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一类具有一致连续系数的倒向重随机微分方程

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摘要: 利用倒向重随机微分方程解的比较定理和函数逼近方法讨论了一类具有一致连续系数的 1 维倒向重随机微分方程, 得到了此类方程解的存在定理, 推广了系数满足 Lipschitz 条件的情形.

关键词: 倒向重随机微分方程; 倒向随机积分; 存在定理

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0 引言

1990 年, E. Pardoux 等^[1]提出了如下形式的倒向随机微分方程(BSDE):

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, Y_s, Z_s) ds - \int_t^T Z_s dB_s (0 \leq t \leq T),$$

在生成元 f 关于变量 y 与 z 是 Lipschitz 的, 终端条件 ξ 和 $(f(t, 0, 0))_{t \in [0, T]}$ 是平方可积的条件下, 证明了此类非线性 BSDEs 存在唯一的一对适应的平方可积解 $(Y_t, Z_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$. 正是由于倒向随机微分方程在随机控制、金融数学、随机博弈等领域有着广泛应用, 从此许多学者致力于研究在各种不同条件下, BSDEs 解的存在性^[2-5].

1994 年, E. Pardoux 等^[6]引入了倒向重随机微分方程(BDSDE). 它是倒向随机微分方程的一个重要推广形式, 在系数 f, g 满足 Lipschitz 条件下, 文献^[6]已证明了解的存在唯一性结果. Shi Yu-feng 等^[7]于 2005 年证明了 BDSDE 解的比较定理, 并指出利用此比较定理可以证明在一定连续条件下, BDSDE 解的存在性, 但并未进行具体证明. 关于在非 Lipschitz 条件下, BDSDE 解的存在性讨论可以参见文献^[8-10].

本文主要利用文献^[9]中更弱条件下的比较定理, 证明一类具有一致连续系数的 BDSDEs 解的存在性.

1 预备知识和引理

首先引入一些记号、假设和引理. 设 (Ω, F, P) 是一个完备概率空间, T 是一个给定的正实数, $\{W_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$, $\{B_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 是 2 个定义在 (Ω, F, P) 上分别取值于 \mathbf{R}^d 和 \mathbf{R}^l 的互相独立的标准 Brown 运动. 令 N 是 F 中所有 P -零集构成的集合, $\forall t \in [0, T]$, 定义 $F_t := F_t^W \vee F_t^B$, 对任意的随机过程 $\{\eta_t\}$, $F_{t,T}^\eta = \sigma\{\eta_r - \eta_s; s \leq r \leq t\} \vee N, F_t^\eta = F_{0,t}^\eta$. 显然 $\{F_t, t \in [0, T]\}$ 既不是递增的, 也不是递减的, 因此它不能构成经典的信息流. 对任意正整数 d , $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, 记其欧几里得范数为 $|x| = \sqrt{xx^*}$, 其中 x^* 是 x 的转置.

定义如下过程空间:

$$S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) := \left\{ \varphi: \varphi \text{ 是 } \mathbf{R}\text{-值, 连续 } \{F_t\}\text{-循环可测随机} \right.$$

$$\left. \text{过程, 满足 } \|\varphi\|_{S^2}^2 := E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |\varphi_t|^2 \right] < \infty \right\};$$

$$M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d) := \left\{ \varphi: \varphi \text{ 是 } \mathbf{R}\text{-值, } \{F_t\}\text{-循环可测随机过程,} \right.$$

$$\left. \text{满足 } \|\varphi\|_{M^2}^2 := E \left[\int_0^T |\varphi_t|^2 dt \right] < \infty \right\};$$

$$L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R}) := \left\{ \xi: \xi \text{ 是 } \mathbf{R}\text{-值, } \{F_T\}\text{-可测随机变量,} \right.$$

$$\left. \text{满足 } E[|\xi|^2] < \infty \right\}.$$

令 $f: \Omega \times [0, T] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $g: \Omega \times [0, T] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^l$ 是 2 个联合可测过程, 考虑如下假设:

