## A Multiplicity Theorem for Representations of Inhomogeneous Compact Groups

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Abstract. The problem of finiteness of multiplicities of irreducible unitary representations of a compact subgroup is considered for decompositions of irreducible unitary representations of locally compact groups. A simple solution is found for inhomogeneous compact groups and for a physically interesting class of groups with a non-abelian radical.

## I. Introduction

We want to discuss the following problem: let U(G) be any irreducible unitary representation of a Lie group G with K being a maximal compact subgroup of G. Decompose U(G) with respect to K, i.e.,  $U(G) \downarrow K$ , and ask: for which groups G are the multiplicities of all irreducible unitary representations  $U^{[\alpha]}(K)$  in the decomposition of U(G) finite for all  $\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  labels the irreducible unitary representations of K. Non-compact Lie groups G possessing this property are sometimes called "groups which admit a large compact subgroup" (Ref. [1], p. 641).

The decomposition  $U(G) \downarrow K$  is needed for physical applications of dynamical groups, which are in general non-compact embeddings G of a compact semi-simple symmetry group K' possessing an irreducible unitary representation U(G) such that  $U(G) \downarrow K' = U_{\rm red}(K')$ , where  $U_{\rm red}(K')$  is a given reducible unitary representation of K'. The simplest embeddings of K' are those in which K' is isomorphic to the maximal compact subgroup K of G.

The simply connected embeddings G can be classified using the Levy-Malcev decomposition  $G = N \otimes S$ , where N and S are simply connected Lie groups, the Levy factor S being semi-simple and the radical N solvable. Because K' is semi-simple and compact, it has to be embedded in S,  $K' \subset S$ , and we shall distinguish the following cases ( $T_n$  is an n-dimensional abelian group):

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