

## 带 Lévy 跳的中立随机微分方程的 EM 逼近

马 丽, 严良清, 韩新方

(海南师范大学数学与统计学院, 海南海口 571158)

**摘要:** 本文研究了一类带 Lévy 跳的中立随机微分方程的 Euler 近似解的问题. 利用 Gronwall 不等式、Hölder 不等式及 BDG 不等式, 在局部 Lipschitz 和线性增长条件下, 本文给出近似解在均方意义下收敛于真实解, 推广了带 Poisson 跳的中立随机微分方程 EM 逼近结果.

**关键词:** Euler 近似解; 中立随机微分方程; Lévy 跳; BDG 不等式

MR(2010) 主题分类号: 60H10

中图分类号: O211.63

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 0255-7797(2019)04-0609-12

### 1 引言

中立延迟随机微分方程历年来在生物、工程、金融等各个领域引起了学者的广泛关注. 文 [1] 系统地介绍了不带跳的随机泛函微分方程的基本理论及其在金融、随机游戏、人口问题中的应用; 文 [2] 给出了带有 Lévy 跳随机泛函微分方程解的存在唯一性; 文 [3] 得到了一类带 Lévy 跳的中立随机泛函微分方程解的存在唯一性; 文 [4] 研究了带有特殊跳 (泊松跳) 的中立随机延迟微分方程的数值逼近; 文 [5] 得到了 Lévy 噪声扰动的混合随机微分方程的 Euler 近似解; 文 [6] 和文 [7] 研究了带 Markov 状态转换的跳扩散方程的数值解.

设  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  是完备概率空间,  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  是其上一个满足通常条件的适应流. 设  $\{\bar{p} = \bar{p}(t), t \geq 0\}$  是一个关于  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  适应的稳定的  $R^n$  值泊松点过程. 设  $B(R^n - \{0\})$  为  $R^n - \{0\}$  上的波莱尔  $\sigma$ -代数, 对  $A \in B(R^n - \{0\})$ , 定义与  $\bar{p}$  联系的泊松计数测度  $N(t, A) = N((0, t] \times A)$  如下

$$N((0, t], A) = \sum_{0 < s \leq t} I_A(\bar{p}(s)),$$

则存在一个  $\sigma$  有限测度  $\pi$  使得

$$E(N(t, A)) = \pi(A)t, \quad P(N(t, A) = n) = \frac{\exp(-t\pi(A))(\pi(A)t)^n}{n!},$$

这里的测度  $\pi$  称为 Lévy 测度. 由 Doob-Meyer 分解定理, 存在关于  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  适应的唯一的鞅  $\tilde{N}(t, A)$  和唯一的增过程  $\hat{N}(t, A)$ , 使得

$$N(t, A) = \tilde{N}(t, A) + \hat{N}(t, A), t \geq 0,$$

\*收稿日期: 2018-01-28

接收日期: 2018-10-10

**基金项目:** 海南省自然科学基金面上项目 (118MS040; 2018CXTD338); 国家自然科学基金 (11861029; 11361022); 海南省高等学校科研项目重点项目 (Hnky2018ZD-6); 海南省研究生创新科研课题 (Hys2018-237).

**作者简介:** 马丽 (1979-), 女, 河南南阳, 副教授, 主要研究方向: 随机分析

**通讯作者:** 韩新方

这里的  $\tilde{N}(t, A)$  称作补偿 Lévy 跳且  $\hat{N}(t, A) = \pi(A)t$  称作补偿子.

设  $|\cdot|$  表示欧式空间  $R^d$  中的范数,  $\tau$  为一个正的固定的延迟,  $C([-\tau, 0], R^d)$  为  $[-\tau, 0]$  到  $R^d$  上的连续函数类, 其上的范数为  $\|\varphi\| = \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} |\varphi(\theta)|$ . 设  $\xi(t)$  为关于  $\mathcal{F}_0$  可测的  $C([-\tau, 0], R^d)$  随机变量且满足  $E\|\xi\|^p < \infty$ , 其中  $p$  为大于等于 2 的任意正整数. 设  $W(t)$  是  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  上关于流  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  适应的标准的  $r$  维布朗运动且与 Lévy 跳  $N$  独立. 设  $Z \in B(R^n - \{0\})$  且  $\pi(Z) < \infty$ , 设  $0 < T < \infty, D: [0, T] \times R^n \rightarrow R^n, f: [0, T] \times R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R^n, g: [0, T] \times R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R^{n \times r}, h: [0, T] \times R^n \times Z \rightarrow R^n$ .

