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*The Central Limit Theorem for a non linear
algorithm based on quantization*

Vlad Bally

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THÈME 4



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de recherche*

The Central Limit Theorem for a non linear algorithm based on quantization

Vlad Bally

Thème 4 — Simulation et optimisation
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Abstract: In a serry of papers we have presented an algorithm based on quantization for pricing American options. More generally this amounts to solve numerically an obstacle problem for some semi linear PDE 's. Our algorithm is based on a Monte Carlo method and so a statistical error comes on. In the present paper we study this error: we prove the Central Limit Theorem for the algorithm and we give evaluations of the variance.. The difficulty comes from the fact that the algorithm is not linear. On the other hand an interesting problem is to control the behaviour of the variance of the algorithm as the complexity increases.. It turns out that the variance does not blow up if the time discretization step and the space discretization step tend to zero

Key-words: Numerical Probability, Quantization of random variables, Optimal stopping, Semi linear PDE 's, Central Limit Theorem, American options

Le théorème de limite centrale pour un algorithme non linéaire basé sur la quantification

Résumé : Nous avons déjà présenté dans une série d'articles un algorithme basé sur la quantification pour le calcul des prix d'options Américaines. D'une manière plus générale ceci revient à la résolution numérique d'un problème d'obstacles pour une EDP semi-linéaire. Comme notre algorithme est basé sur une méthode de Monte-Carlo, une erreur statistique apparaît. Dans ce papier nous évaluons cette erreur, plus précisément on démontre un théorème de limite centrale pour l'algorithme et on donne une évaluation de la variante. La difficulté vient du fait que notre algorithme est non linéaire. D'autre part il est intéressant de contrôler l'asymptotique de la variante quand la complexité de l'algorithme croît. On démontre que la variante reste bornée quand les pas de discrétisation en temps et en espace tendent vers zéro (et donc la complexité de l'algorithme tend vers l'infini).

Mots-clés : Probabilités numériques, quantification des variables aléatoires, arrêt optimal, EDP semi-linéaires, théorème de limite centrale, options américaines

1 Introduction

It is well known that the Monte Carlo method is an alternative to the deterministic algorithms in order to compute the solution of linear PDE 's. This is especially interesting in dimension larger than three or four when the deterministic methods become difficult to implement. The foundation of the Monte Carlo method is to represent the solution of the PDE as the expectation (by means of the Feynman Kac formula) and then to replace the mathematical expectation by an empirical expectation. Unfortunately this approach fails if we deal with non-linear PDE 's because in this case the solution can not be represented as an expectation. But recently Pardoux and Peng (see [P.P], [El - K.P.Q]...) have given a generalization of the Feynman Kac formula by means of Backward Stochastic Differential Equations and moreover, in [El - K and all] (see also [B.C.F.El - K]) one obtains such a probabilistic representation for PDE 's with obstacle. Then one may employ a Dynamical Programming Principle in order to write down an approximation scheme for the solution of a semi linear PDE respectively a semi linear PDE with free boundary.. The delicate point in implementing such an approximation scheme is that one has to compute a large number of conditional expectations which is far from being trivial. Several methods for solving such a problem has been proposed in the last years, mainly motivated by mathematical finance problems such as pricing American options based on a large number of assets (see [B.G], [L.S], [L.R], ...).

In [B.P.1], [B.P.2] and [B.P.P] we have presented a new method for solving this problem, based on quantization. This amounts to replace the diffusion process underlying the PDE by the Euler scheme first and then to project the Euler scheme on a given grid (see Section 3 here for a detailed description). Then we have to compute quantities of the type $E(\phi(X_{k+1}) | X_k)$ where X_k are now discrete random variables (the projection of the Euler scheme at time t_k). Here comes on the Monte Carlo method because we replace the exact transition probabilities by some empirical frequencies obtained by the simulation of the underlying diffusion process (in fact of the Euler Scheme corresponding to the diffusion). As in the case of the standard Monte Carlo method, the Law of Large Numbers guarantees the convergence when the size of the sample goes to infinity. In this paper our problem is to evaluate the speed of convergence, so to obtain a Central Limit Theorem for our algorithm. (Such a program has already been achieved for the Langstaff Schwarz algorithm in [Lamberton...])

It turns out that the problem at hand appears as a particular case of the following more general problem. On a probability space (Ω, F, P) we consider a sequence of random variables $X_k, k = 0, \dots, n$, which take a finite number N_k of values, i.e $X_k \in \Gamma_k = \{x_k^1, \dots, x_k^{N_k}\} \subseteq E$, where E is some abstract space. We assume that $X_0 = x_0$ is deterministic. We consider the conditional expectations

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{ij}^k &= \frac{P(X_{k+1} = x_{k+1}^j, X_k = x_k^i)}{P(X_k = x_k^i)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_k, j = 1, \dots, N_{k+1} \\ p_k^i &= P(X_k = x_k^i), \quad i = 1, \dots, N_k. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we consider a sample $(X_k^l)_{k \geq 0, l = 1, \dots, M}$ of $(X_k)_{k \geq 0}$ and we define the empirical conditional expectations

$$\bar{\pi}_{ij}^k = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M 1_{\{X_{k+1}^l = x_{k+1}^j\}} 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}}}{\sum_{l=1}^M 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_k, j = 1, \dots, N_{k+1} \quad (1)$$

with the convention that $\bar{\pi}_{ij}^k = 0$ if

$$s_k^i =: \sum_{l=1}^M 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} = 0.$$

Given a final condition $g : R^d \rightarrow R$ and some coefficients $F_k : E \times R \rightarrow R$ we consider the dynamical programming algorithm

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_n(x_n^i) &= g(x_n^i) \quad i = 1, \dots, N_n \\ \hat{u}_k(x_k^i) &= \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} F_{k+1}(x_{k+1}^j, \hat{u}_{k+1}(x_{k+1}^j)) \bar{\pi}_{ij}^k \quad i = 1, \dots, N_k. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

This is our algorithm. The corresponding algorithm using the empirical conditional probabilities is

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_n(x_n^i) &= g(x_n^i) \\ \bar{u}_k(x_k^i) &= \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} F_k(x_{k+1}^j, \bar{u}_{k+1}(x_{k+1}^j)) \bar{\pi}_{ij}^k. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The law of large numbers gives $\bar{\pi}_{ij}^k \rightarrow \pi_{ij}^k$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$ and consequently, $\bar{u}_k(x_k^i) \rightarrow \hat{u}_k(x_k^i)$. Our aim is to establish a Central Limit Theorem corresponding to this convergence.

Over all the paper we assume that

$$|F_k(x, y) - F_k(x, y')| \leq [F_k]_1 |y - y'|. \quad (4)$$

We also denote $[F]_1 = \max [F_k]_1$. Note that there is no bloneness assumption in our hypothesis. This is because we are interested in the values of the functions at hand in a finite number of points, namely in $x_k^i, k = 1, n, i = 1, N_k$. So we denote

$$\|\phi\|_{\Gamma, \infty} = \max_{k=1, n} \max_{i=1, N_k} |\phi(x_k^i)| \quad \text{and} \quad \|\phi\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in R^d} |\phi(x)|.$$

In Section 2 we prove that under the above hypothesis the *CLT* holds, that is

$$\sqrt{M}(\bar{u}_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0)) \rightarrow N(0, \sigma_{n, N})$$

where $\sigma_{n,N}$ is a constant which depends on the number n of steps in our algorithm and on the maximal number of points on each layer, that is $N = \max_{k=0,n} N_k$.

