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FIRST DERIVATIVES ESTIMATES FOR FINITE-DIFFERENCE SCHEMES

ISTVÁN GYÖNGY AND NICOLAI KRYLOV

ABSTRACT. We give sufficient conditions under which solutions of discretized in space second-order parabolic and elliptic equations, perhaps degenerate, admit estimates of the first derivatives in the space variables independent of the mesh size.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first article out of a series of two devoted to estimating space derivatives of solutions of discretized in space second-order parabolic and elliptic equations. We allow equations to degenerate and to become just first-order equations. In the present article we only deal with the first-order derivatives. In the second part of this project we will prove higher-order derivatives estimates and apply them to showing a method of accelerating finite-difference approximations to any given rate for equations in the whole space.

Numerical approximations for linear and quasilinear partial differential equations is a rather old and well developed area. We refer the reader to [2] and the references therein, following which one can track down original papers by D. Aronson, L. Bers, R. Courant-K. Friedrichs-H. Lewy, J. Douglas, F. John, O. Ladyzhenskaya, P. Lax, H. Levy, L. Liusternik, I. Petrovskii, and many many others to which we only add [8] and two more papers [4] and [9] where discrete methods are applied to approximate stochastic partial differential equations.

A major difference of this article from all above mentioned ones is that we focus on investigating the smoothness of approximating solutions rather than on convergence only. For each point $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we move the original grid in such a way that x becomes a grid point. This allows us to define the approximate solution in all of \mathbb{R}^d rather than only on the grid and we investigate how smooth the approximating solution

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is with respect to x . We estimate true derivatives rather than their difference approximations.

Estimating the sup norms of the first-order derivatives for solutions of finite-difference schemes for linear and *fully* nonlinear second-order *degenerate* equations plays a major role in estimating the rate of convergence of approximating solutions to the true solution in the sup norm. The most general results for fully nonlinear equations concerning the rates can be found in [3] and in the references therein. A recent development in the issue of estimating the Lipschitz constant and second-order differences for approximating solutions for fully nonlinear equations without applications to estimating the rate of convergence is presented in [6]. Before, the Lipschitz constants and higher order derivatives estimates were obtained in [2] for time-space discretization of linear degenerate parabolic equations and in [1] for fully nonlinear equations. They are also applied to estimating the rate of convergence. In a sense the present article is close to [2]. However, here we only deal with the first-order derivatives estimates and for equations discretized only in the space variable. We introduce a new type of sufficient conditions for obtaining the estimates (see Assumption 2.3 and the discussion in Section 5). These conditions are much weaker and more detailed than the corresponding ones in [2]. Our method is also somewhat different. Instead of considering just the sum of squares of the difference increments along the mesh we add to it the square of the full gradient with a small constant factor. This allows us to estimate the gradient.

In this connection it is worth noting that such an estimate for finite-differences approximations of the first-order directional derivatives in x is claimed in Theorem 4.1 of [2] under some conditions, which are always satisfied if the equation is uniformly nondegenerate even if c (see (2.2)) is small. However, in this case, actually, the result of Theorem 4.1 of [2] is only proved for the derivatives along the mesh. This is rather harmless if the vectors on the mesh span the whole space, but excludes the cases when the mesh lies in a subspace, which happens, for instance, if we are dealing with, say uniformly nondegenerate equations whose coefficients depend on a parameter and we want to estimate the the finite-differences of their solutions with respect to the parameter by considering it as just another space variable. In that case no second-order derivatives with respect to the parameter enters the limit equation, the assumption that it is uniformly nondegenerate with respect to the original space variables does not help, and we need to have c be large in order to rely on Theorem 4.1 of [2]. Our results are free from this flaw, see Remarks 5.3 and 6.5.

To understand faster the method and the results of the article, we advise the reader concentrate only on the parabolic case and assume that the limit equation is uniformly nondegenerate. Then apart from the Lipschitz continuity nothing else (see Remarks 2.1 and 2.3) is required for Theorem 2.1 to hold.

For the general equations our conditions (see Remarks 6.2 and 6.6) capture the main features of the corresponding conditions known from the theory of PDE. Namely, roughly speaking, we need the first-order derivatives in any direction along the mesh of the coefficients to be dominated either by the diffusion coefficients along the same direction or by c or else by the drift term if it is sufficiently “monotone”. It is worth noting that along the way we discover the necessity of the diffusion coefficients to have a special form and the usefulness of adding a diffusion term with a coefficient proportional to the mesh step into *approximating* equation. This reminds the method of artificial diffusion, although, as far as we understand, the artificial diffusion is usually added to the *original* differential equation.

