S. T. ALI
J.-P. ANTOINE
J.-P. GAZEAU

Square integrability of group representations on homogeneous spaces. II. Coherent and quasi-coherent states. The case of the Poincaré group


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II. Coherent and quasi-coherent states. 
The case of the Poincaré group 

by 

S. T. ALI (1) 
Department of Mathematics, Concordia University, 
Montréal, Canada H4B 1R6

J.-P. ANTOINE 
Institut de Physique Théorique, Université Catholique de Louvain, 
B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

and 

J.-P. GAZEAU 
Laboratoire de Physique Théorique et Mathématique (2), 
Université Paris-VII, 
2, place Jussieu, 75251 Paris Cedex 05, France

ABSTRACT. — The concept of a reproducing triple, developed in the first paper of the series (I), is utilized to give a general definition of a square integrable representation of a group. This definition is applicable to homogeneous spaces of the group, and generalizes earlier attempts at obtaining such notions. Among others, it leads naturally to a notion of equivalence

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among families of coherent states, and also to the concept of quasi-
coherent states, or weighted coherent states. The general considerations
are applied to the specific example of the Wigner representation of the
Poincaré group \( \mathcal{P}_\mathbb{R} (1,1) \) in one space and one time dimensions. A whole
class of equivalent families of coherent states is derived, each of which
corresponds to a continuous frame, in the sense of I.

Résulté. — Le concept de triplet reproduisant, étudié dans le premier
article de la série (I), permet de donner une définition générale d’une
représentation de carré intégrable d’un groupe. Cette définition s’applique
au cas d’un espace homogène du groupe et généralise diverses tentatives
antérieures d’obtenir de telles notions. Elle mène naturellement, entre
autres, à une notion d’équivalence entre familles d’états cohérents, ainsi
qu’au concept d’états quasi cohérents ou états cohérents avec poids. La
théorie générale est ensuite appliquée au cas spécifique de la représentation
de Wigner du groupe de Poincaré \( \mathcal{P}_\mathbb{R} (1,1) \) d’un espace-temps de
dimension 1+1. Une classe entière de familles équivalentes d’états cohé-
rents est obtenue, et chacune d’entre elles définit un repère continu, selon
la terminologie introduite dans I.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, the second of two [1], we continue the study of generalized
coherent states. The aim is to build a theory that is general enough to
cover several cases which are physically relevant, but beyond the scope of
the standard approach of Perelomov ([2], [3]). The prime examples are the
coherent states associated to some representations of the Galilei or the
Poincaré group, and more generally to semi-direct products \( G = V \ltimes S \),
where \( V \) is a vector group and \( S \) a semisimple group of automorphisms
of \( V \) (this is the case treated, for instance, by DeBièvre [4]).

The starting point, in I, was the consideration of the operator integral

\[
\int_X F(x) \, dv(x) = I,
\]  

where, in general, \( X \) is a homogeneous space \( G/H \) of a locally compact
group \( G \), \( v \) a \( G \)-invariant measure on \( X \), and \( \{ F(x), x \in X \} \) a family of
projection operators in a Hilbert space \( \mathcal{H} \) that carries a unitary irreducible
representation (UIR) \( U \) of \( G \). The convergence of the integral in (1.1) (in
the weak sense) is then taken to be the definition of the square-integrability
of the representation $U$. It was argued in I that (1.1) should be generalized in two ways: first, $F(x)$ should be taken to be a positive-operator valued function $F : X \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^+$, and on the r.h.s. of (1.1), the identity operator $I$ must be replaced by a bounded invertible positive operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^+$. Thus we arrive at the central notion of a reproducing triple $\{\mathcal{H}, F, A\}$, which is in fact quite independent of the group-theoretical context it stems from.

In its most general form, a reproducing triple $\{\mathcal{H}, F, A\}$ consists of a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$, a locally compact measure space $(X, \nu)$, a $\nu$-measurable, positive-operator valued function $F : X \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^+$, and a bounded positive, invertible operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^+$, such that, in the weak sense,

$$\int_X F(x) \, d\nu(x) = A. \quad (1.2)$$

Starting from this, we showed in I how the space $\mathcal{H}$ can be embedded isometrically into a space of vector-valued functions, which is a reproducing kernel Hilbert space, containing an overcomplete family of states—precursors of coherent states, so to speak. An order relation may be defined among such families, and it leads to a natural notion of equivalent families of states. The whole construction simplifies if the operator $F(x)$ has constant, finite rank equal to $n$, in which case we use the notation $\{\mathcal{H}, F, A\}_n$. Especially interesting is the particular case where, in addition, the inverse operator $A^{-1}$ is also bounded; then we call $\{\mathcal{H}, F, A\}_n$ a frame, since it generalizes to an arbitrary measure space $(X, \nu)$ the concept used, in the discrete case, in the theory of nonorthogonal expansions ([5], [6]). Finally we briefly indicated in I how this general setup may be realised in the original group-theoretical problem.

In this second paper we will develop this latter aspect in full detail. In Section 2, the mathematical structure described above is used to obtain a general definition of square integrability of a group representation, not on the group itself, as usually done, but on an arbitrary homogeneous space $X = G/H$. A connection is made with $K$-representations of groups. The main result of this section is a deeper analysis of coherent states (the overcomplete family obtained in I). In particular we show how the dependence of the whole construction on the choice of a section $\sigma : X \to G$ may be circumvented by using the notion of equivalence mentioned above: different sections lead to different, but equivalent sets of coherent states. We discuss also some geometric features of families of coherent states. Section 3 is devoted to a detailed application of the theory to a specific representation of the Poincaré group in one space and one time dimensions, $\mathcal{P}^+(1,1)$, namely the Wigner representation of mass $m > 0$. This completes the analysis of this particular representation of $\mathcal{P}^+(1,1)$, begun in our previous papers ([7], [8]). We display a class of sections of
\( P_+^1 (1, 1) \) which lead to equivalent families of coherent states, and, moreover, each of which defines a nontrivial continuous frame, as described in I. We also construct a general Wigner transform, in the context of a set of generalized orthogonality relations. Finally Section 4 makes contact with the literature and indulges in some speculation on future work.

2. SQUARE INTEGRABLE GROUP REPRESENTATIONS AND COHERENT STATES

In this section we use the mathematical formalism set up in I to give a general definition for the square integrability of a group representation, and to analyze some of its consequences.

2. A. Square integrable group representations

Let \( G \) be a locally compact group, \( \mathcal{H} \) a Hilbert space (over \( \mathbb{C} \)) and \( g \mapsto U(g) \) a (strongly) continuous unitary irreducible (UIR) representation of \( G \) in \( \mathcal{H} \). Let \( H \subset G \) be a closed subgroup and

\[
X = G/H
\]

the left coset space [9]. We shall denote by \( x \) the elements of \( X \), which are cosets, \( gH, g \in G \). We suppose that \( X \) carries a (left) invariant measure \( v \) [actually it is enough to assume the measure \( v \) to be quasi-invariant; this allows the formalism to be extended to certain infinite dimensional groups (see Section 4 below)]. Let

\[
\sigma : X \to G
\]

be a (global) measurable (Borel) section, and \( F \) a positive operator on \( \mathcal{H} \) with finite rank \( n \). Suppose that \( F \) has the diagonal representation

\[
F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i |u_i\rangle \langle u_i|, \quad u_i \in \mathcal{H}, \quad \lambda_i > 0,
\]

\[
\langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, n,
\]

and denote by \( \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{N}^{-1} \) the projection operator and the subspace (of \( \mathcal{H} \)):

\[
\mathcal{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |u_i\rangle \langle u_i|,
\]

\[
\mathcal{N}^{-1} = \mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}
\]

Using the operator \( F \) and the section \( \sigma \), define the positive operator valued function \( F_\sigma : X \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^+ \):

\[
F_\sigma (x) = U(\sigma (x)) Fu(\sigma (x))^*.
\]
DEFINITION 2.1. – The representation $U$ is said to be \textit{square integrable} mod $(H, \sigma)$, if there exists a positive operator $F$, of finite rank $n$, and a bounded positive invertible operator $A_\sigma$ on $\mathcal{H}$, such that $\{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \}_n$ is a reproducing triple, that is, one has $\int_X F_\sigma(x) \, dv(x) = A_\sigma$, in the sense of weak convergence. In this case we call $F$ a \textit{resolution generator} and the vectors

$$\eta = F^{1/2} u, \quad u \in \mathcal{A}^{-1},$$

\textit{admissible vectors} mod $(H, \sigma)$. We also say that the section $\sigma$ is \textit{admissible} for the representation $U$.

In particular, we shall be interested in the admissible vectors

$$\eta^i = \lambda_i^{1/2} u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n,$$

with $\lambda_i$ and $u_i$ as in (2.3).

Note that if $U$ is square integrable mod $(H, \sigma)$, it is also square integrable mod $(H, \sigma')$, where $\sigma'$ is any other section for which

$$A_{\sigma'} = \int_X F_{\sigma'}(x) \, dv(x) = \int_X U(\sigma'(x)) F U(\sigma'(x))^* \, dv(x)$$

exists as a bounded positive operator with positive, self-adjoint inverse $A_{\sigma'}^{-1}$. In particular, consider the section $\sigma_g$, for any $g \in G$, obtained from the section $\sigma$ as:

$$\sigma_g(x) = \sigma(x) h(g, g^{-1}.x) = g \sigma(g^{-1}.x),$$

where $g^{-1}.x$ is the translate of the point $x \in X$ (considered as a homogeneous $G$-space) under $g^{-1} \in G$, and $h : G \times X \to H$ is the cocycle

$$h(g, x) = \sigma(g \cdot x)^{-1} g \sigma(x).$$

Notice (1) that, if $g$ is not the identity element of $G$, the transformed section $\sigma_g$ always differs from $\sigma$. Now, since

$$\int_X F_\sigma(x) \, dv(x) = \int_X U(\sigma(x)) F U(\sigma(x))^* \, dv(x) = A^{\sigma}_g.$$

(1) This is most easily seen by comparing the present situation with that described in [10]. Indeed (in the notation of that paper), if $G = H$ and the homomorphism $\lambda : G_\sigma \to H$ is the identity map, then the principal bundle $E$ reduces to the canonical bundle $G \to G/H$ and the cocycle $h(g, x)$ coincides with the transformation function $\rho^{-1}(g, x)$. Furthermore, by Corollary 1 of [10], the existence of the global section $\sigma : G/H \to G$ implies that $\lambda$ extends to a smooth map $\Lambda : G \to H$. By Corollary 2, $h(g, x)$ is independent of $x$ iff $\Lambda$ is a homomorphism, which happens only if $G$ is a direct product $G = K \times H$. Finally, by Corollary 3, $h(g, x) = e, \forall g, x$, iff $\lambda(H) = e$, i.e. $H = \{ e \}$. Thus we always have $\sigma_g \neq \sigma$ if $g \neq e$. 

