

# 时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程及其数值解的收敛性<sup>\*1)</sup>

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## 摘要

时滞均值回复  $\theta$  过程用于描述受时间延迟影响的利率、波动率等金融特征, 本文利用随机时滞微分方程理论证明了过程在  $1/2 \leq \theta < 1$  情况时解的存在唯一性和非负性. 由于表示该过程的随机时滞微分方程没有显式解, 所以数值近似解是研究过程的重要的方法, 本文证明了时滞均值回复  $\theta$  过程 Euler-Maruyama 数值解的  $p(p \geq 2)$  阶矩意义上的强收敛性.

**关键词:** 均值回复  $\theta$  过程; 存在唯一性; 非负性; Euler-Maruyama 数值解  
**MR (2000) 主题分类:** 34K50, 60H35

## MEAN-REVERTING $\theta$ PROCESS WITH TIME DELAY AND THE CONVERGENCE OF ITS NUMERICAL SOLUTION

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## Abstract

The mean-reverting  $\theta$  process with delay is used as a model for interest rates and volatility as well as other financial quantities which are past level dependent. For  $1/2 \leq \theta < 1$ , we prove the model has an unique nonnegative solution. Since the corresponding stochastic delay differential equation has no explicit solution, it is very important to study numerical methods for the solution approximations. We prove the strong convergence of Euler-Maruyama approximate solution in sense of  $p$ -th moment ( $p \geq 2$ ).

**Keywords:** the mean-reverting  $\theta$  process, existence and uniqueness; nonnegativity; Euler-Maruyama approximate solution  
**2000 Mathematics Subject Classification:** 34K50, 60H35

## 1. 时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程

短期利率是金融市场中一个最基本也是非常重要的特征, 对金融资产定价和金融风险管理有着决定性影响. CIR(Cox-Ingersoll-Ross) 模型<sup>[1]</sup> 是用于描述短期利率的一个著名的模型, 也是均值回复  $\theta$  过程

$$dS(t) = \lambda(\mu - S(t))dt + \sigma S^\theta(t)dw(t) \quad (1.1)$$

当  $\theta = 1/2$  时的特例, 它还被广泛应用于描述波动率和其他金融特征. 当  $1/2 \leq \theta \leq 1$  时, 文献 [2] 证明了模型解存在唯一并且对任意给定非负初值解保持非负性, 并讨论了其数值解均方意义下的强收敛. 当  $\theta > 1$  时, 文献 [3] 证明了模型存在唯一非负解.

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一些金融数据与现象表明股票的价格变化不仅与当前的情况有关,同时也依赖于过去的状态,所以随机时滞微分方程在金融中应用越来越广泛.时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程可以表示为:

$$dS(t) = \lambda(\mu - S(t))dt + \sigma S^\theta(t)S^\gamma(t - \tau)dw(t). \quad (1.2)$$

这个模型就考虑了系统(短期利率、波动率等金融特征)的变化依赖过去的情况.一般情况下,随机时滞微分方程没有显示解,所以数值近似解是研究随机时滞微分方程的一个有效的方法.

只有当数值解收敛于方程的准确解时,才能通过数值解的性质研究方程准确解的性质.所以研究随机时滞微分方程数值解相关问题首先需要研究数值解的收敛性.文献[4]给出了当 $\theta = 1/2$ 时时滞均值回复平方根模型,即时滞的CIR模型解存在唯一且几乎处处保持非负性质,并且证明了Euler-Maruyama(EM)数值解均方意义下强收敛性.本文证明了当 $1/2 \leq \theta < 1$ 时,时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程解的存在唯一性且几乎处处保持非负的性质.从而推广了[4]中的结果.本文还证明了数值解的 $p$ 次方( $p \geq 2$ )强收敛.而文献[4]中仅给出了 $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 时数值解在均方意义下的强收敛,所以本文得到的是比文献[4]更强的数值解收敛结果.

## 2. 时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程的存在唯一性和非负性

记 $R^+ = (0, \infty)$ . 设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 为完备概率空间,流 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 满足通常条件, $\omega(t)$ 为定义在这个空间上的Brown运动.记 $C([-\tau, 0], R^+) = \{f|f : [-\tau, 0] \rightarrow R^+\}$ 且范数为 $\|f\| = \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} |f(\theta)|$ .令 $p > 0, \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{F}_{t_0}}^p([-\tau, 0], R^+)$ 是 $\mathcal{F}_{t_0}$ 可测 $C([-\tau, 0], R^+)$ 值随机变量.考虑当 $t \in [0, T]$ 时时滞均值回复 $\theta$ 过程(2),初值 $S(t) = \xi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0]$ ,其中 $\xi \in C([-\tau, 0]; R^+), E\|\xi\|^p < \infty$ . $\lambda, \mu, \sigma$ 为正数,且 $1/2 \leq \theta < 1$ 要证明(1.2)式存在唯一正解,首先考虑下面方程

$$dS(t) = \lambda(\mu - S(t))dt + \sigma|S(t)|^\theta|S(t - \tau)|^\gamma dw(t) \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (2.1)$$

其初值 $S(t) = \xi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0]$ .如果能证明方程(2.1)存在唯一解且解非负,则方程(1.2)与方程(2.1)式等价,即方程(1.2)存在唯一非负解.

