

ASYNCHRONOUS EXPONENTIAL GROWTH OF THE GROWTH-FRAGMENTATION EQUATION WITH UNBOUNDED FRAGMENTATION RATE

ÉTIENNE BERNARD AND PIERRE GABRIEL

ABSTRACT. The objective is to prove the *asynchronous exponential growth* of the growth-fragmentation equation in large weighted L^1 spaces and under general assumptions on the coefficients. The key argument is the creation of moments for the solutions to the Cauchy problem, resulting from the unboundedness of the total fragmentation rate. It allows us to prove the quasi-compactness of the associated (rescaled) semigroup, which in turn provides the exponential convergence toward the projector on the Perron eigenfunction.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

In this article, we study the asymptotic behavior of the *growth-fragmentation equation*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f(t, x) + \partial_x (\tau(x)f(t, x)) = \mathcal{F}f(t, x), & t, x > 0, \\ f(t, 0) = 0 & t > 0, \\ f(0, x) = f^{\text{in}}(x) & x > 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

This equation appears in the modeling of various physical or biological phenomena [3, 35, 43, 46] as well as in telecommunication. The unknown $f(t, x)$ represents the concentration at time t of some “particles” with “size” $x > 0$, which can be for instance the volume of a cell [19], the length of a fibrillar polymer [24], the window size in data transmission over the Internet [18], or the time elapsed since the last discharge of a neuron [41]. Each particle grows with a rate $\tau(x)$ and splits according to the fragmentation operator \mathcal{F} which acts on a function $f(x)$ through

$$\mathcal{F}f(x) := \mathcal{F}_+f(x) - B(x)f(x).$$

The positive part \mathcal{F}_+ is an integral operator given by

$$\mathcal{F}_+f(x) := \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)\frac{\wp(dz)}{z}. \quad (2)$$

When a particle of size x breaks with rate $B(x)$, it produces smaller particles of sizes zx with $0 < z < 1$ distributed with respect to the fragmentation kernel \wp .

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All along the paper except in Section 4, the coefficients of the model are supposed to verify the following hypotheses:

(H τ) The growth rate $\tau : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a C^1 function which satisfies

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \in L^1(0, 1), \quad (3)$$

and there exist $\nu_0 \leq 1$ and $\tau_1 \geq \tau_0 > 0$ such that

$$\forall x > 0, \quad \tau_0 \mathbf{1}_{x \geq 1} x^{\nu_0} \leq \tau(x) \leq \tau_1 \max(1, x). \quad (4)$$

(HB) The total fragmentation rate $B : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous function with a connected support and there exist $\gamma_1 \geq \gamma_0 > 0$, $B_1 \geq B_0 > 0$ and $x_0 > 0$ such that

$$\forall x > 0, \quad B_0 \mathbf{1}_{x \geq x_0} x^{\gamma_0} \leq B(x) \leq B_1 \max(1, x^{\gamma_1}). \quad (5)$$

(H φ) The fragmentation kernel φ is a finite positive measure on the open interval $(0, 1)$ such that

$$\int_0^1 z \varphi(dz) = 1. \quad (6)$$

For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ we will use the following notation for the (possibly infinite) α -moment of the fragmentation kernel

$$\varphi_\alpha := \int_0^1 z^\alpha \varphi(dz),$$

and we define

$$\underline{\alpha} := \inf\{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \varphi_\alpha < +\infty\}.$$

Hypothesis **(H φ)** ensures that $1 = \varphi_1 < \varphi_0 < +\infty$, so that $\underline{\alpha} \in [-\infty, 0]$, and $\alpha \mapsto \varphi_\alpha$ is strictly decreasing on $(\underline{\alpha}, +\infty)$. The zero-moment φ_0 represents the mean number of fragments, and the first moment is related to their mean size: if a particle of size x breaks, the mean size of the fragments is $\frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_0}x$. Condition (6) thus guarantees that the fragmentation operator preserves the total size, *i.e.* the sum of all the sizes of the daughter particles is equal to the size of the mother particle (at the statistical level).

Classical examples of fragmentation kernels are the mitosis kernel $\varphi = 2\delta_{1/2}$, the asymmetrical division kernels $\varphi = \delta_\theta + \delta_{1-\theta}$ with $\theta \in (0, 1/2)$, and the power law kernels $\varphi(dz) = (\nu + 2)z^\nu dz$ with $\nu > -1$. Notice that the power law kernels are physically relevant only for $\nu \leq 0$ (see discussion in [3, Section 8.2.1]), which includes the uniform kernel $\varphi(dz) = 2 dz$.

The long time behavior of the solutions is strongly related to the existence of (λ, G, ϕ) solution to the following Perron eigenvalue problem:

$$(\tau G)' + \lambda G + BG = \mathcal{F}_+ G, \quad G \geq 0, \quad \int_0^\infty G(x) dx = 1, \quad (7)$$

and the dual problem:

$$-\tau \phi' + \lambda \phi + B\phi = \mathcal{F}_+^* \phi, \quad \phi \geq 0, \quad \int_0^\infty G(x) \phi(x) dx = 1, \quad (8)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}_+^* \phi(x) := B(x) \int_0^1 \phi(zx) \wp(dz).$$

When (λ, G, ϕ) exists and for initial distributions which satisfy

$$\langle f^{\text{in}}, \phi \rangle := \int_0^\infty f^{\text{in}}(y) \phi(y) dy < +\infty,$$

the solutions to Equation (1) are expected to behave like

$$f(t, x) \sim \langle f^{\text{in}}, \phi \rangle G(x) e^{\lambda t} \quad \text{when } t \rightarrow +\infty.$$

This property is sometimes called *asynchronous exponential growth* [50] since it ensures that the shape of the initial distribution is forgotten for large times. Asymptotically the population grows exponentially fast with a *Malthus parameter* λ and is aligned to the *stable size distribution* G .

Asynchronous exponential growth for growth-fragmentation was first proved by Diekmann, Heijmans and Thieme [19]. In this pioneer paper the size state space is supposed to be bounded, an assumption also made in [5, 26, 28, 29, 45]. When the size variable lies in $(0, \infty)$ the *General Relative Entropy* introduced in [36] allows to prove the asynchronous exponential growth in weighted L^p spaces for fairly general coefficients, but without rate of convergence. Obtaining an exponential rate of convergence in the case of an unbounded state space produced a large literature since the result of Perthame and Ryzhik [44]. Let us review here these existing results, some of which deal with the (slightly simpler) conservative form of the equation when the condition $\wp_1 = 1$ is replaced by $\wp_0 = 1$ (in this case $\lambda = 0$ and $\phi = 1$).

The exponential decay of the L^1 norm was obtained by analytical methods (functional inequalities) in [31, 41, 44] and probabilistic methods (coupling arguments) in [6, 14, 34]. However the convergence is controlled by a distance between the initial distribution and the asymptotic profile which is stronger than the L^1 norm. A spectral gap was proved by means of Poincaré type inequalities in Hilbert spaces [2, 17, 25, 39], and in weighted L^1 spaces by semigroup techniques [16, 37] and probabilistic methods [9, 11, 13]. Let us also mention that another type of convergence than in norm was considered in [53], where a higher order pointwise asymptotic expansion is provided. Besides, a spectral gap in weighted ℓ^1 spaces has been recently proved in [4] for the discrete growth-fragmentation model.

Convergence in weighted L^1 spaces is of particular interest. First, weighted L^1 norms have physical interpretation: for instance the L^1 norm represents the total number of particles and the norm with weight x corresponds to the “total mass” of the population. Second, the definition of asynchronous exponential growth involves the bracket $\langle f, \phi \rangle$ which is implicitly assumed to be finite, and the largest Lebesgue space in which it can take place is then L^1 with the weight ϕ . The aim of the present paper is to obtain, under general conditions on the coefficients, uniform exponential convergence in L^1 spaces with weights as close as possible to ϕ . We extend in this sense some of the results of [37] (see the comments below Theorem 1.2).

For any positive weight function ψ we denote by $L^1(\psi)$ the Lebesgue space $L^1((0, \infty); \psi dx)$ endowed with the norm $\|f\|_{L^1(\psi)} := \|f\psi\|_{L^1}$, and we simply use the shorthand L_α^1 for the choice $\psi(x) = (1+x)^\alpha$ with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

We start by recalling an existence and uniqueness result for the Perron eigenvalue problem, obtained from [22, Theorem 1], [2, Theorems 1.9 and 1.10] and [8, Theorem 2.1]. It ensures in particular that under our assumptions $L^1(\phi) \simeq L^1_1$.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume that Hypotheses $(\mathbf{H}\tau\text{-}\mathbf{H}B\text{-}\mathbf{H}\varphi)$ are satisfied. There exist a unique solution (in the distributional sense) $(\lambda, G) \in \mathbb{R} \times L^1_0$ to the Perron eigenvalue problem (7) and a unique dual eigenfunction $\phi \in C^1(0, \infty)$ such that (λ, ϕ) satisfies (8). Moreover $\lambda > 0$, $G \in L^1_\alpha$ for all $\alpha > 0$, and there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $x > 0$*

$$\frac{1}{C}(1+x) \leq \phi(x) \leq C(1+x).$$

We are now in position to state the main results of the present paper, summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *For any $\alpha \geq 1$ and any $f^{\text{in}} \in L^1_\alpha$ there exists a unique mild solution $f \in C([0, \infty), L^1_\alpha)$ to Equation (1). If we assume additionally that*

