

**THE STABILITY OF TRANSIENT
QUASI-HOMOGENEOUS MARKOV SEMIGROUPS
AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE RUIN PROBABILITY**

UDC 519.21

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ABSTRACT. A time nonhomogeneous semigroup of Markov operators in a Banach space is called quasi-homogeneous if its infinitesimal operator has a dense domain and can be represented as the sum of the infinitesimal operator of a homogeneous semigroup and a bounded operator function.

We obtain estimates of the strong stability of a nonhomogeneous semigroup for the case where the underlying homogeneous semigroup is uniformly transient.

1. INTRODUCTION

The stability of perturbed homogeneous semigroups of operators is studied in the monograph [1] for discrete time. The foundations of the theory of time nonhomogeneous Markov processes are created in the books by E. B. Dynkin [2] and I. I. Gikhman and A. V. Skorokhod [3]. The general theory of perturbations of operators can be found in [4].

In this paper, we develop an approach that originated in [5]. This approach is used in papers [5, 6] to estimate the stability of nonhomogeneous semigroups for which the underlying homogeneous semigroup is uniformly ergodic. In what follows we consider the transient case and solve the problem of stability.

As an example we apply the general results to estimate the ruin probability for a risk process with a time nonhomogeneous Poisson flow of insurance claims. Another approach to this problem for nonhomogeneous risk processes is described in [7].

2. MAIN DEFINITIONS

1. Let (E, Ξ) be a measurable space. Denote by $f\Xi$ and $m\Xi$ the classes of all measurable functions and all finite charges on (E, Ξ) , respectively.

Assume that $\aleph \subset m\Xi$ is a Banach subspace of the space $m\Xi$ equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\|$.

Consider the space $\Im \subset f\Xi$ of functions, the Banach space that is dual to \aleph and equipped with the norm

$$\|f\| = \sup(|\mu f|, \|\mu\| \leq 1, \mu \in \aleph).$$

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 60J45; Secondary 60A05.

Key words and phrases. Semigroup of operators, infinitesimal operator, uniform transiency, strong stability.

The dual linear form is defined by

$$\mu f = \int_E f(x) \mu(dx), \quad \mu \in \mathfrak{N}, \quad f \in \mathfrak{F},$$

in this case. Note also that

$$(1) \quad \|\mu\| = \sup(|\mu f|, \|f\| \leq 1, f \in \mathfrak{F}).$$

Examples of the spaces and their dual spaces are given in [1, Chapter 1].

Every transition kernel $Q = (Q(x, B), x \in E, B \in \Xi)$ on (E, Ξ) generates [5] the linear mappings

$$(2) \quad \mu Q(B) = \int_E \mu(dx) Q(x, B): m\Xi \rightarrow m\Xi,$$

$$(3) \quad Qf(x) = \int_E Q(x, dy) f(y): f\Xi \rightarrow f\Xi.$$

The linear subclasses of these mappings equipped with finite norms

$$(4) \quad \|Q\| = \sup(\|\mu Q\|, \|\mu\| \leq 1) = \sup(\|Qf\|, \|f\| \leq 1) < \infty$$

are Banach spaces of linear bounded operators denoted by $L(\mathfrak{N})$ and $L(\mathfrak{F})$, respectively. The product of the corresponding operators is generated by the kernel

$$(5) \quad PQ(x, B) = \int_E P(x, dy) Q(y, B).$$

2. Let $(P(s, x, t, B), x \in E, B \in \Xi, 0 \leq s \leq t)$ be a Markov transition function [4, Chapter 3] understood in the wide sense. According to (2) and (3), one can associate the following mappings with this function:

$$P_{st}: m\Xi \rightarrow m\Xi, \quad P_{st}: f\Xi \rightarrow f\Xi.$$

If the mappings are bounded, then they generate a semigroup with respect to the multiplication [2, 3, 6]. The mappings are bounded if \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{F} are the spaces of all bounded charges equipped with the full variation norm and all bounded measurable functions equipped with the uniform norm, respectively.

