

SOME RESULTS AND EXAMPLES ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF HARMONIC FUNCTIONS AND GREEN'S FUNCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SECOND ORDER ELLIPTIC OPERATORS

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*Dedicated to Professor Masayuki Itô on the occasion of
his sixtieth birthday*

Abstract. Let M be a manifold and let \mathcal{L} be a sufficiently smooth second order elliptic operator in M such that (M, \mathcal{L}) is a transient pair. It is first shown that if \mathcal{L} is symmetric with respect to some density in M , there exists a positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic function in M which dominates \mathcal{L} -Green's function at infinity. Other classes of elliptic operators are investigated and examples are constructed showing that this property may fail if the symmetry assumption is removed. Another part of the paper deals with the existence of critical points for certain \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions with periodicity properties. A class of small perturbations of second order elliptic operators is also described.

§0. Introduction

In this paper, we consider three questions about the Potential theory with respect to second order elliptic operators. These questions are essentially different in character and apart from the introduction the exposition of the related results will be kept independent.

The first question is due to Y. Pinchover ([Pi2], see also [Pi3], [Pi4] where this property appears). Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^d (or a Riemannian manifold), let \mathcal{L} be a locally well-behaved second order elliptic operator in Ω which admits a (non-negative) Green's function in Ω and let g denote the \mathcal{L} -Green's function with respect to Ω and some given pole $P \in \Omega$. It is then asked if there necessarily exists an \mathcal{L} -harmonic function u in Ω which dominates g in the sense that $g(m) = o(u(m))$ when m tends to the point

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at infinity in Ω . It will be shown that if \mathcal{L} is symmetric with respect to some smooth density in Ω (or more generally if \mathcal{L} is quasi-symmetric in an appropriate sense), then Pinchover's question admits a positive answer. See Sections 1–2. In Section 5, using some ancillary results from Sections 3–4, –in particular the triviality of the Martin boundary of some perturbations of the Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^d , $d \geq 3$, (Proposition 3.1)–, we construct an example –with $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^d$, $\mathcal{L} = \Delta + V \cdot \nabla$, where V is a smooth vector field in \mathbb{R}^d – which shows that the answer is no in general. There are even counter-examples with a Riemannian manifold M of bounded geometry and an operator in the form $\mathcal{L} = \Delta_M + V \cdot \nabla$, where Δ_M is the Laplace-Beltrami operator in M and V is a bounded drift (See Section 10). However, in the hyperbolic setting of [An2] and with \mathcal{L} in one of the classes of weakly coercive elliptic operators considered therein, the answer is again yes, in spite of the apparent lack of symmetry (Proposition 1.3).

In Sections 6–8, we consider a question raised by G. Benarous and H. Owhadi about the behavior of certain harmonic functions with respect to an elliptic operator when the operator and the function satisfy some periodicity conditions. An equivalent form of their question asks whether a smooth function u in $T^{d-1} \times \mathbb{R}$ (where $T = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is the torus) such that $u(x, t + 1) = u(x, t) + 1$ and such that $\Delta u - \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla u = 0$ for some smooth function φ on T^d may admit a critical point. It will be shown that the answer is no if $d = 2$ (see Section 7) but that there are examples with critical points when $d \geq 3$ (see Section 8). Perhaps the method could be useful in constructing other counter-examples involving critical points.

Finally we mention in Section 9 a stability property of Green's function with respect to some perturbations of elliptic operators (Theorem 5) which is shown to follow from [An4]. In the form of Corollary 9.1, this was conjectured by Y. Pinchover (in a slightly different form) ([Pi2], see also [Pi3]).

§1. Domination of Green's function by harmonic functions: statement of the results

Let M be a connected non compact Riemannian manifold and let \mathcal{L} denote a second order (strictly) elliptic operator in M . We assume that \mathcal{L} is in divergence form $\mathcal{L} = \operatorname{div}(\mathcal{A}(\nabla \bullet)) + D \cdot \nabla \bullet + \operatorname{div}(\bullet D') + \gamma \bullet$ where \mathcal{A} is a bounded Borel measurable section of the bundle $\operatorname{End}(T(M))$ which is locally uniformly accretive, D and D' are Borel measurable vector fields in

M of class L^p_{loc} and γ is a Borel measurable function in M of class $L^{p/2}_{loc}$ for some $p > \dim(M)$. It will be clear from the exposition that Theorem 1 below extends to other standard classes of second order elliptic operators (provided that the symmetry assumption in Theorem 1 is satisfied).

Associated to (M, \mathcal{L}) there is a well defined local Potential theory (ref. [Sta], [H-H], [Bre], [Her]; see also [An2], [An3] and references therein) and we shall assume that the reader is familiar with the basic related notions. Recall that the pair (M, \mathcal{L}) is said to be of the transient type if the cone of positive \mathcal{L} -supersolutions is neither empty nor one-dimensional. Equivalently, there exists a Green's function $G(x, y)$ with respect to \mathcal{L} over M , that is: for each $y \in M$, $G_y : x \mapsto G(x, y)$ is a positive \mathcal{L} -superharmonic function such that: (i) $\mathcal{L}(G_y) = -\delta_y$ in the weak sense (and w.r. to the Riemannian measure σ in M) where δ_y is the Dirac measure at y *, (ii) the function G_y has no positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic minorant.

We say that \mathcal{L} is *quasi-symmetric* if moreover for some reference point $O \in M$, the related Naïm kernel $\theta(x, y) = G(x, y)/G(x, O)G(O, y)$ satisfies: $\theta(x, y) \leq C\theta(y, x)$ for all pair (x, y) in $(M \setminus \{O\})^2$ and some $C \geq 1$. It is easy to see that this property is then valid with respect to any reference point with the constant C^3 instead of C . This property is also invariant under smooth changes of metric or relativisations (but we do not need these facts) and it obviously implies the quasi-symmetry of the formal adjoint \mathcal{L}^* of \mathcal{L} . (See Remarks 1.2 below.)

THEOREM 1. *Assume that the pair (M, \mathcal{L}) is transient and that \mathcal{L} is quasi-symmetric. Then, there exists a positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic function u in M such that, for each $y \in M$,*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty_M} \frac{G(x, y)}{u(x)} = 0.$$

We have denoted ∞_M the point at infinity of M . Notice that the completeness of M is not required.

Remark 1.1. (i) The proof will show that u may be taken as the sum of a series of minimal \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions. (ii) Note that even if \mathcal{L} is Markovian (i.e. constants are \mathcal{L} -harmonic) it is not necessarily the case that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty_M} G(x, x_0) = 0$ for some $x_0 \in M$.

*Every \mathcal{L} -superharmonic function $u \not\equiv \infty$ is in $H^{1,q}_{loc}(M)$ for all $q < N/(N - 1)$, $N = \dim(M)$, and " $\mu = -\mathcal{L}(u)$ in the weak sense" defines a positive Radon measure μ in M . See [Sta], [H-H].

Remarks 1.2. Assume \mathcal{L} is transient and (for simplicity of proof and statement) sufficiently smooth, say \mathcal{A} is C^1 , D and γ are locally bounded and $D' = 0$. Fix also a reference point $O \in M$. **A.** The following properties are equivalent: (a) There is a measurable function f , positive and locally bounded in M , such that $\int \mathcal{L}(u)vf \, d\sigma = \int u\mathcal{L}(v)f \, d\sigma$ for u, v in $C_0^\infty(M)$, (b) $(x, y) \mapsto G(x, y)h(x)$ is symmetric for some positive function h in M , (c) the Naïm kernel is symmetric. Moreover f in (a) and h in (b) must be proportional. **B.** If $\mathcal{L} \equiv \Delta_M \bullet + D \cdot \nabla \bullet + \gamma \bullet$, the Naïm kernel is symmetric iff $D = \nabla \varphi$ for some $\varphi \in C^{0,1}(M)$.

Remarks 1.2 are proved in Section 11. It should be stressed here that if \mathcal{L} is a second order elliptic operator in \mathbb{R}^d , say in divergence form, locally uniformly elliptic, with locally bounded coefficients and such that $\mathcal{L}(1) \leq 0$, and if we take for M a bounded region in \mathbb{R}^d , then Theorem 1 follows quickly from the fact that the set of Dirichlet-irregular boundary points is polar. Theorem 1 and the next Theorem 2 deal with the case where Ω is unbounded, or stated differently, with the case where \mathcal{L} degenerates near the boundary.

In contrast with Theorem 1, we shall see that for general non self-adjoint elliptic operators its conclusion may fail even when the Martin boundary is reduced to a single point.

THEOREM 2. *For each $d \geq 3$ there exists a smooth vector field V in \mathbb{R}^d such that for $\mathcal{L} = \Delta \bullet + V \cdot \nabla \bullet$, the pair $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{L})$ is transient, positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions are constant, but the \mathcal{L} -Green function with pole at some $P \in M$ does not vanish at infinity.*

We have denoted above Δ the Laplace operator in \mathbb{R}^d . A proof of Theorem 2 is given in Section 5 after some preliminaries in Sections 3 and 4. Theorem 2 extends to the case $d = 2$ (see 5.7) but our proof of this involves extra technicalities and details will be omitted here.

A variant of the construction leads also to the following.

THEOREM 2'. *There exists a complete Riemannian manifold M of dimension 2, with bounded curvatures and injectivity radius bounded from below, a smooth bounded vector field V in M such that for $\mathcal{L} = \Delta_M \bullet + V \cdot \nabla \bullet$, the pair (M, \mathcal{L}) is transient, positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions are constant, but the \mathcal{L} -Green function with pole at some $P \in M$ does not vanish at infinity.*

The proof of Theorem 2' (and of its discrete version) is sketched at the end in Section 10.

However, there are classes of operators \mathcal{L} over complete Riemannian manifolds which might seem far from formally self-adjoint but to which Theorem 1 applies. We shall see this for the divergence type elliptic operators considered in [An2] as an application of Theorem 1.

Assume now that M is complete and that the coefficients of \mathcal{L} are such that for some $p > \dim(M)$ and some $\theta > 1$,

$$\theta^{-1}|\xi|^2 \leq \langle \mathcal{A}_a(\xi), \xi \rangle \leq \theta|\xi|^2,$$

$$\|\mathcal{A}_a\|_{\text{End}(T_a(M))} + \|D\|_{L^p(B_a)} + \|D'\|_{L^p(B_a)} + \|\gamma\|_{L^{p/2}(B_a)} \leq \theta,$$

when $a \in M$ and $\xi \in T_a(M)$ and where $B_a = B(a, 1)$.

PROPOSITION 1.3. *Assume moreover that M is a Cartan-Hadamard manifold with pinched negative sectional curvatures and that \mathcal{L} is weakly coercive. Then, \mathcal{L} is quasi-symmetric.*

Recall that \mathcal{L} is called weakly coercive if $\mathcal{L} + \varepsilon I$ admits a positive supersolution for some $\varepsilon > 0$. This implies the existence of a Green's function for \mathcal{L} .

Remark 1.4. The proof (see Section 2.D) is easily extended to the case of a Gromov hyperbolic manifold M with bounded geometry (See [An3]). It extends also to the classes of non divergence type elliptic operators considered in [An2].

EXAMPLE 1.5. **1.** Proposition 1.3 applies to every operator $\mathcal{L} = \Delta + D \cdot \nabla$ with D a Borel vector field in the hyperbolic space $M = H_N(-1)$ if $|D| \leq C_0$, $C_0 < N - 1$. (Check the weak coercivity by using $u(x) = x_N^\beta$ in the half-space model $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N ; x_N > 0\}$ of $H_N(-1)$ with $\beta > 0$ small.) By Remarks 1.2, the corresponding Naïm kernel is quasi-symmetric but not symmetric if moreover D is not a gradient. **2.** From Proposition 1.3, various classes of elliptic operators over regions in \mathbb{R}^d for which Pinchover's question admits a positive answer may be deduced (see [An2], §8). Let us only mention here the case of a bounded Lipschitz domain Ω (some more general domains are admissible too) equipped with an elliptic operator in the form $L = \text{div}(A \nabla \cdot) + B \cdot \nabla \cdot - \gamma$. with $|B(x)| = o(1/d(x, \partial\Omega))$ for $d(x, \partial\Omega) \rightarrow 0$, $\gamma \geq 0$, $|\gamma(x)| \leq c/d(x, \partial\Omega)^2$ and a uniformly bounded and coercive matrix $A(x)$. Proposition 1.3 says that the Naïm kernel of L is quasi-symmetric.

§2. Proof of Theorem 1 and Proposition 1.3

The argument will combine an extension to the present framework of results of L. Naïm [Nai] with some abstract Potential theoretic results about extended versions of Fekete’s transfinite diameter (ref. [Ev], [Cho], [Ni]). For the needed facts from Martin’s boundary theory, we refer the reader to [An3] and references there.