Of course, in the same way as in [2], the results of the present article lead to the rate of convergence of order $h^{1/2}$ of approximating solutions to the true solution. However, for brevity we do not say more about this issue only adding that in general our finite-difference equations need not be related in any way to a partial differential equation.

Our main results are collected in Section 2, which also contains the proofs of all of them but Theorem 2.1, which is proved in Section 3. In Section 2 we also state, in a special case, without proof one of the main results of the continuation of the present paper. Section 4 contains a discussion of our assumptions concerning the structure of the finite-difference equations under consideration. The point is that our equations do not contain mixed second-order differences and in Section 4 we explain that this is “almost” the most interesting case. The final Sections 5 and 6 are devoted to a rather long and detailed discussion of the somewhat formally stated Assumption 2.3 and showing that it is natural in many cases alluded to above.

2. FORMULATION OF THE MAIN RESULTS

We take some numbers $h, T \in (0, \infty)$ and in a cylindrical domain consider the integral equation

$$u(t, x) = g(x) + \int_0^t (Lu(s, x) + f(s, x)) ds \quad (2.1)$$

for u , where $g(x)$ and $f(s, x)$ are given real-valued Borel functions of $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $(s, x) \in H_T := [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$, respectively, and

L is a linear operator given by

$$\begin{aligned} L\varphi(t, x) &= L_h\varphi(t, x) = L^0\varphi(t, x) - c(t, x)\varphi(x), \\ L^0\varphi(t, x) &= L_h^0\varphi(t, x) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda(t, x)\delta_\lambda\varphi(x) + \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} p_\lambda(t, x)\delta_\lambda\varphi(x), \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

for functions φ on \mathbb{R}^d . Here Λ_1 is a finite subset of \mathbb{R}^d such that $0 \notin \Lambda_1$, $p_\lambda(t, x)$, $q_\lambda(t, x)$ are real-valued functions of $(t, x) \in H_T$ given for each $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$, and

$$\delta_\lambda\varphi(x) = \delta_{h,\lambda}\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{h}(\varphi(x + h\lambda) - \varphi(x)), \quad \lambda \in \Lambda_1.$$

Let $m \geq 0$ be an integer and let $K_1 \in [1, \infty)$ be a constant. Introduce

$$\chi_\lambda = \chi_{h,\lambda} := q_\lambda + hp_\lambda.$$

We make the following assumptions.

Assumption 2.1. The functions p , q , c , f , and g and their derivatives in x up to order m are bounded on H_T and continuous in x .

Assumption 2.2. For all $(t, x) \in H_T$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$,

$$\chi_\lambda(t, x) \geq 0.$$

There exists a constant $c_0 > 0$ such that $c \geq c_0$.

Remark 2.1. The above assumption: $c \geq c_0 > 0$, is almost irrelevant if we only consider (2.1) on a finite time interval. Indeed, if c is just bounded, say $|c| \leq C = \text{const}$, by introducing a new function $v(t, x) = u(t, x)e^{-2Ct}$ we will have an equation for v similar to (2.1) with $L^0v - (c + 2C)v$ and fe^{-2Ct} in place of Lu and f , respectively. Now for the new c we have $c + 2C \geq C$.

Remark 2.2. Introduce the following symmetry condition:

(S) We have $\Lambda_1 = -\Lambda_1$ and $q_\lambda = q_{-\lambda}$ on Λ_1 .

Obviously under condition (S) we have

$$h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda(t, x)\delta_\lambda\varphi(x) = (1/2) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda(t, x)\Delta_\lambda\varphi(x),$$

where

$$\Delta_\lambda\varphi(x) = h^{-2}(\varphi(x + h\lambda) - 2\varphi(x) + \varphi(x - h\lambda)).$$

Take a function τ_λ defined on Λ_1 taking values in $[0, 1]$, and for $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$ introduce the operators

$$T_\lambda\varphi(x) = T_{h,\lambda}\varphi(x) = \varphi(x + h\lambda), \quad \bar{\delta}_\lambda = \tau_\lambda h^{-1}(T_\lambda - 1).$$

It is worth noticing that in most applications we take $\tau_\lambda \equiv 1$ on Λ_1 . However, there are cases (see Remark 5.3) in which it is useful to have some flexibility in changing τ_λ .

