

## HARNACK INEQUALITIES FOR NON-LOCAL OPERATORS OF VARIABLE ORDER

RICHARD F. BASS AND MORITZ KASSMANN

ABSTRACT. We consider harmonic functions with respect to the operator

$$\mathcal{L}u(x) = \int [u(x+h) - u(x) - 1_{(|h|\leq 1)}h \cdot \nabla u(x)]n(x,h) dh.$$

Under suitable conditions on  $n(x,h)$  we establish a Harnack inequality for functions that are nonnegative and harmonic in a domain. The operator  $\mathcal{L}$  is allowed to be anisotropic and of variable order.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

There is a huge literature concerned with Harnack inequalities for functions that are harmonic with respect to second order elliptic operators. Seminal contributions in this field have been made among others by Moser [Mos61], Krylov-Safonov [KS80], and Fabes-Stroock [FS86]. The first and third of these papers deal with differential operators in divergence form, while the second deals with differential operators in non-divergence form. These papers, as well as alternate proofs of their results, all rely heavily on the fact that the operators are local operators, that is, differential operators.

At the same time, in the last few years there has been intense interest in using integral operators (or equivalently, processes with jumps) to model problems in mathematical physics, in finance, and in probability theory. These operators are non-local, in the sense that the behavior of a harmonic function at a point depends on values of the harmonic function at points some distance away rather than just at nearby points.

The purpose of this paper is to consider functions that are harmonic with respect to the integral operator  $\mathcal{L}$ , where

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{L}u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}} [u(x+h) - u(x) - 1_{(|h|\leq 1)}h \cdot \nabla u(x)]n(x,h)dh$$

operates on  $C^2$  functions defined on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . This is a reasonably general integro-differential operator, and includes, for example, many of the operators considered by probabilists. In probabilistic terms,  $n(x,h)$  represents the relative intensity of the number of jumps of the associated Markov process from a point  $x$  to the point  $x+h$ . We examine what conditions are needed on  $n(x,h)$  to guarantee that

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a Harnack inequality holds. We start with the assumption that for two positive constants  $\kappa_1$  and  $\kappa_2$

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\kappa_1}{|h|^{d+\alpha}} \leq n(x, h) \leq \frac{\kappa_2}{|h|^{d+\beta}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad |h| \leq 2,$$

where  $0 < \alpha < \beta < 2$ . This is the analogue of the coercivity and boundedness conditions from the theory of elliptic PDE. Note that the order of the singularity of the kernel with respect to  $h$  might depend on  $x$ . Moreover, the kernel might exhibit different singularities in different directions. Hence, the corresponding integro-differential operator  $\mathcal{L}$  is anisotropic and of variable order. For now let us say that a function  $u$  is harmonic with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$  in a domain  $D$  if  $\mathcal{L}u = 0$  in  $D$ ; a more precise definition is given in Section 2 in terms of martingales.

Our main result is that if  $\beta - \alpha < 1$ , then a Harnack inequality holds for non-negative functions that are harmonic in a domain; see Theorem 4.1 for a precise statement. We do not know if our condition  $\beta - \alpha < 1$  is sharp. The conclusion of Theorem 4.1 says that  $u(x) \leq \bar{\kappa}(R)u(y)$  for  $x, y$  in a ball of radius  $R/2$  when  $u$  is harmonic in the concentric ball of radius  $R$ . In Proposition 5.1 we give an example to show that the dependence of  $\bar{\kappa}$  on  $R$  cannot be dispensed with.

At the time of the writing of this paper, there are only a few papers that we know of that consider Harnack inequalities for non-local operators. In [BBG00] a very specific operator was considered; there the interest was not in the Harnack inequality but in a Liouville property for a certain degenerate PDE. In [BL02a] the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  given in (1.1) was considered, but in the special case where  $\alpha = \beta$ , which is sometimes known as the stable-like case. The results of [BL02a] were extended to certain other Markov jump processes in [SV04]. A parabolic Harnack inequality for symmetric jump processes, again with  $\alpha = \beta$ , together with heat kernel estimates, was proved in [BL02b]. This was extended to more general state spaces in [CK03]. See [BSS02a] and [BSS02b] for related results. A weak Harnack inequality has been obtained in [Kas03] for non-local operators corresponding to jump-diffusions.

The current paper is a major generalization of the results obtained in [BL02a] and [SV04] in that we remove the requirement  $\alpha = \beta$ . We are able to allow the integro-differential operators to be anisotropic and of variable order.

The method starts with the ideas of [BL02a], but due to the fact that  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , the techniques are considerably more delicate. Both [BL02a] and the current paper use techniques substantially different from those used in the case of elliptic operators, although the roots of our method come from those of [KS80]. It is interesting that while in [KS80] the hardest part of the proof is obtaining what is essentially an estimate on the probability of hitting sets; here, by contrast, the corresponding estimate is fairly easy. The principal difficulty in this paper is using that estimate to obtain the Harnack inequality.

After a short section on preliminaries, in Section 3 we present some estimates for the Markov process associated with  $\mathcal{L}$ . These are used in Section 4 to prove the Harnack inequality. Section 5 contains some examples.

## 2. PRELIMINARIES

We use  $B(x, r)$  for the open ball of radius  $r$  with center  $x$ . The letter  $c$  with subscripts will denote positive finite constants whose exact value is unimportant. The Lebesgue measure of a Borel set  $A$  will be denoted by  $|A|$ .

We consider the operator

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{L}u(x) = \int_{h \neq 0} [u(x+h) - u(x) - 1_{(|h| \leq 1)} h \cdot \nabla u(x)] n(x, h) dh.$$

Suppose  $0 < \alpha < \beta < 2$ . We make the following assumptions on  $n(x, h)$ .