We fix a point $O \in M$ and denote $K_x(y) = G(y, x)/G(O, x)$, $y \in M$, $x \in M \setminus \{O\}$, the related \mathcal{L} Martin kernel. In general a star in the notations to follow refers to the adjoint \mathcal{L}^* of \mathcal{L} . So $K_x^*(y) = G(x, y)/G(x, O)$, $x \in M \setminus \{O\}$, $y \in M$, is the adjoint Martin kernel. As before, we set $\theta(x, y) = G(x, y)/G(x, O)G(O, y)$ for x, y in $M \setminus \{O\}$.

2.A.

We require the compactification of M (i.e. a compact topological space containing M as a dense open subspace) which is in some sense the smallest containing both the \mathcal{L} Martin compactification and the \mathcal{L}^* Martin compactification of M . This is the (unique up to equivalence) metrizable compactification $\overline{M} = M \cup \partial M$ of M having the following property: if $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence converging to the point at infinity in M , then $\{x_n\}$ converges to some point ζ in ∂M if and only if both sequences $\{K_{x_n}\}$ and $\{K_{x_n}^*\}$ converge pointwise in M . If $\zeta \in \partial M$ is the limit point in \overline{M} of such a sequence $\{x_n\}$, we define $K_\zeta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_{x_n}$ and $K_\zeta^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_{x_n}^*$. (Of course K_ζ and K_ζ^* depend only on ζ not on the specific sequence.)

Clearly ∂M projects on each of the Martin’s boundaries $\widehat{\partial}M$ and $\widehat{\partial}^*M$ corresponding to \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^* . Moreover if we restrict to the minimal boundaries we have natural one to one maps.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $\zeta \in \partial M$. The kernel function K_ζ is a minimal positive \mathcal{L} harmonic function if and only if K_ζ^* is \mathcal{L}^* minimal. Moreover if K_ζ is \mathcal{L} minimal, then a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in M converges to ζ in \overline{M} iff $\{K_{x_n}\}$ converges pointwise to K_ζ .*

Proof. Set $\Phi(O) = 1$ and $\Phi(x) = G(O, x)/G(x, O)$, for $x \in M \setminus \{O\}$. For every $\zeta \in \overline{M} \setminus \{O\}$, we have by the quasi-symmetry assumption

$$(2.1) \quad C^{-1}\Phi(x)K_\zeta(x) \leq K_\zeta^*(x) \leq C\Phi(x)K_\zeta(x), \quad x \in M,$$

where C is a quasi symmetry constant for \mathcal{L} . Using Martin’s integral representation of positive \mathcal{L} (or \mathcal{L}^*) harmonic functions, it follows that for

each non-negative \mathcal{L} harmonic function h in M there is a (non-unique) \mathcal{L}^* harmonic function h^* such that

$$(2.2) \quad C^{-1}\Phi(x)h(x) \leq h^*(x) \leq C\Phi(x)h(x)$$

in M (and vice-versa). From these facts the first claim follows immediately.

The second claim is then easily checked: if $K_{x_n} \rightarrow K_\zeta$ and if K_ζ is \mathcal{L} -minimal, then by (2.1) any function h^* which is a limit of a subsequence of $\{K_{x_n}^*\}$, must satisfy $C^{-2}K_\zeta^* \leq h^* \leq C^2K_\zeta^*$ and since K_ζ^* is minimal and $h(O) = 1$, we have $h^* = K_\zeta^*$.

In other words if we set $\partial_1 M = \{\zeta \in \partial M ; K_\zeta \text{ is } \mathcal{L} \text{ minimal}\}$, $M \cup \partial_1 M$ (as a subspace of \overline{M}) is homeomorphic to the minimal Martin space $M \cup \widehat{\partial_1 M}$ (as a subspace of the \mathcal{L} Martin's compactification $\widehat{M}_{\mathcal{L}}$) and also to $M \cup \widehat{\partial_1^* M}$ (as a subspace of $\widehat{M}_{\mathcal{L}^*}$). We collect two other easy facts.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let $\zeta \in \partial_1 M$ and let $A \subset M$. The set A is minimally thin at ζ with respect to \mathcal{L} iff it is minimally thin at ζ with respect to \mathcal{L}^* .*

Proof. We may assume that $O \notin \overline{A}$. Recall that A is thin at ζ_0 , if the réduite function $\widehat{R}_{K_{\zeta_0}}^A$ is a \mathcal{L} -potential. That is, there exists a non-negative measure μ in M such that $O \notin \text{supp}(\mu)$ and: (i) $G\mu(O)$ is finite (ii) $G\mu \geq K_{\zeta_0}$ in A . Setting $\nu(dY) = G(O, Y)\mu(dY)$, it is seen that A is thin at ζ_0 if and only if there exists a non-negative Borel measure ν in M such that $O \notin \text{supp}(\nu)$, $\theta_\nu \geq \theta(\cdot, \zeta_0)$ in A and $\theta_\nu \not\equiv \infty$ (i.e. $\nu(M) < \infty$). Here we have let $\theta_\nu = \int_{M \setminus \{O\}} \theta(\cdot, y) d\nu(y)$ and $\theta(\cdot, \zeta_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \zeta_0} \theta(\cdot, y) = K_{\zeta_0}(\cdot)/G(\cdot, O)$. Applying this also to \mathcal{L}^* , the lemma follows from the quasi-symmetry.

Let $\eta \in \partial M$ and let λ_η (resp. λ_η^*) denote the Martin's representing measure of K_η (resp. K_η^*) on $\partial_1 M$, i.e. $K_\eta(\cdot) = \int_{\partial_1 M} K_\zeta(\cdot) d\lambda_\eta(\zeta)$ and $K_\eta^*(\cdot) = \int_{\partial_1 M} K_\zeta^*(\cdot) d\lambda_\eta^*(\zeta)$.

LEMMA 2.3. *We have $C^{-1}\lambda_\eta \leq \lambda_\eta^* \leq C\lambda_\eta$ for some constant $C \geq 1$.*

Proof. This is a consequence of the uniqueness of Martin's integral representation by minimal functions, together with Lemma 2.1 and (2.1), (2.2).

2.B.

We may now define the Naïm kernel for our setting. Simple adaptations of the arguments in [Naï] shows the following. Let $\{L_j\}$ be an exhaustion of M by an increasing sequence of relatively compact regions containing O . For $j \geq 1$ and $\eta \in \overline{M} \setminus \{O\}$, let ν_j^η (resp. $\nu_j^{*\eta}$) denote the positive measure in M such that $G\nu_j^\eta = R_{K_\eta}^{L_j}$ (resp. $G^*(\nu_j^{*\eta}) = *R_{K_\eta^*}^{L_j}$). We may then set, for $(\zeta, \eta) \in (\overline{M} \setminus \{O\})^2$:

$$\theta(\zeta, \eta) = \sup_{j \geq 1} \int K_\zeta^*(z) d\nu_j^\eta(z) = \sup_{j \geq 1} \int K_\eta(z) d\nu_j^{*\zeta}(z).$$

This defines a positive l.s.c. kernel θ in $\overline{M} \setminus \{O\}$ such that $\theta(\cdot, \eta) = K_\eta(\cdot)/G(\cdot, O)$ in $M \setminus \{O\}$, $\theta(\zeta, \cdot) = K_\zeta^*(\cdot)/G(O, \cdot)$ in $M \setminus \{O\}$. Moreover, for every positive measure μ in $\overline{M} \setminus \{O\}$ and every $\zeta \in \partial_1 M$, the θ potential $\theta_\mu(\cdot) = \int \theta(\cdot, \eta) d\mu(\eta)$ satisfies:

$$(2.3) \quad \theta_\mu(\zeta) = \liminf_{x \in M, x \rightarrow \zeta} \theta_\mu(x) = f^* \lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} \theta_\mu(x) = f \lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} \theta_\mu(x),$$

where $f \lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta}$ (resp. $f^* \lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta}$) denotes a fine limit at ζ w.r. to \mathcal{L} (resp. w.r. to \mathcal{L}^*). (See [Naï, pp. 226–227] for the first two equalities and note that the third follows by Lemma 2.2.)

It follows also easily from the definitions that for x and y in ∂M , –recall λ_x^* (resp. λ_y) is the adjoint representing measure of x in $\partial_1 M$ (resp. the representing measure of y in $\partial_1 M$)–

$$(2.4) \quad \theta(x, y) = \int \theta(\zeta, y) d\lambda_x^*(\zeta) = \int \theta(x, \eta) d\lambda_y(\eta).$$

In particular, the following holds.

LEMMA 2.4. *The kernel θ is quasi-symmetric in $\partial M \times \partial M$ (i.e. $\theta(\zeta, \eta) \geq C\theta(\eta, \zeta)$ for some constant $C \geq 1$). The θ -energy $\theta(\mu, \mu) = \iint \theta(\zeta, \eta) d\mu(\zeta)d\mu(\eta)$ of every probability measure μ in ∂M is infinite.*

Proof. The first claim follows from (2.3) (and its adjoint version), (2.4) and Lemma 2.3. By (2.4) and Fubini, we have the identity $\theta(\mu, \mu) = \theta(\nu', \nu'')$ where $\nu' = \int \lambda_x d\mu(x)$, $\nu'' = \int \lambda_x^* d\mu(x)$. By the general Fatou-Doob-Naïm theorem and (2.3), we have that for every positive measure ν in ∂M , $\theta_\nu(\zeta) = +\infty$ at ν a.a. ζ in $\partial_1 M$. Using Lemma 2.3 again, the result follows.

In particular θ is infinite on the diagonal of $(\overline{M} \setminus \{O\})^2$.

2.C. Conclusion

We are now in good position to apply the results in [Cho] to the symmetric kernel $N(x, y) = \theta(x, y) + \theta(y, x)$ over the compact space ∂M . Following [Cho], define the *Fekete constant* $\delta(A)$ of the set $A \subset \partial M$ (w.r. to the kernel N) as follows. For each finite subset X of A consisting of n points, set $N(X) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{x,y \in X^2, x \neq y} N(x, y)$ and let $\delta_n(A) = \inf\{N(X) ; |X| = n, X \subset A\}$. The Fekete constant of A is then $\delta(A) = \sup_{n \geq 1} \delta_n(A)$. So $\delta(A) = +\infty$ if A is finite.

Now N is a non-negative lower semicontinuous kernel on the compact space ∂M which is infinite on the diagonal. Moreover, the N -energy of every probability measure μ on ∂M is infinite. It follows then that $\delta(\partial M) = +\infty$ (i.e. ∂M has zero N -transfinite diameter) –see Lemme 2 in [Cho]–. Next, Proposition 1 in [Cho] ensures the existence of a probability measure μ on $\widehat{\partial M}$ of the form $\mu = \sum_{n \geq 1} \alpha_n \delta_{\zeta_n}$ –where $\alpha_n \geq 0$, and δ_{ζ_n} is Dirac measure at ζ_n – such that $N_\mu(\zeta) = +\infty$ for every $\zeta \in \partial M$, which means that $\theta_\mu = \infty$ in ∂M . Since θ_μ is lower semi-continuous, we must then have $\lim_{y \in M, y \rightarrow \zeta} [K_\mu(y)/G(O, y)] = +\infty$ for all $\zeta \in \partial M$. In other words, $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty_M} [K_\mu(y)/G(O, y)] = +\infty$ and Theorem 1 is proven.

2.D. Proof of Remark 1.1 (i)

We have seen that $\delta(\partial M) = \infty$ and since $\partial_1 M \subset \partial M$ it follows that $\delta(\partial_1 M) = +\infty$. By Proposition 1 from [Cho] (where no topological assumption is made on the set A) there is a probability measure $\mu = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n \delta_{\zeta_n}$ with $\zeta_n \in \partial_1 M$ and $\alpha_n \geq 0$ such that $N_\mu(\zeta) = +\infty$ for $\zeta \in \widehat{\partial_1 M}$. It follows by (2.4) that $\theta_\mu = +\infty$ on ∂M . Whence the remark by the end of the proof above.

2.E. Proof of Proposition 1.3

The main point in the assumptions of Proposition 1.3 is that they imply the following boundary Harnack inequalities (ref. [An2], [An3]):

$$(2.5) \quad C^{-1}G(X, Y)G(Y, Z) \leq G(X, Z) \leq CG(X, Y)G(Y, Z)$$

for all X, Y, Z in M with $d(X, Y) \geq 1, d(Y, Z) \geq 1$ and Y in the geodesic segment XZ . Here C is a constant depending only on \mathcal{L} . Recall also that (for another constant $C = C(\mathcal{L})$) $C^{-1} \leq G(X, Y) \leq C$ for all X, Y in M with $d(X, Y) = 1$. By standard local results for second order elliptic operators it follows that

$$(2.6) \quad C^{-1}\varphi(d(X, Y)) \leq G(X, Y) \leq C\varphi(d(X, Y))$$

for $d(X, Y) \leq 10$ where $\varphi(t) = t^{2-N}$ if $N = \dim(M) \geq 3$ and $\varphi(t) = 1 + \log(10/t)$ if $N = 2$.