For uniformity of notation we also introduce Λ_2 as the set of fixed distinct vectors ℓ^1, \dots, ℓ^d none of which is in Λ_1 and define

$$\bar{\delta}_{\ell^i} = \bar{\delta}_{h, \ell^i} = \tau_0 D_i := \tau_0 \partial / \partial x_i, \quad T_{\ell^i} = 1, \quad \Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2,$$

where $\tau_0 \in [0, 1]$ is a fixed constant. Observe that we allow τ to be zero in order to cover some results from [2].

For $\mu \in \Lambda$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} Q\varphi &= h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda \delta_\lambda \varphi, & Q_\mu \varphi &= h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_\mu q_\lambda) \delta_\lambda \varphi, \\ P\varphi &= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} p_\lambda \delta_\lambda \varphi, & P_\mu \varphi &= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_\mu p_\lambda) \delta_\lambda \varphi, \\ L_\mu^0 &= Q_\mu + P_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Below $B(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is the set of bounded Borel functions on \mathbb{R}^d and \mathfrak{K} is the set of bounded operators $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}(t)$ mapping $B(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself preserving the cone of nonnegative functions and satisfying $\mathcal{K}1 \leq 1$. We will often make use of the simple fact that for any $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2 \in \mathfrak{K}$ and nonnegative functions α, β on \mathbb{R}^d ,

$$\alpha \mathcal{K}_1 + \beta \mathcal{K}_2 = (\alpha + \beta) \mathcal{K}_3$$

with

$$\mathcal{K}_3 := \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \mathcal{K}_1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \mathcal{K}_2 \in \mathfrak{K}, \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} := 0 \right).$$

Assumption 2.3. We have $m \geq 1$ and there exist a constant $\delta \in (0, 1]$ and an operator $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_h \in \mathfrak{K}$, such that

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi \leq \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) + K_1 \mathcal{Q}(\varphi) + 2(1 - \delta) c \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right) \quad (2.3)$$

on H_T for all smooth functions φ , where

$$\mathcal{Q}(\varphi) = \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\mu |\delta_\mu \varphi|^2.$$

It is worth noting that Assumption 2.3 is automatically satisfied if q_λ and p_λ are independent of x . There are a few more cases when it is satisfied as well. We discuss some of them here and in Section 5 only mentioning right away three situations.

Remark 2.3. Let Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2 hold with $m \geq 1$. Assume that $\Lambda_1 = -\Lambda_1$, $Dq_{-\lambda} = Dq_\lambda$ and $q_\lambda \geq \kappa$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$, where $\kappa > 0$ is some constant. Then Assumption 2.3 is satisfied as well with δ as close to 1 as we wish, with $\tau_\lambda \equiv 1$ on Λ_1 , appropriate $\tau_0 > 0, K_1$, unit \mathcal{K} , and all small h .

We will prove this remark at the end of this section. In Remark 6.4 we show that if we have $m \geq 2$ and the symmetry condition (S) is satisfied, then in the above remark the condition $\kappa > 0$ can be replaced with $\kappa = 0$, provided that c_0 is large enough (this time we need not assume that h is small). In Remark 6.4 we also show that the condition $m \geq 2$ can be replaced with $m = 1$ provided that $\sqrt{q_\lambda}$ are Lipschitz continuous in x with a constant independent of t . In that case again Assumption 2.3 is satisfied for $\delta = 1/10$ and appropriate $K_1, \tau_0 > 0$, provided that c_0 is large enough.

As we have seen in Remark 2.1, the condition that c_0 be large is, actually, harmless as long as we are concerned with equations on a finite time interval.

Fix a domain $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and introduce

$$\begin{aligned} Q^o &= \{x \in Q : x + \lambda h \in Q \quad \forall \lambda \in \Lambda_1\}, \quad \delta Q = Q \setminus Q^o, \\ Q_T &= [0, T] \times Q, \quad Q_T^0 = [0, T] \times Q^o, \quad \delta_x Q_T = [0, T] \times \delta Q, \\ &\delta' Q_T = (\{0\} \times Q) \cup \delta_x Q_T. \end{aligned}$$

Our first main result is formulated as follows, where by Du we mean the gradient of u with respect to x . Observe that the main case that $Q = \mathbb{R}^d$ is not excluded and in this case assumption (ii) of Theorem 2.1 below can be checked on the basis of Theorem 2.3. A typical and the most reasonable application of Theorem 2.1 when Q is a proper domain is the case that $\tau_0 = 0$.