**Assumption 2.1.** *There exist positive finite constants  $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4$  such that:*

- (a) *For all  $|h| \leq 2$  and all  $x$*

$$n(x, h) \geq \frac{\kappa_1}{|h|^{d+\alpha}}.$$

- (b) *For all  $|h| \leq 2$  and all  $x$*

$$n(x, h) \leq \frac{\kappa_2}{|h|^{d+\beta}}.$$

- (c) *For all  $x$*

$$\int_{|h| > 1} n(x, h) dh \leq \kappa_3.$$

- (d) *For all  $x, y$ , and  $z$*

$$n(x, z-x) \leq \kappa_4 n(y, z-y), \quad |z-x| \geq 1, |z-y| \geq 1, |x-y| \leq 1.$$

Assumptions 2.1 (a)-(c) say that the Lévy kernel  $n(x, h)dh$  is bounded between that of a symmetric stable process of index  $\alpha$  and that of one of index  $\beta$  for the jumps of size less than 2. Moreover, we have a uniform bound on the number of jumps of size bigger than 1.  $n(x, h)$  can be thought of as the intensity of the number of jumps from  $x$  to  $x+h$ ; thus  $n(x, z-x)$  represents the intensity of the number of jumps from  $x$  to  $z$ . Assumption 2.1 (d) says that the probability of jumping to a point  $z$  is comparable if  $x, y$  are more than distance one away from  $z$  and within distance one of each other. Note that the constant “one” could be replaced by another appropriate positive constant. In Proposition 5.2 we show that an assumption of this type cannot be avoided.

Our method is probabilistic, and we need to work with the Markov process associated with  $\mathcal{L}$ . We say a strong Markov process  $(\mathbb{P}^x, X_t)$  is associated with  $\mathcal{L}$  if for each  $x$  we have  $\mathbb{P}^x(X_0 = x) = 1$  and for each  $x$  and for each  $u \in C^2$  that is bounded with bounded first and second partial derivatives,  $u(X_t) - u(X_0) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}u(X_s) ds$  is a martingale under  $\mathbb{P}^x$ . This is commonly expressed as saying that  $\mathbb{P}^x$  solves the martingale problem for  $\mathcal{L}$  started at  $x$ .

Without some regularity on  $n(x, h)$  we do not know that there is a strong Markov process associated with  $\mathcal{L}$  or that if there is one, it is unique. One of the major open problems in the area of uniqueness is to formulate simple but not too restrictive sufficient conditions. If  $n(x, h)$  depends on  $x$  in a Lipschitz fashion, it is known that uniqueness holds, see [Sko65]. Let us assume that  $n(x, h)$  satisfies some conditions (see [Kom84, Bas88, Hoh95, Sko65]) which insure that there is one and only one solution to the martingale problem for  $\mathcal{L}$  started at  $x$ . However, we underline that none of the constants in any of our results depend on the smoothness or regularity of  $n(x, h)$ .

An equivalent formulation of the connection between the Markov process and the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  can be made in terms of a stochastic differential equation driven by a random measure, but this is less direct.

For any Borel set  $A$ , let

$$T_A = \inf\{t : X_t \in A\}, \quad \tau_A = \inf\{t : X_t \notin A\},$$

the first hitting time and first exit time, respectively, of  $A$ . We say that a function  $u$  is harmonic in a domain  $D$  if  $u(X_{t \wedge \tau_D})$  is a  $\mathbb{P}^x$ -martingale for each  $x \in D$ . It is easy to check that if  $u$  satisfies some smoothness conditions (e.g.,  $u$  and its first and second partials are bounded and continuous in  $D$ ) and  $\mathcal{L}u = 0$  in  $D$ , then  $u$  is harmonic in  $D$ .

Similarly to the diffusion case explained in [SV79], Corollary 6.3.3, uniqueness of solutions to the martingale problem imply that the corresponding process is a Feller process. Therefore our Markov process is a Hunt process (see [BG68], Section 1.9) and in particular left hand limits exist. We write  $X_{t-} = \lim_{s \uparrow t} X_s$  and  $\Delta X_t = X_t - X_{t-}$ . Any harmonic function  $u$  is excessive with respect to the semigroup of  $X_t$  and therefore  $u(X_{t \wedge \tau_D})$  is right-continuous, with the exceptional set having  $\mathbb{P}^x$ -measure zero for all  $x$ ; see [BG68], Theorem II.2.12.

### 3. SOME ESTIMATES

Throughout this section we assume that Assumption 2.1 holds. Set

$$(3.1) \quad \bar{\beta} = \max(\beta, 1).$$

**Proposition 3.1.** *There exist constants  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  not depending on  $x_0$  such that if  $r < 1$ ,  $\beta \neq 1$  and  $t > 0$ , then*

$$\mathbb{P}^{x_0}(\tau_{B(x_0, r)} \leq c_1 t) \leq tr^{-\bar{\beta}},$$

and in particular

$$\mathbb{P}^{x_0}(\tau_{B(x_0, r)} \leq c_2 r^{\bar{\beta}}) \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

*Proof.* Let  $u$  be a nonnegative  $C^2$  function that is equal to  $|x - x_0|^2$  for  $|x - x_0| \leq r/2$ , which equals  $r^2$  for  $|x - x_0| \geq r$ , and such that  $u$  is bounded by  $c_3 r^2$ , its first partial derivatives are bounded by  $c_3 r$ , and its second partial derivatives are bounded by  $c_3$ . Then, since  $\mathbb{P}^{x_0}$  solves the martingale problem,

$$(3.2) \quad \mathbb{E}^{x_0} u(X_{t \wedge \tau_{B(x_0, r)}}) - u(x_0) = \mathbb{E}^{x_0} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_{B(x_0, r)}} \mathcal{L}u(X_s) ds.$$