By Harnack inequalities and (2.6), to prove the quasi-symmetry of θ it is enough to consider the case where $X \in M \setminus B(O, 4)$, $Y \in M \setminus B(O, 4)$ and $d(X, Y) \geq 4$.

Let H denote the point nearest to O on the geodesic segment XY with the convention that if this minimizing point is in $B(O, 1)$ (resp. in $B(X, 1)$, or in $B(Y, 1)$) we take $H = O$ (resp. $H = X$, $H = Y$) instead. By (2.5) and if $H \neq X$ and $H \neq Y$, we have

$$C^{-1}G(X, H)G(H, Y) \leq G(X, Y) \leq CG(X, H)G(H, Y).$$

If $H = O$ (i.e. $d(O, [X, Y]) \leq 1$) this means that $C^{-1} \leq \theta(X, Y) \leq C$ and so $\theta(X, Y) \leq C^2 \theta(Y, X)$. Assume now $H \neq O$ (and $H \neq X$, $H \neq Y$). By the assumptions on M , the distance of H to each geodesic segment OX , OY is bounded by a constant (see e.g. [An3, 2.6, p. 82]). Thus by (2.5) and Harnack inequalities, we also have

$$C^{-1}G(X, H)G(H, O) \leq G(X, O) \leq CG(X, H)G(H, O)$$

and similar inequalities for $G(Y, O)$. Whence,

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{C^{-3}}{G(O, H)G(H, O)} \leq \theta(X, Y) \leq \frac{C^3}{G(O, H)G(H, O)}.$$

Moreover it is easily checked that this holds also if $X = H$ or $Y = H$. The proposition follows.

Remark 2.5. Using (2.7) one may also show that $d_\theta(x, y) = \theta(x, y)^{-1}$ satisfies the quasi-metric inequality considered in [K-V] (see Section 7, inequality (7.6) there). A proof of the quasi-metric property conjectured by Kalton-Verbitsky ([K-V, p. 3488, top]) follows. Details and extensions will hopefully appear elsewhere.

We next turn to the proof of Theorem 2. The first step describes a set of perturbations of the Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^d having trivial Martin boundaries.

§3. Triviality of the Martin boundary of some diffusions in \mathbb{R}^d

Until the end of Section 5, d is a fixed integer ≥ 3 . The origin in \mathbb{R}^d is denoted O and a point $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ in \mathbb{R}^d will often be written as (x_1, x') , with $x' = (x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. Denote $\Lambda(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the set of all second order (strictly) elliptic operator \mathcal{L} in \mathbb{R}^d with smooth coefficients and such that $\mathcal{L}(1) \leq 0$ and let Δ denote the standard Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^d .

In the next statement, we set $A_n = (-2^n, 0, \dots, 0)$.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $\Phi \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a closed subset of the half-space $\{(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d ; x_1 \geq 1\}$ which is thin at infinity w.r. to Δ . Let $\mathcal{L} \in \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be such that $\mathcal{L} = \Delta$ outside Φ . Assume moreover that there exists a positive constant c_1 such that for every integer $n \geq 0$, every positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic function u in $B(0, 2^{n+1})$ and every $x \in B(O, 2^n)$, we have*

$$u(x) \leq c_1 u(A_n).$$

Then, \mathcal{L} admits a Green's function in \mathbb{R}^d and the Martin boundary of \mathbb{R}^d w.r. to \mathcal{L} is reduced to a single point.

Remark 3.2. 1. The proof (or a simple direct argument) shows that the minimal \mathcal{L} -harmonic function normalized at O is bounded in \mathbb{R}^d and has a positive lower bound in $\{(t, x') ; t \leq 0, x' = 0\}$. **2.** There exists a complete Riemannian manifold M of bounded geometry admitting a non trivial Martin boundary and a (minimizing) geodesic ray $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$, such that for some constant $C \geq 1$, one has $u(x) \leq Cu(\gamma(t))$ for $t \geq 1, x \in B(\gamma(0), t)$ and u positive harmonic in $B(\gamma(0), 2t)$. An example is obtained by glueing, along its boundary circle, a flat half cylinder \mathcal{C} to a \mathbb{Z}^3 cover N of a compact Riemannian surface (after removing a disc in N) and on taking for γ a fixed ray in \mathcal{C} .

Proof of Proposition 3.1. The proof is expounded in four simple steps. By adding a ball to Φ , we may assume that Φ has nonempty interior.

Step 1. The thinness assumption means that the réduite function (ref. [Bre]) $v = \widehat{R}_1^\Phi$ with respect to Δ is a Δ potential (and thus $v \not\equiv 1$). Clearly, v is also the réduite \widehat{R}_1^Φ w.r. to \mathcal{L} and hence \mathcal{L} -superharmonic. Since v and 1 are not proportional, $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{L})$ is transient. (If $\mathcal{L}(1) \not\equiv 0$ the transient character of \mathcal{L} is immediate.)

Step 2. We show that there exists a constant $c_2 > 0$ depending on \mathcal{L} and such that for every integer $n \geq 0$ and every positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic

function u in $B_{n+1} := B(O, 2^{n+1})$, we have, if e_1 denotes the unit vector $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ in \mathbb{R}^d ,

$$(3.1) \quad \min\{u(-te_1) ; 0 \leq t \leq 2^n\} \geq c_2 u(A_n).$$

By Harnack inequalities (for Δ) we have $u(x) \geq cu(A_n)$ for $x \in B(A_n, 2^{n-1})$ and some $c = c(d) > 0$. On the other hand, $u = u_1 + u_2$ in $U_n = B_n \setminus \Phi$, where u_1 (resp. u_2) is the bounded Δ -harmonic function in B_n (resp. in U_n) such that $u_1 = u$ on ∂B_n (resp. $u_2 = 1_\Phi(u - u_1)$ on ∂U_n). By the first sentence of the paragraph and by Poisson integral formula, there is a constant $c' = c(d)$ such that $u_1 \geq c'cu(A_n)$ in $B(A_{n-1}, 2^{n-1})$ and, by the assumption, $u_1(x) \leq c_1 u(A_n)$ in B_n . Whence,

$$u(x) \geq u(A_n)(c'' - c_1v(x)), \quad x \in B(A_{n-1}, 2^{n-1}).$$

where $c'' = c''(d) > 0$ and, as above, $v = \widehat{R}_1^\Phi$.

Thus, estimate (3.1) with t restricted to $[t_0, 2^n]$ holds if $v(-te_1) \leq c''/2c_1$ for all $t \geq t_0$. But this condition holds for t_0 large enough since $v(O) < \infty$ and $v(-te_1) = \int_\Phi |(-te_1) - y|^{-(d-2)} d\mu(y) \rightarrow 0$ for $t \rightarrow +\infty$ by the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem.

Once we have chosen and fixed t_0 (depending on Φ), the bound $u(-te_1) \geq c_2 u(A_n)$, $0 \leq t \leq 2^n$, follows from Harnack inequalities for the compact set $\{-te_1 ; 0 \leq t \leq t_0\}$ and the domain $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Phi$. This proves (3.1).

Step 3. Let u be a positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic function in \mathbb{R}^d . By the above and Harnack inequalities, we have that $u(x) \sim u(A_n) \sim u(O)$ for $x \in D_n := B(-2^n e_1, 2^{n-1})$, where $A \sim B$ means that $\alpha^{-1} \leq A/B \leq \alpha$ for some real $\alpha \geq 1$ depending only on \mathcal{L} .

For $n \geq 1$, let H_n denote the réduite function (with respect to \mathcal{L} and over \mathbb{R}^d) $H_n = R_1^{D_n}$ where $D_n = B(-2^n e_1, 2^{n-1})$ as before. By the above and by the very definition of H_n , we have $H_n \leq cu/u(O)$ in \mathbb{R}^d (where c does not depend on n or on u). Thus if H is a cluster value of $\{H_n\}$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $H \leq cu/u(O)$ in \mathbb{R}^d . Notice also that $H \leq 1$.

On the other hand, at $x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus D_n$, the harmonic measure of D_n in \mathbb{R}^d -w.r. to Δ - is $(2^{n-1}/|d(x, A_n)|)^{d-2}$ and so is larger than $c_3 = 2^{-d+2}$ for $x = -te_1$, $0 \leq t \leq 2^{n-1}$. By comparison with the harmonic measure within the region $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Phi$, it follows that for such t we have $H_n(-te_1) \geq c_3 - v(-te_1)$, so that for t fixed sufficiently large $H_n(-te_1) \geq c_3/2$ when $n \geq \log(t)/\log(2)$. Thus, $H(-te_1) > c_3/2$ and the function H is positive.

Step 4. Conclusion. If u is taken to be minimal in \mathbb{R}^d normalized at 0 (by Step 1 there is at least one such u) H must be proportional to u . Hence, u is unique which means that all positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions are proportional to H and the Martin boundary consists in exactly one point. Remark 3.2.1 follows now from the boundedness of H , Harnack inequalities and the estimate from below of $H(-te_1)$, for t positive and large, in Step 3.

§4. Other preliminaries to the proof of Theorem 2

4.1.

We first recall an estimate of the Harnack-near-the-boundary type which will be used to check that the basic assumption in Proposition 3.1 is fulfilled by our construction.

PROPOSITION 4.1. ([An1]) *Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^d with Green function G (with respect to the Laplace operator Δ) and let $B = B(A, R)$ be an open ball contained in Ω . Then, for every $P \in B \setminus B(A, \frac{3}{4}R)$, we have*

$$\sup\{G(P, Q) ; Q \in \Omega \setminus B(P, R/2)\} \leq cG(P, A)$$

where c is a positive constant that depends only on the dimension d .

These estimates will be used as follows. Let $f : [1, \infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a non-negative nonincreasing C^2 function such that $f(1) \leq 1/10$, $|f'(t)| \leq 1$ and $|f''(x)| \leq c_0/t$ for $t > 0$ and some positive constant c_0 . Let Φ denote the closed set of \mathbb{R}^d , $\Phi = \{(t, x') ; t \geq 1, x' \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, |x'| \leq f(t)\}$. Set $\Omega_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d ; 2^n < |x| < 2^{n+2}\} \setminus \Phi, n \geq 0$. Proposition 4.1 ensures that there exists a positive constant c that depends only on d and c_0 such that for every integer $n \geq 0$ and every positive Δ -harmonic function u in the region Ω_n that vanishes on $\partial\Omega_n \cap \Phi$, one has

$$(4.1) \quad u(x) \leq cu(A_n), \quad \forall x \in \Omega_n \cap \partial B(0, 2^{n+1}).$$

Proof. Set $F = \{x \in \Omega_n ; |x| = 2^{n+1}(1 \pm \frac{1}{4})\}$. The réduite \widehat{R}_u^F with respect to Ω_n is the Green potential in Ω_n of a non-negative measure supported by F . By this integral representation of u and by homogeneity, it suffices to show that the Green function G of Ω_0 satisfies the following inequalities: for each $P \in \Omega_0 \cap \partial B(0, 2(1 \pm \frac{1}{4}))$,

$$G(Q, P) \leq cG(A_0, P), \quad Q \in \Omega_0 \cap \partial B(0, 2)$$

with a constant c depending only on d and c_0 . For P sufficiently near to Φ , this follows from Proposition 4.1 and the geometrical assumptions on Φ (using balls $B \subset \Omega_0$ tangent to Φ). For other P in $\Omega_0 \cap \partial B(0, 2(1 \pm \frac{1}{4}))$ the desired result follows from Harnack inequalities.

4.2.

We also require the following lemma (with its corollary) about zero order perturbations of elliptic operators. Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^d , let U be an open relatively compact subset of Ω that is unthin at each point of ∂U and such that $\Omega' = \Omega \setminus \overline{U}$ is connected and contains O . Let $L \in \Lambda(\Omega)$ (see beginning of Section 3).

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $\{\varphi_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an increasing sequence of non-negative functions in $C_0^\infty(U)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(x) = +\infty$ in U . For each $n \geq 1$, let f_n be a given positive $(L - \varphi_n 1)$ -harmonic function in Ω satisfying $f_n(O) = 1$. Then, $f_n \rightarrow 0$ uniformly in \overline{U} , and for every subsequence $\{f_{k_n}\}$ converging pointwise in Ω' , the limit $f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{k_n}$ is a non-negative L -harmonic function in Ω' vanishing on $\partial\Omega' \cap \overline{U} \subset \partial U$. Moreover $f_{k_n} \rightarrow f$ uniformly on each bounded subset A of Ω' such that $\overline{A} \subset \Omega$.*

Proof. Fix an open relatively compact subset U' of Ω which contains \overline{U} . By the Harnack inequalities f_n is bounded by a constant C independent of n on $\partial U'$ (and hence also in U'). Let g_n denote the solution to the Dirichlet problem $L(g_n) - \varphi_n g_n = 0$ in U' and $g_n = C$ on $\partial U'$. The functions g_n are smooth in U' and by the maximum principle, the g_n are decreasing and $0 \leq f_n \leq g_n$. Clearly, $w = \inf\{g_n ; n \geq 1\}$ is $(L - \varphi_n \cdot)$ -subharmonic (and u.s.c.) in U' for every $n \geq 1$; thus $\varphi_n \cdot w$ is bounded in $L^1(U)$ and $w = 0$ a.e. in U . The function w being finely continuous (ref. [Her], Bre]) in U' (the L -fine topology and the Δ -fine topology coincide [Her]) it follows that $w = 0$ in \overline{U} . This implies that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ uniformly in \overline{U} and from that point the other assertions of the lemma are clear.