Theorem 2.1. (i) *Let Assumptions 2.1 through 2.3 be satisfied and let u be a bounded function on H_T satisfying (2.1) in Q_T .*

(ii) *Assume that u and Du are bounded and continuous in Q_T .*

Then in Q_T we have

$$|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U \leq N(F_1 + \sup_{\delta' Q_T} (|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U)), \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$U = \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda u|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \quad F_1 = \sup_{H_T} (|f| + |Df|),$$

and N depends only on $\delta, c_0, K_1, \sup_{H_T} |Dc|$, and

$$|\Lambda_1|^2 := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\tau_\lambda \lambda|^2.$$

Remark 2.4. We will see from the proof that, if $\tau_0 = 0$, then Theorem 2.1 holds without the assumption that Du exists let alone continuous.

In case $Q = \mathbb{R}^d$ assumption (ii) of the following result is often satisfied due to Theorem 2.3.

It is worth noting that if $Q = \mathbb{R}^d$, then $\delta Q = \emptyset$ and for any function φ we set

$$\sup_{\emptyset} \varphi := 0.$$

Theorem 2.2. (i) *Let Assumptions 2.1 through 2.3 be satisfied. Suppose that q_λ , p_λ , c , and f are independent of t .*

(ii) *Assume that in \mathbb{R}^d there exists a bounded function $u = u(x)$ which is bounded and continuous in Q along with Du and such that*

$$Lu + f = 0 \quad \text{in } Q.$$

Then in Q we have

$$|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U \leq N(F_1 + \sup_{\delta Q} (|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U)),$$

where U is the same as in Theorem 2.1,

$$F_1 = \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} (|f| + |Df|),$$

and N depends only on δ , c_0 , K_1 , $\sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} |Dc|$, and $|\Lambda_1|$.

Proof. Take $\nu = c_0/2$, so that $c - \nu \geq c_0/2$, and observe that in Q_T the function $v(t, x) := u(x)e^{\nu t}$ satisfies

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} v = L^0 v - (c - \nu)v + e^{\nu t} f. \quad (2.5)$$

By Theorem 2.1 for $x \in Q$ and obvious meaning of V we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\nu T} (|u(x)| + \tau_0 |Du(x)| + U(x)) &= |v(T, x)| + \tau_0 |Dv(T, x)| + V(T, x) \\ &\leq N e^{\nu T} [F_1 + \sup_{\delta Q} (|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U)] + N \sup_Q (|v| + \tau_0 |Dv| + V)(0, y). \end{aligned}$$

By multiplying the extreme terms by $e^{-\nu T}$ and letting $T \rightarrow \infty$, we get the result. The theorem is proved.

Remark 2.5. It is worth noticing that in the above theorems it suffices that (2.3) be satisfied only in Q_T^o .

Theorem 2.3. (i) *Let Assumption 2.1 be satisfied. Then there exists a unique bounded solution u of (2.1) in H_T . Moreover, all derivatives in x of u of order $\leq m$ are bounded and continuous in H_T .*

(ii) Let Assumptions 2.1 through 2.3 be satisfied. Suppose that q_λ , p_λ , c , and f are independent of t . Then there exists a unique bounded solution $u = u(x)$ of the equation

$$Lu + f = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (2.6)$$

Moreover, u and Du are bounded and continuous in \mathbb{R}^d .

Proof. (i) Let C^m be the space of functions on \mathbb{R}^d which are bounded and continuous along with all derivatives up to order m . We endow C^m with an appropriate sup norm and in so obtained Banach space, denoted again by C^m , consider the equation

$$u(t) = g + \int_0^t (A(s)u(s) + f(s)) ds,$$

where $f(s) = f(s, \cdot)$ and $A(s)$ are operators in C^m given by

$$A(s)\varphi(x) = h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\lambda(s, x) \delta_\lambda \varphi(x) - c(s, x)\varphi(x).$$

Owing to Assumption 2.1

$$\|A(s)\varphi\|_{C^m} \leq N\|\varphi\|_{C^m}$$

with N independent of s and φ . Hence, our result is a direct consequence of the general theorem about ordinary differential equations in Banach spaces (for proving uniqueness we take $m = 0$).

