The authors study randomly forced Burgers and Hamilton-Jacobi equations in the full $d$-dimensional space. Technical assumptions on the forcing potentials allow them to establish that fluid particles after a certain time concentrate in a compact subset of the space. Then by controlling fluid velocities they establish the existence and uniqueness of the stationary distribution. This interesting paper concludes with comments about possible extensions of the theory as well as some open problems.

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   Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as
   accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.

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