## On a Mean Value Inequality

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Introduction. In this paper we discuss a mean value inequality satisfied by functions u(x, t) defined in the half space  $R_+^{n+1}$  which are solutions of a differential equation of parabolic type. We then apply this result to extend some recent work of Fabes, Johnson and Neri [5] and Fabes and Neri [7] concerning the characterization of functions which arise as traces of harmonic functions and temperatures in  $R_+^{n+1}$ .

The justification for studying the functions u(x, t) lies in the fact that they are a natural substitute for harmonic functions when Laplace's equation is not satisfied and they are closely related to the study of the so called parabolic  $H^p$  spaces defined in [2]. In fact the differential equations which we consider are introduced there and the preliminary version of that paper essentially contained Theorem 1.4.

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**Notation.** We shall introduce the notation as we go along. Here we only remark that the letter c will denote a constant which need not be the same in different occurrences.

## 1. The mean value inequality.

1.1. We let  $\{A_t\}_{t>0}$ ,  $A_{ts} = A_t A_s$  be a continuous group of affine transformations of  $R^n$  leaving the origin fixed and denote its infinitesimal generator by P so that  $t(d/dt)A_t = PA_t$ . We further assume that  $(Px, x) \ge (x, x)$  for  $x \in R^n$  and associate to each group  $A_t$  a translation invariant distance function  $\rho(x)$  defined to be the unique value of t such that  $|A_t^{-1}x| = 1$ ,  $\rho(0) = 0$ . We have that  $\rho(A_tx) = t\rho(x)$  for t > 0. To the transpose  $A_t^*$  of  $A_t$  we associate  $\rho^*(x)$  in a similar fashion. As is well known, det  $A_t = \det A_t^* = t^{\gamma}$ ,  $\gamma = \operatorname{trace} P$ .

With  $T_t$  and  $\tilde{T}_t$  we will denote the operators defined by

$$(T_{\iota}f)(x) = f(A_{\iota}x), \qquad (\tilde{T}_{\iota}f)(x) = f(A_{\iota}^*x).$$

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