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(H₁) 存在 2 个常数 $K \geq 0, 0 < \alpha < 1$, 使得 $\forall t \in [0, T], y_1, y_2 \in \mathbf{R}, z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{R}^d$, 有

$$|g(t, y_1, z_1) - g(t, y_2, z_2)| \leq K |y_1 - y_2|^2 + \alpha |z_1 - z_2|^2;$$

(H₂) $\forall y \in \mathbf{R}, \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^d$, 有 $g(\cdot, y, z) \in M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^1)$;

(H₃) 存在常数 $K > 0$, 使得 $\forall t \in [0, T], y_1, y_2 \in \mathbf{R}, z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{R}^d$, 有

$$|f(t, y_1, z_1) - f(t, y_2, z_2)| \leq K(|y_1 - y_2| + |z_1 - z_2|);$$

(H₄) $f(\cdot, 0, 0) \in M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$;

(H₅) 存在 2 个连续、次可加、非减的非负函数 φ 和 $\psi: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$, 使得 $\forall t \in [0, T], y_1, y_2 \in \mathbf{R}, z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{R}^d$, 有 $|f(t, y_1, z_1) - f(t, y_2, z_2)| \leq \varphi(|y_1 - y_2|) + \psi(|z_1 - z_2|)$, 这里 φ 和 ψ 满足: $x \in \mathbf{R}^+, 0 \leq \varphi(x) + \psi(x) \leq K(1+x)$, 且 $\varphi(0) = \psi(0) = 0$.

给定 $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, 下面考虑如下形式的 BDSDEs (f, g, T, ξ) :

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, Y_s, Z_s) ds + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s, Z_s) dB_s - \int_t^T Z_s dW_s \quad (0 \leq t \leq T), \quad (1)$$

其中关于 $\{B_t\}$ 的积分为倒向 Itô 积分, 关于 $\{W_t\}$ 的积分为标准正向 Itô 积分, 这 2 类积分都是 Itô-Skorohod 积分的特殊类型^[11].

定义 1 给定 $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, 称一对随机过程 (Y, Z) 为方程 (1) 的解, 如果它满足 (1) 式并且有 $(Y, Z) \in S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) \times M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d)$.

引理 1 如果给定 $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, 则在 (H₁)~(H₄) 假设条件下, 方程 (1) 存在唯一解 $(Y, Z) \in S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) \times M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d)$.

引理 2 给定 $\xi^1, \xi^2 \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, g 满足 (H₁)~(H₂), f_1, f_2 满足 (H₃)~(H₄), $(Y^1, Z^1), (Y^2, Z^2)$ 分别是

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t^1 &= \xi^1 + \int_t^T f_1(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) ds + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) dB_s - \int_t^T Z_s^1 dW_s \quad (0 \leq t \leq T), \\ Y_t^2 &= \xi^2 + \int_t^T f_2(s, Y_s^2, Z_s^2) ds + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s^2, Z_s^2) dB_s - \int_t^T Z_s^2 dW_s \quad (0 \leq t \leq T) \end{aligned}$$

的解, 如果终端条件 $\xi^1 \leq \xi^2$ 并且

$f_1(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) \leq f_2(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1)$ (或 $f_1(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) \leq f_2(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1)$), 则 $Y_t^1 \leq Y_t^2, \forall t \in [0, T]$.

2 主要结果

定理 1 如果 g 满足 (H₁)~(H₂), f 满足 (H₄)~(H₅), 给定 $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, 则方程 (1) 存在解 $(Y, Z) \in$

$$S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) \times M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d).$$

对于条件 (H₅) 中的函数 φ 和 ψ , 将其延拓为 $\bar{\varphi}$ 和 $\bar{\psi}: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 即

$$\bar{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(|x|)I_{x \geq 0} + \varphi(0)I_{x < 0},$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \psi(|x|)I_{x \geq 0} + \psi(0)I_{x < 0}.$$

显然 $\bar{\varphi}$ 和 $\bar{\psi}$ 是连续、次可加、非减的函数. 应用文献 [2] 中的方法, 定义如下形式的函数序列:

$$\Phi_n(x) = \sup_{u \in Q} \{\bar{\varphi}(u) - (n+K)|x-u|\},$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sup_{v \in Q} \{\bar{\psi}(v) - (n+K)|x-v|\}, n \in \mathbf{N}^+.$$

