

On pathwise uniqueness of stochastic differential equations with Lévy noise

Chiang, Tzoo-Shuh
Institute of Mathematics
Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

November 26, 2008

Abstract

We consider the pathwise uniqueness of the d -dimensional stochastic differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= b(X_t)dt + \sigma(X_t)dW_t + \int_z F(X_{t-}, z)d\bar{N}(dt, dz), \\ X_0 &= x_0. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Here $\bar{N} = N(dt, dz) - dtv(dz)$ and $N(dt, dz)$ is a Poisson random measure with compensator $dtv(dz)$. It is well known [2] that in the diffusion case (i.e., $F(\cdot) = 0$), if $|b(x) - b(y)| \leq c|x - y|r(|x - y|^2)$ and $|\sigma(x) - \sigma(y)| = \rho(|x - y|) \leq c|x - y|\sqrt{r(|x - y|^2)}$ where $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} r(s) = \infty$ and $r(\cdot)$ satisfies the following :

$$\int_{0^+} ds/(sr(s)) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad (G)$$

$$sr(s^2) \quad \text{is concave,} \quad (C)$$

then pathwise uniqueness holds for (1). The concavity condition (C) was later replaced in [1] by the growth condition

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (r'(s)s)/r(s) = 0. \quad (G)$$

Indeed, condition (G) implies (C) if $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (r'(s)s)/(r(s)) \uparrow 0$. However, in general they are not equivalent. In this talk, we include in (1) a Lévy noise $\bar{N}(dt, dz)$ and show that under the condition

$$\int_z |F(x, z) - F(y, z)|^2 v(dz) \leq c|x - y|^2 r(|x - y|^2),$$

pathwise uniqueness holds. It is also well known that in the 1-dim diffusion case, condition (I) can be replaced by $\int_{0+} ds/\sqrt{\rho(s)} = \infty$. We shall show that in this case pathwise uniqueness holds under this weaker integrability condition and (G).

AMS classification: Primary 60H10; Secondary 60J60.

e-mail address: matsch@math.sinica.edu.tw

References

- [1] Fang Shizan and Zhang Tusheng. *A study of a class of stochastic differential equations with non-Lipschitzian coefficients*, Prob.Theory Related Fields 132, 356-390 (2005).
- [2] Watanabe Shinzo and Yamada Toshio. *On the uniqueness of solutions of stochastic differential equations II*, J. Math. Kyoto University 11-3, 553-563 (1971).