

(α, d, β) 超过程 Tanaka 公式的注记*

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摘要 在最优的初始条件及最优的维数条件下, 证明了 (α, d, β) 超过程关于局部时的 Tanaka 公式成立.

关键词 局部时 Tanaka 公式 (α, d, β) 超过程

1 引言

用 $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^d)(\mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d))$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^d 上 Radon(有限) 测度全体. 以

$$\langle \mu, f \rangle = \mu(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) \mu(dx)$$

记函数 f 关于 \mathbb{R}^d 上测度 μ 的积分. 对 $r > d/2$, 取函数

$$\phi_r(x) = (1 + |x|^2)^{-r}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d;$$

令

$$\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d) = \{\mu \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \langle \mu, \phi_r \rangle < +\infty\}.$$

用 $\mathcal{C}_c = \mathcal{C}_c(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^d 上具有紧支撑的连续函数全体, 赋予 $\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 如下的 τ_r 拓扑:

$$\mu_n \Rightarrow \mu \text{ 当且仅当 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mu_n, f \rangle = \langle \mu, f \rangle, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{C}_c \cup \{\phi_r\}.$$

设 $0 < \alpha \leq 2$, $0 < \beta \leq 1$, $r > d/2$, 且 $r < d + \alpha$ 如果 $\alpha < 2$. 令 $\{S_t^\alpha\}_{t \geq 0}$ 是对应于生成算子 $\Delta_\alpha \equiv -(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}$ 的 α 稳定过程的半群. 用 $\mathcal{B}_b = \mathcal{B}_b(\mathbb{R}^d)(\mathcal{C}_b = \mathcal{C}_b(\mathbb{R}^d))$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^d 上所有有界可测(有界连续)函数构成的集合. 本文中, 对任给函数集 F , 以 F_+ 或 F^+ 记 F 中的非负函数全体.

众所周知, (α, d, β) 超过程 $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 是满足如下条件的右连左极的

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$\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 值时齐强 Markov 过程 (见文献 [1] 定理 1.1 与 3.1):

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[\exp \left\{ -\langle X_t, \varphi \rangle - \int_0^t \langle X_s, \psi \rangle ds \right\} \middle| X_0 = \mu \right] \\ &= \exp \{-\langle \mu, V_t(\varphi, \psi) \rangle\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

对任意的 $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$ 成立, 其中 $V_t(\varphi, \psi)$ 是如下方程的唯一非负解:

$$v_t = S_t^\alpha \varphi + \int_0^t S_s^\alpha \psi ds - \int_0^t S_{t-s}^\alpha ((v_s)^{1+\beta}) ds, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (1.2)$$

注意 $(\alpha, d, 1)$ 超过程 X 是连续的 (文献 [2] 性质 5.6.2(a)).

记 $\Omega = \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ 为 $\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 值的右连左极路径空间并赋予其 Skorohod 拓扑. 用 $P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}$ 表从 $X_0 = \mu \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 出发的 (α, d, β) 超过程 X 在 Ω 上的分布. 令

$$\mathcal{F}_t = \bigcap_{s > t} \sigma(X_u, u \leq s), \quad \mathcal{F} = \sigma(\mathcal{F}_t, t \geq 0),$$

则得到如下的漏斗形概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}, P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta})$. 本文用 $E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}$ 表示关于 $P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}$ 的期望.

令 $\mathcal{C}_b^n = \mathcal{C}_b^n(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ($\mathcal{C}_c^n = \mathcal{C}_c^n(\mathbb{R}^d)$) 为 \mathbb{R}^d 上具有如下性质的函数全体: n 次连续可微且各阶导数属于 $\mathcal{C}_b(\mathcal{C}_c)$. 若 $X_0 = \mu \in \mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 则 (α, d, β) 超过程 $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 为 $\mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 值的右连左极强 Markov 过程, 且满足如下的鞅特征:

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^2, M_t(\varphi) = \langle X_t, \varphi \rangle - \langle X_0, \varphi \rangle - \int_0^t \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha \varphi \rangle ds \text{ 是一 } \mathcal{F}_t \text{- 鞅.} \quad (1.3)$$

注意当 $\beta < 1$ 时, $M_t(\varphi)$ 是一纯不连续鞅 (文献 [2] 定理 5.6.1, 文献 [3] 例 7.1.4); 而对 $\beta = 1$, (1.3) 式中的 $M_t(\varphi)$ 是一连续的具有平方变差 $2 \int_0^t \langle X_s, \varphi^2 \rangle ds$ 的 L^2 - 鞅 (文献 [3] 例 7.1.3).

