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Infinite-dimensional calculus under weak spatial regularity of the processes

Franco Flandoli · Francesco Russo · Giovanni Zanco

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Abstract Two generalizations of Itô formula to infinite-dimensional spaces are given. The first one, in Hilbert spaces, extends the classical one by taking advantage of cancellations, when they occur in examples and it is applied to the case of a group generator. The second one, based on the previous one and a limit procedure, is an Itô formula in a special class of Banach spaces, having a product structure with the noise in a Hilbert component; again the key point is the extension due to a cancellation. This extension to Banach spaces and in particular the specific cancellation are motivated by path-dependent Itô calculus.

Keywords Stochastic calculus in Hilbert (Banach) spaces · Itô Formula

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000) 60H05 · 60H15 · 60H30

1 Introduction

Stochastic calculus and in particular Itô formula has been extended since long time ago from the finite to the infinite-dimensional case. The final result in infinite dimensions is rather similar to the finite-dimensional one except for some important details. One of them is the fact that unbounded (often linear) operators usually appears in infinite dimensions and Itô formula has to cope with them. If the Itô process $X(t)$, taking values in a Hilbert space H , satisfies an identity of the form

$$dX(t) = AX(t)dt + B(t)dt + C(t)dW(t), \quad (1)$$

where $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$ is an unbounded linear operator, then in the Itô formula for a functional $F : [0, T] \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we have the term

$$\langle AX(t), D_x F(t, X(t)) \rangle, \quad (2)$$

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which requires $X(t) \in D(A)$ to be defined. The fact that $AX(t)$ also appears in (1) is not equally dramatic: equation (1) could be interpreted in weak or mild form, depending on the case. But the term (2) is less flexible. Sometimes it helps to interpret it as $\langle X(t), A^*D_x F(t, X(t)) \rangle$ or similar reformulations, but this requires strong assumptions on F . Thus, in general, direct application of Itô formula is restricted to the case when $X(t) \in D(A)$. Among the ways to escape this difficulty let us mention the general trick to replace (1) by a regularized relation of the form $dX_n(t) = AX_n(t)dt + \dots$ where $X_n(t) \in D(A)$ (the proof of Theorem 2.1 below is an example) and the so called mild Itô formula proved in [6]. Another example of mild Itô formula, under the assumptions that $DF \in D(A^*)$ was the object of [12], Theorem 4.8.

Less common but important for some classes of infinite-dimensional problems, for example the so-called path-dependent problems, is the phenomenon that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x)$ exists only when x lives in a smaller space than H , for instance $D(A)$ (we shall clarify this issue in the examples of section 5 below). And in Itô formula we have the term

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, X(t)),$$

so again we need the condition $X(t) \in D(A)$.

The purpose of this paper is to give a generalization of Itô formula in infinite-dimensional Hilbert and Banach spaces which solves the difficulties described above when the two terms

$$\langle AX(t), D_x F(t, X(t)) \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, X(t))$$

compensate each other when they sum, although they are not well defined separately. This happens in a number of cases related to hyperbolic equations and path-dependent problems. This gives rise to a new Itô formula in which the term

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(s, X(s)) + \langle AX(s), D_x F(s, X(s)) \rangle,$$

that is a priori defined only when $X(s) \in D(A)$ is replaced by a term

$$G(s, X(s)),$$

where $G(t, x)$ is an extension of $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, D_x F(t, x) \rangle$.

In this introduction, for simplicity of exposition, we have insisted on the formula in a Hilbert space H , but one of the main purposes of our work is the further extension to a suitable class of Banach spaces, motivated by precise applications. Since the notations in the Banach case require more preliminaries, we address to section 3 for this generalization.

Itô formulae for this kind of problems, both at the abstract level and in applications to path-dependent functionals, have been investigated by many authors, see [9, 10], [11], [3, 4], [15]; however the idea to exploit the compensation explained above appears to be new and could be relevant for several applications.

Related to these problems is also the study of Kolmogorov equations in Banach spaces, see for instance [2], [14], [13], [16].

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we give a first generalization of Itô formula in Hilbert spaces. It serves as a first step to prove a generalization to Banach spaces, described in section 3. But this also applies directly to examples of hyperbolic SPDEs, as described in section 4. Finally, in sections 5 and 6, we apply the extension to Banach spaces to several path-dependent problems: in section 5 we consider typical path-dependent functionals; in section 6 we deal with the important case when $F(t, x)$ satisfies an infinite-dimensional Kolmogorov equation.

2 An Itô formula in Hilbert spaces

Let H, U be two separable Hilbert spaces (which will be always identified with their dual spaces) and $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$ be the infinitesimal generator of a strongly continuous semigroup e^{tA} , $t \geq 0$, in H . Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a complete probability space, $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a complete filtration and $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ be a Wiener process in U with nuclear covariance operator Q ; we address to [7] for a detailed description of these notions of stochastic calculus in Hilbert spaces.

Let $B : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow H$ be a progressively measurable process with $\int_0^T |B(s)| ds < \infty$ a.s., $C : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow L(U, H)$ be progressively measurable with $\int_0^T \|C(s)\|_{L(U, H)}^2 ds < \infty$ a.s. and $X^0 : \Omega \rightarrow H$ be a random vector, measurable w.r.t. \mathcal{F}_0 ; here $L(U, H)$ denotes the space of bounded linear operators from U to H , with the corresponding norm $\|\cdot\|_{L(U, H)}$.

Let $X = (X(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ be the stochastic process in H defined by

$$X(t) = e^{tA}X^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}B(s)ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}C(s)dW(s), \quad (3)$$

formally solution to the equation

$$dX(t) = AX(t)dt + B(t)dt + C(t)dW(t), \quad X(0) = X^0. \quad (4)$$

We are interested here in examples where $X(s) \notin D(A)$ and also, for a given function $F : [0, T] \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the derivative $\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, x)$ exists only for a.e. s and for $x \in D(A)$. In these cases the two terms $\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, X(s))$ and $\langle AX(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle$ have no meaning, in general.

However, there are examples where the sum $\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, X(s)) + \langle AX(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle$ has a meaning even if the two addends do not, separately. This paper is devoted to this class of examples.

We assume that there exists a Banach space \tilde{E} continuously embedded in H such that

- (I) $D(A) \subset \tilde{E}$;
- (II) e^{tA} is strongly continuous in \tilde{E} ;
- (III) $X(t) \in \tilde{E}$;
- (IV) almost surely the set $\{X(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ is relatively compact in \tilde{E} .

The space \tilde{E} can possibly coincide with the whole space H but in general it is a smaller space endowed with a finer topology and it is not required to be an inner product space.

In the setting described above, our abstract result is the following one.

Theorem 1 *Let $F \in C([0, T] \times H; \mathbb{R})$ be twice differentiable with respect to its second variable, with $DF \in C([0, T] \times H; H)$ and $D^2F \in C([0, T] \times H; L(H, H))$. and assume the time derivative $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x)$ exists for $(t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times D(A)$ where $\mathcal{T} \subset [0, T]$ has Lebesgue measure $\lambda(\mathcal{T}) = T$ and does not depend on x . Assume moreover that there exists a continuous function $G : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$G(s, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, x) + \langle Ax, DF(s, x) \rangle \quad \text{for all } (t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times D(A).$$

Let X be the process defined in (3). Then

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, X(t)) &= F(0, X^0) + \int_0^t G(s, X(s)) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left(\langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(C(s)QC(s)^* D^2F(s, X(s))) \right) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s)dW(s) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where DF and D^2F denote the first and second Fréchet differentials of F with respect to its second variable (the same notation will be used everywhere in this article).

For the proof we need a preliminary result, namely a ‘‘traditional’’ Itô formula that holds when F is smooth.

Proposition 1 *Let $\beta : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow H$ and $\theta : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow L(U, H)$ be two progressively measurable processes such that $|\beta(s)|$ and $\|\theta(s)\|_{L(U, H)}^2$ are integrable on $[0, T]$ a.s.; consider the Itô process Z in H given by*

$$Z(t) = Z^0 + \int_0^t \beta(s) ds + \int_0^t \theta(s) dW(s) .$$

If $F \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times H)$ the following identity holds (in probability):

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, X(t)) &= F(0, X^0) + \int_0^t \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, X(s)) ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \left(\langle \beta(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\theta(s) Q \theta(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))) \right) ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), \theta(s) dW(s) \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

Proof According to [10] we have that

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, X(t)) &= F(0, X(0)) + \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), d^-X(s) \rangle \\ &+ \int_0^t \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(s, X(s)) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t D^2 F(s, X(s)) d\widetilde{[X, X]}(s), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where d^-X denotes the integral via regularization introduced in [10]. We remark that $\widetilde{[X, X]}$ is here the global quadratic variation of the process in (3).

By theorem 3.6 and proposition 3.8 of [12] we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), d^-X(s) \rangle \\ &= \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) dW(s) \rangle + \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), AX(s) + B(s) \rangle ds . \end{aligned}$$

By section 3.3 in [8]

$$[X, X]^{dz}(t) = \int_0^t C(s) Q^{1/2} \left(C(s) Q^{1/2} \right)^* ds,$$

where $[X, X]^{dz}$ is the Da Prato-Zabczyk quadratic variation; hence proposition 6.12 of [8] implies that

$$\int_0^t D^2 F(s, X(s)) d\widetilde{[X, X]}(s) = \int_0^t \text{Tr} \left[D^2 F(s, X(s)) C(s) Q^{1/2} \left(C(s) Q^{1/2} \right)^* \right] ds .$$

This concludes the proof.

Proof (Proof of theorem 1) Let $\{\rho_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in (0, 1]}$, $\rho_\varepsilon : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, be a family of mollifiers with $\text{supp}(\rho_\varepsilon) \subseteq [0, 1]$ for every ε . For $x \in H$ set $F(t, x) = F(0, x)$ if $t \in [-1, 0)$ and $F(t, x) = F(T, x)$ if $t \in (T, T + 1]$.