**引理 1.**<sup>[5]</sup> 假设一维方程

$$dx(t) = b(t, x(t))dt + \sigma(t, x(t))dw(t), t \geq 0, x(t_0) = x_0. \quad (2.2)$$

如果系数满足对 $\forall x, y \in R, b(\cdot, x), \sigma(\cdot, x)$ 为 $\mathcal{F}_t$ 适应过程,而且

$$|b(t, x) - b(t, y)| \leq K|x - y|$$

$$|\sigma(t, x) - \sigma(t, y)| \leq h(x - y)$$

对 $\forall t \geq 0, x, y \in R$ 几乎处处成立,其中 $K$ 为正常数且 $h : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 为严格增函数 $h(0) = 0$ 且

$$\int_{(0, \varepsilon)} h^{-2}(u)du = \infty, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

则方程(2.2)存在唯一解.

**引理 2.** 对任意给定初值 $\xi \in C([-\tau, 0], R^+)$ ,则方程(2.1)存在唯一解.

证明. 由于  $u^\theta$  为严格增函数且当  $1/2 \leq \theta < 1$  时

$$\int_{(0,\varepsilon)} u^{-2\theta} du = \infty, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

利用引理 1, 类似于参考文献 [4] 引理 2.1 的证明, 可得方程 (2.1) 存在唯一解.

定理 1. 令  $S(t)$  为方程 (2.1) 的解, 则对任意  $p \geq 2$ , 存在常数  $K$ , 使得

$$E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^p\right) \leq K \quad (2.3)$$

证明. 对  $\forall t \in [0, T]$ , 由方程 (2.1) 可得

$$S(t) = S(0) + \lambda \int_0^t (\mu - S(r)) dr + \int_0^t \sigma |S(r)|^\theta |S(r - \tau)|^\gamma dw(t), \quad 1/2 \leq \theta < 1. \quad (2.4)$$

对  $\forall k > 0$ , 定义停时  $\tau_k = \inf\{t \geq 0, |S(t)| > k\}$ , 其中令  $\inf \emptyset = \infty$ . 由 Burkholder-Davis-Gundy(BDG) 不等式 [6] 和 Hölder 不等式知, 对  $\forall t_1 \in [0, T], p \geq 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^p\right) &\leq 3^{p-1} E|S(0)|^p + 3^{p-1} \lambda^p E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |\mu - S(r)| dr\right)^p \\ &\quad + 3^{p-1} \sigma^p E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \left|\int_0^{t \wedge \tau_k} |S(r - \tau)|^\gamma |S(r)|^\theta dr\right|^p \\ &\leq 3^{p-1} \left[ E|S(0)|^p + \lambda^p T^{p-1} \int_0^{t_1} E(|\mu - S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p) dr \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sigma^p C_p E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |S(r - \tau)|^{2\gamma} |S(r)|^{2\theta} dr\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \right] \quad (2.5) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_p = \left[\frac{p^{p+1}}{2(p-1)^{p-1}}\right]^{\frac{p}{2}}$ . 利用不等式  $a^\gamma b^{1-\gamma} \leq \gamma a + (1-\gamma)b, \forall a, b > 0, \gamma \in [0, 1]$ , 以及 Hölder 不等式得到

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |S(r - \tau)|^{2\gamma} |S(r)|^{2\theta} dr\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} &= E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} (|S(r)|^2)^\theta (|S(r - \tau)|^{\frac{2\gamma}{1-\theta}})^{1-\theta} dr\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |S(r)|^2 dr\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} + 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} E\left(\int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |S(r - \tau)|^{\frac{2\gamma}{1-\theta}} dr\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr + 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \quad (2.6) \end{aligned}$$

而且

$$E|\mu - S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} \mu^p + 2^{p-1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p \quad (2.7)$$

将 (2.6), (2.7) 式代入 (2.5) 式中得

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^p\right) &\leq 3^{p-1} (E|S(0)|^p + \lambda^p T^p 2^{p-1} \mu^p) \\ &\quad + 3^{p-1} \sigma^p C_p 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +3^{p-1}(\lambda^p T^{p-1} 2^{p-1} + \sigma^p C_p 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}}) \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr \\
& = a_p + b_p \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr + c_p \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr
\end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

其中  $a_p, b_p, c_p$  都是依赖于  $p, S(0), \lambda, T, \mu, \sigma, \theta$  的常数.

