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## ERROR ESTIMATES FOR SECOND ORDER HAMILTON-JACOBI-BELLMAN EQUATIONS. APPROXIMATION OF PROBABILISTIC REACHABLE SETS

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**ABSTRACT.** This work deals with numerical approximations of unbounded and discontinuous value functions associated to some stochastic control problems. We derive error estimates for monotone schemes based on a Semi-Lagrangian method (or more generally in the form of a Markov chain approximation). A motivation of this study consists in approximating chance-constrained reachability sets. The latter will be characterized as level sets of discontinuous value functions associated to adequate stochastic control problems. A precise analysis of the level-set approach is carried out and some numerical simulations are given to illustrate the approach.

**1. Introduction.** Throughout this paper, we denote by  $T > 0$  a fixed final horizon. Consider a controlled process  $X_{t,x}^u$  satisfying :

$$\begin{cases} dX(s) = b(s, X(s), u(s))ds + \sigma(s, X(s), u(s))dW(s), & \forall s \in [t, T] \\ X(t) = x. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where the diffusion  $\sigma$  and drift  $b$  are two Lipschitz continuous functions,  $W(\cdot)$  is the classical Brownian motion, and  $u$  is a control function that is in a set of progressively measurable processes  $\mathcal{U}$ . Under suitable assumptions on  $b, \sigma$  and on  $\mathcal{U}$ , equation (1)

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admits a unique solution (see Section 2, for precise assumptions). Now, consider the following control problem

$$\vartheta(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi(X_{t,x}^u(T))] \quad (2)$$

where  $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is measurable, with linear growth. In this paper, we are interested in error estimates of numerical approximations of  $\vartheta$ .

The first approximation that will be considered here is a very classical one that consists of introducing a family of Lipschitz continuous functions  $(\Phi_\epsilon)_\epsilon$  converging pointwisely to  $\Phi$ . Then the value function  $\vartheta$  can be itself approximated by the value functions  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  defined as:

$$\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))].$$

It is known that under quite general assumptions on the data and on  $\Phi_\epsilon$ , one can show that  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  converges pointwisely towards  $\vartheta$ , when  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In this paper, we are also interested in the error estimate of  $\vartheta - \vartheta_\epsilon$  measured in a convenient distance between  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi_\epsilon$  (depending on the measure of the set where the two functions differ). The result that will be studied here is obtained under an ellipticity condition of the diffusion matrix. An extension to more general degenerate matrices is still a challenging problem that is not covered in this paper.

The second step in the approximation of  $\vartheta$  is to discretize the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation satisfied by  $\vartheta_\epsilon$ . Indeed  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  will be shown to be the unique continuous viscosity solution of:

$$\begin{aligned} -\partial_t \vartheta_\epsilon + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\vartheta_\epsilon, D^2\vartheta_\epsilon) &= 0 && \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \\ \vartheta_\epsilon(T, x) &= \Phi_\epsilon(x) && \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathcal{H}(t, x, p, Q) := \sup_{a \in U} (-b(t, x, a) \cdot p - \text{Tr}([\sigma \sigma^\top](t, x, a)Q))$ . In the case when the drift  $b$  and the diffusion  $\sigma$  are bounded and when the value function  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  is itself bounded, error estimates of monotone schemes have been obtained first by Krylov [20, 21] for a case where  $\sigma$  is a constant function. These results were developed further in [4, 5, 6] by introducing new tools that allow to consider the case where  $\sigma$  can depend on time, space and also on the control variable. Other extensions of the theory have been analysed for stopping-game problems in [9], for impulsive control systems in [10], and to a general class of coupled HJB systems in [12]. Here, we extend the theory of error estimates to the unbounded Lipschitz setting. The proof is still based on ‘‘Krylov regularization’’ and on some refined consistency estimates. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first result in the case where  $b$ ,  $\sigma$  and the solution to the HJB equation itself are unbounded (with linear growth).

The study in this paper is partly motivated by reachability analysis for stochastic systems. Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d$  (‘‘the target’’). Let  $\rho \in [0, 1[$  and  $t \leq T$ . Consider the reachable set under probability of success  $\rho$ , that is, the set of initial points  $x$  for which the probability that there exists a process  $X_{t,x}^u$  solution of (1), associated with an admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  and that reaches  $\mathcal{C}$  at time  $T$  is higher than  $\rho$ :

$$\Omega_t^\rho = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \exists u \in \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{P}[X_{t,x}^u(T) \in \mathcal{C}] > \rho \right\}. \quad (3)$$

The sets  $\Omega_t^\rho$  can be characterized by using the *level-set approach*. Indeed, it is straightforward to see that  $\Omega_t^\rho$  is equivalent to:

$$\Omega_t^\rho = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \exists u \in \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_C(X_{t,x}^u(T))] > \rho \right\}.$$

Moreover, by considering the control problem (2) with  $\phi(x) := \mathbb{1}_C(x)$ , it is possible to show that for every  $\rho > 0$  and every  $t \in [0, T]$ , the reachable set  $\Omega_t^\rho$  is given by the *level-set*:

$$\Omega_t^\rho = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \vartheta(t, x) > \rho\}.$$

The level approach has been introduced in [26] to model front propagation problems. Then, the method has attracted a big interest for studying reachable sets of continuous non-linear dynamical systems under general conditions, see [24, 7] and the references therein. The idea of using this approach in discrete time stochastic setting has been also considered in [3]. Here, we analyse the approach in the continuous time setting and we provide error estimates for approximating the probabilistic reachable sets.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces the notations and the setting of the control problems (2). In section 3, we derive an error estimate for the value functions when the payoff function  $\Phi$  is approximated by smooth functions. In section 4, we analyse the error estimates for a semi-Lagrangian scheme for the approximation of the value function. In section 5, we study the characterization and approximation of probabilistic reachable sets. Section 6 is devoted to some illustrative numerical examples.

**2. Setting of the problem. Basic assumptions.** Throughout this paper,  $|\cdot|$  denotes the Euclidean norm for any  $\mathbb{R}^N$  type space, and  $\mathbb{B}_R$  is the closed ball centered at the origin and with radius  $R$ .

For a given set  $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ , the indicator function is given by  $\mathbb{1}_\mathcal{S}(x) = 1$  if  $x \in \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathbb{1}_\mathcal{S}(x) = 0$  otherwise. The distance function to  $\mathcal{S}$  is  $d(x, \mathcal{S}) = \inf\{|x - y| : y \in \mathcal{S}\}$ . We also denote by  $\mu(\mathcal{S})$  the measure of  $\mathcal{S}$  with respect to Lebesgue's measure.

For any real valued function  $\varphi : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , we denote by  $\|\varphi\|_0$  the norm given by:

$$\|\varphi\|_0 := \sup_{(t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(t, x)|,$$

and for the matrix  $D^k \varphi$  (the  $k$ -th derivative with respect to the variable  $x$ ):

$$\|D^k \varphi\|_0 := \max_{\alpha_i \geq 0, \sum \alpha_i = k} \left\| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial x_d^{\alpha_d}} \varphi \right\|_0$$

Let  $\{\Omega, \mathcal{F}_t, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P\}$  be a filtered probability space,  $W(\cdot)$  be a given  $m$ -dimensional Brownian motion, and  $T > 0$ . We denote by  $\mathcal{U}$  the set of progressively measurable processes valued in  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^q$  ( $q \geq 1$ ) where  $U$  is a non empty compact set. Let  $(X_{t,x}^u(s))_{0 \leq s \leq T}$  be a controlled process valued in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  solution of the following stochastic differential equation:

$$\begin{cases} dX(s) = b(s, X(s), u(s))ds + \sigma(s, X(s), u(s))dW(s), & \forall s \in [t, T] \\ X(t) = x, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $\sigma : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times m}$  and  $b : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  are two continuous functions satisfying the following standard assumption:

**(H1a)** there exists  $L_0 > 0$  such that for any  $(s, t, x, y, u) \in [0, T] \times [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \times U$ , we have:

$$|b(t, x, u) - b(s, y, u)| + |\sigma(t, x, u) - \sigma(s, y, u)| \leq L_0(|x - y| + |t - s|^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

For convenience, we assume also that  $|\sigma(0, 0, u)| + |b(0, 0, u)| \leq L_0$  for any  $u \in U$ .

Note that this uniform Lipschitz condition on  $b$  and  $\sigma$  and the compactness of  $U$  guarantee the existence of a controlled process on the time interval  $[t, T]$  for each given initial data  $x$ , and for every admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  (see [17] for more details). A process  $X_{t,x}^u$  solution of (4) associated to a control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  will be said *admissible*. Moreover, there exists  $K_0$  depending only on  $L_0, T, d$  and  $m$  (see [27]): such that for any  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq t' \leq T$  and  $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{\theta \in [t, t']} |X_{t,x}^u(\theta) - X_{t,x'}^u(\theta)|^2 \right] \leq K_0^2 |x - x'|^2, \quad (5a)$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{\theta \in [t, t']} |X_{t,x}^u(\theta) - X_{t',x}^u(\theta)|^2 \right] \leq K_0^2 (1 + |x|^2) |t - t'|. \quad (5b)$$

Furthermore, for every  $p \geq 1$ , there exists  $K_p > 0$  such that:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{\theta \in [t, t']} |X_{t,x}^u(\theta) - x|^p \right] \leq K_p (1 + |x|^p) |t - t'|. \quad (5c)$$

For a part of the results that will be presented in this paper, we will also need an ellipticity condition that we state as follows:

**(H1b)**  $\sigma$  depends only on  $(t, x)$  and there exists  $\Lambda \geq 1$ , such that:

$$\forall (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \Lambda I_d \geq \sigma(t, x) \sigma(t, x)^T \geq \Lambda^{-1} I_d$$

where  $I_d$  is the identity matrix and (2) is to be taken in the sense of symmetric matrices:  $\Lambda \|\xi\|^2 \geq \langle \xi, \sigma \sigma^T \xi \rangle \geq \Lambda^{-1} \|\xi\|^2$ ,  $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

Assumption (H1b) will be used in section 3. It is very useful to derive Aronson type estimates [16] on the density of probability associated with the process  $X_{t,x}^u$ , precise statement is given in Lemma 3.3.

