Int. J. Nonlinear Anal. Appl. In Press, 1–7
ISSN: 2008-6822 (electronic)
http://dx.doi.org/10.22075/ijnaa.2022.28712.3979

Bicontinuous biseparating operators on Orlicz spaces in the context of hypergroups

Seyyed Mohammad Tabatabaie*, Mahdi Latifpour

Department of Mathematics, University of Qom, Qom, Iran

(Communicated by Ali Jabbari)

Abstract

In this paper, first, we study bicontinuous biseparating left multipliers on Orlicz algebras in the context of a compact hypergroup and give some formula for them. Also, we assume that Φ is a Δ_2-regular Young function with $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally) which is not equivalent to $|x|^2$, and prove that if there is an isometry algebra isomorphism between convolution Orlicz algebras $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$, then the underlying locally compact groups G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic.

Keywords: locally compact hypergroup, locally compact group, Orlicz algebra, convolution, biseparating operator, left multiplier
2020 MSC: 46E30, 43A15, 43A62

1 Introduction

In [10, 23, 6, 16, 21] the authors prove that for each $1 \le p < \infty$ ($p \neq 2$) and locally compact groups G_1 and G_2 (compact if $p \neq 1$), if there is a bipositive or isometric isomorphism from $L^p(G_1)$ onto $L^p(G_2)$, then G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic; see also [24, 25, 26]. In [27] and [8], some similar facts for weighted group algebras are given. Y. Kuznetsova and S. Zadeh in [13] prove that if there is a bicontinuous biseparating isomorphism between two weighted Lebesgue algebras, then their underlying locally compact groups are isomorphic. Recently, in [22] we consider Orlicz algebras in the context of locally compact groups and prove that for each Young function Φ with $\Phi \in \Delta_2 \cap \Delta'$, if there exists a bicontinuous biseparating algebra isomorphism between convolution Orlicz algebras $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$, then G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic. S. Degenfeld-Schonburg and R. Lasser in [3, Theorem 1] proved that if K is a commutative hypergroup and T is a bounded linear operator on $L^1(K)$, then T is a left multiplier if and only if there exists a unique measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ such that $T(f) = \mu * f$ for all $f \in L^1(K)$. Locally compact hypergroups are extensions of locally compact groups which were introduced in [9, 4, 20]. See [2] as a monograph on hypergroups. In this paper, first we study bicontinuous biseparating operators on Orlicz spaces in the context of hypergroups, and show that if K is a compact hypergroup and M is a bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier on the convolution Orlicz algebra $L^\Phi(K)$, then there exist a number $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and a positive measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ such that $Mf = c\,\mu * f$ for all $f \in L^\Phi(K)$, where $\Phi \in \Delta'$ is a Young function such that $x \le \Psi(x)$ for all $x \ge 0$ in which Ψ is the complementary of Φ. Also, we prove that if $L^\Phi(G_i)$ is a convolution Orlicz algebra for $i = 1, 2$, and there is an isometry algebra isomorphism between $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$, then G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic, where G_1 and G_2 are two locally compact groups, Φ is a Δ_2-regular Young function with $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally) and Φ is not equivalent to $|x|^2$. For convenience of readers, in

*Corresponding author
Email addresses: sm.tabatabaie@qom.ac.ir (Seyyed Mohammad Tabatabaie), m.latifpour@stu.qom.ac.ir (Mahdi Latifpour)

Received: October 2022 *Accepted:* December 2022

Section 2 we recall some preliminaries regarding locally compact hypergroups and Orlicz spaces. See [1, 5, 11, 12, 19] as some recent works on this topic.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Locally Compact Hypergroups

Let K be a locally compact Hausdorff space. We denote the space of all bounded Radon measures on K by $\mathcal{M}(K)$, and the set of non-negative elements of $\mathcal{M}(K)$ is denoted by $\mathcal{M}^+(K)$. The support of each measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ and the Dirac measure at the point $x \in K$ are denoted by suppμ and δ_x, respectively.

