

# Mean Field Games with controlled volatility and McKean-Vlasov second order backward SDEs

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Workshop on Mean Field Games

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# Plan

- 1 The Mean Field Game (MFG)
- 2 Second order backward SDEs (2BSDEs)
- 3 Representation of the MFG through a McKean-Vlasov 2BSDE

# The Mean Field Game (MFG)

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# Strong solution of an MFG with common noise

Let  $M$  be a random probability measure and,  $Q$  a set of control processes with values in  $A$ . We consider the following.

Controlled dynamic in the environment  $M$  :

$$dX_t^{q,M} = b_t \left( X_t^{q,M}, q_t, M \right) dt + \sigma_t \left( X_t^{q,M}, q_t, M \right) dW_t + \sigma_t^0 \left( X_t^{q,M}, q_t, M \right) dW_t^0.$$

Optimization in the environment  $M$  :

$$\max_{q \in Q} \mathbb{E} \left[ \xi \left( X^{q,M} \right) + \int_0^T f_r \left( X^{q,M}, q_r, M \right) dr \right],$$

# Strong solution of an MFG with common noise

## Strong solution

A strong solution of this MFG is a solution of the following fixed point problem : find  $M$  such that

$$M = \mathcal{L}(X^{*,M} | W^0), \text{ a.s.}$$

where  $X^{*,M}$  is an optimal diffusion in the environment  $M$  and  $\mathcal{L}(X^{*,M} | W^0)$  is its conditional law with respect to  $\sigma(W^0)$ .

## Weak relaxed solutions

Weak relaxed solutions

# Relaxed controls

## Relaxed controls

We allow relaxed controls (or *mixed strategies*), so that control processes will take values  $\text{Prob}(A)$  rather than  $A$ .

## Why relaxed controls?

Because they will help us to get compactness and convexity, hence to apply the Kakutani's fixed point theorem.

The cost functional then becomes

Cost functional in the environment  $M$  :

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \xi(X) + \int_0^T \int_A f_r(X., a, M) q_r(da) dr \right].$$

## Weak relaxed formulation of the MFG

We work "in law", meaning that the controlled SDE is replaced with a controlled martingale problem and that we will work with the possible joint laws of the quintuplet  $(X, W, W^0, Q, M)$ .

### Canonical space

$$\Omega := \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{W}^0 \times \mathcal{Q} \times \text{Prob}(\mathcal{X}),$$

where  $\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}^0, \mathcal{Q}, \text{Prob}(\mathcal{X})$  are the canonical spaces for :

- $X$  the state space of the *typical player* ;
- $W$  its *individual noise* ;
- $W^0$  the *common noise* ;
- $Q$  the control process of the typical player ;
- $M$  the distribution of the other players.

All these spaces are equipped with natural filtrations.



# Admissible controls

Let  $\pi^0 \in \text{Prob}(\mathcal{W}^0 \times \text{Prob}(\mathcal{X}))$  be a possible law for  $(W^0, M)$ .

We say that  $\mathbb{P} \in \text{Prob}(\Omega)$  is  $\pi^0$ -admissible if

- $\mathbb{P} \circ (W^0, M)^{-1} = \pi^0$
- $W$  is a  $\mathbb{P}$ -Brownian motion independent from  $(M, W^0)$
- for all  $t$ ,  $\mathcal{F}_t^Q$  is independent from  $\mathcal{F}_T^{W, M}$  conditionally to  $\mathcal{F}_t^{W, M}$
- for all  $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^{p_0})$ ,

$$\phi(\bar{X}_t) - \int_0^t \int_A \left( \bar{b}_r(X, a, M) \cdot D\phi(\bar{X}_r) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma} \bar{\sigma}^\top(X, a, M) : D^2\phi(\bar{X}_r) \right) Q_r(da) dr$$

is a  $\mathbb{P}$ -martingale.

Where  $\bar{X} := (X, W, W^0)$  and  $\bar{b}, \bar{\sigma}$  are its drift and volatility.

# Optimal controls and weak relaxed solution

## Optimal controls

We say that  $\mathbb{P} \in \text{Prob}(\Omega)$  is  $\pi^0$ -optimal if it maximizes

$$\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}} \left[ \xi(X) + \int_0^T \int_A f_r(X., a, M) Q_r(da) dr \right],$$

within the set of  $\pi^0$ -admissible controls.

## Solution of the MFG

$\mathbb{P} \in \text{Prob}(\Omega)$  is a weak relaxed solution of the MFG if :

- $\mathbb{P}$  is  $\pi^0$ -optimal for some  $\pi^0$  ;
- $M = \mathbb{P}(X | \mathcal{M}, W^0)$ ,  $\mathbb{P}$  a.s.

# Existence of a weak relaxed solution

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There exists a weak relaxed solution if :

- $f, \xi, b, \sigma, \sigma^0$  are **bounded continuous** ;
- $b, \sigma, \sigma^0$  are **locally Lipschitz** in  $x$ , uniformly in  $(t, a, m)$ .

To be compared to :

Carmona-Delarue-Lacker 16'

Same result but when  $\sigma, \sigma^0$  **do not depend on the control parameter  $a$**  .

