

REVISTA DE LA UNION MATEMATICA ARGENTINA

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VOLUMEN 33, NUMEROS 1 y 2

1987

BAHIA BLANCA

1990

UNION MATEMATICA ARGENTINA

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La presentación de trabajos para la Revista debe efectuarse en la siguiente dirección:

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1er. SEMESTRE 1987

Este fascículo se publica mediante un subsidio del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET).

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ON A GENERAL BOSONIC FIELD THEORY

Mario Castagnino, Graciela Domenech
Ricardo J. Noriega and Claudio G. Schifini

ABSTRACT. We present here the lagrangian density that can be constructed using tensorial concomitants with the bosonic fields (spin 0, 1 and 2) without dimensional constants. We recognize several classical theories into it and we show it yields a non renormalizable theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ultimate purpose of this and the forthcoming papers is to construct, by geometrical methods, the covariant lagrangian density for a general theory - i.e. without any initial physical hypothesis - containing the spin 0, 1/2, 1, 3/2 and 2 fields and to see then what restrictions must be imposed to make the theory renormalizable or simply with a finite direct outcome. Motivations for our work are the well-known problems arising when ordinary matter is added to Einstein gravity. Facing these problems, two ways of improvement show themselves: the addition of R^2 terms to the Einstein action [1,2] or the inclusion of supersymmetries as is the case of Supergravity [3].

Supergravity models seem to be the low energy limit of the most promising scheme to describe the fundamental interactions: Superstrings. So we will seek for the constraints on the lagrangian of our general theory, necessary to obtain extended Supergravity or supersymmetric matter coupled to $N=1$ Supergravity. A study of this sort, but not with a powerful device as concomitants, was begun by van Nieuwenhuizen et al. for spin 5/2 theory [4].

In this first paper we shall only deal with bosonic massless fields for the sake of simplicity, leaving for future papers to include fermions. Thus we study, somehow, a general bosonic field theory.

The aim of this work is then to present a general theory that fulfills the conditions below:

i) The fields involved are the metric g_{ij} , the electromagnetic po-

tential vector A_i and a scalar field φ . The latter will play different roles. In general the one of an ordinary field or eventually a constant (to introduce the gravitational constant as in Brans-Dicke theory).

ii) Dimensional constants are not allowed because they introduce well known problems yielding generally non renormalizable theories.

iii) The lagrangian will contain only the derivatives that appear in eq.(1) and it will be linear in the second derivatives, for the sake of simplicity at this first stage of research. We introduce only A_i and φ first derivatives because we want second order field equations for these fields. On the contrary, we allow g_{ij} second derivatives because naturally we want General Relativity to be contained in our general theory. (Remember that the Hilbert action is a degenerate one, so the field equations are of second order, even if the lagrangian has the same order).

iv) Units: We set $c = \hbar = 1$. The action is dimensionless so to be able to construct the generating functional. Therefore,

$$[S] = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad [g_{ij}] = 1, \quad \text{then} \quad [L] = 1^{-4}, \quad [\varphi] = [A_i] = 1^{-1}$$

and $[X] = 1^{-1}$ with $\chi^2 = 16\pi G$, G the Newtonian constant.

2. INCORPORATION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD AT THE AFFINE CONNECTION LEVEL

Let us review briefly some of the different attempts to build a unified field theory. The first was the one by A. Einstein, who identified the antisymmetric part of the metric tensor, namely $g_{[ij]}$, with the Maxwell tensor F_{ij} [5]. J.W.Moffat studied the reasons which prevent the success of this theory [6], [7] showing that $g_{[ij]}$ cannot represent photons and that it is rather an auxiliary field like those that frequently appear in supergravity.

An alternative way is to introduce the electromagnetic field in the affine connection of the space-time manifold. This was the way followed by H. Weyl [8] and recently by N. Batakis [9], [10].

About these theories we observe:

i) It is easy to show that if the scalar field is compelled to be able to have a kinetic term in the lagrangian, the most general af-

(which is used to restore the dimensional cosmological constant) leads to the Weyl connection plus a torsion term. The difficulties to find a physical interpretation to the Weyl theory are well known.

ii) Had φ other units, it could be interpreted as in Batakis' models. But then it would be impossible for φ to have a kinetic term, which is necessary if we like to think of it, in the future, as a propagating Higgs field.

Consequently, it seems to us that unification must be searched directly at the lagrangian level. We do not impose restrictions about the kind of coupling among the fields. The problem will be stated for any dimension, not necessary a natural one, in order to be able to use dimensional regularization at the quantum level.

3. THE LAGRANGIAN DENSITY

Let L be a lagrangian concomitant of a metric tensor, the electromagnetic potential (i.e. in a precise mathematical language a co-vector), a scalar field and its derivatives up to the indicated order:

$$L = L(g_{ij}, g_{ij,h}, g_{ij,hk}, A_i, A_{i,j}, \varphi, \varphi_{,i}) \quad (1)$$

From condition iii) and the field dimensions iv), by a change of scale λ in L , we will have:

$$\begin{aligned} L(g_{ij}, \lambda g_{ij,h}, \lambda^2 g_{ij,hk}, \lambda A_i, \lambda^2 A_{i,j}, \lambda \varphi, \lambda^2 \varphi_{,i}) &= \\ &= \lambda^4 L(g_{ij}, g_{ij,h}, g_{ij,hk}, A_i, A_{i,j}, \varphi, \varphi_{,i}) \end{aligned}$$

Derivating four times with respect to λ , making $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ and applying the replacement theorem [11], we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \Lambda_1^{ijhk} R_{ijhk} \varphi^2 + \Lambda_1^{ijhks} R_{ijhk} A_s \varphi + \\ &+ \Lambda_2^{ijhks} R_{ijhk} \varphi_{,s} + \Lambda_1^{ijhkrs} R_{ijhk} A_r A_s + \\ &+ \Lambda_2^{ijhkrs} R_{ijhk} A_{r;s} + \Lambda_1 \varphi^4 + \\ &+ \Lambda_1^i A_i \varphi^3 + \Lambda_2^i \varphi^2 \varphi_{,i} + \Lambda_1^{ij} \varphi^2 A_i A_j + \\ &+ \Lambda_2^{ij} A_{i;j} \varphi^2 + \Lambda_3^{ij} \varphi \varphi_{,i} A_j + \\ &+ \Lambda_4^{ij} \varphi_{,i} \varphi_{,j} + \Lambda_1^{ijh} \varphi A_i A_j A_h + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \Lambda_2^{ijh} \varphi A_i A_{j;h} + \Lambda_2^{ijhk} A_i A_j A_h A_k + \\
& + \Lambda_3^{ijhk} A_i A_j A_{h;k} + \\
& + \Lambda_4^{ijhk} A_{i;j} A_{h;k} . \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Lambda_t^{\dots} = \Lambda_t^{\dots}(g_{ij})$ are tensorial densities, R_{ijhk} is the Riemannian tensor and ; indicates covariant derivation.

Taking into account the recent determination of the concomitants of the metric tensor for the non-degenerate case [12], [13], we have:

THEOREM. *If L satisfies eq.(1) and also i), ii), iii) and iv) then, for $n > 2$, the general lagrangian is:*

$$\begin{aligned}
L = & \Lambda_1 \varphi^2 R + \Lambda_1^{ijhkr} R_{ijhk} A_r A_s + \\
& + \Lambda_2^{ijhkr} R_{ijhk} A_{r;s} + \Lambda_2 \varphi^4 + \\
& + \Lambda_1^{ij} \varphi^2 A_i A_j + \Lambda_2^{ij} \varphi^2 A_{i;j} + \\
& + \Lambda_3^{ij} \varphi \varphi_{,i} A_j + \Lambda_4^{ij} \varphi_{,i} \varphi_{,j} + \\
& + \Lambda_1^{ijh} \varphi A_i A_{j;h} + \Lambda_1^{ijhk} A_i A_j A_h A_k + \\
& + \Lambda_2^{ijhk} A_i A_j A_{h;k} + \Lambda_3^{ijhk} A_{i;j} A_{h;k} \tag{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_1^{ijhkr} = & \sqrt{-g} \{ a_2 g^{ih} g^{jk} g^{rs} + a_3 g^{ir} g^{jk} g^{hs} + \\
& + a_4 g^{ih} g^{jr} g^{hs} \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_2^{ijhkr} = & \sqrt{-g} \{ a_5 g^{ih} g^{jk} g^{rs} + a_6 g^{rh} g^{jk} g^{is} + \\
& + a_7 g^{ir} g^{jk} g^{hs} + a_8 g^{ih} g^{rk} g^{js} + \\
& + a_9 g^{ih} g^{jr} g^{ks} \} + a_{10} \delta_4^n \epsilon^{rjks} g^{ih}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda_1 = a_1 \sqrt{-g} \qquad \Lambda_3^{ij} = a_{14} \sqrt{-g} g^{ij}$$

$$\Lambda_2 = a_{11} \sqrt{-g} \qquad \Lambda_4^{ij} = a_{15} \sqrt{-g} g^{ij}$$

$$\Lambda_{ij}^1 = a_{12} \sqrt{-g} g^{ij} \qquad \Lambda_1^{ijh} = a_{16} \epsilon^{ijh} \delta_3^n$$

$$\Lambda_2^{ij} = a_{13} \sqrt{-g} g^{ij} \quad \Lambda_1^{ijhk} = a_{17} \sqrt{-g} g^{ij} g^{hk}$$

$$\Lambda_2^{ijhk} = \sqrt{-g} \{a_{18} g^{ij} g^{hk} + a_{19} g^{ih} g^{jk}\}$$

$$\Lambda_3^{ijhk} = \sqrt{-g} \{a_{20} g^{ij} g^{hk} + a_{21} g^{ih} g^{jk} +$$

$$+ a_{22} g^{ik} g^{jh}\} + a_{23} \delta_4^n \varepsilon^{ijhk}$$

where a_t are constants and n the dimension of the space-time manifold.

4. STUDY OF THE GENERAL LAGRANGIAN AT THE CLASSICAL LEVEL

Now we can reobtain several well known classical theories from this lagrangian choosing different values for the constants:

a) General Relativity:

General Relativity may be written avoiding dimensional constants as a Brans-Dicke theory [14]. This theory is supported by the idea of Mach that inertia ought to arise from accelerations with respect to the general mass distribution of the universe. The inertial masses of elementary particles would not be fundamental constants but represent their interaction with some cosmic field. As particle masses are measured through their accelerations in the gravitational field - with the Newtonian constant G being a factor - one may conclude that G must be related to the average value of a scalar field which would connect the strength of gravitation with the matter content of the universe. The other known integer spin fields g_{ij} and A_j transport long range forces. It is natural, then, to suspect that the same may be for the scalar field φ [15].

The simplest generally covariant field equation for the scalar field is

$$\square \varphi = 4 \pi b T_M^{ij}$$

where b is a coupling constant and T_M^{ij} is the matter energy-momentum tensor of the universe - i.e. everything but gravitation and φ field -. Brans and Dicke suggested that the correct field equations for gravitation are obtained by replacing χ^{-1} by φ and including an energy-momentum tensor T_φ^{ij} for the scalar field. So

$$R^{ij} - \frac{1}{2} g^{ij} R = -\varphi^2 \{T^{ij} + T_\varphi^{ij}\}$$

All of this may be derived from a lagrangian density

$$L = -\varphi^2 R + 4w g^{ij} \varphi_{,i} \varphi_{,j}$$

being w a numerical constant. This lagrangian is obtained from our eq.(3) taking $a_1 = -1$; $a_{15} = -4w$ and all other coefficients equal to zero. Finally, Einstein equation is obtained taking φ^2 to be χ^{-2} .

b) Maxwell-Einstein:

The electromagnetic field is minimally coupled to the gravitational field replacing all partial derivatives which appear in its formulation in Minkowskian space-time by covariant ones. This is to require that if J^i is the current four vector, F^{ij} is the field strength tensor and the equations for the electromagnetic field in Minkowskian space-time are

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i F^{ij} &= -J^j \\ \partial_i F_{jk} + \partial_j F_{ki} + \partial_k F_{ij} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Then when one defines F^{ij} and J^i in general coordinates they must reduce to their previous expressions in locally inertial coordinates and they must behave as tensors under general coordinate transformations.

Maxwell electromagnetism plus relativity can be obtained from our eq.(3) making $a_1 = -1/2$; $a_{22} = -a_{21} = 2\pi/137$; all other $a_i = 0$ and thinking of φ^2 as χ^{-2} .

c) Weyl theory:

Weyl unified field theory [8] states that, to be able to characterize the physical state of the world at a certain point of it by means of numbers, one must not only refer the neighbourhood of this point to a coordinate system, but must also fix the units of measure. This implies that the metrical structure is not only determined by the quadratic form

$$g_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

but by a linear form

$$\phi_j dx^j$$

too. Thus, when performing the parallel displacement of a vector along a closed curve, its variation is written taking into account

and it may be identified, always following Weyl, with the Maxwell electromagnetic field tensor F^{ij} if ϕ^i is the potential vector A^i . Given the linear and the quadratic forms, the affine relationship Γ_{ik}^r for the space-time manifold is:

$$\Gamma_{ik}^r = \frac{1}{2} g^{rs} (\partial_k g_{is} + \partial_i g_{ks} - \partial_s g_{ik}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} g^{rs} (g_{is} A_k + g_{ks} A_i - g_{ik} A_s).$$

The field equations are obtained using a variational principle, once fixed the unit of measure - i.e. when the special gauge has been chosen -, from

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-g} R + C \sqrt{-g} F^{ij} F_{ij} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sqrt{-g} (1 - 3 A_i A^i) \quad (4)$$

C being a number and λ the cosmological constant. This is the classical Maxwell-Einstein theory of electromagnetism and gravitation but for a small cosmological term.

The dimensions of the lagrangian of the Weyl theory of eq.(4) are l^{-2} in gravitational units: $c = \chi = 1$, $[\lambda] = l^{-2}$. To obtain it from eq.(3) we must write it in the natural system of units: $c = \hbar = 1$, $[X] = 1$ and $[\lambda] = 1$. As the electromagnetic vector in natural units is $\sim l^{-1}$, this may be obtained making $A_k \rightarrow A_k/\chi$, χ appearing again through the usual identification

$$\varphi^{-1} \sim \chi$$

Thus eq.(4) becomes:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2 \sqrt{-g} R + a \sqrt{-g} F_{ij} F^{ij} + \sqrt{-g} \frac{\lambda}{2} \varphi^4 - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{-g} \lambda \varphi^2 A_i A^i$$

which is obtained from eq.(3) taking

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 1/2 & a_{11} &= \lambda/2 \\ a_{12} &= -\frac{3}{2} \lambda & a_{21} &= -a_{22} = 2a \end{aligned}$$

and all other coefficients equal to zero.

d) Scalar field lagrangians:

It is widely accepted that the lagrangian for the massless scalar autointeracting field in curved space-time is

$$L = \xi \varphi^2 \sqrt{-g} R + \sqrt{-g} g^{ij} \varphi_{,i} \varphi_{,j} + \sqrt{-g} \lambda \varphi^4$$

So we must take $a_{11} = \lambda$; $a_1 = \xi = 0$ or $a_1 = \xi = 1/6$ for minimal or conformal coupling respectively; $a_{15} = 1$ and all other coefficients a_i equal to zero. With two different scalar fields we could also add the $\chi^2 R$ term to obtain General Relativity coupled to the matter scalar field.

Besides all these familiar terms, whose physical role can be seen immediately, we have other ones that introduce non-minimal interactions:

e) Terms a_2 to a_9 couple the Maxwell field to the Riemannian tensor.

f) a_{16} is null in $n=4$ and a_{23} is a total divergence.

g) Terms a_{12} , a_{13} , a_{14} , a_{15} , a_{17} , a_{18} and a_{20} are interactions among the three fields and its derivatives with no Riemann tensor present. In particular, A^4 terms added to the Maxwell lagrangian give non causal modes of propagation [16].

5. THE QUANTUM LEVEL

When one tries to obtain conclusions from a physical theory, this theory must either yield results with physical meaning without making corrections, or one could be able to give sense to meaningless ones via a renormalization method. In quantum field theory this means to have non-divergent results for the elements of the S-matrix or to have infinite but renormalizable ones. The leading problem about this is the ultraviolet divergence which arises in evaluating the quantum correction to the propagators and vertices in the Feynman diagrams.

We say a theory is renormalizable when we can absorb the infinities by means of an adequate redefinition of fields and parameters, after having added counterterms to the original lagrangian density of the theory. And it is well known that a necessary condition for a theory to be renormalizable is that the number of primitively divergent diagrams for an interaction term must be finite [17]. In order to satisfy this condition, the interaction terms must be superficially convergent. But if we write the metric

$$g_{ij} = \eta_{ij} + h_{ij}$$

as usually to have gravitons and because of the peculiar role

ficially divergent, exception made of:

$$a_{16} \delta_3^n \varepsilon^{ijh} \varphi A_i A_{j;h}$$

$$a_{23} \delta_4^n \varepsilon^{ijhk} A_{i;j} A_{h;k}$$

which we have already disregarded.

So we conclude that this general lagrangian - which allows all possible kind of interaction terms among the three fields, without dimensional constant - is not renormalizable.

Still it remains another possibility to obtain meaningful results when evaluating the diagrams: it may be that infinities coming from one contribution just cancel with the divergence arising from other ones as it actually is in supergravity theories.

We cannot answer the question about finiteness of the theory that lagrangian of eq.(3) describes, without evaluating its counterterms. For the moment we can observe, most from the remarks Deser and van Nieuwenhuizen have made [18], that finiteness should not be expected. Using background field method and dimensional regularization, they studied the form of the counterterms for General Relativity free of sources and for several of its couplings: to a massless scalar field [19], to the electromagnetic field [18], and so on. All of them, described by subsets of the terms appearing in our eq.(3), showed to be non-renormalizable nor finite. They found for the scalar field coupled minimally to the gravitational field that the one loop counterterm was

$$\Delta L = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{203}{80} \sqrt{-g} R$$

For Maxwell-Einstein, also at the one loop level, they found

$$\Delta L^{ME} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{137}{60} \sqrt{-g} R^{ij} R_{ij}$$

They also evaluated the ΔL^Y counterterm for the photon loop in the background metric, obtaining

$$\int d^4x \Delta L^Y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{10} I_2$$

The same for the other contributions $\sim R^2$ for the graviton loop ΔL^h

$$\int d^4x \Delta L^h = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{7}{20} I_2 + \frac{5}{14} I_0 \right\}$$

and for the scalar field loop ΔL^φ

$$\int d^4x \Delta L^\varphi = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left\{ \frac{1}{120} I_2 + \frac{1}{144} I_0 \right\}$$

with

$$I_0 = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R^2$$

$$I_2 = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (R_{ij} R^{ij} - \frac{1}{3} R^2)$$

and $\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \frac{1}{n-4}$.

As all counterterms are positive, there is not cancellation in the studied cases nor the theories turn out to be finite. So, our conclusion is that it does not seem probable that cancellations occur, using only bosonic fields, and we do not believe this may be improved allowing all class of interactions. Anyhow, we will give a conclusive answer to this problem in a forthcoming paper.

CONCLUSIONS

We have constructed, by means of tensorial concomitants, a general lagrangian density that contains several classical theories, only imposing to it as restrictions not to have dimensional constants and we have shown it is not renormalizable.

In supergravity theories, the presence of spin 3/2 fields - plus supersymmetry - seems to be the cause of cancellations that yield finiteness. Supersymmetries let fermions and bosons "rotate" into each other and impose drastic limitations on the interaction terms that might be present in the lagrangian density and on the form of the counterterms. All of this suggests us the use of spinorial concomitants in the search of a very general lagrangian containing also spin 1/2 and 3/2 fields, to study later which invariances one has to ask to obtain acceptable quantum theories.

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Recibido en febrero de 1986.

Versión corregida marzo de 1988.

THE ERROR IN LEAST SQUARE SHAPING FILTER

Carlos A. Cabrelli

ABSTRACT. In least-squares inverse filtering, Claerbout and Robinson (1963) proved that, under certain conditions, the error will go to zero as the length of the filter tends to infinity.

In this paper, this result is extended to the case of the shaping filter when the desired output permits a delay.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of finding a filter that approximates in the least square sense a source wavelet w to a desired output d is known in signal processing. This filter is called shaping filter.

In inverse filtering, we deal with the case when

$d = e_k = (\overbrace{0, \dots, 0}^k, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ (spiking filter). Claerbout and Robinson [1] have proved that in this case the spiking filter error will go to zero when the length of the filter tends to infinity. In this paper we show that this result can be extended to the shaping filter.

NOTATION

If $a \in R^{n+1}$, $a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$, we define $A_\ell \in R^{(\ell+1) \times (n+\ell+1)}$ as

$$A_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \diagdown & & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \diagdown & \diagdown & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (1)$$

In particular, A_0 is a , and if $a \in R$, then $A_\ell = a \cdot I$ (I identity matrix).

CONVOLUTION

Let $a = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$, $b = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$.

If we define $c = a * b = (c_0, \dots, c_{n+m})$ with

$$c_t = \sum_k a_k b_{t-k} \quad (2)$$

then $c = a.B_n$ and also $c = b.A_m$.

CORRELATION

If $a = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$, $d = (d_0, \dots, d_{n+\ell})$ ($\ell = 0; 1, 2, \dots$) and

$c_s = \sum_j d_{j+s} a_j$ ($s = 0, 1, \dots, \ell$) then, if tA denotes the transpose of a matrix A ,

$$c = d {}^tA_\ell \quad (3)$$

If $a = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$ we define the matrix of the first ℓ autocorrelations of a as $R = (r_{i-j})$, $i, j = 0, \dots, \ell$, where

$$r_{i-j} = \sum_k a_{k+i} a_{k+j} = \sum_k a_k a_{k+(i-j)}.$$

Hence $R = A_\ell {}^tA_\ell$ (4)

R is symmetrical and, if $a \neq 0$, non singular.

It also holds that, if $a = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$, $b = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$,
 $c = (c_0, \dots, c_h)$ then

$$(a * b)_\ell = (a.B_n)_\ell = A_\ell B_{n+\ell} \quad (5)$$

and therefore

$$a*(b*c) = a.(b*c)_n = a.(b.C_m)_n = a.B_n C_{m+n}. \quad (6)$$

Furthermore, if $x = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$, $\|x\|_2 = (\sum x_i^2)^{1/2}$ and
 $\|x\|_1 = \sum |x_i|$ where $|x_i|$ is the absolute value of x_i .

SHAPING AND SPIKING FILTER

Let $w = (w_0, \dots, w_n)$ be a source wavelet and $d = (d_0, \dots, d_{n+\ell})$ the desired output; the Shaping filter of length $\ell+1$ is defined by the filter $f^0 = (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_\ell)$ that minimizes

$$\|w * f - d\|_2^2 \quad \text{for } f \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell+1}. \quad (7)$$

It is known that f^0 satisfies

$$f^0 W_\ell {}^t W_\ell = d {}^t W_\ell. \quad (8)$$

In particular, if $d = e_k = (\overbrace{0, \dots, 0}^k, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $e_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n+\ell+1}$, $k = 0, \dots, n+\ell$, the filter $a^k = (a_{k0}, \dots, a_{k\ell})$ that minimizes

$$\|w * a - e_k\|_2^2 \quad \text{for } a \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell+1} \quad (9)$$

is called the k -delay Spiking filter.

Also a^k satisfies

$$a^k W_\ell {}^t W_\ell = e_k {}^t W_\ell \quad (10)$$

where $e_k {}^t W_\ell$ is the row $(k+1)$ of the matrix ${}^t W_\ell$, that is

$$e_k {}^t W_\ell = (w_k, w_{k-1}, \dots, w_{k-\ell}) \quad \text{with } w_i = 0 \quad \text{if } i \notin [0, n].$$

If A is now the $(n+\ell+1) \times (\ell+1)$ matrix whose rows are the vectors $a^0, \dots, a^{n+\ell}$, it is known that the Shaping filter f^0 for the input w and the output d is

$$f^0 = dA \quad (11)$$

that is

$$f^0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n+\ell} d_k \cdot a^k \quad (12)$$

(see [2, p.199]).

Then it results that the Shaping filter is a linear combination of the Spiking filters whose coefficients are the coordinates of the output d .

THE ERROR FOR THE SPIKING FILTER

Let w , a^k and e_k ($k = 0, \dots, n+\ell$) be as in (9) and let us call

$$J_k = \|w * a^k - e_k\|_2^2$$

the error of the Spiking filter of delay k .

Claerbout and Robinson [1] have proved that

$$J_0 + J_1 + \dots + J_{n+\ell} = n, \quad 0 \leq J_k \leq 1 \quad (13)$$

that is the sum of the errors of the Spiking filters is equal to

the filter length.

Hence, there exists k_0 so that

$$J_{k_0} \leq \frac{n}{n+l+1} \rightarrow 0 . \quad (14)$$

If V_ℓ is the minimum error of all the Spiking filters of length $\ell+1$

$$0 \leq V_\ell \leq \frac{n}{n+l+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\ell \rightarrow +\infty)$$

and then

$$V_\ell \rightarrow 0 \quad (\ell \rightarrow +\infty) \quad (15)$$

A value of k that produces the minimum J_k is called the optimum delay or optimum spike position, and the corresponding spiking filter a^k is called the optimum spiking filter for the given wavelet w and filter length $\ell+1$.

In the case where w is minimum-phase, it is known [1] that

$$J_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\ell \rightarrow +\infty) \quad (16)$$

THE ERROR FOR THE SHAPING FILTER

Let a^k be the Spiking filter of length $\ell+1$ and $c^k = a^k * w$ be the output of this filter, then

$$c^k = a^k \cdot W_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad C = A W_\ell \quad (17)$$

where C is the $(n+l+1) \times (n+l+1)$ matrix with rows c^k and A is the matrix of the Spiking filters.

As a^k satisfies (10), that is $a^k W_\ell {}^t W_\ell = e_k {}^t W_\ell$, then

$A W_\ell {}^t W_\ell = {}^t W_\ell$, and multiplying on the right by ${}^t A$,

$A W_\ell {}^t W_\ell {}^t A = {}^t W_\ell {}^t A$, that is

$$C {}^t C = {}^t C . \quad (18)$$

If now f^0 is the Shaping filter for the output d from (11) $f^0 = dA$ and from (8) $f^0 W_\ell {}^t W_\ell = d {}^t W_\ell$.

The error $J = \|w * f^0 - d\|_2^2$ is $(w * f^0 - d) {}^t (w * f^0 - d) =$

$= (dA * w - d) {}^t (dA * w - d) = (dA W_\ell - d) {}^t (dA W_\ell - d)$ and using

(18) and $C = A W_\ell$

$$J = d(I - C)^t d, \quad ([2, p.199]) \quad (19)$$

which gives a simplified expression of the error for the Shaping filter.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE ERROR DEPENDING ON THE FILTER LENGTH

In this section we prove that the error of the shaping filter tends to zero when the length of the filter tends to infinity. This new result generalizes the known one for spiking filter.

We consider $w = (w_0, \dots, w_n)$, $d = (d_0, \dots, d_{n+l})$, $e_k \in R^{m+1}$

$e_k = (\overbrace{0, \dots, 0}^k, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $k = 0, \dots, m$, and let f^k be the Shaping filter corresponding to the input w and the output $d * e_k$ of length $n+l+m+1$

$$f^k = (f_{k0}, f_{k1}, \dots, f_{k\ell+m})$$

and $\epsilon_k = \|w * f^k - d * e_k\|_2$ $k = 0, 1, \dots, m$.

For the error ϵ , where

$$\epsilon = \sum_{k=0}^m \epsilon_k \quad (20)$$

we have the following estimate

$$\epsilon = \sum_{k=0}^m \|w * f^k - d * e_k\|_2 = \sum_{k=0}^m \|w * (\sum_{j=0}^{n+l} d_j a^{j+k}) - \sum_{j=0}^{n+l} d_j \delta_{k+j}\|_2,$$

with

$$\delta_h : [0, n+l+m] \rightarrow [0, 1], \quad \delta_h(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = h \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq h \end{cases}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \sum_{k=0}^m \left\| \sum_{j=0}^{n+l} d_j (w * a^{j+k}) - \sum_{j=0}^{n+l} d_j \delta_{j+k} \right\|_2 = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m \left\| \sum_{j=0}^{n+l} d_j (w * a^{j+k} - \delta_{j+k}) \right\|_2 \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^m \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n+l} |d_j| \|w * a^{j+k} - \delta_{j+k}\|_2 \right) = \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n+l} |d_j| \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \|w * a^{j+k} - \delta_{j+k}\|_2 \right) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=0}^{n+\ell} |d_j| (m+1)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \|w * a^{j+k} - \delta_{j+k}\|_2^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Now from (13) it follows that

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \|w * a^{j+k} - \delta_{j+k}\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{h=0}^{n+\ell+m} \|w * a^h - \delta_h\|_2^2 = n.$$

Then
$$\varepsilon \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n+\ell} |d_j| (m+1)^{1/2} n^{1/2} = \|d\|_1 (m+1)^{1/2} n^{1/2}.$$

That is

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{k=0}^m \varepsilon_k \leq \|d\|_1 (m+1)^{1/2} n^{1/2} \quad (21)$$

Then there exists $k_0 \in [0, m]$ such that

$$\varepsilon_{k_0} = \|w * f^{k_0} - d * e_{k_0}\|_2 \leq \|d\|_1 \frac{(m+1)^{1/2} n^{1/2}}{m+1}$$

hence
$$\varepsilon_{k_0} \leq \|d\|_1 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{m+1}} \quad (22)$$

If $\varepsilon_{\min}(m)$ is the minimum error for the Shaping filter of length $\ell+m+1$ for the input $w = (w_0, \dots, w_n)$ and the output $d * e_k = (\overbrace{0, \dots, 0}^k, d_0, \dots, d_{n+\ell}, 0, \dots, 0)$ we have that

$$\varepsilon_{\min}(m) \rightarrow 0 \quad (m \rightarrow +\infty). \quad (23)$$

This result can also be obtained in the following way:

Let a^k be the optimum spiking filter of length $\ell+1$ for the input w .