回忆关于超过程局部时的一些结果. 文献 [1] 称过程 $Y_t = \int_0^t X_s ds (\forall t \geq 0)$ 为 X 的占位时过程. 若 $Y_t(dx)$ 关于 \mathbb{R}^d 上的 Lebesgue 测度绝对连续, 则称过程

$$L_t^x \equiv \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Y_t, \varphi_{n,x} \rangle, & \text{若极限存在,} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

为 X 在 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 处的局部时, 其中 $\{\varphi_{n,x}\}_{n \geq 1}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^d 上满足 $\varphi_{n,x}(y) dy$ 收敛于在 x 处的 Dirac 测度 δ_x 的非负函数列. Fleischmann^[4] 证明了对 (α, d, β) 超过程 X ($X_0 \neq 0$), 仅当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 其局部时才有可能存在; 且若 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 存在, 则它的分布不依赖于 $\{\varphi_{n,x}\}_{n \geq 1}$ 的选取, 对 $t > 0$,

$$\langle Y_t, \varphi_{n,x} \rangle \rightarrow L_t^x \text{ (依概率), } n \rightarrow \infty; \quad (1.5)$$

且当 X_0 是 Lebesgue 测度时, 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 存在.

对 $X_0(dx) = \mu(dx) = h(x)dx \neq 0$, $h \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$, 由文献 [1,5] 知当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, (α, d, β) 超过程 X 具有局部时 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ (亦可参见文献 [6~8]).

令 $p_t^\alpha(\cdot)$ 是生成算子为 Δ_α 的 α 稳定过程之转移密度, Mytnik 与 Perkins^[9] 证明了对 $(2, d, \beta)$ 超过程 X , 当 $1 \leq d < 2 + \frac{2}{\beta}$, $\beta \in (0, 1)$ 时, 其局部时 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 在 x 处存在(见文献 [9] 引理 4.5(a) 和 (b)), 如果

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^2(x-y) X_0(dy) ds < \infty \quad (X_0 \in \mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d));$$

且对 $(2, d, \beta)$ 超过程 X , 当 $2 \leq d < 2 + \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时, 若

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^2(x-y) X_0(dy) ds = \infty \quad (X_0 \in \mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d)),$$

则 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 在 x 处不存在(因为 (1.4) 式右边的极限等于 $+\infty$, 见文献 [9] 引理 4.5.(c)).

为推导 Tanaka 公式, 对初始测度引进如下的假设:

假设 1.1 固定 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, 假设 $X_0 \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \{0\}$ 满足

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^\alpha(x-y) X_0(dy) ds < +\infty. \quad (1.6)$$

显然, 当 $X_0 = h(y)dy \neq 0$ ($h \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$) 时, 假设 1.1 对任给 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 成立. 注意假设 1.1 能推出(见下文性质 2.1)

$$\int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^\alpha(x-y) X_0(dy) ds < \infty, \quad \forall t \in [0, \infty).$$

类似文献 [9] 引理 4.5.(a) 和 (b), 可证对 (α, d, β) 超过程 X , 当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 在假设 1.1 下, $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 存在.

在假设 1.1 下, 对 (α, d, β) 超过程 X ($X_0 = \mu$), 当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 由文献 [4] 中 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 的 Laplace 变换, 易知

$$E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}[L_t^x] = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^\alpha(x-y) \mu(dy) ds,$$

于是由文献 [10] 的定理 1.1, 知 L_t^x 关于 t 连续, $P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}$ -a.s.

现在我们来描述关于 (α, d, β) 超过程 Tanaka 公式的结果.

若 $X_0 = h(y)dy \neq 0$, $h \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$, Adler 与 Lewin^[6] 利用 L^2 -收敛技巧证明了 $(\alpha, d, 1)$ 超过程 X 在 $d < 2\alpha$ 时关于 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 的 Tanaka 公式成立. 文献 [11] 的定理 6.1 建立了关于 $(2, d, 1)$ 超过程 X (有或没有移民) 在 $d \leq 3$ 及

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_t^2(x-y) X_0(dy) dt < +\infty$$

时关于 $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 的 Tanaka 公式. 文献 [11] 将上述结果推广到了碰撞局部时. 利用 Fourier 变换技巧, 当 X_0 为 Lebesgue 测度时, 文献 [12] 的定理 7 重新证明了文献 [6] 的结果. 在与文献 [6] 相同的初始条件下, Mytnik 与 Xiang^[13] 利用 $L^{1+\theta}$ -收敛技巧 ($0 \leq \theta < \beta$), 对满足 $\alpha \in (0, 2]$, $\beta \in (0, 1]$, $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 的 (α, d, β) 超过程 X 证明了关于局部时的 Tanaka 公式对所有的时间 $t \in [0, \infty)$ 同时成立. 对具有如下分支特征的超 α 稳定过程:

$$\Phi(y, z) = c(y)|z|^{1+\beta} + b(y)z, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^1, \quad (1.7)$$

