

无穷水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程的解与比较定理*

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摘 要: 研究了无穷水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程解的存在唯一性以及比较定理。首先, 在非李氏系数和弱单调性条件下, 运用平滑技术, 证明了无穷水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程适应解的存在唯一性。在此基础上, 利用停时技术和广义 Tanaka 公式, 证明了上述方程适应解的比较定理。

关键词: 跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程; 适应解; 比较定理; Tanaka 公式

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正—倒向随机微分方程的研究是在倒向随机微分方程的基础上逐步发展起来的。1993 年, Antonelli^[1]在时间水平充分小的条件下, 证明了正—倒向随机微分方程可解性的第一个结果。对于任意有限时间水平情形, 主要有两类方法求解正—倒向随机微分方程: 一是由 Ma-Protter-Yong^[2]创立的“四步设计”法; 二是由 Hu-Peng^[3]、Peng-Wu^[4]和 Yong^[5]提出并发展的“连续扩张”方法。此外, Peng-Shi^[6]研究了无穷水平正—倒向随机微分方程, 以及本文作者^[7-8]研究了停时水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程。

本文将讨论如下无穷水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程 ($t \geq 0$):

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= x_0 + \int_0^t b(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) ds + \\ &\int_0^t \sigma(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) dW_s + \\ &\int_0^t \int_Z c(s, x_{s-}, y_{s-}, q_s, p_s, z, \omega) \tilde{N}_k(ds, dz), x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (1) \\ y_t &= \int_t^\infty f(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) ds - \\ &\int_t^\infty q_s dW_s - \int_t^\infty \int_Z p_s(z) \tilde{N}_k(ds, dz) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

其中: $W_t^T = (W_t^1, \dots, W_t^d)$, $t \geq 0$ 为 d -维布朗运动; $\{k(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ 为取值于可测空间 $(Z, B(Z))$ 上的 Poisson 点过程, $N_k(ds, dz)$ 是由 $k(\cdot)$ 生成的计数测度, 其补偿元为 $\pi(dz)ds$, $\tilde{N}_k(ds, dz)$ 为相应的鞅测度, 即 $\tilde{N}_k(ds, dz) = N_k(ds, dz) - \pi(dz)ds$, $\pi(\cdot)$ 为可测空间 $B(Z)$ 上的 σ -有限测度; 方程系数 b, σ ,

c 及 f 为如下映射:

$$\begin{aligned} h: [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d} \times L_{\pi(\cdot)}^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \Omega \\ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, h = b, f, \sigma, c: [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d} \times \\ L_{\pi(\cdot)}^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \times Z \times \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n. \end{aligned}$$

设 (Ω, F, F_t, P) 为带流的完备概率空间, F 的子 σ -代数 $F_t = \sigma[W_s; s \leq t] \vee \sigma[N_k(A, (0, s]); s \leq t, A \in B(Z)] \vee N$, N 是 P -零测度集的全体集合。为数学上的方便, 引入如下空间和记号:

- $S^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n) = \{X(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^n: X(t) \in F_t, \text{ 并且 } E \sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} |X(t)|^2 < \infty\};$
- $L^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n(\mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d})) = \{X(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^n(\mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d}): X(t) \in F_t, \text{ 并且 } E \int_0^\infty |X(t)|^2 < \infty\}$
- $F^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n) = \{\Psi_t(z) \in \mathbb{R}^n; \Psi_t(z) \text{ 为 } F_t \text{ 可料过程, 且 } E \int_0^\infty \int_Z |\Psi_t(z)|^2 \pi(dz) dt < \infty\};$
- $L_{\pi(\cdot)}^2(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^n; \|f\|^2 = \int_Z |f(z)|^2 \pi(dz) < \infty\};$
- $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 及 $|\cdot|$ 表示欧式空间 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 或 $\mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d}$ 的内积以及通常范数;
- $u = (x, y, q, p), A(t, u, \omega) = (-f(t, u, \omega), b(t, u, \omega), \sigma(t, u, \omega), c(t, u, \omega));$
- $h(t, u, \omega) = h_1(t, u, \omega) + h_2(t, u, \omega), h = b, f, \sigma, c(t, u, \omega) = c_1(t, u, \cdot, \omega) + c_2(t, u, \cdot, \omega);$
- $\langle u, A \rangle = u \cdot A = -\langle x, f \rangle + \langle y, b \rangle + \langle q, \sigma \rangle + \langle p, c \rangle;$