We examine  $\mathcal{L}u(x)$  for  $x \in B(x_0, r)$ . We break the integral in (2.1) into two parts, where  $|h| \leq r$  and where  $|h| > r$ . For the first part, we have

$$\int_{|h| \leq r} [u(x+h) - u(x) - h \cdot \nabla u(x)] n(x, h) dh \leq c_4 \int_{|h| \leq r} h^2 n(x, h) dh,$$

since the expression inside the brackets is bounded by a constant times  $h^2 \|D^2 u\|_\infty$ . Since for  $|h| \leq r$  we have  $n(x, h) \leq c_5 h^{-d-\beta}$ , we bound the above by  $c_6 r^{2-\beta}$ . For the second part we obtain, using Assumptions 2.1 (b) and (c),

$$\int_{|h| > r} [u(x+h) - u(x)] n(x, h) dh \leq \|u\|_\infty \int_{|h| > r} n(x, h) dh \leq c_7 r^{2-\beta},$$

and, using  $\|\nabla u\|_\infty \leq c_2 r$ ,

$$\left| \int_{1 > |h| \geq r} h \cdot \nabla u(x) n(x, h) dh \right| \leq c_8 r^{2-\bar{\beta}}.$$

Substituting in (3.2), we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}^{x_0} u(X_{t \wedge \tau_{B(x_0, r)}}) \leq c_9 t r^{2-\bar{\beta}}.$$

Note that the left hand side is greater than  $r^2 \mathbb{P}^{x_0}(\tau_{B(x_0, r)} \leq t)$ , which yields the first part of the proposition. If we now take  $t = c_{10} r^{\bar{\beta}}$ , we obtain the second part of the proposition.  $\square$

**Proposition 3.2.** *If  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint Borel sets, then for each  $x$*

$$\sum_{s \leq t} 1_{(X_{s-} \in A, X_s \in B)} - \int_0^t \int_B 1_A(X_s) n(X_s, u - X_s) du ds$$

is a  $\mathbb{P}^x$ -martingale.

The proof is identical to that of Proposition 2.3 and Remark 2.4 of [BL02a].

The next proposition estimates the hitting probability for certain sets. It is notable that, unavoidably, the conclusion is considerably weaker than that of Theorem 1 in [KS79]; namely, the hitting probability is not bounded away from zero. Despite this difference from the non-degenerate diffusion case, we are able to prove a Harnack inequality.

**Proposition 3.3.** *Suppose  $r < 1$  and  $\beta \neq 1$ .*

- (a) *There exists  $c_1$  such that if  $A \subset B(x_0, r/2)$  and also  $y \in B(x_0, r/2)$ , then*

$$\mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau_{B(x_0, r)}) \geq c_1 r^{\bar{\beta}-\alpha} |A|/|B(x_0, r)|.$$

- (b) *There exists  $c_1$  such that if  $A \subset B(x_0, r/2)$  and also  $y \in B(x_0, r)$ , then*

$$\mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau_{B(x_0, r)}) \geq c_1 [\text{dist}(y, \partial B(x_0, r))]^{\bar{\beta}} r^{-\alpha} |A|/|B(x_0, r)|.$$

*Proof.* (a) is an immediate consequence of (b), so we prove (b). Fix  $y$  and write  $\tau$  for  $\tau_{B(x_0, r)}$ . Let  $p = \text{dist}(y, \partial B(x_0, r))$ . If  $\mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau) \geq \frac{1}{4}$ , we are done, so we assume not. By Proposition 3.1 we can find a constant  $c_2$  such that if  $t_0 = c_2 p^{\bar{\beta}}$ , then  $\mathbb{P}^y(\tau \leq t_0) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . If  $x \in B(x_0, r)$  and  $z \in A$ , then  $|z - x| \leq 2r$  and

$$n(x, z - x) \geq c_3 |z - x|^{-d-\alpha} \geq c_4 r^{-d-\alpha}.$$

Then by Proposition 3.2 and optional stopping,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau) &\geq \mathbb{E}^y \sum_{s \leq T_A \wedge \tau \wedge t_0} 1_{(X_{s-} \neq X_s, X_s \in A)} \\ &= \mathbb{E}^y \int_0^{T_A \wedge \tau \wedge t_0} \int_A n(X_s, z - X_s) dz ds \\ &\geq c_4 |A| r^{-d-\alpha} \mathbb{E}^y(T_A \wedge \tau \wedge t_0). \end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^y(T_A \wedge \tau \wedge t_0) &\geq \mathbb{E}^y(t_0; T_A \geq \tau \geq t_0) = t_0 \mathbb{P}^y(T_A \geq \tau \geq t_0) \\ &\geq t_0 [1 - \mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau) - \mathbb{P}^y(\tau < t_0)] \geq t_0/4. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\mathbb{P}^y(T_A < \tau) \geq \frac{c_4}{4} |A| r^{-d-\alpha} t_0 = c_5 p^{\bar{\beta}} r^{-\alpha} |A|/|B(x_0, r)|.$$

$\square$

**Lemma 3.4.** *There exist  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  such that if  $r < 1/2$  and  $\beta \neq 1$ , then*

$$\mathbb{E}^x \tau_{B(x,r)} \geq c_1 r^{\bar{\beta}}, \quad \mathbb{E}^x \tau_{B(x,r)} \leq c_2 r^\alpha.$$

*Proof.* By Proposition 3.1 there exists  $c_3$  such that  $\mathbb{P}^x(\tau_{B(x,r)} \leq c_3 r^{\bar{\beta}}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . So  $\tau_{B(x,r)}$  is greater than  $c_3 r^{\bar{\beta}}$  with probability at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the first inequality follows easily from this.

