Exit Times for Elliptic Diffusions and BMO

By

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Abstract: Generalizations of Lévy's conformal invariance of Brownian motion are used to extend some results about BMO functions in the unit disc to harmonic morphisms in $\mathbb{R}^n$, holomorphic functions in $\mathbb{C}^n$, and analytic functions on Riemann surfaces. An appropriate generalization of the Hayman-Pommerenke-Stegenga characterization of BMO domains in the complex plane is proved for domains in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

In 1948 P. Lévy formulated the following theorem: If U is an open subset of the complex plane and f : U → C is a nonconstant analytic function, then f maps a 2-dimensional Brownian motion B_t (up to the exit time from U) into a time changed 2-dimensional Brownian motion. A rigorous proof of this result first appeared in McKean [22]. This theorem has been used by many authors to solve problems about analytic functions by reducing them to problems about Brownian motion where the arguments are often more transparent. The survey paper [8] is a good reference for some of these applications. Lévy's theorem has been generalized, first by Bernard, Campbell, and Davie [5], and subsequently by Csink and Øksendal [7]. In §1 of this note we use these generalizations of Lévy's theorem to extend some results about BMO functions in the unit disc to harmonic morphisms in $\mathbb{R}^n$, to holomorphic functions in $\mathbb{C}^n$, and to analytic function on Riemann surfaces. In §2, we characterize the domains in $\mathbb{R}^n$ which have the property that the expected exit time of elliptic diffusions is uniformly bounded as a function of the starting point. This extends a result of Hayman and Pommerenke [15], and Stegenga [24] about BMO domains in the complex plane.

1. Exit Times, Area, and BMO.

First we recall the generalizations of Lévy's theorem that we will need.

(1.1) (Bernard-Campbell-Davie [5]): Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set and $\phi = (\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_m): U \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a C^2 function. Let (B_t, Ω, P_x) and $(\hat{B}_t, \hat{\Omega}, \hat{P}_x)$ be Brownian motions in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathbb{R}^m$ respectively. Then (i) and (ii) below are equivalent:

(i) $\phi(B_t)$ is, up to the exit time $\tau = \tau_U$ from U, again Brownian motion in $\mathbb{R}^m$, except for a change in time scale. More precisely, if we define

$$\sigma_t = \int_0^t |\nabla \psi_1|^2 ds, \qquad t \leq \tau,$$

then σ_t is strictly increasing for a.a. ω, $\phi^*(\omega) = \lim\limits_{t \to \tau} \phi(B_t)$ exists a.e. on $\{\sigma_\tau < \infty\}$, and the process $M_t(\omega,\hat{\omega})$, $(\omega,\hat{\omega}) \in \Omega \times \hat{\Omega}$ defined by

$$M_t(\omega,\hat{\omega}) = \begin{cases} \phi(B_{\sigma_t^{-1}}) & ; \quad t < \sigma_\tau \\ \phi^*(\omega) + \hat{B}_{t-\sigma_\tau} & ; \quad t \geq \sigma_\tau \end{cases}$$

with probability law $P_x \times P_0$ coincides in law with Brownian motion in $\mathbb{R}^m$ starting at $\phi(x)$.

(ii) The coordinate functions ϕ_i are all harmonic and their gradients $\nabla \phi_i$ are orthogonal to each other and have the same length.

It is not hard to show that the class of function satisfying (ii) agrees with the class of functions satisfying:

(iii) h harmonic on $W(\text{open}) \subset \mathbb{R}^m \Rightarrow h \circ \phi$ harmonic on $\phi^{-1}(W)$.

The functions satisfying (iii) are called harmonic morphisms and they have been studied by many authors in more general settings. See [11] and references there.

Now suppose $f : U \subset \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}$ is a holomorphic function. Then the Cauchy-Riemann equations show that f satisfies (ii) and therefore f maps Brownian motion in $\mathbb{C}^n$ to Brownian motion in $\mathbb{C}$. When $n = 1$, (ii) characterizes the analytic and conjugate analytic functions.

A further generalization of Lévy's theorem was given in [7] by Csink and Øksendal. We will briefly recall a special case of this result and refer the reader to their paper for details and generalizations. Let A be a second order partial differential operator in $\mathbb{R}^m$ of the form

(1.2) $$A = \sum_{ij} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_i b_i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} ,$$

where we assume 1) a_{ij}, $b_i \in C^\infty$, 2) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$, and 3) for all nonzero vectors $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\sum_{ij} y_i a_{ij}(x) y_j > 0$. By an Itô diffusion X_t starting at x with generator A we shall mean a solution of the stochastic differential equation

(1.3) $$dX_t = \sigma(X_t)dB_t + b(X_t)dt, \quad X_0 = x.$$

Here $b = (b_i)$ and σ is the matrix satisfying $\frac{1}{2} \sigma\sigma^T = a = (a_{ij})$, where σ^T is the transpose of σ. For the construction of the process see [16]. We have

(1.4) (Csink-Øksendal [7]): Let X_t and $\hat{X}_t$ be two Itô diffusions on open subsets $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $V \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ respectively. Let A and $\hat{A}$ be the corresponding generators. Suppose $\phi : U \to V$ is C^2 and not X_t-finely locally constant. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) ϕ maps X_t into a time change of $\hat{X}_t$.