we see that
\[ \int_X U(g) U(\sigma(x)) F U(\sigma(x))^* U(g)^* \, d\nu(x) = A_{\sigma g}, \quad (2.12a) \]
where we have defined
\[ A_{\sigma g} = U(g) A_{\sigma} U(g)^*. \quad (2.12b) \]
On the other hand,
\[ g \sigma(x) = \sigma_g(g \cdot x) = \sigma(g \cdot x) h(g, x), \quad (2.13) \]
so that
\[ U(g) U(\sigma(x)) = U(g \sigma(x)) = U(\sigma_g(g \cdot x)). \quad (2.14) \]
Using (2.14) in (2.12) and the invariance of the measure \( \nu \), we get,
\[ \int_X F_{\sigma_g}(x) \, d\nu(x) = A_{\sigma_g}, \quad (2.15a) \]
where
\[ F_{\sigma_g}(x) = U(\sigma_g(x)) F U(\sigma_g(x))^*. \quad (2.15b) \]
Thus \( \{ H, F_{\sigma_g}, A_{\sigma_g} \}_n \) is a reproducing triple and \( U \) is also square integrable mod \( (H, \sigma_g), \forall g \in G \). Moreover, corresponding to any one of the sections \( \sigma_g \), define the POV-measure \( a_{\sigma_g}(\Delta) \) [see I, Sec. 2; \( \mathcal{B}(X) \) denotes the \( \sigma \)-algebra of Borel sets of \( X \)]:
\[ a_{\sigma_g}(\Delta) = \int_{\Delta} F_{\sigma_g}(x) \, d\nu(x), \quad \Delta \in \mathcal{B}(X), \quad (2.16) \]
Then, we have the generalized covariance condition (analogue of the imprimitivity relation of Mackey [11]):
\[ U(g) a_{\sigma_{g'}}(\Delta) U(g)^* = a_{\sigma_{g'g'}}(g \cdot \Delta), \quad g, g' \in G, \quad (2.17) \]
where, again, \( g \cdot \Delta \) denotes the translate of the Borel set \( \Delta \in \mathcal{B}(X) \) through \( g \).

2. B. Coherent states

Thus, the definition of square integrability adopted here does not depend on the choice of a single section \( \sigma \), but rather on a whole class of sections, which includes the set \( \mathcal{S}_G(\sigma) = \{ \sigma_g, g \in G \} \), and which, in a sense to be made precise below, are all equivalent. We observe, at this point, that our definition of square integrability is much more general than usually found in the literature ([2], [12], [13]). Note that if \( H \subset G \) is a subgroup for which
the quotient space $G/H$ is compact, then $U$ is trivially square integrable \mod (H, \sigma), for any measurable section $\sigma$. If $G$ itself is compact, $U$ is of course square integrable in the usual sense, and our construction is not needed. In other words, the interesting cases arise only when $X$ (thus also $G$) is non-compact.

Let us construct the overcomplete family of states (OFS) associated to the triple \{$\mathcal{H}$, $F_\sigma$, $A_\sigma$\} [see I, (2.9)]. From (2.3), (2.5) and (2.7) we get

$$F_\sigma(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i |u_{\sigma,i}(x)| \langle u_{\sigma,i}(x) | = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\eta^i_{\sigma}(x)| \langle \eta^i_{\sigma}(x),$$

$$u_{\sigma,i}(x) = U(\sigma(x)) u_i, \quad \eta^i_{\sigma}(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \eta^i = \lambda_i^{1/2} u_{\sigma,i}(x).$$

The support $\mathcal{P}_\sigma(x)$ of $F_\sigma(x)$ and the subspace $\mathcal{N}^\perp_{\sigma}(x)$ corresponding to $\mathcal{P}_\sigma(x)$ are also related to $\mathbb{P}$ and $\mathbb{N}^\perp [\text{see (2.4)}]$ by:

$$\mathcal{P}_\sigma(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \mathbb{P} \ U(\sigma(x))^*, \quad \mathcal{N}^\perp_{\sigma}(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \mathbb{N}^\perp.$$

Since, by definition [see also (2.11)],

$$\int_X \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\eta^i_{\sigma}(x)| \langle \eta^i_{\sigma}(x) | d\nu(x) = A_{\sigma},$$

the set

$$\mathcal{E}_\sigma = \{ \eta^i_{\sigma}(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \eta^i \mid i=1, 2, \ldots, n, x \in X \}$$

is an OFS. We call $\mathcal{E}_\sigma$ a family of coherent states, $\eta^i_{\sigma}(x)$. Actually, since for any section $\sigma'$ in the class $\mathcal{S}_G(\sigma)$ we could construct such a family $\mathcal{E}_{\sigma'}$ of coherent states, it is useful to define the set

$$\mathcal{E} = \bigcup_{\sigma' \in \mathcal{S}_G(\sigma)} \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{ U(g) \eta^i \mid g \in G \}$$

of all coherent states \mod (H) for the representation $U$. Any family $\mathcal{E}_{\sigma'}$, $\sigma' \in \mathcal{S}_G(\sigma)$ will then be called a section of coherent states in $\mathcal{E}$.

The standard definition of square integrability (see, for example, [13]) found in the literature, for discrete series representations, is given in terms of admissible vectors in the following way: a vector $\eta \in \mathcal{H}$ is said to be admissible if the matrix element $\langle U(g) \eta | \eta \rangle$ is square integrable, as a function over $G$, with respect to the Haar measure $\mu$. If such a vector $\eta$ exists, and $\eta \neq 0$, one can prove a resolution of the identity of the form

$$N \int_G |\eta_g\rangle \langle \eta_g | d\mu(g) = I, \quad \eta_g = U(g) \eta,$$

$N$ being a constant, and the representation is then said to be square integrable. One can, moreover, show in that case that the set of admissible
vectors is dense in \( \mathcal{H} \) and that, in particular, if \( \eta \) is admissible then \( U(g) \eta \) is also admissible, \( \forall g \in G \). In the more general situation envisaged in this paper, we could also adopt a similar definition of square integrability if we were to allow the operator \( A_\sigma \) in the reproducing triple \( \{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \} \) to be unbounded (though still positive, densely defined and having an inverse). In fact we have the following result:

**Proposition 2.2.** Suppose that \( \sigma : X \to G \) is a continuous section and that there exists a finite set of vectors \( \eta_i \in \mathcal{H}, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \), such that

(i) the set \( \eta_i(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \eta_i, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n, x \in X \) is total in \( \mathcal{H} \);

(ii) for each \( \sigma' \in \mathcal{P}_G(\sigma) \), the integral

\[
I^k(\sigma') = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_X |\langle U(\sigma'(x)) \eta_i| \eta_i^k \rangle|^2 d\nu(x)
\]

is finite, for all \( k = 1, 2, \ldots, n \).

Then the operator \( A_\sigma \), defined through the weak integral

\[
A_\sigma = \int_X \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle \eta_i(x) | \eta_i(x) \rangle d\nu(x),
\]

is strictly positive and self-adjoint on a dense domain \( D(A_\sigma) \subset \mathcal{H} \), and has a positive densely defined inverse. \( \square \)

The proof is given in the Appendix. We could now use the relation

\[
F_\sigma(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\eta_i(x) \rangle \langle \eta_i(x)|
\]

(this is not necessarily a rank \( n \) operator, since the vectors \( \eta_i(x) \) need not be linearly independent) and define a reproducing triple \( \{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \} \). But then the last inclusion in (1-4.8) may no longer be valid. Hence, for the purposes of this paper, we shall continue to define square integrability by Definition 2.1.

Suppose that \( U \) is square integrable mod \( (H, \sigma) \) and consider the isometric map (see (1-4.9, 4.10)) \( W_\sigma : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}_\sigma : \)

\[
(W_\sigma \Phi)(x) = \langle \eta_i(x) | \Phi \rangle
\]

where as a set \( \mathcal{H}_\sigma \subset L^2(X, \nu; \mathbb{C}^n) \), and as a Hilbert space it has the scalar product

\[
\langle \Phi | \Psi \rangle_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_X \Phi_i(x) (A^{-1}_\sigma \Psi_i)(x) d\nu(x),
\]

where

\[
A^{-1}_\sigma = W_\sigma A^{-1} W_\sigma^{-1}.
\]

On

\[
\bigcup_{g' \in G} \mathcal{H}_{g'} \subset L^2(X, \nu; \mathbb{C}^n),
\]

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σ_g being given by (2.9), let us define the following representation of G:

\[
\mathcal{U}_g(g) : \mathcal{H}_{\sigma_g} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\sigma_{g'}} \bigg\{ \langle \psi_{\sigma_{g'}} | \psi_{\sigma_g} \rangle = (\mathcal{U}_g(\phi))(x) = \mathcal{U}_{\sigma_{g'}}(g^{-1}x). \bigg\} (2.31)
\]

This is the natural representation of G, generated by U inside L^2(X, v; C^n). It is an example of a K-representation. Properties of such representations have been studied in ([14]-[16]). It is sometimes possible to extend U(g) to the whole of L^2(X, v; C^n), but the extension may not be globally unitary ([7], [17], [18]). On the other hand, the image U_{\sigma_g} of U under the unitary map W_{\sigma_g} is clearly unitary. For this we have, for all \Psi \in \mathcal{H}_{\sigma_g} and \Phi = W_{\sigma_{g'}}^{-1} \Psi:

\[
U_{\sigma_g}(g) = W_{\sigma_g} U(g) W_{\sigma_{g'}}^{-1}, \quad (U_{\sigma_g}(g) \Psi)(x) = \langle \eta^i_{\sigma_{g'}}(x) | U(g) \Phi \rangle. \tag{2.32}
\]

Note, that in (2.32), if the vector U_{\sigma_g}(g) \Psi is considered as lying in \mathcal{H}_{\sigma_{g'}}^{-1}, then we retrieve (2.31). Moreover, denoting by U_l the globally unitary representation on L^2(X, v; C^n):

\[
(U_l(g) \Psi)(x) = \Psi(g^{-1}x), \quad \Psi \in L^2(X, v; C^n), \tag{2.33}
\]

we easily establish, using (2.31)–(2.33) that:

\[
W_{\sigma_g} U(g) = U_l(g) W_{\sigma_{g'}}^{-1}, \quad \forall g, g' \in G. \tag{2.34}
\]