选取有限序列  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{[t/\tau]+1}$ , 使得  $p_i \geq 2$  且  $\frac{\gamma p_i + 1}{1-\theta} < p_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, [t/\tau]$ , 对任意  $p = p_{[t/\tau]} \geq 2$  都可以找到这样的序列. 当  $t_1 \in [0, \tau]$ ,

$$E|S(r - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} = E|\xi(r - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} \leq E\|\xi\|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}}, \forall r \in [0, t_1].$$

由 (2.8) 式可得

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_1}\right) \leq a_{p_1} + b_{p_1} E\|\xi\|^{\frac{\gamma p_1}{1-\theta}} + c_{p_1} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |S(\nu \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_1} dr. \quad (2.9)$$

其中  $a_{p_1}, b_{p_1}, c_{p_1}$  与  $a_p, b_p, c_p$  相似的定义, 由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_1}\right) \leq (a_{p_1} + b_{p_1} E\|\xi\|^{\frac{\gamma p_1}{1-\theta}} T) e^{c_{p_1} \tau}.$$

令  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , 由 Fatou 引理得

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |S(t)|^{p_1}\right) \leq (a_{p_1} + b_{p_1} E\|\xi\|^{\frac{\gamma p_1}{1-\theta}} T) e^{c_{p_1} \tau}.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq \tau} |S(t)|^{p_1}\right) & \leq E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq 0} |S(t)|^{p_1}\right) + E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |S(t)|^{p_1}\right). \\
& \leq E\|\xi\|^{p_1} + (a_{p_1} + b_{p_1} E\|\xi\|^{\frac{\gamma p_1}{1-\theta}} T) e^{c_{p_1} T} =: A_1.
\end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

当  $t_1 \in [0, 2\tau]$ , 由 (2.8) 式可得

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_2}\right) \leq a_{p_2} + b_{p_2} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p_2}{1-\theta}} dr + c_{p_2} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_2} dr.$$

由 Lyapunov 不等式及  $p_i$  定义可知

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_2}\right) \leq a_{p_2} + b_{p_2} \int_0^{2\tau} (E|S(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{p_1})^{\frac{\gamma p_2}{p_1(1-\theta)}} dr + c_{p_2} \int_0^{t_1} E|S(r \wedge \tau_k)|^{p_2} dr$$

由 Gronwall 不等式和 Fatou 引理可得

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 2\tau} |S(t)|^{p_2}\right) \leq (a_{p_2} + b_{p_2} T A_1^{\frac{\gamma p_2}{p_1(1-\theta)}}) e^{c_{p_2} 2\tau}.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq 2\tau} |S(t)|^{p_2}\right) & \leq E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq 0} |S(t)|^{p_2}\right) + E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 2\tau} |S(t)|^{p_2}\right) \\
& \leq E\|\xi\|^{p_2} + \left(a_{p_2} + b_{p_2} T A_1^{\frac{\gamma p_2}{p_1(1-\theta)}}\right) e^{c_{p_2} T} =: A_2.
\end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

重复上面的证明过程可得到对任意  $p = p_{[T/\tau]+1} \geq 2$ , 存在常数  $A_{[T/\tau]+1}$  使得

$$E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^p\right) \leq A_{[T/\tau]+1}. \quad (2.12)$$

取  $K = A_{[T/\tau]+1}$ , 即可得所要证明的结论.

**定理 2.** 对任意给定初值  $\xi \in C([-\tau, 0]; R^+)$ , 方程 (2.1) 的解以概率 1 非负, 即对任意  $t \in [-\tau, T]$ ,  $S(t) \geq 0, a.s.$

**证明.** 令  $a_0 = 1$ , 对任意整数  $k = 1, 2, \dots$ , 定义

$$a_k = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{k(k+1)}{2}}, & \theta = \frac{1}{2}; \\ \left(\frac{(2\theta-1)k(k+1)}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-2\theta}}, & \theta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right). \end{cases}$$

使得  $\int_{a_k}^{a_{k-1}} \frac{du}{u^{2\theta}} = k$ . 对任意  $k = 1, 2, \dots$ . 存在连续函数  $\psi_k(u)$  定义在  $(a_k, a_{k-1})$  上, 使得

$$0 \leq \psi_k(u) \leq \frac{2}{ku^{2\theta}}, a_k < u < a_{k-1},$$

在  $(a_k, a_{k-1})$  之外, 定义  $\psi_k(u) = 0$ , 且  $\int_{a_k}^{a_{k-1}} \psi_k(u) du = 1$ . 定义

$$\varphi_k(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0; \\ \int_0^{-x} dy \int_0^y \psi_k(u) du, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

则  $\varphi_k \in C^2(R, R)$ , 且具有下面性质:

- (1) 当  $-a_{k-1} < x < -a_k$  时,  $-1 \leq \varphi_k'(x) \leq 0$ . 否则  $\varphi_k'(x) = 0$ .
- (2) 当  $-a_{k-1} < x < -a_k$  时,  $-1 \leq \varphi_k''(x) \leq \frac{2}{k|x|^{2\theta}}$ . 否则  $\varphi_k''(x) = 0$ .
- (3)  $x^- - a_{k-1} \leq \varphi_k(x) \leq x^-$ ,  $x \in R$ .