(ii) By assertion (i) for any T there exists a unique bounded and continuous in H_T solution $v(t, x)$ of the problem

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} v(t, x) = (L + \nu)v(t, x) \quad t > 0, \quad v(0, x) = f(x),$$

where $\nu = c_0/2$. In addition, Dv is bounded and continuous in H_T for each T . By Theorem 2.1, v and Dv are bounded and continuous in H_∞ . Define

$$u(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\nu t} v(t, x) dt.$$

Then the rules of differentiating under the integral sign and the dominated convergence theorem show that u and Du are bounded and continuous. Furthermore, integrating by parts, we see that

$$Lu(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\nu t} Lv(t, x) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-\nu t} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} v(t, x) - \nu v(t, x) \right] dt = -f(x),$$

so that u satisfies (2.6).

To prove uniqueness of bounded solutions of (2.6) we use Lemma 3.1 which is proved in Section 3. If w is the difference of two bounded

solutions of (2.6), then $v(t, x) := w(x)e^{c_0 t}$ satisfies (2.5) with $\nu = c_0$ and $f = 0$. Since $c - \nu \geq 0$, by Lemma 3.1

$$v(t, x) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} v_+(0, y) = \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} w_+, \quad w(x) \leq e^{-c_0 t} \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} w_+$$

and by letting $t \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain $w \leq 0$. The same inequality holds for $-w$, so that $w = 0$, which proves uniqueness and finishes the proof of the theorem.

Remark 2.6. Let Assumption 2.1 hold. Then it is easy to see that for the bounded solution u of (2.1) in H_T for each fixed $h_1 > 0$

$$\sup_{(t,x) \in H_T} |u(t, x)| \leq N \sup_{(t,x) \in H_T} |f(t, x)|,$$

holds for all $h > h_1$, where N is a constant independent of h .

Remark 2.7. A simple inspection of their proof shows that the above theorems remain valid if $\mathcal{K}(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2)$ in Assumption 2.3 is replaced by

$$\sup_x \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2.$$

We do not know how much can be gained by such weakening of Assumption 2.3. On the other hand, in a subsequent article we will see an advantage of using operators $\mathcal{K} \in \mathfrak{K}$.

Now we state without proof one of the main results of the forthcoming paper [5]. As we know from Remark 2.3 and Theorem 2.3 (ii), under the conditions of Theorem 2.4 (see below), for each $h > 0$, there exists a unique bounded solution u_h of

$$L_h u + f = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d.$$

For a fixed integer $k \geq 0$ set

$$v_h = \sum_{j=0}^k b_j u_{2^{-j}h},$$

where

$$(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k) := (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)V^{-1}$$

and V^{-1} is the inverse of the Vandermonde matrix with entries

$$V^{ij} := 2^{-(i-1)(j-1)}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, k+1.$$

Consider also the equation

$$\mathcal{L}v + f = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \tag{2.7}$$

with

$$\mathcal{L} := a_{ij}D_i D_j + b_i D_i - c, \tag{2.8}$$

$$a_{ij}(x) := (1/2) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda(x) \lambda_i \lambda_j, \quad b_i := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} p_\lambda(x) \lambda_i.$$

One of our main theorems from [5] in a special case reads as follows.

Theorem 2.4. *Let $m \geq 3(k+1)$ for some integer $k \geq 0$. Let Assumptions 2.1, 2.2, and the symmetry assumption (S) be satisfied. Also assume that $q_\lambda(x) \geq \kappa$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ for some constant $\kappa > 0$.*

Then there is a unique bounded solution v to (2.7) and

$$|v_h(x) - v(x)| \leq Nh^k$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $h \in (0, h_0]$, and every $h_0 > 0$, where N is a constant depending only on $h_0, k, m, \kappa, c_0, |\Lambda_1|$, and on the sup norms of the derivatives of q_λ, p_λ, c , and f up to order m .