2. C. Weighted coherent states or quasi-coherent states

Suppose that U is square integrable mod (H, \sigma) and let \{\mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma\}_n be the corresponding reproducing triple. Let \{\mathcal{H}, F', A'\}_m be another reproducing triple, and denote by \mathcal{E}' = \{\eta_{l}^{i}\} the corresponding OFS. According to Definition 2.2 of I, \mathcal{E}' is said to be weighted with respect to \mathcal{E}_\sigma if there exists a (weakly) measurable operator valued function T : X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}) such that

\[
F'(x) = T(x) F_\sigma(x) T(x)^*, \quad \forall x \in X. \tag{2.35}
\]

Then we write, as in I:

\[
\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}_\sigma. \tag{2.36}
\]

In that case the vectors of the OFS \mathcal{E}' = \{\eta_{l}^{i}\} are expressed in terms of the coherent states \{\eta_{l}^{i}(x)\}, after weighting by the operator T(x) and mixing by a certain matrix t(x) [see (I-2.21)]. For this reason we shall call the \eta_{l}^{i} weighted coherent states (i.e. weighted w.r.t. the coherent states \eta_{l}^{i}(x)). Note that coherent states such as the \eta_{l}^{i}(x) are labelled by points \sigma(x) \in G coming from a section, in fact, for fixed \sigma, they constitute the orbit U(\sigma(x)) \eta^i. Hence, the weighted coherent states \eta_{l}^{i} are not true
coherent states unless there exists a section \( \sigma' : X \to G \) for which \( \eta^\sigma_{2} = U(\sigma'(x)) \eta^\sigma_{1}, \forall x \in X \). For that reason, we shall also refer to them as quasi-coherent states.

At this point, we would like to mention that in all this construction the group structure of \( G \) has not been exploited (except in the definition of the section \( \sigma_\mu \) and the \( K \)-representations). Through the representation \( U \), the group has provided us with a Hilbert space and a nice set of vectors, \( \eta_{\sigma_\mu}(x) = U(\sigma(x)) \eta^\mu \). It is more the manifold structure of \( G \) that is important in the construction, and this structure persists even when we consider quasi-coherent states instead of coherent states.

Quasi-coherent states are especially useful when \( \{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \}_{n} \) is a frame, that is, \( A_\sigma^{-1} \) is bounded. Then indeed, using the quasi-coherent states \( \eta^\sigma_{2} = T(x) \eta^\sigma_{1}(x) \), with \( T(x) = A_\sigma^{-1/2} \mathcal{P}(x) \), we recover the resolution of the identity (tight frame):

\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{X} F'(x) d\nu(x) &= I, \\ F'(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle \eta^\sigma_{2} \mid \eta^\sigma_{1} \rangle.
\end{align*}
\]

We will perform this construction explicitly in Section 3.B below for the case of the Poincaré group \( \mathcal{P}^{1}_{+}(1, 1) \) (thus generalizing results obtained in [8]). Another example may be found in the recent work of Torresani [19], who has applied the present formalism to the affine Weyl-Heisenberg group and has obtained very interesting generalized wavelets (“wavelet packets”).

2. D. Equivalent coherent states

We end this section by introducing the notion of equivalent sets of coherent states, and a geometric interpretation of such equivalence. Since all reproducing triples considered here have constant, finite rank, any two of them are comparable. Let \( \sigma, \sigma' : X \to G \) be two admissible sections for the representation \( U \), that is, there exist operators \( F, A_\sigma, F', A_\sigma' \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})^{+} \), with rank \( F = n \), rank \( F' = n' \), such that \( \{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \}_{n} \) and \( \{ \mathcal{H}, F'_\sigma, A'_\sigma \}_{n'} \) are reproducing triples. Let \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma \) and \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma' \) be corresponding families of coherent states. Then, according to the discussion in I, Section 2, \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma < \mathcal{E}_\sigma' \) if \( n \leq n' \), and \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma \) and \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma' \) are equivalent if \( n = n' \) (even if \( F \neq F' \), provided they have the same rank). This observation allows us to get rid of the annoying dependence of the whole construction on the choice of a section. Indeed, if we consider two coherent state systems \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma \) and \( \mathcal{E}_\sigma' \) constructed from the same operator \( F \), with two different admissible sections \( \sigma, \sigma' \), they are equivalent. For instance, the section of coherent
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states $\mathfrak{E}_g$ coming from the reproducing triples $\{\mathcal{H}, F_g, A_g\}_g$, $g \in G$ [see (2.15)], are all equivalent.

The equivalence of $\mathfrak{E}_g$ and $\mathfrak{E}_g'$ means that, for every $x \in X$, there exist (non-unique) bounded operators $T_{\sigma'(x)}$, $T_{\sigma(x)}$ such that,

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{\sigma'(x)} &= T_{\sigma'(x)} F_{\sigma(x)} T_{\sigma'(x)}^*, \\
 F_{\sigma(x)} &= T_{\sigma(x)} F_{\sigma' (x)} T_{\sigma(x)}^*.
\end{align*}
$$

(2.38)

More precisely, the transition operators $T_{\sigma'(x)}$, $T_{\sigma(x)}$ define a one-to-one mapping between the basic coherent states; one has indeed, for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $x \in X$:

$$
\eta_{\sigma'(x)} = T_{\sigma'(x)} \eta_{\sigma(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{\sigma(x)} = T_{\sigma(x)} \eta_{\sigma'(x)}.
$$

(2.39)

The simplest choice for the transition operators is that given by the relation (2.28) in I, namely:

$$
T_{\sigma(x)} = U(\sigma'(x)) \mathcal{P} U(\sigma(x))^*,
$$

(2.40)

where $\mathcal{P}$ is the projection on $(\text{Ker } F)^\perp$. For instance, if $\mathcal{P} = |\eta\rangle \langle \eta|$, then we get simply $T_{\sigma(x)} = |\eta_{\sigma(x)}\rangle \langle \eta_{\sigma'(x)}|$. In particular,

$$
T_{\sigma(x)} = U(\sigma(x)) \mathcal{P} U(\sigma(x))^* = \mathcal{P}_\sigma(x),
$$

(2.41)

the projection on $(\text{Ker } F_{\sigma(x)})^\perp$. Moreover, if $\sigma$, $\sigma'$, $\sigma''$ are three admissible sections for $U$, the corresponding transition operators obey the chain rule:

$$
T_{\sigma''(x)} T_{\sigma'(x)} = T_{\sigma(x)}, \quad \forall x \in X.
$$

(2.42)

Thus, in this precise sense we may say that the set of coherent states associated to the representation $U$ does not depend on the choice of the section.

If $G$ is a Lie group and $\sigma$ is a smooth admissible section, then the family $\mathfrak{E}_\sigma$ has remarkable geometrical properties. Note, however, that if a global smooth section $\sigma : X \to G$ exists, then the principal bundle $(G, X, \pi)$, where $\pi : G \to X = G/H$ is the canonical surjection, is trivializable (that is, isomorphic to a product bundle). This is not too surprising: exactly the same situation arises, for instance, in gauge field theory [10], where many physically interesting cases correspond in fact to trivial principal bundles [see also Footnote (1)]. If $\sigma$ is smooth, then $\mathfrak{E}_\sigma$ generates a (trivializable) vector bundle through the frame fields $x \mapsto \eta_i(\sigma(x))$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Denote this bundle by $B(\mathfrak{E}_\sigma)$. It is a bundle over the base space $X$, with fibres isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^n$ [but it is in general not associated to the principal bundle $(G, X, \pi)$, since there is no natural representation of $H$ on $\mathbb{C}^n$]. Indeed, the fibre over $x \in X$ is spanned by the $n$ basis vectors $\eta_i(\sigma(x))$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. The canonical projection $\pi_\sigma : B(\mathfrak{E}_\sigma) \to X$ has the property,

$$
\pi_\sigma^{-1}(x) = E_\sigma(x)^*[\mathbb{C}^n], \quad \forall x \in X,
$$

(2.43)

where $E_\sigma(x)^* : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathcal{H}$, is the map given in (A.13), written out for the particular section $\sigma$.

Consider now a second smooth admissible section $\sigma'$, with resolution generator $F'$, and suppose that $E_{\sigma} \sim E_{\sigma'}$. Then by the preceding discussion, there exists a smooth map $T : X \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$, such that [see (2.35)]:

$$F'_\sigma(x) = T(x) F_\sigma(x) T(x)^*$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.44)

and for which $T : B(E_{\sigma}) \to B(E_{\sigma'})$ is a bundle isomorphism:

$$B(E_{\sigma}) \cong B(E_{\sigma'})$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.45)

In other words, equivalent families of coherent states constitute fields in isomorphic $C^*$-bundles.

In the Appendix we collect some formulas for reproducing kernels, isometries, etc., related to reproducing triples of the type $\{ \mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \}$. [See expressions (A.10) to (A.16)].

3. THE CASE OF THE POINCARE GROUP $\mathcal{P}^p_+ (1, 1)$

We undertake in this section a rather comprehensive analysis of the coherent states of the Poincare group $\mathcal{P}^p_+ (1, 1)$ in one space and one time dimensions, based on the theory developed in the last section. We shall look at a specific representation of this group, corresponding to a particle of mass $m > 0$. The work here is an extension of that begun in [7] and continued in [8], and we shall freely use the notation and concepts introduced there. As mentioned in [7] and [8], and we reiterate here, the restriction to one spatial dimension is a matter of computational and notational neatness alone. Exactly analogous results are obtainable for the four-dimensional Poincare group $\mathcal{P}^p_+ (1, 3)$ (see, e.g., [18]).

Elements of $\mathcal{P}^p_+ (1, 1)$ are denoted by $(a, \Lambda_p)$, where $a = (a_0, \mathbf{a}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is a space time translation and $\Lambda_p$ a Lorentz boost. The representation $U_w$ in question is defined on the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}_w = L^2 (\mathbb{R}^+, d\mathbf{k}/k_0)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

and acts via the unitary operators $U_w(g)$, $g \in G$:

$$(U_w(g) \phi)(k) = e^{i \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{a}} \phi(\Lambda^{-1}_p k), \quad g = (a, \Lambda_p), \quad k \cdot a = k_0 a_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{a}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.2)
3. A. Affine sections and families of coherent states

To construct coherent states, we consider again the homogeneous space $\Gamma = \mathcal{P}^1_+ (1, 1)/T$ where $T$ is the subgroup of time translations. $\Gamma$ has global coordinatization $(q, p) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, and the (left) invariant measure is $dqdp$. The action of $\mathcal{P}^1_+ (1, 1)$ on $\Gamma$ is given by:

$$ (a, \Lambda_k) \cdot (q, p) = (q', p') $$

(3.3 a)

with

$$ q' = \frac{1}{p_0} (p_0 q + m \Lambda_p^{-1} \delta). $$

(3.3 c)

Here, as in [8], $\delta(t) = t$ is another notation for the space component of the 2-vector $t$.

