## Foliations II

## Alberto Candel

## Lawrence Conlon

California State University at Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330

Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130

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To our wives Juana and Jackie

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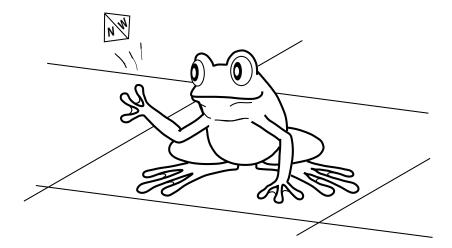


Figure C.7.1. Random frog

If the behavior of the frog is accepted as a discrete version of the movement of a Brownian particle, then it is reasonable to expect that the solution to the Dirichlet problem on a bounded domain D of the manifold X with boundary data  $\varphi$  will be given by

$$f(x) = E_x \left[ \varphi(\omega(T_D(\omega))) \right]$$

where  $T_D$  is the first exit time from D.

The random frog will now be put to work toward a solution to the Poisson problem, submitting her to the following process. Positioned at time 0 at the point (mq, nq), let her jump at will (at discrete times t = 0, 1, 2...) to one of the neighbouring lily pads with the same probability as before. If at time T she hits a boundary pad, then assign the first exit time  $T = T(\omega)$  to the sample Brownian path. While it may or may not be possible to explicitly compute the expectation  $E_{(m,n)}[T]$ , it turns out that it satisfies an important identity.

As before, if the frog is at (mq, nq) at time t, then at time t+1 she is going to be at one of the neighboring lilies (m'q, n'q) = ((m+s)q, (n+s)q) with probability 1/4. It follows that

$$E_{(m,n)}[T] = \left(\sum_{-1 \le r,s \le 1} p_{rs} E_{(m+r,m+s)}[T]\right) + 1.$$

Equivalently, the function  $f(mq, nq) = E_{(m,n)}[T]$  satisfies the equation

$$\triangle f(mq, nq) = -1$$