**Remark 2.1.** *Note that more generally, assumption (H1b) can be replaced by a weak Hörmander condition where the diffusion takes part only in some components and the noise propagates through a chain of differential equations. Similar Aronson type estimates can then be obtained, following [16], and the results of the paper could be generalized to this context.*

Throughout the paper, we denote by  $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a given final cost function satisfying the assumption:

**(H2)**  $\Phi$  is measurable, and with linear growth, i.e, there exists  $M_0 > 0$  such that:

$$|\Phi(x)| \leq M_0(1 + |x|) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Now, consider the following optimal control problem:

$$\vartheta(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E} [\Phi(X_{t,x}^u(T))]. \quad (6)$$

Under assumptions (H1a)-(H2), the value function  $\vartheta$  is well defined but it may be discontinuous. Moreover, according to [19], if  $\Phi$  is upper semi-continuous (u.s.c) and under some additional convexity assumptions on the drift and the diffusion coefficients,  $\vartheta$  is u.s.c and satisfies the following HJB equation:

$$-\partial_t \vartheta + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\vartheta, D^2\vartheta) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \quad (7a)$$

$$\vartheta(T, x) = \Phi(x) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (7b)$$

In this paper, we are interested in the error estimates theory for numerical approximations of the value function  $\vartheta$ . Since  $\vartheta$  is discontinuous, we shall first introduce a regularized problem with a controlled error with respect to the original problem, and on which further analysis and numerical approximation will be more convenient. For this aim, we consider a family of regularized functions  $(\Phi_\epsilon)_{\epsilon>0}$ , and denote by  $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon$  (for any  $\epsilon > 0$ ) the set where  $\Phi_\epsilon$  and  $\Phi$  take different values:

$$\mathcal{D}_\epsilon := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \Phi_\epsilon(x) \neq \Phi(x)\}.$$

Then we consider the following assumption:

**(H3)** (i) For every  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ ,  $\Phi_\epsilon : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a Lipschitz continuous function with Lipschitz constant  $L_\epsilon \geq 0$ ,

(ii) there exists a constants  $M_0 > 0$  (independent of  $\epsilon$ ), such that

$$|\Phi_\epsilon(x)| \leq M_0(1 + |x|), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

(iii) there exists a constants  $M_1 > 0$  (independent of  $\epsilon$ ), such that for any  $A > 0$

$$\mu(\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap \mathbb{B}_A) \leq M_1 A \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \in ]0, 1].$$

(The constant  $M_0$  in (H3)-(ii) can be chosen to be the same constant as in (H2) without loss of generality.)

Of course the existence of such approximated Lipschitz continuous functions implicitly imposes some more requirements on the function  $\Phi$  itself. However, (H3) is not too restrictive and is satisfied in many cases. For instance, it is possible to construct a family  $\Phi_\epsilon$  satisfying (H3) when the function  $\Phi$  is piecewise Lipschitz continuous function with discontinuities lying in a union of compact regular sub-manifolds of dimension  $d - 1$ . See also remark 5.2 or Section 5 for construction of such approximations in some particular cases.

Notice also that if  $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$  for some given  $A \geq 1$  and for all  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ , then (H3)-(iii) is simply equivalent to assume that there exists  $M_1 > 0$  such that  $\mu(\mathcal{D}_\epsilon) \leq M_1 \epsilon$  for every  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ .

Now, consider an approximation of  $\vartheta$  given by the value function associated to the following control problem:

$$\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))]. \quad (8)$$

Under (H3) and using the ellipticity condition (H1b), we shall derive an error estimate of  $\vartheta - \vartheta_\epsilon$ .

The next step will then consists in the obtention of error estimates for numerical approximation of  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  Lipschitz continuous but possibly unbounded. For every  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

this new value function can be characterized as unique Lipschitz viscosity solution of the HJB equation:

$$-\partial_t \vartheta_\epsilon + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\vartheta_\epsilon, D^2\vartheta_\epsilon) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \quad (9a)$$

$$\vartheta_\epsilon(T, x) = \Phi_\epsilon(x) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (9b)$$

The Lipschitz regularity is suitable for deriving the error estimates when the HJB equation is approximated by a monotone scheme. However, error estimates for second order HJB equations have been studied so far only for Lipschitz *bounded solutions, as well as bounded coefficients* ( $b, \sigma$ ). Here, we are concerned by the case of unbounded solutions with linear growth and unbounded coefficients (which is the case of many real applications such as call options in mathematical finance).

**3. The regularized problem.** Notation. Throughout this sections and the following ones, the constant  $C$  will denote a generic positive real number that may depend only on  $T, d, m, L_0, K_0, K_p$ .

**3.1. Error estimate for the regularization procedure.** Here we focus on the error estimate between  $\vartheta$  and the approximated value function  $\vartheta_\epsilon$ .

**Theorem 3.1.** *Assume (H1a), (H1b), (H2), and (H3). Let  $\vartheta$  and  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  be the value functions defined respectively by (6) and (8).*

(i) *There exist a constant  $C_0 > 0$  (depending only on  $T, L_0, \Lambda, M_0, M_1$ ) and  $\epsilon_0 \in ]0, 1]$ , such that for every  $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_0$  the following estimate holds:*

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq C_0 \frac{1 + |x|^2 + |\log \epsilon|}{(T - t)^{d/2}} \epsilon \quad (10)$$

for every  $0 \leq t < T$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

(ii) *Furthermore, if there exists  $A > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$  for every  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ , then there exist  $C_1, C_2 > 0$  (depending only on  $T, M_0, M_1$  and  $A$ ) such that the following estimate holds:*

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{(T - t)^{d/2}} e^{-C_2 \frac{d(x, \mathcal{D}_\epsilon)^2}{(T-t)}} \epsilon \quad (11)$$

for every  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ , for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and every  $0 \leq t < T$ .

**Remark 3.2.** *In particular, if there exists  $A > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , then Theorem 3.1 leads to the following bound :*

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{(T - t)^{d/2}} \epsilon \quad (12)$$

for every  $0 \leq t < T$  and every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . Moreover, by using (11) and the fact that  $e^{-r} \leq C/r^{d/2}$  for all  $r > 0$  (for some constant  $C \geq 0$ ), we conclude that there exists  $C'_1 \geq 0$  depending on  $T, M_0, M_1, A$  such that:

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq \frac{C'_1}{[d(x, \mathcal{D}_\epsilon)]^d} \epsilon \quad (13)$$

for every  $0 \leq t \leq T$  and any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \mathcal{D}_\epsilon$ .

Before giving the proof of Theorem 3.1, we first recall some known results on the *density of probability* of the process  $X_{t,x}^u(\cdot)$ , for a given  $(t, x) \in [0, T)$  and an admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ . We will denote by  $y \mapsto p^u(t, x; s, y)$  the density of probability function associated to the process  $X_{t,x}^u(s)$  (for a given admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ ).

**Lemma 3.3.** *Assume (H1a) and (H1b). There exist  $c_1, c_2, c_3 > 0$  such that for any  $(t, s, x, y) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$  such that  $t < s$ , and for any admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ , the following estimate holds:*

$$|p^u(t, x; s, y)| \leq \frac{c_1}{(s-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} e^{-c_2 \frac{|x-y|^2}{2(s-t)}} e^{c_3 |x|^2}. \quad (14)$$

*Proof.* Let  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ . From [16], there exists  $c_1, c_2 > 0$  such that for every  $0 \leq t < s \leq T$  and every  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , we have:

$$p^u(t, x; s, y) \leq \frac{c_1}{(s-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \exp\left(-c_2 \frac{|\theta_{t,x}^u(s) - y|^2}{s-t}\right) \quad (15)$$

where  $\theta(s) := \theta_{t,x}^u(s)$  is the solution of the deterministic differential equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds}\theta(s) &= b(s, \theta(s), u(s)), \quad s \geq t, \\ \theta(t) &= x. \end{aligned}$$

Classical estimates with (H1a) yield to:  $|\theta_{t,x}^u(s) - x| \leq L_0(1 + |x|)(s-t)e^{L_0(s-t)}$ . On the other hand, by straightforward calculation, we get:  $|x - y| \leq |\theta_{t,x}^u(s) - y| + |\theta_{t,x}^u(s) - x|$ . Hence

$$-\frac{|\theta_{t,x}^u(s) - y|^2}{s-t} \leq -\frac{|x-y|^2}{2(s-t)} + 2L_0^2(1 + |x|^2)(s-t)e^{2L_0(s-t)}.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p^u(t, x; s, y) &\leq \frac{c_1}{(s-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} e^{-c_2 \frac{|x-y|^2}{2(s-t)}} e^{c_3(1+|x|^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{c_1 e^{c_3}}{(s-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} e^{-c_2 \frac{|x-y|^2}{2(s-t)}} e^{c_3 |x|^2}, \end{aligned}$$

with  $c_3 = 2c_2 L_0^2 T e^{2L_0 T}$ , which gives the desired upper bound.

The lower bound can be derived in the same way.  $\square$

Now we turn to the proof of theorem 3.1.

*Proof of Theorem 3.1.* Let  $t \in [0, T]$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} |\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| &= \left| \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi(X_{t,x}^u(T))] - \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))] \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[|\Phi(X_{t,x}^u(T)) - \Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))|] \\ &\leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)| p^u(t, x; T, y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

where  $y \rightarrow p^u(t, x; T, y)$  is the density of probability associated to the process  $X_{t,x}^u(T)$  associated to a control function  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ . Since  $\text{supp}(\Phi - \Phi_\epsilon) \subset \mathcal{D}_\epsilon$ , it comes:

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \int_{\mathcal{D}_\epsilon} |\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)| p^u(t, x; T, y) dy. \quad (16)$$

We first consider the proof of (ii). We assume that  $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$  for some  $A > 0$  and for every  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then by taking into account Lemma 3.3 (using the fact that for



every  $y \in \mathcal{D}_\epsilon$ , we have  $|x - y| \geq d(x, \mathcal{D}_\epsilon)$ , and by assumption (H3) (which implies also that for any  $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $|\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)| \leq 2M_0(1 + |y|)$ ), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathcal{D}_\epsilon} (\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)) p^u(t, x; T, y) dy \\ & \leq 2M_0(1 + A)c_1(T - t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-c_2 \frac{d(x, \mathcal{D}_\epsilon)^2}{T-t}} e^{c_3 A^2} \mu(\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap \mathbb{B}_A) \\ & \leq 2M_0 M_1 c_1 (T - t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-c_2 \frac{d(x, \mathcal{D}_\epsilon)^2}{T-t}} e^{c_3 A^2} (1 + A) A \epsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

for every  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ , which concludes to the desired bound for (ii).

We come back to the general case (i). For  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ , let  $X_\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$  be the unique parameter such that  $X_\epsilon \geq \frac{d-1}{2c_2}$  (where  $c_2$  is introduced in Lemma 3.3) and

$$X_\epsilon^{(d-1)/2} e^{-c_2 X_\epsilon} = \epsilon. \quad (18)$$

Then, as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , it holds  $X_\epsilon \sim \frac{1}{c_2} |\log \epsilon|$  and therefore,  $X_\epsilon = O(|\log(\epsilon)|)$ . Introduce also the positive constant  $R_\epsilon := \sqrt{(T - t)X_\epsilon}$ .

Let  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  be fixed. Using the estimate (15), we obtain a first bound as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap (\theta_{t,x}^u(T) + \mathbb{B}_{R_\epsilon})} (\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)) p^u(t, x; T, y) dy \\ & \leq 2M_0(1 + |\theta_{t,x}^u(T)| + R_\epsilon) \frac{c_1}{(T - t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \mu\left(\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap (\theta_{t,x}^u(T) + \mathbb{B}_{R_\epsilon})\right) \\ & \leq 2M_0 M_1 (1 + |\theta_{t,x}^u(T)| + R_\epsilon)^2 \frac{c_1}{(T - t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \epsilon. \\ & \leq 2M_0 M_1 C (1 + |x| + R_\epsilon)^2 \frac{c_1}{(T - t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \epsilon \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where we have used that  $|\theta_{t,x}^u(T)| \leq C(1 + |x|)$  for some constant  $C > 0$  that only depends on  $T$  and  $L_0$  (and does not depend on  $u$ ).