- (i) *either φ is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure,*
- (ii) *or $\text{supp } \varphi \subset [\epsilon, 1 - \epsilon]$ for some $\epsilon > 0$, and $\tau = \text{const}$,*

then for any $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + 2\gamma_1 - 2\gamma_0)$ there exist two constants $M, \sigma > 0$ such that for all $f^{\text{in}} \in L^1_\alpha$ and all $t \geq 0$

$$\|f(t, \cdot)e^{-\lambda t} - \langle f^{\text{in}}, \phi \rangle G\|_{L^1_\alpha} \leq M e^{-\sigma t} \|f^{\text{in}}\|_{L^1_\alpha}.$$

Let us make some comments about the above results:

- (1) When $\underline{\alpha} + 2\gamma_1 - 2\gamma_0 \leq 1$ (for instance under condition (ii) since in this case $\underline{\alpha} = -\infty$, or under condition (i) with $\gamma_1 - \gamma_0 \leq \frac{1}{2}$, as $\underline{\alpha}$ is always nonpositive) the convergence holds for any $\alpha > 1$. In that event we get a close to optimal result since the L^1_α space can be chosen arbitrarily close to $L^1_1 = L^1(\phi)$. The question whether it can be extended to $L^1(\phi)$ is still open. A negative answer is given by [8] when B is bounded (notice that in this case $\phi(x) \simeq (1+x)^k$ with $k < 1$).
- (2) In [37] the exponential convergence is proved for $\tau = \text{const}$, $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 \geq 0$ and $\varphi \in W^{1,1}(0, 1)$ or $\varphi = \delta_{\frac{1}{2}}$, in the spaces L^1_α for all $\alpha > \alpha^*$, where $\alpha^* \geq 1$ is uniquely determined by $\varphi_{\alpha^*} = B_0/B_1$. We have generalized these assumptions, excepting the case $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 = 0$ which is not covered by $(\mathbf{H}B)$. Moreover we have strengthened the conclusion by extending the functional spaces for which it is valid. Indeed, except for $B_0 = B_1$ (implying that B is exactly a power function for large sizes), we have $\alpha^* > 1$.
- (3) For τ not satisfying (3) we prove in Section 4 that the exponential convergence does not hold in $L^1(\phi)$. This ensures some kind of optimality for another result of [37] which states that for $\tau(x) = x$, $B(x) = x^{\gamma > 0}$ and $\varphi \in W^{1,1}(0, 1)$, exponential convergence occurs in $L^1(x^{\alpha_1} + x^{\alpha_2})$ for any $0 \leq \alpha_1 < 1 < \alpha_2$. Indeed these spaces are arbitrarily close to $L^1(x)$, which is equal to $L^1(\phi)$ when τ is linear.
- (4) We cannot expect a convergence result for $\tau(x) = x$ and φ general since it is known that for $\tau(x) = x$ and $\varphi = \delta_{\frac{1}{2}}$ the long time asymptotics of Equation (1) consists in a periodic behavior [7, 21, 49].

- (5) Hypotheses **(H τ)** and **(HB)** exclude the case $B = \text{const}$ and $\tau(x) = x$, for which there is no Perron eigenfunction G in L^1_1 and the behavior of the solutions to Equation (1) is radically different from asynchronous exponential growth (see [10, 20]).

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we prove the well-posedness of the growth-fragmentation equation and give some important properties of the associated semigroup. In particular we obtain in Lemma 2.7 new regularity estimates which are crucial for establishing the property of asynchronous exponential growth in Section 3. In Section 4 we comment on the case when condition (3) is not satisfied.

2. WELL-POSEDNESS OF THE CAUCHY PROBLEM

2.1. Functional analytic setting. First we look at the positive part \mathcal{F}_+ of the fragmentation operator. Since B is a continuous function, the definition (2) has a classical sense for f continuous and compactly supported. The continuous extension theorem ensures that it extends uniquely to a bounded positive operator from $L^1(\psi)$ to L^1_α , where $\psi(x) = (1 + B(x))(1 + x)^\alpha$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is such that \wp_α is finite. From now on when talking about the operator \mathcal{F}_+ we mean this extension.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\alpha > \underline{\alpha}$ and define $\psi(x) = (1 + B(x))(1 + x)^\alpha$. There exists a unique bounded operator $\mathcal{F}_+ : L^1(\psi) \rightarrow L^1_\alpha$ such that (2) holds for any $f \in C_c(0, \infty)$. Additionally for all $f \in L^1(\psi)$*

$$\|\mathcal{F}_+ f\|_{L^1_\alpha} \leq \max(\wp_0, \wp_\alpha) \|f\|_{L^1(\psi)}.$$

Proof. It suffices to check that the claimed inequality is valid for all $f \in C_c(0, \infty)$. Let $f \in C_c(0, \infty)$ and α as in the lemma. If $\alpha \geq 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{\cdot}{z}\right) f\left(\frac{\cdot}{z}\right) \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} \right\|_{L^1_\alpha} &\leq \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) \left| f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) \right| \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} (1+x)^\alpha dx \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty B(y) |f(y)| \int_0^1 (1+zy)^\alpha \wp(dz) dy \\ &\leq \wp_0 \int_0^\infty B(y) |f(y)| (1+y)^\alpha dy = \wp_0 \|Bf\|_{L^1_\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

and if $\alpha < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{\cdot}{z}\right) f\left(\frac{\cdot}{z}\right) \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} \right\|_{L^1_\alpha} &\leq \int_0^\infty B(y) |f(y)| \int_0^1 (1+zy)^\alpha \wp(dz) dy \\ &\leq \wp_\alpha \int_0^\infty B(y) |f(y)| (1+y)^\alpha dy = \wp_\alpha \|Bf\|_{L^1_\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Now we define on $L^1(\phi)$ the unbounded operator

$$\mathcal{A}_0 f := -(\tau f)' - \lambda f - Bf,$$

where λ is the Perron eigenvalue defined in (7), with domain

$$D(\mathcal{A}_0) := \{f \in L^1(\phi) : (\tau f)' \in L^1(\phi), (\tau f)(0) = 0, \text{ and } Bf \in L^1(\phi)\}.$$

Lemma 2.1 ensures that \mathcal{F}_+ is well defined on $D(\mathcal{A}_0)$ since $L^1(\phi) \simeq L^1_1$ and $\underline{\alpha} < 1$. It will be considered as a perturbation of \mathcal{A}_0 , with the same domain.

With these definitions, the abstract Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} g = \mathcal{A}_0 g + \mathcal{F}_+ g \\ g(0) = f^{\text{in}} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

corresponds to Equation (1) rescaled by the exponential growth of parameter λ . In other words g is solution to (9) if and only if $f = g e^{\lambda t}$ is solution to (1). We will first prove that $(\mathcal{A}_0, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ generates a strongly continuous semigroup, also called C_0 -semigroup, $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ which admits a useful explicit formulation. Then we will prove that the closure of $(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ generates a C_0 -semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$, which satisfies a Duhamel formula. Finally we check that $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is also a C_0 -semigroup on L^1_α for any $\alpha \geq 1$. The semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ yields the unique (mild) solution $g(t) = T_t f^{\text{in}}$ to the abstract Cauchy problem (9).

2.2. A C_0 -semigroup for \mathcal{A}_0 .

Proposition 2.2. *The transport operator $(\mathcal{A}_0, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ generates a positive contraction semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on $L^1(\phi)$.*

Proof. We prove that \mathcal{A}_0 is dissipative and that $\mu - \mathcal{A}_0$ is surjective for all $\mu > 0$. Then the Lumer-Phillips theorem (see [23, Theorem II.3.15] for instance) gives the result, since the density of $D(\mathcal{A}_0)$ in $L^1(\phi)$ is clear.

The dissipativity is due to the definition of ϕ ,

$$\mathcal{A}_0^* \phi := \tau \phi' - \lambda \phi - B \phi = -\mathcal{F}_+^* \phi,$$

which ensures that for all $f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0)$

$$\langle \mathcal{A}_0 f, (\text{sgn } f) \phi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{A}_0 |f|, \phi \rangle = \langle |f|, \mathcal{A}_0^* \phi \rangle = -\langle |f|, \mathcal{F}_+^* \phi \rangle \leq 0.$$

For the surjectivity, let $\mu > 0$ and $h \in L^1(\phi)$. The equation $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)f = h$ is equivalent to solving the ordinary differential equation

$$(\tau f)'(x) + (\lambda + \mu)f(x) + B(x)f(x) = h(x), \quad x > 0, \quad (10)$$

with the initial condition $(\tau f)(0) = 0$. We obtain

$$\tau(x)f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-\int_y^x \frac{\mu + \lambda + B(z)}{\tau(z)} dz} h(y) dy. \quad (11)$$

We need to verify that f thus defined belongs to $D(\mathcal{A}_0)$. Let's introduce

$$\Lambda(x) := \int_1^x \frac{\lambda + B(y)}{\tau(y)} dy.$$

Since $\mu > 0$ we get from (11)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty (\lambda + B(x)) |f(x)| \phi(x) dx &\leq \int_0^\infty \Lambda'(x) e^{-\Lambda(x)} \phi(x) \int_0^x |h(y)| e^{\Lambda(y)} dy dx \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty |h(y)| \phi(y) \underbrace{\left[\frac{e^{\Lambda(y)}}{\phi(y)} \int_y^\infty \Lambda'(x) e^{-\Lambda(x)} \phi(x) dx \right]}_{:= \Psi(y)} dy. \end{aligned}$$

We are going to prove that $\Psi(y)$ is bounded on $(0, \infty)$. As it is a continuous function which is bounded at $y = 0$, it suffices to check that it is bounded at $+\infty$. Using that $y\Lambda'(y) = \frac{y(\lambda+B(y))}{\tau(y)} \rightarrow +\infty$ when $y \rightarrow +\infty$ we have

$$\frac{d}{dy}(ye^{-\Lambda(y)}) = (1 - y\Lambda'(y))e^{-\Lambda(y)} \sim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} -y\Lambda'(y)e^{-\Lambda(y)}$$

and we deduce from the l'Hôpital's rule that

$$\int_y^\infty \Lambda'(x)e^{-\Lambda(x)}x \, dx \sim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} ye^{-\Lambda(y)}.$$

Using the estimate on ϕ in Theorem 1.1 we get for $y \geq 1$

$$\Psi(y) \leq 2C^2y^{-1}e^{\Lambda(y)} \int_y^\infty \Lambda'(x)e^{-\Lambda(x)}x \, dx \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow +\infty} 2C^2.$$

So Ψ is bounded on $(0, \infty)$ and this ensures that f and Bf belong to $L^1(\phi)$. By Equation (10) we deduce that $(\tau f)' \in L^1(\phi)$ too, and ultimately $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}_0)$.