We obtain this result in [5] by showing that the derivatives of v_h in h up to order $k+1$ are bounded functions of $h \in (0, h_0]$, which we will prove via our estimates on the derivatives of v_h in x . The reader may wonder why we do not choose the straightforward way of estimating the derivatives of v_h in h via an ‘explicit’ formula for v . To test this approach we suggest the reader try to estimate dv_h/dh directly for

$$v_h(x) = \frac{h^2}{2+h^2} f(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h^2 \left(\frac{2}{2+h^2}\right)^{n+1} E f\left(x + \sum_{i=1}^n h \varepsilon_i\right),$$

where ε_i are independent random variables taking 1 and -1 with probability $1/2$, without noticing that v_h is the bounded solution of

$$\frac{1}{h^2}(u(x+h) - 2u(x) + u(x-h)) - u(x) + f(x) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We finish the section by proving the assertion in Remark 2.3. Clearly,

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi = I_1 + I_2,$$

with

$$I_1 := 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi, \quad I_2 := 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_2} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 \varphi.$$

We take $\tau_\lambda \equiv 1$ on Λ_1 and notice that due to the symmetry of Λ_1 and the symmetry of Dq_λ in λ

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 \varphi + 2h \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 \delta_\lambda \varphi \\ &= \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi) (\delta_\lambda q_\mu) \Delta_\mu \varphi + 2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi) (\delta_\lambda p_\mu) \delta_\mu \varphi \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi) (\delta_\lambda \chi_\mu) \delta_\mu \delta_\lambda \varphi =: I_1^{(1)} + I_1^{(2)} + I_1^{(3)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = I_2^{(1)} + I_2^{(2)},$$

where in the notation $\xi = D\varphi/|D\varphi|$, $\psi_{(\xi)} = \xi_i D_i \psi$,

$$I_2^{(1)} = \tau_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (D_j \varphi)(D_j q_\mu) \Delta_\mu \varphi = \tau_0^2 |D\varphi| \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} q_{\mu(\xi)} \Delta_\mu \varphi,$$

$$I_2^{(2)} = 2\tau_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (D_j \varphi)(D_j p_\mu) \delta_\mu \varphi = 2\tau_0^2 |D\varphi| \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} p_{\mu(\xi)} \delta_\mu \varphi$$

By Young's inequality, taking into account that $\chi_\lambda \geq \kappa/2 > 0$ for sufficiently small h , and that $c \geq c_0 > 0$, we have

$$I_1^{(j)} \leq (1/3) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\lambda \varphi) + N\mathcal{Q}(\varphi) \quad \text{for } j = 1, 3, \quad I_1^{(2)} \leq N\mathcal{Q}(\varphi),$$

$$I_2^{(1)} \leq (1/3) \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\mu \varphi) + \tau_0^2 N c_0^{-1} c \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_2} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2,$$

$$I_2^{(2)} \leq \tau_0^2 N c_0^{-1} c \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2,$$

where N is a constant depending only on κ , the number of elements in Λ_1 and on the supremum norm of the gradients of p_λ and q_λ in x . Summing up these inequalities and taking $\tau_0 > 0$ sufficiently small we get (2.3) with $K_1 = 2N$, unit operator \mathcal{K} , and with δ as close to 1 as we wish.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1

If $Q = \mathbb{R}^d$, Theorem 2.3 (i) shows that equation (2.1) has a unique bounded continuous solution u for which the partial derivatives in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ up to order m are bounded continuous functions of (t, x) . However, the bounds, which can be extracted from the proof of Theorem 2.3 for these derivatives depend on the parameters h and T . Our aim is to show the existence of bounds, independent of h and T if $m = 1$ and in addition to Assumption 2.1, Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 also hold. We will obtain such estimates by making use of the following version of the maximum principle. It is probably worth drawing the reader's attention to the fact that the assumption that c has certain sign is not used in Lemma 3.1.

Lemma 3.1. *Let Assumption 2.1 with $m = 0$ be satisfied and let $\chi_\lambda \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$. Let v be a bounded function on Q_T , such that $v(\cdot, x)$ is measurable for any $x \in Q$ and the partial derivative $D_t v := \partial v(t, x)/\partial t$ exists in Q_T^o . Let $F(t) \geq 0$ be an integrable function on $[0, T]$, and let*

$C(t, x) \geq 0$ be a bounded function. Assume that for all $(t, x) \in Q_T^0$ we have

$$D_t v \leq Lv + C\bar{v}_+ + F, \quad (3.1)$$

where $\bar{v}(t) = \sup\{v(t, x) : x \in Q\}$.