Then $\|w * a^k - e_k\|_2^2 \leq \frac{n}{n+\ell+1}$. Let now $d = (d_0, \dots, d_m)$ be the desired

output. Then $\|w * (a^k * d) - d * e_k\|_2 = \|d * (w * a^k - e_k)\|_2 \leq$

$$\leq \|d\|_1 \|w * a^k - e_k\|_2 \leq \|d\|_1 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+\ell+1}}$$

and if $f = a^k * d$ and f^k is the Shaping filter for the output $d * e_k$, it follows that

$$\varepsilon_k = \|w * f^k - d * e_k\|_2 \leq \|w * f - d * e_k\|_2 \leq \|d\|_1 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+\ell+1}}.$$

Thus $\varepsilon_{\min}(\ell) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\ell \rightarrow +\infty)$.

In the case where w is minimum-phase, $J_0(\ell) \rightarrow 0$, $(\ell \rightarrow +\infty)$,

with $J_0 = \|w * a^0 - e_0\|_2^2$ (see 16) then

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_0 &= \|w * f^0 - d * e_0\|_2 \leq \|w * (a^0 * d) - d * e_0\|_2 = \\ &= \|d * (w * a^0 - e_0)\|_2 \leq \|d\|_1 J_0^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

it follows that

$$\varepsilon_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\lambda \rightarrow +\infty) \quad (24)$$

For every length of the filter, the value of k which realizes the minimum error is called the optimum delay for the Shaping filter of output d .

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UNA GENERALIZACION DEL TEOREMA DE WALD DE OLIGOPOLIO
 PARA FUNCIONES DE COSTOS DIFERENTES

Magdalena Cantisani

RESUMEN. Se presenta, para funciones de costos diferentes, una generalización del Teorema de Wald del oligopolio dado en "Introduction to the Theory of Games" (E.Burger), pág.49-52, como Ejemplo 5 de juegos de estrategias.

TEOREMA. Si Γ es el juego de oligopolio con funciones de pago

$$A_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_i f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k\right) - k_i(x_i) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

donde para cada i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) k_i es una función dos veces diferenciable tal que para cada x , $k_i'(x) > 0$ y $k_i''(x) > 0$. Además, si la función demanda f decrece monótonamente en el intervalo $0 \leq x \leq \xi$ desde $f(0) > 0$ a $f(\xi) = 0$ y $f(x) = 0$ para cada $x \geq \xi$ y f es dos veces diferenciable en $0 \leq x \leq \xi$ con $f'(x) < 0$ y $f''(x) \leq 0$ y las capacidades límites son $L_i \geq \xi$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$), entonces Γ tiene al menos un punto de equilibrio $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$, donde las estrategias de equilibrio están dadas por

$$x_i^* = \min [\max(x_i, 0); L_i]$$

siendo x_i raíz de la ecuación:

$$(1) \quad f\left(x_i + \sum_{k \neq i} x_k^*\right) + x_i f'\left(x_i + \sum_{k \neq i} x_k^*\right) - k_i'(x_i) = 0,$$

y si $x_i^* = x_i > 0$ entonces x_i^* es la única raíz de la ecuación (1) en el intervalo $0 < x_i < \xi - \sum_{k \neq i} x_k^*$.

Para la demostración se sigue una línea similar a la dada en [1], considerándose como única diferencia en las hipótesis $k_i''(x) > 0$ para poder aplicar el Teorema de NIKAIDO-ISODA.

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ON WEIGHTED INEQUALITIES FOR NON STANDARD
TRUNCATIONS OF SINGULAR INTEGRALS

Hugo A. Aimar and Eleonor O. Harboure

INTRODUCTION. The main purpose of this note is to study weighted norm inequalities for non-standard truncations of singular integrals. The non-weighted boundedness properties of the maximal operator for rectangular truncations have been studied by one of the authors in [5]. The weighted case with standard (spherical) truncation was studied by Hunt, Muckenhoupt and Wheeden [6] and Coifman and Fefferman [3]. We shall refer to the last paper for the basic properties of A_p weights.

As a basic tool in the proof of the theorem we shall use weighted inequalities for certain approximate identities, to be introduced and proved in section 2. These approximate identities are similar to those previously considered by M.Carrillo [2] and C.Calderón [2].

The proof of Theorem (1.3) is given in section 3, where some other applications are considered.

§ 1.

Let $K(x) = \frac{\Omega(x)}{|x|^n}$ be a Calderón-Zygmund kernel in \mathbf{R}^n . Here $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $|x|$ is the euclidean length of x and Ω is a function on \mathbf{R}^n homogeneous of degree zero satisfying the following two standard conditions

(1.1) Cancellation property

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x') dx' = 0, \text{ where } S^{n-1} \text{ is the unit sphere in } \mathbf{R}^n.$$

(1.2) Dini type condition

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\omega(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta < \infty, \text{ where } \omega(\delta) = \sup_{\substack{x \in S^{n-1} \\ |h| < \delta}} |\Omega(x+h) - \Omega(x)|.$$

Let F_0 be the family of all the balls centered at the origin of \mathbf{R}^n

Let F_1 be the family of rectangles centered at the origin of \mathbf{R}^n

with sides parallel to the axes; i.e. $R \in F_1$ if and only if

$R = [-a_1, a_1] \times [-a_2, a_2] \times \dots \times [-a_n, a_n]$. Let F_2 be the family of all rectangles centered at the origin of \mathbf{R}^n , $R \in F_2$ if and only if R is a rotation of a rectangle in F_1 .

Associated with each one of the families F_0 , F_1 and F_2 we have the corresponding maximal operator

$$T_i^* f(x) = \sup_{A \in F_i} |T_A f(x)|, \quad \text{where} \quad T_A f(x) = \int_{y \notin A} K(y) f(x-y) dy.$$

The known results referred to in the introduction are the following:

E. Harboure (1979) [5]: T_1^* is of weak type (1,1) and T_2^* is bounded in $L^p(dx)$ for $1 < p < \infty$.

Hunt, Muckenhoupt and Wheeden (1973) [6], Coifman and Fefferman

(1974) [3]: If $w \in A_1$ (i.e. $\exists c: \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w \leq c \inf_B w$ for every ball B), then T_0^* is of weak type (1,1) with measure $w(x)dx$. If $1 < p < \infty$

and $w \in A_p$ (i.e. $\exists c: (\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w) (\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w^{-\frac{1}{p-1}})^{p-1} \leq c$ for every ball

B then T_0^* is bounded in $L^p(wdx)$.

It is also known after a work of Kurtz and Wheeden, [7], that the Dini type condition on the kernel can not be weakened to a Hörmander type condition.

Our main result is the following theorem.

(1.3) THEOREM.

(1.4) If $1 < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_p$, then $\|T_2^*\|_{L^p(wdx)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(wdx)}$;

(1.5) If $w \in A_1$, then $\int_{\{x: T_1^* f(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) dx \leq \frac{C}{\lambda} \|f\|_{L^1(wdx)}$;

where C depends only on the dimension and on the A_p norm of w .

Observe that $T_2^* \geq T_1^*$, hence T_1^* is also $L^p(wdx)$ - bounded provided that $w \in A_p$ and $1 < p < \infty$.

operator of certain approximate identity. Theorem (1.3) is then a consequence of weighted inequalities for approximate identities which we shall obtain in the next paragraph. We will give a detailed proof of Theorem (1.3) on §3.

§ 2.

Let A be a bounded convex set in \mathbb{R}^n with non empty interior which contains the origin. Let B be the smallest ball centered at the origin whose closure contains A . The number $e = \frac{|B|}{|A|}$ is a measure of the excentricity of A .

If $k(x)$ is a real valued function defined on \mathbb{R}^n we shall use the notation: $k_\epsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^n} k\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right)$ and $k_{\epsilon,\rho}(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^n} k\left(\frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon}\right)$, where ϵ is a positive real number and ρ is a rotation in \mathbb{R}^n .

In the proof of the next lemma we shall use the following result due to E.Stein and N.Weiss [9].

LEMMA. Let $\{T_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of sublinear operators which are uniformly of weak type (1,1). Let $\{c_j\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers satisfying $\sum c_j |\log c_j| < \infty$. Then the operator $\sum c_j T_j$ is of weak type (1,1).

(2.1) LEMMA. Let $k(x) \geq 0$ be such that

$$(2.2) \quad k(x) \leq \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} b_j \chi_{A_j}(x),$$

where A_j is a bounded convex set with non empty interior containing the origin and $b_j > 0$. Set $a_j = b_j |A_j|$ and let e_j be the excentricity of A_j . Then

(2.3) for $1 < p < \infty$, the maximal operator $\sup_{\epsilon,\rho} |k_{\epsilon,\rho} * f|$ is bounded in $L^p(wdx)$ for every $w \in A_p$ provided that the sum $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma}$ is finite for every $\gamma > 0$;

(2.4) the maximal operator $\sup_{\epsilon > 0} |k_\epsilon * f|$ is of weak type (1,1) with measure $w dx$ for every $w \in A_1$, provided that the sum

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} |\log(a_j e_j^{1-\gamma})| \text{ is finite for every } \gamma > 0.$$

Proof. In order to prove (2.3) let us first observe that, from (2.2), we readily have

$$|k_{\varepsilon, \rho} * f(x)| \leq \sum_{j \in Z} b_j |A_j| \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\rho^{-1}(A_j)|} \int_{\varepsilon \rho^{-1}(A_j)} |f(x-y)| dy.$$

Hence

$$(2.5) \quad \sup_{\varepsilon, \rho} |k_{\varepsilon, \rho} * f(x)| \leq \sum_{j \in Z} a_j M_j f(x) \quad ,$$

$$\text{where } M_j f(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon, \rho} \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\rho(A_j)|} \int_{\varepsilon \rho(A_j)} |f(x-y)| dy.$$

Let us now study the $L^p(w dx)$ boundedness of $M_j f$. For $w \in A_p$, $1 < p < \infty$, there exists $1 < r < p$ such that $w \in A_r$ (See [3] for a proof). Let $B_j = B(0, r_j)$ be the smallest ball centered at the origin whose closure contains A_j . Applying Hölder's inequality and the A_r condition for w , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\rho(A_j)|} \int_{\varepsilon \rho(A_j)} |f(x-y)| dy &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n |A_j|} \int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} |f(y)| w(y)^{1/r} w(y)^{-1/r} dy \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n |A_j|} \left\{ \int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} |f|^{r w} \right\}^{1/r} \cdot \left\{ \int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} w^{-\frac{1}{r-1} \frac{r-1}{r}} \right\}^{r/r} \leq \\ &\leq c \cdot e_j \left\{ \frac{1}{\int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} w} \int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} |f|^r w \right\}^{1/r}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the weighted maximal function

$$M_w g(x) = \sup_{s > 0} \frac{1}{w(B(x, s))} \int_{B(x, s)} |g| w$$

is of weak type (1,1) with weight w , we have

$$w(\{x: M_j f(x) > \lambda\}) \leq C \frac{e_j^r}{\lambda^r} \int |f|^r w.$$

In other words, $M_j f$ is of weak type (r, r) with weight w and constant e_j^r . On the other hand, it is clear that $\|M_j f\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|f\|_{L^\infty}$. So that, by Marcinkiewicz interpolation theorem we obtain

This estimate, Minkowski's inequality and (2.5) give

$$\| \sup_{\varepsilon, \rho} |k_{\varepsilon, \rho} * f| \|_{L^p(wdx)} \leq C \left\{ \sum_{j \in Z} a_j e_j^{r/p} \right\} \|f\|_{L^p(wdx)}.$$

Let us now prove (2.4). As before we have

$$(2.6) \quad \sup_{\varepsilon} |k_{\varepsilon} * f(x)| \leq \sum_{j \in Z} a_j M_j f(x),$$

where

$$M_j f(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \frac{1}{|\varepsilon A_j|} \int_{\varepsilon A_j} |f(x-y)| dy.$$

Let $w \in A_1$, then there exist $\delta > 0$, $c > 0$ such that the "reverse Hölder inequality"

$$\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w^{1+\delta} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w \right)^{1+\delta}$$

holds for every ball B , (See [3]).

Since $w \in A_1$ we have

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w^{1+\delta} \leq C \inf_B w^{1+\delta}$$

for every ball B . Consequently, applying Hölder's inequality and then (2.7), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|\varepsilon A_j|} \int_{\varepsilon A_j} |f(x-y)| dy &\leq \left\{ \frac{\int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} w^{1+\delta}}{|\varepsilon A_j|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{\int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} w} \int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} |f(y)| dy \right\} \leq \\ &\leq \left\{ \frac{\int_{B(x, \varepsilon r_j)} w^{1+\delta}}{|B(x, \varepsilon r_j)|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} \cdot e_j^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{\int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} w} \int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} |f(y)| dy \right\} \leq \\ &\leq C \cdot e_j^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} w} \int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} |f| w \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

From the last inequality and (2.6) we get

$$\sup_{\varepsilon} |k_{\varepsilon} * f| \leq C \sum_{j \in Z} a_j e_j^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} M_{w,j} f(x)$$

where

$$M_{w,j} f(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} w} \int_{x+\varepsilon A_j} |f| w.$$

From Besicowitch type covering lemmas (see [4]), it follows that the maximal operator $M_{w,j}$ is of weak type (1,1) with weight w and norm independent of j . Then, the result is a consequence of the "entropy" hypothesis which allows us to apply the preceding lemma.

A particular case of Lemma (2.1) gives the following weighted extension of M.T.Carrillo theorem which will be used in proving Theorem (1.3).

(2.8) COROLLARY. *Let $k \geq 0$ be non-increasing along rays. Suppose that the sets $A_j = \{x: k(x) \geq 2^j\}$ are convex and bounded for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then (2.3) and (2.4) hold true with $b_j = 2^j$.*

Proof. Observe that $k(x) \cong \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^j \chi_{A_j}(x)$, where the A_j 's satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma (2.1).

§ 3.

In this paragraph we will give several applications of the lemma proved in §2. The first one is the proof of Theorem (1.3) on non-standard truncations of singular integrals.

(3.1) PROOF OF THEOREM (1.3). Let R be a rectangle belonging to F_i ($i=1,2$). We can regard R as a rotation ρ followed by a dilation ε of a rectangle R' with sides parallel to the axes whose smallest side is in the x_n -direction and has length 2. Set

$$S_\varepsilon = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: -\varepsilon \leq x_n \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad |x| \geq \varepsilon\}.$$

Clearly $R' \subset B(0,1) \cup S_1$ and hence $R \subset B(0,\varepsilon) \cup \rho(S_\varepsilon)$. So that

$$|T_R f(x)| \leq |T_{B(0,\varepsilon)} f(x)| + (k_{\varepsilon,\rho} * |f|)(x),$$

where $k(x) = \chi_{B(0,1)}(x) + \frac{1}{|x|^n} \chi_{S_1}(x)$.

Hence $T_i^* f(x) \leq T_0^* f(x) + \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} (k_{\varepsilon,\rho_i} * |f|)(x)$,

where ρ_i is a rotation in \mathbb{R}^n taking the hyperplane $x_i = 0$ into the hyperplane $x_n = 0$. Also

It suffices to prove that this kernel falls into the scope of corollary (2.8). Since the hypothesis required in (2.4) is stronger than that of (2.3), we will just check the "entropy" condition

$$\sum a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} |\log(a_j e_j^{1-\gamma})| < \infty.$$

If $j > 0$, then $A_j = \{x: k(x) \geq 2^j\} = \emptyset$. If $j \leq 0$ the A_j 's are convex and bounded sets and there exist a constant C_n , depending only on the dimension, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{x: |x_n| \leq 1, |x_i| \leq C_n 2^{-j/n}; 1 \leq i < n\} &\subset A_j \subset \\ &\subset \{x: |x_n| \leq 1, |x_i| \leq 2^{-j/n}; 1 \leq i < n\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $|A_j| \leq 2^n \cdot 2^{-j(1-\frac{1}{n})}$; $e_j \leq C_n' 2^{-j/n}$ and $a_j = 2^j |A_j| \leq C_n' 2^{j/n}$.

Therefore

$$\sum_{j=-1}^{-\infty} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} |\log(a_j e_j^{1-\gamma})| \leq C_n' \sum_{j=-1}^{-\infty} e^{\frac{j\gamma}{n}} |\log C_n' e^{\frac{j\gamma}{n}}|,$$

which is clearly finite.

In [1] C. Calderón studies the differentiation properties through the dilations of unbounded star-shaped sets. As a second application of the general result on section 2 we shall obtain weighted inequalities for approximate identities related to some particular shapes of those considered by C. Calderón. (See also [4] page 291).

Let K and ϕ be two non-negative non-increasing functions defined on \mathbf{R}^+ . Suppose that ϕ is bounded above. Let $x' = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})$ and $|x'|$ its length. Set $E = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n: |x_n| \leq \phi(|x'|)\}$ and $k(x) = K(|x|)\chi_E(x)$. We shall study weighted boundedness properties of

$$Mf(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |(k_\epsilon * f)(x)|.$$

For $\gamma \geq 0$ we set $\psi_\gamma(t) = K(t)\phi^\gamma(t)t^{n-1-\gamma}$. With this notation we have the following result:

(3.2) THEOREM. *If*

$$(3.3) \quad \int_0^1 \psi_0(t) dt < \infty \quad \text{and}$$

$$(3.4) \quad \int_0^\infty \psi_\gamma(t) |\log \psi_\gamma(t)| dt < \infty, \quad \text{for every } \gamma > 0;$$

then the maximal operator Mf is of weighted weak type (1,1) for

every weight $w \in A_1$.

Proof. We may assume without loss of generality that $\phi \leq 1$ and that $K \leq e^{-1}$ outside the unit ball. In order to apply the second part of Lemma (2.1), let us first observe that

$$k(x) \leq K(|x|)\chi_0(x) + \sum_{j \geq 0} K(2^j)\chi_j(x) = k_0(x) + k_\infty(x)$$

where χ_0 is the characteristic function of the ball $B(0,2)$ and χ_j is the characteristic function of the cylindrical region

$$A_j = \{x: |x'| \leq 2^{j+1} \text{ and } |x_n| \leq \phi(2^j)\} ; j \geq 0.$$

The kernel $k_0(x)$ is radial and non-increasing so that we have

$$\sup_{\epsilon} |(k_{0,\epsilon} * f)(x)| \leq C.f^*(x) ,$$

where f^* is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function and $C = \int k_0(x)dx$, which is finite by (3.3). Then, using the classical result for f^* , it remains only to study the kernel k_∞ . With the notation of Lemma (2.1) for $j \geq 0$ we have

$$b_j = K(2^j); a_j = b_j |A_j| = CK(2^j)2^{j(n-1)}\phi(2^j) ;$$

$$e_j \cong C \cdot \frac{2^j}{\phi(2^j)} \text{ and } a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} = CK(2^j) \cdot \phi(2^j)^\gamma \cdot (2^j)^{n-1-\gamma} \cdot 2^j ,$$

where C depends only on the dimension n . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} |\log(a_j e_j^{1-\gamma})| &\leq \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} |\log(K(2^j)\phi(2^j)^\gamma)| + \\ &+ C' \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j e_j^{1-\gamma} (j+C) = I + II. \end{aligned}$$

Since the function

$$K(t)\phi(t)^\gamma |\log(K(t)\phi(t)^\gamma)|$$

is non increasing for $t \geq 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (3.5) \quad I &\leq C \int_1^\infty K(t)\phi(t)^\gamma |\log(K(t)\phi(t)^\gamma)| t^{n-1-\gamma} dt \leq \\ &\leq C \int_1^\infty \psi_\gamma(t) |\log \psi_\gamma(t)| dt + C \int_1^\infty \psi_\gamma(t) \log t dt . \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\leq C \int_1^{\infty} \psi_{\gamma}(t) \log(C't) dt.$$

The last integral on the right hand side of (3.5) and the right hand side of (3.6) are both of the same type. Let $0 < \varepsilon < \gamma$. Since $\phi \leq 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\infty} \psi_{\gamma}(t) \log Ct dt &\leq C \int_1^{\infty} \psi_{\gamma}(t) t^{\varepsilon} dt = C \int_1^{\infty} K(t) \phi^{\gamma}(t) t^{n-1-\gamma+\varepsilon} dt \leq \\ &\leq C \int_1^{\infty} K(t) \phi^{\gamma-\varepsilon}(t) t^{n-1-(\gamma-\varepsilon)} dt, \end{aligned}$$

which is finite because of (3.4) with $\gamma-\varepsilon$ instead of γ .

(3.7) REMARK. Given a curve of the form $x_n = \phi(x_1)$, we may generate two different types of solids of revolution, E_n and E_1 , according we rotate it about the x_n or the x_1 axis. In the preceding theorem the first type of solid was used to cut the kernel K . With a similar reasoning we can get the same conclusion for E_1 under the hypotheses (3.3) and

$$(3.8) \int_1^{\infty} K(t) \phi(t)^{\gamma(n-1)} t^{(n-1)(1-\gamma)} |\log K(t) \phi(t)^{\gamma(n-1)} t^{(n-1)(1-\gamma)}| dt < \infty$$

instead of (3.4). Notice that for the unweighted case, i.e. $\gamma=1$, (3.8) is weaker than (3.4) as assumption on K . However both sets of hypotheses are the same if we want to obtain the boundedness for all the A_1 - weights.

(3.9) REMARK. Similar results hold with other monotonicity properties on K and ϕ .

$$(3.10) \text{ EXAMPLE. If } \psi(t) \equiv 1 \text{ and } K(t) = \frac{1}{t^n} \chi_{[1, \infty)} + \chi_{(0, 1)},$$

we have $\int_1^{\infty} \psi_{\gamma} |\log \psi_{\gamma}| = \int_1^{\infty} t^{-1-\gamma} |\log t^{-1-\gamma}| dt < \infty$ for every γ . This

means that the second part of Theorem (1.3) can also be proved using Theorem (3.2).

(3.11) EXAMPLE. If we set $K \equiv 1$, hypotheses (3.4) becomes

$$\int_1^{\infty} \phi^{\gamma}(t) t^{n-1-\gamma} |\log \phi^{\gamma}(t) t^{n-1-\gamma}| dt < \infty$$

for every $\gamma > 0$. This is satisfied if, for example, ϕ decays exponentially. Theorem (3.2) gives weighted inequalities for the maximal operator associated to differentiation through certain unbound-

ded star-shaped sets.

Finally, we can also apply Lemma (2.1) to iterated Poisson kernels considered by Rudin [8] and M.de Guzmán [4], page 290. Let

$$k(x) = (1 + x_1^2)^{-1} \dots (1 + x_n^2)^{-1},$$

then $\sup_{\epsilon > 0} |k_\epsilon * f|$

is of weighted weak type (1,1) for every $w \in A_1$. The proof is a straight forward verification that the estimate given in [4] satisfies hypotheses of our lemma.

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A CLASS OF BOUNDED PSEUDO-DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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§ 1. INTRODUCTION

The class of symbols $S_{\rho, \delta}^m$ was introduced by Hörmander in [11] where he proved that they give L^2 bounded pseudo-differential operators when $m=0$ and $0 \leq \delta < \rho \leq 1$. Other continuity results within this framework were given in [12], [14], [15], [17]. Then Calderón and Vaillancourt proved ([4], [5]) that to obtain boundedness, it is enough to assume $m \leq 0$, $0 \leq \delta \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\delta < 1$ (these conditions are necessary for L^2 continuity ([8], [12])) and this improvement had a remarkable application to local solvability [3].

The next step was to strive for minimizing the number of derivatives of the symbol needed to control the norm of the operator [10], [13], [16].

In [9] Coifman and Meyer developed a systematic approach to study boundedness of pseudo-differential operators, proving among a number of results, the following

THEOREM 1. *Let $n \geq 1$ be an integer and set $N = [n/2] + 1$. Assume that $a(x, \xi)$ and its derivatives $D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi)$, $|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq N$ are continuous in $\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n$ and satisfy*

$$(1.1) \quad |D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi)| \leq C(1+|\xi|)^{\delta(|\alpha|-|\beta|)}, \quad x, \xi \in \mathbf{R}^n,$$

where $0 \leq \delta < 1$ and $C > 0$ are two constants. Then the operator

$$(1.2) \quad a(x, D)u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{ix \cdot \xi} a(x, \xi) \hat{u}(\xi) d\xi$$

is bounded in $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$.

Theorem 1 is optimal in the sense that $N = [n/2] + 1$ cannot be replaced by a smaller integer. The symbol $a(x, \xi) = e^{ix \cdot \xi} (1+|\xi|^2)^{-n/4} e^{-|x|^2}$ satisfies (1.1) with $\delta = 0$ for

$|\alpha| \leq n/2$ and all β and yet $a(x,D)$ is not bounded in L^2 ([9]).

In this work we fill the gap between $n/2$ and $[n/2]+1$ by considering Hölder classes of symbols. If we denote by $S_{\delta,\delta}^0(N)$, $N \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, the space of symbols that satisfy (1.1) for $|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq N$, theorem 1 can be expressed as: $N > n/2$ implies that $a(x,D)$ is bounded when $a \in S_{\delta,\delta}^0(N)$. Considering Hölder classes we may define $S_{\rho,\delta}^m(N)$ for any real $N > 0$ (precise definitions are given in §2). We then have

THEOREM 2. *Let $a(x,\xi)$ belong to $S_{\rho,\delta}^m(N)$, $x,\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$. If m,δ,ρ,N are real numbers satisfying $m \leq 0$, $N > \frac{n}{2}$, $0 \leq \delta \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\delta < 1$ and $a(x,D)$ is given by (1.2) then $a(x,D)$ is bounded in $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$.*

The proof of theorem 2 uses the techniques of Coifman and Meyer, in particular, the almost orthogonality principle in the sharp form given by Alvarez Alonso and Calderón [1], [2]. The paper is organized as follows: in §2 we define the appropriate classes of symbols (related classes appear in [6] and [7]), in §3 we prove some technical lemmas, in §4 we prove theorem 2 and in §5 we discuss the necessity of the regularity hypotheses of theorem 2.

§ 2. CLASSES OF SYMBOLS

Consider a function $a(x,\xi)$ in $\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n$. We define the partial finite differences in x and ξ by

$$d_y^1 a(x,\xi) = a(x+y,\xi) - a(x,\xi)$$

$$d_\eta^2 a(x,\xi) = a(x,\xi+\eta) - a(x,\xi).$$

Then we define for $0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$,

$$\Delta_x^\epsilon a(x,\xi) = \sup_{y \neq 0} |y|^{-\epsilon} |d_y^1 a(x,\xi)|$$

$$\Delta_\xi^\epsilon a(x,\xi) = \sup_{\eta \neq 0} |\eta|^{-\epsilon} |d_\eta^2 a(x,\xi)|$$

$$\Delta_{x,\xi}^\epsilon a(x,\xi) = \sup_{y,\eta \neq 0} |y|^{-\epsilon} |\eta|^{-\epsilon} |d_y^1 d_\eta^2 a(x,\xi)|.$$

the space of measurable functions $a(x, \xi)$ defined in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ such that its weak derivatives $D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi)$, of order $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \leq k$, $|\beta| \leq k$, are locally integrable functions which satisfy for almost every x, ξ the following estimates

$$(2.1) \quad |D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta} |\alpha|^{-\rho} |\beta|$$

$$(2.2) \quad \Delta_x^\varepsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \leq C'_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta} (|\alpha| + \varepsilon)^{-\rho} |\beta|$$

$$(2.3) \quad \Delta_\xi^\varepsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \leq C''_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta} |\alpha|^{-\rho} (|\beta| + \varepsilon)$$

$$(2.4) \quad \Delta_{x, \xi}^\varepsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \leq C'''_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta} (|\alpha| + \varepsilon)^{-\rho} (|\beta| + \varepsilon)$$

Notice that (2.2), (2.3) and (2.4) are superfluous if $\varepsilon = 0$. The sum of the best constants $C_{\alpha, \beta}$, $C'_{\alpha, \beta}$, $C''_{\alpha, \beta}$, $C'''_{\alpha, \beta}$, that appear in (2.1), ..., (2.4) is a norm that turns $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N)$ into a Banach space and will be denoted by $\| \cdot \|_{S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N)}$.

PROPOSITION 2.1. $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N)$ is a Banach space. This space increases if m and δ increase and ρ and N decrease. If $a \in S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N)$ and $|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq N$, it follows that

$$D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a \in S_{\rho, \delta}^{m - \rho} |\beta| + \delta |\alpha| (N - \max(|\alpha|, |\beta|))$$

and if $b \in S_{\rho, \delta}^{m'}$, it follows that $ab \in S_{\rho, \delta}^{m+m'}(N)$.

We now indicate the proof of $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N) \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N')$ when $N \geq N'$. Assume first that $N = \varepsilon$, $N' = \varepsilon'$, $0 \leq \varepsilon' < \varepsilon < 1$. Then, if $a \in S_{\rho, \delta}^m(\varepsilon)$ we have, for instance, $|a(x, \xi)| \leq C(1 + |\xi|)^m$, $|d_y^1 a(x, \xi)| \leq C|y|^\varepsilon (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta \varepsilon}$. These estimates imply that

$$|y|^{-\varepsilon'} |d_y^1 a(x, \xi)| \leq 2C(1 + |\xi|)^m \min(|y|^{-\varepsilon'}, (1 + |\xi|)^{\delta \varepsilon} |y|^{\varepsilon - \varepsilon'}).$$

The function $f(r) = \min(r^{-\varepsilon'}, Ar^{\varepsilon - \varepsilon'})$, $r > 0$, $A > 0$, has a maximum at $r_0 = A^{-1/\varepsilon}$ equal to $f(r_0) = A^{\varepsilon'/\varepsilon}$. It follows that

$$|y|^{-\varepsilon'} |d_y^1 a(x, \xi)| \leq 2C(1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta \varepsilon'} \text{ so } \Delta_x^\varepsilon a(x, \xi) \leq 2C(1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta \varepsilon'}.$$

The other estimates follow in a similar fashion and we obtain $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(\varepsilon) \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(\varepsilon')$.