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let Ω, L, U and Ω' be as above. Let $A \subset \Omega'$ be such that $\overline{A} \subset \subset \Omega$ and let $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be ≥ 0 and such that $\{\varphi > 0\} = U$. Assume that for each positive L -harmonic function u in Ω' vanishing on ∂U we have $u \leq c_0 u(O)$ in A for some constant $c_0 > 0$. Then for λ sufficiently large one has, for each positive $L - \lambda\varphi$ -harmonic function in Ω ,*

$$u(x) \leq (1 + c_0)u(O)$$

when $x \in A \cup \overline{U}$.

4.3.

Finally we record two simple facts about perturbations of the first order.

LEMMA 4.4. *Let $\omega = \{(x_1, x') \in \mathbb{R}^d ; a < x_1 < b, |x'| < f(x_1)\}$ where $a < b$ and $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is > 0 and continuous. Let a', b' be reals such that $a \leq a' < b' \leq b$. For $\varphi \in C(\mathbb{R}^d)$, denote u_φ the harmonic measure in ω of $\partial\omega \cap \{x_1 = b\}$ with respect to $\Delta - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ and let $K = \{x \in \omega ; x_1 = (a' + b')/2\}$. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a $C \geq 0$ such that whenever $\varphi \geq 0$ in ω and $\varphi \geq C$ in $\{x \in \omega ; a' < x_1 < b'\}$, we have $u_\varphi \leq \varepsilon$ in $x \in K$.*

Proof. To prove this lemma, we may assume that $b' = b$ (by maximum principle). Consider the function v in \mathbb{R}^d such that $v(x) = x_1 - a$ for $x_1 \leq a'$ and $v(x) = C^{-1}[e^{C(x_1-a')} - 1] + a' - a$ for $x_1 \geq a'$. This function v is positive and superharmonic in ω with respect to $\Delta - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ if φ and C are as in the statement (with $b' = b$) and, for $x_1 = b$, $v(x) \geq m_{a,b}(C) := C^{-1}[e^{C(b-a')} - 1]$. Hence, $u_\varphi(x) \leq m_{a,b}(C)^{-1}v(x)$ in ω and the lemma follows.

The next lemma is similar in character.

LEMMA 4.5. *Let $\omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d ; x_1 > 1, |x'| < f(x_1)\}$ where $f : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is > 0 and continuous and let $F = \partial\omega \cap \{x_1 = 1, |x'| \leq \frac{1}{2}f(1)\}$. Consider operators of the form $\mathcal{L} = \Delta - V\partial_{x_1}$ with V non-negative in ω . For each $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, there exists a smooth non-negative function V_0 in \mathbb{R}^d vanishing outside ω and such that, whenever $V \geq V_0$ in ω , the \mathcal{L} -harmonic measure of F in ω at $(t, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is larger than α for all $t \geq 1$.*

Proof. By maximum principle, we may assume that f is strictly decreasing. It suffices then to see that in the region

$$U_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d ; n < x_1 < n + 2, |x'| < \frac{1}{2}f(n + 2)\}$$

the $\Delta - C_n\partial_{x_1}$ -harmonic measure of $F_n = \{(x_1, x') ; x_1 = n, |x'| < \frac{1}{2}f(n + 2)\}$ is larger than $1 - \varepsilon_n$ on $F_{n+1} \cup \{te_1 ; n < t \leq n + 1\}$, where $\varepsilon_n = (1 - \alpha)/2^n$, for C_n large enough. This will follow from a standard comparison argument (but is also clear by a probabilistic argument using Girsanov formula). Fix a smooth positive function θ_n in the ball $\overline{B}(0, \frac{1}{2}f(n + 2))$ of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , θ_n being harmonic outside some ball $B(0, r_n)$ with $r_n < \frac{1}{2}f(n + 2)$ and such that: $0 < \theta_n \leq 1$, $\theta_n = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\overline{B}(0, \frac{1}{2}f(n + 3))$,

and $\theta_n = 0$ on $\partial B(0, \frac{1}{2}f(n + 2))$. Let $\lambda_n > 0$ be such that $\Delta\theta_n \geq -\lambda_n\theta_n$ and consider

$$u_n(x) = (e^{2\beta} - e^{\beta(x_1-n)})\theta_n(x'), \quad x \in U_n.$$

The function u_n is $\Delta - C_n\partial_{x_1}$ -subharmonic in U_n if $-(\lambda_n + \beta^2)(e^{2\beta} - 1) + C_n\beta \geq 0$. The largest solution $\beta = \beta(\lambda_n, C_n)$ tends to $+\infty$ as $C_n \rightarrow \infty$, and for this value of β the $\Delta - C_n\partial_{x_1}$ -harmonic measure of F_n in U_n is larger than $u_n/(e^{2\beta} - 1)$. The result follows.

§5. Proof of Theorem 2

5.1.

Let $\Phi = \{(t, x') ; t \geq 1, x' \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, |x'| \leq \alpha e^{-t}\}$ with say $0 < \alpha \leq 1/10$. From Wiener’s criteria and a Kelvin transform, it follows that Φ is thin at infinity w.r. to Δ . Let $U_0 = \{(t, x') ; t \geq 1, x' \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, |x'| < \alpha e^{-t}/2\}$.

By Lemma 4.5 above, we can construct and fix a smooth non-negative function V_0 vanishing outside U_0 and such that for each elliptic operator $\Delta - V\partial_{x_1}$ with V smooth and $V \geq V_0$, the harmonic measure of $\partial U_0 \cap B(e_1, \alpha/4e)$ in U_0 is larger than $1/2$ on the axis of U_0 .

5.2.

Define for each integer $n \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= \{(t, x') \in \Phi ; (1 - \frac{1}{9})2^n \leq t \leq (1 + \frac{1}{9})2^n\}, \\ T_n^i &= \{(t, x') \in U_0 ; (1 - \frac{1}{16})2^n < t < (1 + \frac{1}{16})2^n\}, \\ T_n^e &= \{(t, x') \in \Phi ; \frac{\alpha}{2}e^{-t} \leq |x'| \leq \alpha e^{-t}, (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^n \leq t \leq (1 + \frac{1}{8})2^n\}. \end{aligned}$$

We will construct an elliptic operator in the form $L = \Delta - V\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \gamma$, where V and γ are smooth non-negative functions in \mathbb{R}^d such that $V \geq V_0$, $V = V_0$ outside the “cells” T_n and $\gamma = 0$ outside the “skins” T_n^e . Moreover \mathcal{L} should satisfy the assumptions of Proposition 3.1.

5.3.

We first choose V in the cell $T_n, n \geq 1$, such that for every positive $(\Delta - V\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \gamma)$ -harmonic function u in $\omega_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d ; |x| < (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^{n+1}, x \notin T_n^e\}$ vanishing on ∂T_n^e , –and independently from the choices of V (resp. γ) in the T_k (resp. T_k^e) $k < n-$, we have

$$(5.1) \quad u(x) \leq C u(A_n), \quad x \in \partial B(O, 2^n) \cap \omega_n$$

for some constant $C \geq 1$ independent from n and u . (Recall that V_0 is fixed, that $V \geq V_0$ and that $V = V_0$ outside $T_m, m \geq 1$.)

Let u be such a function. By Section 4 above –see (4.1)–, there is a constant $C_1 = C(d)$ such that

$$(5.2) \quad u(x) \leq C_1 u(A_n)$$

when $x \in \partial B(0, 2^n) \setminus \Phi$. On the other hand, if $x \in \partial B(0, 2^n) \cap T_n^i$, it follows from the maximum principle applied in the region $\omega'_n = (B(0, 2^n) \setminus T_n^e) \cup (U_0 \cap \{x_1 < (1 + \frac{1}{8})2^n\})$ that

$$u(x) \leq C_1 u(A_n) + \psi(x) \max\{u(z) ; z \in F_n\}$$

where $F_n = \{z = (z_1, z') \in U_0 ; z_1 = 2^n(1 + \frac{1}{8})\}$ and $\psi(x)$ is the harmonic measure of F_n with respect to $L = \Delta - V \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \gamma$. and the domain ω'_n .

Let $A'_n = (1 + \frac{1}{8})2^n$. By standard boundary Harnack inequalities [An1], we have that $u(x) \leq c'_n u(A'_n)$ in F_n for a constant c'_n depending on n (in fact c'_n depends on the choice of V_0 in $B(A'_n, 1)$ but not on the choice of V in the cells $T_k, k \geq 1$). On combining this with standard *local* Harnack inequalities for $\Delta - V_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$, we get

$$u(x) \leq [C_1 + c_n \psi(x)]u(A_n)$$

where c_n depends solely on n and the dimension d .

Now by Lemma 5.1 below, if we choose (and fix) $V = V_0 + W_n$ in T_n with $W_n \in C_0^\infty(T_n)$ non-negative and sufficiently large in T_n^i we shall have $\psi(x) \leq C_1/c_n$. Thus $u(x) \leq 2C_1 u(A_n)$ and (5.1) follows.

LEMMA 5.1. *Let ψ_W denotes the harmonic measure of F_n in ω'_n with respect to the operator $L_W = \Delta - (V_0 + W) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$, where W is a smooth non-negative function supported by T_n . Then, $m_W(x) = \sup\{\psi_W(x) ; x \in T_n^i, x_1 = 2^n\} \rightarrow 0$ as $\min\{W(x) ; x \in T_n^i\} \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. Let f be the $\Delta - V_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ harmonic function in $\tilde{U} = \{x = (x_1, x') \in U_0 ; (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^n < x_1 < (1 - \frac{1}{9})2^n\}$ defined by the boundary values $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in \partial \tilde{U} \cap \partial U_0$ and $f(x) = 1$ in $\partial \tilde{U} \cap U_0$. Standard barrier arguments (and Harnack inequalities) shows that

$$\sup\{f(x) ; x \in \tilde{U}, x_1 = (1 - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{144})2^n\} \leq 1 - \delta_n$$

where $\delta_n > 0$ depends on the choice of V_0 . In particular, using again maximum principle,

$$\sup\{\psi_W(x) ; x \in U_0, x_1 = (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^n\} \leq (1 - \delta_n)m_W.$$

Let π_W denotes the L_W -harmonic measure of $\{x_1 = 2^n(1 + \frac{1}{8})\}$ in the region $\tilde{T}_n = \{x \in U_0 ; (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^n < x_1 < (1 + \frac{1}{8})2^n\}$. Clearly, $\pi_W = \psi_W - H_{\psi_W}$ where H_{ψ_W} is L_W -harmonic in \tilde{T}_n , $H_{\psi_W} = \pi_W$ in $\partial\tilde{T}_n \cap \{x_1 = (1 - \frac{1}{8})2^n\}$ and vanishes elsewhere in $\partial\tilde{T}_n$. Thus (using again the maximum principle) we have $m_W \leq \sup_{F'_n} \pi_W + (1 - \delta_n)m_W$ where $F'_n = \{x \in U_0 ; x_1 = 2^n\}$, or

$$m_W \leq \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sup\{\pi_W(x) ; x \in F'_n\}.$$

The lemma follows now from Lemma 4.3.

5.4.

Finally we choose the killing term γ in T_n^e : we just need to observe that by Corollary 4.3 and the above construction, if γ is chosen sufficiently large in T_n^e we shall have $u(x) \leq 3Cu(A_n)$ for $x \in \partial B(0, 2^n)$ for all u positive and L -harmonic in $B(0, 2^{n+1})$ (regardless to the choice of γ in T_k^e for $k \neq n$).

5.5.

We have now constructed an elliptic operator $L = \Delta - V \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \gamma$, with V and γ non-negative and smooth, vanishing outside Φ ; moreover, we have in U_0 , $\gamma = 0$, $V \geq V_0$ and L satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 3.1. Whence:

a) By Proposition 3.1, (\mathbb{R}^d, L) is a transient pair (thus, there exists a Green's function G_L for L over \mathbb{R}^d) whose Martin boundary is reduced to a point, i.e. there exists a positive L -harmonic function h on \mathbb{R}^d and h is unique up to a multiplication by a positive constant. Moreover h is bounded in \mathbb{R}^d .

b) By a standard maximum principle, $G_L(x, O) \geq cv(x)$ where $v(x)$ is the L -harmonic measure, inside U_0 and at x , of $B(e_1, \alpha/4e) \cap \partial U_0$. Hence, by the choice of V_0 and V , it follows that $\inf\{G_L(te_1, 0) ; t > 0\} > 0$.