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$$\bullet \ll p, c \gg = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(z) \cdot c(\cdot, u, z, \omega) \pi(dz)。$$

1 解的存在唯一性

定义 1 若 $(x, y, q, p) \in S^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n) \times S^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n) \times L^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d}) \times F^2(0, \infty; \mathbb{R}^n)$ 满足方程 (1) 与 (2), 则称 (x, y, q, p) 为方程 (1) 与 (2) 的适应解。

本文约定以下的等式和不等式都是在乘积空间 $[0, \infty) \times \Omega$ 上 *a. e.* 且 *a. s.* 成立。假设:

(A1) b, f, σ 及 c 关于 $u = (x, y, q, p) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d} \times L^2_{\pi(\cdot)}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 连续; $b(t, u, \omega), f(t, u, \omega)$ 及 $\sigma(t, u, \omega)$ 为 F_t -适应的联合可测过程; $c(t, u, z, \omega)$ 为 F_t -可料的联合可测过程。

(A2) $A_i(t, u, \omega) = (-f_i(t, u, \omega), b_i(t, u, \omega), \sigma_i(t, u, \omega), c_i(t, u, \cdot, \omega)), i=1, 2$ 且 $|A_1(t, u, \omega)| \leq K_1(t)$ 。对任意 $u_i = (x_i, y_i, q_i, p_i) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \otimes d} \times L^2_{\pi(\cdot)}(\mathbb{R}^n), i=1, 2$ 下列不等式成立:

$$|A_1(t, x, y, q_1, p_1, \omega) - A_1(t, x, y, q_2, p_2, \omega)| \leq k_2(t) [|q_1 - q_2| + \|p_1 - p_2\|] \quad (3)$$

$$|A_2(t, u_1, \omega) - A_2(t, u_2, \omega)| \leq k_1(t) [|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|] + k_2(t) [|q_1 - q_2| + \|p_1 - p_2\|] \quad (4)$$

其中 $k_1(t)$ 与 $k_2(t)$ 为非负函数, 满足 $\int_0^\infty (k_1(t) + k_1(t)^2 + k_2(t)) dt < \infty$, 且存在 $k > 0$ 使得 $k_2(t) \leq k$ 。

$$(A3) E[(\int_0^\infty |b_2(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)| dt)^2 + (\int_0^\infty |f_2(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)| dt)^2 + \int_0^\infty |\sigma_2(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)|^2 dt + \|c_2(t, 0, 0, 0, \cdot, \omega)\|^2 dt] = C_0 < \infty。$$

$$(A4) \langle A(t, u_1) - A(t, u_2), u_1 - u_2 \rangle \leq -\beta_1 k_1(t) |y_1 - y_2|^2 - \beta_2 k_2(t) [|q_1 - q_2|^2 + \|p_1 - p_2\|^2], \beta_1, \beta_2 > 0。$$

利用 Ito 公式、Gronwall 引理、Burkholder-Davis-Gundy 不等式以及基本代数不等式, 类似于文 [8] 中引理 2.2, 不难证明:

引理 1 (先验估计) 设方程 (1) 与 (2) 的系数满足条件 (A1) - (A4)。若 (x, y, q, p) 为该方程的解, 则有

$$E\{\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} |x_t|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} |y_t|^2 + \int_0^\infty |q_t|^2 dt + \int_0^\infty \|p_t\|^2 dt\} \leq C < \infty,$$