The positivity of the semigroup results from the positivity of the resolvent $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1}$, which is clear in (11). □

Remark 1. In the above proof, we have shown that B is \mathcal{A}_0 -bounded

$$\forall f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0), \quad \|Bf\|_{L^1(\phi)} \leq \|\Psi\|_\infty \|\mathcal{A}_0f\|_{L^1(\phi)}$$

and as a consequence

$$D(\mathcal{A}_0) = \{f \in L^1(\phi) : \mathcal{A}_0f \in L^1(\phi) \text{ and } (\tau f)(0) = 0\}.$$

The semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ generated by \mathcal{A}_0 yields the solutions of the abstract Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}u = \mathcal{A}_0u \\ u(0) = f. \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

Using the method of characteristics for transport equations, we can give another formula for the solution which provides, by identification, an explicit expression of the semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$. As under Hypothesis **(H τ)** the growth rate τ is globally Lipschitz, the Cauchy-Lipschitz Theorem ensures that for any $x \geq 0$ the ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t X(t, x) = \tau(X(t, x)) \\ X(0, x) = x \end{cases}$$

has a unique maximal solution defined on the interval $[t_*(x), +\infty)$, where $t_*(x) \in (-\infty, 0]$ is the time needed to reach the boundary $x = 0$, *i.e.* $X(t_*(x), x) = 0$, given by $t_*(x) = -\int_0^x \frac{dy}{\tau(y)}$. Notice that we have used Assumption (3) to get that $t_*(x) > -\infty$. It is a standard result about the flow of an ordinary differential equation with a C^1 vector field that for any $t \geq 0$ the mapping

$$X(t, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (X(t, 0), \infty)$$

is a diffeomorphism and that

$$X(t, \cdot)^{-1} = X(-t, \cdot).$$

Additionally we have for all $x \geq 0$

$$x \leq X(t, x) \leq (1+x)e^{\tau_1 t} - 1. \quad (13)$$

We can define for any $t \geq 0$ and any $x > X(t, 0)$

$$J(t, x) := \partial_x X(-t, x)$$

which is useful to compute explicitly the solutions of (12).

Proposition 2.3. *The semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is explicitly given by*

$$S_t f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 < x \leq X(t, 0), \\ f(X(-t, x)) J(t, x) e^{-\int_0^t B(X(-s, x)) ds} e^{-\lambda t} & \text{if } x > X(t, 0). \end{cases}$$

Proof. For any $t \geq 0$, the operator \tilde{S}_t defined by

$$\tilde{S}_t f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 < x \leq X(t, 0), \\ f(X(-t, x)) J(t, x) e^{-\int_0^t B(X(-s, x)) ds} e^{-\lambda t} & \text{if } x > X(t, 0). \end{cases}$$

is bounded on $L^1(\phi)$ since using Theorem 1.1 and (13) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{S}_t f\|_{L^1(\phi)} &\leq \int_0^\infty |f(X(-t, x))| J(t, x) \phi(x) dx \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty |f(y)| \phi(X(t, y)) dy \leq C^2 e^{\tau_1 t} \int_0^\infty |u(y)| \phi(y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

Additionally $S_t f = \tilde{S}_t f$ for all $f \in C_c^1(0, \infty) \subset D(\mathcal{A}_0)$, because they are both the unique (classical) solution to the transport equation (12). Indeed for $f \in C_c^1(0, \infty)$ it is a classical result obtained via the method of characteristics for transport equations that $\tilde{S}_t f$ is the solution to equation (12). Yet it can also be checked by direct computations. First remark that if we define

$$F(x) := \int_0^x \frac{dy}{\tau(y)},$$

which has a sense because of (3), we have the explicit formula

$$X(t, x) = F^{-1}(F(x) + t).$$

From this we deduce

$$J(t, x) = \frac{\tau(X(-t, x))}{\tau(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^t B(X(-s, x)) ds = \int_{X(-t, x)}^x \frac{B(y)}{\tau(y)} dy.$$

It is easy to check that $t \mapsto \tilde{S}_t f$ given by

$$\tilde{S}_t f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 < x \leq X(t, 0), \\ f(X(-t, x)) \frac{\tau(X(-t, x))}{\tau(x)} e^{-\int_{X(-t, x)}^x \frac{B(y)}{\tau(y)} dy} e^{-\lambda t} & \text{if } x > X(t, 0). \end{cases}$$

lies in $C_c^1(0, \infty) \subset D(\mathcal{A}_0)$, is continuously differentiable in $L^1(\phi)$, and that its derivative is equal to $\mathcal{A}_0 \tilde{S}_t f$.

We conclude by density of $C_c^1(0, \infty)$ in $L^1(\phi)$ that $S_t = \tilde{S}_t$. \square

The operator S_t has been defined in $L^1(\phi) \simeq L_1^1$. But due to the explicit formulation in Proposition 2.3 we easily see that L_α^1 with $\alpha > 1$ is invariant under S_t . Additionally the following lemma ensures that it extends uniquely to a linear operator in L_α^1 for any $\alpha < 1$, and that when $t > 0$ it has a regularizing property (creation of moments).

Lemma 2.4. *For any $\alpha < 1$ the operator S_t extends uniquely to a bounded positive operator in L^1_α . Moreover if $t > 0$ then for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and any $\beta > \alpha$ the operator S_t (or its extension) maps L^1_α into L^1_β . More precisely for any $\beta \geq \alpha$ there exists $C = C(\alpha, \beta) > 0$ such that for all $t > 0$ and all $f \in L^1_\alpha$*

$$\|S_t f\|_{L^1_\beta} \leq C t^{-(\beta-\alpha)/\gamma_0} e^{\beta\tau_1 t} \|f\|_{L^1_\alpha}.$$

Proof. We use that $X(s, x) \geq x$ for $x \geq 0$ and Assumption (5) to obtain for $f \in C_c(0, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_t f\|_{L^1_\beta} &\leq \int_{X(t,0)}^\infty |f(X(-t, x))| J(t, x) e^{-\int_0^t B(X(-s, x)) ds} e^{-\lambda t} (1+x)^\beta dx \\ &\leq e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^\infty |f(x)| e^{-\int_0^t B(X(t-s, x)) ds} (1+X(t, x))^\beta dx \\ &\leq e^{(\beta\tau_1 - \lambda)t} \left[\int_0^{x_0} |f(x)| (1+x)^\beta dx + \int_{x_0}^\infty |f(x)| e^{-B_0 x^{\gamma_0} t} (1+x)^\beta dx \right] \\ &\lesssim e^{(\beta\tau_1 - \lambda)t} \left[\int_0^{x_0} |f(x)| (1+x)^\alpha dx + \int_{x_0}^\infty |f(x)| e^{-B_0 x^{\gamma_0} t} x^{\beta-\alpha} (1+x)^\alpha dx \right], \end{aligned}$$

where the symbol \lesssim denotes $\leq \text{const} \times$. The first part of the lemma (extension to L^1_α , $\alpha < 1$) is obtained by taking $\beta = \alpha$ and using the density of $C_c(0, \infty)$ in L^1_α . The second part follows from the fact that for $t > 0$ and $\beta > \alpha$

$$\sup_{x \geq 0} (e^{-B_0 x^{\gamma_0} t} x^{\beta-\alpha}) = e^{(\beta-\alpha)/\gamma_0} \left(\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\gamma_0 B_0 t} \right)^{(\beta-\alpha)/\gamma_0}.$$