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap \mathbb{R}^d \setminus (\theta_{t,x}^u(T) + \mathbb{B}_{R_\epsilon})} (\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)) p^u(t, x; T, y) dy \\ & \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \setminus (\theta_{t,x}^u(T) + \mathbb{B}_{R_\epsilon})} |\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)| p^u(t, x; T, y) dy \\ & \leq \int_{|y - \theta_{t,x}^u(T)| \geq R_\epsilon} 2M_0(1 + |y|) \frac{c_1}{(T - t)^{d/2}} e^{-c_2 \frac{|\theta_{t,x}^u(T) - y|^2}{T-t}} dy \\ & = \int_{|y| \geq R_\epsilon} 2M_0(1 + |y + \theta_{t,x}^u(T)|) \frac{c_1}{(T - t)^{d/2}} e^{-c_2 \frac{|y|^2}{T-t}} dy \\ & \leq 2c_1 M_0 \int_{|z| \geq \frac{R_\epsilon}{\sqrt{T-t}}} (1 + |\theta_{t,x}^u(T)| + \sqrt{T-t}|z|) e^{-c_2 |z|^2} dz \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Notice that for any  $\alpha \geq 0$ , there exists a constant  $q_\alpha > 0$  such that

$$\int_{|z| \geq a, z \in \mathbb{R}^d} |z|^\alpha e^{-c_2 |z|^2} dz \leq q_\alpha a^{\alpha+d-1} e^{-c_2 a^2}, \quad \text{as } |a| \geq 1.$$

Hence, with  $a := R_\epsilon / \sqrt{(T-t)} = \sqrt{X_\epsilon}$ , it comes:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \cap \mathbb{R}^d \setminus (\theta_{t,x}^u(T) + \mathbb{B}_{R_\epsilon})} (\Phi(y) - \Phi_\epsilon(y)) p^u(t, x; T, y) dy \\ & \leq 2c_1 M_0 \left( q_0 (1 + C(1 + |x|)) X_\epsilon^{\frac{d-1}{2}} + q_1 \sqrt{T-t} X_\epsilon^{\frac{d}{2}} \right) e^{-c_2 X_\epsilon} \\ & \leq 2c_1 M_0 C (1 + |x| + R_\epsilon) X_\epsilon^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{-c_2 X_\epsilon} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

for some constant  $C \geq 0$ , under the condition that  $X_\epsilon \geq 1$  (which is satisfied whenever  $\epsilon$  is small enough).

By combining (19) and (21), and taking into account that the two estimates do not depend on the control variable  $u$ , we get for every  $\epsilon$  small enough:

$$|\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta^\epsilon(t, x)| \leq 2(c_1 + M_1) M_0 C (1 + |x| + R_\epsilon)^2 \left( (T-t)^{-d/2} \epsilon + X_\epsilon^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{-c_2 X_\epsilon} \right). \quad (22)$$

By using the definition of  $X_\epsilon$  and its properties, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} |\vartheta(t, x) - \vartheta^\epsilon(t, x)| & \leq 2(c_1 + M_1) M_0 C (1 + |x| + R_\epsilon)^2 (1 + (T-t)^{-d/2}) \epsilon \\ & \leq 2(c_1 + M_1) M_0 C (1 + |x| + C |\log \epsilon|^{1/2})^2 (1 + (T-t)^{-d/2}) \epsilon \\ & \leq C_0 \frac{1 + |x|^2 + |\log \epsilon|}{(T-t)^{d/2}} \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

where the constant  $C_0 > 0$  depends only on  $T, L_0, M_0, M_1, c_1, c_2$ , which concludes the proof of (i).  $\square$

**3.2. Some regularity results for  $\vartheta_\epsilon$ .** In this subsection, we provide an upper bound of the Hölder constant of  $\vartheta^\epsilon$ . By using the fact that the function  $\Phi_\epsilon$  is  $L_\epsilon$ -Lipschitz continuous, we obtain the following:

**Lemma 3.4.** *Assume (H1a), (H2) and (H3). There exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , the value function  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  satisfies:*

$$|\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, y)| \leq C L_\epsilon |x - y|, \quad (23)$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $t \in [0, T]$ . Moreover,

$$|\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(s, x)| \leq C L_\epsilon (1 + |x|) |t - s|^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (24)$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $t, s \in [0, T]$

*Proof.* (i) By straightforward calculations, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} |\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, y)| & \leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} |\mathbb{E}[\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))] - \mathbb{E}[\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,y}^u(T))]| \\ & \leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[|\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T)) - \Phi_\epsilon(X_{t,y}^u(T))|]. \end{aligned}$$

Then by using the Lipschitz regularity of  $\Phi_\epsilon$ , it comes that:

$$|\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, y)| \leq L_\epsilon \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[|X_{t,x}^u(T) - X_{t,y}^u(T)|].$$

By using (5), we get the inequality:

$$|\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, y)| \leq K_0 L_\epsilon |x - y|.$$

(ii) Without loss of generality, we assume that  $s = t + h$  for some  $h > 0$ . By using the definition of  $\vartheta$ , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |\vartheta_\epsilon(t+h, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| &\leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left( \mathbb{E} [\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t+h, x}^u(T))] - \mathbb{E} [\Phi_\epsilon(X_{t, x}^u(T))] \right) \\ &\leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \left| \Phi_\epsilon(X_{t+h, x}^u(T)) - \Phi_\epsilon(X_{t+h, X_{t, x}^u(t+h)}^u(T)) \right| \mid \mathcal{F}_{t+h} \right] \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \\ &\leq \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} L_\epsilon \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \left| X_{t+h, x}^u(T) - X_{t+h, X_{t, x}^u(t+h)}^u(T) \right| \mid \mathcal{F}_{t+h} \right] \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \end{aligned}$$

Finally, taking into account (5), we deduce that:

$$|\vartheta_\epsilon(t+h, x) - \vartheta_\epsilon(t, x)| \leq K_0^2 L_\epsilon (1 + |x|) h^{1/2}.$$

Therefore, taking any  $C \geq \max(K_0, K_0^2)$ , the desired result follows.  $\square$

It is also known that  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  satisfies the following dynamic programming principle and the HJB equation:

**Proposition 3.5.** *Assume (H1), (H2) and (H3).*

(i) *Let  $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ , and denote  $\mathcal{T}_{[t, T]}$  the set of  $(\mathcal{F}_\theta)_{\theta \in [t, T]}$ -adapted stopping times with values a.e. in  $[t, T]$ . Let  $\{\tau^u; u \in \mathcal{U}\}$  be a subset of  $\mathcal{T}_{[t, T]}$  (independent of  $\mathcal{F}_t$ ). Then*

$$\vartheta_\epsilon(t, x) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\vartheta_\epsilon(\tau^u, X_{t, x}^u(\tau^u))] \quad (25)$$

(ii) *The function  $\vartheta_\epsilon$  is the unique continuous viscosity solution (see definition 3.6), with linear growth, of the following HJB equation:*

$$-\partial_t \vartheta_\epsilon + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\vartheta_\epsilon, D^2\vartheta_\epsilon) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \quad (26a)$$

$$\vartheta_\epsilon(T, x) = \Phi_\epsilon(x) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (26b)$$

where  $\mathcal{H}$  denotes the Hamiltonian function defined by:

$$\mathcal{H}(t, x, p, Q) := \inf_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma(t, x, u)\sigma^T(t, x, u)Q) - b(t, x, u) \cdot p \right\} \quad (27)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T]$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and for every symmetric  $d \times d$ -matrix  $Q$ .

**Definition 3.6.** *A usc function  $\bar{\vartheta}$  (resp. lsc function  $\underline{\vartheta}$ ) on  $[0, T] \times \bar{\mathbb{R}}^d$  is a viscosity sub-solution (resp. super-solution) of (26), if for each function  $\varphi \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \bar{\mathbb{R}}^d)$ , at each maximum (resp. minimum) point  $(t, x)$  of  $\bar{\vartheta} - \varphi$  (resp.  $\underline{\vartheta} - \varphi$ ) the following inequalities hold*

$$\begin{cases} -\partial_t \varphi + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D_x \varphi, D_x^2 \varphi) \leq 0 & \text{in } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \\ \min(-\partial_t \varphi + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D_x \varphi, D_x^2 \varphi), \bar{\vartheta} - \Phi_\epsilon) \leq 0 & \text{on } \{T\} \times \mathbb{R}^d. \end{cases}$$

(resp.

$$\begin{cases} -\partial_t \varphi + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D_x \varphi, D_x^2 \varphi) \geq 0 & \text{in } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \\ \max(-\partial_t \varphi + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D_x \varphi, D_x^2 \varphi), \bar{\vartheta} - \Phi_\epsilon) \geq 0 & \text{on } \{T\} \times \mathbb{R}^d. \end{cases}$$

The proof of Proposition 3.5 can be found in [17]. For the uniqueness of viscosity solution we will use in particular the following comparison principle that holds for unbounded solutions (see [14] for the proof).

**Proposition 3.7.** *Let  $v_1, v_2 : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and assume that  $v_1$  is u.s.c and  $v_2$  is l.s.c, that there exists a constant  $c \geq 0$  and  $p \geq 1$  such that  $v_1 \geq -c(1 + |x|^p)$  and  $v_2 \leq c(1 + |x|^p)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , and that  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are respectively viscosity subsolution and supersolution of (26). Then  $v_1(t, x) \leq v_2(t, x), \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ .*

#### 4. Error estimate for numerical approximations by a Semi-Lagrangian scheme.

**4.1. Time semi-discrete scheme.** We aim at approximating  $v$ , the unique continuous viscosity solution, with linear growth, of the following HJB equation:

$$-\partial_t v + \mathcal{H}(t, x, Dv, D^2v) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^d \quad (28a)$$

$$v(T, x) = \phi(x) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (28b)$$

where  $\mathcal{H}$  is the same Hamiltonian function as in (27). This is the same as HJB equation (26) but with a general terminal data  $\phi$  instead of  $\Phi_\epsilon$ . Throughout this section, we assume satisfied the assumption (H1) on the drift and diffusion coefficients  $b, \sigma$ . Also  $\phi$  is assumed to be a Lipschitz continuous function, with Lipschitz constant  $L_\phi$ . The Hölder constant of  $v$  will be denoted by  $L_v$ .

We aim to give new error estimates for semi-Lagrangian schemes [13], in the case of Lipschitz continuous  $b$  and  $\sigma$  yet that can be unbounded (as well as the solution  $v$  itself).

