

一类由 Lévy 过程驱动的正倒向随机微分方程 及其在 LQ 问题中的应用*

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提要 作者重点研究一类含时滞与超前项、由 Lévy 过程驱动的非线性完全耦合正倒向随机微分方程 (记为 FBSDELDAs)。结合含时滞与 Lévy 过程的线性二次 (LQ) 最优控制问题实例, 针对该类 FBSDELDAs 采用一组控制单调性条件, 运用参数延拓法, 得到其解的唯一存在性及解对生成元的连续依赖性结果。这些结果对一系列 LQ 问题具有重要意义, 其中的随机哈密顿系统恰好是满足控制单调性条件的 FBSDELDAs, 因此可利用相应随机哈密顿系统的解, 建立唯一最优控制的显式对偶表达式。

关键词 时滞, 正倒向随机微分方程, Lévy 过程, 参数延拓法, 控制单调性条件, 随机 LQ 问题

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§1 引言

自 Pardoux 与 Peng 关于倒向随机微分方程 (backward stochastic differential equations, 简称为 BSDEs) 的开创性研究^[1], 以及 Antonelli 关于耦合正倒向随机微分方程 (forward-backward stochastic differential equations, 简称为 FBSDEs) 的研究工作^[2] 以来, 这类方程受到了学术界的广泛关注。无论是其经典的理论结构, 还是其在随机控制、金融、经济学等多个领域的广泛应用价值^[3–5], 都使其成为重要的研究对象。1993 年, Antonelli 首次引入耦合 FBSDEs, 并在有限时间区间内建立了解的存在性结果^[2], 但他同时构造了一个反例, 表明仅依赖 Lipschitz 条件时, 该结论在较长时间区间内可能不再成立。为解决这一问题, 众多学者引入额外的单调性条件, 并采用参数延拓法进行研究——该方法由 Hu 与 Peng^[6] 首次提出, 此后 Yong^[7], Peng 与 Wu^[8] 等学者进一步拓展了其应用范围。此外, 学术界还提出了各类其他条件与研究方法^[9–13]。

关于由 Lévy 过程驱动的随机微分方程 (stochastic differential equations, 简称为 S-DEs), Nualart 与 Schoutens^[14] 给出了该领域最重要的研究成果之一。他们在文中构造了一组与 Lévy 过程相关的两两强正交鞅 (称为 Teugels 鞅), 并基于此建立了 Lévy 过程对应的鞅表示定理。随后, 二人在文^[15] 中证明了由 Lévy 过程驱动的 BSDEs 解的存在唯一性。Bahlali, Eddahbi 与 Essaky 进一步将这一结果推广到由 Teugels 鞅和独立多维布朗运

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动共同驱动的 BSDEs^[16]. 此后, 众多学者对由 Teugels 鞅驱动的 BSDEs^[17-19] 以及相关的随机控制问题^[20-22] 展开了更深入的研究, 取得了丰富成果.

然而, 在自然与社会现象中, 大量过程的发展不仅依赖于当前状态, 还与其历史状态相关. 因此, 研究含时滞的随机控制系统具有重要的现实必要性. 2000 年, Øksendal 与 Sulem [23] 针对这类系统建立了随机最大值原理. 据我们所知, 时滞系统对应的伴随方程是一类新型倒向随机微分方程, 称为超前倒向随机微分方程 (anticipated BSDE). 该方程由 Peng 与 Yang [24] 首次提出, 他们同时证明了这类超前倒向随机微分方程解的唯一存在性. 此后, Chen 与 Wu 在此基础上开展了大量研究工作: 2010 年, 他们在文 [25] 中研究了含时滞的随机微分方程, 通过对偶方法与超前倒向随机微分方程建立了该问题的最大值原理, 并给出了相关应用实例; 2011 年, Chen 与 Wu 进一步研究了一类广义正倒向随机微分方程, 其中正向方程为时滞随机微分方程, 倒向方程为超前倒向随机微分方程^[26]. 此外, 文 [27-28] 也是他们关于时滞系统的代表性研究成果. 该方向的后续研究进展可参见文 [29-32] 等.

目前已知, 含时滞或超前项、由 Lévy 过程驱动的随机控制问题, 其哈密顿系统均是一类耦合的含时滞与超前项的正倒向随机微分方程 (简称为 FBSDELDAs). 但据我们所知, 当前针对这类正倒向随机微分方程的研究成果尚少. 因此, 本文考虑如下形式的含时滞与超前项的正倒向随机微分方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx(t) = b(t, \theta(t), \theta_-(t), y_+(t), z_+(t), k_+(t))dt + \sigma(t, \theta(t), \theta_-(t), y_+(t), z_+(t), k_+(t))dW(t) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g^{(i)}(t, \theta(t-), \theta_-(t-), y_+(t-), z_+(t), k_+(t))dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ dy(t) = f(t, \theta(t), x_-(t), \theta_+(t))dt + z(t)dW(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k^{(i)}(t)dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x(t) = \lambda(t), \quad y(t) = \mu(t), \quad z(t) = \rho(t), \quad k(t) = \varsigma(t), \quad t \in [-\delta, 0], \\ y(T) = \Phi(x(T)), \\ x(t) = y(t) = z(t) = k(t) = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta], \end{array} \right. \quad (1.1)$$

这里定义 $\theta(\cdot) = (x(\cdot)^T, y(\cdot)^T, z(\cdot)^T, k(\cdot)^T)^T$ 且 $k(\cdot) := (k^{(1)}(\cdot)^T, k^{(2)}(\cdot)^T, \dots)^T$, $\theta_-(\cdot) = (x_-(\cdot)^T, y_-(\cdot)^T, z_-(\cdot)^T, k_-(\cdot)^T)^T = (x(\cdot - \delta)^T, y(\cdot - \delta)^T, z(\cdot - \delta)^T, k(\cdot - \delta)^T)^T$, $\theta_+(\cdot) = (x_+(\cdot)^T, y_+(\cdot)^T, z_+(\cdot)^T, k_+(\cdot)^T)^T = (\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[x(\cdot + \delta)]^T, \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[y(\cdot + \delta)]^T, \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[z(\cdot + \delta)]^T, \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[k(\cdot + \delta)]^T)^T$. 特别地, $\theta(\cdot -) = (x(\cdot -)^T, y(\cdot -)^T, z(\cdot)^T, k(\cdot)^T)^T$, $\theta_-(\cdot -) = (x_-(\cdot -)^T, y_-(\cdot -)^T, z_-(\cdot)^T, k_-(\cdot)^T)^T = (x((\cdot - \delta)-)^T, y((\cdot - \delta)-)^T, z(\cdot - \delta)^T, k(\cdot - \delta)^T)^T$, $y_+(\cdot -) = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[y((\cdot + \delta)-)]$, 其中 $\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\cdot] = \mathbb{E}[\cdot | \mathcal{F}_t]$, \top 表示矩阵的转置. 此外, 记 $\Lambda(\cdot) = (\lambda(\cdot), \mu(\cdot), \rho(\cdot), \varsigma(\cdot))$. 设 $\delta > 0$ 为给定常数, 代表时滞大小. 进一步规定, 对所有 $t \in [-\delta, 0]$, 有 $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{F}_0$. $\{W_t : t \in [0, T]\}$ 为 d 维标准布朗运动, $\{H_t^{(i)} : t \in [0, T]\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 是与 Lévy 过程相关的 Teugels 鞅.

为便于后续使用, 进一步记

$$\Gamma(\cdot) := (f(\cdot)^T, b(\cdot)^T, \sigma(\cdot)^T, g(\cdot)^T)^T, \quad \text{其中 } g(\cdot)^T := (g^{(1)}(\cdot)^T, g^{(2)}(\cdot)^T, \dots)^T. \quad (1.2)$$

于是, FBSDELDAs (1.1) 的所有系数可统一表示为 (Λ, Φ, Γ) .

2014 年, Li 与 Wu [33] 开始研究含时滞和 Lévy 过程的超前递归随机最优控制问题, 其控制系统可由含时滞和 Lévy 过程的超前正倒向随机微分方程 (简记为 AFBSDELDAs) 描述. 他们在文中分别证明了含时滞和 Lévy 过程的随机微分方程 (SDELDAs) 及含 Lévy 过程的超前倒向随机微分方程 (ABSDELDAs) 解的唯一存在性, 进而得到非耦合 AFBSDELDAs 解的唯一存在性结果. 基于这些成果, 他们在文 [34] 中进一步研究了含时滞和 Lévy 过程

系统的 LQ 控制问题, 得到了随机哈密顿系统的可解性及唯一最优控制的表达式. 需要注意的是, 他们所研究的 AFBSDEDLs 均为非耦合形式, 而本文将进一步研究完全耦合情形, 这与非耦合情形存在显著差异. 为证明完全耦合 FBSDELDAs 解的存在唯一性, 我们对延拓法进行了进一步发展与应用, 从而得到其解的存在唯一性结果. 此外, 文 [33] 已给出 ABSDELs 解的连续依赖性. 因此, 本文将重点补充这一研究方向, 进一步探讨 SDEDLs 及完全耦合 FBSDELDAs 解的连续依赖性定理 (参见引理 2.1 与定理 3.1).

2022 年, 为求解更一般的可用于解决各类随机 LQ 问题的耦合 FBSDEs, Yu [35] 通过引入一系列矩阵值随机变量及矩阵值随机过程, 构建了一个控制-单调性框架. 该新框架不仅能覆盖文中多数与参数延拓法相关的情形, 还可包含许多文中未涉及的场景. Yu 在文中得到了耦合 FBSDEs 解的唯一存在性结果及解对生成元的连续依赖性结果. 由于这类框架的适用范围更广, 它已被应用于多篇知名文献的研究中, 如文 [36–38] 等.

近期, Yang 与 Yu [39] 研究了一类无穷时域上含时滞和超前项的耦合 FBSDEs, 通过引入随机化 Lipschitz 条件与随机化单调性条件, 得到了这类 FBSDEs 解的唯一存在性. 与 Yang 和 Yu 的研究 [39] 相比, 本文将 Yu [35] 提出的控制-单调性条件推广到含时滞、超前项的框架下, 用于求解完全耦合的 FBSDELDAs, 且该方法可进一步应用于求解更一般的性能指标包含交叉项情形的时滞随机 LQ 问题. 值得注意的是, Li, Wang 与 Wu [40] 曾在某类控制-单调性条件下, 研究了一类超前时滞正倒向随机微分方程解的存在唯一性, 但他们所采用的控制-单调性条件与本文 (参见假设 3.2) 存在显著差异, 关于这一差异的详细讨论, 可参见注 3.1.

作为上述结果的应用, 我们将重新审视含时滞或超前项、由 Lévy 过程驱动的随机 LQ 问题. LQ 问题是随机最优控制问题中的一类经典问题, 已被众多学者深入研究. 在研究这类 LQ 问题时, 必然会涉及哈密顿系统, 这是一种线性的 FBSDELDAs. 借助 FBSDELDAs 解的唯一存在性结果, 我们得到了 LQ 问题中哈密顿系统的存在唯一性. 值得提及的是, 在处理正向 LQ 问题中包含交叉项的性能指标时, 我们引入了一个关键引理 (参见引理 4.1) 以建立最优控制的唯一性, 这一点也具有重要意义.

本文其余部分的结构如下: 第 2 节引入并确立分析所需的基本符号, 同时给出与 S-DEDLs 和 ABSDELs 相关的两个关键引理, 这些引理对后续分析至关重要. 第 3 节在控制-单调性条件下研究 FBSDELDAs (1.1), 重点建立该方程解的存在唯一性, 并给出对理论框架具有重要作用的连续依赖性定理, 这些关键结果总结于定理 3.1 中. 第 4 节基于前几节的结果, 研究两类含 Lévy 过程以及时滞或超前项系统的 LQ 问题, 成功推导出唯一最优控制策略的对偶表示.

§2 符号与预备知识

设 \mathbb{R}^n 为 n 维欧氏空间, 其范数为 $|\cdot|$, 内积为 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. 设 \mathbb{S}^n 为 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 中所有对称矩阵构成的集合, $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ 为所有 $n \times m$ 矩阵构成的集合, 其范数定义为 $|A| = \sqrt{\text{tr}(AA^T)}$ (对任意 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$), 内积定义为

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(AB^T), \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}.$$

设 $T > 0$, $[0, T]$ 表示有限时间区间. 设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 为一个完备的概率空间, 其中流域 $\mathbb{F} = \{\mathcal{F}_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 满足右连续性和 \mathbb{P} -完备性的常规条件. 此外, 定义滤子 $\mathbb{G} = \{\mathcal{G}_t : \mathcal{G}_t = \mathcal{F}_{t-\delta}, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$. 设 $\{W_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 为关于 \mathbb{F} 适应的 d 维标准布朗运

动, $\{S_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 为 1 维实值右连左极轨道过程, 称为 Lévy 过程, 其具有平稳独立增量且与 $\{W_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 相互独立. 已知 S_t 的特征函数具有如下形式:

$$E(e^{i\omega S_t}) = \exp \left[ia\omega t - \frac{1}{2}\rho^2\omega^2 t + t \int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{i\omega s} - 1 - i\omega \mathbf{1}_{\{|s|<1\}})v(dx) \right],$$

其中 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\rho > 0$, v 为 \mathbb{R} 上的测度且满足 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 \wedge x^2)v(dx) \leq \infty$. 假设 Lévy 测度 v 满足

$$\int_{(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)^c} (e^{k|x|})v(dx) \leq \infty,$$

其中对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在常数 $k > 0$.