□

2.3. The perturbed semigroup. We consider \mathcal{F}_+ , with domain $D(\mathcal{A}_0)$, as a perturbation of \mathcal{A}_0 . Unfortunately, as noticed in [24], the operator $(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ is not closed. Yet it is dissipative. Indeed the definition of ϕ yields for all $f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f, (\text{sgn } f)\phi \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{A}_0 |f| + (\mathcal{F}_+ f) \text{sgn } f, \phi \rangle \\ &\leq \langle (\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+) |f|, \phi \rangle = \langle |f|, (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*)\phi \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This ensures that $(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ is closable and its closure $\overline{\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+}$ is again dissipative (see for instance [23, Proposition II.3.14]). We set $\mathcal{A} := \overline{\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+}$ which is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} D(\mathcal{A}) &= \{f \in L^1(\phi) : \exists (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset D(\mathcal{A}_0), \exists h \in L^1(\phi), \\ &\quad \|f_n - f\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } \|(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f_n - h\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0\} \end{aligned}$$

and $\mathcal{A}f = h$ for all $f \in D(\mathcal{A})$. The fact that $\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+$ is not closed means that $D(\mathcal{A}_0) \subsetneq D(\mathcal{A})$ and it is due to the unboundedness of B . The reason, well illustrated in [24], is the existence of functions $f \in L^1(\phi)$ with $(\tau f)' \in L^1(\phi)$ and $(\tau f)(0) = 0$ such that Bf and $\mathcal{F}_+ f$ do not belong to $L^1(\phi)$, but due to compensation $\mathcal{F}f = \mathcal{F}_+ f - Bf \in L^1(\phi)$. Such functions belonging to $D(\mathcal{A}) \setminus D(\mathcal{A}_0)$ cannot be compactly supported. More precisely if we denote by $D(\mathcal{A})_c$ (resp. $D(\mathcal{A}_0)_c$) the subspace of $D(\mathcal{A})$ (resp. $D(\mathcal{A}_0)$) composed of functions with a compact support in $[0, +\infty)$, we have $D(\mathcal{A})_c = D(\mathcal{A}_0)_c$ and $\mathcal{A}f = \mathcal{A}_0 f + \mathcal{F}_+ f$ for all $f \in D(\mathcal{A})_c$. Indeed if $f \in D(\mathcal{A})$ is such that $\text{supp } f \subset [0, R]$ for some $R > 0$, we can find a sequence $(f_n) \subset C_c^1(0, R+1)$ and $h \in L^1(0, R+1)$ such that $\|f_n - f\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0$ and $\|(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f_n - h\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0$. We obtain from $\|f_n - f\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0$ and the local boundedness of B that $Bf_n \rightarrow Bf$

and $\mathcal{F}_+ f_n \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_+ f$ in $L^1(\phi)$. Then using $\|(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f_n - h\|_{L^1(\phi)} \rightarrow 0$ we deduce that $(\tau f_n)' = \mathcal{F}_+ f_n - B f_n - \lambda f_n - (\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f_n \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_+ f - B f - \lambda f - h$ in $L^1(\phi)$, guaranteeing that $(\tau f)' \in L^1(\phi)$ and $(\tau f)(0) = 0$. So $f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0)_c$.

We start by proving that \mathcal{A} generates a C_0 -semigroup in $L^1(\phi)$. Then we verify that it is also a C_0 -semigroup in L^1_α for all $\alpha > 1$. Finally we give some useful properties of this semigroup.

Theorem 2.5. *The unbounded operator $(\mathcal{A}, D(\mathcal{A}))$ generates a positive C_0 -semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on $L^1(\phi)$, which is conservative in the sense that if $f \geq 0$ then for any $t \geq 0$*

$$\|T_t f\|_{L^1(\phi)} = \|f\|_{L^1(\phi)}. \quad (14)$$

Proof. Again we use the Lumer-Philipp's theorem. We have already seen that $(\mathcal{A}, D(\mathcal{A}))$ is dissipative, so it remains to check that the range of $\mu - \mathcal{A}$ is dense in $L^1(\phi)$ for some $\mu > 0$. To do so we generalize the proof in [24]. Let define the set of fast decreasing functions

$$\mathcal{S} := \{f \in L^1(\phi) : \forall k \geq 0, f(x) = O(x^{-k}) \text{ when } x \rightarrow +\infty\}$$

and denote by \mathcal{S}_+ its positive cone. We will prove that \mathcal{S} , which is dense in $L^1(\phi)$, is included in the range of $\mu - \mathcal{A}$ for μ large enough. First we need an invariance property of \mathcal{S}_+ .

Step 1: *The set \mathcal{S}_+ is invariant under \mathcal{F}_+ and $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1}$ for any $\mu > 0$.*

Let $f \in \mathcal{S}_+$, $k \geq 0$ and $\mu > 0$. The positivity of f is clearly preserved by \mathcal{F}_+ and $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1}$ which are positive operators. Let $x_1 > \max(1, x_0)$ and $c_1 > 0$ such that $\forall x \geq x_1$, $f(x) \leq c_1 x^{-k}$. If $k \geq \gamma_1 + 2$ we have for all $x > x_1$

$$\mathcal{F}_+ f(x) = \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} \leq B_1 c_1 x^{\gamma_1 - k} \int_0^1 z^{k - \gamma_1 - 1} \wp(dz) \leq B_1 c_1 x^{\gamma_1 - k}$$

and this ensures that $\mathcal{F}_+ f \in \mathcal{S}$. For $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1}$ we start from (11) and similarly as in the proof of Proposition 2.2 we write that for all $x > x_1$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} f(x) &\leq \frac{e^{-\Lambda(x)}}{\tau(x)} \int_0^{x_1} e^{\Lambda(y)} f(y) dy + c_1 \frac{e^{-\Lambda(x)}}{\tau(x)} \int_{x_1}^x e^{\Lambda(y)} y^{-k} dy \\ &\leq \frac{e^{-\Lambda(x)}}{\tau(x)} \int_0^{x_1} e^{\Lambda(y)} f(y) dy + \frac{c_1 \tau_1}{\lambda + B_0} \frac{e^{-\Lambda(x)}}{\tau(x)} \int_{x_1}^x \Lambda'(y) e^{\Lambda_0(y)} y^{1 - \gamma_0 - k} dy. \end{aligned}$$

To estimate the last term we use L'Hôpital's rule which gives

$$\int_{x_1}^x \Lambda'(y) e^{\Lambda_0(y)} y^{1 - \gamma_0 - k} dy \sim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1 - \gamma_0 - k} e^{\Lambda(x)}.$$

Finally we get for all $k \geq 0$

$$(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} f(x) = O\left(\frac{e^{-\Lambda(x)} + x^{1 - \gamma_0 - k}}{\tau(x)}\right) \quad \text{when } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

and we deduce that $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} f \in \mathcal{S}_+$.

Step 2: *Density of the range.*

Define $k_B := \lfloor \gamma_1 \rfloor + 2$ and let $h \in \mathcal{S}_+$. For $\mu > 0$ (large) to be chosen later, set $f_0 = (\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} h$ and define the sequence f_n inductively by

$$f_{n+1} = f_0 + (\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} \mathcal{F}_+ f_n.$$

Using that \mathcal{F}_+ and $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1}$ are positive we have $f_0 \geq 0$, $f_1 - f_0 = (\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} \mathcal{F}_+ f_0 \geq 0$, and by induction $f_{n+1} - f_n = (\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)^{-1} \mathcal{F}_+(f_n - f_{n-1}) \geq 0$. Hence $f_{n+1} \geq f_n$ pointwise. Due to the step 1 we also have $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{S}_+$ and for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $n \geq 1$ we can integrate the equation

$$x^k(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0)f_n(x) = x^k h(x) + x^k \mathcal{F}_+ f_{n-1}(x).$$

on $(0, \infty)$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^\infty kx^{k-1} \tau f_n + (\mu + \lambda) \int_0^\infty x^k f_n + \int_0^\infty x^k B f_n &= \int_0^\infty x^k h + \wp_k \int_0^\infty x^k B f_{n-1} \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty x^k h + \wp_k \int_0^\infty x^k B f_n, \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$(\mu + \lambda) \int_0^\infty x^k f_n \leq \int_0^\infty x^k h + k \int_0^\infty x^{k-1} \tau f_n + (\wp_k - 1) \int_0^\infty x^k B f_n.$$

Considering $k = 0$ and $k = 1$ we obtain

$$(\mu + \lambda - \tau_1) \int_0^\infty (1+x) f_n \leq \int_0^\infty (1+x) h + (\wp_0 - 1) \int_0^\infty B f_n \quad (15)$$

and for $k \geq 2$, since $\wp_k < \wp_1 = 1$,

$$(\mu + \lambda - k\tau_1) \int_0^\infty x^k f_n \leq \int_0^\infty x^k h + k\tau_1 \int_0^\infty x^{k-1} f_n.$$

If $\mu > 1 + 2k_B \tau_1 - \lambda$ it yields for any $2 \leq k \leq k_B$

$$\int_0^\infty x^k f_n \leq \int_0^\infty x^k h + \int_0^\infty x^{k-1} f_n$$

which gives by induction

$$\int_0^\infty x^{k_B} f_n \leq \sum_{k=2}^{k_B} \int_0^\infty x^k h + \int_0^\infty x f_n$$

and then

$$\int_0^\infty B f_n \leq B_1 \int_0^\infty (1+x^{k_B}) f_n \leq B_1 \sum_{k=2}^{k_B} \int_0^\infty x^k h + B_1 \int_0^\infty (1+x) f_n.$$

Coming back to (15) we get

$$(\mu + \lambda - \tau_1 - (\wp_0 - 1)B_1) \int_0^\infty (1+x) f_n \leq \int_0^\infty (1+x) h + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1 \sum_{k=2}^{k_B} \int_0^\infty x^k h.$$

Finally if we choose $\mu > \max(1 + 2k_B \tau_1 - \lambda, \tau_1 + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1 - \lambda)$ we obtain that $x^k f_n$ is bounded in $L^1_1 \simeq L^1(\phi)$ for any $0 \leq k \leq k_B - 1$. In particular f_n and $\mathcal{F}_+ f_n$ are bounded in $L^1(\phi)$. By the monotone convergence theorem we may deduce that $f_n \rightarrow f_\infty$ and $(\mu - \mathcal{A}_0 - \mathcal{F}_+) f_n = h + \mathcal{F}_+(f_{n-1} - f_n) \rightarrow h$ in $L^1(\phi)$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence $f_\infty \in D(\mathcal{A})$ and $(\mu - \mathcal{A})f_\infty = h$. Since $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_+ - \mathcal{S}_-$ we may conclude that the range of $\mu - \mathcal{A}$ is dense in $L^1(\phi)$, and this completes the proof of the generation of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$.