3. A family of operators $(P_{st}, 0 \leq s \leq t < \infty) \subset L(\mathfrak{F})$ is called a *bounded semigroup* in $L(\mathfrak{F})$ if

$$(P) \quad P_{su} P_{ut} = P_{st}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq u \leq t, \quad \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|P_{st}\| < \infty.$$

A semigroup of operators $(Q_{st}, 0 \leq s \leq t < \infty)$ is *time homogeneous* if

$$(6) \quad Q_{st} = Q_{t-s}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq t, \quad Q_s Q_{t-s} = Q_t.$$

If the limit

$$(7) \quad \lim_{u \uparrow s, v \downarrow s} (v - u)^{-1} (P_{uv} f - f) \equiv A_s f, \quad s \geq 0,$$

exists in the norm of the space \mathfrak{F} , then A_s is called the *infinitesimal operator* of the nonhomogeneous semigroup (P_{st}) .

Definition. A bounded semigroup $(P_{st}, 0 \leq s \leq t < \infty)$ is called *quasi-homogeneous* if there exists a nontrivial bounded homogeneous semigroup $(Q_{t-s}, 0 \leq s \leq t < \infty)$ with the infinitesimal operator A defined on a dense subspace $\mathfrak{F}_0 \subset \mathfrak{F}$, namely if

$$(A) \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathfrak{F}_0, \quad \text{there exists } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^{-1} (Q_h f - f) \equiv Af$$

and if, for some bounded family of operators $(D_s, 0 \leq s < \infty) \subset L(\mathfrak{F})$, the infinitesimal operator A_s of the semigroup (P_{st}) is given by

$$(AD) \quad A_s = A + D_s \quad \text{on } \mathfrak{F}_0.$$

Remark. Condition **(AD)** is equivalent to

$$\text{(D)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } s \geq 0 \quad \text{and for all } f \in \mathfrak{S}_0 \\ \text{the limit } \lim_{u \uparrow s, v \downarrow s} (v - u)^{-1} (P_{uv}f - Q_{v-u}f) \equiv D_s f \in \mathfrak{S} \quad \text{exists.} \end{array}$$

This follows directly from the definition of the infinitesimal operator and from the boundedness of D_s (see [5]).

The semigroup (Q_{t-s}) is called the *underlying* semigroup for (P_{st}) .

The condition for the boundedness of the perturbation in the above definition can be written as follows:

$$\text{(T)} \quad \sup_{s \leq t} \|D_s\| < \infty \quad \text{for all } t > 0.$$

4. A semigroup (P_{st}) is called *uniformly transient* (in the space \mathfrak{S}) if

$$(8) \quad \|P_{st}\| \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{for all } s \geq 0.$$

If a semigroup is homogeneous, that is, $P_{st} = Q_{t-s}$, then the rate of convergence is geometrical:

$$(9) \quad \text{there exists } \rho < 1 \quad \text{such that } \|Q_t\| = O(\rho^t), \quad t \rightarrow \infty.$$

5. If a semigroup is quasi-homogeneous and uniformly transient, then

$$\text{(Q)} \quad q_T(\beta) \equiv \sup_{t < T} \exp(\beta t) \|Q_t\|,$$

$$(10) \quad \varepsilon_T(\beta) \equiv \sup_{t < T} \int_0^t \exp(\beta(t-u)) \|D_u Q_{t-u}\| \, du,$$

$$(11) \quad \varepsilon_T \equiv \int_0^T \|D_u\| \, du$$

are finite for some $T \leq \infty$ and $\beta > 0$.

The index $\varepsilon_T(\beta)$ can sometimes be not easy to evaluate. In this case, one can use the following upper bound:

$$(12) \quad \varepsilon_T(\beta) \leq \varepsilon_T q_T(\beta).$$

Moreover, the measurability is necessary to construct the integral on the right hand side of (10). If this is not the case, then the index

$$(13) \quad \varepsilon_T(\beta) = \sup_{t < T} \sup_{f \in \mathfrak{S}_0} \int_0^t \exp(\beta(t-u)) \frac{\|D_u Q_{t-u} f\|}{\|f\|} \, du$$

should be used instead of $\varepsilon_T(\beta)$ defined by (10). Indeed, the function $\|D_u Q_{t-u} f\|$ in (13) is Borel for all $f \in \mathfrak{S}_0$, since it is the limit of continuous functions,

$$h^{-1} \|(P_{u-h,u} - Q_h) Q_{t-u} f\| \quad \text{as } h \downarrow 0$$

(see [5]).

