

文章编号:1000-2367(2022)01-0073-09

DOI:10.16366/j.cnki.1000-2367.2022.01.008

# 广义随机 Volterra 积分微分方程的截断 Euler-Maruyama 方法的强收敛性

韦煜明,王艳霞,申芳芳

(广西师范大学 数学与统计学院,广西 桂林 541004)

**摘要:**运用截断 Euler-Maruyama(EM)方法研究了广义随机 Volterra 积分微分方程的强收敛性.首先,在局部 Lipschitz 条件和 Khasminskii 型条件下证明了截断 EM 数值解的  $p$  阶矩有界性和强收敛性;其次,在较强的假设条件下讨论了截断 EM 数值解的收敛率;最后通过数值例子验证理论结果的可行性和有效性.

**关键词:**随机积分微分方程;局部 Lipschitz 条件;Khasminskii 型条件;截断 EM 方法;强收敛性

**中图分类号:**O211.63

**文献标志码:**A

Volterra 积分方程被用于物理、力学、化学和工程等许多领域问题的建模,并且其理论和数值分析的研究受到了学者们的广泛关注,见文献[1—2]及其引用.然而现实世界中的现象通常会受一些不确定性因素的影响,于是随机 Volterra 积分方程被应用于描绘具有不确定性物理系统的许多现象,从而随机 Volterra 积分方程在诸如数学金融、生物和工程等领域有许多应用<sup>[3]</sup>.但是近年来,建立有关现实生活中问题的模型通常需要考虑随机 Volterra 积分微分方程<sup>[4]</sup>,因此越来越多学者开始关注随机 Volterra 积分微分方程的研究.例如,在文献[5]中,研究了如下随机 Volterra 积分微分方程的稳定性,

$$dX(t) = f(X(t), t)dt + g\left(\int_0^t G(t, s)X(s)ds, t\right)dw(t).$$

在文献[6]中,将所得到的结果扩展到以下广义的随机积分微分方程,即:

$$dX(t) = \left[f(X(t), t) + g\left(\int_0^t G(t, s)X(s)ds, t\right)\right]dt + h\left(\int_0^t H(t, s)X(s)ds, t\right)dw(t).$$

本文将研究如下更广义的随机 Volterra 积分微分方程的数值解,

$$\begin{aligned} dX(t) = & f\left(X(t), \int_0^t k_1(t, s)X(s)ds, \int_0^t k_2(t, s)X(s)dw(s)\right)dt + \\ & g\left(X(t), \int_0^t k_1(t, s)X(s)ds, \int_0^t k_2(t, s)X(s)dw(s)\right)dw(t), t \in [0, T], \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $f: \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $g: \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ . 核函数  $k_1: D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  和  $k_2: D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  都属于  $C^1(D)$ , 其中  $D := \{(t, s): 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T\}$  并且对  $i=1, 2$ , 有  $\|k_i\|_\infty = \max_{(t,s) \in D} |k_i(t, s)|$ .

文献[7]证明了对一些超线性的随机微分方程,显式 EM 方法在矩的意义下是发散的.因此,隐式方法通常被用于研究不满足线性增长的随机微分方程(见文献[8—9]及其引用).但在研究非线性随机微分方程的数值方法中,相比于隐式 EM 方法,显式 EM 方法由于其具有代数结构简单、计算成本低、收敛阶比较理想等优势而更吸引学者们的注意.因此,对非线性随机微分方程也发展了一些改进的 EM 方法,如驯服 EM 方法<sup>[10—12]</sup>,停时 EM 方法<sup>[13]</sup>和截断 EM 方法<sup>[14]</sup>等.其中 MAO<sup>[14]</sup>指出随机微分方程的系数满足局部 Lipschitz

收稿日期:2020-10-18;修回日期:2021-09-06.

基金项目:广西省科技基地和人才专项(2019AC20186;2018AD19211);广西师范大学科研育人专项(2020YR001).

作者简介:韦煜明(1974—),男,广西桂平人,广西师范大学教授,研究方向为随机微分方程和生物数学,E-mail:ymwei@gxnu.edu.cn.

通信作者:申芳芳(1989—),女,河南焦作人,广西师范大学讲师,研究方向为随机微分理论及其数值计算,E-mail:shenff0719@gxnu.edu.cn.

条件和 Khasminskii 型条件时,截断 EM 方法是强收敛的.由文献[15]知广义的随机微分方程(1)在距的意义下经典 Euler 数值方法是发散的.因此,本文希望运用截断 EM 方法来研究非线性随机 Volterra 积分微分方程(1)在  $L^p$  意义下的强收敛性.