Definition 2.1. Let K be a locally compact Hausdorff space with the following property:

1. there is a mapping $* : \mathcal{M}(K) \times \mathcal{M}(K) \to \mathcal{M}(K)$ (called *convolution*) such that $(\mathcal{M}(K), *, +)$ is a complex Banach algebra;
2. for each $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}^+(K)$, $\mu * \nu$ is a non-negative measure in $\mathcal{M}(K)$ and the mapping $(\mu, \nu) \mapsto \mu * \nu$ from $\mathcal{M}^+(K) \times \mathcal{M}^+(K)$ into $\mathcal{M}^+(K)$ is continuous, where $\mathcal{M}^+(K)$ is equipped with the cone topology;
3. for all $x, y \in K$, $\delta_x * \delta_y$ is a compact supported probability measure;
4. the mapping $(x, y) \mapsto \text{supp}(\delta_x * \delta_y)$ from $K \times K$ into $\mathcal{K}(K)$ equipped with the Michael topology, is continuous;
5. there is an element e such that for each $x \in K$, $\delta_e * \delta_x = \delta_x = \delta_x * \delta_e$;
6. there is a homeomorphism $x \mapsto x^-$ from K onto K (called *involution*) such that for each $x, y \in K$ we have $(x^-)^- = x$ and $(\delta_x * \delta_y)^- = \delta_{y^-} * \delta_{x^-}$;
7. for each $x, y \in K$, $e \in \text{supp}(\delta_x * \delta_y)$ if and only if $x = y^-$.

Then, $K \equiv (K, *, .^-, e)$ is called a *(locally compact) hypergroup*.

Any locally compact group G is a hypergroup with the inverse mapping as involution and the usual convolution

$$\mu * \nu(f) := \int_G \int_G f(xy)\, d\mu(x) d\nu(y), \quad (f \in C_0(G))$$

for all $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(G)$. So, hypergroups are extension of locally compact groups. In the book [2] one can see several classes of hypergroups.

A Radon nonzero nonnegative measure λ on a hypergroup K is called a (left) Haar measure if for each $x \in K$, $\delta_x * \lambda = \lambda$. By [9, 5.3], there is a continuous positive function Δ on K (called *modular function*) such that for each $x \in K$, $\lambda * \delta_{x^-} = \Delta(x)\lambda$. Throughout, K is a locally compact hypergroup with a given left Haar measure λ.

For each measurable function $f : K \to \mathbb{C}$ and each $a, x, y \in K$ we put

$$f_x(y) = f^y(x) = f(x * y) := \int_K f(t)\, d(\delta_x * \delta_y)(t) \quad \text{and} \quad r_a f(x) := f(x * a^-).$$

Let $f, g : K \to \mathbb{C}$ be measurable functions and $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$. For each $x \in K$ we define

$$(f * g)(x) := \int_K f(x * y) g(y^-)\, d\lambda(y) \quad \text{and} \quad (\mu * f)(x) := \int_K f(y^- * x)\, d\mu(y)$$

while these integrals exist.

2.2 Orlicz Spaces

In this part, we give definition of an Orlicz space in the context of a hypergroup K. For more details see monographs [18, 17].

A convex function $\Phi : [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty]$ is called a *Young function* if $\Phi(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \Phi(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \to \infty} \Phi(x) = \infty$. A continuous Young function Φ is called an *N-function* if $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\Phi(x)}{x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\Phi(x)}{x} = \infty$, and $\Phi(x) = 0$ implies that $x = 0$. We say that an N-function Φ satisfies a globally Δ'-condition and write $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally) if there is a constant $c > 0$ such that for each $x, y \geq 0$, $\Phi(xy) \leq c\, \Phi(x)\, \Phi(y)$; see [18, Definition 7, Ch. II]. If Φ is a Young function, the function Ψ defined by

$$\Psi(x) := \sup\{xy - \Phi(y) : y \geq 0\}, \quad (x \geq 0)$$

is called the *complementary* of Φ. In this paper, always Φ is a strictly increasing Young function, and Ψ is its complementary.

The set of all Borel measurable functions $f : K \to \mathbb{C}$ for which there exists an $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\int_K \Phi(\alpha|f(x)|)\, d\lambda(x) < \infty,$$

is denoted by $L^\Phi(K)$. We denote the set of all measurable functions $g : K \to \mathbb{C}$ such that $\int_K \Psi(|g(x)|)\, d\lambda(x) \leq 1$ by B_Ψ, and for each $f \in L^\Phi(K)$ we put

$$\|f\|_\Phi := \sup\left\{\int_K |f(x)g(x)|\, d\lambda(x) : \, g \in B_\Psi\right\}.$$

Then, $(L^\Phi(K), \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ is called an *Orlicz space*. For each $p \geq 1$ we define $\Phi_p(x) := x^p$ for all $x \geq 0$. Then, $L^{\Phi_p}(K) = L^p(K, \lambda)$. So, Orlicz spaces are extension of Lebesgue spaces.

