

* Value function:

$$v(t, u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t)} J(t, u, \alpha)$$

$$= \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T f(s, X_s^{t,u,\alpha}, \alpha_s) ds + g(X_T^{t,u,\alpha}) \right]$$

Assumption (+ H1) on b & σ , + b, σ bd

+ (H2) $f: [\tau, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ {continuous
 $g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ } \neq bd
+ Lipschitz in x unif. w.r.t. t, α

[Lemma: v is Lipschitz in x uniformly in $t \in [\tau, T]$.]

Proof: (1) Estimate on the controlled SDE.

As b, σ unif. Lipschitz in x , we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \leq \lambda \leq T} \|X_\lambda^{t,u,\alpha} - X_t^{t,y,\alpha}\|^2 \right] \leq C |x-y|^2.$$

C is constant of q

(2) ($f = 0$ for simplicity)

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Let α^ε ε -optimal for $v(t, u)$:

$$v(t, u) \geq \mathbb{E} [g(X_T^{t,u,\alpha^\varepsilon})] - \varepsilon.$$

We estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \mathbb{E} \left[g(X_T^{t,u,\alpha^s}) - g(X_T^{t,y,\alpha^s}) \right] \right| \leq \\ & \text{Lip}(g) \mathbb{E} \left[|X_T^{t,u,\alpha^s} - X_T^{t,y,\alpha^s}| \right] \\ & \leq \text{Lip}(g) \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} |X_s^{t,u,\alpha^s} - X_s^{t,y,\alpha^s}|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \text{Lip}(g) C |u-y|. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} v(t,u) & \geq \mathbb{E} \left[g(X_T^{t,u,\alpha^s}) \right] - \varepsilon \\ & \geq \mathbb{E} \left[g(X_T^{t,y,\alpha^s}) \right] - \text{Lip}(g) C |u-y| \\ & \geq \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t)} \mathbb{E} \left[g(X_T^{t,y,\alpha}) \right] - \varepsilon - c' |u-y| \\ \Rightarrow v(t,u) & \geq v(t,y) - c' |u-y| - \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

As $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we get

$$v(t,y) - v(t,u) \leq c' |u-y|$$

+ exchange the role of x & y . \square

Theo (Dynamic programming (1))
let $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq T$
Then

$$v(t_1, u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t_1)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha}) ds + v(t_2, X_{t_2}^{t_1, u, \alpha}) \right]$$

Proof: difficult!

$$v(t, u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s) + g(X_T) \right]$$

where

$$(*) = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_2}^T f(s) + g(X_T) \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_2}^T f(s, X_s^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}}) ds + g(X_T^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}}) \right]$$

$$\text{with } \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha|_{[t_2, T]} \in \mathcal{A}(t_2)$$

and by γ_2 group property

$$X_s^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}} = X_{t_2}^{t_2, X_{t_2}^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}}, \tilde{\alpha}}$$

If we had a Markov property

$$\text{then } (*) = \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_2}^T f(s, X_s^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}}) ds + g(X_T^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}}) \right] \middle| X_{t_2}^{t_2, \tilde{\alpha}} \right]$$

because $\forall \varphi \in C_b^\infty$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\varphi(X_{t_2}^{t_1, \alpha}, X_{t_2}^{t_1, \alpha}, z) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{t_2} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[\varphi(X_{t_2}^{t_1, \alpha}, y, z) \middle| y = X_{t_2}^{t_1, \alpha} \right]$$

Pf: φ depends on all the past
 \Rightarrow not Markov!

Lemma (difficult part - assumed)

$\forall z \in \mathcal{S}_{t_2}^e$, we have

$$v(t, z) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t_2)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_2}^T f(s, X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha}) ds + g(X_T^{t_1, z, \alpha}) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{t_2} \right]$$

End of the proof:

- Let $v(t_1, u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(t_1)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha}) ds + v(t_2, X_{t_2}^{t_1, u, \alpha}) \right]$.

$v \geq v$:

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ & $\alpha_1 \in \mathcal{A}(t_1)$ ε -optimal for $v(t_1, u)$:

$$\varepsilon + v(t_1, u) \geq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha_1}, \alpha_{1,s}) ds + v(t_2, X_{t_2}^{t_1, u, \alpha_1}) \right]$$

Let $\alpha_2 \in \mathcal{A}(t_2)$ ε -optimal for $v(t_2, z)$

$$\mathbb{E} + \mathbb{V}(t_1, Z) \geq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^T f(1, X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}, \alpha_{2,s}^\varepsilon) ds + g(X_T^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}) \right]$$

where $Z = X_{t_1}^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}$. (\exists given by the lemma).

$$\text{Set } \alpha_s^\varepsilon = \begin{cases} \alpha_{1,s}^\varepsilon & \text{if } s \in [t_1, t_2] \\ \alpha_{2,s}^\varepsilon & \text{if } s \in [t_2, T] \end{cases}.$$

Then $\alpha^\varepsilon \in \mathcal{A}(t_1)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} J(t_1, z, \alpha^\varepsilon) &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^T f(1) + g() \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(1, X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}, \alpha_{2,s}^\varepsilon) ds \right. \\ &\quad + \int_{t_2}^T f(1, X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}, \alpha_{2,s}^\varepsilon) ds \\ &\quad \left. + g(X_T^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

where $(X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon})$ is a sol of the SDE

with control α_1^ε on $[t_1, t_2]$

$$\Rightarrow X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon} = X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}_{t_1, t_2} = X_s^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}_{t_1, t_2} \text{ on } [t_1, t_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{t_2}^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon} = X_{t_2}^{t_1, z, \alpha_1^\varepsilon} = Z.$$

So

$$\text{So } X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon} = X_s^{t_2, Z, \alpha_2^\varepsilon} \text{ on } [t_2, T].$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} J(t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon) &= \\ &\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha_1^\varepsilon}, \alpha_1^\varepsilon) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbb{E} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_2, Z, \alpha_2^\varepsilon}, \alpha_2^\varepsilon) ds + g(X_T^{t_2, Z, \alpha_2^\varepsilon}) \right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s) ds + v(t_2, X_{t_2}^{t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon}) \right] + \varepsilon \\ &\quad \text{from def of } \alpha_2^\varepsilon \\ &\leq v(t_1, u) + \varepsilon + \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t_1, u) \leq J(t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon) \leq v(t_1, u) + 2\varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq v.$$

$$\cdot \underline{v \geq v}$$

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, α^ε ε -optimal for $v(t_1, u)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon + v(t_1, u) &\geq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, X_s^{t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon}, \alpha^\varepsilon) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_2}^T f(s, X_s^{t_2, Z, \alpha^\varepsilon}, \alpha^\varepsilon) ds + g(X_T^{t_2, Z, \alpha^\varepsilon}) \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } Z = X_{t_2}^{t_1, u, \alpha^\varepsilon}$$

$$\geq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s) ds + \nu(t_2, z) \right]$$

Lemma "Rankos"

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \nu(t_1, u)$$
$$\Rightarrow \nu + \varepsilon \geq \nu \Rightarrow \underline{\nu} = \nu.$$

