

**MULTIDIMENSIONAL PROCESS
OF ORNSTEIN–UHLENBECK TYPE
WITH NONDIAGONALIZABLE MATRIX
IN LINEAR DRIFT TERMS**

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1. Introduction and results

Let \mathbf{R}^d be the d -dimensional Euclidean space where each point is expressed by a column vector. Let $|x|$ and $\langle x, y \rangle$ denote the norm and the inner product in \mathbf{R}^d . Let $Q = (Q_{jk})$ be a real $d \times d$ -matrix of which all eigenvalues have positive real parts. Let \mathbf{X} be a process of Ornstein–Uhlenbeck type (OU type process) on \mathbf{R}^d associated with a Lévy process $\{Z_t : t \geq 0\}$ and the matrix Q . Main purpose of this paper is to give a recurrence-transience criterion for the process \mathbf{X} when Q is a Jordan cell matrix and to compare it with the case when Q is diagonalizable. Here by a Lévy process we mean a stochastically continuous process with stationary independent increments, starting at 0. By saying that Q is a Jordan cell matrix (with eigenvalue α) we mean that

$$Q_{jj} = \alpha \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq d, \quad Q_{j,j+1} = 1, \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq d - 1, \text{ and } Q_{jk} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

This paper continues the work [1], where a recurrence-transience criterion is established when Q is diagonalizable. In one dimension the criterion is given by Shiga [5].

Precise definition of the process \mathbf{X} by its infinitesimal generator is given in [1] and [3]. It is a Markov process $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_t, \mathbf{P}^x, X_t)$ on \mathbf{R}^d such that the process $\{X_t : t \geq 0\}$ under the probability measure \mathbf{P}^x is equivalent to the process $\{\bar{X}_t\}$ defined by

$$(1.1) \quad \bar{X}_t = e^{-tQ}x + \int_0^t e^{-(t-r)Q}dZ_r,$$

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where the stochastic integral with respect to the Lévy process is defined by stochastic convergence from integrals of simple functions. The process $\{\bar{X}_t\}$ of (1.1) is the unique solution of the equation

$$(1.2) \quad \bar{X}_t = x + Z_t - \int_0^t Q\bar{X}_r dr.$$

This shows that $-Q$ is the coefficient matrix in the linear drift terms in the infinitesimal generator. We do not impose any restriction on the Lévy process $\{Z_t\}$ on \mathbf{R}^d in this paper. Let ρ and B be the Lévy measure and the Gaussian covariance matrix of $\{Z_t\}$, respectively. That is, ρ is a measure on \mathbf{R}^d satisfying $\rho(\{0\}) = 0$ and $\int (|x|^2 \wedge 1)\rho(dx) < \infty$, B is a symmetric nonnegative-definite $d \times d$ -matrix, and

$$(1.3) \quad \mathbf{E}e^{i\langle z, Z_t \rangle} = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \langle z, Bz \rangle + \int (e^{i\langle z, x \rangle} - 1 - i\langle z, x \rangle 1_{\{|x| < 1\}}(x))\rho(dx) + i\langle b, z \rangle \right],$$

where b is a d -vector and $1_{\{|x| < 1\}}(x)$ is the indicator function of the unit disc.

Let $\{x_t\}$ be the dynamical system defined by

$$\frac{dx_t}{dt} = -Qx_t \text{ with } x_0 = x,$$

that is $x_t = e^{-tQ}x$. As is seen from (1.1) and (1.2), the Markov process \mathbf{X} is interpreted as the dynamical system with a time homogeneous random perturbation added independently of the past history and the present position. If $\{Z_t\}$ is Brownian, then \mathbf{X} is the usual Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process and has a Gaussian limit distribution. In general, since x_t tends to 0 as $t \rightarrow \infty$ (the origin is a sink), the process \mathbf{X} has a limit distribution unless the frequency of big jumps of the process $\{Z_t\}$ is beyond a certain extent. A necessary and sufficient condition for \mathbf{X} to have a limit distribution is that

$$\int_{|x| \geq 1} \log |x| \rho(dx) < \infty$$

(see [2], [3], and papers cited in [1]). A necessary and sufficient condition for \mathbf{X} to be recurrent should be weaker than this.

From now on assume that $d \geq 2$. Let us denote

$$(1.4) \quad g(s; x) = g(s; x_1, \dots, x_d) = x_1 + x_2s + x_3 \frac{s^2}{2!} + \dots + x_d \frac{s^{d-1}}{(d-1)!}.$$

Then a main result in this paper is as follows. Our definition of recurrence and transience is given in [1].

THEOREM A. *Suppose that Q is a Jordan cell matrix with eigenvalue $\alpha > 0$. Fix $c > 0$ arbitrarily. Then \mathbf{X} is recurrent if and only if*

$$(1.5) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^{\alpha|\log u; x|}} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] = \infty.$$

Note that the recurrence condition in the theorem above does not involve the measure ρ on any compact set, nor B , nor b .

In Section 2 we will prove Theorem A. Our method of proof is Fourier-analytic as in [1] and [4]. The idea includes a way how to handle nonsymmetry. In carrying through this method estimation of some integrals of elementary functions is crucial. It is here that we have to overcome difficulty caused by nondiagonalizability of Q . See Lemmas 2.1-2.4.

In Section 3 we will show the following theorem, which gives another form to Theorem A and unifies it with the result of [1].

THEOREM B. *Suppose that the eigenvalues of Q are real and that there is an invertible matrix R such that RQR^{-1} is either a diagonal matrix or a Jordan cell matrix. Fix $c > 0$. Then, \mathbf{X} is recurrent if and only if*

$$(1.6) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-|u^Q x|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] = \infty,$$

where $u^Q = e^{(\log u)Q}$

When Q is a general nondiagonalizable matrix, to find a recurrence-transience criterion is still an open problem.

In Sections 4 and 5 we restrict our attention to the case $d = 2$. Let

$$(1.7) \quad Q_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

With a Lévy process $\{Z_t\}$ on \mathbf{R}^2 being fixed, we denote, for $j = 0, 1$, the OU type process on \mathbf{R}^2 associated with $\{Z_t\}$ and Q_j by \mathbf{X}_j . We tackle the problems whether recurrence of \mathbf{X}_0 implies recurrence of \mathbf{X}_1 and whether the converse implication is true. It turns out that these problems are of delicate nature. The answers to both

questions are negative. Thus the condition (1.6) on the Lévy measure ρ with $Q = Q_0$ is neither stronger nor weaker than the condition (1.6) with $Q = Q_1$. A probabilistically deeper fact is contained in the following theorem. The words *increase* and *decrease* are used in this paper in the wide sense allowing flatness. The restriction of ρ to a set E is denoted by $[\rho]_E$.

THEOREM C. (i) *There exists a right-continuous positive function $h(r)$ on $[e, \infty)$, decreasing to 0 as $r \rightarrow \infty$, such that*

$$(1.8) \quad \int_0^{1/e} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} dr \right] = \infty,$$

$$(1.9) \quad \int_0^{1/e} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r} \right) dr \right] < \infty.$$

(ii) *Assume that the function $h(r)$ defined from the Lévy measure ρ by*

$$(1.10) \quad h(r) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{|x_2| > r} \rho(dx) \text{ for } r \geq e$$

satisfies (1.8) and (1.9). Fix $x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} \\ x_{02} \end{pmatrix}$ with $x_{02} \neq 0$ and let

$$E_j = \{x = u^{Q_j} x_0 : u > 0\} \text{ for } j = 0, 1.$$

If, for some $c > 0$, $[\rho]_{\{|x| > c\}}$ is concentrated on E_0 , then \mathbf{X}_0 is recurrent and \mathbf{X}_1 is transient. If, for some $c > 0$, $[\rho]_{\{|x| > c\}}$ is concentrated on E_1 , then \mathbf{X}_0 is transient and \mathbf{X}_1 is recurrent.

Note that the set E_j is identical with the trajectory of the dynamical system

$$\frac{dx_t}{dt} = -Q_j x_t, \quad -\infty < t < \infty.$$

It is remarkable that concentration of the Lévy measure on E_j is relevant to recurrence of the process \mathbf{X}_j , although any jump from x in this case is to $x + E_j$, not to the trajectory (of the dynamical system) that x belongs to.

Proof of Theorem C will be given in Section 4. The last theorem, which is to be proved in Section 5, shows that, under a mild additional condition, recurrence of \mathbf{X}_0 is equivalent to recurrence of \mathbf{X}_1 .

THEOREM D. *Suppose that*

$$(1.11) \quad \int_{|x|>e} \log \log |x| \rho(dx) < \infty.$$

Then \mathbf{X}_0 is recurrent if and only if \mathbf{X}_1 is recurrent.

The examples in Section 5 of [1] satisfy the condition (1.11). They include both recurrent and transient cases.

2. Recurrence criterion in the case where Q is a Jordan cell matrix

Proof of Theorem A needs several lemmas of analytic nature.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $f(s)$ be a polynomial with real coefficients with $\deg f \leq n$. Let $\alpha > 0$ and $0 < M < N$. Then*

$$(2.1) \quad \left| \int_M^N \sin(u^\alpha f(\log u)) \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \frac{K_1}{\alpha}$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad \left| \int_M^N [\cos(u^\alpha f(\log u)) - e^{-|u^\alpha f(\log u)|}] \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \frac{K_2}{\alpha},$$

where K_1 and K_2 are constants which depend only on n .

