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Interpolating between the compound-geometric and compound-Poisson distributions

by

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0. Summary

The starting point of this paper is the characterization of the compound-Poisson, i.e. the infinitely divisible lattice distributions (class $C_1$) and the subset of compound-geometric lattice distributions (class $C_0$) by the non-negativity of recursively defined quantities (section 1). In section 2 we generalize these recursion relations by introducing sequences $c_n(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in [0,1]$ and thus we obtain classes of distributions $C_\alpha$, which we wish to be increasing with $\alpha$. This can be achieved by an appropriate choice of $c_n(\alpha)$ (section 3). For the classes $C_\alpha$ we obtain other properties, which generalize known properties of the class $C_1$. Another subdivision of this class is given in section 4, where we consider the compound-negative-binomial lattice distributions.

1. Preliminaries

We only consider lattice distributions $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$, i.e. distributions on the nonnegative integers, with $p_0 > 0$. The corresponding probability generating function (pgf)

$$P(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n z^n, \quad |z| \leq 1$$

is then unequal to zero on $|z| < \rho$ for some $\rho > 0$. If $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$ (or $P$) is infinitely divisible (inf div), then $P$ is unequal to zero on the closed unit disk $|z| \leq 1$ (cf. [4]).

For an inf div pgf $P$ we have the following representation (see [1]).

**Theorem 1.1.** A pgf $P$ is inf div if and only if there is a $\lambda > 0$ and a pgf $Q_1$, such that

$$P(z) = \exp[\lambda (Q_1(z) - 1)].$$

The representation is unique, if we take $Q_1(0) = 0$. 
Thus, the class of inf div distributions on the nonnegative integers coincides with the class of compound-Poisson distributions on the nonnegative integers. We recall the definition of such distributions.

**Definition 1.2.** A compound (lattice) distribution is a distribution with pgf \( P(z) = G(Q(z)) \), where \( G \) and \( Q \) are pgf's. The corresponding random variable \( x \) can then be written as

\[
x = x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n,
\]
where \( n, x_1, x_2, \ldots \) are independent, while \( n \) has pgf \( G \) and each of the \( x_i \) has pgf \( Q \).

**Example 1.3.**

i) \( n \) has a geometric (\( p \)) distribution: \( G(z) = \frac{1-p}{1-pz} \), so a compound-geometric distribution \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) has pgf

\[
(1.2) \quad P(z) = \frac{1-p}{1-pQ_0(z)}.
\]

ii) \( n \) has a Poisson (\( \lambda \)) distribution: \( G(z) = \exp[\lambda(z-1)] \), so a compound-Poisson distribution \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) has pgf

\[
(1.3) \quad P(z) = \exp[\lambda Q_1(z) - 1)].
\]

**Definition 1.4.** \( C_0 \) is the set of all compound-geometric distributions. \( C_1 \) is the set of all compound-Poisson distributions, which, according to theorem 1.1, is equal to the set of all inf div distributions. If \( P \) is a pgf corresponding to a distribution in a class \( C \), we shall also say, that \( P \in C \).

**Remark.** To some of the generating functions, corresponding to distributions in \( C_0 \) or \( C_1 \), we add an index \( 0 \) or \( 1 \), to be able to fit them in the more general notation of the following section. Further we denote the coefficient of \( z^n \) of a generating function \( R_n(z) \) by \( r_n(\alpha) \), or \( r_n \), if no confusion is possible, while the sequence \((r_n(\alpha))_{n \geq 0}\) is simply denoted by \( r_n(\alpha) \).

We now formulate some more or less known theorems, which will be the starting point for our investigations in the next sections. For the sake of completeness we write down the proofs in detail and in a few lemma's we give some properties of the appearing quantities. We start with the definition of absolute monotonicity, and then consider the distributions \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) in \( C_1 \).
Definition 1.5. A function $R$ on the complex numbers is called **absolutely monotone** (abs mon), if there are $r_n \geq 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$) and $\rho > 0$, such that

$$R(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n z^n, \quad \text{for } |z| < \rho.$$ 

Theorem 1.6. A pgf $P$ is inf div ($P \in \mathbb{C}_1$) if and only if

$$R_1(z) := \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)}$$

is absolutely monotone.

**Proof.** Let $P \in \mathbb{C}_1$. Then there are $\lambda > 0$ and pgf $Q_1$, such that

$$\log P(z) = \lambda (Q_1(z) - 1).$$

Hence:

$$R_1(z) = \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} = \left(\log P(z)\right)' = \lambda Q_1(z),$$

which is a abs mon function ($|z| < 1$).

Conversely, let $P'(z)/P(z) = R_1(z)$ be abs mon, i.e.

$$P'(z)/P(z) = R_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(1) z^n, \quad \text{for } |z| < \rho,$$

with $r_n(1) \geq 0$ for all $n$ and $\rho > 0$. Integrating from 0 to $z$ ($|z| < \rho$), we obtain

$$\log P(z) = \log P_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} z^{n+1}, \quad |z| < \rho,$$

or, if we define $\lambda := -\log P_0$ and $Q_1(z) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} z^{n+1}$:

$$P(z) = \exp[\lambda (Q_1(z) - 1)], \quad |z| < \rho,$$

with $\lambda > 0$ and $Q_1$ abs mon.

Since $P'(z) = P(z) \cdot R_1(z), |z| < \rho$, we have the following relations

$$(1.4) \quad (n+1)p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(1), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,$$

where $r_n(1) \geq 0$ for all $n$. It follows (see lemma 1.7), that
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} < \infty.$$ 

Now $Q_1(z)$ is convergent for $|z| \leq 1$, so that $\exp[\lambda(Q_1(z) - 1)]$ is an analytic continuation of $P(z)$ to the whole disk $|z| \leq 1$. As $P$ itself is analytic on $|z| \leq 1$, we have

$$P(z) = \exp[\lambda(Q_1(z) - 1)], \text{ for } |z| \leq 1.$$ 

From $P(1) = 1$ we get now $Q_1(1) = 1$, so $Q_1$ is a pgf and $P$ is a compound-Poisson pgf, i.e. $P \in C_1$.

From $Q_1(1) = 1$ we then obtain:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} = 1, \text{ or: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} = \lambda = -\log P_0.$$

Remark. For the quantities $R_1$, $\lambda$ and $Q_1$ from the preceding proof we have the relations

$$(1.5) \quad R_1(z) = \lambda Q_1'(z), \quad \lambda = -\log P_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1}, \quad Q_1(z) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{z} R_1(u) du.$$

Some properties of the recursions (1.4) are now summarized in the following lemma.

**Lemma 1.7.** The sequence $r_n(1)$, defined by (1.4), and its generating function $R_1$ have the following properties

i) $R_1$ has a radius of convergence $\rho > 0$, and

$$R_1(z) = \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} \text{ for } |z| < \rho.$$

ii) If $r_n(1) \geq 0$ for all $n$, then

$$(1.6) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(1)}{n+1} < \infty,$$

so that $R_1(z)$ is convergent for $|z| < 1$.

Conversely, if a sequence $r_n(1)$ with $r_n(1) \geq 0$ for all $n$ and satisfying (1.6) is given, then (1.4) defines a unique probability distribution $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$.
Proof. From (1.4) we obtain

\[ p_0 r_n = (n+1)p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}, \]

so that

\[ p_0 |r_n| \leq (n+1)p_{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k |r_{n-k}|, \]

or

\[ 2p_0 |r_n| \leq (n+1)p_{n+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k |r_{n-k}|. \]

Hence, if we define

\[ R_N(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{N} r_n x^n \quad (x > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}); \]

\[ 2p_0 |R_N(x)| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N} (n+1)p_{n+1} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k |r_{n-k}| x^n \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)p_{n+1} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k |r_{n-k}| x^n \leq p'(x) + \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k |r_n| x^{k+n} \leq p'(x) + p(x)|R_N(x)|. \]

Now, if we choose a \( x_0 > 0 \), such that \( P(x_0) < 2p_0 \), then we have

\[ |R_N(x_0)| \leq \frac{p'(x_0)}{2p_0 - p(x_0)} < \infty \quad \text{for all} \ N, \]

from which we can conclude that \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |r_n| x_0^n < \infty \), and \( R_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n z^n \) has a radius of convergence \( \rho \geq x_0 \). Taking generating functions, from (1.4) we immediately have

\[ P'(z) = P(z)R_1(z). \]

Let \( r_n \geq 0 \) for all \( n \). Then we can write
\[ 1 - p_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{r_{n-k}}{n+1} = \]

\[ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1+k} \geq p_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1} , \]

so that

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1} \leq \frac{1 - p_0}{p_0} < \infty , \]

and \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1} z^{n+1} \) convergent for \( |z| \leq 1 \). As \( R_1(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1} z^{n+1} \), it follows that \( R_1(z) \) is convergent for \( |z| < 1 \). Conversely, let \( r_n \geq 0 \) for all \( n \) and \( a := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n}{n+1} < \infty \). Choose \( p_0 \in (0,1) \) and define \( p_n, n \geq 1 \) by

\[ (n+1)p_{n+1} = n \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}, \quad n = 0,1,2, \ldots . \]

It follows that \( p_n \geq 0 \) for all \( n \). Now define \( q_n := p_n/p_0, n \geq 0, \) then also

\[ (n+1)q_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k r_{n-k}, \quad n = 0,1,2, \ldots , \]

with \( q_0 = 1 \). If \( \mu \) is the counting measure on \( \{0,1,2,\ldots \} \) and \( f_n(k) := \frac{r_k}{k+1+n} \), \( k \geq 0, n \geq 0, \) then \( f_n(k) \leq f_0(k) \) for all \( n \) and \( \int f_0 \, d\mu = a < \infty \), so that by the dominated-convergence theorem

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k}{k+1+n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int f_n(k) \, d\mu(k) = \int f_0(k) \, d\mu(k) = 0 . \]

So we can choose \( n_0 \) and \( a_0 < 1, \) such that

\[ \forall n \geq n_0, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k}{k+1+n} \leq a_0 . \]

We now estimate \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n \) as follows. For \( N > n_0 \) we have
As \( n = 1 \), we have

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{N+1} q_n = \sum_{n=0}^{N} q_{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k r_{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} q_k \sum_{n=k}^{N} \frac{r_{n-k}}{n+1} \leq
\]

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{N} q_n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k}{k+1+n} \leq a \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n + a_0 \sum_{n=0}^{N} q_n \leq a \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n + a_0 \sum_{n=0}^{N} q_n .
\]

As \( a_0 < 1 \), we have for \( N > n_0 \)

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{N+1} q_n \leq \frac{a^{n_0-1}}{1 - a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n , \text{ and so } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n =: c < \infty .
\]

Since \( q_n = \frac{p_n}{p_0} \), it follows that \( c > 1 \) and \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = p_0 c \), so that \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) becomes a probability distribution, if we take \( p_0 = 1/c . \)

**Remark.** The \( r_n (1) \) may be expressed explicitly in the \( p_n \); from the first \( n \) equations of (1.4) by Cramer's rule we obtain

\[
(1.7) \quad r_{n-1} (1) = p_0 \text{ det } \begin{vmatrix}
p_0 & p_0 & \cdots & p_1 \\
p_1 & p_0 & \cdots & 2 p_2 \\
p_2 & p_1 & \cdots & 3 p_3 \\
p_n-1 & \cdots & p_0 & \cdots 
\end{vmatrix} .
\]

From theorem 1.6 and lemma 1.7 one easily derives the following characterization of inf div lattice distributions, first given by Katti [3].

**Theorem 1.8.** A distribution \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) is inf div if and only if the quantities \( r_n (1), n = 0, 1, \ldots \) defined by

\[
(n + 1) p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k} (1)
\]

are nonnegative.
Proof. Let \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) be inf div. According to lemma 1.7i) the generating function \(R_1\) of the \(r_n(1)\) exists and is equal to \(P'(z)/P(z)\) for \(|z| < \rho\). As this function is abs mon, by theorem 1.6 we have: \(r_n(1) \geq 0\) for all \(n\). Conversely, let \(r_n(1) \geq 0\) for all \(n\). Then (lemma 1.7ii)) the generating function \(R_1\) of the \(r_n(1)\) exists and is equal to \(P'(z)/P(z)\) for \(|z| < 1\), so that \(P'(z)/P(z)\) is abs mon. The inf div of \(P\) follows now from theorem 1.6.

We now turn to the distributions in \(C_0\), and derive some analogous results.

**Theorem 1.9.** A pgf \(P\) is compound-geometric \((P \in C_0)\) if and only if

\[
R_0(z) := \frac{P(z) - p_0}{z P(z)}
\]

is absolutely monotone.