Step 3: Positivity and conservation.

The positivity of the semigroup follows from the positivity of the resolvent of \mathcal{A} ,

which is a consequence of the non-negativity of f_∞ . The conservation property is guaranteed by the identity

$$\langle (\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f, \phi \rangle = 0$$

which is valid for any nonnegative $f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0)$. □

Remark 2. A positive contraction semigroup is sometimes called *substochastic semigroup*. If it additionally satisfies the mass-preservation $\|T_t f\| = \|f\|$ for any $f \geq 0$ it is called *stochastic semigroup*. Notice that the condition $\langle (\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)f, \phi \rangle = 0$ is not sufficient to guarantee the stochasticity of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ in general. In our case it is true because the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is generated by the closure of $\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+$. Mention also that the stochasticity of a semigroup is related to the notion of *honesty*. We refer to [1, 3, 48] for more details on these notions.

Another useful property of the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is that, as for the semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$, if $\text{supp } f \subset [0, R]$ for some $R > 0$ then $\text{supp } T_t f \subset [0, X(t, R)]$. This can be seen for instance by means of the Dyson-Phillips expansion. The perturbed operator $\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+$ verifies the assumptions of Kato's theorem (see for instance [1] for a recent development). It ensures the existence of an extension of $(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ generating a C_0 -semigroup of contractions which is additionally given by the Dyson-Phillips expansion series. Since we have proved that the closure of $(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+, D(\mathcal{A}_0))$ generates a C_0 -semigroup, the Kato extension is necessarily $(\mathcal{A}, D(\mathcal{A}))$ (see [3, Proposition 3.8]) and the Dyson-Phillips series which is strongly convergent in $L^1(\phi)$ reads for any $t \geq 0$

$$T_t = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_t^{(n)},$$

where $T_t^{(0)} = S_t$ and $T_t^{(n+1)} = \int_0^t T_{t-s}^{(n)} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s \, ds$. We easily check by induction that if $\text{supp } f \subset [0, R]$ then $\text{supp } T_t^{(n)} f \subset [0, X(t, R)]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The initialization follows from the explicit formulation of S_t , and the heredity results from the implication $\text{supp } f \subset [0, R] \implies \text{supp } \mathcal{F}_+ f \subset [0, R]$ and the identity $X(t-s, X(s, R)) = X(t, R)$.

We have proved the well-posedness of Equation (1) in $L^1(\phi) \simeq L^1_1$. Now we consider $\alpha > 1$ and we establish that the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ defined in Theorem 2.5 is also a C_0 -semigroup on L^1_α .

Lemma 2.6. *For any $\alpha > 1$ the space L^1_α is invariant under the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$, and there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $t \geq 0$*

$$\|T_t\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^1_\alpha)} \leq C(1+t).$$

Additionally $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a C_0 -semigroup on L^1_α .

Proof. Let $\alpha > 1$ and let f be an integrable function with compact support. By definition of a mild solution of the abstract Cauchy problem (9) with initial data $|f|$ we have $\int_0^t T_s |f| \, ds \in D(\mathcal{A})$ for any $t > 0$ and

$$T_t |f| = |f| + \mathcal{A} \int_0^t T_s |f| \, ds.$$

Additionally, due to what we explained just before the lemma, the integral $\int_0^t T_s |f| ds$ has a compact support so it belongs to $D(\mathcal{A})_c = D(\mathcal{A}_0)$. By integration against x^α it follows

$$\langle T_t |f|, x^\alpha \rangle = \langle |f|, x^\alpha \rangle + \int_0^t \langle T_s |f|, (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*) x^\alpha \rangle ds.$$

Since $\wp_\alpha < 1$ and because of the assumptions on τ and B , there exists $R > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \geq R, \quad \alpha\tau(x)/x - \lambda + (\wp_\alpha - 1)B(x) \leq 0.$$

This ensures that for all $t \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_t |f|, (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*) x^\alpha \rangle &= \int_0^\infty T_t |f|(x) [\alpha\tau(x)/x - \lambda + (\wp_\alpha - 1)B(x)] x^\alpha dx \\ &\leq \int_0^R T_t |f|(x) [\alpha\tau(x)/x - \lambda + (\wp_\alpha - 1)B(x)] x^\alpha dx \\ &\lesssim \int_0^\infty T_t |f|(x) \phi(x) dx = \|f\|_{L^1(\phi)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}. \end{aligned}$$

Using that $|T_t f| \leq T_t |f|$ by positivity of T_t , we deduce that

$$\langle |T_t f|, x^\alpha \rangle \leq \langle T_t |f|, x^\alpha \rangle \lesssim \langle |f|, x^\alpha \rangle + t \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \leq (1+t) \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}$$

and then, since $(1+x)^\alpha \lesssim \phi(x) + x^\alpha$ and T_t is a contraction in $L^1(\phi)$,

$$\|T_t f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \lesssim \|T_t f\|_{L^1(\phi)} + \langle |T_t f|, x^\alpha \rangle \lesssim (1+t) \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

We conclude with the density of the compactly supported functions in L_α^1 .

It remains to prove the strong continuity of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ in L_α^1 . The convergence $T_t f \rightarrow f$ in L_α^1 readily follows from the convergence in $L^1(\phi)$ if f is compactly supported. Then it can be extended to any $f \in L_\alpha^1$ by a density argument. \square

Now we establish, through a duality argument, a new result of creation of moments which will be the key argument for obtaining the asynchronous exponential growth.

Lemma 2.7. *For all $t > 0$ and all $\beta > \alpha > 1$, T_t is a bounded linear operator from L_α^1 into L_β^1 . More precisely for all $\delta < \alpha$ there exist two positive constants $a = a(\alpha, \beta)$ and $C = C(\alpha, \beta, \delta)$ such that for all $f \in L_\alpha^1$ and all $t > 0$*

$$\|T_t f\|_{L_\beta^1} \leq C t^{-(\beta-\delta)/\gamma_0} e^{at} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

Proof. Fix $\beta > \alpha > \delta > 1$ and denote $\psi(x) = 1 + x^\beta$ and $\varphi(x) = 1 + x^\delta$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*) \psi(x) &= \beta\tau(x)x^{\beta-1} - \lambda\psi(x) + (\wp_0 - 1)B(x) + (\wp_\beta - 1)B(x)x^\beta \\ &\leq (\beta\tau_1 - \lambda)\psi(x) + ((\wp_0 - 1) - (1 - \wp_\beta)x^\beta)B(x). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $c_\beta := \frac{1}{2}(1 - \wp_\beta)B_0$ we can find $R_\beta \geq \max(1, x_0)$ such that for all $R \geq R_\beta$, $(\wp_0 - 1) - (1 - \wp_\beta)R^\beta \leq 0$ and $\alpha\tau_1 - \lambda - (1 - \wp_\beta)B_0 R^{\gamma_0} \leq -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}$. Choose such a

R_β and consider $R \geq R_\beta$. For $x \geq R$ we have $(\wp_0 - 1) - (1 - \wp_\beta)x^\beta \leq 0$ and then

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*)\psi(x) &\leq (\beta\tau_1 - \lambda)\psi(x) + ((\wp_0 - 1) - (1 - \wp_\beta)x^\beta)B_0R^{\gamma_0} \\ &= (\beta\tau_1 - \lambda - (1 - \wp_\beta)B_0R^{\gamma_0})\psi(x) + (\wp_0 - \wp_\beta)B_0R^{\gamma_0} \\ &\leq -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\psi(x) + \frac{(\wp_0 - \wp_\beta)B_0}{\varphi(R_\beta)}R^{\gamma_0}\varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

For $x \leq R$ we have, since $(\wp_0 - 1) - (1 - \wp_\beta)x^\beta \leq 0$ for x between R_β and R ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*)\psi(x) &\leq \beta\tau_1\psi(x) + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1R_\beta^{\gamma_1} \\ &= -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\psi(x) + (\beta\tau_1 + c_\beta R^{\gamma_0})\psi(x) + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1R_\beta^{\gamma_1} \\ &\leq -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\psi(x) + \left[(\beta\tau_1 + c_\beta R^{\gamma_0})\frac{\psi(x)}{\varphi(x)} + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1R_\beta^{\gamma_1} \right] \varphi(x) \\ &\leq -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\psi(x) + \left[2(\beta\tau_1 + c_\beta R^{\gamma_0})(1 + R)^{\beta-\delta} + (\wp_0 - 1)B_1R_\beta^{\gamma_1} \right] \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

Finally there exists a constant $C_\beta > 0$, independent of R , such that for all $x \geq 0$

$$(\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*)\psi(x) \leq -c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\psi(x) + C_\beta R^{\gamma_0+\beta-\delta}\varphi(x).$$

Let $f \in D(\mathcal{A})_c$ be nonnegative. Injecting the above inequality in

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle T_t f, \psi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{A}T_t f, \psi \rangle = \langle T_t f, (\mathcal{A}_0^* + \mathcal{F}_+^*)\psi \rangle$$

we get for all $R \geq R_\beta$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle T_t f, \psi \rangle \leq C_\beta R^{\gamma_0+\beta-\delta}\langle T_t f, \varphi \rangle - c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}\langle T_t f, \psi \rangle.$$

Lemma 2.6 providing the existence of $C_\delta > 0$ such that $\langle T_t f, \varphi \rangle \leq C_\delta(1+t)\langle f, \varphi \rangle$, we deduce by a Grönwall type argument that

$$\langle T_t f, \psi \rangle \leq e^{-c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}t}\langle f, \psi \rangle + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta}R^{\beta-\delta}(1+t)\langle f, \varphi \rangle.$$