本文将研究如下带 Lévy 跳的中立随机微分方程的 EM 算法

$$\begin{aligned} d[x(t) - D(t, x(t - \tau))] &= f(t, x(t - \tau), x(t))dt + g(t, x(t - \tau), x(t))dW(t) \\ &\quad + \int_Z h(t, x(t - \tau), x(t), \nu)N(dt, d\nu), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x(t) &= \xi(t), \quad t \in [-\tau, 0]. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

在系数满足局部 Lipschitz 条件和线性增长条件, 中立项  $D(t, x(t - \tau))$  关于第二个分量为压缩映射的条件下, 类似于文 [2], 我们可得方程 (1.1) 存在唯一解. 由于解没有显示表达, 因此有必要研究其数值解. 如果数值解逼近于真实解, 我们可以用数值解来估计真实解.

本文内容安排如下: 第二节介绍了方程 (1.1) 的 Euler 的数值算法, 并给出主要结果即定理 1; 第三节给出定理 1 的证明. 本文推广了文 [4] 的结果, 考虑的中立项是时间和状态的二元函数, 在逼近的时候对中立项需要加一定的条件才可以放缩. 此外, 有中立项时需要把它看成一个整体, 进而用伊藤公式, 再由基本不等式及压缩映射最终得到数值解稳定于真实解. 方程 (1.1) 中  $f, g, h$  也依赖于时间, 因此需要三个函数关于时间  $t$  是局部 Lipschitz 的.

## 2 EM 近似解及主要结果

在 Itô 意义下方程 (1.1) 的随机积分形式为

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= D(t, x(t - \tau)) + \xi(0, x(-\tau)) + \int_0^t f(s, x(s - \tau), x(s))ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t g(s, x(s - \tau), x(s))dW(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

下面给出 (1.1) 式的 EM 逼近解.

给定步长  $\Delta \in (0, 1)$  且满足  $\Delta = \frac{\tau}{m}$ ,  $m$  为一个大于  $\tau$  的正整数. 定义  $t_k = k\Delta$ , 当  $-m \leq k < 0$  时, 定义  $y_k = \xi(t_k)$ . 当  $k \geq 0$  时, 定义  $y_{-1-m} = \xi(t_m)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} y_{k+1} &= D((k+1)\Delta, y_{k+1-m}) + y_k - D(k\Delta, y_{k-m}) + f(k\Delta, y_{k-m}, y_k)\Delta \\ &\quad + g(k\Delta, y_{k-m}, y_k)\Delta W_k + \int_{k\Delta}^{(k+1)\Delta} \int_Z h(k\Delta, y_{k-m}, y_k, \nu)N(ds, d\nu), \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $\Delta W_k = W_{t_{k+1}} - W_{t_k}$ . 假设  $\tilde{y}(t) = y_k, \tilde{y}(t - \tau) = y_{k-m}, t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$ , 则 EM 逼近解  $y(t)$

的连续形式如下

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} D([\frac{t}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(t)) + \xi(0) - D(0, \xi(-\tau)) + \int_0^t f([\frac{s}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \\ + \int_0^t g([\frac{s}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds + \int_0^t \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu), & t > 0, \\ x(-\tau), & t \in [-\tau, 0]. \end{cases}$$

本文对系数做如下假设.

(H<sub>1</sub>) 对任意的正整数  $m$ , 存在正整数  $\bar{k}_m$ , 使得对任意的  $t_1, t_2 \in [0, +\infty)$ , 任意的  $x, y, \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in R^n$  且  $|x| \leq m, |y| \leq m, |\bar{x}| \leq m, \bar{y} \leq m$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t_1, x, y) - f(t_2, \bar{x}, \bar{y})|^2 \vee |g(t_1, x, y) - g(t_2, \bar{x}, \bar{y})|^2 \vee \int_Z |h(t_1, x, y, \nu) - h(t_2, \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) \\ \leq & \bar{k}_m (|t_1 - t_2|^2 + |x - y|^2 + |\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2). \end{aligned}$$

(H<sub>2</sub>) 对任意的  $p \geq 2$ , 存在正数  $k_1$  使得对任意  $t \in [0, +\infty)$ ,  $x, y \in R^n$ , 有

$$|f(t, x, y)|^2 \vee |g(t, x, y)|^2 \vee \left( \int_Z |h(t, x, y, \nu)|^p \pi(d\nu) \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \leq k_1 (1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2).$$

(H<sub>3</sub>) 存在正数  $k_2 \in (0, 1)$ , 使得对任意  $t_1, t_2 \in [0, +\infty)$ ,  $x, y \in R^n$ , 有

$$|D(t_1, x) - D(t_2, y)|^2 \leq k_2 (|x - y|^2).$$

设  $T \in [0, +\infty)$  为任一常数, 本文主要结果如下.