The interesting problem now concerns the behavior of the variance $\sigma_{n,N}$ as $n, N \rightarrow \infty$. In the general frame described before we can say nothing more than $\sigma_{n,N} \leq Cn$, so the variance may blow up as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In order to obtain more precise results we have to restrict ourself to a Markovian frame: we assume that the random variables $X_k, k = 1, \dots, n$ are obtained from a Markov chain $\bar{X}_k, k = 1, \dots, n$ (for example the Euler Scheme of a diffusion process) by projection on the grid Γ_k (see Section 3; this is the quantization procedure employed in [B.P.1], [B.P.2], [B.P.P]). Then we obtain quite precise evaluations of $\sigma_{n,N}$ (see Proposition 4) which essentially guarantees that under reasonable hypothesis the variance does not blow up.

In Section 3 we consider some specific functions F_k which correspond to the following two concrete examples. First of all we set up a dynamical programming algorithm for solving numerically the semi - linear *PDE*

$$(\partial + L)u + f(t, x, u_t) = 0, \quad u_T = g.$$

In order to construct such an algorithm one takes (see [B.P.1]) $F_k(x, y) = y + \frac{T}{n} f(\frac{kT}{n}, x, y)$. If f is twice differentiable with respect to y we are able to give very precise evaluations of $\sigma_{n,N}$. We prove that $\underline{\sigma} - C/n \leq \sigma_{n,N} \leq \bar{\sigma} + C/n$ where $\underline{\sigma}$ and $\bar{\sigma}$ have the following explicit expression (see Section 3.1):

$$\bar{\sigma} = e^{T[f]_1} P_T g^2(x_0) - u_0(x_0) + [f]_1 \int_0^T e^{t[f]_1} P_t (u_t^2 + u_t f(t, \cdot, u_t))(x_0) dt$$

where P_t is the semigroup of infinitesimal operator L and u is the solution of the *PDE*. $\underline{\sigma}$ has the same expression with $e^{-t[f]_1}$ instead of $e^{t[f]_1}$.

The second problem - which is the really interesting one - concerns the semi - linear *PDE* with reflection

$$\max\{h_t, (\partial + L)u + f(t, x, u_t)\} = 0, \quad u_T = h_T.$$

Now $F_k(x, y) = \max\{h(t_k, x), y + \frac{T}{n} f(\frac{kT}{n}, x, y)\}$. The problem is much more "irregular" because $y \rightarrow F_k(x, y)$ is no more continuously differentiable. In order to handle this irregularity we have to split the error $\bar{u}_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0) = \varepsilon_{n,N}^M + m_{n,N}^M$ where $m_{n,N}^M(\omega)$ is a random variable which is dominated by $\frac{C}{n}$ for every ω and every M . Since this correction does not depend on ω and M it does not significantly contribute to the statistical error (we may consider it as a part of the analytical error $u - \hat{u}$ which is of order $\frac{1}{n}$ as well). So the statistical error is described by $\varepsilon_{n,N}^M$ and we prove that $\sqrt{M} \varepsilon_{n,N}^M \rightarrow N(0, \sigma_{n,N})$ and $\sigma_{n,N} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} + C\bar{\sigma}$. We are not able to minorate the variance $\sigma_{n,N}$ in this case.

2 The CLT in the abstract frame

2.1 Notation

We denote by \overline{E}_i^k the expectation with respect to the empirical probability measure $\overline{\pi}_{ij}^k, j = 1, \dots, N_{k+1}$ that is

$$\overline{E}_i^k \phi = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} \phi(x_{k+1}^j) \overline{\pi}_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{s_k^i} \sum_{l=1}^M \phi(X_{k+1}^l) 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} \quad (5)$$

and we also define

$$E_i^k \phi = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} \phi(x_{k+1}^j) \pi_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{p_k^i} E(\phi(X_{k+1}) 1_{\{X_k = x_k^i\}})$$

Moreover we denote

$$G_k = \sigma(X_k^1, \dots, X_k^M, X_k) \quad \text{and} \quad E_{G_k}(\Phi) =: E(\Phi \mid G_k)$$

We have the following key identity:

$$1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} E_{G_k}(\phi(X_{k+1}^l)) = 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} E(\phi(X_{k+1}^l) \mid X_k^l) = 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} E_i^k \phi. \quad (6)$$

Moreover, for $p > k$ we define by recurrence the transition probability densities from Γ_k to Γ_{p+1}

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{ij}^{k,p} &= \sum_{r=1}^{N_{p-1}} \pi_{ir}^{k,p-1} \pi_{rj}^p, \quad \text{with} \quad \pi_{ij}^{k,k} = \pi_{ij}^k \\ &\text{and} \\ \overline{\pi}_{ij}^{k,p} &= \sum_{r=1}^{N_{p-1}} \overline{\pi}_{ir}^{k,p-1} \overline{\pi}_{rj}^p, \quad \text{with} \quad \overline{\pi}_{ij}^{k,k} = \overline{\pi}_{ij}^k. \end{aligned}$$

Then we denote

$$E_i^{k,p} \phi = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{p+1}} \phi(x_{p+1}^j) \pi_{ij}^{k,p}, \quad \overline{E}_i^{k,p} \phi = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{p+1}} \phi(x_{p+1}^j) \overline{\pi}_{ij}^{k,p}.$$

It is easy to check that we have the following recurrence formulas

$$E_i^{k,p} \phi = E_i^{k,p-1} E^p \phi, \quad \overline{E}_i^{k,p} \phi = \overline{E}_i^{k,p-1} \overline{E}^p \phi$$

where we make the slight abuse of notation $(E^p \phi)(x_p^i) =: E_i^p \phi$.

The starting time $k = 0$ plays a particular roll because $X_0 = x_0$ is deterministic. In order to employ unitary notation we assume that a grid $\Gamma_0 = \{x_0^1, \dots, x_0^{N_0}\}$ is given and we denote by i_0 the index such that $x_0 \in x_0^{i_0}$ (in fact one may take $N_0 = 1$ and $i_0 = 1$) Then it is easy to check by induction that

$$\pi_{i_0, j}^{0, p} = P(X_{p+1} = x_{p+1}^j) = p_{p+1}^j \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\pi}_{i_0, j}^{0, p} = \frac{s_{p+1}^j}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l=1}^M \mathbf{1}_{\{X_{p+1}^l = x_{p+1}^j\}}. \quad (7)$$

This is the effect of the composition of the transition probabilities $\pi_{ij}^{k, k+1}$, $k = 0, \dots, p-1$ (respectively $\bar{\pi}_{ij}^{k, k+1}$, $k = 0, \dots, p-1$). Note that the composition of the transition probabilities $\pi_{ij}^{k, k+1}$, $k = q, \dots, p$ does not give such an explicit formula because, for $q > 0$, X_q may take several different values.