(ii) There exists a continuous function $\lambda(x) \geq 0$ on U, with $\lambda(x) > 0$ except possibly on an X_t-finely nowhere dense set, such that for all $x \in U$ and $f \in C^2(V)$

(1.5) $$A[f \circ \phi](x) = \lambda(x)\hat{A}[f](\phi(x)).$$

The function λ gives the rate of time change to be used. In other words, if

$$\sigma_t = \int_0^t \lambda(X_s)ds, \quad \text{for} \quad t < \tau = \tau_U$$

then the process defined by

$$M_t(\omega, \hat{\omega}) = \begin{cases} \phi(X_{\sigma_t}-1) & ; \quad t < \sigma_\tau \\ \hat{X}_t - \sigma_\tau & ; \quad t \geq \sigma_\tau \end{cases}$$

with a natural probability law agrees in law with $\hat{X}_t$. In fact, in this setting (ii) $\Leftrightarrow$ (i) without the condition that $\lambda > 0$ except possibly on an X_t - finely nowhere dense set. See Theorem 3 in [23].

Next recall that a function $f : T = \{z : |z| = 1\} \to \mathbb{C}$ is in BMO (bounded mean oscillation) if there is a constant c such that $\frac{1}{|I|} \int_I |f(\theta)-f_I|^2 d\theta$ $\leq c^2$ where $f_I = \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I f(\theta)d\theta$. The BMO norm of f, $\|f\|_{BMO}$, is the smallest constant c for which this holds. By BMOA we shall mean the analytic functions in the unit disc D with boundary values in BMO. Using basic properties about the poisson kernel it can be shown that that $f \in$ BMOA if and only if

(1.6)
$$\sup_{z \in D} \int_T |f(\theta) - f(z)|^2 d\mu_z(\theta) < \infty$$

where μ_z is the harmonic measure at z. (For the proof of (1.6) see [13]). If we translate (1.6) to probability language we see that $f \in$ BMOA if and only if

(1.7)
$$\sup_{z \in D} E_z |f(B_\tau) - f(z)|^2 < \infty.$$

This probabilistic characterization of BMOA can be extended to define more generally a BMO norm on harmonic morphisms $\phi : U \to \mathbb{R}^m$, for an arbitrary open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$:

Definition 1.1. Let $\phi : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a C^2 harmonic morphism. Then we say that $\phi \in$ BMO(U) if $\sigma_\tau = \int_0^\tau |\nabla\phi_1|^2 ds < \infty$ a.e. P_x for all $x \in U$ and

(1.8)
$$\|\phi\|_{BMO(U)}^2 = \sup_{x \in U} E_x |\phi^*(\omega) - \phi(x)|^2 < \infty.$$

Here $\phi^*(\omega) = \lim_{t \to \tau} \phi(B_t)$ is the stochastic boundary function of ϕ whose existence is given by the Bernard, Campbell, and Davie extension of Lévy's theorem. Note that (1.8) agrees with (1.7) in the case of analytic functions in the unit disc.

Theorem 1.2. Let $\phi : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a harmonic morphism. Then

$$\|\phi\|^2_{BMO(U)} \leq m \sup_{y \in \phi(U)} E_y(\tau_{\phi(U)}),$$

where $\tau_{\phi(U)}$ is the first exit time from $\phi(U)$.

Proof: Using the Itô formula we have

$$\|\phi\|^2_{BMO(U)} = \sup_{x \in U} E_x[|\phi^*(\omega) - \phi(x)|^2])$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\sup_{x \in U} E_x[|\int_0^\tau \nabla\phi_i(B_s) \cdot dB_s|^2])$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\sup_{x \in U} E_x (\int_0^\tau |\nabla\phi_i(B_s)|^2 ds)$$

$$= m \sup_{x \in U} E_x(\int_0^\tau |\nabla\phi_1(B_s)|^2 ds)$$

$$= m \sup_{x \in U} E_x[\sigma_\tau] \leq m \sup_{y \in \phi(U)} E_y[\tau_{\phi(U)}]$$

since $\sigma_\tau \leq \tau_{\phi(U)}$ by the Bernard-Campbell-Davie theorem.