其中 $\beta \in (0, 1]$, $c(\cdot), b(\cdot) \in \mathcal{C}_b^+((\alpha, d, \beta)$ 超过程的分支特征为 $\Phi(y, z) = |z|^{1+\beta}$), 当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 且 $X_0 = h(y)dy \in \mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \{0\}$ (不是 $\mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$), $h \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$ 时, Villa¹⁾ 利用 L^1 -收敛技巧证明了相应的 Tanaka 公式. 但 Villa 的 Tanaka 公式仅对每个固定的时间 $t \in [0, \infty)$ 成立.

当 $X_0 = h(y)dy \neq 0$, $h \in \mathcal{B}_b^+$ 时, Dynkin^[5] 建立了某些超过程的局部时的多重随机积分表示.

令

$$G_\alpha^\lambda(y) = \int_0^\infty \exp\{-\lambda t\} p_t^\alpha(y) dt, \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

则 G_α^λ 是适定的且在分布意义下满足如下方程:

$$(-\Delta_\alpha + \lambda) G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - y) = \delta_y, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (1.8)$$

利用一些新观察, 我们证明如下的关于 Tanaka 公式的结果:

定理 1.2 固定 α, d, β , 使之满足 $0 < \beta \leq 1$, $0 < \alpha \leq 2$, $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$. 令 (α, d, β) 超过程 $X(X_0 = \mu)$ 满足假设 1.1, 则对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X_t, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle &= \langle X_0, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle + \lambda \int_0^t \langle X_s, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \\ &\quad + M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)) - L_t^x, \quad \forall t \in [0, \infty), \quad P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}\text{-a.s.}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

其中 $M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))$ 是右连左极的 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅 (特别地, 连续 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅若 $\beta = 1$), 且对任意的 $T \in [0, \infty)$ 及任意的 $\theta \in [0, \beta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} |\langle X_t, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle|^{1+\theta} \right] &< +\infty, \\ E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} |M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right] &< +\infty, \\ E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} (L_t^x)^{1+\theta} \right] &= E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[(L_T^x)^{1+\theta} \right] < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

注记 1.3 为得到 Tanaka 公式, $\langle X_0, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle < +\infty$ 对某个 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ 成立是一个基本的要求. 显然, 该条件可推出假设 1.1. 回顾对 $(2, d, \beta)$ 超过程 X , 当 $\beta \in (0, 1)$, $2 \leq d < 2 + \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时, $(L_t^x)_{t \geq 0}$ 在 x 处不存在, 如果 $X_0 \in \mathcal{M}_F(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 满足

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_s^2(x - y) X_0(dy) ds = \infty.$$

因此为得到 Tanaka 公式, 假设 1.1 是最优的.

定理 1.2 可推广至 Dynkin^[10] 引进的更广的一类自然的可加泛函, 亦可平推至具有 (1.7) 式所描述的分支特征的超 α 稳定过程.

在本文的余下部分, 用 c 及 C 表正的有限常数(它们的值在不同的地方可以不同); 并固定 $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. 形如 $C(a, b, \dots)$ 的常数意味着它依赖于参数 a, b, \dots .

1) Villa J. Local time and a Tanaka type formula for a class of discontinuous measure-valued branching processes. Preprint, 2003

2 预备知识: 假设 1.1 的等价性质及一些估计

以 Φ 记具有如下性质的函数 f 全体: $f \in \mathcal{C}_b$, $\lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(y)}{\phi_r(y)}$ 存在且有限. 赋予 Φ 如下的范数:

$$\|f\|_\Phi = \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|f(y)|}{\phi_r(y)}, \quad f \in \Phi,$$

则 $(\Phi, \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ 为可分 Banach 空间. 回顾如下关于 $p_t^\alpha(\cdot)(\alpha \in (0, 2))$ 的上界估计:

$$p_t^\alpha(y) \leq C(\eta, d, \alpha) t^{\frac{\eta-d}{\alpha}} |y|^{-\eta}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t > 0, \quad \forall \eta \in [0, \alpha + d],$$

及

$$p_t^2(y) = (4\pi t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-\frac{|y|^2}{4t}}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t > 0.$$

易知 $\forall \alpha \in (0, 2]$, $\forall \lambda \in (0, \infty)$, $\forall t \in (0, \infty)$, 成立

$$\lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_t^\alpha(y-x)}{\phi_r(y)} = 0, \quad p_t^\alpha(\cdot - x) \in \Phi, \quad \sup_{s \geq t} e^{-\lambda s} \|p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x)\|_\Phi < +\infty. \quad (2.1)$$