For convenience, we will denote by  $\sigma_k$  the column vectors of the matrix  $\sigma$  :

$$\sigma(t, x, a) = [\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m](t, x, a),$$

and let us denote the vectors  $(\bar{\sigma}_k)_{k=1, \dots, 2m}$  as follows

$$\bar{\sigma}_k(t, x, a) := (-1)^k \sqrt{m} \sigma_{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor}(t, x, a) \quad (29)$$

(where  $\lfloor p \rfloor$  denotes the integer part of  $p \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

Let  $h = h > 0$  denote a given time step, and consider a semi-discrete scheme defined as (for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ):

$$V^N(x) = \phi(x) \quad (30a)$$

and, for every  $n = N, \dots, 1$ ,

$$V^{n-1}(x) = \mathcal{S}^h(t_n, x, V^n), \quad (30b)$$

with, for any  $t \in [0, T]$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , and any function  $w : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\mathcal{S}^h(t, x, w) := \frac{1}{2m} \max_{a \in U} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{2m} w(x + hb(t, x, a) + \sqrt{h} \bar{\sigma}_k(t, x, a)) \right\}$$

By  $V$  we will denote the linear interpolation of  $V^0, \dots, V^N$  on  $t_0, \dots, t_N$ .

The main result of this section is the following:

**Theorem 4.1.** *Assume that (H1a) is satisfied and that  $\phi$  is Lipschitz continuous function with Lipschitz constant  $L_\phi$ . There exists  $C \geq 0, \forall n \in [0, \dots, N]$ ,*

$$|V^n(x) - v(t_n, x)| \leq CL_\phi (1 + |x|)^{7/4} h^{1/4}.$$

The above theorem is an extension to the error estimates known in the literature for bounded Hölder continuous value functions with bounded and Lipschitz continuous drift  $b$  and diffusion  $\sigma$ , see [4, 6, 15]. The proof given here is based on classical shaking and regularization techniques introduced by Krylov [20, 21] combined with a precise consistency estimate and an interpretation of the numerical scheme as value function of a discrete-time control problem.

**Remark 4.1.** *More precisely if we assume, for some constant  $L_{0,0}, L_{0,1} \geq 0$ :*

$$|b(t, x, a)| + |\sigma(t, x, a)| \leq L_{0,0} + L_{0,1}|x|, \quad |\phi(x)| \leq L_{0,0} + L_{0,1}|x|, \quad (31)$$

for every  $(t, x, a) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \times U$ , then there exists a constant  $C \geq 0$ , such that:

$$|V^n(x) - v(t_n, x)| \leq CL_\phi (1 + L_{0,0} + L_{0,1}|x|)^{7/4} h^{1/4}.$$

In particular if  $\phi, b$  and  $\sigma$  are bounded functions then the previous estimates hold with  $L_{0,1} := 0$  and we find the usual error estimate bounded by  $h^{1/4}$  up to a universal constant (i.e. no growth term in  $|x|^{7/4}$ ).

4.1.1. *Properties of (30).* First, we derive the following consistency property:

**Lemma 4.2.** *For any regular function  $\varphi \in C^{2,4}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ , denoting  $\varphi^n(x) = \varphi(t_n, x)$  and  $\mathcal{E}_\varphi^n(x)$  as*

$$\mathcal{E}_\varphi^n(x) := -\partial_t \varphi(t_n, x) + \mathcal{H}(t_n, x, D\varphi, D^2\varphi) - \frac{\varphi^{n-1}(x) - \mathcal{S}^h(t_n, x, \varphi^n)}{h} \quad (32)$$

where  $\mathcal{S}^h$  is defined in (30), it holds

$$|\mathcal{E}_\varphi^n(x)| \leq C (\|\varphi_{tt}\|_0 + \sum_{k=2,3,4} \|D^k \varphi\|_0) \sup_{a \in U} \left( |b(t_n, x, a)|^2 + |\sigma(t_n, x, a)|^4 \right) h,$$

where  $C \geq 0$  is a constant independent of  $n, h$  and  $\varphi$ .

*Proof.* The result is straightforward by first using a Taylor expansion of fourth order of  $\varphi(t - h, y + \sqrt{h}\bar{\sigma}_k(t, x, a))$  around  $\varphi(t, y)$ , where  $y = x + b(t, x, a)h$ , and then by using a second order Taylor expansion of the result around  $x$ .  $\square$

In particular, by using the Lipschitz regularity of  $b$  and  $\sigma$ , and their linear growthness, it also holds that

$$|\mathcal{E}_\varphi^n(x)| \leq C (\|\varphi_{tt}\|_0 + \sum_{k=2,3,4} \|D^k \varphi\|_0) (1 + |x|^4) h. \quad (33)$$

**Remark 4.3.** *The factor  $\sqrt{m}$  in (29) is in order that the consistency estimate of Lemma 4.2 holds.*

**Remark 4.4.** *More precisely if we assume (31) for some constant  $L_{0,0}, L_{0,1} \geq 0$ , then it also holds, for a constant  $C \geq 0$ :*

$$|\mathcal{E}_\varphi^n(x)| \leq C (\|\varphi_{tt}\|_0 + \sum_{k=2,3,4} \|D^k \varphi\|_0) (1 + L_{0,0} + L_{0,1}|x|)^4 h. \quad (34)$$

Now, by considering  $Q \in \{1, \dots, 2m\}$  a random variable such that  $\mathbb{P}[Q = k] = \frac{1}{2m}$ , it follows that the scheme (30) is equivalent to:

$$V^{n-1}(x) = \max_{a \in U} \mathbb{E} \left[ V^n(x + hb(t_n, x, a) + \sqrt{h}\bar{\sigma}_Q(t_n, x, a)) \right].$$

For the sequel of the section, it will be useful to define recursively the Markov chain  $Z_{n,x}^{k,a}$  as follows. For a given  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , a given  $k \geq n \geq 0$ , a sequence of controls  $a = (a_n, \dots, a_k, \dots)$  with  $a_i \in U$ , and a sequence  $(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, \dots, Q_k, \dots)$  of i.i.d. random variables with same law as  $Q$ ,

- If  $k = n$ ,

$$Z_{n,x}^{n,a} := x.$$

- If  $k \geq n$ ,

$$Z_{n,x}^{k+1,a} := Z_{n,x}^{k,a} + hb(t_k, Z_{n,x}^{k,a}, a_k) + \sqrt{h}\bar{\sigma}_{Q_k}(t_k, Z_{n,x}^{k,a}, a_k).$$

Clearly,  $Z_{n,x}^{k,a}$  will depend only of  $n, x$ , the first  $k - n$  values of  $(a_n, \dots, a_{k-1})$  and of  $Q_n, \dots, Q_{k-1}$ .

The scheme can then be written equivalently in the form

$$V^{n-1}(x) = \max_{a \in U} \mathbb{E} \left[ V^n(Z_{n,x}^{n+1,a_0}) \right]. \quad (35)$$

By standard estimates, there exists a constant  $C > 0$  (depending on  $L_0, d, m$  and  $T$ ) such that for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , and for all  $0 \leq n \leq k \leq N$ :

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \max_a |Z_{n,x}^{k,a}|^4 \right] \leq C(1 + |x|^4), \quad (36a)$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \max_a |Z_{n,x}^{k,a} - Z_{n,y}^{k,a}| \right] \leq C|x - y|, \quad (36b)$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \max_a |Z_{n,x}^{k,a} - Z_{n,x}^{k+m,a}| \right] \leq C(1 + |x|)(t_{k+m} - t_k)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (36c)$$

Finally, we recall that the scheme is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hölder in time and Lipschitz continuous in space:

**Lemma 4.5.** *There exists  $C > 0$  (independent of  $h$ ), for  $0 \leq n \leq n+k \leq N$ :*

$$|V^{n+k}(x) - V^n(y)| \leq CL_\phi \left( (1 + |x|)(t_{n+k} - t_n)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |x - y| \right),$$

for  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

*Proof.* By recursion we have

$$\begin{aligned} V^n(x) &= \max_{a_0} \mathbb{E} \left[ V^{n+1}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1,a_0}) \right] \\ &= \max_{a_0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a_1} \mathbb{E} \left[ \dots \max_{a_{k-1}} \mathbb{E} [V^{n+k}(Z_{n,x}^{n+k,a})] \dots \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, with  $k = N - n$  and knowing that  $V^N(x) = \phi(x)$ , it comes

$$V^n(x) = \max_{a_0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a_1} \mathbb{E} \left[ \dots \max_{a_{N-n-1}} \mathbb{E} [\phi(Z_{n,x}^{N,a})] \dots \right] \right].$$

By using the property that  $\max_{a_i} \mathbb{E}[f(a_i)] \leq \mathbb{E}[\max_{a_i} f(a_i)]$ , we deduce that

$$|V^n(x) - V^n(y)| \leq L_\phi \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_a |Z_{n,x}^{N,a} - Z_{n,y}^{N,a}| \right], \quad (37)$$

and in the same way

$$|V^{n+k}(x) - V^n(x)| \leq L_\phi \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_a |Z_{n+k,x}^{N,a} - Z_{n,x}^{N,a}| \right]. \quad (38)$$

By combining the inequalities (37) and (38), and (36), we deduce the statement of Lemma 4.5.  $\square$

4.1.2. *Upper bound.* First, we consider a regular super-solution of (28), denoted  $w$ , and aim derive an upper bound for

$$e^n := V^n - w^n, \quad (39)$$

where  $w^n(x) = w(t_n, x)$ .

**Lemma 4.6.** *Let  $w$  be a regular super-solution of (28). For all  $0 \leq n \leq N$  and every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , we have:*

$$e^n(x) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, \dots, a_{N-1})} e^N(Z_{n,x}^{N,a}) \right] \\ + (N-n)h \max_{n \leq k \leq N} \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, \dots, a_{k-1})} \mathcal{E}_w^{k+1}(Z_{n,x}^{k,a}) \right].$$

*Proof.* By definition of the scheme,

$$V^n(x) = \mathcal{S}^h(t_{n+1}, x, V^{n+1}) = \max_{a_n \in U} \mathbb{E} \left[ V^{n+1}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right],$$

and by the consistency estimate of Lemma 4.2 and the super-solution property, it comes that

$$w^n(x) \geq \mathcal{S}^h(t_{n+1}, x, w^{n+1}) - h\mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x) = \max_{a_n \in U} \mathbb{E} \left[ w^{n+1}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right] - h\mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x).$$

Therefore, for  $e_n = V^n - w^n$  we get the estimate

$$e^n(x) \leq \max_{a_n \in U} \mathbb{E} \left[ e^{n+1}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right] + h\mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x).$$

Hence

$$e^n(x) \leq \max_{a_n} \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a_{n+1}} \mathbb{E} \left[ e^{n+2}(Z_{n+1, Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}}^{n+2, a_{n+1}}) \right] + h\mathcal{E}_w^n(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right] + h\mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x) \\ \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, a_{n+1})} e^{n+2}(Z_{n,x}^{n+2, a}) \right] + h\mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a_n} \mathcal{E}_w^{n+2}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right] + h\mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x) \\ \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, a_{n+1})} e^{n+2}(Z_{n,x}^{n+2, a}) \right] + 2h \max \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a_n} \mathcal{E}_w^{n+2}(Z_{n,x}^{n+1, a_n}) \right], \mathcal{E}_w^{n+1}(x) \right)$$

(where we have denoted  $\max_{a_n \in U} \equiv \max_{a_n}$ ). By recursion along the same lines, it comes:

$$e^n(x) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, \dots, a_{N-1})} e^N(Z_{n,x}^{N,a}) \right] \\ + (N-n)h \max_{n \leq k \leq N-1} \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, \dots, a_{k-1})} \mathcal{E}_w^{k+1}(Z_{n,x}^{k,a}) \right].$$

The desired result follows.  $\square$

The previous result holds for any smooth function  $w$  that is super-solution of (28). The viscosity solution  $v$  is just Hölder continuous. However it is possible to construct a regular function  $w \equiv v_\eta$ , close to  $v$ , and which is a classical sub-solution of (28). More precisely, by using the shaking coefficients techniques introduced in [22] combined with a standard regularization by mollification, we have the following result.