If f is an analytic function in the unit disc D such that the area of $f(D)$ (counting multiplicities) is finite, then it is easy to show that $f \in$ BMOA. If one ignores multiplicities the situation is more difficult. It was proved by Alexander, Taylor, and Ullman [2] that if area $(f(D)) < \infty$, then $f \in H^2$. This was improved by Hansen [14] who showed that area$(f(D)) < \infty$

implies $f \in H^p$ for all $p < \infty$. Finally, Stegenga [24] showed that if area $(f(D)) < \infty$, then $f \in$ BMOA. In [4] Axler and Shapiro gave a new proof of Stegenga's result using Alexander's spectral area estimates and extended their result to the ball in $\mathbb{C}^n$. Our stochastic approach gives the following generalization of these results:

<u>Theorem 1.3.</u> Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and let $\phi : U \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a harmonic morphism. Then

$$(1.9) \qquad \|\phi\|_{BMO(U)} \leq \left(\frac{vol(\phi(U))}{c_m} \right)^{1/m}$$

where $c_m = \dfrac{2\pi^{\frac{m}{2}}}{m\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}$ is the volume of the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$.

<u>Proof:</u> Let $D(r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : |x| < r\}$ be the ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$ such that $vol(D(r)) = vol(\phi(U))$. Let B_t be a Brownian motion in $\mathbb{R}^m$ starting at 0 and let $\tau_{D(r)} = \inf\{t > 0: B_t \notin D(r)\}$. It follows from Aizenman and Simon [1] that for any $y \in \phi(U)$,

$$E_y(\tau_\phi(U)) \leq E_0(\tau_D(r)).$$

Thus $\|\phi\|^2_{BMO(U)} \leq m \, E_0(\tau_B(r))$. Using the Itô formula on the function $f(y) = |y|^2$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, we can show that

$$E_0(\tau_D(r)) = \frac{r^2}{m}$$

so

$$\|\phi\|^2_{BMO(U)} \leq r^2 = \left(\frac{vol(\phi(U))}{c_m} \right)^{2/m}$$

and we have the theorem.

<u>Remark 1.4.</u> Note that the inequality (1.9) is sharp. This can be seen by choosing U to be the cylinder $U = D(0,1) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$, where $D(0,1)$ is the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and $\phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = (x_1, \ldots, x_m)$.

Let U be an open set in $\mathbb{R}^m$ which has a Green function $g_U(x,y)$. As is well known (see [10] or [16])

$$(1.10) \qquad E_x(\tau_U) = \int_U g_U(x,y)dy, \qquad \forall\, x \in U.$$

If we assume U has finite volume then the estimates above show that

$$(1.11) \qquad E_x(\tau_U) \leq \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\mathrm{vol}(U)}{c_m} \right)^{2/m}$$

and we have

<u>Corollary 1.5.</u> Suppose U is an open set in $\mathbb{R}^m$ with finite volume and with Green function $g_U(x,y)$. Then

$$(1.12) \qquad \int_U g_U(x,y)dy \leq \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\mathrm{vol}(U)}{c_m} \right)^{2/m}, \qquad \forall\, x \in U.$$

Note: By the Green function $g_U(x,y)$ we mean the fundamental solution of $\frac{1}{2}\Delta$ with zero boundary conditions.

With little effort we can extend corollary 1.5 to Green functions for uniformly elliptic operators in divergence form. More precisely, suppose our operator A in (1.2) has the form

$$(1.13) \qquad A = \sum_{ij=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(a_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

with the coefficients satisfying 1) and 2) of (1.2) and in addition, there exists a constant $\lambda > 1$ such that for all $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$$(1.14) \qquad \lambda^{-1} |y|^2 \leq \sum_{ij=1}^{m} a_{ij}(x)\, y_i\, y_j \leq \lambda |y|^2.$$

Theorem 1.6. Suppose U is an open set in $\mathbb{R}^m$ with finite volume. Let $g_U^A(x,y)$ be the Green function for A in U. Then there exists a constant $K_{\lambda,m}$ depending only on the ellipticity constant λ and the dimension m such that

$$(1.15) \qquad \int_U g_U^A(x,y)dy \leq K_{\lambda,m}(\text{vol}(u))^{2/m}$$

for all $x \in U$.