5.6. End of proof of Theorem 2

Using a standard relativisation procedure, we introduce now the operator $\mathcal{L} \in \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $\mathcal{L}(u) = h^{-1}L(uh)$ for $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Clearly this operator is in the form $\mathcal{L} = \Delta + D \cdot \nabla$ where D is a smooth vector field

in \mathbb{R}^d . Moreover, it follows from what has been established for L that: (i) the pair (M, \mathcal{L}) is Greenien (and $G_{\mathcal{L}}(x, y) = \frac{h(y)}{h(x)}G_L(x, y)$), (ii) the functions $x \mapsto G_{\mathcal{L}}(x, y)$ do not vanish at infinity, but (iii) positive \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions in \mathbb{R}^d are the positive constant functions.

5.7.

Theorem 2 and its proof can be extended to the case $d = 2$. To show this, one may adapt the above construction on starting with an elliptic operator $L_0 = \Delta + D_0 \cdot \nabla$. (rather than $L_0 = \Delta$) where $D_0 = (D_{0,1}, D_{0,2})$ is a Lipschitz continuous vector field in \mathbb{R}^2 such that: $D_0(x) = x/|x|^2$ if $|x| \geq 1$ and $x_1 < 0$, $D_0(x) = x_2^{-1}(0, 1)$ if $|x| \geq 1$, $x_1 \geq 0$ and $e^{-x_1}/10 \leq |x_2|$. It is also required that $D_{0,1}(x_1, x_2) = D_{0,1}(x_1, -x_2) = 0$ and $D_{0,2}(x_1, x_2) = -D_{0,2}(x_1, -x_2) \geq 0$ when $x_2 \geq 0$ and $x_1 \geq 1$. It can be shown that L_0 is transient, that it satisfies (as the standard Laplacian) uniform Harnack inequalities on large balls (thus, L_0 Martin's boundary is reduced to one point) and that the set Φ (defined as above) is L_0 thin at infinity. But we shall not discuss further the construction here.

§6. Critical points of certain harmonic functions with periodicity properties

In this section we specify the second question –due to G. Benarous and H. Owhadi– which will be considered in this paper. Let d denote an integer ≥ 1 and let φ be a real C^∞ function in \mathbb{R}^d which is \mathbb{Z}^d -periodic, i.e. such that $\varphi(x + e_i) = \varphi(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and every vector e_i , $1 \leq i \leq d$, from the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^d . Then, as explained below, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, there exists a unique function F_i in \mathbb{R}^d , satisfying $F_i(0) = 0$, $F_i(x + e_j) = F_i(x) + \delta_{i,j}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $j \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, and

$$\Delta F_i - \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla F_i = 0.$$

The question raised by G. Benarous and H. Owhadi reads then as follows.

(Q) : is the map $F : x \mapsto F(x) = (F_1(x), \dots, F_d(x))$ a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d onto itself?

Remark 6.1. **1.** The functions $G_i(x) = x_i - F_i(x)$ are periodic and thus bounded. So $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \|F(x)\| = +\infty$. Since \mathbb{R}^d is simply connected, this means that F is a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d onto \mathbb{R}^d if and only if the Jacobian

of F is non degenerated at every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. **2.** If F is a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d , it is easily seen, using the relation $F(x + z) = F(x) + z$ for $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, that $\|F(x) - F(y)\| \geq C\|x - y\|$ for some constant $C > 0$ and all x, y in \mathbb{R}^d . Conversely, if for a given dimension d it is true that for every F (constructed as above from some φ smooth and \mathbb{Z}^d -periodic in \mathbb{R}^d) one has $\|F(x)\| \geq C\|x\|$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, for some $C > 0$, then every such $F : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is a local diffeomorphism at every $a \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (using $x \mapsto F(x + a) - F(a)$). In fact, the original question of G. Benarous and H. Ohwadi was: is it true that F must satisfy $\|F(x)\| \geq C\|x\|$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, for some $C = C_\varphi > 0$?

To justify existence and uniqueness of F_i , it suffices –setting $F_i(x) = x_i - G_i(x)$ – to show existence and uniqueness of $G_i : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ smooth, \mathbb{Z}^d -periodic and such that

$$\Delta G_i - \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla G_i = -\partial_i\varphi$$

in \mathbb{R}^d . By the strong maximum principle, the periodic solutions u of $\Delta u - \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla u = 0$ are the constant functions, whence the uniqueness of G_i . On the other hand, if we set $v = u \exp(-\varphi/2)$ and $\psi = \exp(-\varphi/2)$, the equation $\Delta u - \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla u = -\partial_i\varphi$ is equivalent to the equation (with smooth and periodic coefficients) $\Delta v - v\Delta\psi/\psi = 2\partial_i\psi$. The elliptic operator $v \mapsto \Delta v - v\Delta\psi/\psi$ is self-adjoint on the torus $T^d = \mathbb{R}^d/\mathbb{Z}^d$ and its kernel is reduced to the multiple of ψ (since periodic solutions u of $\Delta u - \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla u = 0$ are constant). Moreover the right hand side $2\partial_i\psi$ is orthogonal in $L^2(T^d)$ to ψ : $\int_{T^d} \psi(x)\partial_i\psi(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{[0,1]^d} \partial_i(\psi(x)^2) dx = 0$. Thus Fredholm’s theory provides the existence of G_i .

§7. The case $d = 2$

In this section, it is shown that for $d \leq 2$, question (Q) above always admits a positive answer. The case $d = 1$ is elementary.

THEOREM 3. *If $d = 2$, the map $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined in Section 6 is a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 onto \mathbb{R}^2 .*

It suffices to show that for each $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\|u\| = 1$, the function $F_u(m) = F_1(m)u_1 + F_2(m)u_2$, $m \in \mathbb{R}^2$, has no critical point. This function is $\Delta - \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla$ harmonic and satisfies $F_u(m + ke_1 + \ell e_2) = F_u(m) + ku_1 + \ell u_2$ for $(k, \ell) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. We shall see that such a function has no critical points.

To begin with, observe that in a strip $T_R = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; |m \cdot u| \leq R\}$, F_u is bounded: each point m in T_R is within a distance $\leq \sqrt{2}/2$ to a point

$m' = (p, q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $|m'.u| \leq R + \sqrt{2}/2$; so $F_u(m) = F_u(m - m') + m'.u$ is bounded.

This also shows that $m.u - C \leq F_u(m) \leq m.u + C$, $m \in \mathbb{R}^2$, for some $C > 0$. Thus, F_u is positive with linear growth in the half-plane $\{m ; m.u > C\}$.

For each $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the set $U = \{F_u < t\}$ is connected: otherwise, since by the above U contains a half-plane $\{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; m.u < s\}$ and is contained in another half-plane $\{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; m.u < s'\}$, there exists a component U' of U contained in a strip T_R and $F_u = t$ on $\partial U'$. Lemma 7.1 below implies that F_u is then constant in U' and hence constant in \mathbb{R}^2 by unique continuation for smooth elliptic equations ([Aro], [Hör, p. 14]), a contradiction. Thus, by Lemma 7.2, we have $\nabla F_u \neq 0$ in ∂U .

Finally, t being arbitrary, we must have $\nabla F_u(m) \neq 0$ at every $m \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

LEMMA 7.1. *Let f be a real bounded continuous function in a strip $\{x ; -A \leq x.u \leq A\}$, which is nonpositive for $x.u = \pm A$ and $\Delta - \nabla\varphi.\nabla$ -subharmonic in $W_A = \{x ; -A < x.u < A\}$. Then, $f(m) \leq 0$ in W_A .*

Proof. Denote u^\perp the unit vector in \mathbb{R}^2 which is directly orthogonal to u . Let $m \in W_A$ and let $\omega(m, R)$ be the harmonic measure at m , of $W_A \cap \{x ; |x - m.u^\perp| = R\}$, in the region

$$W_{A,R} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; -A < x.u < A, m.u^\perp - R < x.u^\perp < m.u^\perp + R\}$$

and with respect to $\Delta - \nabla\varphi.\nabla$. A standard argument involving maximum principle and an iteration procedure shows that $\omega(m, R) \leq C \exp(-\alpha R)$ for $R \geq 1$ and constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$. Since $f(m) \leq \|f\|_\infty \omega(m, R)$, we have $f(m) \leq 0$ by letting $R \rightarrow \infty$.

LEMMA 7.2. *Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a $\Delta - \nabla\varphi.\nabla$ -harmonic function and let t be a real. If the set $W = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; f(m) < t\}$ is connected, then $\nabla f \neq 0$ in ∂W .*

Proof. Assume as we may $t = 0$, f non constant, and, arguing by contradiction, that $\nabla f(m_0) = 0$ for some point $m_0 \in \partial W$. The argument is then broken into two steps.

a) Consider the Taylor series of $f(\cdot) = f(\cdot) - f(m_0)$ at m_0 . As well-known this series is not identically zero ([Aro], [Hör]); thus, $f(m) = Q(m - m_0) + \|m - m_0\|^p \varepsilon(m)$ where Q is a non zero homogeneous polynomial of

degree $p \geq 2$ and where ε is such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow m_0} \varepsilon(m) = 0$. It is easily seen that Q is Δ -harmonic: for, if $\lambda > 0$, the function $u : \xi \mapsto \lambda^{-p} f(m_0 + \lambda \xi)$ solves $\Delta u(\xi) - \lambda \nabla \varphi(m_0 + \lambda \xi) \cdot \nabla u(\xi) = 0$ and for $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ this function tends to Q , uniformly on compacts. This provides the result (using also Schauder's interior estimates).

b) Thus, $Q(z) = \operatorname{Re}(cz^p)$, with $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $p \geq 2$. It follows that we may construct four small segments m_0m_1, m_0m_2, m_0m_3 and m_0m_4 , in the clockwise order around m_0 and such that: if $F_1 = [m_0, m_1] \cup [m_0, m_3]$ and $F_2 = [m_0, m_2] \cup [m_0, m_4]$, the function f is > 0 in $F_1 \setminus \{m_0\}$ and < 0 in $F_2 \setminus \{m_0\}$. Since W is connected, it follows that there exists a simple (polygonal) closed curve through m_0 in $\{f \leq 0\}$ separating $\{f > 0\}$. This implies that $\{f > 0\}$ has at least one bounded component U . But $f = 0$ in ∂U , and, by the maximum principle, $f = 0$ in U which is absurd.

§8. The case $d \geq 3$

In this section we prove the following statement.

THEOREM 4. *For each $d \geq 3$, there exists a non-negative function $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ which is \mathbb{Z}^d -periodic and such that the associated function F_1 in \mathbb{R}^d (see Section 6) has critical points.*

The case $d \geq 4$ follows from the case $d = 3$ by adding dummy variables. So we restrict to $d = 3$.

8.1. The regions V_0 and V_1

Let C denote the closed half-circle in \mathbb{R}^3 consisting of all points $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $z = 0, x \geq 0$, and $x^2 + y^2 = (1/3)^2$. Denote Γ the group of translations of \mathbb{R}^3 of the form $\xi \mapsto \xi + me_2 + ne_3, (m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$, set $C_\gamma = \gamma(C)$.

Let F denote the union of the plane $x = 0$ and of all the half-circles $C_\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$. For $t \in]0, 1/10[$, set $U_t = \{m = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; x > 0, d(m, F) < t\}$. Clearly, U_t is the union of the slice $\{0 < x < t\}$ and of the open half-torus $T_\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$, of soul C_γ and radius t around C_γ .

Set $f(m) = d(m, F)$ and let $\tilde{f} = f * \theta$, be a regularization of f , where $\theta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is a decreasing function of the distance to the origin supported by a ball of radius $\varepsilon' < 1/100$. Set $\tilde{U}_t = \{m = (x, y, z) ; x > 0, \tilde{f}(m) < t\}$ for $t > 0$. Clearly, $\tilde{U}_{1/16} \subset U_{1/8}$. By Sard's theorem we may choose $\varepsilon \in]1/32, 1/16[$, such that $\tilde{U}_\varepsilon = \{0 < \tilde{f} < \varepsilon\} \cap \{x > 0\}$ have a smooth

boundary (it consists of the plane $x = 0$ and of a Γ -invariant surface which is close to $\partial U_\varepsilon \cap \{x > 0\}$).

Let $V_0 = \tilde{U}_\varepsilon$ and let V_1 denote the image of V_0 under the isometry $\Phi : (x, y, z) \mapsto (\frac{1}{2} - x, z, y)$. Note that V_1 is disjoint from V_0 , that V_0 contains the half-circles C_γ deprived from their ends and that V_1 contains the open half-circles $C'_\gamma = \gamma(\Phi(C))$ with ends removed. Thus, the construction is such that each half-circle C_γ is not homotopic in $([0, 1/2] \times \mathbb{R}^2) \setminus C'_\gamma$, by an homotopy with fixed ends, to a path contained in the plane $x = 0$.

8.2.