If $a \in S_{\rho, \delta}^m(1)$, the estimate $|D_{\xi}^{\beta} a(x, \xi)| \leq C(1+|\xi|)^{m-\rho}$, $|\beta| = 1$, together with the mean value theorem yield

$$(2.5) \quad |d_{\eta}^2 a(x, \xi)| \leq C(1+|\xi|)^{m-\rho} |\eta|, \quad |\eta| \leq |\xi|+1.$$

On the other hand, from the triangular inequality

$$(2.6) \quad |\Delta_{\eta}^2 a(x, \xi)| \leq C'(1+|\xi|)^m, \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Thus, (2.5) and (2.6) imply

$$\Delta_{\xi}^1 a(x, \xi) \leq C''(1+|\xi|)^{m-\rho},$$

as $\rho \leq 1$. Using this estimate and $|a(x, \xi)| \leq C(1+|\xi|)^m$ we get $|d_{\eta}^2 a(x, \xi)| \leq \text{const.}(1+|\xi|)^{m-\rho\epsilon} |\eta|^{\epsilon}$. Similarly, we get the other estimates required to show that $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(1) \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(\epsilon)$. It follows now inductively that

$$S_{\rho, \delta}^m(k+1) \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(k+\epsilon) \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(k+\epsilon') \subseteq S_{\rho, \delta}^m(k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad 0 < \epsilon' < \epsilon < 1.$$

In the next section we will consider the space of Hölder functions $\Lambda_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let us recall some well known facts. If $r=0$, $\Lambda_0 = L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, if $0 < r < 1$, Λ_r is the subspace of Λ_0 of the functions satisfying $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq C|x-y|^r$ a.e., the class of f contains a continuous representative. For general $r > 0$, we write $r = [r]+r-[r] = k+\epsilon$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq \epsilon < 1$, and Λ^r is the space of the functions $f \in \Lambda_0$ with weak derivatives $D_x^{\alpha} f \in \Lambda^{\epsilon}$ for $|\alpha| \leq k$. When $0 < r < 1$, the norm $\|f\|_r$ is the maximum between $\|f\|_{\infty}$ and the essential supremum of the quotients $|f(x)-f(y)|/|x-y|^{-r}$. When $r = k+\epsilon$, $0 \leq \epsilon < 1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|f\|_r = \max_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^{\alpha} f\|_{r+\epsilon}.$$

§ 3. BASIC LEMMAS

The following is a discrete version of a lemma of Alvarez-Calderón ([1], [2]) and may be referred to as the sharp almost-orthogonality principle. We include the proof for completeness.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let $s > n/2$ and set $r = 1-n/2s$. Then, there is a positi-*

$$(3.1) \quad \left\| \sum_k e_k f_k \right\|_0^2 < C \left(\sum_k \|f_k\|_0^2 \right)^r \left(\sum_k \|f_k\|_s^2 \right)^{1-r}.$$

Here, H^s indicates the Sobolev space in \mathbb{R}^n with norm

$$\|f\|_0^2 = (2\pi)^{-n} \int |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 (1+|\xi|^2)^s d\xi, \quad \hat{f}(\xi) = \int e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x) dx,$$

and e_k indicates the operator of multiplication by the bounded function $\exp(ik \cdot x)$, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, $x \cdot k = x_1 k_1 + \dots + x_n k_n$.

Proof. If

$$\omega_\lambda(\xi) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1+\lambda|\xi-k|^{2s})^{-1}, \quad \text{for } 2s > n,$$

there is a positive constant $C = C(s, n)$ such that $\omega_\lambda(\xi) \leq C\lambda^{-n/2s}$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $0 < \lambda \leq 1$. Then, by Parseval's formula

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_k e_k f_k \right\|_0^2 &\leq (2\pi)^{-n} \int \left| \sum_k \hat{f}_k(\xi-k) \right|^2 d\xi \leq \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n} \int \sum_k (1+\lambda|\xi-k|^{2s}) |\hat{f}_k(\xi-k)|^2 \omega_\lambda(\xi) d\xi \leq \\ &\leq C\lambda^{-n/2s} \left(\sum_k \|f_k\|_0^2 + \lambda \sum_k \|f_k\|_s^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

It is enough to take

$$\lambda = \sum \|f_k\|_0^2 / \sum \|f_k\|_s^2$$

to obtain (3.1).

Let k be a non-negative integer, ε a real number, $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, and set $s = k + \varepsilon$. It is well known that an equivalent norm for the space H^s is given by

$$(3.2) \quad \|f\|_s^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha f\|_0^2 + \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \int_{|t| \leq 1} \|D^\alpha (f_t - f)\|_0^2 |t|^{-n-2\varepsilon} dt$$

where $f_t(x) = f(x+t)$.

LEMMA 3.2. Let s, N be real numbers $n/2 < s < N$ and consider a symbol $a(x, \xi) \in S_{00}^s(N)$, $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, such that $a(x, \xi) = 0$ if $|\xi| \geq \sqrt{n}$. Then there exists a constant $C = C(N, s, n)$ such that

$$(3.3) \quad \|a(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C \sup_x \|a(x, \cdot)\|_N$$

$$(3.4) \quad \|a(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2, H^s)} \leq C \|a\|_{S_{00}^0(N)} .$$

(The norm $\| \cdot \|_N$ was defined at the end of §2).

Proof. It is enough to prove the lemma when $s = k + \varepsilon'$, $N = k + \varepsilon$, $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon' < 1$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$. Setting

$$k(x, y) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{ix \cdot \xi} a(x, \xi) d\xi, \quad \omega(y) = (1 + |y|^2)^{-s}$$

we have for $f \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} |a(x, D)f(x)|^2 &= \left| \int k(x, y) f(x-y) dy \right|^2 \leq \int |k(x, y)|^2 \omega^{-1}(y) dy \cdot (\omega^* |f|^2)(x) \\ &\leq C \|a(x, \cdot)\|_S^2 (\omega^* |f|^2)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating both sides of this estimate we get

$$(3.5) \quad \|a(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C \sup_x \|a(x, \cdot)\|_S .$$

Using (3.2) and the fact that $a(x, \xi)$ vanishes for $|\xi| \geq \sqrt{n}$, we can estimate $\|a(x, \cdot)\|_S$ by $\|a(x, \cdot)\|_N$. This gives (3.3).

Set $g(x) = a(x, D)f(x)$, $f \in S$. For $|\alpha| \leq k$ we may write

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} D^\alpha g(x) &= a_\alpha(x, D)f(x) \\ D^\alpha (g(x+t) - g(x)) &= a_\alpha^t(x, D)f(x) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} a_\alpha(x, \xi) &= \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} \alpha! (\beta!)^{-1} [(\alpha - \beta)!]^{-1} \xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \\ a_\alpha^t(x, \xi) &= e^{it \cdot \xi} a_\alpha(x+t, \xi) - a_\alpha(x, \xi). \end{aligned}$$

Taking account of (3.2), and (3.6), we get

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \|g\|_S^2 &\leq C \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|a_\alpha(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)}^2 + \right. \\ &\left. + \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \int_{|t| \leq 1} \|a_\alpha^t(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)}^2 |t|^{-n-2\varepsilon} dt \right) \|f\|_0^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (3.4) follows from (3.8) and the next lemma.

$$\|a_\alpha(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C \|a\|_{S_{oo}^0(N)}$$

$$\|a_\alpha^t(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C |t|^{\epsilon'} \|a\|_{S_{oo}^0(N)}$$

Proof. By (3.3), it is enough to estimate $\|a_\alpha(x, \cdot)\|_N$ and $\|a_\alpha^t(x, \cdot)\|_N$. This is easily done using the following

PROPOSITION 3.1. Let $f(x, \xi) \in S_{oo}^0(\epsilon')$, $0 < \epsilon' < 1$ and assume that $f(x, \xi) = 0$ if $|\xi| \geq \sqrt{n}$ and set

$$f^t(x, \xi) = e^{it \cdot \xi} f(x+t, \xi) - f(x, \xi)$$

Then, there is a positive constant $C = C(n)$ such that

$$(3.9) \quad |f^t(x, \xi)| \leq C(n) (\Delta_x^{\epsilon'} f(x, \xi) + |f(x, \xi)|) |t|^{\epsilon'}$$

$$(3.10) \quad |d_\eta^{2t} f^t(x, \xi)| \leq C(n) (\Delta_{x, \xi}^{\epsilon'} f(x, \xi) + \Delta_\xi^{\epsilon'} f(x, \xi) + |f(x+t, \xi)|) |t|^{\epsilon'} |\eta|^{\epsilon'}$$

Proof. We prove (3.10), the proof of (3.9) is simpler. It is easy to check that

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} d_\eta^{2t} f^t(x, \xi) &= e^{it \cdot (\xi + \eta)} d_t^1 d_\eta^{2t} f(x, \xi) + (e^{it \cdot (\xi + \eta)} - 1) d_\eta^{2t} f(x, \xi) + \\ &+ e^{it \cdot \xi} (e^{it \cdot \eta} - 1) f(x+t, \xi) \end{aligned}$$

(the difference operators d_t^1 , d_η^{2t} were defined in §2). Thus (3.10) follows from the trivial estimate $|e^{i\tau} - 1| \leq \min(|\tau|, 2)$, $\tau \in \mathbf{R}$.

LEMMA 3.4. Let s, N be real numbers, $n/2 < s < N$, and consider a symbol $a \in S_{oo}^0(N)$ such that $a(x, \xi) \equiv 0$ if $|\xi|$ is large enough. Then there exists a positive constant $C = C(N, s, n)$ such that

$$(3.12) \quad \|a(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C (\sup_x \|a(x, \cdot)\|_N)^r \|a\|_{S_{oo}^0(N)}^{1-r},$$

where $r = 1 - n/2s$.

Proof. Set $g = a(x, D)f$, $f \in S$, and consider a function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ supported in $|\xi| \leq \sqrt{n}$ such that

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \phi^2(\xi - k) = 1.$$

Then g can be written as a finite sum,

$$g = \sum e_k g_k \quad , \quad g_k = a_k(x, D) f_k$$

where

$$\hat{f}_k(\xi) = \phi_k(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \quad , \quad a_k(x, \xi) = a(x, \xi+k) \phi(\xi).$$

In particular, it follows from Lemma 3.2, that

$$\|g_k\|_0^2 \leq C \sup_x \|a(x, \cdot)\|_N^2 \|f_k\|^2$$

$$\|g_k\|_s^2 \leq C \|a\|_{S_{00}^s(N)}^2 \|f_k\|^2.$$

Applying Lemma (3.1) to g and observing that $\sum \|f_k\|^2 = \|f\|^2$ (3.12) follows.

§ 4. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

Since $S_{\rho, \delta}^m$ increases with m and δ , we may assume that $m=0$ and $\delta=\rho$. There is no loss of generality in assuming that $a(x, \xi)$ vanishes if $|\xi| \leq 1$ and we do so. Choose a non-negative function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ supported in $1/3 \leq |\xi| \leq 1$ and such that $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi(2^{-j}\xi) = 1$ if $|\xi| \geq 1/2$. The dyadic decomposition of $a(x, \xi)$ is

$$(4.1) \quad a(x, \xi) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi(2^{-j}\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j(x, \xi).$$

Since $|\xi| \sim 2^j$ when (x, ξ) is in the support of a_j we get with $N = k + \epsilon = [\frac{n}{2}] + \epsilon$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$,

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_j(x, \xi) &\leq C 2^{j\delta} (|\alpha| - |\beta|) \\ \Delta_x^\epsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_j(x, \xi) &\leq C 2^{j\delta} (|\alpha| + \epsilon - |\beta|) \\ \Delta_\xi^\epsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_j(x, \xi) &\leq C 2^{j\delta} (|\alpha| - |\beta| - \epsilon) \\ \Delta_{x, \xi}^\epsilon D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_j(x, \xi) &\leq C 2^{j\delta} (|\alpha| - |\beta|) \end{aligned}$$

Let $\psi \geq 0 \in S$ be such that $\hat{\psi}(\xi) = 1$ if $|\xi| \leq 2^{-4}$ and $\hat{\psi}(\xi) = 0$ if $|\xi| \geq 2^{-3}$ and set

$$q_j(x, \xi) = \int (a_j(x-y, \xi) - a_j(x, \xi)) \psi(2^j y) 2^{nj} dy$$

$$a_j = p_j + q_j.$$

Since $\int \psi = 1$ it is clear that p_j satisfies estimates (4.2) with the same constant C . Therefore, if we set $\tilde{p}_j(x, \xi) = p_j(2^{-\delta j} x, 2^{\delta j} \xi)$ we obtain from (4.2)

$$(4.3) \quad \|\tilde{p}_j\|_{S_{oo}^o(N)} \leq C$$

$$(4.4) \quad \|\tilde{p}_j(x, \cdot)\|_N \leq C$$

with C independent of j . Applying Lemma (3.4) we conclude that $\|\tilde{p}_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)}$ is uniformly bounded in j , and observing that

$$\|\tilde{p}_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} = \|p_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)},$$

we get $\|p_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C$. On the other hand, it is easy to check that if for any $f \in S$, we set $g_j(x) = p_j(x, D)f(x)$ $h_j(x) = p_j^*(x, D)f(x)$, then \hat{g}_j and \hat{h}_j are supported in the annulus $2^{j-2} \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{j+1}$, where \hat{u} indicates the Fourier transform of u and $p^*(x, D)$ is the adjoint of $p(x, D)$. In particular,

$p_j(x, D)p_k^*(x, D) = p_j^*(x, D)p_k(x, D) = 0$ if $|j-k| \geq 3$. So we get

$$(4.5) \quad \left\| \sum_{j=0}^M p_j(x, D) \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C, \quad M \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

For the symbols $\tilde{q}_j(x, \xi) = q_j(2^{-\delta j} x, 2^{\delta j} \xi)$ we obtain

$$(4.6) \quad \|\tilde{q}_j\|_{S_{oo}^o(N)} \leq C$$

$$(4.7) \quad \|\tilde{q}_j(x, \cdot)\|_N \leq C 2^{(\delta-1)\epsilon j}$$

Estimate (4.6) is obtained as (4.3). To prove (4.7) observe that for $|\beta| \leq k$

$$\begin{aligned} |D_\xi^\beta q_j(x, \xi)| &= \left| \int d_{-y}^1 D_\xi^\beta a_j(x, \xi) \psi(2^j y) 2^{nj} dy \right| \leq \\ &\leq C 2^{j(\epsilon - |\beta|)\delta} \int |y|^\epsilon \psi(2^j y) 2^{nj} dy = C 2^{j[\epsilon(\delta-1) - |\beta|\delta]} \end{aligned}$$

Analogously,

$$\begin{aligned} |d_{\eta}^2 D_{\xi}^{\beta} q_j(x, \xi)| &= \left| \int d_{\eta}^2 d_{-y}^1 D_{\xi}^{\beta} a(x, \xi) \psi(2^j y) 2^{nj} dy \right| \leq \\ &\leq C 2^{j[\varepsilon(\delta-1) - (|\beta| + \varepsilon)\delta]} |\eta|^{\varepsilon}, \quad |\beta| \leq k. \end{aligned}$$

The above estimates imply (4.7). Using (4.6), (4.7) and Lemma 3.4 we obtain

$$\|q_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} = \|\tilde{q}_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C 2^{j\varepsilon(\delta-1)(1-n/2s)}$$

Thus $\|q_j(x, D)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)}$ is dominated by a geometric convergent series, and together with (4.5), this implies

$$\left\| \sum_{j=0}^M a_j(x, D) \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2)} \leq C.$$

Since $\sum_{j=0}^M a_j(x, D)f(x)$ converges to $a(x, D)f$ in S' the proof is complete.

§ 5. NECESSARY CONDITIONS OF REGULARITY

In this section we consider separate regularity in the variables x and ξ . If $N = k + \varepsilon$, $N' = k' + \varepsilon'$, $k, k' \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon' < 1$, we define $S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N, N')$ by the following estimates, valid for $|\alpha| \leq k$, $|\beta| \leq k'$,

$$\begin{aligned} |D_x^{\alpha} D_y^{\beta} a(x, y)| &\leq C_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta |\alpha| - \rho |\beta|} \\ \Delta_x^{\varepsilon} D_x^{\alpha} D_{\xi}^{\beta} a(x, \xi) &\leq C'_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta (|\alpha| + \varepsilon) - \rho |\beta|} \\ \Delta_{\xi}^{\varepsilon'} D_x^{\alpha} D_{\xi}^{\beta} a(x, \xi) &\leq C''_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta |\alpha| - \rho (|\beta| + \varepsilon')} \\ \Delta_{x, \xi}^{\varepsilon, \varepsilon'} D_x^{\alpha} D_{\xi}^{\beta} a(x, \xi) &\leq C'''_{\alpha, \beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m + \delta (|\alpha| + \varepsilon) - \rho (|\beta| + \varepsilon')} \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the notation of § 2 and $\Delta_{x, \xi}^{\varepsilon, \varepsilon'} a(x, \xi)$ indicates the essential supremum of $|y|^{-\varepsilon} |\eta|^{-\varepsilon'} |d_y^1 d_{\eta}^2 a(x, \xi)|$, $y, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We indicate with $S^{-\infty}(N, N')$ the intersection $\bigcap_m S_{\rho, \delta}^m(N, N')$ with the projective limit topology. In the same way we may define

$S_{\rho, \delta}^m(\infty, N')$, $S^{-\infty}(\infty, N')$, etc.

unbounded in L^2 , showing that lack of regularity in x cannot be compensated for with high regularity in ξ . In this section we prove

THEOREM 3. *Assume that $a(x,D)$ is L^2 -bounded for all $a(x,\xi)$ in $S^{-\infty}(\infty, N)$. Then $N \geq \frac{n}{2}$.*

Observe that Theorem 2 shows that all symbols in $S^0(N, N')$ yield bounded operators if $N, N' > n/2$. We do not know if all symbols in $S^0(\infty, \frac{n}{2})$ give bounded operators.

Let us denote by $L(N)$ the closed subspace of $S_{00}^0(\infty, N)$ of those symbols vanishing for $|\xi| \geq \sqrt{n}$. Theorem 3 follows from

LEMMA 5.1. *Assume $a(x,D)$ is L^2 -bounded for all $a(x,\xi)$ in $L(N)$. Then $N \geq n/2$.*

Proof. We will consider symbols given by sums of exponentials as in [8] and [12]. By the closed graph theorem there is a continuous seminorm p in $S_{00}^0(\infty, N)$ such that

$$(5.1) \quad \|a(x,D)\|_L \leq p(a) \quad , \quad a \in L(N).$$

Take $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$, equal to one in the cube $\max|\xi_i| \leq 1/4$ and vanishing outside the cube $\max|\xi_i| \leq 1/2$.

For any positive integer λ , set

$$(5.2) \quad a_\lambda(x, \xi) = \sum_{\alpha \in A_\lambda} e^{-i\lambda^{-1}\alpha \cdot x} \lambda^{-N} \phi(\lambda\xi - \alpha)$$

where A_λ is the set of non-negative multi-indices $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}^+$ such that $\max \alpha_i \leq \lambda - 1$. In particular, the cardinal of A_λ is λ^n and $a_\lambda(x, \xi)$ vanishes if $\max|\xi_i| \geq 1$. The terms in (5.2) have disjoint supports and it is a simple exercise in Hölder functions to show that if p is a continuous seminorm in $S_{00}^0(\infty, N)$,

$$(5.3) \quad p(a_\lambda) \leq C \quad , \quad \lambda = 1, 2, \dots$$

To estimate the norm of $a_\lambda(x,D)$, take $f_0 \in S$, $\|f_0\|_0 = 1$, so that \hat{f}_0 is supported in the cube $\max|\xi_i| < 1/4$ and set

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \sum_{\alpha \in A_\lambda} \hat{f}_0(\lambda\xi - \alpha).$$

As the terms are orthogonal,

$$\|f\|_0^2 = \sum_{\alpha \in A_\lambda} \lambda^{-n} \|f_\alpha\|^2 = 1.$$

On the other hand, since $\phi \hat{f}_0 = \hat{f}_0$,

$$a(x, \xi) \hat{f}(\xi) = \sum_{\alpha \in A_\lambda} e^{-i\lambda^{-1}\alpha \cdot x} \lambda^{-N} \hat{f}_0(\lambda\xi - \alpha),$$

so

$$g(x) = a(x, D)f(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \lambda^{n-N} \int e^{ix \cdot \xi} f_0(\lambda\xi) d\xi$$

and

$$(5.4) \quad \|a_\lambda(x, D)\|_{L^2} \geq \|g\|_0 = \lambda^{n-2N}.$$

It follows from (5.1), (5.3) and (5.4) that λ^{n-2N} is bounded for $\lambda = 1, 2, \dots$, so $n-2N \leq 0$.

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ON SOME EXTENSION THEOREMS IN FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS
AND THE THEORY OF BOOLEAN ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. We present a simplified proof of the equivalence between the Hahn-Banach Theorem and the existence of certain measures on a power-set. Furthermore, by defining a notion of a Boolean integral and applying similar techniques, we prove the corresponding set of equivalences for the Sikorski Extension Theorem (SET).

1. INTRODUCTION

The usual proofs of the Hahn-Banach extension theorem (HB) depend on the Axiom of Choice (AC). Using techniques from non-standard analysis, Luxemburg [8] proved that it can be derived from the Boolean Prime Ideal Theorem (PI), and Pincus showed in [11] that HB is weaker than PI. More precisely, Luxemburg showed, without recourse to AC, the equivalence of HB with the existence of certain measures in power-sets.

In §2 below we present, among other things, a proof of this equivalence using only elementary concepts of functional analysis and measure theory. Our proof yields also the well-known equivalence between HB and Krein's theorem (KT) on the extension of certain positive functionals, as well as the equivalence of HB with an apparently stronger result on the extension of homomorphisms in ordered semigroups due to M.Cotlar [5].

Our method of proof yields a similar chain of equivalences in the theory of Boolean algebras. Namely, we prove the equivalence between:

- an extension theorem (MT) due to Monteiro [10] (which can be seen as a Boolean algebra counterpart of HB);
- the well-known Sikorski extension theorem (SET); cf. [9];
- a "sandwich" extension theorem, due to Cignoli [4].

(The equivalence between the first two statements was proved by Bacsich [1]).

Now, in order to complete the analogy between the two chains of equivalences, we prove on the functional analysis side a "sandwich" extension theorem for semigroups analogous to Cignoli's and extending Cotlar's result. On the other side of the picture, we introduce a notion of a "Boolean integral" which yields a result similar to Luxemburg's. Of course, all of this is done without AC.

It is well known that PI is weaker than AC (see [7]) and it was recently proved by Bell [3] that PI is weaker than SET.

Since it is not known whether SET implies AC, we think it may be useful to have alternative formulations of SET.

2. EXTENSION THEOREMS IN FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

We begin by proving (in ZF) the equivalence of the following statements:

HB: Let S be a linear subspace of a real vector space V , p a sublinear functional on V and f a linear functional defined on S such that $f(y) \leq p(y)$ ($\forall y \in S$). Then, there exists a linear functional \tilde{f} on V such that $\tilde{f}(x) \leq p(x)$ for every x in V and $\tilde{f}(y) = f(y)$ whenever $y \in S$.

KT: Let K be a cone of a vector space V , S a subspace and f a linear functional defined on S such that $f(y) \geq 0$ for every y in $K \cap S$. If S contains an internal point of K (that is, a point z such that for all v in $V \setminus K$ the open segment (z, v) intersects K), then there is a linear functional \tilde{f} defined on V satisfying $\tilde{f}(y) = f(y)$ for all y in S and $\tilde{f}(z) \geq 0$ for all z in K .

MPS (Measures on power-sets): Let X be a set, $P(X)$ its power-set and I a proper ideal on $P(X)$. Then there exists a finitely additive measure μ on $P(X)$ with values in the interval $[0, 1]$ and $\mu(a) = 0$ whenever $a \in I$.

STS (Sandwich theorem on semigroups): Let $(G, +, \leq, 0)$ be a preordered abelian semigroup, e an element of G , $G(e)$ the subsemigroup defined by $\{g \in G: \text{there exist nonnegative integers } n, n', \text{ positive integers } r, r' \text{ and } z, z', z'', z''' \text{ in } G \text{ such that } ne+z \leq rg+z' \text{ and } r'g+z'' \leq n'e+z'''\}$.

Let S be a subset of $G(e)$ containing the element e , p and m real-valued, order-preserving, respectively subadditive and superadditive maps on G such that $m(0) = p(0) = 0$, $m(g) \leq p(g)$ for all g in $G(e)$ and f a real-valued map defined on S such

that:

For all $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \subset S$, $(y_1, \dots, y_m) \subset S$, z, z' in G ,

$$\Sigma x_i + z \leq \Sigma y_i + z' \text{ implies } \Sigma f(x_i) + m(z) \leq \Sigma f(y_i) + p(z) \quad (*)$$

Then there exists an extension \tilde{f} of f defined on $G(e)$ such that \tilde{f} satisfies $(*)$ for (x_1, \dots, x_n) and (y_1, \dots, y_m) in $G(e)$.

CT (Cotlar Theorem): Let $(G, +, \leq, 0)$ be a preordered abelian semigroup, e an element of G , $G'(e)$ the subsemigroup defined by $\{g \in G: \text{there exist nonnegative integers } n, n', \text{ a positive integer } r \text{ and } z, z' \in G \text{ such that } ne \leq rg + z \text{ and } g \leq n'e + z'\}$. If S is a subset of $G'(e)$ containing e , p a real-valued, order-preserving subadditive map on G and f a real-valued map defined on S such that:

For all $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \subset S$, $(y_1, \dots, y_m) \subset S$, z in G ,

$$\Sigma x_i \leq \Sigma y_i + z \text{ implies } \Sigma f(x_i) \leq \Sigma f(y_i) + p(z) \quad (**)$$

Then there exists an extension \tilde{f} of f defined on $G'(e)$ such that \tilde{f} satisfies $(**)$ for (x_1, \dots, x_n) and (y_1, \dots, y_m) in $G'(e)$.

REMARKS.

(a) Note that the conditions $(*)$ and $(**)$ of STS and CT trivially imply that f is additive, order-preserving and $m \leq f \leq p$ when all three are defined. (If $G = G(e)$ then the converse implication holds as well).

(b) The assumptions of both STS and CT may seem somewhat technical; their motivation can be found in Cotlar [5], pp.10-11.

(c) STS and CT stand on a relationship similar to that existing between the statements SET and MT in the theory of Boolean algebras, see Introduction.

PROOFS.

HB \Rightarrow KT: The standard proof, see e.g. [6], pp.143-146, is done within ZF (i.e. not using AC).

KT \Rightarrow MPS: Let A be a set. In the linear space R^A we consider the positive cone $K = \{x \in R^A / x_\alpha \geq 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \text{ in } A\}$. We identify $P(A)$ with 2^A , which is contained in R^A , and call 1_Y the characteristic function of $Y \subseteq A$. Let I be a proper ideal of $P(A)$; then 1_A is not in $\langle I \rangle$ (the subspace of R^A generated by I). For, if $x \in \langle I \rangle$ then $x = \Sigma c_i x^i$ with $c_i \in R \setminus \{0\}$ and $x^i \in I$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$). Setting $\text{supp}(x) = \{\alpha \in A: x_\alpha \neq 0\}$, we have

$\text{supp}(\sum c_i x^i) \subseteq \cup \text{supp}(x^i) \neq A$ (because I is a proper ideal).

We define a linear functional f on the subspace $S = \langle I \oplus \langle 1_A \rangle$ by the formulae:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in \langle I \rangle \\ c & \text{if } x = c \cdot 1_A \quad (c \in R) \end{cases}$$

Since 1_A is an internal point of K , KT implies the existence of a linear extension \tilde{f} of f such that $\tilde{f}(z) \geq 0$ for all z in K .

Define $\mu: P(A) \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $\mu(a) = \tilde{f}(1_a)$. It is easy to see that μ is a measure; clearly, $\mu(a) = 0$ whenever $a \in I$.

MPS \Rightarrow STS: We shall prove this implication in two steps. First, using only ZF, for each point g in $G(e) \setminus S$ we construct an extension of f to $S \cup \{g\}$ satisfying (*). Then, using MPS, we construct an extension defined on the whole of $G(e)$.

Let g be a point in $G(e) \setminus S$; define

$$a = \inf \frac{\sum f(y_i) - \sum f(x_i) + p(z') - m(z)}{r}$$

where $(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m) \subset S$, $z, z' \in G$, $r \in N$ and $\sum x_i + rg + z \leq \sum y_i + z'$ holds.

In the same way define

$$b = \sup \frac{\sum f(x_i) - \sum f(y_i) + m(z) - p(z')}{r}$$

for all $(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m), z, z', r$ such that $\sum x_i + z \leq \sum y_i + rg + z'$ holds.

We shall show that $a < \infty$: since g is in $G(e)$, there exist $r' \in N$, $n' \in N \cup \{0\}$ and $z'', z''' \in G$, such that $r'g + z'' \leq n'e + z'''$; then we have

$$a \leq \frac{n'f(e) + p(z''') - m(z'')}{r'} < \infty.$$

In the same way we can see that $b > -\infty$.

Now, let $(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m), (y'_1, \dots, y'_m), (x'_1, \dots, x'_n) \subset G(e)$, $r, r' \in N$ and $z, z', z'', z''' \in G$ be such that $\sum x_i + rg + z \leq \sum y_i + z'$ and $\sum x'_i + z'' \leq \sum y'_i + r'g + z'''$ holds. We have, then

$r' \sum x_i + r \sum x'_i + r'rg + r'z + rz'' \leq r' \sum y_i + r'z' + r \sum x'_i + rz'' \leq r \sum y'_i + r' \sum y_i + rr'g + rz''' + r'z'$, and it is easy to prove the inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\Sigma f(y_i) - \Sigma f(x_i) + p(z') - m(z)}{r} = \\
& = \frac{r' \Sigma f(y_i) - r' \Sigma f(x_i) + r'p(z') - r'm(z)}{rr'} \geq \\
& \geq \frac{\Sigma f(r'y_i) - \Sigma f(r'x_i) + p(r'z') - m(r'z)}{rr'} \geq \\
& \geq \frac{\Sigma f(r'y_i) - \Sigma f(r'x_i) + p(r'z'+rz''') - p(rz''') - m(r'z+rz'')+m(rz'')}{rr'} \geq \\
& \geq \frac{\Sigma f(rx'_i) - \Sigma f(ry'_i) - p(rz''') + m(rz'')}{rr'} \geq \\
& \geq \frac{\Sigma f(x'_i) - \Sigma f(y'_i) - p(z''') + m(z'')}{r'}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then we conclude that $b \leq a$. We define the extension $f_g: S \cup \{g\} \rightarrow R$ by

$$f_g(z) = \begin{cases} f(z) & \text{if } z \in S \\ \frac{a+b}{2} & \text{if } z = g \end{cases}$$

Looking at the construction it is clear that f_g satisfies (*).