Proof: Let X_t be the Ito diffusion corresponding to A. Let $\tau = \inf\{t > 0 : X_t \notin U\}$. Then

$$(1.16) \qquad E_x(\tau) = \int_U g_U^A(x,y)dy.$$

Let $P_t(x,y)$ be the transition probabilities for X_t. As is well known([16]), $P_t(x,y)$ is the fundamental solution of the heat equation $\frac{d}{dt} - A$. By Aronson ([3]) there exist constants $K_{\lambda,m}$ and $R_{\lambda,m}$ such that

$$P_t(x,y) \leq K_{\lambda,m} \frac{1}{t^{m/2}} e^{-R_{\lambda,m}\frac{|x-y|^2}{t}}$$

for all $(t, x, y) \in (0,\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m$. So

$$P_x(\tau > t) \leq P_x(X_t \in U) = \int_U P_t(x,y)dy$$

$$(1.17) \qquad \leq K_{\lambda,m} \frac{1}{t^{m/2}} \int_U e^{-R_{\lambda,m}\frac{|x-y|^2}{t}} dy \leq K_{\lambda,m} \frac{1}{t^{m/2}} \text{vol}(U).$$

Therefore, if $m > 2$,

$$E_x(\tau) = \int_0^\infty P_x(\tau > t)dt \leq \int_0^\infty \min\left\{1, K_{\lambda,m} \cdot \text{vol}(U) \cdot t^{-m/2}\right\} dt$$

$$= \left[K_{\lambda,m} \cdot vol(U)\right]^{2/m} + \int^{\infty} K_{\lambda,m}\, vol(U)\; t^{-m/2}\; dt = K_{\lambda,m}\, (vol(U))^{2/m}\,.$$
$$(K_{\lambda,m} \cdot vol(U))^{2/m}$$

If $m = 2$ we refine the estimate (1.17) as follows (put $K_{\lambda,z} = K$, $R_{\lambda,z} = R$) :

$$P_x(\tau > t) \leq \frac{K}{t} \int_U e^{-R \cdot \frac{|x-y|^2}{t}}\, dy \leq \frac{K}{t} \cdot \int_{\left\{y;\; |x-y| < \sqrt{\frac{vol(U)}{\pi}}\right\}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{|x-y|^2}{t}}\, dy$$

$$= \frac{2\pi K}{t} \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{vol(U)}{\pi}}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{r^2}{t}}\, r\, dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi K}{R} \cdot \left[1 - e^{-\frac{R \cdot vol(U)}{\pi t}}\right]$$

Then by the strong Markov property we have

$$P_x(\tau > 2t) \leq (\sup_{x \in U} P_x(\tau > t))^2 \leq \frac{\pi^2 K^2}{R^2}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{R \cdot vol(U)}{\pi t}}\right)^2$$

so that

$$P_x(\tau > s \cdot vol(U)) \leq \frac{\pi^2 K^2}{R^2}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi s}}\right)^2$$

Hence

$$\int_0^\infty P_X(\tau > t)dt = \int_0^\infty P_X(\tau > s \cdot vol(U))vol(U) \cdot ds$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi^2 K^2 \cdot vol(U)}{R^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi s}}\right)^2 ds = \frac{2\pi K^2 \cdot vol(U)}{R} \int_0^\infty \left(1 - e^{-u}\right)^2 u^{-2} du$$

$$= K_{\lambda,2} \cdot vol(U) \quad ,$$

which completes the proof.

Next, we consider the standard complex n-dimensional Euclidean space $\mathbb{C}^n$ and operators of the form

(1.18)
$$A = 4 \sum_{ij} a_{ij}(z) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i \partial \overline{z}_j}$$

where the coefficients a_{ij} satisfy 1), 2), and 3) of (1.2). The diffusion associated to A will be denoted by B_t^A. In the case when $a_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$, ($\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $i = j$ and 0 otherwise), we get the ordinary Euclidean Brownian motion in $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ which we simply denote by B_t.

<u>Lemma 1.7.</u> Let U be an open set in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and let $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function. Then for all $f \in C^2(\mathbb{C})$ we have

(1.19)
$$A[f \circ \phi] = \left(\sum_{ij} a_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_i} \frac{\overline{\partial \phi}}{\partial z_j} \right) \cdot \tfrac{1}{2}\Delta(f) \circ \phi,$$

where $\Delta = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \overline{z}}$ is the usual Euclidean laplacian in $\mathbb{C}$. Therefore ϕ maps B_t^A into a time change of Brownian motion B_t in $\mathbb{C}$, with time change rate

(1.20) $$\lambda(z) = \sum_{ij} a_{ij}(z) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_i} \overline{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_j}}.$$

Proof: The formula (1.19) can be easily verified by using the chain rule. The conclusion of the lemma then follows from the Csink-Øksendal extension ((1.4) above) of Lévy's theorem.

