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polar set

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Definition. Let $G \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and let $f: G \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ be a subharmonic function which is not identically $-\infty$. The set $\mathcal{P} := \{x \in G \mid f(x) = -\infty\}$ is called a *polar set*.

Proposition. Let G and \mathcal{P} be as above and suppose that g is a continuous subharmonic function on $G \setminus \mathcal{P}$. Then g is subharmonic on the entire set G.

The requirement that g is continuous cannot be relaxed.

Proposition. Let G and P be as above. Then the Lebesgue measure of P is θ .

References

[1] Steven G. Krantz., AMS Chelsea Publishing, Providence, Rhode Island, 1992.