**定理 1** 在 (H<sub>1</sub>)–(H<sub>3</sub>) 条件下, 方程 (1.1) 的 Euler 数值解收敛到真实解. 即

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} E \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t) - y(t)|^2 \right) = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

### 3 定理 1 的证明

在证明定理 1 之前, 需要一些重要的引理.

**引理 1** 在 (H<sub>1</sub>)–(H<sub>3</sub>) 条件下, 对任意  $p \geq 2$ , 存在一个独立于  $\Delta$  的常数  $M > 0$ , 使得

$$E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^p \right) \vee E \left( \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |y(t)|^p \right) < M. \quad (3.1)$$

**证** 不失一般性, 假定  $x(t)$  是有界的, 否则的话, 对每个整数  $n$ , 定义停时  $\tau_n = \inf\{t \in [0, T] : |x(t)| \geq n\}$ , 考虑停止过程  $x(t \vee \tau_n)$  即可. 由基本不等式、假设 (H<sub>3</sub>) 及 Hölder 不等式

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& |x(t)|^p \\
= & |D(t, x(t-\tau)) + \xi(0) - D(0, x(-\tau)) + \int_0^t f(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))ds \\
& + \int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu)|^p \\
\leq & 5^{p-1}|D(t, x(t-\tau)) - D(0, x(-\tau))|^p + 5^{p-1}|\xi(0)|^p + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t f(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))ds|^p \\
& + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s)|^p + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu)|^p \\
\leq & 5^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}}|x(t-\tau) - x(-\tau)|^p + 5^{p-1}|\xi(0)|^p + 5^{p-1}t^{p-1}\int_0^t |f(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))|^p ds \\
& + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s)|^p + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu)|^p \\
\leq & 10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}}[|x(t-\tau)|^p + |x(-\tau)|^p] + 5^{p-1}|\xi(0)|^p \\
& + 5^{p-1}t^{p-1}\int_0^t k_1^{\frac{p}{2}}(1 + |x(s-\tau)|^2 + |x(s)|^2)^{\frac{p}{2}} ds + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s)|^p \\
& + 5^{p-1}|\int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu)|^p.
\end{aligned}$$

因此对任意的  $t_1 \in [0, T]$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p) & \leq 10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}}E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p) + (10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}} + 5^{p-1})\|\xi\|^p \\
& + 5^{p-1}t_1^{p-1}k_1^{\frac{p}{2}}3^{\frac{p}{2}-1}E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \int_0^t (1 + |x(s-\tau)|^p + |x(s)|^p)ds) \\
& + 5^{p-1}E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |\int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s)|^p) \\
& + 5^{p-1}E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |\int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu)|^p). \quad (3.2)
\end{aligned}$$

显然有

$$E[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \int_0^t (1 + |x(s-\tau)|^p + |x(s)|^p)ds] \leq t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p)ds.$$

