

135. The Subordination of Lévy System for Markov Processes

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§1. Preliminary notions and the result. For each process $x(t)$ belonging to a certain class of Markov processes, the Lévy measure $n(x, dy)$ is defined as follows [1]:

$$(1) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} T_t f(x)/t = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \int_S f(y) P(t, x, dy)/t \\ = \int_S f(y) n(x, dy) \quad \text{for every } x \in D$$

where S and \hat{S} , are respectively, a locally compact Hausdorff space satisfying the 2nd axiom of countability and its one-point compactification, D is a bounded open set in S , and f is a function in $C(\hat{S})$ whose support does not intersect D . $\{T_t\}$ and $\{P(t, x, dy)\}$ respectively, are the semigroup and the transition functions of the process $x(t)$, and the convergence in (1) is a bounded convergence in D .

We know that, when the time of such a Markov process is changed by a temporally homogeneous non-decreasing Lévy process $h(t)$ which is independent of $x(t)$ and has the Lévy measure $\dot{n}(t)$:

$$(2) \quad E e^{r h(t)} = \exp \left[-t \left\{ cr + \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-ru}) \dot{n}(du) \right\} \right] \\ c \geq 0, \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{u}{1+u} \dot{n}(du) < \infty,$$

then the Lévy measure $\tilde{n}(x, dy)$ of the new Markov process is as follows [1]:

$$(3) \quad \tilde{n}(x, dy) = cn(x, dy) + \int_0^\infty P(t, x, dy) \dot{n}(dt).$$

Furthermore, for each process $x(t)$ belonging to a wider class of Markov processes, that is, the class of Hunt processes with reference measures on S , the Lévy system $(n(x, dy), A)$, the pair of a kernel $n(x, dy)$ and an additive functional $A(t)$ of $x(t)$, is defined as a generalization of the Lévy measure defined above as follows [2]:

$$(4) \quad E_x \sum_{s \leq t} f(x(s-), x(s)) = E_x \left[\int_0^t \left\{ \int_{\hat{S}} f(x(s), y) n(x(s), dy) \right\} dA(s) \right]$$

where f is an $F(S \times \hat{S})$ -measurable non-negative function such that $f(x, x) = 0$ for any $x \in S$, and $F(S \times \hat{S})$ is the completion of the topological Borel field on $S \times \hat{S}$ with respect to the family of all bounded measures. If $A(t)$ is the minimum of t and the life time of $x(t)$, then