Note that inequality (12) is an obvious corollary of the inequality for the norm of the product of operators. The inequality between indices defined by (10) and (13) follows from the definition of the norm.

Throughout this paper, the integrals of operator-valued bounded functions are understood in the weak sense as integrals defined by their action for the elements $\mu \in \mathfrak{N}$ and $f \in \mathfrak{S}$:

$$\mu \left(\int_s^t D_u \, du \right) f = \int_s^t \mu D_u f \, du.$$

3. MAIN RESULTS

The following result contains a qualitative estimate of the stability of transient quasi-homogeneous semigroups.

Theorem 1. *Let $(P_{st}, 0 \leq s \leq t < T)$ be a quasi-homogeneous bounded semigroup and let $T \leq \infty$. Assume that the underlying homogeneous semigroup (Q_{t-s}) is uniformly transient in the sense that (9) holds. If the perturbation (D_s) is such that*

$$(14) \quad \varepsilon_T(\beta) < 1$$

for some $\beta \geq 0$, then the semigroup (P_{st}) also is uniformly transient and moreover

$$(15) \quad \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t < T} \exp(\beta(t-s)) \|P_{s,t} - Q_{t-s}\| \leq \varepsilon_T(\beta) \frac{q_T(\beta)}{1 - \varepsilon_T(\beta)}.$$

In particular, inequality (15) implies the bounds for the stability for functions $P_{st}1(x)$ viewed as survival probabilities on the interval from s to t for terminating semigroups. Here and in what follows, $1 = 1(x)$, $x \in E$, stands for the identity mapping.

However there are sharper inequalities in this case. To state these results we note that $P_{st}1(x)$ are not increasing in t . Therefore the limits

$$(16) \quad p_s(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_{st}1(x), \quad \bar{p}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q_{t-s}1(x)$$

exist.

The functions $P_{st}1(x)$ are not increasing in t in view of the semigroup and Markov properties:

$$P_{st}1(x) - P_{su}1(x) = P_{st}(1 - P_{tu}1)(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } s \leq t \leq u.$$

Theorem 2. *Let $(P_{st}, 0 \leq s \leq t < \infty)$ be a quasi-homogeneous bounded semigroup. Then the limit functions (16) are such that*

$$(17) \quad \|p_s - \bar{p}\| \leq \int_s^\infty \|P_{su}\| \|D_u \bar{p}\| du.$$

As an example we consider a risk process $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ that is a right continuous solution of the system

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} dX_t &= c dt - dZ_t, \\ X_0 &= x > 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $c > 0$ is the premium intensity,

$$Z_t = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu(t)} \xi_k,$$

ξ_n are jointly independent identically distributed random variables representing the amounts of insurance payments, and $\nu(t)$ is an independent of $\{\xi_n\}$ and time nonhomogeneous Poisson process with intensity λ_t ; that is,

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} P(\nu(t) - \nu(s) = n) &= (\Lambda_s^t)^n \exp(-\Lambda_s^t)/n!, \quad s < t, \\ \Lambda_s^t &= \int_s^t \lambda_u du. \end{aligned}$$

We assume that λ_t is a nonnegative measurable function on \mathbb{R}_+ that is bounded on every finite interval.

We also assume that the process (X_t) terminates at the moment τ_x when it enters the set $(-\infty, 0)$ (we say that τ_x is the ruin moment, $x = X_0$):

$$(20) \quad \tau_x = \inf(t > 0: X_t \notin [0, \infty)).$$

The infinitesimal operator of such a process is

$$(21) \quad A_t f(x) = c f'(x) + \lambda_t \int_{-\infty}^x f(x-y) dG(y) - \lambda_t f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+.$$

The operator A_t is defined on $C_1(\mathbb{R}_+) \cap C_b(\mathbb{R}_+)$. Here and in what follows the common distribution function and moment generating function of the random variables ξ_n are

$$(22) \quad G(x) = P(\xi_1 < x), \quad \widehat{g}(t) = E \exp(t\xi_1).$$

We further assume the Cramér condition:

$$(23) \quad \text{there exists } \alpha > 0 \text{ such that } \widehat{g}(\alpha) < \infty.$$

Along with $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ consider a similar time homogeneous process $(\overline{X}_t, t \geq 0)$ having the same premium intensity, insurance payments, and initial state x . The difference is that \overline{X}_t has a constant claim intensity $\overline{\lambda}(t) \equiv \lambda$. This means that the corresponding Poisson process $\overline{\nu}(t)$ is homogeneous and has intensity λ . The parameter $\lambda > 0$ used in the following inequalities is arbitrary, but the following nondegeneracy condition holds:

$$(24) \quad \lambda E \xi_1 < c.$$

One can define the same characteristics for the homogeneous process (\overline{X}_t) as those for (X_t) . The characteristics of (\overline{X}_t) are denoted with the same symbol as in the case of (X_t) but with the bar.

