

## Boundary continuity of Dirichlet finite harmonic measures on compact bordered Riemannian manifolds

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**ABSTRACT.** Generalizing the notion of  $p$ -harmonic measures in the sense of Heins we consider  $\mathcal{A}$ -harmonic measures of exponent  $p$  on the interior  $M$  of a compact bordered Riemannian manifold  $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial M$  with smooth border  $\partial M$  of class  $C^\infty$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ . It is shown that  $\mathcal{A}$ -harmonic measures of exponent  $p$  with finite  $p$ -Dirichlet integrals on  $M$  can always be extended to continuous functions on  $\bar{M}$  which are constantly zero or one on each connected component of  $\partial M$  if and only if  $2 \leq p < \infty$ . In the appendix we consider an entirely arbitrary relatively compact subregion  $M$  of any Riemannian manifold of class  $C^\infty$  and it is shown that  $\mathcal{A}$ -harmonic measures of finite exponent  $p > \dim M$  with finite  $p$ -Dirichlet integrals on  $M$  can always be extended to continuous functions on  $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial M$  which are constantly zero or one on each connected component of the relative boundary  $\partial M$  of  $M$ .

### 0. Introduction

Take a compact bordered Riemannian manifold  $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial M$  of dimension  $d \geq 2$  of class  $C^\infty$  with smooth border  $\partial M$  of class  $C^\infty$  (cf. §1.5 below) and fix a real number  $1 < p < \infty$ . Consider the quasilinear elliptic partial differential equation

$$(0.1) \quad -\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u) = 0$$

on the interior  $M$  of  $\bar{M}$ , where  $\mathcal{A}_x(h) \cdot h \approx |h|^p$ ; the precise assumptions on  $\mathcal{A}$  are listed in §2.1 below. A typical example of the equation (0.1) is the so called  $p$ -Laplace equation

$$(0.2) \quad -\Delta_p u = -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) = 0$$

and thus of course the usual Laplace equation  $-\Delta_2 u = -\Delta u = 0$  is included in our consideration.

A continuous weak solution of (0.1) on  $M$  is referred to as an  $\mathcal{A}$ -harmonic

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