We now pause to state an approximation lemma which will be needed to construct the function φ in our example. Let \overline{M} be a smooth compact Riemannian manifold with a boundary ∂M written as the union of two disjoint nonempty compact subsets Σ_0 and Σ_1 . Set $M = \overline{M} \setminus \partial \overline{M}$, $\delta(x) = d(x, \Sigma_0)$ for $x \in \overline{M}$ and fix a sequence $\{\varphi_j\}$ of non-negative functions in \overline{M} of the form $\varphi_j(x) = \theta_j(\delta(x))$ where θ_j is a C^2 non-negative and non-increasing function in $[0, \infty[$ such that: $\text{supp}(\theta_j) \subset [0, \varepsilon_j]$, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_j = 0$, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\varepsilon_j} \exp(\theta_j(\tau)) d\tau = +\infty$.

Then, the following holds.

PROPOSITION 8.1. *Let $f \in C(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{R})$ and let $\{u_j\}$ be a sequence of continuous functions in \overline{M} which are C^2 in M and such that (i) $\Delta u_j - \nabla \varphi_j \cdot \nabla u_j = 0$ in M (ii) $u_j = f$ in Σ_1 , and (iii) $\{u_j\}$ is uniformly bounded in M . Then, as $j \rightarrow +\infty$, u_j converges to the function \tilde{u} which solves $\Delta \tilde{u} = 0$ in M , $\tilde{u} = f$ in Σ_1 , $\partial_n u = 0$ in Σ_0 , the convergence being uniform on every compact subset of $M \cup \Sigma_1$.*

We have denoted $\partial_n u$ the inner normal derivative of u along Σ_0 . The proof of Proposition 8.1 is given in Section 8.5. Note that for our construction, we only require the first step of this proof i.e. the case $f = 0$.

8.3.

We also need the following elementary lemma whose proof is omitted.

LEMMA 8.2. *Suppose that $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is \mathbb{Z}^3 -periodic and even with respect to x_1 (i.e. $\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \varphi(-x_1, x_2, x_3)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$). Then the solution F_1 of $\Delta F_1 - \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla F_1 = 0$ which is \mathbb{Z}^2 -periodic in (x_2, x_3) , zero at 0 and such that $F_1(x + e_1) = 1 + F_1(x)$, is odd with respect to x_1 : $F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -F_1(-x_1, x_2, x_3)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$.*

8.4. End of the example’s construction

We first choose a function $\varphi : Y = [0, 1/2] \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, Γ -periodic, smooth, with support in $]0, 1/2[\times \mathbb{R}^2$ and constant in $Y \setminus (V_0 \cup V_1)$. We also require that in V_0 (resp. in V_1), $\varphi(m) = \theta(d(m, S_0))$ (resp. $\varphi(m) = \theta(d(m, S_1))$) where $S_0 = \partial V_0 \cap \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; 0 < x < 1/2\}$ and $S_1 = \partial V_1 \cap \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; 0 < x < 1/2\}$, where θ is smooth nonincreasing in $[0, 1]$, constant in a neighborhood of 0 and supported in $[0, 1/100]$. Replacing $\theta(t)$ by $\lambda\theta(\lambda t)$ with λ large, Proposition 8.1 says that we may also assume that with respect to the domain V_0 (resp. V_1) the $\Delta \cdot -\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla$ harmonic measure of the plane $x = 0$ (resp. of the plane $x = 1/2$) is $\geq 9/10$ on the C_γ (resp. the C'_γ), $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Extend φ by “symmetry” to $Y_1 = [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^2$ by letting $\varphi(x, y, z) = \varphi(1 - x, y, z)$ for $x \in [1/2, 1]$, and then extend φ to \mathbb{R}^3 by periodicity with respect to the first coordinate, i.e. by letting $\varphi(x, y, z) = \varphi(x - n, y, z)$ for $x \in [n, n + 1]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Clearly φ is smooth, \mathbb{Z}^3 -periodic in \mathbb{R}^3 such that $\varphi(1 - x, y, z) = \varphi(x, y, z)$, for $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

In particular, φ is even in the first coordinate. By Lemma 8.2, the corresponding function F_1 vanishes in the plane $x = 0$, and hence is equal to one in the plane $x = 1$. A symmetry argument shows that $F_1 = 1/2$ on the plane $x = 1/2$, and the choice of θ (and φ) ensures that F_1 is less than $1/20$ in C_γ and larger than $1/2 - 1/20$ on C'_γ , $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

It follows that F_1 admits at least one critical value in the interval $[0, 1/4]$, since otherwise the plane $x = 0$ would be a retract of the set $\{F_1 \leq 1/4\} \cap \{0 \leq x \leq 1\}$. A fortiori, each C_γ would be homotopic in $\{0 \leq x < 1/2\} \setminus C'_\gamma$ to a curve in the plane $x = 0$, by an homotopy with fixed endpoints. A contradiction. Theorem 4 is proven.

8.5. Proof of Proposition 8.1

The proof consists in two steps.

Step 1. Let w_j denote the harmonic measure of Σ_0 in M with respect to $\Delta \cdot -\nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla$, i.e. w_j is continuous in \overline{M} , smooth in M and satisfies $\Delta w_j - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla w_j = 0$ in M , $w_j = 0$ in Σ_1 , $w_j = 1$ in Σ_0 . We will show that $w_j \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of $M \cup \Sigma_1$. By the maximum principle, it suffices to show that $w_j \rightarrow 0$ uniformly in every compact subset of a region $M_\varepsilon = \{m \in M ; 0 < d(m, \Sigma_0) < \varepsilon\}$ for some small $\varepsilon > 0$. We choose and fix $\varepsilon > 0$ so small that (i) $\overline{M}_{2\varepsilon} \cap \Sigma_1 = \emptyset$ and (ii) the map $\Sigma_0 \times [0, 2\varepsilon] \rightarrow M$ which associates to (x, t) the point at distance t from x

on the geodesic segment emanating from x orthogonally to Σ_0 induces a diffeomorphism from $\Sigma_0 \times (0, 2\varepsilon)$ onto $M_{2\varepsilon}$.

Consider now the functions $s_j(x) = g_j(\delta(x))$, $x \in \overline{M}_\varepsilon$ where g_j solves $g_j''(t) + g_j'(t)(-C - \theta_j'(t)) = 0$ in $[0, \varepsilon]$, $g_j(0) = 1$, $g_j(\varepsilon) = 0$. A computation (using that $g_j' \leq 0$) shows that if the constant C is chosen so that $|\Delta\delta| \leq C$ in \overline{M}_ε we have $\Delta s_j - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla s_j \leq 0$.

Thus, g_j is $\Delta - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla$ -superharmonic in \overline{M}_ε and since $s_j(x) = (\int_{\delta(x)}^\varepsilon \exp(C\tau + \theta_j(\tau)) d\tau) / (\int_0^\varepsilon \exp(C\tau + \theta_j(\tau)) d\tau)$, we see that $s_j \rightarrow 0$ uniformly in $\overline{M}_\varepsilon \setminus M_s, \forall s > 0$. This already proves the desired property for the manifold \overline{M}_ε instead of \overline{M} .

To conclude this step, observe that $s_j \geq w_j - H_j$ if $H_j \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{M}_\varepsilon)$ solves $\Delta H_j - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla H_j = 0$ in M_ε , $H_j = w_j$ in $S_\varepsilon = \partial\overline{M}_\varepsilon \cap M$, $H_j = 0$ in Σ_0 . For any given small $t > 0$, the harmonic measure of Σ_1 in $M \setminus \overline{M}_t$, with respect to $\Delta - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla$, is larger than a constant $\eta = \eta(\varepsilon)$ in S_ε . Thus, $\sup_{S_t} H_j \leq \sup_{S_\varepsilon} H_j \leq \sup_{S_\varepsilon} w_j \leq (1 - \eta) \sup_{S_t} w_j$ (using Markov property or maximum principle for the last inequality). So, $w_j \leq \eta^{-1} \sup_{S_t} s_j$ in $\overline{M} \setminus M_t$. The claim follows.

Step 2. By the first step, the conclusion of the proposition is proven if $f = 0$ in Σ_1 . In general we may decompose u_j as $u_j = u_j^0 + \tilde{u}_j$ where $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{M}, \mathbb{R})$ is smooth in M , satisfies $\Delta\tilde{u}_j - \nabla\varphi_j \cdot \nabla\tilde{u}_j = 0$ in M , $\tilde{u}_j = f$ in Σ_1 and $\partial_n \tilde{u}_j = 0$ in Σ_0 (this implies that $\|\tilde{u}_j\|_{\infty, \overline{M}} \leq \|f\|_{\infty, \overline{M}}$). By Step 1 and maximum principle, we are left with showing that $\tilde{u}_j \rightarrow \tilde{u}$ uniformly on each compact subset of $\overline{M} \setminus \Sigma_1$.

An obvious perturbation argument shows that we may also assume that \tilde{u}_j is smooth in \overline{M} (i.e. f is smooth in Σ_1). Moreover, since by the Schauder estimates, the sequence $\{\tilde{u}_j\}$ is bounded in $C^{2,1}(K)$ for every compact $K \subset \overline{M} \setminus \Sigma_0$ we may assume that $\{\tilde{u}_j\}$ converges to some function u in $C^2(\overline{M} \setminus \Sigma_0)$, and we are left with showing that $u = \tilde{u}$.

Now, for every $\theta \in H^1(\overline{M})$ with $\theta = 0$ on Σ_1

$$\int_M \nabla\tilde{u}_j \cdot \nabla\theta d\sigma + \int_M \theta \nabla\tilde{u}_j \cdot \nabla\varphi_j d\sigma = 0$$

and if we let $\psi = \theta e^{\varphi_j}$ we find that $\int_M e^{-\varphi_j} \nabla\tilde{u}_j \cdot \nabla\psi d\sigma = 0$. Thus $v = \tilde{u}_j$ minimizes the Dirichlet norm $\int_M e^{-\varphi_j} |\nabla v|^2 d\sigma$ for $v \in V_f = \{v \in H^1(\overline{M}) ; v = f \text{ in } \Sigma_1\}$.

By Fatou’s lemma, it follows from the inequalities $\int_M e^{-\varphi_j} |\nabla \tilde{u}_j|^2 d\sigma \leq \int_M e^{-\varphi_j} |\nabla v|^2 d\sigma$, $v \in V_f$, that $\int_M |\nabla u|^2 d\sigma \leq \int_M |\nabla v|^2 d\sigma$ (we use the fact that $e^{-\varphi_j} \leq 1$). Thus $u \in H^1(\overline{M})$, satisfies the Neumann boundary condition $\partial_n u = 0$ and is harmonic in M . Hence $u = \tilde{u}$ in \overline{M} .

§9. A stability property for Green’s functions

In this section, we state a result –suggested by another question of Y. Pinchover [Pi2] (see 9.2 below)– which in particular gives a sufficient condition for two Schrödinger operators $L_i = \Delta - V_i$, $i = 1, 2$, with large potentials V_i to have equivalent Green’s functions. The result is mainly an application of [An4] (see also [An5]).

9.1.

Let (M, g) be a complete non compact Riemannian manifold of class C^1 , i.e. the manifold M is C^2 , the metric g is C^1 . It is also assumed that (M, g) has bounded geometry in the sense that Assumption 1.1 in [An4] are satisfied: there are positive reals $r_0 \leq 1$, $c_0 \geq 1$, and a family of charts $\chi_x : B(x, r_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in M$, which are c_0 -bilipschitz ($n = \dim(M)$). Let O be some fixed reference point in M and let d denote the distance in (M, g) .

We also fix a function V_0 of class C^1 in M such that $V_0 \geq 1$ and $|\nabla V_0| \leq C_0 V_0^{3/2}$ in M for some constant $C_0 > 0$ (the reason for this assumption appears below after Lemma 9.3) and consider two elliptic operators L_1 and L_2 in M in the form

$$L_j(u) = \operatorname{div}(\mathcal{A}_j(\nabla u)) + B_j \cdot \nabla u - V_j u, \quad j = 1, 2$$

where the \mathcal{A}_j are bounded Borel and uniformly accretive sections of $\operatorname{End}(T(M))$, the B_j are Borel vector fields in M such that $|B_j| \leq C_1 V_0^{1/2}$ and the V_j are Borel functions in M such that $|V_j| \leq C_1 V_0$ in M for $j = 1, 2$ and for some constant $C_1 > 0$.

Finally we denote $E = V_0 \|\mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2\| + \sqrt{V_0} \|B_1 - B_2\| + |V_1 - V_2|$ and set for $t \geq 0$

$$\Phi(t) = \sup \left\{ \frac{E(x)}{\sqrt{V_0(x)}} ; d(O, x) \geq t \right\}.$$

THEOREM 5. *Assume that $V_j \geq C_1^{-1} V_0$ outside a compact subset of M and that L_j admits a Green function G_j in M for $j = 1, 2$. If moreover*

$$\int_0^\infty \Phi(R) \max \{ \sqrt{V_0(x)} ; d(O, x) = R \} dR < \infty,$$

there exists a constant C such that for all x and y in M ,

$$C^{-1}G_1(x, y) \leq G_2(x, y) \leq CG_1(x, y).$$

Note that if $V_j \geq 0$ for $j = 1, 2$, the existence of G_j follows from the other assumptions. The next statement is a corollary of the proof of Theorem 5. The definition of a small perturbation [Pi1] is recalled later (see 9.5 below).