To prove the second inequality, let  $S$  be the time of the first jump larger than  $2r$ . Suppose  $\mathbb{P}^z(S \leq r^\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . Then by Proposition 3.2 and optional stopping,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^z(S \leq r^\alpha) &= \mathbb{E}^z \sum_{s \leq S \wedge r^\alpha} 1_{(|X_s - X_{s-}| > 2r)} = \mathbb{E}^z \int_0^{S \wedge r^\alpha} \int_{|h| > 2r} n(X_s, h) dh ds \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}^z \int_0^{S \wedge r^\alpha} \int_{2 \geq |h| > 2r} n(X_s, h) dh ds \\ &\geq c_4 r^{-\alpha} \mathbb{E}^z(S \wedge r^\alpha) \geq c_4 r^{-\alpha} \mathbb{E}^z(r^\alpha; S > r^\alpha) \\ &\geq c_4 \mathbb{P}^z(S > r^\alpha) \geq c_4/2. \end{aligned}$$

The other alternative is that  $\mathbb{P}^z(S \leq r^\alpha) > \frac{1}{2}$ . In either case there exists  $c_5$  such that  $\mathbb{P}^z(S \leq r^\alpha) \geq c_5 > 0$ .

If  $\theta_t$  is the shift operator from Markov process theory, then by the Markov property

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^z(S > (m+1)r^\alpha) &\leq \mathbb{P}^z(S > mr^\alpha, S \circ \theta_{mr^\alpha} > r^\alpha) \\ &= \mathbb{E}^z \left[ \mathbb{P}^{X_{mr^\alpha}}(S > r^\alpha); S > mr^\alpha \right] \\ &\leq (1 - c_5) \mathbb{P}^z(S > mr^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

By induction  $\mathbb{P}^z(S > mr^\alpha) \leq (1 - c_5)^m$ , which proves  $\mathbb{E}^x S \leq c_6 r^\alpha$ . Our second inequality follows because  $\tau_{B(x,r)} \leq S$  when we start the process at  $x$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 3.5.** *There exists  $c_1$  such that if  $r < 1/2$ ,  $\beta \neq 1$ ,  $z \in B(x, r/4)$ , and  $H$  is a bounded nonnegative function supported in  $B(x, r)^c$ , then*

$$\mathbb{E}^x H(X_{\tau_{B(x,r/2)}}) \leq c_1 r^{2(\alpha - \bar{\beta})} \mathbb{E}^z H(X_{\tau_{B(x,r/2)}}).$$

*Proof.* By linearity and a limit argument, it suffices to consider  $H = 1_C$  for a set  $C$  contained in  $B(x, r)^c$ . Note that Assumptions 2.1 (a), (b) and (d) imply that if  $v \notin B(x, r)$ , then

$$(3.3) \quad \sup_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y) \leq c_2 r^{\alpha - \bar{\beta}} \inf_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y).$$

Write  $\tau$  for  $\tau_{B(x, r/2)}$ . For  $X_\tau$  to be in  $C$ , it must get there by a jump of size at least  $r/2$ . By Proposition 3.2 and optional stopping,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^z 1_{(X_{t \wedge \tau} \in C)} &= \mathbb{E}^z \sum_{s \leq t \wedge \tau} 1_{(|X_{s-} - X_s| > r/2, X_s \in C)} \\ &= \mathbb{E}^z \int_0^{t \wedge \tau} \int_C n(X_s, v - X_s) dv ds \\ &\geq (\mathbb{E}^z(t \wedge \tau)) \left( \int_C \inf_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y) dv \right). \end{aligned}$$

Letting  $t \rightarrow \infty$  and using dominated convergence on the left and monotone convergence on the right, we get

$$\mathbb{P}^z(X_\tau \in C) \geq \mathbb{E}^{z_\tau} \int_C \inf_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y) dv.$$

Since  $\mathbb{E}^{z_\tau} \geq \mathbb{E}^z \tau_{B(z, r/4)}$ , Lemma 3.4 tells us that

$$(3.4) \quad \mathbb{P}^z(X_\tau \in C) \geq c_3 r^{\bar{\beta}} \int_C \inf_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y) dv.$$

Similarly,

$$(3.5) \quad \mathbb{P}^x(X_\tau \in C) \leq \mathbb{E}^{x_\tau} \int_C \sup_{y \in B(x, r/2)} n(y, v - y) dv.$$

Lemma 3.4, (3.3), (3.4), and (3.5) then imply our result.  $\square$

#### 4. HARNACK INEQUALITY

**Theorem 4.1.** *Suppose Assumption 2.1 holds. Suppose  $\beta - \alpha < 1$ . Let  $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $R > 0$ . Suppose  $u$  is nonnegative and bounded on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and harmonic on  $B(z_0, R)$ . Then there exists a constant  $\bar{\kappa}$  depending on  $R, \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4$  but not  $z_0, u$ , or  $\|u\|_\infty$  such that*

$$(4.1) \quad u(x) \leq \bar{\kappa} u(y), \quad x, y \in B(z_0, R/2).$$

*Proof.* Since  $\beta - \alpha < 1$  and  $\alpha > 0$ , we can take  $\beta$  bigger if necessary so that  $\beta > 1$  and  $\beta - \alpha < 1$ . So without loss of generality we may assume  $\beta > 1$ , and hence  $\bar{\beta} = \beta$ .

Let us first suppose  $R \leq 1$ . By looking at  $u + \varepsilon$  and letting  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ , we may suppose  $u$  is bounded below by a positive constant. By looking at  $au$  for a suitable constant  $a$ , we may suppose  $\inf_{B(z_0, R/2)} u \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ . (We do not know that  $u$  is continuous, so the infimum might not be attained.) We want to bound  $u$  above in  $B(z_0, R/2)$  by a constant depending only on  $R$  and  $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4$ . Choose  $z_1 \in B(z_0, R/2)$  such that  $u(z_1) \leq 1$ . Choose  $\rho$  such that  $1 < \rho < 1/(\beta - \alpha)$ .

Let

$$r_i = c_2 R / i^\rho,$$

where  $c_2$  is a constant that will be chosen later. We require first of all that  $c_2$  be small enough so that

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} r_i \leq R/8,$$

which, in particular, implies  $r_i \leq 1/8$ .