The symbol P_{sx} stands for the conditional probability given $X(s) = x$.

Theorem 3. *Let $(X_t, 0 \leq t < T)$ be a nonhomogeneous risk process whose infinitesimal operator is given by (21) and let (\overline{X}_t) be the corresponding homogeneous process with intensity λ for which (24) holds.*

If the constant $\alpha \geq 0$ is such that

$$(25) \quad \beta \equiv \alpha c - \lambda(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1) \geq 0,$$

then

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} E_\alpha &\equiv \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t \leq T} \sup_{x \geq 0, B \in \Xi} e^{\alpha x + \beta(t-s)} \left| E_{sx} e^{-\alpha X_t} 1_{\{X_t \in B\}} - E_{sx} e^{-\alpha \overline{X}_t} 1_{\{\overline{X}_t \in B\}} \right| \\ &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^T |\lambda_u - \lambda| \exp\left((\alpha c - \beta) \int_0^u (\lambda_v - \lambda) / \lambda dv \right) du. \end{aligned}$$

Remark. Inequality (25) holds if and only if $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_L$, where the Lundberg constant $\alpha_L > 0$ is uniquely defined under conditions (24) and (23) by

$$(27) \quad \alpha_L = \sup\{\alpha > 0: \alpha c - \lambda(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1) \geq 0\}.$$

If $\widehat{g}(\alpha_L) < \infty$, then the Lundberg constant is a unique solution of the equation

$$(28) \quad \alpha_L c - \lambda(\widehat{g}(\alpha_L) - 1) = 0.$$

Indeed, if $\widehat{g}(\alpha_L) < \infty$, then the supremum on the right hand side of (27) is attained at the point α_L , since $\widehat{g}(\alpha)$ is continuous for $\alpha \leq \alpha_L$. This implies (28). Further, the right hand side of (25) is a convex function and equals zero for $\alpha \in \{0, \alpha_L\}$. This proves the first statement of this remark.

Example 1. If the assumptions of Theorem 3 hold, then

$$(29) \quad \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t \leq T} \sup_{x \geq 0, B \in \Xi} |P_{sx}(X_t \in B) - P_{sx}(\overline{X}_t \in B)| \leq \int_0^T |\lambda_u - \lambda| du.$$

It is necessary to set $\alpha = 0$ in Theorem 3 to check (29).

Theorem 4. Let $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ be a nonhomogeneous risk process whose infinitesimal operator is given by (21) and let (\bar{X}_t) be the corresponding homogeneous process whose intensity λ is such that the nondegeneracy condition (24) holds.

If inequality (25) holds for the constant $\alpha \geq 0$, then

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} e_\alpha &\equiv \sup_{x \geq 0} \exp(\alpha x) |P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty) - P_{0x}(\bar{\tau}_x < \infty)| \\ &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| \exp\left(-\beta u + (\alpha c - \beta) \int_0^u (\lambda_v - \lambda)/\lambda dv\right) du. \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. If $\alpha = 0$, then $\beta = 0$ and inequality (30) implies

$$(31) \quad \sup_{x \geq 0} |P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty) - P_{0x}(\bar{\tau}_x < \infty)| \leq \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| du.$$

Example 3. Let $\lambda_u = \lambda + \varepsilon \sin u$, $0 \leq \varepsilon < \lambda$. Then

$$(32) \quad e_\alpha \leq \varepsilon \widehat{g}(\alpha) \exp(2\varepsilon(\alpha c - \beta)/\lambda)/\beta$$

for all $\alpha \in (0, \alpha_L)$, since

$$\begin{aligned} e_\alpha &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty \varepsilon |\sin u| \exp(-\beta u + (\alpha c - \beta)(1 - \cos u)/\lambda) du \\ &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty \varepsilon \exp(-\beta u + (\alpha c - \beta)2/\lambda) du \end{aligned}$$

in view of inequality (30).

