

## On the existence of harmonic functions in $L^p$

By BUI HUY QUI and Yoshihiro MIZUTA

(Received Oct. 25, 1979)

Let  $D$  be a domain in the  $n$ -dimensional Euclidean space  $R^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), and let  $A_p(D)$  (resp.  $H_p(D)$ ),  $1 < p < \infty$ , be the space of all functions in  $L^p(D)$  each of which is holomorphic (resp. harmonic) in  $D$  if  $n=2$  (resp.  $n \geq 3$ ). Carleson [2] proved in case  $n=2$  that

- i) if  $p > 2$  and  $C_q(R^2 - D) > 0$ ,  $1/p + 1/q = 1$ , then  $A_p(D)$  contains a non-constant function;
- ii) if  $p > 2$  and  $A_{2-q}(R^2 - D) < \infty$ , then  $A_p(D) = \{0\}$ . Here  $C_\alpha$  denotes the Riesz capacity with respect to the kernel  $r^{\alpha-n}$ , and  $A_\alpha$  denotes the  $\alpha$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure.

To improve this result, it is convenient to use the Bessel capacity; the Bessel capacity of index  $(\alpha, r)$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $1 < r < \infty$ , is denoted by  $B_{\alpha,r}$  (cf. Meyers [4]). Further, we say that a class of functions is non-trivial if it contains a non-constant function.

Our main aim is to prove the following theorems.

THEOREM 1. (i) If  $B_{1,q}(R^2 - D) = 0$ , then  $A_p(D) = \{0\}$ .

(ii) If  $p \geq 2$  and  $B_{1,q}(R^2 - D) > 0$ , then  $A_p(D)$  is non-trivial.

(iii) If  $p < 2$  and  $R^2 - D$  contains at least two points, then  $A_p(D)$  is non-trivial.

THEOREM 2. (i) If  $B_{2,q}(R^n - D) = 0$ , then  $H_p(D) = \{0\}$ .

(ii) If  $2q \leq n$  and  $B_{2,q}(R^n - D) > 0$ , then  $H_p(D)$  is non-trivial.

(iii) If  $2q > n$ ,  $q \neq n$  and  $R^n - D$  contains at least two points, then  $H_p(D)$  is non-trivial.

(iv) If  $q = n$  and  $R^n - D \supset \{x^0, 0, -x^0\}$ ,  $x^0 \neq 0$ , then  $H_p(D)$  is non-trivial.

REMARK 1. (i) If  $q < n < 2q$  and  $D = R^n - \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}\}$ ,  $x^{(1)} \neq x^{(2)}$ , then  $H_p(D) = \{cu; c \in R^1\}$ , where

$$u(x) = |x - x^{(1)}|^{2-n} - |x - x^{(2)}|^{2-n}.$$

(ii) If  $q > n$  and  $D = R^n - \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}\}$ ,  $x^{(1)} \neq x^{(2)}$ , then  $H_p(D) = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n c_i u_i; c_i \in R^1 \right\}$  for  $i=0, 1, \dots, n$ , where

---

This research was partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No. 574070), Ministry of Education.