由 BDG 不等式及假设 (H<sub>2</sub>) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |\int_0^t g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))dW(s)|^p) \leq C_p E(\int_0^{t_1} |g(s, x(s-\tau), x(s))|^p ds) \\
\leq & C_p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} E(\int_0^{t_1} [1 + |x(u-\tau)|^2 + |x(u)|^2]^{\frac{p}{2}} ds) \\
\leq & C_p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} [t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p)ds], \quad (3.3)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_p$  为与  $p$  有关的正的常数. 对于跳部分, 由假设  $(H_2)$  及文 [3] 引理 3.2, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu) \right|^p\right) \\
 = & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu) \tilde{N}(ds, d\nu) + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu) \pi(d\nu) ds \right|^p\right) \\
 \leq & 2^{p-1} E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu) \tilde{N}(ds, d\nu) \right|^p\right) \\
 & + 2^{p-1} E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu) \pi(d\nu) ds \right|^p\right) \\
 \leq & 2^{p-1} D_p \left[ E\left(\int_0^{t_1} \int_Z |h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \right. \\
 & \left. + E\left(\int_0^{t_1} \int_Z |h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)|^p \pi(d\nu) ds\right) \right. \\
 & \left. + 2^{p-1} \pi(Z)^{p-1} E\left[\int_0^{t_1} \left(\int_Z |h(s, x(s-\tau), x(s), \nu)|^p \pi(d\nu)\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} ds\right]^p \right] \quad (3.4) \\
 \leq & 2^{p-1} D_p E\left[\int_0^{t_1} \left(1 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u-\tau)|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^2\right) ds\right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\
 & + 2^{p-1} D_p E\left(\int_0^{t_1} \left(1 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u-\tau)|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^2\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} ds\right) \\
 & + 2^{p-1} \pi(Z)^{p-1} E\left[\int_0^{t_1} \left(1 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u-\tau)|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds\right]^p \\
 \leq & [2^{p-1} D_p (t_1^{\frac{p-2}{p}} + 1) + 2^{p-1} \pi(Z)^{p-1} t_1^{p-1}] E\left[\int_0^{t_1} \left(1 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u-\tau)|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^2\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} ds\right] \\
 \leq & 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \left[2^{p-1} D_p (t_1^{\frac{p-2}{p}} + 1) + 2^{p-1} \pi(Z)^{p-1} t_1^{p-1}\right] (t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p\right) ds).
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $D_p$  为正的常数. 注意到对任意的  $t_1 \in [0, T]$ , 有

$$E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p\right) \leq E\|\xi\|^p + E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p\right), \quad (3.5)$$

将 (3.2)–(3.4) 式代入 (3.5) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p\right) \leq E\|\xi\|^p + E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p\right) \\
 \leq & (10^{p-1} k_2^{\frac{p}{2}} + 5^{p-1} + 1) E\|\xi\|^p + 10^{p-1} k_2^{\frac{p}{2}} E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p\right) \\
 & + 5^{p-1} t_1^{p-1} k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p\right) ds) \\
 & + 5^{p-1} C_p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} [t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p\right) ds] \\
 & + 5^{p-1} \times 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} [2^{p-1} D_p (t_1^{\frac{p-2}{p}} + 1) + 2^{p-1} \pi(Z)^{p-1} t_1^{p-1}] (t_1 + 2 \int_0^{t_1} E\left(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p\right) ds)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq (10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}} + 5^{p-1} + 1)E\|\xi\|^p + 10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}}E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq t_1} |x(t)|^p) + 5^{p-1}t_1^p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \\
&\quad + 5^{p-1}C_p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} t_1 + 20k_1 5^{p-1} t_1 + 10^{p-1} \times 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \left[ D_p(t_1^{\frac{2p-2}{p}} + 1) + \pi(Z)^{p-1} t_1^p \right] \\
&\quad + [5^{p-1} t_1^{p-1} k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (t_1^{p-1} + 2C_p) + 2 \times 10^{p-1} \times 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (D_p(t_1^{\frac{p-2}{p}} + 1) + \pi(Z)^{p-1} t_1^{p-1})].
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
&E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^p) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{1 - 10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}}} \left\{ (10^{p-1}k_2^{\frac{p}{2}} + 5^{p-1} + 1)E\|\xi\|^p + 5^{p-1}T^p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \right. \\
&\quad + 5^{p-1}C_p k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} T + 20k_1 5^{p-1} T + 10^{p-1} \times 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \left[ D_p(T^{\frac{2p-2}{p}} + 1) + \pi(Z)^{p-1} T^p \right] \\
&\quad + [5^{p-1} T^{p-1} k_1^{\frac{p}{2}} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (T^{p-1} + 2C_p) + 2 \times 10^{p-1} 3^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (D_p(T^{\frac{p-2}{p}} + 1) + \pi(Z)^{p-1} T^{p-1})] \\
&\quad \left. \times \int_0^T E(\sup_{-\tau \leq u \leq s} |x(u)|^p) ds \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

所以由 Gronwall 不等式得  $E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^p) \leq M_1$ , 用同样的方法可以证明

$$E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |y(t)|^p) \leq M_2.$$

从而定理得证.

