Abstract Harmonic Analysis

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Part I Fourier analysis on groups

Locally compact groups

1.1 Topological groups

1.2 Haar measures

- 1.1 (Non- σ -finite measures). Following technical issues are important
 - (a) Positive linear functionals on C_c
 - (b) The Fubini theorem
 - (c) The Radon-Nikodym theorem
 - (d) The dual space of L^1 space
- **1.2** (Radon measures). Let Ω be a locally compact Hausdorff space. A *Radon measure* is a Borel measure μ on Ω such that
 - (i) μ is outer regular for every Borel set: $\mu(E) = \inf{\{\mu(U) : E \subset U, U \text{ open}\}}$ for Borel E,
 - (ii) μ is inner regular for every open set: $\mu(U) = \inf\{\mu(K) : K \subset U, K \text{ compact}\}\$ for open U,
- (iii) μ is locally finite.
- (a) A σ -finite Radon measure is regular.
- (b) If every open subset of Ω is σ -compact, then a locally finite Borel measure is Radon.
- (c) $C_c(\Omega)$ is dense in $L^p(\mu)$ for $1 \le p < \infty$.
- **1.3** (Riesz-Markov-Kakutani representation theorem for C_c). Let Ω be a locally compact Hausdorff space and consider the following map:

{Radon measures on
$$\Omega$$
} $\overset{\sim}{\to}$ {positive linear functionals on $C_c(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ }, $\mu \mapsto (f \mapsto \int f \, d\mu).$

- (a) a
- 1.4 (Existence of the Haar measure).

1.3 Group algebras

- 1.5 (Modular functions).
- 1.6 (Convolution).

1.4 Structure theorems

Exercises

1.7.

Problems

1. Let Ω be a topological space. For every positive linear functional I on $C_c(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$, show that there exists a Borel measure μ on Ω such that $I(f) = \int f d\mu$ for all $f \in C_c(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$. (Hint: Consider the uncountable wedge sum of circles as an example.)

Solution. 1. The constructed Carathéodory measure μ on Ω is outer regular Borel measure, but we do not have local finiteness. Everything is same to when Ω is locally compact Hausdorff except that $\mu(\operatorname{supp} f)$ may be infinite. Now it is enough to show $I(\min\{f,\frac{1}{n}\})$ converges to zero as $n\to\infty$ for $f\in C_c(\Omega,[0,1])$.

Let $U:=f^{-1}((0,1])$. For $g\in C_0(U,[0,1])$, it clearly has compact support, and and it is also continuous because $g^{-1}((a,1])$ is open in U and $g^{-1}([a,1])$ is closed in K for any $0< a \le 1$, so that we have $C_0(U)\subset C_c(X)$. We also have $f_1\in C_0(U)$ since $f_1^{-1}([\varepsilon,1])$ is a compact set in U for every $\varepsilon>0$. Therefore, I is a positive linear functional on $C_0(U)$. Assume that I is not bounded; there is no constant C such that $I(f_0)= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ implies $I(f_0)= C_0(f_0,f_0)$. Then, $I(f_0)= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ such that $I(f_0)= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ and define $f_0:= \sum_{k=1}^\infty h_k/2^k$ so that $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$. Then, $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ for every $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$, and it proves $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ as $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$, and it proves $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$. Therefore, $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$ for all $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$, and it proves $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$. Therefore, $f_0:= C_0(f_0,f_0)$.

Pontryagin duality

- 2.1 Dual groups
- 2.2
- 2.3 Fourier inversion
- 2.1 (Positive definite functions).
- 2.2 (Bochner's theorem).
- **2.3** (Fourier inversion theorem).
- **2.4** (Plancherel's theorem).

Spectral synthesis

3.1 Closed ideals of the colvolution algebra

Part II Representation theory

Unitary representations

4.1

4.1 (Schur's lemma).

4.2 Group C*-algerbas

4.2 (Operator-value Fourier transform).

4.3 Functions of positive type

- **4.3** (Functions of positive type).
- 4.4 (Fourier-Stieltjes algebra).
- **4.5** (GNS construction for locally compact groups). Let G be a locally compact group. By a state of $C^*(G)$, we could construct the GNS representation of G. An analog of GNS construction for $L^1(G)$ without completion is doable, when given a function of positive type on G, instead of a state.

Compact groups

- 5.1 Peter-Weyl theorem
- 5.2 Tannaka-Krein duality
- 5.3 Example of compact Lie groups

Mackey machine

6.1 Example of non-compact Lie groups

Wigner classification

Part III Kac algebras

Left Hilbert algebras

Part IV Topological quantum groups

Compact quantum groups

Locally compact quantum groups

9.1 Multiplicative unitaries