Proof. By substitution $u^\alpha = v$, we see that it suffices to prove the lemma for $\alpha = 1$. Let c be the coefficient of s^n in $f(s)$. Since the integrals in (2.1) and (2.2) are continuous in c , we may assume that $c \neq 0$. Further, we may assume that $c > 0$. By substitution $cu = v$, we get

$$\int_M^N \sin(uf(\log u)) \frac{du}{u} = \int_{cM}^{cN} \sin(v\tilde{f}(\log v)) \frac{dv}{v},$$

where \tilde{f} is a polynomial of degree n with coefficient 1 in the highest term, and similarly for the integral in (2.2). Henceforth let

$$(2.3) \quad f(s) = \prod_{k=1}^p (s - a_k) \cdot \prod_{k=p+1}^{p+q} ((s - a_k)^2 + c_k^2),$$

where $p \geq 0, q \geq 0, p + 2q = n$, and a_k and c_k are real, $c_k > 0$. Denote by $I(M, N)$ and $J(M, N)$ the integrals in (2.1) and (2.2), respectively, with $\alpha = 1$ and $f(s)$ being of (2.3). In order to prove the lemma, it is enough to show that $|I(M, N)|$

$\leq K_1(p, q)$ and $|J(M, N)| \leq K_2(p, q)$, where $K_1(p, q)$ and $K_2(p, q)$ depend only on p and q . Let $h(u) = uf(\log u)$. If $h'(u) \neq 0$ on the interval (M, N) , then substitution $v = h(u)$ gives

$$(2.4) \quad I(M, N) = \int_{h(M)}^{h(N)} \frac{\sin v}{uh'(u)} dv, \quad J(M, N) = \int_{h(M)}^{h(N)} \frac{\cos v - e^{-|v|}}{uh'(u)} dv.$$

Let $s = \log u$. We note that

$$(2.5) \quad \frac{f'(s)}{f(s)} = \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{s - a_k} + \sum_{k=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{2(s - a_k)}{(s - a_k)^2 + c_k^2},$$

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{f''(s)}{f(s)} &= \left(\frac{f'(s)}{f(s)}\right)^2 - \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{(s - a_k)^2} \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{4(s - a_k)^2}{((s - a_k)^2 + c_k^2)^2} + \sum_{k=p+1}^{p+q} \frac{2}{(s - a_k)^2 + c_k^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.7) \quad uh'(u) = h(u) \left(1 + \frac{f'(s)}{f(s)}\right),$$

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{d(uh'(u))}{dv} = \frac{d(uh'(u))}{du} \frac{du}{dv} = \left(1 + 2\frac{f'(s)}{f(s)} + \frac{f''(s)}{f(s)}\right) \left(1 + \frac{f'(s)}{f(s)}\right)^{-1}.$$

Choose $\eta > 0$ so that

$$(2.9) \quad 2\frac{n}{\eta} + \frac{n^2 + p + 6q}{\eta^2} < 1.$$

If $s \notin \cup_{k=1}^{p+q} (a_k - \eta, a_k + \eta)$, then it follows from (2.5) and (2.6) that

$$(2.10) \quad \left|\frac{f'(s)}{f(s)}\right| \leq \frac{n}{\eta} < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left|2\frac{f'(s)}{f(s)} + \frac{f''(s)}{f(s)}\right| \leq 2\frac{n}{\eta} + \frac{n^2 + p + 6q}{\eta^2} < 1.$$

Let $E = (0, \infty) \setminus \cup_{k=1}^{p+q} [e^{a_k - \eta}, e^{a_k + \eta}]$ and let $(A_1, B_1), \dots, (A_{m-1}, B_{m-1}), (A_m, B_m)$ with $B_m = \infty$ be the connected components of E . We have $m \leq p + q + 1$. Consider two cases:

Case 1. $M, N \in [e^{a_k - \eta}, e^{a_k + \eta}]$ for some k .

Case 2. $M, N \in (A_l, B_l)$ for some l .

In Case 1 the estimate is easy. Namely

$$|I(M, N)| \leq \int_{\exp(a_k - \eta)}^{\exp(a_k + \eta)} \frac{du}{u} = 2\eta$$

and, similarly, $|J(M, N)| \leq 4\eta$.

Let us consider Case 2. No zeros of $h(u)$ exist in (A_l, B_l) . First we assume that $h(u) > 0$ on (A_l, B_l) . By (2.5)-(2.10), $h'(u)$ is positive on (A_l, B_l) and $\frac{d}{dv}(uh'(u))$ is positive for $v \in (h(A_l), h(B_l))$. Hence we have

$$|I(A_l, N)| = \left| \int_{h(A_l)}^{h(N)} \frac{\sin v}{uh'(u)} dv \right| \leq \left| \int_{h(A_l)}^{(j+1)\pi \wedge h(B_l)} \right| + \left| \int_{(j+1)\pi \wedge h(B_l)}^{(h(A_l)+\pi) \wedge h(B_l)} \right|,$$

where j is the nonnegative integer determined by $j\pi \leq h(A_l) < (j+1)\pi$. Therefore, using $uh'(u) > v/2$, we obtain

$$|I(A_l, N)| \leq 2 \left| \int_{j\pi}^{(j+1)\pi} \frac{\sin v}{v} dv \right| \leq 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin v}{v} dv.$$

Hence

$$|I(M, N)| = |I(A_l, N) - I(A_l, M)| \leq 4 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin v}{v} dv.$$

If $h(N) \leq \pi/2$, then

$$|J(A_l, N)| \leq \int_{h(A_l)}^{h(N)} \frac{|\cos v - e^{-v}|}{uh'(u)} dv \leq 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{|\cos v - e^{-v}|}{v} dv.$$

If $h(A_l) \leq \pi/2 < h(N)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |J(A_l, N)| &\leq \int_{h(A_l)}^{\pi/2} \frac{|\cos v - e^{-v}|}{uh'(u)} dv + \left| \int_{\pi/2}^{h(N)} \frac{\cos v}{uh'(u)} dv \right| + \int_{\pi/2}^{h(N)} \frac{e^{-v}}{uh'(u)} dv \\ &\leq 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{|\cos v - e^{-v}|}{v} dv + 2 \left| \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \frac{\cos v}{v} dv \right| + 2 \int_{\pi/2}^\infty \frac{e^{-v}}{v} dv. \end{aligned}$$

If $\pi/2 < h(A_l)$, then, using the integer j determined by $\pi/2 + j\pi \leq h(A_l) < \pi/2 + (j+1)\pi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |J(A_l, N)| &\leq \left| \int_{h(A_l)}^{h(N)} \frac{\cos v}{uh'(u)} dv \right| + \int_{h(A_l)}^{h(N)} \frac{e^{-v}}{uh'(u)} dv \\ &\leq 2 \left| \int_{\pi/2+j\pi}^{\pi/2+(j+1)\pi} \frac{\cos v}{v} dv \right| + 2 \int_{\pi/2+j\pi}^\infty \frac{e^{-v}}{v} dv \\ &\leq 2 \left| \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \frac{\cos v}{v} dv \right| + 2 \int_{\pi/2}^\infty \frac{e^{-v}}{v} dv. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $|J(M, N)|$ is bounded by an absolute constant. In the case where $h(u) < 0$ on (A_l, B_l) , we have $h'(u) < 0$ on (A_l, B_l) , $0 > h(M) > h(N)$, and $-uh'(u)$ is a decreasing function of v . Hence, also in this case, the same discussion applies to

the majorization of $|I(A_l, N)|$ and $|J(A_l, N)|$. Thus $|I(M, N)|$ and $|J(M, N)|$ are bounded by absolute constants in Case 2. As the integrals in general case are sums of the integrals of Cases 1 and 2, the proof is complete. \square

LEMMA 2.2. *Let $f(s)$ be a polynomial with complex coefficients with $\deg f \leq n$. Let $\alpha > 0$ and $0 < a < b$. Then*

$$(2.11) \quad \int_0^\infty (e^{-au^\alpha|f(\log u)|} - e^{-bu^\alpha|f(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(K_3 \log \frac{b}{a} + K_4 \right)$$

with constants K_3 and K_4 which depend only on n .

Proof. Substituting $u^{2\alpha} = v$, we see that it suffices to give the proof for $\alpha = 1/2$. Further we may and do assume that the coefficient of s^n in $f(s)$ is 1. Let $F(s) = |f(s)|^2$. Then, for real s , $F(s)$ equals a polynomial of degree $2n$ with real coefficients with coefficient 1 in the highest term. Factorize it as in the right-hand side of (2.3) with $p + 2q = 2n$. Let $v = h(u) = uF(\log u)$. Choose $\eta > 0$ satisfying (2.9) with $2n$ in place of n . Consider

$$I = \int_A^B (e^{-au^{1/2}F(\log u)^{1/2}} - e^{-bu^{1/2}F(\log u)^{1/2}}) \frac{du}{u}.$$

If $A = e^{a_k - \eta}$ and $B = e^{a_k + \eta}$, then $I \leq 2\eta$. Let $A = A_l$ and $B = B_l$, where A_l and B_l are defined as in the proof of Lemma 2.1. Then, $h(u) > 0$ and $uh'(u) > h(u)/2$ on (A, B) . Hence

$$I = \int_{h(A)}^{h(B)} \frac{e^{-av^{1/2}} - e^{-bv^{1/2}}}{uh'(u)} dv \leq 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-av^{1/2}} - e^{-bv^{1/2}}}{v} dv = 4 \log \frac{b}{a}.$$

Summing up these estimates, we get (2.11). \square

LEMMA 2.3. *Let $c, a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n$ be complex numbers and let*

$$f(s) = c \prod_{k=1}^n (s - a_k), \quad \tilde{f}(s) = c \prod_{k=1}^n (s - b_k).$$

Then

$$(2.12) \quad \int_0^\infty |e^{-u^\alpha|f(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha|\tilde{f}(\log u)|}| \frac{du}{u} \leq \frac{2K_3}{\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^n \log(1 + |a_k - b_k|) + \frac{2n}{\alpha} K_4 + 4n,$$

where K_3 and K_4 are the constants in Lemma 2.2.