Denote by J_n the Yosida approximations $J_n = n(n - A)^{-1} : H \rightarrow D(A)$, defined for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which satisfy $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n x = x$ for every $x \in H$. One also has $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n^* x = x$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n^2 x = x$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (J_n^2)^* x = x$ for every $x \in H$, used several times below, along with the fact that the operators J_n and J_n^* are equibounded. All these facts are well known and can be found also in [7]. Moreover it is easy to show that the family J_n^2 converges uniformly on compact sets to the identity (in the strong operator topology). Since A generates a strongly continuous semigroup in \widetilde{E} as well, all the properties of J_n and J_n^2 just listed hold also in \widetilde{E} (with

respect to its topology).

Define now $F_{\varepsilon,n} : [0, T] \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$F_{\varepsilon,n}(t, x) = (\rho_\varepsilon * F(\cdot, J_n x))(t).$$

It is not difficult to show that $F_{\varepsilon,n} \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times H; \mathbb{R})$. Notice also that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_{\varepsilon,n}}{\partial t}(t, x) &= (\dot{\rho}_\varepsilon * F(\cdot, J_n x))(t), \\ \langle DF_{\varepsilon,n}(t, x), h \rangle &= (\rho_\varepsilon * \langle DF(\cdot, J_n x), J_n h \rangle)(t) \\ D^2 F_{\varepsilon,n}(t, x)(h, k) &= (\rho_\varepsilon * D^2 F(t, J_n x)(J_n h, J_n k))(t). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover

$$\frac{\partial F_{\varepsilon,n}}{\partial t}(t, x) = \left(\rho_\varepsilon * \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(\cdot, J_n x) \right)(t)$$

on $\mathcal{T} \times D(A)$. To see this take $(t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times D(A)$, consider the limit

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a} [F_{\varepsilon,n}(t+a, x) - F_{\varepsilon,n}(t, x)] &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_\varepsilon(r) [F(t+a-r, J_n x) - F(t-r, J_n x)] dr \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a} \int_{B_\varepsilon(0)} \rho_\varepsilon(r) [F(t+a-r, J_n x) - F(t-r, J_n x)] dr \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

and set $R_\varepsilon^t := \{r \in B_\varepsilon(0) : t-r \in \mathcal{T}_0\}$, where $\mathcal{T}_0 := [-1, 0) \cup \mathcal{T} \cup (T, T+1]$.

Since $t - R_\varepsilon^t = (t - B_\varepsilon(0)) \cap \mathcal{T}_0$, we have that $\lambda(R_\varepsilon^t) = \lambda(B_\varepsilon(0))$, hence we can go on from (6) finding

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a} [F_{\varepsilon,n}(t+a, x) - F_{\varepsilon,n}(t, x)] &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a} \int_{R_\varepsilon^t} \rho_\varepsilon(r) [F(t+a-r, J_n x) - F(t-r, J_n x)] dr \\ &= \int_{R_\varepsilon^t} \rho_\varepsilon(r) \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t-r, J_n x) dr \\ &= \left(\rho_\varepsilon * \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(\cdot, J_n x) \right)(t). \end{aligned}$$

Now set $X_n(t) = J_n X(t)$, $X_n^0 = J_n X^0$, $B_n(t) = J_n B(t)$, $C_n(t) = J_n C(t)$. Since J_n commutes with e^{tA} , we have

$$X_n(t) = e^{tA} X_n^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} B_n(s) ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} C_n(s) dW(s).$$

Moreover, $X_n(t)$, $B_n(t)$, $C_n(t)$ belong to $D(A)$ for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$, with $|AX_n(\cdot)|$ integrable \mathbb{P} -a.s.; hence

$$X_n(t) = X_n^0 + \int_0^t [AX_n(s) + B_n(s)] ds + \int_0^t C_n(s) dW(s)$$

and by the Itô formula in Hilbert spaces given in proposition 1 above we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\varepsilon,n}(t, X_n(t)) &= F_{\varepsilon,n}(0, X_n^0) + \int_0^t \left(\langle AX_n(s), DF_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s)) \rangle + \frac{\partial F_{\varepsilon,n}}{\partial s}(s, X_n(s)) \right) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle B_n(s), DF_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s)) \rangle ds + \int_0^t \langle DF_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s)), C_n(s) dW(s) \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \text{Tr} [C_n(s) QC_n(s) * D^2 F_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s))] ds. \end{aligned}$$

Let us prove the convergence (as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$) of each term to the corresponding one of the formula stated by the theorem. We fix t and prove the a.s. (hence in probability) convergence of each term, except for the convergence in probability of the Itô term; this yields the conclusion.

Given (ω, t) , we have $F_{\varepsilon, n}(t, X_n(\omega, t)) = \rho_\varepsilon * F(\cdot, J_n^2 X(\omega, t))(t)$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned} |F_{\varepsilon, n}(t, X_n(\omega, t)) - F(t, X(\omega, t))| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_\varepsilon(r) F(t-r, J_n^2 X(\omega, t)) dr - F(t, X(\omega, t)) \right| \\ &\leq \int_{B_\varepsilon(0)} \rho_\varepsilon(r) |F(t-r, J_n^2 X(\omega, t)) - F(t, X(\omega, t))| dr, \end{aligned}$$

which is arbitrarily small for ε small enough and n big enough, because J_n^2 converges strongly to the identity and F is continuous; similarly

$$\lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} F_{\varepsilon, n}(0, X_n^0(\omega)) = F(0, X^0(\omega)).$$

From now on we work in the set Ω_1 where X has relatively compact paths in \tilde{E} (hence in H). Fix $\delta > 0$. Since for $\omega \in \Omega_1$ the set $\{X(\omega, s)\}_{s \in [0, t]}$ is relatively compact, we have that $J_n^2 X(s)$ converges uniformly with respect to s to $X(s)$, hence there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $n > N$ $|J_n^2 X(s) - X(s)| < \delta/2$ for all s ; moreover the set $\{J_n X(s)\}_{n, s}$ is bounded.

The family $\{B_{\delta/2}(X(s))\}_{s \in [0, t]}$ is an open cover of $\{X(s)\}_{s \in [0, t]}$; by compactness it admits a finite subcover $\{B_{\delta/2}(X(s_i))\}_{i=1, \dots, M}$ for some finite set $\{s_1, \dots, s_M\} \subset [0, t]$, therefore for any s there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ such that $|X(s) - X(s_i)| < \delta/2$ and

$$|J_n^2 X(s) - X(s_i)| \leq |J_n^2 X(s) - X(s)| + |X(s) - X(s_i)| < \delta$$

for $n > N$ where N does not depend on s since the convergence is uniform. This shows that the set $\{J_n^2 X(s)\}_{n, s}$ is totally bounded both in \tilde{E} and in H .

Therefore we can study the convergence of the other terms as follows. First we consider the difference

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_0^t \langle B_n(s), DF_{\varepsilon, n}(s, X_n(s)) \rangle ds - \int_0^t \langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle ds \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_0^t \langle J_n^2 B(s), (\rho_\varepsilon * DF(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s)))(s) \rangle ds - \int_0^t \langle J_n^2 B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle ds \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_0^t \langle J_n^2 B(s) - B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle ds \right|. \end{aligned}$$

The second term in this last sum is bounded by

$$\int_0^t |J_n^2 B(s) - B(s)| |DF(s, X(s))| ds$$

and $\{X(s)\}_s$ is compact, hence $|DF(s, X(s))|$ is bounded uniformly in s and, since the J_n^2 are equibounded and converge strongly to the identity and B is integrable, Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem applies. The first term in the previous sum instead is bounded by

$$\int_0^t |J_n^2 B(s)| \int_{B_\varepsilon(0)} \rho_\varepsilon(r) |DF(s-r, J_n^2 X(s)) - DF(s, X(s))| dr ds; \quad (7)$$

by the discussion above the set $[0, t] \times \left(\{J_n^2 X(s)\}_{n, s} \cup \{X(s)\}_s \right)$ is contained in a compact subset of $[0, T] \times H$, hence $|DF|$ is bounded on that set uniformly in s and r . Thanks again to the equicontinuity of

the operators J_n^2 and the integrability of B , (7) is shown to go to 0 by the dominated convergence theorem and the continuity of DF .

About the critical term involving G we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial F_{\varepsilon,n}}{\partial t}(s, X_n(s)) + \langle AX_n(s), DF_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s)) \rangle \right) ds - \int_0^t G(s, X(s)) ds \right| \\ & \leq \int_{[0,t] \cap \mathcal{T}} \left| \rho_\varepsilon * \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s)) + \langle AJ_n^2 X(s), DF(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s)) \rangle \right) (s) - G(s, X(s)) \right| ds \\ & = \int_{[0,t] \cap \mathcal{T}} |(\rho_\varepsilon * G(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s)))(s) - G(s, X(s))| ds \\ & \leq \int_{[0,t] \cap \mathcal{T}} \int_{B_\varepsilon(0)} \rho_\varepsilon(r) |G(s-r, J_n^2 X(s)) - G(s, X(s))| dr ds \end{aligned}$$

and this last quantity goes to 0 by compactness and continuity of G in the same way as the previous term (now with respect to the topology on \tilde{E}).

For the Itô term we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \left| C^*(s) (J_n^*)^2 (\rho_\varepsilon * DF(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s)))(s) - C^*(s) DF(s, X(s)) \right|^2 ds \\ & \leq \int_0^t \|C(s)\|^2 \left| (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * Df(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) - DF(s, X(s)) \right|^2 ds; \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

writing

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * DF(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) - DF(s, X(s)) \right| \\ & \leq \left| (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * DF(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) - (J_n^*)^2 DF(s, X(s)) \right| + \left| (J_n^*)^2 DF(s, X(s)) - DF(s, X(s)) \right|, \end{aligned}$$

it is immediate to see that the right-hand side of (8) converges to 0 almost surely, hence

$$\int_0^t \langle DF_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s)), C_n(s) dW(s) \rangle \rightarrow \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) dW(s) \rangle$$

in probability.