假设流域 \mathbb{F} 的生成结构为

$$\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(S_s, s \leq t) \vee \sigma(W_s, s \leq t) \vee \mathcal{N},$$

其中 \mathcal{N} 表示所有 \mathbb{P} -零测集构成的集合.

记 $\{H_t^{(i)} : 0 \leq t \leq T\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 为与 Lévy 过程 $\{S_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 相关的 Teugels 鞅. $H_t^{(i)}$ 的表达式为

$$H_t^{(i)} = c_{i,i}Y_t^{(i)} + c_{i,i-1}Y_t^{(i-1)} + \cdots + c_{i,1}Y_t^{(1)},$$

其中对所有 $i \geq 1$, $Y_t^{(i)} = S_t^{(i)} - \mathbb{E}[S_t^{(i)}]$; $S_t^{(i)}$ 称为幂跳过程, 满足 $S_t^{(1)} = S_t$, 且当 $i \geq 2$ 时, $S_t^{(i)} = \sum_{0 \leq s \leq t} (\Delta S_s)^i$; 系数 $c_{i,j}$ 是多项式 $1, x, x^2, \dots$ 关于测度 $\mu(dx) = x^2v(dx) + \sigma^2\delta_0(dx)$

的正交化系数. 此外, 已知 Teugels 鞅 $\{H_t^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 两两强正交, 其可料二次变差过程满足

$$\langle H_t^{(i)}, H_t^{(j)} \rangle = \delta_{ij}t,$$

其中

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

关于 Teugels 鞅的更多细节, 可参见文 [14–15].

设 \mathbb{H} 为赋范希尔伯特空间, 其范数记为 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{H}}$, 下面引入若干符号定义.

l^2 : 所有满足以下条件

$$\|x\|_{l^2} := \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^2 \right)^{1/2} < \infty$$

的实值序列 $x = (x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 构成的空间.

$l^2(\mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|f\|_{l^2(\mathbb{H})} := \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|f^i\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 \right)^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值序列 $f = \{f^i\}_{i \geq 1}$ 构成的空间.

$C(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 由区间 $[s, r]$ 到 \mathbb{H} 的全体连续函数构成的空间.

$L^2(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|\xi(\cdot)\|_{L^2(s, r; \mathbb{H})} := \left[\int_s^r |\xi(t)|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 dt \right]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值勒贝格可测函数 $\xi(\cdot)$ 构成的空间.

$L^2_{\mathcal{F}_T}(\Omega; \mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|\xi\|_{L^2_{\mathcal{F}_T}(\Omega; \mathbb{H})} := [\mathbb{E}\|\xi\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathcal{F}_T 可测随机变量 ξ 构成的空间.

$L^\infty_{\mathcal{F}_T}(\Omega; \mathbb{H})$: 所有 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathcal{F}_T 可测且本性有界的随机变量构成的空间.

$L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|f(\cdot)\|_{L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{H})} := \left[\mathbb{E} \left(\int_s^T \|f(t)\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 ds \right) \right]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathbb{F} 可料过程 $f(\cdot)$ 构成的空间.

$M^2_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|f(\cdot)\|_{L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{H})} := \left[\mathbb{E} \left(\int_s^T \|f(t)\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 ds \right) \right]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathbb{F} 适应过程 $f(\cdot)$ 构成的空间.

$L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; l^2(\mathbb{H}))$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|f(\cdot)\|_{L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{H}))} := \left[\mathbb{E} \left(\int_s^r \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|f^i(t)\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 ds \right) \right]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 $l^2(\mathbb{H})$ 值, \mathbb{F} 可料过程 $f(\cdot) = \{f^i(\cdot)\}_{i \geq 1}$ 构成的空间.

$L^\infty_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathbb{F} 可料且本性有界的过程构成的空间.

$L^\infty_{\mathbb{G}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathbb{G} 可料且本性有界的过程构成的空间.

$\mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})$: 所有满足以下条件

$$\|f(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(s, r; \mathbb{H})} := \left[\mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{t \in [s, r]} \|f(t)\|_{\mathbb{H}}^2 \right) \right]^{1/2} < \infty$$

的 \mathbb{H} 值, \mathbb{F} 适应右连左极 (càdlàg) 过程 $f(\cdot)$ 构成的空间.

为简化符号, 下面进一步给出若干乘积空间的定义.

$N^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^m)) := \mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times M^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}) \times L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. 对于任意的 $\theta(\cdot) = (x(\cdot)^T, y(\cdot)^T, z(\cdot)^T, k(\cdot)^T)^T \in N^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, 它的范数为

$$\|\theta(\cdot)\|_{N^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} := \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |x(t)|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |y(t)|^2 + \int_0^T |z(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|k(t)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \right\}^{1/2}.$$

$\mathcal{N}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) := L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times M^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}) \times L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. 对于任意的 $\rho(\cdot) = (\varphi(\cdot)^T, \psi(\cdot)^T, \gamma(\cdot)^T, \beta(\cdot)^T)^T \in \mathcal{N}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, 它的范数为

$$\|\rho(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{N}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} := \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T |\varphi(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\psi(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\gamma(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\beta(t)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \right\}^{1/2}.$$

$\mathcal{Q}(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) := C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^n) \times C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^n) \times L^2(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}) \times L^2(-\delta, 0;$

$l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$). 对于任意的 $\Lambda(\cdot) = (\lambda(\cdot), \mu(\cdot), \rho(\cdot), \varsigma(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{Q}(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, 它的范数为

$$\|\Lambda(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{Q}(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} := \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\lambda(t)|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\mu(t)|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\rho(t)|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\varsigma(t)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right\}^{1/2}.$$

$\mathcal{H}[-\delta, T] := \mathcal{Q}(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \times L_{\mathcal{F}_T}^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. 对于任意的 $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$, 它的范数为

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot))\|_{\mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]} &:= \left\{ \|\pi(t)\|_{\mathcal{Q}(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^2 + \|\eta\|_{L_{\mathcal{F}_T}^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\rho(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^2 \right\}^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

下面将给出 SDEDL 与 ABSDEL 的若干基本结果作为本文的引理.

首先, 考虑如下形式的 SDEDL:

$$\begin{cases} dx_t = b(t, x_t, x'_t)dt + \sigma(t, x_t, x'_t)dW_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g^{(i)}(t, x_{t-}, x'_{t-})dH_t^{(i)}, & t \in [0, T], \\ x_t = \lambda_t, & t \in [-\delta, 0], \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $x'_t = x_{t-\delta}$ (x'_t 表示 x 在 $t-\delta$ 时刻的取值), $x'_{t-} = x_{(t-\delta)-}$ (x'_{t-} 表示 x 在 $(t-\delta)$ 时刻的左极限).

系数 (b, σ, g, λ) 需满足以下假设条件.

假设 2.1 $\lambda(\cdot) \in C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^n)$ (即 $\lambda(\cdot)$ 是区间 $(-\delta, 0)$ 到 \mathbb{R}^n 的连续函数), 且 (b, σ, g) 为 3 个给定的随机映射:

$$\begin{aligned} b &: [0, T] \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \sigma &: [0, T] \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, \\ g &= (g^{(i)})_{i=1}^{\infty} : [0, T] \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \end{aligned}$$

且满足以下条件:

(i) 对任意 $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $b(\cdot, x, x')$, $\sigma(\cdot, x, x')$ 及 $g(\cdot, x, x')$ 均为 \mathbb{F} -循序可测过程. 此外, $b(\cdot, 0, 0) \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\sigma(\cdot, 0, 0) \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$, $g(\cdot, 0, 0) \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

(ii) 映射 b, σ 及 g 关于 (x, x') 满足一致 Lipschitz 连续性, 即对任意 $x, \bar{x}, x', \bar{x}' \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} &|b(t, x, x') - b(t, \bar{x}, \bar{x}')| + |\sigma(t, x, x') - \sigma(t, \bar{x}, \bar{x}')| + \|g(t, x, x') - g(t, \bar{x}, \bar{x}')\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq L(|x - \bar{x}| + |x' - \bar{x}'|). \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.1 在假设 2.1 下, 系数为 (b, σ, g, λ) 的 SDEDL (2.1) 存在唯一解 $x(\cdot) \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$. 此外, 该解满足如下估计式:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |x_t|^2 \right] &\leq K \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\lambda_t|^2 + \int_0^T |b(t, 0, 0)|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\sigma(t, 0, 0)|^2 dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^T \|g(t, 0, 0)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

其中 K 为仅依赖于 T 和 Lipschitz 常数 L 的正常数. 进一步地, 设 $(\bar{b}, \bar{\sigma}, \bar{g}, \bar{\lambda})$ 为另一组满足假设 2.1 的系数, 且 $\bar{x}(\cdot) \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$ 是系数 $(\bar{b}, \bar{\sigma}, \bar{g}, \bar{\lambda})$ 对应的 SDEDL (2.1) 的解, 则有如下估计式:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |x_t - \bar{x}_t|^2 \right] &\leq K \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\lambda_t - \bar{\lambda}_t|^2 + \int_0^T |b(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t) - \bar{b}(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t)|^2 dt \right. \\ &\quad + \int_0^T |\sigma(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t) - \bar{\sigma}(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t)|^2 dt \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^T \|g(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t) - \bar{g}(t, \bar{x}_t, \bar{x}'_t)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right], \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

其中 K 同样为仅依赖于 T 和 Lipschitz 常数 L 的正常数.

证 首先, SDEDL (2.1) 解的存在唯一性已在 Li 与 Wu 的文 [33] 中定理 3.1 得到证明, 因此本文只需证明估计式 (2.2) 与 (2.3). 在以下证明过程中, 常数 K 的值可能会随行文推导发生变化 (注: 此处为数学证明常用表述, 指 K 为与变量无关的正常数, 具体数值不影响结论).

为简化符号, 记

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}_s = x_s - \bar{x}_s, & \hat{x}_t = x_t - \bar{x}_t, \\ \hat{x}'_s = x'_s - \bar{x}'_s, & \hat{\lambda}_s = \lambda_s - \bar{\lambda}_s, \\ \hat{b}_s = b(s, x_s, x'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s), \\ \hat{\sigma}_s = \sigma(s, x_s, x'_s) - \bar{\sigma}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s), \\ \hat{g}_s = g(s, x_s, x'_s) - \bar{g}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s). \end{cases}$$

对 $|\hat{x}_s|^2$ 应用 Itô 公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{x}_t|^2 &= |\hat{x}_0|^2 + 2 \int_0^t \langle \hat{x}_s, \hat{b}_s \rangle ds + \int_0^t |\hat{\sigma}_s|^2 ds + \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t \langle \hat{g}_s^{(i)}, \hat{g}_s^{(j)} \rangle d[H_i, H_j]_s \\ &\quad + 2 \int_0^t \langle \hat{x}_s, \hat{\sigma}_s dW_s \rangle + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t \langle \hat{x}_{s-}, \hat{g}_{s-}^{(i)} \rangle dH_s^{(i)}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

对等式两端取期望, 并利用基本不等式 $2ab \leq a^2 + b^2$, 可推出

$$\mathbb{E}[|\hat{x}_t|^2] \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{x}_0|^2 + \int_0^t (|\hat{x}_s|^2 + |\hat{b}_s|^2 + |\hat{\sigma}_s|^2 + \|\hat{g}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds \right\}. \tag{2.5}$$

容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t |\hat{x}'_s|^2 ds &= \int_{-\delta}^{t-\delta} |\hat{x}_s|^2 ds = \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{x}_s|^2 ds + \int_0^{t-\delta} |\hat{x}_s|^2 ds \\ &\leq \delta \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\lambda}_s|^2 + \int_0^t |\hat{x}_s|^2 ds. \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

结合假设 2.1 中的 Lipschitz 条件、不等式 (2.6) 及基本不等式 $(a+b)^2 \leq 2a^2 + 2b^2$, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t |\hat{b}_s|^2 ds &= \int_0^t |b(s, x_s, x'_s) - b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) + b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\ &\leq 2 \int_0^t |b(s, x_s, x'_s) - b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds + 2 \int_0^t |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 2L^2 \int_0^t (|\widehat{x}_s| + |\widehat{x}'_s|)^2 ds + 2 \int_0^t |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\
&\leq 4L^2 \int_0^t |\widehat{x}_s|^2 ds + 4L^2 \int_0^t |\widehat{x}'_s|^2 ds + 2 \int_0^t |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\
&\leq 8L^2 \int_0^t |\widehat{x}_s|^2 ds + 4\delta L^2 \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 + 2 \int_0^t |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds. \quad (2.7)
\end{aligned}$$

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^t |\widehat{\sigma}_s|^2 ds &\leq 8L^2 \int_0^t |\widehat{x}_s|^2 ds + 4\delta L^2 \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 \\
&\quad + 2 \int_0^t |\sigma(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{\sigma}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds, \quad (2.8)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^t \|\widehat{g}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds &\leq 8L^2 \int_0^t |\widehat{x}_s|^2 ds + 4\delta L^2 \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 \\
&\quad + 2 \int_0^t \|g(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{g}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds. \quad (2.9)
\end{aligned}$$

将 (2.7)–(2.9) 代入 (2.5), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[|\widehat{x}_t|^2] &\leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^t |\widehat{x}_s|^2 ds + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 + \int_0^t |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \right. \\
&\quad + \int_0^t |\sigma(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{\sigma}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^t \|g(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{g}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds \right\}. \quad (2.10)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 应用 Gronwall 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E}[|\widehat{x}_t|^2] &\leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 + \int_0^T |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \right. \\
&\quad + \int_0^T |\sigma(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{\sigma}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^T \|g(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{g}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds \right\}. \quad (2.11)
\end{aligned}$$

由 (2.4), (2.7)–(2.9) 及 (2.11), 应用 Burkholder-Davis-Gundy 不等式 (简称为 BDG 不等式), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\widehat{x}_t|^2 \right] &\leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 + \int_0^T (|\widehat{x}_s|^2 + |\widehat{b}_s|^2 + |\widehat{\sigma}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{g}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} 2 \int_0^t \langle \widehat{x}_s, \widehat{\sigma}_s dW_s \rangle + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t \langle \widehat{x}_{s-}, \widehat{g}_{s-}^{(i)} \rangle dH_s^{(i)} \right\} \\
&\leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\widehat{\lambda}_s|^2 + \int_0^T |b(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{b}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_0^T |\sigma(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{\sigma}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)|^2 ds \\
 & + \int_0^T \|g(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s) - \bar{g}(s, \bar{x}_s, \bar{x}'_s)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds \Big\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}_t|^2 \right]. \quad (2.12)
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可直接推出 (2.3). 令 $(\bar{b}, \bar{\sigma}, \bar{g}, \bar{\lambda}) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$, 则 (2.2) 成立.