Proof. Let $h(s) = c \prod_{k=2}^n (s - a_k)$ and consider the integral in (2.12) with $(s - b_1)h(s)$ in place of $\tilde{f}(s)$. Let

$$E_1 = \{u > 0 : |\log u - a_1| \leq |\log u - b_1|\},$$

and let E_2 be the complement of E_1 in $(0, \infty)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{E_1} (e^{-u^\alpha |\log u - a_1| |h(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha |\log u - b_1| |h(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u} \\ & \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-u^\alpha |\log u - a_1| |h(\log u)|} (1 - e^{-u^\alpha |a_1 - b_1| |h(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u}. \end{aligned}$$

Partition the integral over $(0, \infty)$ into that over $F = [e^{\operatorname{Re} a_1 - 1}, e^{\operatorname{Re} a_1 + 1}]$ and that over $(0, \infty) \setminus F$. The former is clearly less than 2. The latter is majorized by

$$\int_0^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha |h(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha (1 + |a_1 - b_1|) |h(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u},$$

which is not greater than $\alpha^{-1} K_3 \log(1 + |a_1 - b_1|) + \alpha^{-1} K_4$ by Lemma 2.2. Similarly the integral over E_2 is estimated. Repeating this procedure n times, we obtain (2.12). □

LEMMA 2.4. For $k = 1, \dots, d$ let x_k and z_k be real numbers with $|z_k| \leq 1$. Suppose that $z_1 \neq 0$. Let $g(s)$ be the function $g(s; x)$ of (1.4). Let

$$(2.13) \quad f(s) = \sum_{k=1}^d z_k g^{(k-1)}(s),$$

$$(2.14) \quad G(s) = \sum_{k=1}^d |g^{(k-1)}(s)|,$$

where $g^{(k-1)}(s)$ is the $(k - 1)$ -th derivative of $g(s)$. Then, for any $\alpha > 0$,

$$(2.15) \quad \int_0^\infty |e^{-u^\alpha |f(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u)|}| \frac{du}{u} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(K_5 \log \frac{1}{|z_1|} + K_6 \right) + K_7,$$

$$(2.16) \quad \int_0^\infty |e^{-u^\alpha |f(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha |G(\log u)|}| \frac{du}{u} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(K_5 \log \frac{1}{|z_1|} + K_8 \right) + K_9,$$

where K_5, \dots, K_9 are constants that depend only on d .

Proof. We may and do assume that $x_d \neq 0$. Define $\tilde{f}(s)$ and $h(s)$ by $\tilde{f}(s) = \frac{1}{z_1} f(s) = g(s) + h(s)$. Let

$$I_1 = \int_0^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha |f(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha |\tilde{f}(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u},$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^\infty |e^{-u^\alpha |\tilde{f}(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u)|}| \frac{du}{u}.$$

Then the integral in (2.15) is bounded by $I_1 + I_2$. By Lemma 2.2,

$$I_1 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(K_3 \log \frac{1}{|z_1|} + K_4 \right).$$

In order to estimate I_2 by using Lemma 2.3, factorize $g(s)$ as

$$(2.17) \quad g(s) = \frac{x_d}{(d-1)!} \prod_{k=1}^{d-1} (s - a_k),$$

where a_1, \dots, a_{d-1} are in the complex plane \mathbf{C} and depend on x_1, \dots, x_d . Denote $A = \max_{2 \leq k \leq d} |z_k/z_1|$. We claim that

$$(2.18) \quad \tilde{f}(s) = \frac{x_d}{(d-1)!} \prod_{k=1}^{d-1} (s - b_k),$$

with some $b_1, \dots, b_{d-1} \in \mathbf{C}$ satisfying

$$(2.19) \quad |a_k - b_k| \leq K_{10}(A + 1) \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, d - 1,$$

where K_{10} is a constant depending only on d . Let

$$D = \bigcup_{k=1}^{d-1} \{s \in \mathbf{C} : |s - a_k| < \eta\}, \quad \eta = (d-1)!(d-1)A + 1.$$

Then, for s on the boundary ∂D of D ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{h(s)}{g(s)} \right| &= \left| \frac{z_2}{z_1} \sum_{k_1} \frac{1}{s - a_{k_1}} + 2! \frac{z_3}{z_1} \sum_{k_1 < k_2} \frac{1}{(s - a_{k_1})(s - a_{k_2})} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dots + (d-1)! \frac{z_d}{z_1} \frac{1}{(s - a_1) \cdots (s - a_{d-1})} \right| \\ &\leq A \left((d-1) \frac{1}{\eta} + \binom{d-1}{2} \frac{2!}{\eta^2} + \binom{d-1}{3} \frac{3!}{\eta^3} + \dots + \frac{(d-1)!}{\eta^{d-1}} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{(d-1)!(d-1)A}{\eta} < 1. \end{aligned}$$

Let D_1 be a connected component of D . Suppose that the number of zeros (with

multiplicity counted) of $g(s)$ in D_1 is m . Then $D_1 = \cup_{j=1}^m \{s \in \mathbf{C} : |s - a_{k_j}| < \eta\}$ with some k_1, \dots, k_m and $\partial D_1 \subset \partial D$. Hence, by Rouché's theorem, $\tilde{f}(s)$ has exactly m zeros in D_1 . Denote them by b_{k_1}, \dots, b_{k_m} . Then, for $j = 1, \dots, m$,

$$|a_{k_j} - b_{k_j}| < (2m - 1)\eta \leq (2d - 3)\eta \leq K_{10}(A + 1)$$

with some K_{10} . Making this procedure to all connected components, we get (2.18) and (2.19). Since $|z_k| \leq 1$ for all k , we have $A + 1 \leq 2/|z_1|$. Now Lemma 2.3 yields

$$I_2 \leq \frac{2K_3}{\alpha} (d - 1) \log\left(1 + \frac{2K_{10}}{|z_1|}\right) + \frac{2K_4}{\alpha} (d - 1) + 4(d - 1).$$

Hence (2.15) is proved.

In order to get (2.16) from (2.15), it is enough to show that

$$(2.20) \quad \int_0^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha G(\log u)}) \frac{du}{u} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} K_{11} + K_{12}$$

with constants K_{11} and K_{12} depending only on d . Let I_3 be the integral in (2.20). Using a_k in (2.17), let $E = \cap_{k=1}^{d-1} \{s \in \mathbf{C} : |s - a_k| \geq 1\}$. By the same estimate as above, we get

$$\frac{|g'(s)| + \dots + |g^{(d-1)}(s)|}{|g(s)|} \leq (d - 1)!(d - 1) \text{ for } s \in E.$$

Therefore, letting $E' = \{u > 0 : \log u \in E\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{d-1} \int_{\exp(\operatorname{Re} a_k - 1)}^{\exp(\operatorname{Re} a_k + 1)} \frac{du}{u} + \int_{E'} (e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u)|} - e^{-u^\alpha G(\log u)}) \frac{du}{u} \\ &\leq 2(d - 1) + \int_0^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u)|} - e^{-K_{13} u^\alpha |g(\log u)|}) \frac{du}{u} \\ &\leq 2(d - 1) + \frac{1}{\alpha} (K_3 \log K_{13} + K_4) \end{aligned}$$

with $K_{13} = 1 + (d - 1)!(d - 1)$. Here we used Lemma 2.2. Hence we have (2.20), completing the proof. □

Now we can show that (1.5) is a recurrence criterion.

Proof of Theorem A. Let \mathbf{X} be the OU type process associated with $\{Z_t\}$ and Q of Theorem A. For $c > 0$ denote by ρ^c the restriction of the Lévy measure ρ of $\{Z_t\}$ to the set $\{x : |x| \geq c\}$, and let $\{Z_t^c\}$ be the compound Poisson process hav-

ing ρ^c as its Lévy measure. Let \mathbf{X}^c be the OU type process associated with $\{Z_i^c\}$ and Q . Let $p_t(x, E)$ and $p_t^c(x, E)$ be the transition probabilities of \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{X}^c , respectively. Let $\hat{p}_t(x, z)$ and $\hat{p}_t^c(x, z)$ be their characteristic functions. Shiga [5] shows that transience of \mathbf{X} is equivalent to that, for any x and any compact set E ,

$$(2.21) \quad \int_0^\infty p_t(x, E) dt < \infty.$$

It is equivalent also to that there is a point x such that, for any compact set E , (2.21) holds.

First let us notice that, for any $c' > c > 0$,

$$\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{c \leq |x| < c'} (1 - e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u; x)|}) \rho(dx)$$

is bounded in $v \in (0, 1)$. In fact, it is increasing as $v \downarrow 0$ and, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \alpha)$, there is a constant K such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{c \leq |x| < c'} (1 - e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u; x)|}) \rho(dx) &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{c \leq |x| < c'} (1 - e^{-Ku^{\alpha-\varepsilon}|x|}) \rho(dx) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha - \varepsilon} \int_{c \leq |x| < c'} \rho(dx) \int_0^{Kc'} (1 - e^{-u}) \frac{du}{u}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if

$$(2.22) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{du}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^\alpha |g(\log u; x)|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] < \infty$$

for some $c > 0$, then it is true for any $c' > 0$ in place of c .

Suppose that \mathbf{X} is transient. Let us prove (2.22). Transience of \mathbf{X} implies transience of \mathbf{X}^c for every $c > 0$ ([5] p. 439 and [1] Lemma 2.1). Let $h(x) = \prod_{j=1}^d ((1 - |x_j|) \vee 0)$. Let $\hat{h}(z) = \int e^{i\langle z, x \rangle} h(x) dx$, the Fourier transform of h .