## 1 预备知识

本文中  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$  表示一个完备的概率空间,其中参考族  $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  满足一般条件(即当  $\mathcal{F}_0$  包含所有  $P$  零测集时,它是右连续递增的), $E$  表示对应于概率  $P$  的期望值. $w(t)$  表示概率空间上的标准 Brown 运动. $\mathcal{L}^p([0, T]; \mathbf{R})$  表示满足  $E |x(t)|^p < \infty (p \geq 1)$  的  $\mathbf{R}$  值  $\mathcal{F}_t$  适应过程  $\{x(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$  的族. $\mathcal{M}([0, T]; \mathbf{R})$  表示满足  $E \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$  的过程  $\{x(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]} \in \mathcal{L}^p([0, T]; \mathbf{R})$  的族.对于  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ , 由  $a \vee b$  和  $a \wedge b$  分别表示  $\max\{a, b\}$  和  $\min\{a, b\}$ .如果  $G$  是  $\Omega$  的一个子集,令  $I_G$  表示它的示性函数. $C^1(D)$  表示在  $D$  中的一阶连续可微函数类.本文中的  $C$  表示与  $T, p, K, L, k_1, k_2, X_0$  有关的泛型常数(但与  $\Delta = \frac{T}{M}$  无关),并且在不同的位置  $C$  的取值可能不同. $\mathbf{R}_+$  表示区间  $[0, \infty)$ . $\emptyset$  表示空集,并且  $\inf \emptyset = \infty$ .根据方程(1),对任意  $t \in [0, T]$  有

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) = X_0 + & \int_0^t f(X(z), \int_0^z k_1(z, s) X(s) ds, \int_0^z k_2(z, s) X(s) d\omega(s)) dz + \\ & \int_0^t g(X(z), \int_0^z k_1(z, s) X(s) ds, \int_0^z k_2(z, s) X(s) d\omega(s)) d\omega(z). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

为了得到方程(1)全局解的存在唯一性,需要给出如下假设:

(A1) 对任意  $R \geq 1$ ,都存在一个常数  $L_R > 0$ ,使得对所有  $x, \bar{x}, y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z} \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $|x| \vee |\bar{x}| \vee |y| \vee |\bar{y}| \vee |z| \vee |\bar{z}| \leq R$ ,系数  $f$  和  $g$  满足

$$|f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| \vee |g(x, y, z) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| \leq L_R (|x - \bar{x}| + |y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}|).$$

(A2) 存在常数  $p \geq 2$  和  $K > 0$ ,使得对所有  $x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}$  都有系数  $f$  和  $g$  满足

$$xf(x, y, z) + \frac{p-1}{2} |g(x, y, z)|^2 \leq K(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2 + |z|^2).$$

**引理 1**<sup>[15]</sup> 假设(A1)和(A2)成立,那么(1)存在唯一的解  $X(t)$ ,对任意  $T > 0$  有

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} E |X(t)|^p \leq C.$$

## 2 数值分析

### 2.1 截断 EM 方法

为了定义截断 EM 数值解,先选取一个严格递增的连续函数  $\varphi: \mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ ,使得当  $r \rightarrow \infty$  时有  $\varphi(r) \rightarrow \infty$ ,并且满足  $\sup_{|x| \vee |y| \vee |z| \leq r} (|f(x, y, z)| \vee |g(x, y, z)|) \leq \varphi(r)$ ,  $\forall r \geq 1$ . $\varphi^{-1}$  表示  $\varphi$  的反函数,所以  $\varphi^{-1}$  是一个从  $[\varphi(0), \infty)$  到  $\mathbf{R}_+$  的严格递增的连续函数.再选取一个常数  $h \geq 1$  和一个严格递减的函数  $\psi: (0, 1] \rightarrow [\varphi(0), \infty)$ ,使得:

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \psi(\Delta) = \infty, \Delta^{\frac{1}{4}} \psi(\Delta) \leq h, \forall \Delta \in (0, 1].$$

给定一个步长  $\Delta \in (0, 1]$ , 定义一个截断函数如(3)式所示:

$$\begin{aligned} f_\Delta(x, y, z) &= f\left(|x| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{x}{|x|}, |y| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{y}{|y|}, |z| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{z}{|z|}\right), \\ g_\Delta(x, y, z) &= g\left(|x| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{x}{|x|}, |y| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{y}{|y|}, |z| \wedge \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \frac{z}{|z|}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

当  $x = y = z = 0$  时,设  $\frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{y}{|y|} = \frac{z}{|z|} = 0$ .对任意的  $x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}$ ,易得:

$$|f_\Delta(x, y, z)| \vee |g_\Delta(x, y, z)| \leq \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta))) = \psi(\Delta). \quad (4)$$

并且使用与文献[16]类似的证明方法,可在假设(A2)成立的条件下有

$$x f_\Delta(x, y, z) + \frac{p-1}{2} |g_\Delta(x, y, z)|^2 \leq L(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2 + |z|^2). \quad (5)$$

