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## Perron family

Canonical name PerronFamily

Date of creation 2013-03-22 14:19:42 Last modified on 2013-03-22 14:19:42

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Numerical id 6

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Entry type Definition
Classification msc 31B05
Related topic RadosTheorem
Defines Perron function

**Definition.** Let  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a region,  $\partial_{\infty}G$  the extended boundary of G and S(G) the set of subharmonic functions on G, then if  $f \colon \partial_{\infty}G \to \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function then the set

$$\mathcal{P}(f,G) := \{ \varphi : \varphi \in S(G) \text{ and } \limsup_{z \to a} \varphi(z) \leq f(a) \text{ for all } a \in \partial_{\infty}G \},$$

is called the *Perron family*.

One thing to note is the  $\mathcal{P}(f,G)$  is never empty. This is because f is continuous on  $\partial_{\infty}G$  it attains a maximum, say |f| < M, then the function  $\varphi(z) := -M$  is in  $\mathcal{P}(f,G)$ .

**Definition.** Let  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a region and  $f: \partial_{\infty}G \to \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function then the function  $u: G \to \mathbb{R}$ 

$$u(z) := \sup \{ \phi : \phi \in \mathcal{P}(f, G) \},\$$

is called the *Perron function* associated with f.

Here is the reason for all these definitions.

**Theorem.** Let  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a region and suppose  $f: \partial_{\infty}G \to \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function. If  $u: G \to \mathbb{R}$  is the Perron function associated with f, then u is a harmonic function.

Compare this with http://planetmath.org/RadosTheoremRado's theorem which works with harmonic functions with range in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , but also gives a much stronger statement.

## References

[1] John B. Conway. . Springer-Verlag, New York, New York, 1978.