

SOME REMARKS ON SPECIAL SUBORDINATORS

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ABSTRACT. A subordinator is called *special* if the restriction of its potential measure to $(0, \infty)$ has a decreasing density with respect to the Lebesgue measure. In this note we investigate what type of measures μ on $(0, \infty)$ can arise as Lévy measures of special subordinators and what type of functions $u : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ can arise as potential densities of special subordinators. As an application of the main result, we give examples of potential densities of subordinators which are constant to the right of a positive number.

1. Introduction. A function $\phi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is called a Bernstein function if it admits a representation

$$(1.1) \quad \phi(\lambda) = a + b\lambda + \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) \mu(dx),$$

where $a \geq 0$ is the *killing term*, $b \geq 0$ the *drift* and μ a measure on $(0, \infty)$ satisfying $\int_0^\infty (x \wedge 1) \mu(dx) < \infty$, called the *Lévy measure*. By defining $\mu(\{\infty\}) = a$, the measure μ is extended to a measure on $(0, \infty]$. The function $\bar{\mu}(x) := \mu((x, \infty])$ on $(0, \infty)$ is called the *tail* of the Lévy measure. Using integration by parts, formula (1.1) becomes

$$(1.2) \quad \phi(\lambda) = b\lambda + \lambda \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} \bar{\mu}(x) dx.$$

The function ϕ is called a special Bernstein function if the function $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ defined by $\psi(\lambda) := \lambda/\phi(\lambda)$ is again a Bernstein function. Let

$$(1.3) \quad \psi(\lambda) = \tilde{a} + \tilde{b}\lambda + \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) \nu(dx)$$

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