{p,\infty}$ with the continuous amalgam norm $\|f\|_{p,\infty,[0,1]} = \sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \|f(\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(t)) \|_p$ for $p \in [1, \infty)$. We consider the same comparison with $p = \infty$. Letting

$$A(y) = \{ t \in [0, \infty) : \tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(t) > 0 \}$$

we have $\|f\|_{\infty,\infty,[0,1]} = \sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \|f 1_{A(y)}\|_{\infty}$. Clearly $A(y)$ is an open neighbourhood of $y$ and hence

$$\sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \|f 1_{A(y)}\|_{\infty} = \|f\|_{\infty} = \|f\|_{\infty,\infty} .$$

This means that for $p = \infty$ we have $C = 1$ and in fact equality in Proposition 19.

We warn the reader that for every $p \in (1, \infty]$ the seemingly similar (and, in the group case, identical) norm $\sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \|f \tau_y 1_{[0,1]}\|_p$ is smaller and not equivalent to $\sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \|f(\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(t)) \|_p$. In fact, for this smaller norm, Proposition 19 fails for all choices of the constant $C$. The reason for this is that the sup-norm of $\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}$ tends to zero as $y \to \infty$.

**Proposition 21** For $p \in [1, \infty)$,

$$\|f\|_{p,\infty} \geq C \sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} .$$

**Proof.** (i) For $y \in [0,1)$ the expression in (17) takes the simpler form

$$\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(x) = \begin{cases} 
1, & x \leq 1 - y, \\
\frac{1}{xy} (1 - (x - y)^2) \leq 1, & 1 - y < x < 1 + y, \\
0, & x \geq 1 + y.
\end{cases}$$

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Since \( \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \leq 1_{(0,2)} \) this gives

\[
\int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \leq \int |f|^p 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega + \int |f|^p 1_{[1,2]} \, d\omega
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)} \int |f|^p 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega + \frac{3}{\omega(I_2)} \int |f|^p 1_{[1,2]} \, d\omega
\]

\[
= \int_{I_1} \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)} |f|^p \, d\omega + 3 \int_{I_2} \frac{1}{\omega(I_2)} |f|^p \, d\omega
\]

the second inequality holding since \( \omega(I_1) = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \) and \( \omega(I_2) = \frac{7}{3} < 3 \). Hence

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq \left( \int_{I_1} \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)} |f|^p \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} + 3^{1/p} \left( \int_{I_2} \frac{1}{\omega(I_2)} |f|^p \, d\omega \right)^{1/p}
\]

\[
\leq (1 + 3^{1/p}) \|f\|_{p,\infty}
\]

(ii) For \( y \in [1,2) \) we have \( \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \leq 1_{(0,3)} \) which leads to

\[
\int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega
\]

\[
\leq \int_{I_1} |f|^p \, d\omega + \int_{I_2} |f|^p \, d\omega + \int_{I_3} |f|^p \, d\omega
\]

\[
\leq \int_{I_1} \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)} |f|^p \, d\omega + 3 \int_{I_2} \frac{1}{\omega(I_2)} |f|^p \, d\omega + 7 \int_{I_3} \frac{1}{\omega(I_3)} |f|^p \, d\omega
\]

since \( \omega(I_3) = 7 < 3 \), and hence

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq \left( \int \frac{1}{\omega(I_1)} |f|^p \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} + 3^{1/p} \left( \int \frac{1}{\omega(I_2)} |f|^p \, d\omega \right)^{1/p} + 7^{1/p} \int \frac{1}{\omega(I_3)} |f|^p \, d\omega
\]

\[
\leq (1 + 3^{1/p} + 7^{1/p}) \|f\|_{p,\infty}
\]

(iii) For \( y \geq 2 \) we have

\[
\tau_y 1_{[0,1]}(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{4xy}(1 - (x - y)^2), & y - 1 < x < y + 1, \\
0, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]
If \( y \in I_k \), then \( k \geq 3 \) and \( (y - 1, y + 1) \) intersects at most \( I_{k-1}, I_k, I_{k+1} \). For \( x \in (y - 1, y + 1) \) we have

\[
4xy > 4(y - 1)y > 4(k - 2)(k - 1).
\]

Now \( k \geq 3 \) implies \( 4(k - 2) \geq k \) and \( 3(k - 1) \geq k + 2 \) so that

\[
4xy \geq \frac{1}{3}k(k + 2) \geq \frac{1}{3} \left( k^2 + k + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \omega(I_{k+1}) \geq \frac{1}{3} \omega(I_k) \geq \frac{1}{3} \omega(I_{k-1})
\]

Thus we obtain for \( j = k - 1, k, k + 1 \)

\[
\int_{I_j} |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} d\omega = \int_{I_j} |f|^p \frac{1}{4xy} (1 - (x - y)^2) 1_{(y-1,y+1)} d\omega
\]

\[
\leq 3 \int_{I_j} \frac{1}{\omega(I_j)} |f|^p d\omega
\]

and

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq 3^{1/p} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} \left( \int_{I_j} \frac{1}{\omega(I_j)} |f|^p d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq 3^{1+1/p} \|f\|_{p,\infty}.
\]

(iv) Taking \( C \) to be the maximum of the constants in (i)-(iii) we have

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq C \|f\|_{p,\infty}
\]

for all \( y \in [0, \infty) \) and hence

\[
\sup_{y \in [0,\infty)} \left( \int |f|^p \tau_y 1_{[0,1]} d\omega \right)^{1/p} \leq C \|f\|_{p,\infty}.
\]

3.4 Functions that are square integrable on a neighbourhood of the identity

For \( p = 2 \) we have the following characterisation along the lines of [7], Theorem 3.1.