**Lemma 4.7.** *Under assumption (H1a), for every  $\eta > 0$  there exists a  $C^\infty$  function  $v_\eta$  such that  $v_\eta$  is a classical super-solution to (28). Moreover, there exists  $C > 0$  such that for every  $\eta > 0$  the following estimates hold:*

$$|v(t, x) - v_\eta(t, x)| \leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta \quad (40a)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^k v_\eta}{dt^k}(t, x) \right| \leq \frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^{2k-1}}(1 + |x|) \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \frac{\partial^k v_\eta}{dx^k} \right\|_0 \leq \frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^{k-1}} \quad (40b)$$

for any  $k \geq 1$ , and for every  $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ .

The proof of this result can be found in [22] under the additional assumption that  $b$ ,  $\sigma$  and  $\phi$  are bounded functions. However the arguments used in [22] can be easily extended to the case when (H1a) is satisfied and  $\phi$  is a Lipschitz function (not necessarily bounded). For convenience of the reader, the outline of the proof is given in Appendix A.

Now, we have all the ingredients to conclude the upper bound:

*Proof of theorem 4.1: upper bound of  $V^n - v(t_n, \cdot)$ .* Let  $\eta > 0$ . By using Lemma 4.7, there exists  $C \geq 0$  such that for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , it holds:

$$\mathcal{E}_{v_\eta}^n(x) \leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3},$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{a=(a_n, \dots, a_{N-1})} |V^N(Z_{n,x}^{N,a}) - v_\eta(T, Z_{n,x}^{N,a})| \right] \leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta.$$

By applying the result of Lemma 4.6 with  $w = v_\eta$ , and taking into account estimates (36), we obtain:

$$V^n(x) - v_\eta(t_n, x) \leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta + TCL_\phi(1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3}.$$

Therefore for  $|x| \leq R$ , we can choose for  $\eta$  an optimal value of order  $\eta \equiv (R^3 h)^{1/4}$  to derive the "upper" bound:

$$\|(V^n - v(t_n, \cdot))_+\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_R)} \leq CL_\phi R^{7/4} h^{1/4}$$

for any  $n = 0, \dots, N$ , with  $C$  independant of  $h$ ,  $\phi$  and  $R$ .  $\square$

**4.1.3. Lower bound.** Now, we aim at deriving the lower bound estimate for the semi-discrete scheme (30). For this, we will apply exactly the same techniques as used for the upper bound, reversing the role of the equation and the scheme. The key point is that the solution  $V$  of the semi-discrete scheme is also Hölder continuous. We first build a function  $V^\eta$  by considering a scheme with shaking coefficients :

$$V^\eta(t, x) = \max_{\substack{-\eta^2 \leq e_1 \leq 0 \\ |e_2| \leq \eta \\ a \in U}} \mathbb{E} \left[ V^\eta(t + h, x + (hb + \sqrt{h}\bar{\sigma})(t + e_1, x + e_2, a)) \right] \quad (41a)$$

$$\text{in } [-2\eta^2, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d,$$

$$V^\eta(T, x) = \phi(x) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (41b)$$

(where  $\sigma$ ,  $b$  are extended in time interval  $[-2\eta^2, T]$  in such way (H1a) is still valid).



We define by convolution  $V_\eta := V^\eta * \rho_\eta$  where  $\rho_\eta$  is a sequence of mollifiers defined by  $\rho_\eta(t, x) := \frac{1}{\eta^{d+2}} \rho(\frac{t}{\eta^2}, \frac{x}{\eta})$  and with  $\rho$  such that  $\{\rho_\eta\}_\eta$  is the sequence of mollifiers defined by

$$\rho_\eta = \frac{1}{\eta^{d+2}} \rho\left(\frac{t}{\eta^2}, \frac{x}{\eta}\right)$$

$$\rho \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d+1}), \rho \geq 0, \text{ supp } \rho \subset [0, 1] \times B_1, \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(s, x) dx ds = 1. \quad (42)$$

Then, by using the same arguments as in Appendix A, we get the following Lemma.

**Lemma 4.8.** *Under assumption (H1a), for every  $\eta > 0$ ,  $V_\eta$  is a  $C^\infty$  function such that*

$$V_\eta(t, x) - \mathcal{S}^h(t+h, x, V_\eta(t+h, \cdot)) \geq 0 \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T-h] \times \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Moreover, there exists  $C > 0$  depending on  $T$  and  $L_0$  such that for every  $\eta > 0$  the following estimates hold for every  $t \in [0, T]$  and every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ :

$$|V(t, x) - V_\eta(t, x)| \leq CL_\phi (1 + |x|)\eta \quad (43a)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^k V_\eta}{dt^k}(t, x) \right| \leq \frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^{2k-1}} (1 + |x|) \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \frac{\partial^k V_\eta}{dx^k} \right\|_0 \leq \frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^{k-1}} \quad (43b)$$

for any  $k \geq 1$ .

By straightforward calculations, one can check that:

$$\mathcal{E}_{V_\eta}^n(x) \geq -\frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^3} (1 + |x|^4) h. \quad (44)$$

By using the consistency estimate of Lemma 4.2, and the Hölder estimates on  $V_\eta$  (that can be inferred from the one of the scheme), we then deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} -\partial_t V_\eta + \mathcal{H}(t_n, x, DV_\eta, D^2 V_\eta) &= \frac{V_\eta^{n-1}(x) - \mathcal{S}^h(t_n, x, V_\eta^n)}{h} + \mathcal{E}_{V_\eta}^n(x) \\ &\geq \mathcal{E}_{V_\eta}^n(x) \\ &\geq -\frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^3} (1 + |x|^4) h \end{aligned}$$

(for some constant  $C \geq 0$ ). In the same way we establish the same estimate for any  $t \in [t_{n-1}, t_n]$ . Hence

$$-\partial_t V_\eta + \mathcal{H}(t, x, DV_\eta, D^2 V_\eta) \geq -\frac{CL_\phi}{\eta^3} (1 + |x|^4) h, \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (45)$$

Let  $\zeta$  be the following function:

$$\zeta(t, x) := \bar{C} L_\phi e^{\lambda(T-t)} \left( (1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + \sqrt{1 + |x|^2} \eta \right)$$

where  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\bar{C} > 0$  will be fixed later on. The definitions of  $\mathcal{H}$  and of  $\zeta$ , and the linear growth of  $b$  and  $\sigma$  with respect to  $|x|$ , yield the following bounds:

$$\begin{aligned} -\partial_t \zeta &= \lambda \zeta \geq \lambda \bar{C} e^{\lambda(T-t)} \left( (1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + |x| \eta \right) \\ \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\zeta, D^2 \zeta) &\geq -K \bar{C} e^{\lambda(T-t)} \left( |x|^4 \frac{h}{\eta^3} + |x| \eta \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some constant  $K \geq 0$  that depends on  $L_0$ . In particular, choosing  $\lambda := K + 1$ , it holds

$$-\partial_t \zeta + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\zeta, D^2\zeta) \geq \bar{C} \left( (1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + \sqrt{1 + |x|^2 \eta} \right). \quad (46)$$

Combining (45) and (46), it comes for any  $t \in [0, T]$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & -\partial_t(V_\eta + \zeta) + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D(V_\eta + \zeta), D^2(V_\eta + \zeta)) \\ & \geq -\partial_t V_\eta + \mathcal{H}(t, x, DV_\eta, D^2V_\eta) - \partial_t \zeta + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\zeta, D^2\zeta) \\ & \geq -CL_\phi(1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + \bar{C} \left( (1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + \sqrt{1 + |x|^2 \eta} \right) \\ & \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

for any  $\bar{C} \geq CL_\phi$ . On the other hand it also holds

$$\begin{aligned} V_\eta(T, x) + \zeta(T, x) & \geq \phi(x) - CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta + \bar{C}\sqrt{1 + |x|^2 \eta} \\ & \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

for any  $\bar{C} \geq \sqrt{2}CL_\phi$ . Hence by choosing  $\bar{C} := \sqrt{2}CL_\phi$ , (47) and (48) hold and  $V_\eta + \zeta$  is a viscosity super-solution of (28). Furthermore,  $V_\eta + \zeta$  has a quadratic upper bound growth:  $V_\eta(t, x) + \zeta(t, x) \leq c_a(1 + |x|^4)$  for some constant  $c_a > 0$ . The exact solution  $v$  is also a viscosity sub-solution of (28), with a linear growth (so a linear bound from below of the form  $v(t, x) \geq -c_b(1 + |x|)$  for some constant  $c_b > 0$ ). Therefore, according to the comparison principle stated in Lemma 3.7, it comes that  $V_\eta + \zeta \geq v$  on  $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ . By consequence,

$$v(t_n, x) - V^n(x) \leq \zeta(t_n, x) \leq \sqrt{2}CL_\phi e^{\lambda T} \left( (1 + |x|^4) \frac{h}{\eta^3} + \sqrt{1 + |x|^2 \eta} \right).$$

Finally, by choosing  $\eta$  such that  $\eta^4 \equiv R^3 h$  and for  $|x| \leq R$  we obtain the following reverse estimate, for some constant  $C \geq 0$ :

$$\|(v(t_n, \cdot) - V^n)_+\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_R)} \leq CL_\phi R^{7/4} h^{1/4}.$$

This concludes the proof of theorem 4.1.

**4.2. Fully discrete scheme.** Now, Consider a spatial discretisation of  $\mathbb{R}^d$  (which can be assumed uniform for simplicity): for some given mesh steps  $\Delta x_i > 0$ ,  $x_i = i\Delta x \equiv (i_1 \Delta x_1, \dots, i_d \Delta x_d)$  with  $i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ . We will denote  $|\Delta x|$  the Euclidean norm of  $\Delta x$ ,  $\mathcal{G} := \{i\Delta x, i \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$ , and  $\mathcal{G}_h := \{t_0, \dots, t_N\} \times \mathcal{G}$ .