Proof. Let \(P \in C_0\). Then there are \(p \in (0,1)\) and pgf \(Q_0\), such that

\[
P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ_0(z)}.
\]

Hence:

\[
R_0(z) = \frac{1}{z} \{1 - p_0/P(z)\} = \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \frac{P_0}{1-p}(1 - pQ_0(z))\} =
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \frac{1}{1-pq_0} [1 - pq_0 - p(Q_0(z) - q_0)]\} = \frac{p}{1-pq_0} \frac{Q_0(z) - q_0}{z},
\]

which is an abs mon function \((|z| < 1)\).

Conversely, let \(R_0\) be abs mon, i.e.

\[
R_0(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty r_n(0)z^n, \text{ for } |z| < \rho,
\]

with \(r_n(0) \geq 0\) for all \(n\) and \(\rho > 0\). As \(P(z) - p_0 = zP(z)R_0(z)\), we have

\[
P(z) = \frac{p_0}{1 - zR_0(z)}, \quad |z| < \rho,
\]

or, if we define \(p := 1 - p_0\) and \(Q_0(z) := \frac{1}{p} zR_0(z)\):

\[
P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ_0(z)}, \quad |z| < \rho,
\]
with \( p \in (0,1) \) and \( Q_0 \) abs mon.

Since
\[
\frac{P(z) - P_0}{z} = P(z) \cdot R_0(z), \quad |z| < \rho ,
\]
we have the following relations
\[
(1.8) \quad P_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k r_{n-k}(0), \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots ,
\]
where \( r_n(0) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \), from which we can derive (see lemma 1.10), that
\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) < 1 .
\]
Now \( R_0(z) \), and hence \( Q_0(z) \), is convergent for \( |z| \leq 1 \), and, as
\[
|pQ_0(z)| = |zR_0(z)| \leq R_0(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) < 1, \quad |z| \leq 1 ,
\]
\[
\frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ_0(z)}
\]
is an analytic continuation of \( P(z) \) to the closed unit disk \( |z| \leq 1 \). As \( P \) itself is analytic for \( |z| \leq 1 \), we have
\[
P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ_0(z)}, \quad \text{for } |z| \leq 1 .
\]
From \( P(1) = 1 \) we now get \( Q_0(1) = 1 \), so \( Q_0 \) is a pgf and \( P \) is a compound-geometric pgf: \( P \in C_0 \).

From \( Q_0(1) = 1 \) we then obtain: \( \frac{1}{p} R_0(1) = 1 \), or:
\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) = p = 1 - p_0 .
\]

**Remark.** The following relations now hold for the quantities \( R_0 \), \( p \) and \( Q_0 \) from the preceding proof
\[
R_0(z) = \frac{p}{1 - pq_0} \frac{Q_0(z) - Q_0}{z}, \quad \text{or if we take } q_0 = 0 ,
\]
\[
(1.9) \quad R_0(z) = \frac{1}{z} pQ_0(z), \quad p = 1 - p_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) = R_0(1), \quad Q_0(z) = \frac{1}{p} zR_0(z) .
\]
We have the following analogue of lemma 1.7 for the recursions (1.8).
Lemma 1.10. The sequence \( r_n(0) \), defined by (1.8), and its generating function \( R_0 \) have the following properties

i) \( R_0 \) has a radius of convergence \( \rho > 0 \), and

\[
R_0(z) = \frac{P(z) - p_0}{zP(z)}, \quad \text{for } |z| < \rho.
\]

ii) If \( r_n(0) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \), then

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) < 1,
\]

so that \( R_0(z) \) is convergent for \( |z| \leq 1 \).

Conversely, if a sequence \( r_n(0) \) with \( r_n(0) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \) and satisfying (1.11) is given, then (1.8) defines a unique probability distribution \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \).

Proof. Exactly as in the proof of lemma 1.7 we can show, that \( R_0 \) has a radius of convergence \( \rho > 0 \) (replace the factor \( n+1 \) by 1). Then, taking generating functions, from (1.8) we immediately obtain

\[
\frac{1}{z}[P(z) - p_0] = P(z)R_0(z).
\]

Let \( r_n(0) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \). Then we can write

\[
1 - p_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(0) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0),
\]

so that

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0) = 1 - p_0 < 1,
\]

and \( R_0(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(0)z^n \) is convergent for \( |z| \leq 1 \).

Conversely, let \( r_n \geq 0 \) for all \( n \) and \( a := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n < 1 \). Choose \( p_0 \in (0,1] \), define \( p_n, n \geq 1 \) by (1.8) (then \( p_n \geq 0 \) for all \( n \)) and define \( q_n := p_n/p_0, n \geq 0 \), then also

\[
q_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k r_{n-k}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \text{with } q_0 = 1.
\]
We can write now
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k r_{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q_k \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} r_{n-k} = a(1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_{n+1}). \]
Hence, as \( a < 1 \),
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_{n+1} = \frac{a}{1 - a}, \text{ or } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n = \frac{1}{1 - a} =: c < \infty. \]
Since \( q_n = p_n/p_0 \), it follows that \( c \geq 1 \) and \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = p_0 c \), so \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) becomes a probability distribution, if we take \( p_0 = \frac{1}{c} \).

Remark. The determinant representation (cf. (1.7)) for the \( r_n(0) \) now becomes
\[
(1.12) \quad r_{n-1}(0) = p_0^{-n} \det \begin{vmatrix} p_0 & \emptyset & p_1 \\ p_1 & p_0 & p_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ p_{n-1} & \ldots & p_1 & p_n \end{vmatrix}.
\]
As an analogue to theorem 1.8 we now have from theorem 1.9 and lemma 1.10 (see also [4]):

Theorem 1.11. A distribution \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) is compound-geometric if and only if the quantities \( r_n(0) \), \( n = 0, 1, \ldots \) defined by
\[ p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(0) \]
are nonnegative.

Two other classes of lattice distributions, which are known to be inf div, are the log-convex and the completely monotone distributions. For the latter we give a useful characterization in theorem 1.14 (see [4]).

Definition 1.12. A distribution \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) is called log-convex if
\[ p_{n+1} p_{n-1} \geq p_n^2, \quad n \geq 1. \]
\( \mathcal{B} \) is the set of all log-convex lattice distributions.
Definition 1.13. A distribution \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) is called completely monotone if
\[
(-1)^k \Delta^k p_n \geq 0, \quad n \geq 0 \text{ and } k \geq 0.
\]

A is the set of all completely monotone lattice distributions.

Theorem 1.14. \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) is completely monotone if and only if there is a finite measure \(\mu\) on \([0,1)\) such that
\[
p_n = \int_0^1 p^n d\mu(p),
\]
or, equivalently, \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) is a mixture of geometric distributions:
\[
p_n = \int_0^1 (1-p)p^n dF(p),
\]
with \(F\) is a distribution function on \([0,1]\).

We conclude this section with a theorem concerning the relation between the classes \(A, B, C_0\) and \(C_1\) of (inf div) distributions (see [2], [4] and [5]).

Theorem 1.15. \(A \subset B \subset C_0 \subset C_1\), or: the following implications hold:

\[
(p_n)_{n \geq 0} \text{ completely monotone } \Rightarrow
\]
\[
\Rightarrow (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \text{ log-convex } \Rightarrow
\]
\[
\Rightarrow (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \text{ compound-geometric } \Rightarrow
\]
\[
\Rightarrow (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \text{ compound-Poisson, or: } (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \text{ inf div .}
\]

Proof.

\(A \subset B\): Let \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) be completely monotone. Then (theorem 1.14)
\[
p_n = \int_0^1 (1-p)p^n dF(p), \quad n \geq 0,
\]
with \(F\) a distribution function on \([0,1]\). If \(\underline{p}\) is a random variable with distribution function \(\underline{F}\), \(\underline{x} := (1-\underline{p})^{1/2(n+1)}\) and \(\underline{y} := (1-\underline{p})^{1/2(n-1)}\), then,
using Schwarz's inequality, we have

\[ p_{n+1}p_{n-1} = \mathbb{E}X^2 \mathbb{E}Y^2 \geq [\mathbb{E}XY]^2 = [\mathbb{E}(1 - p)X]^2 = p_n^2, \]

so that \((p_n)_n \geq 0\) is log-convex.

\[ S \subset C_0: \text{Let } (p_n)_n \geq 0 \text{ be log-convex. If } p_1 = 0, \text{ then it follows by induction from } p_n^2 \leq p_{n+1}p_{n-1}, \text{ that } p_n = 0 \text{ for all } n \geq 1, \text{ which is a trivial case. So } p_1 > 0, \text{ but then it follows by induction from } p_n \geq p_{n-1}^2/p_{n-2}, \text{ that } p_n > 0 \text{ for all } n. \text{ Now we can write} \]

\[ \frac{p_{n+1}}{p_n} \geq \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}} \geq \ldots \geq \frac{p_k}{p_{k-1}} \geq \ldots \geq \frac{p_1}{p_0}, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n, \]

and so

\[ (1.13) \quad p_{n+1}p_{k-1} \geq p_n^2p_k, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n. \]

We want to use theorem 1.11 and prove the nonnegativity of the \(r_n(0)\) by induction from (1.13): \(r_0(0) = p_1/p_0 > 0\). Let \(r_k(0) \geq 0\) for \(k \leq n-1\), then it follows

\[ p_n p_0 r_n(0) = p_n \left( p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(0) \right) = \]

\[ = p_n p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_n p_k r_{n-k}(0) \geq p_n p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{n+1} r_{k-1} r_{n-k}(0) = \]

\[ = p_{n+1} \{ p_n - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k r_{n-1-k}(0) \} = 0, \]

so \(r_n(0) \geq 0\), and (theorem 1.11): \((p_n)_n \geq 0 \in C_0\).

\[ C_0 \subset C_1: \text{We can simply prove this by showing that a compound-geometric distribution is also compound-Poisson.} \]

If \(P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pq_0(z)} \in C_0\), then

\[ (1.14) \quad \lambda := -\log(1 - p) > 0, \quad Q_1(z) := \frac{\log(1 - pq_0(z))}{\log(1 - p)} = \lambda \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (pq_0(z))^n \]

is abs mon, with \(Q_1(1) = 1\), while

\[ \log P(z) = \log \frac{1 - p}{1 - pq_0(z)} = \lambda(Q_1(z) - 1), \quad \text{so } P \in C_1. \]
An other method uses the theorems 1.6 and 1.9: If $P \in C_0$, then

$$P(z) = \frac{P_0}{1 - zR_0(z)},$$

with $R_0$ abs mon, from which we derive

$$R_1(z) = P'(z)/P(z) = [\log P(z)]' = [-\log(1 - zR_0(z))]' =$$

$$= \frac{[zR_0(z)]'}{1 - zR_0(z)} = \frac{1}{P_0} P(z)[zR_0(z)]',$$

which is an abs mon function, so: $P \in C_1$.

**Remark.** The relations between $R_1$ and $R_0$, derived in the preceding proof,

$$R_1(z) = \frac{[zR_0(z)]'}{1 - zR_0(z)},$$

and

$$R_1(z) = \frac{P(z)[zR_0(z)]'}{P_0},$$

give by equating the coefficients of $z^n$ the following relations between the sequences $r_n(1)$ and $r_n(0)$ ($[zR_0(z)]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)r_n(0)z^n$)

$$(1.17) \quad r_n(1) = (n+1)r_n(0) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r_k(1)r_{n-1-k}(0),$$

and

$$(1.18) \quad r_n(1) = \frac{1}{P_0} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (k+1)r_k(0)p_{n-k}.$$

From both relations we immediately obtain: If $r_n(0) \geq 0$ for all $n$, then

$$(1.19) \quad r_n(1) \geq (n+1)r_n(0), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots.$$

In view of the theorems 1.8 and 1.11 we can formulate the following

**Corollary 1.16.** If, for a given distribution $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$, the $r_n(0)$, $n \geq 0$, defined by

$$p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_n-k(0), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$
are all nonnegative, then the \( r_n(1), n \geq 0 \), defined by

\[
(n+1)p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(1), \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots
\]

are all nonnegative, too.

2. Interpolating between 1 and \( n+1 \)

In the preceding section we have given characterizations of the distributions \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\) in \( C_0 \) and \( C_1 \) by the nonnegativity of the recursively defined quantities \( r_n(0) \) and \( r_n(1) \) \((n \geq 0)\) (see theorem 1.8 and 1.11). This suggests the possibility of dividing the class of distributions \( C_1 \setminus C_0 \) (cf. corollary 1.16) in a number of increasing subclasses of distributions, characterized in a similar way.

Let us introduce therefore sequences \((c_n(\alpha))_{n \geq 0}\), defined for \( \alpha \in [0,1] \), with the following properties

\[
(2.1) \quad c_n(0) = 1 \text{ and } c_n(1) = n + 1 \text{ for all } n \geq 0,
\]

\( c_n(\alpha) \) is nondecreasing in \( n \) for each \( \alpha \), and in \( \alpha \) for each \( n \).