Now, repeating the procedure above, we can construct in ZF an extension $f_x: S \cup x \rightarrow R$, for each finite sequence $x = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \subset G(e)$ (ordered in some way).

Let X be the set

$\{x = (g_1, \dots, g_n; r_x) : g_1, \dots, g_n \in G(e) \text{ and } r_x \text{ is a total order on } x\}$

We define a map $F: G(e) \rightarrow R^X$ by posing:

$$F(g)(x) = \begin{cases} f_x(g) & \text{if } g \in S \cup x \\ 0 & \text{if } g \notin S \cup x \end{cases} \quad (\dagger)$$

For each g in $G(e)$ define $H(g) = \{x \in X : g \notin S \cup x\}$ (\ddagger).

Let I be the ideal on $\mathcal{P}(X)$ generated by the family $(H(g))_{g \in G(e)}$.

Assuming that I is not a proper ideal there would be an element of X , $x = (g_1, \dots, g_n; r_x)$, such that $\cup H(g_i) = X$ and hence $x \in H(g_i)$ for some i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, contradicting the definition of $H(g_i)$. (Here we are only using a finite version of AC!).

Then we can apply MPS and obtain a measure μ such that $\mu(X) = 1$

If g, g' are in $G(e)$, the subset of X where $F(g+g')(x) = F(g)(x) + F(g')(x)$ does not hold is contained in $H(g) \cup H(g') \cup H(g+g')$, whose measure is 0. Then F is additive almost everywhere (for μ).

We also know that, given g in $G(e)$, $m(g) \leq F(g)(x) = f_x(g) \leq p(g)$ if $g \in S \cup x$. The set

$\{x \in X: F(g)(x) < m(g) \text{ or } F(g)(x) > p(g)\}$ is contained in $H(g)$.

Then, for each g in $G(e)$, $m(g) \leq F(g)(x) \leq p(g)$ holds almost everywhere.

In the same way, it is easy to verify that (*) holds for $F(\cdot)(x)$ almost everywhere.

Since $F(g)$ is a bounded function defined on X , one may construct explicitly (in ZF) a sequence of simple functions $(\tilde{g}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ on X such that $\tilde{g}_i \rightarrow F(g)$ uniformly (see [6], IV, Lemma 1.4.7, p.247).

Therefore, for each g in $G(e)$, we can define a Riemann-type integral

$\int_X F(g)(x) d\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_X \tilde{g}_i(x) d\mu$. Then, we have the maps

$G(e) \xrightarrow{F} L^1(X, \mathcal{P}(X), \mu) \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$, and the composition $f \circ F = \int_X F(\cdot)(x) d\mu$

is an extension of f to the whole of $G(e)$ that satisfies (*):

Let be $(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m) \subset G(e)$, z, z' in G such that $\Sigma x_i + z \leq \Sigma y_i + z'$.

We have that $\int_X F(\Sigma x_i)(x) d\mu = \int_{X \setminus Y} F(\Sigma x_i)(x) d\mu + \int_Y F(\Sigma x_i)(x) d\mu = \int_{X \setminus Y} F(\Sigma x_i)(x) d\mu$ where $Y = \bigcup_i H(x_i) \cup \bigcup_i H(y_i) \cup H(\Sigma x_i) \cup H(\Sigma y_i)$.

Similarly, we prove that $\int_X F(\Sigma y_i)(x) d\mu = \int_{X \setminus Y} F(\Sigma y_i)(x) d\mu$.

Then, it is easy to verify that

$\int F(x_i)(x) d\mu + m(z) \leq \int F(y_i)(x) d\mu + p(z)$ holds.

STS \Rightarrow HB: We consider the additive (semi-)group underlying the linear space V with the trivial order: $g \leq g'$ if and only if $g = g'$. Obviously $V(0)$ coincides with V . Setting $m(g) = -p(-g)$ we are in the conditions of STS. Then we obtain an extension of the linear map f which is a group homomorphism. The subadditive, \mathbb{R} -linear map p defines a locally convex topology on V , for which the extension of f is continuous and, therefore, \mathbb{R} -linear.

REMARK.

If $G(e)$ is a linear space, the map F defined in (†) is linear; furthermore, the integral is also linear. Then, so is the extension.

This gives a direct proof of $MPS \Rightarrow HB$ without passing through STS.

$MPS \Rightarrow CT$: In [5] M.Cotlar gives, for each g in $G'(e) \setminus S$, an explicit construction (in ZF) of an extension $f_g : S \cup \{g\} \rightarrow R$ satisfying (**). Then, repeating the construction of the second part of the proof of $MPS \Rightarrow STS$, we obtain an extension \tilde{f} of f defined on the whole of $G'(e)$ and satisfying (**).

$CT \Rightarrow HB$: Same proof as $STS \Rightarrow HB$.

3. EXTENSION THEOREMS IN THE THEORY OF BOOLEAN ALGEBRAS

PI (Boolean Prime Ideal Theorem): Any proper ideal on a Boolean algebra can be extended to a prime one.

Equivalently, this theorem can be stated:

Let B be a non-trivial Boolean algebra, S a subalgebra and $f: S \rightarrow 2$ a homomorphism. There exists a homomorphism $\tilde{f}: B \rightarrow 2$ such that $\tilde{f}(x) = f(x)$ for all x in S .

DEFINITION. Let X be a set, B a Boolean algebra. A B -valued measure on $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a Boolean algebra homomorphism $\mu: \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow B$.

REMARK.

Let X be a set and B a Boolean algebra. A homomorphism $\phi: B^X \rightarrow B$ defines a B -valued measure on $\mathcal{P}(X)$ by setting $\mu(a) = \phi(1_a)$ where 1_a is the characteristic function of a subset a of X .

DEFINITION. Let B be a Boolean algebra and X, Y sets. A homomorphism $\phi: B^X \rightarrow B^Y$ is called a B -homomorphism iff $\phi(b \wedge h) = b \wedge \phi(h)$ $b \in B$, $h \in B^X$ (identifying $b \in B$ with the constant function b).

LEMMA. Let X be a set, B a complete Boolean algebra, $\phi: B^X \rightarrow B$ a B -homomorphism, then

$$\phi(h) \geq \bigvee_{b \in B} (b \wedge \mu(h^{-1}(b)))$$

for every $h \in B^X$ where μ is the measure induced by ϕ .

Furthermore, if $h(X)$ is finite, then the equality holds.

PROOF. If $h \in B^X$, we can write $h(x) = \bigvee_{b \in B} (b \wedge 1_{h^{-1}(b)}(x))$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \phi(h) &= \phi\left(\bigvee_{b \in B} (b \wedge 1_{h^{-1}(b)})\right) \geq \bigvee_{b \in B} \phi(b \wedge 1_{h^{-1}(b)}) = \\ &= \bigvee_{b \in B} (b \wedge \mu(h^{-1}(b))). \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITION. With the notations of the preceding lemma we shall say that a B-homomorphism from B^X to B is a B-integral if $h|_{X \setminus a} = 0$ and $\mu(a) = 0$ imply $\phi(h) = 0$. We denote ϕ by $\int_X d\mu$ and write $\int_X h d\mu$ for $\phi(h)$.

LEMMA. Let $\int_X d\mu: B^X \rightarrow B$ be a B-integral. If $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ and $X_1 \cap X_2 = \emptyset$ then $\int_X h d\mu = \int_{X_1} (h|_{X_1}) d\mu_1 \vee \int_{X_2} (h|_{X_2}) d\mu_2$, where $\int_{X_i} d\mu_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) is the restriction of $\int_X d\mu$ to $\{h \in B^X: h|_{X \setminus X_i} = 0\}$. (identifying this set with B^{X_i}).

PROOF. We set $h_i = h|_{X_i}$ ($i = 1, 2$). Then $h = h_1 \vee h_2$ implies that $\int_X h d\mu = \int_X h_1 d\mu \vee \int_X h_2 d\mu$, and since $\int_X h_i d\mu$ coincides with $\int_{X_i} (h|_{X_i}) d\mu_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), we are done.

Now, using a technique similar to that of §2 we prove the equivalence of the following statements:

SET Let A be a Boolean algebra, B a complete Boolean algebra and f a B-valued homomorphism defined on a subalgebra of A. Then, there exists an extension of f to the whole of A.

BI (Boolean integral) Let X be a set, B a complete Boolean algebra and I a proper ideal on $\mathcal{P}(X)$. Then, there exists a B-integral $\int_X d\mu$ defined on B^X such that $\mu|_I = 0$.

LET (Lattice extension theorem) Let G be a distributive lattice, B a complete Boolean algebra, S a subset of G containing 0 and 1; $j: G \rightarrow B$ and $m: G \rightarrow B$ a join- and a meet-homomorphism, respectively, preserving 0 and 1; $f: S \rightarrow B$ a homomorphism satisfying $m \leq f \leq j$ where all three are defined. Then, there exists an extension $\tilde{f}: G \rightarrow B$ such that $\tilde{f}(g) = f(g)$ for all g in S, and $m \leq \tilde{f} \leq j$ on G.

MT Let S be a subalgebra of a Boolean algebra G, B a complete Boolean algebra, $j: G \rightarrow B$ a join-homomorphism preserving 0 and

1 and $f: S \rightarrow B$ a homomorphism satisfying $f \leq j$ on S . Then there exists an extension \tilde{f} of f to the whole of G such that $\tilde{f} \leq j$ on G .

LEMMA. SET implies the conjunction of PI and "every complete Boolean algebra is a retract of its ultrapowers".

PROOF. This can be found in [9] where it is done in ZF.

PROOFS.

SET \Rightarrow BI: Let B be a complete Boolean algebra, X a set and I a proper ideal on $\mathcal{P}(X)$. By PI we can extend I to a prime ideal P , whose complement is an ultrafilter U . Since B^X/U is an ultrapower of B , by the lemma above we have a retract $r: B^X/U \rightarrow B$. We claim that the map $r \circ \pi: B^X \rightarrow B$, where π is the canonical map $\pi: B^X \rightarrow B^X/U$, is the required integral. For any $a \subseteq X$, we have $\mu(a) = r \circ \pi(1_a)$. Since $1_a(x) \in 2$ for all x in X , $\pi(1_a) \in 2 \subseteq B$. Since r is a retract, $\mu(a) = 0$ implies $\pi(1_a) = 0$, and also $\{x \in X / 1_a(x) = 1\} = a \in P$. If, in addition, $h \in B^X$ and $h|_{X \setminus a} = 0$, then $\pi(h) = 0$, and $r \circ \pi(h) = 0$. It is clear that $\mu|_I = 0$.

BI \Rightarrow LET: In [4] R.Cignoli proved LET using Zorn's Lemma. However, he proved in ZF that, for each g in $G \setminus S$ there exists an explicit construction for the extension $f_g: S \cup \{g\} \rightarrow B$ such that $m(g) \leq f_g(g) \leq j(g)$. Thus it is possible, for each ordered finite subset $x \subseteq G \setminus S$ to construct an extension of f . As in the proof of MPS \Rightarrow STS, we define a map $F: G \rightarrow B^X$ (\dagger) and the proper ideal I of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ generated by the sets

$$H(g) = \{x \in X: g \notin S \cup x\} \quad (\ddagger).$$

Now, applying BI, there exists an integral defined on B^X which vanishes on I .

As in the proof of MPS \Rightarrow STS, it is seen that $\int_X F(\cdot)(x) d\mu: G \rightarrow B$ is an extension of f meeting the requirements of LET.

The implications LET \Rightarrow MT \Rightarrow SET are well known and trivial.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

i) If, in all four statements of §3 we replace the words "complete Boolean algebra" by "the complete Boolean algebra 2", we obtain a new set of equivalent statements. In particular, it is easy to see that SET(2) is equivalent to PI.

ii) The prime ideal theorem for distributive lattices is equivalent to the Boolean prime ideal theorem:

Looking at the specializations of the statements of §3 to the algebra 2, we have that SET(2) implies LET(2), which in turn implies the prime ideal theorem for distributive lattices (set $S=2$, $j(0) = m(0) = 0$, $j(1) = m(1) = 1$, $m(g) = 0$, $j(g) = 1$ if $g \in G \setminus S$, and f the identity of 2).

The interest of this remark lies in the fact that it is not necessary to imbed the distributive lattice into a Boolean algebra in order to prove the implication (see [2]).

iii) The Hahn-Banach theorem can be thought of as a "weak and continuous" form of the Boolean prime ideal theorem: BI(2), which is equivalent to PI, can be stated: "Given a set X and a proper ideal I of $\mathcal{P}(X)$, there exists a measure μ on $\mathcal{P}(X)$ with values in $\{0,1\}$ and $\mu(a) = 0$ whenever a belongs to I ". This obviously implies MPS, which is equivalent to HB.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The authors are very grateful to M.A.Dickmann and R.O.Cignoli, who kindly and patiently read our manuscript and gave us some interesting suggestions.

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CYCLIC HOMOLOGY OF $K[Z/2Z]$

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In this note we compute the cyclic homology of $K[Z/2Z]$ where K is a (commutative, with 1) ring in which 2 is not a zero-divisor.

0. CYCLIC HOMOLOGY

0.1. DEFINITION.

We repeat here the definition given in [L-Q].

Let A be a commutative algebra over a commutative ring K , both with unit and let $A^e = A^2 = A \otimes_K A$, the enveloping algebra of A . If we call $A^n = A \otimes_K A \otimes_K \dots \otimes_K A$ (n times) then A^n is a left A^2 -module by defining $(a \otimes b)(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = ax_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes \dots \otimes x_{n-1} \otimes x_n b$.

We can define now a map $b': A^{n+1} \rightarrow A^n$, $n \geq 1$, by $b'(x_0 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i x_0 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n$, which, actually is an A^2 -module homomorphism.

It is easy to check that $(b')^2 = 0$, so we have a complex $H'(A)$, where $H'_n(A) = A^{n+1}$, $n \geq 0$, with b' as differential.

The map $\epsilon_0: A^n \rightarrow A^{n+1}$ ($n \geq 0$) defined by $\epsilon_0(x) = 1 \otimes x$, which is just a K -map, satisfies $\epsilon_0 b' + b' \epsilon_0 = \text{Id}_{(A^n)}$, hence it is a homotopy so H' is acyclic.

Let $H(A) = A \otimes_{A^e} H'(A)$, i.e., $H_n(A) = A \otimes_{A^2} A^{n+2}$ ($n \geq 0$) with a differential $b = \text{Id} \otimes b'$. Since A^2 operates at both ends of A^{n+2} we can

[*] Supported by a fellowship of the Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

identify $A \otimes_A A^{n+2}$ with A^{n+1} by the map γ :

$$\gamma(a_0 \otimes_A b_1 \otimes_K \dots \otimes_K b_{n+2}) = b_{n+2} a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes b_{n+1}$$

hence

$$b(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_i a_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_n + (-1)^n a_n a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n-1}$$

So $H_n(A) = A^{n+1}$ and the differential in $H(A)$ is b . The homology of $H(A)$ is called the Hochschild homology of A .

REMARK 1.

If A is a projective K -module then $H^1(A)$ is an A^e -projective resolution of A so $H_n(A) = H_n(H(A)) = \text{Tor}_n^{A^e}(A, A)$.

Let us consider now the K -maps $t, N: A^n \rightarrow A^n$ defined by

$$t(a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = (-1)^{n-1} a_n \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad N(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t^i(x).$$

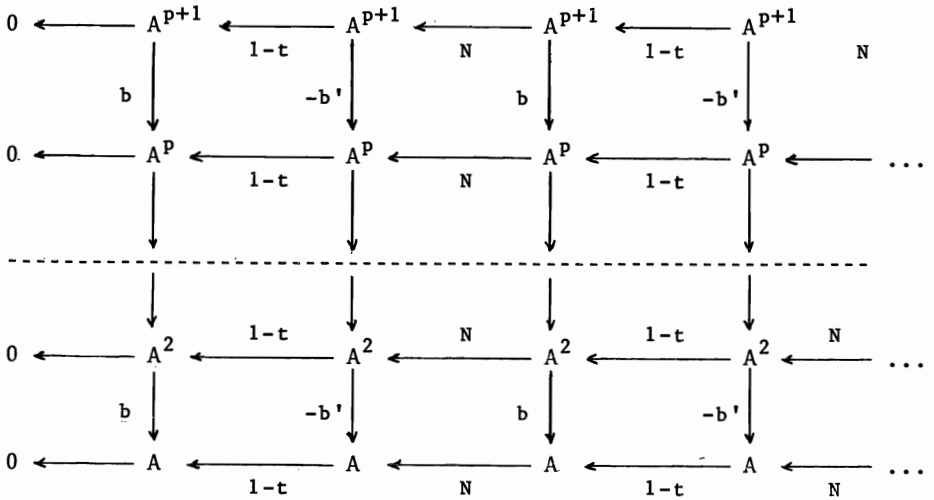
Direct computations show that $1-t: H^1(A) \rightarrow H(A)$ and $N: H(A) \rightarrow H^1(A)$ are morphisms of complexes, i.e. $b'N = Nb$ and $b(1-t) = (1-t)b'$ and $(1-t)N = N(1-t) = 0$, hence we can define a double complex $C(A)$ by

$$C(A)_{p,q} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p \text{ or } q < 0. \\ A^{q+1} & \text{if } p \geq 0, q \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and maps } v: C(A)_{p,q+1} \rightarrow C(A)_{p,q} \begin{cases} = b & \text{if } p \text{ is even.} \\ = -b' & \text{if } p \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

$$h: C(A)_{p+1,q} \rightarrow C(A)_{p,q} \begin{cases} = 1-t & \text{if } p \text{ is even.} \\ = N & \text{if } p \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

and obtain the following picture



If we call $\text{Tot } C(A)$ the total complex associated to the double complex $C(A)$ then we shall define the cyclic homology $HC_n(A)$ by

$$HC_n(A) = H_n(\text{Tot } C(A)) \quad n \geq 0.$$

0.2. RELATION WITH HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY

In this section we want to give a brief proof of the following well known result:

THEOREM 0.1. *There is an exact sequence*

$$\dots \xrightarrow{B} H_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} HC_n(A) \xrightarrow{S} HC_{n-2}(A) \xrightarrow{B} H_{n-1}(A) \xrightarrow{i} HC_{n-1}(A) \xrightarrow{S} \dots$$

called the SBI sequence.

Proof. We can replace the Hochschild complex $H(A)$ by $L(A)$ defined by

$$L_n(a) = A^{n+1} \oplus A^n \quad L_n(A) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A) \quad \partial(x,y) = (bx+N(y), -b'(y)).$$

It is easy to check that $H(A)$ and $L(A)$ are quasi-isomorphic.

On the other hand, $L(A)$ is a subcomplex of the double complex $C(A)$ and its cokernel is again isomorphic to $C(A)$ but the canonical projection is homogeneous of degree-2, hence the exact sequence follows from

$$0 \rightarrow (A) \xrightarrow{i} \text{Tot } C(A) \xrightarrow{p} \text{Tot } C(A) [-2] \rightarrow 0.$$

The study of this exact sequence will be used to compute the group $HC_n(K(G))$ for $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

1. HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY FOR SOME GROUP RINGS.

1.1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

In the case of the group ring $A = K(G)$ of a cyclic group $G = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, and assuming n is not a zero divisor in K , the Hochschild homology is easily computable by using a simpler A^e -projective resolution as follows:

$$(1) \quad \dots \rightarrow A^2 \xrightarrow{d_1} A^2 \xrightarrow{d_2} A^2 \xrightarrow{d_1} A^2 \xrightarrow{u} A \rightarrow 0$$

where u is the multiplication map, i.e. $u(x \otimes y) = xy$, d_1, d_2 are defined by $d_1(x \otimes y) = (x \otimes y)(g \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes g)$ for g a generator of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $d_2(x \otimes y) = (x \otimes y)(\sum g^i \otimes g^{n-1})$. The sequence is exact (C.E. Chapter XII) hence it is a projective resolution of A . To compute the Hochschild homology (in this case $= \text{Tor}^{A^e}(A, A)$) we just tensorize

$$(2) \quad \dots \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{n} A \xrightarrow{0} A \xrightarrow{n} A \xrightarrow{0} A$$

hence $H_0(A) = A$, $H_{2n-1}(A) = A/nA$ and $H_{2n}(A) = 0$ (n is not a zero divisor in $A = K[G]$ because it is not in K).

1.2. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PROJECTIVE RESOLUTIONS.

Using the projective resolution (1) and so the complex (2) it is easy to see when a cycle is a boundary. The canonical Hochschild complex H' is also, in this case, a projective resolution of A as an A^e -module, hence there is a map $f: H' \rightarrow (1)$ which induces $\bar{f}: H \rightarrow (2)$ and this map gives an isomorphism in homology which is independent of f .

In the case $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \{1, g\}$ with $g^2 = 1$ it is easier to define d_2 as $d_2(x \otimes y) = (x \otimes y)(g \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes g)$.

The map f will be defined as an A^2 map such that

$$f(1 \otimes g^{\alpha_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{\alpha_r} \otimes 1) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_r) \otimes 1 \quad (\text{the product in } \mathbb{Z}) \text{ where } \alpha_i = 0, 1, \text{ hence it will be } 0 \text{ if some } g^{\alpha_i} = 1 \text{ or } 1 \text{ if all } g^{\alpha_i} = g.$$

So $\bar{f}(1 \otimes g^{\alpha_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{\alpha_r}) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_r)$ and then we can check, in the sequence H , when a cycle is not a boundary, i.e. when the coefficient of $1 \otimes g \otimes \dots \otimes g$ is not in $2K$.

NOTATION

If $\alpha \in A^r$ $\alpha = \sum a_{i_1, \dots, i_r} g^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_r}$ $i_j = 0, 1$ then we shall denote by $g\alpha \otimes g$ (resp. $\alpha \otimes 1$) the element of A^{r+1} of the form $g^{i_1+1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_r} \otimes g$ (resp. $(g^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_r} \otimes g^0)$).

LEMMA 1.1. *Let $\alpha \in A^r$ be a b-cycle, then $2\alpha = b[(-1)^{r+1}[g\alpha \otimes g + \alpha \otimes 1]]$.*

In fact, if $b\alpha = 0$, $b\alpha = b'\alpha + (-1)^{r+1} \mu_0 t\alpha = 0$ where $\mu_0(a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_r) = a_1 a_2 \otimes \dots \otimes a_r$. So, if we call $\gamma = g\alpha \otimes g + \alpha \otimes 1$ we have $b\gamma = gb'\alpha \otimes g + (-1)^r g\alpha g + (-1)^{r+1} \alpha + b'\alpha \otimes 1 + (-1)^r \alpha + (-1)^{r+1} \alpha = (-1)^{r+1} g\mu_0 t\alpha \otimes g + (-1)^r g\alpha g + (-1)^{r+1} \alpha + (-1)^{r+1} \mu_0 t\alpha \otimes 1 + (-1)^r \alpha + (-1)^{r+1} \alpha$ but $g\mu_0 t\alpha \otimes g + \mu_0 t\alpha \otimes 1 = g\alpha g + \alpha$ (in fact if $\alpha = a g^{i_0} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_n}$ both sums are the sum of all terms $a f_0 \otimes g^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_{n-1}} \otimes f_n$ with $f_0 f_n = g^i$, so $b((-1)^{r+1})\gamma = 2\alpha$).

2. CYCLIC HOMOLOGY FOR $K[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$

2.1. THE DECOMPOSITION OF THE DOUBLE COMPLEX.

In the double complex used to compute the cyclic homology each A^n is the direct sum $A^n = (A^n)^1 \oplus (A^n)^g$ where $(A^n)^1$ (resp. $(A^n)^g$) is the sub-K-module of A^n generated by the elements $g^{\alpha_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{\alpha_n}$ with $\sum \alpha_i = 0$ (resp. $\sum \alpha_i = 1$) (mod.2).

Since the maps b' , b , $1-t$ and N respect this decomposition we obtain two double complexes $C(K[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}])^1$ and $C(K[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}])^g$ and also two Hochschild complexes $[H(K(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}))]^1$ and $[H(K(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}))]^g$.

Then both, Hochschild and cyclic homologies, are decomposed as the direct sum of the homologies of the corresponding complexes.

Then, the Hochschild homology $H_n^{(g)}(K(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})) =$

$$= H_n^{(1)}(K(Z/2Z)) = \begin{cases} K & \text{if } n = 0 \\ K/2K & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, Karoubi [K] computed the homology of $C(K(Z/2Z))^1$ which is $HC_n^{(1)}(K(Z/2Z)) = H_n(Z/2Z) \oplus H_{n-2}(Z/2Z) \oplus \dots$

and our method consists in providing that $HC_n^{(g)}(K(Z/2Z)) = \begin{cases} K & \text{if } n=0 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \neq 0. \end{cases}$

We shall call B the composite $(1-t) \varepsilon_0 N$.

LEMMA 2.1. Let $(\alpha_r, \alpha_{r-1}, \dots, \alpha_0) (\alpha_i \in A^i)$ be a cycle in $\text{Tot}C(A)$ representing an element β in $HC_{r-1}(A)$; then the image of β in $H_{r+1}(A)$ is $B\alpha_r$.

Proof. As usual, we complete a cycle to a chain in $\text{Tot}_{r+2}C(A)$, for instance $\beta = (0, 0, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r-1}, \dots, \alpha_0)$, and compute its boundary $(0, N\alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0)$ (because $b\alpha_r = (1-t)\alpha_{r-1}, \dots$) hence $b'N\alpha_r = Nb\alpha_r = N(1-t)\alpha_{r-1} = 0$, so $N\alpha_r = b'\varepsilon_0(N\alpha_r)$ and $(0, N\alpha_r) \sim (B\alpha_r, 0)$ in $L(A)$.

PROPOSITION 2.2. Assume $HC_{2n-2}^g(A)$ is a free cyclic K -module generated by an element β which is represented by a cocycle $(\alpha_{2n-1}, \alpha_{2n-2}, \dots, \alpha_0)$ such that $\alpha_{2n-1} \in A^{2n-1}$ has integral odd coefficient in $g \otimes \dots \otimes g$, then $B(\alpha_{2n-1})$ is the generator of $H_{2n-1}^g(A)$.

Proof. If the coefficient of $g \otimes \dots \otimes g$ is in Z and odd, by applying N we multiply it by $2n-1$, which is again integral and odd; then we have $1 \otimes g \otimes \dots \otimes g$ by ε_0 and by acting with $t-1$ we keep the same coefficients. All other terms contain a 1 so, by applying ε_0 , that 1 goes "inside" and the same happens after $(1-t)$. Hence $f(B(\alpha_{n-1})) = f(1 \otimes \dots \otimes g) = g$ which is the generator of $H_{2n-1}^g(A)$.

PROPOSITION 2.3. Under the same hypothesis of Proposition 1, $H_{2n}^g(A)$ is again a free cyclic K -module generated by an element $\bar{\beta}$ which is represented by a cocycle $(\bar{\alpha}_{2n+1}, \bar{\alpha}_{2n}, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_0)$ such that $\bar{\alpha}_i \in A^i$ and $\bar{\alpha}_{2n+1}$ has integral odd coefficient in $g \otimes \dots \otimes g$.

Proof. Since $B: HC_{2n-1}^g(A) \rightarrow H_{2n}^g(A)$ is surjective and HC_{2n-1}^g is

cyclic generated by an element γ , $\text{Ker } B$ is again cyclic generated by 2γ . Since 2 is not a zero divisor in K the ideal (2) in K is again free.

Now $B(2\alpha_{2n-1}) = 2h \cdot 1 \otimes \dots \otimes g + \text{elements in Ker } f$ and $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ (h odd). But $bB(\alpha_{2n-1}) = 0$ because $bB(\alpha_{2n-1}) = b(1-t) \varepsilon_0 N(\alpha_{2n-1}) = (1-t)b' \varepsilon_0 N(\alpha_{2n-1}) = (1-t)N(\alpha_{2n-1}) = 0$ hence $2B(\alpha_{2n-1})$ is a b-boundary, i.e. $2B(\alpha_{2n-1}) = b(hg \otimes \dots \otimes g + 1 \otimes g \dots \otimes g \otimes 1 + \text{terms in ker } f)$. (Lemma 1.1).

THEOREM 2.4. *If 2 is not a zero divisor in K the cyclic homology of $A = K[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$ is*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HC}_{2n}(A) &\cong K \oplus K \\ \text{HC}_{2n-1}(A) &\cong K/2K \oplus \dots \oplus K/2K \quad (n \text{ times}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. According to Karoubi's result [K] and the previous comments it will be enough to prove: $\text{HC}_{2n}^g(A) \cong K$, $\text{HC}_{2n-1}^g(A) = 0$.

The value $\text{HC}_0^g(A) = K$ follows by direct computations. According to proposition 2.3. $\text{HC}_{2n}^g(A) = 2$. $\text{HC}_{2n-2}^g(A)$ and from $\text{HC}_{2n-2}^g(A) \cong K$ follows $\text{HC}_{2n}^g(A) \cong K$ (since 2 is not a zero divisor in K).

For the odd dimensional homologies we use the exactness of

$$\text{HC}_{2n-2}^g(A) \rightarrow \text{H}_{2n-1}^g(A) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{2n-1}^g(A) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{2n-3}^g(A) \rightarrow 0$$

and the fact that the first arrow is surjective (Prop.2.1).

Hence $\text{H}_{2n-1}^g(A) \cong \text{HC}_{2n-3}^g(A)$ and for $n=1$, $\text{H}_{-1}^g(A) = 0$ so the result follows by induction.

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HOROSPHERES IN PSEUDO-SYMMETRIC SPACES

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Let G be a connected complex semisimple Lie group and G_0 an inner real form of G . In this paper we study the space θ of all orbits in G/G_0 of the totality of unipotent maximal subgroups of G .

INTRODUCTION

Let G, G_0, θ be as above. In this paper we provide a cross section of the action of G in θ (Theorem 4). We also prove that the orbits of a unipotent maximal subgroup of G in G/G_0 are closed (Proposition 6) and an analogous of the Bruhat decomposition for G (Proposition 1).

STATEMENTS AND PROOFS

Let G be a complex, connected, semisimple, Lie group. G_0 an inner real form of G , and B a Borel subgroup of G , such that $H_0 = B \cap G_0$ is a compact, Cartan subgroup of G_0 . Let H be the complexification of H_0 . Lie groups will always be denoted by capital Roman letters. The corresponding Lie algebra will be denoted by the corresponding lower case german letter. The complexification of a real vector space, will be denote by adding the upperscript \mathbb{C} .