It remains to treat the trace term. Let $\{h_j\}$ be an orthonormal complete system in H ; then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^t \text{Tr} [C_n(s) \mathcal{Q} C_n(s)^* D^2 F_{\varepsilon,n}(s, X_n(s))] ds - \int_0^t \text{Tr} [C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* DF(s, X(s))] ds \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^t \sum_j \left| \left\langle \left[J_n C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * D^2 F(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) J_n - C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s)) \right] h_j, h_j \right\rangle \right| ds. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

Now for any j

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| J_n C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * D^2 F(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) J_n h_j - C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s)) h_j \right| \\ & \leq \left| J_n C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * D^2 F(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) J_n h_j - C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s)) J_n h_j \right| \\ & \quad + \left| C(s) \mathcal{Q} C(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s)) \right| \cdot |J_n h_j - h_j|. \end{aligned}$$

The second term in the sum converges to 0 thanks to the properties of J_n ; the first one is bounded by the sum

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 \rho_\varepsilon * D^2 F(\cdot, J_n^2 X(s))(s) J_n h_j - J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 D^2 F(s, X(s)) J_n h_j \right| \\ & + \left| \left[J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 - C(s) Q C(s)^* \right] D^2 F(s, X(s)) J_n h_j \right|, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

whose first addend is less or equal to

$$\left\| J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 \right\| \int_{B_\varepsilon(0)} \rho_\varepsilon |D^2 F(s-r, J_n^2 X(s)) - D^2 F(s, X(s))| |J_n h_j| dr,$$

which is shown to go to zero as before. For the second addend of (10) notice that for any $k \in H$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left[J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 - C(s) Q C(s)^* \right] k \right| \\ & \leq \left| \left[J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* (J_n^*)^2 - J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* \right] k \right| + \left| \left[J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* - C(s) Q C(s)^* \right] k \right| \\ & \leq \|J_n C(s) Q C(s)^*\| \left| (J_n^*)^2 k - k \right| + |J_n C(s) Q C(s)^* k - C(s) Q C(s)^* k|, \end{aligned}$$

which tends to 0 as n tends to ∞ .

The same compactness arguments used in the previous steps, the continuity of $D^2 F$ and the equiboundedness of the family $\{J_n\}$ allow to apply Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem both to the series and to the the integral with respect to s in (9). This concludes the proof.

3 Extension to particular Banach spaces

In this section we consider the following framework. Let H_1 be a separable Hilbert space with scalar product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1$ and norm $\|\cdot\|_1$ and let E_2 be a Banach space, with norm $\|\cdot\|_{E_2}$ and duality pairing denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, densely and continuously embedded in another separable Hilbert space H_2 with scalar product and norm denoted respectively by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$. Then set $H := H_1 \times H_2$ so that

$$E := H_1 \times E_2 \subset H$$

with continuous and dense embedding. We adopt here the standard identification of H with H^* so that

$$E \subset H \cong H^* \subset E^*.$$

Our aim here is to extend the results exposed so far to situations in which the process X lives in a subset of E but the noise only acts on H_1 .

Example 1 In the application of this abstract framework to path-dependent functionals (see section 5), we will choose the spaces

$$H = \mathbb{R}^d \times L^2(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d)$$

and

$$E = \mathbb{R}^d \times \left\{ \varphi \in C([-T, 0); \mathbb{R}^d) : \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}.$$

Similarly to the setup we introduced in section 2, consider a complete probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ with a complete filtration $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and a Wiener process $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ in another separable Hilbert space U with nuclear covariance operator Q .

Consider a linear operator A on H with domain $D(A) \subset E$ and assume that it generates a strongly continuous semigroup e^{tA} in H . Let $B : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow E$ be a progressively measurable process s.t. $\int_0^t |B(s)| ds < \infty$ as in section 2; let then $\tilde{C} : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow L(U, H_1)$ be another progressively measurable process that satisfies $\int_0^T \|C(t)\|_{L(U, H_1)}^2 dt < \infty$ and define $C : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow L(U, E)$ as

$$C(t)u = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}(t)u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, u \in U;$$

let X^0 be a \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable random vector with values in H and set

$$X(t) = e^{tA}X^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}B(s)ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}C(s)dW(s). \quad (11)$$

Finally set

$$\tilde{E} = \overline{D(A)}^E, \tilde{D} = A^{-1}(E).$$

Notice that $\tilde{D} \subset D(A) \subset \tilde{E}$. In most examples the set \tilde{D} is not dense in E . As in section 2 we assume here that e^{tA} is strongly continuous in \tilde{E} (and this in turn implies that \tilde{D} is dense in \tilde{E}), $X(t)$ actually belongs to \tilde{E} and that almost surely the set $\{X(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ is relatively compact in E .

Example 2 In the path-dependent case, we will have

$$D(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in H : x_2 \in W^{1,2}(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d), x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{d}{dr} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{E} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in E : x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\},$$

$$\tilde{D} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in E : x_2 \in C^1([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d), x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\}.$$

Finally consider a sequence \mathcal{J}_n of linear continuous operators, $\mathcal{J}_n : H \rightarrow E$ with the properties:

- (i) $\mathcal{J}_n x \in \tilde{D}$ for every $x \in \tilde{E}$;
- (ii) $\mathcal{J}_n x \rightarrow x$ in the topology of E for every $x \in E$;
- (iii) \mathcal{J}_n commutes with A on $D(A)$.

By Banach-Steinhaus and Ascoli-Arzelà theorems it follows that the operators \mathcal{J}_n are equibounded and converge to the identity uniformly on compact sets of E .

Theorem 2 Assume there exists a sequence \mathcal{J}_n as above and let $F \in C([0, T] \times E; \mathbb{R})$ be twice differentiable with respect to its second variable with $DF \in C([0, T] \times E; E^*)$ and $D^2F \in C([0, T] \times E; L(E; E^*))$. Assume the time derivative $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x)$ exists for $(t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$ where $\mathcal{T} \subset [0, T]$ has Lebesgue measure $\lambda(\mathcal{T}) = T$ and does not depend on x . If there exists a continuous function $G : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$G(t, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle \quad \forall x \in \tilde{D}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}, \quad (12)$$

then, in probability,

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, X(t)) &= F(0, X^0) + \int_0^t G(s, X(s)) \, ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left(\langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))] \right) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) dW(s) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where Tr_{H_1} is defined for $T \in L(E, E)$ as

$$\text{Tr}_{H_1} T = \sum_j \left\langle T \begin{pmatrix} h_j \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h_j \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle,$$

$\{h_j\}$ being an orthonormal complete system in H_1 .

Proof Set $F_n : [0, T] \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F_n(t, x) := F(t, \mathcal{J}_n x)$. Thanks to the assumptions on F we have that F_n is twice differentiable with respect to the variable x and

$$DF_n(t, x) = \mathcal{J}_n^* DF(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) \in L(H; \mathbb{R}) \cong H \quad (13)$$

$$D^2 F_n(t, x) = \mathcal{J}_n^* D^2 F(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) \mathcal{J}_n \in L(H; H). \quad (14)$$

Furthermore for any $t \in \mathcal{T}$ the derivative of F_n with respect to t is defined for all $x \in H$ and equals

$$\frac{\partial F_n}{\partial t}(t, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, \mathcal{J}_n x). \quad (15)$$

Set $G_n : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G_n(t, x) := G(t, \mathcal{J}_n x)$. G_n is obviously continuous; we check now that for any $t \in \mathcal{T}$ $G_n(t, \cdot)$ extends $\frac{\partial F_n}{\partial t}(t, \cdot) + \langle A \cdot, DF_n(t, \cdot) \rangle$ from $D(A)$ to \tilde{E} . Since \mathcal{J}_n maps \tilde{E} into $\tilde{D} \subset D(A) \subset H$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_n(t, x) &= G(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) \\ &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) + \langle A \mathcal{J}_n x, DF(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) \rangle; \end{aligned}$$

if we choose $x \in D(A)$, \mathcal{J}_n commutes with A so that we can proceed to get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) + \langle \mathcal{J}_n Ax, DF(t, \mathcal{J}_n x) \rangle \\ &= \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF_n(t, x) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that here only the term $\langle Ax, DF_n(t, x) \rangle$ has to be extended (since it is not well defined outside $D(A)$) while the time derivative of F_n makes sense on the whole space H by definition.

We can now apply theorem 1 to F_n and G_n , obtaining that for each n

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(t, X(t)) &= F_n(0, X^0) + \int_0^t G_n(s, X(s)) \, ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left[\langle B(s), DF_n(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2 F_n(s, X(s))] \right] ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle DF_n(s, X(s)), C(s) dW(s) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Here $C(s)QC(s)^*$ maps E^* into E , therefore $C(s)QC(s)^*D^2F_n(s, X(s))$ maps H into $E \subset H$ and the trace term can be interpreted as in H . Also, since $C(s)$ belongs to $L(U; H_1 \times \{0\})$, we have that the stochastic integral above is well defined as a stochastic integral in a Hilbert space.

Substituting the definition of F_n and identities (13), (14) in the previous equation we get

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(t)) &= F(0, \mathcal{I}_n X^0) + \int_0^t G(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \, ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \left[\langle \mathcal{I}_n B(s), DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n] \right] \, ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \langle DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)), \mathcal{I}_n C(s) \, dW(s) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Now we fix (ω, t) and study the convergence of each of the terms above. Since $X(\omega, t) \in \tilde{E}$, $\mathcal{I}_n X(\omega, t) \rightarrow X(\omega, t)$ almost surely as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and therefore by continuity of F we have that $F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(\omega, t))$ converges to $F(t, X(\omega, t))$ almost surely. For the same reasons $F(0, \mathcal{I}_n X^0(\omega))$ converges to $F(0, X^0(\omega))$ almost surely.