For such a sequence \( c_n(\alpha) \), and a lattice distribution \((p_n)_{n \geq 0}\), define the sequence \((r_n(\alpha))_{n \geq 0}\) by

\[
(2.2) \quad c_n(\alpha)p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\alpha), \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots,
\]

with generating function

\[
R_\alpha(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(\alpha)z^n.
\]

For \( \alpha \in [0,1] \) define the following class of distributions

\[
C_\alpha := \{(p_n)_{n \geq 0} \mid \forall n \geq 0 \ r_n(\alpha) \geq 0\},
\]

or, in terms of generating functions,

\[
C_\alpha := \{\text{pgf } P \mid R_\alpha \text{ is abs mon}\}.
\]

Of course, for \( \alpha = 0 \) we get the recursion (1.8) with the \( r_n(0), R_0 \) and \( C_0 \) from section 1, and for \( \alpha = 1 \) the recursion (1.4) with the \( r_n(1), R_1 \) and \( C_1 \) from that section.
Examples of \( c_n(a) \) we can obtain by an obvious interpolation between \( c_n(0) = 1 \) and \( c_n(1) = n+1 \), or, if \( C(z) \) is the generating function of the sequence \( c_n(a) \), between \( C_0(z) = (1 - z)^{-1} \) and \( C_1(z) = (1 - z)^{-2} \).

**Example 2.1.** (the properties (2.1) are easily seen to hold)

i) \( C_a(z) = (1 - z)^{-1-a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1-a}{n} (-z)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{a+n}{n} z^n \), so \( c_n(a) = \binom{a+n}{n} \).

ii) \( C_a(z) = (1 - z)^{-1}(1 - az)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^m \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{a}{k} z^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{a}{k} z^n \), so

\[
c_n(a) = 1 + a + a^2 + \ldots + a^n = \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1 - a} .
\]

iii) \( C_a(z) = (1 - z)^{-1}(1 - az)^{-a} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^m \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-a}{k} (-az)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{-a}{k} (-az)^k z^n \), so

\[
c_n(a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{-a}{k} (-a)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{a+k-1}{k} a^k .
\]

iv) \( C_a(z) = (1 - z)^{-2}[1 - (1 - a)z] = (1 - z)^{-1} + az(1 - z)^{-2} = \)

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n + az \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)z^n , \text{ so } c_n(a) = 1 + an .
\]

v) \( c_n(a) = (n + 1)^a . \)

vi) \( c_n(a) = (1 + an)^a . \)

vii) \( c_n(a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k,n} a^k , \)

with \( a_{k,n} \geq 0, a_{0,n} = 1 \) and \( \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k,n} = n . \)

In the following lemma we summarize the main properties of the sequence \( r_n(a) \) and its generating function \( R_a \) (cf. lemma 1.7 and 1.10).
Lemma 2.2. For every $\alpha \in [0,1]$ and a fixed sequence $c_n(\alpha)$ we have

i) $R_\alpha$ has a radius of convergence $\rho > 0$, and

$$R_\alpha(z) = P(z)z^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\alpha)p_{n+1}z^n,$$

for $|z| < \rho$.

ii) If $(p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha$, then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_n(\alpha)}{c_n(\alpha)} < \infty,$$

so that $R_\alpha(z)$ is convergent for $|z| < 1$. If, furthermore,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n(\alpha) =: c(\alpha) < \infty,$$

then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(\alpha) < c(\alpha),$$

so that $R_\alpha(z)$ is convergent for $|z| \leq 1$.

iii) Conversely, every sequence $r_n(\alpha)$ with $r_n(\alpha) \geq 0$ for all $n$, and satisfying (2.4), or, if $\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n(\alpha) =: c(\alpha) < \infty$, (2.5), by (2.2) defines a probability distribution $(p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha$.

Proof. We can prove i) and the first part of ii) in the same way as in lemma 1.7 (with the factor $n+1$ replaced by $c_n(\alpha)$). For the second part of ii) we can write, since $c_n(\alpha)$ is nondecreasing in $n$,

$$1 - p_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c_n(\alpha)} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\alpha) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(\alpha),$$

so

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(\alpha) \leq (1 - p_0)c(\alpha) < c(\alpha).$$

Following again the proof of lemma 1.7, we see (using again the monotonicity of $c_n(\alpha)$), that for iii) it is sufficient to prove

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{r_k(\alpha)}{c_{k+n}(\alpha)} < 1.$$

If $\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n(\alpha) = \infty$, then with Lebesgue's convergence theorem it follows that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k(\alpha)}{c_{k+n}(\alpha)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r_k(\alpha)}{c_{k+n}(\alpha)} = 0,
\]
so that (2.6) holds. If \( \lim_{n \to \infty} c_n(\alpha) = \infty \), then
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k(\alpha)}{c_{k+n}(\alpha)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r_k(\alpha)}{c(\alpha)},
\]
and this is less than 1, if (2.5) holds. \( \Box \)

One would like to have, for all \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \in [0,1] \)
\[
(2.7) \quad \alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow C_\alpha \subset C_\beta.
\]

We now investigate for sequences \( c_n(\alpha) \), satisfying (2.1), to what extend this implication holds.

**Lemma 2.3.** For all \( n \geq 0 \) and all \( \alpha, \beta \in [0,1] \)
\[
(2.8) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k(\alpha)p_{k+1}r_{n-k}(\beta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k(\beta)p_{k+1}r_{n-k}(\alpha).
\]

**Proof.** Define
\[
A_\alpha(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\alpha)p_{n+1}z^n \quad \text{(convergent for } |z| < 1),
\]
then it follows from lemma 2.2i):
\[
A_\alpha(z) = P(z)R_\alpha(z) \quad \text{and} \quad A_\beta(z) = P(z)R_\beta(z),
\]
from which
\[
A_\alpha(z)R_\beta(z) = A_\beta(z)R_\alpha(z).
\]
Equating the coefficients of \( z^n \), we obtain (2.8). \( \Box \)

**Theorem 2.4.** For all \( \alpha \in [0,1] \)
\[
C_0 \subset C_\alpha.
\]
This is an immediate consequence of the following:
If \( r_n(0) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \), then
i) For all \( \alpha \in [0,1] \) and all \( n \)
\[
(2.9) \quad r_n(\alpha) \geq c_n(\alpha)r_n(0).
\]
ii) If

\[\frac{c_{n+1}(\alpha)}{c_n(\alpha)} \text{ is nondecreasing in } \alpha \text{ for all } n, \]

then

\[\frac{r_n(\alpha)}{c_n(\alpha)} \text{ is nondecreasing in } \alpha \text{ for all } n, \]

and

\[\frac{r_n(\alpha)}{c_n(\alpha)} \text{ is nondecreasing in } \alpha \text{ for all } n. \]

Proof. Let \(r_n(0) \geq 0 \text{ for all } n \) (or: \((p_n^*)_{n \geq 0} \in C_0\)). According to (2.8) (with \(\beta = 0\), and hence \(c_k(\beta) = 1\)) we can write

\[
p_0 r_n(\alpha) = c_n(\alpha) p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\alpha) = c_n(\alpha) p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(\alpha) =
\]

\[
= c_n(\alpha) p_{n+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k(\alpha) p_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(0),
\]

so that

\[
p_0 \left[ r_n(\alpha) - c_n(\alpha) r_n(0) \right] =
\]

\[
= c_n(\alpha) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(0) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k(\alpha) p_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(0) =
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(0) [c_n(\alpha) - c_k(\alpha)],
\]

which is nonnegative, as \(r_n(0) \geq 0 \text{ for all } n \) and \(c_n(\alpha) \text{ is nondecreasing in } n. \)

We conclude

\[r_n(\alpha) \geq c_n(\alpha) r_n(0), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots ,\]

so that all \(r_n(\alpha) \) are nonnegative, and \((p_n^*)_{n \geq 0} \in C_0^*\).

Furthermore, let \(c_{n+1}(\alpha) \) be nondecreasing in \(\alpha \) for all \(n. \) Then we have for \(\beta > \alpha \) and \(k \leq n \)

\[
\frac{c_n(\beta)}{c_k(\beta)} = \prod_{\ell=k}^{n} \frac{c_{\ell+1}(\beta)}{c_{\ell}(\beta)} \geq \prod_{\ell=k}^{n-1} \frac{c_{\ell+1}(\alpha)}{c_{\ell}(\alpha)} = \frac{c_n(\alpha)}{c_k(\alpha)},
\]

or
We now consider distributions $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$ in $C_\alpha$ with $\alpha > 0$. It turns out that for many choices of $c_n(\alpha)$ we do not have the desired property (2.7). We shall give some simple, necessary conditions for (2.7), from which we obtain counter-examples for almost all our choices of the sequence $c_n(\alpha)$. To this end in the following lemma we introduce a special distribution.

Lemma 2.5. For $\alpha_0 \in (0,1)$, the sequence $r_n(\alpha_0)$ with $r_0(\alpha_0) = 1$ and $r_n(\alpha_0) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ by (2.2) defines a probability distribution $(\tilde{p}_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_{\alpha_0}$, for which

$$
(2.12) \quad \tilde{p}_{n+1} = \tilde{p}_0 \prod_{k=0}^{n} c_k(\alpha_0)^{-1}, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots
$$
Proof. The sequence \( r_n(a_0) \) satisfies the conditions of lemma 2.2iii) and hence defines a distribution \( (\tilde{p}_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha_0 \) by the recursion, from which we obtain: \( c_n(a_0)\tilde{p}_{n+1} = \tilde{p}_n \), and from this (2.12) immediately follows.

Lemma 2.6.

i) If there is a \( a_0 \in (0,1) \) such that

\[
\frac{1}{3} c_1(a_0)c_2(a_0) + 1 < c_2(a_0),
\]

then for \( r_2(a) \) corresponding to \( (\tilde{p}_n)_{n \geq 0} \) we have: \( r_2(1) < 0 \).

ii) If there is a \( a_0 \in (0,1) \) such that

\[
c_2'(a_0) < c_1'(a_0)c_2(a_0),
\]

then for \( r_2(a) \) corresponding to \( (\tilde{p}_n)_{n \geq 0} \) we have: \( r_2(a_0) = 0 \) and \( r_2'(a_0) < 0 \)

(here \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) are supposed to be differentiable).

So, in both cases we do not have (2.7).

Proof. For the \( r_n(a) \) corresponding to \( (\tilde{p}_n)_{n \geq 0} \) we have on account of (2.12)

\[
r_n(a) = \frac{1}{\tilde{p}_0} \{ c_n(a)\tilde{p}_{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \tilde{p}_k r_{n-k}(a) \} =\]

\[
= c_n(a) \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k(a_0)^{-1} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \prod_{k=0}^{k} c_k(a_0)^{-1} r_{n-1-k}(a),
\]

from which we successively obtain

\[
r_0(a) = r_0(a_0) = 1,
\]

\[
r_1(a) = \frac{1}{c_1(a_0)} c_1(a) - 1,
\]

\[
r_2(a) = \frac{1}{c_1(a_0)c_2(a_0)} c_2(a) - \left\{ \frac{1}{c_1(a_0)} c_1(a) - 1 \right\} - \frac{1}{c_1(a_0)} =\]

\[
= \frac{1}{c_1(a_0)} \left\{ c_2(a) - c_1(a) + c_1(a_0) - 1 \right\}.
\]
It follows, that, if (2.13) holds, then
\[ r_2(1) = \frac{1}{c_1(\alpha_0)} \left( \frac{3}{c_2(\alpha_0)} - 3 + c_1(\alpha_0) \right) < 0 , \]
and consequently, \((\tilde{p}_n)n \geq 0\) in \(C_{\alpha_0}\), but not in \(C_1\).
If (2.14) holds, then
\[ r_2'(\alpha_0) = \frac{1}{c_1(\alpha_0)} \left( \frac{1}{c_2(\alpha_0)} c_2'(\alpha_0) - c_1'(\alpha_0) \right) < 0 , \]
whence \((\tilde{p}_n)n \geq 0\) in \(C_{\alpha_0}\), but not in \(C_\alpha\) for \(\alpha \in (\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \epsilon)\), with \(\epsilon > 0\) sufficiently small. 

In the following lemma, for the different choices of \(c_n(\alpha)\) (cf. lemma 2.1) we list values of \(\alpha_0\), for which (2.13) and (2.14) hold.

**Lemma 2.7.**

i) \(c_n(\alpha) = (\alpha^{n+1})_n\): satisfies (2.13) for \(\alpha_0 > \sqrt{3} - 1 \approx 0.732\), and (2.14) for \(\alpha_0 > \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} - 1) \approx 0.618\).

ii) \(c_n(\alpha) = \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha}:\) satisfies neither (2.13) nor (2.14).

iii) \(c_n(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (\alpha^{k-1}) \alpha^k: \) satisfies (2.13) and (2.14) for \(\alpha_0 > 1 - \epsilon\), with \(\epsilon > 0\) sufficiently small.

iv) \(c_n(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha n: \) satisfies (2.13) and (2.14) for \(\alpha_0 > \frac{1}{2}\).

v) \(c_n(\alpha) = (n + 1)^\alpha: \) satisfies (2.13) for \(\alpha_0 > 1 - \epsilon\) (\(\epsilon > 0\) sufficient small) and (2.14) for \(\alpha_0 > 2 \log^2 \log 3\).

vi) \(c_n(\alpha) = (1 + \alpha n)^\alpha: \) satisfies (2.14) for \(\alpha_0 > 1 - \epsilon\) (\(\epsilon > 0\) sufficiently small).

