## LOCAL CENTRAL $\Lambda(p)$ DUAL OBJECTS <sup>BY</sup> WILLARD A. PARKER

The dual object  $\Gamma$  of a compact group is called a local central  $\Lambda(p)$  set if there is a constant K such that  $||X||_p < K ||X||_1$  for all irreducible characters X of G. For each  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ ,  $D_{\gamma}$  is an irreducible representation of G of dimension  $d_{\gamma}$ . Several authors [1, 2, 3, 4] have observed that  $\Gamma$  is a local central  $\Lambda(p)$  set for p>1 provided  $\sup\{d_{\gamma}:\gamma \in \Gamma\} < \infty$ , and some of them [2, 3] conjectured the converse. Cecchini [1] showed that  $\Gamma$  is not a local central  $\Lambda(4)$  set if G is a compact Lie group. Picardello [2] observed that Cecchini's result extends easily to any group G that is not totally disconnected and also showed that  $\Gamma$  is not a local central  $\Lambda(4)$  set if G is an infinite product of non-commutative compact groups. This note completes the proof for totally disconnected groups. Hence  $\Gamma$ is a local central  $\Lambda(p)$  set for all p>1 if and only if  $\sup\{d_{\gamma}: \gamma \in \Gamma\} < \infty$ .

Let G be a totally disconnected compact group and suppose that  $\sup\{d_{\gamma}: \gamma \in \Gamma\} = \infty$ . For any positive integer N, choose  $D_{\gamma}$  with  $d_{\gamma} \ge N$ . Let  $K = \operatorname{Ker} D_{\gamma}$  and X be an irreducible character of maximal degree  $M \ge N$  of the finite group H = G/K. Then  $X\bar{X} = \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j}\theta_{j}$  where the  $\theta_{j}$  are irreducible characters of H and the  $n_{j}$  are positive integers. If e is the identity of H,  $\theta_{j}(e) \le X(e) = M$ . Thus  $M^{2} = X\bar{X}(e) = \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j}\theta_{j}(e) \le \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j}M$  and so  $\|X\|_{4}^{4} = \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j}^{2} \ge \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j} \ge M \ge N$ . Since X extends to an irreducible character X\* of G with the same norms,

$$||X^*||_4^4 \ge N$$
 while  $||X^*||_1 \le ||X^*||_2 = 1$ .

This shows that  $\Gamma$  is not a local central  $\Lambda(4)$  set.

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