对于  $x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}$  成立,其中  $L = 4K\left(1 \vee \left[\frac{1}{\varphi^{-1}(\psi(1))}\right]\right)$ . 定义方程(1)的截断EM格式为

$$\begin{aligned} X_n^\Delta &= X_{n-1}^\Delta + f_\Delta\left(X_{n-1}^\Delta, \sum_{l=1}^n \int_{t_{l-1}}^{t_l} k_1(t_{n-1}, s) X_{l-1}^\Delta ds, \sum_{l=1}^n k_2(t_{n-1}, t_l) X_{l-1}^\Delta \Delta w_l\right) \Delta + \\ &\quad g_\Delta\left(X_{n-1}^\Delta, \sum_{l=1}^n \int_{t_{l-1}}^{t_l} k_1(t_{n-1}, s) X_{l-1}^\Delta ds, \sum_{l=1}^n k_2(t_{n-1}, t_l) X_{l-1}^\Delta \Delta w_l\right) \Delta w_n, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其初值  $X_0^\Delta = X_0$ ,  $\Delta = \frac{T}{M}$ ,  $t_l = l\Delta$ ,  $\Delta w_n = w(t_n) - w(t_{n-1})$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $M \in \mathbf{N}$ , 定义:

$$Y_{n-1}^\Delta = \sum_{l=1}^n \int_{t_{l-1}}^{t_l} k_1(t_{n-1}, s) X_{l-1}^\Delta ds, Z_{n-1}^\Delta = \sum_{l=1}^n k_2(t_{n-1}, t_l) X_{l-1}^\Delta \Delta w_l.$$

将(6)式改写为以下离散形式:

$$X_n^\Delta = X_0^\Delta + \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f_\Delta(X_r^\Delta, Y_r^\Delta, Z_r^\Delta) + \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} g_\Delta(X_r^\Delta, Y_r^\Delta, Z_r^\Delta) \Delta w_r.$$

对任意的  $t \in [0, T]$ , 定义如下连续时间数值解  $\bar{x}_\Delta(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X_{t_k}^\Delta I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(t)$ , 以及连续时间连续样本路径的数值解

$$x_\Delta(t) = X_0 + \int_0^t f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) du + \int_0^t g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) dw(u), \quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\bar{y}_\Delta(u) = \int_0^u k_1(u, s) \bar{x}_\Delta(s) ds, \bar{z}_\Delta(u) = \int_0^u k_2(u, s) \bar{x}_\Delta(s) dw(s), \quad (8)$$

且对  $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$  有  $\underline{t} := t_{n+1}$ . 显然,由(7)式可得:

$$x_\Delta(t) = x_\Delta(t_k) + \int_{t_k}^t f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) du + \int_{t_k}^t g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) dw(u).$$

特别地,对任意  $k = 0, 1, \dots, M$ , 易得  $X_{t_k}^\Delta = \bar{x}_\Delta(t_k) = x_\Delta(t_k)$ .

## 2.2 截断EM方法的矩有界性

为了建立截断EM方法的  $p$  阶矩有界性,需要如下引理.

**引理2** 对任意的  $\Delta \in (0, 1]$  和  $p > 0$ , 有

$$E |x_\Delta(t) - \bar{x}_\Delta(t)|^p \leq C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p, \forall t \in [0, T]. \quad (9)$$

**证明** 对任意  $\Delta \in (0, 1]$  和  $t \geq 0$ . 存在一个唯一的整数  $k \geq 0$  使得  $t_k \leq t < t_{k+1}$ . 对  $p \geq 2$ , 由 Hölder 不等式和矩不等式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} E |x_\Delta(t) - \bar{x}_\Delta(t)|^p &= E |x_\Delta(t) - x_\Delta(t_k)|^p \leq C_p [\Delta^{p-1} E \int_{t_k}^t |f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^p du + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \int_{t_k}^t E |g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^p du]. \end{aligned}$$

由(4)式,对任意的  $t > 0$  可得:

$$E |x_\Delta(t) - \bar{x}_\Delta(t)|^p \leq C_p \left[ \Delta^p (\psi(\Delta))^p + \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p \right] \leq C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p,$$

其中  $C_p$  表示与  $p$  有关的常数. 对  $p \in (0, 2)$  时, 由 Hölder 不等式可证得(9)式成立.

**引理3** 如果假设(A1)和(A2)成立,那么有

$$\sup_{0 < \Delta \leq 1} \sup_{0 < t \leq T} E |x_\Delta(t)|^p \leq C, \forall T > 0.$$

**证明** 对任意  $0 \leq t \leq T$ , 对(7)式应用 Itô 公式得:

$$E |x_\Delta(t)|^p \leq E |x_0|^p + E \int_0^t p |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} x_\Delta(u) f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) du + \\ E \int_0^t \frac{p(p-1)}{2} |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} |g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) dw(u)|^2 du =: J_1 + J_2, \quad (10)$$