**Theorem 22** For \( f \in L^1 \left( \mathbb{R}_+, \frac{1}{2} \right) \) with \( \hat{f} \geq 0 \) the following are equivalent:

1. \( f \) is square integrable in a neighbourhood of the identity;
2. \( \hat{f} \in (L^1, \ell^2)(\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}}) \);

3. \( f \in (L^2, \ell^{\infty})(\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}}) \).

**Proof.** The proof of Theorem 3.1 in [7] applies, but we need to check that the results from [8], [9] and [10] are still valid in our setting. This requires the equivalence of the continuous and the discrete amalgam norms, which we showed in Propositions 19 and 21, together with uniform boundedness of translation along with the Hausdorff-Young theorem for these amalgam spaces. We prove these properties in the next three sections. □

3.5 Translation in \((L^\infty, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\)

In this section we show that translation is uniformly bounded on the amalgam space \((L^\infty, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\). Denote the Haar measure \(\omega(I_n)\) of the interval \(I_n\) by \(\omega_n\).

It is easily checked that \(\omega_n = n^2 - n + \frac{1}{3}\).

Given a locally integrable function \(f\) on \(\mathbb{R}^+\) let \(P_n f := f 1_{I_n}\) and consider

\[
\tau_y f(x) = f\left(x \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} y\right) = \frac{1}{2xy} \int_{[|x-y|, x+y]} f(t) \, dt.
\]

Note that \(|\tau_y f| \leq \tau_y(|f|)|\) pointwise, and that \(\tau_y(|f|) \leq \tau_y g\) if \(|f| \leq g\) almost everywhere. We want to show uniform boundedness of the translation operators \(\tau_y\) on \((L^\infty, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}^+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\).

Consider an index \(n\) and a positive number \(y\), and write \(f_n := 1_{I_n}\). It will be enough to show that

\[
\|\tau_y f_n\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} \leq C \|f_n\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}
\]

for a number \(C\) that is independent of \(y\) and \(n\). Indeed, letting \(c_n = \|P_n f\|_{\ell^\infty}\) and \(g = \sum_n c_n f_n\), we then have that \(|f| \leq g\) pointwise, and thus \(\|\tau_y f\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} \leq \|\tau_y g\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}\). But also \(\tau_y g \leq \sum_n c_n \tau_y(f_n)\) pointwise so that

\[
\|\tau_y f\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} \leq \|\tau_y g\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} \leq \sum_n c_n \|\tau_y f_n\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}
\]

\[
\leq \sum_n c_n C \|f_n\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} = C \|f\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}.
\]

Fix \(y\) and \(n\), and call a non-negative integer \(k\) **exceptional** if \(k = 1\) or if there is some number \(x\) in the interval \(I_k\) such that \(|x - y|\) or \(x + y\) lies in \(I_n\).
Denote the set of exceptional indices by \( E \), and let \( G \) be the set of generic indices forming the complement of \( E \) in \( \mathbb{Z}_+ \).

If \( k \) is generic, then the intersection of the interval \([|x - y|, x + y]\) with \( I_n \) is either empty for all \( x \) in \( I_k \), or this intersection is all of \( I_n \) for all such \( x \). Then \( \tau_y f_n \) either vanishes on the whole interval \( I_k \) or it coincides on \( I_k \) with

\[
\frac{1}{2xy} \int_{n-1}^{n} t \, dt.
\]

Since \( k \geq 2 \), the expression above does not change by more than a factor of 2 as \( x \) runs through the interval \( I_k \).

So for each generic index \( k \) there is a non-negative constant \( d_k \) with \( d_k \leq \tau_y f_n(x) \leq 2d_k \) for all \( x \) in \( I_k \). Then

\[
\omega_k \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_\infty \leq \omega_k 2d_k \leq 2 \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_1.
\]

Note too that \( \omega_n \| f_n \|_\infty = \| f_n \|_1 \) since \( f_n \) is constant (= 1) on its support \( I_n \).

Therefore,

\[
\sum_{k \in G} \omega_k \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_\infty \leq \sum_{k \in G} 2 \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_1 \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_+} 2 \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_1
\]

\[
= 2 \| \tau_y(f_n) \|_1 \leq 2 \| f_n \|_1 = 2 \omega_n \| f_n \|_\infty = 2 \| f_n \|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}
\]

the last inequality holding since translation is bounded, with norm 1, on \( L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \star \frac{\lambda}{x}) \).

One way for \( k \) to be exceptional is to have \( x + y \) belong to \( I_n \) for some \( x \) in \( I_k \), that is, the sets \( y + I_k \) and \( I_n \) have non-empty intersection; equivalently, the set \( I_n - y \) overlaps \( I_k \). There are at most two such values of \( k \), and none when \( y > n \). Any other exceptional indices \( k \) come from cases where \( I_n + y \) or \( y - I_n \) overlap \( I_k \), or \( k = 1 \). It follows easily that there are at most seven exceptional indices, and in fact there are at most five of them.

