

# RECURRENCE TIMES AND CAPACITIES FOR FINITE ERGODIC CHAINS

BY GUY LOUCHARD

**I. Introduction.** Let us first recall a few well-known results concerning the connection between potential theory and certain Markov processes.

1. Let  $\mathbf{r}(\mathfrak{J})$  be a Brownian motion in  $E^3$  ( $\mathfrak{J} \in [0, \infty)$ ,  $\mathbf{r}(0) = 0$ ) and let  $\Omega$  be a closed, bounded region, whose boundary  $\Sigma$  is smooth. If we denote by  $H(\mathbf{y})$  the probability that the Brownian motion  $\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{r}(\mathfrak{J})$  never reaches  $\Omega$ , it has been shown (see for instance Ito and Mc Kean [3]) that  $H(\mathbf{y})$  has the following properties:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} H(\mathbf{y}) &= 1 - \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mu(d\boldsymbol{\rho})}{|\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\rho}|} & \mathbf{y} \notin \Omega \\ 0 &= 1 - \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mu(d\boldsymbol{\rho})}{|\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\rho}|} & \mathbf{y} \in \Omega \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mu(\cdot)$  is a completely additive non-negative set function with support on  $\Sigma$ .  $H(\mathbf{y})$  is harmonic outside  $\Omega$ , vanishes on  $\Sigma$  and  $H(\mathbf{y}) \rightarrow 1$  as  $|\mathbf{y}| \rightarrow \infty$ .

Define

$$C(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \mu(d\boldsymbol{\rho}).$$

It is also known that  $C$  satisfies the Kelvin principle, i.e.

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{1}{C(\Omega)} = \inf \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\varphi(\mathbf{r})\varphi(\boldsymbol{\rho})}{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \mathbf{r}|} d\boldsymbol{\rho} d\mathbf{r}$$

where inf is taken over all functions  $\varphi \in L^2(\Omega)$  such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi(\boldsymbol{\rho}) d\boldsymbol{\rho} = 1.$$

$C(\Omega)$  is, in fact, the capacity of  $\Omega$  and  $1 - H(\mathbf{y})$  is the generalized capacity potential.

2. Let  $\mathbf{r}(\mathfrak{J})$  be a Brownian motion in  $E^2$  ( $\mathfrak{J} \in [0, \infty)$ ). Define  $\Omega$  as in §I.1 and let the random variable  $T(\mathbf{y})$  be the time spent to reach  $\Omega$  starting from  $\mathbf{y}$  at  $\mathfrak{J} = 0$ . ( $H(\mathbf{y}) = \Pr [T(\mathbf{y}) = \infty]$ ). We get (Hunt [1])

$$(1.3) \quad \Pr [T(\mathbf{y}) \geq t] \sim \frac{H(\mathbf{y})}{\log \sqrt{t}} \quad t \uparrow \infty \quad \mathbf{y} \notin \Omega$$

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