关于解的存在唯一性, 通过延拓法, 由 (2.3) 也可直接证得.

其次, 考虑如下形式的 ABSDEL:

$$\begin{cases} dy_t = f(t, y_t, z_t, k_t, y'_t, z'_t, k'_t) dt + z_t dW_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k_t^{(i)} dH_t^{(i)}, & t \in [0, T], \\ y_T = \nu, \\ y_t = z_t = k_t = 0, & t \in (T, T + \delta], \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

其中 $y'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[y_{t+\delta}]$, $z'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[z_{t+\delta}]$, $k'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[k_{t+\delta}]$.

系数 (ν, f) 需满足以下假设条件.

假设 2.2 $\nu \in L^2_{\mathcal{F}_T}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$, 且 f 为给定的随机映射,

$$f : [0, T] \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

满足以下条件:

(i) 对任意 $(y, z, k, y', z', k') \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f(\cdot, y, z, k, y', z', k')$ 为 \mathbb{F} -循序可测过程. 此外, $f(\cdot, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \in L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

(ii) 映射 f 关于 (y, z, k, y', z', k') 满足一致 Lipschitz 连续性, 即对任意 $y, \bar{y}, y', \bar{y}' \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $z, \bar{z}, z', \bar{z}' \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, $k, \bar{k}, k', \bar{k}' \in l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |f(t, y, z, k, y', z', k') - f(t, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{k}, \bar{y}', \bar{z}', \bar{k}')| \\
 & \leq L(|y - \bar{y}| + |z - \bar{z}| + \|k - \bar{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + |y' - \bar{y}'| + |z' - \bar{z}'| + \|k' - \bar{k}'\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}).
 \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.2 在假设 2.2 下, 系数为 (ν, f) 的 ABSDEL (2.13) 存在唯一解 $(y(\cdot), z(\cdot), k(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times M^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}) \times L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. 此外, 该解满足如下估计式:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |y_t|^2 + \int_0^T (|z_t|^2 + \|k_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) dt \right] \leq K \mathbb{E} \left[|\nu|^2 + \int_0^T |f(t, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)|^2 dt \right], \quad (2.14)$$

其中 K 为仅依赖于 T 和映射 f 的 Lipschitz 常数 L 的正常数. 进一步地, 设 $(\bar{\nu}, \bar{f})$ 为另一组系数, 且 $(\bar{y}(\cdot), \bar{z}(\cdot), \bar{k}(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{S}^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n) \times M^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}) \times L^2_{\mathbb{F}}(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 是系数 $(\bar{\nu}, \bar{f})$ 对应的 ABSDEL (2.13) 的解 (其满足假设 2.2), 则有如下估计式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |y_t - \bar{y}_t|^2 + \int_0^T (|z_t - \bar{z}_t|^2 + \|k_t - \bar{k}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) dt \right] \\
 & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T |f(t, \bar{y}_t, \bar{z}_t, \bar{k}_t, \bar{y}'_t, \bar{z}'_t, \bar{k}'_t) - \bar{f}(t, \bar{y}_t, \bar{z}_t, \bar{k}_t, \bar{y}'_t, \bar{z}'_t, \bar{k}'_t)|^2 dt + |\nu - \bar{\nu}|^2 \right], \quad (2.15)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{y}'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{y}_{t+\delta}]$, $\bar{z}'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{z}_{t+\delta}]$, $\bar{k}'_t = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{k}_{t+\delta}]$, 且正常数 K 的含义与前述一致.

证 事实上, Li 与 Wu 在文 [33] 的定理 3.2 中已利用不动点定理证明了 ABSDEL (2.13) 解的唯一存在性. 因此, 本文仅给出解的估计式的证明.

类似地, 常数 K 的值可能会随行文推导发生变化. 为简化符号, 记

$$\begin{cases} \hat{y}_s = y_s - \bar{y}_s, & \hat{z}_s = z_s - \bar{z}_s, & \hat{k}_s = k_s - \bar{k}_s, \\ \hat{y}'_s = y'_s - \bar{y}'_s, & \hat{z}'_s = z'_s - \bar{z}'_s, & \hat{k}'_s = k'_s - \bar{k}'_s, \\ \hat{f}_s = f(s, y_s, z_s, k_s, y'_s, z'_s, k'_s) - \bar{f}(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s), \\ \hat{\nu} = \nu - \bar{\nu}. \end{cases}$$

首先, 对 $|\hat{y}_s|^2$ 应用 Itô 公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & |\hat{y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T |\hat{z}_s|^2 ds + \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \int_t^T \langle \hat{k}_s^{(i)}, \hat{k}_s^{(j)} \rangle d[H_i, H_j]_s \\ &= |\hat{\nu}|^2 - 2 \int_t^T \langle \hat{y}_s, \hat{f}_s \rangle ds - 2 \int_t^T \langle \hat{y}_s, \hat{z}_s dW_s \rangle - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_t^T \langle \hat{y}_s, \hat{k}_s^{(i)} \rangle dH_s^{(i)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

对等式两端取期望, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[|\hat{y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T (|\hat{z}_s|^2 + \|\hat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\nu}|^2 + \int_t^T 2|\hat{y}_s| |\hat{f}_s| ds \right\} \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\nu}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds + \varepsilon \int_t^T |\hat{f}_s|^2 ds \right\} \\ & = \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\nu}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds + \varepsilon \int_t^T |f(s, y, z, k, y', z', k') - f(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + f(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s) - \bar{f}(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s)|^2 ds \right\} \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\nu}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds + 2\varepsilon \int_t^T |f(s, y, z, k, y', z', k') - f(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s)|^2 ds \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2\varepsilon \int_t^T |f(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s) - \bar{f}(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s)|^2 ds \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

其中用到了基本不等式 $2ab \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}a^2 + \varepsilon b^2$ 及 $(a+b)^2 \leq 2a^2 + 2b^2$ (对任意 $a > 0, b > 0, \varepsilon > 0$ 均成立).

结合假设 2.2 中的 Lipschitz 条件与 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[|\hat{y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T (|\hat{z}_s|^2 + \|\hat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\nu}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds + 2\varepsilon \int_t^T |f(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s) - \bar{f}(s, \bar{y}_s, \bar{z}_s, \bar{k}_s, \bar{y}'_s, \bar{z}'_s, \bar{k}'_s)|^2 ds \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 12\varepsilon L^2 \int_t^T [|\hat{y}_s|^2 + |\hat{z}_s|^2 + \|\hat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + |\hat{y}'_s|^2 + |\hat{z}'_s|^2 + \|\hat{k}'_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2] ds \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

利用 Jensen 不等式及时移变换, 易知

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T |\hat{y}'_s|^2 ds \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T |\mathbb{E}[\hat{y}_{s+\delta} | \mathcal{F}_s]|^2 ds \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T \mathbb{E}[|\hat{y}_{s+\delta}|^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] ds \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{t+\delta}^{T+\delta} |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T |\hat{y}_s|^2 ds \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

类似地, 有

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_t^T |\widehat{z}'_s|^2 ds\right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\int_t^T |\widehat{z}_s|^2 ds\right], \tag{2.20}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_t^T \|\widehat{k}'_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds\right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\int_t^T \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 ds\right]. \tag{2.21}$$

将 (2.19)–(2.21) 代入 (2.18), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[|\widehat{y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T (|\widehat{z}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}\left\{|\widehat{\nu}|^2 + 2\varepsilon \int_t^T |f(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s) - \overline{f}(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s)|^2 ds \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T |\widehat{y}_s|^2 ds + 24\varepsilon L^2 \int_t^T [|\widehat{y}_s|^2 + |\widehat{z}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2] ds\right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

选取足够小的 ε , 使得 $24\varepsilon L^2 < 1$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[|\widehat{y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T (|\widehat{z}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds\right] \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{\int_t^T |f(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s) - \overline{f}(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s)|^2 ds + |\widehat{\nu}|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_t^T |\widehat{y}_s|^2 ds\right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.23}$$

应用 Gronwall 不等式, 可推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E}[|\widehat{y}_t|^2] + \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T (|\widehat{z}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds\right] \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{\int_0^T |f(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s) - \overline{f}(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s)|^2 ds + |\widehat{\nu}|^2\right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.24}$$

基于上述所有分析, 结合 (2.16), (2.24) 并应用 BDG 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\widehat{y}_t|^2\right] \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{|\widehat{\nu}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T |\widehat{y}_s|^2 ds + \varepsilon \int_0^T |f_s|^2 ds + 2 \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left|\int_t^T \langle \widehat{y}_s, \widehat{z}_s dW_s \rangle\right| \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left|\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_t^T \langle \widehat{y}_s, \widehat{k}_s^{(i)} \rangle dH_s^{(i)}\right|\right\} \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{|\widehat{\nu}|^2 + \int_0^T |f(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s) - \overline{f}(s, \overline{y}_s, \overline{z}_s, \overline{k}_s, \overline{y}'_s, \overline{z}'_s, \overline{k}'_s)|^2 ds\right\} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\widehat{y}_t|^2\right] + K\mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T (|\widehat{z}_s|^2 + \|\widehat{k}_s\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2) ds\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.25}$$

最后, 结合 (2.24) 与 (2.25) 可得到估计式 (2.15). 令 $(\overline{\nu}, \overline{f}) = (0, 0)$, 则可得到估计式 (2.14). 此外, 关于解的唯一存在性, 通过延拓法, 由估计式 (2.15) 同样可推得.

§3 控制-单调性框架下的含时滞与超前项正倒向随机微分方程

本节将致力于研究 FBSDELDAs (1.1). 与 SDEDL (2.1) 及 ABSDEL (2.13) 的情形类似, 我们仍需对 FBSDELDAs (1.1) 的系数 (Λ, Φ, Γ) 作一些假设.

假设 3.1 (i) 对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Phi(x)$ 是 \mathcal{F}_T 可测的. 进一步地, 对任意 $\theta, \theta_-, \theta_+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\Gamma(\cdot, \theta, \theta_-, \theta_+)$ 是 \mathbb{F} -循序可测过程. 此外, $(\Lambda(0), \Phi(0), \Gamma(\cdot, 0, 0, 0)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$; (ii) 映射 Φ, Γ 满足一致 Lipschitz 连续性, 即对任意 $x, \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\theta, \bar{\theta}, \theta_-, \bar{\theta}_-, \theta_+, \bar{\theta}_+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} |\Phi(x) - \Phi(\bar{x})| \leq L|x - \bar{x}|, \\ |h(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - h(t, \bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)| \\ \leq L(|\theta - \bar{\theta}| + |\theta_- - \bar{\theta}_-| + |y_+ - \bar{y}_+| + |z_+ - \bar{z}_+| + \|k_+ - \bar{k}_+\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}), \\ |f(t, \theta, x_-, \theta_+) - f(t, \bar{\theta}, \bar{x}_-, \bar{\theta}_+)| \leq L(|\theta - \bar{\theta}| + |x_- - \bar{x}_-| + |\theta_+ - \bar{\theta}_+|), \end{cases}$$

其中 $h = b, \sigma, g^{(i)}$.

除上述假设 3.1 外, 为便于后续研究, 我们将进一步对系数 (Λ, Φ, Γ) 引入如下控制-单调性条件.