Assume U is open in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and let τ_U^A be the first exit time of B_t^A from U. If $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic we will say that $\phi \in BMO(U,B^A)$ if

$$\sigma_{\tau_U^A} = \int_0^{\tau_U^A} \lambda(B_s) ds < \infty \quad \text{a.s.} \; P_z \text{ for all } z \in U \text{ and}$$

(1.21) $$\|\phi\|_{BMO(U,B^A)}^2 = \sup_{z \in U} E_z |\phi^*(\omega) - \phi(z)|^2 < \infty,$$

where $\phi^*(\omega) = \lim_{t \to \tau_U^A} \phi(B_t^A)$, which exists on $\{\sigma_{\tau_U^A} < \infty\}$, by lemma (1.7). With these BMO-norms and the same argument used to prove Theorem 1.3 we have

Theorem 1.8. Let $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function and assume Area ($\phi(U)$) is finite. Then $\phi \in BMO(U,B^A)$ for any A and

(1.22) $$\|\phi\|_{BMO(U,B^A)} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Area}(\phi(U))}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

If U is a bounded strictly pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with smooth boundary (see [25] for definitions) and we take as our operator A the Euclidean laplacian, then the BMO-space we obtain from (1.21) is the usual BMO-space associated with Euclidean balls. If we take the laplacian of the Bergman metric as our operator A, we obtain the nonisotropic BMO-spaces associated with the skewed balls (see [18]). Thus Theorem 1.8 includes the extensions of Stegenga's result given by Axler and Shapiro [4] to the unit ball in $\mathbb{C}^n$.

Next we mention a result for Riemann surfaces which also follows from these methods. Let R be a Riemann surface which posseses a Green function g(x,a). Define by BMOA(R) the space of analytic functions on R for which

(1.23) $\qquad \|f\|_{BMOA(R)}^2 = \sup_{a \in R} \int_R |f'(z)|^2 \, g(a,z) dz < \infty.$

Since Lévy's theorem is also true for Riemann surfaces (see [17] and [22]) we have by the same arguments above

Theorem 1.9. $\|f\|_{BMOA(R)} \leq \left(\dfrac{\text{Area } f(R)}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Note: This Theorem is the main result in [19].

Our final application of the above generalizations of Lévy's theorem is to asymptotic values of holomorphic function in weakly pseudoconvex domains. Let U be a weakly pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$ defined by $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : q(z) < 0\}$ where $q \in C^3(\overline{U})$ is plurisubharmonic in U and $\nabla q \neq 0$ on ∂U. Define $p(z) = \sum_{i=1}^n |z_i|^2 - r^2$ where r is chosen so large that $D(0,r) \supset \overline{U}$. Debiard and Gaveau [9] then considers the diffusion B_t^A where the coefficients of A are given by

(1.24) $\qquad a_{ij} = - \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i \, \partial \overline{z}_j} (\log (pq)).$

They show that B_t^A has an infinite lifetime and that $B_\infty^A = \lim_{t \to \infty} B_t^A \in \partial U$ exists a.s. Moreover, the harmonic measure μ_{z_0} with respect to the process B_t^A defined by $\mu_{z_0}(F) = P_{z_0}(B_\infty^A \in F)$, F a Borel set in ∂U, has no mass on the set W of weakly pseudoconvex boundary points of U. (see [9], Théorème 1). With these definitions we have

Theroem 1.10. Let $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function. Suppose $Cap(\mathbb{C} \setminus \phi(U)) > 0$ and that ϕ is proper, i.e. K compact in $\phi(U) \Rightarrow \phi^{-1}(K)$

compact in U. Then almost all boundary points of $\phi(U)$ with respect to Euclidean harmonic measure for $\phi(U)$ are asymptotic values of ϕ at points in $\partial U \setminus W$.

Note: We say that y is an asymptotic value of ϕ at $x \in \partial U$ if there exists a curve $\gamma : [0,1) \to U$ terminating at x such that $y = \lim_{t \to 1} \phi(\gamma_t)$. By Cap(F) we mean the logarithmic capacity of the set F.

Proof: Let $(\overline{B}_t, \overline{\Omega}, \overline{P}_y)$ be a Brownian motion in $\mathbb{C}$. The Euclidean harmonic measure ν_y for $\phi(U)$ at y is supported by any set H such that

