

INVARIANT CONVOLUTION ALGEBRAS

by J. W. BAKER

(Received 21st November 1972)

Let A be a commutative, semi-simple, convolution measure algebra in the sense of Taylor (6), and let S denote its structure semigroup. In (2) we initiated a study of some of the relationships between the topological structure of A^\wedge (the spectrum of A), the algebraic properties of S , and the way that A lies in $M(S)$. In particular, we asked when it is true that A is invariant in $M(S)$ or an ideal of $M(S)$ and also whether it is possible to characterise those measures on S which are elements of A . It appeared from (2) that if A is invariant in $M(S)$ then S must be a union of groups and that A^\wedge must be a space which is in some sense "very disconnected". In (3) we showed that if A^\wedge is discrete then A is "approximately" an ideal of $M(S)$. (What is meant by "approximately" is explained in (3); it is the best one can expect since algebras which are approximately equal have identical structure semigroups and spectra.) In this paper we round off some of the results of (2) and (3). We show that if A is invariant in $M(S)$ then A^\wedge is totally disconnected, and that if A^\wedge is totally disconnected then S is an inverse semigroup (union of groups). From these two crucial facts it is fairly straight-forward to obtain a complete characterisation of algebras A (and their structure semigroups) for which (i) A^\wedge is totally disconnected, (ii) A is invariant in $M(S)$, or (iii) A is an ideal of $M(S)$. This is done for (i) and (ii) in the latter half of this paper (Theorem 1, and after). The former of the two facts mentioned above enables us to concentrate our attention upon the idempotents of A , so that we can make use of Taylor's generalisation of Cohen's idempotent Theorem (see (8), Theorem B). The fact that S is a union of groups allows us to make use of the well-behaved duality theory of compact and discrete inverse semigroups. Throughout this paper we shall use the notation and terminology of (3) without explanation.

We begin with a number of fairly simple lemmas.

Lemma 1. *Let S be a compact, commutative inverse semigroup for which S^\wedge separates the points of S . Let T be a proper closed subsemigroup of S . Either there exist distinct continuous semicharacters χ_1 , and χ_2 such that χ_1 agrees with χ_2 on T or there exists $\chi_3 \in S^\wedge$ which vanishes on T .*

Proof. Let S_1 denote the semigroup consisting of S with an isolated identity adjoined, and let T_1 denote T together with the identity of S_1 . Clearly S_1 separates the points of S_1 , and S_1 and T_1 are each compact inverse semigroups with identity. Now every continuous semicharacter of T_1 can be extended to an element of S_1^\wedge (see (5), Corollary 2). Suppose that every such extension

were unique. Then we could identify the discrete inverse semigroups S_1^\wedge and T_1^\wedge . The Pontrjagin duality theorem for compact inverse semigroups (see (1), Theorem 6.1) tells us that every semicharacter of T_1^\wedge is generated by an element of T_1 . But every element of S_1 generates an element of $T_1^\wedge = S_1^\wedge$. This would imply that $S_1 = T_1$. So we can find χ_1 and χ_2 in S_1^\wedge with $\chi_1 \neq \chi_2$ but $\chi_1 = \chi_2$ on T_1 . If we think of χ_1 and χ_2 as functions on S then χ_1 is still distinct from χ_2 . If $\chi_1 \equiv 0$ on S then $\chi_2 \not\equiv 0$ on S , so $\chi_2 \in S^\wedge$. Also $\chi_2 = \chi_1$ on $T \subseteq S$ so $\chi_2 \equiv 0$ on T . So we can take $\chi_3 = \chi_2$. Likewise if $\chi_2 \equiv 0$ on S ! If neither of these cases is true then χ_1 and χ_2 are distinct elements of S^\wedge agreeing on T , as required.