**Fully discrete scheme:** for  $n = N, \dots, 1$ , for all  $x_i \in \mathcal{G}$ :

$$V_i^{n-1} = V^{n-1}(x_i) = \frac{1}{2m} \max_{a \in U} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{2m} [V^n](x_i + h b(t_n, x_i, a) + \sqrt{h} \bar{\sigma}_k(t_n, x_i, a)) \right\}, \quad (49)$$

where  $[V^n]$  denotes the bilinear interpolation of  $(V_i^n)$  on  $(x_i)$ , and with

$$V_i^N = V^N(x_i) = \phi(x_i), \quad \forall x_i \in \mathcal{G}. \quad (50)$$

**Theorem 4.2.** *Assume (H1a) and assume  $\phi$  is a  $L_\phi$ -Lipschitz continuous function. Let  $v$  be the continuous solution of (28), and let  $V^\Delta$  the numerical solution satisfying the scheme (49), with  $\Delta = (h, \Delta x)$  the time and space steps. There exists  $C > 0$  depending only on  $T, L_0$  such that for every  $R > 0$ , we have:*

$$\|v - V^\Delta\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_R)} \leq CL_\phi \left( R^{7/4} h^{1/4} + \frac{|\Delta x|}{h} \right).$$

*Proof.* By theorem 4.1, we have already an error estimate between  $v$  and the solution  $V$  of the semi-discrete scheme (30). Now, the error between  $V$  and  $V^\Delta$  is a classical result (see [15, 8] for details).  $\square$

**4.3. Comments.** The convergence and error estimates results of this section are still valid for more general schemes in the form of Markov chain approximations as (35) with general probability density (see also [23, 25]). Indeed, all the arguments developed in this section are mainly based on the formulation (35) and do not depend on the probability distribution of the random variable  $Q$  neither on the formulation as semi-Lagrangian scheme (30).

For the numerical simulations in section 6, we will consider the scheme (related to Milstein's approximation):

$$\mathcal{S}^h(t, x, w) := \frac{1}{2m} \max_{a \in U} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{2m} w(x + h\tilde{b}(t, x, a) + \sqrt{h}\bar{\sigma}_k(t, x, a)) \right\} \quad (51)$$

where  $\tilde{b}(t, x, a) := \frac{1}{2}(b(t, x, a) + b(t, x + hb(t, x, a), a))$ . This scheme is a little bit more precise for the approximation of the deterministic part of the processes when  $b(\cdot, \cdot, a)$  is non-constant. The error estimates of the present section can be easily extended to such an approximation.

**5. Application: Probabilistic reachability analysis.** Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d$  with non-zero measure ("the target"). Let  $\rho \in [0, 1[$  and  $t \leq T$ . Consider  $\Omega_t^\rho$  the reachable set under probability of success  $\rho$ , that is, the set of initial points  $x$  for which the probability that there exists trajectory  $X_{t,x}^u$  solution of (4), associated with an admissible control  $u \in \mathcal{U}$  and that reaches  $\mathcal{C}$  at time  $T$  is at least  $\rho$ :

$$\Omega_t^\rho = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \exists u \in \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{P}[X_{t,x}^u(T) \in \mathcal{C}] > \rho \right\}. \quad (52)$$

Such reachable sets play an important role in many applications. For instance the set  $\Omega_t^\rho$  can be interpreted as a "safety region" for reaching  $\mathcal{C}$ , with confidence  $\rho$ .

For time discrete stochastic systems, stochastic reachable sets of the form of (52) have been analysed and characterized via an adequate stochastic optimal control problem in [1] and [2]. In this case, the control problem is solved via the dynamic programming approach.

In the context of financial mathematics, the problem of characterizing the reachable set with a given probability was first introduced by Föllmer and Leukert [18]. This problem was also studied and converted into the class of stochastic target problems by Touzi, Bouchard and Elie in [11].

In order to characterize the domain  $\Omega_t^\rho$  for different values of  $\rho$ , we consider the level-set approach and introduce the following optimal control problem:

$$\vartheta(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{C}}(X_{t,x}^u(T))] \equiv \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{P}[X_{t,x}^u(T) \in \mathcal{C}]. \quad (53)$$

Therefore, it is straightforward to show the following:

**Proposition 5.1.** *Assume (H1a), and let  $\vartheta$  defined in (53). Then,  $\forall t \in [0, T]$ :*

$$\Omega_t^\rho = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \vartheta(t, x) > \rho\}. \quad (54)$$

Following the results of section 3, we first regularize the function  $\mathbb{1}_C(\cdot)$  by functions  $\Phi^\epsilon$  (for  $\epsilon > 0$ ), defined as follows:

$$\Phi^\epsilon(x) = \min(1, \max(0, -\frac{1}{\epsilon}d(x, \mathcal{C}))). \quad (55)$$

Notice that the  $\Phi^\epsilon$  is  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ -Lipschitz continuous (see Figure 1).

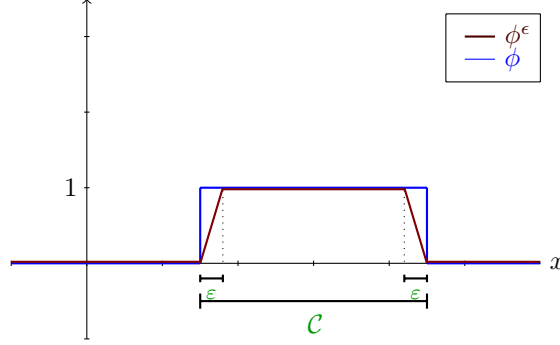


FIGURE 1. Regularization  $\Phi^\epsilon$  of the indicator function  $\mathbb{1}_C$  for a given set  $\mathcal{C}$ .

Then, we consider the following "regularized" control problem:

$$\vartheta^\epsilon(t, x) := \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}[\Phi^\epsilon(X_{t,x}^u(T))],$$

and we denote by  $\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}$  a numerical approximation of  $\vartheta^\epsilon$  obtained by solving the fully discretized scheme (49). In order to obtain an error estimates of  $\vartheta - \vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}$ , we shall need to assume the following hypothesis on the target set  $\mathcal{C}$ :

**(H4)**  $\mathcal{C}$  is a non-empty Borelean subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . Moreover, if we denote by  $\mathcal{C}_\epsilon$  the set defined by:

$$\mathcal{C}_\epsilon := \{x \in \mathcal{C}, d(x, \partial\mathcal{C}) \leq -\epsilon\},$$

then there exists a constant  $M_1 > 0$  such that, for every  $A > 0$ ,

$$\mu((\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C}_\epsilon) \cap \mathbb{B}_A) \leq M_1 A \epsilon.$$

**Remark 5.2.** *The above assumption is satisfied in many cases, for example when  $\mathcal{C}$  is a half space or when  $\mathcal{C}$  is a finite union of bounded, convex polytopes  $\mathcal{O}_i \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  with non empty interiors:*

$$\mathcal{C} := \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, p} \mathcal{O}_i.$$

**Theorem 5.3.** *Assume that (H1a), (H1b) and (H4) are satisfied.*

(i) *There exists  $C > 0$  such that for every  $\epsilon > 0$  and every  $\Delta = (h, \Delta x)$  mesh steps, for every  $\forall t \in [0, T)$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , the following holds:*

$$|\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(t, x) - \vartheta(t, x)| \leq C \frac{1 + |x|^2 + |\log \epsilon|}{(T-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \epsilon + \frac{C}{\epsilon} \left( |x|^{\frac{7}{4}} h^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\Delta x}{h} \right) \quad (56)$$

(ii) *If there exists  $A > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$  for every  $\epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ , then there exists  $C > 0$  such that*

$$|\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(t, x) - \vartheta(t, x)| \leq C \frac{1}{(T-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} e^{-C_2 \frac{d(x, \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C}_\epsilon)^2}{T-t}} \epsilon + \frac{C}{\epsilon} \left( |x|^{\frac{7}{4}} h^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\Delta x}{h} \right) \quad (57)$$

for every  $\forall t \in [0, T)$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\forall \epsilon \in ]0, 1]$ .

*Proof.* Under assumption (H4), all the requirements of assumptions (H2)-(H3) are satisfied for  $\Phi = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{C}}$  and the regularized function  $\Phi_\epsilon$  defined in (55). Thus the result of theorems 3.1 and 5.3 can be applied and lead to the result.  $\square$

To get the optimal rates in (56) and (57), one can choose  $\epsilon$ ,  $h$  and  $\Delta x$  in such way to minimize the error in the right hand side of the estimates. For instance in case there exists  $A > 0$  such that  $\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C}_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{B}_A$ , and for every  $0 \leq T - \delta$  (with  $\delta > 0$ ), and for every  $x \in \mathbb{B}_R$  with  $R > 1$ , the error estimate in (57) becomes:

$$|\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(t, x) - \vartheta(t, x)| \leq C \frac{\epsilon}{\delta^{\frac{d}{2}}} + \frac{C}{\epsilon} R^{\frac{7}{4}} \left( h^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\Delta x}{h} \right).$$

The optimal estimate is then obtained by choosing  $\epsilon$ ,  $\frac{h^{1/4}}{\epsilon}$  and  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\Delta x}{h}$  to be of the same order. This leads to  $\epsilon \sim h^{1/8} \sim \Delta x^{1/10}$  and to the following estimate:

$$|\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(t, x) - \vartheta(t, x)| \leq C \frac{R^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\delta^{\frac{d}{4}}} \Delta x^{1/10}. \quad (58)$$

Therefore, we obtain the following approximation of  $\Omega_t^\rho$ , for  $0 \leq t \leq T - \delta$ :

$$\left\{ x, \vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(x, t) > \rho + C \frac{R^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\delta^{\frac{d}{4}}} \Delta x^{\frac{1}{10}} \right\} \subset \Omega_t^\rho \cap \mathbb{B}_R \subset \left\{ x, \vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}(x, t) > \rho - C \frac{R^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\delta^{\frac{d}{4}}} \Delta x^{\frac{1}{10}} \right\} \quad (59)$$

Hence we can approximate the region  $\Omega_t^\rho$  by levels sets of the numerical approximation of  $\vartheta^{\epsilon, \Delta}$ .

The above approximation, of order  $O(\Delta x^{1/10})$ , is rough. However, in practice, we have observed numerically that it is sufficient to take  $h \equiv \Delta x$  and, in that case, the error behaves like  $O(\Delta x)$ , so the errors in (58) or (59) are also of the order of  $\Delta x$  (see section 6 for more details).

To conclude, we have given a simple numerical approximation procedure for the characterisation of probabilistic reachable sets and how to control rigorously the error made in the approximation.

**6. Numerical simulations.** In all this section the numerical scheme considered is the fully discrete Semi-Lagrangian scheme.

**Example 1.** We consider the following stochastic differential equation with no drift term and no control:

$$\begin{pmatrix} dX_1 \\ dX_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \begin{pmatrix} c & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_t^1 \\ dW_t^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (60)$$

where  $c = 0.2$  and  $\sigma = 0.2$ . The time horizon is  $T = 1.0$ . The target  $\mathcal{C}$  is the diamond of summits  $(-0.8, 1), (1.2, 1), (0.8, 1), (-1.2, 1)$  (see Figure 2(up-left)). If we consider the initial data

$$\phi(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathcal{C} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (61)$$

then the exact solution is known.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>It can be shown to be

$$\vartheta(t, x, y) = u_1(t, x + cy) u_2(t, y)$$

where  $u_1(t, r) = u_2(t, r) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma^2 t} \int_{-1-r}^{1-r} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma^2 t}} ds$ .

First, in Figure 2 (right), we have computed the set  $\Omega_t^\rho$  for  $\rho = 0.05$ . We have considered the computational domain  $D = [-4, 4]^2$  with a uniform grid and zero condition outside the domain  $D$ :

$$\vartheta(t, x, y) = 0, \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \forall (x, y) \notin D \quad (62)$$

(which amounts to take homogenous Dirichlet boundary condition on  $\partial D$ ). One can observe a good matching between the numerical front (computed using the scheme approximation), and the exact front (computed by using the exact value function).