其中：

$$J_2 = E \int_0^t p |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} (x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)) f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) du, \\ J_1 = E |x_0|^p + E \int_0^t p |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} \bar{x}_\Delta(u) f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) du + \\ E \int_0^t \frac{p(p-1)}{2} |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} |g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) dw(u)|^2 du.$$

由(5)式,可以得到：

$$J_1 \leq E |x_0|^p + pLE \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} du + pLE \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} |\bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^2 du + \\ pLE \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^2 du + pLE \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^{p-2} |\bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^2 du.$$

又由(8)式知  $E |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^p \leq \|k_1\|_{\infty} T^{p-1} \int_0^t E |\bar{x}_\Delta(s)|^p ds$ ,

$$E |\bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^p \leq \|k_2\|_{\infty} \left[ \frac{p(p-1)}{2} \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \int_0^t E |\bar{x}_\Delta(s)|^p ds,$$

由引理 2 得：

$$E |\bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} E |x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^p + 2^{p-1} E |x_\Delta(u)|^p \leq C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p + 2^{p-1} E |x_\Delta(u)|^p,$$

结合 Young 不等式有

$$J_1 \leq E |x_0|^p + L \left[ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + 2T \right] + L \left[ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p + \right. \\ \left. C_p E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du \right] + L \left[ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + \|k_1\|_{\infty} C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p + \right. \\ \left. \|k_1\|_{\infty} C_p \int_0^t E |x_\Delta(u)|^p du \right] + L \left[ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + \|k_2\|_{\infty} C_p \Delta^{\frac{p}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^p + \right. \\ \left. \|k_2\|_{\infty} C_p \int_0^t E |x_\Delta(u)|^p du \right] \leq C + C \int_0^t E |x_\Delta(u)|^p du. \quad (11)$$

由(4)式、引理 2、Young 不等式和 Hölder 不等式可得：

$$J_2 \leq (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + 2E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{p}{2}} |f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^{\frac{p}{2}} du \leq \\ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + 2(\psi(\Delta))^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_0^t (E |x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^p)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \leq \\ (p-2)E \int_0^t |x_\Delta(u)|^p du + 2C_p T \leq C + C \int_0^t E |x_\Delta(u)|^p du. \quad (12)$$

将(11)式和(12)式代入(10)式可得：

$$E |x_\Delta(t)|^p \leq J_1 + J_2 \leq C + C \int_0^t E |x_\Delta(u)|^p du.$$

应用 Gronwall 不等式可证引理成立。

根据引理 1 和引理 3, 可得对任意正整数  $R > |X_0|$ , 选取  $\Delta^* \in (0, 1]$  使得  $\psi(\Delta^*) \geq \varphi(R)$  成立. 定义停时  $\sigma_R = \inf\{t \geq 0 : |X(t)| \geq R\}$  和  $\rho_{\Delta, R} = \inf\{t \geq 0 : |x_\Delta(t)| \geq R\}$ , 那么对任意  $\Delta \in (0, \Delta^*]$ ,

$$P(\rho_{\Delta, R} \leq T) \leq \frac{C}{R^p}, P(\sigma_R \leq T) \leq \frac{C}{R^p}. \quad (13)$$

### 2.3 截断 EM 方法的强收敛性

本节将证明对任意的  $T > 0$ , 截断 EM 方法的两个数值解  $x_\Delta(T)$  和  $\bar{x}_\Delta(T)$  都将在  $L^q$  意义下收敛到精确解  $X(T)$ .

**定理 1** 假设(A1)和(A2)是成立的.那么对任意  $q \in [2, p)$ , 有

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} E |x_\Delta(T) - X(T)|^q = 0, \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} E |\bar{x}_\Delta(T) - X(T)|^q = 0.$$

**证明** 该定理的证明类似于文献[14]中定理 3.5, 主要应用引理 1、引理 2 和引理 3, 并结合文献[17]的主要结果即可证明该定理.因此,为了避免重复,故定理的证明略.

## 2.4 截断 EM 方法的收敛速率

在上一小节,已经证明了对任意的  $T > 0$ ,这两个截断 EM 解  $x_\Delta(T)$  和  $\bar{x}_\Delta(T)$  在  $L^q$  意义下是收敛到精确解  $X(T)$  的.在本小节,将开始讨论这两个数值解在时间  $T$  收敛到精确解的速率.为此,还需要以下 3 个较强的假设条件.