We further have (cf. example 2.1iii and vii):

**Lemma 2.8.** If \(c_1\) is linear and \(c_2\) quadratic in \(\alpha\), then in order to exclude (2.13) and (2.14) for all \(\alpha_0 \in (0, 1)\) it is necessary and sufficient that for all \(\alpha \in (0, 1)\)

\[ (2.15) \quad c_1(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha, \quad c_2(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2. \]
Proof. As \( c_n(0) = 1 \) and \( c_n(1) = n + 1 \), \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) already have the following form

\[
    c_1(a) = 1 + \alpha, \quad c_2(a) = 1 + (2 - b)\alpha + b\alpha^2
\]

with \( b \neq 0 \). Further, from the requirement \( c_1(a) \leq c_2(a) \) for all \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) we obtain: \( b \leq \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \) for all \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), so: \( b \leq 1 \).

Now suppose, that (2.13) does not hold for all \( \alpha_0 \in (0,1) \). Then it follows that \( b \geq \frac{2\alpha - 1}{\alpha(2 - \alpha)} \) for all \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), which implies: \( b \geq 1 \). So we obtain (2.15) as the only possibility for \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \), which gives no counter-examples according to lemma 2.7ii).

It is a pity, that \( c_n(a) = (n + 1)^\alpha \) and \( c_n(a) = \binom{\alpha + n}{n} \left( \frac{n}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \right)^n, n \to \infty \) do not have the required properties, because they seem to give a 'better' subdivision of \( C \setminus C_0 \), than e.g.

\[
    c_n(a) = 1 + \alpha + \ldots + \alpha^n = \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} \left( \sim \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}, n \to \infty \right).
\]

However, since the latter yields no counter-examples and is the most obvious in view of lemma 2.8, we shall consider it in more detail in the next section.

If we drop the monotonicity of \( c_0(a) \), then we can consider sequences \( c_n(a) \) like \( (n + \alpha)^\alpha \), and \( \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \binom{n+1-\alpha}{n+1} \). The latter we obtain by means of "fractional differentiation":

\[
    C_\alpha(z) := z^{\alpha-1} \left( \frac{d}{dz} \right)^\alpha [z(1 - z)^{-1}] = z^{\alpha-1} \left( \frac{d}{dz} \right)^\alpha \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right] =
\]

\[
    = z^{\alpha-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n + 1)}{\Gamma(n - \alpha + 1)} z^{n-\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n + 1)!}{\Gamma(n + 2 - \alpha)} z^n,
\]

from which

\[
    c_n(a) = \frac{(n + 1)!}{\Gamma(n + 2 - \alpha)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \binom{n+1-\alpha}{n+1}^{-1}.
\]

We shall not present this in this report.

We conclude this section with a property of \( C_\alpha \), which holds for every choice of \( c_n(a) \) and is already known for \( \alpha = 0 \) and 1.
Theorem 2.9. If \((p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\), then also \((q_{n}^{(\gamma)})_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\) for all \(\gamma \in [0,1]\), with

\[
q_n^{(\gamma)} := \frac{\gamma^n}{F(\gamma)} p_n, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots.
\]

Proof. Let \((p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\), so \(r_n(\alpha) \geq 0\) for all \(n\). Define the sequence \(r_n^{(\gamma)}(\alpha)\) by

\[
r_n^{(\gamma)}(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k^{(\gamma)} r_{n-k}(\alpha), \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots.
\]

On the other side we can write

\[
c_n(\alpha) q_n^{(\gamma)} = \frac{\gamma^{n+1}}{F(\gamma)} c_n(\alpha) p_{n+1} = \frac{\gamma^{n+1}}{F(\gamma)} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\alpha) =
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n} q_k^{(\gamma)} r_{n-k}(\alpha),
\]

so that

\[
r_n^{(\gamma)}(\alpha) = \gamma^{n+1} r_{n}(\alpha) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } n.
\]

It follows by definition, that \((q_{n}^{(\gamma)})_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\). \(\square\)

3. Case \(c_n(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \ldots + \alpha^n\)

In this section we investigate the recursion relations (2.2) with

\[
c_n(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \ldots + \alpha^n = \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha}, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots.
\]

So, the quantities \(r_n(\alpha), R_\alpha(z)\) and the class \(C_\alpha\), defined in section 2, now correspond to this choice of \(c_n(\alpha)\).

First, we formulate lemma 2.2 more precisely.

Lemma 3.1. For all \(\alpha \in [0,1]\) we have

i) \(R_\alpha\) has a radius of convergence \(p > 0\), and

\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \frac{F(\alpha z)}{F(z)} \right\}, \quad \text{for } |z| < p.
\]
ii) If \((p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\), then

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(\alpha) < \frac{1}{1 - \alpha},
\]

so that \(R_\alpha(z)\) is convergent for \(|z| \leq 1\).

iii) Conversely, every sequence \(r_n(\alpha)\) with \(r_n(\alpha) \geq 0\) for all \(n\), and satisfying (3.2), by (2.2) defines a unique probability distribution \((p_n)_{n \geq 0} \in C_\alpha\).

Proof. For \(|z| < 1\) we can write

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\alpha) p_{n+1} z^n = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{n+1} z^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{n+1} p_{n+1} z^n \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \left\{ \frac{P(z) - P_0}{z} - \frac{P(\alpha z) - P_0}{z} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left( P(z) - P(\alpha z) \right).
\]

Now (3.1) immediately follows from (2.3). As \(\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n(\alpha) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}\), the rest is a reformulation of lemma 2.2.

Remark. In lemma 3.1 we only consider \(\alpha < 1\). The case \(\alpha = 1\), which is essentially different, has been treated in lemma 1.7. It is a limiting case in the following sense:

\[
\lim_{\alpha \to 1} R_\alpha(z) = \lim_{n \to +1} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \frac{P(\alpha z)}{P(z)} \right\} = \frac{1}{P(z)} \lim_{n \to +1} \frac{P(z) - P(\alpha z)}{z - \alpha} = \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} = R_1(z).
\]

Since (3.1) gives an explicit expression of \(R_\alpha\) in \(P\), we can also prove theorem 2.4 using generating functions.

Lemma 3.2. For all \(\alpha \in [0,1]\) we have

\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{R_0(z) - \alpha R_0(\alpha z)}{1 - \alpha z R_0(\alpha z)}
\]

and

\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{P(\alpha z)}{P_0} \frac{R_0(z) - \alpha R_0(\alpha z)}{1 - \alpha},
\]
or, in terms of the coefficients,

\[(3.5) \quad r_n(a) = c_n(a)r_n(0) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha^{k+1} r_k(0)r_{n-1-k}(\alpha)\]

and

\[(3.6) \quad r_n(a) = \frac{1}{p_0} \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k(a)r_k(0)a^{-k}p_{n-k} .\]

Proof. As \( R_0(z) = \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \frac{p_0}{P(z)}\} \), we have \( P(z) = \frac{p_0}{1 - zR_0(z)} \). Substituting this in (3.1) we obtain (3.3):

\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z} \left\{1 - \frac{1 - zR_0(z)}{1 - \alpha zR_0(z)}\right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{R_0(z) - \alpha R_0(\alpha z)}{1 - \alpha zR_0(\alpha z)} ,
\]

from which, using (3.1) once more, (3.4) follows. The relations (3.5) and (3.6) now follow from (3.3) and (3.4) by equating the coefficients of \( z^n \).

From this lemma we immediately obtain the abs mon of \( R_\alpha \) from that of \( R_0 \), and so: \( C_0 \subseteq C_\alpha \), while the inequality (2.9) follows from (3.5) or (3.6). Furthermore, letting \( \alpha + 1 \) in lemma 3.2, we get the relations (1.15), ..., (1.18).

The following lemma expresses \( P \) in terms of \( R_\alpha \).

Lemma 3.3. For all \( \alpha \in [0,1) \) we have (with the \( \rho \) from lemma 3.1)

\[(3.7) \quad P(z) = p_0 \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} [1 - (1 - \alpha)\alpha^k R_\alpha(\alpha^k z)]^{-1} , \quad \text{for } |z| < \rho .\]

If \( P \in C_\alpha \), then (3.7) holds for \( |z| \leq 1 \) and we can write

\[(3.8) \quad P(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)\alpha^k R_\alpha(\alpha^k z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)\alpha^k zR_\alpha(\alpha^k z)} , \quad \text{for } |z| \leq 1 .\]

Proof. According to (3.1) for \( |z| < \rho \) we can write

\[P(z) = [1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)]^{-1} P(az) ,\]

from which we obtain for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \)

\[P(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} [1 - (1 - \alpha)\alpha^k R_\alpha(\alpha^k z)]^{-1} P(\alpha^n z) ,\]

or
\[ \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k z R_\alpha(\alpha^k z) \right] = \frac{P(\alpha^n z)}{P(z)}. \]

This tends to \( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \), for \( n \to \infty \), from which (3.7) follows. If \( P \in C_\alpha \), then on account of lemma 3.1 the derivation above is valid for \(|z| \leq 1\). Taking \( z = 1 \) in (3.7) we get

\[ P_0 = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k z R_\alpha(\alpha^k) \right], \]

and (3.8) follows from (3.7).

Lemma 3.3 gives us a characterization of \( C_\alpha \). For \( \alpha = 0 \) and \( 1 \) we already have one: \( C_0 \) is the set of compound-geometric distributions and \( C_1 \) the set of compound-Poisson, or inf div distributions. \( C_\alpha \) now appears here as the rather special set of infinite products of compound-geometric pgf's, given by (3.8). Condensing the notation a little, we have:

**Lemma 3.4.** For \( \alpha \in (0,1) \): \( P \in C_\alpha \) if and only if there is \( p \in (0,1) \) and pgf \( Q \) with \( Q(0) = 0 \), such that

\[ (3.9) \quad P(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pQ(\alpha^k z)}{1 - pQ(\alpha^k)}. \]

**Proof.** Let \( P \in C_\alpha \). Then \( P \) has the representation (3.8), which becomes (3.9), if we define \( Q(z) := \frac{z R_\alpha(z)}{R_\alpha(1)} \) and \( p := (1 - \alpha) R_\alpha(1) \). As \( R_\alpha \) is abs mon, \( Q \) is a pgf, while \( p \in (0,1) \) on account of (3.2).

Conversely, if \( P \) has the representation (3.9), then we have for the corresponding \( R_\alpha \)

\[ R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \frac{P(\alpha z)}{P(z)} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pQ(\alpha^k z)}{1 - pQ(\alpha^k)} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pQ(\alpha^k z)}{1 - \alpha pQ(\alpha^k z)} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - (1 - pQ(z)) \right\} = \frac{p}{1 - \alpha} \frac{Q(z)}{z}, \]

which, as \( Q(0) = 0 \), is an abs mon function. So: \( P \in C_\alpha \).

**Theorem 3.5.** For all \( \alpha \in [0,1] \) we have: \( C_\alpha \subset C_1 \). Or: every pgf \( P \) with an absolutely monotone \( R_\alpha \) is inf div.
Proof. Let \( P \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \). Then \( P \) has the representation (3.9), or

\[
(3.10) \quad P(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \pi_k}{1 - \pi_k S_k(z)},
\]

with \( \pi_k := pQ(\alpha^k) \in (0,1) \) and \( S_k(z) := Q(\alpha^k z)/Q(\alpha^k) \) a pgf. So, \( P \) is an infinite product of compound-geometric pgf's, which is inf div.

Remark. We can also prove theorem 3.5 using the following relation between \( R_1 \) and \( R_\alpha \): from (3.7) we obtain

\[
R_1(z) = \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} = \frac{d}{dz} \log P(z) = - \frac{d}{dz} \log \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k S_k(\alpha^k z) \right] =
\]

\[
= - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \log \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k S_k(\alpha^k z) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \alpha) \alpha^k [z R_\alpha(\alpha^k z)]'}{1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k S_k(\alpha^k z)},
\]

so

\[
(3.11) \quad R_1(z) = (1 - \alpha) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k \frac{[z R_\alpha(\alpha^k z)]'}{1 - (1 - \alpha) \alpha^k S_k(\alpha^k z)}.
\]

Now, if \( R_\alpha \) is abs mon, then it follows from (3.11), that \( R_1 \) is abs mon, too.

Before we investigate, whether the implication

\[
(3.12) \quad \alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{C}_\beta
\]

holds generally, we prove, that the special distribution \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_n \) for \( n \geq 0 \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha_0} \) (see lemma 2.5), from which we obtained counter-examples for many choices of \( c_n(\alpha) \), belongs to every \( \mathcal{C}_\beta \) with \( \beta \geq \alpha_0 \).