Denote by Ω_1 the set of full probability where each of the trajectories $\{X(\omega, t)\}_t$ is relatively compact. Arguing as in the proof of theorem 1 it can be shown that, thanks to the uniform convergence on compact sets of the \mathcal{I}_n , the set $\{\mathcal{I}_n X(\omega, t)\}_{n,t}$ is totally bounded in E for any $\omega \in \Omega_1$. Therefore the a.s. convergence of the terms $\int_0^t G(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(\omega, s)) \, ds$ and $\int_0^t \langle \mathcal{I}_n B(\omega, s), DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(\omega, s)) \rangle \, ds$ follows from the dominated convergence theorem since G and DF are continuous, B is integrable and the family $\{\mathcal{I}_n\}$ is equibounded.

To show the convergence of the stochastic integral term consider

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \|C(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - C(s)^* DF(s, X(s))\|_U^2 \, ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t \|C(s)\|_{L(U, E)}^2 \|\mathcal{I}_n^* DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - DF(s, X(s))\|_{E^*}^2 \, ds. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\mathcal{I}_n^* DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - DF(s, X(s))\|_{E^*} = \sup_{\substack{e \in E \\ \|e\|=1}} |\langle e, \mathcal{I}_n^* DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - DF(s, X(s)) \rangle| \\ &= \sup_{\substack{e \in E \\ \|e\|=1}} |\langle \mathcal{I}_n e, DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \rangle - \langle e, DF(s, X(s)) \rangle| \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{e \in E \\ \|e\|=1}} [|\langle \mathcal{I}_n e, DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \rangle - \langle \mathcal{I}_n e, DF(s, X(s)) \rangle| + |\langle \mathcal{I}_n e - e, DF(s, X(s)) \rangle|] \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{e \in E \\ \|e\|=1}} [\|\mathcal{I}_n\|_E \|DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - DF(s, X(s))\|_{E^*} + \|\mathcal{I}_n e - e\|_E \|DF(s, X(s))\|_{E^*}] \end{aligned}$$

and this last quantity converges to zero as before, since $\{\mathcal{I}_n\}$ is equibounded, DF is continuous (hence uniformly continuous on $\{\mathcal{I}_n X(s)\}_{n,s} \cup \{X(s)\}_s$) and \mathcal{I}_n converges to the identity on E . Since $\|C(s)\|_U^2$ is integrable, we can apply again the dominated convergence theorem in (16) to get that the left hand side converges to 0 almost surely, hence

$$\int_0^t \langle DF(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)), \mathcal{I}_n C(s) \, dW(s) \rangle \rightarrow \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) \, dW(s) \rangle$$

in probability.

It remains to study the trace term. First notice that, since $E^* = (H_1 \times E_2)^* \cong H_1^* \times E_2^* \cong H_1 \times E_2^*$, every $f \in E^*$ can be written as a couple $(f_1, f_2) \in H_1 \times E_2^*$ and therefore for any $u \in U$ and $f \in E^*$

$$\begin{aligned} {}_E \langle C(s)u, f \rangle_{E^*} &= {}_E \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}(s)u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{E^*} \\ &= \langle \tilde{C}(s)u, f_1 \rangle_1 = {}_U \langle u, \tilde{C}(s)^* f_1 \rangle_U ; \end{aligned}$$

hence $C(s)^* f = \tilde{C}(s)^* f_1$ for any $f \in E^*$.

Now let \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 be complete orthonormal systems of H_1 and H_2 , respectively, and set $\mathcal{H}_1 := \mathcal{H}_1 \times \{0\}$, $\mathcal{H}_2 := \mathcal{H}_2 \times \{0\}$, so that $\mathcal{H} := \mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2$ is a complete orthonormal system for H . \mathcal{H} is countable since H_1 and H_2 are separable. For $h \in \mathcal{H}$ we have that

$$y := \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h \in H \subset E^* = H_1 \times E_2^*,$$

so that, writing $y = (y_1, y_2)$, we have

$$C(s)QC(s)^* y = C(s)Q\tilde{C}(s)^* y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}(s)Q\tilde{C}(s)^* y_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in H_1 \times \{0\} \subset E \subset H.$$

Therefore

$$\langle C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h, h \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}(s)Q\tilde{C}(s)^* y_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, h \right\rangle$$

and this last quantity can be different from 0 only if $h \in \mathcal{H}_1$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n] &= \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \langle C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h, h \rangle \\ &= \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \langle C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h, h \rangle_1 \\ &= \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n] . \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Now, setting $\tilde{K} := \sup_n \|\mathcal{I}_n\|$ we have that for $h \in \mathcal{H}_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n] - \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))] \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \langle D^2 f(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h, \mathcal{I}_n C(s)QC(s)^* h \rangle - \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \langle D^2 F(t, X(s)) h, C(s)QC(s)^* h \rangle \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \left| \langle D^2 F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h, \mathcal{I}_n C(s)QC(s)^* h - C(s)QC(s)^* h \rangle \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \left| \langle D^2 F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n h - D^2 F(t, X(s)) h, C(s)QC(s)^* h \rangle \right| \\ &\leq \tilde{K} \|D^2 F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(s))\| \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \|\mathcal{I}_n C(s)QC(s)^* h - C(s)QC(s)^* h\| \\ &\quad + \|C(s)\|_{L(U, E)}^2 \|Q\|_{L(U, U)}^2 \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} \left[\tilde{K} \|D^2 F(t, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) - D^2 F(t, X(s))\| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|D^2 F(t, X(s))\| \|\mathcal{I}_n h - h\| \right]; \end{aligned}$$

therefore thanks to the equiboundedness of $\{\mathcal{I}_n\}$ and the uniform continuity of $D^2 F$ on the set $\{\mathcal{I}_n X(s)\}_{n, s} \cup \{X(s)\}_s$ we can apply the dominated convergence theorem to the sum over $h \in \mathcal{H}_1$ to obtain that

$$\text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{I}_n^* D^2 F(s, \mathcal{I}_n X(s)) \mathcal{I}_n] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))] .$$

Since D^2F is bounded also in $s \in [0, T]$ and $\|C(s)\|_{L(U;E)}^2$ is integrable by assumption, a second application of the dominated convergence theorem yields that for every $t \in [0, T]$

$$\int_0^t \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* \mathcal{J}_n^* D^2F(s, \mathcal{J}_n X(s)) \mathcal{J}_n] ds \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2F(s, X(s))] ds,$$

thus concluding the proof.

Remark 1 The use of both spaces E and \tilde{E} in the statement of the theorem can seem unjustified at first sight: since the process X is supposed to live in \tilde{E} and the result is a Itô formula valid on \tilde{E} (because the extension G is defined on \tilde{E} only), everything could apparently be formulated in \tilde{E} . However in most examples the space \tilde{E} is not a product space (see section 5) hence neither is its dual space, and the product structure of the dual is needed to show that the second order term is concentrated only on the H_1 -component. Since asking F to be defined on $[0, T] \times H$ will leave out many interesting examples (we typically want to endow \tilde{E} with a topology stronger than the one of H), the choice to use the intermediate space E seems to be the more adequate.

Corollary 1 Consider $n + 1$ points $0 = t_0 \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_n = T$ and assume that $F \in C([t_j, t_{j+1}] \times E; \mathbb{R})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$. Suppose moreover that

1. the map $y \mapsto F(t, y)$ is twice differentiable for every $t \in [0, T]$;
2. $DF \in C([t_j, t_{j+1}] \times E; E^*)$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$;
3. $D^2F \in C([t_j, t_{j+1}] \times E; L(E, E^*))$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$;
4. the map $t \mapsto F(t, y)$ is càdlàg for every $y \in E$;
5. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ exists for $(t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$ where \mathcal{T} is as in Theorem 2;
6. there exists a function G such that $G \in C([t_j, t_{j+1}] \times \tilde{E}; \mathbb{R})$ for all j and such that

$$G(t, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle \quad \forall x \in \tilde{D}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T} \cap [t_j, t_{j+1}].$$

Then the formula

$$\begin{aligned} F(T, X(T)) &= F(0, X^0) + \sum_{j=1}^n [F(t_j, X(t_j)) - F(t_{j-}, X(t_j))] \\ &\quad + \int_0^T G(s, X(s)) ds + \int_0^T \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) dW(s) \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^T \left(\langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2F(s, X(s))] \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

holds.

Proof Thanks to the assumptions, theorem 2 can be applied to obtain n identities for the increments $F(t_{j+1} - \varepsilon, X(t_{j+1} - \varepsilon)) - F(t_j, X(t_j))$, $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$, with $0 < \varepsilon < \min_j (t_{j+1} - t_j)$. Summing up these identities and taking the limit as ε goes to 0 yields the result.

4 Application to generators of groups

In a Hilbert space H , given a Wiener process $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ with covariance Q , defined on a filtered probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}, P)$, given $x^0 \in H$, $B : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow H$ progressively measurable and integrable

in t , P -a.s., $C : \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow L(H, H)$ progressively measurable and square integrable in t , P -a.s., let $X(t)$ be the stochastic process given by the mild formula

$$X(t) = e^{tA}x^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}B(s)ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}C(s)dW(s)$$

, where e^{tA} is a strongly continuous group. In this particular case we can also write

$$X(t) = e^{tA} \left(x^0 + \int_0^t e^{-sA}B(s)ds + \int_0^t e^{-sA}C(s)dW(s) \right)$$

, from which we may deduce, for instance, that X is a continuous process in H . Formally

$$dX(t) = AX(t)dt + B(t)dt + C(t)dW(t),$$

but $AX(t)$ is generally not well defined: typically the solution has the same spatial regularity of the initial condition and the forcing terms. Thus in general, one cannot apply the classical Itô formula to $F(t, X(t))$, due to this fact. A possibility is given by the mild Itô formula [6]. We show here an alternative, which applies when suitable cancellations in $F(t, x)$ occur.