假设 3.2 存在常数 $\mu \geq 0, v \geq 0$, 矩阵值随机变量 $G \in L_{\mathcal{F}_T}^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{m} \times n})$, 以及一系列矩阵值过程: $A(\cdot), \bar{A}(\cdot), B(\cdot), \bar{B}(\cdot) \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^\infty(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{m \times n})$, $C(\cdot) = (C_1(\cdot), \dots, C_d(\cdot))$, $\bar{C}(\cdot) = (\bar{C}_1(\cdot), \dots, \bar{C}_d(\cdot)) \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^\infty(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{d \times mn})$, $D(\cdot) = (D_j(\cdot))_{j=1}^\infty$, $\bar{D}(\cdot) = (\bar{D}_j(\cdot))_{j=1}^\infty \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^\infty(0, T; l^2(\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}))$ (其中 $\tilde{m}, m \in \mathbb{N}$ 为给定正整数, 且当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时, $\bar{A}(t) = \bar{B}(t) = \bar{C}_i(t) = \bar{D}_j(t) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, d, j = 1, 2, \dots$), 使得以下条件成立:

(i) 满足下述两种情形之一: (1) $\mu > 0$ 且 $v = 0$; (2) $\mu = 0$ 且 $v > 0$.

(ii) (控制条件) 对几乎所有 $(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, 以及任意 $x, \bar{x}, x_-, \bar{x}_-, x_+, \bar{x}_+, y, \bar{y}, y_-, \bar{y}_-, y_+, \bar{y}_+ \in \mathbb{R}^n, z, \bar{z}, z_-, \bar{z}_-, z_+, \bar{z}_+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, k, \bar{k}, k_-, \bar{k}_-, k_+, \bar{k}_+ \in l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (省略变量 t),

$$\begin{cases} |\Phi(x) - \Phi(\bar{x})| \leq \frac{1}{v}|G\hat{x}|, \\ \int_0^T |f(x, y, z, k, x_-, x_+, y_+, z_+, k_+) - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{k}, \bar{x}_-, \bar{x}_+, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)| dt \\ \leq \int_0^T \frac{1}{v} |A\hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+\hat{x}_+]| dt, \\ \int_0^T |h(x, y, z, k, x_-, y_-, z_-, k_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) \\ - h(x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{k}, x_-, \bar{y}_-, \bar{z}_-, \bar{k}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)| dt \\ \leq \int_0^T \frac{1}{\mu} \left| B\hat{y} + C\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^\infty D_j\hat{k}^{(j)} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left[\bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+ + \bar{C}_+\hat{z}_+ + \sum_{j=1}^\infty \bar{D}_j\hat{k}_+^{(j)} \right] \right| dt, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

其中 $h = b, \sigma, g^{(i)}$, 且 $\hat{x} = x - \bar{x}, \hat{y} = y - \bar{y}, \hat{z} = z - \bar{z}, \hat{k} = k - \bar{k}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) 等. $\bar{A}_+(\cdot) = \bar{A}(\cdot + \delta), \bar{B}_+(\cdot) = \bar{B}(\cdot + \delta)$ 等 ($\cdot + \delta$ 表示时移算子, 即对过程变量作 δ 长度的时间超前).

需注意, 上述条件中存在轻微的符号滥用: 当 $\mu = 0$ (或 $v = 0$) 时, $\frac{1}{\mu}$ (或 $\frac{1}{v}$) 表示 $+\infty$. 换言之, 若 $\mu = 0$ 或 $v = 0$, 则对应的控制约束将自动消失.

(iii) (单调性条件) 对几乎所有的 $(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, 以及任意 $\theta, \bar{\theta}, \theta_-, \bar{\theta}_-, \theta_+, \bar{\theta}_+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (省略变量 t),

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \Phi(x) - \Phi(\bar{x}), \hat{x} \rangle \geq v|G\hat{x}|^2, \\ \int_0^T \langle \Gamma(\theta, \theta_-, \theta_+) - \Gamma(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{\theta}_+), \hat{\theta} \rangle dt \\ \leq \int_0^T \left(-v|A\hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+\hat{x}_+]|^2 - \mu|B\hat{y} + C\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_j\hat{k}^{(j)} \right. \\ \left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+ + \bar{C}_+\hat{z}_+ + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j\hat{k}_+^{(j)}] \right)^2 dt, \end{array} \right. \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $\hat{\theta} = \theta - \theta'$, 且 $\Gamma(t, \theta, \theta_-, \theta_+)$ 由 (1.2) 给出.

注 3.1 (i) 在假设 3.2-(ii) 中, 常数 $\frac{1}{\mu}$ 与 $\frac{1}{v}$ 可替换为 $\frac{K}{\mu}$ 与 $\frac{K}{v}$ (其中 $K > 0$). 但为简便起见, 我们略去常数 K .

(ii) 假设 3.2-(iii) 存在如下对称形式:

对几乎所有 $(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, 以及任意 $\theta, \bar{\theta}, \theta_-, \bar{\theta}_-, \theta_+, \bar{\theta}_+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (省略变量 t),

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \Phi(x) - \Phi(\bar{x}), \hat{x} \rangle \leq -v|G\hat{x}|^2, \\ \int_0^T \langle \Gamma(\theta, \theta_-, \theta_+) - \Gamma(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{\theta}_+), \hat{\theta} \rangle dt \\ \geq \int_0^T \left(v|A\hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+\hat{x}_+]|^2 + |B\hat{y} + C\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_j\hat{k}^{(j)} \right. \\ \left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+ + \bar{C}_+\hat{z}_+ + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j\hat{k}_+^{(j)}] \right)^2 dt. \end{array} \right. \quad (3.3)$$

容易验证二者的对称性, 故略去详细证明. 类似证明可参见文 [35].

(iii) 在仅扩散项含布朗运动的框架下, Li, Wang 与 Wu [40] 研究了一类超前完全耦合时滞正倒向随机微分方程, 并引入了如下单调性条件:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \langle A(t, x_{t-2\delta}, \lambda_t, \lambda_{t-\delta}, \lambda_{t+\delta}, x_{t+2\delta}, y_{t+2\delta}) \\ & - A(t, \bar{x}_{t-2\delta}, \bar{\lambda}_t, \bar{\lambda}_{t-\delta}, \bar{\lambda}_{t+\delta}, \bar{x}_{t+2\delta}, \bar{y}_{t+2\delta}), \lambda_t - \bar{\lambda}_t \rangle dt \\ & \leq \int_0^T (-\mu|B\hat{y} + D\hat{z} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+]|^2) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

与该单调性条件相比, 我们的单调性条件 (3.2) 包含项 $|A\hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+\hat{x}_+]|^2$ 与 $\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{D}_+\hat{z}_+]$, 且在第 4 节的应用中会发现, 这些项是必要的. 另外, 由于文 [40] 研究方程的特殊性, 该单调性条件中的 $B\hat{y}, D\hat{z}, \bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+$ 都是一个不可分割的整体, 而本文提出的单调性条件与其有显著区别.

为便于后续使用, 我们引入如下符号 (省略变量 t):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(x) = Ax + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+x_+], \\ P_-(x) = A_-x_- + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{G}_t}[\bar{A}x], \\ P(\hat{x}) = A\hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{A}_+\hat{x}_+], \\ P_-(\hat{x}) = A_-\hat{x}_- + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{G}_t}[\bar{A}\hat{x}], \\ Q(y, z, k) = By + Cz + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_j k^{(j)} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{B}_+y_+ + \bar{C}_+z_+ + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j k^j], \\ Q_-(y, z, k) = B_-y_- + C_-z_- + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{j-} k_-^{(j)} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{G}_t}[\bar{B}y + \bar{C}z + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j k^j], \\ Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) = B\hat{y} + C\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_j \hat{k}^{(j)} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\bar{B}_+\hat{y}_+ + \bar{C}_+\hat{z}_+ + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j \hat{k}_+^j], \\ Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) = B_-\hat{y}_- + C_-\hat{z}_- + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{j-} \hat{k}_-^{(j)} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{G}_t}[\bar{B}\hat{y} + \bar{C}\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \bar{D}_j \hat{k}^j], \end{array} \right. \quad (3.5)$$

其中 $x_-(t) = x(t - \delta)$, $x_+(t) = x(t + \delta)$, $A_-(t) = A(t - \delta)$, $A_+(t) = A(t + \delta)$ 等.

下面给出本节的主要结果.

定理 3.1 设系数 (Λ, Φ, Γ) 满足假设 3.1 与假设 3.2, 则含时滞与超前项正倒向随机微分方程 (FBSDELDAs) (1.1) 存在唯一解 $\theta(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. 此外, 该解满足如下估计式:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |x_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |y_t|^2 + \int_0^T |z_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|k_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \leq K \mathbb{E}[I], \quad (3.6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I = & |\Phi(0)|^2 + \int_0^T |b(t, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\sigma(t, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)|^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T \|g(t, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \int_0^T |f(t, 0, 0, 0)|^2 dt \\ & + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\lambda_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\mu_t|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\rho_t|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\varsigma_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

其中 K 为仅依赖于 T , Lipschitz 常数, μ, v 以及所有 $G, A(\cdot), \bar{A}(\cdot), B(\cdot), \bar{B}(\cdot), C(\cdot), \bar{C}(\cdot), D_j(\cdot), \bar{D}_j(\cdot)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$), $S(\cdot), \bar{S}(\cdot)$ 的界的正常数. 进一步地, 设 $(\bar{\Lambda}, \bar{\Phi}, \bar{\Gamma})$ 为另一组系数, 且 $\bar{\theta}(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 是系数 $(\bar{\Lambda}, \bar{\Phi}, \bar{\Gamma})$ 对应的 FBSDELDAs (1.1) 的解. 假设 $(\bar{\Lambda}(\cdot), \bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}_T), \bar{\Gamma}(\cdot, \bar{\theta}(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_-(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_+(\cdot))) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$, 则有如下估计式:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}_t|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \leq K \mathbb{E}[\hat{I}], \quad (3.8)$$

其中 $\hat{x} = x - \bar{x}$, $\hat{y} = y - \bar{y}$, $\hat{z} = z - \bar{z}$, $\hat{k} = k - \bar{k}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) 等, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I} = & |\Phi(\bar{x}_T) - \bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}_T)|^2 + \int_0^T |b(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t)) \\ & - \bar{b}(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t))|^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T |\sigma(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t)) - \bar{\sigma}(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t))|^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T \|g(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t)) - \bar{g}(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{\theta}_-(t), \bar{y}_+(t), \bar{z}_+(t), \bar{k}_+(t))\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T |f(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{x}_-(t), \bar{\theta}_+(t)) - \bar{f}(t, \bar{\theta}(t), \bar{x}_-(t), \bar{\theta}_+(t))|^2 dt \\ & + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\lambda}_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\mu}_t|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{\rho}_t|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\hat{\zeta}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt, \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

且 K 为与 (3.6) 中相同的常数.

下面我们致力于证明定理 3.1. 由于单调性条件 (3.2) 与 (3.3) 具有对称性, 我们仅在单调性条件 (3.2) 下给出详细证明.

对任意 $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$, 其中 $\pi(\cdot) = (\xi(\cdot)^T, \vartheta(\cdot)^T, \tau(\cdot)^T, \chi(\cdot)^T)^T$ 且 $\rho(\cdot) = (\varphi(\cdot)^T, \psi(\cdot)^T, \gamma(\cdot)^T, \beta(\cdot)^T)^T$ (这里 $\beta(\cdot) = (\beta^{(1)}(\cdot)^T, \beta^{(2)}(\cdot)^T, \dots)^T$), 我们引入一族由参数 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ 刻画的含时滞与超前项正倒向随机微分方程 (FBSDELDAs) 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} dx^\alpha(t) &= [b^\alpha(t, \theta^\alpha(t), \theta_-^\alpha(t), y_+^\alpha(t), z_+^\alpha(t), k_+^\alpha(t)) + \psi(t)]dt \\ &\quad + [\sigma^\alpha(t, \theta^\alpha(t), \theta_-^\alpha(t), y_+^\alpha(t), z_+^\alpha(t), k_+^\alpha(t)) + \gamma(t)]dW(t) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [g^{(i)\alpha}(t, \theta^\alpha(t-), \theta_-^\alpha(t-), y_+^\alpha(t-), \\ &\quad z_+^\alpha(t), k_+^\alpha(t)) + \beta^{(i)}(t)]dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ dy^\alpha(t) &= [f^\alpha(t, \theta^\alpha(t), x_-^\alpha(t), \theta_+^\alpha(t)) + \varphi(t)]dt + z^\alpha(t)dW(t) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k^{(i)\alpha}(t)dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x^\alpha(t) &= \lambda^\alpha(t) + \xi(t), \quad y^\alpha(t) = \mu^\alpha(t) + \vartheta(t), \\ z^\alpha(t) &= \rho^\alpha(t) + \tau(t), \quad k^\alpha(t) = \varsigma^\alpha(t) + \chi(t), \quad t \in [-\delta, 0], \\ y^\alpha(T) &= \Phi^\alpha(x^\alpha(T)) + \eta, \\ x^\alpha(t) &= y^\alpha(t) = z^\alpha(t) = k^\alpha(t) = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta], \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3.10}$$

其中 $\theta^\alpha(t) = (x^\alpha(t)^T, y^\alpha(t)^T, z^\alpha(t)^T, k^\alpha(t)^T)^T$ (且 $k^\alpha(t) := (k^{(1)\alpha}(t)^T, k^{(2)\alpha}(t)^T, \dots)^T$), $\theta_-^\alpha(t) = (x_-^\alpha(t)^T, y_-^\alpha(t)^T, z_-^\alpha(t)^T, k_-^\alpha(t)^T)^T$, $\theta_+^\alpha(t) = (x_+^\alpha(t)^T, y_+^\alpha(t)^T, z_+^\alpha(t)^T, k_+^\alpha(t)^T)^T$; 而 $\theta^\alpha(t-)$, $\theta_-^\alpha(t-)$ 的定义与含时滞与超前项正倒向随机微分方程 (FBSDELDAs) (1.1) 中的定义类似, 即“ $t-$ ” (左极限符号) 仅作用于 x , x_- 及 y , y_- .