3 Main Results

In this section we will formulate bicontinuous biseparating left multipliers on $L^\Phi(K)$, where K is a compact hypergroup. We also prove that for a family of Young functions, if $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$ are isometrically isomorphic, then two locally compact groups G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic too. Throughout we assume that Φ is a Δ_2-regular Young function.

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a Banach algebra. A linear operator $M : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$ is called a *left multiplier* if for each $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, $M(ab) = M(a)b$.

Remark 3.2. Note that for each $a \in K$ and measurable functions f, g on K we have $r_a(f * g) = f * r_a g$ because for every $x \in K$,

$$\begin{aligned}
(f * r_a g)(x) &= \int_K f(x * y) r_a g(y^-)\, d\lambda(y) \\
&= \int_K f_x(y) g(y^- * a^-)\, d\lambda(y) \\
&= \int_K f_x(a^- * y) g(y^-)\, d\lambda(y) \\
&= \int_K g(y^-) f^y(x * a^-)\, d\lambda(y) \\
&= \int_K \int_K f(t * y) g(y^-)\, d\lambda(y) d(\delta_x * \delta_{a^-})(t) \\
&= \int_K (f * g)(t)\, d(\delta_x * \delta_{a^-})(t) \\
&= (f * g)(x * a^-) \\
&= r_a(f * g)(x),
\end{aligned}$$

thanks to [9, Lemma 3.1G].

Proposition 3.3. Let K be a compact hypergroup, and M be a bounded left multiplier on the convolution Orlicz algebra $L^\Phi(K)$. Then, for each $a \in K$, $r_a M = M r_a$.

Proof . Let M be a left multiplier on $L^\Phi(K)$, $a \in K$ and $f \in C(K)$. By [15, Theorem 4.1], for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some $g \in L^\Phi(K)$ such that $\|f*g-f\|_\Phi \le \varepsilon$. For each $v \in B_\Psi$ we have $r_{a^-}v \in B_\Psi$ because

$$\begin{aligned}\int_K \Psi(|r_{a^-}v(x)|)\,d\lambda(x) &\le \int_K \Psi(|v|(x*a))\,d\lambda(x)\\ &\le \int_K \Psi(|v|)(x*a)\,d\lambda(x)\\ &= \int_K \Psi(|v|)*\delta_{a^-}\ d\lambda\\ &= \int_K \Psi(|v|)\,d(\lambda*\delta_a)\\ &= \int_K \Psi(|v|)\,d\lambda \le 1,\end{aligned}$$

thanks to Jensen's inequality [18, Proposition 5 page 62],[2, Section 1.2.15] and [2, Theorem 1.3.25]. This implies that for every $h \in L^\Phi(K)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\|r_a h\|_\Phi &= \sup\left\{\int_K |h(x*a^-)v(x)|\,d\lambda(x) :\ v\in B_\Psi\right\}\\ &\le \sup\left\{\int_K |h|(x*a^-)\,|v|(x)\,d\lambda(x) :\ v\in B_\Psi\right\}\\ &= \sup\left\{\int_K |h(x)|\ |v|(x*a)\,d\lambda(x) :\ v\in B_\Psi\right\}\\ &\le \|h\|_\Phi,\end{aligned}$$

by applying a version of [9, Theorem 5.1D] for right Haar measures (note that since K is compact, it is unimodular, and so λ would be also a right Haar measure). Hence, the mapping

$$r_a : L^\Phi(K) \to L^\Phi(K), \qquad f \mapsto r_a f$$

is a bounded linear operator with $\|r_a\| \le 1$. In addition, note that by Remark 3.2, we have

$$r_a(M(f*g)) = r_a(M(f)*g) = M(f)*r_a g = M(f*r_a g) = M(r_a(f*g)).$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\|r_a M(f) - M(r_a f)\|_\Phi &\le \|r_a\big(M(f-f*g)\big)\|_\Phi + \|M\big(r_a(f*g-f)\big)\|_\Phi\\ &\le 2\|r_a\|\,\|M\|\ \|f*g-f\|_\Phi\\ &\le 2\|M\|\,\varepsilon.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we have $r_a M(f) = M(r_a f)$. But because of the assumption $\Phi \in \Delta_2$, the set $C(K)$ is dense in $L^\Phi(K)$. Hence, by continuity the proof is complete. □

Definition 3.4. Let $(\Omega_1, \Sigma_1, \mu_1)$ and $(\Omega_2, \Sigma_2, \mu_2)$ be two measure spaces. A set map P from Σ_1 into Σ_2 defined modulo null sets is called a *regular set isomorphism* if

(i) $P(\Omega_1 \setminus A) = P(\Omega_1) \setminus P(A)$ for all $A \in \Sigma_1$.