Let $\Phi(g, h)$ denote the root system of the pair (g, h) . Fix K a maximal compact subgroup of G_0 , such that $H_0 \cap K$ is a maximal torus of K . K determines a Cartan decomposition of $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$. If α is a root of the pair (g, h) its corresponding root space lies in $\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}}$ or $\mathfrak{p}^{\mathbb{C}}$. In the former case α is called compact and in the second case noncompact. Let σ or bar denote the conjugation of g with respect to \mathfrak{g}_0 . Then for each α in $\Phi(g, h)$ it is possible to find root vectors $Y_\alpha, Y_{-\alpha}$ such that:

$Y_{\pm\alpha}$ lies in $k^{\mathbb{C}}$, $\sigma(Y_{\pm\alpha}) = -Y_{\mp\alpha}$, $[Y_{\alpha}, Y_{-\alpha}] = Z_{\alpha}$ and $\alpha(Z_{\alpha}) = 2$ for α compact.

$Y_{\pm\alpha}$ lies in $p^{\mathbb{C}}$, $\sigma(Y_{\pm\alpha}) = Y_{\mp\alpha}$, $[Y_{\alpha}, Y_{-\alpha}] = Z_{\alpha}$ and $\alpha(Z_{\alpha}) = 2$ for α noncompact.

Two roots are called strongly orthogonal if neither their sum nor their difference is a root. Let Ψ denote the system of positive roots in $\Phi(g, h)$ determined by the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} of the unipotent radical N of B . For each noncompact root α in Ψ , let

$$c_{\alpha} = \exp\left(\frac{\pi}{4} (Y_{-\alpha} - Y_{\alpha})\right)$$

the inner automorphism associated to c_{α} is usually called "The Cayley transform associated α ". In [S] is proved that if two positive noncompact roots are strongly orthogonal, then the associated Cayley transform commutes. Thus, if S denotes a subset of Ψ consisting of noncompact strongly orthogonal roots, then, the product

$$c_S = \prod_{\alpha \in S} c_{\alpha}$$

is well defined.

For any two Lie groups $G \supset H$, let

$$W(G, H) \quad \text{"The Weyl group of } H \text{ in } G"$$

denote the normalizer of H in G divided by H . Keeping in mind the notation written from the beginning we state and prove the first result of this paper.

PROPOSITION 1. $G = \cup G_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} w B$.

Here, the union runs over a set of representatives of $W(G, H)$ and all the subsets S of Ψ , such that S consists of strongly orthogonal noncompact roots.

Proof. Since every Borel subgroup of G is equal to its own normalizer, the coset space G/B can be identified with the set of maximal solvable subgroups of G via the map $xB \rightarrow xBx^{-1}$. It follows that this map is equivariant. Now if B_1 is any Borel subgroup of G , B_1 contains a σ -invariant Cartan subgroup. Because $\sigma(B_1)$ is another Borel subgroup of G and by Bruhat's lemma $B_1 \cap \sigma(B_1)$ contains a Cartan subgroup. Fix a regular element h in $B_1 \cap \sigma(B_1)$ since, in [F] pag.479 is proved that for any regular element h , $zh + \bar{z}\sigma(h)$ is regular for suitable z in \mathbb{C} , we have that B_1 contains a σ -invariant regular element. Thus, B_1 contains a σ -invariant Cartan subgroup T . In [S] is proved that if T is any σ -invariant Cartan

subgroup of G , there exists a strongly orthogonal subset S of the set of noncompact roots in Ψ , such that T is G_0 -conjugated to $c_S H c_S^{-1}$. Therefore B_1 is G_0 -conjugated to a Borel subgroup containing $c_S H c_S^{-1}$, for some strongly orthogonal set of noncompact roots in Ψ . Since any two Borel subgroups of G containing H are $W(G,H)$ conjugated, we conclude that

$$B_1 = g c_S w B w^{-1} c_S^{-1} g^{-1} \quad (g \in G_0, w \in W(G,H) \text{ and } c_S \text{ a Cayley transform})$$

Now, if x is in G , $B_1 = x B x^{-1}$ is a Borel subgroup, hence, via the map between G/B and the set of maximal solvable subgroups of G described above, we have that $x = g c_S w b$.

Q.E.D.

COROLLARY. If A is any Borel subgroup of G , then A contains a σ -invariant Cartan subgroup.

Towards the uniqueness of the decomposition in proposition 1 we prove

LEMMA 2. Let a be any Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} and h_1, h_2 two σ -invariant Cartan subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} contained in a . Then, there exists $x \in A \cap G_0$ such that $h_2 = \text{Ad}(x)h_1$. Here, A stands for Borel subgroup of G , corresponding to a .

Proof. Let n be the nilpotent radical of a . Since $a = h_1 \oplus n$ and that a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , is a Cartan subalgebra of a ([F] 17.7), and any two Cartan subalgebras of a are A -conjugated ([F] 17.8) we have that $h_2 = \text{Ad}(n)h_1$, where n is an element of the unipotent radical of A . Because h_1 and h_2 are σ -invariant we have that

$$h_2 = \sigma(h_2) = \sigma(\text{Ad}(n)h_1) = \text{Ad}(\sigma(n))\sigma(h_1) = \text{Ad}(n)h_1$$

Hence, $\text{Ad}(n^{-1}\sigma(n))h_1 = h_1$, so if H_1 is the Lie group with Lie algebra h_1 , we have that $n^{-1}\sigma(n) = w$ is in $W(G,H)$.

If $z \in h_1$, in [F] is proved, for any n in the unipotent radical of a that

$$\text{Ad}(n)Z = Z + n(Z)$$

where $n(Z)$ is an element of n , which depends on Z and n .

Therefore, for any $Z \in h_1$, since $n = \sigma(n)w$ we have that

$$Z + n_1(Z) = \text{Ad}(w)Z + n_2(Z)$$

where $n_1(Z)$ is in n and $n_2(Z)$ is an element of n plus its opposite.

algebra to n , we have that

$$\text{Ad}(w)Z = Z \quad \text{for any } Z \text{ in } h_1.$$

This allows us to conclude that

$$n = \sigma(n)h_0 \quad \text{with } h_0 \text{ in } H_1.$$

The equality $h_0 = \sigma(n)^{-1}n$ implies $\sigma(h_0) = h_0^{-1}$, and because H_1 is abelian connected and σ -invariant, we can find h_1 in H_1 such that

$$h_0 = h_1^2 \quad ; \quad \sigma(h_1) = h_1^{-1}.$$

Let $n_1 = nh_1^{-1}$, then n_1 is in B . On the other hand,

$$\sigma(n_1) = \sigma(n)\sigma(h_1^{-1}) = \sigma(n)h_1 = \sigma(n)h_0h_1^{-1} = \sigma(n)\sigma(n)^{-1}nh_1^{-1} = nh_1^{-1} = n_1.$$

Thus n_1 is in $A \cap G_0$. Also $\text{Ad}(n_1)h_1 = \text{Ad}(n) \text{Ad}(h_1^{-1})h_1 = \text{Ad}(n)h_1 = h_2$.

Q.E.D.

COROLLARY. If A is any Borel subgroup of G and H_1, H_2 are σ -invariant Cartan subgroups of G which are in A , then H_1 is $G_0 \cap A$ conjugated to H_2 .

We keep the hypothesis and notation as in proposition 1 and lemma 2.

LEMMA 3. We write

$$G_0 c_S w B = G_0 c_{S'} w' B \quad (*)$$

Here $c_S, c_{S'}$ are Cayley transforms and w, w' are in $W(G, H)$.

Then, the equality (*) holds if and only if there exists w_3 in $W(G_0, H)$ such that $w_3(S \cup (-S)) = S' \cup (-S')$ and there exists w in $W(G, H)$ which is c_S -conjugated to an element of $W(G_0, (c_S H c_S^{-1}) \cap G_0)$, and if w_4 is in $W(G, H)$ satisfying

$$c_{S'} = w_3 c_S w_4 c_S^{-1}$$

then $w' = w_3 w_4 w_5 w$ in $W(G, H)$.

Proof. If the equality holds, then, there are g in G_0 and b in B , such that

$$g c_S w b = c_{S'} w'$$

Hence, $A = g c_S w b B b^{-1} w^{-1} c_S^{-1} g^{-1} = c_{S'} w' B w'^{-1} c_S^{-1}$, or

$$A = g c_S w B^{-1} w^{-1} c_S^{-1} g^{-1} = c_{S'} w' B w'^{-1} c_S^{-1}.$$

Thus $g c_S w H w^{-1} c_S^{-1} g^{-1} = g c_S H c_S^{-1} g^{-1}$ and $c_{S'} w' H w'^{-1} c_S^{-1} =$

$= c_{S'} H c_S^{-1}$ are σ -invariant Cartan subgroups of $A [S]$. Because of

lemma 2, there exists $b_1 \in A \cap G_0$ which carries $g c_S H c_S^{-1} g^{-1}$ onto $c_S, H c_S, .$ Thus, $c_S H c_S^{-1}$ and $c_S, H c_S^{-1}$ are G_0 -conjugated. [S] implies that there exists $w_3 \in W(G_0, H)$ such that

$$w_3(S U (-S)) = S' U (-S').$$

Now, if β is any noncompact root c_β^2 is equal to "the reflection about β ". Thus, c_β is equal to $c_{-\beta}$ times an element of $W(G, H)$. Moreover, in [V] is proven that, if $w \in W(G_0, H)$, then $c_{w\beta}$ is equal to $w c_\beta w^{-1}$ or $w c_\beta S_\beta w^{-1}$ ($S_\beta =$ "reflection about β ") depending on whether $\text{Ad}(w)Y_\beta = Y_{w(\beta)}$ or $\text{Ad}(w)Y_\beta = -Y_{w(\beta)}$.

Therefore, we conclude that the equality $g c_S w b = c_S, w'$ implies that there exist $w_3 \in W(G_0, H)$, w_4 product of reflections about roots in S , such that

$$g c_S w b = w_3 c_S w_4 w_3^{-1} w'$$

Set $g_1 = w_3^{-1} g$, and $w_6 = w_4 w_3^{-1} w'$ then we have that g_1 is in G_0 , w_6 is in W_C and

$$g_1 c_S w b = c_S w_6$$

Thus, $w b b^{-1} w^{-1} = w B w^{-1}$ is a Borel subgroup containing $w H w^{-1} = H$, hence $(w B w^{-1}) \cap G_0 = H_0$ (G_0 is inner!).

Now, $c_S^{-1} g_1^{-1} c_S w_6 H w_6^{-1} c_S^{-1} g_1 c_S^{-1} = c_S^{-1} g_1^{-1} c_S H c_S^{-1} g_1 c_S = w b H b^{-1} w^{-1}$ is a σ -invariant Cartan subgroup of $w B w^{-1}$. By lemma 2, there exists h in $(w B w^{-1}) \cap G_0 = H_0$ such that $w b H b^{-1} w^{-1} = h H h^{-1} = H$. Therefore, b lies in the normalizer of H in G and in B , which implies b is in H . Thus w and $w b$ represent the same element of $W(G, H)$. Finally, let $w_5 = c_S^{-1} w_3^{-1} g c_S$. Because $w_5 = w_4 w_3^{-1} w' w b$, we have that $w_5 \in W(G, H)$. Hence w_5 is in $W(G, H) \cap c_S^{-1} W(G_0, (c_S H c_S^{-1}) \cap G_0) c_S$. In words, w_5 is conjugated to an element of the Weyl group of $c_S H c_S^{-1}$ in G_0 .

Therefore we have proven

$$G_0 c_S w B = G_0 c_S, w' B \quad \text{implies that}$$

there are w_3 in $W(G_0, H_0)$, w_5 in $W(G, H)$ such that

$$w_3(S U (-S)) = S' U (-S')$$

w_5 is in $W(G, H)$ and is conjugated by c_S to an element of $W(G_0, (c_S H c_S^{-1}) \cap G_0)$; and if w_4 is in $W(G, H_0)$ such that

$$c_{S'} = w_3 c_S w_4 w_3^{-1}$$

then $w' = w . w . w . w .$

Conversely. Let w, w_3, w_4, w_5 and w' as in the hypothesis of the lemma. Then

$$\begin{aligned} G_o c_S w' B &= G_o w_3 c_S w_4 w_3^{-1} w_3 w_4 w_5 w B = \\ &= G_o c_S w_5 w B = G_o c_S w_5 c_S^{-1} c_S w B = G_o c_S w B. \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

Lemmas 2 and 3 allow us to parametrize in a useful manner the space of orbits of $G_o \backslash G$ by the action of the maximal unipotent subgroup of G .

Let N_1 be any maximal unipotent subgroup of G . The orbit of N_1 by $G_o x$ in $G_o \backslash G$ is the set $\{G_o x n : n \in N_1\}$.

Let θ be the set of all orbits of the totality of maximal unipotent subgroups of G . Since the conjugated of a maximal unipotent subgroup of G is a maximal unipotent subgroup of G , we have that G acts on θ by the rule

$$(G_o x N_1).g = G_o x g^{-1} (g N_1 g^{-1}) \quad (x, g \text{ in } G).$$

From now on, we will only consider this action of G in θ . Let G_o, H_o, B as in the beginning of the paper. Let N be the unipotent radical of B . If N_1 is any maximal unipotent subgroup of G ([H]) there is g in G such that $N_1 = g N g^{-1}$. Thus, $G_o x N_1 = G_o x g N g^{-1} = (G_o x g N).g$.

Therefore we conclude:

Any element of θ is the translate by the action of G to an orbit of N (N being the unipotent radical of B).

Now, lemma 2 says that any N orbit is equal to an orbit of the type $G_o c_S w h N$ (where, $h \in H, c_S$ is a Cayley transform and w is in $W(G, H)$). Thus, we have proved

THEOREM 4. *A family of representatives of the set θ of all the orbits of the totality of maximal unipotent subgroups of G in $G_o \backslash G$ by the action of G in θ is given by $\{G_o c_S w h N : c_S \dots, w \in W(G, H), h \in H\}$ and $G_o c_S w h N = G_o c_S w' h' N$ if and only if S, S', w, w' are related as in lemma 3.*

LEMMA 5. *Let V be a real finite dimensional vector space and N a unipotent subgroup of $Gl(V)$. Let $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ be a complexification of V and $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ the Zariski closure of N in $Gl(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ (we think of $Gl(V)$ included in $Gl(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ in the usual way). Then*

i) *For every x in $V, N^{\mathbb{C}}.x$ is equal to the Zariski closure of $N.x$.*

ii) $(N^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x) \cap V = N \cdot x$.

Proof. Since $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a unipotent subgroup of $\text{Gl}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$, we have that $N^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ is closed in $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ [H], therefore $N^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ contains the Zariski closure of $N \cdot x$. On the other hand, the map $T \rightarrow T(x)$ is a polynomial map from $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ to $V_{\mathbb{C}}$, hence, it is continuous if we set the Zariski topology in both $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ and $V_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Besides in [B] is proved that the Zariski closure of N is $N^{\mathbb{C}}$, thus $N^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ is contained in the Zariski closure of $N \cdot x$, and we have proved i).

In order to prove ii) we need to verify that $(N^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x) \cap V$ is contained in $N \cdot x$. We do it by induction on dimension of V . If $\dim V = 1$, the unipotent subgroup of $\text{Gl}(V)$ is $\{1\}$.

If $\dim V > 1$. Since, N is a unipotent subgroup of $\text{Gl}(V)$, Engel's theorem implies that there exists a non zero v in V such that $n(v) = v$ for every n in N .

Since $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the Zariski closure of N , we have that $n(v) = v$ for every n in $N^{\mathbb{C}}$. By the inductive hypothesis, we conclude that if T is in $N^{\mathbb{C}}$, a in V , c in \mathbb{C} and $Tx = a + cv$, then there exists S in N such that $Tx = Sx + dv$, (d in \mathbb{C}).

Now, let T be in $N^{\mathbb{C}}$, such that Tx belongs to V . Owing to the inductive hypothesis, there exist S in N , d in \mathbb{C} such that $Tx = Sx + dv$. Since Tx and Sx belong to V , we have that d is real. If $d = 0$, we are done.

If $d \neq 0$, let M be $M = \{n \text{ in } N^{\mathbb{C}} : n(x) \equiv x \pmod{C_v}\}$. It is clear that M is a Zariski closed subgroup of $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ and that $S^{-1}T$ belongs to M ($S^{-1}T(x) = S^{-1}(Sx + dv) = x + dS^{-1}(v) = x + dv$, $S^{-1}(v) = v$!!!).

Since x and v are in V , it follows that M is invariant under the conjugation of $N^{\mathbb{C}}$ with respect to N . Therefore M has a real form M_1 . In other words, $M_1 = M \cap N$ is a real form of M . Now the map $n \rightarrow n(x) - x$ from M into C_v is non constant, because $S^{-1}T$ goes to dv_1 , which is nonzero. Besides it is a polynomial map. Since the unique non trivial Zariski closed subgroup of C_v is itself, we have that the map $n \rightarrow n(x) - x$ is onto. Since, for n in M_1 , $n(x) - x$ is a real multiple of v we conclude that there exists R in N such that $R(x) - x = -dv$ (d is real!!).

Therefore $-dv = S^{-1}Tx - x = R(x) - x$, hence $Tx = SR(x)$. Since SR

PROPOSITION 6. Let N be any maximal unipotent subgroup of G . Then the orbit $G_o \times N$ of $G_o \times$ by N in $G_o \backslash G$ is closed in $G_o \backslash G$.

Proof. Think of G as a real Lie group and let $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ be its complexification. Since G is a linear Lie group ([W] Wallach) G is contained in $G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $G_o^{\mathbb{C}}$ be the complexification of G_o in $G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ and $G_o^{\mathbb{C}}$ are semisimple Lie groups, the complex homogeneous manifold $G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \backslash G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a non singular affine variety. Since $G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \cap G = G_o$, we have that $G_o \backslash G$ is a real submanifold of $G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \backslash G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $N_1^{\mathbb{C}}$ be the complexification of N_1 in $G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Then ([H], page 125) the orbit $G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \times N_1^{\mathbb{C}}$ is closed in $G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \backslash G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Since, for x in G , the orbit $G_o \times N_1$ is equal to $(G_o^{\mathbb{C}} \times N_1^{\mathbb{C}}) \cap G$, we have that the orbit $G_o \times N_1$ is closed in $G_o \backslash G$.

PROPOSITION. Let N_1 be any maximal unipotent subgroup of G and let $G_o \times N_1$ be an orbit of N_1 in $G_o \backslash G$. Let σ_x be the conjugation of G with respect to the real form $x^{-1}G_o \times$. Then: 1) The isotropy subgroup of N_1 at $G_o \times$ is the real form of $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1)$ determined by σ_x . 2) The isotropy subgroup of N_1 at $G_o \times$ is connected.

Proof. $\{n \in N_1 : G_o \times n = G_o \times\} = \{n \in N_1 : x n x^{-1} \in G_o\} =$
 $= \{n \in N_1 : n \in x^{-1}G_o \times\} = N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times).$

Thus, if $n \in N_1$ and $G_o \times n = G_o \times$, then $\sigma_x(n) = n$.

Hence $\sigma_x(N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)) = N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times) &= (N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)) \cap (\sigma_x(N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times))) = \\ &= N_1 \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times) \cap \sigma_x(N_1) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times) = (N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1)) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times). \end{aligned}$$

Which proves 1. Let's prove the second affirmation. Since, [H], $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1)$ is a unipotent algebraic group, it is connected. Moreover, because of a theorem of [B], the group of real points of the algebraic group $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1)$ has finitely many connected components. Hence, if n belongs to $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)$, then some power is in the connected component of $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)$.

Say x^k is in the connected component of $N_1 \cap (\sigma_x(N_1)) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)$.

Since the exponential map on any real nilpotent connected group is onto, there exists y in the Lie algebra of $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1) \cap (x^{-1}G_o \times)$ such that $x^k = \exp(y)$. On the other hand, because of Engels theo-

rem and [F] any unipotent algebraic subgroup of $Gl(n, \mathbb{C})$ is simply connected, and hence, [F] the exponential map of $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1)$ is bijective. Thus, the equality $x^k = \exp(y) = (\exp(1/k y))^k$ implies that $x = \exp(1/k y)$. Hence the group $N_1 \cap \sigma_x(N_1) \cap (x^{-1}G_0x)$ is connected.

Q.E.D.

The following fact is useful.

PROPOSITION. Let K be a complex Lie group, such that the exponential map of K is bijective (for example, K unipotent and connected). Let σ be an involutive real automorphism of K ; let K_0 be the fixed point set of σ and K_- the subset of those elements of G that are taken by σ into its inverse. Then $K = K_0K_-$.

Proof. We want to prove that for a given y in K , there exist x in K_0 and z in K_- such that $y = xz$.

Let b be $b = \sigma(y)^{-1}y$. It is clear that $\sigma(b) = b^{-1}$. Since the exponential map is onto, there exists Y in k such that $b = \exp(Y)$. Since $\sigma(b) = \exp(\sigma Y) = b^{-1} = \exp(-Y)$, and the exponential map is injective, we have that $\sigma Y = -Y$. Thus $z = \exp(1/2 Y)$ belongs to K_- . Let $x = yz^{-1}$. Then $\sigma(x) = \sigma(y)\sigma(z^{-1}) = \sigma(y)\sigma(z)^{-1} = yb^{-1}\sigma(z)^{-1} = yb^{-1}z = yz^{-1} = x$.

Q.E.D.

PROPOSITION. Let $B \subset G$ be any Borel subgroup (G as usual). Let H be a σ -invariant, Cartan subgroup of B . Let H_0 be the set of real points of H . Then $B \cap G_0 = H_0 (N \cap G_0)$ (N being the unipotent radical of B).

Proof. If hn belongs to $B \cap G_0$ then $hn = \sigma(hn) = \sigma(h)\sigma(n)$.

Therefore $\sigma(n) = \sigma(h)^{-1}hn$ belongs to B . Since H is σ -invariant, we have that $\sigma(h)^{-1}h$ is in H . Thus (the decomposition $B = H N$) says that $n = \sigma(n)$ and $\sigma(h)^{-1}h = 1$. Hence $\sigma(h) = h$.

Q.E.D.

The next step is to compute the normalizer of an orbit of N in G/G_0 . Because of the equality $N x G_0 = x(x^{-1}Nx)G_0$, we have that any orbit in G/G_0 is the translate of an orbit through the coset G_0 . Thus, we conclude.

The normalizer of any N -orbit in G/G_0 is conjugated (in G) to the

normalizer of an orbit of the type $N.O$ ($O = \text{coset } G_0$).

Now for a fixed unipotent maximal subgroup N of G , if B denotes the unique Borel subgroup containing N , it is clear that $(B \cap G_0) N$ normalizes the orbit $N.O$. We would like to prove the equality. We have been able to prove this only in particular cases.

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Recibido en julio de 1987.

Versión final diciembre de 1988.

STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS FOR THE SECOND ORDER EULER
OPERATOR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

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SUMMARY. By means of the reduction to an algebraic operator problem, explicit expressions for solutions of Sturm-Liouville problems for the second order Euler operator differential equation are given.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The classical theory of ordinary differential equations [2,6], studies the eigenvalue problem and the expressions of solutions for Sturm-Liouville problems of the type

$$\begin{aligned}(p(t)x')' + \lambda(r(t) - q(t))x &= 0 \\ a_1x(a) + a_2x'(a) &= 0 \\ b_1x(b) + b_2x'(b) &= 0 \\ 0 < a \leq t \leq b\end{aligned}$$

where λ is a real parameter and p, q and r are continuous functions on the interval $[a, b]$. Second order differential equations in Hilbert space occur frequently in vibrational systems [5,9], statistical physics [17], etc. These equations have been studied by several authors with different techniques [3-4,8,10,12,13,17].

In this paper we consider the Sturm-Liouville problem

$$\begin{aligned}t^2X^{(2)}(t) + A_1tX^{(1)}(t) + \lambda A_0X(t) &= 0 \\ E_1X(a) + E_2X^{(1)}(a) &= 0 \\ F_1X(b) + F_2X^{(1)}(b) &= 0 \\ 0 < a \leq t \leq b\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

where $X(t)$, A_j , for $j = 0, 1$, E_i, F_i , for $i = 1, 2$, are bounded li-

near operators on a complex separable Hilbert space H and λ is a complex parameter. We are interested in finding existence conditions and explicit expressions of solutions for the problem (1.1). Some analogous problems to (1.1) have been studied with different techniques in [11].

Throughout this paper $L(H)$ denotes the algebra of all bounded linear operators on H . If T lies in $L(H)$, its spectrum $\sigma(T)$ is the set of all complex numbers z such that $zI-T$ is not invertible in $L(H)$. The point spectrum of T , denoted $\sigma_p(T)$ is the set of all complex numbers z such that $zI-T$ is not injective. From [1,p.240], it follows that z lies in $\sigma_p(T)$, if and only if, $zI-T$ is a left divisor of zero in $L(H)$, this is, there exists a nonzero operator S in $L(H)$ such that $(zI-T)S = 0$.

Finally we recall that if W is an operator in $L(H)$ with a closed range, then the orthogonal generalized inverse of W is a bounded operator in $L(H)$ denoted by W^+ , see [14,p.60-65].

2. EXPLICIT SOLUTIONS

Let us consider the second order Euler operator differential equation

$$t^2 X^{(2)}(t) + t A_1 X^{(1)}(t) + \lambda A_0 X(t) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

Making the change of variable $t = \exp(u)$, the equation (1.2) is reduced to an equivalent one with independent variable u . This new equation takes the form

$$\ddot{X} + (A_1 - I)\dot{X} + \lambda A_0 X = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

In an analogous way to the scalar case we can obtain a pair of solutions of equation (2.2) from a pair of solutions of the associated algebraic operator equation

$$U^2 + (A_1 - I)U + \lambda A_0 = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

It is clear that if X_i , for $i = 0, 1$, are solutions of equation (3.2), then $Z_i(t) = \exp(tX_i)$, are solutions of equation (2.2).

The resolution problem of equation (3.2) is closely related to the problem of the linear factorization of the polynomial operator

$L(z) = z^2 + (A_1 - I)z + \lambda A_0$. In fact, equation (3.2) is solvable, if and only if, $L(z)$ admits a linear factorization [5]. If H is a finite-dimensional space, it occurs if the companion operator

$$C_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -\lambda A_0 & I - A_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is diagonalizable, [15]. For instance, if the eigenvalues of C_L are simple, that is, when the Jordan matrix of C_L is diagonal. In [7] it is proved that if H is infinite-dimensional a lot of equations of the type (3.2) are solvable. However, equation (3.2) can be unsolvable, for instance, if $A_1 = I$ and λA_0 is an unilateral weighted shift operator, equation (3.2) is unsolvable, [16,p.63]. A methodology for solving equation (3.2) by reduction to an easier equation of first order is given in [7].

By reduction to a first order extended linear system on $H \oplus H$ in the natural way, it is well known that a Cauchy problem for equation (2.2) has only one solution. The following result permits to express any solution of (2.2) in terms of the exponential functions $Z_i(t) = \exp(tX_i)$, for $i = 0,1$. Notice that it is like the scalar case, but we need to impose certain conditions to the solutions X_i of the algebraic operator equation (3.2).

LEMMA 1. *Let us consider the operator differential equation (2.2) where X_0, X_1 , are solutions of equation (3.2) such that $X_1 - X_0$ is invertible in $L(H)$, then any solution $X(t)$ of equation (2.2) is uniquely expressed in the form*

$$X(t) = Z_0(t)C + Z_1(t)D \quad (4.2)$$

where the operators C, D are given by the expressions

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \exp(-aX_0) \{C_0 + (X_1 - X_0)^{-1} (X_0 C_0 - C_1)\} \\ D &= \exp(-aX_1) \{X_1 - X_0\}^{-1} (C_1 - X_0 C_0) \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$C_0 = X(a) \quad , \quad C_1 = X^{(1)}(a).$$

Proof. It is clear that for any operators C and D , the operator function X given by (4.2) satisfies the equation (2.2). From the uniqueness of solutions for a Cauchy problem related to this equation [8], in order to prove the lemma we must show that given a solution X of (2.2), there is a unique pair of operators C and D such that the representation (4.2) is available.

By differentiation in (4.2) it follows that $X^{(1)}(t) = Z_0(t)X_0C + Z_1(t)X_1D$, thus taking into account the initial conditions, the operators C and D must verify

$$C_0 = X(a) = \exp(aX_0)C + \exp(aX_1)D$$

$$C_1 = X^{(1)}(a) = \exp(aX_0)X_0C + \exp(aX_1)X_1D$$

or equivalently

$$\begin{pmatrix} \exp(aX_0) & \exp(aX_1) \\ X_0 \exp(aX_0) & X_1 \exp(aX_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6.2)$$

Let S be the operator matrix appearing in the left hand side of equation (6.2). It is easy to show that S is invertible and that S^{-1} is given by the operator matrix

$$S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \exp(-aX_0)\{I+(X_1-X_0)^{-1}X_0\} & -\exp(-aX_0)(X_1-X_0)^{-1} \\ -\exp(-aX_1)(X_1-X_0)^{-1}X_0 & \exp(-aX_1)(X_1-X_0)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Hence the result is established.

The following result characterizes the existence of nontrivial solutions of the boundary value problem (1.1) and it yields an explicit expression of solutions when they exist.