Lemma 2. *Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S . If A is invariant in $M(S)$ (that is, $\mu * \bar{x} \in A$ whenever $\mu \in A$ and $x \in S$) then A^\wedge (the spectrum of A) is totally disconnected.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.2 of (2) we know that S is an inverse semigroup. Let $e \in E_g$ (the set of generating idempotents of S). Then $S(e)$ is an open and closed subsemigroup of S . We can find a probability measure μ in A with support contained in $S(e)$. Then $\mu * \bar{e}$ is a probability measure of A with support contained in $G(e)$. Let A_e denote the set of measures in A which have their support contained in $G(e)$. (We shall sometimes think of A_e as a subset of $M(G(e))$.) If e is in E_g then $A_e \neq \{0\}$. By Theorem 3 of (7), there exists a locally compact group $H(e)$, which is (algebraically) a subgroup of $G(e)$, which has Bohr compactification $G(e)$, for which $L^1(H(e)) \subseteq A_e \subseteq (L^1(H(e)))^\pm$. (We think of A_e as a subalgebra of $M(H(e))$. Then $(L^1(H(e)))^\pm$ denotes the Jacobson radical in $M(H(e))$ of $L^1(H(e))$. Alternatively, it is the closure of $L^1(H(e))$ in $M(H(e))$ for the spectral radius norm (cf. (2) and (3)). Since A_e is invariant in $M(G(e))$ it is clear that $H(e) = G(e)$. Therefore $H(e)$ is equal to $G(e)$ topologically (cf. (4), Corollary 2.4). So $A \cong L^1(G(e))$ for each generating idempotent e of S .

Let χ and χ' be distinct elements of S^\wedge , and let $|\chi| = \chi_e$, $|\chi'| = \chi_f$, where e and f are generating idempotents of S . First consider the case in which $e = f$. If μ denotes normalised Haar measure on $G(e)$ then $\nu = \bar{\chi} \cdot \mu$ (i.e. $\int f(x) d\nu(x) = \int f(x) \overline{\chi(x)} d\mu(x)$) is an idempotent of A . Also, $\int \chi(x) d\nu(x) = 1$ and $\int \chi'(x) d\nu(x) = 0$, since $\chi \neq \chi'$ on $G(e)$ and so $\chi' \chi \neq 1$ on $G(e)$. So χ and χ' are in different components of A^\wedge (identified with S^\wedge). Suppose now that $e \neq f$, say $e \not\leq f$. Then $\chi' = 0$ on $G(e)$. Let μ and ν be as above, then $\int \chi(x) d\nu(x) = 1$ and $\int \chi'(x) d\nu(x) = 0$, as before. So A^\wedge is totally disconnected.

Lemma 3. *Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S . If A^\wedge is totally disconnected then S is an inverse semigroup.*

Proof. This is a modification of the proof of Theorem 2.6 of (2). If A^\wedge is totally disconnected then under the norm topology (as a subset of A') A^\wedge contains no non-trivial connected subsets. If S is not an inverse semigroup there will exist χ in S^\wedge and x in S so that $0 < |\chi(x)| < 1$. For each $\alpha \geq 1$ let χ_α

denote the semicharacter $|\chi|^2$. Then the map $\alpha \rightarrow \chi_\alpha$ is a continuous injection of $[1, \infty)$ into S^\wedge where S^\wedge has the topology of uniform convergence on S . Since this topology is equal to the norm topology of $A^\wedge = S^\wedge$, we have established the required contradiction.

Lemma 4. *Let S be a compact commutative inverse semigroup for which S^\wedge separates the points of S . Let A be a convolution measure algebra contained in $M(S)$. Suppose that the natural map $\chi \rightarrow h$, where $h(\mu) = \int \chi(x) d\mu(x)$ for μ in A , of S^\wedge into A^\wedge is an injection. Then the carrier of A is the whole of S , that is A is $\sigma(M(S), C(S))$ -dense in $M(S)$. (This means that if A^\wedge is naturally identified with S^\wedge then S is the structure semigroup of A .)*

Proof. Let T denote the carrier of A . So T is the closure of the union of the supports of measures in A . Clearly T is a closed subsemigroup of S . Suppose that $T \neq S$. We can apply Lemma 1 to S and T . Let χ_3 vanish on T . Then $h(\mu) = \int \chi_3(x) d\mu(x) = 0$ for all μ in A . So $h \notin A^\wedge$. Let $\chi_1 = \chi_2$ on T . Then $\int \chi_1(x) d\mu(x) = \int \chi_2(x) d\mu(x)$ for all μ in A . Either of these possibilities contradicts the fact that the natural map is a bijection of S^\wedge into A^\wedge . So we have the required contradiction.