性质 2.1 假设 1.1 等价于

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} G_\alpha^\lambda(x-y) X_0(dy) < +\infty, \quad \forall \lambda \in (0, \infty). \quad (2.2)$$

证 只需检查假设 1.1 可推出 (2.2) 式. 事实上, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, 由 (2.1) 式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} G_\alpha^\lambda(x-y) X_0(dy) \\ &= \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} + \int_1^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \right\} e^{-\lambda t} p_t^\alpha(x-y) X_0(dy) dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_t^\alpha(x-y) X_0(dy) dt \\ &+ \left(\sup_{t \geq 1} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|p_t^\alpha(\cdot - x)\|_\Phi \right) \int_1^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \phi_r(y) X_0(dy) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_t^\alpha(x-y) X_0(dy) dt \\ &+ \left(\sup_{t \geq 1} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|p_t^\alpha(\cdot - x)\|_\Phi \right) \langle X_0, \phi_r \rangle \int_1^\infty e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} dt \\ &< +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.2 在假设 1.1 下, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, $t \in [0, \infty)$, 及 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$,

$$\int_0^t \langle X_0, S_u^\alpha((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta}) \rangle du < +\infty.$$

证 (1) 令 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$. 固定 $a \leq 1$, $b \in (0, \beta)$, 使得 $d < a\alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{ab\alpha}{\beta}$, 则

$$(G_\alpha^\lambda)^{1+\beta}(\cdot) \leq C(a, b) \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t(1+b)} t^{\beta(a-\frac{d}{\alpha}-\frac{ab}{\beta})} p_t^\alpha(\cdot) dt$$

对某个 $C(a, b)$ 成立. 实际上, 取 $\beta_* = \frac{1+\beta}{\beta-b}$, 由 Hölder 不等式, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} (G_\alpha^\lambda)^{1+\beta}(\cdot) &= \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} p_t^\alpha(\cdot) dt \right)^{1+\beta} \\ &= \left\{ \int_0^\infty (e^{-\frac{\lambda t(1+b)}{1+\beta}} t^{\frac{a}{\beta_*}} p_t^\alpha(\cdot)) (e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{\beta_*}} t^{-\frac{a}{\beta_*}}) dt \right\}^{1+\beta} \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t(1+b)} t^{a(\beta-b)} (p_t^\alpha(\cdot))^{1+\beta} dt \left\{ \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(1-\frac{b}{\beta})t} t^{-a(1-\frac{b}{\beta})} dt \right\}^\beta \\ &\leq C(a, b) \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t(1+b)} t^{\beta(a-\frac{d}{\alpha}-\frac{ab}{\beta})} p_t^\alpha(\cdot) dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中利用了当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$p_t^\alpha(y) = t^{-\frac{d}{\alpha}} p_1^\alpha(t^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} y) \leq t^{-\frac{d}{\alpha}} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}^d} p_1^\alpha(z) < +\infty, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

(2) 注意到 $\beta(a - \frac{ab}{\beta} - \frac{d}{\alpha}) > -1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \langle X_0, S_u^\alpha((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot-x))^{1+\beta}) \rangle du \\ &\leq C(a, b) \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_u^\alpha \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(1+b)s} s^{\beta(a-\frac{ab}{\beta}-\frac{d}{\alpha})} p_s^\alpha(\cdot-x) ds \right) \right\rangle du \\ &= C(a, b) \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(1+b)s} s^{\beta(a-\frac{ab}{\beta}-\frac{d}{\alpha})} p_{s+u}^\alpha(\cdot-x) ds \right\rangle du \\ &= C(a, b) \int_0^\infty \left\langle X_0, e^{-\lambda(1+b)s} s^{\beta(a-\frac{ab}{\beta}-\frac{d}{\alpha})} \int_0^t p_{s+u}^\alpha(\cdot-x) du \right\rangle ds \\ &\leq C(a, b) e^{\lambda t} \int_0^\infty \left\langle X_0, e^{-\lambda bs} s^{\beta(a-\frac{ab}{\beta}-\frac{d}{\alpha})} G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot-x) \right\rangle ds \\ &= C(a, b) e^{\lambda t} \langle X_0, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot-x) \rangle \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda bs} s^{\beta(a-\frac{ab}{\beta}-\frac{d}{\alpha})} ds < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

对任给的 $\varepsilon \geq 0$ 及 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, 定义

$$G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot-x) = e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda t} p_t^\alpha(\cdot-x) dt, \quad (2.3)$$

则

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y-x) = G_\alpha^\lambda(y-x), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (2.4)$$

引理 2.3 在假设 1.1 下, 对任给的 $T \in [0, \infty)$ 及 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$,

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} \langle X_0, S_t^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot-x)) \rangle < +\infty, \quad (2.5)$$

且若 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, 则

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left((S_s^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot-x)))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds < +\infty, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) du \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds < +\infty. \quad (2.7)$$

证 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X_0, S_t^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) \rangle &= e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda(t+s)} p_{s+t}^\alpha(y-x) ds X_0(dy) \\ &\leq e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} \langle X_0, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

由性质 2.1, (2.5) 式成立.