(ii) $P(\cup_{n=1}^\infty A_n) = \cup_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n)$ for disjoint $A_n \in \Sigma_1$

(iii) $\mu_2(P(A)) = 0$ if and only if $\mu_1(A) = 0$

In sequel, the Borel σ-algebra on a hypergroup K is denoted by $\mathfrak{B}_K$.

The previous fact is applied to prove the next result which is a hypergroup version of [14, Theorem 1] and [22, Theorem 3.8]. Although the proofs are similar, we write some details in this proof for convenience of readers.

Theorem 3.5. Let K be a compact hypergroup. Let M be a bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier on the convolution Orlicz algebra $L^\Phi(K)$. Then, there exist a constant $k \in \mathbb{C}$ and a regular set isomorphism T on $\mathfrak{B}_K$ such that

$$M(\chi_A) = k\,\chi_{T(A)} \quad \text{a.e.} \qquad (A \in \mathfrak{B}). \tag{3.1}$$

Proof . Assume that $M : L^\Phi(K) \to L^\Phi(K)$ is a bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier. We define $T : \mathfrak{B}_K \to \mathfrak{B}_K$ by
$$T(A) := \{x \in K : M(\chi_A)(x) \neq 0\}, \quad (A \in \mathfrak{B}_K).$$
up to null sets. By some calculations as in the proof of [22, Theorem 3.8] one can see that
$$M(\chi_A) = h \cdot \chi_{T(A)} \quad \text{a.e.} \tag{3.2}$$
for all $A \in \mathfrak{B}_K$, where h is the image of the constant function one by the operator M. This implies that for each $x \in K$,
$$r_x h = r_x M(\mathbf{1}) = M(r_x \mathbf{1}) = M(\mathbf{1}) = M(\chi_K) = h\chi_{T(K)} = h\,\chi_K = h.$$
So, $\lambda(E_x) = 0$ where $E_x := \{y \in K : h(y * x^-) \neq h(y)\}$. Hence, $h = k$ a.e. for a constant number $k \in \mathbb{C}$, and by (3.2),
$$M(\chi_A) = k\,\chi_{T(A)} \quad \text{a.e.} \qquad (A \in \mathfrak{B}_K). \tag{3.3}$$
□

R.E. Edward in [6, Proposition 1] states that if G is a compact group, $1 \leq p < \infty$ and T is a positive left multiplier on $L^p(G)$, then there exists a positive Radon measure μ on G such that $Tf = \mu * f$ for all $f \in L^p(G)$. The next fact can be concluded by a similar argument as in the proof of [6, Proposition 1].

Theorem 3.6. Let K be a compact hypergroup and T be a positive left multiplier on $L^p(K)$ $(1 \leq p < \infty)$. Then, there exists a positive Radon measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ such that $Tf = \mu * f$ for all $f \in L^p(K)$.

Theorems 3.5 and 3.6 help us to give a similar formula for any bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier on $L^\Phi(K)$.

Theorem 3.7. Let K be a compact hypergroup and $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally). Let M be a bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier on the convolution Orlicz algebra $L^\Phi(K)$. Then, there exist a number $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and a positive measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ such that $Mf = c\,\mu * f$ for all $f \in L^\Phi(K)$.

Proof . By Theorem 3.5, there exist $k \in \mathbb{C}$ and regular set isomorphism T such that
$$\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda(A)}\right) \leq \frac{2\|M\|}{|k|}\,\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda(T(A))}\right),$$
Then, we can find a linear bounded operator $F : L^1(K) \to L^1(K)$ such that for every simple function s on K, $F(s) = \frac{1}{k}\,M(s)$. So, for each $A \in \mathfrak{B}_K$, $F(\chi_A) = \chi_{T(A)} = \frac{1}{k}\,M(\chi_A)$. Because of properties of M, the operator F is left multiplier and bipositive on $L^1(K)$. Finally, thanks to Theorem 3.6 the proof is complete. □