Since this inequality is valid for all nonnegative $f \in D(\mathcal{A})_c$, it is equivalent to say that for all $t, x \geq 0$ and all $R \geq R_\alpha$

$$T_t^*\psi(x) \leq e^{-c_\beta R^{\gamma_0}t}\psi(x) + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta}R^{\beta-\delta}(1+t)\varphi(x), \quad (16)$$

where T_t^* is the dual operator of T_t , which acts on the dual space $L^1(\psi)' = L^\infty(\psi) := \{\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ measurable, } |\varphi|/\psi \text{ is essentially bounded on } (0, \infty)\}$. Considering $R = \left(\frac{\beta-\alpha}{c_\beta} \frac{\log x}{t}\right)^{1/\gamma_0}$ we get that for $x \geq \exp\left(\frac{c_\beta}{\beta-\alpha}R_\beta^{\gamma_0}t\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} T_t^*\psi(x) &\leq x^{\alpha-\beta}\psi(x) + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta} \left(\frac{\beta-\alpha}{c_\beta}\right)^{1/\gamma_0} t^{(\delta-\beta)/\gamma_0} (\log x)^{(\beta-\delta)/\gamma_0} \varphi(x) \\ &\leq C_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}(1+t^{(\delta-\beta)/\gamma_0})(1+x)^\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$ is a positive constant independent of t and x . For $x < \exp\left(\frac{c_\beta}{\beta-\alpha}R_\beta^{\gamma_0}t\right)$ we use (16) with $R = R_\beta$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} T_t^* \psi(x) &\leq e^{-c_\beta R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t} \psi\left(e^{\frac{c_\beta}{\beta-\alpha} R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t}\right) + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta} R_\beta^{\beta-\alpha} \varphi\left(e^{\frac{c_\beta}{\beta-\alpha} R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t}\right) \\ &\leq 1 + e^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} c_\beta R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t} + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta} R_\beta^{\beta-\alpha} \left(1 + e^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} c_\beta R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t}\right) \\ &\leq \left(1 + \frac{C_\beta C_\delta}{c_\beta} R_\beta^{\beta-\alpha}\right) \left(1 + e^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} c_\beta R_\beta^{\gamma_0} t}\right) (1+x)^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Finally there exist two positive constants $a = a(\alpha, \beta)$ and $C = C(\alpha, \beta, \delta)$ such that for all $t > 0$ and all $x \geq 0$

$$T_t^* \psi(x) \leq C t^{(\delta-\beta)/\gamma_0} e^{at} (1+x)^\alpha$$

and as a consequence for all $f \in L_\beta^1$

$$\|T_t f\|_{L_\beta^1} \lesssim \|T_t f\|_{L^1(\psi)} \leq \langle T_t |f|, \psi \rangle = \langle |f|, T_t^* \psi \rangle \leq C t^{(\delta-\beta)/\gamma_0} e^{at} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

Then we may extend this inequality to all $f \in L_\alpha^1$ by a truncation argument. \square

In addition to the Dyson-Phillips expansion, Kato's theorem guarantees the validity of the Duhamel formula

$$T_t f = S_t f + \int_0^t T_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f \, ds$$

for all $t \geq 0$ and $f \in D(\mathcal{A}_0)$. Such an equation proves very useful for investigating the long time behavior of the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$. However in our study it is better to use a slightly different one, given in Lemma 2.8 below. The reason is that the property of creation of moments $S_t(L_\alpha^1) \subset L_\beta^1$ ($t > 0, \beta > \alpha$) is valid for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, while in the proof of $T_t(L_\alpha^1) \subset L_\beta^1$ we need that $\alpha > 1$.

Lemma 2.8. *Let $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$. For any $t > 0$ the integral $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds$ defines a bounded linear operator on L_α^1 . Moreover the following Duhamel formula holds in $\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)$:*

$$T_t = S_t + \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Proof. Fix $t > 0$, $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$, $\beta \in (\underline{\alpha}, \alpha + \gamma_0 - \gamma_1)$, and $\delta \in (\beta + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \alpha)$. We use Lemmas 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 to get, uniformly in $s \in (0, t/2)$ and $f \in L_\alpha^1$,

$$\|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \lesssim \|\mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\beta^1} \lesssim \|T_s f\|_{L_{\beta+\gamma_1}^1} \lesssim s^{-(\beta+\gamma_1-\delta)/\gamma_0} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

Using Lemmas 2.1 and 2.7 we have uniformly in $s \in (t/2, t)$

$$\|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \leq \|\mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \lesssim \|T_s f\|_{L_{\alpha+\gamma_1}^1} \lesssim \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

Since $\delta > \beta + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0$ we deduce that for any $f \in L_\alpha^1$ the function $s \mapsto \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1}$ is integrable on $(0, t)$ and it ensures that the function $s \mapsto S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f$ is (Bochner) integrable on $(0, t)$. We even proved that $s \mapsto \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)}$ is integrable on $(0, t)$ which, together with the triangular inequality $\|\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f \, ds\|_{L_\alpha^1} \leq \int_0^t \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \, ds$, guarantees that the linear mapping $f \mapsto \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s f \, ds$ is a bounded operator on L_α^1 .

As a consequence it suffices to verify the Duhamel formula on a dense subspace of L_α^1 . We use $D(\mathcal{A})_c = D(\mathcal{A}_0)_c$ which is invariant under both semigroups $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$. For any $f \in D(\mathcal{A})_c = D(\mathcal{A}_0)_c$ and $t > 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds}(S_{t-s}T_s f) &= -\mathcal{A}_0 S_{t-s}T_s f + S_{t-s}AT_s f \\ &= -\mathcal{A}_0 S_{t-s}T_s f + S_{t-s}(\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{F}_+)T_s f = S_{t-s}\mathcal{F}_+T_s f. \end{aligned}$$

An integration between 0 and t yields the result. \square

3. ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR

3.1. The essential spectrum. Recall that for a closed linear operator A in a Banach space \mathfrak{X} , the spectrum is defined by $\sigma(A) := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : A - \lambda \text{ is not bijective}\}$ and the spectral bound as $s(A) := \sup\{\operatorname{Re} \lambda : \lambda \in \sigma(A)\}$. If A is bounded, then the spectral radius $r(A) := \sup\{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(A)\}$ satisfies $r(A) \leq \|A\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{X})}$. The operator $A - \lambda$ can be non bijective for various reasons and it is useful to define some subsets of the spectrum. A notion which will play a key role in the proof of our main theorem is the essential spectrum. There are several definitions of essential spectrum in the literature (see [27]). We will use the two following ones:

$$\sigma_{e1}(A) := \{\lambda \in \sigma(A) : \operatorname{rg}(A - \lambda) \text{ is not closed or } \ker(A - \lambda) \text{ is infinite dimensional}\}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{e2}(A) := \{ &\lambda \in \sigma(A) : \operatorname{rg}(A - \lambda) \text{ is not closed, } \lambda \text{ is a limit point of } \sigma(A), \\ &\text{or } \bigcup_{r \geq 0} \ker((A - \lambda)^r) \text{ is infinite dimensional}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly we define the essential spectral radii $r_{ek}(T) = \sup\{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma_{ek}(T)\}$ for $k = 1, 2$.

The second definition is the one introduced by Browder in [15] and used by Webb in [50] where an abstract theorem of asynchronous exponential growth is proved. We will use the following statement which is readily deduced from Propositions 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and Remarks 2.1 and 2.2 in [50] (see also Corollary 4.2 in [33]).

Theorem 3.1 ([50]). *Let $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a positive C_0 -semigroup with infinitesimal generator A in a Banach lattice \mathfrak{X} . Assume that $r_{e2}(U_t) < r(U_t)$ for some (hence all) $t > 0$, and that there exists a strictly positive $\varphi \in \mathfrak{X}'$ such that for all $f \in \mathfrak{X}$, $\langle e^{-s(A)t}U_t f, \varphi \rangle$ is bounded in t . Then there exists a positive finite rank operator P in \mathfrak{X} and two constants $M, \sigma > 0$ such that $\|e^{-s(A)t}U_t - P\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{X})} \leq M e^{-\sigma t}$.*

The first definition of the essential spectrum is useful since it is proved in [30, Theorem 2] that it is invariant under strictly singular perturbation, and it is known from [42] that in L^1 spaces weakly compact operators are strictly singular. Combining these two results we deduce that if A is a closed linear operator and B a weakly compact operator in a L^1 space, then $\sigma_{e1}(A + B) = \sigma_{e1}(A)$.

Clearly we have $\sigma_{e1}(A) \subset \sigma_{e2}(A)$ but the two sets are not equal in general. However it is proved in [32, Theorem 6.5] (see also [40]) that when A is bounded the essential spectral radius is the same for both (and actually all standard) definitions, *i.e.* $r_{e1}(A) = r_{e2}(A)$.

3.2. Proof of the asynchronous exponential growth. This subsection is dedicated to the proof of the second part of Theorem 1.2 about the exponential convergence of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ to the rank-one projection $f \mapsto \langle f, \phi \rangle G$. The idea is to apply Theorem 3.1.