另一方面, 对任意的 $s \in [0, t]$ 与 $\varepsilon \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} S_s^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(y) &= e^{\lambda(s+\varepsilon)} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda(s+u)} p_{s+u}^\alpha(y-x) du \\ &\leq e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} G_\alpha^\lambda(y-x), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \end{aligned}$$

因此当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 由引理 2.2, 在假设 1.1 下,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(S_s^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &\leq e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)(1+\beta)} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &= e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)(1+\beta)} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_u^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle du, \\ &\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(S_s^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &\leq e^{\lambda(T+1)(1+\beta)} \int_0^T \left\langle X_0, S_u^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle du < +\infty; \\ &\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(y) du \leq t e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} G_\alpha^\lambda(y-x), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad s \leq t, \\ &\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) du \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &\leq T^{1+\beta} e^{\lambda(T+1)(1+\beta)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &= T^{1+\beta} e^{\lambda(T+1)(1+\beta)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_u^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle du \\ &= T^{1+\beta} e^{\lambda(T+1)(1+\beta)} \int_0^T \left\langle X_0, S_u^\alpha \left((G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle du < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.4 在假设 1.1 下, 对任意的 $T \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^T \langle X_0, S_s^\alpha(p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x)) \rangle ds < +\infty,$$

且若 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, 则

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x)) du \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds < +\infty.$$

证 由性质 2.1,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^T \langle X_0, S_s^\alpha(p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x)) \rangle ds \\ &= \sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^T \langle X_0, p_{s+\varepsilon}^\alpha(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \\ &\leq e^{T+1} \sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \left\langle X_0, \int_0^T e^{-(s+\varepsilon)} p_{s+\varepsilon}^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds \right\rangle \\ &\leq e^{T+1} \langle X_0, G_\alpha^1(\cdot - x) \rangle < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

因为对任意的 $s \in [0, t]$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 及 $\varepsilon \in [0, 1]$,

$$\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x))(y) du = \int_0^s p_{u+\varepsilon}^\alpha(y - x) du \leq e^{t+\varepsilon} G_\alpha^1(y - x),$$

所以由引理 2.2, 当 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \int_0^t \left\langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(\int_0^s S_u^\alpha(p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x)) du \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \\ &\leq e^{(T+1)(1+\beta)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^t \langle X_0, S_{t-s}^\alpha((G_\alpha^1(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta}) \rangle ds \\ &= e^{(T+1)(1+\beta)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^t \langle X_0, S_u^\alpha((G_\alpha^1(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta}) \rangle du \\ &= e^{(T+1)(1+\beta)} \int_0^T \langle X_0, S_u^\alpha((G_\alpha^1(\cdot - x))^{1+\beta}) \rangle du < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

推论 2.5 设 $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, 则对任意的 $T \in [0, \infty)$, $\theta \in (0, \beta)$ 与 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, 在假设 1.1 下,

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle^{1+\theta} \right] < +\infty, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\int_0^T \langle X_s, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] < +\infty, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\int_0^T \langle X_s, p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] < +\infty. \quad (2.10)$$

证 注意到文献 [13] 的引理 2.2: 对任给的 $t > 0$, $\theta \in (0, \beta)$, $\psi \geq 0$ 及 $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\langle X_t, \psi \rangle^{1+\theta} \right] \\ &\leq 1 + C(\theta) \left[\int_0^t \langle \mu, S_{t-s}^\alpha((S_s^\alpha \psi)^{1+\beta}) \rangle ds + \langle \mu, S_t^\alpha \psi \rangle^{1+\beta} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_{\mu}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\int_0^t \langle X_s, \psi \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] \\
& \leq 1 + C(\theta) \left[\left(\int_0^t \langle \mu, S_s^\alpha \psi \rangle ds \right)^{1+\beta} + \int_0^t \left\langle \mu, S_{t-s}^\alpha \left(\left(\int_0^s S_u^\alpha \psi du \right)^{1+\beta} \right) \right\rangle ds \right], \tag{2.12}
\end{aligned}$$

则 (2.5)、(2.6) 及 (2.11) 式 \Rightarrow (2.8) 式; (2.5)、(2.7) 及 (2.12) 式 \Rightarrow (2.9) 式; 引理 2.4 与 (2.12) 式 \Rightarrow (2.10) 式.

