

# Removable Sets for Harmonic Functions

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## 0. Introduction

Suppose that  $K$  is a compact subset of  $\mathbf{R}^d$ ,  $d \geq 2$ . A theorem of Carleson [Ca, Thm. VII.2] states that  $K$  is removable for harmonic functions satisfying a  $\text{Lip}_\alpha$  condition,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , if and only if  $m_{d-2+\alpha}(K) = 0$ ; here  $m_\beta$  denotes  $\beta$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure.

Carleson's result fails for  $\alpha = 1$ : While it is easy to see from Green's theorem that  $K$  is removable for  $\text{Lip}_1$  harmonic functions if  $m_{d-1}(K) = 0$ , Uy [Uy] has recently given an example of a compact subset of  $\mathbf{R}^d$  that is removable for  $\text{Lip}_1$  harmonic functions in spite of having positive  $(d-1)$ -dimensional measure. (As noted in [Uy], for  $d = 2$  this follows from the existence of a set of positive length that is removable for bounded holomorphic functions. Such an example was given by Vitushkin [Vt] and simplified by Garnett [Gt]; the example in [Uy] is a generalization to  $\mathbf{R}^d$  of the example in [Gt].)

We shall show that  $K$  is removable for harmonic functions in the Zygmund class if and only if  $m_{d-1}(K) = 0$ . (Definitions and a more precise statement follow.) The argument below may also be used to give a proof of Carleson's theorem for  $0 < \alpha < 1$  which is perhaps somewhat simpler than the argument in [Ca].

Suppose  $\Omega$  is an open subset of  $\mathbf{R}^d$  and  $u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ . We say that  $u$  is a *Zygmund function* on  $\Omega$  ( $u \in \Lambda_1(\Omega)$ ) if  $u$  is continuous on  $\Omega$  and there exists  $c < \infty$  such that

$$(0) \quad |u(x-y) - 2u(x) + u(x+y)| \leq c|y|$$

whenever  $x, x \pm y \in \Omega$ .

Note that the hypothesis of continuity cannot be omitted here; (0) alone does not imply that  $u$  is measurable, even for  $\Omega = \mathbf{R}^d$  [Kr]. However, it is easy to see that  $u$  must be continuous if it is upper semicontinuous and satisfies (0), so that in particular a subharmonic function satisfying (0) is a Zygmund function. (We should perhaps point out that the standard definition of  $\Lambda_1$  requires that  $u$  be (globally) bounded [Kr]; we shall find it more convenient to omit this condition.)