

Dominated semigroups of operators and evolution processes

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Abstract. A semigroup S acting on a Banach lattice E is said to be dominated if there exists a positive semigroup T such that $|S(t)x| \leq T(t)|x|$ for all $x \in E$ and $t > 0$. It is shown that a semigroup on L^p is dominated if and only if it is associated with a family of operator valued measures.

Key words: dominated semigroup, evolution equation, modulus, regular operator, variation.

Introduction

The problem of determining when a semigroup S of operators acting on a Dedekind complete Banach lattice is dominated by a semigroup T of positive operators is an old one. Because $|S(t)x| \leq T(t)|x|$ for each element x , it follows that $S(t)$ must be a regular operator for each $t \geq 0$. A related question is when does the smallest such semigroup $|S|$ exist — the *modulus semigroup* of S . Although a C_0 -contraction semigroup on L^1 is dominated by a positive semigroup (see [12], [14]), C. Kipnis [12, pp. 374–376] gives an example of a C_0 -semigroup on ℓ^1 which is not dominated by any positive semigroup. Other examples are provided by the semigroups T_z mentioned below with $\Im z > 0$ and $\Re z \neq 0$. A sufficient condition that a semigroup S on an L^p -space be dominated by a positive semigroup is provided by I. Becker and G. Greiner [3, Proposition 2.3]: if there exists a real number ω such that $\| |S(t)| \|_{\mathcal{L}(L^p)} \leq e^{\omega t}$ for all $t \geq 0$ (that is, S is *quasicontractive with respect to the regular norm*), then S is dominated and if, in addition, S is a C_0 -semigroup, then the modulus semigroup $|S|$ is also a C_0 -semigroup.

Regular operators R acting on L^p -spaces were characterised in [10] in terms of an operator bound of the form