As a first example, let $F(t, x)$ be given by

$$F(t, x) = F_0(e^{-tA}x) + \int_0^t H_0(s, e^{-(t-s)A}x)ds,$$

where $F_0 \in C^2(H; \mathbb{R})$, $H_0 \in C([0, T] \times H; \mathbb{R})$, with continuous derivatives DH_0, D^2H_0 . Then $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x)$ exists for all $x \in D(A)$, $t \in [0, T]$ and it is given by

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) = -\langle (DF_0)(e^{-tA}x), e^{-tA}Ax \rangle + H_0(t, x) - \int_0^t \langle (DH_0)(s, e^{-(t-s)A}x), e^{-(t-s)A}Ax \rangle ds.$$

Moreover, $DF \in C([0, T] \times H; H)$, $D^2F \in C([0, T] \times H; L(H, H))$ and

$$\langle DF(t, x), h \rangle = \langle (DF_0)(e^{-tA}x), e^{-tA}h \rangle + \int_0^t \langle (DH_0)(s, e^{-(t-s)A}x), e^{-(t-s)A}h \rangle ds.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle = H_0(t, x).$$

Consider the function $G(t, x) := \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle$. It is a priori well defined only on $x \in D(A)$. However, being

$$G(t, x) = H_0(t, x),$$

the function G extends to a continuous function on $[0, T] \times H$. Then theorem 1 applies and Itô formula reads

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, X(t)) &= F(0, x^0) + \int_0^t H_0(s, X(s))ds + \int_0^t \langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s)dW(s) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \text{Tr}(C(s)QC^*(s)D^2F(s, X(s)))ds. \end{aligned}$$

4.1 Kolmogorov equation for SDEs with group generator

The previous example concerns a very particular class of functionals F . As a more useful (but very related) example, assume we have a solution $F(t, x)$ of the following Kolmogorov equation

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax + B(t, x), DF(t, x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(C(t, x) QC^*(t, x) D^2 F(t, X(t))) = 0, \quad (18)$$

for $x \in D(A)$, $t \in [0, T]$, $F(T, x) = \varphi(x)$, with the regularity

$$\begin{aligned} F &\in C([0, T] \times H; \mathbb{R}), & DF &\in C([0, T] \times H; H) \\ D^2 F &\in C([0, T] \times H; L(H, H)), & \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} &\in C([0, T] \times D(A); \mathbb{R}). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Here we assume that $B: [0, T] \times H \rightarrow H$ and $C: [0, T] \times H \rightarrow L(H, H)$ are continuous (we assume continuity of B and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ for simplicity of exposition, but this detail can be generalized). Since

$$G(t, x) := \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax + B(t, x), DF(t, x) \rangle, \quad x \in D(A), t \in [0, T],$$

satisfies

$$G(t, x) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(C(t, x) QC^*(t, x) D^2 F(t, X(t))),$$

then it has a continuous extension on $[0, T] \times H$ and theorem 1 is applicable, if $(X(t))_{t \in [t_0, T]}$ (for some $t_0 \in [0, T]$) is a continuous process in H satisfying

$$X(t) = e^{(t-t_0)A} x^0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{(t-s)A} B(s, X(s)) ds + \int_{t_0}^t e^{(t-s)A} C(s, X(s)) dW(s), \quad (20)$$

thus we get

$$F(t, X(t)) = F(t_0, x^0) + \int_{t_0}^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s, X(s)) dW(s) \rangle. \quad (21)$$

We can now easily prove the following uniqueness result. We do not repeat the assumptions on H, W, e^{tA}, B .

Theorem 3 *Assume that for every $(t_0, x^0) \in [0, T] \times H$, there exists at least one continuous process X in H satisfying equation (20). Then the following holds.*

i) *The Kolmogorov equation (18) has a unique solution in the class of bounded functions F satisfying (19).*

ii) *If $C \in C_b([0, T] \times H; L(H, H))$, it has a unique solution in the class of functions F satisfying (19) and $\|DF\|_\infty < \infty$.*

Proof i) The stochastic integral $\int_{t_0}^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s, X(s)) dW(s) \rangle$ is a local martingale. Since F is bounded, from identity (21) it follows that it is uniformly integrable, hence it is also a martingale. Therefore, taking expectation in (21), we get $F(t_0, x^0) = E[\varphi(X(T))]$, formula which identifies F , since t_0 and x^0 are arbitrary.

ii) If C and DF are bounded, the the stochastic integral in (21) is a martingale. We conclude as in i).

5 Application to path-dependent functionals

We will now apply the abstract results of section 3 to obtain an Itô formula for path-dependent functionals of continuous processes, stated in theorem 4. In the first sections we will introduce the necessary spaces and operators and we will show that the infinite-dimensional reformulation of path-dependent problems appears naturally when dealing with path-dependent SDEs (see again [13] for a more detailed discussion).

5.1 Infinite-dimensional formulation of Itô processes

In this and the following sections we will denote by C_t the space of \mathbb{R}^d -valued functions on $[0, t]$ that can have a jump only at t , that is

$$C_t = \left\{ \varphi : [0, t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d : \varphi \in C\left([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d\right), \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow t^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}$$

endowed with the supremum norm. The space C_t is clearly isomorphic to the product space

$$\mathbb{R}^d \times \left\{ \varphi \in C\left([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d\right), \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow t^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}.$$

Let $y(t)$ be the continuous process in \mathbb{R}^d given by

$$y(t) = y^0 + \int_0^t b(s) ds + \int_0^t c(s) dW(s), \quad (22)$$

where b and c are progressively measurable processes, with values in \mathbb{R}^d and $\mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$ respectively, such that

$$\int_0^T |b(s)| ds < \infty, \quad \int_0^T \|c(s)\|^2 ds < \infty$$

and y^0 is a \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable random vector.

Let us introduce the following infinite-dimensional reformulation. We will work in the space

$$E = \mathbb{R}^d \times \left\{ \varphi \in C\left([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d\right) : \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}, \quad (23)$$

whose elements we shall usually denote by $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$. E is a Banach space when endowed with the norm $\|\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\|^2 = |x_1|^2 + \|x_2\|_\infty^2$; the notation $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ will denote the duality pairing between E and its dual space E^* . The space E is densely and continuously embedded in the product space

$$H = \mathbb{R}^d \times L^2\left(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d\right). \quad (24)$$

We also introduce the unbounded linear operator $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$ defined as

$$D(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in H : x_2 \in W^{1,2}\left(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d\right), x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\}, \quad (25)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{d}{dr} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

where we identify an element in $W^{1,2}$ with the restriction of its continuous version to $[-T, 0)$. Therefore we identify also the space

$$\tilde{E} = \overline{D(A)}^E = \left\{ y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in E : x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\}. \quad (27)$$

The operator A generates a strongly continuous semigroup e^{tA} in H . This semigroup turns out to be not strongly continuous in E ; nevertheless e^{tA} maps \tilde{E} in itself and is strongly continuous in \tilde{E} . This follows from the fact that the semigroup e^{tA} has the explicit form

$$e^{tA}x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2(\cdot + t)\mathbb{1}_{[-T, -t]} + x_1\mathbb{1}_{[-t, 0]} \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

(see [1] for details on the operator A in the context of delay equations and [13] about its role in the theory of path-dependent equations).

For any $t \in [0, T]$ we introduce the operator

$$L^t : C_t \rightarrow E,$$

defined as

$$L^t \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(t) \\ \gamma(0) \mathbb{1}_{[-T, -t]} + \gamma(t + \cdot) \mathbb{1}_{[-t, 0]} \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

for every $\gamma \in C_t$.

Using (28), it is easy to show (see also proposition 3 below) that

$$X(t) = L^t y_t,$$

as a H -valued process, is given by

$$X(t) = e^{tA} X^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} B(s) ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} C(s) dW(s), \quad (30)$$

where $X^0 = \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^0 \mathbb{1}_{[-T, 0]} \end{pmatrix}$ and the processes $B : [0, T] \rightarrow E$ and $C : [0, T] \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^k, E)$ are given by

$$B(t) = \begin{pmatrix} b(s) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C(s)u = \begin{pmatrix} c(s)u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } u \in \mathbb{R}^k. \quad (31)$$

The validity of (30) corresponds to saying that X is the unique mild solution to the linear equation

$$dX(t) = AX(t) dt + B(t) dt + C(t) dW(t); \quad (32)$$

hence we see that our infinite-dimensional reformulation forces us to deal with *equations* even if we start from finite-dimensional processes: the operator A appears as a consequence of the introduction of the second component that represents the “past trajectory” of the process (see remark 3).

Proposition 2 *The process X is such that $X(t) \in \tilde{E}$ for every t and the trajectories $t \mapsto X(t)$ are almost surely continuous as maps from $[0, T]$ to \tilde{E} .*

Proof The random variable X^0 takes values in \tilde{E} by definition. Since the process y has almost surely continuous trajectories, $(L^t y_t)_2 \in C([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $L^t y_t$ belongs to \tilde{E} . To check the almost sure continuity of the trajectories of X as a \tilde{E} -valued process denote again by $\Omega_0 \subset \Omega$ a null set such that $t \mapsto y(\omega, t)$ is continuous for every $\omega \in \Omega \setminus \Omega_0$, fix $\omega \in \Omega \setminus \Omega_0$, fix $t, s \in [0, T]$ and $\varepsilon > 0$; we can suppose $t > s$ without loss of generality. Since $y(\omega, \cdot)$ is uniformly continuous on $[0, T]$ we can find δ such that $|y(t) - y(s)| < \varepsilon/2$ if $t - s < \delta$. Then for $t - s < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \|X(t) - X(s)\|_{\tilde{E}} &\leq |y(t) - y(s)| + \max \left\{ \sup_{r \in [0, t-s]} |y(0) - y(r)|, \sup_{r \in [0, s]} |y(t-s+r) - y(r)| \right\} \\ &\leq \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

5.2 Infinite-dimensional formulation of path-dependent functionals

A path-dependent functional f is a family of functionals $f(t, \cdot)$, $t \in [0, T]$, such that

$$f(t, \cdot) : C_t \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

Among the examples of path-dependent functional, let us mention the integral ones

$$f(t, \gamma) = \int_0^t g(\gamma(t), \gamma(s)) ds \quad (33)$$

and those involving pointwise evaluations, like for instance

$$f(t, \gamma) = q(\gamma(t), \gamma(t_0)) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0}. \quad (34)$$

Here we assume that $g : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a measurable function in the first example, with $|g(a)| \leq C(1 + |a|^2)$ and that $q : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a measurable function in the second example and $t_0 \in [0, T]$ is a given point. In order to apply Itô calculus let us simplify and assume that g and q are twice continuously differentiable with bounded derivatives of all orders.