Then in $[0, T]$ we have

$$\bar{v}(t) \leq G(t)e^{\nu t} + \int_0^t F(s)e^{\nu(t-s)} ds, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \nu &:= \sup_{Q_T^0} (C - c), & G(t) &= \sup_{(s, y) \in \delta' Q_t} e^{-\nu s} v_+(s, y), \\ \delta' Q_t &= (\{0\} \times Q) \cup \delta_x Q_t. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. First assume that $C = c = F = G = 0$. In that case introduce $\tilde{v}(t, x) = v(t, x)e^{Nt}$, where

$$N = N_h = \sup_{Q_T} h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\lambda.$$

Observe that $v(t, x) = \tilde{v}(t, x)e^{-Nt}$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-Nt}(D_t \tilde{v}(t, x) - N\tilde{v}(t, x)) &\leq e^{-Nt} L\tilde{v}(t, x), \\ D_t \tilde{v}(t, x) &\leq (L + N)\tilde{v}(t, x) \end{aligned}$$

in Q_T^0 , and in Q_T

$$\tilde{v}(t, x) \leq J\tilde{v}(t, x) := I_{Q_T^0} \int_0^t (L + N)(I_{Q_T} \tilde{v})(s, x) ds.$$

Obviously, due to the choice of N and the assumption that $\chi_\lambda \geq 0$, if $u_1 \geq u_2$ on Q_T , then $Ju_1 \geq Ju_2$ on Q_T . It follows that, $\tilde{v} \leq J^k \tilde{v}$ for any k .

Observe that for any bounded function f

$$\sup_Q |Jf(t, \cdot)| \leq N' \int_0^t \sup_Q |f(s, \cdot)| ds,$$

where N' is independent of f and t . It follows easily that for any bounded function f we have $J^k f \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on Q_T . Hence $\tilde{v} \leq 0$ and $v \leq 0$ in Q_T .

Now we consider another particular case in which $G = c = 0$ and $C = \text{const} \geq 0$. Then observe that the function

$$w(t, x) = \int_0^t (C\bar{v}_+ + F)(s) ds$$

satisfies

$$D_t w = Lw + C\bar{v}_+ + F.$$

Therefore $\hat{v} := v - w$ satisfies $D_t \hat{v} \leq L\hat{v}$. In addition $\hat{v} \leq 0$ on $\delta'Q_T$. By the above, on Q_T we have $\hat{v} \leq 0$, that is

$$v(t, x) \leq \int_0^t (C\bar{v}_+ + F)(s) ds \quad \bar{v}_+(t) \leq \int_0^t (C\bar{v}_+ + F)(s) ds,$$

and (3.2) follows by Gronwall's inequality and the fact that $\nu = C$.

Now we allow $c \neq 0$ and variable C but still assume that $G = 0$. In that case take a large constant M so that $M > c$ and $M + \nu > 0$ and for $\hat{v}(t, x) = v(t, x)e^{Mt}$ write

$$e^{-Mt}(D_t \hat{v}(t, x) - M\hat{v}(t, x)) \leq e^{-Mt}L\hat{v}(t, x) + C(t, x)\bar{v}_+(t) + F(t).$$

Dropping obvious values of arguments and introducing

$$\bar{\hat{v}}(t) = \sup_{x \in Q} \hat{v}(t, x) \quad (= \bar{v}e^{Mt}),$$

we find

$$\begin{aligned} D_t \hat{v} &\leq L^0 \hat{v} + (M - c)\hat{v} + C\bar{\hat{v}}_+ + e^{Mt}F \leq L^0 \hat{v} + (M - c)\bar{\hat{v}}_+ \\ &\quad + C\bar{\hat{v}}_+ + e^{Mt}F \leq L^0 \hat{v} + (M + \nu)\bar{\hat{v}}_+ + e^{Mt}F. \end{aligned}$$

It follows by the above that

$$\bar{\hat{v}}(t)e^{Mt} \leq \int_0^t e^{Ms}F(s)e^{(M+\nu)(t-s)} ds,$$

which is equivalent to (3.2). By the way, notice that so far we have not used the fact that $C \geq 0$.

