

双参数算子半群概率逼近问题

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[摘要] 借助 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分、随机过程、矩生成函数及算子值数学期望, 对双参数算子半群的概率逼近问题进行了研究, 给出了双参数算子半群的指数型概率逼近形式及生成定理.

[关键词] 双参数半群, 概率逼近, 生成定理

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Approximation Theoretic Aspects of Probabilistic Representation for Two Parameter Operator Semigroups

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Abstract: By means of Riemann-Stieltjes stochastic process, moment-generating functions and operator-valued mathematical expect, the problem of probabilistic approximation for two parameter operator semigroups was studied and the probabilistic approximation of exponential formulas, the generating theorems were given.

Key words: two parameter operator semigroups, probabilistic approximations, generating theorems

20 世纪四五十年代, 为了解决偏微分方程的初值问题, 以 Hille 与 Yosida K 为代表的一些数学家提出了 Banach 空间上强连续半群 (C_0) 理论^[1-2]. 当今, 强连续半群的理论已经成为许多领域的重要工具. 这些领域除了传统的偏微分方程和随机过程外, 还包括量子力学、无穷维控制理论、积分-微分方程、泛函微分方程及无穷维动力系统等等^[1]. 文献[3]给出了双参数算子半群及其无穷小生成元的定义, 使得对单参数算子半群各方面的理论得以应用到双参数半群的研究中. 近年来双参数算子半群由于与下面的双参数抽象柯西问题的密切关系重新得到重视与研究^[4].

$$2-ACP(A_1, A_2; x) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_i} \mu(t_1, t_2) = A_i \mu(t_1, t_2), & t_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \\ \mu(0, 0) = x, & x \in (D(A_1) \cap D(A_2)), \end{cases}$$

其中 $H_i: D(H_i) \subseteq X \rightarrow X, i=1, 2$ 是线性算子.

20 世纪 80 年代开始, 数学家们开始利用概率论这一有力工具解决算子半群中的逼近问题, 并取得了丰富的成果^[5-9]. 本文将概率论方法引入到双参数算子半群理论中, 借助 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分、随机过程、矩生成函数及算子值数学期望对双参数半群的概率逼近问题进行研究, 给出了双参数算子半群的概率逼近指数公式及生成定理.

1 定义及引理

定义 1^[4] 设 L 为 Banach 空间, $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 L 中的有界线性算子, $T(s, t)$ 称为双参数半群如其满足:

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(1) $T(0,0)=I$, I 是单位算子;

(2) $T(s_1+t_1, s_2+t_2)=T(s_1, t_1)T(s_2, t_2)$, $\forall s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2 > 0$.

若进一步存在常数 $\omega, M > 0$, 使得 $T(s, t) = Me^{\omega(s+t)}$ 成立, 则称双参数半群是指数有界的.

引理 1^[4] 双参数算子半群 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 的无穷小生成元是变换 $R^{+2} \rightarrow B(L)$, 由下面的表达式定义:

$$L(a, b) = (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} x = aA_1x + bA_2x,$$

其中 A_1, A_2 定义如下:

$$D(A_1) = \left\{ x \in X : \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(h, 0)x - x}{h} \text{ 存在} \right\},$$

$$D(A_2) = \left\{ x \in X : \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(0, h)x - x}{h} \text{ 存在} \right\},$$

并且:

$$A_1x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(h, 0)x - x}{h} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} T(s, t)x \Big|_{(s, t) = (0, 0)}, x \in D(A_1),$$

$$A_2x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(0, h)x - x}{h} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T(s, t)x \Big|_{(s, t) = (0, 0)}, x \in D(A_2),$$

同时还有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} T(s, t)x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(s, t+h)x - T(s, t)x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{T(s, t)T(0, h)x - T(s, t)x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(T(0, h)x - I)T(s, t)x}{h} T(s, t) = A_2T(s, t)x$$

及

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} T(s, t)x = A_1T(s, t)x.$$

引理 2^[4] 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 无穷小生成元为 (A_1, A_2) , 若 $\lambda \in \rho\left((A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right)$ 且 $\lambda > \max(\omega(A_1), \omega(A_2))$, 则有

$$(\lambda - (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix})^{-1}x = R\left(\lambda, (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right)x = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} T(at, bt)x dt.$$

假设 X 是非负实值随机变量, $E(X)$ 表示其期望, $\sigma^2 = E(X - E(X))^2$ 为其方差. $\psi_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ 称为 X 的概率母函数, $\psi_X^*(t) = E[e^{tX}]$ 为 X 的矩生成函数. 显然若假设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是指数有界的, X 和 Y 是非负实值随机变量, 则有 $\|E(T(X, Y))\| \leq ME(e^{\omega(X+Y)}) = M\psi_{X+Y}^*(t)$.

