

Gyöngy, I.

**On the approximation of stochastic partial differential equations. I.** (English) Zbl 0669.60058  
Stochastics 25, No. 2, 59-85 (1988).

The stochastic abstract partial differential equation

$$(0) \quad du(t) = (A(t, \omega)u(t) + f(t, \omega))dV(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} (B_i(t, \omega)u(t) + g_i(t, \omega)) \circ dM^i(t), \quad u(0) = u_0,$$

driven by a continuous increasing process  $V$  and continuous semimartingales  $M^i$  is approximated as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$  by (abstract) partial differential equations

$$(\delta) \quad du_\delta(t) = (A_\delta(t, \omega)u_\delta(t) + f_\delta(t, \omega))dV_\delta(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} (B_{\delta i}(t, \omega)u_\delta(t) + g_{\delta i}(t, \omega))dM_\delta^i(t), \quad u_\delta(0) = u_{\delta 0},$$

driven by continuous, adapted increasing processes  $V_\delta$  and continuous, adapted processes  $M_\delta^i$  of locally bounded variation.  $((B_i u(t) + g_i(t)) \circ M^i(t))$  denote certain stochastic differentials corresponding to the Stratonovich differentials).

In the special case when  $A_\delta = A$ ,  $f_\delta = f = 0$ ,  $B_{\delta i} = B_i$ ,  $g_{\delta i} = g_i = 0$  for every  $\delta > 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, d_1$ , and  $B_i$ 's are time-independent nonrandom linear operators, the main result reads as follows:

Let  $H_3 \hookrightarrow H_2 \hookrightarrow H_1 \hookrightarrow H_0$  be a chain of embedded Hilbert spaces with continuous and dense injections. Assume

$$|Au|_{\alpha-2} \leq K|u|_\alpha, \quad |B_i u|_{\beta-1} \leq K|u|_\beta, \quad |B_i^* u|_1 \leq K|u|_2,$$

$$(1) \quad |[B_i, B_j]u|_{\alpha-1} \leq K|u|_\alpha, \quad |(B_i u, u)| \leq K|u|_0^2, \quad |(B_i u, B_j u) + (B_i B_j u, u)| \leq K|u|_0^2,$$

$$|(B_i A u, u) + (A u, B_i u)| \leq K|u|_1^2, \quad (u, A u) + \epsilon|u|_1^2 \leq K|u|_0^2,$$

for every  $u \in H_3$ ,  $t \in [0, T]$ ,  $\omega \in \Omega$ ,  $\alpha := 1, 2, 3$ ,  $\beta := 0, 1, 2, 3$ , where  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $K \geq 0$  are constants,  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  denotes the scalar product in  $H_0$ ,  $|u|_\alpha$  is the norm of  $u$  in  $H_\alpha$ ,  $[B_i, B_j] := B_i B_j - B_j B_i$  and  $B_i^*$  is the adjoint of  $B_i$  with respect to the scalar in  $H_0$ ;

$$(2) \quad V_\delta(t) \rightarrow V(t), \quad M_\delta^i(t) \rightarrow M^i(t), \quad S_\delta^{ij}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$ , in probability uniformly in  $t$  on bounded intervals for every  $i, j := 1, \dots, d_1$ , where  $S_\delta^{ij}(t) := \int_0^t (M^i - M_\delta^i) dM_\delta^j(s) - 2^{-1} \langle M^i, M^j \rangle(t)$ .

The total variation of  $S_\delta^{ij}$ 's over the interval  $[0, T]$  is bounded uniformly in  $\delta$ ;

$$(3) \quad |u_0 - u_{\delta 0}|_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

Let  $u_\delta$  and  $u$  be solutions of equations  $(\delta)$  and  $(0)$ , respectively, in the normal triplet  $H_1 \hookrightarrow H_0 \equiv H_0^* \hookrightarrow H_1^*$  such that

$$\int_0^T |u_\delta(t)|_2^2 dV_\delta(t) < \infty, \quad \int_0^T |u(t)|_3^2 dV(t) < \infty,$$

$u_\delta \in C([0, T]; H_1)$ ,  $u \in C([0, T]; H_2)$ . Then under the above conditions:  $\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u_\delta(t) - u(t)|_0 \rightarrow 0$  and  $\int_0^T |u_\delta(t) - u(t)|_1^2 dV_\delta(t) \rightarrow 0$  in probability.

[For part II, see the following review, [Zbl 0669.60059](#)].

Reviewer: I.Gyöngy

**MSC:**

60H15 Stochastic partial differential equations (aspects of stochastic analysis)

Cited in **2** Reviews  
Cited in **29** Documents**Keywords:**

stochastic evolution equations; normal triplet; semimartingales; Stratonovich differentials; embedded Hilbert spaces

**Full Text:** [DOI](#)**References:**

- [1] Clark J. M. C., Comm. Systems and Random Process Theory (1978)
- [2] Davis, M. H. A. 1981. "Pathwise non-linear filtering in stochastic systems: the mathematics of filtering and identification and applications". Edited by: Hazewinkel and Willems. Reidel, Dordrecht
- [3] Gyongy I., Stochastics 6 pp 153– (1982) · [Zbl 0481.60060](#) · [doi:10.1080/17442508208833202](#)
- [4] Gyongy I., Stochastics 7 pp 231– (1982) · [Zbl 0495.60067](#) · [doi:10.1080/17442508208833220](#)
- [5] Gyongy I., Stochastics 23 pp 331– (1988) · [Zbl 0635.60071](#) · [doi:10.1080/17442508808833497](#)
- [6] Ikeda N., Stochastic Differential Equations and Diffusion Processes (1981) · [Zbl 0495.60005](#)
- [7] Kraus F., M run-Field Electrodynamics (1980)
- [8] Krein S. G., Interpolation of Linear Operators (1978) · [Zbl 0438.46054](#)
- [9] Krylov N. V., Itogi nauki, Teor. verojatn 14 pp 72– (1979)
- [10] Mackevicius V., Lit. Mat. Rynkinys
- [11] Pardoux, E. 1975. Un.de Paris-Sud. These
- [12] Rozovskii B. L., Doklady Ak. Nauk USSR 6 pp 1311– (1987)
- [13] Rozovskii, B. L. 1983. "Stochastic evolution systems. The theory of linear equations with applications to tile statistics ot stochastic processes". Moscow, NauKa
- [14] Zeluuvicn Ya. B., Magnetic Fields in Astrophysics (1984)

This reference list is based on information provided by the publisher or from digital mathematics libraries. Its items are heuristically matched to zbMATH identifiers and may contain data conversion errors. It attempts to reflect the references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible without claiming the completeness or perfect precision of the matching.