其中当  $x < 0$  时,  $x^- = -x$ . 当  $x > 0$  时,  $x^- = 0$ .

由 Itô 公式, 定理 1 和  $\varphi_k$  定义知

$$\begin{aligned} E\varphi_k(S(t)) &= \varphi_k(S(0)) + E \int_0^t \left( \lambda \varphi_k'(S(r))(\mu - S(r)) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \varphi_k''(S(r)) |S(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} |S(t)|^{2\theta} \right) dr \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} \int_0^t E |S(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \end{aligned}$$

当  $\gamma \in [0, 1]$  时, 由定理 1 得

$$E\varphi_k(S(t)) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} \int_0^t (E |S(r-\tau)|^3)^{\frac{2\gamma}{3}} dr \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} TK^{\frac{2\theta}{3}} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} T(K \vee 1)$$

其中  $K$  为定理 1 中得到的常数.

当  $\gamma > 1$  时,

$$E\varphi_k(S(t)) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} \int_0^t E |S(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} TK$$

由性质 (3) 得

$$ES^-(t) - a_{k-1} \leq E\varphi_k(S(t)) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{k} T(K \vee 1)$$

当  $k \rightarrow \infty$  时得  $ES^-(t) \leq 0$ . 即  $\forall t \geq 0, ES^-(t) = 0$ . 所以

$$P(S(t) < 0) = 0, \forall t \geq 0.$$

由这个定理可得方程 (1.2) 与方程 (2.1) 等价, 由定理 1 及定理 2 可知方程 (1.2) 存在唯一非负解.

### 3. Euler-Marumaya 数值解

将离散的 EM 数值方法<sup>[7,8]</sup>应用到方程 (1.2) 中. 以下令  $S(t)$  为方程 (1.2) 的解. 设存在整数  $N$ , 使得  $\tau = Nh$ , 其中  $h$  为  $[0, T]$  上的分隔步长,  $h = T/m, t_n = nh, n = 0, 1, \dots, m$ . 因为  $\Delta w \sim N(0, h)$ , 不能保证得到方程 (1.2) 的非负数值解列  $\{s_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ , 所以得到的数值解取其正部, 即  $s_k^+ = \max\{0, s_k\}$ . 经上述改进之后方程 (1.2) 的离散 EM 数值解为

$$\begin{cases} s_k = \xi(kh), & -N \leq k \leq 0; \\ s_{k+1} = s_k + \lambda(\mu - s_k)h + \sigma[s_{k-N}^+]^\gamma s_k^{+\theta} \Delta w, & k > 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

为讨论问题的方便, 引入阶梯连续数值解

$$\bar{s}(t) = \begin{cases} \xi(t), & -\tau \leq t \leq 0; \\ \sum_{k=0}^{[T/h]} s_k I_{[kh, (k+1)h)}, & t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

则随机连续的 EM 数值解定义如下:

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} \xi(t), & -\tau \leq t \leq 0; \\ \xi(0) + \lambda \int_0^t \mu - \bar{s}(r) dr + \sigma \int_0^t [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta dw(r), & t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

对任意  $k, s_k = s(kh) = \bar{s}(kh)$ . 容易得到阶梯连续数值解和随机连续 EM 数值解在分割点处值相同, 所以阶梯连续数值解与连续的 EM 近似解存在如下的关系

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |\bar{s}(t)| \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|. \quad (3.4)$$

**引理 3.** 对任意  $p \geq 2$ , 则存在常数  $\bar{K}$  独立于步长  $h$ , 使得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} [s(t)^+]^p \right) \leq E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|^p \right) \leq \bar{K}. \quad (3.5)$$

**证明.** 由于  $s^+(t) = \max\{0, s(t)\} \leq |s(t)|$ , 显然成立

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} [s^+(t)]^p \right) \leq E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} [s(t)]^p \right).$$

由 Hölder 不等式及 (3.3) 式可得

$$|s(t)|^p \leq 3^{p-1} \left[ |\xi(0)|^p + \lambda^p t^{p-1} \int_0^t |\mu - \bar{s}(r)|^p dr + \sigma^p \left| \int_0^t [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta dw(r) \right|^p \right].$$

对任意  $k > 0$ , 定义  $\tau_k = T \wedge \inf\{t \geq 0, |s(t)|^p > k\}$ .