Finally, given a sequence of functions $H_k : E \rightarrow R$, $k = 0, \dots, n$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{H, ij}^k &= H_{k+1}(x_{k+1}^j) \pi_{ij}^k, & E_{H, i}^k \phi &=: \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} \phi(x_{k+1}^j) \pi_{H, ij}^k = E_i^k(H_{k+1} \phi) \\ &\text{and} \\ \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^k &= H_{k+1}(x_{k+1}^j) \bar{\pi}_{ij}^k, & \bar{E}_{H, i}^k \phi &=: \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k+1}} \phi(x_{k+1}^j) \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^k = \bar{E}_i^k(H_{k+1} \phi). \end{aligned}$$

Using the same recurrence procedure as above we define

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{H, ij}^{k, p} &= \sum_{r=1}^{N_{p-1}} \pi_{H, ir}^{k, p-1} \pi_{H, rj}^p, & \text{with } \pi_{H, ij}^{k, k} &= \pi_{H, ij}^k \\ &\text{and} \\ \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^{k, p} &= \sum_{r=1}^{N_{p-1}} \bar{\pi}_{H, ir}^{k, p-1} \bar{\pi}_{H, rj}^p, & \text{with } \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^{k, k} &= \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^k. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $E_{H, i}^{k, p} \phi =: \sum_{j=1}^{N_{p+1}} \phi(x_{p+1}^j) \pi_{H, ij}^{k, p}$ and $\bar{E}_{H, i}^{k, p} \phi =: \sum_{j=1}^{N_{p+1}} \phi(x_{p+1}^j) \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^{k, p}$. Clearly $E_{H, i}^{k, p}$ (respectively $\bar{E}_{H, i}^{k, p}$) verifies the same recurrence relations as $E_i^{k, p}$ (respectively $\bar{E}_i^{k, p}$). One also has

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{H, ij}^{k, p} &\leq c_{k, p}(H) \pi_{ij}^{k, p} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\pi}_{H, ij}^{k, p} \leq c_{k, p}(H) \bar{\pi}_{ij}^{k, p} \\ &\text{with} \\ c_{k, p}(H) &= \|H_k\|_{\Gamma, \infty} \times \dots \times \|H_p\|_{\Gamma, \infty}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

2.2 The Central Limit Theorem

In this section we prove the Central Limit Theorem in the abstract frame. We assume first (we remove this restriction at the end of this section) that the coefficients F_k are differentiable with respect to y and $\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial y}$ is Holder continuous of index $\alpha > 0$, i.e

$$\left| \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial y}(x, y) - \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial y}(x, y') \right| \leq C |y - y'|^\alpha. \quad (9)$$

Under this hypothesis we will prove that the statistical error of our algorithm

$$\Delta_0^{i_0} =: \bar{u}_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0)$$

verifies the *CLT*. The key step is to prove that

$$\sqrt{M}(\Delta_0^{i_0} - \hat{\Delta}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability} \quad (10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta} &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l=1}^M Z_l \quad \text{with} \quad (11) \\ Z_l &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} (\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l) - E_i^k \hat{F}_{k+1}) 1_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} \\ \hat{F}_k(x) &= F_k(x, \hat{u}_k(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad F_k^1(x) = \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial y}(x, \hat{u}_k(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly Z_1, \dots, Z_M are independent random variables which are identically distributed and have zero mean (see (6)) so the standard *CLT* gives

$$\sqrt{M} \times \hat{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{l=1}^M Z_l \rightarrow \Theta \sim N(0, \sigma_{n, N}) \quad (12)$$

with

$$\sigma_{n, N}^2 = E |Z|^2$$

where Z is defined in the same way as Z_l with X instead of X^l .

Proposition 1 *Assume that (9) hold true. Then*

$$\sqrt{M} \times (\bar{u}_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0)) \rightarrow \Theta \sim N(0, \sigma_{n, N}) \quad \text{in law.}$$

Proof. As a consequence of (12) it will suffice to prove (10). The proof goes through several steps.

Step 1. We denote $\Delta_k^i =: \bar{u}_k(x_k^i) - \hat{u}_k(x_k^i)$. The purpose of this step is to prove that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$M^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} |\Delta_k^i| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.} \quad (13)$$

We write

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_k^i &= \bar{E}_i^k(F_{k+1}(\cdot, \bar{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))) - E_i^k(F_{k+1}(\cdot, \hat{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))) \\ &= \bar{E}_i^k(F_{k+1}(\cdot, \bar{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))) - F_{k+1}(\cdot, \hat{u}_{k+1}(\cdot)) + \rho_k^i \quad \text{with} \\ \rho_k^i &= \bar{E}_i^k \hat{F}_{k+1} - E_i^k \hat{F}_{k+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Since $\Delta_n = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta_k| &\leq [F_{k+1}]_1 \bar{E}^k |\Delta_{k+1}| + |\rho_k| \leq \dots \leq \sum_{p=k+1}^{n-1} \Pi_{j=k+1}^p [F_j]_1 \bar{E}^{k,p-1} |\rho_p| \\ &\leq C \max_{p=k+1, n-1} \max_{i=1, N_p} |\rho_p^i| \end{aligned}$$

so we have to prove that

$$M^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} |\rho_k^i| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

In view of (5) and of (6)

$$\rho_k^i = \frac{1}{s_k^i} \sum_{l=1}^M (\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l) - E_i^k \hat{F}_{k+1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} = \frac{1}{s_k^i} \sum_{l=1}^M (\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l) - E_{G_k} \hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l)) \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}}.$$

Note that the terms in the above sum are orthogonal under E_{G_k} . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E_{G_k} |\rho_k^i|^2 &= \frac{1}{|s_k^i|^2} \sum_{l=1}^M E_{G_k} (\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l) - E_{G_k} \hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l))^2 \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{s_k^i} \|\hat{F}_{k+1}\|_{\Gamma, \infty}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

We write now

$$\begin{aligned} P(M^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} |\rho_k^i| \geq \delta) &= P(M |\rho_k^i|^2 \geq M^{2\varepsilon} \delta^2) = P\left(\frac{M}{s_k^i} \times s_k^i |\rho_k^i|^2 \geq M^{2\varepsilon} \delta^2\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\frac{M}{s_k^i} \geq \frac{2}{p_k^i}\right) + P\left(\frac{2}{p_k^i} \times s_k^i |\rho_k^i|^2 \geq M^{2\varepsilon} \delta^2\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{s_k^i}{M} \leq \frac{p_k^i}{2}\right) + P(s_k^i |\rho_k^i|^2 \geq M^{2\varepsilon} \delta^2 p_k^i / 2). \end{aligned}$$

By the law of large numbers $\frac{s_k^i}{M} \rightarrow p_k^i$ so the first term converges to zero. We use Chebyshev's inequality and (15) in order to dominate the second term by

$$\frac{2}{M^{2\varepsilon} \delta^2 p_k^i} E \left(s_k^i E_{G_k} |\rho_k^i|^2 \right) \leq \frac{C}{M^{2\varepsilon}} \rightarrow 0$$

and so the proof of (13) is completed.