Lemma 3.6. For the \( r_n(\alpha) \) corresponding to the distribution \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_n \) for \( n \geq 0 \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha_0} \) from lemma 2.5 we have

\[
(3.13) \quad r_n(\alpha) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\alpha - \alpha_0^k}{c_k(\alpha_0)}, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, \text{ and } \alpha \in [0,1).
\]

From this it follows that

\[
(3.14) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_n \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in [\alpha_0, 1]
\]

and

\[
(3.15) \quad c_n(\alpha) r_n(\beta) \geq c_n(\beta) r_n(\alpha), \quad \text{for } \beta \geq \alpha \geq \alpha_0.
\]
Proof. On account of (3.7) for \( \tilde{P}(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p}_n z^n \) we have, as \( R_0(z) \equiv 1 \)

\[
\tilde{P}(z) = \tilde{p}_0 \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha_0)^k z \right]^{-1},
\]

from which for \( \alpha \in [0,1) \) we obtain

\[
R_{\alpha}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\tilde{P}(az)}{\tilde{P}(z)} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha_0)^k z}{1 - (1 - \alpha_0)^k \alpha z} \right\}.
\]

Hence, for \( m \geq 1 \)

\[
R_{\alpha}^m(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha^m} \frac{1}{z} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha_0)^k z}{1 - (1 - \alpha_0)^k \alpha z} \right\},
\]

which is a polynomial in \( z \) of degree \((m-1)\), so that \( r_n(\alpha_0^m) = 0 \) for \( n \geq m \), or

(3.16) \( \forall n \geq 1 \) \( \forall m \leq n \) \( r_n(\alpha_0^m) = 0 \).

However, with (2.12),

\[
r_n(\alpha) = \tilde{p}_0 c_n(\alpha) \tilde{p}_{n+1} - \tilde{p}_0 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \tilde{p}_{k+1} r_{n-1-k}(\alpha) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} c_k(\alpha_0)^{-1} a^n + \ldots,
\]

which is a polynomial in \( \alpha \) of degree \( n \). Hence, (3.13) immediately follows from (3.16). From (3.13) we easily obtain (3.14) and prove (3.15) by proving the equivalent inequalities

(3.17) \( c_n(\alpha) \prod_{k=1}^{n} (\beta - \alpha_0^k) \geq c_n(\beta) \prod_{k=1}^{n} (\alpha - \alpha_0^k), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, \beta \geq \alpha \geq \alpha_0 \),

using mathematical induction.

For \( n = 1 \):

\[
c_1(\alpha)(\beta - \alpha_0) = (1 + \alpha)(\beta - \alpha_0) \geq (1 + \beta)(\alpha - \alpha_0) = c_1(\beta)(\alpha - \alpha_0).
\]

Suppose that (3.17) holds for a fixed \( n \), then
The result of the preceding lemma gives us hope, that (3.12) does indeed hold. Therefore, we look for a convenient expression for $R_\beta$ in terms of $R_\alpha$.

**Lemma 3.7.** For $\alpha, \beta \in [0,1)$ the following relations between $R_\alpha$ and $R_\beta$ hold

\[(3.18)\quad \frac{1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)} = \left(\frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}\right) = R_\beta(z)\]

and

\[(3.19)\quad R_\beta(z) = \left(\frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}\right) = R_\beta(z)\cdot R_\alpha(z)^{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}\]

**Proof.** According to (3.1) we have: $1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z) = \frac{P(az)}{P(z)}$, so

\[\frac{1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)} = \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \cdot \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(\beta z)} = \frac{1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)}{1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)} \cdot \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}\]

which gives (3.18). By iteration of (3.18) we obtain for every $n \geq 1$

\[1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)} = \left[1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)\right] \cdot [1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)]\]

Since the last factor tends to 1, if $n \to \infty$, (3.19) follows.

Though (3.19) expresses $R_\beta$ explicitly in $R_\alpha$, it does not provide an easy proof of the abs mon of $R_\beta$ if we know that $R_\alpha$ is abs mon and if $\beta \geq \alpha$. Therefore, we return to relation (3.18), which we rewrite in the following lemma.
Lemma 3.8. For $\alpha, \beta \in [0,1)$ we have

\begin{align}
\frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \left[ R_\alpha(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az) \right] &= \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \left[ R_\alpha(z) - \beta R_\beta(\beta z) \right] + \\
&\quad + z \left[ \beta R_\alpha(\beta z) R_\beta(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az) R_\alpha(z) \right],
\end{align}

or, in terms of the coefficients,

\begin{align}
c_{n+1}(\alpha) r_{n+1}(\beta) &= c_{n+1}(\beta) r_{n+1}(\alpha) + \sigma_n(\alpha, \beta),
\end{align}

with

\begin{align}
\sigma_n(\alpha, \beta) : = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (\beta^{k+1} - \alpha^{n-k+1}) r_k(\alpha) r_{n-k}(\beta).
\end{align}

Proof. Writing out (3.18) we obtain (3.20), from which, by equating the coefficients of $z^{n+1}$, (3.21) follows.

Lemma 3.9. If $P \in C_\alpha$, then for all $n \geq 1$

\begin{align}
c_n(\alpha) r_n(\beta) &\geq c_n(\beta) r_n(\alpha), \quad \text{for } \beta \in [\alpha^{1/n}, 1].
\end{align}

Proof. Let $P \in C_\alpha$. According to (3.21), (3.23) is equivalent to

\begin{align}
\sigma_{n-1}(\alpha, \beta) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } \beta \in [\alpha^{1/n}, 1].
\end{align}

For $n = 1$: $\sigma_0(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta - \alpha) r_0(\alpha) r_0(\beta) \geq 0$ for $\beta \geq \alpha$. Suppose $\beta \in [\alpha^{1/n+1}, 1]$ and $\sigma_k(\alpha, \beta) \geq 0$ for $k = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$. Then it follows from (3.21), that $r_k(\beta) \geq 0$ for $k = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, so that with (3.22)

\begin{align}
\sigma_n(\alpha, \beta) &\geq (\beta^{n+1} - \alpha) \sum_{k=0}^{n} r_k(\alpha) r_{n-k}(\beta) \geq 0.
\end{align}

Thus, (3.24) has been proved by induction.

Remark. Using (3.21) and (3.22), we can prove something more than (3.23), namely

\begin{align}
c_n(\alpha) r_n(\beta) &\geq c_n(\beta) r_n(\alpha), \quad \text{for } \beta \geq \alpha, \text{ if } n = 0, 1, \ldots, 5,
\end{align}

\begin{align}
&\quad \text{for } \beta \geq \alpha^{3/n-2}, \text{ if } n \geq 6.
\end{align}

However, it is difficult to proceed by induction in this way to prove (3.12).
In the following lemma we formulate some relations, from which another partial result follows.

**Lemma 3.10.**

i) If \(a = \beta \gamma\) with \(\beta, \gamma \in [0, 1]\), then

\[
1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z) = [1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)] [1 - (1 - \gamma)\beta zR_\gamma(\beta z)].
\]

ii) For all \(\beta \in [0, 1]\)

\[
(1 + \beta)R_\beta^2(z) = R_\beta(z) + \beta R_\beta(\beta z) - \beta(1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z)R_\beta(\beta z).
\]

iii) For all \(\beta \in [0, 1]\) and all \(n \geq 0\)

\[
\sigma_n(\beta, \beta) = \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta} \left(1 - \beta^{n+2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta^k r_k(\beta) r_{n-k}(\beta).
\]

iv) If \(P \in \mathbb{C}\) with \(\beta \in [0, 1]\), then

\[
\sigma_n(\beta^2, \beta) \geq \sigma_n(\beta) r_n(\beta^2), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots.
\]

v) For all \(\beta \in [0, 1]\) \(\mathbb{C}\) \(\beta^2 \subset \mathbb{C}\).

**Proof.** If \(a = \beta \gamma\), then, on account of (3.19), we can write

\[
1 - (1 - \beta)zR_\beta(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)\beta^k zR_\alpha(\alpha^k z)}{\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} 1 - (1 - \alpha)\beta^k zR_\alpha(\alpha^k z)} =
\]

\[
= [1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)] \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha)\beta^k zR_\alpha(\alpha^k z)}{1 - (1 - \alpha)\beta^k zR_\alpha(\alpha^k z)} =
\]

\[
= [1 - (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z)][1 - (1 - \gamma)\beta zR_\gamma(\beta z)]^{-1},
\]

from which (3.25) follows. Taking \(\gamma = \beta\), and multiplying out, we obtain (3.26), from which, by equating the coefficients of \(z^{n+1}\), it follows that

\[
(1 + \beta)r_{n+1}(\beta^2) = (1 + \beta^{n+2})r_{n+1}(\beta) - \beta(1 - \beta) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta^k r_k(\beta) r_{n-k}(\beta).
\]
Hence, with (3.21),
\[ \sigma_n(\beta^2,\beta) = c_{n+1}(\beta^2)r_{n+1}(\beta) - c_{n+1}(\beta)r_{n+1}(\beta^2) = \]
\[ = \frac{1 - \beta^{n+2}}{1 - \beta^2} \left\{ (1 + \beta)r_{n+1}(\beta^2) + \beta(1 - \beta) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta^k r_k(\beta)r_{n-k}(\beta) \right\} - \]
\[ - \frac{1 - \beta^{n+2}}{1 - \beta} r_{n+1}(\beta^2) = \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta^2} \left( 1 - \beta^{n+2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta^k r_k(\beta)r_{n-k}(\beta), \]
which is (3.27). If furthermore, \( P \in C_{\beta^2} \), then all \( r_n(\beta^2) \) are nonnegative and from (3.21) and (3.27) by induction we obtain
\[ q_n(\beta^2,\beta) \geq 0, \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \]
which gives (3.28). From this we see, that all \( r_n(\beta) \) are nonnegative, too, i.e. \( P \in C_{\beta} \).

\[ \square \]

**Corollary 3.11.** For all \( a \in [0,1] \) we have
\[ C_a \subset C_{a^2} \subset C_{a^4} \subset \ldots \subset C_{a^{2m}} \subset \ldots \subset C_1. \]

We have now obtained in a rather laborious way a few results (theorem 3.5, lemma 3.9 and corollary 3.11), which indicate, that (3.12) is true. Indeed, we can prove (3.12) by a method, inspired by still another proof of "\( C_\alpha \subset C_1 \)" which follows from the next theorem and lemma.

**Theorem 3.12.**

i) If \( P \in C_1 \), then for all \( a \in [0,1] \) \( \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} \) is abs mon and \( \frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} \in C_1 \).

ii) For all \( a \in [0,1] \) we have the following characterization of \( C_\alpha \):
\[ (3.29) \quad P \in C_\alpha \iff \frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} \in C_0. \]

**Proof.** If \( P \in C_1 \), then \( P \) has the representation (1.1), from which it follows that
\[ (3.30) \quad \frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} = \exp[\lambda(Q(z) - Q(az) + Q(a) - 1)]. \]
Again, this is of the form (1.1), so \( \frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} \in C_1 \).
Now let $P \in C_\alpha$. First we see from

\[(3.31) \quad \frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} = \frac{1 - P(a)zR_\alpha(z)}{1 - (1 - a)zR_\alpha(z)},\]

that $\frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)}$ is a pgf. If we define $p := 1 - P(a)$ and $Q(z) := 1 - \frac{1 - P(a)}{1 - a} zR_\alpha(z)$, then it follows that $p \in [0,1)$ and $Q$ is a pgf (as $R_\alpha(1) = \frac{1 - P(a)}{1 - a}$). Hence

$$\frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)} = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)} \in C_0.$$\)

However, this and its converse, i.e. (3.29), we can immediately prove using the following relation between the $R_0$ corresponding to the pgf $\frac{P(a)P(z)}{P(az)}$ (denoted by $R_0^{(a)}$) and $R_\alpha$:

\[(3.32) \quad R_0^{(a)}(z) = \frac{1}{z} \left[ 1 - \frac{P(a)}{P(a)P(z)/P(az)} \right] = \frac{1}{z} \left[ 1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \right] = (1 - a)R_\alpha(z).\]

Thus, $R_0^{(a)}$ is abs mon if and only if $R_\alpha$ is abs mon, which is, by definition, equivalent to (3.29).