Given a path-dependent functional $f(t, \cdot)$, $t \in [0, T]$ we may associate to it a map $F : [0, T] \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ setting

$$F(t, x) = f(t, M_t x) \quad (35)$$

where

$$M_t : E \rightarrow C_t$$

is defined as

$$M_t x(s) = x_2(s-t) \mathbb{1}_{[0,t)}(s) + x_1 \mathbb{1}_{\{t\}}(s), \quad s \in [0, t]. \quad (36)$$

Remark 2 Notice that $M_t L^t$ is the identity on C_t .

Here we see that if f were defined only on $C([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$, then F would be defined on $[0, T] \times \tilde{E}$, because of the definition of the operators M_t ; our abstract results require instead F to be defined on $[0, T] \times E$, see remark 1.

Path-dependent functionals are often studied in spaces of càdlàg paths. The framework presented here can be easily modified to do so, similarly to what is done in [13]; however this would require the introduction of further spaces, thus complicating notations, but would not lead to generalizations of the result proved here.

The aim of this section is to show that examples (33) and (34) fulfill the assumptions of theorem 2.

The abstract reformulation of the functional given in (33) is the map $F : [0, T] \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, x) &= \int_0^t g(M_t x(t), M_t x(s)) ds = \int_0^t g(x_1, x_2(s-t)) ds \\ &= \int_{-t}^0 g(x_1, x_2(r)) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) &= g(x_1, x_1) - \int_0^t Dg(x_1, x_2(s-t)) \cdot x_2'(s-t) ds \\ &= g(x_1, x_1) - \int_{-t}^0 g(x_1, x_2(r)) \cdot x_2'(r) dr, \end{aligned}$$

which is meaningful for example if x_2 belongs to $C^1([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Indeed since $A(D(A)) \subset \{0\} \times L^2(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d)$, we have

$$\tilde{D} = A^{-1}(E) = A^{-1}(\{0\} \times E_2),$$

where

$$E_2 = \left\{ \varphi \in C([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d) : \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\},$$

and so

$$\tilde{D} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in D(A) : x_2 \in C^1([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d) \right\}.$$

Moreover, the time derivative of F is defined for every $t \in [0, T]$. Therefore we see that

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} : [0, T] \times \tilde{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is a natural assumption, while $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} : [0, T] \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ would not be. Since g is continuous we also have that $\partial_t F$ belongs to $C([0, T] \times \tilde{D}; \mathbb{R})$.

Let us then investigate the function

$$G(t, x) := \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle \quad x \in \tilde{D}, t \in [0, T].$$

For $h \in E$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h, DF(s, x) \rangle &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^t (g(x_1, (x_2 + \varepsilon h_2)(s-t)) - g(x_1, x_2(s-t))) ds \\ &= \int_0^t Dg(x_1, x_2(s-t)) \cdot h_2(s-t) ds = \int_{-t}^0 Dg(x_1, x_2(r)) \cdot h_2(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

But then

$$G(s, x) = g(x_1, x_1);$$

thus we see that the function $G(s, x)$ is well defined on E too! The assumption $G \in C([0, T] \times \tilde{E})$ is fulfilled.

The abstract reformulation of the functional given in (34) is the map $F : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$F(t, x) = q(M_t x(t), M_t x(t_0)) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0} = q(x_1, x_2(t_0 - t)) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0}.$$

Hence, writing $\partial_1 q$ and $\partial_2 q$ for the derivatives of q with respect to its first and second variable, respectively, for $t \neq t_0$,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) = -\partial_2 q(x_1, x_2(t_0 - t)) \cdot x_2'(t_0 - t) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0},$$

which requires $x_2 \in C^1$.

But

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, x) &= -\partial_2 q(x_1, x_2(t_0 - t)) \cdot x_2'(t_0 - t) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0} \\ &\quad + \partial_1 q(x_1, x_2(t_0 - t)) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0} \cdot (Ax)_1 + \partial_2 q(x_1, x_2(t_0 - t)) \mathbb{1}_{t > t_0} \cdot (Ax)_2(t_0 - t) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

because $(Ax)_1 = 0$ and $(Ax)_2(t_0 - t) = x_2'(t_0 - t)$. Again, G extends continuously to E .

5.3 infinite-dimensional formulation of path-dependent SDEs

In subsection 5.1 we have formulated a classical Itô process as an infinite-dimensional process given by a mild formula; this apparently not natural formulation is suggested by the case when the process is the solution of a path-dependent SDE. For these equations, the mild formulation is natural, due to the similarity with delay equations, where the infinite-dimensional approach is classical. Let us give here some details about the case of a path-dependent SDE.

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a complete probability space, $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ a complete filtration, $(W(t))_{t \geq 0}$ a Brownian motion in \mathbb{R}^k (we shall write $W^i(t)$ for its coordinates), y^0 an \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable random vector of \mathbb{R}^d . Consider the path-dependent SDE in \mathbb{R}^d

$$dy(t) = b(t, y_t) dt + \sigma(t, y_t) dW(t), \quad y(0) = y^0.$$

The solution $(y(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a stochastic process in \mathbb{R}^d and y_t denotes the window

$$y_t := \{y(s)\}_{s \in [0, t]}.$$

About b and σ , initially we assume that, for each $t \in [0, T]$, the function $b(t, \cdot)$ maps $C([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ into \mathbb{R}^d and the function $\sigma(t, \cdot)$ maps $C([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ into $\mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$; moreover, we assume that b and σ are locally bounded measurable functions, for each $t \in [0, T]$, with bounds uniform in t and that the processes $b(t, y_t)$ and $\sigma(t, y_t)$ are progressively measurable. These are relatively weak requirements to give a meaning to the integral equation

$$y(t) = y^0 + \int_0^t b(s, y_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, y_s) dW(s). \quad (37)$$

If, in addition, we assume that $b(t, \cdot)$ and $\sigma(t, \cdot)$ are Lipschitz continuous from $C([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ to \mathbb{R}^d and $\mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$ respectively, with Lipschitz constants independent of t , then existence and uniqueness of a continuous solution, adapted to the completed filtration of W , holds true. We shall also write $\sigma(t, y_t) dW(t)$ as $\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i(t, y_t) dW^i(t)$.

We take the operator A as in section 5.1 and we define the continuous nonlinear operators $B : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow E$, $C_i : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow E$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, as

$$B(t, x) = \begin{pmatrix} b(t, M_t x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (38)$$

$$C_i(t, x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_i(t, M_t x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (39)$$

Finally, we set $U = \mathbb{R}^k$, take Q equal to the identity in U and consider, for every $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times E$, the bounded linear operator $C(t, x) : U \rightarrow E$ having components $C_i(t, x)$.

Given a \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable random variable X^0 with values in E we may now formulate the path-dependent SDE in the Banach space E , i.e.

$$dX(t) = (AX(t) + B(t, X(t))) dt + C(t, X(t)) dW(t), \quad X(0) = X^0. \quad (40)$$

The natural concept of solution here would be that of mild solution, but since under our assumptions the stochastic convolution is a priori well defined only in H , we consider equation (40) in its mild form in the space H , that is

$$X(t) = e^{tA} X^0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} B(s, X(s)) ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} C(s, X(s)) dW(s). \quad (41)$$

Notice that since E is continuously embedded in H all the integrals in (41) are meaningful.

In the following proposition we clarify the relation between equation (41) and equation (37).

Proposition 3 Given an \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable random vector y^0 of \mathbb{R}^d , set $X^0 = (y^0, y^0 \mathbb{1}_{[-T,0)})^T$. Then, if $\{y(t)\}_{t \in [0,T]}$ is a solution to equation (37), the process

$$X(t) = L^t y_t \quad (42)$$

is a solution to equation (41). We also have

$$y_t = M_t X(t). \quad (43)$$

Proof By (28) the first component of equation (41) reads

$$\begin{aligned} (L^t y_t)_1 &= y(t) = X_1(t) = X_1^0 + \int_0^t B(s, X(s))_1 ds + \int_0^t C(s, X(s))_1 dW(s) \\ &= y^0 + \int_0^t b(s, M_s X(s)) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, M_s X(s)) dW(s) \\ &= y^0 + \int_0^t b(s, M_s L^s y_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, M_s L^s y_s) dW(s) \\ &= y^0 + \int_0^t b(s, y_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, y_s) dW(s), \end{aligned}$$

which holds true because it is equation (37). About the second component, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (L^t y_t)_2(r) &= X_2(t)(r) = X_2^0(r+t) \mathbb{1}_{[-T,-t]}(r) + X_1^0 \mathbb{1}_{[-t,0]}(r) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t b(s, M_s X(s)) \mathbb{1}_{[-t+s,0]}(r) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, M_s X(s)) \mathbb{1}_{[-t+s,0]}(r) dW(s) \\ &= y^0 + \int_0^t b(s, y_s) \mathbb{1}_{[-t+s,0]}(r) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, y_s) \mathbb{1}_{[-t+s,0]}(r) dW(s). \end{aligned}$$

For $r \in [-T, -t]$ this identity reads $y^0 = y^0$, which is true. For $r \in [-t, 0]$ we have

$$y(t+r) = y_t(t+r) = y^0 + \int_0^{t+r} b(s, y_s) ds + \int_0^{t+r} \sigma(s, y_s) dW(s),$$

because $\mathbb{1}_{[-t+s,0]}(r) = 0$ for $s \in [t+r, t]$. This is again a copy of equation (37). The proof is complete.