We fix now the particular section $\sigma_0 : \Gamma \to \mathcal{P}^1_+ (1, 1)$:

$$ \sigma_0(q, p) = ((0, q), \Lambda_p), \quad p = (\sqrt{p^2 + m^2}, p) $$

(3.4)

(this section was called $\beta$ in [7]). Any other measurable section then has the form

$$ \sigma(q, p) = \sigma_0(q, p) ((f(q, p), 0), 1) $$

(3.5)

where $f$ is a measurable $\mathbb{R}$-valued function. Writing (Caution: $\hat{q}$ does not denote a unit vector!):

$$ \sigma(q, p) = (\hat{q}, \Lambda_{\hat{p}}), $$

(3.6)

we easily see that

$$ \begin{cases} 
\hat{q}_0 = \frac{p_0}{m} f(q, p) \\
\hat{q} = q + \frac{p}{m} f(q, p), \\
\hat{p} = p.
\end{cases} $$

(3.7)

Actually, for reasons which will become clear in a while, we shall consider a class of sections for which $f$ is further restricted. First we impose that $f(q, p)$ be a continuous affine function of $q$ (such sections will be called affine), i.e. take the general form

$$ f(q, p) = \varphi(p) + q \cdot \theta(p) $$

(3.8)

where $\varphi$ and $\theta$ are continuous functions of $p$ alone. In fact these two function play very different roles. The function $\varphi(p)$ gives an additional freedom in the choice of admissible sections, but otherwise it is completely irrelevant. In particular, it has no influence on the square integrability of the representation $U_{\text{mod}}(T, \sigma)$ since, as we shall see below, $\varphi$ drops out.
of the calculation. In fact we shall eventually set $\varphi \equiv 0$. If necessary, an arbitrary function $\varphi$ may always be reinserted by a further multiplication from the right by $((\varphi(p), 0), I)$ in (3.5) (this is a kind of gauge freedom). With $\varphi = 0$, the formulas (3.7) imply that the section coordinates $\hat{q} = (\hat{q}_0, \hat{q})$ satisfy the relation:

$$\hat{q}_0 = \frac{p_0 \hat{q} \cdot \theta(p)}{m + p \cdot \theta(p)} \quad (3.9)$$

For fixed $p$, this means that choosing $\theta$ amounts to fixing a particular reference frame in $\hat{q}$-space. Several concrete examples are displayed in the figure below in the form of a diagram, inspired by [8].

The second restriction we will impose is that the part of the translation 2-vector $\hat{q}$ which is linear in $q$ (i.e. $\hat{q}_0 = 0$) be space-like. A straightforward calculation shows this condition to be equivalent to any one of the
Actually the function $\theta(p)$ may be further restricted. In the full $(1+3)$-dimensional case, $q, p, \theta$ are 3-vectors; since $q_0$ must be rotation invariant, it follows that $\theta(p)$ must be proportional to $p$, i.e.

$$\theta(p) = \frac{p}{m} \lambda(|p|),$$

with $\lambda$ a dimensionless scalar function of $|p|$. Alternatively we may rewrite (3.9) as

$$q_0 = \frac{q \cdot p}{p_0} \omega(|p|),$$

in terms of another scalar function of $|p|$. The relation between $\lambda$ and $\omega$ is given by

$$\omega = \frac{p_0^2 \lambda}{m^2 + \lambda p^2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{m^2 \omega}{p_0^2 - \omega p^2}.$$  

In terms of these, the inequalities (3.10) read simply:

$$|\omega(|p|)| < \frac{p_0}{|p|},$$

$$|\lambda(|p|) - 1| < \frac{p_0}{|p|}.$$  

When conditions (3.10) are satisfied, one gets $1 + \frac{p}{m} \cdot \theta(p) \neq 0$ (the l.h.s. is in fact positive, see the proof of Theorem 3.2 below), i.e. the map $\sigma: \Gamma \to \mathcal{P}^1_+(1, 1)$ is injective, and then $q$ and $p$ can be solved in terms of the section coordinates $\hat{q}, \hat{p}(= p)$. In terms of these, the (left) invariant measure reads:

$$d\sigma = \left[ 1 + \frac{p}{m} \cdot \theta(p) \right]^{-1} d\hat{q} d\hat{p}$$

$$= \left[ 1 - \frac{p_0^2}{p_0^2} \omega(|p|) \right] d\hat{q} d\hat{p}.$$  

An arbitrary element \((q, \Lambda_p) \in \mathcal{P}_+^1 (1, 1)\) has the coset decomposition [according to \(\mathcal{P}_+^1 (1, 1)/\mathbb{T}\)]:

\[
(q, \Lambda_p) = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & q_0 - \frac{q_0}{p_0} p \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_p \right) \left( \begin{pmatrix} m q_0 \end{pmatrix}, I \right).
\]

(3.16)

On the other hand, with \(g = (a, \Lambda_k)\) and writing

\[
g \sigma (q, p) = (q', \Lambda_{p'}),
\]

(3.17)

we get:

\[
\begin{align*}
q'_0 &= a_0 + \frac{1}{m} f (q, p) (\Lambda_k p)_0, \\
q' &= a + \Lambda_k q + \frac{1}{m} f (q, p) \Lambda_k p, \\
p' &= \Lambda_k p,
\end{align*}
\]

(3.18)

where \(q = (0, q)\). Combining (3.10), (3.13) and (3.18) a straightforward but tedious computation shows that if \(\sigma\) satisfies (3.10) the \(\sigma_g\) satisfies it also.

It was shown in [7], [8] that the representation \(U_w\) is square integrable mod \((\mathbb{T}, \sigma)\) when \(\sigma = \sigma_0\) or \(\sigma = \sigma_s\) (the section obtained in [8] by contraction from the de Sitter group and denoted there by \(\beta_\lambda\)). We shall show here that \(U_w\) is square integrable mod \((\mathbb{T}, \sigma)\) for any \(\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}\), when \(\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}\) denotes the class of all sections \(\sigma\) obeying the two restrictions stated above: \(\sigma\) is affine, i.e. \(f\) is continuous and of the form (3.8), with an arbitrary \(\phi\), and the part of \(\bar{q}\) linear \(q\) is space-like, i.e. \(\theta\) satisfies the conditions (3.10) (obviously, both \(\sigma_0\) and \(\sigma_s\) belong to the class \(\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}\)). As mentioned above, the class \(\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}\) is stable under the action \((a, \Lambda_k) : \sigma \mapsto \sigma_{(a, \Lambda_k)}\) of \(\mathcal{P}_+^1 (1, 1)\).

For convenience we first particularize to the case of \(\mathcal{P}_+^1 (1, 1)\) the general Definition 2.1 of admissible vectors.

**Definition 3.1.** A vector \(\eta \in \mathcal{H}_w\) is said to be admissible mod \((\mathbb{T}, \sigma)\), \(\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}\), if there exists a positive bounded operator \(A_\sigma\), admitting a positive, self-adjoint, densely defined inverse \(A_\sigma^{-1}\), and such that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} F_\sigma (q, p) dq dp = A_\sigma,
\]

(3.19)

where

\[
F_\sigma (q, p) = U_w (\sigma (q, p)) \left| \eta \right\rangle \left\langle \eta \right| U_w (\sigma (q, p))^*.
\]

(3.20)
To find vectors which are admissible mod \((\Gamma, \sigma)\), it is necessary to look at integrals of the type:

\[
I^n_\sigma(\phi, \psi) = \int \langle \phi | A_\sigma | \psi \rangle d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{p}, \quad \phi, \psi \in \mathcal{H} \tag{3.21}
\]

Actually, it is convenient to start with the more general integral

\[
I_\sigma(\eta_1, \eta_2; \phi, \psi) = \int \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \ associations between math and Greek letters
\]

which after a rearrangement, and use of Fubini’s theorem, can be brought into the form:

\[
I_\sigma(\eta_1, \eta_2; \phi, \psi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dq \, dp \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}_m^+} e^{ik \cdot \hat{q}} \eta_1(\Lambda_p^{-1} k) \phi(k) \frac{dk}{k_0} \right.
\]

\[
\times \int_{\mathbb{R}_m^+} e^{-ik' \cdot \hat{q}} \eta_2(\Lambda_p^{-1} k') \psi(k') \frac{dk'}{k'_0} \]  

Theorem 3.2. — Let \(\sigma\) be an affine section, with a continuous function \(\theta(p)\). Then the following three conditions are equivalent:

\[
\text{(i)} \quad \frac{dX}{dk} > 0 \text{ for any } k, p \in \mathbb{R}_m^+;
\]

\[
\text{(ii)} \quad \left| \theta(p) - \frac{p}{m} \right| < \frac{p_0}{m};
\]

\[
\text{(iii)} \quad \frac{dX}{dk} = \frac{1}{k_0} [k_0 - \theta(p) \cdot (\Lambda_p^{-1} k)] \neq 0 \text{ for any } k, p.
\]

For this to be a one-to-one map, the condition

\[
\frac{dX}{dk} = \frac{1}{k_0} [k_0 - \theta(p) \cdot (\Lambda_p^{-1} k)] \neq 0 \quad \text{for any } k, p.
\]

has to be satisfied. But then we have the result (proof in the Appendix):
Theorem 3.2 justifies the introduction of the class $S_A$: these are precisely the sections for which square integrability of $U_w$ may be proved explicitly, by the same calculation as the one performed in [8] for the section $\sigma'$. Indeed, for $\sigma \in S_A$, the change of variables (3.24) is one-to-one. Also note that in this case,

$$X(k) = X(k') \implies k = k' \text{ and } k_0 = k'_0.$$  \hfill (3.26)