对任意 $(t, \omega, \theta, \theta_-, \theta_+) \in [-\delta, T] \times \Omega \times (\mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \times (\mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \times (\mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times$

$l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi^\alpha(x) = \alpha\Phi(x) + (1-\alpha)vG^T Gx, \\ \lambda^\alpha(t) = \lambda(t), \quad \mu^\alpha(t) = \mu(t), \quad \rho^\alpha(t) = \rho(t), \quad \varsigma^\alpha(t) = \varsigma(t), \\ f^\alpha(t, \theta, x_-, \theta_+) = \alpha f(t, \theta, x_-, \theta_+) - (1-\alpha)v[A(t)^T P(t, x) + \bar{A}(t)^T P_-(t, x)], \\ b^\alpha(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) = \alpha b(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) \\ \quad - (1-\alpha)\mu[B(t)^T Q(t, y, z, k) + \bar{B}(t)^T Q_-(t, y, z, k)], \\ \sigma^\alpha(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) = \alpha\sigma(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) \\ \quad - (1-\alpha)\mu[C(t)^T Q(t, y, z, k) + \bar{C}(t)^T Q_-(t, y, z, k)], \\ g^{(i)\alpha}(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) = \alpha g^{(i)}(t, \theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) \\ \quad - (1-\alpha)\mu[D_i(t)^T Q(t, y, z, k) + \bar{D}_i(t)^T Q_-(t, y, z, k)], \end{array} \right. \quad (3.11)$$

其中 $P(t, x)$, $P_-(t, x)$, $Q(t, y, z, k)$, $Q_-(t, y, z, k)$ 由 (3.5) 定义.

类似地, 记 $\Gamma^\alpha(\cdot) := (f^\alpha(\cdot)^T, b^\alpha(\cdot)^T, \sigma^\alpha(\cdot)^T, g^\alpha(\cdot)^T)^T$ (其中 $g^\alpha(\cdot)^T := (g^{(1)\alpha}(\cdot)^T, g^{(2)\alpha}(\cdot)^T, \dots)^T$).

不失一般性, 假设系数 (Φ, Γ) 的 Lipschitz 常数以及假设 3.2-(i) 中的常数 μ 与 v 满足合适的条件, 使得对任意 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, 新系数 $(\Lambda^\alpha, \Phi^\alpha, \Gamma^\alpha)$ 也满足假设 3.1-3.2, 且具有与原系数 (Λ, Φ, Γ) 相同的相关常数.

显然, 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 含时滞与超前项正倒向随机微分方程 (FBSDELDAs) (3.10) 可改写为如下形式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx^0(t) = \{-\mu[B(t)^T Q(t, y_t^0, z_t^0, k_t^0) + \bar{B}(t)^T Q_-(t, y_t^0, z_t^0, k_t^0)] + \psi(t)\}dt \\ \quad + \{-\mu[C(t)^T Q(t, y_t^0, z_t^0, k_t^0) + \bar{C}(t)^T Q_-(t, y_t^0, z_t^0, k_t^0)] + \gamma(t)\}dW(t) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \{-\mu[D_i(t)^T Q(t, y_{t-}^0, z_t^0, k_t^0) + \bar{D}_i(t)^T Q_-(t, y_{t-}^0, z_t^0, k_t^0)] \\ \quad + \beta^{(i)}(t)\}dH^{(i)}(t), \\ dy^0(t) = (-v[A(t)^T P(t, x_t^0) + \bar{A}(t)^T P_-(t, x_t^0)] + \varphi(t))dt + z^0(t)dW(t) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k^{(i)0}(t)dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x^0(t) = \lambda^0(t) + \xi(t), \quad y^0(t) = \mu^0(t) + \vartheta(t), \quad z^0(t) = \rho^0(t) + \tau(t), \\ k^0(t) = \varsigma^0(t) + \chi(t), \quad t \in [-\delta, 0], \\ y^0(T) = vG^T Gx^0(T) + \eta, \quad x^0(T) = y^0(T) = z^0(T) = k^0(T) = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta]. \end{array} \right. \quad (3.12)$$

事实上, 易知 FBSDELDAs (3.12) 具有解耦形式. 具体而言, 当假设 3.2-(i) 情形 1 成立 (即 $\mu > 0$ 且 $v = 0$), 可先从倒向方程求解 $(y^0(\cdot), z^0(\cdot), k^0(\cdot))$, 再将 $(y^0(\cdot), z^0(\cdot), k^0(\cdot))$ 代入正向方程求解 $x^0(\cdot)$. 类似地, 当假设 3.2-(i) 情形 2 成立 (即 $\mu = 0$ 且 $v > 0$) 时, 可先求解正向方程, 再求解倒向方程. 综上, 在假设 3.1-3.2 下, FBSDELDAs (3.12) 存在唯一解 $\theta^0(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

显然, 当 $\alpha = 1$ 且 $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot))$ 恒为零时, FBSDELDAs (3.10) 与 FBSDELDAs (1.1) 完全一致. 接下来, 我们将说明: 若存在 $\alpha_0 \in [0, 1]$, 使得对任意 $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$,

FBSDELDAs (3.10) 均存在唯一解, 则存在固定步长 $\delta_0 > 0$, 使得对任意 $\alpha \in [\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \delta_0]$, 上述结论仍成立. 只要证明该命题成立, 我们便可逐步增大参数 α 直至 $\alpha = 1$. 这种方法称为参数延拓法, 最初由 Hu 与 Peng 在文 [6] 中提出.

为实现这一目标, 我们首先需建立 FBSDELDAs (3.10) 解的先验估计, 该估计在后续证明中具有关键作用.

引理 3.1 设给定系数 (Λ, Φ, Γ) 满足假设 3.1–3.2. 令 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)), (\bar{\pi}(\cdot), \bar{\eta}, \bar{\rho}(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$. 假设 $\theta(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 是系数为 $(\Lambda^\alpha + \pi, \Phi^\alpha + \eta, \Gamma^\alpha + \rho)$ 的 FBSDELDAs (3.10) 的解, 且 $\bar{\theta}(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 是系数为 $(\Lambda^\alpha + \bar{\pi}, \Phi^\alpha + \bar{\eta}, \Gamma^\alpha + \bar{\rho})$ 的 FBSDELDAs (3.10) 的解, 则有如下估计式:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}_t|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \leq K \mathbb{E}[\hat{J}], \quad (3.13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{J} = & |\hat{\eta}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{\varphi}_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\hat{\psi}_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\hat{\gamma}_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{\beta}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \\ & + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}_t|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\vartheta}_t|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{\tau}_t|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\hat{\chi}_t\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt, \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

且 $\hat{\xi} = \xi - \bar{\xi}$, $\hat{\varphi} = \varphi - \bar{\varphi}$ 等. 此处 K 为满足与定理 3.1 中常数 K 相同条件的正常数.

证 在以下证明中, 为简便起见省略变量 t . 此外, 需注意正常数 K 的值可能随行文推导发生变化.

由引理 2.1 中的估计式 (2.3), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 \right] \leq & K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T |\alpha(b(\bar{x}, y, z, k, \bar{x}_-, y_-, z_-, k_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - b(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) \right. \\ & - (1 - \alpha)\mu[B^T Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{B}^T Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})] + \hat{\psi}|^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T |\alpha(\sigma(\bar{x}, y, z, k, \bar{x}_-, y_-, z_-, k_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - \sigma(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) \\ & - (1 - \alpha)\mu[C^T Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{C}^T Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})] + \hat{\gamma}|^2 dt \\ & + \int_0^T \|\alpha(g(\bar{x}, y, z, k, \bar{x}_-, y_-, z_-, k_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - g(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) \\ & - (1 - \alpha)\mu[D_i^T Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{D}_i^T Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})] + \hat{\beta}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \\ & \left. + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

类似地, 应用引理 2.2 中的估计式 (2.15), 可推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ \leq & K \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\alpha(\Phi(x_T) - \Phi(\bar{x}_T)) + (1 - \alpha)vG^T G \hat{x}_T + \hat{\eta}|^2 \right. \\ & + \int_0^T |\alpha(f(x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{k}, x_-, x_+, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+) - f(\bar{\theta}, \bar{x}_-, \bar{\theta}_+)) \\ & \left. - (1 - \alpha)v[A^T P(\hat{x}) + \bar{A}^T P_-(\hat{x})] + \hat{\varphi}|^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

进一步地, 对 $\langle \hat{x}(\cdot), \hat{y}(\cdot) \rangle$ 应用 Itô 公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left\{ (1-\alpha)v|G\hat{x}_T|^2 + \alpha \langle \Phi(x_T) - \Phi(\bar{x}_T), \hat{x}_T \rangle + (1-\alpha)\mu \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (1-\alpha)v \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt - \alpha \int_0^T \langle \Gamma(\theta, \theta_-, \theta_+) - \Gamma(t, \bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{\theta}_+), \hat{\theta} \rangle dt \right\} \\ & = \mathbb{E} \left\{ -\langle \hat{\eta}, \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle \hat{\xi}_0, \hat{v}_0 \rangle + \int_0^T [\langle \hat{\varphi}, \hat{x} \rangle + \langle \hat{\psi}, \hat{y} \rangle + \langle \hat{\gamma}, \hat{z} \rangle + \langle \hat{\beta}, \hat{k} \rangle] dt \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

其中用到了当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时, $\bar{A} = \bar{B} = \bar{C} = \bar{D}_j = 0$ 的假设.

因此, 结合假设 3.2-(iii) 中的单调性条件, (3.17) 可简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left\{ v|G\hat{x}_T|^2 + v \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt + \mu \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right\} \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ -\langle \hat{\eta}, \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle \hat{\xi}_0, \hat{v}_0 \rangle + \int_0^T [\langle \hat{\varphi}, \hat{x} \rangle + \langle \hat{\psi}, \hat{y} \rangle + \langle \hat{\gamma}, \hat{z} \rangle + \langle \hat{\beta}, \hat{k} \rangle] dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

以下证明将根据假设 3.2-(i) 分为两种情形展开.

情形 1 $\mu > 0$ 且 $v = 0$. 对估计式 (3.15) 应用假设 3.2-(ii) 中的控制条件 (3.1), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 \right] & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T |\hat{\psi}|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\hat{\gamma}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{\beta}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt + \int_0^T |Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

利用时移变换及当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时 $\bar{B} = \bar{C} = \bar{D}_j = 0$ 的性质, 可推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T |Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \\ & = \int_0^\delta |Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt + \int_\delta^T |Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \\ & = \int_{-\delta}^0 |B\hat{y} + C\hat{z} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_j \hat{k}^{(j)}|^2 dt + \int_0^{T-\delta} |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \\ & \leq K \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{v}|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{\tau}|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\hat{\chi}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

将 (3.20) 代入 (3.19), 则估计式 (3.19) 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 \right] & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T |\hat{\psi}|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\hat{\gamma}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{\beta}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{v}|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{\tau}|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\hat{\chi}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

对估计式 (3.16) 应用 Lipschitz 条件及时移变换, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ |\hat{\eta}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{\varphi}|^2 dt + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

因此, 结合 (3.21) 与 (3.22), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \hat{J} + \int_0^T |Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})|^2 dt \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

其中 \hat{J} 由 (3.14) 定义. 最后, 继续结合 (3.18) 与 (3.23), 并利用不等式 $ab \leq \frac{1}{4\epsilon} a^2 + \epsilon b^2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \hat{J} - \langle \hat{\eta}, \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle \hat{\xi}_0, \hat{\vartheta}_0 \rangle + \int_0^T [\langle \hat{\varphi}, \hat{x} \rangle + \langle \hat{\psi}, \hat{y} \rangle + \langle \hat{\gamma}, \hat{z} \rangle + \langle \hat{\beta}, \hat{k} \rangle] dt \right\} \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \hat{J} + |\hat{\eta}| \left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}| \right) + \left(\sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}| \right) \left(\sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\vartheta}| \right) + \left(\int_0^T |\hat{\varphi}| dt \right) \left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}| \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_0^T |\hat{\psi}| dt \right) \left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}| \right) + \int_0^T |\hat{\gamma}| |\hat{z}| dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{\beta}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} dt \right\} \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \hat{J} + 2\epsilon \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

选取足够小的 ϵ , 使得 $2K\epsilon < 1$, 即可直接得到所需估计式 (3.13), 本情形的证明完毕.