若假设 N 是非负实值随机变量, 记 $\psi_N(t) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty P(N=k)t^k, t \geq 0$. 取 $X = \sum_{k=1}^N Y_k, \{Y_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 是随机变量 Y 的独立同分布列, 且与 N 独立, 则有 $\psi_X^*(t) = \psi_N(\psi_Y^*(t)), t \in \mathbf{R}$.

引理 3 (Taylor) 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 无穷小生成元为 (A_1, A_2) , 对 $n \geq 1$ 和 $s, t, s', t' \geq 0$ 有

$$T(s, t)x = T(s', t')x + T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)x +$$

$$\frac{1}{2!}T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2x + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^nx + R_n,$$

其中 $R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^{n+1}x$, s'' 介于 s' 和 s 之间, t'' 介于 t' 和 t 之间.

引理 4^[6] 设 X 是非负实值随机变量且数学期望为 $E(X) = \xi, \psi_X^*(t) = E[e^{tX}] < \infty$, 其中 $t > 0, \{X_n | n \in \mathbf{N}\}$ 是随机变量 X 的独立同分布的样本列, 取 $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, 则有:

$$\psi_{\bar{X}_n}^*(t) \leq \exp\left\{\frac{2t^2\psi_X^*(\eta)}{e^2n(\eta - |t|/n)^2}\right\}, |t| < n\eta, 0 \leq \eta \leq \delta;$$

$$E(|\bar{X}_n - \xi|^r) \leq 2n^{-r/2} \left(\frac{\alpha\psi_X^*(\eta)}{e\eta^2}\right)^{-r/2}, n > \frac{15r}{\psi_X^*(\eta)}, r > 0.$$

2 主要结果

定理 1 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, $\{V_n: n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 和 $\{W_n: n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 是分别与 X 和 Y 独立同分布的随机变量序列. 令 $s = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $t = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$, 则

$$E\left\{T\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k\right)\right\} = \left\{\psi_N\left(E\left(T\left(\frac{X}{n}\right)\right)\right)\right\}^n \cdot \left\{\psi_M\left(E\left(T\left(\frac{Y}{m}\right)\right)\right)\right\}^m.$$

证明 据双参数半群的定义可知

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{T\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k\right)\right\} &= E^n\left\{T\left(\frac{X}{n}, 0\right)\right\} E^m\left\{T\left(0, \frac{Y}{m}\right)\right\} = E^n\left\{T\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n V_k, 0\right)\right\} E^m\left\{T\left(0, \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m W_k\right)\right\} = \\ &= \left\{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} E^i\left[T\left(\frac{X}{n}, 0\right)\right](N=i) \cdot P(N=i)\right\}^n \cdot \left\{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} E^j\left[T\left(0, \frac{Y}{m}\right)\right](M=j) \cdot P(M=j)\right\}^m = \left\{\psi_N\left(E\left(T\left(\frac{X}{n}, 0\right)\right)\right)\right\}^n \times \left\{\psi_M\left(E\left(T\left(0, \frac{Y}{m}\right)\right)\right)\right\}^m. \end{aligned}$$

定理 2 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的指数有界的双参数算子半群, 且 $E(s) = s'$, $E(t) = t'$, $\sigma^2(s) = \sigma_s^2$, $\sigma^2(t) = \sigma_t^2$, 并且 s 与 t 的混合中心矩 $E((s-s')^k(t-t')^l)$ 存在, 则下面的不等式成立:

$$(1) \|E(T(s, t)x - T(s', t')x)\| \leq \frac{1}{2!} \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \{\sigma_s^2 + 2 \operatorname{cov}(s, t) + \sigma_t^2\}^{1/2} \left\{ \max\{\|A_1^2 x\|, \|A_1 A_2 x\|, \|A_2^2 x\|\} \right\}^{1/2},$$

其中, $x \in D(A_1^i A_2^j)$, $i+j=2$.

$$(2) \|E(T(s, t)x - T(s', t')x)\| \leq \frac{1}{3!} \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^6 C_n^k E((s-s')^k(t-t')^{6-k}) \right\}^{1/2} \max\{\|A_1^k A_2^{6-k} x\|^{1/2}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\},$$

其中 $x \in D(A_i)$, $i=1, 2, \delta \geq 2\omega$, $x \in D(A_1^i A_2^j)$, $i+j=6$.