Recall that by Proposition 3.3(b) there exists  $c_3$  such that for any  $\bar{z}, \bar{r}, A \subset B(\bar{z}, \bar{r}/2)$  and  $\bar{x} \in B(\bar{z}, \bar{r}/2)$  we have

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbb{P}^{\bar{x}}(T_A < \tau_{B(\bar{z}, \bar{r})}) \geq c_3 \bar{r}^{\beta - \alpha} |A| / |B(\bar{z}, \bar{r}/2)|.$$

Let  $c_4$  be another constant to be chosen later. Once  $c_2$  and  $c_4$  have been chosen, choose  $K_1$  sufficiently large so that

$$(4.4) \quad \frac{1}{4} c_3 K_1 \exp(R c_2 c_4 i^{1 - \rho(\beta - \alpha)}) c_2^{5(\beta - \alpha) + d} R^{5(\beta - \alpha)} \geq 2i^{\rho(5(\beta - \alpha) + d)}$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ . Such a choice is possible because  $1 - \rho(\beta - \alpha) > 0$ .  $K_1$  will depend on  $d, R, \rho, \alpha$ , and  $\beta$  as well as  $c_2, c_3$  and  $c_4$ .

Suppose now that there exists  $x_1 \in B(z_0, R/2)$  with  $u(x_1) \geq K_1$ . We will show that in this case there exists a sequence  $\{(x_j, K_j)\}$  with  $x_{j+1} \in B(x_j, 2r_j) \subset B(z_0, 3R/4)$ ,  $K_j = u(x_j)$ , and

$$(4.5) \quad K_j \geq K_1 \exp(Rc_2c_4j^{1-\rho(\beta-\alpha)}).$$

Since  $1 - \rho(\beta - \alpha) > 0$ , then  $K_j \rightarrow \infty$ , a contradiction to  $u$  being bounded. We can then conclude that  $u$  must be bounded by  $K_1$ , and hence  $u(x)/u(y) \leq 2K_1$  if  $x, y \in B(z_0, R/2)$ .

Suppose  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i$  have been selected and that (4.5) holds for  $j = 1, \dots, i$ . We will show there exists  $x_{i+1} \in B(x_i, 2r_i)$  such that if  $K_{i+1} = u(x_{i+1})$ , then (4.5) holds for  $j = i + 1$ ; we then use induction to conclude that (4.5) holds for all  $j$ .

Let

$$A_i = \{y \in B(x_i, r_i/4) : u(y) \geq K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)}\}.$$

First, we prove that

$$(4.6) \quad |A_i|/|B(x_i, r_i/4)| \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

To prove this claim, we suppose to the contrary that  $|A_i|/|B(x_i, r_i/4)| > \frac{1}{4}$ . Let  $D$  be a compact subset of  $A_i$  with  $|D|/|B(x_i, r_i/4)| > \frac{1}{4}$ . Recall that  $R \geq 8r_i \geq r_i$ . By Doob's optional stopping theorem, the facts that  $u$  is nonnegative and  $u(X_{t \wedge \tau_D})$  is right-continuous, (4.3), (4.4), and (4.5), we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq u(z_1) \geq \mathbb{E}^{z_1}[u(X_{T_D \wedge \tau_{B(z_0, R)}}); T_D < \tau_{B(z_0, R)}] \\ &\geq K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} \mathbb{P}^{z_1}(T_D < \tau_{B(z_0, R)}) \\ &\geq c_3 K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} R^{\beta-\alpha} |D|/|B(z_0, R)| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4} c_3 K_i r_i^{5(\beta-\alpha)} (r_i/R)^d \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

This is a contradiction, and therefore (4.6) is proved.

Write  $\tau_i$  for  $\tau_{B(x_i, r_i/2)}$ . Set  $M_i = \sup_{B(x_i, r_i)} u(x)$ . Let  $E$  be a compact subset of  $B(x_i, r_i/4) \setminus A_i$  such that  $|E|/|B(x_i, r_i/4)| \geq \frac{1}{2}$ . In view of (4.6) such a choice is possible. Let

$$p_i = \mathbb{P}^{x_i}(T_E < \tau_i).$$

We have

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} K_i = u(x_i) &= \mathbb{E}^{x_i}[u(X_{T_E \wedge \tau_i}); T_E < \tau_i] \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}^{x_i}[u(X_{T_E \wedge \tau_i}); T_E \geq \tau_i, X_{\tau_i} \in B(x_i, r_i)] \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}^{x_i}[u(X_{T_E \wedge \tau_i}); T_E \geq \tau_i, X_{\tau_i} \notin B(x_i, r_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $E \subset B(x_i, r_i/4) \setminus A_i$  is compact, the first term is bounded above by

$$K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} \mathbb{P}^{x_i}(T_E < \tau_i) \leq K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)}.$$

The second term is bounded above by

$$M_i(1 - p_i).$$

We turn to the third term. Inequality (4.6) implies in particular that there exists  $y_i \in B(x_i, r_i/4)$  with  $u(y_i) \leq K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)}$ . We then have, using Proposition 3.5,

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} &\geq u(y_i) \geq \mathbb{E}^{y_i}[u(X_{\tau_i}); X_{\tau_i} \notin B(x_i, r_i)] \\ &\geq c_5 r_i^{2(\beta-\alpha)} \mathbb{E}^{x_i}[u(X_{\tau_i}); X_{\tau_i} \notin B(x_i, r_i)]. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.8), the third term on the right of (4.7) is bounded above by

$$c_5^{-1} r_i^{2(\alpha-\beta)} K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} = c_6 K_i r_i^{2(\beta-\alpha)}.$$

Substituting in (4.7), we get

$$(4.9) \quad K_i \leq K_i r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} + M_i(1 - p_i) + c_6 K_i r_i^{2(\beta-\alpha)}.$$

