Accepted Manuscript

Martingale problems for some degenerate Kolmogorov equations Stéphane Menozzi

PII: S0304-4149(17)30156-4

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.spa.2017.06.001

Reference: SPA 3140

To appear in: Stochastic Processes and their Applications

Received date: 21 May 2016 Revised date: 6 February 2017 Accepted date: 7 June 2017



Please cite this article as: S. Menozzi, Martingale problems for some degenerate Kolmogorov equations, *Stochastic Processes and their Applications* (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.spa.2017.06.001

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

*Manuscript

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

MARTINGALE PROBLEMS FOR SOME DEGENERATE KOLMOGOROV EQUATIONS

STÉPHANE MENOZZI

ABSTRACT. We obtain Calderón-Zygmund estimates for some degenerate equations of Kolmogorov type with inhomogeneous nonlinear coefficients. We then derive the well-posedness of the martingale problem associated with related degenerate operators, and therefore uniqueness in law for the corresponding stochastic differential equations. Some density estimates are established as well.

1. Introduction

1.1. **Statement of the problem.** Consider the following system of Stochastic Differential Equations (SDEs in short)

$$dX_{t}^{1} = F_{1}(t, X_{t}^{1}, \dots, X_{t}^{n})dt + \sigma(t, X_{t}^{1}, \dots, X_{t}^{n})dW_{t},$$

$$dX_{t}^{2} = F_{2}(t, X_{t}^{1}, \dots, X_{t}^{n})dt,$$

$$dX_{t}^{3} = F_{3}(t, X_{t}^{2}, \dots, X_{t}^{n})dt,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$dX_{t}^{n} = F_{n}(t, X_{t}^{n-1}, X_{t}^{n})dt,$$

$$t \ge 0,$$

 $(W_t)_{t\geq 0}$ standing for a *d*-dimensional Brownian motion, and each $(X_t^i)_{t\geq 0}$, $i\in [1,n]$, being \mathbb{R}^d -valued as well.

From the applicative viewpoint, systems of type (1.1) appear in many fields. Let us for instance mention for n=2 stochastic Hamiltonian systems (see e.g. Soize [Soi94] for a general overview or Talay [Tal02] and Hérau and Nier [HN04] for convergence to equilibrium). Again for n=2, the above dynamics is used in mathematical finance to price Asian options (see for example [BPV01]). For $n\geq 2$, it appears in heat conduction models (see e.g. Eckmann et al. [EPRB99] and Rey-Bellet and Thomas [RBT00] when the chain of differential equations is forced by two heat baths).

Assume first that the coefficients $(F_i)_{i\in \llbracket 1,n\rrbracket}$ are Lipschitz continuous in space and that the diffusion matrix $a(t,.):=\sigma\sigma^*(t,.)$ is bounded. If we additionally suppose that a(t,.) and $(D_{x_{i-1}}F_i(t,.))_{i\in \llbracket 2,n\rrbracket}$ are non-degenerate (weak Hörmander condition) and Hölder continuous in space, with respective Hölder exponents in (1/2,1] and (0,1], some multi-scale Gaussian Aronson like estimates have been proved in [DM10] for the density of (1.1) uniformly on the time set (0,T], for fixed T>0 (see Example 2 and Theorem 1.1 of that reference). Those results extend to the case of an arbitrary Hölder exponent in (0,1] for a(t,.) thanks to uniqueness in law arguments that have been investigated in [Men11] through the well posedness

Date: February 6, 2017.

²⁰⁰⁰ Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 60H10, 60G46; Secondary 60H30, 35K65. Key words and phrases. Degenerate SDEs, martingale problem, Calderón-Zygmund estimates.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7550370

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7550370

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>