Step 2. Linearization. The aim of this step is to prove that

$$\sqrt{M}(\Delta_0^{i_0} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.} \quad (16)$$

We define

$$\nu_k^i = F_k(x_k^i, \overline{u}_k(x_k^i)) - F_k(x_k^i, \widehat{u}_k(x_k^i)) - F_k^1(x_k^i) \Delta_k^i.$$

Using the Holder property of $\partial F_k / \partial y$ and the definition of Δ_k^i we obtain

$$|\nu_k^i| \leq C |\Delta_k^i|^{1+\alpha}. \quad (17)$$

Then, by (14)

$$\Delta_k^i = \overline{E}_i^k F_k^1 \Delta_{k+1} + \overline{E}_i^k \nu_{k+1} + \rho_k^i = \overline{E}_{F^1, i}^k \Delta_{k+1} + \overline{E}_i^k \nu_{k+1} + \rho_k^i.$$

Since $\overline{u}_k = g = \widehat{u}_k$ one has $\Delta_n = 0$. So we iterate the above equation and obtain

$$\Delta_0^{i_0} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \overline{E}^k \nu_{k+1}$$

and so (16) reduces to

$$\sqrt{M} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \overline{E}^k \nu_{k+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

Using (17) and (13) with $\varepsilon = \alpha/2(1+\alpha)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{M} \left| \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \overline{E}^k \nu_{k+1} \right| &\leq C \sqrt{M} \max_{i=1, N_{k+1}} |\nu_{k+1}^i| \leq C \sqrt{M} \max_{i=1, N_{k+1}} |\Delta_{k+1}^i|^{1+\alpha} \\ &= C \max_{i=1, N_{k+1}} \left(M^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} |\Delta_{k+1}^i| \right)^{1+\alpha} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

and (16) is proved.

Step 3. The aim of this step is to prove that

$$\sqrt{M} \left(\widehat{\Delta} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k \right) \rightarrow 0. \quad (18)$$

Recall that

$$\rho_k^i = \frac{1}{s_k^i} \sum_{l=1}^M (\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}^l) - E_k^i \widehat{F}_{k+1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k^l = x_k^i\}}$$

Then it is easy to check that

$$\widehat{\Delta} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \left(\frac{s_k/M}{p_k} \rho_k \right)$$

and consequently

$$\sqrt{M} \left(\widehat{\Delta} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \left(\left(p_k - \frac{s_k}{M} \right) \frac{\rho_k \sqrt{M}}{p_k} \right).$$

Since $E_{G_k} |\rho_k^i| \leq C/\sqrt{s_k^i}$ (see (15)) we dominate the above term by

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \left(\left| p_k - \frac{s_k}{M} \right| \frac{1}{p_k \sqrt{s_k/M}} \right)$$

which, by the law of large numbers converges to zero as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

Step 4. Change of probability.

In view of (16) and (18) it remains to prove that

$$\sqrt{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

We write

$$\sqrt{M} (\overline{E}_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k - E_{F^1, i_0}^{0, k-1} \rho_k) = \sqrt{M} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} (\overline{\pi}_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} - \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1}) \rho_k^i = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \alpha_k^i \times \beta_k^i$$

with

$$\alpha_k^i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s_k^i/M}} (\overline{\pi}_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} - \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_k^i = \sqrt{s_k^i} \rho_k^i.$$

By (15) $E_{G_k} |\beta_k^i|^2 \leq \left\| \widehat{F}_k \right\|_{\Gamma, \infty}^2$. Using the law of large numbers, for every p, i, j , $\overline{\pi}_{i, j}^p - \pi_{i, j}^p \rightarrow 0, a.s.$ and so $\overline{\pi}_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} - \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \rightarrow 0, a.s.$ Moreover $s_k^i/M \rightarrow p_k^i \neq 0, a.s.$ and so $\alpha_k^i \times \beta_k^i \rightarrow 0$ in probability and the proof is completed. \square

We consider now the case when F_k is just Lipschitz continuous as a function of y , for example $F_k(x, y) = \max\{h(t_k, x), y + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, x, y)\}$ which appears in [B.P.1] (see the following

section also). In order to handle such functions we proceed by regularization by convolution. Given $\varepsilon > 0$ we consider some regularization kernel ϕ_ε and we define

$$F_k^\varepsilon(x, y) = \int F_k(x, z)\phi_\varepsilon(y + z)dz.$$

Then $[F_k^\varepsilon]_1 \leq [F_k]_1$ and $\|F_k^\varepsilon - F_k\|_\infty \leq [F_k]_1\varepsilon$. We define $\widehat{u}_k^\varepsilon$ and $\overline{u}_k^\varepsilon$ to be the functions constructed in the algorithms (2) and (3) with F_k^ε instead of F_k , and $\widehat{\Delta}^\varepsilon, Z^\varepsilon, \widehat{F}_k^\varepsilon$ and $F_k^{\varepsilon,1}$ to be defined as in (11), with F_k^ε instead of F_k . We also denote

$$m_{n,N}^\varepsilon(\omega) = \Delta_0^{\varepsilon,i_0} - \Delta_0^{\varepsilon,i_0} = (\overline{u}_0 - \overline{u}_0^\varepsilon)(x_0) - (\widehat{u}_0 - \widehat{u}_0^\varepsilon)(x_0)$$

Proposition 2 *Assume that the hypothesis (4) holds true. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$*

$$|m_{n,N}^\varepsilon(\omega)| \leq 2n[F_1^n]_1\varepsilon, \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega, \quad (19)$$

$$\text{and} \quad (20)$$

$$\sqrt{M}((\overline{u}_0(x_0) - \widehat{u}_0(x_0)) - m_{n,N}^\varepsilon(\omega)) \rightarrow \Theta^\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_{n,N}^\varepsilon) \quad \text{in law}$$

with $\sigma_{n,N}^\varepsilon = \sqrt{E|Z^\varepsilon|^2}$.