(A3)假设存在常数  $q \geq 2$  和  $K > 0$ ,使得对所有  $x, \bar{x}, y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z} \in \mathbf{R}$ ,系数  $f$  和  $g$  满足

$$(x - \bar{x}) [f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})] + \frac{q-1}{2} |g(x, y, z) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})|^2 \leq K(|x - \bar{x}|^2 + |y - \bar{y}|^2 + |z - \bar{z}|^2).$$

(A4)假设存在常数  $K > 0$  和  $\gamma > 0$ ,使得对所有  $x, \bar{x}, y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z} \in \mathbf{R}$ ,系数  $f$  和  $g$  满足

$$|f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| \vee |g(x, y, z) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| \leq K(1 + |x|^\gamma + |\bar{x}|^\gamma + |y|^\gamma + |\bar{y}|^\gamma + |z|^\gamma + |\bar{z}|^\gamma)(|x - \bar{x}| + |y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}|).$$

(A5)假设存在一个常数  $K > 0$ ,使得对所有  $(t, s), (\bar{t}, \bar{s}) \in D$ ,有  $k_i (i=1, 2)$  满足

$$|k_i(t, s) - k_i(\bar{t}, \bar{s})| \leq K(|t - \bar{t}| + |s - \bar{s}|).$$

**引理 4** 假设(A2)~(A5)成立,则对任意的  $q \in [2, p)$  和  $q\gamma < p$  有

$$E(|e_\Delta(T \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R})|^q) \leq C(\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q), \forall T > 0.$$

其中  $R > |X_0|$  为一个实数,  $\sigma_R$  和  $\rho_{\Delta, R}$  与(13)式中的定义相同且

$$\theta_{\Delta, R} := \sigma_R \wedge \rho_{\Delta, R} \text{ 和 } e_\Delta(T) := X(T) - x_\Delta(T).$$

**证明** 选取  $\Delta^* \in (0, 1]$  使得  $\psi(\Delta^*) \geq \varphi(R)$  成立.对任意  $t \in [0, T]$ ,由 Itô 公式可得:

$$E |e_\Delta(t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R})|^q \leq E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R}} q |e_\Delta(u)|^{q-2} [e_\Delta(u)(f(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)) - f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))) + \frac{q-1}{2} |g(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)) - g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^2] du,$$

其中  $Y(u) = \int_0^u k_1(u, s) X(s) ds$ ,  $Z(u) = \int_0^u k_2(u, s) X(s) dw(s)$ .由于  $s \in [0, t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R}]$ ,  $|X(u)| \vee |Y(u)| \vee |Z(u)| \vee |\bar{x}_\Delta(u)| \vee |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)| \vee |\bar{z}_\Delta(u)| \leq R$ ,且由题意知  $\psi(\Delta) \geq \varphi(R)$ , 故  
 $|X(u)| \vee |Y(u)| \vee |Z(u)| \vee |\bar{x}_\Delta(u)| \vee |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)| \vee |\bar{z}_\Delta(u)| \leq \varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta))$ ,

因此  $f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) = f(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))$ ,

$$g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) = g(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)).$$

定义  $y_\Delta(u) := \int_0^u k_1(u, s) x_\Delta(s) ds$ ,  $\bar{y}_\Delta(u) := \int_0^u k_1(u, s) \bar{x}_\Delta(s) ds$ ,

$$z_\Delta(u) := \int_0^u k_2(u, s) x_\Delta(s) dw(s), \bar{z}_\Delta(u) := \int_0^u k_2(u, s) \bar{x}_\Delta(s) dw(s),$$

$$f(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)) - f(x_\Delta(u), y_\Delta(u), z_\Delta(u)) =: \tilde{f}(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)),$$

$$f(x_\Delta(u), y_\Delta(u), z_\Delta(u)) - f(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) =: f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)),$$

$$g(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)) - g(x_\Delta(u), y_\Delta(u), z_\Delta(u)) =: \tilde{g}(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)),$$

$$g(x_\Delta(u), y_\Delta(u), z_\Delta(u)) - g(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) =: g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)).$$

因此,  $E(|e_\Delta(t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R})|^q) \leq H_1 + H_2$ , 其中:

$$H_1 := E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R}} q |e_\Delta(u)|^{q-2} (e_\Delta(u) \tilde{f}(X(u), Y(u), Z(u)) + (q-1) |\tilde{g}(X(u), Y(u), Z(u))|^2) du,$$

$$H_2 := E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta, R}} q |e_\Delta(u)|^{q-2} (e_\Delta(u) f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u)) + (q-1) |g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^2) du.$$

首先,对  $H_1$  应用假设(A3)和 Young 不等式,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 \leq E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} 2q |e_\Delta(u)|^{q-2} K(|X(u) - x_\Delta(u)|^2 + |Y(u) - y_\Delta(u)|^2 + |Z(u) - z_\Delta(u)|^2) du \leq \\ (6q - 8)K \int_0^t E |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du + 4K \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E |Y(u) - y_\Delta(u)|^q du + \\ 4K \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E |Z(u) - z_\Delta(u)|^q du. \end{aligned}$$