Hence, for $\sigma \in S_A$,

$$I_\sigma(\eta_1, m; \phi, \psi) = 2\pi \int_{R^2 \times R^+} \frac{dp}{k_0} \int_R dX \left( \frac{1}{k_0 - \theta(p) \cdot (\Lambda_p^{-1} k)} \right) \times \exp \left[ i(k - k') \cdot \frac{p}{m} \varphi(p) \right] \delta(X(k) - X(k')) \times \eta_1(\Lambda_p^{-1} k) \eta_2(\Lambda_p^{-1} k') \phi(k) \psi(k') \hfill (3.27)$$

Using (3.26), we see that whenever $I_\sigma(\eta_1, m; \phi, \psi)$ converges as an integral, we have

$$I_\sigma(\eta_1, m; \phi, \psi) = \int_{R^2 \times R^+} \frac{dp}{k_0} \int_{R^+} \frac{2\pi p}{k_0 - \theta(p) \cdot (\Lambda_p^{-1} k)} \times \eta_1(\Lambda_p^{-1} k) \eta_2(\Lambda_p^{-1} k) \phi(k) \psi(k) \hfill (3.28)$$

Changing $p$ into $-p$, using the fact that $\Lambda_p k = \Lambda_p p$ and the invariance of the measures, we obtain:

$$I_\sigma(\eta_1, m; \phi, \psi) = \int_{R^2 \times R^+} \frac{dp}{k_0} \frac{1}{\eta_1(k) \eta_2(k) \phi(k) \psi(k)} \hfill (3.29)$$

where the kernel $\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) = 2\pi \frac{(\Lambda_p^{-1} k)_0}{k_0 - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1} k) \cdot p}.$$  \hfill (3.30)

This kernel is strictly positive for all $k, p \in R^+$ and any $\theta$ obeying (3.10). This fact results from Theorem 3.2, since

$$0 < \frac{dX}{dk} = 2\pi \frac{p_0}{k_0} [\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, \Lambda_k p)]^{-1}, \hfill (3.31)$$

where $\mathcal{F}$ is the space inversion operator $\mathcal{F}: p = (p_0, p) \mapsto \mathcal{F} p = (p_0, -p)$. Notice the identities:

$$\mathcal{F} \Lambda_k \mathcal{F} = \Lambda_k^{-1}, \quad \Lambda_k \mathcal{F} p = -\Lambda_k^{-1} p = \Lambda_p^{-1} k.$$  \hfill (3.32)
More than that, the kernel $\mathcal{A}_\alpha$ satisfies the following inequalities, which result from (3.10 a):

$$\frac{2\pi}{m} (p_0 - |p|) < \mathcal{A}_\alpha (k, p) < \frac{2\pi}{m} (p_0 + |p|), \quad (3.33)$$

for all $k, p \in \mathbb{R}_m^+$ and any $\theta$ obeying (3.10), in particular, for any section $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$. This relation will be crucial in the sequel.

First it implies the next lemma, which settles the question of convergence of (3.29). On define the self-adjoint (unbounded) operators $P_0 > 0$ and $P$:

$$P_0 \phi (k) = k_0 \phi (k), \quad (3.34a)$$

$$P \phi (k) = k \phi (k), \quad (3.34b)$$

for any state $\phi$ in their respective (dense) domains. Note that the states in $D (P_0^{1/2})$ are precisely those with finite energy.

**Lemma 3.3.** - The integral $I_\sigma (\eta_1, \eta_2; \phi, \psi)$ converges, for all $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$, iff $\eta_1, \eta_2 \in D (P_0^{1/2})$. More precisely we have the estimate:

$$| I_\sigma (\eta_1, \eta_2; \phi, \psi) | < \frac{2\pi}{m} | \langle \phi | \psi \rangle | | \langle \eta_2 | (P_0 + |P|) \eta_1 \rangle |. \quad (3.35)$$

Using this lemma, we can identify the admissible vectors as the finite energy states $\eta \in D (P_0^{1/2})$. Hence the representation $U_\omega$ is square integrable mod $(T, \sigma)$ for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$. Actually we can go further and obtain a complete characterization of the reproducing triple $\{ \mathcal{H}_\omega, F_\sigma, A^n_\sigma \}$, where, according to (3.21), $A_\sigma \equiv A^n_\sigma$ yields the decomposition over coherent states (the integral converging weakly):

$$A^n_\sigma = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} U_\omega (\sigma (q, p)) \eta \langle \eta | U_\omega (\sigma (q, p))^* dq dp, \quad (3.36)$$

**Theorem 3.4.** - A vector $\eta \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$ is admissible mod $(T, \sigma)$, for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$, iff $\eta \in D (P_0^{1/2})$. The operator $A_\sigma \equiv A^n_\sigma$ is a multiplication operator given by:

$$(A^n_\sigma \psi)(k) = A^n_\sigma (k) \psi (k), \quad (3.37)$$

$$A^n_\sigma (k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_m^+} \mathcal{A}_\sigma (k, p) \eta (p) \frac{dp}{p_0}; \quad (3.38)$$

it is bounded and positive, and has a bounded inverse. Hence the reproducing triple $\{ \mathcal{H}_\omega, F_\sigma, A^n_\sigma \}$ is a frame, with constant rank $n = 1$. The frame bounds $m(A^n_\sigma), M (A^n_\sigma)$ obey the following estimates, independent of $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$:

$$m(A^n_\sigma) \leq m (\eta), \quad M (A^n_\sigma) \leq M (\eta), \quad (3.39)$$

where
\[ m(\eta) \equiv \inf_{\sigma \in \mathcal{F}_A} m(\mathcal{A}^n_\sigma) = 2\pi \left\langle \eta \left| P_0 - \frac{|P|}{m} \right| \eta \right\rangle = 2\pi \left\langle \frac{P_0 - |P|}{m} \right\rangle, \quad (3.40a) \]
\[ M(\eta) \equiv \sup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{F}_A} M(\mathcal{A}^n_\sigma) = 2\pi \left\langle \frac{P_0 + |P|}{m} \right\rangle. \quad (3.40b) \]

Note that \( \mathcal{A}^n_\sigma(k) \) in (3.38) can also be seen as a mean value
\[ \mathcal{A}^n_\sigma(k) \equiv \left\langle \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, P) \right\rangle_\eta. \quad (3.41) \]

The proof of Theorem 3.4 is immediate. First, putting \( \eta_1 = \eta_2 = \eta \) in (3.29), we may rewrite the integral \( \Gamma^*_\sigma(\phi, \psi) \) in (3.21) as:
\[ \Gamma^*_\sigma(\phi, \psi) = \int_{\mathfrak{R}^+} \frac{d^2k}{k_0} \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \left( A^2_\sigma(\phi, \psi)(k) \psi(k) \right) \frac{d^2p}{p_0} k_0 \]
\[ = \int_{\mathfrak{R}^+ \times \mathfrak{R}^+} \frac{d^2p}{p_0} \frac{d^2k}{k_0} \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \left\langle \eta(p) \left| \frac{1}{\phi(k)} \right| \right\rangle \psi(k), \quad (3.43) \]

which proves (3.37) and (3.38). The rest follows from the inequalities (3.33), which imply:
\[ m(\eta) \left\| \phi \right\|^2 = \left\langle \left\langle \phi \left| A^2_\sigma \phi \right\rangle \phi \left( \mathcal{A}_\sigma(\phi, \psi)(k) \psi(k) \right) \right\rangle_{\eta}. \quad (3.44) \]

We emphasize that the quantities \( m(\eta), M(\eta) \) give estimates which are valid for all sections in \( \mathcal{F}_A \). For any given \( \sigma \), the actual frame bounds may be sharper, as will be seen in the examples described below. The width of the frame class (see I, Section 5) is given by:
\[ w(\eta) = \frac{M(\eta) - m(\eta)}{M(\eta) + m(\eta)} = \left\langle \left| P \right| \right\rangle_\eta \]
\[ \left\langle P_0 \right\rangle_\eta, \quad (3.45) \]

An interesting open question is whether there exists a vector \( \eta \) which minimizes this width.

In fact it is possible to find couples \( (\sigma, \eta) \) such that the corresponding frame is tight, i.e. such that \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma = I \). As a first example (see Table A. 1 in the Appendix), consider the section \( \sigma_{DB} \) corresponding to \( \theta(p) = \frac{p}{m} \). For this choice, the kernel \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \) does not depend on \( k \), so that the operator \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma^* \) is a multiple of the identity, and the frame is tight for any admissible \( \eta \).

More generally, start from (3.42). Since
\[ \left( \Lambda^{-1}_k p \right)_0 = \frac{1}{m} \left( k_0 p_0 - k . p \right), \]
\[ \Lambda^{-1}_k p = \frac{1}{m} \left( k_0 p - k p_0 \right), \quad (3.46) \]
the kernel $\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p)$ may be rewritten as

$$
\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) = \frac{2\pi}{m} p_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{k/p_0 - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1} k)}{k_0/p - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1} k)} \right].
$$

(3.47)

Inserting (3.47) into the integral (3.42), we obtain the expression:

$$
I_\sigma(\phi, \psi) = \frac{2\pi}{m} \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta \langle \phi | \psi \rangle 
$$

$$
- \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+} dp dk \frac{k/p - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1} k)}{k_0/p - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1} k)} \eta(p) |\tilde{\phi}(k)| \psi(k).
$$

(3.48)

If $\eta$ can be chosen in a way which makes the integral on the r.h.s. of (3.48) vanish, for all $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_w$, then using the normalization

$$
\frac{2\pi}{m} \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta = 1,
$$

(3.49)

we see from (3.37) and (3.48) that

$$
A_\sigma^n = I.
$$

(3.50)

This precisely was the case envisaged in [7]. However, for arbitrary $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$, there may not exist any nontrivial $\eta \in \mathcal{D}(P_1^{1/2})$ for which the integral on the r.h.s. of (3.48) vanishes. An example is the section $\sigma_s$ considered in [8]. In that case, in fact, the spectrum $\sigma(A^n_\sigma)$ is always continuous, whatever state $\eta$ is used (see also the Appendix). We summarize these results in a proposition.

**Proposition 3.5.** — Let $\mathcal{S}_\Lambda$ denote the class of all affine space-like sections $\sigma : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1^1(1, 1)$. Then:

1. $\mathcal{S}_\Lambda$ is invariant under the action of $\mathcal{P}_+(1, 1)$;
2. $\mathcal{S}_\Lambda$ contains at least one section of each of the following types:
   - (i) for any admissible vector $\eta$, one has $A^n_\sigma = \lambda I$, thus the frame is tight;
   - (ii) one can find an admissible vector $\eta$ such that $A^n_\sigma = \lambda I$, but not all admissible vectors lead to tight frames;
   - (iii) for any admissible vector $\eta$, the spectrum of $A^n_\sigma$ is purely continuous; in that case, the frame is never tight. □

An interesting open question is whether $\mathcal{S}_\Lambda$ contains in fact a unique section of any of those types.