Lemma 3.13. The following relation between $R_1$ and $R_\alpha$ holds

\[(3.33) \quad \frac{1}{1 - a} \{R_1(z) - aR_1(az)\} = \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} [zR_\alpha(z)]', \]

or

\[(3.34) \quad \frac{1}{1 - a} \{R_1(z) - aR_1(az)\} = \frac{[zR_\alpha(z)]'}{1 - (1 - a)zR_\alpha(z)}.\]

In terms of the coefficients

\[(3.35) \quad c_n(a)r_n(1) = (n + 1)r_n(\alpha) + (1 - a) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k(\alpha)r_k(1)r_{n-1-k}(\alpha).\]

Proof. On account of (3.1) we can write

$$\begin{align*}
(1 - a)[zR_\alpha(z)]' &= -\frac{P(az)}{P(z)}[zR_\alpha(z)]' = \frac{P(az)P'(z)}{P(z)^2} - a \frac{P'(az)}{P(z)} = \\
&= \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \{R_1(z) - aR_1(az)\},
\end{align*}$$

from which (3.33) follows. Using (3.1) once more we obtain (3.34), from which, equating the coefficients of $z^n$, we get (3.35) by using
Corollary 3.14. For all $\alpha \in [0,1]$ we have $C_\alpha \subset C_1$. Furthermore, if $P \in C_\alpha$, then
\begin{equation}
(3.37) \quad c_n(\alpha)r_n(1) \geq (n+1)r_n(\alpha), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots.
\end{equation}

Proof. Let $P \in C_\alpha$. Then $R_\alpha$ is abs mon, so that the abs mon of $R_1$ follows from (3.33) and (3.29), or immediately from (3.34). By induction we obtain the inequality (3.37) from (3.35).

We now try to find a relation between $R_\alpha$ and $R_\beta$ similar to the relation (3.33) between $R_\alpha$ and $R_1$. On the one hand we can write for $(1-\alpha)[zR_\alpha(z)]'$ the limit
\begin{equation}
(1-\alpha)\lim_{\beta+1} \frac{zR_\alpha(z) - \beta zR_\alpha(\beta z)}{z - \beta z} = \lim_{\beta+1} \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \beta} \{R_\alpha(z) - \beta R_\alpha(\beta z)\},
\end{equation}
and on the other hand, according to (3.33),
\begin{equation}
\frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \{R_\alpha(z) - \alpha R_\alpha(az)\} = \lim_{\beta+1} \frac{P(az)}{P(\beta z)} \{R_\beta(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az)\}.
\end{equation}
Equating the two expressions, we may hope, that the following relation holds
\begin{equation}
\frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \beta} \{R_\alpha(z) - \beta R_\alpha(\beta z)\} = \frac{P(az)}{P(\beta z)} \{R_\beta(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az)\},
\end{equation}
or, symmetrizing in $\alpha$ and $\beta$,
\begin{equation}
(3.38) \quad \frac{1 - \beta}{P(\beta z)} \{R_\beta(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az)\} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{P(az)} \{R_\alpha(z) - \beta R_\alpha(\beta z)\}.
\end{equation}
The truth of (3.38) is expressed in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.15. The following relation between $R_\alpha$ and $R_\beta$ holds
\begin{equation}
(3.39) \quad \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \{R_\beta(z) - \alpha R_\beta(az)\} = \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(az)} \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \{R_\alpha(z) - \beta R_\alpha(\beta z)\}.
\end{equation}
Proof. According to (3.1) the left-hand side of (3.38) can be written as

\[
\frac{1 - \beta}{P(\beta z)} \{ R_\beta (z) - \alpha R_\beta (az) \} = \frac{1}{zP(\beta z)} \{ (1 - \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(z)}) - (1 - \frac{P(\beta az)}{P(az)}) \} = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(az)P(\beta z)} - \frac{1}{P(z)} \right),
\]

which is symmetric in \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \), and hence equal to the right-hand side of (3.38). Rewriting (3.38) gives (3.39).

Now, using relation (3.39), we can easily prove the desired property (3.12).

Theorem 3.16. For all \( \alpha, \beta \in [0,1] \) the following implication holds

\[ \alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow C_\alpha \subset C_\beta. \]

Proof. The case \( \alpha < 1, \beta = 1 \) has been treated in corollary 3.14. Now let \( \alpha < \beta < 1 \) and \( P \in C_\alpha \). Then also \( P \in C_1 \), and on account of lemma 3.12i) it follows that \( \frac{P(z)}{P(\alpha z)} \), and therefore \( \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(az)} \), is abs mon. Considering the relation (3.39) and noting that

\[
(3.40) \quad \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \{ R_\alpha (z) - \beta R_\alpha (\beta z) \} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\beta) r_n(\alpha) z^n,
\]

we obtain the abs mon of \( R_\beta \) from that of \( R_\alpha \) and \( \frac{P(\beta z)}{P(az)} \). Hence \( P \in C_\beta \).

Using lemma 3.15 we prove inequalities, stronger than \( r_n(\beta) \geq 0 \) \((n \geq 0)\), and of which (1.19), (2.9), (3.15), (3.23), (3.28) and (3.37) are special cases.

Corollary 3.17. If \( P \in C_\alpha \), then we have for all \( \beta \in [\alpha,1] \)

\[
(3.41) \quad c_n(\alpha) r_n(\beta) \geq c_n(\beta) r_n(\alpha), \quad n = 0,1,2, \ldots ,
\]

and so: every \( r_n \) is nondecreasing on \([\alpha,1]\).

Proof. As we saw in the proof of theorem 3.16, if \( P \in C_\alpha \) and \( \alpha < \beta \), we can write

\[
\frac{P(\beta z)}{P(az)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} s_n(\alpha,\beta) z^n,
\]

with \( s_n(\alpha,\beta) \geq 0 \) for all \( n \) and \( s_0(\alpha,\beta) = 1 \). But then, by equating the coeffi-
coefficients of $z^n$, it follows from (3.39) and (3.40), that
\[ c_n(\alpha) r_n(\beta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k(\beta) r_k(\alpha) s_{n-k}(\alpha, \beta), \]
from which (using $s_0 = 1$ and $s_n \geq 0$) we obtain (3.41). The last assertion of this corollary is obtained from (3.41) by the fact, that $c_n(\alpha)$ is nondecreasing in $\alpha$.

From theorem 3.16 we obtain an extension of corollary 1.16, as follows.

**Corollary 3.18.** If the $r_n(\alpha)$, $n \geq 0$, defined by
\[ \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \beta} p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\alpha), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \]
with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, are all nonnegative, then the $r_n(\beta)$, $n \geq 0$, defined by
\[ \frac{1 - \beta}{1 - \beta} p_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k r_{n-k}(\beta), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \]
with $\beta \in [\alpha, 1]$, are all nonnegative, too. We then, in fact, have
\[ \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \beta} r_n(\beta) \geq \frac{1 - \beta}{1 - \beta} r_n(\alpha), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots . \]
Theorem 3.16 says, that for $\alpha \leq \beta$ the abs mon of $R_\beta$ follows from that of $R_\alpha$.

As on account of lemma 3.1iii) an abs mon $R_\alpha$ may be any abs mon function $f$ with $f(1) < \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}$, with lemma 3.7 we can formulate the following assertion about abs mon functions.

**Corollary 3.19.** If $\phi$ is an abs mon function with $\phi(0) = 0$ and $\phi(1) < 1$, then the function $\psi$, for $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq 1$ defined by
\[ \frac{1 - \psi(z)}{1 - \psi(az)} = \frac{1 - \phi(z)}{1 - \phi(az)}, \]
or by
\[ \psi(z) = 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \phi(\alpha^k z)}{1 - \phi(\beta^k z)}, \]
is abs mon, too.
In theorem 2.9 we proved the following implication (now formulated in terms of generating functions)

\[(3.42) \quad P \in C_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{P(yz)}{P(y)} \in C_{\alpha}, \text{ for } y \in [0,1].\]

If we denote the generating function of the \(r_n(a)\) corresponding to the pgf \(P(y)(z) := \frac{P(yz)}{P(y)}\) by \(R_{a}^{(y)}\) (in the sequel we shall use such a notation without further explication), then with (3.1) we can write

\[(1 - \alpha)zR_{a}(y)(z) = 1 - \frac{P(y)(az)}{P(y)} = 1 - \frac{P(yaz)}{P(yz)} = (1 - \alpha)yzR_{a}(yz).\]

Hence

\[(3.43) \quad R_{a}^{(y)}(z) = \gamma R_{a}(yz),\]

from which (3.42) immediately follows.

By means of similar methods we can obtain other properties of \(C_{\alpha}\). We formulate them in the following theorems.

**Theorem 3.20.** A pgf \(P\), which is the limit of a sequence pgf's \(P_n \in C_{\alpha}\), belongs to \(C_{\alpha}\) (i.e. \(C_{\alpha}\) is closed under weak convergence).

**Proof.** Let \(P_n \in C_{\alpha}\) for \(n \geq 1\), so \(R_{a}^{(n)}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \frac{P_n(az)}{P_n(z)}\}\) is abs mon.

But then we have, if \(P(z) = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(z)\),

\[R_{a}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)}\} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{1 - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{P_n(az)}{P_n(z)}\} =
\]

\[= \lim_{n \to \infty} R_{a}^{(n)}(z),\]

which is abs mon, too, so: \(P \in C_{\alpha}\). \(\square\)

**Theorem 3.21.** For all \(\alpha \in [0,1]\) we have:

\[(3.44) \quad P \in C_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{P(y)P(z)}{P(yz)} \in C_{\alpha}, \text{ for } y \in [0,\alpha)\]

\[\in C_{0}, \text{ for } y \in [\alpha,1].\]
Proof. Define $P^{(\gamma)}(z) := \frac{P(\gamma)P(z)}{P(\gamma z)}$, for $\gamma \in [0,1]$. If $P \in C_1$, then on account of theorem 3.12i) we know that $P^{(\gamma)} \in C_1$, too, for all $\gamma$. Now let $\alpha \in [0,1)$ and $P \in C_\alpha$. Then we can write

$$(1-\alpha)zR_\alpha^{(\gamma)}(z) = 1 - \frac{P^{(\gamma)}(az)}{P(\gamma z)} = 1 - \frac{P(az)P(\gamma z)}{P(\gamma az)} = \frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(\gamma z)} (1 - \alpha)z\{R_\alpha(z) - \gamma R_\alpha(\gamma z)}$$

so that

$$(3.45) \quad R_\alpha^{(\gamma)}(z) = \frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(\gamma z)} {R_\alpha(z) - \gamma R_\alpha(\gamma z)}.$$ Using (3.39) we can rewrite this

$$(3.46) \quad R_\alpha^{(\gamma)}(z) = \frac{1 - \gamma P(az)}{1 - \alpha P(\gamma z)} {R_\gamma(z) - \alpha R_\gamma(az)}.$$ As according to theorem 3.12i), $P^{(\gamma z)}$ is abs mon, using (3.45) we obtain for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$ the abs mon of $R_\alpha^{(\gamma)}$ from that of $R_\alpha$. Hence $P^{(\gamma)} \in C_\alpha$ for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$. However, $P \in C_\gamma$ for $\gamma \geq \alpha$, so on account of (3.29) we can conclude that $P^{(\gamma)} \in C_0$ for all $\gamma \in [\alpha,1]$.

Theorem 3.22. For all $\alpha \in [0,1]$ we have:

$$(3.47) \quad P \in C_\alpha \Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma_k)}{P(\gamma_k z)} \in C_\gamma, \quad \text{for } n \geq 1, \gamma \in [\alpha^1/n,1].$$

Proof. Take a fixed $n \geq 1$ and define

$$(1-\beta)zR_\beta^{(\gamma)}(z) = 1 - \frac{P^{(\gamma)}(\beta z)}{P(\gamma z)} = 1 - \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma_k \beta z)}{P(\gamma_k z)},$$
or, with $\beta = \gamma$,

$$(1-\gamma)zR_\gamma^{(\gamma)}(z) = 1 - \frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(z)} = (1 - \gamma^n)zR_\gamma^{(\gamma)}(z).$$
Hence

\[(3.48) \quad R^{(\gamma)}(z) = c_{n-1}(\gamma)R_n(z).\]

As \(R_n\) is abs mon for \(\gamma \geq \alpha^{1/n}\), it follows from (3.48), that \(R^{(\gamma)}\) is abs mon for \(\gamma \geq \alpha^{1/n}\). Hence \(P(\gamma) \in C_\gamma\) for \(\gamma \geq \alpha^{1/n}\).

Remark. In view of theorem 3.16 it is evident, that theorem 3.22 is equivalent to the assertion that for all \(\gamma \in [0,1]\):

\[(3.49) \quad P \in C_n \Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma^k z)}{P(\gamma^k)} \in C_\gamma.\]

We can easily prove (3.49) using lemma 3.4: If \(P \in C_n\), then there are \(p \in (0,1)\) and pgf \(Q\) with \(Q(0) = 0\), such that

\[P(z) = \prod_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pQ(\gamma^{n^l} z)}{1 - pQ(\gamma^{n^l} z)}.\]

But then

\[\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma^k z)}{P(\gamma^k)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1 - pQ(\gamma^{n^k+k} z)}{1 - pQ(\gamma^{n^k+k} z)} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pQ(\gamma^k z)}{1 - pQ(\gamma^k z)} \in C_\gamma.\]

Still another proof of (3.49) we obtain from the characterization (3.29): If \(P \in C_n\), then \(\frac{P(\gamma^n)P(z)}{P(\gamma z)} \in C_0\). But for \(P(\gamma) := \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma^k z)}{P(\gamma^k)}\) we have

\[\frac{P(\gamma)(\gamma^k P(\gamma))}{P(\gamma^k)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma^{k+1})}{P(\gamma^k)} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(\gamma^k z)}{P(\gamma^k z)} = P(\gamma^n) \frac{P(z)}{P(\gamma^n z)} \in C_0,\]

so \(P(\gamma) \in C_\gamma\).