It remains to estimate \( \omega_k \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_\infty \) for each exceptional index \( k \). When \( k \leq 3n \) use the estimate

\[
\tau_y f_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{2xy} \int_{[x-y,x+y]} t \, dt = \frac{1}{4xy} \left\{ (x+y)^2 - |x-y|^2 \right\} = 1
\]

to see that

\[
\omega_k \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_\infty \leq \omega_k \leq \omega_{3n} \leq 19 \omega_n = 19 \| f_n \|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}.
\]

When \( k \) is exceptional and \( k > 3n \), one of the sets \( y \pm I_n \) must overlap \( I_k \). The smallest value that \( y \) could take would then satisfy \( y + n = k - 1 \),
making \( y + \frac{1}{3}k > k - 1 \) and \( y + \frac{2}{3}k - 1 > \frac{1}{3}k \) since \( k > 3 \). In particular, 
\( y > \frac{1}{k}x \) for all \( x \) in \( I_k \) in these cases. For this \( k \) and such \( x \) use the upper 
bound
\[
\tau_y f_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{2xy} \int_{n-1}^{n} t dt = \frac{1}{4xy} \{ n^2 - (n - 1)^2 \} < \frac{2n}{x^2} \leq \frac{2n}{(k - 1)^2}
\]
where the first inequality follows from (18), to see that
\[
\omega_k \| P_k(\tau_y f_n) \|_{\infty} \leq \frac{k^2(2n)}{(k - 1)^2} \leq 8n \leq 24 \omega_n \leq 24 \| f_n \|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)}.
\]

3.6 Translation and convolution on \((L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\)

In this section we deduce that translation is uniformly bounded on \((L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\) and note that Young’s inequality for convolution also holds for the amalgam 
spaces on \((\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\). The uniform boundedness of translation on \((L^\infty, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\) implies by duality that it also holds on \((L^1, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\). To confirm this, 
first note that matters reduce to the case of a non-negative function, \( g \) say, 
in \((L^1, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\), and that \( \tau_y g \) is then also non-negative. This translate 
begins in \((L^1, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\) if and only if
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} (\tau_y g(x)) f(x) d\omega(x) < \infty
\]
for all non-negative functions \( f \) in the unit ball of \((L^\infty, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\). In this case, the norm of \( \tau_y g \) in \((L^1, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\) is equal to the supremum of these 
integrals over all such functions \( f \). By [2], Theorem 1.3.21, and the fact that 
\( y^- = y \), these integrals are equal to
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} g(z) (\tau_y f(z)) d\omega(z) \leq \| g \|_{(L^1, \ell^\infty)} \| \tau_y f \|_{(L^\infty, \ell^1)} \leq C \| g \|_{(L^1, \ell^\infty)}.
\]

We thus have uniform boundedness of translation on \((L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}^+,*_{\frac{1}{2}})\) when 
the reciprocal indices \((1/p,1/q)\) sit at any of the four corners of the unit 

square in the first quadrant. As in [10], complex interpolation then yields uniform 
boundedness of translation whenever \((1/p,1/q)\) lies in this unit square, 
that is whenever \( 1 \leq p,q \leq \infty \). This also follows in a more elementary way 
from Hölder’s inequality.

As in the case of locally compact abelian groups, Young’s inequality for 
convolution of \(L^p\)-functions extends to these amalgams. The general state-
ment is that if reciprocal indices in the unit square satisfy the condition 
\[
\left( \frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{q_1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{p_2}, \frac{1}{q_2} \right) - (1,1)
\]
and if functions \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) belong to the respective amalgams \((L^{p_1}, \ell^{q_1})(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\)
and \((L^{p_2}, \ell^{q_2})(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\), then the convolution of \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) is defined and belongs to \((L^{p}, \ell^{q})(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\). Moreover, we have
\[
\|f_1 \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} f_2\|_{(L^p, \ell^q)} \leq C\|f_1\|_{(L^{p_1}, \ell^{q_1})}\|f_2\|_{(L^{p_2}, \ell^{q_2})}.
\]

In fact, the inclusions between amalgams then imply that these statements still hold, usually with a different constant \( C \), provided that \( 1/p \leq 1/p_1 + 1/p_2 - 1 \) and \( 1/q \geq 1/q_1 + 1/q_2 - 1 \). Another way to state this is that \((1/p, 1/q)\) can be any point in the unit square lying northwest of the point \((1/p_1 + 1/p_2 - 1, 1/q_1 + 1/q_2 - 1)\), which is also required to lie in the unit square. Again the general case follows from a few extreme cases by complex interpolation or by repeated use of Hölder’s inequality.

### 3.7 Fourier transforms on \((L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\)

Our goal in this section is to prove that if \( f \in (L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}}) \) with \( 1 \leq p, q \leq 2 \), then \( \hat{f} \in (L^{p'}, \ell^{q'})(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}}) \). The cases where \( p = q \) are already known (see [4]) with the same proof as for locally compact abelian groups, but if \( p \neq q \), then this property of the Fourier transform requires some work. These cases will follow by complex interpolation from those where \( p = q \) and the special ones where \((p, q) = (2, 1)\) or \((1, 2)\). (The latter is the one that arises in the proof of Theorem 22). We show below that the two special cases are equivalent by duality, and we prove the first case using some easily-checked properties of transforms of the indicator functions \( 1_{I_n} \).

From [15] we find that the Fourier transform of \( 1_{I_1} \) belongs to \((L^\infty, \ell^q)\)
\((\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\) for all \( q > \frac{3}{2} \), but does not belong to \((L^p, \ell^q)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})\) for any value of \( p \). Let \( g_1 = 3 1_{I_1} \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} 1_{[0, 2)} \) and \( g_n = 3 1_{I_1} \ast_{\frac{1}{2}} 1_{[n-2,n+1)} \) when \( n > 1 \). We can check that \( g_n(x) = 1 \) for all \( x \) in \( I_n \). When \( n > 1 \), Hölder’s inequality gives
\[
\|\hat{g}_n\|_{(L^2, \ell^q)} = 3\left\| \hat{1}_{I_1} \left( \hat{1}_{I_{n-1}} + \hat{1}_{I_n} + \hat{1}_{I_{n+1}} \right) \right\|_{(L^2, \ell^q)} \leq 3 \left\| \hat{1}_{I_1} \right\|_{(L^\infty, \ell^q)} \left\| \hat{1}_{I_{n-1}} + \hat{1}_{I_n} + \hat{1}_{I_{n+1}} \right\|_{(L^2, \ell^q)}
= C \left\| \hat{1}_{I_{n-1}} + \hat{1}_{I_n} + \hat{1}_{I_{n+1}} \right\|_2
= C \left( \omega_{n-1} + \omega_n + \omega_{n+1} \right)^{1/2}
\leq C' \sqrt{\omega_n},
\]
By formula (16), if $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ and $f$ vanishes outside $I_n$, then $\|f\|_{(L^2, l^1)} = \sqrt{\omega_n} \|f\|_2$. Moreover, in this case $f = fg_n$ and it follows by Young’s inequality for convolution of amalgams that