根据 Hölder 不等式,假设(A5)和引理 1,对任意  $\Delta \in (0,1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E |Y(u) - y_\Delta(u)|^q du \leq 3^{q-1} \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E \left| \int_{\underline{u}}^u k_1(u,s) X(s) ds \right|^q du + 3^{q-1} \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E \left| \int_0^{\underline{u}} (k_1(u,s) - \right. \\ \left. k_1(\underline{u},s)) X(s) ds \right|^q du + 3^{q-1} \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E \left| \int_0^{\underline{u}} k_1(\underline{u},s) (X(s) - x_\Delta(s)) ds \right|^q du \leq \\ 3^{q-1} \|k_1\|_{\infty}^q CT + 3^{q-1} T^{q+1} K^q C + 3^{q-1} T^q \|k_1\|_{\infty}^q \int_0^t E |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du. \end{aligned}$$

同理,也可得到:

$$\int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} E |Z(u) - z_\Delta(u)|^q du \leq C + C \int_0^t E |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du.$$

因此,将分析结果代入  $H_1$  并整理得:

$$H_1 \leq C + C \int_0^t E |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du.$$

下面对  $H_2$  应用 Young 不等式,Hölder 不等式和假设(A4)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} H_2 \leq (2q - 3)E \int_0^t |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du + E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} |f_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^q du + (2q - \\ 2)E \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} |g_\Delta(\bar{x}_\Delta(u), \bar{y}_\Delta(u), \bar{z}_\Delta(u))|^q du \leq (2q - 3)E \int_0^t |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du + \\ C \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} [E(1 + |x_\Delta(u)|^p + |\bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^p + |y_\Delta(u)|^p + |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^p + |z_\Delta(u)|^p + \\ |\bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^p)]^{\frac{q\gamma}{p}} \times [(E|x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} + (E|y_\Delta(u) - \bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} + \\ (E|z_\Delta(u) - \bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}}] du \leq CE \int_0^t |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du + \\ C \int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} [(E|x_\Delta(u) - \bar{x}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} + (E|y_\Delta(u) - \bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} - \\ |\bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}}]^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} + (E|z_\Delta(u) - \bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}}] du. \end{aligned}$$

又由引理 2 和 Hölder 不等式得:

$$\int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} (E|y_\Delta(u) - \bar{y}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} du \leq C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q,$$

类似地

$$\int_0^{t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}} (E|z_\Delta(u) - \bar{z}_\Delta(u)|^{\frac{pq}{p-q\gamma}})^{\frac{p-q\gamma}{p}} du \leq C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q.$$

因此,  $H_2 \leq CE \int_0^t |e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q du + C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q$ . 显然,有

$$E |e_\Delta(t \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q \leq C \int_0^t E |(e_\Delta(u \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R}))|^q du + C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q.$$

最后由 Gronwall 不等式,引理得证.

**定理 2** 假设(A2)~(A5)成立.选取  $\Delta^* \in (0,1]$  使得  $\psi(\Delta^*) \geq \varphi(((\Delta^*)^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta^*))^q)^{\frac{-1}{p-q}})$ ,那么对任意  $q \in [2,p)$ ,  $q\gamma < p$  和  $\Delta \in (0,\Delta^*)$  有

$$E |X(T) - x_\Delta(T)|^q \leq C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q, E |X(T) - \bar{x}_\Delta(T)|^q \leq C \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}} (\psi(\Delta))^q.$$

**证明** 根据文献[14]中定理 3.5 证明的类似推导过程,可得:

$$E |e_{\Delta}(T)|^q \leq E(|e_{\Delta}(T \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q) + \frac{q\delta C}{p} + \frac{(p-q)C}{p\delta^{\frac{q}{p-q}}R^p},$$

选取  $\delta = \Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q$  和  $R = (\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q)^{\frac{-1}{p-q}}$ , 则有

$$E |e_{\Delta}(T)|^q \leq E(|e_{\Delta}(T \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q) + C\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q. \quad (14)$$

由  $\psi(\Delta) \geq \varphi((\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q)^{\frac{-1}{p-q}})$ , 可得  $\varphi^{-1}(\psi(\Delta)) \geq (\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q)^{\frac{-1}{p-q}} = R$ . 由引理 4 知

$$E(|e_{\Delta}(T \wedge \theta_{\Delta,R})|^q) \leq C\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q.$$

因此,由(14)式可知

$$E |X(T) - x_{\Delta}(T)|^q \leq C\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q, \quad (15)$$

再由引理 2 和(15)式可得  $E |X(T) - \bar{x}_{\Delta}(T)|^q \leq C\Delta^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q$ . 综上,定理得证.

### 3 数值算例

在本节,将用如下例子来说明定理 2 的理论结果.