THEOREM 2. *Let us consider the boundary value problem (1.1) and let X_0, X_1 be solutions of (3.2) such that $X_1 - X_0$ is invertible. Let W be the following operator matrix*

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} (E_1 + E_2 X_0) \exp(aX_0) & (E_1 + E_2 X_1) \exp(aX_1) \\ (F_1 + F_2 X_0) \exp(bX_0) & (F_1 + F_2 X_1) \exp(bX_1) \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.2)$$

Then

- (i) *The only solution of problem (1.1) is the trivial one $X(t) = 0$, if and only if $0 \notin \sigma_p(W)$.*
- (ii) *If the operator $E_1 + E_2 X_0$ is invertible and we define the operator*

$$V = (F_1 + F_2 X_1) \exp(bX_1) - (F_1 + F_2 X_0) \exp((b-a)X_0) (E_1 + E_2 X_0)^{-1} (E_1 + E_2 X_1) \exp(aX_1)$$
then the condition $0 \notin \sigma_p(V)$ is equivalent to the condition $0 \notin \sigma_p(W)$ expressed in (i).
- (iii) *If H is finite-dimensional, there are nontrivial solutions of (1.1), if and only if W is singular.*
- (iv) *If W has a closed range and W^+ denotes its orthogonal generalized inverse, then the general solution of (1.1) is given by (4.2) where C, D are given by the expression*

$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = (I - W^+W)Z ,$$

where I is the identity operator in $L(H \otimes H)$ and Z is an arbitrary operator of the form $Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix}$, with $Z_i \in L(H)$, for $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. (i) From lemma 1, it is sufficient to find operators C, D , non simultaneously zero, such that the operator function defined by (4.2) satisfies the boundary value conditions appearing in (1.1). Notice that this is equivalent to the existence of a nonzero solution (C, D) of the algebraic system

$$W \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.2)$$

From (8.2), there are operators C, D non simultaneously zero which satisfy this equation, if and only if, W is a left divisor of zero, this is, $0 \notin \sigma_p(W)$.

(ii) Let $W = (W_{ij})$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$, the operator matrix defined by (7.2). From the hypothesis, the operator $W_{11} = (E_1 + E_2 X_0) \exp(aX_0)$ is invertible. Thus we can decompose W in the following way

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ W_{21}W_{11}^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{22} - W_{21}W_{11}^{-1}W_{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & W_{11}^{-1}W_{12} \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.2)$$

It is clear that the first and the third factor in the right hand side of (9.2) are invertible operators on $H \otimes H$. From here the condition $0 \notin \sigma_p(W)$ is equivalent to the condition

$0 \notin \sigma_p(W_{22} - W_{21}W_{11}^{-1}W_{12})$. Notice that $W_{22} - W_{21}W_{11}^{-1}W_{12}$ is the operator V given in (ii).

(iii) If H is finite-dimensional then the point spectrum $\sigma_p(W)$ coincides with the spectrum $\sigma(W)$.

(iv) The result is a consequence of proposition (1.4) of [14, p.8] and from [14, p.60-65].

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Recibido en abril de 1986.
 Versión corregida febrero de 1989.

XXXVII REUNION ANUAL DE COMUNICACIONES CIENTIFICAS DE LA
UNION MATEMATICA ARGENTINA Y X REUNION DE EDUCACION MATEMATICA

En la ciudad de Bahía Blanca, desde el lunes 21 de septiembre hasta el sábado 26 de septiembre de 1987, se realizaron la XXXVII Reunión Anual de Comunicaciones Científicas y la X Reunión de Educación Matemática, con el auspicio de la Universidad Nacional del Sur, del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), de la Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires y de la Municipalidad de Bahía Blanca.

Las actividades de la X Reunión de Educación Matemática comenzaron el lunes 21 con la inscripción de los participantes y entrega de material, por la mañana, y proyección de películas didácticas cedidas por la embajada de Francia, por la tarde. En los días sucesivos se dictaron cuatro cursos de perfeccionamiento, de cuatro clases cada uno: "Reflexiones sobre didáctica de la geometría", a cargo del Dr. Fausto Toranzos, de la Universidad de Buenos Aires; "Estadística", a cargo de la Lic. Susana Iturmendi, de la Universidad Nacional del Sur; "Geometría axiomática y geometría lineal", a cargo del Dr. Darío J. Picco, de la Universidad Nacional de La Pampa; "Análisis matemático para las escuelas medias", a cargo del Lic. Aldo Figallo, de la Universidad Nacional de San Juan.

Del martes al viernes hubo exposición de paneles con trabajos presentados por los profesores de enseñanza media, con horarios fijos para contestar preguntas, y el jueves y el viernes se realizaron 31 comunicaciones y 3 conferencias.

La XXXVII Reunión Anual de Comunicaciones Científicas se inició el miércoles 23 de septiembre con la inscripción de los participantes por la mañana en el Departamento de Matemática de la Universidad Nacional del Sur, efectuándose por la tarde el acto inaugural de ambas reuniones en el salón de actos del edificio del Rectorado. En la oportunidad hicieron uso de la palabra el Rector de la Universidad Nacional del Sur, Ing. Braulio Laurencena, y el Presidente de la Unión Matemática Argentina, Dr. Roberto Cignoli. A continuación el Dr. Jorge Hounie, profesor de la Universidad de Recife (Brasil), pronunció la conferencia "Dr. Julio Rey Pastor" sobre el tema "Resolubilidad de sistemas de campos vectoriales". Luego los participantes y autoridades presentes fueron agasajados con un vino de honor.

Los días jueves 24 y viernes 25 se expusieron 79 comunicaciones científicas, distribuidas en cuatro grandes temas: Álgebra y Lógica

Se dictaron además cuatro conferencias: el jueves por la mañana habló el Dr. Gustavo Corach, de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, sobre el tema "Algunos aspectos del análisis funcional algebraico", y por la tarde el Dr. Diego Murio, de la Universidad de Cincinnati, U.S.A., lo hizo sobre "Métodos numéricos en el problema inverso de la transmisión del calor". El viernes a la mañana expuso el Dr. Jorge Samur, de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, sobre "Convergencias de sumas de variables aleatorias dependientes" y por la tarde la Dra. Isabel Dotti, de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, disertó sobre "Variedades riemannianas con curvatura de Ricci de signo constante".

El jueves de 15 a 17 hs. se realizó una mesa redonda sobre el tema "Aplicaciones de la matemática en la industria" en la que participaron la Dra. A. Protto (CIC), el Dr. D. Murio (Cincinnati, U.S.A.), el Dr. P.P.A. Laura (IMA-UNS), el Dr. G. Crapiste (PLAPIQUI-UNS) y el Dr. R. Panzone (INMABB-UNS). De 18.30 a 20.30 tuvo lugar la Asamblea General Ordinaria de socios de la U.M.A.

Hubo en total 500 participantes, y además del vino de honor se los agasajó con un concierto coral que se realizó en el Rectorado el martes a las 21.30 hs., con una cena de camaradería en un salón céntrico el día jueves y con un concierto brindado en el Teatro Municipal por la Orquesta Sinfónica de Bahía Blanca el viernes a la noche.

El sábado 26 a las 10 hs. tuvo lugar en el salón de actos del edificio de la U.N.S. de Avenida Alem 1253 el acto de clausura, que se inició con el Himno Nacional Argentino. A continuación se pronunció la conferencia "Dr. Alberto González Domínguez", a cargo en esta oportunidad del Dr. Cristián Sánchez, de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, quien habló sobre el tema "¿Hay que enseñar matemática?". Para terminar el presidente de la U.M.A., Dr. Roberto Cignoli, agradeció la cálida hospitalidad y las atenciones recibidas durante el desarrollo de las reuniones y felicitó al comité organizador local por su esmerada labor, pidiendo un fuerte aplauso para sus integrantes: Lic. Diana Brignole, Lic. Marta Casamitjana, Lic. Graciela Guala, Lic. Susana Iturmendi, Lic. Gloria Suhit, Dr. Raúl Chiappa, Lic. Edgardo Fernández Stacco, Lic. Carlos Robledo, Dr. Luiz Monteiro, Prof. Mirta Abraham, Prof. Marta Blanco de Anta y Prof. Analía Crippa. Finalmente expresó el reconocimiento de la U.M.A. a todas las instituciones que con su apoyo hicieron posible la realización de estas jornadas, en particular a la Universidad Nacional del Sur, al Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas y a la Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

RESUMENES DE LAS COMUNICACIONES PRESENTADAS A LA XXXVII REUNION
ANUAL DE LA UNION MATEMATICA ARGENTINA

ALGEBRA Y LOGICA

ABAD, M. (UNS): *P-álgebras libres.*

Una P-álgebra A puede ser definida como un álgebra $(A, \vee, \wedge, +, !, 0, 1)$ del tipo $(2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0)$ que es un álgebra de Heyting lineal pseudo-suplementada en la cual $!(xvy) = !xv!y$ para cada x, y en A. Otras definiciones equivalentes fueron dadas por G.Epstein y A.Horn (P-algebras, an abstraction from Post algebras, Algebra Universalis 4 (1974) 195-206). En este trabajo determinamos la estructura algebraica de la P-álgebra libre $P(n)$ con un número finito de n generadores libres. Si K_t es la cadena con t elementos, entonces $P(n)$ es isomorfa al producto

$$\prod_{t=2}^{n+2} K_t^{e_t}, \text{ donde } e_2 = 2^n \quad \text{y} \quad e_t = t^n - \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} (-1)^{i-1} \binom{t-2}{i} (t-i)^n$$

para $t \neq 2$.

AMBAS, O.H. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Algebras de Lukasiewicz 4 y 5 valuadas como subvariedades de las de Heyting.*

El trabajo tiene como objeto dar una axiomática para las álgebras de Lukasiewicz n-valuadas que las caracteriza como subvariedad de las álgebras de Heyting simétricas, para los casos $n=4$ y $n=5$.

Para el caso $n=4$, veremos que si A es un álgebra de Heyting simétrica que satisface $T_4 = 1$ y $\neg\neg\nu(\nu x \rightarrow x) = \neg\neg\nu(x \rightarrow \nu x)$, donde $T_n = 1$ es la igualdad de Ivo Thomas, entonces definiendo $s_1x = \neg\nu x$, $s_2x = \neg\neg\nu(x \rightarrow \nu x)$ y $s_3x = \neg\neg x$, resulta A un álgebra de Lukasiewicz 4-valuada.

Para el caso $n=5$ los axiomas que agregamos son:

$T_5 = 1$, y $((s_1x \rightarrow s_1y) \wedge (s_2x \rightarrow s_2y) \wedge (s_3x \rightarrow s_3y) \wedge (s_4x \rightarrow s_4y)) \rightarrow (x, y) = 1$ donde $s_1x = \neg\nu x$, $s_2x = \neg\neg\nu(x \rightarrow \nu x)$, $s_3x = \neg\nu(\nu x \rightarrow x)$, $s_4x = \neg\neg x$.

Para el caso $n \geq 6$ ha sido ya demostrado que los operadores de Lukasiewicz no se pueden poner en términos de las operaciones de reticulados.

nomios.

Cada una de las graduaciones positivas que admite un anillo de polinomios sobre un cuerpo está determinada por una estructura de A_0 -álgebra de polinomios graduada, donde A_0 es el subanillo de elementos de grado 0. Así, la clasificación de todas las graduaciones en tales anillos depende de la resolución del "cancellation problem".

ARAUJO, J.O. (UNCPBA): *Sobre la Región Fundamental de un Grupo Lineal Finito.*

Algunas propiedades de Grupos de Coxeter son extendidas en este caso a un grupo lineal finito. Sea G un grupo finito de $O_n(\mathbb{R})$, C una región fundamental de G construida a partir de un vector v de \mathbb{R}^n .

Una transformación g de G se dice fundamental si g determina un límite $(n-1)$ -dimensional de C . Fijamos g_1, \dots, g_m el conjunto de transformaciones fundamentales de G y notamos: $r_g = g.v - v$ (g en G), P_{Gv} la cápsula convexa de $G.v$ y para w en $G.v$, $\text{str}(w)$ la totalidad de elementos u en $G.v$ tales que (w, u) sea una arista de P_{Gv} . Se tiene:

TEOREMA. i) Si g en G es tal que $d(gv, v)$ es mínima, entonces g es fundamental. ii) Si g en G es fundamental, g^{-1} es fundamental.

iii) g_1, \dots, g_m generan G y para g en G , r_g es combinación lineal no negativa de los r_{g_i} . iv) Si para algún j y g en G , $-g_j(r_g)$ es combinación lineal no negativa de los r_{g_i} , entonces $g^{-1} = g_j$. v) g en G es fundamental si y solo si gv está en $\text{str}(v)$. vi) Toda relación $R(g_1, \dots, g_m) = 1$ es deducible a partir de las inducidas por los circuitos sobre aristas en P_{Gv} .

Se conjetura que las relaciones inducidas por los circuitos sobre aristas en P_{Gv} son deducibles de las inducidas por las 2-caras de P_{Gv} que pasan por v .

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ARAUJO, J.O. y CHIARADIA, R.J. (UNCPBA): *Sobre el centralizador de un grupo de Galois.*

Sea K un cuerpo y E/K una extensión galoisiana de grado n . Si $E = K(a)$, y f el polinomio minimal de a sobre K , notamos con

$G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ el grupo de Galois de E/K y con $a_i = g_i(a)$ las raíces de f . G puede pensarse como un subgrupo de S_n , siendo éste isomorfo a su centralizador G' . El siguiente resultado da un criterio para caracterizar G' .

PROPOSICION. Para $t \in S_n$ y $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$, sea $h_{t,j}(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{t(i)} X_i^j \in K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, entonces una permutación $t \in G'$ si y sólo si $h_{t,j}(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in K$ para todo $1 \leq j \leq n-1$.

A partir de la proposición precedente, se intentaría encontrar criterios aplicables a un grupo de permutaciones.

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CARBAJO, R., CISNEROS, E. y GONZALEZ, M.I. (PROMAR - UNR): *Una nota sobre producto cruzado*.

Sea K un anillo y G un grupo ordenado cuyos elementos actúan como automorfismos sobre K y sea $\alpha: G \times G \rightarrow U$ una aplicación (donde U es el grupo de los inversibles de K). El producto cruzado $R = K * G$ es el K -módulo libre con base $\{u_\sigma, \sigma \in G\}$ esto es:

$$R = \left\{ \sum_{\sigma \in G} a_\sigma u_\sigma : a_\sigma \in K \text{ y } a_\sigma \neq 0 \text{ sólo para un número finito de } a_\sigma \right\}.$$

La suma se define de la manera usual y el producto está dado por las siguientes relaciones $u_\sigma a = \sigma(a)u_\sigma$, $u_\sigma u_\tau = \alpha(\sigma, \tau) u_{\sigma \cdot \tau}$ donde α satisface condiciones de forma que el producto resulte asociativo.

En [1] estudiamos el radical primo de un skew anillo de grupo.

El propósito de este trabajo es remarcar que los resultados obtenidos en [1] son ciertos en esta situación más general. Además se estudia el nil radical generalizado y radical fuertemente primo de R como también el ideal singular. Finalmente se consideran algunas cuestiones sobre nil y nilpotencia.

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CHIAPPA, R.A. (INMABB - UNS): *Caracterización de digrafos k-adjuntos (adjuntos k iterados)*.

Se reduce a la caracterización de los digrafos k-adjuntos de mul

tidigrafos sin entradas y sin salidas la de los k -adjuntos de multigrafos arbitrarios.

FIGALLO, A. (INMASJ - UNSJ): M_3 -Reticulados finitos.

En esta nota damos un teorema de factorización para los M_3 -Reticulados finitos e indicamos una construcción de los M_3 -Reticulados libres con un número finito de generadores libres.

FIGALLO, A.V. (INMASJ - UNSJ) y ZILIANI, A.N. (UNS): *Algebras tetra-
valentes modales simétricas.*

En este trabajo se introduce la noción de álgebra tetraivalente modal simétrica como un par (A, T) , donde A es un álgebra tetraivalente modal [1] y T es un automorfismo de período 2.

Se estudia el reticulado de las congruencias. Se prueba que toda álgebra tetraivalente modal simétrica no trivial es subproducto directo de álgebras tetraivalentes modales simétricas simples y finalmente se determinan las álgebras simples.

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GLUSCHANKOF, D. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *El intervalo $[0,1]$ de los racionales admite varias implicaciones de Lukasiewicz.*

En el caso de las álgebras de Lukasiewicz lineales se sabe que la estructura de álgebras de Kleene (i.e. la negación) determina unívocamente la implicación. La pregunta natural es si, en el caso de las álgebras de Wajsberg, como generalización infinito valente de las de Lukasiewicz vale lo mismo.

En esta misma reunión N.G.Martínez presenta una demostración de que ése no es el caso, usando herramientas de teoría de modelos. El objetivo de esta comunicación es presentar una demostración constructiva del mismo hecho para el álgebra de Wajsberg cuyo conjunto subyacente es el intervalo $[0,1]$ de los racionales y cuya negación de Kleene es $\neg x := 1-x$.

Usando un método similar al del *va y viene* se construye otra álgebra sobre el mismo conjunto y con la misma negación (i.e. distinta implicación).

GLUSCHANKOF, D. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Objetos inyectivos en la categoría de las álgebras de Wajsberg.*

En el caso de las álgebras de Lukasiewicz n-valentes, R.Cignoli demostró (ver [1]) que los objetos inyectivos de la categoría son las álgebras de Post n-valentes completas.

En el presente trabajo, considerando a las álgebras de Wajsberg como la generalización infinito valente de las de Lukasiewicz propias n-valentes, se estudian los objetos inyectivos determinándose que son los retratos de potencias del intervalo $[0,1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

Por último y considerando otra comunicación presentada en esta reunión, se muestra que a dichos objetos inyectivos se los puede considerar como una generalización natural de las álgebras de Post completas para el caso infinito valente.

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GLUSCHANKOF, D. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Sobre las generalizaciones de las álgebras de Post.*

Las álgebras de Post n-valentes, modelos algebraicos del cálculo de Post n-valente, son casos particulares de las álgebras de Lukasiewicz propias n-valentes, las que tienen como subálgebra lineal a la cadena de n elementos. Se ha demostrado que estas álgebras son coproducto de un álgebra de Boole y una cadena de n elementos y que son representables tanto como $\mathcal{C}(X, L_n)$ (donde X es un espacio de Stone y L_n es la cadena de n elementos) como $\{ \bigvee_{c \in L_n} a_c \wedge c / a_c \in B \text{ y } a_c \leq a_{c'}, \text{ sii } c' \leq c \}$ (donde B es el conjunto de elementos complementados del álgebra).

Para el caso infinito valente se han propuesto varias generalizaciones, aunque ninguna considera explícitamente la condición de que pueda definirse la implicación de Lukasiewicz. En esta comunicación se comentan dichas generalizaciones y se demuestra que la únicas adecuadas para representar el cálculo de Lukasiewicz son aquellas donde la cadena de constantes es un álgebra de Wajsberg lineal.

GLUSCHANKOF, D. y MARTINEZ, N.G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *El teorema del filtro implicativo maximal en álgebras de Wajsberg.*

La contrapartida algebraica de las lógicas de Lukasiewicz n-valentes son las álgebras de Lukasiewicz propias. Para el caso multivalente, sin restricción en el número de valores de verdad, se han

propuesto dos contrapartidas algebraicas equivalentes: las MV-álgebras (ver [1]) y las álgebras de Wajsberg (ver [2]). Se consideran estas últimas más naturales por tener a la implicación y a la negación como sus operadores básicos.

Se prueba la equivalencia de los siguientes teoremas:

- En toda álgebra de Boole existen filtros primos;
- En toda álgebra de Wajsberg existen sistemas deductivos primos;
- En toda álgebra de Wajsberg existen sistemas deductivos maximales;
- En toda álgebra de Boole existen filtros maximales.

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GLUSCHANKOF, D. y TILLI, M. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Sobre el concepto de abelianidad.*

A partir de un grupo abeliano G se puede construir naturalmente un anillo, el anillo de endomorfismos de G , $\text{End}(G)$. Es dable preguntarse, si G es un álgebra (en el sentido del álgebra universal) con una única operación binaria, cuáles son las condiciones que transforman a $\text{End}(G)$ en un objeto con una estructura que generalice razonablemente a la de anillo.

Se demuestra que si $*$ es la operación de G , la condición que da a $\text{End}(G)$ una estructura de semianillo es:

$$(a*b)*(c*d) = (a*c)*(b*d)$$

Esta condición generaliza a la conmutatividad y asociatividad, en particular, G será un semigrupo abeliano si y solamente si la operación $*$ tiene un neutro bilátero.

EJEMPLOS. - G un grupo considerando la operación resta.
 - K convexo de un espacio vectorial, la operación es $\lambda x + \mu y$ donde $0 \leq \lambda + \mu \leq 1$ (λ y μ fijos).

GLUSCHANKOF, D. y TILLI, M. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Un axioma único para el cálculo intuicionista positivo.*

Un sistema de axiomas para el cálculo intuicionista positivo es el siguiente:

$$\alpha \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma))$$

Para el caso clásico se conocen varios sistemas de un único axioma

Se propone aquí el siguiente axioma único para el cálculo intuicionista positivo:

$$((\alpha \rightarrow ((\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow \epsilon))) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \epsilon))) \rightarrow (((\lambda \rightarrow (\mu \rightarrow \nu)) \rightarrow ((\lambda \rightarrow \mu) \rightarrow (\lambda \rightarrow \nu))) \rightarrow \omega) \rightarrow \omega$$

Se destaca que este axioma ha sido obtenido por métodos combinatorios y su importancia reside en su aplicación a dichos métodos.

LEVSTEIN, F. (FAMAF - UNC): *Invariantes del subgrupo N, unipotente maximal del grupo $sl(n, \mathbb{C})$.*

Dentro del anillo de N-invariantes $P[sl(n, \mathbb{C})]^N$ se considera el subanillo generado por los polinomios de peso $e^{m\alpha}$, donde α es la raíz máxima de $sl(n, \mathbb{C})$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Este subanillo es un anillo de polinomios en $2(n-1)$ generadores, los cuales se calculan explícitamente.

También se prueba una generalización de la identidad de Weyl.

LUBOMIRSKY, W.W. (F.C.E.y N. - UNP): *Interpretación geométrica de la conjetura de Goldbach.*

Se construye el retículo primo ; formado por todos los puntos de coordenadas (p, p') , que es simétrico respecto de la diagonal principal. Se construye el grafo de Goldbach G, uniendo entre sí todos los nodos del retículo primo mediante aristas ubicadas sobre las subdiagonales normales a la diagonal principal. Se obtiene un grafo unidimensional también simétrico pero no conexo.

Se define el grafo ampliado de Goldbach G' en forma constructiva, agregando nodos de coordenadas $(1, p)$, $(p, 1)$ y otros nodos auxiliares, y trazando ciertas aristas mediante un algoritmo que define el contorno de G' en una forma conveniente, manteniendo la simetría. G' resulta ser un grafo planar, que puede ser conexo o no. Esta construcción geométrica permite visualizar la naturaleza de las dificultades en la demostración eventual de la conjetura de Goldbach.

Se demuestra que para que se verifique la conjetura de Goldbach es suficiente que el grafo ampliado G' sea conexo. Esta condición no es necesaria, lo que se muestra con un ejemplo.

MARTINEZ, N.G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Dualidad de Priestley para las W-álgebras.*

Las álgebras de Wajsberg tienen una estructura subyacente de álgebras de Kleene y pueden pensarse entonces como reticulados con una operación binaria adicional: la implicación.

de Wajsberg es un espacio de Kleene con una operación binaria $P \Rightarrow Q$ y adecuadas condiciones topológicas adicionales. Para las álgebras n -valentes y las cadenas arquimedeanas esta operación binaria puede ser fácilmente descripta. Se caracterizan, además, las congruencias del álgebra como ciertos subconjuntos cerrados del espacio.

MARTINEZ, N.G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Teoría de Modelos: una aplicación en las W-álgebras.*

R.Cignoli probó que dada una estructura de reticulado, puede definirse a lo sumo una implicación de álgebra de Wajsberg n -valente compatible con el orden.

Este resultado es falso en el caso general, cuando el álgebra tiene infinitos valores de verdad.

Aquí se prueba que tampoco la estructura de álgebra de Kleene es suficiente para determinar la implicación.

La demostración se basa en una aplicación del teorema de definibilidad de Beth y la eliminación de cuantificadores para las álgebras de Kleene totalmente ordenadas y sugiere un método bastante general (aunque no constructivo) para tratar el problema de la unicidad de estructuras.

RYCKEBOER, H. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Expresiones regulares decidibles-k.*

Las expresiones regulares son una de las formas más claras y cómodas de definir lenguajes regulares (o de tipo 3 en la clasificación de Chomsky). Cuando se los quiere utilizar con tal propósito es necesario, como se mostró en un trabajo anterior (1985) que fueran no-ambiguas, concepto que en tal oportunidad se definió y se mostró el modo de determinarlo. Para poder generar en forma automática los programas aceptores de la expresión regular y poder determinar a priori la memoria necesaria para tal proceso es necesario definir una propiedad adicional la decidibilidad- k . Se muestra además la forma algorítmica de determinarla.

SAVINI, S.M., SEWALD, J.A. y ZILIANI, A.N. (UNS): *Álgebras de Heyting simétricas I_n .*

En este trabajo se determinan las álgebras de Heyting simétricas I_n simples y se estudian sus respectivas subálgebras. Se demuestra que toda álgebra de Heyting simétrica I_n finita, no trivial, es producto directo de álgebras simples. Se determina la estructura del álgebra de Heyting simétrica I_n con un número finito de genera-

dores libres y se calcula el número de sus elementos.

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TILLI, M. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Una generalización de la noción de bien debajo.*

En una relación binaria R , la transitividad y reflexividad implican $R = R^2$, pero la inversa no es cierta en general (por ejemplo $(\mathbf{R}, <)$).

Afirmar $R = R^2$ es equivalente a afirmar que R es transitiva y densa, es decir que se puede expresar con la fórmula

$$\forall x \forall z \exists y (xRy \wedge yRz \iff xRz)$$

Ahora, si R es una relación binaria cualquiera, se puede definir una nueva relación binaria \sqsubseteq , reflexiva y transitiva:

$$y \sqsubseteq z \text{ ssi } \forall x (xRy \Rightarrow xRz)$$

Si $R = R^2$, se tiene que $x = \bigcup_{yRx} y$, donde el supremo se toma respecto a la relación \sqsubseteq .

Esta relación R generaliza la noción de *bien debajo* (ver Ref.). Sin embargo, al haberse definido \sqsubseteq totalmente en primer orden y considerando el rol central que juega la noción de *bien debajo* en los modelos del cálculo λ (no expresable en primer orden), es natural agregarle a R una propiedad adicional:

$$x R \bigcup_D y_\alpha = \bigcup_D x R y_\alpha$$

(donde $D \neq \emptyset$ es un conjunto dirigido, $y_\alpha \in D$ y se piensa a R como la función característica del grafo de la relación).

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TIRAO, J.A. (FAMAF - UNC): *Una filtración de un álgebra de invariantes asociada a un grupo de Lie semisimple.*

Sea G un subgrupo algebraico de $Gl(n, \mathbf{C})$ definido sobre \mathbf{R} y simétrico. Sean $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ la correspondiente descomposición de Cartan del álgebra de Lie de G , K el subgrupo de Lie conexo de G con álgebra de Lie \mathfrak{k} , \mathfrak{a} una subálgebra abeliana maximal contenida en \mathfrak{p} y M el centralizador en K de \mathfrak{a} . Para estudiar los K -invariantes en $S'(g)$

les M-invariantes sobre k . En este trabajo se define una filtración interesante de B y se identifica el álgebra $\text{gr}(B)$ cuando $\dim a = 1$.

ANALISIS MATEMATICO

AIMAR, H. (PEMA - INTEC - CONICET): *Reordenada de una función ϕ en espacios de tipo homogéneo.*

Aplicando lemas de cubrimiento de tipo Wiener a un adecuado proceso de selección de bolas, se extiende el método de A.P. Calderón para el estudio de la reordenada de una función de oscilación media ϕ al contexto de los espacios de tipo homogéneo.

BOUILLET, J.E. (UBA - IAM - CONICET): *Evolución bajo $u_t = \alpha(u)_{xx}$ de perturbaciones compactas del estado $u = \text{constante}$.*

Sea α continua, no decreciente. La función $w(x,t) = (1/t)v(x/t)$, v función par definida mediante $(x/t)^2 = \int_v^{v(0)} \frac{d\alpha(r)}{r}$ ($v(0)$ depende de $M = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v dx$), es solución de $w_t = (\alpha(tw))_{xx}$, $w(x,0) = M\delta(x)$.

Sea $u_0(x)$ tal que $u_0 - C$ tenga soporte compacto; sea u solución de $u_t = \alpha(u)_{xx}$ (en D'), $u(x,0^+) = u_0(x)$.

Entonces (1) $\left| \int_{C-\delta}^{C+\delta} \frac{d\alpha(r)}{r-C} \right| < +\infty$, $\delta > 0$, $u(x,t) - C$ tiene soporte compacto; (2) Si $\int_{C-\delta}^{C+\delta} \frac{d\alpha(r)}{r-C} = +\infty$ y $U_0(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x (u_0(z) - C) dz = 0$ en $(-\infty, a]$, $U_0(x) > 0$ en (a, b) , entonces $u(x,t) > C$ en $(-\infty, a]$, $t > 0$ (i.e. el soporte de $u(x,t) - C$ no es acotado a izquierda) (análogamente, mutatis mutandis, para soporte no acotado a derecha y/o $u < C$).

Se emplea una variante de la técnica de [V]: resultados de comparación de soluciones para las ecuaciones integradas $U_t = \alpha(U_x)_x$ y $W_t = \alpha(tW_x)_x$.

[V] J.L. Vázquez, *Trans. AMS.* 277(2), June 1983; 285(2) Oct. 1984; 286(2) Dec. 1984.

CAPRI, O.N. y SEGOVIA, C. (UBA - IAM): *Behaviour of L^r -Dini singular integrals in weighted L^1 -spaces.*

Singular integral operators K with kernels satisfying an L^r -Dini condition of the type introduced by D.S. Kurtz and R.L. Wheeden are considered here. Weighted norm inequalities and weak type estimates

for the maximal singular integral operator K^* are obtained in Theorem 1. The convergence in L^1_W of the truncated singular integrals $K_\epsilon f$ to Kf is proved in Theorem 2 under the assumptions that f and Kf belong to L^1_W and $W^{\tau'} \in A_1$.

DEFERRARI, G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Generalización del Cálculo Homomorfo*.

Sea A un álgebra de Fréchet conmutativa, $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ una n -tupla de elementos de A , $\text{sp}(a)$ su espectro relativo y para $x \in A$, $\text{sp}(a, x)$ el espectro de x relativo a a . En primer término se tratará la noción de "propiedad de extensión (p.e.u.) única" y "de a -representabilidad" en relación con la sucesión de cohomología de ciertos haces. En este contexto se prueba:

TEOREMA 1. Si a tiene la p.e.u., entonces A es a -representable.

