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F + M. Reisz. (1916).

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, simply connected.

$\partial\Omega$ rectifiable $\Rightarrow w \ll \sigma = \mathcal{H}^1|_{\partial\Omega}$.

(In high dim $w \ll \sigma = \mathcal{H}^n|_{\partial\Omega}$).

Lawson (1936). quantitative version.

Bishop-Jones (1990) $EC \partial\Omega$, then $w|_E \ll \sigma|_E$.

(need connectivity).

Higher Dim: Jones - C.F. quantitative version:

- 77 Dahlberg ... Ω Lipschitz; then $w \ll A_{\infty}(\sigma)$.
for all "surface balls" ($B \cap \partial\Omega = \Delta$).

if $A \subset \Delta$, then

$$w(A) \lesssim \left(\frac{\sigma(A)}{\sigma(\Delta)} \right)^{\theta} w(\Delta).$$

- David-Jerison / Semmes '90.

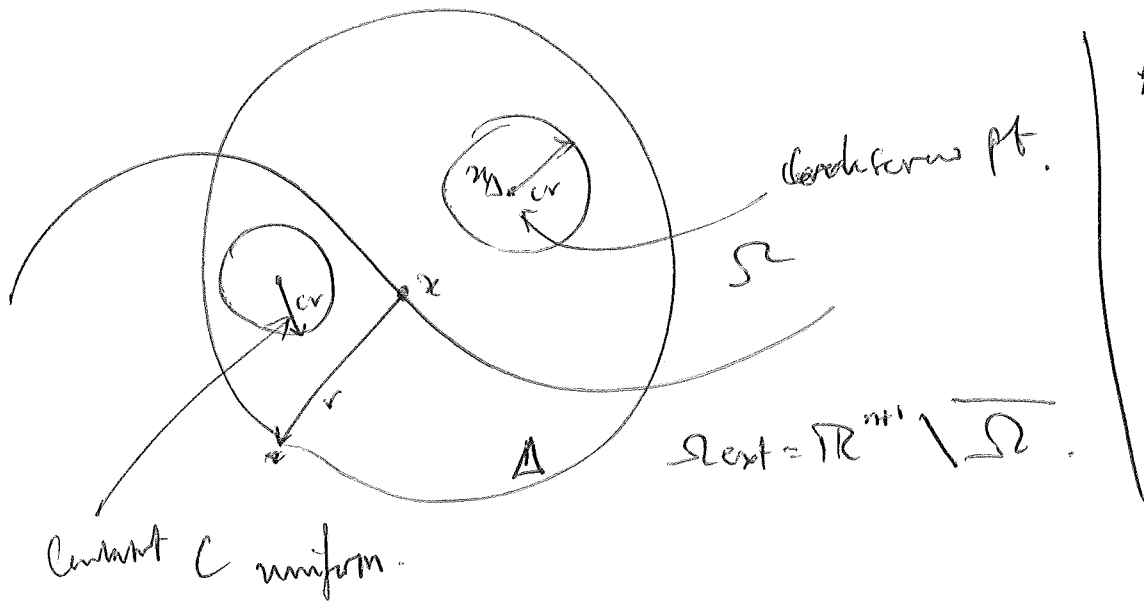
Ω "chord-arc" domain, ie. Ω NTA.
to $\partial\Omega$ ADR, then $w \in A_{\infty}(\sigma)$.

NTA (Jerison-Kenig '91).

Ω Harnack chains (quantitative path conn.).

2 sided Carleson (CS) condition.

(1)



ADR.
 $\sigma(\Delta(x,r)) \approx r^n$.

method of DT: Ω has "lur. big piece" of hyp sub-dim."

If $A \subset \Delta$; $\sigma(A) \geq (1-\gamma)\sigma(\Delta)$.

\therefore Dahlberg + max principle.

Benneittz - Lewis (2004).

$2C-S + \partial\Omega \in \text{ADR} \Rightarrow w \in \text{weak } -A_\infty(\sigma)$.

Recent results:

Uniform Rectifiability (UR).

David - Semmes. $\mathbb{E} \text{ UR} \iff \mathbb{E} \text{ ADR, dmd, BPLI.}$

(*) Sets for which nice RDO's: $L^2 \rightarrow L^2$.

Key

Theorem. Ω uniform Domain (aka 1-sided NTA),

$\partial\Omega \in \text{ADR}$. Then TFAE:

(I) $\partial\Omega \in \text{ADR}$

(II) $\partial\Omega$ has CS (hence Ω NTA).

(III) $w \in \text{Ave}(\sigma)$.

(IV) $w \in \text{weak Ave}(\sigma)$.

No connectivity (Realt. Ω Harnack chain is a connectivity condition.)

Thⁿ 1. (S. Bartz, S.H.).

Sps $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, n -dim UR. The E has BP. (σ -chordarc)

Consequently E has BP ($w \in \text{weak-Ave}$).

Thⁿ 2. S.H. P. Le, Morrell, Nyström).

Sps $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $\partial\Omega \in \text{ADR}$, $w \in \text{weak-Ave}$, the $\partial\Omega \in \text{UR}$.

Corollary. Sps $E \in \text{ADR}$. The ~~fact~~ E UR iff E has BP ($w \in \text{weak-Ave}$).

Context Thⁿ 2: large cut-end pt. vari to. Alt. def., Jensen, Ken-Tan.

$w \in \text{Ave}(\sigma) \iff \log\left(\frac{dw}{d\sigma}\right) \in \text{BMO}$.

Prob. p -harmonic version as well

Th¹: "extrapolation as Cauchy means".

Th²: ~~Stopping time~~
 Predecessor Lewis-Vogel, $w \in ADP$, $\frac{dw}{ds} \approx 1$.

Step 0: Stopping time.

$w \in \text{weak-Ad}$ \Rightarrow "constant amplitude sawtooth" corresponds to a given curve Q_0 .

For stopping time Q , $\frac{w(Q)}{\sigma(Q)} \approx 1$.

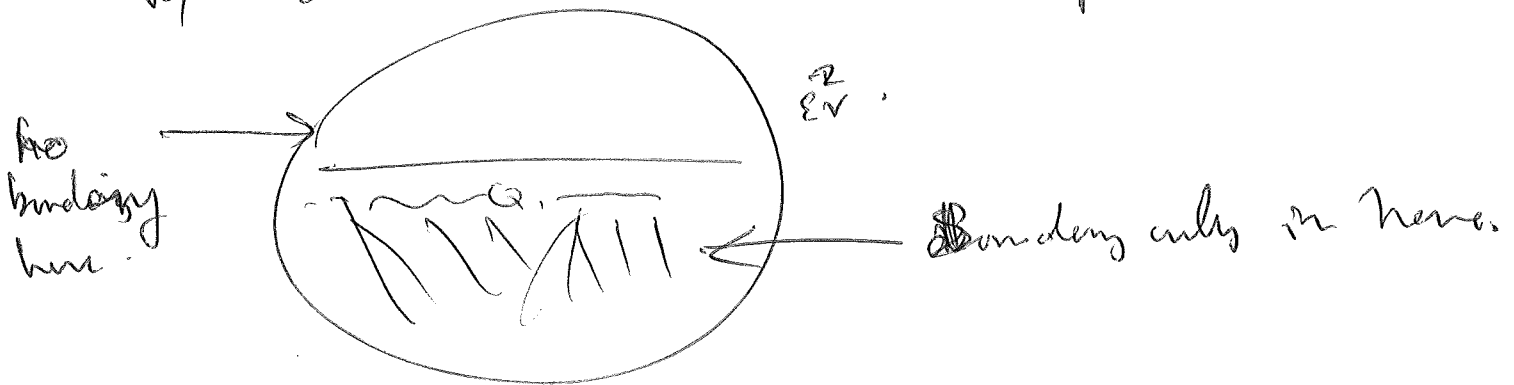
and follow Lewis-Vogel in Q .

Step 1: Follow LV \Rightarrow in angle spectrum, have "flatness".

LV flatness "WEC" \Leftrightarrow "BAUP".

But no doubling in this situation, so LV only takes you to four.

w/o doubling "WASA" weak half space approx.



Step 2: (Last) . WASA \Rightarrow UR,