In Figure 2(down), we have also plotted different sets corresponding to different level set values (when using  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.016$ ). This corresponds to different level of confidence for reaching the target.

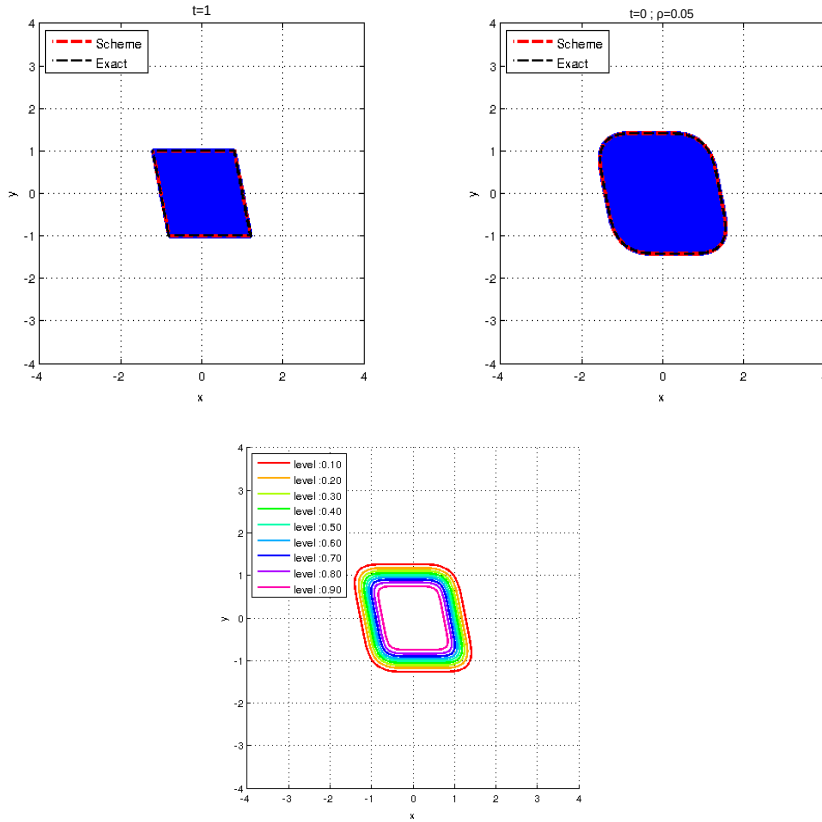


FIGURE 2. (Example 1) initial data (up-left), capture basin  $\Omega_0^\rho$  for  $\rho = 0.05$  (up-right) or different  $\rho$  values (down), for  $\sigma = 0.2$ .

**Remark 6.1.** *The reason behind the use of a diamond as a target set is to validate the behaviour of the numerical scheme for non standard target shape.*

We consider also a case with smaller target, and set  $\sigma = 0.5$  ( $\sigma$  is taken large in order to see the impact of the diffusion). Similar simulations as in before are performed in this case and the results are given in Figure 3, where we can observe again a good approximation of the reachable set.

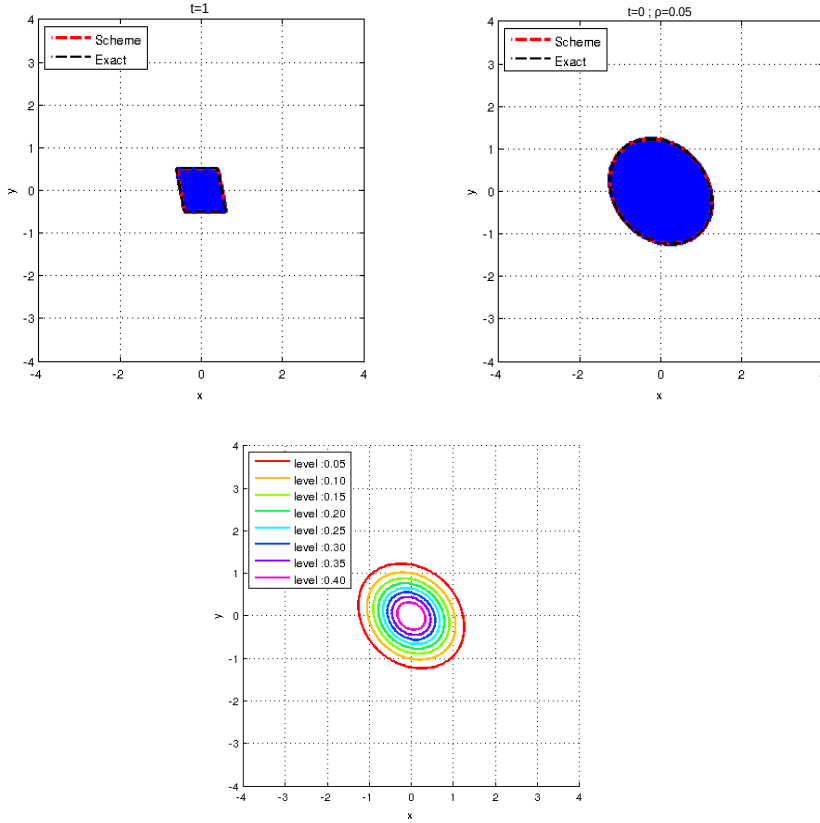


FIGURE 3. (Example 1) initial data (up-left), capture basin  $\Omega_0^\rho$  for  $\rho = 0.05$  (up-right) or different  $\rho$  values (center), for  $\underline{\sigma} = 0.5$ .

In Table 1, we summarize the error estimates between the exact solution and the numerical approximation, for  $\sigma = 0.25$ , showing  $L^\infty$ ,  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  errors. We have chosen  $h$  and  $\Delta x$  of the same order ( $h \equiv \Delta x$ ), and we observe roughly a convergence of first order.

TABLE 1. (Example 1) Error table for the level set function  $\vartheta$  at time  $t = 0$  (time horizon  $T = 1$ ),  $\sigma = 0.25$ , using  $h = T/N$  and  $\Delta x = h$ .

$N$	error $L^\infty$	error $L^1$	error $L^2$	CPU time (s)
20	3.31 e-2	1.02 e-1	3.88 e-2	$3.33 \times 10^{-1}$
40	1.56 e-2	4.65 e-2	1.82 e-2	$2.43 \times 10^0$
80	6.97 e-3	1.99 e-2	8.01 e-3	$2.05 \times 10^1$
160	3.78 e-3	1.14 e-2	4.34 e-3	$1.55 \times 10^2$
320	2.01 e-3	6.13 e-3	2.36 e-3	$1.27 \times 10^3$

**Remark 6.2.** *As expected, the numerical solution becomes smooth after time  $t = 0$ . In this simple case, we can observe numerically that the error estimate decreases with order 1 which is better than what one can prove theoretically (order of  $1/4$ ). Also, the choice  $h = \Delta x$  seems to give better numerical approximations than what we would get if we choose the optimal ratio between  $h$  and  $\Delta x$  established in section 6.*

**Example 2.** Now we deal with the following controlled stochastic system:

$$\begin{pmatrix} dX_1 \\ dX_2 \end{pmatrix} = u\sigma \begin{pmatrix} c & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_t^1 \\ dW_t^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (63)$$

where  $u$  is a control taking values in  $[0, 1]$ ,  $c = 0.2$ ,  $\sigma = 0.25$  and  $T = 1.0$ . The initial data and the boundary conditions are the same as the ones used in the first example. For this kind of problem the exact solution is not known. The solution obtained with  $N = 160$  is taken as the reference solution. The error estimates computed at time  $t = 0$  are summarized in Table 2. As for Example 1, we observe again a convergence of order 1.

TABLE 2. (Example 2) Error table, using  $\Delta x = h = T/N$ .

$N$	error $L^\infty$	error $L^1$	error $L^2$
10	1.68 e-1	1.16 e-3	8.41 e-3
20	8.80 e-2	7.49 e-4	4.34 e-3
40	4.43 e-2	2.55 e-4	1.79 e-3
80	1.62 e-2	1.12 e-4	7.13 e-4

**Example 3.** In this example, we consider a controlled stochastic system with a drift:

$$dx(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x(t)dt + u(t)dt + \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_t^1 \\ dW_t^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (64)$$

where  $u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$  and  $u_i \in [-0.1, 0.1]$ , for  $i = 1, 2$ .

The linear system (64) is used in [1, 2] as an example to characterize the enclosing probabilistic hulls. Here, we let the target to be a small square represented by the green ball in Figure 4. We compute for different time horizon  $T$ , the set  $\Omega_t^\rho$  for  $\rho = 0.4$ . We consider the computational domain  $D = [-8, 8]^2$  with a uniform grid and boundary conditions as (62)

In order to validate our results, we then generate different trajectories starting from the capture basin using the following algorithm:

**Algorithm (trajectory reconstruction)** Initialization: Set  $X_0 = x$ .

For  $k = 0$  to  $N$  by step 1:

**Step 1:** Compute optimal control at  $t = t_k$ :

$$u_k = \arg \max_{a \in \{a_1, \dots, a_{N_u}\}} \mathbb{E}[V(X_{k+1}^a, t_{k+1})] \quad (65)$$

where here  $N_u$  denotes the number of discretized controls.



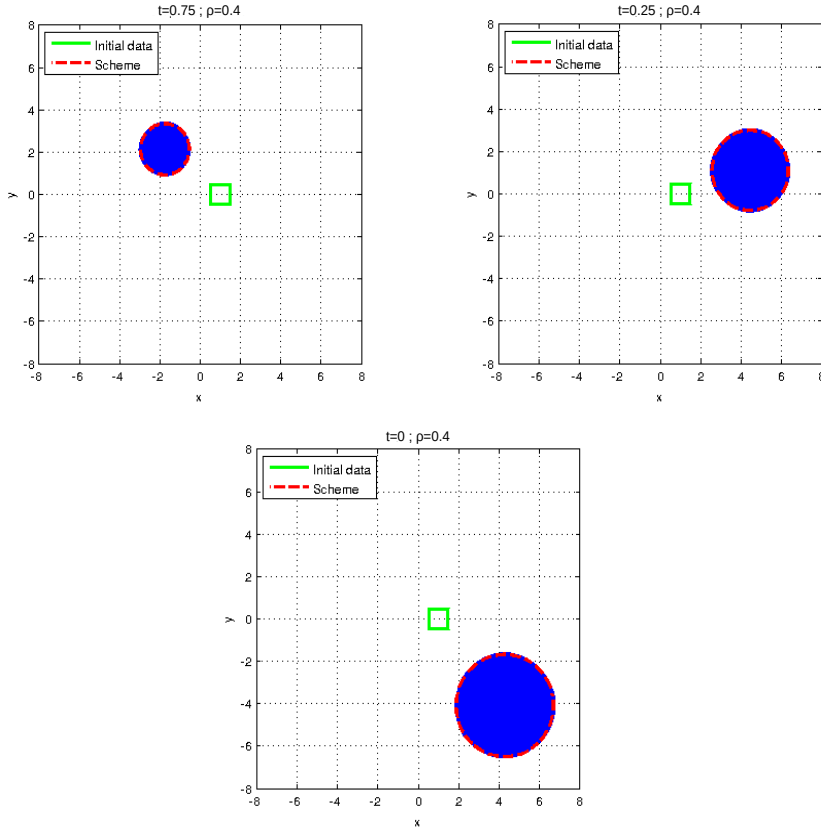


FIGURE 4. (Example 3) Reachable sets at different times  $t \in \{0.75, 0.25, 0\}$  for a time horizon  $T = 1.75$ . The target set is represented by the green square.