Then

$$\hat{h}(z) = \prod_{j=1}^d 4z_j^{-2} \sin^2(2^{-1}z_j), \quad h(x) = (2\pi)^{-d} \int e^{-i\langle z, x \rangle} \hat{h}(z) dz.$$

Hence

$$\infty > \int_0^\infty dt \int p_t^c(0, dx) h(x) = (2\pi)^{-d} \int_0^\infty dt \int \hat{h}(z) \hat{p}_t^c(0, z) dz$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-d} \int_0^\infty dt \int \hat{h}(z) \operatorname{Re} \hat{p}_t^c(0, z) dz.$$

It follows from (1.1) that

$$(2.23) \quad \hat{p}_t^c(0, z) = \exp \left[\int_0^t dr \int (e^{i\langle z, e^{-rQ}x \rangle} - 1) \rho^c(dx) \right]$$

(see [3]). Hence

$$\operatorname{Re} \hat{p}_t^c(0, z) = (\cos F(t, z)) (\exp G(t, z)),$$

where

$$F(t, z) = \int_0^t dr \int \sin \langle z, e^{-rQ}x \rangle \rho^c(dx),$$

$$G(t, z) = \int_0^t dr \int (\cos \langle z, e^{-rQ}x \rangle - 1) \rho^c(dx).$$

Let $g(s; x)$ be the function of (1.4) and let $g^{(k)}(s; x)$ be its k -th derivative in s . Since Q is a Jordan cell matrix with eigenvalue α , we have $u^Q x = (y_j)_{1 \leq j \leq d}$ with

$$y_1 = u^\alpha g(\log u; x), y_2 = u^\alpha g'(\log u; x), \dots, y_d = u^\alpha g^{(d-1)}(\log u; x).$$

Thus

$$|F(t, z)| = \left| \int_{e^{-t}}^1 \frac{du}{u} \int \sin \langle z, u^Q x \rangle \rho^c(dx) \right| \leq \frac{K_1}{\alpha} \rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d)$$

by Lemma 2.1. Choose c so large that $\alpha^{-1} K_1 \rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d) < \pi/4$. Then $\cos F(t, z) \geq 1/\sqrt{2}$ and, therefore,

$$\int \hat{h}(z) dz \int_0^\infty \exp G(t, z) dt < \infty.$$

Let $U(z) = \int_0^\infty \exp G(t, z) dt$. Then $U(z)$ is finite for some (in fact almost every) $z = (z_j)_{1 \leq j \leq d}$ satisfying $|z_j| \leq 1$ and $z_1 \neq 0$. By $e^{-r} = u$ and $e^{-t} = v$ we get

$$U(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int (\cos \langle z, u^Q x \rangle - 1) \rho^c(dx) \right].$$

By virtue of Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4,

$$U(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int \rho^c(dx) \left\{ \int_v^1 (\cos \langle z, u^Q x \rangle - e^{-|\langle z, u^Q x \rangle|}) \frac{du}{u} \right\} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_v^1 (e^{-|\langle z, u^{\alpha} x \rangle|} - e^{-u^{\alpha} |g(\log u; x)|}) \frac{du}{u} + \int_v^1 (e^{-u^{\alpha} |g(\log u; x)|} - 1) \frac{du}{u} \Big] \\
 \geq & C_1 \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int \rho^c(dx) \int_v^1 (e^{-u^{\alpha} |g(\log u; x)|} - 1) \frac{du}{u} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_1 = \exp \left[-\rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d) \left(\frac{K_2}{\alpha} + \frac{K_5}{\alpha} \log \frac{1}{|z_1|} + \frac{K_6}{\alpha} + K_7 \right) \right].$$

Hence we get (2.22).

Conversely, suppose that (2.22) holds. We will prove transience of \mathbf{X} . Use $h_a(x) = \prod_{j=1}^d ((a - |x_j|) \vee 0)$ with $a > 0$. Its Fourier transform is $\widehat{h}_a(z) = \prod_{j=1}^d 4z_j^{-2} \sin^2(2^{-1}az_j)$. Hence, in order to show transience, it suffices to prove

$$\int_0^{\infty} dt \int p_t(0, dx) \widehat{h}_a(x) < \infty$$

for all small $a > 0$. But

$$\int p_t(0, dx) \widehat{h}_a(x) = \int \widehat{p}_t(0, z) h_a(z) dz \leq a^d \int_{|z| < a\sqrt{d}} |\widehat{p}_t(0, z)| dz.$$

The function $\widehat{p}_t(0, z)$ has an explicit expression like (2.23). It follows from the expression that $|\widehat{p}_t(0, z)| \leq |\widehat{p}_t^c(0, z)|$ for any $c > 0$. Hence transience of \mathbf{X} follows if we show that

$$\int_0^{\infty} dt \int_{|z| < 1} |\widehat{p}_t^c(0, z)| dz < \infty$$

for some $c > 0$. Use $G(t, x)$ and $U(z)$ above. Then $|\widehat{p}_t^c(0, z)| = \exp G(t, x)$.

Our task is to show that $\int_{|z| < 1} U(z) dz < \infty$. Rewriting $U(z)$ as above and using Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4 again, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{|z| < 1} U(z) dz & \leq \int_{|z| < 1} dz \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d) \left(\frac{K_2}{\alpha} + \frac{K_5}{\alpha} \log \frac{1}{|z_1|} + \frac{K_6}{\alpha} + K_7 \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int \rho^c(dx) \int_v^1 (e^{-u^{\alpha} |g(\log u; x)|} - 1) \frac{du}{u} \right] \\
 & = C_2 \int_{|z| < 1} |z_1|^{-\alpha^{-1}K_5\rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d)} dz \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int \rho^c(dx) \int_v^1 (e^{-u^{\alpha} |g(\log u; x)|} - 1) \frac{du}{u} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

with some constant C_2 . Now choose c so large that $\alpha^{-1}K_5\rho^c(\mathbf{R}^d) < 1$ and use (2.22). Then the last expression is finite. The proof is complete. \square

Remark. Let $d = 2$. The recurrence condition (1.5) reads as

$$(2.24) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^\alpha |x_1 + x_2 \log u|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] = \infty.$$

Let us compare it with the condition

$$(2.25) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^\alpha (|x_1| + |x_2 \log u|)} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] = \infty.$$

Clearly (2.25) implies (2.24). However, (2.24) does not imply (2.25). Indeed, we will prove in Section 4 the existence of a measure ρ such that (2.24) is fulfilled but

$$(2.26) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^\alpha |x|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] < \infty;$$

this ρ satisfies, a fortiori, the condition (2.26) with $e^{-u^\alpha |x|}$ replaced by $e^{-u^\alpha (|x_1| + |x_2|)}$, and so, does not satisfy (2.25).

3. A unified form of recurrence criteria

We prove Theorem B given in Section 1.

Proof of Theorem B. Our assumptions are that the eigenvalues of Q are positive reals and that, with some invertible matrix R , one of the following two cases takes place:

- Case 1. RQR^{-1} is diagonal.
- Case 2. RQR^{-1} is a Jordan cell matrix.

Our assertion is that (1.6) is a recurrence criterion of \mathbf{X} .

Consider Case 1. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ be the distinct eigenvalues of Q , and let V_j be the eigenspace of α_j . Let $I = T_1 + \dots + T_n$ be the decomposition of the identity matrix I associated with the direct sum decomposition $\mathbf{R}^d = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_n$. Thus $QT_jx = \alpha_j T_jx$. Hence

$$Q^k x = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j^k T_j x \quad \text{and} \quad u^Q x = \sum_{j=1}^n u^{\alpha_j} T_j x.$$

Define a norm $\|x\|$ by $\|x\| = \sum_{j=1}^n |T_j x|$. Then

$$|u^Q x| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n u^{\alpha_j} |T_j x| = \|u^Q x\|.$$

Sato, Watanabe, and Yamazato [1] prove that \mathbf{X} is recurrent if and only if

$$(3.1) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-\|u^Q x\|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right] = \infty.$$

There is a constant $K > 0$ such that $|x| \geq K \|x\|$ for every x . Define the condition (3.1)' by replacing $\|u^Q x\|$ in (3.1) by $K \|u^Q x\|$. Obviously, (3.1) implies (1.6) and (1.6) implies (3.1)'. Lemma 4.1 of [1] says that (3.1) and (3.1)' are equivalent. This settles Case 1.

Next consider Case 2. Let $G(s; x) = \sum_{k=1}^d |g^{(k-1)}(s; x)|$. First we remark that Theorem A remains valid if we replace $|g(\log u; x)|$ in (1.5) by $G(\log u; x)$. To see this, we have only to repeat the proof of Theorem A using (2.16) in the place where we used (2.15). Let $RQR^{-1} = S$. Since $(aR)Q(aR)^{-1} = S$ for every $a > 0$, we may assume that either $|R|$ or $|R^{-1}|$ equals a preassigned positive number (here the norm $|T|$ of a matrix T is the norm as a linear operator). Since $u^S = Ru^QR^{-1}$, it follows from (1.1) that

$$R\bar{X}_t = e^{-tS}Rx + \int_0^t e^{-(t-r)S}d(RZ_r).$$

Hence the process $R\mathbf{X}$ defined by $\{R\bar{X}_t\}$ is the OU type process associated with $\{RZ_t\}$ and S . The Lévy process $\{RZ_t\}$ has Lévy measure ρR^{-1} defined by $(\rho R^{-1})(E) = \rho\{x : Rx \in E\}$. The process \mathbf{X} is recurrent if and only if $R\mathbf{X}$ is recurrent. So, the condition for recurrence is

$$(3.2) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^1 \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-u^\alpha G(\log u; x)} - 1) (\rho R^{-1})(dx) \right] = \infty.$$