不难验证, Φ_n 和 Ψ_n 满足:

$$(a_1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbf{R}, \quad \Phi_n(x) \leq K(1+|x|), \quad \Psi_n(x) \leq K(1+|x|).$$

$$(a_2) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}, \quad |\Phi_n(x) - \Phi_n(y)| \leq (n+K)|x-y|, \\ |\Psi_n(x) - \Psi_n(y)| \leq (n+K)|x-y|;$$

$$(a_3) \quad \forall n \geq 1, \quad \bar{\varphi} \leq \Phi_{n+1} \leq \Phi_n, \bar{\psi} \leq \Psi_{n+1} \leq \Psi_n;$$

(a₄) 若 $x_n \rightarrow x (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 则

$$\Phi_n(x_n) \rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(x), \Psi_n(x_n) \rightarrow \bar{\psi}(x) (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

根据 f 满足 (H₄)~(H₅), $\forall n \geq 1$, 还得到 f 满足下列条件:

$$(A_1) \quad \forall y_1, y_2 \in \mathbf{R}, y_1 \geq y_2, z \in \mathbf{R}^d,$$

$$f(t, y_1, z) - f(t, y_2, z) \geq -\Phi_n(y_1 - y_2);$$

$$(A_2) \quad \forall y \in \mathbf{R}, z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{R}^d,$$

$$|f(t, y, z_1) - f(t, y, z_2)| \leq \Psi_n(|z_1 - z_2|);$$

(A₃) 令 $f_1(t, y, z) = -|f(t, 0, 0)| - \Phi_1(|y|) - \Psi_1(|z|)$, $f_2(t, y, z) = |f(t, 0, 0)| + \Phi_1(|y|) + \Psi_1(|z|)$, 则 $\forall t \in [0, T], y \in \mathbf{R}, z \in \mathbf{R}^d, f_1(t, y, z) \leq f(t, y, z) \leq f_2(t, y, z)$, 且由引理 1 得 BDSDE (f_1, g, T, ξ) 和 (f_2, g, T, ξ) 均存在唯一解, 分别为 $(Y^1, Z^1), (Y^2, Z^2)$; 进一步地, 还可得

$$Y_t^1 \leq Y_t^2, \forall t \in [0, T], \text{ 且 } E \left[\left(\int_0^T |f_1(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1)| ds \right)^2 \right] < \infty,$$

$$E \left[\left(\int_0^T |f_2(s, Y_s^2, Z_s^2)| ds \right)^2 \right] < \infty.$$

为证明定理 1, 对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, 构造如下 一列 BDSDEs:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^n Y_t^i &= \xi + \int_t^T [f(s, {}^n Y_s^{i-1}, {}^n Z_s^{i-1}) - \Phi_n({}^n Y_s^i - {}^n Y_s^{i-1}) - \\ &\quad \Psi_n({}^n Z_s^i - {}^n Z_s^{i-1})] ds + \int_t^T g(s, {}^n Y_s^i, {}^n Z_s^i) dB_s - \\ &\quad \int_t^T {}^n Z_s^i dW_s \quad (0 \leq t \leq T), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

这里 $i=1, 2, \dots$, 且 $({}^n Y_t^0, {}^n Z_t^0) = (Y_t^1, Z_t^1)$.

引理 3 若 g 满足 (H₁)~(H₂), f 满足 (H₄)~(H₅), $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, F_T, P; \mathbf{R})$, 则对任意给定的正整数 $n \geq 1$, $\forall i=1, 2, \dots, t \in [0, T]$, 如 (2) 式构造的一列 BDSDEs 存

在唯一解 $(^n y^i, ^n z^i) \in S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) \times M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d)$, 并且有 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^i \leq ^n y_t^{i+1} \leq Y_t^2, t \in [0, T]$.