**Step 2:** Compute the next point at iteration  $k$ :

$$X_{k+1} := X_k + b(t_k, X_k, u_k)dt + \sigma(t_k, X_k, u_k)\sqrt{h}B_i \quad (66)$$

where  $B_i$  is  $N(0, 1)$ .

For this example, we do not have an analytic solution. In order to validate our results we consider a given point  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$  and the corresponding computed numerical value  $v(t, x)$ . Then, starting from this initial data, we reconstruct  $M$  trajectories by using the algorithm as above, and estimate in average the probability  $p$  to reach the target (using a Monte Carlo approach). Finally we compare the value  $p$  and the value  $v(t, x)$ .

In particular, in Table 3 - the value  $\rho$  is inside the confidence interval given by the percentage of trajectories reaching the target.

Set  $T = 1.0$  and consider the point  $x_P = (-1.0, 2, 0)^T$ . The scheme value at point  $x = x_P$  is reported in Table 3. We have used mesh parameters  $\Delta u = \Delta x = h = \frac{T}{N}$  (where  $\Delta u$  and  $\Delta x$  are respectively the control and the space steps). We observe the difference between successive values to be roughly of first order. The difference

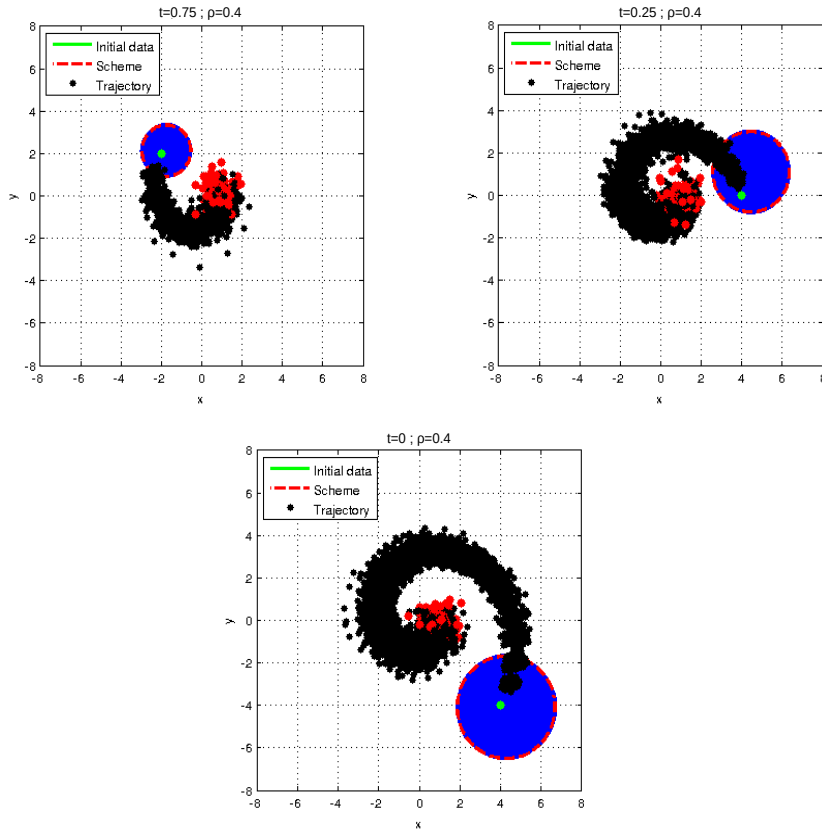


FIGURE 5. (Example 3) Behaviour of controlled processes starting from the reachable sets at times  $t \in \{0.75, 0.25, 0\}$  for a time horizon  $T = 1.75$ .

between the last two values is of order 0.014. Hence we can extrapolate numerically to say that one can reach the target from the point  $x_P$  with probability  $0.503 \pm 0.007$ .

TABLE 3. (Example 3) The value of the scheme at point  $x_P = (-1.0, 2.0)^T$  for different mesh parameters, and difference between two successive values.

$N$	$v(t, x)$ estimate	differences
10	0.41768	-
20	0.46359	0.046
40	0.48926	0.026
80	0.50326	0.014

Now, let  $N = 20$  and call the trajectory reconstruction algorithm above to generate trajectories starting from  $x_P$ , and to estimate the value by a Monte Carlo method. The results are reported in Table 4  $M$  is the number of the simulated trajectories,

$p$  is the percentage of trajectories reaching the target set and C.I. is denoting the confidence interval at 95%. The results of Table 4 show that the scheme value at point  $x_P$  is inside the confidence interval.

TABLE 4. (Example 3) Percentage of reaching the target set starting from  $P$ , corresponding confidence interval (C.I.), and error estimate, using  $h = T/20$  and  $\Delta u \equiv \Delta x \equiv h$ .

$M$	$p$	C.I.	error
3000	0.51233	(0.4944, 0.5302)	0.0179
6000	0.51317	(0.5005, 0.5258)	0.0127
12000	0.51575	(0.5068, 0.5247)	0.0090
25000	0.50912	(0.5029, 0.5153)	0.0062
50000	0.50876	(0.5044, 0.5131)	0.0044
100000	0.50969	(0.5066, 0.5128)	0.0031

**Appendix A. Proof of Lemma 4.5.** First, we notice that the functions  $\sigma$  and  $b$  are defined for times  $t \in [0, T]$ , but they can be extended to times  $[-2\eta^2, T + 2\eta^2]$  in such a way that assumption (H1a) still holds.

For any  $\eta > 0$ , let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the set of progressively measurable processes  $(\alpha, \chi)$  valued in  $[-\eta^2, 0] \times \mathbb{B}_\eta \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d$  that is,

$$\mathcal{E} := \{\text{prog. meas. process } (\alpha, \chi) \text{ valued in } [-\eta^2, 0] \times \mathbb{B}_\eta\}.$$

Now, consider the function  $v^\eta$  associated to the perturbed control problem (with  $\eta > 0$ ):

$$v^\eta(t, x) := \inf_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U}, \\ (\alpha, \chi) \in \mathcal{E}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \phi \left( X_{t,x}^{u, (\alpha, \chi)}(T) \right) \right],$$

where  $X_{t,x}^{u, (\alpha, \chi)}$  is the solution of the perturbed system of SDEs

$$\begin{cases} dX(s) = b(s + \alpha(s), X(s) + \chi(s), u(s)) ds + \sigma(s + \alpha(s), X(s) + \chi(s), u(s)) d\mathcal{B}(s) \\ X(t) = x. \end{cases}$$

By classical arguments, we can show that  $v^\eta$  is the unique viscosity solution of the perturbed HJB equation:

$$\begin{cases} -\partial_t v_t^\eta + \inf_{-\eta^2 \leq s \leq 0, |e| \leq \eta} \mathcal{H}(t + s, x + e, Dv^\eta, D^2v^\eta) = 0 & \text{in } Q_{\eta^2} \\ v^\eta(T, x) = \phi(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \end{cases} \quad (67)$$

where  $Q_{\eta^2} := (-\eta^2, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ . Using similar argument to those used in Lemma 3.5, the function  $v^\eta$  satisfies the following relations:

$$|v^\eta(t, x) - v^\eta(t, y)| \leq CL_\phi |x - y| \quad (68)$$

$$|v^\eta(t, x) - v^\eta(s, x)| \leq CL_\phi (1 + |x|) |t - s|^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (69)$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $t, s \in [0, T]$ .

The bound on the difference between the perturbed function  $v^\eta$  and the value function  $v$  at every point  $(t, x)$  follows by the Lipschitz property of  $\phi$  and (H1a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |v(t, x) - v^\eta(t, x)| &= \left| \sup_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U} \\ (\alpha, e) \in \mathcal{E}}} \mathbb{E}[\phi(X_{t,x}^u(T))] - \sup_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U} \\ (\alpha, e) \in \mathcal{E}}} \mathbb{E}[\phi(X_{t,x}^{u,(\alpha,e)}(T))] \right| \\
 &\leq \left| \sup_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U} \\ (\alpha, e) \in \mathcal{E}}} \mathbb{E}[\phi(X_{t,x}^u(T)) - \phi(X_{t,x}^{u,(\alpha,e)}(T))] \right| \\
 &\leq L_\phi \sup_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U} \\ (\alpha, e) \in \mathcal{E}}} \mathbb{E}[|X_{t,x}^u(T) - X_{t,x}^{u,(\alpha,e)}(T)|] \\
 &\leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta. \tag{70}
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by a change of variables, we see that for  $-\eta^2 \leq s \leq 0, |e| \leq \eta$ , the function  $v^\mu(\cdot - s, \cdot - e)$  is a supersolution of the following equation:

$$-\partial_t \varphi + \mathcal{H}(t, x, D\varphi, D^2\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{in } (-\eta^2, T + s) \times \mathbb{R}^d \tag{71}$$

In order to regularize  $v^\eta$ , we construct the following sequence  $v_\eta = v^\eta * \rho_\eta$  where  $\{\rho_\eta\}_\eta$  is the sequence of mollifiers defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_\eta &= \frac{1}{\eta^{d+2}} \rho\left(\frac{t}{\eta^2}, \frac{x}{\eta}\right) \\
 \rho &\in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d+1}), \quad \rho \geq 0, \quad \text{supp } \rho \subset [0, 1] \times B_1, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(s, x) dx ds = 1. \tag{72}
 \end{aligned}$$

A Riemann-sum approximation shows that  $v_\eta(t, x)$  can be viewed as the limit of convex combinations of  $v^\eta(t - s, x - e)$ . By the stability result for viscosity supersolutions, we can conclude that  $v_\eta$  is itself a supersolution of (71).

Moreover, for a small  $\eta \ll 1$  and using (68)-(69), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |v_\eta(t, x) - v^\eta(t, x)| &= \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{B}_1} |v^\eta(t - \eta^2\tau, x - \eta z) - v^\eta(t, x)| \rho(\tau, z) dz d\tau \\
 &\leq CL_\phi \eta \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{B}_1} ((1 + |x| + \eta|z|)\sqrt{\tau} + |z|) \rho(\tau, z) dz d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain for  $\eta \in (0, 1)$  that  $|v_\eta(t, x) - v^\eta(t, x)| \leq CL_\phi(1 + |x|)\eta$ , which together with (70) yield to the desired estimate:

$$|v(t, x) - v_\eta(t, x)| \leq CL_\phi \eta(1 + |x|) \quad \text{For all } t, x \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \tag{73}$$

for a positive constant  $C > 0$ .

Bound estimates (40b) for the derivatives of  $v_\eta$  can be derived in straightforward way by using the definition of mollification and the Hölder estimates of  $v^\eta$ .

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