TEOREMA 2. Sea A a -representable, $K \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ compacto del $\text{sp}(a)$, $I_K = \{x \in A / \text{sp}(a, x) \subset K\}$, $\mathcal{O}(K, A)$ los gérmenes de funciones analíticas a valores en A sobre K , $L_A(I_K) = \{f: I_K \rightarrow I_K \text{ A-lineales}\}$. Entonces $\exists \theta_K: \mathcal{O}(K, A) \rightarrow L_A(I_K)$ morfismo de A -álgebras tal que

$$\theta_K(z_i) = a_i.$$

TEOREMA 3. Si $K = K_1 \cup K_2$, entonces $L_A(I_K)$ tiene elementos idempotentes no triviales.

DICKENSTEIN, A. y SESSA, C. (F.C.E.y N., UBA - CONICET): *Estructura analítica del espacio de corrientes residuales en \mathbb{C}* .

Se ha estudiado el problema de dotar de estructura de variedad analítica compleja a las corrientes residuales de soporte compacto en \mathbb{C} , es decir, todas aquellas distribuciones de \mathbb{R}^2 que son sumas finitas de polinomios en derivadas holomorfas de distribuciones delta. Se ha demostrado que para obtener tal estructura es necesario considerar solamente las corrientes de un orden global n fijo. Para cada $n \in \mathbb{N}$, la estructura analítica del espacio de corrientes residuales de orden global n , notado $\mathcal{R}_n(\mathbb{C})$, se define a partir de una biyección con un abierto de $\text{sym}^n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^n$, y se obtienen los siguientes "esperables" resultados:

i) Para cada ϕ holomorfa en \mathbb{C} , la aplicación $\mathcal{R}_n(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{e_\phi} \mathbb{C}$, $e_\phi(R) = R(\phi)$ es analítica.

ii) Sea W una variedad compleja y $g(\omega, z)$ una 1-forma meromorfa en $W \times \mathbb{C}$ tal que $\omega \in W$ fijo $\text{Res}[g(\omega, z)] \in \mathcal{R}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Entonces, la apli

DOBARRO, F.R. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *El espectro de un producto alabeado de variedades de Riemann.*

Recordando que los autovalores del operador de Laplace-Beltrami de una variedad de Riemann contienen una amplia información sobre la geometría de dicha variedad, estudiamos el espectro de un producto alabeado cuyos factores son compactos.

Extendemos un resultado análogo al probado para productos usuales en (B-G-M) que describe los autovalores y autofunciones de un producto alabeado, lo hacemos aplicando resultados generales sobre operadores de Schrödinger en una variedad de Riemann compacta (D).

Notando que el primer elemento no nulo del espectro de una v.r. está ligado a la curvatura (Cha), nos ocupamos de determinarlo explícitamente (D).

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FIALKOW, L. y SALAS, H. (SUNY at New Paltz y UNSL): *Mayorización y Factorización en C*-Álgebras.*

En cualquier C*-álgebra, la ecuación $a = bc$ (factorización) implica $aa^* \leq \lambda bb^*$ para algún $\lambda > 0$ (mayorización). Estudiamos una clase especial de C*-álgebras, llamadas MF álgebras, para las cuales mayorización implica factorización. El motivo de nuestro estudio es un teorema de R.G.Douglas que dice que $L(H)$ es una MF álgebra.

En este artículo mostramos que cualquier W^* álgebra es una MF álgebra. Esto se debe a que imágenes *-homomórficas de MF álgebras también lo son. Estos resultados pueden usarse para resolver sistemas de ecuaciones de operadores lineales en álgebras de von Neumann. También caracterizamos aquellas MF álgebras A que satisfacen $C(X) \subset A \subset L^\infty(X)$ en caso que $X \subset C$ tenga un sólo punto de acumulación.

GALINA, E. y VARGAS, J. (IMAF - CIEM, UNC): *Espectro del operador de Dirac en el semiplano superior.*

Sea G/K un espacio simétrico de tipo no compacto. Sea V una repre-

sentación irreducible de K y sea V el fibrado sobre G/K de espinores a coeficientes en V . Sea $D: L^2(V) \rightarrow L^2(V)$ el operador de Dirac. Por trabajos de Schmid, Connes y Moscovici se sabe que D tiene un número finito de autovalores. Para el caso $G = \text{Sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$ y $K = \text{SO}(2)$ hemos calculado estos autovalores, descripto sus autoespacios en términos de representaciones de G y también calculamos el espectro continuo de D .

GODOY, T. (FAMAF - UNC): *Coefficientes de Minakshisundaram Pleijel para operador del calor.*

Si M es un espacio localmente simétrico de curvatura no positiva, de tipo clásico, Δ el operador de Laplace Beltrami sobre M , se encuentran fórmulas explícitas para los coeficientes de la expansión asintótica de Minakshisundaram Pleijel de $\text{tr}(e^{-s\Delta})$ para $s \rightarrow 0^+$.

KORTEN, M.K. (F.C.E.y N., UBA - CIC): *Unicidad de Solución Autosemejante para Ciertas Ecuaciones de Difusión Generalizada.*

Una solución (débil) de la forma $u(x,t) = u(|x| t^{-1/(N+1)})$ para la EDP $E(u(x,t))_t = \nabla \cdot (|\nabla_x \alpha(u(x,t))|^{N-1} \nabla_x \alpha(u(x,t)))$ (1), con E, α monótonas no decrecientes, $N > 0$ y $\eta = |x| t^{-1/(N+1)} \geq \eta_0 > 0$ fijo, satisface (en D') la EDO $-[\eta^N/(N+1)]E(u(\eta))' =$
 $= (\eta^{n-1} |\alpha(u(\eta))'|^{N-1} \alpha(u(\eta))')'$ (2). Consideremos el problema de valores iniciales y de contorno para (2) con $u(\eta_0) = 1$,

$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} E(u(\eta)) = 0$, (3).

TEOREMA 1. Si u, \tilde{u} satisfacen (2) y (3) y

$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \eta^{n-1} |\alpha(u(\eta))'|^{N-1} \alpha(u(\eta))' = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \eta^{n-1} |\alpha(\tilde{u}(\eta))'|^{N-1} \alpha(\tilde{u}(\eta))'$, es $u \equiv \tilde{u}$.

TEOREMA 2. $E^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{0\}$ y α inyectiva son suficientes para unicidad de solución de (2), (3).

EJEMPLO. Sea $\alpha(u) \equiv u$; $E(u) = u+1/2$ ($u \leq -1/2$), $= 0$ ($|u| \leq 1/2$), $= u-1/2$ ($u \geq 1/2$). Se exhibe una familia de soluciones $u_\lambda(\eta)$ de (2), (3) tal que $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \eta^{n-1} |\alpha(u_\lambda(\eta))'|^{N-1} \alpha(u_\lambda(\eta))' = -\lambda \in [c(n, N, \eta_0), 0] \neq \emptyset$.

TEOREMA 3. Si $n=N=1$ en (2), en [B] se probó monotonía de $V(\eta) =$

u único y α es inyectiva. Técnicas conocidas ([B]) permiten entonces probar existencia de solución al problema de "zona pastosa" autosemejante con energía prescrita y ancho inversamente proporcional al flujo. Valen los teoremas 1 y 2 de unicidad.

[B] J.E. Bouillet, Soluciones Autosemejantes con intervalos de constancia de un problema de conducción térmica, Comunicación a la UMA, 1983. Rev.UMA 31 (1,2) (1983), 62-63.

LAMI DOZO, E. (UBA, IAM - CONICET): *Autovalores con peso y curvatura escalar.*

Damos un resultado de existencia y unicidad para un problema en autovalores lineal elíptico con peso en una variedad compacta. Deducimos las curvaturas escalares de un producto alabeado de una variedad compacta por otra variedad de curvatura cero.

MARANO, M. y CUENYA, H. (UNRC): *Aproximantes de Padé multipuntuales.*

El (m/n) aproximante de Padé en un punto de una función f suficientemente diferenciable es la función racional de grado (m,n) que tiene orden de contacto $m+n+1$ con la función en ese punto. Una definición análoga puede darse en un conjunto finito A de puntos.

En este trabajo se estudia la propiedad que tienen los aproximantes de Padé de ser, bajo ciertas condiciones sobre f , límite de los mejores aproximantes racionales de f en pequeños intervalos de igual amplitud cuando estos intervalos se reducen al conjunto A .

MARQUEZ, V. (F.C.E. y N. - UBA): *El problema de la electropintura como límite de problemas parabólicos.*

Sea $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ un dominio anular con frontera exterior S y frontera interior Γ , ambas C^1 . El problema (P_α) , aproximante al de la electropintura, consiste en hallar un par de funciones (u^α, h^α) , $u^\alpha \in H^1(\Omega \times (0, T)) \cap L^\infty(\Omega \times (0, T))$, $h^\alpha \in L^\infty(\Gamma \times (0, T))$ que satisfagan:

$$(1) \quad \alpha u_t^\alpha = \Delta u^\alpha \text{ en } \Omega \times (0, T) \quad ; \quad (2) \quad u^\alpha = 1 \text{ en } S \times (0, T) \quad ;$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial u^\alpha}{\partial \nu} = \frac{u^\alpha}{h^\alpha} \text{ en } \Gamma \times (0, T) \quad ; \quad (4) \quad h^\alpha(x, t) = \sigma(x) + \int_0^t G\left(\frac{u^\alpha(x, \tau)}{h^\alpha(x, \tau)} - \varepsilon\right)^+ d\tau$$

en $\Gamma \times (0, T)$; (5) $u^\alpha(x, 0) = u_0^\alpha(x)$ en Ω , donde $\alpha > 0$ ((1) con $\alpha=0$, (2), (3) y (4) son las ecuaciones del problema de la electropintura), ε y T son constantes positivas, ν es la dirección normal in-

terior a Ω sobre Γ y $0 < \sigma_* \leq \sigma$, G y u^0 funciones dadas que satisfacen ciertas hipótesis;

TEOREMA. Sea (u^α, h^α) la única solución débil de (P_α) con dato inicial que satisface $\|u_\alpha^0\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq K$, para todo α tal que $0 < \alpha \leq A$.

Entonces $u^\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \psi$ en $H^1, 0(\Omega \times (0, T))$ y $h^\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0} h$ en $L^2(\Gamma \times (0, T))$ donde $\psi \in H^1(\Omega \times (0, T)) \cap L^\infty(\Omega \times (0, T))$, $h \in L^\infty(\Gamma \times (0, T))$ y (ψ, h) es la única solución débil del problema de la electropintura.

RICCI, R. (Univ. Firenze, Italia) y TARZIA, D.A. (PROMAR - CONICET - UNR): *Comportamiento asintótico en la ecuación de medios porosos con absorbimiento.*

Se estudia el siguiente problema: (1) $u_t - (u^m)_{xx} + u^p = 0$, $x > 0$, $t > 0$; (2) $u(0, t) = 1$, $t > 0$; (3) $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$, $x > 0$.

Si $0 < p < m$, existe la solución estacionaria $u_\infty = u_\infty(x)$ de (1) y (2), la cual tiene soporte compacto en $(0, +\infty)$.

Si $m+p \leq 2$, se demuestra la existencia de supra y sub-soluciones para la ecuación (1) que satisfacen la condición (2) y que se acercan exponencialmente a la solución estacionaria. Además, si el dato inicial u_0 verifica cierta hipótesis, la solución $u(x, t)$ de (1)-(3) converge a $u_\infty(x)$ en la forma:

$$|u(x, t) - u_\infty(x)| \sim a \exp(-bt), \text{ con } a, b > 0.$$

SALINAS, O. (PEMA - INTEC - CONICET): *Operadores de Schrödinger degenerados.*

Consideremos el operador.

$$Au - Vu \equiv \sum_{i, j=1}^n D_{x_i} (a^{ij}(x) D_{x_j} u(x)) - V(x)u(x)$$

tal que los a^{ij} satisfacen

$$|x|^\alpha |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i, j=1}^n a^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq C|x|^\alpha |\xi|^2 \quad \forall x \in B(0, R), \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

donde $\alpha \in]-n, n[$ (fijo) y C es una constante. Por otra parte, V es un potencial tal que

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in B(0, R)} \int_{|x-y| < r} \frac{|V(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-2+\alpha}} dy = 0$$

Para soluciones débiles de la ecuación $Au = Vu$, se puede probar una desigualdad de "tipo Caccioppoli", que permite, a su vez, pro-

bar una desigualdad de Harnack y un módulo de continuidad local para dichas soluciones.

SANZIEL, M.C. y TARZIA, D.A. (PROMAR - CONICET - UNR, I.M. "B. Levi"): *Cálculo numérico sobre algunos problemas elípticos mixtos con presencia de cambio de fase.*

En este trabajo se comprueban numéricamente resultados teóricos (ver Tabacman-Tarzia, misma Reunión) para la existencia o no de un cambio de fase en función de los valores del coeficiente de transferencia de calor α en la porción de frontera Γ_1 y del flujo de calor q en Γ_2 , para un valor dado de temperatura exterior $b > 0$ en Γ_1 .

Para ello, se resuelven numerosos problemas elípticos de tipo mixto usando el software científico MODULEF.

TABACMAN, E.D. y TARZIA, D.A. (PROMAR - CONICET - UNR, I.M. "B. Levi"): *Problemas elípticos mixtos con presencia de cambio de fase.*

Se considera un problema estacionario de conducción de calor en un dominio acotado con frontera regular $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$, con $\text{med}(\Gamma_1) > 0$ y $\text{med}(\Gamma_2) > 0$. Sobre Γ_1 se impone una ley de tipo Newton con coeficiente de transferencia $\alpha > 0$ y temperatura exterior $b > 0$, y sobre Γ_2 se considera un flujo de calor saliente $q > 0$.

Se encuentran condiciones necesarias y/o suficientes para α y q de manera de obtener un cambio de fase en Ω , es decir, un problema estacionario de Stefan a dos fases.

Cuando $\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$ se reencuentran los resultados teóricos obtenidos en Tarzia, *Mecánica Computacional*, Vol.2 (1985), 359-370.

TILLI, M. (F.C.E. y N. - UBA): *Sobre el concepto de derivada en los espacios de Köthe.*

Para los espacios de Banach existen los conceptos de derivada fuerte y de derivada débil, los que generalizan el concepto clásico de derivación sobre espacios de dimensión finita.

Si Λ es un cardinal cualquiera, se define el conjunto $I(\Lambda)$ como la intersección del cono positivo con la bola unitaria del espacio $\mathcal{L}^1(\Lambda)$ y se dice que $f: E \rightarrow F$ es Λ -diferenciable si existe $u \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$ tal que para toda $g: I(\Lambda) \rightarrow E$ afín continua ($g = x_0 + \psi$), $h: I(\Lambda) \rightarrow F$ tal que $h = f \circ g$ es tal que $h'(0) = u \cdot \psi$ (derivando en la "dirección" de $I(\Lambda)$).

Si E es Banach, ω -diferenciable se identifica con fuertemente dife-

renciable y 1-diferenciable con débilmente diferenciable.

Se generaliza este concepto de diferenciabilidad para los espacios de Köthe de la forma

$$\frac{X}{\lambda} = \{a \in \mathbf{R}^N / \forall b \in \lambda, a \cdot b \in X\}$$

donde $\mathbf{R}^{(N)} \subseteq X \subseteq \mathbf{R}^N$, X espacio vectorial y $\lambda \subseteq \mathbf{R}^N$ cualquier subconjunto.

TRIONE, S.E. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Inversión de operadores ultrahiperbólicos de Bessel.*

Sea $G_\alpha = G_\alpha(P \pm io, m, n)$ la distribución causal (anticausal) definida por

$$G_\alpha(P \pm io, m, n) = H_\alpha(m, n) (P \pm io)^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\alpha-n}{2})} K_{\frac{n-\alpha}{2}} [m(P \pm io)^{\frac{1}{2}}],$$

donde m es un número real positivo, $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$, K_μ designa la función modificada de Bessel de tercera especie y $H_\alpha(m, n)$ es la constante definida por

$$H_\alpha(m, n) = \frac{e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{2}q} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} 2^{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} (m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{n-\alpha}{2})}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{\alpha}{2})}.$$

Las distribuciones $G_{2k}(P \pm io, m, n)$, donde $n = \text{entero} \geq 2$ y $k=1, 2, \dots$, son soluciones causales (anticausales) del operador de Klein-Gordon, iterado k -veces:

$$K^k\{G_{2k}\} = \delta; \quad K^k = \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{p+1}^2} - \dots - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} - m^2 \right\}^k.$$

Sea $B^\alpha f$ el operador ultrahiperbólico de Bessel definido por la fórmula $B^\alpha f = G_\alpha * f$, $f \in S$.

Nuestro problema consiste en la obtención de un operador $T^\alpha = (B^\alpha)^{-1}$ tal que si $B^\alpha f = \varphi$, entonces $T^\alpha \varphi = f$.

En esta Nota probamos que $T^\alpha = G_{-\alpha}$, para todo $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$.

Observemos que la distribución $G_\alpha(P \pm io, m, n)$ es un análogo causal (anticausal) del núcleo radial debido a N.Aronszajn, K.T.Smith and A.P.Calderón. El caso particular radial de nuestro problema fue resuelto por V.A.Nogin, para $\alpha \neq 1, 2, \dots$.

Dado el operador $T_{\sigma}^* f(x) = \text{Sup}_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \int_{|x-y| > \epsilon} K(x-y) f(y) d\sigma \right|$, se demuestra la continuidad del mismo de $L^p(d\sigma)$ en $L^p(d\sigma)$, con $K \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n - \{0\})$ impar y homogénea de Grado $-k$, σ la medida en \mathbb{R}^n que da el área de una superficie S de dim k , $k < n$, que cumple ciertas propiedades que generalizan la noción de curvas "arco-cuerda", definidas por Guy David.

GEOMETRIA Y TOPOLOGIA

AMBROSIO, N.B. (F.C.E. y N. - UBA): *Aplicaciones del teorema de Helly topológico.*

En el año 1930 E. Helly generaliza su teorema de intersección de convexos, sustituyendo la condición de convexidad por la "trivialidad homológica". Este teorema ha sido poco utilizado. Se presentan dos aplicaciones de este resultado a la Geometría de conjuntos estrellados:

- (I) Nueva demostración del teorema de Krasnoselsky en el plano.
- (II) Demostración diferente de un resultado de Marilyn Breen sobre conjuntos finitamente estrellados.

En la continuación de este trabajo se prevé extender estos resultados a dimensión mayor que 2.

BIRMAN, G.S. (UBA - CONICET): *Medida invariante de variedades del tipo $G/H \times K$.*

A pesar de que la densidad de $G/H \times K$ no puede escribirse en términos de las densidades de G/H y de G/K , obtenemos que la medida de $G/H \times K$, $m(G/H \times K)$, puede expresarse en términos de las medidas $m(G/H)$ y $m(G/K)$.

Ejemplos de esta situación son las grassmannianas, los espacios homogéneos dos puntos, es decir, los espacios proyectivos cuaterniónicos, espacios hiperbólicos cuaterniónicos y Q^n .

BREGA, A.O. y TIRAO, J.A. (FAMAF - UNC): *Sobre la determinación de un álgebra graduada.*

Sea G un grupo de Lie conexo, no compacto, semisimple y con centro finito y sea g la complexificación del álgebra de Lie de G . Sea $G = KAN$ una descomposición de Iwasawa de G , k y a las complexificaciones de las álgebras de Lie de K y A respectivamente y M el centralizador de a en K . Sea $C = S'(k)^M$ el anillo de funciones polino-

miales M -invariantes sobre k . Nos interesa determinar el álgebra graduada $gr(C)$ asociada a una filtración $C = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} C_n$ introducida por Tirao. Para determinar esta álgebra uno necesita establecer el siguiente resultado: "Existe un vector $E \in k$, una subálgebra de Cartan h de k y un orden en $\Delta(k, h)$ tales que, para cualquier K -módulo irreducible de dimensión finita V con $V^M \neq 0$ existe un $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $E^n \cdot V^M = V^{k+}$ y $E^{n+1} \cdot V^M = 0$ ". Este resultado ha sido verificado para todos los grupos de Lie clásicos de rango uno.

BRESSAN, J.C. (F.F.y B. - UBA): *Separabilidad en T-espacios de convexidad T_1* .

En un trabajo del autor de esta comunicación, publicado en Rev. U.M.A. 31 (1983), 1-5, se estudian algunas condiciones equivalentes de separabilidad para el caso en que se trabaje con una función $K: P(X) \rightarrow P(X)$ que satisfaga los cuatro primeros axiomas de operadores de cápsula convexa. Las diversas caracterizaciones de los T-espacios de convexidad T_1 , dadas en otra comunicación, hacen válidas las equivalencias de las condiciones de separabilidad para estos espacios.

En la presente comunicación se agregan otras condiciones de separabilidad equivalentes a las dadas por el autor en el trabajo anteriormente citado. Uno de los resultados obtenidos es: Si (X, C) es un T-espacio de convexidad T_1 y definimos para $A \subset X$, $C(A) = \bigcap \{C \in C: A \subset C\}$ y para $(a, b) \in X^2$ $C(a, b) = \bigcap \{C \in C: a \in C \text{ y } b \in C\}$, entonces son equivalentes: 1.- Si $a_1 \in C(a, p)$ y $x \in C(a, b)$, entonces existe $x_1 \in C(a_1, b)$ tal que $x_1 \in C(x, p)$. 2.- Si C, D son subconjuntos estrellados de X y $p \in X$, entonces $C(\{p\} \cup \text{mir}(C)) \cap D = \emptyset$ o $C \cap C(\{p\} \cup \text{mir}(D)) = \emptyset$. 3.- Si A, B son subconjuntos convexos de X , disjuntos, entonces existen C, D subconjuntos convexos complementarios tales que $A \subset C$ y $B \subset D$. 4.- Si $A \in C$ y B es una componente convexa de $X-A$, entonces $X-B \in C$. 5.- Si A, B son subconjuntos estrellados de X , disjuntos, entonces existen C, D subconjuntos estrellados complementarios tales que $A \subset C$, $B \subset D$, $\text{mir}(A) \subset \text{mir}(C)$ y $\text{mir}(B) \subset \text{mir}(D)$.

BRESSAN, J.C. (F.F.y B. - UBA): *Diversas caracterizaciones de los T-espacios de convexidad T_1* .

La caracterización del mirador de un subconjunto de un espacio vectorial real, dada por F.A.Toranzos (1967), es utilizada, por K.Kołodziejczyk (1985), para definir los T-espacios de convexidad como aquellos es-

para todo $S \subset X$, el mirador de S es la intersección de todas las componentes convexas de S . Si (X, C) es un espacio de convexidad T_1 , obtiene que (X, C) es un T-espacio de convexidad si y sólo si es un JD-espacio de convexidad. En la presente comunicación se caracterizan los T-espacios de convexidad T_1 mediante una función $K: P(X) \rightarrow P(X)$ que cumpla los cuatro primeros axiomas de operadores de cápsula convexa, o una función $B: X^2 \rightarrow P(X)$ que satisfaga los tres primeros axiomas de los operadores de bandas de los sistemas axiomáticos dados por el autor de esta comunicación en Rev. U.M.A. 26 (1972), 131-142, mediante los cuales demostró dicha caracterización del mirador en su Tesis doctoral (1976). Uno de los resultados obtenidos en la presente investigación es: Si (X, C) es un espacio de convexidad y para $(a, b) \in X^2$ definimos $C(a, b) = \cap \{C \in C: a \in C \text{ y } b \in C\}$, entonces son equivalentes: 1.- (X, C) es un T-espacio de convexidad T_1 . 2.- Si $S \subset X$, entonces $S = \cup \{C: C \text{ componente convexa de } S\}$ y $\text{mir}(S) = \cap \{C: C \text{ componente convexa de } S\}$. 3.- Se cumplen las tres condiciones siguientes: (i) Si $a \in X$, entonces $C(a, a) \subset \{a\}$. (ii) $C \in C$ si y sólo si para todo $(a, b) \in C^2$, $C(a, b) \subset C$. (iii) Si $a_1 \in C(a, p)$ y $x_1 \in C(a_1, b)$, entonces existe $x \in C(a, b)$ tal que $x_1 \in C(x, p)$.

DOTTI, I.G. y MIATELLO, R.J. (FAMAF - UNC): *Isometrías de tipo interior y representaciones de grupos.*

Dado un grupo de Lie conexo compacto y simple G con métrica invariante a izquierda, el conocimiento de $U = \{X \in G: I_x \text{ es isometría}\}$ es importante, entre otras cosas, en la determinación del grupo de isometrías de G . Interesa por lo tanto estudiar los posibles U asociados a métricas invariantes en G . En esta dirección hemos probado

- a) Sea σ simétrica definida positiva respecto de $-B$, B forma de killing. Entonces $u = \{X \in g: -B(X, [\sigma Y, Z]) + [\sigma Z, Y]) = 0, Y, Z \in g\}$ donde u y g denotan las álgebras de Lie de U y G respectivamente y la métrica está dada por $\langle X, Y \rangle = -B(X, \sigma Y)$.
- b) Si H es un subgrupo conexo y cerrado de G tal que $V_0 = \{X \in g: [h, V_0] = 0\}$ satisface $[V_0, V_0] = V_0$ entonces existe una métrica invariante a izquierda en G tal que $U_0 = H$ (U_0 denota componente conexa).
- c) Existen subgrupos cerrados de cada grupo de Lie compacto simple simplemente conexo y rango > 2 que no son realizables como U de métricas invariantes.

DRUETTA, M.J. (FAMAF - UNC): *Puntos fijos de isometrías en el infinito en espacios homogéneos.*

Sea M un espacio homogéneo simplemente conexo de curvatura no positiva. M admite un grupo soluble G que actúa simple y transitivamente y en consecuencia M puede representarse como el grupo de Lie G con una métrica invariante a izquierda de curvatura no positiva. Si \mathfrak{g} es el álgebra de Lie de G entonces $\mathfrak{g} = [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] \oplus \mathfrak{a}$ donde \mathfrak{a} , el complemento ortogonal de $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$ en \mathfrak{g} respecto de la métrica, es una subálgebra abeliana de \mathfrak{g} .

Se describe el conjunto de puntos fijos de G en el infinito ($M(\infty)$) y se clasifican todas las isometrías de M definidas por elementos de G cuando M no tiene factor de de-Rham euclídeo. Los elementos de $[G, G]$, el subgrupo de Lie conexo de G con álgebra de Lie $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$, son parabólicos y los elementos hiperbólicos de G son los conjugados a $\exp(\mathfrak{a})$, donde \exp denota la aplicación exponencial de G .

FORTE CUNTO, A.M. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Búsqueda de puntos de visibilidad máxima.*

Se intenta la formulación de un algoritmo que permita encontrar un punto de visibilidad máxima en un conjunto compacto S del plano cuya frontera sea una curva simple y suave de Jordan. En cada paso de este algoritmo el operador conoce solamente la forma de la estrella del punto donde está ubicado. Con ese dato se construye una "región factible de desplazamientos" dentro de la cual la visibilidad no disminuye. Dicha región resulta tener un número finito de "lados" que son segmentos o arcos convexos de la frontera de S . Se demuestra que la región factible es precisamente la "célula de visibilidad" del punto en cuestión, y que un óptimo es alcanzable después de un número finito de desplazamientos. Este enfoque algorítmico de un problema teórico tiende a obtener una descripción satisfactoria de los fenómenos de visibilidad aún en el plano.

GARCIA, A. (FAMAF - UNC): *Relación entre subvariedades reflexivas y $\tilde{\nabla}$ -reflexivas.*

Sea $(M, \{s_x\}_{x \in M})$ un espacio k -simétrico. Una subvariedad $\tilde{\nabla}$ -reflexiva (reflexiva) es el conjunto de puntos fijos de un automorfismo (isometría) involutivo de M .

Si G es la clausura en $I(M)$ del grupo generado por $\{s_x: x \in M\}$, \dot{G} actúa transitiva y diferenciablemente en M y el espacio homogéneo $M = \dot{G}/\dot{G}_a$ es reductivo respecto de la descomposición $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ don-

por $\sigma(g) = s_a g s_a^{-1}$.

Cuando la anterior descomposición es naturalmente reductiva y M es simplemente conexo, encontramos condiciones para que una subvariedad \tilde{V} -reflexiva sea reflexiva y recíprocamente.

OLMOS, C.E. (CIEM - FAMAFA - UNC): *Inmersiones isométricas de variedades homogéneas.*

Sea M variedad Riemanniana homogénea munida de una conexión canónica y sea $i: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ un imbedding isométrico con segunda forma paralela respecto de la conexión canónica. Se demuestra que el grupo de transvecciones se extiende a grupo de isometrías de \mathbb{R}^n y que M tiene la siguiente propiedad que caracteriza a este tipo de inmersiones: Dada una curva c en M que une p con q existe isometría de \mathbb{R}^n que fija M , manda p en q y restringida al espacio normal a p realiza el transporte paralelo respecto de la conexión normal a lo largo de c .

REYES, W. (Inst. Prof. de Chillán, Chile): *Nota sobre ciertos planos isóclinos de \mathbb{R}^4 .*

Dados dos planos de \mathbb{R}^4 , estos conforman entre sí un par de ángulos que pueden calcularse en función de las coordenadas de Plücker de los planos. En particular, los ángulos entre los dos planos pueden ser iguales, y en este caso los planos se dicen *isóclinos*. Se caracterizan por medio de sus ecuaciones los planos isóclinos con un plano fijo. Estos quedan repartidos en dos familias isométricas con la esfera S^2 .

SANCHEZ, C.U. (FAMAFA - UNC): *Inmersiones de Variedades Casi-Complejas.*

En este trabajo se prueba el siguiente resultado:

Sea M^n una variedad Riemanniana conexa y compacta isométricamente inmersa en \mathbb{R}^{n+q} . Si M^n admite una estructura casi compleja que conmuta con el operador forma de la inmersión entonces la inmersión es justa (tiene curvatura total absoluta mínima).

Como corolario se obtiene una nueva demostración de un resultado de R. Bott referido a la homología de los espacios homogéneos $G/C(T)$ donde T es un toro en G y $C(T)$ denota al centralizador de T en G .

TIRABOSCHI, A.L. (FAMAF - UNC): *Un resultado de incrustación para representaciones de grupos de movimiento.*

Sea M un grupo de Lie de movimientos, i.e. M es producto semidirecto de un grupo de Lie compacto K y un espacio vectorial V real; se puede construir una serie principal no unitaria para estos grupos, induciendo de ciertos subgrupos, v.g. estos subgrupos son el producto semidirecto del centralizador en K de un caracter de V en C^* (números complejos sin el cero), por el espacio vectorial V .