证 采用归纳法, 对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, 当 $i=1$ 时, 考虑如下的 BDSDE:

$$\begin{aligned} ^n y_t^1 = & \xi + \int_t^T [f(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) - \Phi_n(^n y_s^1 - Y_s^1) - \\ & \Psi_n(|^n z_s^1 - Z_s^1|)] ds + \int_t^T g(s, ^n y_s^1, ^n z_s^1) dB_s - \\ & \int_t^T ^n z_s^1 dW_s (0 \leq t \leq T). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $Y_t^1 \leq Y_t^2$, 由(A₁)~(A₃)可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) - f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) & \geq \\ f(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) - f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) & \geq -\Phi_n(Y_t^2 - Y_t^1). \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) + \Phi_n(Y_t^2 - Y_t^1) + \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - Z_t^1|) \geq f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1).$$

令 $^n f^1(t, y, z) = f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) - \Phi_n(y - Y_t^1) + \Psi_n(|z - Z_t^1|)$, 则易验证 $^n f^1$ 满足(H₄)和(H₅), 且

$$\begin{aligned} ^n f^1(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) & = f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) \geq f_1(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1), \\ ^n f^1(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) & = f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) - \Phi_n(Y_t^2 - Y_t^1) - \\ & \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - Z_t^1|) \leq f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由引理 1 和引理 2 可得, 当 $i=1$ 时, 方程(2)存在唯一解 $(^n y^1, ^n z^1)$ 且 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^1 \leq Y_t^2, t \in [0, T]$.

当 $i=2$ 时, 考虑如下 BDSDE:

$$\begin{aligned} ^n y_t^2 = & \xi + \int_t^T [f(s, ^n y_s^1, ^n z_s^1) - \Phi_n(^n y_s^2 - ^n y_s^1) - \\ & \Psi_n(|^n z_s^2 - ^n z_s^1|)] ds + \int_t^T g(s, ^n y_s^2, ^n z_s^2) dB_s - \\ & \int_t^T ^n z_s^2 dW_s (0 \leq t \leq T). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^1 \leq Y_t^2$, 由(A₁)~(A₃)可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) - f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) & \geq f(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) - \\ f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) & \geq -\Phi_n(Y_t^2 - ^n y_t^1) - \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - ^n z_t^1|), \\ f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) - f_1(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) & \geq f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) - \\ f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) & \geq -\Phi_n(^n y_t^1 - Y_t^1) - \Psi_n(|^n z_t^1 - Z_t^1|). \end{aligned}$$

令 $^n f^2(t, y, z) = f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) - \Phi_n(y - ^n y_t^1) - \Psi_n(|z - ^n z_t^1|)$, 则易验证 $^n f^2$ 满足(H₄)和(H₅), 且

$$\begin{aligned} ^n f^2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) & = f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) - \Phi_n(Y_t^2 - ^n y_t^1) - \\ \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - ^n z_t^1|) & \leq f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2), \\ ^n f^2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) & = f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) \geq f(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1) - \\ \Phi_n(^n y_t^1 - Y_t^1) - \Psi_n(|^n z_t^1 - Z_t^1|) & = ^n f^1(t, ^n y_t^1, ^n z_t^1). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由引理 1 和引理 2 可得, 当 $i=2$ 时, 方程(2)存在唯一解 $(^n y^2, ^n z^2)$ 且 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^2 \leq Y_t^2, t \in [0, T]$.

当 $i>2$ 时, 假设 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^{i-1} \leq ^n y_t^i \leq Y_t^2, f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) \in M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$, 考虑如下 BDSDE:

$$\begin{aligned} ^n y_t^{i+1} = & \xi + \int_t^T [f(s, ^n y_s^i, ^n z_s^i) - \Phi_n(^n y_s^{i+1} - ^n y_s^i) - \\ & \Psi_n(|^n z_s^{i+1} - ^n z_s^i|)] ds + \int_t^T g(s, ^n y_s^{i+1}, \\ & ^n z_s^{i+1}) dB_s - \int_t^T ^n z_s^{i+1} dW_s (0 \leq t \leq T). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

因为 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^i \leq Y_t^2$, 类似于 $i=2$ 的情形, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) + \Phi_n(Y_t^2 - ^n y_t^i) + \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - ^n z_t^i|) & \geq \\ f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) & \geq f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) - \Phi_n(^n y_t^i - Y_t^1) - \\ \Psi_n(|^n z_t^i - Z_t^1|). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