Corollary 3.23. For all \(n \geq 1\) and all \(\alpha \in [0,1]\) we have

\[(3.50) \quad \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1 - pQ(\alpha^k)}{1 - pQ(\alpha^k z)} \in C_\alpha,\]

with \(p \in [0,1]\) and \(Q\) a pgf.

Proof. Take \(P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)} \in C_0\) in (3.47).
Theorem 3.24. For all \( \alpha \in [0,1] \) we have:

\[ \Lambda \in C \Rightarrow P^\gamma \in C_{\alpha}, \quad \text{for} \ \gamma \in [0,1]. \]

**Proof.** If \( P \in C_1 \), then, according to theorem 1.1, \( P^\gamma \in C_1 \) for all \( \gamma \geq 0 \). Now let \( \alpha \in [0,1) \) and \( P \in C_\alpha \). Then we can write

\[ (1 - \alpha)R_\alpha(\gamma)(z) = \frac{P^\gamma(z) - P(az)}{P(z)} = 1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \gamma, \]

so that

\[ \frac{d}{dz} [(1 - \alpha)R_\alpha(\gamma)(z)] = -\gamma \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} = \gamma \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} 1 - \gamma \frac{d}{dz} [(1 - \alpha)R_\alpha(z)]. \]

Hence

\[ \frac{d}{dz} [R_\alpha(\gamma)(z)] = \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} 1 - \gamma \frac{d}{dz} [R_\alpha(z)]. \]

As on account of theorem 3.12i) \( \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} \in C_1 \), and so \( \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} 1 - \gamma \in C_1 \) for \( \gamma \in [0,1] \), it follows that \( \frac{P(z)}{P(az)} 1 - \gamma \) is abs mon for \( \gamma \in [0,1] \). Now, using (3.52), we obtain the abs mon of \( R_\alpha(\gamma) \) from that of \( R_\alpha \), and we conclude:

\( P^\gamma \in C_\alpha \).

**Remark.** If we wish to use characterization (3.29) for the proof of theorem 3.24, then we have to prove (3.51) for \( \alpha = 0 \). If \( P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pA(z)} \in C_0 \), with \( p \in [0,1) \) and \( A \) a pgf, then we can write \( [P(z)]^\gamma = \frac{1 - q}{1 - qB(z)} \), with

\[ q := 1 - (1 - p)^\gamma, \]

\[ B(z) := \frac{1}{q} \left( (1 - (1 - pA(z))^\gamma) = \frac{1}{q} \left( 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \gamma)^n (-pA(z))^n \right) = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma}{n} (n-1 - \gamma)(pA(z))^n, \]

from which we see, that \( q \in [0,1) \) and \( B \) is a pgf, for \( \gamma \in [0,1] \). Hence \( P^\gamma \in C_0 \).
Now let $P \in C_\alpha$. Then, according to (3.29), \( \frac{P(\alpha)P(z)}{P(\alpha z)} \in C_0 \), so that
\[
\frac{P(\alpha)^\gamma P(z)^\gamma}{P(\alpha z)^\gamma} = \left( \frac{P(\alpha)P(z)}{P(\alpha z)} \right)^\gamma \in C_0,
\]
too, for $\gamma \in [0,1]$. Using (3.29) once more, we conclude that $P^\gamma \in C_\alpha$ for $\gamma \in [0,1]$.

We conclude the properties of the classes $C_\alpha$ with the assertion that $\bigcup_{\alpha<1} C_\alpha$ is dense in $C_1$ in the following sense:

**Theorem 3.25.** If $P \in C_1$, then there is an increasing sequence $\alpha_n$, with $\lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 1$, and there are pgf's $P_n \in C_{\alpha_n}$, such that
\[
P(z) = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(z), \quad \text{for } |z| \leq 1.
\]

**Proof.** Let $P \in C_1$. Then there is a $\lambda > 0$ and a pgf $Q$, such that
\[
P(z) = \exp[\lambda (Q(z) - 1)].
\]
Take $\alpha_n := 1 - \frac{1}{n}$. If for $n > \lambda$ we define the pgf's $P_n$ by
\[
P_n(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1 - \lambda/n.Q(\alpha_n^k)}{1 - \lambda/n.Q(\alpha_n^k)}
\]
then, on account of corollary 3.23, we know that $P_n \in C_{\alpha_n}$. As $P(1) = P_n(1) = 1$, it is sufficient to prove the convergence of $P_n(z)$ to $P(z)$ for $z \in [0,1)$. So, take a fixed $z \in [0,1)$ and write
\[
P_n(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda(Q(\alpha_n^k z) - Q(\alpha_n^k))}{n - \lambda Q(\alpha_n^k z)} \right) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda(Q(z) - 1) + f_k(n)}{n} \right),
\]
with
\[
f_k(n) := \lambda [Q(\alpha_n^k z) - Q(\alpha_n^k)] - \lambda [Q(z) - 1].
\]
\[
\frac{n}{n} \left( 1 - Q(z) + \frac{Q(\alpha_n^k z) - Q(\alpha_n^k)}{n - \lambda Q(\alpha_n^k z)} \right) = \\
\frac{n}{n} \left( 1 - Q(z) + \frac{\lambda Q(\alpha_n^k z)}{n - \lambda Q(\alpha_n^k z)} \right) [Q(\alpha_n^k z) - Q(\alpha_n^k)].
\]

Hence

\[
(3.54) \quad |f_k(n)| \leq \frac{n}{n} \left( |1 - Q(\alpha_n^k)| + |Q(z) - Q(\alpha_n^k z)| + \frac{\lambda}{n - \lambda} \right).
\]

For \( k \leq n \) we estimate

\[
|Q(z) - Q(\alpha_n^k z)| = |Q(z) - Q(z - (1 - \alpha_n^k) z)| = (1 - \alpha_n^k) z Q'(\xi_{n,k}) \leq z Q'(z), (1 - \alpha_n^k),
\]
because \((1 - \alpha_n^k) z < \xi_{n,k} < z\) and \( Q \) is convex. As for \( k < n \)

\[
1 - \alpha_n^k = 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^k \leq 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \leq \frac{1}{n},
\]
we finally have for some \( C(z) > 0 \) and all \( k < n \)

\[
(3.55) \quad |Q(z) - Q(\alpha_n^k z)| \leq \frac{C(z)}{n}.
\]

As \( \lim_{z \to 1} Q(z) = Q(1) = 1 \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n^k = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2})^n = 1 \), we further have for all \( k < n \)

\[
|1 - Q(\alpha_n^k)| \leq 1 - Q(\alpha_n^n) + 0 \quad \text{for } n \to \infty.
\]

Using this and (3.55) we conclude from (3.54) that

\[
(3.56) \quad \forall_{k < n} |f_k(n)| \leq \varepsilon(n), \text{ with } \varepsilon(n) = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad (n \to \infty).
\]

Now it follows that

\[
P_n(z) \leq \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda [Q(z) - 1]}{n} + |f_k(n)| \right) \leq \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda [Q(z) - 1]}{n} + \varepsilon(n) \right)^n \to \exp[\lambda (Q(z) - 1)], \quad (n \to \infty),
\]

and
Hence

\[ P_n(z) \geq \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda[Q(z) - 1]}{n} - |f_k(n)| \right) \geq \{1 + \lambda[Q(z) - 1] - \epsilon(n)\}^n \exp[\lambda(Q(z) - 1)], \quad (n \to \infty). \]

Hence

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(z) = P(z). \]

Finally, we give a few examples of distributions in $C_\alpha$. First we consider the Poisson-distribution

(3.57) \[ p_n = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, \]

with pgf $P(z) = \exp[\lambda(z - 1)]$.

To obtain the $\alpha \in [0,1]$ for which $P \in C_\alpha$, we consider $R_\alpha$

\[ (1 - \alpha)zR_\alpha(z) = 1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} = 1 - \exp[\lambda z(\alpha - 1)] =
\]

\[ = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \alpha)^n \frac{(\lambda z)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (1 - \alpha)^n \frac{(\lambda z)^n}{n!}. \]

Hence

(3.58) \[ r_n(\alpha) = (-1)^n (1 - \alpha)^n \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \]

from which it follows that

(3.59) \[ \exp[\lambda(z - 1)] \notin C_\alpha \quad \text{for all } \alpha < 1. \]

Using the characterization (3.29), from pgf's in $C_0$ we can construct pgf's in $C_\alpha$. For example, if we take the geometric pgf in $C_0$, then we may conclude that the pgf $P$ defined by

\[ \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pz}, \]

with $p \in [0,1)$, is in $C_\alpha$. It follows that $P(\alpha) = 1 - p$ and $P(z) = \frac{1}{1 - pz} P(az)$, so

\[ P(z) = P_0 \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - p \alpha^k z} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - p \alpha^k}{1 - p \alpha^k z}. \]
We thus have for all \( p \in [0,1) \):

\[
\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - pa^k}{1 - pa^k z} \in C_{\alpha}.
\]

Note that for \( p = 1 - \alpha \) we get the pgf \( \tilde{P} \) from lemma 2.5 (cf. lemma 3.6, where the \( r_n(\alpha) \) have been given).

Next we consider products of geometric pgf's, which we can write in the following form

\[
P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pz} \cdot \frac{1 - p\gamma_1}{1 - p\gamma_1 z} \cdots \frac{1 - p\gamma_l \gamma_2 \cdots \gamma_{m-1}}{1 - p\gamma_l \gamma_2 \cdots \gamma_{m-1} z},
\]

with \( p \in [0,1) \) and \( \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_{m-1} \in [0,1] \). If \( \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \cdots = \gamma_{m-1} = \gamma \), then we have a special case of corollary 3.23:

\[
\prod_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1 - p\gamma^k}{1 - p\gamma^k z} \in C_{\gamma}.
\]

Taking \( m = 2 \) in (3.61) we can write

\[
P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pz} \cdot \frac{1 - p\gamma}{1 - p\gamma z} = \frac{(1 - p)(1 - p\gamma)}{1 - \gamma} \cdot \frac{1 - p\gamma}{1 - p\gamma z} = \\
= \frac{(1 - p)(1 - p\gamma)}{1 - \gamma} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \gamma^{n+1}) p \gamma^n z^n,
\]

so for the corresponding distribution \( (p_n)_{n \geq 0} \) we have

\[
p_n = (1 - p)(1 - p\gamma)c_n(\gamma)p^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots.
\]

It follows that

\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{ 1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{ 1 - \frac{(1 - pz)(1 - p\gamma z)}{(1 - p\gamma z)(1 - p\gamma z)} \} = \\
= \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \frac{1}{z} \{ 1 - (1 - pz)(1 - p\gamma z) \} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\gamma)p^n(az)^n = \\
= (1 + \gamma)p + \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(1 + \gamma)c_n(\gamma)\alpha - c_{n+1}(\gamma)\alpha^2 + \\
+ \gamma c_{n-1}(\gamma)] \alpha^{n-1} p^{n+1} \frac{z^n}{n}
\]

so
\begin{align*}
(3.64) \quad r_0 &= (1 + \gamma)p, \\
\quad r_n(\alpha) &= [c_{n+1}(\gamma)\alpha - \gamma c_{n-1}(\gamma)]p^{n+1}\alpha^{n-1}, \quad n \geq 1.
\end{align*}

Now, for the zero \( \alpha_n := \gamma \frac{c_{n-1}(\gamma)}{c_{n+1}(\gamma)} \) of \( r_n(\alpha) \), we have that \( \alpha_n \) is nondecreasing in \( n \) and \( \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = \gamma \). Hence
\[ r_n(\alpha) \geq 0 \text{ for all } n \iff \alpha \geq \gamma, \]
from which, by definition, we obtain:
\[
(3.65) \quad \frac{1 - p}{1 - pz} \cdot \frac{1 - py}{1 - pyz} \in C_a \iff \alpha \geq \gamma.
\]

Note that for \( \gamma = 1 \) we get
\[
(3.66) \quad \frac{(1 - p)^2}{1 - pz} \notin C_a \quad \text{for all } \alpha < 1.
\]

By similar methods we can even prove that for all \( \varepsilon > 0 \):
\[
(3.67) \quad \frac{(1 - p)^{1+\varepsilon}}{1 - pz} \notin C_a \quad \text{for all } \alpha < 1,
\]
from which we see, that theorem 3.24 does not hold for \( \gamma > 1 \).