3 定理 1.2 的证明

由文献 [14] 的引理 (3.2) 和 (3.3), $\{S_t^\alpha\}_{t \geq 0}$ 是 Banach 空间 $(\Phi, \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ 上的强连续有界算子半群. 用 $\text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$ 表 $\{S_t^\alpha\}_{t \geq 0}$ 在 Banach 空间 $(\Phi, \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ 上的强生成算子的定义域. 注意到 (2.3) 和 (2.4) 式, 易知

$$\Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) = -p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) + \lambda G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x), \quad \forall \lambda \in (0, \infty), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \infty). \tag{3.1}$$

引理 3.1 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ 及 $\varepsilon \in (0, \infty)$,

$$G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \Phi, \quad \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \Phi,$$

且

$$\lim_{t \downarrow 0} \left\| \frac{1}{t} \left\{ S_t^\alpha (G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\} + p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) - \lambda G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\|_\Phi = 0,$$

即 $G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$.

证 由 (2.1) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x)}{\phi_r(y)} &= e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} \frac{p_s^\alpha(y - x)}{\phi_r(y)} ds \\
&\leq e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\frac{\lambda s}{2}} ds \left(\sup_{t \geq \varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2}} \|p_t^\alpha(\cdot - x)\|_\Phi \right) < +\infty, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d.
\end{aligned}$$

因此由控制收敛定理及 (2.1) 式, 有

$$\lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x)}{\phi_r(y)} = e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} \lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_s^\alpha(y - x)}{\phi_r(y)} ds = 0,$$

这推出 $G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \Phi$. 进一步, 由 (3.1) 和 (2.1) 式知 $\Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \Phi$.

易知

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{t} \left\{ S_t^\alpha (G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{t} \left\{ e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} \int_{t+\varepsilon}^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds - e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds \right\}, \\
&-p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) + \lambda G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) = -p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) + \lambda e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{t} \left\{ S_t^\alpha (G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\} + p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) - \lambda G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \\
&= \left\{ \frac{1}{t} \left(e^{\lambda(t+\varepsilon)} - e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \right) \int_{t+\varepsilon}^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds - \lambda e^{\lambda\varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds \right\} \\
&\quad - \left\{ \frac{e^{\lambda\varepsilon}}{t} \int_\varepsilon^{t+\varepsilon} e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds - p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

由 (2.1) 式, 不难证明

$$\lim_{t \downarrow 0} \left\| \frac{1}{t} \left\{ S_t^\alpha (G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\} + p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) - \lambda G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \right\|_\Phi = 0.$$

因此 $G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$.

引理 3.2 给定 (α, d, β) 超过程 $X(\alpha \in (0, 2], \beta \in (0, 1])$ 及 $X_0 \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 则对任意的 $\varepsilon \in (0, \infty)$ 及 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, 在 $P_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta}$ 下,

$$\begin{aligned}
& M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) \\
&= \langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle - \langle X_0, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle - \int_0^t \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds
\end{aligned}$$

是 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅.

证 (i) 由引理 3.1, 有

$$0 < G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \Phi, \quad \Delta_\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) \in \Phi, \quad G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \in \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha).$$

注意到 $\mathcal{C}_c^2 \cap \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$ 是 Δ_α 的一个核, 可以选取 $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset \mathcal{C}_c^2 \cap \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$, 满足当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 在空间 $(\Phi, \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ 中,

$$0 \leq f_n \rightarrow G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x), \quad \Delta_\alpha f_n \rightarrow \Delta_\alpha(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)).$$

(ii) 对任意的 $0 \leq \psi \in \mathcal{C}_c^2 \cap \text{Dom}(\Delta_\alpha)$ 及 $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{|y| \geq n\}} S_t^\alpha \psi(y) X_0(dy) = 0, \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \int_{\{|y| \geq n\}} S_s^\alpha (|\Delta_\alpha \psi|)(y) X_0(dy) ds = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

其中利用了

$$S_t^\alpha \psi \in \Phi, \quad S_t^\alpha (|\Delta_\alpha \psi|) \in \Phi.$$

由文献 [13] 引理 3.1 的证明, 易知在 $P_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta}$ 下,

$$M_t(\psi) = \langle X_t, \psi \rangle - \langle X_0, \psi \rangle - \int_0^t \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha \psi \rangle ds$$

是 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅.