Sections of coherent states can now be constructed for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$ and any $\eta \in \mathcal{D}(P_1^{1/2})$. One obtains:

$$
\mathcal{E}_\sigma = \left\{ \eta_{\sigma}(q, p) = U_w(\sigma(q, p)) \eta \mid (q, p) \in \Gamma \right\},
$$

(3.51)

$$
\int_{\Gamma} \left| \eta_{\sigma}(q, p) \right|^2 dq dp = A^n_\sigma.
$$

(3.52)

From the discussion in Section 2. C, it is clear that the sections of coherent states $\mathcal{E}_\sigma$, $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda$, are all equivalent.

3. B. Weighted coherent states or quasi-coherent states for $\mathcal{D}_+^\dagger (1, 1)$

Now, given any section of coherent states $\mathcal{E}_\sigma$, $\sigma \in \mathcal{I}_A$, it is possible to find weighted coherent states, as defined in Section 2:

$$\eta'_{q, p} = T(q, p) \eta_{\sigma(q, p)}$$

(3.53)

with $(q, p) \mapsto T(q, p) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\sigma)$ a measurable operator valued function, such that the resolution of the identity holds:

$$\int T(q, p) \eta_{q, p} \eta_{q, p}^* \, dq \, dp = I.$$  

(3.54)

To see this, let us return to the integral $I_\sigma(\eta_1, \eta_2; \phi, \psi)$, $\eta_1, \eta_2 \in \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2})$, $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_\sigma$ defined in (3.22). Taking $\eta_1 = \eta_2 = \eta$ in (3.28), this integral becomes

$$I_\sigma(\phi, \psi) = \int_{\mathcal{R}_m^+ \times \mathcal{R}_p^+} \frac{dp \, dk}{p_0} c_\sigma(k, p) \eta(L_p^{-1} k) \eta^* \phi(k) \psi(k).$$

(3.55)

where

$$c_\sigma(k, p) = \frac{2 \pi p_0}{k_0} = \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, L_k P).$$

(3.56)

To go from (3.55) to (3.54), clearly we have to “divide” by the factor $c_\sigma(k, p)$ [this makes sense, since $c_\sigma(k, p) > 0$]. The precise result needed here is the following (proof in the Appendix):

**Lemma 3.6.** - For any $\sigma \in \mathcal{I}_A$ and for each $p \in \mathcal{R}_m^+$, the operator $C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2} \equiv c_\sigma(p, P)^{-1/2}$ defined by the relation:

$$(C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2} \phi)(k) = (c_\sigma(k, p))^{-1/2} \phi(k),$$

(3.57)

is positive, self-adjoint and defined for all $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2})$. □

Now we are ready to construct weighting operators $T(q, p)$, as discussed in Section 2.6 above. Let $P_\sigma(q, p) = \eta \eta^* (|\eta_{\sigma(q, p)} \rangle \langle \eta_{\sigma(q, p)}|)$ denote the one dimensional projection operator (in $\mathcal{H}_\sigma$) corresponding to the vector $\eta_{\sigma(q, p)}$. Since $\mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2})$ is stable under $U_\sigma(g), \forall g \in \mathcal{O}_+^\dagger (1, 1)$, we see that

$$T(q, p) = \eta \eta^* C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2} P_\sigma(q, p)$$

(3.58)

is a bounded operator on $\mathcal{H}_\sigma$, as a consequence of Lemma 3.6. Thus defining $\eta'_{q, p}$ as in (3.53), it is easy to derive (3.54), following essentially the steps leading from (3.21) to (3.28), but using the weighted density function

$$F'_{\sigma}(q, p) = T(q, p) F_{\sigma}(q, p) T(q, p)^*$$

(3.59)

in place of $F_{\sigma}$ [see (2.35) and (3.20)].

This completes the construction of coherent states for the UIR $U_\sigma$ of $\mathcal{O}_+^\dagger (1, 1)$. Comparing with the general theory of Section 2, the reproducing
triples in the present case are of the type \( \{ \mathcal{H}_w, F_\sigma, A_\sigma \}_{\sigma = 1} \). Moreover, using the weighted coherent states \( \eta_{q, p} \), we obtain the reproducing triple \( \{ \mathcal{H}_w, F_\sigma, I \}_{\sigma = 1} \). In this case, for any Borel set \( \Delta \) of the phase space \( \Gamma \), the operators
\[
a(\Delta) = \int_{\Delta} F_\sigma(q, p) \, dq \, dp
\]
are quantum mechanical localization operators with \( \langle \phi | a(\Delta) \phi \rangle \) giving the probability of localization of the system in the set \( \Delta \) when in the state \( \phi \).

We note in passing that if the four-dimensional Poincaré group had been used, reproducing triples with \( n = 2 \) (or, more generally, \( n = 2s + 1 \)) could have been obtained.

3. C. Orthogonality relations and the Wigner transform

Finally we obtain some general orthogonality relations for the sections \( \sigma \in \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \). Let \( \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \) be the Hilbert space of all Hilbert-Schmidt operators on \( \mathcal{H}_w \), with scalar product:
\[
\langle \rho_1, \rho_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w)} = \text{tr}[\rho_1^* \rho_2].
\]
Consider the linear span of the set of all vectors in \( \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \), which are of the form
\[
\rho_{\phi, \eta} = |\phi\rangle \langle \eta|, \quad \phi \in \mathcal{H}, \quad \eta \in \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}),
\]
that is, Hilbert-Schmidt operators with separable kernel
\[
\rho_{\phi, \eta}(k, p) = \phi(k) \overline{\eta(p)}. \tag{3.62}
\]
This set, which we denote by \( \mathcal{H}_w \otimes \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}) \) (the overbar meaning a complex conjugation), is clearly dense in \( \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \). On this domain define the operator \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma \):
\[
(\mathcal{A}_\sigma \rho_{\phi, \eta})(k, p) = \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \phi(k) \overline{\eta(p)}, \quad \forall k, p \in \mathcal{F}_m^+ \tag{3.63}
\]
with \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \) as in (3.30). Then, combining (3.22) and (3.29) we obtain
\[
\int \Gamma \text{tr}[U_w(\sigma(q, p))^* \rho_{\phi, \eta_1}] \text{tr}[U_w(\sigma(q, p))^* \rho_{\phi, \eta_2}] \, dq \, dp
\]
\[
= \langle \rho_{\phi, \eta_1} | \mathcal{A}_\sigma \rho_{\phi, \eta_2} \rangle_{\mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w)}. \tag{3.64}
\]
Since \( \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) > 0, \forall k, p \), \( [\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p)]^{-1} \) exists, and one has [see (3.33)]:
\[
\frac{1}{2\pi m}(p_0 - |p|) < [\mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p)]^{-1} < \frac{1}{2\pi m}(p_0 + |p|). \tag{3.65}
\]
Using this fact we define the positive operator \( \mathcal{A}^{-1}_\sigma \) on \( \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \) by giving its action on all vectors of the type \( \rho_{e_k, \eta} \in \mathcal{H}_w \otimes \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}) \):

\[
(\mathcal{A}^{-1/2}_{\sigma} \rho_{e_k, \eta})(k, p) = \left[ \mathcal{A}_\sigma(k, p) \right]^{-1/2} \phi(k) \eta(p) = \left[ \frac{k_0 - \theta(\Lambda_p^{-1}k) \cdot p}{2\pi(\Lambda_p^{-1}k)_0} \right]^{-1/2} \phi(k) \eta(p). \tag{3.66}
\]

Let us now define the Wigner transform map \( \mathcal{W} : \mathcal{H}_w \otimes \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}) \to L^2(\Gamma, dq dp) \):

\[
(\mathcal{W} \rho)(q, p) = \text{tr} \left[ U_w(\sigma(q, p))^* \mathcal{A}^{-1/2}_\sigma \rho \right]. \tag{3.67}
\]

Then from (3.64) it immediately follows that

(i) \( \mathcal{W} \) is a linear isometry, and hence can be extended to \( \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \):

\[
\langle \mathcal{W} \rho_1 \mid \mathcal{W} \rho_2 \rangle_{L^2(\Gamma)} = \langle \rho_1 \mid \rho_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w)}, \tag{3.68}
\]

for all \( \rho_1, \rho_2 \in \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w) \), and

(ii) the following orthogonality relation holds for all \( \rho_1, \rho_2 \in \mathcal{H}_w \otimes \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}) \):

\[
\int_{\Gamma} \text{tr} \left[ U_w(\sigma(q, p))^* \rho_1 \right] \text{tr} \left[ U_w(\sigma(q, p))^* \rho_2 \right] dq dp = \langle \mathcal{A}^{1/2}_\sigma \rho_1 \mid \mathcal{A}^{1/2}_\sigma \rho_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{H}_w)}. \tag{3.69}
\]

It is clear that (3.69) includes, as special cases, the orthogonality relations studied in [7] and [8]. Furthermore, these relations may be used to construct a relativistic Weyl transform, for any section \( \sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\Lambda \), as was done in [7] for the particular section \( \sigma_0 \). We leave the details to the reader.

\section{4. CONCLUSION}

Relativistic coherent states have been treated before in the literature, from various points of view. The type of coherent states we have analyzed here, and also in [7], were first introduced by Prugovecki [20], in the study of massive spin 0 particles in a phase space setting, generalizing the corresponding nonrelativistic states obtained earlier [21]. Among other things, these coherent states allowed one to formulate a relativistic quantum mechanics on phase space with a positive, covariant conserved current. However in [20], only the section \( \sigma_0 \) is (implicitly) used and the group representation problem is not considered.