Proof. We write

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{u}_k(x_k^i) - \overline{u}_k^\varepsilon(x_k^i) &= \overline{E}_i^k(F_{k+1}(\cdot, \overline{u}_{k+1}(\cdot)) - F_{k+1}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \overline{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))) + \\ &\quad \overline{E}_i^k(F_{k+1}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \overline{u}_{k+1}(\cdot)) - F_{k+1}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \overline{u}_{k+1}^\varepsilon(\cdot))). \end{aligned}$$

Then $\|\overline{u}_k - \overline{u}_k^\varepsilon\|_{\Gamma, \infty} \leq [F]_1(\varepsilon + \|\overline{u}_{k+1} - \overline{u}_{k+1}^\varepsilon\|_{\Gamma, \infty})$. It follows that $|(\overline{u}_0 - \overline{u}_0^\varepsilon)(x_0)| = \|\overline{u}_0 - \overline{u}_0^\varepsilon\|_{\Gamma, \infty} \leq \varepsilon \sum_{p=0}^n [F]_1^p \leq \varepsilon n[F]_1^n$. In the same way one proves that $|(\widehat{u}_0 - \widehat{u}_0^\varepsilon)(x_0)| = \|\widehat{u}_0 - \widehat{u}_0^\varepsilon\|_{\Gamma, \infty} \leq \varepsilon n[F]_1^n$ and so $|m_{n,N}^\varepsilon(\omega)| \leq 2n[F]_1^n\varepsilon$. Finally, using the previous theorem $\sqrt{M}((\overline{u}_0(x_0) - \widehat{u}_0(x_0)) - m_{n,N}^\varepsilon(\omega)) = \sqrt{M}(\overline{u}_0^\varepsilon(x_0) - \widehat{u}_0^\varepsilon(x_0)) \rightarrow \Theta^\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_{n,N}^\varepsilon)$. \square

2.3 Evaluations of the variance

Let us now give some evaluations of the variance.. Recall that under the hypothesis (4) we have $\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0,k} \leq \Pi_{j=1}^{k+1}[F_j]_1 p_{k+1}^i$. Then an immediate rough evaluation gives

$$|Z| \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \Pi_{i=1}^k [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty$$

and consequently

$$\sigma_{n,N} \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \Pi_{i=1}^k [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty.$$

This quantity blows up as $n \rightarrow \infty$, as Cn (in reasonable algorithms $[F_i]_1 \leq 1 + \frac{c}{n}$ so that $\prod_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \leq \exp(cT)$). In the examples we have in mind (see the following section) the variance remains bounded independently of n , but in order to obtain such results one has to consider a more restrictive frame, namely a Markovian frame. For the moment we define a "Markov error" and we express our results in terms of this error and, at the end of this section, we give an evaluation of this error in some special case. We assume that a filtration $\mathcal{F}_k, k = 0, \dots, n$ is given such that X_k is \mathcal{F}_k measurable and we define the "Markov error"

$$\mu_k = E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid X_k) - E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k).$$

Before giving our result we need to emphasize one more hypothesis. In some cases (see the example in the following section) there exists also a constant $\{F\}_1 > 0$ such that

$$F_k^1(x) \geq \{F_k\}_1, \forall x \quad (21)$$

and then $\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k} \geq \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \{F_j\}_1 p_{k+1}^i$.

Proposition 3 *i) Suppose that (4) holds true. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n, N} \leq & \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \prod_{r=1}^{k+1} [F_r]_1^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)) \right)^{1/2} \\ & + 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty \|\mu_k\|_2 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

ii) Suppose that (21) holds also. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n, N} \geq & \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \prod_{r=1}^{k+1} \{F_r\}_1^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)) \right)^{1/2} \\ & - 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty \|\mu_k\|_2. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Proof. We denote

$$\begin{aligned} Q^k &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} (\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - E_i^k \widehat{F}_{k+1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k = x_{k+}^i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} (\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid X_k)) \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k = x_{k+}^i\}} \end{aligned}$$

so that $Z = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} Q^k$. Moreover we define

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Q}^k &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} (\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k)) 1_{\{X_k = x_k^i\}} \\ &\text{and} \\ q_k &= \overline{Q}^k - Q_k = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} \mu_k 1_{\{X_k = x_k^i\}} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \leq \Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1 p_k^i$ it follows that $|q_k| \leq \Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1 |\mu_k|$ and so

$$\left\| Z - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{Q}^k \right\|_2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \|q_k\|_2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \|\mu_k\|_2.$$

So the quantity to be computed is now $\left\| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{Q}^k \right\|_2$. Since $E(\overline{Q}^k \mid \mathcal{F}_k) = 0$, we have $E(\overline{Q}^k \overline{Q}^p) = 0$ for $k \neq p$ and so $\left\| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{Q}^k \right\|_2^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} E \left| \overline{Q}^k \right|^2$. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} E \left| \overline{Q}^k \right|^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} E \left| \pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} (\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k)) \right|^2 1_{\{X_k = x_k^i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \left(\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k-1} \frac{1}{p_k^i} \right)^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - (E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k))^2) 1_{\{X_k = x_k^i\}} \\ &\leq (\Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1)^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - (E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k))^2). \end{aligned}$$

By the very definition of \widehat{u}_k , $E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{X}_k) = \widehat{u}_k(X_k)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} E \left| \overline{Q}^k \right|^2 &\leq \Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \widehat{u}_k(X_k)^2) \\ &\quad + \Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1^2 E \left(E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{X}_k)^2 - E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k)^2 \right) \\ &\leq \Pi_{j=1}^k [F_j]_1^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \widehat{u}_k(X_k)^2) + \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1^2 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty \|\mu_k\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Summing over k we obtain the upper bound is completed. The proof of the lower bound is the same: one just employ the minoration $\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k} \geq \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} \{F_i\}_1 p_{k+1}^i$ instead of the majoration $\pi_{F^1, i_0, i}^{0, k} \leq \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 p_{k+1}^i$. \square

We give now a setting in which the "Markov error" considered above may be computed in a reasonable way. We assume that an E -valued Markov chain $(\overline{X}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ with respect to some filtration $(\mathcal{F}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is given and we construct $X_k = \theta_k(\overline{X}_k)$ where $\theta_k : E \rightarrow E, k = 1, \dots, n$ are some measurable functions. The example which we have in mind is the quantization

procedure which amounts to construct X_k as the projection of \bar{X}_k on a given grid. We also define

$$\Phi_k(x) = E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \bar{X}_k = x).$$

Moreover we assume that E is a normed space and Φ_k is Lipschitz continuous. We denote the Lipschitz constant by $[\Phi_k]_1$ and $[\Phi]_1 =: \max_{k=1, n} [\Phi_k]_1$. We have to control the Markov error for the chain $(X_k)_k$. We write

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_k &= E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - \hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid X_k) - E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) - \hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k) \\ &\quad + \left(E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid X_k) - E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover using the Markov property of $(\bar{X}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ first and the fact that X_k is $\sigma(\bar{X}_k)$ measurable then,

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid X_k) - E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k) &= E(E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \bar{X}_k) \mid X_k) - E(\hat{F}_{k+1}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) \mid \bar{X}_k) \\ &= E(\Phi_k(\bar{X}_k) \mid X_k) - \Phi_k(\bar{X}_k) \\ &= E(\Phi_k(\bar{X}_k) - \Phi_k(X_k) \mid X_k) + \Phi_k(X_k) - \Phi_k(\bar{X}_k). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\|\mu_k\|_2 \leq 2[\hat{F}_{k+1}]_1 \|X_{k+1} - \bar{X}_{k+1}\|_2 + 2[\Phi_k]_1 \|X_k - \bar{X}_k\|_2.$$

