

Correction to "Sharp estimates for the convergence of the  
density of the Euler scheme in small time",

E. Gobet and C. Labart,

Electronic Communications in Probability, 13:352–363, 2008.

E. Gobet and C. Labart

July 23, 2012

We thank A. Kohatsu-Higa for pointing us an error in the proof of [Theorem 2.5, GL08]. The aim of this note is to correct it, the result statement is unchanged. Actually, our initial proof gives rise to an extra  $\log(N)$ -factor in one of the upper bounds about the discretization error, a factor which we have omitted: we provide here a slightly modified proof which gives the announced statement. For the notation, we refer to [GL08]. The result concerned by the correction is the following one.

**Hypothesis 1.**  $\sigma$  is uniformly elliptic,  $b$  and  $\sigma$  are in  $C_b^{1,3}$  and  $\partial_t \sigma$  is in  $C_b^{0,1}$ .

**Theorem 1.** Assume Hypothesis 1. For any function  $f$  such that  $|f(x)| \leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|}$ , it holds

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbb{E}[f(X_T^N) - f(X_T)]| &\leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \frac{\sqrt{T}}{N}, \\ \left| \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T f(X_{\varphi(s)}^N) ds \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T f(X_s) ds \right] \right| &\leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \frac{T}{N}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* The correction concerns the second result. The term  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (f(X_{\varphi(s)}^N) - f(X_s)) ds \right]$  is split in two terms  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (f(X_{\varphi(s)}^N) - f(X_{\varphi(s)})) ds \right]$  and  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (f(X_{\varphi(s)}) - f(X_s)) ds \right]$ . Theorem 2.3 in [GL08] enables to bound the first term

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T f(X_{\varphi(s)}^N) ds - \int_0^T f(X_{\varphi(s)}) ds \right] \right| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dy \int_{\frac{T}{N}}^T ds f(y) (p^N(0, x; \varphi(s), y) - p(0, x; \varphi(s), y)) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{K(T)T}{N} c_1 e^{c_2|x|} \int_{\frac{T}{N}}^T \frac{ds}{\sqrt{\varphi(s)}}, \end{aligned}$$

which readily leads to an upper bound as advertised.

To bound the second term, it remains to prove that

$$I := \mathbb{E} \int_0^T f(X_s) ds - \frac{T}{N} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} f(X_{t_i}) \quad \text{and} \quad |I| \leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \frac{T}{N}.$$

Let us introduce  $\tilde{I} := \mathbb{E} \int_{\frac{T}{N}}^T f(X_s) ds - \frac{T}{N} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} f(X_{t_i})$ . Since  $|I - \tilde{I}| \leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \frac{T}{N}$ , it remains to bound  $|\tilde{I}|$ . To do so, we introduce  $u : s \mapsto \mathbb{E}[f(X_s)]$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I} &= \int_{\frac{T}{N}}^T u(s) ds - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} u(t_i) ds = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (u(s) - u(t_i)) ds, \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \left( u'(t_i)(s - t_i) + u''(\theta_i(s)) \frac{(s - t_i)^2}{2} \right) ds := \tilde{I}_1 + \tilde{I}_2, \end{aligned}$$

where  $t_i := \frac{iT}{N}$  for all  $i \in \{0, \dots, N\}$  and  $\theta_i(s)$  belongs to  $[t_i, s]$ .

Before bounding  $\tilde{I}_1$  and  $\tilde{I}_2$ , we recall (see [Proposition A.2, GL08]) for any  $s \in ]0, T[$

$$|u(s)| \leq K(T) c_1 e^{c_2|x|}, \quad |u'(s)| \leq K(T) \frac{c_1}{s} e^{c_2|x|}, \quad |u''(s)| \leq K(T) \frac{c_1}{s^2} e^{c_2|x|}. \quad (1)$$

**Bound for  $\tilde{I}_1 := \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} u'(t_i)(s - t_i) ds$ .** We have

$$\tilde{I}_1 = \frac{T^2}{2N^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} u'(t_i) = \frac{T}{2N} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (u'(t_i) - u'(s)) ds + \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^T u'(s) ds}_{=u(T)-u(t_1)} \right).$$

Using the first and third inequalities of (1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{I}_1| &\leq \frac{T}{2N} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \frac{c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) T}{t_i^2} \frac{T}{N} ds + c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \right), \\ &\leq \frac{T}{2N} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T)}{t_i^2} \left( \frac{T}{N} \right)^2 + c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{I}_1| &\leq \frac{T}{2N} c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \underbrace{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{t_i^2} \left( \frac{T}{N} \right)^2 + 1 \right)}_{\leq \sum_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{i^2} + 1 < +\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

**Bound for  $\tilde{I}_2 := \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} u''(\theta_i(s)) \frac{(s-t_i)^2}{2} ds$ .** Using the last inequality of (1) yields

$$|\tilde{I}_2| \leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \left( \frac{T}{N} \right)^3 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{t_i^2} \leq c_1 e^{c_2|x|} K(T) \frac{T}{N} \sum_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{i^2}.$$

■

## References.

- [GL08] E. Gobet and C. Labart. Sharp estimates for the convergence of the density of the Euler scheme in small time. *Electronic Communications in Probability*, 13:311–322, 2008.