Lemma 5. *If A is a CMA with structure semigroup S and if A is invariant in $M(S)$ then A^\pm is also invariant in $M(S)$.*

Proof. Since A^\pm denotes the closure of A in $M(S)$ for the spectral radius norm, and since that norm is an algebra norm on $M(S)$, this lemma is obvious.

Let S be a topological inverse semigroup in which S separates the points of S . We can construct what we shall call the *Bohr compactification* of S . Let S' denote the set of all continuous homomorphisms of S into the disc semigroup ($S' = S^\wedge \cup \{0\}$). Then S' can be thought of as a discrete semigroup, under pointwise multiplication. Let $b(S)$ denote the closure of the semigroup S in the compact inverse semigroup $(S')^\wedge$. Then, by virtue of the Pontrjagin duality theorem for discrete inverse semigroups ((1), Theorem 5.16), one can easily see that $b(S)$ is a compact inverse semigroup which has plenty of continuous semicharacters, which contains S as a dense subsemigroup, and for which every continuous semicharacter on S (in its original topology) extends to an element of $b(S)^\wedge$. In particular, we can identify S^\wedge and $b(S)^\wedge$. It is clear from the Pontrjagin duality theorem for compact inverse semigroups that $b(S)$ is uniquely characterised by the properties listed above.

Lemma 6. *Let S be a locally compact inverse semigroup in which S^\wedge separates the points of S , and let $b(S)$ denote its Bohr compactification. If e is a generating idempotent of S then e is a generating idempotent of $b(S)$. Conversely, if S is an ideal of $b(S)$ then every generating idempotent of $b(S)$ is a generating idempotent of S .*

Proof. Let e be a generating idempotent of S ; that means that χ_e is in S^\wedge . Let χ be the continuous semicharacter of $b(S)$ which extends χ_e . Then there

exists f , a generating idempotent of $b(S)$, such that $\chi = \chi_f$. We must show that $e = f$. Since $\chi_f(e) = \chi(e) = \chi_e(e) = 1$, it is clear that $e \geq f$. Since S is dense in $b(S)$ we can find a set $\{e_\alpha\}$ of idempotents of S converging to f . Then $\chi_e(e_\alpha) = \chi_f(e_\alpha) \rightarrow \chi_f(f) = 1$, so $\chi_e(e_\alpha) = 1$ eventually. Therefore $e_\alpha \geq e$ eventually, so that $f \geq e$. This shows that e is generating in S .

Suppose that S is an ideal of $b(S)$, and that f is a generating idempotent of $b(S)$. Choose a set of idempotents $\{e_\alpha\}$ in S converging to f . Since f is generating, $e_\alpha \geq f$ eventually. So $f = fe_\alpha$ is in S . Since the element χ_f of $b(S)^\wedge$ is the extension of an element of S^\wedge it is clear that f is generating in S .

We remark that if S is the set of natural numbers in the discrete topology with minimum as its binary operation then S becomes a non-trivial ideal of $b(S)$.

The preliminary lemmas are now complete, and we turn to our characterisations of CMA's and their structure semigroups. If X is a locally compact topological space then we shall say that a complex function on S is *simple* if it is continuous, has finite range, and has compact support. If X is totally disconnected then the simple functions on X are uniformly dense in $C_0(X)$. If A is a CMA with structure semigroup S we shall denote by $R_A(S)$ the closure in $M(S)$ of the set of measures on S whose Gelfand transform is a simple function on S^\wedge . (We are identifying S^\wedge with a subset of $M(S)^\wedge$ in the natural way and giving it the Gelfand topology $\sigma(S^\wedge, A) = \sigma(A^\wedge, A)$.) We shall characterise this space later. We shall use A_1 to denote the closure in $M(S)$ of the linear span of the algebras $L^1(G)$ where G is a compact subgroup of S and the Haar measure on G is in A . We also remind the reader that if B is a subalgebra of $M(S)$ then B_1^\sharp (or just B^\sharp) denotes the closure of B in $M(S)$ for the spectral radius norm

$$v(x) = \sup \{ |h(x)| : h \text{ is a complex homomorphism on } M(S) \}.$$

Lemma 7. *Let A be a CMA with totally disconnected spectrum and structure semigroup S . Then $R_A(S) = A_1 \subseteq A$. Further, $R_A(S)$ is a CMA.*

Proof. That $R_A(S) \subseteq A$ is immediate from Silov's idempotent theorem. It is clear that $R_A(S)$ is the closed linear span of the idempotent measures of A , by the same theorem. By Theorem B of (8) it is clear that every idempotent measure of A is in the linear span of the measures in A which are absolutely continuous with respect to idempotent probability measures in A . Since every idempotent probability measure on S is the Haar measure of some compact subgroup of S , it is clear that $R_A(S) \subseteq A_1$.