下面先建立两个停时,

$$\sigma_d = \inf\{t \geq 0, |y(t)| \geq d\}, \quad v_d = \inf\{t \geq 0, |x(t)| \geq d\}, \quad \text{令 } \rho_d = \sigma_d \wedge v_d. \quad (3.6)$$

**引理 2** 在假设 (H<sub>1</sub>)–(H<sub>3</sub>) 下, 有

$$E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2) < C_1, \quad (3.7)$$

这里  $C_1$  是独立于  $\Delta$  的正的常数.

**证** 对任意的  $t_1 \in [0, T]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
&E(\sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq T} |y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2) \leq E\|\xi\|^2 + E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2), \quad (3.8) \\
&E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2) = E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T \wedge \rho_d} |D([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t - \tau)) + \xi(0) - D(0, \xi(-\tau))| \\
&\quad + \int_0^t f([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds + \int_0^t g([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) dW(s) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu)|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

证明方法与引理 1 的方法相同, 这里其证明省略.

**推论 3** 在假设  $(H_1)-(H_3)$  下有

$$E(|y(t)|^2 I_{[-\tau, T \wedge \rho_d]}) \leq M_2, \quad (3.9)$$

这里的  $M_2$  是一个正的常数且独立于  $\Delta$ .

**引理 4** 在假设  $(H_1)-(H_3)$  下, 对任意  $t \in [0, T]$ , 存在一个正的常数  $M_3$ , 其中  $M_3$  独立于  $\Delta$ , 使得  $\int_0^{t \wedge \rho_d} E(|y(s) - \tilde{y}(s)|^2) ds \leq M_3 \Delta$ .

**证** 对任意的  $t \in [0, T \wedge \rho_d]$ , 存在  $k$  使得  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} y_k &= D(k\Delta, y_{k-m}) + y_{k-1} - D((k-1)\Delta, y_{k-1-m})\Delta + f((k-1)\Delta, y_{k-1-m}, y_{k-1})\Delta \\ &\quad + g((k-1)\Delta, y_{k-1-m}, y_{k-1})\Delta W_{k-1} + \int_{(k-1)\Delta}^{k\Delta} \int_Z h((k-1)\Delta, y_{k-1-m}, y_{k-1}, \nu) N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} y_k &= D(k\Delta, y_{k-m}) + y_0 - D(0, y_{-m}) + \sum_{i=1}^k f((i-1)\Delta, y_{i-1-m}, y_{i-1})\Delta \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^k g((i-1)\Delta, y_{i-1-m}, y_{i-1})\Delta W_{i-1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{(i-1)\Delta}^{i\Delta} \int_Z h((i-1)\Delta, y_{i-1-m}, y_{i-1}, \nu) N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $\tilde{y}(t) = y_k$ ,  $\tilde{y}(t - \tau) = y_{k-m}$ ,  $t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned} y_k &= D(k\Delta, y_{k-m}) + \xi(0) - D(0, \xi(-\tau)) + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{(i-1)\Delta}^{i\Delta} f([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^k \int_{(i-1)\Delta}^{i\Delta} g([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) dW_s \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^k \int_{(i-1)\Delta}^{i\Delta} \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu). \\ &= D([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau)) + \xi(0) - D(0, \xi(-\tau)) + \int_0^{k\Delta} f([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^{k\Delta} g([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) dW(s) + \int_0^{k\Delta} \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= D([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t - \tau)) + \xi(0) - D(0, \xi(-\tau)) + \int_0^t f([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t g([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) dW(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu) N(ds, d\nu), \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) - \tilde{y}(t) &= \int_{k\Delta}^t f([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s))ds + \int_{k\Delta}^t g([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s))dW(s) \\
 &\quad + \int_{k\Delta}^t \int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)N(ds, d\nu) \\
 &= f([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t))(t-t_k) + g([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t))(W(t) - W(t_k)) \\
 &\quad + \int_Z h([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t), \nu)(N([k\Delta, t], d\nu)).
 \end{aligned}$$

由基本不等式及假设 (H<sub>2</sub>) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)|^2 &\leq 3|f([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t))|^2\Delta^2 + 3|g([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t))|^2|W(t) - W(t_k)|^2 \\
 &\quad + 3|\int_Z h([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t), \nu)N([k\Delta, t], d\nu)|^2. \\
 &\leq 3k_1[1 + |\tilde{y}(t-\tau)|^2 + |\tilde{y}(t)|^2](\Delta^2 + |W(t) - W(t_k)|^2)^2 \\
 &\quad + 3|\int_Z h([\frac{t}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(t-\tau), \tilde{y}(t), \nu)N([k\Delta, t], d\nu)|^2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