(iii) 由 (ii) 知 $M_t(f_n)$ 在 $P_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta}$ 下是 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅. 注意 $\{S_t^\alpha\}_{t \geq 0}$ 在 Banach 空间 $(\Phi, \|\cdot\|_\Phi)$ 上是强连续有界算子半群. 由一致有界性原则, 对任意的 $T \in [0, \infty)$, 存在正常数 $C(T)$, 满足

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|S_t^\alpha f\|_\Phi \leq C(T) \|f\|_\Phi, \quad \forall f \in \Phi,$$

因此, 对任给的 $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} [\left| \langle X_t, f_n \rangle - \langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle \right|] \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} [\langle X_t, |f_n(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)| \rangle] \\
& = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle X_0, S_t^\alpha [|f_n(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)|] \rangle \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle X_0, \|S_t^\alpha [|f_n(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)|]\|_\Phi \phi_r \rangle \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} C(t) \| |f_n(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)| \|_\Phi \langle X_0, \phi_r \rangle \\
& = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} C(t) \|f_n(\cdot) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)\|_\Phi \langle X_0, \phi_r \rangle \\
& = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left| \int_0^t \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha f_n \rangle - \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \right| \right] \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\int_0^t \langle X_s, |\Delta_\alpha f_n - \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)| \rangle ds \right] \\
& = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \langle X_0, S_s^\alpha [| \Delta_\alpha f_n - \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) |] \rangle ds \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \langle X_0, \|S_s^\alpha [| \Delta_\alpha f_n - \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) |]\|_\Phi \phi_r \rangle ds \\
& \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \langle X_0, C(t) \| |\Delta_\alpha f_n - \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)| \|_\Phi \phi_r \rangle ds \\
& = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} t C(t) \langle X_0, \phi_r \rangle \| \Delta_\alpha f_n - \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \|_\Phi = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

于是由标准的鞅论, 知 $M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))$ 在 $P_{X_0}^{\alpha, \beta}$ 下是一 \mathcal{F}_t - 鞅. 证毕.

对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ 及 $\varepsilon \in (0, \infty)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle \\
& = \langle X_0, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle + \int_0^t \langle X_s, \Delta_\alpha G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \\
& \quad + M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)), \quad t \geq 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

任给 $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$, 令

$$L_{t, \varepsilon}^x \equiv \int_0^t \langle X_s, p_\varepsilon^\alpha(\cdot - x) \rangle ds, \quad \forall t \geq 0. \tag{3.3}$$

由 (3.1) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle \\
& = \langle X_0, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle + \lambda \int_0^t \langle X_s, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \\
& \quad + M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) - L_{t, \varepsilon}^x, \quad t \geq 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

注意当 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时, $p_\varepsilon^\alpha(y - x) dy \Rightarrow \delta_x$, 且

$$G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x) \rightarrow G_\alpha^\lambda(y - x), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

为得到 Tanaka 公式, 需证对任意的 $0 < \theta < \beta$, 在空间 $L^{1+\theta}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta})$ 上, (3.4) 式中的每一项关于 $t \leq T$ 一致地收敛于 (1.9) 式中的对应项, 这里 $T \geq 0$ 为任意的常数.

引理 3.3 对 (α, d, β) 超过程 X ($\alpha \in (0, 2]$, $\beta \in (0, 1]$, $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$), 设 $X_0 = \mu \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \{0\}$ 满足假设 1.1, 则对任意的 $t \in [0, \infty)$, $\theta \in (0, \beta)$ 及 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[(\langle X_t, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle)^{1+\theta} \right] = 0, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\int_0^t \langle X_s, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] = 0, \quad (3.6)$$

$$E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[(L_t^x)^{1+\theta} \right] < +\infty, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[|L_{t, \varepsilon}^x - L_t^x|^{1+\theta} \right] = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

证 因为

$$|G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \leq e^\lambda G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1], \quad (3.8)$$

所以由 (2.8) 和 (2.9) 式知, 以 $P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta}$ -概率 1, 对所有的 $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$,

$$\langle X_t, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle \leq e^\lambda \langle X_t, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle < +\infty, \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \int_0^t X_s ds, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \right\rangle \\ & \leq e^\lambda \left\langle \int_0^t X_s ds, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \right\rangle < +\infty, \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

且对任意的 $\eta \in (0, \beta)$,

$$\sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[(\langle X_t, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle)^{1+\eta} \right] < +\infty, \quad (3.11)$$

$$\sup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\left\langle \int_0^t X_s ds, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \right\rangle \right)^{1+\eta} \right] < +\infty. \quad (3.12)$$

当 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时,

$$G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x) \rightarrow G_\alpha^\lambda(y - x), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

由 (3.8)~(3.10) 式, 当 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时,

$$|G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(y - x)| \rightarrow 0, \quad X_t \text{- a.s. } y, \quad P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \text{- a.s.,} \quad (3.13)$$

$$|G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(y - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(y - x)| \rightarrow 0, \quad \int_0^t X_s ds \text{- a.s. } y, \quad P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \text{- a.s.} \quad (3.14)$$

因此由 (3.8)~(3.10)、(3.13) 和 (3.14) 式及控制收敛定理得

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \langle X_t, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle = 0, \quad P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \text{- a.s.,}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left\langle \int_0^t X_s ds, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \right\rangle = 0, \text{ } P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \text{- a.s.}$$

于是结合 (3.11) 和 (3.12) 式, 即得 (3.5) 和 (3.6) 式.

