

Path-wise uniqueness for a system of SDE with singular coefficients

30th birthday of LMM, Université Le Mans

Paper: Scaling limits of bisexual Galton-Watson processes (2023)

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First Slide: Problem

$$(S) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_t = x_0 + \int_0^t b_1(X_s, Y_s) ds + \int_0^t \sqrt{\ell_1(X_s, Y_s)} dB_s^1 \\ \quad + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \mathbb{1}_{\theta \leq \kappa_1(X_{s-}, Y_{s-})} p_1(X_{s-}, Y_{s-}) h(z) \tilde{N}^1(ds, d\theta, dz) \\ \quad + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \mathbb{1}_{\theta \leq \kappa_1(X_{s-}, Y_{s-})} p_1(X_{s-}, Y_{s-}) (z - h(z)) N^1(ds, d\theta, dz); \\ Y_t = y_0 + \int_0^t b_2(X_s, Y_s) ds + \int_0^t \sqrt{\ell_2(X_s, Y_s)} dB_s^2 \\ \quad + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \mathbb{1}_{\theta \leq \kappa_2(X_{s-}, Y_{s-})} p_2(X_{s-}, Y_{s-}) h(z) \tilde{N}^2(ds, d\theta, dz) \\ \quad + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \mathbb{1}_{\theta \leq \kappa_2(X_{s-}, Y_{s-})} p_2(X_{s-}, Y_{s-}) (z - h(z)) N^2(ds, d\theta, dz). \end{array} \right.$$

B^1, B^2 are BM, N^1, N^2 are Poisson point measures on \mathbb{R}_+^3 with intensities $ds d\theta \lambda_i(dz) : i = 1, 2$. \tilde{N}^i are the compensated Poisson.

Second Slide: Hypotheses

- H1) $\int_0^\infty (z^2 \wedge 1) \lambda(dz) < \infty$, where $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$.
- H2) $b_i, \ell_i, \kappa_i, p_i$ are locally Lipschitz on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+$.
 $b_i(0, z) = \ell_i(0, z) = \kappa_i(0, z) = b_i(z, 0) = \ell_i(z, 0) = \kappa_i(z, 0) = 0$.
- H3) ℓ_i, κ_i, p_i are nonnegative, $0 < p_i \leq 1$.
- H4) b_i, ℓ_i, κ_i have linear growth and p, q are bounded by 1.
- H5) $h \in C_b(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_+)$ and $h(z) = z$ in a neighborhood of 0.
- H6) Ellipticity assumption: $\forall 0 < \delta \leq n < \infty$
 $0 < \zeta(\delta, n) = \inf\{\ell_i(x, y) : (x, y) \in [\delta, n]^2\}$.
- H7) $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$
 $\liminf_{a \downarrow 0} \left[e^{\varepsilon_0 \int_a^1 z \lambda(dz)} \int_0^a z^2 \lambda(dz) \right] = 0$.

Third Slide: Main Tools

- T1) Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality with $p = 1$:
 $\exists 0 < c_1 \leq C_1 < \infty$ for all local martingales M

$$c_1 \mathbb{E}([M, M]_{\tau}^{1/2}) \leq \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{s \leq \tau} |M_s| \right) \leq C_1 \mathbb{E}([M, M]_{\tau}^{1/2})$$

- T2) $\exists 0 < \bar{c}_1$, if the jumps of M are bounded Δ then (see Lenglart-Lépingle-Pratelli (1980))

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_1 \mathbb{E}(\langle M, M \rangle_{\tau}^{1/2}) &\leq \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{s \leq \tau} |M_s| \right) + \Delta; \\ \mathbb{E}([M, M]_{\tau}^{1/2}) &\leq 3 \mathbb{E}(\langle M, M \rangle_{\tau}^{1/2}). \end{aligned}$$

Forth Slide: Main Result

Theorem

Under H1 – H6 there exists a unique strong solution to the system (S) up to $T_e = \sup_n T_n$, $T_n = \inf\{s : X_s > n \text{ or } Y_s > n\}$.

If $x_0 = 0$ then $X_t = x_0$, $Y_t = y_0$.

If $\int (z^2 \wedge z)\lambda(dz) < \infty$ then $T_e = \infty$ \mathbb{P} -a.s. and for all t

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{s \leq t} X_s + Y_s \right) \leq Ae^{Ct}$$

Fifth Slide: Proof

- 1) We assume that $\int(z^2 \wedge z)\lambda(dz) < \infty$, which we remove by localizing for the big jumps.... Then Grönwall gives for all s
- $$\mathbb{E}(X_s + Y_s) \leq Ae^{Cs} \text{ and BDG implies}$$
- $$\mathbb{E}\left(\sup_{s \leq t} X_s + Y_s\right) \leq A'e^{C't}.$$
- 2) $(X, Y), (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})$ two possible solutions

$$T_{\delta,n} = \inf\{t > 0 : X_t \wedge Y_t \wedge \tilde{X}_t \wedge \tilde{Y}_t \leq \delta \quad \text{or}$$
$$X_t \vee Y_t \vee \tilde{X}_t \vee \tilde{Y}_t \geq n \quad \}\dots$$