

## INFINITESIMAL GENERATORS OF NONHOMOGENEOUS CONVOLUTION SEMIGROUPS ON LIE GROUPS

Dedicated to Professor Masatoshi Fukushima on the occasion of his 60th birthday

HIROSHI KUNITA

(Received March 21, 1996)

### 1. Introduction

In 1956, Hunt [3] characterized all possible homogeneous convolution semigroups of probability distributions on a Lie group through the representations of their infinitesimal generators. Let  $\{\mu_t\}_{t>0}$  be a convolution semigroup of probability distributions defined on a Lie group  $G$  of dimension  $d$ . It defines a semigroup of linear operators  $\{T_t\}_{t>0}$  on  $\mathcal{C}$  by setting  $T_t f(\sigma) = \int f(\sigma\tau)\mu_t(d\tau)$ , where  $\mathcal{C}$  is the Banach space consisting of bounded continuous functions  $f$  on  $G$  (such that  $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} f(\sigma)$  exists if  $G$  is noncompact). Then the domain  $\mathcal{D}(A)$  of its infinitesimal generator  $A$  contains  $\mathcal{C}_2$  (a space consisting of  $\mathcal{C}_2$ -functions on  $G$ ) and  $Af$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{C}_2$  is represented by

$$(1.1) \quad Af(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} a^{ij} X_i X_j f(\sigma) + \sum_i b^i X_i f(\sigma) + \int_G (f(\sigma\tau) - f(\sigma) - \sum_i x^i(\tau) X_i f(\sigma)) \nu(d\tau).$$

Here  $X_1, \dots, X_d$  constitute a basis of the Lie algebra of  $G$  regarding them as left invariant first order differential operators (vector fields),  $A = (a^{ij})$  is a symmetric nonnegative definite matrices,  $b = (b^i)$  is a vector and  $\nu$  is a measure on  $G$  such that  $\nu(\{e\}) = 0$  and  $\int \phi(\sigma) \nu(d\sigma) < \infty$ , where  $e$  is the unit element of  $G$ . Further,  $x^1, \dots, x^d$ ,  $\phi$  are  $\mathcal{C}_2$ -functions on  $G$  satisfying (3.1) and (3.2). Conversely the above operator determines a unique convolution semigroup.

In this paper we study nonhomogeneous convolution semigroups  $\{\mu_{s,t}\}_{0 < s < t < \infty}$  of probability distributions on a Lie group. In the first part (Sections 2–4), we characterize them by representing their infinitesimal generators  $A(t)$ ,  $t > 0$ , similarly as (1.1), where the triple  $(A, b, \nu)$  in the representation on  $A(t)$  depends on  $t$ . We remark that a similar representation of the infinitesimal generator has been obtained by Maksimov [7] in the case where the underlying Lie group is compact. However,