对任意  $t_1 \in [0, T]$ , 由 BDG 不等式<sup>[6]</sup> 可知

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |s(t \wedge \tau_k)|^p &\leq 3^{p-1} |\xi(0)|^p + 3^{p-1} \lambda^p T^{p-1} \int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} |\mu - \bar{s}(r)|^p dr \\ &\quad + 3^{p-1} C_p \sigma^p E \left( \int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^{2\gamma} [\bar{s}(r)^+]^{2\theta} dr \right)^{p/2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$C_p$  如定理 1 中定义, 如定理 1 中 (2.5) 式相似的处理方法利用 Hölder 不等式及 (2.6) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left( \int_0^{t_1 \wedge \tau_k} [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^{2\gamma} [\bar{s}(r)^+]^{2\theta} dr \right)^{p/2} \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E [\bar{s}(r \wedge \tau_k)^+]^p dr + 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E [\bar{s}(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)^+]^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |\bar{s}(r \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr + 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |\bar{s}(r \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \\ &\leq (2T)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr + (2T)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

且

$$E |\mu - \bar{s}(r)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} \mu^p + 2^{p-1} E |\bar{s}(r)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} \mu^p + 2^{p-1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu)|^p \quad (3.8)$$

将 (3.7), (3.8) 代入 (3.6) 式得到

$$\begin{aligned} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |s(t \wedge \tau_k)|^p \right) &\leq 3^{p-1} (E |\xi(0)|^p + \lambda^p T^p 2^{p-1} \mu^p) \\ &\quad + 3^{p-1} \sigma^p C_p 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1-\theta)^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr \\ &\quad + 3^{p-1} (\lambda^p T^{p-1} 2^{p-1} + \sigma^p C_p 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}}) \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr \\ &= \bar{a}_p + \bar{b}_p \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k - \tau)|^{\frac{\gamma p}{1-\theta}} dr + \bar{c}_p \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |s(\nu \wedge \tau_k)|^p dr \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

其中  $\bar{a}_p, \bar{b}_p, \bar{c}_p$  是依赖于  $p, \xi(0), \lambda, T, \mu, \sigma, \theta$  的常数. 与定理 1 类似的证明过程可以得到存在常数  $\bar{K}$ , 使得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|^p \right) \leq \bar{K}.$$

综合上述即得所要证明的 (3.5) 式.

## 4. Euler-Marumaya 数值解

**引理 4.** 对任意整数  $j$ , 定义停时  $u_j = \inf\{t \geq 0, |S(t)| \geq j\}$ ,  $v_j = \inf\{t \geq 0, |s(t)| \geq j\}$ ,  $\rho_j = u_j \wedge v_j$ , 则

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E|S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|) = 0. \quad (4.1)$$

**证明.** 令  $\nu = t \wedge \rho_j$ , 则由  $S(t), s(t)$  的定义式可知

$$S(\nu) - s(\nu) = -\lambda \int_0^\nu (S(r) - \bar{s}(r)) dr + \sigma \int_0^\nu S(r - \tau)^\gamma S(r)^\theta - [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta dw(r). \quad (4.2)$$

定义连续函数  $\psi_k(x)$  如定理 2 中定义, 定义

$$\phi_k(x) = \int_0^{|x|} dy \int_0^y \psi_k(u) du \quad (4.3)$$

则  $\phi_k(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\phi_k(0) = 0$  且  $\phi_k'(x) \leq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|\phi_k''(x)| \begin{cases} \leq \frac{2}{k|x|^{2\theta}}, & a_k \leq |x| \leq a_{k-1}; \\ = 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

容易得到

$$|x| - a_{k-1} \leq \phi_k(x) \leq |x| \quad (4.5)$$

令  $e(\nu) = S(\nu) - s(\nu)$ . 应用 Itô 公式及其  $\phi_k(x)$  的性质得

$$\begin{aligned} E\phi_k(e(\nu)) &= -\lambda E \int_0^\nu \phi_k'(e(r))(S(r) - \bar{s}(r)) dr \\ &+ \frac{\sigma^2}{2} E \int_0^\nu \phi_k''(e(r)) [S(r - \tau)^\gamma S(r)^\theta - [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta]^2 dr. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} &E \int_0^\nu \phi_k''(e(r)) [S(r - \tau)^\gamma S(r)^\theta - [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta]^2 dr \\ &= E \int_0^\nu \phi_k''(e(r)) [S(r - \tau)^\gamma S(r)^\theta - S(r - \tau)^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta \\ &\quad + S(r - \tau)^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta - [\bar{s}(r - \tau)^+]^\gamma [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta]^2 dr \\ &\leq j^{2\gamma} E \int_0^\nu \phi_k''(e(r)) |S(r) - [\bar{s}(r)^+]|^2 dr + j^{2\theta} c_j E \int_0^\nu \phi_k''(e(r)) (S(r - \tau) - \bar{s}(r - \tau)^+)^{2\gamma} dr. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} E\phi_k(e(\nu)) &\leq \lambda E \int_0^\nu |e(r)| dr + \lambda E \int_0^\nu |s(r) - \bar{s}(r)^+| dr + \sigma^2 j^{2\gamma} 2^{2\theta-1} \int_0^\nu \frac{2}{k} dr \\ &\quad + \sigma^2 j^{2\gamma} \frac{2^{2\theta-1}}{k a_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |S(r) - \bar{s}(r)^+|^{2\theta} dr + \sigma^2 j^{2\theta} \frac{2c_j \bar{C}}{k a_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |e(r - \tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \end{aligned}$$



$$+\sigma^2 j^{2\theta} \frac{2c_j \bar{C}_j}{ka_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |S(r-\tau) - s(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \quad (4.6)$$