## Second order backward SDEs (2BSDEs)

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## Second order stochastic control and 2BSDEs

2BSDEs are called of *order 2* because they are related to volatility control problems, hence HJB PDEs with Hamiltonian of order 2.

### Control problems of order 2

Assume that we want to maximize over  $q$  the functional

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \xi + \int_0^T f_r(X, q_r) dr \right],$$

where  $X$  has dynamic

$$dX_t = \sigma_t \lambda_t(X, q_t) dt + \sigma_t(X, q_t) dW_t.$$

### Value function of the problem

$$Y_t(x) := \sup_q \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}^q} \left[ \xi + \int_t^T f_r(X, q_r) dr \mid X_{\wedge t} = x_{\wedge t} \right].$$

# Stochastic control of *order 1* and BSDEs

## BSDE and Hamiltonian without volatility control

**Without volatility control**, the value function of the control problem satisfies the BSDE

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T F_r(X, Z_r) dr - \int_s^T Z_r dX_r, \quad s \in [t, T], \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{p.s.}$$

where  $\mathbb{P}$  is the driftless law of  $X$ , and  $F$  is the **Hamiltonian** :

$$F_t(x, z) := \sup_{a \in A} f_t(x, a) + z \cdot \sigma_t \lambda_t(x, a).$$

# Stochastic control of *order 2* and 2BSDEs

## Formulation of the 2BSDE (Soner-Touzi-Zhang 11')

When  $\sigma$  is controlled, there exists processes  $Z, U$  such that

- $$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T \hat{F}_r(X, Z_r) dr - \int_t^T Z_r dX_r - (U_T - U_t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad \mathbb{P}^q - \text{p.s.}, \forall q;$$
- $U$  is a  $\mathbb{P}^q$ -**supermartingale** for all  $q$ ;
- $\inf_q \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}^q}[U_T] = U_0 = 0$ .

$\hat{F}$  is a type of Hamiltonian with **aggregated volatility**.

## Interpretation of $U$

$U$  measures the lack of optimality of a control  $q$ .

$(q \text{ is optimal}) \iff (\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}^q}[U_T] = 0) \iff (U \text{ is a } \mathbb{P}^q\text{-martingale}).$

# Representation of the MFG through a McKean-Vlasov 2BSDE

Linking an MFG with **controlled volatility** to a McKean-Vlasov BSDE of **order 2** :

A first step towards a generalization of Carmona-Delarue's theory to the order 2.



## 2BSDE McKean-Vlasov associated to the MFG

We consider the **NO common noise setup**.

For all,  $m \in \text{Prob}(\mathcal{X})$  let  $\mathcal{P}(m)$  be the set of all  $X$ -marginals of  $m$ -admissible probabilities.

Here,  $\mathbb{P}$  is  $m$ -admissible if :

for all  $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ,

$$\phi(X_t) - \int_0^t \int_A \left( b_r(X, a, m) \cdot D\phi(X_r) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sigma_r^\top(X, a, m) : D^2\phi(X_r) \right) Q_r(da) dr \quad (1)$$

is a  $\mathbb{P}$ -martingale.

## McKean-Vlasov 2BSDE

## Definition

We say that  $\mathbb{P}_X^* \in \text{Prob}(\mathcal{X})$  and the processes  $Y, Z, U$  solve the **McKean-Vlasov 2BSDE**

$$Y_\cdot = \xi + \int_\cdot^T \hat{F}_r(X, Z_r, \mathbb{P}_X^*) dr - \int_\cdot^T Z_r dX_r - (U_T - U_\cdot), \quad \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}_X^*) - \text{q.s.} \quad (2)$$

if :

- (2) holds  $\mathbb{P}$ -a.s. for all  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}_X^*)$ ;
- $U_0 = 0$  and  $U$  is a  $\mathbb{P}$ -supermartingale for all  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}_X^*)$ ;
- $\mathbb{P}_X^* \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}_X^*)$  and  $\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}_X^*}[U_T] = 0$  (i.e  $U$  is a  $\mathbb{P}_X^*$ -martingale).

# Representation theorem

## Hypothesis

- Those for which the (no common noise) MFG has a solution ;
- the drift  $b_t(x, m, a)$  is of type  
 $\sigma_t(x, m, a)\lambda_t(x, m, b), (a, b) \in A \times B$ .

## B-Touzi 20'

- The McKean-Vlasov 2BSDE

$$Y_\cdot = \xi + \int_\cdot^T \hat{F}_r(X, Z_r, \mathbb{P}_X^*) dr - \int_\cdot^T Z_r dX_r - (U_T - U_\cdot), \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}_X^*) - \text{q.s.} \quad (3)$$

associated to the MFG **admits a solution**  $(\mathbb{P}_X^*, Y, Z, U)$  ;

- $\mathbb{P}_X^*$  is the  $X$ -marginal of a solution of the MFG ;
- $Y$  is the **value function** of the corresponding control problem.

Here  $\hat{F}$  is the "aggregated" Hamiltonian of the MFG.

## Questions

Thanks for your attention !  
Questions ?