情形 2 $\mu = 0$ 且 $\nu > 0$. 与情形 1 不同, 我们对估计式 (3.15) 应用 Lipschitz 条件及时移变换, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 \right] & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\vartheta}|^2 + \int_{-\delta}^0 |\hat{\tau}|^2 dt + \int_{-\delta}^0 \|\hat{\chi}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt + \int_0^T |\hat{\psi}|^2 dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^T |\hat{\gamma}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{\beta}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

由假设 3.2-(ii) 中的控制条件 (3.1), 结合式 (3.16), 可推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ & \leq K \mathbb{E} \left\{ |G\hat{x}_T|^2 + \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt + \int_0^T |P_-(\hat{x})|^2 dt + |\hat{\eta}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{\varphi}|^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

利用时移变换及当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时 $\bar{A} = 0$ 的性质, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |P_-(\hat{x})|^2 dt & = \int_0^\delta |P_-(\hat{x})|^2 dt + \int_\delta^T |P_-(\hat{x})|^2 dt = \int_{-\delta}^0 |Ax|^2 dt + \int_0^{T-\delta} |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt \\ & \leq K \left\{ \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 + \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

将 (3.27) 代入 (3.26), 可得

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right]$$

$$\leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{|G\hat{x}_T|^2 + \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt + \sup_{t \in [-\delta, 0]} |\hat{\xi}|^2 + |\hat{\eta}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{\varphi}|^2 dt\right\}. \quad (3.28)$$

因此, 结合 (3.25) 与 (3.28), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt\right] \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{\hat{J} + |G\hat{x}_T|^2 + \int_0^T |P(\hat{x})|^2 dt\right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

其中 \hat{J} 由 (3.14) 定义. 最后, 结合 (3.18) 与 (3.29), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{x}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{k}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt\right] \\ & \leq K\mathbb{E}\left\{\hat{J} - \langle \hat{\eta}, \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle \hat{\xi}_0, \hat{v}_0 \rangle + \int_0^T [\langle \hat{\varphi}, \hat{x} \rangle + \langle \hat{\psi}, \hat{y} \rangle + \langle \hat{\gamma}, \hat{z} \rangle + \langle \hat{\beta}, \hat{k} \rangle] dt\right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

后续证明过程与情形 1 中 (3.24) 的推导一致, 本情形的证明完毕.

综上, 引理的全部证明完成.

接下来, 基于引理 3.1 中的先验估计, 我们证明一个延拓引理.

引理 3.2 设假设 3.1–3.2 成立. 若存在 $\alpha_0 \in [0, 1)$, 使得对任意 $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$, FBSDELDAs (3.10) 在 $N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 中存在唯一解, 则存在常数 $\delta_0 > 0$, 使得对任意 $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$ 且 $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \delta \leq 1$, 上述结论依然成立.

证 设 $\delta_0 > 0$ 为下文确定的常数. 对任意 $\theta(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, 引入如下含未知量 $\Theta(\cdot) := (X(\cdot)^T, Y(\cdot)^T, Z(\cdot)^T, K(\cdot)^T) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 的 FBSDELDAs (其中 $K(\cdot) := (K^{(1)}(\cdot)^T, K^{(2)}(\cdot)^T, \dots)^T$, 与 $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \delta$ 时的 (3.10) 相对应):

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} dX(t) &= \{- (1 - \alpha_0) \mu [B(t)^T Q(t, Y_t, Z_t, K_t) + \bar{B}(t)^T Q_-(t, Y_t, Z_t, K_t)] \\ &\quad + \alpha_0 b(t, \Theta(t), \Theta_-(t), Y_+(t), Z_+(t), K_+(t)) + \tilde{\psi}(t)\} dt \\ &\quad + \{- (1 - \alpha_0) \mu [C(t)^T Q(t, Y_t, Z_t, K_t) + \bar{C}(t)^T Q_-(t, Y_t, Z_t, K_t)] \\ &\quad + \alpha_0 \sigma(t, \Theta(t), \Theta_-(t), Y_+(t), Z_+(t), K_+(t)) + \tilde{\gamma}(t)\} dW(t) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \{- (1 - \alpha_0) \mu [D_i(t)^T Q(t, Y_{t-}, Z_t, K_t) + \bar{D}_i(t)^T Q_-(t, Y_{t-}, Z_t, K_t)] \\ &\quad + \alpha_0 g^{(i)}(t, \Theta(t-), \Theta_-(t-), Y_+(t-), Z_+(t), K_+(t)) \\ &\quad + \tilde{\beta}^{(i)}(t)\} dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ dY(t) &= \{- (1 - \alpha_0) v [A(t)^T P(t, X_t) + \bar{A}(t)^T P_-(t, X_t)] \\ &\quad + \alpha_0 f(t, \Theta(t), X_-(t), \Theta_+(t)) + \tilde{\varphi}(t)\} dt \\ &\quad + Z(t) dW(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} K^{(i)}(t) dH^{(i)}(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ X(t) &= \lambda(t), \quad Y(t) = \mu(t), \quad Z(t) = \rho(t), \quad K(t) = \varsigma(t), \quad t \in [-\delta, 0], \\ Y(T) &= \alpha_0 \Phi(X(T)) + (1 - \alpha_0) v G^T G X(T) + \tilde{\eta}, \\ X(t) &= Y(t) = Z(t) = K(t) = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta], \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.31)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}(t) &= \psi(t) + \delta b(t, \theta(t), \theta_-(t), y_+(t), z_+(t), k_+(t)) \\ &\quad + \delta \mu[B(t)^\top Q(t, y_t, z_t, k_t) + \bar{B}(t)^\top Q_-(t, y_t, z_t, k_t)], \\ \tilde{\gamma}(t) &= \gamma(t) + \delta \sigma(t, \theta(t), \theta_-(t), y_+(t), z_+(t), k_+(t)) \\ &\quad + \delta \mu[C(t)^\top Q(t, y_t, z_t, k_t) + \bar{C}(t)^\top Q_-(t, y_t, z_t, k_t)], \\ \tilde{\beta}^{(i)}(t) &= \beta^{(i)}(t) + \delta g^{(i)}(t, \theta(t), \theta_-(t), y_+(t), z_+(t), k_+(t)) \\ &\quad + \delta \mu[D_i(t)^\top Q(t, y_t, z_t, k_t) + \bar{D}_i(t)^\top Q_-(t, y_t, z_t, k_t)], \\ \tilde{\varphi}(t) &= \varphi(t) + \delta f(t, \theta(t), x_-(t), \theta_+(t)) + \delta v[A(t)^\top P(t, x_t) + \bar{A}(t)^\top P_-(t, x_t)], \\ \tilde{\eta} &= \eta + \delta \Phi(x(T)) - \delta v G^\top G x(T). \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3.32)$$

与前文类似, 对于 $\Theta(t_-)$ 和 $\Theta_-(t_-)$, 左极限符号 t_- 仅作用于 X, X_- 及 Y, Y_- . 进一步地, 记 $\Lambda(\cdot) = (\lambda(\cdot), \mu(\cdot), \rho(\cdot), \varsigma(\cdot))$ 且 $\tilde{\rho}(\cdot) = (\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot)^\top, \tilde{\psi}(\cdot)^\top, \tilde{\gamma}(\cdot)^\top, \tilde{\beta}(\cdot)^\top)^\top$, 易验证 $(\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\rho}) \in \mathcal{H}[-\delta, T]$. 由假设可知, FBSDELDAs (3.31) 在 $N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 中存在唯一解 $\Theta(\cdot)$. 事实上, 我们已构建如下映射:

$$\Theta(\cdot) = \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_0 + \delta}(\theta(\cdot)) : N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

接下来, 我们将证明: 当 δ 足够小时, 上述映射为压缩映射.

设 $\theta(\cdot), \bar{\theta}(\cdot) \in N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, 且 $\Theta(\cdot) = \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_0 + \delta}(\theta(\cdot))$, $\bar{\Theta}(\cdot) = \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_0 + \delta}(\bar{\theta}(\cdot))$. 类似地, 记 $\hat{\theta}(\cdot) = \theta(\cdot) - \bar{\theta}(\cdot)$, $\hat{\Theta}(\cdot) = \Theta(\cdot) - \bar{\Theta}(\cdot)$ 等. 应用引理 3.1 (为简便起见省略变量 t), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\hat{\Theta}\|_{N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{X}|^2 + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\hat{Y}|^2 + \int_0^T |\hat{Z}|^2 dt + \int_0^T \|\hat{K}\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \right] \\ &\leq K \delta^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ |(\Phi(x_T) - \Phi(\bar{x}_T)) - v G^\top G \hat{x}_T|^2 \right. \\ &\quad + \int_0^T |(b(\theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - b(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) + \mu[B^\top Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{B}^\top Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})]|^2 dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^T |(\sigma(\theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - \sigma(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) + \mu[C^\top Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{C}^\top Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})]|^2 dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|(g^{(i)}(\theta, \theta_-, y_+, z_+, k_+) - g^{(i)}(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{y}_+, \bar{z}_+, \bar{k}_+)) \\ &\quad + \mu[D_i^\top Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \bar{D}_i^\top Q_-(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})]\|_{l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^T |(f(\theta, x_-, \theta_+) - f(\bar{\theta}, \bar{x}_-, \bar{\theta}_+)) + v[A^\top P(\hat{x}) + \bar{A}^\top P_-(\hat{x})]| dt \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

由 (Φ, Γ) 的 Lipschitz 连续性, 以及 $G, A(\cdot), \bar{A}(\cdot), B(\cdot), \bar{B}(\cdot), C(\cdot), \bar{C}(\cdot), D_i(\cdot), \bar{D}_i(\cdot)$ 的有界性, 存在与 α_0 和 δ 无关的新常数 $K' > 0$, 使得

$$\|\hat{\Theta}\|_{N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^2 \leq K' \delta^2 \|\hat{\theta}\|_{N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^2.$$

选取 $\delta_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K'}}$, 则当 $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$ 时, 可证得映射 $\mathcal{T}_{\alpha_0 + \delta}$ 为压缩映射. 因此, 映射 $\mathcal{T}_{\alpha_0 + \delta}$ 存在唯一不动点, 该不动点即为 FBSDELDAs (3.10) 的唯一解. 本引理证明完毕.

综合上述分析, 我们给出如下证明.

定理 3.1 的证明 首先, 由 FBSDELDAs (3.12) 的唯一可解性及引理 3.2, 可推得 FB-SDELDAs (1.1) 在空间 $N_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n(2+d)} \times l^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 中的唯一可解性. 其次, 在引理 3.1 中, 取 $\alpha = 1$, $(\pi(\cdot), \eta, \rho(\cdot)) = (0, 0, 0)$, 且 $(\bar{\pi}(\cdot), \bar{\eta}, \bar{\rho}(\cdot)) = (\bar{\Lambda}(\cdot) - \Lambda(\cdot), \bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}_T) - \Phi(\bar{x}_T), \bar{\Gamma}(\cdot, \bar{\theta}(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_-(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_+(\cdot)) - \Gamma(\cdot, \bar{\theta}(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_-(\cdot), \bar{\theta}_+(\cdot)))$, 则由引理 3.1 中的估计式 (3.13) 可得到定理 3.1 中的估计式 (3.8). 最后, 选取系数 $(\bar{\Lambda}, \bar{\Phi}, \bar{\Gamma}) = (0, 0, 0)$, 由 (3.8) 可推得 (3.6). 至此, 定理证明完毕.

§4 在线性二次问题中的应用

本节将研究两类线性二次最优控制问题, 进而发现这些线性二次问题所导出的哈密顿系统, 恰好是满足第 3 节中控制-单调性条件的 FBSDELDAs. 因此, 由定理 3.1 可直接得出这些哈密顿系统存在唯一解的结论. 事实上, 探究这类哈密顿系统的可解性亦是本文的研究动机之一. 需注意的是, 本节中假设布朗运动为一维.

§4.1 正向线性二次随机控制问题

首先, 考虑由如下 SDEDL 驱动的控制系统:

$$\begin{cases} dx_t = (A_t x_t + \bar{A}_t x_{t-\delta} + B_t v_t + \bar{B}_t v_{t-\delta}) dt \\ \quad + (C_t x_t + \bar{C}_t x_{t-\delta} + D_t v_t + \bar{D}_t v_{t-\delta}) dW_t \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (E_t^{(i)} x_{t-} + \bar{E}_t^{(i)} x_{(t-\delta)-} + F_t^{(i)} v_t + \bar{F}_t^{(i)} v_{t-\delta}) dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x_0 = a, \quad x_t = \lambda_t, \quad v_t = \zeta_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $\delta > 0$ 为常数时滞, $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda_t \in C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\zeta_t \in C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^m)$. 此外, 矩阵过程满足: $A_t, C_t, E_t^{(i)}, \bar{A}_t, \bar{C}_t, \bar{E}_t^{(i)} \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$, $B_t, D_t, F_t^{(i)} \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$, $\bar{B}_t, \bar{D}_t, \bar{F}_t^{(i)} \in L_{\mathbb{G}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$, 且当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时, $\bar{B}_t = \bar{D}_t = \bar{F}_t = 0$. 容许控制集记为 \mathcal{V}_{ad} , 其任一元素 $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}$ 具有如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} v_t = \zeta_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \\ v_t = v_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^m), \quad t \in [0, T]. \end{cases}$$

此类控制称为容许控制. 由引理 2.1 可知, SDEDL (4.1) 存在唯一解 $x(\cdot) \in S_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

接下来, 给出如下二次型性能指标:

$$\begin{aligned} J(v(\cdot)) = & \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T (\langle Q_t x_t, x_t \rangle + \langle \bar{Q}_t x_{t-\delta}, x_{t-\delta} \rangle + \langle R_t v_t, v_t \rangle + \langle \bar{R}_t v_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} \rangle \right. \\ & \left. + 2 \langle S_t x_t, v_t \rangle + 2 \langle \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} \rangle) dt + \langle G x_T, x_T \rangle \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

其中 $Q_t, \bar{Q}_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{S}^n)$, $R_t, \bar{R}_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{S}^m)$, $S_t, \bar{S}_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$, 且 G 为 \mathcal{F} -可测的 $n \times n$ 对称矩阵值有界随机变量. 此外, 当 $t \in (T, T + \delta]$ 时, $\bar{Q}_t = \bar{R}_t = \bar{S}_t = 0$.