令 $^n f^{i+1}(t, y, z) = f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) - \Phi_n(y - ^n y_t^i) - \Psi_n(|z - ^n z_t^i|)$, 则易验证 $^n f^{i+1}$ 满足(H₄)和(H₅), 且

$$\begin{aligned} ^n f^{i+1}(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2) & = f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) - \Phi_n(Y_t^2 - ^n y_t^i) - \\ \Psi_n(|Z_t^2 - ^n z_t^i|) & \leq f_2(t, Y_t^2, Z_t^2), \\ ^n f^{i+1}(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) & = f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i) \geq f(t, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) - \\ \Phi_n(^n y_t^i - Y_t^1) - \Psi_n(|^n z_t^i - Z_t^1|) & = ^n f^i(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 同样由引理 1 和引理 2 可得, 当 $i>2$ 时, 方程(3)存在唯一解 $(^n y^{i+1}, ^n z^{i+1})$ 且 $Y_t^1 \leq ^n y_t^i \leq ^n y_t^{i+1} \leq Y_t^2, t \in [0, T]$. 引理 3 得证.

引理 4 若 g 满足(H₁)~(H₂), f 满足(H₄)~(H₅), 则对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$,

$$\sup_i E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |^n y_t^i|^2 + \int_0^T |^n z_t^i|^2 dt \right] < \infty.$$

证 由引理 3 的结论得, 对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_i E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |^n y_t^i|^2 \right] & \leq E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |Y_t^1|^2 \right] + \\ E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |Y_t^2|^2 \right] & < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

由(4)式和(a₁)可得

$$\begin{aligned} |^n f^{i+1}(t, ^n y_t^{i+1}, ^n z_t^{i+1})| & \leq |f(t, ^n y_t^i, ^n z_t^i)| + \\ |\Phi_n(^n y_t^{i+1} - ^n y_t^i)| + |\Psi_n(|^n z_t^{i+1} - ^n z_t^i|)| & \leq \\ 6K + \sum_{j=1}^2 [|f_j(t, Y_t^j, Z_t^j)| + K(|Y_t^j| + |Z_t^j|)] + \\ 3K(|^n y_t^i| + |^n z_t^i|) + K(|^n y_t^{i+1}| + |^n z_t^{i+1}|). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

对 $|^n y_t^{i+1}|^2$ 应用 Itô 公式, 并对(5)式两端取数学期望得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[\int_0^T |^n z_t^{i+1}|^2 dt \right] & \leq E[|\xi|^2] + 2E \left[\int_0^T ^n y_t^{i+1} \times ^n f_t^{i+1}(t, \right. \\ ^n y_t^{i+1}, ^n z_t^{i+1}) dt & \left. \right] + E \left[\int_0^T |g(t, ^n y_t^{i+1}, ^n z_t^{i+1})|^2 dt \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由(H₁)和不等式 $(a+b)^2 \leq [1+(1-\alpha)/(2\alpha)]a^2 + [1+2\alpha/(1-\alpha)]b^2$ 得

$$|g(t, {}^n y_t^{i+1}, {}^n z_t^{i+1})|^2 \leq \left(1 + \frac{1-\alpha}{2\alpha}\right) |g(t, {}^n y_t^{i+1}, {}^n z_t^{i+1}) - g(t, 0, 0)|^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) |g(t, 0, 0)|^2 \leq \frac{1+\alpha}{2\alpha} K |{}^n y_t^{i+1}|^2 + \frac{1+\alpha}{2} |{}^n z_t^{i+1}|^2 + \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} |g(t, 0, 0)|^2. \quad (6)$$

由(5)~(6)式和 Young 不等式^[12]得

$$E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^{i+1}|^2 dt\right] \leq C_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{8} E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i|^2 dt\right] + \frac{3+\alpha}{4} E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^{i+1}|^2 dt\right],$$