$$
\|f\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} = \|\hat{f}g_n\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} = \|\hat{f} \ast \frac{1}{2} g_n\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} \leq \|\hat{f}\|_{(L^2, l^1)} \|\hat{g}_n\|_{(L^2, l^1)} 
$$

$$
\leq \|f\|_2 C \sqrt{\omega_n} \|f\|_2 = C \|f\|_{(L^2, l^1)}.
$$

For a general function $f$ in $(L^2, \ell^1)\mathbb{R}_+$, applying the inequalities above to $P_n f := f 1_{I_n}$ yields that $\|P_n f\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} \leq C \sqrt{\omega_n} \|P_n f\|_2$. Since for $(p, q) = (2, 1)$, formula (16) takes the special form $\|f\|_{(L^2, l^1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|g_n\|_{(L^2, l^1)}$, it follows that $\|\hat{f}\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} \leq C \|f\|_{(L^2, l^1)}$.

Suppose next that $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$. Then the function $\hat{g}$ belongs to $(L^2, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ if and only if $\hat{g} f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ for all functions $f$ in the unit ball of $(L^2, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$. In this case, $\|\hat{g}\|_{(L^2, l^1)}$ is equal to the supremum over all such functions $f$ of the numbers $|\int \hat{g}(t) f(t) \omega(t) dt|$. But each of these integrals is equal to $\int g(x) \hat{f}(x) \omega(x) dx$ and so has absolute value less than or equal to

$$
\|g\|_{(L^1, l^2)} \|\hat{f}\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} \leq \|g\|_{(L^1, l^2)} \|\hat{f}\|_{(L^\infty, l^2)} C \|f\|_{(L^2, l^1)} = C \|g\|_{(L^1, l^2)}.
$$

In other words, the Fourier transform is a bounded operator from $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ to $(L^2, \ell^\infty)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ when $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ is viewed as a dense subspace of $(L^1, \ell^2)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ with the norm $\|g\|_{(L^1, l^2)}$. Extend this operator to all of $(L^1, \ell^2)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$.

This includes the usual extension of the Fourier transform operator from $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ to an isometry from the space $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ to a dual copy of $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$. It also includes the transform originally defined as a mapping of $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ to $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ and shown above to map the smaller space $(L^2, \ell^1)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$ to $(L^\infty, \ell^2)(\mathbb{R}_+, \ast_{\frac{1}{2}})$. So, the Hausdorff-Young theorem holds for amalgams in the four extreme cases where the indices $(p, q)$ are $(1, 1), (2, 2), (2, 1)$ and $(1, 2)$, and the other cases then follow by complex interpolation.
4 Some countable non-discrete hypergroups

The positive conclusion in Wiener’s theorem also holds for non-even exponents in the interval \([1, \infty)\) on some countable compact hypergroups \(H_a\) considered in [5] and [16], and on the countable locally compact hypergroup \(H\) below. Here \(a\) is a parameter in the interval \((0, 1/2]\). We let \(a = 1/2\) and leave the other cases for the reader.

4.1 Compact countable commutative hypergroups

Example 23 The one-point compactification \(\mathbb{Z}_+ \cup \{\infty\}\) of the non-negative integers is a compact commutative hypergroup \((H_{1/2}, \ast)\) with convolution given by

\[
\varepsilon_m \ast \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varepsilon_{k+n}, & m = n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \\
\varepsilon_{\infty}, & m = n = \infty, \\
\varepsilon_{\min(m,n)}, & m \neq n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \cup \{\infty\},
\end{cases}
\]

(19)

so that \(\varepsilon_{\infty}\) is the identity element. The Haar measure \(\omega\) is given by \(\omega(n) = \frac{1}{2^n+1}\) for \(n < \infty\) and \(\omega(\infty) = 0\). The characters \(\chi_n\) are given by

\[
\chi_n(m) = \begin{cases} 
0, & m \leq n - 2, \\
-1, & m = n - 1, \\
1, & m \geq n
\end{cases}
\]

where \(n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\), and the Plancherel measure \(\pi\) is just

\[
\pi(\chi_n) = \frac{1}{\|\chi_n\|^2} = \begin{cases} 
2^{n-1}, & \text{if } n \geq 1, \\
1, & \text{if } n = 0.
\end{cases}
\]

(20)

We observe that the set of continuous positive definite functions is given by

\[
P\left(H_{1/2}\right) = \left\{ f : f = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i \chi_i : \alpha_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i < \infty \right\}
\]

(21)

(indeed, in [5], equation (21) is the definition of \(P\left(H_{1/2}\right)\)). It is a consequence of Bochner’s theorem ([2], Theorems 4.1.15 and 4.1.16) that (21) holds if and only if \(f \in P_b\left(H_{1/2}\right)\), and this space coincides with \(P\left(H_{1/2}\right)\) because \(H_{1/2}\) is compact.
If \( f \) is as in (21) then

\[
f(n) = \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n} \alpha_i \right) - \alpha_{n+1}
\]

(22)

for \( n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) and (because of continuity)

\[
f(\infty) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i.
\]

(23)

**Remark 24** For \( f \in P\left(H_{1/2}\right) \) we have \( \|f\|_\infty = f(\infty) \), as seen from (22) and (23) (or from [2], Lemma 4.1.3(g)).