If μ is in $R_A(S)$ and $\chi \in S^\wedge$ the measure $\chi \cdot \mu$ is in A . So $(\chi \cdot \mu)^\sim$ is in $C_0(A^\wedge)$. If μ^\sim were simple then $(\chi \cdot \mu)^\sim$ would also be simple and so would be an element of $R_A(S)^\sim$. Since $R_A(S)$ is closed it follows that $\chi \cdot \mu$ is in $R_A(S)$ for all μ in $R_A(S)$ and all $\chi \in S^\wedge$, and again, since $R_A(S)$ is closed, $R_A(S)$ is a convolution measure algebra. From this fact it follows that every measure in A_1 is an element of $R_A(S)$. Therefore $A_1 = R_A(S)$.

We now obtain an analogue of Theorem 1 of (3).

Theorem 1. *Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S and totally disconnected spectrum. Then $R_A(S) \subseteq A \subseteq (R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$. Further, both $R_A(S)$ and $(R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$ are CMA's with structure semigroup S and totally disconnected spectrum.*

Proof. Let $\hat{\mu} \in A$. By Silov's idempotent theorem we may approximate μ in the spectral radius norm by a sequence of measures in A which have simple Gelfand transforms on A^\wedge . Therefore $R_A(S) \subseteq A \subseteq (R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$. Since $R_A(S)$ is dense in A for the spectral radius norm, $R_A(S)^\wedge = A^\wedge = S^\wedge$. So, by Lemma 4, it is clear that S is the structure semigroup of $R_A(S)$.

If μ is in $(R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$ we can choose a sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ in A converging to μ in the spectral radius norm. If $\chi \in S$ then $\{\chi \cdot \mu_n\}$ converges to $\chi \cdot \mu$ in this norm. Since $\chi \cdot \mu_n$ is in A it is clear that $\chi \cdot \mu \in (R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$. Since $(R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$ is closed in $M(S)$ it is a convolution measure algebra; its structure semigroup is obviously equal to S . Finally, $(R_A(S))^\wedge$ is totally disconnected because $R_A(S)$ is the closed linear span of its idempotents. It follows that $(R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$ has totally disconnected spectrum.

Corollary 1. *If A and S are as in Theorem 1 then $A^{\ddagger} = (R_A(S))^{\ddagger}$.*

Corollary 2. *Let A and B be CMA's with structure semigroup S . If their spectra induce the same totally disconnected topology onto S^\wedge then*

$$R_A(S) \subseteq B \subseteq (R_A(S))^{\ddagger}.$$

The above corollaries follow immediately from the theorem. We state a third corollary which is best established after Theorem 2.

Corollary 3. *Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S and totally disconnected spectrum. There exists a locally compact inverse semigroup S_1 such that S is the Bohr compactification of S_1 and $R_A(S)$ is the closure in $M(S)$ of the algebra*

$$\Sigma\{L^1(G_1(e)): e = e^2 \in S_1\},$$

where $G_1(e)$ denotes the maximal subgroup of S_1 containing e , and $G_1(e)$ is open and closed in S_1 .

Theorem 2. *Let S be a compact, Hausdorff, commutative inverse semigroup. In order that S be the structure semigroup of a CMA with totally disconnected spectrum it is necessary and sufficient that S be the Bohr compactification of a locally compact, commutative, inverse semigroup S_1 in which every maximal subgroup is open and closed and has totally disconnected dual group.*