Remark 3.8. For every $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(K)$ we denote $A_\mu(f) := \mu * f$ for all $f \in L^\Phi(K)$. For each $a \in K$, set $A_a := A_{\delta_a}$. In general, the relation $A_a(fg) = A_a f\, A_a g$ is not valid for each $a \in K$. But, this equality holds whenever a belongs the center of the hypergroup K defined by $Z(K) := \{x \in K : \delta_x * \delta_{x^-} = \delta_e = \delta_{x^-} * \delta_x\}$. In fact, thanks to [9, Lemma 10.4B] for each $a \in Z(K)$ and $x \in K$, $\delta_a * \delta_x$ is a Dirac measure. So,
$$\begin{aligned} A_a(fg)(x) &= \int_K f(t)g(t)\,d(\delta_{a^-} * \delta_x)(t) \\ &= \int_K f(t)\,d(\delta_{a^-} * \delta_x)(t) \int_K g(t)\,d(\delta_{a^-} * \delta_x)(t) \\ &= A_a f(x)\, A_a g(x). \end{aligned}$$
This shows that A_a is separating.

Corollary 3.9. Let K_1, K_2 be locally compact hypergroups and $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally). Assume that T is a bicontinuous biseparating algebra isomorphism from $L^\Phi(K_1)$ onto $L^\Phi(K_2)$. Then, for each $a \in Z(K_1)$ there exists a measure $h(a) \in \mathcal{M}(K_2)$ such that $T\,A_a = A_{h(a)}T$.

Proof . Let $a \in Z(K_1)$. Then, the mapping $T\,A_a\,T^{-1} : L^\Phi(K_2) \to L^\Phi(K_2)$ is a bicontinuous biseparating left multiplier. Indeed, for each $f, g \in L^\Phi(K_2)$,

$$\begin{aligned}(T\,A_a\,T^{-1})(f * g) &= (T A_a)(T^{-1}(f) * T^{-1}(g))\\ &= T((A_a(T^{-1}(f)) * T^{-1}(g)))\\ &= T(A_a(T^{-1}(f))) * g.\end{aligned}$$

This implies that $T\,A_a\,T^{-1}$ is a left multiplier. Since a is a center element, $T\,A_a\,T^{-1}$ is invertible. Also, since T, T^{-1} and A_a are separating, $T\,A_a\,T^{-1}$ is biseparating. Then, by Theorem 3.7, there exists a measure $h(a) \in \mathcal{M}(K_2)$ such that $T\,A_a\,T^{-1} = A_{h(a)}$. This completes the proof. □

Theorem 3.10. Let K_i be a hypergroup and $L^\Phi(K_i)$ be a convolution Orlicz algebra for $i = 1, 2$. Assume that $T : L^\Phi(K_1) \to L^\Phi(K_2)$ is an isometry algebra isomorphism and Φ is not equivalent to $|x|^2$. Then, T is bicontinuous and biseparating.

Proof . Since T is a bijective isometry, T and T^{-1} are continuous. Thanks to [7, Theorem 5.3.5], there exist a Borel measurable function h and a regular set isomorphism S from $\mathcal{B}_1$ onto $\mathcal{B}_2$ such that

$$Tf(t) = h(t)S_1 f(t) \quad \text{for all } f \in E_1, \tag{3.4}$$

where $\mathcal{B}_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ is the Borel σ-algebra on K_i, and S_1 is the operator induced by S. By [7, Remark 3.2.4], we have $S_1(fg) = (S_1 f)(S_1 g)$ for all Borel measurable functions f, g on K_1. This shows that T is biseparating. □

Here, we recall the result [22, Corollary 3.11].

Theorem 3.11. Let G_i be a locally compact group for $i = 1, 2$, Φ be a Δ_2-regular Young function with $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally), and $L^\Phi(G_i)$ be a convolution Orlicz algebra for $i = 1, 2$. If there is a bicontinuous biseparating algebra isomorphism between $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$, then G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic.

Now, thanks to Theorems 3.10 and 3.11 one can directly conclude the next fact.

Corollary 3.12. Let G_1 and G_2 be two locally compact groups, Φ be a Δ_2-regular Young function with $\Phi \in \Delta'$ (globally) and Φ is not equivalent to $|x|^2$. If $L^\Phi(G_i)$ is a convolution Orlicz algebra for $i = 1, 2$, and there is an isometry algebra isomorphism between $L^\Phi(G_1)$ and $L^\Phi(G_2)$, then G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic.

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