Denote $\| \|x\| \| = \sum_{j=1}^d |x_j|$ for $x = (x_j)_{1 \leq j \leq d}$. Then $u^\alpha G(\log u; x) = \| \|u^S x\| \|$. If we assume that $|R^{-1}| = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-\| \|u^S x\| \|} - 1) (\rho R^{-1})(dx) &\leq \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-|u^S x|} - 1) (\rho R^{-1})(dx) \\ &= \int_{|Rx| \geq c} (e^{-|Ru^Q x|} - 1) \rho(dx) \leq \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-|u^Q x|} - 1) \rho(dx). \end{aligned}$$

Hence (3.2) implies (1.6). If we assume that $|R| = 1/\sqrt{d}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-\| \|u^S x\| \|} - 1) (\rho R^{-1})(dx) &\geq \int_{|x| \geq c} (e^{-\sqrt{d}|u^S x|} - 1) (\rho R^{-1})(dx) \\ &= \int_{|Rx| \geq c} (e^{-\sqrt{d}|Ru^Q x|} - 1) \rho(dx) \geq \int_{|x| \geq \sqrt{d}c} (e^{-|u^Q x|} - 1) \rho(dx). \end{aligned}$$

Let α be the eigenvalue of Q . For any $\varepsilon \in (0, \alpha)$ there is a constant K such that

$$|u^Q x| \leq Ku^{\alpha-\varepsilon} |x| \text{ for } 0 < u \leq 1 \text{ and } x \in \mathbf{R}^d.$$

Therefore the condition (1.6) does not depend on the choice of c ; this is shown by an argument similar to that given in the proof of Theorem A. It follows that (1.6) implies (3.2). The proof is complete. \square

4. Comparison of the cases with diagonalizable and nondiagonalizable matrices in linear drift terms. Proof of Theorem C

Let $d = 2$ and let Q_0 and Q_1 be defined by (1.7). We compare OU type processes associated with Q_0 and Q_1 combined with a common Lévy precess. First we prove (i) of Theorem C. Then, after two important lemmas, we establish (ii) of Theorem C.

Proof of (i) of Theorem C. We can choose a sequence $a_1 = e < a_2 < a_3 < \dots$ such that if we write $b_n = \log a_n$, then the following are satisfied:

$$(4.1) \quad \left(\frac{a_{2n-1}}{a_{2n}}\right)^{1/b_{2n-1}} b_{2n} \leq e^{-n} \text{ for } n \geq 1,$$

$$(4.2) \quad \left(\frac{b_{2n-1}}{b_{2n}}\right)^{1/b_{2n-1}} \leq e^{-n} \text{ for } n \geq 1,$$

$$(4.3) \quad \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{a_{2j-1}}{a_{2j}}\right)^{1/b_{2j-1}} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{b_{2j}}{b_{2j+1}} \right\} b_{2n} \log \frac{b_{2n+1}}{b_{2n}} = 1 \text{ for } n \geq 1,$$

where, for $n = 1$, $\prod_{j=1}^{n-1}$ is understood to be 1. Indeed, if $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2n-1}$ are found, we can find a_{2n} satisfying (4.1) and (4.2) and determine a_{2n+1} by (4.3). Clearly a_n tends to infinity. Define $h(r)$ as follows:

$$(4.4) \quad h(r) = 1/b_{2n-1} \text{ for } a_{2n-1} \leq r < a_{2n},$$

$$(4.5) \quad h(r) = 1/\log r \text{ for } a_{2n} \leq r < a_{2n+1}.$$

Then $h(r)$ decreases to 0 as $r \rightarrow \infty$. We claim that it satisfies (1.8) and (1.9). Let $c_n = 1/a_n$. If $c_{2n} < v \leq c_{2n-1}$, then

$$(4.6) \quad \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} dr = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{b_{2j} - b_{2j-1}}{b_{2j-1}} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \log \frac{b_{2j+1}}{b_{2j}} + \frac{\log(1/v)}{b_{2n-1}} - 1.$$

If $c_{2n+1} < v \leq c_{2n}$, then

$$(4.7) \quad \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} dr = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{b_{2j} - b_{2j-1}}{b_{2j-1}} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \log \frac{b_{2j+1}}{b_{2j}} + \log \frac{\log(1/v)}{b_{2n}},$$

$$(4.8) \quad \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r \log r} dr = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{b_{2j-1}} \log \frac{b_{2j}}{b_{2j-1}} \\ + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{b_{2j}} - \frac{1}{b_{2j+1}} \right) + \frac{1}{b_{2n}} - \frac{1}{\log(1/v)}.$$

Let $n \geq 2$. It follows from (4.1) and (4.6) that

$$\int_{c_{2n}}^{c_{2n-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r} \right) dr \right] \leq \int_{c_{2n}}^{c_{2n-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} dr \right] \\ = e \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{a_{2j-1}}{a_{2j}} \right)^{1/b_{2j-1}} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{n-2} \frac{b_{2j}}{b_{2j+1}} \right\} b_{2n-2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{a_{2n-1}} \right)^{1/b_{2n-1}} - \left(\frac{1}{a_{2n}} \right)^{1/b_{2n-1}} \right) \\ \leq e \left(\frac{a_{2n-3}}{a_{2n-2}} \right)^{1/b_{2n-3}} b_{2n-2} \leq e^{2-n}.$$

It follows from (4.7) that

$$\int_{c_{2n+1}}^{c_{2n}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} dr \right] = 1,$$

since the left-hand side of the above equals that of (4.3). Hence, using (4.2) and (4.8), we get

$$\int_{c_{2n+1}}^{c_{2n}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{1/v} \frac{h(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r} \right) dr \right] \leq \exp \left[- \int_e^{a_{2n}} \frac{h(r)}{r \log r} dr \right] \\ = \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{b_{2j-1}}{b_{2j}} \right)^{1/b_{2j-1}} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \exp \left(\frac{1}{b_{2j+1}} - \frac{1}{b_{2j}} \right) \right\} \leq \left(\frac{b_{2n-1}}{b_{2n}} \right)^{1/b_{2n-1}} \leq e^{-n}.$$

Therefore $h(r)$ satisfies (1.8) and (1.9). □

LEMMA 4.1 *Suppose that ρ is a finite measure on $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^2 : |x_2| > e\}$. Let $\alpha > 0$. Define $H(r)$, $F_0(v)$, and $F_1(v)$ by*

$$(4.9) \quad H(r) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{|x_2| > r} \rho(dx),$$

$$(4.10) \quad F_0(v) = \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x_2| > e} (1 - e^{-u^\alpha |x|}) \rho(dx),$$

$$(4.11) \quad F_1(v) = \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x_2| > e} (1 - e^{-u^\alpha |x_1 + x_2 \log u|}) \rho(dx).$$

Assume that ρ is concentrated on the set E_0 in Theorem C. Then, as $v \downarrow 0$,

$$(4.12) \quad F_0(v) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1),$$

$$(4.13) \quad F_1(v) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r}\right) dr + O(1).$$

Proof. Denote $c = x_{01}/x_{02}$ where x_{01} and x_{02} are given in Theorem C. Since $E_0 = \left\{x = \begin{pmatrix} rc \\ r \end{pmatrix} : (\text{sgn } x_{02})r > 0\right\}$, we have

$$(4.14) \quad F_0(v) = \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha(1+c^2)^{1/2}} - 1) dH(r),$$

$$(4.15) \quad F_1(v) = \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha|c+\log u|} - 1) dH(r).$$

Since

$$\left| \int_v^{e^{-1}} (e^{-ru^\alpha(1+c^2)^{1/2}} - e^{-ru^\alpha}) \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \log(1+c^2),$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(v) &= \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha} - 1) dH(r) + O(1) \\ &= \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru} - 1) dH(r) + O(1) = \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru} H(r) dr + O(1) \end{aligned}$$

by integration by parts. Below we will use the inequality $1 - e^{-w} \leq w$ several times. We get

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(v) &= \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rv^\alpha} dr + O(1) \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rv^\alpha} dr + O(1) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1), \end{aligned}$$

which proves (4.12).

In order to show (4.13), denote by $F_1^0(v)$ the function $F_1(v)$ with $c = 0$. Then

$$F_1^0(v) = \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru|\log u|/\alpha} - 1) dH(r)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} |\log u| du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru|\log u|/\alpha} H(r) dr + O(1) = G_0(v) + G_1(v) + O(1), \\
 G_0(v) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_e^\infty H(r) dr \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} e^{-ru|\log u|/\alpha} (|\log u| - 1) du, \\
 G_1(v) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_e^\infty H(r) dr \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} e^{-ru|\log u|/\alpha} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$G_0(v) = \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rv^\alpha|\log v|} dr + \text{const} = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}|\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1).$$

We claim that

$$(4.16) \quad G_1(v) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}|\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r \log r} dr + O(1).$$

Make substitution $u|\log u| = w$ for $0 < u \leq e^{-e}$. Note that $\frac{dw}{du} = |\log u| - 1 \geq e - 1$. Let $a = e^{1-e} \wedge \alpha e^{-1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1(v) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\alpha v^\alpha|\log v|}^a \frac{dw}{|\log u| - 1} \int_e^\infty H(r) e^{-rw/\alpha} dr + \text{const} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\alpha v^\alpha|\log v|}^a \frac{dw}{|\log w|} \int_e^\infty H(r) e^{-rw/\alpha} dr + O(1).
 \end{aligned}$$

Here we employed that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{1}{|\log u| - 1} - \frac{1}{|\log w|} \right| = \frac{\log |\log u| - 1}{(|\log u| - 1) |\log w|}, \\
 &\log |\log u| - 1 \leq \log |\log w|, \quad |\log u| - 1 \geq |\log w|/2, \\
 &\int_0^a \frac{\log |\log w|}{(\log w)^2} dw \int_e^\infty H(r) e^{-rw/\alpha} dr \leq \alpha H(e) \int_0^a \frac{\log |\log w|}{w(\log w)^2} dw < \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, using integration by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1(v) &= \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} \frac{e^{-rv^\alpha|\log v|}}{|\log(\alpha v^\alpha|\log v)|} dr \\
 &\quad + \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \int_{\alpha v^\alpha|\log v|}^a \frac{e^{-rw/\alpha}}{w(\log w)^2} dw + O(1).
 \end{aligned}$$