Example 4. Let $\lambda_u = \lambda - \varepsilon \exp(-u)$, $0 \leq \varepsilon < \lambda$. Then

$$(33) \quad e_\alpha \leq \varepsilon \widehat{g}(\alpha)/(1 + \beta)$$

for all $\alpha \in [0, \alpha_L]$, since

$$\begin{aligned} e_\alpha &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty \varepsilon e^{-u} \exp(-\beta u - (\alpha c - \beta)(1 - e^{-u})/\lambda) du \\ &\leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty \varepsilon \exp(-u - \beta u) du = \varepsilon \widehat{g}(\alpha)/(1 + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

according to inequality (30).

Example 5. Let $\alpha = \alpha_L > 0$, $\widehat{g}(\alpha) < \infty$, and let the Lundberg constant for the homogeneous process be equal to

$$(34) \quad K(\alpha) \equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(\alpha x) P_{0x}(\bar{\tau}_x < \infty).$$

If

$$(35) \quad \delta \equiv \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| du < \infty,$$

then

$$(36) \quad \left| \overline{\lim}_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{\lim}) \exp(\alpha x) P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty) - K(\alpha) \right| \leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \frac{\lambda}{\alpha c} \left[\exp\left(\delta \frac{\alpha c}{\lambda}\right) - 1 \right]$$

and

$$(37) \quad \text{the limit } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{-1} \ln P_{0x}(\tau_x = \infty) = \alpha_L \text{ exists}$$

for all sufficiently small δ .

For the proof of (36) and (37), we use the remark to Theorem 3 implying for $\alpha = \alpha_L$ that inequality (25) becomes the equality (28) in this case, that is, $\beta = 0$. Changing the function $\lambda_v - \lambda$ in (30) by its absolute value we get the inequality

$$e_\alpha \leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| \exp\left(\alpha c \int_0^u |\lambda_v - \lambda|/\lambda dv\right) du.$$

Then we change the variable $x = \int_0^u |\lambda_v - \lambda| dv$, so that

$$(38) \quad e_\alpha \leq \widehat{g}(\alpha) \frac{\lambda}{\alpha c} \left[\exp\left(\frac{\alpha c}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| du\right) - 1 \right].$$

On the other hand, the definition of e_α in (30) yields for all $x \geq 0$ that

$$-e_\alpha \leq e^{\alpha x} P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty) - e^{\alpha x} P_{0x}(\overline{\tau}_x < \infty) \leq e_\alpha.$$

Taking the supremum and infimum as $x \rightarrow \infty$ we derive inequality (36) from the latter results and (38).

Finally, inequality (36) implies that $\underline{\lim}_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(\alpha x) P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty)$ is positive and $\overline{\lim}_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(\alpha x) P_{0x}(\tau_x < \infty)$ is finite for all sufficiently small $\int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| du$. Therefore equality (37) holds.

4. PROOFS

Proof of Theorem 1. We use Theorem 1 of [5]. Note that assumptions (A.P), (D), and (T) of [5] are identical to the corresponding assumptions of this paper, while assumption (Q) of [5] holds in view of (9). According to Theorem 1 of [5],

$$(39) \quad \mu P_{st} f = \mu Q_{t-s} f + \int_s^t \mu P_{su} D_u Q_{t-u} f du$$

for all $\mu \in \mathfrak{N}$, $f \in \mathfrak{F}$, and all $0 \leq s \leq t$.

Consider the operator

$$(40) \quad \Delta_{st}^\beta \equiv \exp(\beta(t-s))(P_{st} - Q_{t-s}).$$

We deduce from (39) that

$$(41) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu \Delta_{st}^\beta f &= \int_s^t e^{\beta(u-s)} \mu P_{su} D_u Q_{t-u} f e^{\beta(t-u)} du \\ &= \int_s^t e^{\beta(u-s)} \mu Q_{su} D_u Q_{t-u} f e^{\beta(t-u)} du + \int_s^t \mu \Delta_{su}^\beta D_u Q_{t-u} f e^{\beta(t-u)} du. \end{aligned}$$

This together with (13) implies that

$$(42) \quad \left| \mu \Delta_{st}^\beta f \right| \leq \|\mu\| q_T(\beta) \varepsilon_T(\beta) \|f\| + \sup_{s \leq u \leq T} \|\mu \Delta_{su}^\beta\| \varepsilon_T(\beta) \|f\|$$

for all $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$.