Proof. Let A be a CMA with A^\wedge totally disconnected, and let S denote its structure semigroup. By virtue of Theorem 1, we may assume that $A = R_A(S)$. For each idempotent e of S let A_e denote the set of measures in A whose support is contained in $G(e)$. Arguing as in Lemma 2 we see that if $A_e \neq \{0\}$ then $L^1(H(e)) \subseteq A_e \subseteq (L^1(H(e)))^{\ddagger}$ where $H(e)$ is a group whose Bohr compactification is $G(e)$. Since $A_1 = R_A(S)$ and $(L^1(H(e)))^{\ddagger}/L^1(H(e))$ contains no idempotents, it is clear that $A_e = L^1(H(e))$. Since every idempotent probability

measure has for its support a compact subgroup of S , it is clear that $A = A_1$ is the closed linear span of the algebras $L^1(H(e))$. So A is the closure of $\Sigma\{L^1(H(e)): e \in E_1\}$ where E_1 is the set of idempotents of S for which $A_e \neq \{0\}$. Clearly E_1 is a subsemigroup of E . We must have that

$$L^1(H(e))L^1(H(f)) \subseteq L^1(H(e))$$

for each $e, f \in E_1$, since A is an algebra. It follows that $H(e).H(f) \subseteq H(e)$, so that the set $S_1 = \{H(e): e \in E_1\}$ is a subsemigroup of S . Since A_1 is the convolution measure algebra generated by the idempotent probability measures of A (cf. proof of Lemma 7) it is clear that, for each $e \in E_1$, A_e is the convolution measure algebra generated by its idempotent probability measures. Therefore $H(e)^\wedge$ is totally disconnected. Each $H(e)$ has already been topologised as a locally compact group; topologise S_1 so that each $H(e)$ is open and closed in S_1 . The multiplication on S is continuous from $G(e) \times G(f)$ to $G(e)$, for each e and f in E . Let e and f be in E_1 . The multiplication is continuous from

$$b(H(e) \times H(f)) = b(H(e)) \times b(H(f))$$

to $G(H(e))$, so is weakly continuous from $H(e) \times H(f)$ to $H(e)$. By Corollary 2.1 of (4), we conclude that the multiplication of S_1 is continuous from $H(e) \times H(f)$ to $H(e)$. So S_1 is a locally compact, topological inverse semigroup in which S_1^\wedge separates the points of S_1 . So we can consider the Bohr compactification T of S_1 . The necessity of the condition in the theorem will be established if we show that T is the structure semigroup of A . Since A is just the completion of a subalgebra of $M(S_1)$, we can regard A as a subalgebra of $M(T)$. It is clear that A becomes an L -subalgebra of $M(T)$ with carrier space T . Every continuous semicharacter of S_1 will define a non-zero complex homomorphism of A ; distinct semicharacters of S_1 will define distinct complex homomorphisms of A . Let $h \in A^\wedge$. For each idempotent $e \in S_1$ we can find χ , either zero or an element of $H(e)^\wedge$ such that $h(\mu) = \int \chi(x) d\mu(x)$ for all μ in $A_e = L^1(H(e))$. In this way we define a continuous semicharacter χ of T . Then $h(\mu) = \int \chi d\mu$ for all μ in A . So T is the structure semigroup of A . This establishes the necessity of the condition.

Let S_1 be a semigroup as in the statement of the theorem. We let A be the closure in $M(S)$ of the algebra $\Sigma\{L^1(H(e)): e = e^2 \in S_1\}$, where $H(e)$ is the maximal subgroup of S_1 containing e . Then A is a CMA. Arguing as above, we see that $A^\wedge = S^\wedge = S_1^\wedge$, so that S is the structure semigroup of A . Since each maximal subgroup $H(e)$ of S_1 has totally disconnected dual it is clear that the idempotents of $L^1(H(e))$ are dense in $L^1(H(e))$ for the spectral radius norm. Therefore, the idempotents of A are dense for this norm so that A^\wedge is totally disconnected. This completes the proof of the theorem.

Proof of Corollary 3. This can be proved using the first half of the proof of Theorem 2. We showed there that if $R_A(S) = A$ then the conclusions of this corollary are valid.

We now turn to a characterisation of invariant CMA's.

Theorem 3. *Let S be a compact Hausdorff, commutative topological semigroup. Then S is the structure semigroup of a CMA which is invariant in $M(S)$ if and only if*

- (i) S is the Bohr compactification of $S_1 = \{G(e) : e \in E_g\}$ where each subgroup $G(e)$ of S_1 is open and closed and has the relative topology as a subset of S ;
- (ii) E_g is an ideal of E ; and
- (iii) if $e \in E_g$ and f is an idempotent with $f < e$ then the quotient group $G(f)/fG(e)$ is finite.