### 4.2 Operations on \( P\left(H_{1/2}\right) \)

By (21) the function \( f \) is the inverse Fourier transform of

\[
i \mapsto \alpha_i / \pi (\chi_i)
\]

and the latter function (on \( \widehat{H_{1/2}} \)) belongs to \( L^1(\pi) \). The set of inverse transforms of functions in \( L^1(\pi) \) is called the Fourier algebra of \( H_{1/2} \), and is denoted by \( A\left(H_{1/2}\right) \). It is shown in [5] that Lipschitz functions operate on \( A\left(H_{1/2}\right) \); in particular, if \( f \in A\left(H_{1/2}\right) \) and \( 1 \leq p < \infty \), then \( |f|^p \in A\left(H_{1/2}\right) \) as well.

We prove the corresponding statement for \( P\left(H_{1/2}\right) \) and apply it in Section 4.7.

**Proposition 25** Let \( 1 \leq p < \infty \). Suppose that \( f : H_{1/2} \to \mathbb{C} \) is \( p \)-integrable in a neighbourhood \( U \) of the identity \( e \). If \( f \) is of positive type then so is \( |f|^p \).

In particular, if \( f \in P\left(H_{1/2}\right) \) then \( |f|^p \in P\left(H_{1/2}\right) \).

**Proof.** The \( p \)-integrability of \( f \) near \( e \) implies global \( p \)-integrability, because the complement of \( U \) is finite. Since the Plancherel measure has full support, Remark [4] then reduces matters to checking that the Fourier coefficients of \( |f|^p \) are non-negative if those of \( f \) are.

When \( p = 1 \), let \( r(n) = \hat{f}(n) \omega(n) \) for each \( n \); then \( r \in \ell^1 \) since \( f \) is integrable. We claim that \( \hat{r} \geq 0 \) if and only if \( r \) is real-valued and

\[
|r(n)| \leq r(n+1) + r(n+2) + \cdots \quad \text{for all } n
\]

(24)
If these inequalities hold for \( f \), then they also hold when all negative values \( r(m) \) are replaced by \( |r(m)| \), that is when \( f \) is replaced by \( |f| \). So the case of the proposition where \( p = 1 \) follows from our claim.

The conditions above on \( r \) are equivalent to requiring for all \( n \) that

\[
\begin{align*}
  r(n) + r(n+1) + r(n+2) + \cdots & \geq 0 \quad (25) \\
  -r(n) + r(n+1) + r(n+2) + \cdots & \geq 0. \quad (26)
\end{align*}
\]

Indeed, subtracting the two inequalities for the same value of \( n \) shows that \( r(n) \) is real, and then inequality (24) follows since \( |r(n)| = \max\{r(n), -r(n)\} \).

The converse is obvious.

Condition (26) is equivalent to requiring that \( \widehat{f(n+1)} \geq 0 \), while the 0th case of condition (25) is equivalent to requiring that \( \widehat{f(0)} \geq 0 \). If condition (25) holds for all \( n \), and condition (26) holds for some value of \( n \), then adding the corresponding case of condition (26) shows that condition (25) also holds for the next value of \( n \). So the two conditions hold of all values of \( n \) if and only if \( f \) is of positive type.

To deal with exponents \( p \) in the interval \((1, \infty)\), consider the \( n \)-th instance of condition (24) with \( f \) replaced by \( |f|^p \), that is

\[
|f(n)|^p \omega(n) \leq |f(n+1)|^p \omega(n+1) + |f(n+2)|^p \omega(n+2) + \cdots.
\]

Let \( \omega_n(n+k) = \omega(n+k)/\omega(n) \) when \( k = 1, 2 \cdots \). The inequality above is equivalent to requiring that

\[
|f(n)| \leq \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f(n+k)|^p \omega_n(n+k) \right]^{1/p}. \quad (27)
\]

The expression on the right above is the \( L^p \) norm of the restriction of \( f \) to the set \( \{n+1, n+2, \cdots\} \) with respect to the measure \( \omega_n \), which has total mass 1. By Hölder’s inequality, that \( L^p \) norm majorizes the corresponding \( L^1 \) norm. So it is enough the prove inequality (27) when \( p = 1 \), and that was done in the first part of the proof. \( \blacksquare \)

### 4.3 A locally compact example

We now analyse a non-compact example presented in [16]. For \( N > 0 \) the set \( U_N \) defined by

\[
U_N := \{N, N+1, N+2, \cdots, \infty\} \quad (28)
\]
is a proper subhypergroup of $H_{1/2}$ and is isomorphic to $H_{1/2}$, but with a scaled Haar measure. Define similar hypergroups $U_N$ when $N \leq 0$ ($U_0 = H_{1/2}$), and let $H$ be the union of these nested compact hypergroups. Then $H$ is a locally compact commutative hypergroup with convolution given by

$$
\varepsilon_m * \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 
\sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{2^k} \varepsilon_{k+n}, & m = n \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
\varepsilon_\infty, & m = n = \infty, \\
\varepsilon_{\min\{m,n\}}, & m \neq n \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\},
\end{cases}
$$

so that $\varepsilon_\infty$ is the identity element, but $H$ is not compact.

The functions $\chi_n$ in Example 23, with $n$ now allowed to be any integer, comprise all the characters on $H$ except for the character $\chi_{-\infty} \equiv 1$, which has Plancherel measure 0. The first case of formula (20) for the Plancherel measure of $\chi_n$ extends to all indices $n \leq 0$ (in particular we now have $\pi(\chi_0) = \frac{1}{2}$).