The first term of the right-hand side is bounded, as is seen by splitting the inte-

gral at $v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}$. Since

$$\int_{\alpha v^{\alpha} |\log v|}^a \frac{dw}{w(\log w)^2} \int_e^{a/w} \frac{H(r)}{r} (1 - e^{-rw/\alpha}) dr \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^a \frac{dw}{(\log w)^2} \int_e^{\alpha/w} H(r) dr,$$

$$\int_{\alpha v^{\alpha} |\log v|}^a \frac{dw}{w(\log w)^2} \int_{\alpha/w}^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rw/\alpha} dr \leq H(e) \int_0^a \frac{dw}{w(\log w)^2} \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-s}}{s} ds,$$

we get

$$G_1(v) = \int_{\alpha v^{\alpha} |\log v|}^a \frac{dw}{w(\log w)^2} \int_e^{a/w} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha/a}^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{dw}{w(\log(w/\alpha))^2} \int_e^w \frac{H(r)}{r} + O(1).$$

By integration by parts again,

$$G_1(v) = \int_{\alpha/a}^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(w)}{w \log(w/\alpha)} dw + O(1),$$

which gives (4.16) since

$$\left| \frac{1}{\log(w/\alpha)} - \frac{1}{\log w} \right| \leq \frac{\text{const}}{(\log w)^2}.$$

Therefore (4.13) is obtained for $F_1^0(v)$. Now consider the case $c \neq 0$. Let $b = e^c$. Then, from (4.15),

$$F_1(v) = \alpha \int_{bv}^{b/e} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-r(u/b)^\alpha |\log u|} - 1) dH(r).$$

Since

$$\left| \int_{bv}^{b/e} (e^{-r(u/b)^\alpha |\log u|} - e^{-ru^\alpha |\log u|}) \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} (K_3 \alpha |c| + K_4)$$

by Lemma 2.2, we get

$$F_1(v) = \alpha \int_{bv}^{b/e} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha |\log u|} - 1) dH(r) + O(1)$$

$$= \alpha \int_v^{1/e} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha |\log u|} - 1) dH(r) + O(1) = F_1^0(v) + O(1),$$

using $\int_{bv}^v \frac{du}{u} = c$. Hence (4.13). □

Lemma 4.2. Let $H(r)$, $F_0(v)$, $F_1(v)$ be defined by (4.9)–(4.11). Assume that ρ is concentrated on the set E_1 in Theorem C. Then, as $v \downarrow 0$,

$$(4.17) \quad F_0(v) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r}\right) dr + O(1),$$

$$(4.18) \quad F_1(v) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1).$$

Proof. Denote $c = \frac{x_{01}}{x_{02}} - \alpha^{-1} \log |x_{02}|$. Then

$$E_1 = \left\{ x = \left(cr + \frac{\alpha^{-1} r \log |r|}{r} \right) : (\operatorname{sgn} x_{02}) r > 0 \right\}.$$

Hence

$$F_0(v) = \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha r (1 + (c + \alpha^{-1} \log r)^2)^{1/2}} - 1) dH(r),$$

$$F_1(v) = \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha r |c + \log(ur^{1/\alpha})|} - 1) dH(r).$$

Let us show (4.17). We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_v^{e^{-1}} (e^{-u^\alpha r (1 + (c + \alpha^{-1} \log r)^2)^{1/2}} - e^{-\alpha^{-1} u^\alpha r \log r}) \frac{du}{u} \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left| \log \frac{(1 + (c + \alpha^{-1} \log r)^2)^{1/2}}{\alpha^{-1} \log r} \right| \leq K \end{aligned}$$

for $r > e$ with a constant K independent of v and r . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(v) &= \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-\alpha^{-1} u^\alpha r \log r} - 1) dH(r) + O(1) \\ &= \int_v^{e^{-1}} u^{\alpha-1} du \int_e^\infty H(r) (1 + \log r) e^{-\alpha^{-1} u^\alpha r \log r} dr + O(1) \\ &= \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r}\right) e^{-\alpha^{-1} v^\alpha r \log r} dr + O(1). \end{aligned}$$

Let $s = \alpha^{-1} v^\alpha r \log r$ and $s_v = \alpha^{-1} |\log v|^{-1} \log(v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1})$. We have $s^{-1} ds = (1 + (\log r)^{-1}) r^{-1} dr$, and

$$\int_{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}}^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r}\right) e^{-\alpha^{-1} v^\alpha r \log r} dr = \int_{s_v}^\infty H(r) e^{-s} \frac{ds}{s} = O(1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}|\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r}\right) (1 - e^{-\alpha^{-1}v^\alpha r \log r}) dr \\ &= \int_{e\alpha^{-1}v^\alpha}^{s_v} H(r)(1 - e^{-s}) \frac{ds}{s} = O(1), \end{aligned}$$

since $s_v \rightarrow 1$ as $v \downarrow 0$. Hence we get (4.17).

In order to prove (4.18) in case $c = 0$, denote by $F_1^0(v)$ the function $F_1(v)$ with $c = 0$. Write

$$F_1^0(v) = G_0(v) + G_1(v) + \text{const},$$

where we define, with $a = e^{-1/\alpha}$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_0(v) &= \alpha \int_v^a \frac{du}{u} \int_e^{u^{-\alpha}} (e^{u^\alpha r \log(ur^{1/\alpha})} - 1) dH(r), \\ G_1(v) &= \alpha \int_v^a \frac{du}{u} \int_{u^{-\alpha}}^\infty (e^{-u^\alpha r \log(ur^{1/\alpha})} - 1) dH(r). \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} G_0(v) &= \alpha \int_v^a u^{\alpha-1} du \int_e^{u^{-\alpha}} H(r) \left(-\log(ur^{1/\alpha}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) e^{u^\alpha r \log(ur^{1/\alpha})} dr + O(1) \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} (e^{v^\alpha r \log(vr^{1/\alpha})} - 1) dr + O(1), \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} |G_0(v)| &\leq \alpha H(e) \int_{v/a}^1 (1 - e^{s^\alpha \log s}) \frac{ds}{s} + O(1) \\ &\leq \alpha H(e) \int_0^1 s^{\alpha-1} |\log s| ds + O(1) = O(1). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(v) &= \alpha \int_v^a u^{\alpha-1} du \int_{u^{-\alpha}}^\infty H(r) \left(\log(ur^{1/\alpha}) + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) e^{-u^\alpha r \log(ur^{1/\alpha})} dr \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} (1 - e^{-(\alpha e)^{-1} r \log(e^{-1}r)}) dr \\ &\quad + \int_{v^{-\alpha}}^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} (e^{-v^\alpha r \log(vr^{1/\alpha})} - e^{-(\alpha e)^{-1} r \log(e^{-1}r)}) dr \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + \int_{v^{-\alpha}}^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-v^\alpha r \log(vr^{1/\alpha})} dr + O(1). \end{aligned}$$

The second term of the last line is bounded, as is seen from substitution $vr^{1/\alpha} = s$. Hence we obtain (4.18) for $F_1^0(v)$. To handle $F_1(v)$ in case $c \neq 0$, let $b = e^c$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(v) &= \int_{(bv)^\alpha}^{(b/e)^\alpha} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-\alpha^{-1}b^{-\alpha}ur|\log ur|} - 1) dH(r) \\ &= \int_{(bv)^\alpha}^{(b/e)^\alpha} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-\alpha^{-1}ur|\log ur|} - 1) dH(r) + O(1), \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\left| \int_{(bv)^\alpha}^{(b/e)^\alpha} (e^{-\alpha^{-1}b^{-\alpha}ur|\log ur|} - e^{-\alpha^{-1}ur|\log ur|}) \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq K_3\alpha |c| + K_4$$

by Lemma 2.2. Hence

$$F_1(v) = \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-\alpha^{-1}ur|\log ur|} - 1) dH(r) + O(1) = F_1^0(v) + O(1),$$

completing the proof. □

Proof of (ii) of Theorem C. We assume that the restriction $[\rho]_{\{|x|>c\}}$ of the Lévy measure ρ is concentrated on E_0 or E_1 . It follows from the criteria in Theorems A and B that, for any bounded set E , the measure $[\rho]_E$ is irrelevant to recurrence and transience. Hence we may and do assume that ρ itself is concentrated on E_0 or E_1 and that $[\rho]_{\{|x_2|\leq e\}} = 0$. Denote

$$(4.19) \quad I_0 = \int_0^a \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^a \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x_2|>e} (e^{-u^\alpha|x|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right],$$

$$(4.20) \quad I_1 = \int_0^a \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\int_v^a \frac{du}{u} \int_{|x_2|>e} (e^{-u^\alpha|x_1+x_2 \log u|} - 1) \rho(dx) \right],$$

where a is an arbitrarily fixed positive real. The recurrence conditions of \mathbf{X}_0 and \mathbf{X}_1 are, respectively, $I_0 = \infty$ and $I_1 = \infty$. Define $H(r)$ by (4.9) and denote

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 &= \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right], \\ J_1 &= \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log r} \right) dr \right]. \end{aligned}$$

To prove the first assertion in (ii), assume that ρ is concentrated on E_0 . Then we claim that

$$(4.21) \quad I_0 = \infty \text{ if and only if } J_0 = \infty,$$

$$(4.22) \quad I_1 = \infty \text{ if and only if } J_1 = \infty.$$

It follows from (4.12) of Lemma 4.1 that $I_0 = \infty$ is equivalent to

$$\int_0^a \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right] = \infty.$$

Hence (4.21) follows. Likewise, using (4.13) of Lemma 4.1, we see that $I_1 = \infty$ is equivalent to

$$(4.23) \quad \int_0^a \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_e^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{r}{\log r} \right) dr \right] = \infty.$$

Choose a so small that $v^\alpha |\log v|$ is strictly increasing on $(0, a]$. Let $v^\alpha |\log v| = w$. Since $(\alpha |\log v| - 1) |\log v|^{-1} v^{-1} dv = w^{-1} dw$, (4.23) is equivalent to $J_1 = \infty$. This shows (4.22). Now, if (1.8) and (1.9) are satisfied with $H(r)$ in place of $h(r)$, then \mathbf{X}_0 is recurrent and \mathbf{X}_1 is transient.