COROLLARY 9.1. *Assume that $V_1 \geq C_1^{-1}V_0$ in M . If*

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\max\{\sqrt{V_0(x)}; d(0, x) = R\}}{\min\{V_0(x); d(0, x) \geq R\}} dR < \infty.$$

Then -1 is a small perturbation of L_1 .

9.2.

In particular, let $H = \Delta - V$ be a Schrödinger operator on R^d such that $V(x) = Q(|x|)$ for $x \in R^d$, with $Q : [0, \infty) \rightarrow R_+^*$ of class C^1 , nondecreasing and satisfying: $Q' \leq CQ^{3/2}$ for some $C > 0$ and $\int_0^\infty Q(t)^{-1/2} dt < \infty$. Then -1 is a small perturbation of H . In this form (and with slightly different assumptions on V and Q), Corollary 9.1 was conjectured by Y. Pinchover [Pi2] who also noted that for $Q(t) = t^{2+\epsilon}$, $\epsilon > 0$, the result is shown in [Mur, Theorem 5.8]. As in [Mur], our proof (cf. 9.4 below) uses a change of metric.

9.3.

The first step in the proof of Theorem 5 is the following elementary lemma. Let \tilde{g} be a C^0 -metric in M , conformal to g , i.e. $\tilde{g}_x(u, u) = K(x)^2 g_x(u, u)$, $x \in M$, $u \in T_x^1(M)$, for some C^0 function K in M . It is also assumed that $K \geq 1$. Denote \tilde{d} the Riemannian distance in M corresponding to \tilde{g} and $\tilde{B}(m, r)$ (resp. $\overline{B}(m, r)$) the closed ball of center $m \in M$ and radius $r \geq 0$ in (M, \tilde{g}) (resp. in (M, g)). We need a simple estimate of the derivative of the function

$$F(R) = \sup\{\tilde{d}(O, x) ; x \in M, d(O, x) \leq R\}.$$

Clearly, $F(R)$ is the smallest $t \geq 0$ such that $\overline{B}(O, R) \subset \tilde{B}(O, t)$. The function F is nondecreasing, continuous and even locally Lipschitz in R_+ .

For if $C = \max\{K(x) ; x \in \overline{B}(O; T)\}$, $T > 0$, and if $0 \leq R \leq R' \leq T$, we have for $x \in \overline{B}(O, R') \setminus B(O, R)$,

$$\tilde{d}(O, x) \leq \tilde{d}(O, x') + \tilde{d}(x', x) \leq F(R) + Cd(x', x) \leq F(R) + C(R' - R)$$

where x' is in the intersection of a g -geodesic segment \overline{Ox} with $\partial B(O, R)$. It follows that $F(R') - F(R) \leq C(R' - R)$.

Using the same simple argument we may estimate the derivative $F'(R)$. Let $S(O, R)$ denote the sphere $\{x ; d(O, x) = R\}$, let $\tilde{S}(O, R) = \{x \in M ; \tilde{d}(O, x) = R\}$ and let $\tilde{S}_0(O, t) \subset \tilde{S}(O, t)$ denote the boundary of $\overline{\tilde{B}}(O, t)$ in M . By the assumptions on M and K , $\tilde{S}_0(O, R) \neq \emptyset$ but it may happen that the set $S(O, R) \cap \tilde{S}(O, F(R))$ is empty.

LEMMA 9.2. *Let $R > 0$ and let $A(R) = S(O, R) \cap \tilde{S}_0(O, F(R))$. Then, F is constant in some interval $[R, R']$, $R' > R$, if and only if $A(R) = \emptyset$. For almost all R with $A(R) \neq \emptyset$,*

$$F'(R) \leq \sup\{K(x) ; x \in A(R)\}.$$

The first assertion is easily checked (by the continuity of $R \mapsto \overline{B}(O, R)$ and $t \mapsto \overline{\tilde{B}}(O, t)$).

Fix $R > 0$ with $A(R) \neq \emptyset$. For each $R' > R$ pick $x \in \overline{B}(O, R') \setminus \overline{B}(O, R)$ with $F(R') = \tilde{d}(O, x)$, then as before

$$\tilde{d}(O, x) - F(R) \leq \tilde{d}(O, x) - \tilde{d}(O, y),$$

where y is chosen in the intersection of a minimizing g -geodesic γ joining O to x with the sphere $S(O, R)$. Thus $F(R') - F(R) \leq \tilde{d}(x, y) \leq (K(y) + \varepsilon(R' - R))(R' - R)$ where $\varepsilon(\tau) = \sup\{|K(z) - K(z')| ; d(z, z') \leq \tau, d(O, z) \leq R\}$. Whence

$$\limsup_{R' \downarrow R} \frac{F(R') - F(R)}{R' - R} \leq \sup\{K(z) ; z \in A(R)\}$$

and the lemma follows.

9.4. Proof of Theorem 5

Introduce the Riemannian metric $\tilde{g}_x = V_0(x)g_x$, $x \in M$, in M . It is easily checked that (M, \tilde{g}) is a complete Riemannian manifold with a C^1 metric (each \tilde{g} -ball, being contained in the g -ball with same radius and center, is relatively compact in M). Moreover, the standard bounded geometry assumptions ([An4, Section 1.1]) hold for (M, \tilde{g}) by the following elementary lemma. Recall C_0 is a constant ≥ 1 such that $|\nabla V_0| \leq C_0 V_0^{3/2}$.

LEMMA 9.3. *If m_0 and m are such that $d(m_0, m) \leq \frac{1}{8C_0}V_0(m_0)^{-1/2}$ then*

$$\frac{1}{2}V_0(m_0) \leq V_0(m) \leq 2V_0(m_0).$$

Proof. If we have $V_0(m) > 2V_0(m_0)$, then we may find on some chosen minimizing geodesic segment m_0m a point m' nearest to m_0 such that $V_0(m') = 2V_0(m_0)$. Then, $V_0(m_0) = V_0(m') - V_0(m_0) \leq C_0d(m', m_0)$ $\sup_{[m_0, m']} V_0(z)^{3/2} = 2^{3/2}C_0d(m', m_0)V_0(m_0)^{3/2}$.

Thus, $1/\sqrt{V_0(m_0)} \leq 2^{3/2}C_0d(m_0, m)$ which contradicts the assumption. This proves the second inequality in the lemma. The first one then follows:

$$\begin{aligned} |V_0(m) - V_0(m_0)| &\leq C_0d(m_0, m) \sup_{z \in [m_0, m]} |V_0(z)|^{3/2} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{8}2^{3/2}V_0(m_0) \leq \frac{1}{2}V_0(m_0). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma 9.3, that $\tilde{B}(m_0, r'_0)$, the \tilde{g} ball of center m_0 and radius $r'_0 = r_0/17C_0$, is contained in the g -ball $B(m_0, r(m_0))$, $r(m_0) = (8C_0V_0(m_0)^{1/2})^{-1}r_0 \leq (8C_0V_0(m_0)^{1/2})^{-1}$. On taking $\tilde{\chi}_{m_0}(z) = \sqrt{V_0(m_0)}\chi_{m_0}(z)$ (see 9.1) we obtain a chart $\tilde{\chi}_{m_0} : \tilde{B}(m_0, r'_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ which is c_1 bilipschitz w.r. to \tilde{g} with $c_1 = \sqrt{2}c_0$. So (M, \tilde{g}) has bounded geometry as announced.

The gradient operator $\tilde{\nabla}$ with respect to \tilde{g} is given by the formula $\tilde{\nabla} \cdot = V_0(x)^{-1}\nabla \cdot$, and for the divergence operator we have $\text{div}(\cdot) = V_0(x)^{-n/2}\text{div}(V_0^{n/2} \cdot)$ (where ∇ and div are related to (M, g) and $n = \text{dim}(M)$). Thus, for $j = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} L_j(u) &= V_0^{n/2}\tilde{\text{div}}(V_0^{1-n/2}\mathcal{A}_j\tilde{\nabla}u) + B_j\tilde{\cdot}\tilde{\nabla}u - V_ju \\ &= V_0\left\{\tilde{\text{div}}(\mathcal{A}_j\tilde{\nabla}u) + \left[(1 - \frac{n}{2})V_0^{-1}\mathcal{A}_j^*(\tilde{\nabla}V_0) + \frac{1}{V_0}B_j\right]\tilde{\cdot}\tilde{\nabla}u - \frac{V_j}{V_0}u\right\} \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\cdot}$ refers to the inner product with respect to \tilde{g} .

Set for $j = 1, 2$, $\tilde{L}_j := \frac{1}{V_0}L_j = \tilde{\text{div}}(\mathcal{A}_j\tilde{\nabla} \cdot) + [(1 - n/2)V_0^{-1}\mathcal{A}_j^*(\tilde{\nabla}V_0) + \frac{1}{V_0}B_j]\tilde{\cdot}\tilde{\nabla} \cdot - \frac{V_j}{V_0} \cdot$. It is easily checked that the elliptic operator \tilde{L}_j is adapted on $\tilde{M} = (M, \tilde{g})$ (it has a bounded drift in (M, \tilde{g}) and a bounded zero order coefficient, so in the notations of [An4], $\tilde{L}_j \in \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{M}}(\theta, \infty)$ for θ chosen large enough). Moreover, $\tilde{L}_j + c$ is transient in $M \setminus \overline{B}(O, R)$ for $c < 1/C_1$ and R

large, and \tilde{L}_j is transient in M , thus \tilde{L}_j is weakly coercive in M (see [An4, Corollary 1.1], and its proof for the simple argument).

We may then apply the main result in [An4] and compare the Green functions \tilde{G}_1 and \tilde{G}_2 for \tilde{L}_1 and \tilde{L}_2 over (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) , since for $\tilde{B}_j = V_0^{-1} [B_j + (1 - n/2)\mathcal{A}_j^*(\tilde{\nabla}V_0)]$ and

$$\Psi(t) = \sup \left\{ \|\mathcal{A}_1(x) - \mathcal{A}_2(x)\|_{\tilde{g}} + \|\tilde{B}_1(x) - \tilde{B}_2(x)\|_{\tilde{g}} + \frac{|V_1(x) - V_2(x)|}{V_0(x)} ; \tilde{d}(0, x) \geq t \right\}$$

we have $\Psi(F(r)) \leq (C_0n/2)\Phi(r)$, and by Lemma 9.2

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \Psi(t) dt &= \int_0^\infty \Psi(F(R))F'(R) dR \\ &\leq C_0 \frac{n}{2} \int_0^\infty \Phi(R) \sup \{ \sqrt{V_0(x)} ; d(0, x) = R \} dR < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

So, by [An4, Theorem 1] there is a $C \geq 1$ such that $C^{-1}\tilde{G}_1(x, y) \leq \tilde{G}_2(x, y) \leq C\tilde{G}_1(x, y)$ if $\tilde{d}(x, y) \geq 1$. Since $\tilde{G}_j(x, y) = G_j(x, y)V_0(y)^{1-n/2}$ (see definition of Green’s function in §1) the result follows.

9.5. Proof of Corollary 9.1

Under the assumptions of Corollary 9.1, the proof above (for $L_2 = L_1 - 1$) and [An4] Section 6 show that $-1/V_0$ is a small perturbation of \tilde{L}_1 in (M, \tilde{g}) , that is

(9.1)
$$\sup \left\{ \left[\int_{\tilde{d}(0,z) \geq T} \tilde{G}_1(x, z) \frac{1}{V_0(z)} \tilde{G}_1(z, y) d\tilde{\sigma}(z) \right] / \tilde{G}_1(x, y) ; x, y \notin \tilde{B}(0, T) \right\} \rightarrow 0$$

as $T \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\tilde{G}_1(x, y) = G_1(x, y)V_0(y)^{1-n/2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\tilde{d}(0,z) \geq T} \tilde{G}_1(x, z) \frac{1}{V_0(z)} \tilde{G}_1(z, y) d\tilde{\sigma}(z) \\ &= V_0(y)^{1-n/2} \left[\int_{\tilde{d}(0,z) \geq T} G_1(x, z)G_1(z, y)V_0(z)^{-n/2} d\tilde{\sigma}(z) \right], \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\tilde{G}_1(x, y)} \int_{\tilde{d}(0,z) \geq T} \tilde{G}_1(x, z) \frac{1}{V_0(z)} \tilde{G}_1(z, y) d\tilde{\sigma}(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{G_1(x, y)} \int_{\tilde{d}(0,z) \geq T} G_1(x, z)G_1(z, y) d\sigma(z). \end{aligned}$$

So (9.1) means that -1 is a small perturbation of L_1 in M .

§10. Proof of Theorem 2'

We start with a discrete setting counter-example. A “continuous setting” counter part is briefly described afterwards.