This together with the above proposition give

Proposition 4 *Suppose that $(\bar{X}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Markov chain such that Φ_k is Lipschitz continuous and $X_k = \theta_k(\bar{X}_k)$ for some measurable functions θ_k .*

i) Suppose that (4) holds. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n,N} &\leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Pi_{r=1}^{k+1} [F_r]_1^2 E(\hat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \hat{u}_k^2(X_k)) \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + 4([\hat{F}]_1 + [\Phi]_1) \sum_{k=0}^n \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty \|X_k - \bar{X}_k\|_2 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

ii) Suppose that (21) holds also. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n,N} &\geq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Pi_{r=1}^{k+1} \{F_r\}_1^2 E(\hat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \hat{u}_k^2(X_k)) \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad - 2([\hat{F}]_1 + [\Phi]_1) \sum_{k=0}^n \Pi_{i=1}^{k+1} [F_i]_1 \|F_{k+1}\|_\infty \|X_k - \bar{X}_k\|_2. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

3 The CLT for semi linear PDE's

Our main interest in this paper concerns semi linear PDE's *i.e* (29) bellow and semi linear PDE's with reflection, *i.e* (30) bellow. We summarize in this section the results obtained in [B.P.1], [B.P.2] for the approximation scheme \hat{u}_k of the solution u of this equation.

In order to construct our algorithm we consider the diffusion process $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ of infinitesimal operator L (which appear in the PDE) and we denote by \bar{X}_k the Euler Scheme of step $h = \frac{T}{n}$ (see [B.P.1] for details). The diffusion process takes values in R^d so the space under consideration is now $E = R^d$. Moreover for each $k = 1, \dots, n$ we construct a grid $\Gamma_k = \{x_k^1, \dots, x_k^{N_k}\}$ and we denote $I_k^i = \{x : |x_k^i - x| = \min_{j=1, \dots, N_k} |x_k^j - x|\}$ the so called Voronoi tassel of x_k^i . Then X_k is the projection of \bar{X}_k on the grid Γ_k , *i.e* $X_k = x_k^i$ if $\bar{X}_k \in I_k^i$. Since $(\bar{X}_k)_{k=1, \dots, n}$ is a Markov chain we are in the frame presented in the previous section. We recall also that the grid Γ_k is chosen to be optimal in the sense that the law of the projection X_k on Γ_k is "closer" to the law of \bar{X}_k then the projection on any other grid Γ'_k . This is discussed in detail in [B.P.1] but is not the subject now. Here we just assume that a fixed grid Γ_k is given and we compute our algorithm based on this grid.

The quality of our evaluations depends on the regularity of the problem in two senses. First of all, when dealing with a general diffusion process, the first step to be done in order to construct an approximation scheme is to replace the underlying diffusion by the Euler Scheme. This is necessary in order to be able to simulate the pathes. But in some special cases - for example if the diffusion process is the Brownian motion itself or the geometrical Brownian motion, as in the Black and Sholes model - one can simulate the diffusion directly and there is no need to replace the diffusion by the Euler scheme (in fact they coincide). The analysis of the error turns out to be more precise in this last case. Secondly, the coefficient f and the obstacle h may be just Lipschitz continuous or may have some more regularity properties, and of course we get better results in the second case. So we shall distinguish two cases.

Case 1. \bar{X}_k is the Euler Scheme and f and h are Lipschitz continuous.

Case 2. \bar{X}_k is the diffusion process itself at time $t_k = kT/n$, $y \rightarrow f(t, x, y)$ si of class C_b^2 , and $x \rightarrow h(t, x)$ is semi - convex, uniformly with respect to the time variable *i.e*

$$h(t, y) - h(t, x) \geq (\delta(t, x), y - x) + \rho(t, x) |y - x|^2 \quad (26)$$

where δ and ρ are some bounded functions.

Let us now present the error evaluations obtained in [B.P.1]. We recall that in [B.P.1] we considered that the total number of points in the time - space grid $\bar{N} =: \sum_{k=1}^n N_k$ is given (the complexity of our algorithm is proportional to \bar{N} so this is the natural parameter to be fixed from the beginning) and we look for the optimal choice of the number of time steps n and of the number of points N_k in the layer k to be used. A sorrow analysis of this optimization problem is given in [B.P.1] Section II. 2.2. This analysis is based on the

structure of the error on one hand and on the evaluation of the error in the quantization procedure (the Theorem of Buckley and Wise see [B.P.1] or [G.L]) on the other hand. In our frame some more errors come on and this optimization becomes rather difficult to active.. So we give up and we decide to take the same number N of points on each layer. Recall that \bar{N} is given. Then, according to the computations in [B.P.1], we have to choose $n = \bar{N}^{2/(3d+2)}$ in the Case 1 and $n = \bar{N}^{1/(2d+1)}$ in the Case 2. In both cases we take $N_k = N = \bar{N}/n$. This amounts to take $N_k = N = n^{3d/2}$ in Case 1 and $N_k = n^{2d}$ in Case 2. Now on we assume that this choice is done and we express the error bounds in terms of $\frac{1}{n}$. In Case 1 we obtain (see [B.P.1] and [B.P.2])

$$\begin{aligned} E \max_{k=0,n} |u(t_k, X_k) - \hat{u}_k(X_k)| &\leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}, \\ \|X_k - \bar{X}_k\|_4 &\leq \frac{C}{N^{1/d}} \leq \frac{C}{n\sqrt{n}}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

and in the Case 2

$$\begin{aligned} E \max_{k=0,n} |u(t_k, X_k) - \hat{u}_k(X_k)| &\leq \frac{C}{n}, \\ \|X_k - \bar{X}_k\|_4 &\leq \frac{C}{N^{1/d}} \leq \frac{C}{n^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

These evaluations hold true for both semi linear PDE's with and without reflection. Although our main interest concerns obstacle problems we begin with *PDE's* without obstacle because this case is simpler and we are able to aciev a more precise analysis.

3.1 Semi linear PDE's without reflection.

In this section we discuss the algorithm corresponding to the semi linear *PDE*

$$(\partial_t + L)u + f(t, x, u) = 0, \quad u_T = g. \quad (29)$$

The function F_k is now $F_k(x, y) = y + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, x, y)$. We assume that g is bounded and that $y \rightarrow f(t, x, y)$ is twice differentiable and the first and the second derivatives are bounded, uniformly with respect to t and x . Since the problem is simpler, one can prove (28) even in the case when X_k is the Euler Scheme. It is also easy to check that $\|\hat{u}_k\|_\infty \leq C \|g\|_\infty$ and so $\|\hat{F}_k\|_\infty \leq C(1 + \|g\|_\infty)$. Moreover $F_k^1(x, y) = \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial y}(x, y) = 1 + \frac{T}{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t_k, x, y)$ so that $[F]_1 \leq 1 + \frac{T}{n} [f]_1$ and $[F]_1^n \leq \exp(T[f]_1)$.

Let us now evaluate the variance $\sigma_{n,N}$. We have $[F]_1 \leq 1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1$ and $\{F\}_1 \geq 1 - \frac{T}{n}[f]_1$ so, using (24), (25) and (28) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^k (E\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - E\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)) - \frac{C}{n} \\ & \leq \sigma_{n,N} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^k (E\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - E\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)) + \frac{C}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2 = \widehat{u}_{k+1}^2 + \frac{T}{n}\widehat{u}_{k+1}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1}) + \frac{T^2}{n^2}f^2(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1})$.