其中

$$C_0 = \sup_i \left\{ E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^{i+1}| (6K + \sum_{j=1}^2 [|f_j(t, Y_t^j, Z_t^j)| + K(|Y_t^j| + |Z_t^j|)]) dt + \left(2K + \frac{1+\alpha}{2\alpha} K + \frac{76K^2}{1-\alpha}\right) \int_0^T |{}^n y_t^{i+1}|^2 dt + 6K \int_0^T |{}^n y_t^{i+1}| \times |{}^n y_t^i| dt \right] + E[|\xi|^2] + \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} E\left[\int_0^T |g(t, 0, 0)|^2 dt\right] \right\}.$$

因此 $E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^{i+1}|^2 dt\right] \leq \frac{4C_0}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i|^2 dt\right].$

所以 $\sup_i E\left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |{}^n y_t^i|^2 + \int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i|^2 dt\right] < \infty$. 引理4得证.

引理 5 对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, 存在过程 $({}^n y, {}^n z) \in S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R}) \times M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$ 满足

$$E\left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t|^2 + \int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z|^2 dt\right] \rightarrow 0 (i \rightarrow \infty).$$

证 对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, 由引理 3 知, ${}^n y_t^i$ 关于 i 是单调的, 因此, $\exists {}^n y \in S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R})$ 使得 ${}^n y_t^i \rightarrow {}^n y_t (i \rightarrow \infty)$, 且 $E[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |{}^n y_t|^2] < \infty$. 由控制收敛定理得

$$E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t|^2 dt\right] \rightarrow 0 (i \rightarrow \infty).$$

由(5)式得

$$C_1 = \sup_i E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n f^i(t, {}^n y_t^i, {}^n z_t^i)|^2 dt\right] < \infty. \quad (7)$$

对 $|{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2$ 应用 Itô 公式, 并两端取数学期望, 由 Hölder 不等式、(H₁)和(7)式得

$$E[|{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2] + E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z_t^j|^2 dt\right] \leq$$

$$2E\left[\int_0^T ({}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j) \left\{ {}^n f^i(t, {}^n y_t^i, {}^n z_t^i) - {}^n f^j(t, {}^n y_t^j, {}^n z_t^j) \right\} dt\right] + E\left[\int_0^T |g(t, {}^n y_t^i, {}^n z_t^i) - g(t, {}^n y_t^j, {}^n z_t^j)|^2 dt\right] \leq 2\left\{ E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right] \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n f^i(t, {}^n y_t^i, {}^n z_t^i) - {}^n f^j(t, {}^n y_t^j, {}^n z_t^j)|^2 dt\right] \right\}^{1/2} + KE\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right] + \alpha E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z_t^j|^2 dt\right] \leq 4\sqrt{C_1} \left\{ E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right] \right\}^{1/2} + KE\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right] + \alpha E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z_t^j|^2 dt\right].$$

因此有

$$E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z_t^j|^2 dt\right] \leq \frac{4\sqrt{C_1}}{1-\alpha} \left\{ E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right] \right\}^{1/2} + \frac{K}{1-\alpha} E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n y_t^i - {}^n y_t^j|^2 dt\right],$$

故 $\{ {}^n z_t^i \}_{i=1}^\infty$ 是 $M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$ 中的 Cauchy 列, 所以 $\exists {}^n z \in M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$ 使得 $E\left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t^i - {}^n z_t|^2 dt\right] \rightarrow 0 (i \rightarrow \infty)$. 引理 5 得证.

在方程(2)两端令 $i \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$${}^n y_t = \xi + \int_t^T [f(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - \Phi_n(0) - \Psi_n(0)] ds + \int_t^T g(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) dB_s - \int_t^T {}^n z_s dW_s (0 \leq t \leq T), \quad (8)$$

即对任意给定的 $n \geq 1$, $({}^n y, {}^n z)$ 是方程(8)的解.