**例 1** 考虑如下  $t \geq 0$  的随机 Volterra 积分微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} dX(t) = & [-X^5(t) + \int_0^t X(s)ds + \int_0^t X(s)d\omega(s)]dt + \\ & [-X^2(t) + \int_0^t X(s)ds + \int_0^t X(s)d\omega(s)]d\omega(t), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其初始值为  $X_0 = 1$ . 显然  $f(x, y, z) = -x^5 + y + z$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y + z$ . 下面将验证假设(A2)~(A5). 由方程(16)知,对任意  $i = 1, 2, k_i(\bar{t}, \bar{s}) = k_i(t, s) = 1$ , 显然假设(A5)成立. 现在计算

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| &\leq |x - \bar{x}| - (x^4 + x^3\bar{x} + x^2\bar{x}^2 + x\bar{x}^3 + \bar{x}^4) + |y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}| \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(1 + x^4 + \bar{x}^4 + y^4 + \bar{y}^4 + z^4 + \bar{z}^4)(|x - \bar{x}| + |y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}|), \end{aligned}$$

显然有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| \vee |g(x, y, z) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})| &\leq \frac{1}{2}(1 + x^4 + \bar{x}^4 + y^4 + \\ &\quad \bar{y}^4 + z^4 + \bar{z}^4)(|x - \bar{x}| + |y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}|), \end{aligned}$$

即假设(A4)成立. 又因为

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \bar{x})(f(x, y, z) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})) + \frac{q-1}{2} |g(x, y, z) - g(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})|^2 &\leq (x - \bar{x})^2[-\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + \\ &\quad \bar{x}^4) + 2(q-1)(x + \bar{x})^2] + |x - \bar{x}|^2 + (2q - \frac{3}{2}) |y - \bar{y}|^2 + (2q - \frac{3}{2}) |z - \bar{z}|^2 \leq \\ &\leq (12q - 10)(|x - \bar{x}|^2 + |y - \bar{y}|^2 + |z - \bar{z}|^2), \end{aligned}$$

所以假设(A3)是成立的. 此外,对  $p \geq 2$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} xf(x, y, z) + \frac{p-1}{2} |g(x, y, z)|^2 &\leq -x^6 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + 2(p - \\ &\quad 1)x^4 + 2(p-1)y^2 + 2(p-1)z^2 \leq p(p+2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2). \end{aligned}$$

因此,假设(A2)成立. 注意到对所有的  $r \geq 1$ , 有

$$\sup_{|x| \vee |y| \vee |z| \leq r} (|f(x, y, z)| \vee |g(x, y, z)|) = \sup_{|x| \leq r} (|x|^5 \vee |x|^2) \leq r^5,$$

有  $\varphi(r) = r^5$ , 它的反函数为  $\varphi^{-1}(r) = r^{\frac{1}{5}}$ , 其中  $r \geq 0$ . 对  $\epsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{4}]$  和  $\Delta \in (0, \Delta^*]$ , 定义  $\psi(\Delta) = \Delta^{-\epsilon}$ , 又由

$\psi(\Delta) \geq \varphi(((\Delta)^{\frac{q}{2}}(\psi(\Delta))^q)^{\frac{-1}{p-q}})$  可知

$$\Delta^{-\epsilon} \geq \Delta^{\frac{-5q(\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon)}{p-q}}, \text{即 } 1 \geq \Delta^{\frac{-5q(\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon)}{p-q}}. \quad (17)$$

固定  $q$ , 则对任意  $\epsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{4}]$ , 可以选取足够大的  $p$  使得  $\epsilon > \frac{-5q(\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon)}{p-q}$  成立, 因此(17)式对所有足够小的  $\Delta$  都成立. 因此由定理 2, 可以计算方程(16)的截断 EM 解满足

$$E |X(T) - x_\Delta(T)|^q = O(\Delta^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}), E |\bar{X}(T) - \bar{x}_\Delta(T)|^q = O(\Delta^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}).$$

换句话说, 应用于方程(16)的截断 EM 方法强收敛阶接近于  $1/2$ . 为了验证上述理论结果, 对随机 Volterra 积分微分方程(16)做数值模拟. 在这里, 选取  $\epsilon = 0.2$ ,  $T = 1$ , 把步长  $\Delta = 2^{-15}$  看作最佳逼近并作为精确解  $X(t)$ , 然后与它在不同步长  $\Delta = 2^{-9}, 2^{-10}, \dots, 2^{-15}$  情况下的数值解  $Y(t)$  进行比较. 为了计算逼近误差, 运行  $M = 1000$  条相互独立的轨迹, 其中  $X^j(t)$  和  $Y^j(t)$  分别表示精确解和数值解的第  $j$  条轨迹, 因此其误差表达式为:  $E |X(T) - Y(T)|^q = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M |X^j(T) - Y^j(T)|^q$ . 在图 1 中, 带空心圆的实线表示截断 EM 解逼近精确解的误差, 虚线表示斜率为  $1/2$  的参考线. 因此, 从图 1 可以看出随机 Volterra 积分微分方程(16)截断 EM 方法的强收敛率接近于  $1/2$ .