这里 $C > 0$ 为常数, 仅与 C_0, K, β_1, β_2 以及 $\int_0^\infty (k_1(t)$

$+ k_1(t)^2 + k_2(t)) dt$ 有关。

定理 1 若假设条件 (A1) - (A4) 成立, 则方程 (1) 与 (2) 存在唯一的适应解。

证明 唯一性: 设 $(x^i, y^i, q^i, p^i), i=1, 2$ 为方程 (1) 和 (2) 的任意两组解。类似文 [7] 中定理 2.1, 首先可证 $y^1 = y^2, q^1 = q^2, p^1 = p^2$ 。其次, 应用 Ito 公式及假设条件, 得到

$$E|x_t^1 - x_t^2|^2 \leq KE \int_0^t k_1(s) \rho(|x_s^1 - x_s^2|^2) ds, K > 0, \rho(u) = \sqrt{u} + u, u \geq 0, \text{ 利用 } \rho(\cdot) \text{ 的性质, 结论得证。}$$

下证解的存在性。首先对 A 关于变量 x 和 y 实施光滑化变换。令

$$A^n(t, x, y, q, p, \omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(t, x - n^{-1} \bar{x}, y - n^{-1} \bar{y}, q, p, \omega) J(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) d\bar{x} d\bar{y},$$

这里 $J(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = J(\bar{x})J(\bar{y})$, 并且

$$J(x) = \begin{cases} c_0 \exp(-(1 - |x|^2)^{-1}) & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

其中常数 c_0 使 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} J(x) dx = 1$ 成立。容易验证 A^n 满足 (A4), 而且

$$E[(\int_0^\infty |b^n(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)| dt)^2 + (\int_0^\infty |f^n(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)| dt)^2] + E[(\int_0^\infty |\sigma^n(t, 0, 0, 0, \omega)|^2 dt + \int_0^\infty \|c^n(t, 0, 0, 0, \cdot, \omega)\|^2 dt)] = C < \infty,$$

此处 $C > 0$ 是与 n 无关的常数。此外, A^n 满足如下的 Lipschitz 条件:

$$|A(t, u_1, \omega) - A(t, u_2, \omega)| \leq C_n k_1(t) [|x_1 - x_2|^2 + |y_1 - y_2|] + 2k_2(t) [|q_1 - q_2|^2 + \|p_1 - p_2\|^2],$$

其中 $C_n > 0$ 是与 n 有关的常数。由文 [8] 中定理 2.5 知, 跳扩散正-倒向随机微分方程

$$x_t = x_0 + \int_0^t b^n(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) ds +$$

$$\int_0^t \sigma^n(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) dW_s +$$

$$\int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} c^n(s, x_{s-}, y_{s-}, q_s, p_s, z, \omega) \tilde{N}_k(ds, dz), x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (5)$$

$$y_t = \int_t^\infty f^n(s, x_s, y_s, q_s, p_s, \omega) ds -$$

$$\int_t^\infty q_s dW_s - \int_t^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p_s(z) \tilde{N}_k(ds, dz) \quad (6)$$

存在唯一适应解 (x^n, y^n, q^n, p^n) 。类似引理 1, 可证明下式成立

$$E\left\{\sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} |x_t^n|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} |y_t^n|^2 + \int_0^\infty |q_t^n|^2 dt + \int_0^\infty \|p_t^n\|^2 dt\right\} \leq \bar{C} < \infty,$$

这里 $\bar{C} > 0$ 为常数。再次重复文[8]定理 3.2 的证明过程, 即知结论成立。

2 比较定理

Wu^[9]及 Peng-Shi^[6]研究了连续正—倒向随机微分方程的比较定理。对于跳扩散型正—倒向随机微分方程, 由于方程中的变元 x_t 与 y_t 都是右连左极的适应过程, 所以诸如文[9]中的对偶技巧并不适用。由于存在的分析困难, 本节也只限于讨论几类特殊的无穷水平正—倒向随机微分方程的比较定理。

设方程(1)与(2)的系数 b, σ, c 及 f 满足假设条件(A1)–(A4), $n=1$, 则 $(x^i, y^i, q^i, p^i), i=1, 2$ 分别为下列无穷水平跳扩散正—倒向随机微分方程的唯一一组适应解(省略 ω):

$$dx_t^i = b(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, p_t^i)dt + \sigma(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, p_t^i)dW_t + \int_Z c(t, x_{t-}^i, y_{t-}^i, q_t^i, p_t^i, z)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz), x_0^i = a_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad (7)$$

$$dy_t^i = -f(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, p_t^i)dt + q_t^i dW_t + \int_Z p_t^i(z)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz) \quad (8)$$

