

Lemma 1.2. Let  $X$  be a locally compact space,  $x \in X$  and  $\mu$  a regular bounded Borel measure on  $X$  such that  $\mu(\{x\}) = 0$ . Then  $\mu \geq 0$  if and only if  $\langle f, \mu \rangle \geq 0$  for all  $f \in C_0(X)_+$  satisfying  $f(x) = 0$ .

We omit the easy proof.

Theorem 1.3. Let  $X$  be locally compact and  $A$  be a bounded operator on  $C_0(X)$ . The following assertions are equivalent.

- (i)  $e^{tA} \geq 0$  ( $t \geq 0$ ).
- (ii) For  $0 \leq f \in C_0(X)$  and  $x \in X$ ,  
 $f(x) = 0$  implies  $(Af)(x) \geq 0$ .
- (iii)  $A + \|A\| \text{Id} \geq 0$ .

Proof. (i) implies (ii). Let  $f \in C_0(X)_+$  and  $x \in X$  such that  $f(x) = 0$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} (Af)(x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 1/t ((e^{tA}f(x) - f(x))) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 1/t ((e^{tA}f(x)) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) implies (iii). Let  $x \in X$ . We have to show that  $(Af)(x) + \|A\|f(x) \geq 0$  for all  $f \in C_0(X)$ . Let  $A'\delta_x = \mu + c\delta_x$  where  $\mu \in M(X)$  such that  $\mu(\{x\}) = 0$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . We claim that  $\mu \geq 0$ . Let  $0 \leq f \in C_0(X)$  such that  $f(x) = 0$ . Then  $\langle f, \mu \rangle = \langle f, A'\delta_x \rangle = (Af)(x) \geq 0$  by (ii). Thus  $\mu \geq 0$  by Lemma 1.1. Moreover,  $|c| = \|c\delta_x\| \leq \|c\delta_x + \mu\| = \|A'\delta_x\| \leq \|A\|$ . Hence, for  $f \in C_0(X)_+$ ,  $(Af)(x) + \|A\|f(x) = \langle f, A'\delta_x + \|A\|\delta_x \rangle = \langle f, \mu + (c + \|A\|)\delta_x \rangle \geq 0$ . This shows (ii) to hold.  
 (iii) implies (i). We have  $e^{tA} = e^{-t\|A\|} e^{t(A + \|A\|\text{Id})} \geq e^{-t\|A\|} \text{Id}$  for all  $t \geq 0$ .

□

Example 1.4. a) Let  $B$  be a positive operator on  $C_0(X)$  and  $m : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous and bounded mapping. Let  $Af = Bf - m \cdot f$  ( $f \in C_0(X)$ ). Then  $e^{tA} \geq 0$  for all  $t \geq 0$ .

b) Let  $A$  be a  $n \times n$ -matrix. Then  $e^{tA} \geq 0$  for all  $t \geq 0$  if and only if  $a_{ij} \geq 0$  for  $i \neq j$ . This is the linear version of Kamke's theorem (see Kamke (1932)).

Now we come to the actual subject of this section, the characterization of strongly continuous positive semigroups on  $C(K)$ . Here  $K$