Note that $H$ is Pontryagin since (up to the different parametrization of $H^\wedge$) it is self-dual via the mapping $n \to \chi_{-n}$. In fact it is straightforward to see that

$$
\chi_m \chi_n = \begin{cases} 
\sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{2^k} \chi_{n-k}, & m = n \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
\chi_{-\infty}, & m = n = -\infty, \\
\chi_{\max\{m,n\}}, & m \neq n \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\}.
\end{cases}
$$

**Remark 26** By [2], Corollary 2.4.20(ii), $H_{1/2}$ is also Pontryagin. In particular, $H$ and $H_{1/2}$ are strong hypergroups (that is, their canonical duals are also hypergroups). Now use Remark 3 to obtain

$$
P_b(H_{1/2}) \cdot P_b(H_{1/2}) \subset P_b(H_{1/2}) \quad \text{and} \quad P_b(H) \cdot P_b(H) \subset P_b(H),$$

so that all the results of Section 3 apply to both $H_{1/2}$ and $H$. In particular the conclusion of Wiener’s theorem holds on $H$, and again on $H_{1/2}$, for all even $p \geq 1$. In Section 4.7 we will show that the same conclusion holds on both $H_{1/2}$ and $H$ for all $p \in [1, \infty]$.

### 4.4 Localizing properties of functions

Functions on $H$ are positive definite if and only if their restrictions to each subhypergroup $U_N$ are positive definite. The same is true for continuity of functions on $H$. If $g \in C_c(K)$ then the convolution $g^* * g$ vanishes outside...
for some integer $N$. It follows that a (locally integrable) function is of positive type on $H$ if and only if the restriction of that function to each $U_N$ is of positive type. Lemma 28 below provides a converse to this.

It is again clear that every $\ell^1$ sum of characters (including $\chi_{-\infty}$) with non-negative coefficients is continuous, bounded and positive definite. Conversely, given a function $f$ in $P(H)$, denote its restriction to the subhypergroup $U_N$ by $f|U_N$. Then $f|U_N$ is bounded as $U_N$ is compact, and by [2], Lemma 4.1.3g,

$$\|f|U_N\|_\infty = f|U_N(\infty) = f(\infty)$$

for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}$. It follows that $f$ is bounded on $H$, so then by Bochner’s theorem again there exist non-negative $\alpha_{-\infty}$ and $\alpha_j$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\sum_j \alpha_j < \infty$ such that $f = \alpha_{-\infty}\chi_{-\infty} + \sum_j \alpha_j \chi_j$, and hence $\|f\|_\infty = f(\infty)$ and $P(H) = P_b(H)$.

The following proposition is a corollary of Proposition 25, using localization and the lines after (28), and will prove useful in Section 4.7.

**Proposition 27** Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. Suppose that $f : H \to \mathbb{C}$ is $p$-integrable in a neighbourhood of the identity. If $f$ is of positive type then so is $|f|^p$. In particular, if $f \in P(H)$ then $|f|^p \in P(H)$.

**Lemma 28** Extend a function of positive type on the hypergroup $U_N$ to all of $H$ by making it vanish outside $U_N$. That extension is of positive type on $H$. In particular, the extension by zero of a function in $P(U_N)$ is in $P(H)$.

**Proof.** Denote the original function by $f_N$ and its extension by $f$. Since $f_N$ is locally integrable and $U_N$ is compact, $f_N \in L^1(U_N)$ and $f \in L^1(H)$.

To apply Remark 4. Let $\chi$ be a character on $H$. Then its restriction $\chi|U_N$ to $U_N$ is a character on $U_N$, and $\hat{f}(\chi) = \hat{f}_N(\chi|U_N)$. Since every character on $U_N$ has positive Plancherel measure, $\hat{f}_N(\chi|U_N) \geq 0$, and hence $\hat{f}(\chi)$ is also nonnegative. ■

### 4.5 Discrete amalgam norms

We used the amalgam norm

$$\|f\|_{p,\infty} = \sup_n \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha}(I_n)} \int_{n-1}^{n} |f|^p d\omega_{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

(30)

to state Theorem 22 for Bessel-Kingman hypergroups. Consider the corresponding norm on $H$. Given the division by the mass $\omega_{\alpha}(I_n)$ here, the
integral above should run over the interval \( I_n \). In \( H \) that coincides with the set \( \{ n - 1 \} \), with the curious outcome that

\[
\| f \|_{p,\infty} = \sup_n |f(n) - 1| = \sup_n |f(n)| = \| f \|_{\infty}
\]  

(31)

no matter what \( p \) is.

When \( p < \infty \), there are compactly supported functions in \( L^p(H) \) that tend to \( \infty \) at \( \infty \). Any such function \( f \) has the property that

\[
\sup_n \left( \int |f|^p \tau_n 1_U \, d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty
\]  

(32)

for each compact neighbourhood \( U \) of \( \infty \) even though \( \| f \|_{p,\infty} = \infty \). So the norm \( \| \cdot \|_{p,\infty} \) is not equivalent to the one given in (32). But the modified norm

\[
\| f \|_{p,\infty} = \max \left\{ \| f 1_{H \setminus U_0} \|_{p,\infty}, \| f 1_{U_0} \|_p \right\}
\]  

(33)

where \( U_0 \) can be replaced by any compact neighbourhood of \( \infty \), is equivalent to the norm in (32).