We compute first

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^k (E\widehat{u}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - E\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)) \\ & = \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^{n-1} Eg^2(X_n) - \widehat{u}_0^2(x_0) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^{k-1} \frac{T}{n}[f]_1 E\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k). \end{aligned}$$

Using (28) the above term is equal to

$$\lambda_n + \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^{n-1} Eg^2(X_T) - u_0^2(x_0) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \left(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1\right)^{k-1} \frac{T}{n}[f]_1 Eu^2(t_k, X_{t_k})$$

where $|\lambda_n| \leq C/n$. Moreover, standard computations show that the above term is still equal to

$$\lambda'_n + e^{T[f]_1} Eg^2(X_T) - u_0^2(x_0) - [f]_1 \int_0^T e^{t[f]_1} Eu^2(t, X_t) dt$$

with $|\lambda'_n| \leq C/n$. The same reasoning shows that the sum corresponding to $\frac{T}{n}\widehat{u}_{k+1}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1})$ is equal to

$$\lambda''_n + 2 \int_0^T e^{t[f]_1} E(u_t(X_t)f(t, X_t, u(t, X_t))) dt$$

with $|\lambda''_n| \leq C/n$. Finally the term corresponding to $\frac{T^2}{n^2}f^2$ is dominated by $\frac{1}{n}\|f\|_\infty^2$ so we have proved that $\sigma_{n,N} \leq \bar{\sigma} + \frac{C}{n}$ with

$$\bar{\sigma} = e^{T[f]_1} P_T g^2(x_0) - u_0^2(x_0) + \int_0^T e^{t[f]_1} P_t (2u_t f(t, \cdot, u_t) - [f]_1 u_t^2)(x_0) dt$$

where P_t is the semigroup of the diffusion process. In the same way one proves that $\sigma_{n,N} \geq \underline{\sigma} - \frac{C}{n}$ with

$$\underline{\sigma} = e^{-T[f]_1} P_T g^2(x_0) - u_0^2(x_0) + \int_0^T e^{-t[f]_1} P_t (2u_t f(t, \cdot, u_t) + [f]_1 u_t^2)(x_0) dt.$$

So we have proved

Theorem 1 *Let u be the solution of the semi-linear PDE (29), let \hat{u} be computed by the algorithm (2) and \bar{u} be computed by the algorithm (3). Suppose that the final condition g is bounded and the coefficient f is bounded, twice differentiable in the variable y , with bounded derivatives of first and second order. Then $|u_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0)| \leq C/n$ and*

$$\sqrt{M}(\bar{u}_0(x_0) - \hat{u}_0(x_0)) \rightarrow \Theta \sim N(0, \sigma_{n,N}) \quad \text{with} \quad \underline{\sigma} - \frac{C}{n} \leq \sigma_{n,N} \leq \bar{\sigma} + \frac{C}{n}.$$

3.2 The CLT for semi-linear PDE's with reflection.

We discuss now the algorithm corresponding to the semi linear PDE with obstacle

$$\max\{h_t, (\partial_t + L)u + f(t, x, u)\} = 0, \quad u_T = h_T \quad (30)$$

that is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_n(x_n^i) &= h(t_n, x_n^i) \\ \hat{u}_k(x_k^i) &= \bar{E}_i^k \left(\max\{h(t_{k+1}, \cdot), \hat{u}_{k+1}(\cdot) + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, \cdot, \hat{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

The function F_k is now $F_k(x, y) = \max\{h(t_k, x), y + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, x, y)\}$.

Remark 1 *The algorithm here is slightly different from the one usually considered in the Dynamical Programming Principle for the Snell envelope which is $v_n(x_n^i) = h_n(x_n^i), v_k(x_k^i) = \max\{h_k(x_k^i), \bar{E}_i^k(v_{k+1}(\cdot) + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, \cdot, v_{k+1}))\}$ with $h_k(x) = h(t_k, x)$. So we changed the order of the expectation and of the maximum. This is convenient in order to fit in the frame discussed in Section 2. Let us see that this is not a significant change. This is quite clear if f is null (we treat just an optimal stopping problem). In fact, if one denotes $w_k = \max\{h_k, \hat{u}_k\}$ then $w_n = h_n$ and $w_k = \max\{h_k, \bar{E}^k(\max\{h_{k+1}, \hat{u}_{k+1}\})\} = \max\{h_k, \bar{E}^k w_{k+1}\}$. So w is constructed in the same way as v and consequently $w_k = v_k$. We conclude that $v_0 = w_0 = \max\{h_0, \hat{u}_0\}$. If f is not null a supplementary error of order $\frac{1}{n}$ comes on.*

We assume that $g =: h_T$ is bounded and that $y \rightarrow f(t, x, y)$ is Lipschitz continuous.. Let us now evaluate the variance $\sigma_{n,N}$. We denote

$$\begin{aligned} b_k(x) &= \hat{u}_k(x) + \frac{T}{n} f(t_k, x, \hat{u}_k(x)), \\ c_k(x) &= (h_k(x) - b_k(x)) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_k > b_k\}} \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$\hat{F}_k(x) = \max\{h_k(x), b_k(x)\} = b_k(x) + c_k(x).$$

Lemma 1 *i) Suppose that h is Lipschitz continuous. Then*

$$E_{i_0}^{0,k} c_k^2 \leq \frac{C}{n}. \quad (31)$$

ii) Suppose that h is Lipschitz continuous and semi - convex. Then

$$E_{i_0}^{0,k} c_k^2 \leq \frac{C}{n^2}. \quad (32)$$

Proof. We prove just ii) (the first point is analogous but simpler) so we suppose that h is semi - convex. Using the definition of \widehat{u}_k ,

$$\begin{aligned} b_k(x_k^i) &= E_i^k(\max\{h_{k+1}, \widehat{u}_{k+1} + \frac{T}{n}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1}(\cdot))\}) \\ &\quad + \frac{T}{n}f(t_k, x_k^i, \widehat{u}_k(x_k^i)) \\ &\geq E_i^k h_{k+1} + \frac{T}{n}f(t_k, x_k^i, \widehat{u}_k(x_k^i)) \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq c_k(x_k^i) \leq \left(h_k(x_k^i) - E_i^k h_{k+1} - \frac{T}{n}f(t_k, x_k^i, \widehat{u}_k(x_k^i)) \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_k > b_k\}}(x_k^i) \\ &\leq E(h_k(x_k^i) - h_{k+1}(X_{k+1}) \mid X_k = x_k^i) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_k > b_k\}}(x_k^i) + \frac{T}{n} \|f\|_\infty \\ &\leq E(h_k(x_k^i) - h_k(X_{k+1}) \mid X_k = x_k^i) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_k > b_k\}}(x_k^i) + \frac{T}{n} (\|f\|_\infty + [h]_1) \\ &\leq E((\delta(t_k, x_k^i), (X_{k+1} - x_k^i)) \mid X_k = x_k^i) \mathbf{1}_{\{h_k > b_k\}}(x_k^i) \\ &+ \|\rho\|_\infty E(|X_{k+1} - x_k^i|^2 \mid X_k = x_k^i) + \frac{T}{n} (\|f\|_\infty + [h]_1). \end{aligned}$$