Taking the supremum on both sides of the latter inequality over $f \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ such that $\|f\| \leq 1$ and then over $s \leq t \leq T$ we obtain

$$\sup_{s \leq u \leq T} \|\mu \Delta_{su}^\beta\| \leq \|\mu\| q_T(\beta) \varepsilon_T(\beta) + \sup_{s \leq u \leq T} \|\mu \Delta_{su}^\beta\| \varepsilon_T(\beta),$$

whence

$$\sup_{s \leq u \leq T} \|\mu \Delta_{su}^\beta\| \leq \|\mu\| q_T(\beta) \varepsilon_T(\beta) / (1 - \varepsilon_T(\beta)).$$

Now we evaluate the supremum in the latter relation over all μ such that $\|\mu\| = 1$ and prove inequality (15). □

Proof of Theorem 2. We substitute $f = 1$ in (39) and approach the limit as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Then we obtain

$$(43) \quad \mu p_s - \mu \bar{p} = \int_s^\infty \mu P_{su} D_u \bar{p} du$$

by the monotone convergence theorem.

This proves (17). □

Proof of Theorem 3. Consider the space $(E, \Xi) = (\mathbb{R}_+, \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{R}_+))$.

For all $\alpha \geq 0$, we define the Banach spaces $\mathfrak{N}(\alpha)$ and $\mathfrak{S}(\alpha)$ of σ -finite charges

$$\mathfrak{N}(\alpha) = \left\{ \mu: \|\mu\|_\alpha \equiv \int_0^\infty \exp(-\alpha x) |\mu|(dx) < \infty \right\}$$

and bounded Ξ -measurable functions

$$\mathfrak{S}(\alpha) = \left\{ f: \|f\|_\alpha \equiv \sup_{x \in E} \exp(\alpha x) |f(x)| < \infty \right\},$$

respectively.

The corresponding operator norm of the transition kernel $Q(x, B)$ equals

$$(44) \quad \|Q\|_\alpha = \sup_{x \in E} \int_0^\infty \exp(\alpha(x-y)) |Q|(x, dy).$$

In particular, this implies that

$$(45) \quad \begin{aligned} \|P_{st}\|_\alpha &= \sup_{x \in E} \int_0^\infty \exp(\alpha(x-y)) P_{st}(x, dy) = \sup_{x \in E} \mathbf{E}_{sx} \exp(\alpha(x - X_t)) \\ &= \exp(-\alpha c(t-s) + \Lambda_s^t(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1)), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the definition of the compound Poisson process and equalities (19).

The estimate for $\|Q_{t-s}\|_\alpha$ is similar, but $\lambda(t-s)$ is substituted for Λ_s^t in this case:

$$(46) \quad \|Q_{t-s}\|_\alpha \leq \exp(-\alpha c(t-s) + \lambda(t-s)(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1)).$$

A simple estimate (45) for the norm of the perturbed operator is available in the case under consideration. We obtained equality (41) in the proof of Theorem 1. Now we use (41) instead of the general but less sharp inequality of Theorem 1 and obtain the bound

$$(47) \quad \|\Delta_{st}^\beta\|_\alpha \leq \int_s^t e^{\beta(u-s)} \|P_{su}\|_\alpha \|D_u Q_{t-u}\|_\alpha e^{\beta(t-u)} du.$$

The left hand side of (26) does not exceed

$$\sup_{x \in E} \int_0^T \exp(\alpha(x-y) + \beta(t-s)) |(P_{st} - Q_{t-s})(x, dy)| = \|\Delta_{st}^\beta\|_\alpha$$

by definition (40) and in view of equality (44). Thus we need to estimate the right hand side of (47).

We derive from the definition of the infinitesimal operator (21) and the definition of the perturbation **(AD)** that

$$(48) \quad D_u f(x) = (\lambda_u - \lambda) \left(\int_{-\infty}^x f(x-y) dG(y) - f(x) \right)$$

for $f \in \mathfrak{S}_0(\alpha) \equiv C_1(\mathbb{R}_+) \cap C_b(\mathbb{R}_+) \cap \mathfrak{S}(\alpha)$.

