

ON THE EXISTENCE OF INTERSECTIONAL LOCAL TIME EXCEPT ON ZERO CAPACITY SET

Dedicated to the memory of Professor Takehiko Miyata

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0. Introduction

Let W be the space of \mathbf{R}^d -valued continuous functions on $[0, 1]$, where $d \geq 2$. We shall consider the functionals on W

$$(0.1) \quad \psi(\alpha, w) = \frac{d-\alpha}{4} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |w(t) - w(s)|^{-\alpha} ds dt, \quad \alpha < 2,$$

which may take infinite value. These functionals play an important role in the investigation of properties of function w : the finiteness of $\psi(\alpha, w)$ implies that the Hausdorff dimension of range $\{w(t); 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ is no less than α (cf. Taylor [9]). Let Q be the Wiener measure on W . Since $\psi(\alpha, w)$ is finite Q -almost surely for any $\alpha < 2$, the Hausdorff dimension of $\{w(t); 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ is no less than 2 Q -almost surely.

Next, let α tend to 2. Though the mean of $\psi(\alpha, \cdot)$ with respect to Q diverges to infinity, the functional

$$(0.2) \quad \Psi_n(w) = \psi(2-2^{-n}, w) - 2^n$$

converges Q -almost surely. In case $d=2$, Varadhan studied this limit functional in connection with the quantum field theory and proved its existence (cf. Appendix to Symanzik [8]).

Recently Fukushima [1] showed that various famous properties of sample paths such as Lévy's Hölder continuity hold not only Q -almost surely but also *quasi-everywhere*, i.e. except on a set of zero capacity with respect to the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process on W . On the other hand, Kôno [4] and [5] proved that if $d \leq 4$, then sample paths are recurrent with positive capacity. Therefore 'quasi-everywhere' is strictly finer than ' Q -almost everywhere'.

The purpose of this paper is to show that $\psi(\alpha, w)$ is finite quasi-everywhere for any $\alpha < 2$ and that $\lim \Psi_n(w) = \Psi(w)$ exists quasi-everywhere. The former result implies the theorem in Komatsu and Takashima [3]: the Hausdorff