# PROPERTIES OF THREE ALGEBRAS RELATED TO $L_{p}$-MULTIPLIERS ${ }^{1}$ 

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1. Introduction. In this paper we shall announce several properties of certain algebras which arise in the study of $L_{p}$-multipliers; detailed proofs will be given elsewhere. Let $G$ be a locally compact abelian group and let $\Gamma$ denote its dual group. Let $L_{p}(\Gamma)$ denote the space of $p$-integrable functions on $\Gamma$ with respect to Haar measure, and let $q$ denote the index which is conjugate to $p$. Let

$$
A_{p}(\Gamma)=\left[L_{p}(\Gamma) \hat{\otimes} L_{q}(\Gamma)\right] / K
$$

where $K$ is the kernel of the convolution operator $c: L_{p} \hat{\otimes} L_{q}(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{0}(\Gamma)$ by $c(f \otimes g)(\gamma)=(f * g)(\gamma) . A_{p}(\Gamma)$ is the $p$-Fourier algebra which was introduced by Figa-Talamanca in [6] where it was shown that $A_{p}(\Gamma)^{*}$ is isometrically isomorphic to $M_{p}(\Gamma)$, the bounded, translation invariant, linear operators on $L_{p}(\Gamma)$. Herz [11] showed that $A_{p}(\Gamma)$ is a Banach algebra under pointwise multiplication; it is known that $A_{2}(\Gamma)=A(\Gamma)=L_{1}(G)^{\wedge}$ and that the inclusions $A_{2}(\Gamma) \subset A_{p}(\Gamma) \subset A_{1}(\Gamma)=C_{0}(\Gamma)$ are norm decreasing if $1<p<2$; see [5], [6], [11] for the basic properties of $A_{p}(\Gamma)$. Let $B_{p}(\Gamma)$ denote the algebra of continuous functions $f$ on $\Gamma$ such that $f(\gamma) h(\gamma) \in A_{p}(\Gamma)$ whenever $h \in A_{p}(\Gamma)$. The multiplier algebra $B_{p}(\Gamma)$ is a Banach algebra in the operator norm. We have studied $B_{p}(\Gamma)$ in [8], [9]. Fix $p$ in $1<p<2$.

Regard $L_{1}(\Gamma)$ as an algebra of convolution operators on $L_{p}(\Gamma)$ and let $m_{p}(\Gamma)$ denote the closure of $L_{1}(\Gamma)$ in $M_{p}(\Gamma)$. The first result of this paper says that $B_{p}(\Gamma)$ is isometrically isomorphic to the dual space $m_{p}(\Gamma)^{*}$. In the second result, we use certain properties of $B_{p}(\Gamma)$ to give a theorem of Eberlein type for $M_{p}(\Gamma)$. In the final section of the paper, we use

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