(1.25)
$$\overline{P}_y[\overline{B}_{\tau_{\phi(U)}} \in H] = 1.$$

Let $\Omega_0 = \{\omega : B_\infty^A(\omega) = \lim_{t\to\infty} B_t^A(\omega) \in \partial U \setminus W \ \& \ \phi^*(\omega) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \phi(B_t^A) \ \text{exists} \}$. By the Debiard-Gaveau result and (1.4) we know that $P_y(\Omega_0) = 1$ and that the process defined by

$$M_t(\omega,\hat{\omega}) = \begin{cases} \phi(B_{\sigma_t-1}^A) \ ; & t < \sigma_\infty \\ \phi^* + \hat{B}_t \ ; & t \geq \sigma_\infty \end{cases}$$

with probability law $P_x \times \hat{P}_0$ coincides with Brownian motion starting from $y = \phi(x)$. Since $\phi(B_t^A) \in \phi(U)$ for all $t < \infty$ and $\phi^* \in \partial(\phi(U))$ (since ϕ is proper) we conclude that $M_{\tau_{\phi(U)}} = \phi^*$ a.s. and therefore, if we put

$$H = \{\phi^*(\omega) : \omega \in \Omega_0\}$$

we have $P_x \times \hat{P}_0 \{M_{\tau_{\phi(U)}} \in H\} = 1$. Since all points of H are of the form $\phi^*(\omega) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \phi(B_t^A)$ where $B_\infty^A = \lim_{t\to\infty} B_t^A \in \partial U \setminus W$, the theorem is proved.

We end this section with some remarks. Let us assume that U is a bounded strictly pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with smooth boundary and let $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function. Let us write $\|\phi\|_{BMO}$ for the BMO-norm

in (1.21) with respect to either the Euclidean laplacian or the laplacian of the Bergman metric in U. It would be interesting to find necessary and sufficient conditions on ϕ in order to have equality in (1.22), i.e. so that

$$(1.26) \qquad \|\phi\|_{BMO} = \left(\frac{\text{Area } \phi(U)}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Clearly if U is the unit disc D in the plane and ϕ is a möbius transformation, we have equality. But we can have (1.26) with more complicated ϕ's. Let $\phi: U \to \mathbb{C}$ be an inner function. (The existence of inner functions in smoothly bounded pseudoconvex domains is shown in [21]). Since ϕ maps into the unit disc we have Area $\phi(U) \leq \pi$. It is also clear that $\|\phi\|_{BMO}^2 = \sup_{z \in U} (1-|\phi(z)|^2)$. Thus to prove equality for inner functions we need to show $\sup_{z \in U} (1-|\phi(z)|^2) = 1$. This follows from the following lemma which in the case of the unit disc in the complex plane is a special case of a theorem of Frostman, (see [13], p. 79).

Lemma 1.11. Let U be a bounded strictly pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with smooth boundary and let $\phi: U \to \mathbb{C}$ be an inner function. Then ϕ assumes every point in the unit disc except at most a set of capacity zero.

Proof: First we recall that from probabilistic potential theory (see [12]), if K is a set of positive capacity in the unit disc D, then Brownian motion started at any point in D will hit K with positive probability before it exits D. If B_t is a Brownian motion in U run until it exits U, then we know that $\phi(B_t)$ is a time change of Brownian motion in the unit disc D. Since ϕ is an inner function, this Brownian motion is run for the same amount of time as the killed Brownian motion in D. So (U) cannot omit a set of positive capacity and the lemma is proved.

By carefully examining the proof of Theorem 1.3, Lemma 1.11, and the conditions for equality in the Aizenman-Simon result we used to prove Theorem 1.3, the interested reader can verify that if U is an open set in $\mathbb{R}^n$, D(1) is the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and $\phi : U \to D(1)$ is a harmonic morphism, then equality holds in (1.9) if and only if ϕ is a stochastic inner function in the sense of Bernard-Campbell-Davie [5]. An example in [5] of a stochastic inner function which is not an inner function in the sense of complex analysis is the function ϕ mapping the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^4$ to the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^3$ given by $\phi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \left((x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2), 2(x_1 x_3 - x_2 x_4), 2(x_1 x_4 + x_2 x_3)\right)$. The reader can easily verify that ϕ is a harmonic morphism and $|\phi(x)| = |x|^2$.

2. Exit Times, Capacity, and BMO.

Hayman and Pommerenke [15] and independently Stegenga [24] discovered a capacity criterion for the domain $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ with the property that an analytic function ϕ defined on the unit disc D with values in V will belong to BMOA. More precisely, they showed that every such ϕ is in BMOA if and only if there exist constants R and $\delta > 0$ such that Cap $\{D(x_0,R) \setminus V\} > \delta$ for all $x_0 \in V$ where $D(x_0,R) = \{x \in \mathbb{C} : |x - x_0| < R\}$ and Cap denotes the logarithmic capacity. In this section we show that this capacity condition can be used to characterize the domains in $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the property that the expected exit time of uniformly elliptic diffusions is uniformly bounded as a function of the starting point. This, combined with Theorem 1.2 of section 1, gives an extension of (one part of) the Hayman-Pommerenke-Stegenga result to harmonic morphisms in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

For the rest of the paper A will be an operator satisfying the conditions in (1.13) and (1.14) and with associated diffusion B_t^A. If V is an open set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ we denote by $g_V(x,y)$ the Green function of the operator A for the set V. If F is a subset of V we define

$$\text{Cap}_V(F) = \sup\{\mu(F) : \mu \text{ is a Borel measure supported in F and}$$

$$\int_F g_V(x,y)d\mu(y) \leq 1 \ \forall x \}.$$

The equilibrium measure of F is denoted by $\mu_{F,V}$.

