

### 37. Markoff Process and the Dirichlet Problem.

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(Comm. by T. TAKAGI, M.I.A., April 26, 1945)

1. The purpose of this paper is to give a general discussion of the Dirichlet problem from the standpoint of the theory of positive linear operations in a semi-ordered Banach space. It will be shown that the so-called sweeping out process of obtaining the solution of the Dirichlet problem may be observed as a kind of Markoff process<sup>1)</sup> in the space of continuous functions.

2. Let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be a compact Hausdorff space. The set  $C(\mathcal{Q})$  of all real-valued continuous functions  $x(\omega)$  defined on  $\mathcal{Q}$  is a Banach space with respect to the norm:

$$(1) \quad \|x\| = \sup_{\omega \in \mathcal{Q}} |x(\omega)|.$$

$C(\mathcal{Q})$  is also an (M)-space<sup>2)</sup> with respect to the partial ordering:

$$(2) \quad x \geq y \text{ if and only if } x(\omega) \geq y(\omega) \text{ for all } \omega \in \mathcal{Q};$$

and  $e(\omega) \equiv 1$  is the unit element of  $C(\mathcal{Q})$ .

3. Let  $D$  be a bounded domain in the Gaussian plane. We do not assume that  $D$  is simply or finitely connected. Let us consider the (M)-spaces  $C(\bar{D})$  and  $C(\Gamma)$ , where  $\bar{D}$  is the closure of  $D$  and  $\Gamma = \bar{D} - D$  is the boundary of  $D$ . For any  $x(\zeta) \in C(\bar{D})$ , let  $y(\zeta) \in C(\Gamma)$  be the boundary value of  $x(\zeta)$  on  $\Gamma$ : Then  $y = A(x)$  is a bounded linear operation which maps  $C(\bar{D})$  onto  $C(\Gamma)$ , and clearly satisfies

$$(3) \quad x \geq 0 \text{ implies } A(x) \geq 0,$$

$$(4) \quad x \equiv 1 \text{ implies } A(x) \equiv 1,$$

$$(5) \quad \|A(x)\| \leq \|x\|.$$

That  $y = A(x)$  is an onto-mapping means the fact that, for any  $y(\zeta) \in C(\Gamma)$ , there exists an  $x(\zeta) \in C(\bar{D})$  such that  $A(x) = y$ . We can take as  $x(\zeta)$  any continuous extension of  $y(\zeta)$  from  $\Gamma$  to  $\bar{D}$ . Such an extension, however, is not uniquely determined; but it is possible<sup>3)</sup> to find in a concrete way a bounded linear operation  $x = B(y)$  which maps  $C(\Gamma)$  into  $C(\bar{D})$  such that  $AB(y) = y$  on  $C(\Gamma)$  and further that

1) K. Yosida and S. Kakutani, Operator-theoretical treatment of Markoff process and the mean ergodic theorem, *Annals of Math.*, 42(1941).

2) S. Kakutani, Concrete representation of abstract (M)-spaces and the characterization of the space of continuous functions, *Annals of Math.*, 42(1941).

3) S. Kakutani, Simultaneous extension of continuous functions considered as a positive operation, *Jap. Journ. of Math.*, 19(1940).