我们的主要问题如下.

问题 4.1 (简记为 LQDL) 寻找一个容许控制 $u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}$, 使得

$$J(u(\cdot)) = \inf_{v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}} J(v(\cdot)). \quad (4.3)$$

此时, 称 $u(\cdot)$ 为最优控制, $x^{u(\cdot)}$ 为相应的最优状态轨迹.

进一步地, 我们给出如下假设.

假设 4.1 (i) G 是非负定矩阵;

(ii) 对任意 $(\omega, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]$, $Q_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{Q}_{t+\delta}]$ 是非负定矩阵;

(iii) 对任意 $(\omega, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]$, $R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{R}_{t+\delta}]$ 是正定矩阵. 此外, 存在常数 $\delta > 0$, 使得

$$\langle (R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{R}_{t+\delta}])v, v \rangle \geq \delta|v|^2, \quad \text{a.s.}$$

对任意 $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 及几乎所有 $t \in [-\delta, T]$ 成立;

(iv) 矩阵 $(Q_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{Q}_{t+\delta}]) - (S_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{S}_{t+\delta}])^T (R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{R}_{t+\delta}])^{-1} (S_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}[\overline{S}_{t+\delta}])$ 是非负定的.

注 4.1 Li 与 Wu 在文 [34] 中已研究过含有时滞和 Lévy 过程的 LQ 问题. 然而, 本文的性能指标更为复杂和一般化, 其中还包含了项 $\langle \overline{Q}_t x_{t-\delta}, x_{t-\delta} \rangle$, $\langle S_t x_t, v_t \rangle$ 及 $\langle \overline{S}_t x_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} \rangle$.

首先, 基于 Sun 等在文 [41] 中引理 2.3 的结果, 我们引入如下引理以备后用.

引理 4.1 对任意 $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}$, 设 $x^v(\cdot)$ 为下述方程的解:

$$\begin{cases} dx_t = (A_t x_t + \overline{A}_t x_{t-\delta} + B_t v_t + \overline{B}_t v_{t-\delta})dt + (C_t x_t + \overline{C}_t x_{t-\delta} + D_t v_t + \overline{D}_t v_{t-\delta})dW_t \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (E_t^{(i)} x_{t-} + \overline{E}_t^{(i)} x_{(t-\delta)-} + F_t^{(i)} v_t + \overline{F}_t^{(i)} v_{t-\delta})dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x_0 = 0, \quad x_t = 0, \quad v_t = 0, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \end{cases}$$

则对任意 $\Theta(\cdot) \in L^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{m \times n})$, 存在常数 $\gamma > 0$, 使得

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |v_t - \Theta_t x_t^v|^2 dt \geq \gamma \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |v_t|^2 dt, \quad \forall v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}.$$

证 首先定义一个有界线性算子 $\mathfrak{D} : \mathcal{V}_{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{ad}$ 如下:

$$\mathfrak{D}v = v - \Theta x^v,$$

则 \mathfrak{D} 是双射, 其逆算子 \mathfrak{D}^{-1} 由下式给出:

$$\mathfrak{D}^{-1}v = v + \Theta \tilde{x}^v,$$

其中 $\tilde{x}^v(\cdot)$ 是下述方程的解:

$$\begin{cases} d\tilde{x}_t^v = [(A_t + B_t \Theta_t) \tilde{x}_t^v + (\overline{A}_t + \overline{B}_t \Theta_{t-\delta}) \tilde{x}_{t-\delta}^v + B_t v_t + \overline{B}_t v_{t-\delta}]dt \\ \quad + [(C_t + D_t \Theta_t) \tilde{x}_t^v + (\overline{C}_t + \overline{D}_t \Theta_{t-\delta}) \tilde{x}_{t-\delta}^v + D_t v_t + \overline{D}_t v_{t-\delta}]dW_t \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} ((E_t^{(i)} + F_t^{(i)} \Theta_t) \tilde{x}_{t-}^v + (\overline{E}_t^{(i)} + \overline{F}_t^{(i)} \Theta_{t-\delta}) \tilde{x}_{(t-\delta)-}^v \\ \quad + F_t^{(i)} v_t + \overline{F}_t^{(i)} v_{t-\delta})dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \tilde{x}_0^v = 0, \quad \tilde{x}_t^v = 0, \quad v_t = 0, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0). \end{cases}$$

由有界逆定理可知, \mathfrak{D}^{-1} 是有界算子, 且其范数 $\|\mathfrak{D}^{-1}\| > 0$. 基于此, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |v_t|^2 dt &= \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |(\mathfrak{D}^{-1} \mathfrak{D}v)_t|^2 dt \leq \|\mathfrak{D}^{-1}\| \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |(\mathfrak{D}v)_t|^2 dt \\ &= \|\mathfrak{D}^{-1}\| \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |v_t - \Theta_t x_t^v|^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

最后, 取 $\gamma = \|\mathfrak{D}^{-1}\|^{-1}$, 即可完成证明.

接下来, 我们给出本节的主要结果. 首先, 给出 SDEDL (4.1) 对应的随机哈密顿系统如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} dx_t &= (A_t x_t + \bar{A}_t x_{t-\delta} + B_t u_t + \bar{B}_t u_{t-\delta}) dt \\ &\quad + (C_t x_t + \bar{C}_t x_{t-\delta} + D_t u_t + \bar{D}_t u_{t-\delta}) dW_t \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (E_t^{(i)} x_{t-} + \bar{E}_t^{(i)} x_{(t-\delta)-} + F_t^{(i)} v_t + \bar{F}_t^{(i)} v_{t-\delta}) dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ dy_t &= - \left(A_t^T y_t + C_t^T z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E_t^{(i)T} k_t^{(i)} + Q_t x_t + S_t^T u_t \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{A}_{t+\delta}^T y_{t+\delta} + \bar{C}_{t+\delta}^T z_{t+\delta}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{E}_{t+\delta}^{(i)T} k_{t+\delta}^{(i)} + \bar{Q}_{t+\delta} x_t + \bar{S}_{t+\delta}^T u_t \right) dt \\ &\quad + z_t dW_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k_t^{(i)} dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x_0 &= a, \quad x_t = \lambda_t, \quad u_t = \zeta_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \\ y_T &= G x_T, \quad y_t = z_t = k_t = 0, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0) \cup (T, T + \delta], \\ (R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{R}_{t+\delta}]) u_t &+ \left(B_t^T y_t + D_t^T z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_t^{(i)T} k_t^{(i)} + S_t x_t \right. \\ &\left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{B}_{t+\delta}^T y_{t+\delta} + \bar{D}_{t+\delta}^T z_{t+\delta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{F}_{t+\delta}^{(i)T} k_{t+\delta}^{(i)} + \bar{S}_{t+\delta} x_t] \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.4)$$

显然, 哈密顿系统 (4.4) 可由一个 FBSDELDA 描述. 因此, 借助定理 3.1, 我们可得如下定理.

定理 4.1 在假设 4.1 下, 上述哈密顿系统 (4.4) 存在唯一解 $(\theta(\cdot), u(\cdot))$. 此外, $u(\cdot)$ 是问题 4.1 (LQDL) 的唯一最优控制, $x(\cdot)$ 为其对应的最优状态轨迹.

证 首先, 为简便起见, 记 $\tilde{R}_t = R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{R}_{t+\delta}]$, $\tilde{Q}_t = Q_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{Q}_{t+\delta}]$, $\tilde{S}_t = S_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{S}_{t+\delta}]$. 易知 \tilde{R}_t 是可逆矩阵, 因此可从哈密顿系统 (4.4) 的最后一个方程解出 $u(\cdot)$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= -\tilde{R}_t^{-1} \left(B_t^T y_t + D_t^T z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_t^{(i)T} k_t^{(i)} + \tilde{S}_t x_t \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{B}_{t+\delta}^T y_{t+\delta} + \bar{D}_{t+\delta}^T z_{t+\delta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{F}_{t+\delta}^{(i)T} k_{t+\delta}^{(i)}] \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

将 (4.5) 代入哈密顿系统 (4.4), 可得一个 FBSDELDA. 容易验证, 该 FBSDELDA 的系数满足假设 3.1, 假设 3.2-(i) 情形 1 以及假设 3.2-(ii). 关于假设 3.2-(iii), 我们给出如下详细验证:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \langle \Gamma(\theta, \theta_-, \theta_+) - \Gamma(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}_-, \bar{\theta}_+), \hat{\theta} \rangle dt \\ &= \int_0^T \left(\langle A\hat{x} + \bar{A}\hat{x}_- + B\hat{u} + \bar{B}\hat{u}_-, \hat{y} \rangle + \langle C\hat{x} + \bar{C}\hat{x}_- + D\hat{u} + \bar{D}\hat{u}_-, \hat{z} \rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \langle E^{(i)}\hat{x} + \bar{E}^{(i)}\hat{x}_- + F^{(i)}\hat{u} + \bar{F}^{(i)}\hat{u}_-, \hat{k}^{(i)} \rangle \\
& - \left\langle A^T\hat{y} + C^T\hat{z} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E^{(i)T}\hat{k}^{(i)} + Q\hat{x} + S^T\hat{u} + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left[\bar{A}_+^T\hat{y}_+ + \bar{C}_+^T\hat{z}_+ \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{E}_+^{(i)T}\hat{k}_+^{(i)} + \bar{Q}_+\hat{x} + \bar{S}_+^T\hat{u} \right], \hat{x} \right\rangle dt \\
& = \int_0^T \left(\langle \hat{u}, B^T\hat{y} + D^T\hat{z} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F^{(i)T}\hat{k}^{(i)} - \tilde{S}\hat{x} \right. \\
& \left. + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left[\bar{B}_+^T\hat{y}_+ + \bar{D}_+^T\hat{z}_+ + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{F}_+^{(i)T}\hat{k}_+^{(i)} \right] \right\rangle - \langle \tilde{Q}\hat{x}, \hat{x} \rangle dt \\
& = \int_0^T \left(-\langle \tilde{R}^{-1}(Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) + \tilde{S}\hat{x}), Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) - \tilde{S}\hat{x} \rangle - \langle \tilde{Q}\hat{x}, \hat{x} \rangle \right) dt \\
& = \int_0^T \left(-\langle \tilde{R}^{-1}Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}), Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k}) \rangle - \langle (\tilde{Q} - \tilde{S}^T\tilde{R}^{-1}\tilde{S})\hat{x}, \hat{x} \rangle \right) dt, \tag{4.6}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $Q(\hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{k})$ 由 (3.5) 定义. 结合假设 4.1, 即可完成对假设 3.2-(iii) 的验证. 因此, 由定理 3.1 可知, 该 FBSDELDA 存在唯一解, 这等价于哈密顿系统 (4.4) 存在唯一解.

接下来, 我们证明形如 (4.5) 的 $u(\cdot)$ 的最优性. 设 $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{V}_{ad}$ 为任意其他控制, $x^v(\cdot)$ 为对应的状态. 我们考察 $J(v(\cdot))$ 与 $J(u(\cdot))$ 的差值:

$$\begin{aligned}
& J(v(\cdot)) - J(u(\cdot)) \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle Q_t x_t^v, x_t^v \rangle - \langle Q_t x_t, x_t \rangle + \langle \bar{Q}_t x_{t-\delta}^v, x_{t-\delta}^v \rangle - \langle \bar{Q}_t x_{t-\delta}, x_{t-\delta} \rangle + \langle R_t v_t, v_t \rangle \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \langle R_t u_t, u_t \rangle + \langle \bar{R}_t v_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} \rangle - \langle \bar{R}_t u_{t-\delta}, u_{t-\delta} \rangle \right) dt + \langle G x_T^v, x_T^v \rangle - \langle G x_T, x_T \rangle \\
& \quad \left. + 2\langle S_t x_t^v, v_t \rangle - 2\langle S_t x_t, u_t \rangle + 2\langle \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta}^v, v_{t-\delta} \rangle - 2\langle \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta}, u_{t-\delta} \rangle \right\} \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle Q_t (x_t^v - x_t), x_t^v - x_t \rangle + \langle \bar{Q}_t (x_{t-\delta}^v - x_{t-\delta}), x_{t-\delta}^v - x_{t-\delta} \rangle \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \langle R_t (v_t - u_t), v_t - u_t \rangle + \langle \bar{R}_t (v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta}), v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta} \rangle + 2\langle S_t (x_t^v - x_t), v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\langle \bar{S}_t (x_{t-\delta}^v - x_{t-\delta}), v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta} \rangle \right) dt + \langle G(x_T^v - x_T), x_T^v - x_T \rangle \\
& \quad + \int_0^T \left(2\langle Q_t x_t, x_t^v - x_t \rangle + 2\langle \bar{Q}_t x_{t-\delta}, x_{t-\delta}^v - x_{t-\delta} \rangle + 2\langle R_t u_t, v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\langle \bar{R}_t u_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta} \rangle + 2\langle S_t (x_t^v - x_t), u_t \rangle + 2\langle S_t x_t, v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\langle \bar{S}_t (x_{t-\delta}^v - x_{t-\delta}), u_{t-\delta} \rangle + 2\langle \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta} \rangle \right) dt \\
& \quad \left. + 2\langle G x_T, x_T^v - x_T \rangle \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到当 $t \in (T, T + \delta]$ 时, $\bar{Q} = \bar{R} = \bar{S} = 0$, 然后利用时移变换以及 (4.4), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& J(v(\cdot)) - J(u(\cdot)) \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle \tilde{Q}_t (x_t^v - x_t), x_t^v - x_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{R}_t (v_t - u_t), v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + 2\langle \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), v_t - u_t \rangle \right) dt + \langle G(x_T^v - x_T), x_T^v - x_T \rangle \right\} + \Delta, \tag{4.7}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\Delta = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T (\langle \tilde{Q}_t x_t, x_t^v - x_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{R}_t u_t, v_t - u_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), u_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{S}_t x_t, v_t - u_t \rangle) dt + \langle G x_T, x_T^v - x_T \rangle \right\}.$$