证明 我们只证明(2), (1)类似可以证得. 据引理 2, 令 $n=2$ 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} T(s, t)x - T(s', t')x &= T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)x + \frac{1}{2!} T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3!} T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \|E(T(s, t)x - T(s', t')x)\| &= \left\| E\{T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)x + \frac{1}{2!} T(s', t')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{3!} T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x\} \right\| = \frac{1}{2!} \left\| T(s', t')E((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x + \frac{1}{3!} E(T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x) \right\| \leq \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2!} \left\| T(s', t')E((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x \right\| + \frac{1}{3!} \left\| E(T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x) \right\| = I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

其中: $I_1 = \frac{1}{2!} \left\| T(s', t')E((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x \right\|$, $I_2 = \frac{1}{3!} \left\| E(T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x) \right\|$.

根据 Holder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{1}{3!} \left\| E(T(s'', t'')((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^3 x) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{3!} \left\| \{E(T(s'', t'')^2)\}^{1/2} \{E(((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^6)\}^{1/2} x \right\| \leq \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3!} \left\| \{E(T(s'', t'')^2)\}^{1/2} \right\| \left\| \{E(((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^6)\}^{1/2} x \right\| \leq \frac{1}{3!} \left\| \{E(T(s'', t'')^2)\}^{1/2} \right\| \left\| \{E(((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^6)\}^{1/2} x \right\|, \end{aligned}$$

注意到 s'', t'' 是分别介于 s 和 s' , t 和 t' 之间, 从而

$$\left\| \{E(T(s'', t'')^2)\}^{1/2} \right\| \leq \{ME(e^{2\omega s'' + 2\omega t''})\}^{1/2} \leq \{ME(e^{2\omega(s+s') + 2\omega(t+t')})\}^{1/2} = \{Me^{s+t} E(e^{2\omega(s+s'+t+t')})\}^{1/2} = \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2},$$

并且还有,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \{E(((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^6)\}^{1/2} x \right\| &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^6 C_n^k E((s-s')^k(t-t')^{6-k}) \left\| A_1^k A_2^{6-k} x \right\| \right\}^{1/2} \leq \\ &\quad \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^6 C_n^k E((s-s')^k(t-t')^{6-k}) \right\}^{1/2} \max\{\|A_1^k A_2^{6-k} x\|^{1/2}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证得:

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2!} \left\| T(s', t') E((s-s')A_1 + (t-t')A_2)^2 x \right\| \leq \frac{1}{2!} \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \{\sigma_s^2 + 2 \operatorname{cov}(s, t) + \sigma_t^2\}^{1/2} \left\{ \max \left\{ \|A_1^2 x\|, \|A_1 A_2 x\|, \|A_2^2 x\| \right\} \right\}^{1/2}.$$

由上可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|E(T(s, t)x - T(s', t')x)\| &\leq \sqrt{M} e^{2s + 2t} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \{\sigma_s^2 + 2 \operatorname{cov}(s, t) + \sigma_t^2\}^{1/2} \\ &\quad \left\{ \max \left\{ \|A_1^2 x\|, \|A_1 A_2 x\|, \|A_2^2 x\| \right\} \right\}^{1/2} + \sum_{k=0}^6 C_n^k E((s-s')^k (t-t')^{6-k})^{1/2} \max \left\{ \|A_1^k A_2^{6-k} x\| \right\}^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 记 $A_h = \frac{T(h, 0) - I}{h}$, $A_l = \frac{T(0, l) - I}{l}$. 则有 $T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{\tau_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tau_2 \rightarrow \infty} e^{\xi_1 A_1 / \tau_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2 / \tau_2} = e^{\xi_1 A_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2}$.