其中

$$\bar{C}_j = \begin{cases} 1, & \gamma \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]; \\ 2^{2\gamma-1}, & \gamma \in (\frac{1}{2}, \infty). \end{cases}$$

$$c_j = \begin{cases} 1, & \gamma \in [0, 1]; \\ \bar{C}_j^2, & \gamma \in (1, \infty). \end{cases}$$

当  $|x| \leq j, |y| \leq j, \theta > 1$  时,  $|x^\theta - y^\theta| \leq \bar{C}_j |x - y|^\theta$ . 当  $r \in [0, \nu]$ , 记  $[r/h]$  为  $r/h$  的整数部分, 则由 (3.2), (3.3) 式定义可知

$$s(r) - \bar{s}(r) = \lambda(\mu - s_{[r/h]})(r - [r/h]h) + \sigma [s_{[r/h]-N}^+]^\gamma [s_{[r/h]}^+]^\theta (w(r) - w([r/h]h))$$

$$\leq \lambda(\mu + j)h + \sigma j^{\theta+\gamma} |w(r) - w([r/h]h)| \quad (4.7)$$

因为  $h \in (0, 1)$ , 则

$$E \int_0^\nu |s(r) - \bar{s}(r)| dr \leq \lambda(\mu + j)hT + \sigma j^{\theta+\gamma} E \int_0^\nu |w(r) - w([r/h]h)| dr$$

$$\leq \lambda(\mu + j)h + \sigma j^{\theta+\gamma} \int_0^T E |w(r) - w([r/h]h)| dr$$

$$\leq \lambda(\mu + j)hT + \sigma j^{\theta+\gamma} T h^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq Dh^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (4.8)$$

其中  $D$  是依赖于  $\lambda, \mu, \sigma, T, j$  的常数. 而进一步

$$E \int_0^\nu |s(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^{2\theta} dr \leq 2^{2\theta-1} (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{2\theta} + 2^{2\theta-1} (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{2\theta} E \int_0^\nu |w(r) - w([r/h]h)|^{2\theta} dr$$

$$\leq 2^{2\theta-1} (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{2\theta} + 2^{2\theta-1} (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{2\theta} \int_0^T E |w(r) - w([r/h]h)|^{2\theta} dr$$

$$\leq 2^{2\theta-1} (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{2\theta} + 2^{2\theta-1} (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{2\theta} \int_0^T (E |w(r) - w([r/h]h)|^2)^{\frac{2\theta}{2}} dr$$

$$\leq 2^{2\theta-1} (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{2\theta} + 2^{2\theta-1} (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{2\theta} h^\theta T$$

$$\leq 2^{2\theta-1} (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{2\theta} + 2^{2\theta-1} (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{2\theta} h^\theta T \leq D_1 h^\theta \quad (4.9)$$

其中  $D_1$  是依赖于  $\lambda, \mu, \sigma, T, j$  的常数. 将 (4.8), (4.9) 式代入 (4.6) 中, 由  $\phi_k(e(\nu)) \geq |e(\nu)| - a_{k-1}$  得

$$E|e(\nu)| \leq a_{k-1} + \lambda \int_0^\nu |e(r)| dr + \sigma^2 j^{2\gamma} 2^{2\theta} \frac{T}{k} + \frac{\sigma^2 j^{2\gamma} 2^{2\theta-1}}{ka_k^{2\theta}} D_1 h^\theta + \lambda D h^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \sigma^2 j^{2\gamma} c_j \frac{2\bar{C}_j}{ka_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |e(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr + \sigma^2 j^{2\theta} c_j \frac{2\bar{C}_j}{ka_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |s(r-\tau) - \bar{s}(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr$$

$$=: a_{k-1} + \frac{\alpha}{k} + \beta_1 h^{\frac{1}{2}} + \beta_2 h^\theta + \eta E \int_0^\nu |s(r-\tau) - \bar{s}(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr$$

$$+ \frac{\zeta}{ka_k^{2\theta}} E \int_0^\nu |e(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr + \lambda E \int_0^\nu |e(r)| dr. \quad (4.10)$$

其中  $\alpha, \zeta$  独立于  $k$ , 而  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \eta$  依赖于  $k$ .

可以看出 (4.10) 式与文献 [4] (4.11) 形式相同, 类似参考文献 [4] 中的证明方法同理可得到 (4.1) 式.

