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## HARMONIC BESOV SPACES ON THE UNIT BALL IN $\mathbb{R}^n$

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ABSTRACT. We define and characterize the harmonic Besov space  $B^p$ ,  $1 \le p \le \infty$ , on the unit ball B in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . We prove that the Besov spaces  $B^p$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , are natural quotient spaces of certain  $L^p$  spaces. The dual of  $B^p$ ,  $1 \le p < \infty$ , can be identified with  $B^q$ , 1/p + 1/q = 1, and the dual of the little harmonic Bloch space  $B_0$  is  $B^1$ .

1. Introduction. Let  $d\nu$  be the volume measure on the unit ball  $B = B_n$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  normalized so that B has volume equal to one. For any real  $\alpha > 0$  we consider the measure  $d\nu_{\alpha}(x) = c_{\alpha}(1-|x|^2)^{\alpha-1} d\nu(x)$ where the constant  $c_{\alpha}$  is chosen so that  $d\nu_{\alpha}$  has total mass 1. An integration in polar coordinates shows that  $c_{\alpha} = (2/n)[B(n/2,\alpha)]^{-1}$ . See [1]. Also, we let  $d\tau(x) = (1 - |x|^2)^{-n} d\nu(x)$ .

For f harmonic on B,  $f \in h(B)$ , and any positive integer m, we write  $|\partial^m f(x)| = \sum_{|\alpha|=m} |\partial^{\alpha} f(x)|$ , where  $\partial^{\alpha} f(x) = (\partial^{|\alpha|} f/\partial x^{\alpha})(x)$ ,  $\alpha$ a multi-index.

For  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , the harmonic Besov space  $B^p = B^p(B)$  consists of harmonic functions f on B such that the function  $(1 - |x|^2)^k |\partial^k f(x)|$ belongs to  $L^p(B, d\tau)$  for some positive integer k > (n-1)/p. We note that the definition is independent of k (see Theorem 3.2).

Let  $B_0$  be the subspace of  $B^{\infty}$  consisting of functions  $f \in h(B)$  with

 $(1 - |x|^2)^k |\partial^k f(x)| \longrightarrow 0$ , as  $x \to S$ , for some k > 0,

where  $S = \partial B$  is the (full) topological boundary of B in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

For  $\alpha > 0$  and  $0 , we let <math>l^{p,\alpha-1}$  denote the closed subspace of  $L^{p,\alpha-1} = L^p(B, d\nu_\alpha)$  consisting of harmonic functions in  $L^{p,\alpha-1}$ .

The purpose of the present paper is to study the Besov spaces  $B^p$ .

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