证明 设 $\{N(\tau_1), \tau_1 > 0\}$ 和 $\{N(\tau_2), \tau_2 > 0\}$ 为相互独立的 Poisson 过程且 $E(N(\tau_1)) = \tau_1 \xi_1$, $E(N(\tau_2)) = \tau_2 \xi_2$. $\{Y_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 是 Y 的独立同分布序列且与上述 Poisson 过程独立. 令 $Y \equiv 1$, $s = s(\tau_1) = \frac{1}{\tau_1} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)} Y_k = \frac{N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}$, $t = t(\tau_2) = \frac{1}{\tau_2} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_2)} Y_k = \frac{N(\tau_2)}{\tau_2}$, 进一步有 $E(s) = \xi_1, \sigma_s^2 = \frac{\xi_1}{\tau_1}, E(t) = \xi_2, \sigma_t^2 = \frac{\xi_2}{\tau_2}$, 从而,

$$E[T(s, t)] = E\left[T\left(\frac{N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}, \frac{N(\tau_2)}{\tau_2}\right)\right] = E\left[T\left(\frac{N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}, 0\right)\right] E\left[T\left(0, \frac{N(\tau_2)}{\tau_2}\right)\right],$$

并且以下计算过程成立:

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[T\left(\frac{N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}, 0\right)\right] &= \sum_{k=0}^\infty T\left(\frac{k}{\tau_1}, 0\right) P(N(\tau_1) = k) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1}, 0\right)\right]^k \frac{(\tau_1 \xi_1)^k}{k!} e^{-\tau_1 \xi_1} = e^{\tau_1 \xi_1 (T(\frac{1}{\tau_1}, 0) - I)} = e^{\xi_1 A_1 / \tau_1}; \\ E\left[T\left(0, \frac{N(\tau_2)}{\tau_2}\right)\right] &= \sum_{k=0}^\infty T\left(0, \frac{k}{\tau_2}\right) P(N(\tau_2) = k) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \left[T\left(0, \frac{1}{\tau_2}\right)\right]^k \frac{(\tau_2 \xi_2)^k}{k!} e^{-\tau_2 \xi_2} = e^{\tau_2 \xi_2 (T(0, \frac{1}{\tau_2}) - I)} = e^{\xi_2 A_2 / \tau_2}, \end{aligned}$$

因而 $E[T(s, t)] = E\left[T\left(\frac{N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}, 0\right)\right] E\left[T\left(0, \frac{N(\tau_2)}{\tau_2}\right)\right] = e^{\xi_1 A_1 / \tau_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2 / \tau_2}$. 再据定理 2 可得:

$$\left\| e^{\xi_1 A_1 / \tau_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2 / \tau_2} x - T(\xi_1, \xi_2)x \right\| \leq \frac{1}{2!} \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{\xi_1}{\tau_1} + \frac{\xi_2}{\tau_2} \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ \max \left\{ \|A_1^2 x\|, \|A_1 A_2 x\|, \|A_2^2 x\| \right\} \right\}^{1/2},$$

又因为 $\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega) = \psi_s^*(2\omega) \psi_t^*(2\omega)$, 其中

$$\psi_s^*(2\omega) = E(e^{2\omega s}) = E(e^{\frac{2\omega N(\tau_1)}{\tau_1}}) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{(\xi \tau_1)^k}{k!} e^{-\xi \tau_1} e^{\frac{2\omega k}{\tau_1}} = e^{-\xi \tau_1} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{(\xi \tau_1 e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_1}})^k}{k!} = e^{-\xi \tau_1} e^{\xi \tau_1 e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_1}}} = \exp\{\xi \tau_1 (e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_1}} - 1)\} = \exp\{\xi \tau_1 (e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_1}} - 1)\},$$

所以 $\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega) \leq \exp\{\xi \tau_1 (e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_1}} - 1) + \xi \tau_2 (e^{\frac{2\omega}{\tau_2}} - 1)\}$, 从而可得:

$$T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{\tau_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tau_2 \rightarrow \infty} e^{\xi_1 A_1 / \tau_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2 / \tau_2} = e^{\xi_1 A_1} e^{\xi_2 A_2}.$$

定理 4 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 记

$$R_1(\lambda) = R\left(\lambda, (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right) x = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} T(0, bt) x dt;$$

$$R_2(\lambda) = R\left(\lambda, (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) x = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} T(at, 0) x dt,$$

则 $T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{\tau_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tau_2 \rightarrow \infty} \exp\{\xi_1 \tau_1^2 R_1(\tau_1) - \xi_1 \tau_1 I + \xi_2 \tau_2^2 R_2(\tau_2) - \xi_2 \tau_2 I\} x$.