Proof. This is similar to the proof of Theorem 2. Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S and suppose A is invariant in $M(S)$. We know that A^\wedge is totally disconnected and that S is a union of groups. If $A_e \neq \{0\}$ then $L^1(H(e)) \subseteq A_e \subseteq (L^1(H(e)))^\ddagger$ where $H(e)$ has Bohr compactification $G(e)$. Now A_e is invariant in $M(G(e))$. It follows that $H(e) = G(e)$, so $H(e)$ is the compact group $G(e)$ (cf. Corollary 2.4 of (4)). Therefore, as in Theorem 2, we can assume that A contains the closure of $\Sigma\{L^1(G(e)) : e \in E_1\}$, where E_1 is a subsemigroup of E , $E_1 = \{e \in E : A_e \neq \{0\}\}$. Since A is invariant, E_1 is an ideal of E . As in Theorem 2 we have that S is the Bohr compactification of

$$S_1 = \bigcup\{G(e) : e \in E_1\},$$

where $G(e)$ is open and closed in S_1 . It follows from Lemma 6 that E_1 , which is the set of generating idempotents of S_1 , is equal to the set E_g of generating idempotents of S . So (i) and (ii) are established.

Now if $e \in E_g$ and $f < e$ is an idempotent then μ_e (the Haar measure on $G(e)$) is in A . So $\mu_e * \bar{f}$ is in A_f . But $\mu_e * \bar{f}$ is the Haar measure on $fG(e)$, so the Haar measure on $fG(e)$ is in $(L^1(G(f)))^\ddagger$. It follows that $fG(e)$ has positive Haar measure in $G(f)$, that is that $G(f)/fG(e)$ is finite.

Conversely, let S and S_1 satisfy (i), (ii) and (iii). Let A be the closure in $M(S)$ of $\Sigma\{L^1(G(e)) : e \in E_g\}$. From (ii) and (iii) it is clear that A is invariant in $M(S)$. The proof of Theorem 2 shows that A is a CMA with structure semigroup S .

Corollary. *Let A be a CMA with structure semigroup S . Suppose that A is invariant in $M(S)$. Then E_g is an ideal of E . Also $R_A(S) = R(S) = L^1(S)$ (the closure in $M(S)$ of $\Sigma\{L^1(G(e)) : e \in E_g\}$). Further $R(S)$ and $(R(S))^\ddagger$ are invariant subalgebras of $M(S)$.*

Proof. All except the last sentence is clear from Theorem 3 and Corollary 3 to Theorem 1. That $R(S) = L^1(S)$ is invariant in $M(S)$ is shown in the proof of Theorem 3. To complete the proof we apply Lemma 5.

In the introduction we discussed the question as to when A is an ideal of $M(S)$. In that case it must be invariant, so that the above conditions are necessary. However, the distinction between the cases in which A is respectively

invariant or an ideal would seem to depend upon the existence, or non-existence, of certain pathological measures. Difficulties may arise if, for e is E_g , the space eE can contain continuous measures. If this is so, then one needs some extra condition which prevents this from happening in order to characterise algebras, and their structure semigroups, which are ideals in $M(S)$. We omit the details because of the pathological behaviour of the problem.

REFERENCES

- (1) C. W. AUSTIN, Duality theory for commutative semigroups, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **109** (1963), 245-256.
- (2) J. W. BAKER, Convolution algebras with discrete spectra, *J. London Math. Soc.* (2) **5** (1972), 193-201.
- (3) J. W. BAKER, A characterisation of a certain class of convolution algebras, *Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc.* (2) **18** (1973), 199-205.
- (4) I. GLICKSBERG, Uniform boundedness for groups, *Canad. J. Math.* **14** (1962), 269-276.
- (5) T. P. SRINIVASAN and U. B. TEWARI, A Stone-Weierstrass theorem for semigroups, *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* **74** (1968), 1125-1127.
- (6) J. L. TAYLOR, The structure of convolution measure algebras, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **119** (1965), 150-166.
- (7) J. L. TAYLOR, L -subalgebras of $M(G)$, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **135** (1969), 105-113.
- (8) J. L. TAYLOR, The cohomology of the spectrum of a measure algebra, *Acta Math.* **126** (1971), 195-225.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD