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**Generalizations of the Liouville theorem. (English summary)**

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The author obtains a Liouville-type theorem for a  $C^2$ -function  $w: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  on a complete non-compact Riemannian manifold  $N$  with Ricci curvature bounded from below by a constant  $b$ . Namely, if  $\Delta w \geq 1$ , then

$$\limsup_{r_N \rightarrow \infty} w(x)/r_N(x) > 0,$$

where  $r_N(x) = d_N(x, p)$  is the distance function in  $N$  to a fixed point  $p$ . In particular,  $w$  is unbounded.

The proof is based on the fact that  $\Delta \eta(x_0) \leq 0$  for a continuous function  $\eta: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  in the sense of support functions (or the barrier sense) given in [J. Cheeger, in *Geometric topology: recent developments (Montecatini Terme, 1990)*, 1–38, Lecture Notes in Math., 1504, Springer, Berlin, 1991; [MR1168042 \(94a:53075\)](#)] and in [J.-H. Eschenburg, “Comparison theorems in Riemannian geometry”, lecture notes, Univ. Trento, Trento, 1994; available at <http://www.math.uni-augsburg.de/~eschenbu/comparison.pdf>], and a comparison theorem for  $\Delta_N(\Psi \circ r_N)$  (valid on all  $N$ , even at points where  $r_N$  is not differentiable) relating to  $\Delta_b(\Psi \circ r_b)$ , where  $r_b$  is the distance function of a space form of constant sectional curvature  $b$ , and  $\Psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a  $C^2$ -function such that  $\Psi' \geq 0$ . Continuous functions  $\eta$  on any connected complete Riemannian  $N$  satisfy the generalized Hopf-Calabi maximum principle: if  $\Delta \eta \geq 0$  in the barrier sense, and  $\eta$  attains a local maximum, then  $\eta$  is constant.

By using this comparison result and choosing a convenient  $\Psi$ , and the fact that

$$\Delta(\Psi \circ r_b) \leq \Delta_N(Kw)$$

for a suitable constant  $K > 0$ , then an application of the maximum principle leads to the proof of the Liouville theorem.

If  $N$  is a surface with non-negative curvature, the author proves an improved version of the Liouville theorem for  $\Delta w \geq 0$ ,  $w$  non-constant, obtaining the conclusion that

$$\limsup_{r_N(x) \rightarrow \infty} w(x)/\log(r_N(x)) > 0.$$

An application of this Liouville theorem to an isometric immersion

$$f: M^n \rightarrow \overline{M}^{n+k}$$

between complete Riemannian manifolds gives, under certain conditions, a generalization of a result of L. P. M. Jorge and F. V. Xavier [*Math. Z.* **178** (1981), no. 1, 77–82; [MR0627095 \(82k:53080\)](#)].

{Reviewer’s remark: This paper is very nice, concise and deep.}

Reviewed by *Isabel M. C. Salavessa*

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*Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.*