由推论 3, 文 [2] 引理 3.2 及文 [9] 中 Lyapunov 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} |y(s) - \tilde{y}(s)|^2 ds) &= E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} \sum_{k=-m}^{[\frac{T}{\Delta}]} I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(s) |y(s) - \tilde{y}(s)|^2 ds) \\
 &\leq E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} 3k_1 \sum_{k=-m}^{[\frac{T}{\Delta}]} I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(s) [1 + |\tilde{y}(s-\tau)|^2 + |\tilde{y}(s)|^2](\Delta^2 + |W(t) - W(t_k)|^2) ds) \\
 &\quad + 3E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} \sum_{k=-m}^{[\frac{T}{\Delta}]} I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(s) |\int_Z h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)N([k\Delta, s], d\nu)|^2 ds) \\
 &\leq E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} 3k_1 \sum_{k=-m}^{[\frac{T}{\Delta}]} I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(s) [1 + |\tilde{y}(s-\tau)|^2 + |\tilde{y}(s)|^2](\Delta^2 + r\Delta) ds) \\
 &\quad + 6E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} \sum_{k=-m}^{[\frac{T}{\Delta}]} I_{[t_k, t_{k+1})}(s) \int_Z |h([\frac{s}{\Delta}]\Delta, \tilde{y}(s-\tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)|^2 \Delta \pi(d\nu) ds) \\
 &\leq E(\int_0^{t\wedge\rho_d} 3k_1 [1 + |\tilde{y}(s-\tau)|^2 + |\tilde{y}(s)|^2](\Delta^2 + r\Delta + 2\Delta\pi(Z)) ds) \\
 &\leq 3k_1 T [1 + 2M_2](\Delta + r + 2\pi(Z))\Delta,
 \end{aligned}$$

取  $M_3 = 3k_1 T [1 + r + 2\pi(Z)](1 + 2M_2)$  即可, 其中  $r$  为布朗运动的维数.

**定理 1 的证明** 假设  $e(t) = x(t) - y(t)$ , 易知

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2) = E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2 I_{\sigma_d \leq T}) + E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2 I_{\{\rho_d > T\}}). \tag{3.11}$$

根据 Young 不等式, 对于  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (p, q > 0)$ , 有

$$ab = a\delta^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{b}{\delta^{\frac{1}{q}}} \leq \frac{(a\delta^{\frac{1}{p}})^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q\delta^{\frac{q}{p}}}, \forall a, b, \delta > 0.$$

因此对任意的  $\delta > 0$ , 有

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2 I_{\{\sigma_d \leq T \text{ 或 } \nu_d \leq T\}}) \leq \frac{2\delta}{p} E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p) + \frac{1 - \frac{2}{p}}{\delta^{\frac{2}{p-2}}} P\{\sigma_d \leq T \text{ 或 } \nu_d \leq T\}. \quad (3.12)$$

根据引理 1, 有

$$P\{\sigma_d \leq T\} = E(I_{\{\sigma_d \leq T\}} \frac{|y(\sigma_d)|^d}{d^p}) \leq \frac{1}{d^p} E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |y(t)|^p) \leq \frac{M}{d^p}.$$

类似可得  $P\{\nu_d \leq T\} \leq \frac{2M}{d^p}$ . 因此

$$P\{\sigma_d \leq T \text{ 或 } \nu_d \leq T\} \leq P\{\sigma_d \leq T\} + P\{\nu_d \leq T\} \leq \frac{2M}{d^p}. \quad (3.13)$$

由基本不等式得

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p) \leq 2^{p-1} [E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^p) + E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |y(t)|^p)] \leq 2^p M. \quad (3.14)$$

将 (3.13), (3.14) 式代入 (3.12) 式得

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^p I_{\{\sigma_d \leq T \text{ 或 } \nu_d \leq T\}}) \leq \frac{2^{p+1}\delta M}{p} + \frac{2(p-2)M}{p\delta^{\frac{2}{p-2}}d^p}. \quad (3.15)$$

根据  $x(t)$  和  $y(t)$  的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d) \\ = & D(t \wedge \rho_d, x(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)) - D([\frac{t \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)) \\ & + \int_0^{t \wedge \rho_d} [f(s, x(s - \tau), x(s)) - f([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s))] ds \\ & + \int_0^{t \wedge \rho_d} [g(s, x(s - \tau), x(s)) - g([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s))] dW(s) \\ & + \int_0^{t \wedge \rho_d} \int_Z [h(s, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu) - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)] N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned}$$