Rearranging,

$$(4.10) \quad M_i \geq K_i \left( \frac{1 - r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} - c_6 r_i^{2(\beta-\alpha)}}{1 - p_i} \right).$$

By (4.3)

$$(4.11) \quad p_i \geq c_7 c_3 r_i^{\beta-\alpha}.$$

Since  $r_i \leq c_2 R \leq c_2$ , if we choose  $c_2$  small enough, then

$$(4.12) \quad r_i^{4(\beta-\alpha)} + c_6 r_i^{2(\beta-\alpha)} \leq \frac{1}{2} c_7 c_3 r_i^{\beta-\alpha}$$

for all  $i$ . Therefore

$$M_i \geq K_i \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} p_i}{1 - p_i} \right) > \left( 1 + \frac{p_i}{2} \right) K_i.$$

Using the definition of  $M_i$  and (4.11), there exists a point  $x_{i+1} \in \overline{B(x_i, r_i)} \subset B(x_i, 2r_i)$  such that

$$K_{i+1} = u(x_{i+1}) \geq K_i(1 + c_7 c_3 r_i^{\beta-\alpha} / 2).$$

Taking logarithms and writing

$$\log K_{i+1} = \log K_1 + \sum_{j=1}^i [\log K_{j+1} - \log K_j],$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log(K_{i+1}) &\geq \log K_1 + \sum_{j=1}^i \log(1 + c_7 c_3 r_j^{\beta-\alpha} / 2) \\ &\geq \log K_1 + c_8 \sum_{j=1}^i r_j^{\beta-\alpha} \\ &= \log K_1 + R c_2 c_8 \sum_{j=1}^i j^{-\rho(\beta-\alpha)} \\ &\geq \log K_1 + R c_2 c_4 (i + 1)^{1-\rho(\beta-\alpha)}, \end{aligned}$$

and hence (4.5) holds for  $i + 1$  provided we choose  $c_2$  small enough so that (4.2) and (4.12) hold. The theorem has thus been proved for  $R < 1$ .

For  $R \geq 1$  we use a standard chain of balls argument. Given any two points  $x, y \in B(z_0, R/2)$ , we can find  $N$  balls  $B_1 \dots, B_N$  of radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  such that  $x$  is the center of  $B_1$ ,  $y$  is the center of  $B_N$ , the centers of  $B_i$  and  $B_{i+1}$  lie within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of each other for each  $i$ , and the center of  $B_i$  lies in  $B(z_0, R/2)$  for each  $i$ . Moreover, the number of balls  $N$  depends only on  $R$ . We then apply the Harnack inequality that we proved above  $N$  times to derive  $u(x) \leq c_9^N u(y)$ .  $\square$

*Remark 4.2.* If one keeps careful track of the constants, one sees that  $\bar{\kappa}$  grows at most polynomially in  $1/R$  as  $R \rightarrow 0$ . See also Proposition 5.1.

*Remark 4.3.* We do not know if the condition  $\beta - \alpha < 1$  can be weakened. It would be very interesting to either weaken this condition or find an example showing it is necessary.

*Remark 4.4.* Must a function that is bounded in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and is harmonic in a ball be continuous in the ball? This is the case for nondegenerate diffusions and stable-like jump processes (i.e.,  $\alpha = \beta$ ), but we do not know the answer to this question in the variable order case. Continuity appears to be a less robust property than the Harnack inequality.

5. EXAMPLES

In Theorem 4.1 we allowed the constant  $\bar{\kappa}$  to depend on  $R$ . This is necessary, as the following proposition shows. To see the idea behind the proof, consider  $(V_t^1, V_t^2)$ , where  $V_t^1$  is a one-dimensional symmetric stable process of order  $\beta$  and  $V_t^2$  is a one-dimensional symmetric stable process of order  $\alpha$ . If  $\beta > \alpha$ , then over short distances the first component moves much faster than the second. However  $(V_t^1, V_t^2)$  does not satisfy Assumption 2.1(a), and so we must use a more complicated example. See [Ber96] for information on Lévy processes.

**Proposition 5.1.** *Let  $0 < \alpha < \beta < 2$ . There exists a function  $n(x, h)$  satisfying Assumption 2.1 with the following property.*

- For  $R < 1$  there exist functions  $u_R$  that are nonnegative and harmonic on  $B(0, R)$  and points  $x_R, y_R \in B(0, R/2)$  such that  $u_R(y_R)/u_R(x_R) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $R \rightarrow 0$ .

*Proof.* Observe that  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} (a - 2 + \frac{1}{a})/(1 - a) = 0$ . Choose  $a < 1$  sufficiently close to 1 so that  $\beta > (a - 2 + \frac{1}{a})/(1 - a)$ . Take  $a$  closer to 1 if necessary so that  $a\beta + a - 1 > \alpha$ . Some algebra shows that  $\beta + 1 - \frac{1}{a} > a\beta + a - 1$ . We now choose  $\gamma$  such that  $\beta + 1 - \frac{1}{a} > \gamma > a\beta + a - 1$ . Since  $a < 1$ , then  $\gamma < \beta$ ; by our choice of  $a$ , we see that  $\gamma > \alpha$ .

Let

$$A = \{(x_1, x_2) : |x_2| > |x_1|^a, |x_2| < 1\}.$$

We define a Lévy process  $X_t = (X_t^1, X_t^2)$  by specifying that there is no Gaussian component, no drift, and the Lévy measure is given by  $n(dh) = n(h)dh$ , where

$$n(h) = \frac{1}{|h|^{2+\alpha}} + \frac{1_A(h)}{|h|^{2+\beta}}.$$

If we set  $n(x, h) = n(h)$  for all  $x$ , clearly Assumption 2.1 holds.