A different approach was taken by Kaiser in [22]. There, the starting point is the observation that positive energy solutions of the Klein-Gordon equation [in \((n+1)\) space-time dimensions] are boundary values on the Minkowski space \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \) of functions holomorphic in the forward tube \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} + iC \), where \( C \) is the forward lightcone in \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \). Thus one obtains
a family of states $\mathcal{C}_\tau = \{ e_z, z \in \mathbb{T} \}$, that transform covariantly under the Poincaré group $\mathcal{P}_1^0 (1, n)$:

$$(a, \Lambda) e_z = e_{a x + a_r}, \quad \forall (a, \Lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_1^0 (1, n), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{T},$$

and have a number of interesting properties. In fact, specializing to $n = 1$ and identifying $z \equiv \hat{q} - i \hat{p}/m^2 \in \mathbb{T}$, with $(\hat{q}, \Lambda p) = \sigma (q, p)$, one sees easily that $e_z$ coincides with the vector $11_0 (q, p) = U_\omega (a (q, p) 11_0$ where $11_0$ is the particular vector $\eta_0$ is the only one in $L^2 (\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}_r, dk/k_0)$ that leads to an (anti)holomorphic function, namely $e_z (k) = \exp (ik)$. However, the family $\mathcal{C}_\tau$ is much too big ($\mathbb{T}$ is therefore called an extended phase space) and a restriction has to be made to a subfamily $\mathcal{C}_\tau = \{ e_z, z \in \Sigma \}$, where $\Sigma$ is a submanifold of $\mathbb{T}$ of real codimension 2; one takes for $\Sigma$ either the set $P_x = \{ z = x - iy \in \mathbb{T} : x^0 = 0, y \in \mathbb{R}^+, \lambda > 0 \}$ or, more generally, $\Sigma = S - iy^{+}_\lambda$, with $S$ a hypersurface in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of space- or light-like type. Clearly this amounts exactly to a restriction to the section $\sigma_0$ in the first case and to a certain section $\sigma$, essentially of affine type, in the second one. Thus, quite naturally, each family $\mathcal{C}_\tau$ of coherent states generates a resolution of the identity. Thus (for $n = 1$) the coherent states in [22] are a special case of ours, corresponding to the particular vector $\eta_0$, but this choice seems to have a special physical relevance. The group-theoretical underpinnings of the problem are also not discussed in [22].

More recently Unterberger ([23], [24]) has rediscovered the coherent states of [22] and used them as a basic tool for his comprehensive relativistic generalization of Weyl’s operational calculus (under the name of Fuchs and Klein-Gordon calculus). In particular, he obtains appropriate resolutions of the identity, by selecting suitable submanifolds of $\mathbb{T}$. An interesting aspect of Unterberger’s work is it geometrical content. Indeed the tube domain $\mathbb{T}$ is a homogeneous space for the conformal group $SO_0 (2, n)$, $\mathbb{T} \cong SO_0 (2, n)/SO (2) \times SO (n)$, and a Riemannian globally symmetric space [25]. However, $\mathbb{T}$ is not a homogeneous space for $\mathcal{P}_1^0 (1, n)$, and the restriction to $\mathcal{P}_1^0 (1, n)$ of the relevant (discrete series) representation of $SO_0 (2, n)$ involves a direct integral decomposition ([24], [26]); this is a major difficulty in the derivation of the Klein-Gordon calculus.

Thus Unterberger’s approach suggests a class of spaces $X$ for which the present analysis applies, namely the Riemannian globally symmetric spaces of noncompact type ([2], [25]). Indeed, if $X = G/H$ is such a space, in other words, a noncompact classical domain, then there exists a smooth global section $\sigma : X \to G$ [25], Theorem VI.1.1, and hence the principal bundle $G \to X = G/H$ is trivializable (see Section 2). Typical examples, besides $\mathbb{T}$ itself, are SU (1,1)/U (1) (already discussed in [8]), or SU (2,2)/
S(\text{U}(2) \times \text{U}(2)). In the general case, \( G \) is a connected noncompact semisimple Lie group and \( H \) is the maximal compact subgroup of \( G \). As pointed out already in [7], there is a considerable literature about the realization of the discrete series (\textit{i.e.} square integrable) representations of \( G \) on the corresponding symmetric space \( G/H \) (see for instance [27]-[29], and the references contained in those papers). On the other hand, in the case of a Riemannian globally symmetric space of compact type, \( X = G/H \), no smooth global section \( X \to G \) exists (although a global Borel section always does), but our construction is of course not needed, as pointed out already in Section 2.

Another class consists of semi-direct products \( G = S \ltimes V \), with \( V \) a vector space and \( S \) a semisimple subgroup of \( \text{GL}(V) \), as considered by DeBievre [4]. Such groups usually arise by contraction from those of the preceding class, which do have a discrete series (the simplest case is the contraction \( \text{SO}_0(1, 2) \to \mathcal{P}^+(1, 1) \) studied in [8]). This explains why they have representations square integrable on a coset space \( G/H \).

In fact there is a close relationship between our approach and that of [4], and we feel it interesting to discuss it in some detail [30]. The key point is that the family of affine sections \( \sigma \) introduced in Section 3 is in one-to-one correspondence with the so-called parallel bundles of [4]. Furthermore sections with spacelike \( q \) correspond to the admissible parallel bundles of [4], Definition 2.2, as follows. We recall that, in the case of a general group \( G = S \ltimes V \), the coordinate transformation corresponding to (3.24) is nonsingular only on a piece of the orbit \( X \), namely a neighborhood \( U_{x_0} \) of a base point \( x_0 \in X \). Then one proves easily the following statement:

**Lemma 4.1.** - Let \( \sigma \in \mathcal{F}_A \) be an affine, spacelike section. Then the corresponding parallel bundle is admissible and \( U_p = \mathcal{V}_m^+ \), for all \( p \in \mathcal{V}_m^+ \).

One should notice that such a regular situation results from the restriction that \( q \) be spacelike; if one drops it, a nontrivial neighborhood \( U_{x_0} \) must be introduced, and the admissible vector \( \eta \) must have its support restricted to \( U_{x_0} \). The same holds true for other groups, such as the Euclidean group \( \text{E}(2) \) analyzed in [4], no matter what section is chosen. Finally one should notice that the calculation of the integral \( I_\sigma(\eta_1, \eta_2, \phi, \psi) \) in (3.22) coincides with the calculation made in the proof of Theorem 3.2 of [4] -- and the similar calculation made in [7].

We should also mention the work of Bohnké [31], in which discrete frames associated to the Poincaré group (in any dimension) are constructed, and that of Klauder and Streater [32], who circumvent the lack of square integrability of the Wigner representation by using a reducible representation, obtained by taking a direct integral over the mass \( m \).
Where do we go now? As indicated in the introduction, the mathematical structure developed here and in the preceding paper [7] is broad enough to encompass an array of applications. In a succeeding paper we intend to analyze spin coherent states and Dirac coherent states, within the framework of the full Poincaré group \( \mathcal{P}_+ (1, 3) \). In these cases the density functions \( F_\sigma (q, p) \) involve rank-2 and rank-4 operators \( F \), respectively. Further work is also underway on the construction, within the present theory, of general relativistic frames [33], that is, frames corresponding to the Galilei and the anti-de Sitter groups, in addition to the Poincaré case; a description of squeezed states of light using sections in the semi-direct product of the Weyl-Heisenberg group with the metaplectic group [34]; and the construction of coherent states for certain infinite dimensional groups (diffeomorphism groups of manifolds) [35]. Another problem is the application of the present analysis of the massless case; the \( 1+3 \) dimensional case is straightforward, but in \( 1+1 \) dimensions new difficulties appear, because 2-D massless fields require an indefinite metric, and the method has to be generalized further. Massless Poincaré coherent states have been obtained recently by Moschella and one of us [36] and the extension to a conformal setup is under study. Another open problem is a general analysis of the K-representation (2.31) and its possible connection with general orthogonality relations of the type (3.66)-(3.67).

Finally, a characterization of group representations which are square integrable in the sense of Definition 2.1 would be highly desirable. In particular it would be useful to obtain a criterion for determining when a given representation is square integrable. Such results could have bearing on problems of quantization ([35]-[40]).

APPENDIX

A.1. Proof of Proposition 2.2

On \( \mathcal{H} \), consider the formal operator

\[
A = \int_X \sum_{i=1}^n |\eta^i_{\sigma (x)}\rangle \langle \eta^i_{\sigma (x)}| d\nu (x).
\]  

(A.1)

Define vectors \( \eta^i_g \in \mathcal{H} \)

\[
\eta^i_g = U (g) \eta^i, \quad g \in G, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n.
\]  

(A.2)
Since \( U \) is irreducible, this set of vectors is dense in \( \mathcal{H} \) (assuming, of course, there is at least one \( \eta^i \neq 0 \)). Then,

\[
\langle \eta^i_\sigma | A_\sigma \eta^i_\sigma \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_X |\langle U(g) \eta^i | \eta^i_{\sigma(g)} \rangle|^2 \, dv(x)
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_X |\langle \eta^i_{\sigma^{-1}(g)} | \eta^j \rangle|^2 \, dv(x)
\]

by (2.9) and the left invariance of \( v \). Hence, from (2.25),

\[
\langle \eta^i_\sigma | A_\sigma \eta^i_\sigma \rangle = 1/(\sigma^{-1}) < \infty,
\]  

(A.3)

and thus \( A_\sigma \) is densely defined. Clearly \( A_\sigma \) is also positive (since, as we show next, it is self-adjoint). Let \( \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \subset \mathcal{H} \) be the largest set on which \( A_\sigma \) is defined. For any \( \phi \in \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \), we have

\[
\langle \phi | A_\sigma \phi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_X |\langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle|^2 \, dv(x).
\]  

(A.4)

Hence, if \( \langle \phi | A_\sigma \phi \rangle = 0 \), then \( \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle = 0 \), for each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \) and for \( (v-) \) almost all \( x \in X \). But since \( \sigma : X \rightarrow G \) is continuous, the function \( x \mapsto \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle \) is continuous. Also the measure \( v \) is invariant. Hence \( \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle = 0 \), for all \( x \in X \), and \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \). Since by condition (i), the set \{ \( \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} \) \} is total, this means that \( \phi = 0 \). Thus \( A_\sigma \) is strictly positive on \( \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \). We prove that it is closed.

Indeed, consider the map \( W_\sigma : \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \rightarrow L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n) \) given by

\[
(W_\sigma \phi)(x) = \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle.
\]  

(A.5)

Let \{ \( \phi_n \) \}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be a sequence of vectors in \( \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \), converging strongly to \( \phi \in \mathcal{H} \) and suppose that \{ \( \psi_n = W_\sigma \phi_n \) \}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) converges strongly to \( \psi \in L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n) \) in the norm of \( L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n) \). Then, \( \psi_n \) also converges weakly in \( L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n) \) to \( \psi \) and the sequence of norms \( \| \psi_n \|_{L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n)} \) is bounded. Also, by the continuity of the scalar product in \( \mathcal{H} \), the sequence of complex numbers \{ \( \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi_n \rangle \) \}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) converges to \( \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle \). Hence,

\[
\psi_{n,i}(x) \rightarrow \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle
\]  

(A.6)

\( \forall x \in X \) and \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \). Thus,

\[
\psi_i(x) = \langle \eta^i_{\sigma(x)} | \phi \rangle
\]  

(A.7)

and since \( \psi \in L^2(X, v; \mathbb{C}^n) \), this means that \( \phi \in \mathcal{D}(A_\sigma) \). Hence,

\[
W_\sigma \phi = \psi
\]  

(A.8)

and, therefore, \( W_\sigma \) is a closed map. Also, from (A.4) and (A.5),

\[
\| W_\sigma \phi \|^2 = \langle \phi | A_\sigma \phi \rangle,
\]  

(A.9)
which implies that $A_6$ is closed hence self-adjoint.