Remark 3 We have seen that, at the level of the mild formulation, the equation in Hilbert space is just given by two copies of the original SDE. On the contrary, at the level of the differential formulation, we formally have

$$\begin{aligned} dX_1(t) &= B(t, M_t X(t)) dt + C_i(t, M_t X(t)) dW(t) \\ dX_2(t) &= \frac{d}{dr} X_2(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

The first equation, again, is a rewriting of the path-dependent SDE. But the second equation is just a consistency equation, necessary since we need to introduce the component $X_2(t)$. Here we see one of the technical problems which motivate this paper: $X_2(t) = (L^t y_t)_2$ is "never" differentiable (being a trajectory of solution of the SDE, it has the level of regularity of Brownian motion). In other words, $X_2(t)$ "never" belongs to $D(A)$.

5.4 Itô formula for path-dependent functionals

Having introduced the previous infinite-dimensional reformulations, we can apply our abstract result of section 3 to obtain a Itô formula for path-dependent functionals of continuous paths. To this end we recall that we intend to apply theorem 2 to the spaces

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_1 &= \mathbb{R}^d \\
 E_2 &= \left\{ \varphi \in C([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d) : \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\}, \\
 H_2 &= L^2(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d), \\
 E &= H_1 \times E_2, \\
 H &= H_1 \times H_2, \\
 \tilde{E} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in E : x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\}, \\
 \tilde{D} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in E : x_2 \in C^1([-T, 0]; \mathbb{R}^d), x_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} x_2(s) \right\}, \\
 U &= \mathbb{R}^k
 \end{aligned}$$

and to the operator A on H given by

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

on the domain

$$D(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^d \times W^{1,2}(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d) : x_2(0) = x_1 \right\}.$$

As before y is a continuous process in \mathbb{R}^d given by

$$y(t) = y^0 + \int_0^t b(s) ds + \int_0^t c(s) dW(s),$$

where W , b and c are as in subsection 5.1 (we set $Q = Id_{\mathbb{R}^k}$) and we set

$$X(t) = L^t y_t.$$

Theorem 4 *Let $\{f(t, \cdot)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$, $f(t, \cdot) : C_t \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, be a path-dependent functional and define*

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &: [0, T] \times E \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 F(t, x) &= f(t, M_t x).
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that

- (i) $F \in C([0, T] \times E; \mathbb{R})$;
- (ii) F is twice differentiable in its second variable with $DF \in C([0, T] \times E; E^*)$ and $D^2F \in C([0, T] \times E; L(E; E^*))$;
- (iii) there exists a set $\mathcal{T} \subset [0, T]$ such that $\lambda(\mathcal{T}) = T$ and F is differentiable with respect to t on $\mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$;
- (iv) there exists a continuous function $G : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$G(t, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DF(t, x) \rangle$$

for $(t, x) \in \mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$.

Then the identity

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, y_t) &= f(0, y_0) + \int_0^t G(s, X(s)) \, ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \left(\langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}^d} [C(s)C(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))] \right) ds \\ &+ \int_0^t \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) \, dW(s) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

holds in probability.

Proof First notice that by proposition 2 and the discussion in subsection 5.1 the process X has continuous paths in \tilde{E} , therefore the set $\{X(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a compact set in E . With this choice of E and H , a sequence $\mathcal{J}_n : H \rightarrow E$ satisfying the requirements of theorem 2 can be constructed (following [13]) in this way: for any $\varepsilon \in (0, T/2)$ define the function $\tau_\varepsilon : [-T, 0] \rightarrow [-T, 0]$ as

$$\tau_\varepsilon(x) = \begin{cases} -T + \varepsilon & \text{if } x \in [-T, -T + \varepsilon] \\ x & \text{if } x \in [-T + \varepsilon, -\varepsilon] \\ -\varepsilon & \text{if } x \in [-\varepsilon, 0]. \end{cases}$$

Then choose any $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R})$ function ρ such that $\|\rho\|_1 = 1$, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\rho) \subseteq [-1, 1]$ and define a sequence $\{\rho_n\}$ of mollifiers by $\rho_n(x) := n\rho(nx)$. Set, for any $\varphi \in L^2(-T, 0; \mathbb{R}^d)$

$$\mathcal{J}_n \varphi(x) := \int_{-T}^0 \rho_n(\rho_{2n} * \tau_{\frac{1}{n}}(x) - y) \varphi(y) \, dy \quad (44)$$

and finally define \mathcal{J}_n as

$$\mathcal{J}_n \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \mathcal{J}_n \varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

The proof is then completed applying theorem 2 to the function F and its extension G .

Remark 4 The choice of the spaces H and E and of the operators A and \mathcal{J}_n does not depend on F and is the same for all path-dependent functionals of continuous processes. The only assumptions that need to be checked on each functional are the regularity conditions and existence of the extension G .

The path-dependent functional given in (34) is not covered by the previous result since it is not jointly continuous on $[0, T] \times E$. However it satisfies the assumptions of corollary 1, which we now state in its path-dependent formulation.

Corollary 2 *Let f and F be as in theorem 4. If F satisfies the assumptions of corollary 1, then the formula*

$$\begin{aligned} f(T, y_T) &= F(0, y_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n [f(t_j, y_{t_j}) - f(t_{j-}, y_{t_j})] \\ &+ \int_0^T G(s, X(s)) \, ds + \int_0^T \langle DF(s, X(s)), C(s) \, dW(s) \rangle \\ &+ \int_0^T \left(\langle B(s), DF(s, X(s)) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s)QC(s)^* D^2 F(s, X(s))] \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

holds in probability.

6 Application to Kolmogorov equations

6.1 Uniqueness of solutions

We begin investigating Kolmogorov equation in the abstract setting of section 3, discussing the particular case of path-dependent Kolmogorov equations afterward. Let the spaces H , E , \tilde{E} , \tilde{D} and U , the Wiener process W and the operator A be as in section 3; given $B : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow E$ and $C : [0, T] \times \tilde{E} \rightarrow L(U; H_1 \times \{0\})$ we can consider the partial differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle DV(t, x), Ax + B(t, x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{H_1} (C(s, x)QC(s, x)^* D^2 V(t, x)) = 0, \\ V(T, \cdot) = \Phi, \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

where the terminal condition Φ is chosen in $C_b^{2, \alpha}(E)$, the space of twice differentiable real-valued functions φ on E such that φ , $D\varphi$ and $D^2\varphi$ are bounded and the map $E \ni x \rightarrow D^2\varphi(x) \in L(E; E^*)$ is α -Hölder continuous.

Definition 1 We say that a function $V : [0, T] \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a *classical solution* to equation (45) in E if

$$V \in L^\infty(0, T; C_b^{2, \alpha}(E; \mathbb{R})) \cap C([0, T] \times E; \mathbb{R}),$$

V is differentiable with respect to t on $\mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$, $\mathcal{T} \subset [0, T]$ being a set of full measure, and satisfies identity (45) for every $t \in \mathcal{T}$ and $x \in \tilde{D}$.

Assume that B and C are continuous and such that the stochastic SDE

$$dX(s) = AX(s) + B(s, X(s)) ds + C(s, X(s)) dW(s) \quad \text{for } s \in [t, T], \quad X(t) = x \quad (46)$$

has a mild solution $X^{t,x}$ in H for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $x \in \tilde{E}$, such that $X^{t,x}(s)$ belongs to \tilde{E} for all $s \in [t, T]$ and that the set $\{X^{t,x}(s)\}_{s \in [t, T]}$ is almost surely relatively compact in E .

Theorem 5 *Under the above assumptions any classical solution to equation (45) is uniquely determined on the space \tilde{E}*

Proof Suppose there exists a solution V . Since DV , D^2V , B and C are defined on $[0, T] \times \tilde{E}$ and are continuous, the function

$$G(t, x) = -\langle B(t, x), DV(t, x) \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}^d} [C(t, x)C(t, x)^* D^2 V(t, x)]$$

is a continuous extension of

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(t, x) + \langle Ax, DV(t, x) \rangle$$

from $\mathcal{T} \times \tilde{D}$ to $[0, T] \times \tilde{E}$, because V satisfies Kolmogorov equation.

Therefore we can apply theorem 2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(X^{t,x}(T)) &= V(t, X^{t,x}(t)) + \int_t^T G(s, X^{t,x}(s)) ds + \int_t^T \langle B(s, X^{t,x}(s)), DV(s, X^{t,x}(s)) \rangle ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_t^T \text{Tr}_{H_1} [C(s, X^{t,x}(s))C(s, X^{t,x}(s))^* D^2 V(s, X^{t,x}(s))] ds \\ &\quad + \int_t^T \langle DV(s, X^{t,x}(s)), C(s, X^{t,x}(s)) dW(s) \rangle \\ &= V(t, X^{t,x}(t)) + \int_t^T \langle DV(s, X^{t,x}(s)), C(s, X^{t,x}(s)) dW(s) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The integral in the last line is actually a stochastic integral in a Hilbert space, since for every $u \in U$ $C(s,x)u$ belongs to $H_1 \times \{0\}$; taking expectations in the previous identity we obtain that

$$V(t,x) = \mathbb{E} [\Phi (X^{t,x}(T))] .$$

In the path-dependent case the above discussion can be rephrased as follows. Choose the spaces H , E , \tilde{E} , \tilde{D} , U and the operator A as in section 5. Let moreover $D([a,b]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ denote the space of \mathbb{R}^d -valued càdlàg functions on the interval $[a,b]$, equipped with the supremum norm and set

$$O = \mathbb{R}^d \times \left\{ \varphi \in D([-T,0]; \mathbb{R}^d) : \exists \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(s) \in \mathbb{R}^d \right\} .$$

Then $E \subset O \subset H$ and O is isomorphic to $D([-T,0]; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Through (36) we can define M_T as a map from O to $D([0,T]; \mathbb{R}^d)$.