对 $\langle x_t^v - x_t, y_t \rangle$ 应用 Itô 公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\langle x_T^v - x_T, y_T \rangle] &= \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle v_t - u_t, B_t^\top y_t + D_t^\top z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_t^{(i)\top} k_t^{(i)} + S_t x_t \rangle \right. \right. \\ &\quad + \langle v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta}, \bar{B}_t^\top y_t + \bar{D}_t^\top z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{F}_t^{(i)\top} k_t^{(i)} + \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle \tilde{Q}_t x_t, x_t^v - x_t \rangle - \langle \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), u_t \rangle \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \langle S_t x_t, v_t - u_t \rangle - \langle \bar{S}_t x_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} - u_{t-\delta} \rangle \right) dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

此外, 当 $t \in [-\delta, 0)$ 时, $v_t = u_t$, 当 $t \in (T, T + \delta]$ 时, $y_t = z_t = k_t = 0$, 则 (4.8) 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[\langle x_T^v - x_T, G x_T \rangle] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle v_t - u_t, B_t^\top y_t + D_t^\top z_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_t^{(i)\top} k_t^{(i)} + S_t x_t \right. \right. \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left[\bar{B}_{t+\delta}^\top y_{t+\delta} + \bar{D}_{t+\delta}^\top z_{t+\delta} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{F}_{t+\delta}^{(i)\top} k_{t+\delta}^{(i)} + \bar{S}_{t+\delta} x_t \right] \rangle - \langle \tilde{Q}_t x_t, x_t^v - x_t \rangle \\ &\quad \left. - \langle \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), u_t \rangle - \langle \tilde{S}_t x_t, v_t - u_t \rangle \right) dt \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

因此, 结合 (4.5) 可推得 $\Delta = 0$. 由此, 利用 G 的非负定性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &J(v(\cdot)) - J(u(\cdot)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T (\langle \tilde{Q}_t (x_t^v - x_t), x_t^v - x_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{R}_t (v_t - u_t), v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \langle \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), v_t - u_t \rangle) dt + \langle G(x_T^v - x_T), x_T^v - x_T \rangle \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T (\langle \tilde{Q}_t (x_t^v - x_t), x_t^v - x_t \rangle + \langle \tilde{R}_t (v_t - u_t), v_t - u_t \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \langle \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t), \tilde{R}_t (v_t - u_t) \rangle) dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T (\langle (\tilde{Q}_t - \tilde{S}_t^\top \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t) (x_t^v - x_t), x_t^v - x_t \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \langle \tilde{R}_t [(v_t - u_t) + \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t)], (v_t - u_t) + \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t (x_t^v - x_t) \rangle) dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

由假设 4.1-(iii)-(iv), 易验证

$$J(v(\cdot)) - J(u(\cdot)) \geq 0.$$

这表明 $u(\cdot)$ 是问题 4.1 (LQDL) 的最优控制.

关于唯一性, 若存在另一最优控制 $\bar{u}(\cdot)$, 其对应的状态为 $x^{\bar{u}}(\cdot)$, 则有

$$J(\bar{u}(\cdot)) = J(u(\cdot)).$$

回顾 (4.10), 结合假设 4.1 与引理 4.1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= J(\bar{u}(\cdot)) - J(u(\cdot)) \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle (\tilde{Q}_t - \tilde{S}_t^T \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t)(x_t^{\bar{u}} - x_t), x_t^{\bar{u}} - x_t \rangle \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \langle \tilde{R}_t[(\bar{u}_t - u_t) + \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t(x_t^{\bar{u}} - x_t)], (\bar{u}_t - u_t) + \tilde{R}_t^{-1} \tilde{S}_t(x_t^{\bar{u}} - x_t) \rangle \right) dt \right\} \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \gamma \langle \tilde{R}_t(\bar{u}_t - u_t), \bar{u}_t - u_t \rangle dt \right\}. \tag{4.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

由 \tilde{R}_t 的非负定性及 $\gamma > 0$ 的事实, (4.11) 可推出 $\bar{u}(\cdot) = u(\cdot)$. 唯一性证明完毕.

§4.2 倒向线性二次随机控制问题

本节考虑由 ABSDEL 驱动的控制系统:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 dy_t &= \left(A_t y_t + \bar{A}_t \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [y_{t+\delta}] + B_t z_t + \bar{B}_t \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [z_{t+\delta}] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_t^{(i)} k_t^{(i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{C}_t^{(i)} \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [k_{t+\delta}^{(i)}] + D_t v_t + \bar{D}_t v_{t-\delta} \right) dt \\
 &\quad + z_t dW_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k_t^{(i)} dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\
 y_T &= b, \quad y_t = z_t = k_t = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta], \\
 v_t &= \iota_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0),
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{4.12}$$

其中 $b \in L_{\mathcal{F}_T}^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\iota_t \in C(-\delta, 0; \mathbb{R}^m)$. 此外, 矩阵过程满足: $A_t, \bar{A}_t, B_t, \bar{B}_t, C_t^{(i)}, \bar{C}_t^{(i)} \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$, $D_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$, $\bar{D}_t \in L_{\mathbb{G}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$, 且当 $t \in [0, \delta]$ 时, $\bar{D}_t = 0$. 记 \mathcal{U}_{ad} 为具有如下形式的随机过程 $v(\cdot)$ 构成的集合:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 v_t &= \iota_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \\
 v_t &= v_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^2(0, T; \mathbb{R}^m), \quad t \in [0, T].
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

此类控制称为容许控制.

与前文类似, 给出如下性能指标:

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(v(\cdot)) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\langle Q_t y_t, y_t \rangle + \langle \bar{Q}_t y_{t+\delta}, y_{t+\delta} \rangle + \langle L_t z_t, z_t \rangle + \langle \bar{L}_t z_{t+\delta}, z_{t+\delta} \rangle \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle G_t^{(i)} k_t^{(i)}, k_t^{(i)} \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle \bar{G}_t^{(i)} k_{t+\delta}^{(i)}, k_{t+\delta}^{(i)} \rangle + \langle R_t v_t, v_t \rangle \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \langle \bar{R}_t v_{t-\delta}, v_{t-\delta} \rangle \right) dt + \langle M, y_0 \rangle \right\}, \tag{4.13}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $Q_t, \bar{Q}_t, L_t, \bar{L}_t, G_t^{(i)}, \bar{G}_t^{(i)} \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{S}^n)$, $R_t, \bar{R}_t \in L_{\mathbb{F}}^{\infty}(0, T; \mathbb{S}^m)$, 且 M 为 \mathcal{F} -可测的 $n \times n$ 对称非负定矩阵值有界随机变量. 此外, 当 $t \in [-\delta, 0)$ 时, $\bar{Q}_t = \bar{L}_t = \bar{G}_t = 0$ (原文中 $\bar{G}_t^{(i)}$ 简写为 \bar{G}_t , 此处保持一致性); 当 $t \in (T, T + \delta]$ 时, $\bar{R}_t = 0$. 类似地, 假设 $Q_t + \bar{Q}_{t-\delta}$, $L_t + \bar{L}_{t-\delta}$, $G_t + \bar{G}_{t-\delta}$ 均为非负定矩阵, 且 $R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{R}_{t+\delta}]$ 满足与第 4.1 节中 $R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} [\bar{R}_{t+\delta}]$ 相同的条件.

本节提出的问题如下.

问题 4.2 (简记为 LQAL) 寻找一个容许控制 $u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}$, 使得

$$J(u(\cdot)) = \inf_{v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}} J(v(\cdot)). \quad (4.14)$$

类似地, 给出 ABSDEL (4.12) 的哈密顿系统如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx_t = -(A_t^\top x_t + \bar{A}_{t-\delta}^\top x_{t-\delta} + Q_t^\top y_t + \bar{Q}_{t-\delta}^\top y_t)dt - (B_t^\top x_t + \bar{B}_{t-\delta}^\top x_{t-\delta} \\ \quad + L_t^\top z_t + \bar{L}_{t-\delta}^\top z_t)dW_t - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (C_t^{(i)\top} x_t + \bar{C}_{t-\delta}^{(i)\top} x_{(t-\delta)-} + G_t^{(i)\top} k_t^{(i)} \\ \quad + \bar{G}_{t-\delta}^{(i)\top} k_t^{(i)})dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ dy_t = \left(A_t y_t + \bar{A}_t \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}^t}[y_{t+\delta}] + B_t z_t + \bar{B}_t \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}^t}[z_{t+\delta}] + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_t^{(i)} k_t^{(i)} \right. \\ \quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{C}_{t-\delta}^{(i)} \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}^t}[k_{t+\delta}^{(i)}] + D_t u_t + \bar{D}_{t-\delta} u_{t-\delta} \right) dt \\ \quad + z_t dW_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k_t^{(i)} dH_t^{(i)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x_0 = -M, \quad x_t = 0, \quad u_t = \iota_t, \quad t \in [-\delta, 0), \\ y_T = b, \quad x_t = y_t = z_t = k_t = 0, \quad t \in (T, T + \delta), \\ (D_t^\top x_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}^t}[\bar{D}_{t+\delta}^\top x_{t+\delta}]) + (R_t + \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}^t}[\bar{R}_{t+\delta}])u_t = 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (4.15)$$

显然, 哈密顿系统 (4.15) 同样由一个 FBSDELDA 描述, 且该 FBSDELDA 满足第 3 节中的所有假设. 因此, 由定理 3.1 可得如下定理.

定理 4.2 哈密顿系统 (4.15) 存在唯一解 $(\theta(\cdot), u(\cdot))$. 此外, $u(\cdot)$ 是问题 4.2 (LQAL) 的唯一最优控制.

与定理 4.1 的证明类似, 我们仍将考察 $J(v(\cdot))$ 与 $J(u(\cdot))$ 的差值, 再对 $\langle x_t, y_t^v - y_t \rangle$ 应用 Itô 公式. 由于两者证明过程相似, 故省略后者的详细证明.

注 4.2 实际上, 假设 3.2-(i) 中的两种情形分别对应正向和倒向 LQ 问题; 而假设 3.2-(iii) 中的单调性条件, 以及注 3.1 中给出的其对称形式, 则分别被用于最小化和最大化性能指标的问题. 综上, 控制-单调性条件恰好对应四类最优控制问题. 相关说明可进一步参考文 [35] 的表 1 或其他相关文献.

注 4.3 在 4.2 节中, 需要指出的是尽管 $\langle M, y_0 \rangle$ 这一项是经典研究中 $\langle M y_0, y_0 \rangle$ 的特殊情况, 这也导致了哈密顿系统 (4.15) 中 $x_0 = -M$ 这一结果, 但这并不意味着我们的研究不适用于经典的情况. 事实上, 只要将初值耦合 $x_0 = \Psi(y_0)$ 增加到我们研究的方程 (1.1) 中, 这并不会带来研究上的困难. 在这种情况下, 我们研究的结果就可以应用到经典的倒向 LQ 问题中.

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A Class of Forward-Backward Stochastic Differential Equations Driven by Lévy Processes and Application to LQ Problems

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Abstract The authors' focus lies in the thorough investigation of a specific category of nonlinear fully coupled forward-backward stochastic differential equations involving time delays and advancements with the incorporation of Lévy processes, which shall be abbreviated as FBSDELDA. Drawing inspiration from diverse examples of linear-quadratic (LQ for short) optimal control problems featuring delays and Lévy processes, the authors proceed

to employ a set of domination-monotonicity conditions tailored to this class of FBSDELDA. Through the application of the continuation method, the authors achieve the pivotal results of unique solvability and the derivation of a pair of estimates for the solutions of these FBSDELDA. These findings, in turn, carry significant implications for a range of LQ problems. Specifically, they are relevant when stochastic Hamiltonian systems perfectly align with the FBSDELDA that fulfill the domination-monotonicity conditions. Consequently, the authors are able to establish explicit expressions for the unique optimal controls by utilizing the solutions of the corresponding stochastic Hamiltonian systems.

Keywords Delay, Forward-backward stochastic differential equation, Lévy processes, Method of continuation, Domination-monotonicity condition, Stochastic linear-quadratic problem

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