Finally, since $A_6$ is strictly positive and self-adjoint on $\mathcal{D}(A_6)$, it has a positive self-adjoint inverse $A_6^{-1}$, which is also densely defined. \hfill \Box

**A. 2. Some explicit relations for $\{\mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma\}_n$**

In the special case of a reproducing triple $\{\mathcal{H}, F_\sigma, A_\sigma\}_n$, arising from a representation $U$ of $G$, which is square integrable mod $(H, \sigma)$, the various operators entering in the general construction developed in I [4] assume special forms. We list here, for reference purposes, several relevant formulas, corresponding to I-(A.18), (21)-(23).

First the basic isometry now reads $W_\sigma : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\sigma \subset L^2(X, \nu; \mathbb{C}^n)$, with

$$\langle W_\sigma \psi \rangle_i = \lambda_i^{1/2} \langle u_i | U(\sigma(x))^* \psi \rangle,$$

with $u_i$ and $\lambda_i$, $i=1, 2, \ldots, n$, given by (2.3). The expression for the inverse map is now:

$$W_\sigma^{-1} \Phi = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{1/2} \int_X \Phi_j(x) A_\sigma^{-1} U(\sigma(x)) | u_j \rangle \, d\nu(x),$$

$\forall \Phi \in \mathcal{H}_\sigma$. Similarly, the evaluation map $\hat{E}(x)$ (compare I, Fig. A.2) and its adjoint become $E_\sigma(x) : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$:

$$E_\sigma(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^{1/2} | e_i \rangle \langle u_i | U(\sigma(x))^*,$$

$$E_\sigma(x)^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^{1/2} U(\sigma(x)) | u_i \rangle \langle e_i |,$$

$$F_\sigma(x) = E_\sigma(x)^* E_\sigma(x).$$

Finally, the reproducing kernel $K_\sigma$ for $\mathcal{H}_\sigma$ is [see I, (3.23) and (4.12)]:

$$K_\sigma(x, y) = E_\sigma(x) A_\sigma^{-1} E_\sigma(y)^*,$$

$$K_{ij}^\sigma(x, y) = \langle e_i | K_\sigma(x, y) e_j \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n} = (\lambda_i \lambda_j)^{1/2} \langle u_i | U(\sigma(x))^* A_\sigma^{-1} U(\sigma(y)) u_j \rangle.$$

**A. 3. Proof of Theorem 3.2**

The equivalence between (ii) and (iii), under the three variants (3.10), results from a straightforward calculation (see Section 3).

We show (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i). Inserting the relation

$$\Lambda_{p}^{-1} k = \frac{1}{m} (p_0 k - k_0 p)$$

into (3.25), we see that (i) is equivalent to the inequality:

\[ \frac{p_0}{m} \theta(p) \cdot k < k_0 \left(1 + \frac{p}{m} \cdot \theta(p)\right) \]  

(A.17)

Assume (ii). Since \( k < k_0 \) for any \( k \in \mathcal{Y}_m^- \), we may write

\[ \frac{p_0}{m} \theta(p) \cdot k < \frac{p_0}{m} |\theta(p)| k_0 < \left|1 + \frac{p}{m} \theta(p)\right| k_0, \quad \text{by (3.10c).} \]

Now the quantity \( 1 + \frac{p}{m} \theta(p) \) does not vanish, again by (3.10c), hence it is always positive (since it equals 1 for \( p = 0 \) and \( \theta \) is continuous). Thus it equals its absolute value and (A.17) is proved.

Conversely, assume (i) to be true, i.e. (A.17) is satisfied, for all \( k, p \in \mathcal{Y}_m^- \):

\[ 1 + \frac{p}{m} \theta(p) > \frac{p_0}{m} \theta(p) \cdot \frac{k}{k_0} \]

This holds, in particular, in the limits \( k \to \pm \infty \), where \( \frac{k}{k_0} \to \pm 1 \). For \( k \to +\infty \), we get:

\[ \theta(p) < \frac{m}{p_0 - p} = \frac{p_0 + p}{m} \]

while the limit \( k \to -\infty \) yields:

\[ \theta(p) > -\frac{m}{p_0 + p} = -\frac{p_0 - p}{m} \]

By (3.10a), this is precisely the condition (ii). □

**A.4. Proof of Lemma 3.5**

As shown in Section 3, one has \( c_\alpha(k, p) > 0 \) for all \( k, p \in \mathcal{Y}_m^- \), thus \( c_\alpha(k, p)^{-1/2} \) is well-defined. Next, for fixed \( p \), consider the function \( \alpha: \mathcal{Y}_m^- \to \mathbb{R}^+ \) given by

\[ \alpha(k) = k_0 - \theta(p) \cdot \left(\Delta^{-1} p \cdot k\right). \]  

(A.18)

Clearly, \( \alpha(k) \to \infty \), either as \( k \to \infty \) or as \( k \to -\infty \). On the other hand, a standard computation shows that \( \alpha(k) \) attains its minimum at

\[ k_0 = \frac{m + \theta(p) \cdot p}{\left[1 + 2 \theta(p) \cdot \frac{p/m - \theta(p)^2}{\theta(p) p_0} \right]^{1/2}} \]

(A.19)
The minimum is
\[ \alpha_{\text{min}} = m [1 + 2 \theta(p) \cdot p/m - \theta(p)^2]^{1/2}. \] (A.20)

Thus, as a positive operator, \( C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2} \) has spectrum \( [(\alpha_{\text{min}}/2 \pi p_0)^{1/2}, \infty) \). Moreover, writing \( c_\sigma(k, p)^{-1/2} \) as:

\[
c_\sigma(k, p)^{-1/2} = k_0^{1/2} \left[ \frac{1}{2 \pi p_0} - \frac{\theta(p)}{2 \pi p_0} \frac{\Lambda_p^{-1} k}{k_0} \right]^{1/2},
\]
and noting that, for fixed \( p \), \( (\Lambda_p^{-1} k)/k_0 \) is bounded in \( k \), we immediately see that \( \mathcal{D}(C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2}) = \mathcal{D}(P_0^{1/2}) \), and that on this domain \( C_\sigma(p)^{-1/2} \) is self-adjoint. \( \square \)

### A.5. Some explicit examples of affine sections

For the sake of completeness, we list in Table A.1 below the parameters corresponding to be concrete sections that have been used in earlier work, namely:

- \( \sigma_0 \), the section of reference, introduced in [7] and also used implicitly by Unterberger ([23], [24]);
- \( \sigma_s \), the so-called deSitterian section derived in [8];
- \( \sigma_{\text{DB}} \), the section used by DeBièvre [4];
- \( \sigma_{\text{lim}} \), the section underlying the work of Bertrand and Bertrand [41].

The last section is a limiting case, it does not belong to \( \mathcal{S}_A \); indeed, for this choice, the inequalities (3.10b), (3.10c), (3.14) become equalities, corresponding to the fact that the vector \( \sigma_{\text{lim}} \) is now light-like (see the Figure in Section 3.A).

By (3.38), the sixth column in Table A.1 yields the function \( \Lambda_\sigma^n(k) \) for the various sections, and this in turn specifies the operator \( \Lambda_\sigma^n \). The results, which are summarized in the last column of the table, are the following (a more detailed discussion will be given elsewhere [33]):

(i) for the section \( \sigma_0 \): \( \frac{m}{2 \pi} \Lambda_\sigma^n(k) = \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta - \frac{k}{k_0} \langle P \rangle_\eta \); thus for a general admissible vector \( \eta \), one gets a continuous spectrum

\[
s(\frac{m}{2 \pi} \Lambda_\sigma^n) = [\langle P_0 \rangle_\eta - |\langle P \rangle_\eta|, \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta + |\langle P \rangle_\eta|];
\] (A.22)

however, if \( \eta \) is chosen such that \( \langle P \rangle_\eta = 0 \) (typically, if \( \eta(p) \) is an even function (see [7]), or, mimicking 3-dimensional terminology, a "rotation"-invariant function), then the spectrum collapses to a single point and the frame becomes tight. An example is the vector \( \eta_0(p) = \exp(-p_0/m) \) used in [22] (see Section 4);

(ii) for the section \( \sigma_s \); an explicit calculation shows that the range of the function \( \Lambda_\sigma^n(k) \) is always a full interval, which however depends

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</table>
COHERENT AND QUASI-COHERENT STATES

on the state \( \eta \), as in the previous case. If \( \langle P \rangle_\eta = 0 \),
\[
\sigma \left( \frac{m}{2\pi} A^n_\eta \right) = \left[ m \langle \eta | \eta \rangle^2 \right. \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta].
\]
If \( \langle P \rangle_\eta \neq 0 \), the situation is more complicated,
several cases must be distinguished, but, for any admissible state \( \eta \),
the spectrum of \( A^n_\eta \) is purely continuous and the frame is never tight;

(iii) for the section \( \sigma_{\text{DB}} \): the kernel \( \mathcal{A}_\phi(k, p) \) does not depend on \( k \),

hence the function \( A^n_\phi(k) \) is constant; thus \( A^n_\phi \) is a multiple of the identity
and the frame is tight;

(iv) for the section \( \sigma_{\text{lim}} \): the spectrum of \( A^n_\sigma \) is purely continuous,

namely:
\[
\sigma \left( \frac{m}{2\pi} A^n_\sigma \right) = \left[ \langle P_0 - |P| \rangle_\eta \langle P_0 \rangle_\eta + \langle |P| \rangle_\eta \right]
\]

As a final comment, we may remark, by inspection of Table A.1, that
the section \( \sigma_{\text{DB}} \) yields distinctly simpler results than the others. The reason
is that it is the only one which is Lorentz invariant. Indeed \( \sigma_{\text{DB}} \) is specified
by the invariant condition \( (q, p) = 0 \), and this is actually the way in which
it was introduced in the paper of DeBièvre[4].

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