<u>Theorem 2.1.</u> Let V be an open set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let τ be the first exit time of B_t^A from V. Then $\sup\limits_{x \in V} E_x(\tau) < \infty$ if and only if there exists an R and a $\delta > 0$ such that $\text{Cap}_{D(x,2R)}(D(x,R) \setminus V) \geq \delta$ for all $x \in V$.

Proof: Put $D = D(x_0,2R)$ and $F = D(x_0,R) \setminus V$. Define the stopping times

(2.1) $$\tau_1 = \inf\{t > 0: B_t^A \notin D(B_0^A,2R) \cap V\}$$

(2.2) $$\sigma_1 = \inf\{t > 0 : B_t^A \notin D(B_0^A,2R)\}.$$

From probabilistic potential theory (see [6], chapter 6, section 4, or [12])

(2.3) $$P_{x_0}(\tau_1 < \sigma_1) = \int_F g_D(x_0,y)d\mu_{F,D}(y)$$

Next, let us denote by $\bar{g}_D(x,y)$ the Green function of D with respect to the laplacian $\frac{1}{2}\Delta$. By [20] there exist constants K_λ and K_λ' depending on the ellipticity constant λ such that

(2.4) $$K_\lambda \bar{g}_D(x,y) \leq g_D(x,y) \leq K_\lambda' \bar{g}_D(x,y) \text{ on F.}$$

Thus $P_{x_0}(\tau_1 < \sigma_1) \geq K_\lambda \int_F \bar{g}_D(x_0,y)d\mu_{F,D}(y) \geq K_{\lambda,R} \mu_{F,D}(F),$

since $\bar{g}_D(x_0, y) \geq$ constant depending on R for all $y \in$ F. Thus we conclude that **if the capacity condition holds then**

(2.5)
$$P_{x_0}(\tau_1 < \sigma_1) \geq K_{\lambda,R,\delta} > 0$$

where $k_{\lambda,R,\delta}$ is a constant depending on the parameter indicated.

We now define by induction the stopping times

(2.6)
$$\tau_k = \inf\{t > \tau_{k-1} : B_t^A \notin D(B_{\tau_{k-1}}^A, 2R) \cap V\}$$

and

(2.7)
$$\sigma_k = \inf\{t > \sigma_{k-1} : B_t^A \notin D(B_{\sigma_{k-1}}^A, 2R)\}.$$

If θ_t dentoes the shifting operator, then

$$\tau_{k-1} + \theta_{\tau_{k-1}}\tau_1 = \tau_{k-1} + \inf\{r > 0: B_{r+\tau_{k-1}}^A \notin D(B_{\tau_{k-1}}^A, 2R) \cap V\}$$

$$= \inf\{r + \tau_{k-1}; r > 0 : B_{r+\tau_{k-1}}^A \notin D(B_{\tau_{k-1}}^A, 2R) \cap V\}$$

$$= \inf\{t > 0 ; t > \tau_{k-1} : B_t^A \notin D(B_{\tau_{k-1}}^A, 2R) \cap V\}$$

so that

(2.8)
$$\tau_k = \tau_{k-1} + \theta_{\tau_{k-1}}\tau_1.$$

Similarly

(2.9)
$$\sigma_k = \sigma_{k-1} + \theta_{\sigma_{k-1}}\sigma_1.$$

Thus the strong Markov property gives

$$E_{x_0}(\tau_k) = E_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1}) + E_{x_0}[E_{x_0}(\theta_{\tau_{k-1}}\tau_1 \mid \mathcal{F}_{\tau_{k-1}})]$$

(2.10)
$$= E_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1}) + E_{x_0}(E_{B_{\tau_{k-1}}^A}(\tau_1))$$

$$\leq E_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1}) + \sup_{x \in D} E_x(\tau_1) \, P_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1} = \sigma_{k-1}).$$

It follows from (2.4) and the Itô formula that $E_x(\sigma_1) \leq K'_\lambda \dfrac{R^2}{n} = K'_{\lambda,R,n}$.

Therefore we have

(2.11) $\qquad E_{x_0}(\tau_k) \leq E_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1}) + K'_{\lambda,R,n} P_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1} = \sigma_{k-1})$.