For a given continuous path $\gamma \in C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ consider the stochastic differential equation in \mathbb{R}^d

$$dy(s) = b(s, y_s) ds + \sigma(s, y_s) dW(s) , \quad s \in [t, T], \quad y_t = \gamma, \quad (47)$$

and assume that b and σ are regular enough for equation (47) to have a continuous solution y^γ (compare subsection 5.3).

Choose $f \in C_b^{2,\alpha}(D([0,T]; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : O &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \Phi(x) &= f(M_T x) . \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

If the operators B , C are defined from b and σ as in (38), (39), we can consider the infinite-dimensional Kolmogorov backward equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(t,x) + \langle DV(t,x), Ax + B(t,x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}^d} (C(s,x)C(s,x)^* D^2 V(t,x)) = 0 , \\ V(T, \cdot) = \Phi . \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

We call equation (49) the *path-dependent Kolmogorov backward equation associated to the triple (b, σ, f)* . A classical solution V to equation (49) uniquely identifies a path-dependent functional v , which is given by

$$v(t, \gamma) = V(t, L^t \gamma) . \quad (50)$$

Since $L^t \gamma \in \tilde{E}$ if and only if $\gamma \in C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$, it is an immediate consequence of Theorem 5 that for every t the function $v(t, \cdot)$ given by (50) is uniquely determined on $C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$.

Therefore our uniqueness result for path-dependent Kolmogorov equations takes the following form.

Theorem 6 *Let b and σ such that equation (47) has a continuous solution for every $t \in [0, T]$ and every $\gamma \in C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Then, for any $f \in C_b^{2,\alpha}(D([0,T]; \mathbb{R}^d))$, any path-dependent functional v such that the function $V(t,x) = v(t, M_t x)$ is a classical solution to the path-dependent Kolmogorov backward equation associated to (b, σ, f) is uniquely determined on $C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$.*

Proof Set $\tilde{v}(t, \gamma) = V(t, L^t \gamma)$. By the definition of M_T , the restriction of Φ to E belongs to $C_b^{2,\alpha}(E)$. Thanks to the assumptions on b and σ , for any $\gamma \in C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ there exists a mild solution $X^{t,x}$ to equation (46) with $x = L^t \gamma \in \tilde{E}$. By propositions 3 and 2 $X^{t,x}$ takes values in \tilde{E} and has continuous paths with respect to the topology of E .

Therefore we can apply theorem 5, hence \tilde{v} is uniquely determined on $C([0,t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$; but for any $\gamma \in C_t$

$$v(t, \gamma) = v(t, M_t L^t \gamma) = V(t, L^t \gamma) = \tilde{v}(t, \gamma) .$$

Remark 5 For $\gamma_t \in C([0, t]; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $x = (\gamma_t, L^t \gamma_t)^T$ the process $X^{t,x}$ in the previous proof is given by

$$X^{t,x}(s) = L^s y_s^{\gamma_t}.$$

Therefore if v and V are as above we have, by the definition of solution and theorem 5, that

$$\begin{aligned} v(t, \gamma_t) &= V(t, L^t \gamma_t) \\ &= \mathbb{E} [\Phi(X^{t,x}(T))] \\ &= \mathbb{E} [f(M_T X^{t,x}(T))] \\ &= \mathbb{E} [f(M_T L^T y_T^{\gamma_t})] \\ &= \mathbb{E} [f(y_T^{\gamma_t})]. \end{aligned}$$

This is what one would expect to be the solution to a Kolmogorov equation with terminal condition f associated (in some sense) to the SDE (47).

Notice that the extension of γ_t introduced by the operator L^t is arbitrary; nevertheless it does not play any role in the path-dependent Kolmogorov equation since B and C are defined using M_t , compare remark 2.

6.2 Another example on Kolmogorov Equations

We try to identify a class of functions solving virtually a Kolmogorov type equations. The inspiration comes from [8], section 9.9, see also [5], Theorem 3.5 for a variant.

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $g_1, \dots, g_N \in BV([0, T])$. We set $g_0 = 1$. We define by $\Sigma(t)$ the $(N+1) \times (N+1)$ matrix

$$\Sigma_{ij}(t) := \int_t^T g_i(s) g_j(s) ds.$$

We suppose that $\Sigma(t)$ is invertible for any $0 \leq t < T$. We denote by

$$p_t(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}} \sqrt{\det \Sigma(t)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1}(t) x\right)$$

the Gaussian density with covariance $\Sigma(t)$, for $t \in [0, T)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function with polynomial growth. We set

$$\widehat{g}_j(s) = g_j(s+T)$$

$0 \leq j \leq N$, $s \in [-T, 0]$. We consider $H: C([-T, 0]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$H(\eta) = f\left(\eta(0), \int_{[-T, 0]} \widehat{g}_1 d\eta, \dots, \int_{[-T, 0]} \widehat{g}_N d\eta\right)$$

, where

$$\int_{[-T, 0]} \widehat{g}_i d\eta := \widehat{g}_i(0) \eta(0) - \int_{[-T, 0]} \eta d\widehat{g}_i.$$

To simplify, let us assume g_i continuous.

We define $\mathcal{U}: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C([-T, 0]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi) = \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}\left(t, x, \int_{[-T, 0]} g_1(\cdot+t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-T, 0]} g_N(\cdot+t) d\psi\right), \quad (51)$$

where $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}} : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is motivated by the following lines.

We consider the martingale

$$M_t = E[h | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

where (with $\widehat{W}_s = W_{s+T}$, $s \in [-T, 0]$),

$$h = H(\widehat{W}) = f\left(W_T, \int_0^T g_1(s) dW_s, \dots, \int_0^T g_N(s) dW_s\right).$$

We proceed by a finite-dimensional analysis.

We remind that $\widehat{g}_j(s) = g_j(s+T)$. We evaluate more specifically the martingale M . We get

$$M_t = \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}\left(t, W_t, \int_0^t g_1(s) dW_s, \dots, \int_0^t g_N(s) dW_s\right),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}(t, x, x_1, \dots, x_N) &= E\left[f\left(x + W_T - W_t, x_1 + \int_t^T g_1 dW, \dots, x_N + \int_t^T g_N dW\right)\right] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}} f(x + \xi_0, x_1 + \xi_1, \dots, x_N + \xi_N) p_t(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}} f(\xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_N) p_t(x - \xi_0, x_1 - \xi_1, \dots, x_N - \xi_N) d\xi_0 d\xi_1 \dots d\xi_N. \end{aligned}$$

By inspection we can show, see also [8], that $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}} \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^{N+1})$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \widetilde{\mathcal{U}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^N \Sigma_{ij}(t) \frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} &= 0 \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}(T, x) &= f(x), \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

where $x = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N)$. This can be done via the property of the density kernel $(t, \xi) \mapsto p_t(\xi)$ and classical integration theorems. We set $\mathcal{U} : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C([-T, 0]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as in (51).

Proposition 4 Let $C^2 := C^2([-T, 0])$. The map \mathcal{U} has the following properties:

- i) $\mathcal{U} \in C^{0,2,0}$
- ii) $\mathcal{U} \in C^{1,2,1}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C^2)$
- iii) the map

$$(t, x, \psi) \mapsto \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{U})(t, x, \psi) := \partial_t \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi) + \langle D^\psi \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi), \psi' \rangle$$

extends continuously on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C([-T, 0])$ to an operator still denoted by $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{U})(t, x, \psi)$

- iv)

$$\partial_t \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{U}) + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{xx}^2 \mathcal{U} = 0.$$

Proof i) Obvious.

ii) We evaluate the different derivatives for $(t, x, \psi) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C^2$. We get from (51)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi) &= \partial_t \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}\left(t, x, \int_{[-t, 0]} g_1(\cdot + t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-t, 0]} g_N(\cdot + t) d\psi\right) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^N \partial_j \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}\left(t, x, \int_{[-t, 0]} g_1(\cdot + t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-t, 0]} g_N(\cdot + t) d\psi\right) \frac{d}{dt} \int_{[-t, 0]} g_j(\cdot + t) d\psi. \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

Now we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\cdot+t) d\psi &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\xi) \psi'(\xi-t) d\xi \\ &= g_j(t) \psi'(0) - \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\xi) \psi''(\xi-t) d\xi \\ &= \int_{[-t,0]} \psi'(\xi-t) g'_j(d\xi) \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

(remark that, without restriction of generality, we can take $g_j(0) = 0$). Now we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle D^\psi \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi), \psi' \rangle \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N \partial_j \widetilde{\mathcal{U}} \left(t, x, \int_{[-t,0]} g_1(\cdot+t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-t,0]} g_N(\cdot+t) d\psi \right) \left\langle D^\psi \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\cdot+t) d\psi, \psi' \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Now the application

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &\longmapsto \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\cdot+t) d\psi = \int_{[-t,0]} g_j(\xi+t) \psi'(\xi) d\xi \\ &= - \int_{[-t,0]} d\psi(\xi) \int_{(\xi+t,0]} dg_j(l) = - \int_{(0,t]} dg_j(l) \int_{[l-t,0]} d\psi(\xi) \\ &= - \int_{(0,t]} dg_j(l) \psi(l-t) \end{aligned}$$

has to be differentiated in the direction ψ' . Taking into account (53), (54), (55), it follows that

$$\partial_t \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi) + \langle D^\psi \mathcal{U}(t, x, \psi), \psi' \rangle = \partial_t \widetilde{\mathcal{U}} \left(t, x, \int_{[-t,0]} g_1(\cdot+t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-t,0]} g_N(\cdot+t) d\psi \right) \quad (56)$$

for every $\psi \in C^2$. On the other hand by (52) it follows that $\mathcal{U} \in C^{1,2,1}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C^2)$.

iii) By (56), for $(t, x, \psi) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times C^2$, we get

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{U}) = \partial_t \widetilde{\mathcal{U}} \left(t, x, \int_{[-t,0]} g_1(\cdot+t) d\psi, \dots, \int_{[-t,0]} g_N(\cdot+t) d\psi \right).$$

iv) This claim follows by inspection, taking into account (52).

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