Using (28)

$$E \left| E(|X_{k+1} - x_k^i|^2 \mid X_k = x_k^i) \right|^2 \leq E |X_{k+1} - X_k|^4 \leq E |\overline{X}_{k+1} - \overline{X}_k|^4 + \frac{C}{n^8} \leq \frac{C}{n^2}.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E_{i_0}^{0,k} c_k^2 &= E c_k^2(X_k) \leq 2E(|E((\delta(t_k, X_k), (X_{k+1} - X_k)) \mid X_k)|^2) + \frac{C}{n^2} \\ &\leq 2E(E((\delta(t_k, X_k), (\overline{X}_{k+1} - \overline{X}_k)) \mid X_k))^2) + \frac{C}{n^2} \\ &= 2E(E(E((\delta(t_k, X_k), (\overline{X}_{k+1} - \overline{X}_k)) \mid F_k) \mid X_k))^2) + \frac{C}{n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the martingale part of $\overline{X}_{k+1} - \overline{X}_k$ cancels when we take conditional expectation with respect to F_k , this term is dominated by C/n^2 where C is a constant which depends on the coefficients of the diffusion process. So the proof is completed. \square

We are now able to give the evaluation of $\sigma_{n,N}$.

Proposition 5 *i) In the Case 1 we have*

$$\sigma_{n,N}^2 \leq C\sqrt{n} \quad (33)$$

ii) In the Case 2

$$\sigma_{n,N}^2 \leq \frac{C}{n} + \tilde{\sigma}^2 \quad (34)$$

with

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = e^{T|f|_1} P_T g^2(x_0) - u_0(x_0) + C \int_0^T e^{t|f|_1} P_t (u_t^2 + u_t f(t, \cdot, u_t))(x_0) dt$$

where C is a constant depending on the diffusion process.

Proof. We write

$$\begin{aligned} E\widehat{F}_k^2(X_k) &= E(b_k + c_k)^2(X_k) \\ &\leq Eb_k^2(X_k) + 2(Eb_k^2(X_k))^{1/2}(Ec_k^2(X_k))^{1/2} + Ec_k^2(X_k). \end{aligned}$$

In the Case 1 (31) permits to dominate the above term by $Eb_k^2 + C/\sqrt{n}$, and since $n \times C/\sqrt{n} = C\sqrt{n}$ we get \sqrt{n} in the *RHS* of (33).

Assume now that we are in the Case 2, we may use (32) in order to get $Ec_k^2 \leq C/n^2$ and consequently

$$E\widehat{F}_k^2(X_k) \leq Eb_k^2(X_k) + \frac{C}{n}(Eb_k^2(X_k))^{1/2} + \frac{C}{n^2}.$$

We employ (28) in order to obtain

$$(Eb_k^2(X_k))^{1/2} \leq \frac{C}{n} + (E|\widehat{u}_k(X_k)|^2)^{1/2} \leq \frac{C}{n} + (E|u(t_k, x_k)|^2)^{1/2}$$

so that

$$E\widehat{F}_k^2(X_k) \leq Eb_k^2(X_k) + \frac{C}{n}(P_{t_k} u_{t_k}^2(x_0))^{1/2} + \frac{C}{n^2}.$$

We employ now (24) in order to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n,N}^2 &\leq \frac{C}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k|f|_1} (E(\widehat{F}_{k+1})^2(X_{k+1}) - E(\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k))) \\ &\leq \frac{C}{n} + \frac{C}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k|f|_1} (P_{t_k} u_{t_k}^2(x_0))^{1/2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k|f|_1} (Eb_{k+1}^2(X_k) - E(\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k))). \end{aligned}$$

Since $b_{k+1}^2 = \widehat{u}_{k+1}^2 + \frac{2T}{n}\widehat{u}_{k+1}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1}) + \frac{4T^2}{n^2}f^2(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k[f]_1} (Eb_{k+1}^2(X_k) - E(\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k))) \\
& \leq \frac{C}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k[f]_1} (E(\widehat{u}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - E(\widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)))) \\
& \quad + \frac{2T}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k[f]_1} (E(\widehat{u}_{k+1}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1})(X_{k+1})) \\
& = \frac{C}{n} + Eh_T^2(X_T) - \widehat{u}_0^2(x_0) \\
& \quad + \frac{2T}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k[f]_1} E(\widehat{u}_{k+1}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, \widehat{u}_{k+1})(X_{k+1})) \\
& \leq \frac{C}{n} + P_T h_T^2(x_0) - u_0^2(x_0) + \frac{2T}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{t_k[f]_1} P_{t_{k+1}}(u_{t_{k+1}}f(t_{k+1}, \cdot, u_{t_{k+1}}))(x_0).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, passing from the Riemann sums to Lebesgue's integrals with respect to the time, the proof is completed. \square

Let us now conclude.

Theorem 2 *There exists a bounded random variable m_n^M such that*

$$\begin{aligned}
i) \quad & |m_n^M(\omega)| \leq \frac{C}{n}, \forall \omega \\
ii) \quad & \lim_n \sqrt{M}(\widehat{u}_0(x_0) - \bar{u}_0(x_0) - m_n^M) = \Theta \sim N(0, \sigma_n)
\end{aligned}$$

in low and $\sigma_n^2 \leq C\sqrt{n}$ in Case 1 and

$$\sigma_n^2 \leq \frac{C}{n} + e^{T[f]_1} P_T g^2(x_0) - u_0(x_0) + C \int_0^T e^{t[f]_1} P_t(u_t^2 + u_t f(t, \cdot, u_t))(x_0) dt \quad (35)$$

in Case 2.

Proof. We employ Proposition 2 with $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$. The absolute value of $m_n^M =: m_{n,N}^{\varepsilon_n}$ is dominated by $2n(1 + \frac{T}{n}[f]_1)^n \varepsilon_n \leq 2ne^{T[f]_1}/n^2 = C/n$. Moreover we obtain the convergence in ii) with $\sigma_n = \sigma_{n,N}^{\varepsilon_n}$. Let us check that σ_n satisfies (35). Since $[F_k^{\varepsilon_n}]_1 \leq [F_k]_1$ and $\|F_k^{\varepsilon_n}\|_\infty \leq \|F_k\|_\infty$ we may employ (24) in order to obtain

$$\sigma_n^2 \leq \frac{C}{n} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Pi_{r=1}^{k+1} [F_r]_1^2 E(\widehat{F}_{k+1}^2(X_{k+1}) - \widehat{u}_k^2(X_k)).$$

The term in the *RHS* of the above inequality is dominated (see the proof of Proposition 7) by the term in the *RHS* of (35) and of the proof is completed. \square

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