To prove the second assertion in (ii), we assume that ρ is concentrated on \mathbf{E}_1 . Then, using Lemma 4.2 instead of Lemma 4.1, the same argument shows that

$$(4.24) \quad I_0 = \infty \text{ if and only if } J_1 = \infty,$$

$$(4.25) \quad I_1 = \infty \text{ if and only if } J_0 = \infty.$$

If we have (1.8) and (1.9) with $H(r)$ in place of $h(r)$, then (4.24) and (4.25) show that \mathbf{X}_0 is transient and \mathbf{X}_1 is recurrent. The proof is complete. \square

5. Comparison of the cases with diagonalizable and nondiagonalizable matrices in linear drift terms. Proof of Theorem D

We continue to assume that $d = 2$, Q_0 and Q_1 are given by (1.7), and \mathbf{X}_0 and \mathbf{X}_1 are the OU type processes associated with Q_0 and Q_1 , respectively, combined with a common Lévy process $\{Z_t\}$. We will prove Theorem D, using Lemma 5.2. The proof of Lemma 5.2 needs Lemma 5.1. Delicate estimate of integrals is required.

In the following two lemmas let M be a positive real and $H(r)$ be a function which is defined on $[e, \infty)$, nonnegative, right-continuous, and decreasing, and which satisfies

$$(5.1) \quad H(e) + \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r \log r} dr \leq M,$$

that is,

$$(5.2) \quad - \int_e^\infty (1 + \log \log r) dH(r) \leq M.$$

It follows that

$$(5.3) \quad H(r) \leq \frac{1}{\log \log r} \int_e^r \frac{H(s)}{s \log s} ds \leq \frac{M}{\log \log r} \quad \text{for } r > e.$$

Let us denote by K_1, K_2, \dots constants that depend only on M .

LEMMA 5.1. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. If $0 < v < e^{-2}$ and $|1 + \varepsilon \log v| \geq \varepsilon$, then*

$$(5.4) \quad \left| \int_{v^{-1}}^{v^{-1|1+\varepsilon \log v|^{-1}}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right| \leq K_1.$$

Proof. Denote by J the integral in the left-hand side of (5.4). Consider three cases.

Case 1: $\varepsilon \leq |1 + \varepsilon \log v| \leq 1/2$.

Case 2: $1/2 < |1 + \varepsilon \log v| \leq 1$.

Case 3: $|1 + \varepsilon \log v| > 1$.

In Case 1, note that $(1/2) |\log v|^{-1} \leq \varepsilon \leq (3/2) |\log v|^{-1}$ and obtain

$$|J| \leq H(v^{-1}) \int_{v^{-1}}^{(v^{-1})^{-1}} \frac{dr}{r} \leq \frac{M |\log \varepsilon|}{\log |\log v|} \leq \frac{M \log |2 \log v|}{\log |\log v|} \leq K_2,$$

using (5.3). In Case 2 we get

$$|J| \leq H(e) \int_{v^{-1}}^{2v^{-1}} \frac{dr}{r} \leq M \log 2 = K_3.$$

In Case 3, note that $|1 + \varepsilon \log v| = \varepsilon |\log v| - 1 < |\log v|$, and

$$|J| \leq \int_{v^{-1}|\log v|^{-1}}^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \leq H(v^{-1}|\log v|^{-1}) \log |\log v| \leq \frac{M \log |\log v|}{\log \log |v \log v|} \leq K_4.$$

These together prove (5.4). □

LEMMA 5.2. *Let $c > 0$ and $0 \leq \varepsilon < 1/2$. Define, for $v \in (0, e^{-1})$,*

$$(5.5) \quad F(v) = \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-cru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} - 1) dH(r).$$

Then, for all v and ε ,

$$(5.6) \quad \left| F(v) - \int_e^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right| \leq K_5 + K_6 |\log c|.$$

Proof. Since $F(v)$ is continuous in ε , we may and do assume that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. Denote $F(v)$ with $c = 1$ by $F^1(v)$. First notice that

$$\begin{aligned} |F(v) - F^1(v)| &= \left| \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-cru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} - e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|}) dH(r) \right| \\ &\leq - \int_e^\infty dH(r) \left| \int_0^{e^{-1}} (e^{-cru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} - e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|}) \frac{du}{u} \right| \\ &\leq H(e) (C_1 |\log c| + C_2) \end{aligned}$$

with absolute constants C_1 and C_2 by Lemma 2.2. Thus it is enough to consider only F^1 . Notice also that we may assume that $v \in (0, e^{-2})$, because (5.6) is evident if $v \in [e^{-2}, e^{-1})$. Let $a(\varepsilon) = e^{-1/\varepsilon}$. We split the proof into three cases.

Case 1: $e^{-1} > v \geq a(\varepsilon)e$.

Case 2: $a(\varepsilon)e > v \geq a(\varepsilon)e^{-1}$.

Case 3: $a(\varepsilon)e^{-1} > v > 0$.

Case 1. We have $1 + \varepsilon \log v \geq \varepsilon$. Use integration by parts. We get $F^1(v) = G_1 + G_2 - G_3$ with

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= \int_v^{e^{-1}} (1 - e^{-\varepsilon u(1+\varepsilon \log u)}) H(e) \frac{du}{u}, \\ G_2 &= \int_v^{e^{-1}} (1 + \varepsilon \log u + \varepsilon) du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru(1+\varepsilon \log u)} H(r) dr, \\ G_3 &= \varepsilon \int_v^{e^{-1}} du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru(1+\varepsilon \log u)} H(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

First,

$$(5.7) \quad 0 \leq G_1 \leq \int_v^{e^{-1}} (1 + \varepsilon \log u) e H(e) du \leq K_7.$$

Secondly, by Lemma 5.1,

$$(5.8) \quad \left| G_2 - \int_e^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right| \leq K_8,$$

since

$$G_2 = \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} (e^{-rv(1+\varepsilon \log v)} - e^{-(1-\varepsilon)r/e}) dr = \int_e^{v^{-1}(1+\varepsilon \log v)^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + R,$$

$$|R| \leq \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-(1-\varepsilon)r/e} dr + \int_{v^{-1}(1+\varepsilon \log v)^{-1}}^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rv(1+\varepsilon \log v)} dr$$

$$+ \int_e^{v^{-1}(1+\varepsilon \log v)^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} (1 - e^{-rv(1+\varepsilon \log v)}) dr \leq K_9.$$

Thirdly, let us handle G_3 . Let $y = u/a(\varepsilon)$. Write $\varepsilon a(\varepsilon) = A$ for brevity. Since G_3 is greatest when $v = a(\varepsilon)e$,

$$0 \leq G_3 \leq A \int_e^{1/(a(\varepsilon)e)} dy \int_e^\infty e^{-Ary \log y} H(r) dr.$$

Let $w = y \log y$ and note that $\frac{dw}{dy} = \log y + 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \log w$. Then

$$G_3 \leq 2A \int_e^\infty \frac{dw}{\log w} \int_e^\infty e^{-Awr} H(r) dr = U_1 + U_2,$$

where

$$U_1 = 2A \int_e^\infty \frac{dw}{\log w} \int_e^w e^{-Awr} H(r) dr, \quad U_2 = 2A \int_e^\infty \frac{dw}{\log w} \int_w^\infty e^{-Awr} H(r) dr.$$

Now

$$U_1 = 2A \int_e^\infty H(r) dr \int_r^\infty \frac{e^{-Awr}}{\log w} dw$$

$$= 2A \int_e^\infty H(r) dr \left\{ \left[\frac{-e^{-Awr}}{Ar \log w} \right]_r^\infty - \int_r^\infty \frac{e^{-Awr}}{Arw(\log w)^2} dw \right\}$$

$$\leq 2 \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r \log r} e^{-Ar^2} dr \leq 2M,$$

$$U_2 \leq 2A \int_e^\infty \frac{H(w)}{\log w} dw \int_w^\infty e^{-Awr} dr = 2 \int_e^\infty \frac{H(w)}{w \log w} e^{-Aw^2} dw \leq 2M.$$

Hence $0 \leq G_3 \leq 4M$. Combined with (5.7) and (5.8), this shows (5.6) in Case 1.

Case 2. Since $a(\varepsilon)e > v \geq \alpha(\varepsilon)/e$, we have

$$0 \leq F^1(v) - F^1(a(\varepsilon)e) \leq H(e) \int_{\alpha(\varepsilon)/e}^{a(\varepsilon)e} \frac{du}{u} \leq 2M, \quad \int_{1/(a(\varepsilon)e)}^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \leq 2M.$$

Therefore (5.6) in this case follows from (5.6) for $v = \alpha(\varepsilon)e$.