Let  $D_R = [-R, R]^2$ ,  $x_R = (-R/4, 0)$ ,  $y_R = (R/4, 0)$ . Define  $u_R(x_1, x_2)$  on  $D_R^c$  to be 1 if  $x_1 > 0$  and 0 otherwise. Define  $u_R$  inside  $D_R$  by  $u_R(x) = \mathbb{E}^x u_R(X_{\tau_{D_R}})$ . Then  $u_R$  is harmonic in  $B(0, R)$ .

We will show that

$$(5.1) \quad \mathbb{P}(\sup_{s \leq R^\gamma} |X_s^2| < R) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$(5.2) \quad \mathbb{P}(\sup_{s \leq R^\gamma} |X_s^1| > R/4) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0.$$

(5.1) says that for  $R$  small,  $|X_t^2|$  is very likely to have exceeded  $R$  by time  $R^\gamma$ ; hence  $\tau_{D_R} \leq R^\gamma$  with high probability. (5.2) says that by time  $\tau_{D_R}$  the process  $X_t^1$  is unlikely to have moved as far as  $R/4$ . Consequently

$$\mathbb{P}^{x_R}(X_{\tau_{D_R}}^1 > 0) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\mathbb{P}^{y_R}(X_{\tau_{D_R}}^1 > 0) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0.$$

This shows that  $u_R(x_R) \rightarrow 0$  and  $u_R(y_R) \rightarrow 1$ ; hence  $u_R(y_R)/u_R(x_R) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $R \rightarrow 0$ .

We now prove (5.1) and (5.2). Write  $h = (h_1, h_2)$ . Since  $a < 1$ , then for  $h_2 \in [2R, 3R]$  and  $h_1 \in (0, |h_2|^{1/a}]$  we have that  $|h|$  is comparable to  $h_2$ . We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(R) &= \int_{A \cap (|h_2| > 2R)} n(dh) \geq 4 \int_{2R}^1 \int_0^{|h_2|^{1/a}} \frac{1}{|h|^{2+\beta}} dh_1 dh_2 \\ &\geq 4 \int_{2R}^{3R} \int_0^{|h_2|^{1/a}} \frac{1}{|h|^{2+\beta}} dh_1 dh_2 \geq c_1 R^{\frac{1}{a}-1-\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

The number of times that  $\Delta X_s \in A \cap (|h_2| > 2R)$  for  $s \leq t$  is a Poisson random variable with parameter greater than  $tI_1(R)$ . By our choice of  $\gamma$ ,  $R^\gamma I_1(R) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $R \rightarrow 0$ . Hence the probability that there are no jumps with  $\Delta X_s$  in  $A \cap (|h_2| > 2R)$  by time  $R^\gamma$  tends to 0 as  $R \rightarrow 0$ . But if  $\Delta X_s \in A \cap (|h_2| > 2R)$  for some  $s \leq R^\gamma$ , then  $|X_s^2|$  will exceed  $R$ . This proves (5.1).

We turn to (5.2). We can write  $X_t = Y_t + Z_t$ , where  $Y$  and  $Z$  are independent Lévy processes,  $Y$  has Lévy measure  $n_Y(dh) = |h|^{-(2+\alpha)} dh$ , and  $Z$  has Lévy measure  $n_Z(dh) = 1_A(h)|h|^{-(2+\beta)} dh$ .

By scaling and the fact that  $\gamma > \alpha$ ,

$$(5.3) \quad \mathbb{P}(\sup_{s \leq R^\gamma} |Y_s| > R/8) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0.$$

We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(R) &= \int_{A \cap (|h_1| > R/16)} n_Z(dh) \\ &\leq 4 \int_{R/16}^1 \int_{|h_1|^\alpha}^1 \frac{1}{|h|^{2+\beta}} dh_2 dh_1 \\ &\leq 4 \int_{R/16}^1 \int_{|h_1|^\alpha}^1 \frac{1}{|h_2|^{2+\beta}} dh_2 dh_1 \\ &\leq c_2 R^{1-a-a\beta} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$I_3(R) = 4 \int_0^R \int_{|h_1|^\alpha}^1 \frac{(h_1)^2}{|h|^{2+\beta}} dh_2 dh_1 \leq c_3 R^{3-a-a\beta}.$$

The expected number of times  $\Delta Z_s$  is in  $A \cap (|h_1| > R/16)$  for  $s \leq R^\gamma$  is  $R^\gamma I_2(R)$ , which tends to 0 as  $R \rightarrow 0$  by our choice of  $\gamma$ . Therefore

$$(5.4) \quad \mathbb{P}(|\Delta Z_s^1| > R/16 \text{ for some } s \leq R^\gamma) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0.$$

Let  $W_t$  be the process  $Z_t$  with all jumps such that  $\Delta Z_s$  is in  $A \cap (|h_1| > R/16)$  removed, that is,

$$W_t = Z_t - \sum_{s \leq t} \Delta Z_s 1_{A \cap (|h_1| > R/16)}(\Delta Z_s).$$

Then  $W_t$  is the Lévy process with Lévy measure

$$n_W(dh) = \frac{1_{A \cap (|h_1| \leq R/16)}(h)}{|h|^{2+\beta}} dh.$$

Since a Lévy process with bounded jumps has moments of all orders and  $W$  has no drift component, then  $W_t^1$  is a martingale. By Doob's inequality,

$$\mathbb{P}(\sup_{s \leq R^\gamma} |W_s^1| > R/16) \leq 4 \frac{\mathbb{E}(W_{R^\gamma}^1)^2}{(R/16)^2}.$$

But  $\mathbb{E}(W_t^1)^2 = tI_3(R)$ , and so by our choice of  $\gamma$  we have  $\mathbb{E}(W_{R^\gamma}^1)^2/R^2 \rightarrow 0$  as  $R \rightarrow 0$ . Therefore

$$(5.5) \quad \mathbb{P}(\sup_{s \leq R^\gamma} |W_s^1| > R/16) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0.$$

Putting (5.3), (5.4), and (5.5) together gives (5.2). □

The following example shows that a hypothesis along the lines of Assumption 2.1(d) is necessary for a Harnack inequality to hold.