类似于引理 4 中的证明可知

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2) \leq 3k_1[1 + 2M_2](\Delta + m + 2\pi(Z))\Delta.$$

不妨令  $M_4 = 3k_1[1 + 2M_2](\Delta + m + 2\pi(Z))$ , 则

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2) \leq M_4 \Delta. \quad (3.16)$$

由假设 (H<sub>3</sub>) 及 (3.16) 式知

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |D(t \wedge \rho_d, x(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)) - D([\frac{t \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau))|^2\right) \\
 & \leq k_2 E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau) - y(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau) + y(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau) - \tilde{y}(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)|^2\right) \\
 & \leq 2k_2 M_4 \Delta + 2k_2 E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau) - y(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)|^2\right). \tag{3.17}
 \end{aligned}$$

由假设 (H<sub>1</sub>) 及 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} f(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s)) - f([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \right|^2\right) \\
 = & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} f(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s)) - f([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, y(s - \tau), y(s)) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + f([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, y(s - \tau), y(s)) - f([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s)) ds \right|^2\right) \\
 \leq & 2\bar{k}_d T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[ \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} (|s \wedge \rho_d| - [\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta)^2 + 2|x(s - \tau) - \tilde{y}(s - \tau)|^2 + 2|x(s) - \tilde{y}(s)|^2 ds \right]\right) \\
 \leq & 2\bar{k}_d \Delta^2 T^2 + 16\bar{k}_d T M_4 \Delta + 32T\bar{k}_d \int_0^T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u \wedge \rho_d) - y(u \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

由假设 (H<sub>1</sub>) 及 BDG 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} [g(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s)) - g([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s))] dW(s) \right|^2\right) \\
 \leq & 4\bar{k}_d \Delta^2 T + 32\bar{k}_d M_4 \Delta + 32\bar{k}_d \int_0^T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u \wedge \rho_d) - y(u \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

由假设 (H<sub>1</sub>) 及文 [2] 引理 3.2 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} \int_Z [h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu) - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)] N(ds, d\nu) \right|^2\right) \\
 = & E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} \int_Z [h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu) - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)] \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. (\tilde{N}(ds, d\nu) - \pi(d\nu) ds) \right|^2\right) \\
 \leq & 2E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} \int_Z [h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu) - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)] \tilde{N}(ds, d\nu) \right|^2\right) \\
 & + 2E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^{t \wedge \sigma_d} \int_Z [h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s - \tau), x(s), \nu) - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s - \tau), \tilde{y}(s), \nu)] \pi(d\nu) ds \right|^2\right) \\
 \leq & 4D_2 E\left(\int_0^T \int_Z \left| h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau), x(s \wedge \rho_d), \nu) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau), \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d), \nu) \right|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds \right) \\
 & + 2T\pi(Z) E\left(\int_0^T \int_Z \left| h(s \wedge \rho_d, x(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau), x(s \wedge \rho_d), \nu) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - h([\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}] \Delta, \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau), \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d), \nu) \right|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d E\left(\int_0^T [|s \wedge \rho_d - [\frac{s \wedge \rho_d}{\Delta}]\Delta|^2 + |x(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau) - \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d - \tau)|^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + |x(s \wedge \rho_d) - \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2] ds\right) \\
&\leq [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d [T\Delta + 8E\left(\int_0^T |x(s \wedge \rho_d) - \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2 ds\right)] \\
&\leq [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d [T\Delta + 16E\left(\int_0^T |x(s \wedge \rho_d) - y(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2 ds\right) \\
&\quad + 16E\left(\int_0^T |y(s \wedge \rho_d) - \tilde{y}(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2 ds\right)] \\
&\leq [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d [T\Delta + 16E\left(\int_0^T \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(s \wedge \rho_d) - y(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2 ds\right) + 16TM_4\Delta],
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
&E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) \\
&\leq 2k_2M_4\Delta + 2k_2E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau) - y(t \wedge \rho_d - \tau)|^2\right) \\
&\quad + 2\bar{k}_d\Delta^2T^2 + 16\bar{k}_dTM_4\Delta + 16T\bar{k}_d \int_0^T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u \wedge \rho_d) - y(u \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) ds \\
&\quad + 4\bar{k}_d\Delta^2T + 32\bar{k}_dM_4\Delta + 32\bar{k}_d \int_0^T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u \wedge \rho_d) - y(u \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) ds \\
&\quad + [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d [T\Delta + 16E\left(\int_0^T \sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(s \wedge \rho_d) - y(s \wedge \rho_d)|^2 ds\right) + 16TM_4\Delta] \\
&= 2\Delta[k_2M_4 + \bar{k}_d\Delta T^2 + 16\bar{k}_dTM_4 + 2T\bar{k}_d\Delta + 32\bar{k}_dM_4 + [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d(T + 16TM_4)] \\
&\quad + 2k_2E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) + \bar{k}_d[48 + 64D_2 + 32T\pi(Z)] \\
&\quad \times \int_0^T E\left(\sup_{0 \leq u \leq s} |x(u \wedge \rho_d) - y(u \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