The case \( m = 3 \) is already much more difficult. As in the case \( m = 2 \) we can prove that
\[
(3.68) \quad p_n = (1 - p)(1 - p\gamma_1)(1 - p\gamma_1\gamma_2)d_n(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)p^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,
\]
with
\[
d_n(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) := \sum_{k=0}^{n} \gamma_1^k c_k(\gamma_2) = \frac{1}{1 - \gamma_2} \left\{ c_n(\gamma_1) - \gamma_2 c_n(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \right\}.
\]

For \( R_\alpha \) we obtain
\[
R_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \left\{ 1 - (1 - pz)(1 - p\gamma_1 z)(1 - p\gamma_1 \gamma_2 z) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n(paz)^n \right\} = \\
= d_1 p + \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \left\{ [-d_2^2 + d_1^2 \alpha - \gamma_1 (1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2)] p^2 z + \\
+ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [-d_n^2 + d_{n-1}^2 \alpha^2 - \gamma_1 (1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2)] d_{n-1}^2 \alpha^n + \\
+ \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2 d_{n-2}^2 p^{n+1} \alpha^{n-2} z^n \right\}.
\]
so

\[ r_0 = d_1 p = (1 + \gamma_1 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2) p, \]

\[ r_1(a) = [d_2 a - \gamma_1 (1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2)] p^2, \]

\[ r_n(a) = [d_{n+1} a^2 - (d_1 d_n - d_{n+1}) a + \gamma_2^2 d_{n-2}] p^{n+1} a^{n-2}, n \geq 2. \]

From \( \lim n d_n = (1 - \gamma_1)^{-1} (1 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2)^{-1} \), for the two nonvanishing zero's \( \alpha_n^{(1)} \leq \alpha_n^{(2)} \) of \( r_n(a) \) it follows that

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n^{(1)} = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n^{(2)} = \gamma_1. \]

Furthermore, we can prove that \( \alpha_n^{(2)} \leq \gamma_1 \) for all \( n \geq \gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2 \), and \( \gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_n^{(2)} \leq \gamma_2 \) for all \( n \).

So, if \( \gamma_1 > \gamma_2 \), then \( P \in C_1 \), while, on account of (3.70) there is no \( \alpha < \gamma_1 \) with \( P \in C_1 \). However, if \( \gamma_1 < \gamma_2 \), then \( P \in C_\gamma \), but now there may be an \( \alpha < \gamma_2 \) with \( P \in C_\alpha \) (namely \( \alpha := \max \alpha_n^{(2)} \)). Anyhow we have

\[ \frac{1 - P}{1 - py_1} \cdot \frac{1 - py_1 \gamma_1}{1 - py_1 \gamma_2} \cdot \frac{1 - py_1 \gamma_2}{1 - py_1 \gamma_2 z} \in C_{\max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)}. \]

4. Subdivision of \( C_1 \) by the compound-negative-binomial distributions

In section 3 we obtained a subdivision of \( C_1 \) by considering the nonnegativity of the recursively defined \( r_n(a) \), from which it followed that a \( P \in C_\alpha \) could be represented by (3.9). In this section we start from a representation for \( P \): we consider the classes \( \mathcal{L}_u \) of the compound-negative-binomial lattice distributions, with parameter \( u \geq 0 \). As the negative-binomial distribution with parameters \( p \in [0,1) \) and \( u \geq 0 \):

\[ (4.1) \quad p_n = \binom{u}{n} (1 - p)^u (-p)^n = \binom{n+u-1}{n} (1 - p)^u p^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \]

has pgf \( P \) equal to
\[ P(z) = \left( \frac{1 - p}{1 - pz} \right)^u, \]

we have

\[ (4.2) \quad \mathcal{L}_u = \{ \text{pgf } p \mid \exists \, p \in [0, 1) \, \exists \, \text{pgf } Q \, P(z) = \left( \frac{1 - p}{1 - pq(z)} \right)^u \}, \]

or briefly

\[ (4.3) \quad \mathcal{L}_u = \{ \text{pgf } p \mid p^{1/u} \in C_0 \}. \]

We immediately see, that \( \mathcal{L}_0 \) only consists of the distribution concentrated in 0, and that \( \mathcal{L}_1 = C_0 \), the class of all compound-geometric distributions. Furthermore, if \( u \leq 1 \) and \( P \in \mathcal{L}_u \), then \( p^{1/u} \in C_0 \), so that, according to theorem 3.24, \( P = (p^{1/u})^u \in C_0 \). Hence \( \mathcal{L}_u \subseteq C_0 \) for \( u \leq 1 \). However, we can generalize this:

**Theorem 4.1.** For all \( u \) and \( v \geq 0 \) we have the following implication

\[ (4.4) \quad u \leq v \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_u \subseteq \mathcal{L}_v. \]

**Proof.** Let \( u \leq v \) and \( P \in \mathcal{L}_u \). Then \( p^{1/u} \in C_0 \), so that, according to theorem 3.24, \( p^{1/v} = (p^{1/u})^{u/v} \in C_0 \). Hence \( P \in \mathcal{L}_v \). \[ \Box \]

We now have subclasses \( \mathcal{L}_u \) of \( C_1 \), increasing with \( u \). They even are dense in \( C_1 \) (cf. theorem 3.25).

**Theorem 4.2.** If \( P \in C_1 \), then there are pgf's \( P_u \in \mathcal{L}_u \), such that

\[ P(z) = \lim_{u \to \infty} P_u(z), \quad \text{for } |z| \leq 1. \]

**Proof.** Let \( P \in C_1 \). Then there is a \( \lambda > 0 \) and a pgf \( Q \) such that

\[ P(z) = \exp[\lambda(Q(z) - 1)]. \]

Define for \( u > \lambda \)

\[ (4.5) \quad P_u(z) := \left( \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda}{u}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{u}Q(z)} \right)^u, \]

then \( P_u \in \mathcal{L}_u \) and

\[ \lim_{u \to \infty} P_u(z) = \lim_{u \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda Q(z) - 1}{u - \lambda Q(z)} \right)^u = \exp[\lambda(Q(z) - 1)]. \quad \Box \]
In the following two theorems we give characterizations of $£_u$. First a lemma.

**Lemma 4.3.** If $P \in C_0$, then there is a $p \in [0,1)$ and a pgf $Q$, with $Q(0) = 0$, such that

$$P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)}.$$

**Proof.** Let $P \in C_0$. Then there is a $p' \in [0,1)$ and a pgf $Q_1$ such that

$$P(z) = \frac{1 - p'}{1 - p'Q_1(z)}.$$  

Now, if we define

$$p := \frac{p'(1 - Q_1(0))}{1 - p'Q_1(0)} \quad \text{and} \quad Q(z) := \frac{Q_1(z) - Q_1(0)}{1 - Q_1(0)},$$

then $p \in [0,1)$ and $Q$ is a pgf with $Q(0) = 0$, while $P(z) = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)}$. \qed

**Theorem 4.4.** For every $u > 0$ we have

$$(4.6) \quad £_u = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid 1 - \frac{P_0}{P(z)^u} \text{ abs mon} \}.$$

**Proof.** Let $P \in £_u$. Then, on account of Lemma 4.3, there is a $p \in [0,1)$ and a pgf $Q$, with $Q(0) = 0$, such that

$$P(z) = (\frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)})^u.$$

As $p_0 = (1 - p)^u$, hence $1 - p = p_0^{1/u}$, we have

$$pQ(z) = 1 - (1 - p)P(z)^{-1/u} = 1 - \frac{p_0}{P(z)}^{1/u},$$

which is abs mon, as $Q$ is a pgf.

Conversely, let $S_u(z) := 1 - \left(\frac{p_0}{P(z)}\right)^{1/u}$ be abs mon. If we define

$$p := S_u(1) = 1 - P_0^{1/u} \quad \text{and} \quad Q(z) := \frac{1}{p} S_u(z),$$

then

$$P(z)^{1/u} = \frac{p_0}{1 - S_u(z)} = \frac{1 - p}{1 - pQ(z)} \in C_0.$$

Hence $P \in £_u$. \qed
Theorem 4.5. For every $u > 0$ we have

\[
L_u = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} \frac{1}{1+1/u} \text{ abs mon} \}.
\]

Proof. As $1 - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right) \frac{1}{u}$ vanishes for $z = 0$ and

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right) \frac{1}{u} \right] = -\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \left( P(z) \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{u} \right] = \frac{1}{u} P_0 \frac{1}{u} P(z)^{-1} \frac{1}{u} \frac{1}{u} P_1(z),
\]

(4.7) immediately follows from (4.6).

Except for the fact that $L_1 = C_0$ we can say little about the relation between the $L_u$'s and the $C_\alpha$'s. We only remark, that for every $u > 1$: $\left( \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{P(z)}} \right) \in L_u$, but $\notin C_\alpha$ for all $\alpha < 1$ (cf. (3.67)). However, we have the same sort of characterizations of $C_\alpha$ and $L_u$, at which the functions $\frac{P(z)}{P(az)}$ for $C_\alpha$, and $P(z)^{1/u}$ for $L_u$, play analogous roles. Compare therefore:

i) $C_\alpha = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \in C_0 \}

L_u = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid P^{1/u} \in C_0 \}

ii) $C_\alpha = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid 1 - \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \text{ abs mon} \}

L_u = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid 1 - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right) \frac{1}{u} \text{ abs mon} \}

iii) $C_\alpha = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid \frac{P(az)}{P(z)} \left[ R_1(z) - \alpha R_1(az) \right] \text{ abs mon} \}

L_u = \{ \text{pgf } P \mid P(z)^{-1} \frac{1}{u} R_1(z) \text{ abs mon} \}.

Finally, we formulate some properties of $L_u$, which are very similar to those of $C_\alpha$.

Theorem 4.6. For all $u \geq 0$ we have

i) A pgf $P$, which is the limit of a sequence pgf's $P_n \in L_u$, is in $L_u$.

ii) If $P \in L_u$, then $\frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(z)} \in L_u$ for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$.

iii) If $P \in L_u$, then $\frac{P(\gamma) P(z)}{P(\gamma z)} \in L_u$ for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$.

iv) If $P \in L_u$, then $P(z)^{\gamma} \in L_{\gamma u}$ for all $\gamma \geq 0$.  

Proof.

i) Let $P_n \in L_u$. Then $P_n^{1/u} \in C_0$, so that, according to theorem 3.20, for $P = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n$ we have

$$P^{1/u} = (\lim P_n)^{1/u} = \lim P_n^{1/u} \in C_0.$$

Hence $P \in L_u$.

ii) Let $P \in L_u$. Then $P^{1/u} \in C_0$, so that, on account of (3.42), for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$ we have

$$\frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(\gamma)}^{1/u} = \frac{P(\gamma z)^{1/u}}{P(\gamma)^{1/u}} \in C_0.$$

Hence $\frac{P(\gamma z)}{P(\gamma)} \in L_u$ for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$.

iii) Let $P \in L_u$. Then $P^{1/u} \in C_0$, so that, according to theorem 3.21, for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$ we have

$$\frac{P(\gamma)P(z)^{1/u}}{P(\gamma z)^{1/u}} \in C_0.$$

Hence $\frac{P(\gamma)P(z)}{P(\gamma z)} \in L_u$ for all $\gamma \in [0,1]$.

iv) Let $P \in L_u$. Then $P^{1/u} \in C_0$, so that for all $\gamma > 0$

$$P(z)^{\gamma} \in C_0.$$

Hence $P(z)^{\gamma} \in L_{\gamma u}$ for all $\gamma \geq 0$.

Remark. If we define for a pgf $P$ and $u > 0$

$$S_u(z) := 1 - \left(\frac{P_0}{P(z)}\right)^{1/u},$$

then, using characterization (4.6), we can also prove theorem 4.6 from the following relations

i) $S_u(z) = 1 - \left(\frac{P_0}{P(z)}\right)^{1/u} = 1 - (\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{P_n(0)}{P_n(z)})^{1/u} = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_u^{(n)}(z)$.

ii) $S_u^{(\gamma)}(z) = 1 - \left(\frac{P_0}{P(\gamma z)}\right)^{1/u} = S_u(\gamma z)$.
iii) \[ S_{\gamma}(z) = 1 - \left( \frac{P(yz)}{P(z)} \right)^{1/u} = \left( \frac{P(yz)}{P(z)} \right)^{1/u} - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right)^{1/u} \]
\[ = \left( \frac{P(y)}{P_0} \right)^{1/u} \left( \frac{P(yz)}{P(y)} \right)^{1/u} \{ S_u(z) - S_u(yz) \} \]

iv) \[ S_{\gamma}(z) = 1 - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right)^{1/\gamma u} = 1 - \left( \frac{P_0}{P(z)} \right)^1 = S_u(z) \]

References