En este trabajo he demostrado que cualquier representación de M es subrepresentación de alguna representación en la serie principal.

TORANZOS, F.A. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Teoremas de dimensión del mirador y de tipo-Krasnoselsky.*

La mayoría de los resultados importantes de la teoría de conjuntos estrellados en dimensión finita son de los siguientes tipos:

- [a] Teoremas de descripción del mirador.
- [b] Teoremas sobre la dimensión del mirador.
- [c] Teoremas de tipo-Krasnoselsky.

En este trabajo demostramos que a partir de un teorema de descripción del mirador puede obtenerse con facilidad un teorema acerca de la dimensión del mirador, y con algo más de dificultad, varios teoremas de tipo-Krasnoselsky correspondientes a distintas ampliaciones y generalizaciones del conocido teorema de Helly sobre intersecciones de conjuntos convexos. Se presentan numerosos ejemplos de estas construcciones, en la forma de teoremas ya conocidos o nuevos.

DUBUC, E. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Una teoría axiomática de morfismos etales.*

Morfismos etales (homeomorfismos locales, difeomorfismos locales, etc.) son clases de morfismos que se tienen en muchas categorías en la práctica de la Geometría Algebraica, Geometría Analítica (espacios analíticos), Topología y Geometría Diferencial. En todos estos casos, los objetos geométricos estudiados se pueden considerar como objetos de una determinada categoría de haces (topos de Grothendieck). A. Joyal propuso una serie de axiomas sobre una clase de flechas de un Topos (basados en propiedades de los diversos ejemplos) como base para el desarrollo de una teoría abstracta de morfismos etales y dejó planteado como primer problema básico el de la completitud de estos axiomas. Se presenta aquí el desarrollo de

garse a demostrar el teorema de completud. Se introduce un axioma adicional, válido en los ejemplos y se demuestra un teorema fundamental de factorización. Como consecuencia se deduce un teorema de Completud y la existencia de una solución al problema del espectro general (resultado que mejora lo conocido en la literatura). Sin embargo, el teorema de factorización es esencialmente más fuerte que el de Completud. Queda abierto el problema de la validez de este último sin el axioma adicional.

MATEMATICA APLICADA

AIMARETTI, R. (F.C.E.e I.-UNR), GONZALEZ, R. (I.M."B.Levi", UNR) y VAZQUEZ, O. (F.C.E.e I.-UNR): *Técnicas Cuadráticas en el Diseño de Sistemas Lineales Multivariabiles Discretos con Respuesta en Tiempo Finito.*

El problema del diseño de controles en realimentación que induzcan respuestas del sistema en tiempo finito es uno de los temas clásicos en el estudio de sistemas lineales de tiempo discreto (dead-beat control).

El problema puede tener múltiples soluciones y existen variados procedimientos algebraicos para calcularlas. En este trabajo desarrollamos una técnica de solución para este problema, basado en la programación dinámica. Dos enfoques numéricos se aplican para resolver las ecuaciones recursivas que dan la solución del problema en nuestro enfoque:

- a) El cálculo de pseudo-inversas a través de la descomposición en valores singulares.
- b) Uso de técnicas de perturbación (regularización) con vista a emplear simples métodos de inversión de matrices eliminando el cómputo de pseudo-inversas.

En ambos casos se emplean procedimientos de preconditionamiento con el objetivo de mejorar la performance numérica de los algoritmos de cálculo de inversas y pseudo-inversas.

El programa de cómputo está basado en el empleo de las rutinas SSVDC y SGEDI del sistema LINPACK, para calcular pseudo-inversas haciendo uso de la descomposición en valores singulares o las inversas ordinarias en el problema perturbado. Mostramos varios ejemplos de aplicación que ilustran la efectividad del método propuesto.

AVILA, O.J. (F.C.E. - UNSa): *Probabilidades aplicadas a Teoría de*

grafos.

Es usual en problemas tratados con Teoría de grafos, utilizar modelos estadísticos con métodos de comparaciones apareadas. Dado que también es usual emplear grafos especiales en los mismos, es necesario contar con propiedades y teoremas que permitan su manejo en forma clara.

En este trabajo se considera un grafo $G(n)$ con n nodos y se calcula la probabilidad $\psi(n)$ de que sea irreducible, es decir que no pueda partitionarse en dos conjuntos no vacíos Z y W tales que todos los nodos en el segundo precedan a todos los nodos en el primero. Además se obtiene una propiedad para $\psi(n)$ y una forma de aproximar la función e^x , usando esta probabilidad.

CENDRA, H. (UNS): *Principios Variacionales y Potenciales de Clebsch.*

El movimiento de un fluido en su descripción lagrangiana en una región $D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^3$ viene dado por una función $\varphi(X, t) = x$ donde X , x representan la posición inicial y final de una partícula fluida y t es el tiempo transcurrido. La condición de incompresibilidad consiste en la igualdad $|\partial x / \partial X| = 1$. Tomando como densidad lagrangiana la energía cinética $\frac{1}{2} |\partial \varphi / \partial X|^2$, de acuerdo con el cálculo de variaciones, variaciones arbitrarias $\delta \varphi$ con las condiciones $\delta \varphi(X, t_0) = 0$, $\delta \varphi(X, t_1) = 0$ dan, después de algunos cálculos, las ecuaciones del movimiento. En cambio si se parte de la descripción euleriana del movimiento, siendo v la velocidad euleriana y $\frac{1}{2} v^2$ la densidad lagrangiana, se comprueba enseguida que variaciones arbitrarias δv con condiciones de extremos fijos e incompresibilidad $\nabla \cdot v = 0$ habituales conducen a la siguiente restricción sobre la velocidad: $v = \nabla \phi$. Como se sabe que hay soluciones de las ecuaciones de Euler que no son irrotacionales, resulta obvio que este principio variacional no daría las correctas ecuaciones del movimiento. El deseo de, no obstante, disponer de principios variacionales que involucren la descripción euleriana, y no lagrangiana, del movimiento ha llevado a introducir los potenciales de Clebsch, denotados aquí α, β .

Se prueba que la densidad lagrangiana

$$\frac{1}{2} |v(x, t)|^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t}(x, t) + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}(x, t) \cdot v(x, t) \right) \beta(x, t)$$

da las correctas ecuaciones del movimiento. Se pueden generalizar estos resultados para el caso de fluidos compresibles, isentrópicos o no. En realidad se puede dar un enfoque geométrico a la cues

sico de interés.

COMPARINI, E., RICCI, R. y TURNER, O. (Ist. U. Dini, Florencia, Italia): *Penetración de un solvente en un polímero no homogéneo.*

Se considera un problema (P) de frontera libre que surge del modelo de absorción de solventes en polímeros vidriosos. El problema tiene simetría plana, pero no es homogéneo en la dirección de avance del frente. En el trabajo se demuestra la existencia y unicidad de la solución del problema (P) para todo T positivo, la dependencia continua con respecto al dato f, y el comportamiento asintótico de la frontera libre.

FILIPICH, C.P., LAURA, P.A.A., ROSSI, R.E., REYES, J.A., JOUGLARD, C.E. y ROSALES, M.B. (UTN, UNS, IMA-CONICET): *Optimizaciones del Método de Elementos Finitos en el Cálculo de Autovalores.*

La idea de Lord Rayleigh de incluir un parámetro exponencial γ en las funciones coordenadas polinómicas ha sido utilizada recientemente en formulaciones de elementos finitos lográndose en general, y con notable precisión, una economía considerable tanto de memoria como de tiempo de máquina. Por otra parte en el Método de Elementos Finitos se ha observado que la superposición de dos funciones de forma, una de las cuales no modifica el cumplimiento de las condiciones de borde esenciales, pero incluye no sólo el parámetro γ sino además un factor de optimización adicional, conduce a una eficiencia computacional decididamente mayor que a la obtenida mediante la inclusión exclusiva de γ . El presente trabajo exhibe las metodologías en cuestión y presenta diversas aplicaciones.

GNAVI, G. (F.C.E. y N. - UBA): *Estabilidad de haces convergentes en simetría esférica.*

Se estudia el sistema de ecuaciones

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t - V_\alpha^0 \partial_r) v_\alpha &= (-e/m)E, \quad \alpha = 1, 2 \\ (\partial_t + V_\alpha^0 \partial_r) N_\alpha + N_\alpha^0 \partial_r v_\alpha &= 0, \quad \alpha = 1, 2 \\ v^2 \partial_t E - 4\pi e \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 (N_\alpha^0 v_\alpha + V_\alpha^0 N_\alpha) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

(e, m, V_α^0 y N_α^0 son constantes) que describen un problema de perturbaciones lineales de un sistema físico formado por dos haces de electrones que entrecruzan en un centro, en presencia de un fondo neutralizante de iones en reposo.

El problema tiene simetría esférica. La variable r representa la coordenada radial y t el tiempo. Las incógnitas son la velocidad de cada haz v_α , su densidad N_α/r^2 y el campo eléctrico E . La condición de contorno en el origen es $\sum_{\alpha} v_\alpha(0,t) = 0$. Se muestra que el sistema admite soluciones autosimilares del tipo $f(r/t)$. Se encuentran representaciones de las soluciones a través de contornos integrales en el plano complejo en términos de funciones de Gegenbauer. Se demuestra la estabilidad del sistema frente a perturbaciones de pequeña amplitud.

GONZALEZ, R. y MEDINA, M. (PROMAR - CONICET, UNR, I.M."B.Levi"): *Sobre la solución numérica de un problema de control óptimo de una difusión bidimensional.*

En este trabajo presentamos una aplicación de la metodología presentada en [1] a un problema donde el estado del sistema es bidimensional y en el que puede gobernarse simultáneamente el término de difusión y el drift. El problema es solucionado numéricamente introduciendo aproximaciones del espacio funcional $W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$ por medio de elementos finitos y esquemas especiales de discretización para las derivadas parciales de orden 1 y 2 que permiten verificar un principio de máximo discreto (PMD).

Mostramos los resultados obtenidos para la función de costo óptimo, la estructura de las políticas (sub-óptimas) en realimentación y (por simulación) la evolución del sistema bajo estas políticas.

- [1] R.GONZALEZ and E.ROFMAN. Stochastic control problems. An algorithm for the value function and the optimal policy. Aceptado para su presentación en 13th IFIP Conference on System Modeling and Optimization. Tokio, Japan. Aug.31 - Sep.4, 1987.

GONZALEZ, R. y ROFMAN, E. (I.M."B.Levi", UNR): *Problemas de control estocástico en tiempo continuo. Un algoritmo para su solución numérica.*

En este trabajo se propone un procedimiento para el cálculo numérico de la función de costo óptimo v y de las posibles políticas óptimas \bar{u} de problemas de control estocástico en tiempo continuo.

El fundamento del método propuesto es la caracterización de v como el elemento máximo del conjunto de subsoluciones de la ecuación de Hamilton-Jacobi asociada al problema de control óptimo tratado. De esta forma, el problema original es equivalente al problema auxiliar P : Hallar el elemento máximo de W .

de un Principio de Máximo Discreto (PMD) para las ecuaciones diferenciales discretizadas. En nuestro trabajo usamos esquemas especiales para discretizar las derivadas parciales de primer y segundo orden de las funciones en consideración. Estos esquemas verifican un PMD, lo que permite demostrar que existe una única solución v_h para cada problema P_h y la convergencia de v_h hacia v . Además el PMD permite que v_h pueda ser calculado usando un algoritmo de tipo relajación, que incrementa las funciones $w_h \in W_h$ en los vértices de la triangulación utilizada, hasta que se alcanza la solución aproximada v_h .

GRATTON, F.T. y GNAVI, G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Flujos Magnetohidrodinámicos con Simetría de Traslación*.

Se da una reducción de las ecuaciones de la magnetohidrodinámica disipativa (i.e. incluyendo viscosidad y resistividad) para movimientos incompresibles con una coordenada de traslación z ignorable. El problema queda definido por cuatro funciones reales ξ , η , v y B (flujo de masa, flujo magnético en el plano (x,y) , componente z de la velocidad y campo magnético, respectivamente) de dos variables espaciales $(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ y una temporal $t \in \mathbf{R}$, mediante las ecuaciones

$$(\partial_t - v\Delta)\xi = -[\xi, \Delta\xi] + [\eta, \Delta\eta] \quad , \quad (\partial_t - v_m\Delta)\eta = [\xi, \eta] \quad ,$$

$$(\partial_t - v\Delta)v = [\xi, v] - [\eta, B] \quad , \quad (\partial_t - v_m\Delta)B = [\xi, B] - [\eta, v] \quad ,$$

donde Δ es el operador Laplaciano y $[\]$ indica el conmutador o paréntesis de Poisson, v y v_m son constantes. Se encuentran soluciones exactas de este sistema de ecuaciones no lineales en derivadas parciales. En particular, se presentan soluciones que describen procesos de convección y difusión, relevantes para el estudio de la aniquilación de campos magnéticos en plasmas de la física espacial.

LAURA, P.A.A., FILIPICH, C.P., GUTIERREZ, R.H., ERCOLI, L. CORTINEZ, V.H., BAMBILL, D.V. y ROSSIT, C.A. (IMA - CONICET, UNS): *El Método de Rayleigh Optimizado*.

En 1870 Lord Rayleigh sugirió su ahora clásico método para obtener cotas superiores de autovalores. Dicha metodología fue luego extendida por Ritz para calcular autovalores superiores. Por otra parte Rayleigh, y como nota al pie de página de su famosa obra Theory of Sound, previó la inclusión de un parámetro exponencial en las funciones coordenadas de modo de poder optimizar el autovalor en cuestión. En este trabajo se presentan tanto el desarrollo de la variante del Método de Rayleigh como aplicaciones a problemas de vi-

braciones libres, estabilidad elástica, etc. Los autores han ampliado su aplicación a situaciones que no corresponden a valores propios como ser vibraciones forzadas, problemas de equilibrio, etc.

LOPEZ, M.C. y SCHIFINI, C.G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *El problema equivariante inverso y la ecuación de Klein-Gordon.*

Se considera una densidad escalar concomitante de un tensor métrico hasta orden 1 y de un escalar hasta orden 2 tal que dicha densidad sea la expresión de Euler-Lagrange correspondiente a una magnitud (no necesariamente densidad escalar) concomitante del tensor métrico hasta el orden 0 y del escalar hasta el orden 1. Se prueba en ese caso que existe una densidad escalar equivalente a la magnitud dada, o sea que tiene la misma expresión de Euler-Lagrange. Esto muestra que para expresiones diferenciales del tipo Klein-Gordon, el problema equivariante inverso se resuelve por la afirmativa. Con esto, simples consideraciones físicas muestran una casi unicidad de la ecuación de Klein-Gordon supuesto que se obtiene a partir de principios variacionales.

MEDINA, M.A. y GONZALEZ, R.L.V. (PROMAR - CONICET - UNR, I.M."B. Levi"): *Aplicación del sistema MODULEF a problemas de optimización en termotransferencia.*

Para regímenes térmicos estacionarios sin cambio de fase se consideran los siguientes problemas de optimización de flujos:

- 1) Maximizar el flujo neto a través del dominio (determinación de \bar{q} , flujo óptimo) con la restricción $u(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Omega$, $u(\cdot)$ temperatura en el dominio.
- 2) Hallar λ (máxima cota de la densidad de flujo que no permite cambio de fase).
En otros términos, determinar λ tal que $\forall q(x) \leq \lambda \Rightarrow u(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Omega$.
- 3) Dada una determinada forma de flujo q_0 , obtener $\bar{\mu} > 0$ si $q(x) = \mu q_0(x)$ y $\mu \leq \bar{\mu} \Rightarrow u(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Omega$.

En este trabajo se muestra el cálculo de \bar{q} , $F(\bar{q})$, λ y $\bar{\mu}$ para algunos ejemplos, mediante la utilización del método de los elementos finitos, a través del sistema MODULEF.

MILASZEWICZ, J.P. y MOLEDO, L.P. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Algo más sobre matrices no negativas.*

que el radio espectral de T , y en \mathbb{R}^n , no nulo y de coordenadas no negativas, Δy en \mathbb{R}^n tal que si $y_i = 0$ entonces $\Delta y_i \geq 0$; llamamos x y Δx a los vectores que satisfacen $(sI - T)x = y$ y $(sI - T)\Delta x = \Delta y$.

Si suponemos que para cada componente totalmente conexa K del grafo de T hay un nodo i en K tal que $\Delta y_i > 0$ (resp. $\Delta y_i < 0$), vale entonces $(\Delta x_j)/x_j \leq \max\{0, \max\{(\Delta x_k)/x_k : \Delta y_k > 0\}\}$ para todo j , $1 \leq j \leq n$ (resp. $\min\{0, \min\{(\Delta x_k)/x_k : \Delta y_k < 0\}\} \leq (\Delta x_j)/x_j$, para todo j , $1 \leq j \leq n$).

NEUMAN, C.E. y COSTANZA, V. (INTEC - CONICET - UNL): *Control óptimo impulsional determinista de un sistema de Lotka-Volterra en \mathbb{R}^2* .

Dado un sistema de control con estado $y \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2_{\geq 0}$, planteamos el problema de

$$(1) \text{ maximizar } J(x, Z, T) = q(x - x_0) + \int_0^T f(y(s), s) e^{-c \cdot s} ds + \sum_{i=0}^N (D + K(y(s_i) - x_0, z_i)) e^{-c \cdot s_i}$$

donde $s_0 = 0$, existe $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ tal que $s_N = T$ y $y(s_0) = x > x_0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2_{\geq 0}$. En cada instante $s_j \in \{s_i : 0 \leq i \leq N\}$ el estado del sistema es sometido a un cambio $z_j \in \{z_i : z_i \in \Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^2_{\leq 0}, 0 \leq i \leq N\}$ y, para cada i ($0 \leq i \leq N-1$) el sistema evoluciona en el intervalo $[s_i, s_{i+1})$ según la ecuación diferencial ordinaria con valores iniciales

$$(2, i) \begin{cases} dy^1(s)/ds = y^1(s)(a - by^1(s) - cy^2(s)) \\ dy^2(s)/ds = y^2(s)(p - cy^1(s) - qy^2(s)) \\ y^1(s_i) = y^1(s_{i-}) + z_i^1 \\ y^2(s_i) = y^2(s_{i-}) + z_i^2 \end{cases} \quad s_i \leq s < s_{i+1}$$

donde a, b, c, p y q son constantes reales positivas (obtenibles en general mediante datos censales). Discretizamos el problema ((1), (2, i) ($0 \leq i \leq N-1$)), luego definimos los funcionales discretizados

$J^{i,j}(x, Z^j, T)$ y sus funciones asociadas (con valores reales)

$V^i = \sup\{J^{i,j}(x, z^j, T) : Z^j, T\}$ y $V = \sup\{V^i : 0 \leq i\}$, y construimos

algoritmos para generar aproximaciones satisfactorias de V con el objeto de obtener las funciones $Z^{*j}(x)$ y $T^*(x)$ tales que

$$V^i = J^{i,j}(x, Z^{*j}(x), T^*(x)).$$

Este problema tipo se presenta, por ejemplo, cuando se desea manejar la evolución de especies naturales que crecen en competencia.

NORIEGA, R.J. y SCHIFINI, C.G. (F.C.E.y N. - UBA): *Una fórmula constructiva para los escalares concomitantes de una métrica y un bivector.*

Es sabido (Noriega, R.J.-Schifini, C.G.) Gen.Rel.Grav., vol.16, N°3, 293 (1984) que todo escalar concomitante de una métrica g_{ij} y de un bivector F_{ij} es una función de $T_2 = F^{ij} F_{ij}$ y $\bar{T}_2 = F^{ij} *F_{ij}$. Es sabido también que basta conocer los escalares analíticos. Como todo escalar analítico es una suma de trazas $T_h = F^{i_1}_{i_2} F^{i_2}_{i_3} \dots F^{i_h}_{i_1}$ entonces se pueden demostrar las fórmulas de recurrencia

$$\begin{aligned} T_{h-2} \cdot \bar{T}_2 &= 8(T_{h-2} T_2 + 2 T_h) \quad y \\ \bar{T}_{h-2} T_2 &= -4(T_{h-2} \bar{T}_2 + \bar{T}_{h-2} T_2 + 4 \bar{T}_h) \end{aligned}$$

donde $\bar{T}_h = F^{i_1}_{i_2} \dots F^{i_{h-1}}_{i_h} *F^{i_h}_{i_1}$. Esto da un método constructivo para escribir toda traza en función de T_2 y \bar{T}_2 . Se demuestra entonces que $T_{2h-1} = \bar{T}_{2h-1} = 0 \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{N}$ y que

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{2h} \\ \bar{T}_{2h} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} T_2 & \frac{1}{2^4} \bar{T}_2 \\ -\frac{1}{2^2} \bar{T}_2 & -\frac{5}{2^4} T_2 \end{pmatrix}^{h-1} \begin{pmatrix} T_2 \\ \bar{T}_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{N}$$

OVEJERO, R.G. (F.C.E. - UNSa): *Física Geométrica.*

En comunicación presentada a la XXXVI Reunión Anual de la U.M.A. se mostró en base a un ejemplo concreto la conveniencia de introducir espacios proyectivos como soporte para la formulación hamiltoniana de la mecánica, dado que en ellos se respeta naturalmente su estructura simpléctica.

Prosiguiendo en esa tesitura, en la presente se muestra que la existencia de una velocidad límite para el movimiento de una partícula y de una unidad natural para la acción se siguen directamente de las propiedades geométricas del espacio soporte determinadas por la invariancia del diferencial de acción, proporcionando así las leyes básicas de las mecánicas relativista y cuántica, englobándolas de esta manera en una única estructura lógica con la mecánica clásica.

RUBIO SCOLA, H.E. (F.C.E.e I. - UNR): *Integración numérica de sistemas de ecuaciones diferenciales lineales rígidos (stiff problems) basada en el uso de la función signo matricial.*

Los problemas rígidos (stiff problems) están caracterizados por involucrar fenómenos con escalas de tiempo muy diferentes entre sí. Las componentes del sistema que poseen un amortiguamiento muy rápido, tienen al cabo de un primer transitorio corto, una relación algebraica con las restantes variables. Si se intenta integrar numéricamente el sistema de ecuaciones diferenciales con un método tradicional será necesario usar un paso de integración muy pequeño (del orden de la constante de tiempo más rápida del sistema). Para lograr un método más eficiente de solución numérica es necesario poder determinar la mencionada relación algebraica y emplear un método de integración con un paso de integración del orden de la constante de tiempo de evolución de las restantes variables independientes del sistema.

En este trabajo desarrollamos un método de integración de problemas rígidos basado en el empleo de la función signo matricial. Se aplica la función signo matricial al jacobiano del sistema (convenientemente modificado) de forma de separar (localmente) el sistema en dos partes, una de evolución rápida y otra de evolución lenta. Esta descomposición permite determinar la relación algebraica arriba mencionada y aplicar un método standard de integración sobre las restantes variables (lentas). Mostramos en diferentes aplicaciones la factibilidad y eficiencia del método propuesto.

RODRIGUEZ, R. (F.C.E. - UNLP) y BRUNINI, A. (F.A. y G. - UNLP, CONICET):
El "descubrimiento" de Urano.

Se presenta la experimentación llevada a cabo para testear la eficacia de esquemas numéricos, desarrollados por P.E. Zadunaisky y uno de los autores, para la estimación de perturbaciones que afectan un sistema de ecuaciones diferenciales ordinarias de segundo orden.

El problema elegido fue la localización de un objeto celeste masivo desconocido, cuya existencia se presume, a partir de las perturbaciones gravitatorias provocadas sobre otros objetos celestes. En particular se realizó una simulación numérica que permitió "descubrir" Urano a partir de las desviaciones "observables" de Saturno y Júpiter. La simulación de las observaciones fue realizada, contaminando los datos exactos, con errores al azar con varianzas realistas.

La determinación de las coordenadas esféricas de Urano resultó de una precisión suficiente, como para permitir la localización visual del planeta.

SPINADEL, V.W. de (F.C.E. y N. - UBA): *Difeomorfismos y control óptimo*.

El objetivo de este trabajo es mostrar cómo, mediante un difeomorfismo de estado, se puede resolver un problema de control óptimo, obteniendo puntos de equilibrio de Nash de ciclo cerrado por medio del Principio de Pontrjagin.

Se demuestra que para diferentes difeomorfismos, las diversas representaciones del mismo control y cada estrategia de control, dan origen a la misma trayectoria de estado.

TORANZOS, F.A. y CASTAGNINO, H.E. (F.C.E. y N., F.M. - UBA): *Modelo geométrico-dinámico del aneurisma de ventrículo*.

El aneurisma de ventrículo es una de las lesiones más frecuentes de la forma crónica del mal de Chagas y secuela habitual de la cardiopatía isquémica. Consiste en un abultamiento regional del corazón producido por adelgazamiento de la pared del ventrículo izquierdo. En este trabajo se formula un modelo que describe las distintas etapas que dan origen a dicha anomalía. El esquema parte de la consideración, a nivel celular e histológico, de la fatiga compresora que debe soportar una célula muscular cardíaca que pierde patológicamente su contractibilidad por alteración fisicoquímica del sarcómero, pero conserva su elasticidad. El resto del tejido, que se contrae normalmente, produce un mecanismo de contagio y una falla estructural que se propaga longitudinalmente hasta cerrarse sobre sí misma, dando lugar a una zona aislada de la señal contractil circundante. Así comienza la formación aneurismática. Este modelo dinámico-funcional se correlaciona adecuadamente con los últimos hallazgos histológicos, las "fibras onduladas" en los límites del saco aneurismático.

VILLA, L.T., QUIROGA, O.D. y MORALES, G. (INIQUI - CONICET, F.C.T. - UNSa): *Algunas consideraciones matemáticas en reactores tubulares*.

Se considera un problema de valores de contorno para un sistema acoplado no lineal de dos ecuaciones diferenciales ordinarias, como un modelo estacionario de un reactor tubular ideal con temperatura de pared constante. Se obtienen cotas para el perfil axial de temperatura y condiciones necesarias y suficientes para la existencia de un punto caliente.

FERREYRA, E. (FAMAF - UNC): *Desigualdades con pesos en norma de Lorenz para ciertos operadores integrales.*

Dado el operador $Kf(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x K(x,y)f(y) dy$, generalización del operador de Hardy, se dan condiciones sobre las funciones de peso no negativas $v(x)$, $w(x)$ y sobre el núcleo $K(x,y)$ que aseguran que

$$K: L^{r,s}((-\infty, \infty), v(x)dx) \longrightarrow L^{p,q}((-\infty, \infty), w(x)dx)$$

es acotado para ciertos valores de r, s, p y q .

HOFFMANN, R.E. (Universität Bremen, República Federal de Alemania): *El límite de Hausdorff en la teoría de los reticulados continuos.*

Para una red $(x_j)_{j \in J}$ en un reticulado completo L ,

$\sup\{\inf\{x_k \mid j \leq k \in J\} \mid j \in J\}$ es el *límite inferior* "lim inf" y

$\sup\{\inf\{x_k \mid k \in A\} \mid A \subseteq J, A \text{ es final en } J\}$ es el *quasi-límite superior*, $q\text{-lim sup}$. El *límite de Hausdorff* x de $(x_j)_{j \in J}$ existe sii

$x = \lim \inf (x_j)_{j \in J} = q\text{-lim sup } (x_j)_{j \in J}$. Esas nociones se extienden a filtros de una manera natural.

Un reticulado completo L es continuo sii L satisface el axioma (MC) ("meet-continuity", $x \wedge \vee D = \vee\{x \wedge d \mid d \in D\}$ para cada $x \in L$ y cada subconjunto dirigido D de L) y el límite de Hausdorff es inducido por una topología; L es quasi-continuo (o un reticulado continuo generalizado) sii la modificación pseudo-topológica del límite de Hausdorff (en el sentido de G.Choquet) es inducido por una topología (es decir, en esa topología los ultrafiltros son convergentes exactamente a su límite de Hausdorff); L es hiper-continuo sii $\lim \inf = q\text{-lim inf}$ para cada red; L es completamente distributivo ssi L es distributivo y para cada red, $\lim \inf = q\text{-lim inf}$ y $\lim \sup = q\text{-lim sup}$. Además, el límite de Hausdorff en el reticulado $\mathcal{O}(X)$ de los subconjuntos abiertos de un espacio topológico X es una "pre-topología" (= una convergencia abstracta + tal que, para cada familia $(F_i)_{i \in I}$ de filtros sobre X , $F_i \rightarrow x \in X$ para cada $i \in I \neq \emptyset$ implica que $\bigcap_{i \in I} F_i \rightarrow x$) sii es una topología sii $\mathcal{O}(X)$ es un reticulado continuo.

COMENTARIOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS

The fascination of statistics, edited by Richard J. Brooks, Gregory Arnold, Thomas H. Hassard and Robert M. Pringle, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York and Basel, 1986.

This book is specially designed for students of statistics and practitioners in statistics. Researchers in applied sciences will find some of the most common techniques in statistics clearly exhibited with applications in different fields of science. These examples are also useful for teachers in statistics, they will find a range of examples on which to draw.

The contributors to this book are not all statisticians but they clearly deal with statistics in their professional activities. Each of them write on an aspect of statistics in a readable fashion which allows nonexperts to understand the aim of the technique described.

The volume is divided in seven sections. Each section has an overall introduction and presents some papers on the subject presented.

The first one deals with the notion of probability and conditional probabilities introducing descriptive statistical methods to estimate a probability, as the histogram and the normal approximation.

The second one treats the problem of condensing and recovering the information given by the data, specially in high dimensions, by techniques like classification, pattern recognition, cluster analysis, multidimensional scaling and factor analysis.

The third one concerns testing hypothesis and treats the problem of sequential analysis.

Section 4 studies the estimation problem and presents the models assumed in each example.

In section 5 the problem of experimental design is discussed.

In section 6, statistical methods are applied to different situations in order to predict some future events.

The last group of chapters concerns the theme of statistical modeling which completes section 6 in the sense that once a model has been chosen and tested, it can be used for predicting.

The papers of this volume survey various aspects of statistics in a well presented fashion and with interesting applications in different fields of science.

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