定理 1 的证明 首先证明 $Y_t^1 \leq {}^n y_t \leq {}^{n+1} y_t \leq Y_t^2$, $t \in [0, T]$. 由引理 3 得 $Y_t^1 \leq {}^n y_t \leq Y_t^2$, 下证 ${}^n y_t \leq {}^{n+1} y_t$. 根据方程(8)可得

$$\begin{aligned} {}^n y_t - {}^{n+1} y_t &= \int_t^T [f(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - f(s, {}^{n+1} y_s, {}^{n+1} z_s) + \Phi_{n+1}(0) - \Phi_n(0) + \Psi_{n+1}(0) - \Psi_n(0)] ds + \int_t^T [g(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - g(s, {}^{n+1} y_s, {}^{n+1} z_s)] dB_s - \int_t^T ({}^n z_s - {}^{n+1} z_s) dW_s = \\ &= \int_t^T [A_n + \Phi_n(|{}^n y_s - {}^{n+1} y_s|) + \Psi_n(|{}^n z_s - {}^{n+1} z_s|)] ds + \int_t^T [g(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - g(s, {}^{n+1} y_s, {}^{n+1} z_s)] dB_s - \int_t^T ({}^n z_s - {}^{n+1} z_s) dW_s (0 \leq t \leq T), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$A_n = f(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - f(s, {}^{n+1} y_s, {}^{n+1} z_s) + \Phi_{n+1}(0) - \Phi_n(0) + \Psi_{n+1}(0) - \Psi_n(0) - \Phi_n(|{}^n y_s - {}^{n+1} y_s|) - \Psi_n(|{}^n z_s - {}^{n+1} z_s|).$$

由(A₂)和(H₅)得

$$f(s, {}^n y_s, {}^n z_s) - f(s, {}^{n+1} y_s, {}^{n+1} z_s) \leq \\ \Phi_n(|{}^n y_s - {}^{n+1} y_s|) - \Psi_n(|{}^n z_s - {}^{n+1} z_s|).$$

所以 $\Delta_n \leq 0$. 由引理 2 可得 ${}^n y_t - {}^{n+1} y_t \leq 0$, 即

$$Y_t^1 \leq {}^n y_t \leq {}^{n+1} y_t \leq Y_t^2. \text{ 所以 } \{ {}^n y_t \}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ 在 } S^2([0, T]; \mathbf{R})$$

中收敛, 记其极限为 Y , 并且有

$$\sup_n E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |{}^n y_t|^2 \right] \leq \\ E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |Y_t^1|^2 \right] + E \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |Y_t^2|^2 \right] < \infty.$$

下面证明 $\{ {}^n z_t \}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是 $M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d)$ 中的 Cauchy 列.

记 ${}^n f(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t) := f(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t) - \Phi_n(0) - \Psi_n(0)$, 由 (A_3) 和 (a_1) 得

$$|{}^n f(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t)| \leq |f(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t)| + |\Phi_n(0)| + |\Psi_n(0)| \leq \\ |f_1(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t)| + |f_2(t, {}^n y_t, {}^n z_t)| + |\Phi_n(0)| + |\Psi_n(0)| \leq \\ |2f(t, 0, 0)| + 2\Phi_1(|{}^n y_t|) + 2\Psi_1(|{}^n z_t|) + |\Phi_n(0)| + |\Psi_n(0)| \leq \\ |2f(t, 0, 0)| + 4K + 2K(|{}^n y_t| + |{}^n z_t|) + |\Phi_n(0)| + |\Psi_n(0)|.$$

类似于引理 4 的证明可得 $\sup_n E \left[\int_0^T |{}^n z_t|^2 dt \right] < \infty$.

类似于引理 5 的证明可得 $\{ {}^n z_t \}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是 $M^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^d)$ 中的 Cauchy 列, 记其极限为 Z , 在 (8) 式两端令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由 g 的连续性和 (a_4) 可得

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_0^T f(Y_s, Z_s) ds + \int_0^T g(Y_s, Z_s) dB_s - \\ \int_0^T Z_s dW_s \quad (0 \leq t \leq T),$$

即 (Y, Z) 是方程 (1) 的解.

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A Class of BDSDEs with Uniformly Continuous Coefficients

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Abstract: By comparison theorem of backward doubly stochastic differential equations and approximation of function, a class of one-dimensional backward doubly stochastic differential equations (BDSDEs) is studied, where the coefficients is uniformly continuous. An existence theorem for solutions of the class of BDSDEs is obtained, which generalizes the situation that the coefficient satisfy Lipschitz conditions.

Key words: backward doubly stochastic differential equation; backward stochastic integral; existence theorem

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