定理 2 (i) 对任意的 $t \geq 0$, 有 $(x_t^1 - x_t^2)(y_t^1 - y_t^2) \geq 0$ 。若 $a_1 \geq a_2$, 则 $y_0^1 \geq y_0^2$ 。(ii) 设 $c=0$ 或 $c=c(t, z, \omega)$, 若 $a_1 \geq a_2$, 则 $x_t^1 \geq x_t^2, y_t^1 \geq y_t^2, \forall t \geq 0$ 。(iii) 设方程(8)是连续的, 即 b, f, σ, c 不依赖 p , 且(8)中无 p 的积分项。若 $a_1 \geq a_2$, 则 $x_t^1 \geq x_t^2, y_t^1 \geq y_t^2, \forall t \geq 0$ 。

证明 (i) 令 $\hat{x}_t = x_t^1 - x_t^2, \hat{y}_t = y_t^1 - y_t^2, \hat{q}_t = q_t^1 - q_t^2, \hat{p}_t = p_t^1 - p_t^2, \forall t \geq 0$ 。由 Ito 公式, $-\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t = E\left[\int_t^\infty \langle A(s, u_s^1, \omega) - A(s, u_s^2, \omega), u_s^1 - u_s^2 \rangle ds \mid F_t\right] \leq \left[\int_t^\infty (-\beta_1 k_1(s) |\hat{y}_s|^2 - \beta_2 k_2(s) [|\hat{y}_s|^2 + \|\hat{p}_s\|^2]) ds \mid F_t\right] \leq 0$ 由此 $\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \geq 0, \forall t \geq 0$ 。若 $a_1 = a_2$, 由方程解的唯一性, 知 $x_t^1 = x_t^2, y_t^1 = y_t^2$, 显然有 $y_0^1 = y_0^2$ 。若 $a_1 > a_2$, 则显然 $y_0^1 \geq y_0^2$ 。

(ii) 令 $\tau_x = \inf\{t: \hat{x}_t = 0\}$ 。由(i)的证明, 不妨设 $a_1 > a_2$ 。由于 $\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \geq 0$, 所以有 $\hat{x}_t > 0, \hat{y}_t \geq 0, t \in [0, \tau_x)$ 。若 $\tau_x = \infty$, 结论已证。若 $\tau_x < \infty$, 则知 $\hat{x}_{\tau_x} = 0$ 。下证 $\hat{x}_t = \hat{y}_t = 0, t \in [\tau_x, \infty)$ 。为此, 分别考虑如下正—倒向随机微分方程($t \in [\tau_x, \infty)$):

$$dx_t^i = b(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + \sigma(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dW_t \quad (9)$$

$$dy_t^i = -f(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + q_t^i dW_t + \int_Z p_t^i(z)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz) \quad (10)$$

以及

$$dx_t^i = b(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + \sigma(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dW_t + \int_Z c(t, z, \omega)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz) \quad (11)$$

$$dy_t^i = -f(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + q_t^i dW_t + \int_Z p_t^i(z)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz) \quad (12)$$

由方程(9)与(10)以及(11)与(12)解的唯一性, 结论即知。

(iii) 令 $\tau_y = \inf\{t: \hat{y}_t = 0\}$ 。不妨设 $a_1 > a_2$ 。若 $\tau_y = \infty$, 由 $\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \geq 0$ 易知结论成立。不妨设 $\tau_y < \infty$ 。若 $\tau_y > 0$, 则有 $\hat{x}_t \geq 0, \hat{y}_t > 0, \forall t \in [0, \tau_y)$ 否则 $\tau_y = 0$, 此时 $\hat{y}_0 = 0$ 。对于这两种情况, 考虑如下正—倒向随机微分方程($t \in [\tau_y, \infty)$):

$$dx_t^i = b(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + \sigma(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dW_t + \int_Z c(t, x_{t-}^i, y_{t-}^i, q_t^i, \omega)\tilde{N}_k(dt, dz) \quad (13)$$

