

## ON THE EXISTENCE OF UNIQUE EIGENSETS OF MONOTONE PROCESSES

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**ABSTRACT.** A Sufficient condition is given to guarantee the existence of a unique eigenset of a monotone process. Then, a special class of monotone processes is proved to have unique eigensets through this condition and the Perron-Frobenius Theorem.

**1. Introduction.** Rockafellar [4, p. 69, Theorem 4] proved a theorem which provides necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of unique eigensets of monotone processes. Since those necessary and sufficient conditions must be satisfied by every pair of non-singular monotone sets in  $P_n$  and  $P_n^*$ , it is almost impossible to verify that a certain monotone process actually satisfies these conditions. In this paper, a sufficient condition in a simpler form is given to guarantee the existence of a unique eigenset. This sufficient condition in fact is a modification of Rockafellar's conditions. Then, a special class of monotone processes is proved to have unique eigensets through this modified condition and the Perron-Frobenius Theorem [2].

We shall only give the definitions of monotone sets, monotone processes, and eigensets of a monotone process. For more detailed definitions (e.g., positively homogeneous, sub-additive, non-singular, etc.), examples, and properties of monotone processes see [3], [4], and the references therein.

**DEFINITION 1.1.** [4, p. 11]. A monotone set of concave type in  $P_n$ , the nonnegative orthant of  $R^n$ , is a non-empty closed bounded convex set  $C$  such that  $0 \leq y_1 \leq y_2 \in C$  implies  $y_1 \in C$ . A monotone set of convex type is a non-empty closed convex set such that  $y_1 \geq y_2 \in C$  implies  $y_1 \in C$ .

**DEFINITION 1.2.** [4, p. 9]. A monotone process of concave type from  $P_n$  to  $P_m$  is a nonnegative process  $T$  which is positively homogeneous, sub-additive, closed, and satisfies

- (a)  $T(x)$  is a monotone set of concave type for all  $x \in P_n$ , and
- (b)  $0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2$  implies  $T(x_1) \subseteq T(x_2)$ .

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*AMS (MOS) subject classification* (1970): Primary 15A18, 90A99.

\*Sponsored by the University of Alabama under Project Number 951.

Received by the editors on March 25, 1980, and in revised form on Dec. 20, 1980.

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