Different choices of \( U \) in (32) give norms that are equivalent to each other, by the argument just after Corollary 14. Similar reasoning applies to (33), and it suffices to prove the equivalence between the latter and the norm in (32) when \( U = U_0 \). Split the calculation of the supremum in (32) into two cases corresponding to different instances of (29). For \( n < 0 \) we have \( \tau_n 1_{U_0} = 2^{n+1} 1_{\{ n \}} \), so that

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_n 1_{U_0} \, d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = |f(n)|.
\]

For \( n \geq 0 \) we obtain \( \tau_n 1_{U_0} = 1_{U_0} \), and this gives

\[
\left( \int |f|^p \tau_n 1_{U_0} \, d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \| f 1_{U_0} \|_p.
\]

By formula (31), the norms in (32) and (33) coincide when \( U = U_0 \).

When \( 1 \leq q < \infty \), let

\[
\| f \|_{p,q}^* = \left\{ \| f 1_{H \setminus U_0} \|_{p,q}^q + \| f 1_{U_0} \|_p^q \right\}^{1/q}
\]  

(34)

where

\[
\| f 1_{H \setminus U_0} \|_{p,q} = \left\{ \sum_{n < 0} \omega(\{ n \}) |f(n)|^q \right\}^{1/q}
\]
actually doesn’t depend on \( p \). Whenever \( 1 \leq p, q \leq \infty \), denote the space of functions \( f \) on \( H \) for which \( \| f \|_{p,q} < \infty \) by \( (L^p, \ell^q)(H) \).

On \( H \), the structure of these spaces is simpler than it is on the real line or on the Bessel-Kingman hypergroups. A function belongs to \( (L^p, \ell^q)(H) \) if and only if both its restriction to the set \( U_0 \) belongs to \( L^p \) and its restriction to the complement of \( U_0 \) belongs to \( L^q \).

Since \( \omega(U_0) = 1 \), the restriction to \( U_0 \) then belongs to \( L^r \) for all \( r \leq p \). Since each point in the complement of \( U_0 \) has mass at least 1, the restriction to the complement then belongs to \( L^r \) for all \( r \geq q \). Extend those restrictions by 0 to see that \( (L^p, \ell^q)(H) \) contains the same functions as \( L^p(H) \cap L^q(H) \) when \( p \leq q \), and the same functions as \( L^p(H) + L^q(H) \) when \( p \geq q \).

4.6 Fourier transforms

The norms \( \| \cdot \|_{p,q}^* \) have good properties relative to Fourier transforms (see below). Define \( \| \cdot \|_{p,q} \) on \( \hat{H} \) as for \( H \) just by replacing \( \omega \) by \( \pi \). Let

\[
U_0^\perp \equiv \{ n \in \hat{H} : n \leq 0 \}
\]

and use \( U_0^\perp \) and its complement in \( \hat{H} \) to define \( \| \cdot \|_{p,q}^* \) as in equations (33) and (34). We have the following counterpart of Theorem 22.

**Theorem 29** The following statements are equivalent for a (locally integrable) function \( f \) of positive type on the hypergroup \( H \):

1. \( f \) is square integrable in a neighbourhood of the identity;

2. \( f \) is the (inverse) transform of a function in the space \( (L^1, \ell^2)(\hat{H}) \);

3. \( f \in (L^2, \ell^\infty)(H) \).

**Proof.** Again this follows if the Fourier transform extends from \( L^1(H) \cap L^2(H) \) to have appropriate mapping properties between suitable amalgam spaces, that is,

\[
\text{if } \| f \|_{p,q}^* < \infty, \text{ where } 1 \leq p, q \leq 2, \text{ then } \| \hat{f} \|_{q',q'}^* < \infty. \quad (35)
\]

By the observations at the end of Section 4.5, this is equivalent to checking, when \( 1 \leq p, q \leq 2 \), that if \( f \in L^p(H) + L^q(H) \) then \( \hat{f} \in L^{q'}(\hat{H}) + L^{p'}(\hat{H}) \), and the same for \( L^p(H) \cap L^q(H) \) and \( L^{q'}(\hat{H}) \cap L^{p'}(\hat{H}) \). Both parts follow immediately from the Hausdorff-Young theorem [4] for hypergroups. \( \blacksquare \)
Remark 30  In fact, $\| \hat{f} \|_{p', q'}^* \leq \| f \|_{p, q}^*$ in all these cases. Complex interpolation again reduces matters to proving this in the extreme cases where $(p, q)$ is one of $(1, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$. The first two cases are true because

$$\| \hat{f} \|_{\infty} \leq \| f \|_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \| \hat{f} \|_2 = \| f \|_2.$$  

The corresponding estimates in the other two extreme cases follow from each other by duality as in Section 3.7.

We elect to confirm the case where $(p, q) = (2, 1)$ and $(q', p') = (\infty, 2)$.

Split $f$ as $f_1 + f_2$, where $f_2 = f1_{U_0}$ and $f_1$ vanishes on $U_0$. Since

$$\| f \|_{2, 1} = \| f_1 \|_1 + \| f_2 \|_2,$$

it suffices to show that $\| \hat{f}_1 \|_{\infty, 2} \leq \| f_1 \|_1$ and $\| \hat{f}_2 \|_{\infty, 2} \leq \| f_2 \|_2$.