**引理 5.** 停时  $u_j, \nu_j, \rho_j$  如引理 4 中定义, 则

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) = 0, \forall p \geq 2. \quad (4.11)$$

**证明.** (4.7) 式应用 BDG 不等式与 Hölder 不等式得,  $\forall t_1 \in [0, T], \nu_1 = \rho_j \wedge t_1$

$$\begin{aligned} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) &\leq 2^{p-1} \lambda^p T^{p-1} E \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^p dr \\ &\quad + 2^{p-1} \sigma^p C_p E \left[ \int_0^{\nu_1} (S(r)^\theta S(r-\tau)^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma)^2 dr \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left[ \int_0^{\nu_1} (S(r)^\theta S(r-\tau)^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma)^2 dr \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} (S(r)^\theta S(r-\tau)^\gamma - S(r)^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma \right. \\ &\quad \left. + S(r)^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma)^2 dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} 2S(r)^{2\theta} |S(r-\tau)^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma|^2 + 2[\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^{2\gamma} (S(r)^\theta - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta)^2 dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} j^{\theta p} \bar{C}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r-\tau) - \bar{s}(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} + 2^{p-1} j^{\gamma p} E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^{2\theta} dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

当  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \theta < 1$ , 由 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^{2\theta} dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} &\leq T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |S(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)|^{p\theta} dr \\ &\leq (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |S(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)| dr \\ &\leq (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left( \int_0^{t_1} E |S(r \wedge \rho_j) - s(r \wedge \rho_j)| dr + E \int_0^{t_1} |s(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)| dr \right) \\ &\leq (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| + (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} D h^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

当  $\gamma p \geq 1$  时, 即  $\gamma \geq \frac{1}{p}$  同上面的推导同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r-\tau) - \bar{s}(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq (2j)^{\gamma p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| + (2j)^{\gamma p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} D h^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

将 (4.14), (4.15) 代入 (4.13) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[ \int_0^{\nu_1} (S(r)^\theta S(r-\tau)^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma)^2 dr \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \leq [2^{p-1} j^{\theta p} \bar{c}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} (2j)^{\gamma p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}} + 2^{p-1} j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}}] \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| \\ & \quad + 2^{p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} Dh^{\frac{1}{2}} [j^{\theta p} \bar{c}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} (2j)^{\theta p-1} + j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\gamma p-1}]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & E \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^p dr = E \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r) - s(r) + s(r) - \bar{s}(r)|^p dr \\ & \leq 2^{p-1} \int_0^{t_1} \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} E |S(\nu \wedge \rho_j) - s(\nu \wedge \rho_j)|^p dr + 2^{p-1} (2j)^{p-1} Dh^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

将 (4.16), (4.17) 代入 (4.12) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) \leq 2^{2(p-1)} \lambda^p T^{p-1} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} E |S(\nu \wedge \rho_j) - s(\nu \wedge \rho_j)|^p dr \\ & \quad + 2^{p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} Dh^{\frac{1}{2}} [j^{\theta p} \bar{c}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} (2j)^{\theta p-1} + j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\gamma p-1} + 2^{2(p-1)} j^{p-1} \lambda^p] \\ & \quad + (2^{p-1} j^{\theta p} \bar{c}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} + 2^{p-1} j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\gamma p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}}) \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

由引理 4 及 Gronwall 不等式可知

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) = 0.$$

当  $0 < \gamma p < 1$  时, 即  $\gamma \in (0, \frac{1}{p})$ . 由 Hölder 不等式可知

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left( \int_0^{\nu_1} |S(r-\tau) - \bar{s}(r-\tau)|^{2\gamma} dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \leq T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |S(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)|^{\gamma p} dr \\ & \leq T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} (E |S(r \wedge \rho_j) - s(r \wedge \rho_j)|)^{\gamma p} dr + T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_0^{t_1} E |s(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)|^{\gamma p} dr. \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

由 Lyapunov 不等式可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{t_1} E |s(r \wedge \rho_j) - \bar{s}(r \wedge \rho_j)|^{\gamma p} dr \\ & \leq (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{\gamma p} T + (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{\gamma p} \int_0^T (E |w(r) - w([r/h]h)|)^{\gamma p} dr \\ & \leq (\lambda(\mu + j)h)^{\gamma p} T + (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{\gamma p} h^{\frac{\gamma p}{2}} T \\ & = [(\lambda(\mu + j))^{\gamma p} T + (\sigma j^{\theta+\gamma})^{\gamma p}] h^{\frac{\gamma p}{2}} T =: D_2 h^{\frac{\gamma p}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

将 (4.20) 代入 (4.19) 式中, 再将 (4.14), (4.19) 代入 (4.13) 式得到

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[ \int_0^{\nu_1} (S(r)^\theta S(r-\tau)^\gamma - [\bar{s}(r)^+]^\theta [\bar{s}(r-\tau)^+]^\gamma)^2 dr \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \leq 2^{p-1} j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| \\ & \quad + 2^{p-1} j^{\theta p} \bar{C}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| \right)^{\gamma p} \\ & \quad + 2^{p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} (j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\theta p-1} D h^{\frac{1}{2}} + j^{\theta p} \bar{C}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} D_2 h^{\frac{\gamma p}{2}}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

