

A REMARK ON FUNCTIONS OF BOUNDED MEAN OSCILLATION AND BOUNDED HARMONIC FUNCTIONS

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This note is an Addendum to [7]; it is written, however, in such a way that it can be read independently.

We recall that μ a positive measure on the upper half space $\mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} = \{(x, y); x \in \mathbf{R}^n, y > 0\}$ (the notations we use are those of [6]) is called a Carleson measure if

$$\mu\{x \in I, 0 < y < h\} \leq Ch^n$$

for all I hypercube in \mathbf{R}^n of side length equal to h (cf. [6] VII 44, [1] [7]). In this note we shall prove the following

THEOREM 1. *Let u be a real bounded harmonic function in \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} such that $\|u\|_\infty \leq 1$ then there exists $v \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+^{n+1})$ a real bounded smooth function such that $|\nabla v| d \text{Vol}$ is a Carleson measure in \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} and such that $\|u - v\|_\infty \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0$ for some numerical constant ε_0 ($0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1$).*

∇v denotes of course the gradient of v in \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} .

REMARK. Note that $|\nabla u| d \text{Vol}$ is not in general a Carleson measure (cf. [5]).

THEOREM 2. *Let $f \in \text{BMO}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ then there exists $F \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+^{n+1})$ such that*

- (i) $F(x, y) \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} f(x) \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^n \text{ p.p.}$
- (ii) $\sup_{y>0} |F(x, y)| \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n; dx)$
- (iii) $|\nabla F| d \text{Vol}$ is a Carleson measure in \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} .

Conversely if $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ is such that there exists some $F \in C^1(\mathbf{R}_+^{n+1})$ that satisfies (i), (ii), and (iii) then f is a BMO function.

(For the definition of BMO and background cf. [2].)

In functional terms the above theorem means that the space BMO is the restriction space (i.e., quotient space) of an appropriate space of C^∞ functions in the upper half space (cf. [3] for analogous results).

Both the above theorems can be generalized in other contexts,