**Proposition 5.2.** *There exists a function  $n(x, h)$  satisfying Assumptions 2.1(a)-(c) (but not (d)) for which the Harnack inequality fails for the corresponding operator.*

*Proof.* We work in two dimensions. Let  $B = B(0, 1)$ , let  $y_0 = (1/8, 0)$  and for  $m \geq 4$  let  $x_m = (-1/8, 2^{-m})$ ,  $z_m = (16, 2^{-m})$ ,  $C_m = B(x_m, 2^{-m-4})$ , and  $E_m = B(z_m, 2^{-m-4})$ . Define

$$n(x, h) = |h|^{-d-\alpha} 1_{(|h| \leq 3)} + \sum_{m=4}^{\infty} 1_{C_m}(x) 1_{E_m}(x+h).$$

It is clear that  $n(x, h)$  satisfies Assumptions 2.1 (a)-(c), because the  $C_m$  are disjoint and the  $E_m$  are disjoint. It is also not hard to see that there is a unique solution to the martingale problem for  $\mathcal{L}$ , because  $n$  differs from the Lévy kernel of a symmetric stable process only in the jumps of size larger than 3, see [Kom84].

Next we show that  $\mathbb{P}^{y_0}(T_{C_m} < \tau_B)$  is small when  $m$  is large. Note that Lemma 3.4 does not use Assumption 2.1(d), and therefore  $\mathbb{E}^{y_0} \tau_B \leq c_1 < \infty$ . Fix  $m$ , let  $\varepsilon = 2^{-m-4}$ , let  $g(x) = |x - x_m|^{-d-\alpha}$ , let  $\varphi$  be a nonnegative  $C^\infty$  function with support in  $B(0, 1/2)$  whose integral is 1, let  $\varphi_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-d} \varphi(x/\varepsilon)$ , and let  $f_\varepsilon = g * \varphi_\varepsilon$ . Let  $n_0(x, h) = |h|^{-d-\alpha}$  and let  $\mathcal{L}_0$  be the operator corresponding to  $n_0$ . Then  $f_\varepsilon \geq c_2 \varepsilon^{-\alpha-d}$  on  $C_m$  and  $f_\varepsilon \in C^\infty$ . It is well known that  $\mathcal{L}_0 f_\varepsilon(x) = -c_3 \varphi_\varepsilon(x - x_m)$ , and hence  $\mathcal{L}_0 f_\varepsilon(x) = 0$  for  $x \notin C_m$ . It is also easy to check that  $f_\varepsilon(y_0) \leq c_4$  and  $|\mathcal{L} f_\varepsilon(x) - \mathcal{L}_0 f_\varepsilon(x)| \leq c_5$  if  $x \in B \setminus C_m$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{L} f_\varepsilon(x) \leq c_5$  for  $x \in B \setminus C_m$ . Since  $\mathbb{P}^{y_0}$  is a solution to the martingale problem for  $\mathcal{L}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{y_0} f_\varepsilon(X_{T_{C_m} \wedge \tau_B}) - f_\varepsilon(y_0) &= \mathbb{E}^{y_0} \int_0^{T_{C_m} \wedge \tau_B} \mathcal{L} f_\varepsilon(X_s) ds \\ &\leq c_5 \mathbb{E}^{y_0} \tau_B \leq c_1 c_5. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$c_2 \varepsilon^{-\alpha-d} \mathbb{P}^{y_0}(T_{C_m} < \tau_B) \leq \mathbb{E}^{y_0} f_\varepsilon(X_{T_{C_m} \wedge \tau_B}) \leq c_1 c_5 + c_4.$$

Thus  $\mathbb{P}^{y_0}(T_{C_m} < \tau_B)$  will be small if  $m$  is large.

Now suppose that the Harnack inequality did hold for nonnegative functions that are harmonic in  $B$ , that is, suppose there exists  $c_6$  such that

$$u(x) \leq c_6 u(y), \quad x, y \in B(0, 1/2),$$

whenever  $u$  is bounded in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and nonnegative and harmonic in  $B$ . Let

$$u_m(x) = \mathbb{E}^x[1_{E_m}(X_{\tau_B})].$$

This function is bounded, nonnegative, and harmonic in  $B$ . Note the only way that  $X_{\tau_B}$  can be in  $E_m$  is if  $X_{\tau_B-}$  is in  $C_m$ . We then have

$$\begin{aligned} u_m(y_0) &= \mathbb{E}^{y_0}[1_{E_m}(X_{\tau_B}); T_{C_m} < \tau_B] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{y_0}\left[\mathbb{E}^{X_{T_{C_m}}}[1_{E_m}(X_{\tau_B})]; T_{C_m} < \tau_B\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{y_0}[u_m(X_{T_{C_m}}); T_{C_m} < \tau_B] \\ &\leq c_6 u_m(x_m) \mathbb{P}^{y_0}(T_{C_m} < \tau_B), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the assumption that a Harnack inequality holds to get the last inequality. But then

$$\frac{u_m(x_m)}{u_m(y_0)} \geq \frac{1}{c_6 \mathbb{P}^{y_0}(T_{C_m} < \tau_B)},$$

which can be made arbitrarily large if we take  $m$  large enough. This is a contradiction, and therefore the Harnack inequality cannot hold.  $\square$

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, STORRS, CONNECTICUT 06269-3009

*E-mail address:* `bass@math.uconn.edu`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, STORRS, CONNECTICUT 06269-3009 – AND INSTITUT FÜR ANGEWANDTE MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT BONN, BERINGSTRASSE 6, D-53115 BONN, GERMANY

*E-mail address:* `kassmann@math.uconn.edu`