For the infinitesimal generator \mathcal{A} of the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ we have $s(\mathcal{A}) = 0$. Indeed using Proposition 2.2 in [50] one can define the growth bound $\omega_0(\mathcal{A})$ as $\omega_0(\mathcal{A}) := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \log(\|T_t\|)/t$ and Lemma 2.6 guarantees that $\omega_0(\mathcal{A}) = 0$ in L_α^1 for any $\alpha > 1$ (notice that by contractiveness of T_t in $L^1(\phi)$ it is also true for $\alpha = 1$). Since $s(\mathcal{A}) \leq \omega_0(\mathcal{A})$ and $0 \in \sigma(\mathcal{A})$, we deduce that $s(\mathcal{A}) = 0$. Hence if we can apply Theorem 3.1 we obtain the exponential convergence of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ to a positive finite rank projection P . Then we easily deduce from the uniqueness of the Perron eigenfunction G and the conservation law (14) that this projection is given by $Pf = \langle f, \phi \rangle G$ (see the proof of Corollary 5.4 in [8] for details). It only remains to check the assumptions of Theorem 3.1.

The conservation property (14) guarantees that $\langle T_t f, \phi \rangle$ is bounded in t . The fact that the growth bound of \mathcal{A} is zero ensures that $r(T_t) = e^{\omega_0(\mathcal{A})t} = 1$ for all $t > 0$. The only missing assumption which has to be verified is that $r_{e_2}(T_t) < 1$ for some $t > 0$, meaning that the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is quasi-compact (see [23] for instance). The end of the section is devoted to the proof of this property by using the Duhamel formula in Lemma 2.8, which is recalled here

$$T_t = S_t + \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds.$$

First we check that $r(S_t) < 1$ for all $t > 0$ (and any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$). Then we prove that $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds$ is weakly compact in L_α^1 when $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$. Using the properties of the essential spectral radius announced in Section 3.1 we deduce that

$$r_{e_2}(T_t) = r_{e_1}(T_t) = r_{e_1}(S_t) \leq r(S_t) < 1.$$

The last inequality is easily obtained from the explicit formulation of S_t .

Lemma 3.2. *For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t > 0$ one has $r(S_t) < 1$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x_1 \geq x_0$ such that $B_0 x_1^{\gamma_0} > \alpha k \tau_1 - \lambda$. Consider $t_1 > 0$ defined by $X(t_1, 0) = x_1$. For all $t \geq t_1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_t f\|_{L_\alpha^1} &\leq \int_0^\infty |f(x)| e^{-\int_{t_1}^t B(X(s,x)) \, ds} e^{-\lambda t} (1 + X(t,x))^\alpha \, dx \\ &\leq e^{-B_0 x_1^{\gamma_0} (t-t_1)} e^{-\lambda t + \alpha \tau_1 t} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}. \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that $\omega_0(\mathcal{A}_0) \leq \alpha \tau_1 - \lambda - B_0 x_1^{\gamma_0} < 0$ and consequently $r(S_t) = e^{\omega_0(\mathcal{A}_0)t} < 1$ when $t > 0$. \square

Denote by $W(L_\alpha^1)$ the space of weakly compact operators in L_α^1 , which is a (two-sided) ideal of the Banach algebra $\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)$. For proving the weak compactness of $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds$ we iterate the Duhamel formula to get the identity

$$\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ T_s \, ds = \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s \, ds + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u \, du \right) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} \, ds,$$

and we prove that $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s ds$ and then $\int_0^t (\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u du) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} ds$ belong to $W(L_\alpha^1)$. To do so we use that $W(L_\alpha^1)$ has the *strong convex compactness property* (see [47, 51], or [38] for a direct proof in Lebesgue spaces). This means that if a function $U : (0, t) \rightarrow W(L_\alpha^1)$ is

- strongly measurable, *i.e.* $\forall f \in L_\alpha^1$ the function $s \mapsto U(s)f$ is measurable,
- and strongly bounded, *i.e.* $\sup_{0 < s < t} \|U(s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)} < \infty$,

then $\int_0^t U(s) ds \in W(L_\alpha^1)$. In our case unfortunately the strong boundedness assumption is not satisfied. But it is easy to check that it can be replaced by the strong integrability assumption, which is that

$$s \mapsto \|U(s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)} \text{ is integrable on } (0, t).$$

It readily follows from the dominated convergence theorem together with the property that $W(L_\alpha^1)$ is closed in $\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)$ (see for instance [52, Theorem II.C.6]). Notice that Schlichtermann suggested in [47] that the assumption of strong boundedness should be replaced by the uniform integrability (which is even weaker than strong integrability)

$$\sup_{f \in L_\alpha^1} \int_0^t \|U(s)f\|_{L_\alpha^1} ds < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|\Omega| \rightarrow 0} \sup_{f \in L_\alpha^1} \int_\Omega \|U(s)f\|_{L_\alpha^1} ds = 0.$$

We start with a lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\alpha > \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0$ and $\beta \in (\underline{\alpha}, \infty) \cap [\alpha - \gamma_1, \infty)$. For any $t > 0$ the integral $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s ds$ is a bounded linear operator from L_α^1 to L_β^1 . More precisely there exists $C = C(\alpha, \beta) > 0$ such that for all $t > 0$ and all $f \in L_\alpha^1$*

$$\left\| \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f ds \right\|_{L_\beta^1} \leq C t^{1 - (\beta + \gamma_1 - \alpha)/\gamma_0} e^{\beta \tau_1 t} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

Proof. Let α and β satisfy the assumptions of the lemma, and choose $\delta \in (\underline{\alpha}, \alpha + \gamma_0 - \gamma_1) \cap [\alpha - \gamma_1, \beta]$. Using Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4 we have uniformly in $0 < s < t/2$ and $f \in L_\alpha^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f\|_{L_\beta^1} &\lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 (t-s)} (t-s)^{-(\beta-\delta)/\gamma_0} \|\mathcal{F}_+ S_s f\|_{L_\delta^1} \\ &\lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} t^{-(\beta-\delta)/\gamma_0} \|S_s f\|_{L_{\delta+\gamma_1}^1} \\ &\lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} t^{-(\beta-\delta)/\gamma_0} s^{-(\delta+\gamma_1-\alpha)/\gamma_0} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}, \end{aligned}$$

and for $s \in (t/2, t)$

$$\|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f\|_{L_\beta^1} \lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} \|\mathcal{F}_+ S_s f\|_{L_\beta^1} \lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} \|S_s f\|_{L_{\beta+\gamma_1}^1} \lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} t^{-(\beta+\gamma_1-\alpha)/\gamma_0} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}.$$

We deduce that for any $t > 0$ the function $s \mapsto \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1, L_\beta^1)}$ is integrable on $(0, t)$ and after integration we get

$$\int_0^t \|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1, L_\beta^1)} ds \lesssim e^{\beta \tau_1 t} t^{1 - (\beta + \gamma_1 - \alpha)/\gamma_0}.$$

□

Proposition 3.4. *For each $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$ and each $t > 0$ the operator $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s ds$ is weakly compact in L_α^1 .*

Proof. Let $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$ and $t > 0$. We split the proof into two parts, corresponding to the two cases in Theorem 1.2. When \wp is absolutely continuous we first prove that $\mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ is weakly compact for all $s > 0$ and then use the strong convex compactness property. For the case $\tau = \text{const}$ and $\text{supp } \wp \subset [\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon]$ we prove directly the weak compactness of $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s \, ds$.

Case (i): \wp absolutely continuous. From Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4 we easily get that for any $s > 0$ and any $\beta > \alpha$ the operator $\mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ maps continuously L_α^1 in L_β^1 . This guarantees the tightness of the image of the unit ball of L_α^1 under $\mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ for any $s > 0$. Now we look at the uniform integrability. Following the lines of the proof of Lemma 2.4 we get for any $\Omega \subset (0, \infty)$, $s > 0$, and $f \in L_\alpha^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega |\mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x)| (1+x)^\alpha \, dx &\leq \int_0^1 \int_{\Omega/z} B(x) |S_s f(x)| (1+zx)^\alpha \, dx \, \wp(dz) \\ &\leq B_1 \int_0^1 \int_{X(-s, \frac{\Omega}{z}) \cap (0, \infty)} |f(x)| e^{-\int_0^s B(X(u,x)) \, du} e^{-\lambda s} (1+X(s,x))^{\alpha+\gamma_1} \, dx \, \wp(dz) \\ &\lesssim s^{-\gamma_1/\gamma_0} e^{(\alpha+\gamma_1)\tau_1 s} \int_0^\infty \left[\int_{(0,1) \cap \frac{\Omega}{X(s,x)}} \wp(dz) \right] |f(x)| (1+x)^\alpha \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

The term between the brackets is small uniformly in $x > 0$ when $|\Omega|$ is small because $\wp \in L^1(0, 1)$ and $|\frac{\Omega}{X(s,x)}| = \frac{|\Omega|}{X(s,x)} \leq \frac{|\Omega|}{X(s,0)}$, with $X(s,0) > 0$ due to Assumption (3). This proves the uniform integrability condition and by the Dunford-Pettis theorem the operator $\mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ is weakly compact in L_α^1 for any $s > 0$. Since $W(L_\alpha^1)$ is an ideal of $\mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)$ the operator $S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ is also weakly compact for each $s \in (0, t]$. Finally using the strong convex compactness property of $W(L_\alpha^1)$ we get the weak compactness of $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s \, ds$ in L_α^1 . Clearly $s \mapsto S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s$ is strongly measurable due to the strong continuity of $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$, and the strong integrability readily follows from the inequality

$$\|S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \lesssim s^{-(\delta+\gamma_1-\alpha)/\gamma_0} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}$$

that we established in the proof of Lemma 3.3, with $\delta < \alpha + \gamma_0 - \gamma_1$.