设

$$L = \frac{2[k_2M_4 + \bar{k}_d\Delta T^2 + 16\bar{k}_dTM_4 + 2T\bar{k}_d\Delta + 32\bar{k}_dM_4 + [4D_2 + 2T\pi(Z)]\bar{k}_d(T + 16TM_4)]}{1 - 2k_2},$$

则由 Gronwall 不等式得  $E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t \wedge \rho_d) - y(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) \leq L\Delta e^{\bar{k}_d[48+64D_2+32T\pi(Z)]T}$ . 即

$$E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) \leq Le^{\bar{k}_d[48+64D_2+32T\pi(Z)]T} \Delta. \quad (3.18)$$

将 (3.15)、(3.18) 式代入 (3.11) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2\right) &\leq E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t \wedge \rho_d)|^2\right) + E\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2 I_{\{\sigma_d \leq T \text{ 或 } v_d \leq T\}}\right) \\
&\leq Le^{\bar{k}_d[48+64D_2+32T\pi(Z)]T} \Delta + \frac{2^{p+1}\delta M}{p} + \frac{2(p-2)M}{p\delta^{\frac{2}{p-2}}p^p}.
\end{aligned}$$

取充分小的  $\delta$  以及充分大的  $d$ , 则当  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$  时,  $E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |e(t)|^2) \rightarrow 0$ . 定理得证.

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Mao X R. Stochastic differential equations and applications[M]. New York: Horwood, 2007.
- [2] 毛伟. 带有 Lévy 跳和非局部 Lipschitz 系数的随机泛函微分方程解的存在唯一性 [J]. 数学的实践与认识, 2013, 43(13): 193–199.
- [3] Mao W, Hu L J, Mao X R. Neutral stochastic functional differential equations with Lévy jumps under the local lipschitz condition[J]. Adv. Diff. Equ., 2017, 57: 1–24.
- [4] Tan J G, Wang H L, Guo Y F, Zhu Z W. Numerical solutions to neutral stochastic delay differential equations with poisson jumps under local lipschitz condition[J]. Math. Prob. Engin., <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/976183>, 2014.
- [5] 毛伟. Lévy 噪声扰动的混合随机微分方程的 Euler 近似解 [J]. 华东师范大学学报 (自然科学版), 2014, 48(1): 1–6.
- [6] 叶俊, 李凯. 带 Markov 状态转换的跳扩散方程的数值解 [J]. 数学学报, 2011, 174: 1–27.
- [7] Yuan C G, Mao X R. Convergence of the Euler-Maruyama method for stochastic differential equations with Markovian switching[J]. Math. Comput. Simul., 2004, 64: 223–235.
- [8] Arino O, Burton T, Haddovk J. Periodic solutions to functional differential equations[J]. Proc. R. Soc. Edinb., 1985, 101: 253–271.
- [9] Kloeden P E, Platen E. Numerical solution of stochastic differential equations[M]. Berlin: Springer, 1999.

## CONVERGENCE OF THE EUMLER-MARUYAMA METHOD FOR NEUTRAL STOCHASTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH LÉVY JUMPS

MA Li, YAN Liang-qing, HAN Xin-fang

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, we study the Euler-Maruyama method for Neutral stochastic functional differential equations with Lévy jumps. By using Gronwall inequality, Hölder inequality and BDG inequality, we prove the numerical solution converges to the real solution, which generalize the EM approximation for neutral stochastic functional differential equations with Poisson jumps.

**Keywords:** EM approximation; neutral stochastic differential equation; Lévy jumps; BDG inequality

**2010 MR Subject Classification:** 60H10