Note that $\hat{f}_1(n) = 0$ for all $n > 0$, since the support of $f_1$ is disjoint from that of $\chi_n$ when $n > 0$. So $\| \hat{f}_1 \|_{\infty, 2}$ simplifies to become $\| \hat{f}_1 1_{U_0^\perp} \|_\infty$, and

$$\| \hat{f}_1 \|_{\infty, 2} \leq \| \hat{f}_1 \|_\infty \leq \| f_1 \|_1 \quad \text{as required.}$$

Note also that the characters $\chi_n$ with $n \leq 0$ are all equal to 1 on the set $U_0$, making $\hat{f}_2$ constant on the set $U_0^\perp$. Then $\| \hat{f}_2 1_{U_0^\perp} \|_\infty = \| \hat{f}_2 1_{U_0^\perp} \|_2$ since $\pi(U_0^\perp) = 1$. Expand $\| \hat{f}_2 \|_{\infty, 2}$ as

$$\{(\| \hat{f}_2 1_{U_0^\perp} \|_\infty)^2 + \sum_{n>0} \pi(\{n\})|\hat{f}_2(n)|^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \{(\| \hat{f}_2 1_{U_0^\perp} \|_2)^2 + \sum_{n>0} \pi(\{n\})|\hat{f}_2(n)|^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \| \hat{f}_2 \|_2 = \| f_2 \|_2 \quad \text{as required.}$$

4.7 Wiener’s theorem for all exponents

We will show that versions of Wiener’s theorem hold on $H$ for all exponents in the interval $[1, \infty]$, but we first note that Lemma 5 can be sharpened in the case of this hypergroup:

Remark 31  For $U = U_N$ we may choose the neighbourhood $V$ in the proof of Lemma 5 to be $U_N$ as well. Instead of inequality (4) we obtain

$$h := 1_{U_0^\perp} \ast 1_V = \omega(U_N)1_{U_N}.$$  

The next step in that proof then works with the singleton $x_1 = \{e\}$, the parameter $\lambda_1 = 1/\omega(U_N)$ and the measure $\nu = \lambda_1 \delta_e$. The long chain of equalities and inequalities there ends with the quantity

$$\| \nu \| \int h g \, d\omega_K.$$
For the special choice of $h$ above, this is

$$\|\nu\| \left\{ \omega(U_N) \int_{U_N} g \, d\omega_K \right\}$$

which gives the conclusion of Lemma 5 with $C_{U_N} = \|\nu\| \omega(U_N) = 1$.

It follows that Corollary 6 holds with $C_{U} = 1$ when $U = U_N$. Since the proof of that corollary only requires that $|f|^p \in P_b(K)$, Proposition 27 yields the conclusion of the corollary for all exponents $p$ in the interval $[1, \infty)$, again with $C_U = 1$ if $U = U_N$ for some $N$. The proof of Corollary 8 shows, for such exponents $p$, that if inequality (5) holds for all functions $f$ in $P_b(K)$, then the inequality holds with the same constant $C_U$ for all integrable functions $f$ that are of positive type.

**Theorem 32** Let $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $f$ be a function of positive type on $H$. Then

$$\|f\|_{p,\infty} = \|f\|_{p,\infty,U_0} = \|f1_{U_0}\|_p. \quad (36)$$

For a general relatively compact neighbourhood $U$ of the identity there are constants $C_U$ and $C'_U$ (independent of $p$) such that

$$\|f\|_{p,\infty,U} \leq C_U \|f1_U\|_p \quad \text{and} \quad \|f\|_{p,\infty}^* \leq C'_U \|f1_U\|_p \quad (37)$$

for all (locally integrable) functions $f$ of positive type.

**Corollary 33** Let $p \in [1, \infty]$. For every relatively compact neighbourhood $U$ of the identity in $H$ and every compact subset $V$ of $H$ there is a constant $C_{U,V}$ (independent of $p$) such that

$$\|f1_V\|_p \leq C_{U,V} \|f1_U\|_p \quad (38)$$

for all (locally integrable) functions $f$ of positive type.

**Corollary 34** Let $p \in [1, \infty]$. For every neighbourhood $U$ of the identity in the compact hypergroup $H_{1/2}$ there is a constant $C_U$ (independent of $p$) such that

$$\|f\|_p \leq C_U \|f1_U\|_p \quad (39)$$

for all functions $f$ of positive type.
Proofs. As in Corollary \([12]\) the cases where \(p = \infty\) follow from those where \(p < \infty\). In the latter cases, there is nothing to prove unless \(\|f1_U\|_p < \infty\). Restricting \(f\) to various subhypergroups \(U_N\) and extending those restrictions by 0 then reduces matters to cases where \(f\) has compact support and is therefore \(p\)-integrable, hence integrable.

The first equality in (36) was shown, when \(1 \leq p < \infty\), in the lines following (33). For the second equality, it is clear from the definition of \(\|f\|_{p,\infty, U_0}\) that it is no smaller than \(\|f1_{U_0}\|_p\). The opposite inequality \(\|f\|_{p,\infty, U_0} \leq \|f1_{U_0}\|_p\) holds because of the discussion after Remark \([31]\). The same discussion yields the first inequality in line (37). The second inequality then follows by the equivalence of the norms \(\| \cdot \|_{p,\infty, U}\) and \(\| \cdot \|_{p,\infty}^*\). This completes the proof of Theorem \([32]\).

For Corollary \([33]\) use the chain of inequalities
\[
\|f1_V\|_p \leq \|f\|_{p,\infty, V} \leq C'_{V,U} \|f\|_{p,\infty, U} \leq C'_{V,U} C_U \|f1_U\|_p,
\]
where the first step uses the definition of \(\| \cdot \|_{p,\infty, V}\), the second step uses the equivalence of that norm with \(\| \cdot \|_{p,\infty, U}\) and the last step uses the first inequality in (37). Corollary \([34]\) follows because extending \(f\) by 0 gives a function of positive type on \(H\).

Remark 35 The first inequality in (37) provides an upper bound for \(\|f\|_{p,\infty, U}\) in terms of \(\|f1_U\|_p\). When \(p < \infty\), there is no such general bound for \(\|f\|_p\). Indeed, since \(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega(n) = \infty\), the constant function 1 trivially belongs to the set \(P(H)\) but to none of the spaces \(L^p(H)\) with \(0 < p < \infty\).

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