

MULTIPLIERS OF FOURIER TRANSFORM IN A HALF-SPACE¹

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1. Let (x, y) denote points in R^n where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$, $y = x_n$. Points of the dual space are denoted by (ξ, η) . Let Y_+ be the characteristic function of the half space $R_+^n = \{(x, y) | y \geq 0\}$. Let $M(\xi, \eta)$ be an $m \times m$ matrix-valued function whose entries are homogeneous functions:

$$M_{ij}(\lambda\xi, \lambda\eta) = M_{ij}(\xi, \eta), \quad \lambda > 0, 1 \leq i, j \leq m.$$

Assume further that $M(\xi, \eta)$ is continuous and nonsingular for $(\xi, \eta) \neq 0$. Consider the bounded operator M in the space $(L^2(R_+^n))^m$ (with the natural norm denoted by $\| \cdot \|$):

$$(1) \quad Mu = Y_+ \mathcal{F}^{-1}[M(\xi, \eta)(\mathcal{F}u)(\xi, \eta)], \quad u \in (L^2(R_+^n))^m,$$

where \mathcal{F} (\mathcal{F}^{-1}) denotes the direct (inverse) Fourier transform with respect to all variables. \mathcal{F}_y (\mathcal{F}_x) will denote the transform with respect to y or x alone. The one-dimensional operator M_ξ is similarly defined in $(L^2(R_+^1))^m$ with the multiplier $M(\xi, \eta)$, ξ fixed:

$$(2) \quad M_\xi v = Y_+ \mathcal{F}_y^{-1}[M(\xi, \eta)(\mathcal{F}_y v)(\eta)].$$

Our main results in this note are the following lemma and theorem.

LEMMA. *The estimate*

$$(3) \quad \|u\| \leq C \|Mu\|, \quad u \in (L^2(R_+^n))^m$$

holds if and only if for all $|\xi| = 1$ (uniformly)

$$(4) \quad \|v\| \leq C \|M_\xi v\|, \quad v \in (L^2(R_+^1))^m.$$

For the scalar case ($m = 1$), we have

THEOREM. *Let $M(\xi, \eta)$ be a homogeneous function continuous and nonvanishing for $(\xi, \eta) \neq 0$. Let*

$$(5) \quad -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d_\eta \arg M(\xi, \eta) = k + \theta, \quad k \text{ integer, } -1/2 < \theta \leq 1/2.$$

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