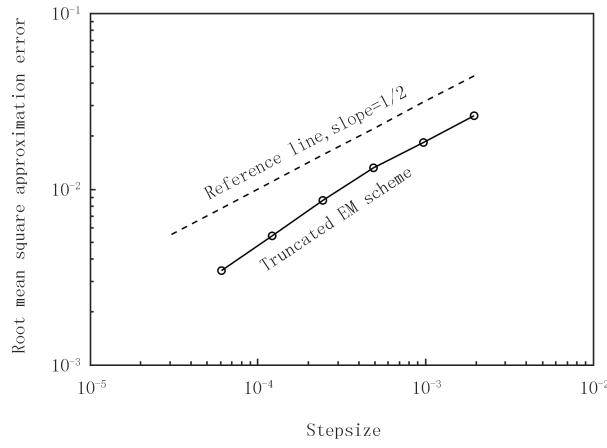


图1 随机Volterra积分微分方程(16)截断EM方法的强收敛率  
Fig.1 Strong convergence rate of the truncated EM method for stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations (16)

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] BRUNNER H, LAMBERT J D. Stability of numerical methods for Volterra integro-differential equations[J]. Computing, 1974, 12(1): 75-89.
- [2] BRUNNER H. Collocation Methods for Volterra Integral and Related Function Equations[M]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- [3] SZYNAL D, WEDRYCHOWICZ S. On solutions of a stochastic integral equation of the Volterra type with applications for chemotherapy [J]. Journal of Applied Probability, 1988, 25(2): 257-267.
- [4] GAO J F, MA S F, LIANG H. Strong convergence of the semi-implicit Euler method for a kind of stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations[J]. Numerical Mathematics: Theory, Methods and Applications, 2019, 12(2): 547-565.
- [5] MAO X R. Stability of stochastic integro-differential equations[J]. Stochastic Analysis and Applications, 2000, 18(6): 1005-1017.
- [6] MAO X R, RIEDLE M. Mean square stability of stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations[J]. Systems & Control Letters, 2006, 55(6): 459-465.
- [7] HUTZENTHALER M, JENTZEN A, KLOEDEN P E. Strong and weak divergence in finite time of Euler's method for stochastic differential equations with non-globally Lipschitz continuous coefficients[J]. Proceedings of the Royal Society A, 2011, 467(2130): 1563-1576.
- [8] HIGHAM D J, MAO X R, STUART A M. Strong convergence of Euler-type methods for nonlinear stochastic differential equations[J]. SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis, 2003, 40(3): 1041-1063.
- [9] HU P, HUANG C M. The stochastic  $\theta$ -method for nonlinear stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations[J]. Abstract and Applied Analysis, 2013, 2013: 1-10.

- nalysis, 2014. DOI: 10.1155/2014/583930.
- [10] HUTZENTHALER M, JENTZEN A, KLOEDEN P E. Strong convergence of an explicit numerical method for SDEs with non-globally Lipschitz continuous coefficients[J]. The Annals of Applied Probability, 2012, 22(4): 1611-1641.
- [11] SABANIS S. A note on tamed Euler approximations[J]. Electronic Communications in Probability, 2013, 18(47): 10.
- [12] WANG X J, GAN S Q. The tamed Milstein method for commutative stochastic differential equations with non-globally Lipschitz continuous coefficients[J]. Journal of Difference Equations and Applications, 2013, 19(3): 466-490.
- [13] LIU W, MAO X R. Strong convergence of the stopped Euler-Maruyama method for nonlinear stochastic differential equations[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2013, 223: 389-400.
- [14] MAO X R. The truncated Euler-Maruyama method for stochastic differential equations[J]. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 2015, 290: 370-384.
- [15] ZHANG W. Theoretical and numerical analysis of a class of stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations with non-globally Lipschitz continuous coefficients[J]. Applied Numerical Mathematics, 2020, 147: 254-276.
- [16] FEI W Y, HU L J, MAO X R, et al. Advances in the truncated Euler-Maruyama method for stochastic differential delay equations[J]. Communications on Pure and Applied Analysis, 2020, 19(4): 2081-2100.
- [17] ZHANG W, LIANG H, GAO J F. Theoretical and numerical analysis of the Euler-Maruyama method for generalized stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations[J]. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 2020, 365: 17.

## Strong convergence of the truncated Euler-Maruyama method for generalized stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations

Wei Yuming, Wang Yanxia, Shen Fangfang

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, the strong convergence of the numerical solutions for generalized stochastic Volterra integro-differential equations is studied by the truncated Euler-Maruyama (EM) method. Firstly, under local Lipschitz condition and the Khasminskii-type condition, we prove the  $p$ th moment boundedness and strong convergence of the truncated EM method of the numerical solutions. Furthermore, under some stronger assumptions, the convergence rate of the truncated EM method of the numerical solutions is discussed. Finally, a numerical example is given to illustrate the feasibility and validity of our theoretical results.

**Keywords:** stochastic integro-differential equations; Locally Lipschitz condition; Khasminskii-type condition; truncated EM method; strong convergence

[责任编辑 陈留院 赵晓华]