当 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时, $L_{t, \varepsilon}^x \rightarrow L_t^x$ (依概率). 由 Fatou 引理与 (2.10) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} [(L_t^x)^{1+\eta}] &\leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} [(L_{t, \varepsilon}^x)^{1+\eta}] < +\infty, \quad \forall \eta \in (0, \beta), \\ \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} [(L_{t, \varepsilon}^x)^{1+\eta}] &< +\infty, \quad \forall \eta \in (0, \beta), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $L_{t, 0}^x = L_t^x$. 因此,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} [|L_{t, \varepsilon}^x - L_t^x|^{1+\theta}] = 0.$$

引理 3.4 对 (α, d, β) 超过程 X ($\alpha \in (0, 2]$, $\beta \in (0, 1]$, $d < \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$), 设 $X_0 = \mu \in \mathcal{M}_r(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \{0\}$ 满足假设 1.1, 则对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$, 存在唯一的 \mathcal{F}_t -鞅 $M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))$, 使得 $\forall T \in (0, \infty)$, $0 < \theta < \beta$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) - M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right] = 0.$$

证 只需证

$$\lim_{\varepsilon, \varepsilon' \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) - M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right] = 0,$$

因为若如此, 则鞅 $M_t(G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x))$ 可定义为鞅 $M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x))$ 当 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时的极限.

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x)) - M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x)) \\ = M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x)), \quad \forall t \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

由 Doob 极大值不等式与引理 3.2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} |M_t(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right] \\ &\leq C(\theta) E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[|M_T(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由 (3.4) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[|M_T(G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x))|^{1+\theta} \right] \\ &\leq C(\theta) \left\{ E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[|L_{T, \varepsilon} - L_{T, \varepsilon'}|^{1+\theta} \right] + \left| \left\langle X_0, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x) \right\rangle \right|^{1+\theta} \right\} \\ &\quad + C(\theta) E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left| \left\langle X_T, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x) \right\rangle \right|^{1+\theta} \right] \\ &\quad + C(\theta) \lambda^{1+\theta} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left| \int_0^T \left\langle X_s, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon'}(\cdot - x) \right\rangle ds \right|^{1+\theta} \right], \end{aligned}$$

于是由引理 3.3, 当 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon' \downarrow 0$ 时, 上式右边收敛于 0, 从而引理成立.

定理 1.2 的证 固定任意的 $T > 0$, $\theta \in (0, \beta)$. 在 (3.4) 式中令 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$. 首先注意到文献 [13] 性质 4.1 仍然成立, 即

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} |L_{t, \varepsilon}^x - L_t^x|^{1+\theta} \right] = 0, \quad \forall T \in (0, \infty), \quad \forall \theta \in (0, \beta). \quad (3.15)$$

由 (3.6) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} \left| \int_0^t \langle X_s, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle ds - \int_0^t \langle X_s, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle ds \right|^{1+\theta} \right] \\ & \leq \limsup_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\sup_{t \leq T} \left(\int_0^t \langle X_s, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] \\ & = \limsup_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} E_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \left[\left(\int_0^T \langle X_s, |G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) - G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x)| \rangle ds \right)^{1+\theta} \right] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

又

$$G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) = e^{\lambda \varepsilon} \int_\varepsilon^\infty e^{-\lambda s} p_s^\alpha(\cdot - x) ds,$$

由控制收敛定理,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \langle X_t, G_\alpha^{\lambda, \varepsilon}(\cdot - x) \rangle = \langle X_t, G_\alpha^\lambda(\cdot - x) \rangle, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta} \text{- a.s.} \quad (3.17)$$

因此由引理 3.4, (3.15)~(3.17) 式, 我们已证在空间 $L^{1+\theta}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta})$ 上, (3.4) 式右边每一项关于 $t \leq T$ 一致地收敛于 (1.9) 式右边的对应项. 再结合 (3.17) 式, 易知在空间 $L^{1+\theta}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P_\mu^{\alpha, \beta})$ 上, (3.4) 式左边每一项关于 $t \leq T$ 一致地收敛于 (1.9) 式左边的对应项. 证毕.

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