10.1. A discrete setting example with bounded geometry and bounded drift

By a *segment of length ℓ* (where $\ell \in \mathbb{N}^*$) we shall mean a graph S of the form $S = \{A_0, A_1, \dots, A_\ell\}$ with nearest neighbor relations: $A_j \sim A_k$ if and only if $|j - k| = 1, 0 \leq j, k \leq \ell$. We shall also denote $S = [A_0, A_\ell]$. Notice that for the random walk in S with the transition function $p(A_j, \cdot) = \frac{2}{3}\delta_{A_{j-1}} + \frac{1}{3}\delta_{A_{j+1}}, 1 \leq j \leq \ell - 1, p(A_0, A_0) = p(A_\ell, A_\ell) = 1$, the probability, starting from A_k to hit A_ℓ before hitting A_0 is smaller than $2^{k-\ell}$ and hence small for $\ell - k$ large.

Consider the sequence $P_j = (2^j, 0, 0), j \geq 1$, in \mathbb{Z}^3 ; by the Wiener type criterion ([I-M]), the set $\{P_j ; j \geq 0\}$ is thin at infinity for the standard random walk in \mathbb{Z}^3 . Construct a graph X by first glueing to \mathbb{Z}^3 (with its standard graph structure of constant valence 6) at each P_j a segment $[P_j, Q_j] = \{P_j^0, \dots, P_j^{\ell_j}\}$ of length $\ell_j \geq 10$ to be chosen later (so $P_j^0 = P_j, P_j^{\ell_j} = Q_j$), and then segments $[Q_j, Q_{j+1}] = \{Q_j^0, Q_j^1, \dots, Q_j^{L_j}\}$ of length $L_j \geq 10$ (so $Q_j^{L_j} = Q_{j+1}$). To be more specific, each $P_j = P_j^0$ has seven neighbors: the six standard neighbors in \mathbb{Z}^3 and P_j^1 , the vertex Q_1 has two neighbors: Q_1^1 and $P_1^{\ell_1-1}$, and $Q_j, j \geq 2$, has three neighbors: $Q_j^1, Q_{j-1}^{L_{j-1}-1}$ and $P_j^{\ell_j-1}$. Let Σ_j denote the union of all segments $[P_k, Q_k], [Q_k, Q_{k+1}]$, with $1 \leq k \leq j - 1$ and set $B_j = \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^3 ; |z| \leq 2^{j+2}\} \cup \Sigma_{j+2}, B'_j = \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^3 ; |z| \leq 2^{j+1/2}\} \cup \Sigma_{j+1}$ where $|z| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} |z_i|$ for $z \in \mathbb{Z}^3$.

Consider then the (adapted) random walk on X with the transition probability measures $p(m, \cdot), m \in X$, such that (we denote \sim the nearest neighbor relation in X):

- (i) $p(m, y) \neq 0$ if and only if $y \in V_m = \{z \in X ; m \sim z\}$,
- (ii) if $m \in X$ is not interior to one of the added segments, $p(m, \cdot) = |V_m|^{-1} \sum_{y \sim m} \delta_y$,
- (iii) $p(P_j^k, \cdot) = \frac{1}{3}\delta_{P_j^{k-1}} + \frac{2}{3}\delta_{P_j^{k+1}}$ for $1 \leq k \leq \ell_j - 1$,
- (iv) $p(Q_j^k, \cdot) = \frac{2}{3}\delta_{Q_j^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{3}\delta_{Q_j^{k+1}}$ for $1 \leq k \leq L_j - 1$.

Thus on the interior of each of the added segments, the random walk is a standard random walk with a constant drift. It is then easy to see that

(a) the pair (X, p) is transient (\mathbb{Z}^3 being transient and $\{P_j ; j \geq 1\}$ thin at infinity in \mathbb{Z}^3),

(b) if the length ℓ_j grow sufficiently fast (independently of the choice of the lengths L_j) then the hitting probability

$$P\{\exists n \geq 1 : Z_n = Q_1 \text{ and } Z_s \notin \mathbb{Z}^3, \forall s \leq n \mid Z_0 = m\}$$

is at least $1/2$ for every starting point $m \in \mathcal{R} = \bigcup_{j \geq 1} [Q_j, Q_{j+1}]$,

(c) fixing $\{\ell_j\}$ so that (b) is satisfied, one may then choose successively the L_k so large that the probability, starting from $m = Q_k^s, 0 \leq s \leq \frac{3}{4}L_k$, to hit Q_{k+1} before Q_k is smaller than any given ε_k . In particular, if L_k is sufficiently large, then for every positive p -harmonic function in B_{k+1} , we have (for a constant C independent of k)

$$\sup_{x \in \partial B'_k} u(x) \leq C u(-2^k, 0, 0).$$

The proof is similar to the proof of (5.1) and in fact easier since for $A_k = \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^3 ; |z| = \sqrt{2}2^k\}$ we may easily obtain from the available uniform Harnack inequalities w. r. to the standard random walk (Remark 2 below) the estimate $\sup_{x \in A_k} u(x) \leq C u(-2^k, 0, 0)$. So substitutes to Proposition 4.1 or to the killing procedure in Section 5 are not needed.

Arguing as in Section 3, it is seen that the Martin boundary of the random walk constructed above is trivial, i.e. positive p -harmonic functions in X are constants. On the other hand, by (b) above, the Green function $G(\cdot, Q_1)$ is larger than a constant on the ray $\mathcal{R} = \bigcup_{j \geq 1} [Q_j, Q_{j+1}]$. Finally we have a graph with bounded geometry (i.e. the number of neighbors of each vertex $m \in X$ is bounded by a constant) with an adapted transient random walk whose boundary is trivial but whose Green's function G_O does not vanish at infinity.

Remarks. 1. Let us mention and prove more explicitly the analogue of Lemma 5.1. If ψ is harmonic measure of the point Q_{j+1} in B'_j , we have (using a "path" $[Q_j, P_j] \cup \gamma$ joining Q_j to $\partial B'_j$ in X with $\gamma \subset \mathbb{Z}^3$) that $\psi(Q_j) \leq (1 - c_j)\psi(Q_j^1)$ where $c_j > 0$ depends *only* on j and ℓ_j . Writing $\psi = \varphi + H_\psi$ in $[Q_j, Q_{j+1}]$ where φ is the harmonic measure of Q_{j+1} in

$[Q_j, Q_{j+1}]$, we have

$$\psi(Q_j^k) = \varphi(Q_j^k) + H\psi(Q_j^k) \leq \varphi(Q_j^k) + \psi(Q_j) \leq \varphi(Q_j^k) + (1 - c_j)\psi(Q_j^k),$$

$$1 \leq k \leq L_j,$$

(using maximum principle two times) whence $\psi(Q_j^k) \leq c_j^{-1}\varphi(Q_j^k) \leq c_j^{-1}2^{k-L_j}$. Thus for any given $\varepsilon > 0$, we have as before $\psi(Q_j^k) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $k \leq \frac{3}{4}L_j$ as soon as L_j is large enough.

2. The (well-known) Harnack inequalities for the standard random walk $\zeta = \{\zeta_n\}$ in \mathbb{Z}^3 (see [Duf]) say that there is a $c_0 \geq 1$ such that for $R \geq 1$, and u non-negative and ζ -harmonic in $\omega_R = \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^3 ; |z| \leq R\}$ one has $c_0^{-1}u(0) \leq u(x) \leq c_0u(0)$ for all $x \in \omega_{R/2}$.

10.2. A Riemannian manifold example

It is easy to produce a similar example with a complete Riemannian manifold M of bounded geometry and an elliptic operator of the form $\mathcal{L} = \Delta + V.\nabla$ where V is a bounded drift in M . Associate to each abstract edge from X a (flat) cylinder of length and radius equal to one, each boundary circle corresponding to one of the vertices defining the edge. Associate also to each vertex of valence ≥ 3 a sphere of radius ten. Glue together in the natural way the cylinders' boundary circles corresponding to the same vertex of valence 2, and for each vertex of valence ≥ 3 , attach (smoothly and in a uniform way) to the corresponding sphere the boundary circles associated to this vertex. Equip the resulting Riemannian manifold with the operator $\mathcal{L} = \Delta + V.\nabla$ where V is a unit vector field parallel to the axis on the cylinders with at least one corresponding vertex outside \mathbb{Z}^3 (and same orientation as the discrete drift in the preceding construction) and V vanishes elsewhere. Then again, by arguments similar to 10.1 and §5, it may be shown that if the ℓ_j are first chosen long enough and then the L_j taken very large, the Martin boundary of (M, \mathcal{L}) is trivial but the Green's function of \mathcal{L} does not vanish at infinity. Clearly, M has bounded sectional curvatures and injectivity radius bounded from below. Also V is bounded (and can obviously be made smooth by a slight change in the construction).

§11. Appendix. Proof of Remarks 1.2

Part **A**. It is immediate that (b) implies (c) and easy to check that (c) implies (b) for x and y in $M \setminus \{O\}$ and $f(x) = G(O, x)/G(x, O)$; the complete property (b) follows. That (b) implies (a) is clear once noted

that if $u \in C_0^2(M)$ then $u = G(\varphi)$ with $\varphi = -\mathcal{L}(u)$ (the \mathcal{L} -subharmonic function $|u - G(\varphi)|$ is majorized near infinity by the potential $G(|\varphi|)$ and thus vanishes).

It remains to prove that (a) implies (b). Fix $p \in (N, \infty)$, $N = \dim(M)$. Assuming (a), a simple approximation argument shows that (a) holds for u and v compactly supported and of class $W_{loc}^{2,p}$. Let φ and ψ be nonnegative compactly supported functions in $L^p(M)$. Then, by standard L^p interior estimates, $G(\varphi)$ is in $W_{loc}^{2,p}(M)$. If K is a large compact subset in M , if K' is a compact neighborhood of K and if $\alpha : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is smooth, vanishes in K and is equal to 1 in $M \setminus K'$, $w = \alpha G(\varphi)$ is in $W^{2,p}$ and $w = G(\tilde{\varphi})$, if $\tilde{\varphi} = -\mathcal{L}(w)$. By a general property of réduites, $G(\tilde{\varphi}_+) - R(w)$ is a \mathcal{L} -potential (ref. [Mok, pp. 220–221]), so $R(w) = G(\varphi_1)$ where $\varphi_1 \in L_+^p(M)$ and vanishes outside $K' \setminus K$. Starting from ψ and compact subsets $L \subset L'$ –instead of φ , K and K' – there is a similar function $\psi_1 \in L^p(M)$. We may now apply the identity in (a) to $u = G(\varphi) - G(\varphi_1)$ and $v = G(\psi) - G(\psi_1)$.

Fixing K and taking L large we have $\int (\varphi - \varphi_1)G(\psi - \psi_1)f \, d\sigma = \int \psi G(\varphi - \varphi_1)f \, d\sigma$. Now as L tends to M , $G(\psi_1)$ decreases to zero (by the definitions of potentials). So, $\int (\varphi - \varphi_1)G(\psi)f \, d\sigma = \int \psi G(\varphi - \varphi_1)f \, d\sigma$. Let then K grow to M : from $\int \psi G(\varphi - \varphi_1)f \, d\sigma \leq \int \varphi G(\psi)f \, d\sigma$ we get $\int \psi G(\varphi)f \, d\sigma \leq \int \varphi G(\psi)f \, d\sigma$. Exchanging φ and ψ we finally obtain

$$\int \psi G(\varphi)f \, d\sigma = \int \varphi G(\psi)f \, d\sigma,$$

for all compactly supported and non-negative φ, ψ in $L^p(M)$. (b) follows with $f = h$.

Part **B**. Assume that $\mathcal{L} \equiv \Delta + D \cdot \nabla + \gamma$. and that θ is symmetric. Writing (a) above, we first see by taking $v = 1$ on the support of u that $\Delta f = \operatorname{div}(fD)$ in the distribution sense. Taking u and v arbitrary, we obtain that in the distribution's sense and for all $u \in C_0^\infty(M)$:

$$f[\Delta u + D \cdot \nabla u] = \Delta(fu) - \operatorname{div}(ufD).$$

Now, $\Delta(fu) - \operatorname{div}(ufD) = u[\Delta(f) - \operatorname{div}(fD)] + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla f + (\Delta u)f - fD \cdot \nabla u$. Thus, we get

$$2fD \cdot \nabla u = 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla f$$

for all $u \in C_0^\infty(M)$, in the distribution sense. So, $D = \nabla \log(f)$ σ -a.e. (and f is locally Lipschitz since D is locally bounded). The reverse implication (D is a gradient implies the symmetry of θ) is left to the reader.

Remark 11.1. It follows from Remarks 1.2 that the symmetry of the θ kernel is a “local” property (i.e. it holds for (M, \mathcal{L}) iff it holds in $(U_j, \mathcal{L}|_{U_j})$ for some open cover $\{U_j\}$ of M) if M is simply connected –or more generally if $H^1(M, \mathbb{R}) = 0$ –, but not in general.

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