证明 设 $\{N(\tau_1), \tau_1 > 0\}$ 与 $\{N(\tau_2), \tau_2 > 0\}$ 是 Poisson 过程, $E(N(\tau_1)) = \tau_1 \xi_1$, $E(N(\tau_2)) = \tau_2 \xi_2$. $\{Y_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 是 Y 的独立同分布序列, 其概率密度函数是 $f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$. 令 $s = s(\tau_1) = \frac{1}{\tau_1} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)} Y_k$, $t = t(\tau_2) = \frac{1}{\tau_2} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_2)} Y_k$, $s = s(\tau_1) = \frac{1}{\tau_1} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)} Y_k$, 从

$$\text{而 } E[T(s, t)] = E\left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)} Y_k, \frac{1}{\tau_2} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_2)} Y_k\right)\right] = E\left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)} Y_k, 0\right)\right] E\left[T\left(0, \frac{1}{\tau_2} \sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_2)} Y_k\right)\right],$$

其中

$$E\left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1}\sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)}Y_k, 0\right)\right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1}\sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_1)}Y_k, 0\right)\middle|N(\tau_1)=n\right]P(N(\tau_1)=n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\left[T\left(\frac{1}{\tau_1}\sum_{k=1}^nY_k, 0\right)\right]P(N(\tau_1)=n) =$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E^n\left[T\left(\frac{Y}{\tau_1}\right)\right]P(N(\tau_1)=n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\tau_1 R_1(\tau_1))^n \frac{(\tau_1 \xi_1)^n}{n!} e^{-\tau_1 \xi_1} = \exp\{\xi_1 \tau_1^2 R_1(\tau_1) - \xi_1 \tau_1 I\}.$$

同理可得 $E\left[T\left(0, \frac{1}{\tau_2}\sum_{k=1}^{N(\tau_2)}Y_k\right)\right] = \exp\{\xi_2 \tau_2^2 R_2(\tau_2) - \xi_2 \tau_2 I\}$. 从而据定理2有下面的不等式成立:

$$\left\|\exp\{\xi_1 \tau_1^2 R_1(\tau_1) - \xi_1 \tau_1 I + \xi_2 \tau_2^2 R_2(\tau_2) - \xi_2 \tau_2 I\}x - T(\xi_1, \xi_2)x\right\| \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{2!} \sqrt{M} e^{2\omega s' + 2\omega t'} \{\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega)\}^{1/2} \left\{\frac{\xi_1}{\tau_1} + \frac{\xi_2}{\tau_2}\right\}^{1/2} \left\{\max\{\|A_1^2 x\|, \|A_1 A_2 x\|, \|A_2^2 x\|\}\right\}^{1/2},$$

计算得到 $\psi_s^*(2\omega) = \exp\left\{\frac{2\omega \xi \tau_1}{\tau_1 - 2\omega}\right\}$, 从而 $\psi_{s+t}^*(2\omega) = \psi_s^*(2\omega)\psi_t^*(2\omega) = \exp\left\{\frac{2\omega \xi \tau_1}{\tau_1 - 2\omega} + \frac{2\omega \xi \tau_1}{\tau_1 - 2\omega}\right\}$, 因此

$$T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{\tau_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tau_2 \rightarrow \infty} \exp\{\xi_1 \tau_1^2 R_1(\tau_1) - \xi_1 \tau_1 I + \xi_2 \tau_2^2 R_2(\tau_2) - \xi_2 \tau_2 I\}x.$$

推论1 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 令 $s = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $t = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$. $\{X_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 和 $\{Y_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 是独立同分布序列, 服从两点分布且 $E(X) = \xi_1$, $E(Y) = \xi_2$, 则有:

$$T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} [(I - \xi_1) + \xi_1 T(\frac{1}{n}, 0)]^n [(I - \xi_2) + \xi_2 T(0, \frac{1}{m})]^m.$$

推论2 设 $(T(s, t))_{s, t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 L 中的双参数算子半群, 令 $s = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $t = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$. $\{X_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 和 $\{Y_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 是独立同分布序列, 服从 Polya's 分布, 且 $E(X) = \xi_1$, $E(Y) = \xi_2$, 则有:

$$T(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[I + \alpha \xi_1 \left(I - T\left(\frac{1}{n}, 0\right) \right) \right]^{\frac{n}{\alpha}} \left[I + \alpha \xi_2 \left(I - T\left(0, \frac{1}{m}\right) \right) \right]^{\frac{m}{\alpha}}, \alpha > 0.$$

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