$$dy_t^i = -f(t, x_t^i, y_t^i, q_t^i, \omega)dt + q_t^i dW_t \quad (14)$$

由 Ito 公式及(A4), 注意到 $\hat{y}_{\tau_y} = 0$, 可知

$$0 \leq E(\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \mid F_{\tau_y}) \leq$$

$$E\left[\int_{\tau_y}^t \langle A(s, u_s^1, \omega) - A(s, u_s^2, \omega), u_s^1 - u_s^2 \rangle ds \mid F_{\tau_y}\right] \leq$$

$$E\left[\int_{\tau_y}^t (-\beta_1 k_1(s) |\hat{y}_s|^2 - \beta_2 k_2(s) |\hat{q}_s|^2) ds \mid F_{\tau_y}\right] \leq 0$$

由此得到 $\hat{y}_t = \hat{q}_t = 0, t \in [\tau_y, \infty)$ 。进一步, 由正向随机微分方程(13)解的存在唯一性, 知 $\hat{x}_t = 0, t \in [\tau_y, \infty)$, 结论得证。

定理 3 设(A1)–(A4)成立。进一步, 系数 b, f, σ, c 满足如下条件:

(a1) 系数 b 与 q, p 无关, 且有

$$y_1 \geq y_2 \Rightarrow b(t, x, y_1, \omega) \leq b(t, x, y_2, \omega) \text{ 以及 } |b(t, x_1, y, \omega) - b(t, x_2, y, \omega)| \leq k_1(t) \rho_1(|x_1 - x_2|)$$

(a2) 系数 σ 与 y, q, p 无关, 且

$$|b(t, x_1, y, \omega) - b(t, x_2, y, \omega)| \leq k_1(t) \rho_2(|x_1 - x_2|);$$

(a3) 系数 c 与 q, p 无关, 且满足 $y_1 \geq$

$y_2 \Rightarrow c(t, x, y_1, z, \omega) \geq c(t, x, y_2, z, \omega)$ 以及 $x_1 \geq x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + c(t, x_1, y, \omega) \geq x_2 + c(t, x_2, y, z, \omega)$ 。其中, $\rho_i(u), i=1, 2, u \geq 0$ 是严格增的凹函数, 并且 $\rho_i(0) = 0, \int_{0+} du/\rho_1(u) = \infty, \int_{0+} du/\rho_2(u)^2 = \infty$ 。

令 $\tau = \inf\{t: \hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \leq 0\}$, 其中 $\hat{x}_t = x_t^1 - x_t^2, \hat{y}_t = y_t^1 - y_t^2$, 则有:

- (i) $a_1 = a_2 \Rightarrow x_t^1 = x_t^2, y_t^1 = y_t^2, \forall t \geq 0$;
 (ii) $a_1 > a_2 \Rightarrow x_t^1 > x_t^2, y_t^1 > y_t^2, t \in [0, \tau)$ 及 $x_t^1 = x_t^2, y_t^1 = y_t^2, t \geq \tau$.

证明 (i) 显然。(ii) 由 Ito 公式及 (A4), 注意到 $\hat{x}_t \hat{y}_t \geq 0$ (定理 1), 可得

$$0 \leq E(\hat{x}_T \hat{y}_T) - E(\hat{x}_{T \wedge \tau} \hat{y}_{T \wedge \tau}) \leq E\left[\int_{T \wedge \tau}^T (-\beta_1 k_1(s) |\hat{y}_s|^2 - \beta_2 k_2(s) [|\hat{q}_s|^2 + \|\hat{p}\|^2]) ds\right] \leq 0$$