Case (ii): $\tau = 1$ and $\text{supp } \wp \subset [\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon]$. Lemma 3.3 guarantees that the integral $\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s \, ds$ sends continuously L_α^1 into L_β^1 for any $\beta > \alpha$. Consequently the image of the unit ball of L_α^1 under this operator is tight. For the uniform integrability we write for $\Omega \subset (0, \infty)$ and $f \in L_\alpha^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \left| \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x) \, ds \right| (1+x)^\alpha \, dx &\leq \int_\Omega \int_0^t |\mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x-t+s)| e^{-\int_0^{t-s} B(x-u) \, du} \, ds (1+x)^\alpha \, dx \\ &= \int_\Omega \int_0^t \int_0^1 B\left(\frac{x-t+s}{z}\right) \left| S_s f\left(\frac{x-t+s}{z}\right) \right| \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} e^{-\int_0^{t-s} B(x-u) \, du} \, ds (1+x)^\alpha \, dx \\ &\leq B_1 \int_\Omega \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{z}\right)^{\gamma_1} \left| f\left(\frac{x-t+s}{z} - s\right) \right| \\ &\quad e^{-\int_0^s B(\frac{x-t+s}{z} - u) \, du} e^{-\int_0^{t-s} B(x-u) \, du} \frac{\wp(dz)}{z} \, ds (1+x)^\alpha \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

For $s \leq \frac{t}{2}$ we have

$$e^{-\int_0^{t-s} B(x-u)du} \leq e^{-\int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} B(x-u)du} \leq \mathbf{1}_{0 < x < x_0} + \mathbf{1}_{x \geq x_0} e^{-\frac{t}{2} B_0(x-\frac{t}{2})_+^{\gamma_0}}$$

and for $s \geq \frac{t}{2}$

$$e^{-\int_0^s B(\frac{x-t+s}{z}-u)du} \leq e^{-\int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} B(\frac{x-t+s}{z}-u)du} \leq \mathbf{1}_{0 < x < x_0} + \mathbf{1}_{x \geq x_0} e^{-\frac{t}{2} B_0(x-t)_+^{\gamma_0}}.$$

The function $x \mapsto (1 + \frac{x}{z})^{\gamma_1} (\mathbf{1}_{0 < x < x_0} + \mathbf{1}_{x \geq x_0} e^{-\frac{t}{2} B_0(x-t)_+^{\gamma_0}})$ is clearly bounded on $(0, \infty)$, uniformly in $z \geq \varepsilon$, so we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \left| \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x) ds \right| (1+x)^\alpha dx \\ \lesssim \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_{\Omega} \left| f\left(\frac{x-t+s}{z} - s\right) \right| (1+x)^\alpha dx \frac{\varphi(dz)}{z} ds. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\varphi(s, z, x) = \frac{x-t+s}{z} - s$ and do the change of variable $x \rightarrow y = \varphi(s, z, x)$. We obtain, since $dy = \frac{dx}{z}$ and $\varphi(s, z, \cdot)^{-1}(y) = z(y+s) + t - s \leq y + t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \left| \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x) ds \right| (1+x)^\alpha dx \\ \lesssim \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_{\varphi(s, z, \Omega)} |f(y)| (1+y+t)^\alpha dy \varphi(dz) ds \\ = \int_0^\infty \int_0^t \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\varphi(s, z, \cdot)^{-1}(y) \in \Omega} \varphi(dz) ds |f(y)| (1+y+t)^\alpha dy \\ = \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \int_0^t \mathbf{1}_{s \in \frac{1}{1-z}(t-zy-\Omega)} ds \varphi(dz) |f(y)| (1+y+t)^\alpha dy. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|\frac{1}{1-z}(t-zy-\Omega)| \leq \frac{|\Omega|}{\varepsilon}$ for all $z \in \text{supp } \varphi \subset [\varepsilon, 1-\varepsilon]$ we get

$$\int_{\Omega} \left| \int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f(x) ds \right| (1+x)^\alpha dx \lesssim |\Omega| \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}$$

and the family $\{\int_0^t S_{t-s} \mathcal{F}_+ S_s f ds : \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1} \leq 1\}$ is uniformly integrable. The Dunford-Pettis theorem yields the result. \square

Corollary 3.5. *For each $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + 2\gamma_1 - 2\gamma_0)$ and each $t > 0$ the operator $\int_0^t (\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u du) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} ds$ is weakly compact in L_α^1 .*

Proof. It is a consequence of Proposition 3.4 and the strong convex compactness property. Fix $\alpha > \max(1, \underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0)$ and $t > 0$. Since $\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u du \in W(L_\alpha^1)$ and $\mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} \in \mathcal{L}(L_\alpha^1)$, the operator $(\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u du) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s}$ is weakly compact for any $s \in (0, t)$. For checking the strong integrability on $(0, t)$ we use Lemmas 2.1, 2.7 and 3.3. Uniformly in $s \in (0, t/2)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \left(\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u du \right) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} f \right\|_{L_\alpha^1} &\lesssim s \| \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} f \|_{L_{\alpha+\gamma_1}^1} \lesssim s \| T_{t-s} f \|_{L_{\alpha+2\gamma_1}^1} \\ &\lesssim s \| f \|_{L_\alpha^1}. \end{aligned}$$

Uniformly in $s \in (t/2, t)$ we have for any $\beta \in (\underline{\alpha} + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \alpha + \gamma_0 - \gamma_1)$ and $\delta \in (\beta + \gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \left(\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u \, du \right) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} f \right\|_{L_\alpha^1} &\lesssim \|\mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} f\|_{L_\beta^1} \lesssim \|T_{t-s} f\|_{L_{\beta+\gamma_1}^1} \\ &\lesssim (t-s)^{-(\beta+\gamma_1-\delta)/\gamma_0} \|f\|_{L_\alpha^1}. \end{aligned}$$

So $s \mapsto \left\| \left(\int_0^s S_{s-u} \mathcal{F}_+ S_u \, du \right) \mathcal{F}_+ T_{t-s} f \right\|_{L_\alpha^1}$ is integrable on $(0, t)$ and we can apply the strong convex compactness property. \square

4. ABOUT THE OSGOOD CONDITION

In this section we consider the case when the Osgood condition is satisfied

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_x^1 \frac{dx}{\tau(x)} = +\infty, \quad (17)$$

meaning that (3) is not fulfilled. Replacing Assumption (3) by

$$\frac{B}{\tau} \in L^1(0, 1), \quad \text{and} \quad \exists r \geq 0, \quad \sup_{0 < x < 1} x^{-r} \int_0^x \wp(dz) < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x^r}{\tau(x)} \in L^1(0, 1)$$

still guarantees the existence and uniqueness of (λ, G, ϕ) (see [22]), and ϕ still has a linear growth at $+\infty$ [2, Theorem 1.9] while $\phi(x) \sim \text{const} \times e^{\Lambda(x)}$ when $x \rightarrow 0$ [2, Theorem 1.10]. Using these estimates on ϕ the proof of the generation of the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ can be readily adapted to the new assumptions.

Notice that in the particular case of the self-similar fragmentation, *i.e.* $\tau(x) = x$ and $B(x) = x^\gamma$ with $\gamma > 0$, a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence and uniqueness of G is given in [12] (and we easily check that $\lambda = 1$ and $\phi(x) = \phi_0 x$ verify (8) for $\phi_0 > 0$ a suitable normalizing constant).

The following result ensures that under the Osgood condition the convergence of $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ to the projector $P : f \mapsto \langle f, \phi \rangle G$ cannot be uniform with respect to the initial distribution in $L^1(\phi)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Under Assumption (17) we have for all $t \geq 0$*

$$\|T_t - P\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^1(\phi))} = 2.$$

Proof. Fix $t \geq 0$. First we have

$$\|T_t - P\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^1(\phi))} \leq \|T_t\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^1(\phi))} + \|P\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^1(\phi))} = 2.$$

For the other inequality we consider the initial distribution $f_\eta(x) := \frac{1}{\eta \phi(x)} \mathbf{1}_{0 < x < \eta}$ for $\eta > 0$ small enough (to be determined later). For any $R > 0$ and any $\eta > 0$ we have $P f_\eta = G$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_t f_\eta - G\|_{L^1(\phi)} &= \int_0^R |T_t f_\eta(x) - G(x)| \phi(x) \, dx + \int_R^\infty |T_t f_\eta(x) - G(x)| \phi(x) \, dx \\ &\geq \int_R^\infty G(x) \phi(x) \, dx - \int_R^\infty T_t f_\eta(x) \phi(x) \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^R T_t f_\eta(x) \phi(x) \, dx - \int_0^R G(x) \phi(x) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $R > 0$ such that $\int_R^\infty G\phi \geq 1 - \epsilon$, and then $\int_0^R G\phi \leq \epsilon$. Under assumption (17) the characteristic curves of the transport semigroup $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ do not reach the boundary 0 in finite time, *i.e.* $t_*(x) = -\infty$ for all $x > 0$. Consequently we can find η small enough such that $\text{supp } T_t f_\eta \subset [0, R]$ and then

$$\|T_t f_\eta - G\|_{L_\alpha^1} \geq 2(1 - \epsilon).$$

□

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(É. Bernard) UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-EST, CERMICS (ENPC), INRIA, 77455 MARNE-LA-VALLÉE, FRANCE

E-mail address: `etienne.bernard@enpc.fr`

(P. Gabriel) LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES DE VERSAILLES, UVSQ, CNRS, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SACLAY, 45 AVENUE DES ÉTATS-UNIS, 78035 VERSAILLES CEDEX, FRANCE.

E-mail address, Corresponding author: `pierre.gabriel@uvsq.fr`