

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Mathematics, Statistics & Physics

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a Brownian particle from a

z_0 in a planar domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$. What is the chance, denoted $h_{\Omega, z_0}(r)$, that the particle's first exit from Ω occurs within a fixed distance $r > 0$ of z_0 ? The function of r suggested by this question, denoted $h_{\Omega, z_0}:[0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, is called the harmonic measure distribution function, or h-function, of Ω with respect to z_0 . We can think of the h-function as a signature that encodes the geometry of the boundary of Ω . In the language of PDEs, the h-function can also be formulated in terms of a suitable Dirichlet problem on Ω . For simply connected domains, the theory of h-functions is now quite well developed and several explicit results are known. However, until recently, for multiply connected domains the theory of h-functions has been almost entirely out of reach.

The special function theory employed when solving the two aforementioned problems is centered around the so-called Schottky-Klein prime function, a special transcendental function which plays a central role in problems involving multiply connected domains (i.e. domains with multiple boundary components). Despite this, it has been scarcely used - until relatively recently - by both pure and applied mathematicians since it was originally written down (independently by both Schottky and Klein towards the end of the 19th century).

Friday, September 21, 2018

3:00 PM in 372 Jabara Hall

Please come join us for refreshments before the lecture at 2:30 p.m. in room 353 Jabara Hall.