将 (4.17), (4.21) 式代入 (4.12) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) & \leq 2^{2(p-1)} \lambda^p T^{p-1} \int_0^{t_1} E \sup_{0 \leq \nu \leq r} |S(\nu \wedge \rho_j) - s(\nu \wedge \rho_j)|^p dr \\ & \quad + \sigma^p C_p 2^{p-1} T^{\frac{p-2}{2}} (j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\theta p-1} D h^{\frac{1}{2}} + j^{\theta p} \bar{C}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} D_2 h^{\frac{\gamma p}{2}}) + 2^{3(p-1)} j^{p-1} D h^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda^p T^{p-1} + \\ & \quad + \sigma^p C_p 2^{p-1} j^{\gamma p} (2j)^{\theta p-1} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| \\ & \quad + \sigma^p C_p 2^{p-1} j^{\theta p} \bar{C}_j^{\frac{p}{2}} T^{\frac{p}{2}} \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} E |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)| \right)^{\gamma p}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

将上式应用由 Gronwall 不等式, 由引理 4 得

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) = 0.$$

综合上述, 由  $t_1$  任意性知

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |S(t \wedge \rho_j) - s(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) = 0.$$

**定理 3.** 令  $S(t)$  为 (1.2) 式解, 连续 EM 近似解  $s(t)$  定义如 (3.3) 式, 将在下面的意义下收敛于  $S(t)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |S(t) - s(t)|^p \right) = 0, \forall p \geq 2. \quad (4.23)$$

**证明.** 令  $j$  充分大的常数, 停时  $u_j, \nu_j, \rho_j$  如引理 4 中定义, 令  $e(t) = S(t) - s(t)$

$$E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p \right) = E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p 1_{\{u_j > T, \nu_j > T\}} \right) + E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p 1_{\{u_j \leq T \text{ or } \nu_j \leq T\}} \right). \quad (4.24)$$

利用初等不等式  $\forall a, b > 0, r \in [0, 1] \quad a^\gamma b^{1-\gamma} \leq \gamma a + (1-\gamma)b$  所以对任意的  $\delta > 0$ , 都有

$$\begin{aligned} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p 1_{\{u_j \leq T \text{ or } \nu_j \leq T\}} \right) & \leq E \left[ \left( \delta \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^{2p+1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2p+1}} (\delta^{-\frac{p}{p+1}} 1_{\{u_j \leq T \text{ or } \nu_j \leq T\}})^{\frac{p+1}{2p+1}} \right] \\ & \leq \frac{\delta p}{2p+1} E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^{2p+1} + \frac{p+1}{2p+1} \delta^{-\frac{p}{p+1}} P\{u_j \leq T \text{ or } \nu_j \leq T\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

由定理 1 及引理 3, 存在常数  $M$ , 对任意  $p \geq 2$

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^p \right) \vee E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|^p \right) \vee E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^{2p+1} \right) \vee E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|^{2p+1} \right) \leq M$$

$$P\{\nu_j \leq T\} \leq E(1_{\{\nu_j \leq T\}} \frac{S(\nu_j)}{j^p}) \leq \frac{E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^p)}{j^p} \leq \frac{M}{j^p}.$$

同理可得  $P\{u_j \leq T\} \leq \frac{M}{j^p}$ , 所以

$$P\{u_j \leq T \text{ or } \nu_j \leq T\} \leq P\{u_j \leq T\} + P\{\nu_j \leq T\} \leq \frac{2M}{j^p}. \quad (4.26)$$

而且

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^{2p+1} \right) \leq 2^{2p} E \left[ \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} (|S(t)|^{2p+1} + |s(t)|^{2p+1}) \right]$$

$$\leq 2^{2p} \left( E \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |S(t)|^{2p+1} + E \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |s(t)|^{2p+1} \right) \leq 2^{2p+1} M, \quad (4.27)$$

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p 1_{\{\rho_j > T\}} \right) = E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p 1_{\{\rho_j < T\}} \right) \leq E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right). \quad (4.28)$$

将 (4.26), (4.27) 式代入 (4.25) 式, 再将 (4.25), (4.28) 带入 (4.24) 中得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p \right) \leq E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) + \frac{\delta p}{p+1} 2^{2p+1} M + \frac{p+1}{2p+1} \delta^{\frac{p}{p+1}} \frac{2M}{j^p}.$$

对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 选择充分小的  $\delta$ , 使得

$$\frac{\delta p}{2p+1} 2^{2p+1} M < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

再选择充分大的  $j$ , 使得

$$\frac{p+1}{2p+1} \delta^{\frac{p}{p+1}} \frac{2M}{j^p} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

由引理 5 知, 存在充分小的  $h$ , 使得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_j)|^p \right) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

综上所述可得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p \right) < \varepsilon.$$

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