

## On the boundary behavior of superharmonic functions in a half space

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### 1. Introduction.

A non-negative superharmonic function  $u$  in the half space  $D = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n; x_n > 0\}$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , is represented as

$$u(x) = ax_n + \int_D G(x, y) d\mu(y) + \int_{\partial D} P(x, y) d\nu(y), \quad x \in D,$$

where  $a$  is a non-negative number,  $\mu$  (resp.  $\nu$ ) is a non-negative measure on  $D$  (resp.  $\partial D$ ),  $G$  is the Green function for  $D$  and  $P$  is the Poisson kernel for  $D$ . It is known in [4] that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow O, x \in D-E} x_n^{-1} u(x) = a + b_n \int \frac{y_n}{|y|^n} d\mu(y) + c_n \int \frac{1}{|y|^n} d\nu(y),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow O, x \in D-E} x_n^{-1} |x|^n \{u(x) - ax_n\} = c_n \nu(\{O\})$$

for a Borel set  $E \subset D$  which is minimally thin at  $O$ , where

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 2(n-2) & \text{if } n \geq 3, \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 2, \end{cases} \quad c_n = \pi^{-n/2} \Gamma(n/2).$$

Our aim in this note is to show that  $x_n^{-\beta} |x|^{\beta+\gamma} \{u(x) - ax_n\}$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ ,  $-1 \leq \gamma \leq n-1$ , has a limit as  $x \rightarrow O$  with an exceptional set, for which we shall give a metrical estimate of Wiener type. To do this, we shall study the boundary behavior of the Green potential  $G_\alpha(x, \mu) = \int_D G_\alpha(x, y) d\mu(y)$ , where

$$G_\alpha(x, y) = \begin{cases} |x-y|^{\alpha-n} - |\bar{x}-y|^{\alpha-n} & \text{in case } 0 < \alpha < n, \\ \log(|\bar{x}-y|/|x-y|) & \text{in case } \alpha = n = 2, \end{cases}$$

$\bar{x}$  denoting the reflection of  $x$  with respect to the surface  $\partial D$ , i. e.,

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