The expression in parentheses on the right hand side of the latter equality is a difference of two nonnegative operators. Thus (44) implies that

$$(49) \quad \|D_u\|_\alpha \leq |\lambda_u - \lambda| \max(\widehat{g}(\alpha), 1) = |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha).$$

Therefore the integrand in the integral on the right hand side of (47) does not exceed

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha) \exp[\beta(u-s) - \alpha c(u-s) + \Lambda_s^u(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1) - \alpha c(t-u) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad + \lambda(u-s)(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1) + \beta(t-u)] \\
 (50) \quad & = |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha) \exp[\beta(t-s) - \alpha c(t-s) + (\Lambda_s^u - \lambda(u-s))(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad + \lambda(t-s)(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1)] \\
 & = |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha) \exp[(\Lambda_s^u - \lambda(u-s))(\beta - \alpha c)/\lambda],
 \end{aligned}$$

where we used the definition (25) of the constant β .

Substituting (45), (46), and (49) into (47) we obtain inequality (26) with the help of (50). □

Proof of Theorem 4. According to definition (16) of the functions p_s and \bar{p} ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_s(x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_{sx}(\tau_x > t, X_t \in E) = P_{sx}(\tau_x = \infty), \\
 \bar{p}(x) &= P_{0x}(\bar{\tau}_x = \infty).
 \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that $p_0 - \bar{p}$ equals the difference of ruin probabilities in (30), while the left hand side of (30) coincides with the norm $\|p_0 - \bar{p}\|_\alpha$.

To estimate the latter norm we apply inequality (17):

$$(51) \quad \|p_0 - \bar{p}\|_\alpha \leq \int_0^\infty \|P_{0u}\|_\alpha \|D_u \bar{p}\|_\alpha du.$$

Lemma. *The ruin function is such that*

$$(52) \quad \psi(x) \equiv 1 - \bar{p}(x) \leq \exp(-\alpha x) \quad \text{for all } x \geq 0$$

and for all $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_L$.

Proof. We apply representation (1.9) of [8] with $R = \alpha_L$, $F = G$, and $\alpha = \lambda$. Then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (53) \quad \exp(\alpha_L x) \psi(x) &= \frac{\lambda}{c} \int_x^\infty \exp(\alpha_L x) (1 - G(y)) dy \\
 &+ \frac{\lambda}{c} \int_0^x \exp(\alpha_L y) \psi(x-y) (1 - G(y)) dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\exp(\alpha_L x) \leq \exp(\alpha_L y)$ and $\psi(x-y) \leq 1$, we obtain

$$\exp(\alpha_L x) \psi(x) \leq \frac{\lambda}{c} \int_x^\infty \exp(\alpha_L y) (1 - G(y)) dy = 1,$$

where the latter inequality follows from (28). □

We continue the proof of Theorem 4. Using equality (48) we get

$$(54) \quad D_u \bar{p}(x) = (\lambda_u - \lambda) \left(G(x) - 1 - \int_{-\infty}^x \psi(x-y) dG(y) + \psi(x) \right).$$

Now we apply (52) and get

$$(55) \quad |D_u \bar{p}(x)| \leq \exp(-\alpha x) |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha)$$

for all $\alpha \in [0, \alpha_L]$.

The definition of the norm in the space $\mathfrak{S}(\alpha)$ and relations (51), (45), and (55) yield the bound

$$\begin{aligned} \|p_0 - \bar{p}\|_\alpha &\leq \int_0^\infty \exp(-\alpha cu + \Lambda_0^u(\widehat{g}(\alpha) - 1)) |\lambda_u - \lambda| \widehat{g}(\alpha) du \\ &= \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| \exp(-\alpha cu + \Lambda_0^u(\alpha c - \beta)/\lambda) du \\ &= \widehat{g}(\alpha) \int_0^\infty |\lambda_u - \lambda| \exp(-\beta u + (\Lambda_0^u - \lambda u)(\alpha c - \beta)/\lambda) du, \end{aligned}$$

where β is defined by (25). This proves inequality (30). \square

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is indebted to the referee for valuable comments.

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Received 19/DEC/2005

Translated by S. KVASKO