因此 $\hat{y}_t = \hat{q}_t = \hat{p}_t = 0, \forall t \in [T \wedge \tau, T]$, 进一步由正向方程解的唯一性, 知 $\hat{x}_t = 0, \forall t \in [T \wedge \tau, T]$ 。令 $T \rightarrow \infty$, 即知 $\hat{x}_t = \hat{y}_t = 0, t \geq \tau$, 且 $\tau > 0$ 。以下只需证明当 $t \in [0, \tau)$ 时, $\hat{x}_t > 0$ 。利用广义 Tanaka 公式^[10], 得到

$$\hat{x}_{t \wedge \tau}^- = \hat{x}_0^- - \int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_{\hat{x}_s^- > 0} d(x_s^1 - x_s^2) + J_{t \wedge \tau},$$

$$\hat{x}_t^- = -(\hat{x}_t \wedge 0)$$

其中

$$J_t = \int_0^t \int_Z ((x_{s-}^1 - x_{s-}^2 + c(s, x_{s-}^1, y_{s-}^2, z, \omega) - c(s, x_{s-}^2, y_{s-}^2, z, \omega))^- - (x_{s-}^1 - x_{s-}^2)^- + I_{\hat{x}_{s-}^- > 0} (c(s, x_{s-}^1, y_{s-}^1, z, \omega) - c(s, x_{s-}^2, y_{s-}^2, z, \omega)) N_k(ds, dz))$$

于是

$$E\hat{x}_{t \wedge \tau}^- = E\hat{x}_0^- - E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_{\hat{x}_s^- > 0} (b(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - b(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega)) ds + E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} \int_Z ((x_s^1 - x_s^2 + c(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - c(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega))^- - (x_s^1 - x_s^2)^- + I_{\hat{x}_s^- > 0} (c(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - c(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega))) \pi(dz) ds = E\hat{x}_0^- - E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_s^3 ds + E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_s^3(z) \pi(dz) ds$$

当 $s \in [0, \tau)$ 时, 若 $x_s^1 > x_s^2$, 则 $y_s^1 > y_s^2$, 由假设条件知 $I_s^3(z) = 0$ 。类似地, 当 $s \in [0, \tau)$ 时, 若 $x_s^2 > x_s^1$, 有 $y_s^2 > y_s^1$ 。此时, 由假设条件知

$$I_s^3(z) = -(x_s^1 - x_s^2 + c(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - c(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega)) + (x_s^1 - x_s^2)^- + c(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - c(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega) = 0$$

因而 $E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} \int_Z I_s^3(z) \pi(dz) ds = 0$, 且有

$$E\hat{x}_{t \wedge \tau}^- \leq -E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_s^2 ds \leq$$

$$-E\int_0^{t \wedge \tau} I_{\hat{x}_s^- > 0} (b(s, x_s^1, y_s^1, z, \omega) - b(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega)) ds \leq \int_0^t k_1(s) \rho_1(E\hat{x}_{s \wedge \tau}^-) ds$$

这里应用了

$$x_s^2 > x_s^1 \Rightarrow y_s^2 > y_s^1 \Rightarrow b(s, x_s^2, y_s^1, z, \omega) \geq b(s, x_s^2, y_s^2, z, \omega)$$

故 $E\hat{x}_{t \wedge \tau}^- = 0, \forall t \geq 0$, 据此容易导出 $\hat{x}_t^- = 0, t \in [0, \tau)$, 结论得证。

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Symmetry and Group-invariant Solutions of KdV Equation with Distributed Delay

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Abstract: The Symmetry and Group-invariant solutions are discussed for the following KdV equation with distributed delay $u_t = u_{xxx} + 6(f * u)u_x$, where f is a delay kernel function. By using the classical Lie Group theory to the KdV equation with distributed delay, three symmetries and group-invariant solutions for this delay equation is obtained when the delay kernel is “weak” generic kernel.

Key words: KdV equation; Distributed delay; Symmetry; Group-invariant solution

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On Solutions and Comparison Theorems of Infinite Horizon Forward-Backward Stochastic Differential Equations with Poisson Jumps

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Abstract: Existence and uniqueness and comparison theorems of solutions to infinite horizon forward-backward stochastic differential equations with Poisson jumps (FBSDEs) are discussed. Firstly, the existence and uniqueness of adapted solutions to such FBSDEs is proved by applying smoothing technique under assumptions of non-Lipschitz conditions and weak monotonicity on the coefficients. Then two comparison theorems for such FBSDEs are derived by using stopping time method and the Tanaka formula.

Key words: forward-backward stochastic differential equations with Poisson jumps; adapted solution; comparison theorem; Tanaka formula