Once again, the strong Markov property gives

(2.12) $\qquad P_{x_0}(\tau_j = \sigma_j) = E_{x_0}[\chi_{\{\tau_{j-1} = \sigma_{j-1}\}} E_{B^A_{\tau_{j-1}}}[\chi_{\{\tau_{j-1} = \sigma_j\}}]]$

$$\leq (1 - K_{\lambda,R,\delta}) \, P_{x_0}(\tau_{j-1} = \sigma_{j-1})$$

$$= c_{\lambda,R,\delta} \, P_{x_0}(\tau_{j-1} = \sigma_{j-1})$$

with $c_{\lambda,R,\delta} < 1$, by (2.5). Combining (2.10) and (2.11) we get

$$E_{x_0}(\tau_k) \leq E_{x_0}(\tau_{k-1}) + K'_{\lambda,R,n} [c_{\lambda,R,\delta}]^k$$

or

(2.13) $\qquad E_{x_0}(\tau_k) \leq K'_{\lambda,R,n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} [c_{\lambda,R,\delta}]^j$.

Since $\tau_k \uparrow \tau$ as $k \to \infty$ a.s. we conclude that

$$E_{x_0}(\tau) \leq K'_{\lambda,R,n} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [c_{\lambda,R,\delta}]^j$$

and the sum converges because $c_{\lambda,R,\delta} < 1$. This proves half of the theorem since $x_0 \in V$ is arbitrary.

Now suppose there exists a $K < \infty$ such that $E_x(\tau) < K$ for all $x \in V$. Fix $x_0 \in V$. We claim there exist constant R_0 and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ depending on K, λ, and n such that

(2.14) $\qquad P_x\{B^A_t \text{ exits } V \text{ before } |B^A_t - x_0| > \dfrac{R_0}{2}\} > \varepsilon_0 \; \forall \, x \in D(x_0, \dfrac{R_0}{2})$.

To show (2.14) put $D = D(x_0, R)$ and as before g_D and $\bar{g}_D$ are the Green functions for D with respect to A and $\frac{1}{2}\Delta$, respectively. Then if τ_D is the exit time of B_t^A from D, and if $x \in D(x_0, \frac{R}{2})$

(2.15)
$$E_x(\tau_D) = \int_D g_D(x,y)dy \geq K_\lambda \int_D \bar{g}_D(x,y)dy$$

$$= K_\lambda \frac{R_0^2 - |x-x_0|^2}{n} \geq K_\lambda \frac{R_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}R_0^2}{n} = K_\lambda \frac{R_0^2}{2n} .$$

So if we choose $R_0 = R_0(K)$ large enough,

(2.16)
$$E_x(\tau_D) \geq 2K \quad \text{for all } x \in D(x_0, \frac{R_0}{2}) .$$

Now Consider $\tau = \tau_{V \cap D}$, the exit time of $V \cap D$. We have

$$2k \leq E_x(\tau_D) = E_x(\tau + \theta_\tau \tau_D)$$

$$= E_x(\tau) + E_x[E_x(\theta_\tau \tau_D | \mathcal{F}_\tau)]$$

$$= E_x(\tau) + E_x[E_{B_\tau^A}(\tau_D)]$$

$$\leq k + cE_x\left[\frac{R_0^2 - |B_\tau^A - x_0|^2}{n}\right],$$

so that

$$E_x\left[\frac{R_0^2 - |B_\tau^A - x_0|^2}{n}\right] \geq k/c .$$

Hence

$$P_x \left[\frac{R_0^2 - |B_r^A - x_0|^2}{n} \geq k/2c \right] \geq \frac{kn}{2cR_0^2}$$

or

$$P_x[|B_r^A - x|^2 < R_0^2 - \frac{kn}{2cR_0^2}] \geq \frac{kn}{2cR_0^2}$$

from which it follows that

(2.17) $P_x[|B_r^A - x_0| < R_0 \cdot c] \geq \epsilon$ if $|x - x_0| \leq R_0/2$

where $c < 1$ and $\epsilon > 0$ are depending only on k, the ellipticity constant, and the dimension. (2.14) now follows from (2.17) and if we set $F = D(x_0, R_0/2) \setminus V$ we find that

$$\epsilon < P_x\{B_t^A \text{ exits } V \text{ before } |B_t^A - X_0| > R_0/2\}$$

$$= \int_F g_D(x, y) \, d\mu_{F,D}(y) .$$

Integrating both sides of the previous inequality over $D(x_0, R_0/2)$ with respect to x and using Fubini's theorem we find that $\mu_{F,D}(F) > \epsilon$ or

$$\text{Cap}_{D(x_0, R_0)}\{D(x_0, R_0/2) \setminus V\} \geq \delta \text{ for all } x_0 ,$$

where R_0 depends on k, the ellipticity constant λ, and the dimension n. This completes the proof of the Theorem.

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