Case 3. In this case we have $1 + \varepsilon \log v < -\varepsilon$ and

$$\begin{aligned} F^1(v) &= F^1(a(\varepsilon)/e) + \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} - 1) dH(r) \\ &= F^1(a(\varepsilon)/e) + \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} \frac{du}{u} \left\{ \left[(e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} - 1) H(r) \right]_e^\infty \right. \\ &\quad \left. + u |1 + \varepsilon \log u| \int_e^\infty e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} H(r) dr \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} F^1(v) &= F^1(a(\varepsilon)/e) + G_1 + G_2 + G_3, \\ G_1 &= H(e) \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} (1 - e^{-eu|1+\varepsilon \log u|}) \frac{du}{u}, \\ G_2 &= \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} (-\varepsilon \log u - 1 - \varepsilon) du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} H(r) dr, \\ G_3 &= \varepsilon \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} du \int_e^\infty e^{-ru|1+\varepsilon \log u|} H(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Case 2 that

$$(5.9) \quad \left| F^1(a(\varepsilon)/e) - \int_e^{e/a(\varepsilon)} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right| \leq K_{10}.$$

Obviously

$$(5.10) \quad 0 \leq G_1 \leq H(e) \int_v^{a(\varepsilon)/e} e |1 + \varepsilon \log u| du \leq K_{11}.$$

Concerning G_2 and G_3 let us show that

$$(5.11) \quad \left| G_2 - \int_{e/a(\varepsilon)}^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right| \leq K_{12},$$

$$(5.12) \quad 0 \leq G_3 \leq K_{13}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} G_2 &= \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-rv|1+\varepsilon \log v|} dr - \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r} e^{-ra(\varepsilon)\varepsilon/e} dr \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-1}|1+\varepsilon \log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr - \int_e^{e/a(\varepsilon)} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + R_1 \\ &= \int_e^{v^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr - \int_e^{e/a(\varepsilon)} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + R_2 \end{aligned}$$

with $|R_1|$ and $|R_2|$ bounded by some K_{12} . Here we applied Lemma 5.1 twice: to v directly and to $a(\varepsilon)e^{-1}$, noting that $a(\varepsilon)\varepsilon e^{-1} = a(\varepsilon)e^{-1} |1 + \varepsilon \log(a(\varepsilon)e^{-1})|$. Thus (5.11) was proved. Write $A = a(\varepsilon)\varepsilon$. Let $y = u/a(\varepsilon)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq G_3 &\leq A \int_0^{e^{-1}} dy \int_e^\infty e^{-Ary|\log y|} H(r) dr = U_1 + U_2, \\ U_1 &= A \int_{e^{-2}}^{e^{-1}} dy \int_e^\infty e^{-Ary|\log y|} H(r) dr, \\ U_2 &= A \int_0^{e^{-2}} dy \int_e^\infty e^{-Ary|\log y|} H(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$U_1 \leq H(e) \int_{e^{-2}}^{e^{-1}} \frac{dy}{y|\log y|} \leq K_{14}.$$

Let $y|\log y| = w$ for $0 < y < e^{-2}$. Then $\frac{dw}{dy} = |\log y| - 1 \geq |\log w|/2$. Hence

$$U_2 \leq 2A \int_0^{2e^{-2}} \frac{dw}{|\log w|} \int_e^\infty e^{-Awr} H(r) dr \leq V_1 + V_2,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dw}{|\log w|} \int_e^{w^{-1}} e^{-Awr} H(r) dr, \\ V_2 &= 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dw}{|\log w|} \int_{w^{-1}}^\infty e^{-Awr} H(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &\leq 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dw}{|\log w|} \int_e^{w^{-1}} H(r) dr = 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{H(w^{-1})}{w^2} dw \int_0^w \frac{du}{|\log u|} \\ &\leq 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{H(w^{-1})}{w|\log w|} dw = 2A \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r \log r} dr \leq 2AM, \\ V_2 &\leq 2A \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{H(w^{-1})}{|\log w|} dw \int_{w^{-1}}^\infty e^{-Awr} dr = 2e^{-A} \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{H(w^{-1})}{w|\log w|} dw \leq 2e^{-A}M. \end{aligned}$$

Then (5.12) follows. Now (5.9)–(5.12) together imply (5.6) in Case 3. \square

Proof of Theorem D. We assume (1.11) for the Lévy measure ρ of $\{Z_t\}$. Define I_0 and I_1 by (4.19) and (4.20) replacing the domain of integration $\{|x_2| > e\}$

with $\{|x| > e\}$ and letting $a = e^{-1}$. Then, by Theorems A and B, $I_0 = \infty$ and $I_1 = \infty$ are recurrence conditions of \mathbf{X}_0 and \mathbf{X}_1 , respectively. Define M by

$$M = \alpha^{-1} \int_{|x|>e} (1 + \log \log |x|) \rho(dx).$$

Make polar decomposition of $[\rho]_{\{|x|>e\}}$ in such a way that

$$\rho(E) = -\alpha \int_{(0,2\pi)} \sigma(d\theta) \int_e^\infty 1_E(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dH_\theta(r)$$

for every Borel set E in $\{x : |x| > e\}$, where σ is a probability measure on $[0, 2\pi)$, $H_\theta(r)$ is a nonnegative function right-continuous and decreasing in $r \in [e, \infty)$ and Borel measurable in $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, and

$$(5.13) \quad H_\theta(e) + \int_e^\infty \frac{H_\theta(r)}{r \log r} dr = M,$$

that is,

$$-\int_e^\infty (1 + \log \log r) dH_\theta(r) = M.$$

Define

$$H(r) = \int_{(0,2\pi)} H_\theta(r) \sigma(d\theta).$$

Then

$$(5.14) \quad H(e) + \int_e^\infty \frac{H(r)}{r \log r} dr = M.$$

Since

$$I_0 = \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[\alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (1 - e^{-u^\alpha r}) dH(r) \right]$$

and since the proof of Lemma 4.1 shows that (4.12) holds for any $F_0(v)$ satisfying (4.14), the recurrence condition $I_0 = \infty$ for \mathbf{X}_0 is equivalent to

$$(5.15) \quad \int_0^{e^{-1/\alpha}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[-\int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \right] = \infty.$$

Let

$$G(\theta, v) = \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha |\cos \theta + \sin \theta \log u|} - 1) dH_\theta(r).$$

Then

$$(5.16) \quad I_1 = \int_0^{e^{-1}} \frac{dv}{v} \exp \left[- \int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \right].$$

We have

$$G(\theta, v) \leq \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-2ru^\alpha |\log u|} - 1) dH_\theta(r).$$

Hence $\int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta)$ also has a bound of the same form with $dH(r)$ in place of $dH_\theta(r)$. Now use Lemma 2.2 as in the beginning of the proof of Lemma 5.2. Then we get, as $v \downarrow 0$,

$$\int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \leq \alpha \int_v^{e^{-1}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha |\log u|} - 1) dH(r) + O(1).$$

Since (4.13) holds for any $F_1(v)$ satisfying (4.15), we get

$$\int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \leq \int_e^{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1),$$

using (5.14). Notice that

$$\int_{v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}}^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr \leq H(v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1}) \log |\log v| \leq \frac{M \log |\log v|}{\log \log(v^{-\alpha} |\log v|^{-1})} = O(1).$$

Then

$$(5.17) \quad \int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \leq \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1).$$

In order to have estimation from below, fix δ such that $0 < \delta < \pi/2$ and $\tan \delta < \alpha/2$ and let

$$E_1 = [0, \delta) \cup [\pi, \pi + \delta), \quad E_2 = [\delta, \pi) \cup [\pi + \delta, 2\pi).$$

Denote $H^j(r) = \int_{E_j} H_\theta(r) \sigma(d\theta)$ for $j = 1, 2$. If $\theta \in [\pi/2, \pi) \cup [3\pi/2, 2\pi)$ and $u \in (0, e^{-1})$, then

$$|\cos \theta + \sin \theta \log u| \geq |\cos \theta - \sin \theta| = \sqrt{2} \left| \cos \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \geq 1.$$

If $\theta \in [\delta, \pi/2) \cup [\pi + \delta, 3\pi/2)$ and $u \in (0, e^{-2/\sin \delta})$, then

$$|\cos \theta + \sin \theta \log u| \geq (\sin \delta) |\log u| - 1 \geq 1.$$

Hence, if $\theta \in E_2$, then

$$G(\theta, v) \geq \alpha \int_v^{e^{-2/\sin \delta}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha} - 1) dH_\theta(r).$$

Therefore

$$\int_{E_2} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \geq \alpha \int_v^{e^{-2/\sin \delta}} \frac{du}{u} \int_e^\infty (e^{-ru^\alpha} - 1) dH^2(r).$$

Using (4.12) again, we get

$$(5.18) \quad \int_{E_2} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \geq \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H^2(r)}{r} dr + O(1).$$

If $\theta \in E_1$, then, letting $\alpha^{-1} \tan \theta = \varepsilon$ and $u^\alpha = y$, we have $0 \leq \varepsilon < 1/2$ and

$$G(\theta, v) \geq \int_{v^\alpha}^{e^{-\alpha}} \frac{dy}{y} \int_e^\infty (e^{-yr(\cos \delta)^{|1+\varepsilon \log y|}} - 1) dH_\theta(r).$$

Now let us use Lemma 5.2 here. Then, for $\theta \in E_1$,

$$G(\theta, v) \geq \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H_\theta(r)}{r} dr - K$$

with a constant K independent of θ by virtue of (5.13). Hence

$$(5.19) \quad \int_{E_1} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) \geq \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H^1(r)}{r} dr + O(1).$$

Combining (5.17)-(5.19), we see that

$$\int_{[0, 2\pi)} G(\theta, v) \sigma(d\theta) = \int_e^{v^{-\alpha}} \frac{H(r)}{r} dr + O(1)$$

as $v \downarrow 0$. Consequently it follows from (5.16) that $I_1 = \infty$ is also equivalent to (5.15). The proof is complete. □

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