

Erratum

A sufficient condition for the Carasso-Kato theorem

Yasuhiro Fujita

Department of Mathematics, Toyama University, Toyama 930, Japan

Math. Ann. **297**, 335–341 (1993)

The proof of the derivation of (2.1) on p.339 was incomplete. It should be proved as follows : by Lemma 1 (i) and Lemma 2 (ii) we have

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi(r) = \infty, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi(r)/r = 0,$$

so that $\int_{(0, \infty)} y^{-1} \mu(dy) = \infty$ in (0.2). Then Remark 2 of [1, p.298] implies that $P(t, \{x\}) = 0$ for $t > 0, x \geq 0$. Therefore, for $c > 0$, the inverse Laplace transform for (0.1) leads to (2.1) (Theorem 7.6a of [2, p.69].

In addition, we add the following correction :

(a) Lines 5–1 from bottom on p.335 will be changed as follows : It is called the subordinated semigroup. Define the operator $\chi(A)$ by

$$\chi(A)x = \int_{[0, \infty)} (I - e^{-yA})x y^{-1} \mu(dy), \quad x \in D(A), \quad (0.4)$$

where I is the identity and $D(A)$ is the domain of A . The integrand in (0.4) is defined for $y = 0$ by continuity to be equal to Ax . Then the closure $-\psi(A)$ of $-\chi(A)$ is the generator of the subordinated semigroup $[S_t^A]_{t \geq 0}$ [5, 6, Chap. XIII 9].

(b) Instead of (0.5a) on p.336, read “for every complex Banach space X , $[P(t, du)]$ makes $[S_t^A]_{t \geq 0}$ be holomorphic on X whenever $[e^{-tA}]_{t \geq 0}$ is a uniformly bounded C_0 -semigroup on X ,” .

(c) p.337, line 3 from bottom. Instead of “define the generator $-\psi_j(A), j = 1, 2$, by (0.4) for $\mu(dy) = \mu_j(dy)$ ”, read “let $-\psi_j(A), j = 1, 2$, be the generator defined by the closure of $-\chi(A)$ of (0.4) for $\mu(dy) = \mu_j(dy)$ ” .

(d) p.340, line 1. Instead of “Thus, letting δ tend to 0 in (2.7)”, read “Thus, letting δ tend to 0 in (2.7) and using (2.3), (2.5), Lemma 1 (ii) and Lemma 2 (ii) ” .

References

1. Esseen, C. G. : On the concentration function of a sum of independent random variables. *Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheo. Verw. Geb.* **9**, 290–308 (1968)
2. Widder, D. V. : *The Laplace transform*. Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press 1946