

Bernstein's inequality for locally compact groups

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An extended form of a famous inequality of S.N. Bernstein states that for a trigonometric polynomial T_n of degree at most n ,

$$\|T'_n\|_p \leq n \|T_n\|_p,$$

where T'_n denotes the derivative of T_n and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. There is also a corresponding statement for functions on the real line which are extendible into the complex plane to functions of exponential type.

This thesis is concerned with versions of Bernstein's inequality for p th-power integrable functions on locally compact Hausdorff abelian and compact Hausdorff groups. The inequalities obtained are of the form

$$(1) \quad \|\alpha^f f\|_p \leq \omega(\alpha) \|f\|_p,$$

where $f \in L^p(G)$ has spectrum $\Sigma(f)$ contained in a given relatively compact set T , α^f denotes the left α -translate of f , and

$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \omega(\alpha) = 0$. Chapter 1 deals with this problem for various choices of G

and T . In Chapter 2 it is shown that if S is a translation-invariant subspace of $L^p(G)$ with every $f \in S$ satisfying (1), then

$U\{\Sigma(f) : f \in S\}$ is relatively compact. This result can be considered as a converse to that dealt with in the first chapter. A more classical version of the inequality is examined in Chapter 3, namely

$$(2) \quad \|\mathcal{D}_\rho^p f\|_p \leq \kappa \|f\|_p;$$

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here ρ is a continuous homomorphism of R into G and

$$D_{\rho}^{\mathcal{P}} f = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^{-1} ({}_{-\rho(r)}f - f)$$

(where the limit is taken in the $L^{\mathcal{P}}$ -sense) is the $L^{\mathcal{P}}$ -derivative of f along ρ . Initially it is proved that if $f \in L^{\mathcal{P}}(G)$ and $\Sigma(f) \subset T$ (where T is relatively compact) then f is $L^{\mathcal{P}}$ -differentiable along ρ for any ρ . Inequality (2) then follows readily with $\kappa = \kappa(\rho, T)$. There is also a converse result.