Now comes the general case in which we set

$$w(t, x) = v(t, x)e^{-\nu t} - \beta, \quad \beta = \sup_{(s, y) \in \delta'Q_T} v_+(s, y)e^{-\nu s}.$$

Simple manipulations show that (3.1) becomes

$$D_t w \leq L^0 w - c(w + \beta) - \nu(w + \beta) + Ce^{-\nu t}\bar{v}_+ + Fe^{-\nu t},$$

where

$$e^{-\nu t}\bar{v}_+ \leq \bar{w}_+ + \beta, \quad \bar{w}_+(t) := \sup_Q w_+(t, x)$$

and, owing to the assumption that $C \geq 0$, the definition of ν , and the fact that $\beta \geq 0$,

$$Ce^{-\nu t}\bar{v}_+ \leq C\bar{w}_+ + C\beta \leq C\bar{w}_+ + (c + \nu)\beta.$$

It follows that

$$D_t w \leq L^0 w - (c + \nu)w + C\bar{w}_+ + Fe^{-\nu t},$$

Since $w \leq 0$ on $\delta'Q_T$ and $\sup(C - (c + \nu)) = 0$, by the above cases we have for $t \leq T$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}(t) &\leq \int_0^t F(s)e^{-\nu s} ds, \\ \bar{v}(t) &\leq e^{\nu t} \sup_{(s,y) \in \delta'Q_T} v_+(s,x)e^{-\nu s} + e^{\nu t} \int_0^t F(s)e^{-\nu s} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

We can put here $t = T$ and then, by using certain freedom in choosing the end of the time interval, we can, actually, set $T = t$ in (3.3). Then we arrive at (3.2) for all $t \leq T$. The lemma is proved.

Corollary 3.2. *Under the conditions of Lemma 3.1 if $\nu < 0$, then*

$$\bar{v}(t) \leq \sup_{(s,y) \in \delta'Q_t} v_+(s,y) + |\nu|^{-1} \sup_{[0,t]} F.$$

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Introduce

$$V_0 = u^2, \quad V_1 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda u|^2, \quad \bar{V}_k(t) = \sup_{x \in Q} V_k(t,x),$$

recall that F_1 is introduced in the statement of Theorem 2.1 and set

$$G = \sup_{\delta'Q_T} (|u| + \tau_0 |Du| + U).$$

By Corollary 3.2 applied to u or $-u$ from the assumption that $c \geq c_0$ we obtain that

$$V_0 = |u|^2 \leq (G + c_0^{-1} F_1)^2.$$

Now we use the formula

$$\delta_\lambda(\psi\varphi) = (\delta_\lambda\psi)T_\lambda\varphi + \psi\delta_\lambda\varphi = (\delta_\lambda\psi)\varphi + \psi\delta_\lambda\varphi + h(\delta_\lambda\psi)\delta_\lambda\varphi, \quad \lambda \in \Lambda_1,$$

to get

$$L^0(\varphi^2) = 2\varphi L^0\varphi + \mathcal{Q}(\varphi).$$

In particular,

$$L^0 V_1 = 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) L^0 \bar{\delta}_\lambda u + \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u).$$

We observe that

$$L^0 \bar{\delta}_\lambda u = \bar{\delta}_\lambda L^0 u - L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda u$$

if $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and in Q_T^o

$$\bar{\delta}_\lambda L^0 u = D_t \bar{\delta}_\lambda u + c \bar{\delta}_\lambda u + (\bar{\delta}_\lambda c) T_\lambda u - \bar{\delta}_\lambda f.$$

Then in Q_T^o we find

$$L^0 V_1 - D_t V_1 - 2c V_1 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u)$$

$$+2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) ((\bar{\delta}_\lambda c) T_\lambda u - \bar{\delta}_\lambda f) - 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda u.$$

We use Assumption 2.3 to conclude

$$L^0 V_1 - D_t V_1 - 2c V_1 \geq -K_1 \mathcal{Q}(u) - 2(1 - \delta) c \bar{V}_1 + I, \quad (3.4)$$

where

$$I := 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) ((\bar{\delta}_\lambda c) T_\lambda u - \bar{\delta}_\lambda f).$$

Notice that by Young's inequality

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) ((\bar{\delta}_\lambda c) T_\lambda u)| \leq \delta^2 \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_0 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda c)^2,$$

where, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$,

$$\delta_\lambda c(t, x) = h^{-1} \int_0^h \lambda_i D_i c(t, x + \lambda \theta) d\theta,$$

$$|\bar{\delta}_\lambda c(t, x)|^2 \leq |\tau_\lambda \lambda|^2 h^{-1} \int_0^h |Dc(t, x + \lambda \theta)|^2 d\theta \leq |\tau_\lambda \lambda|^2 \sup_{H_T} |Dc|^2,$$

so that

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda c)^2 \leq \sup_{H_T} |Dc|^2 (1 + |\Lambda_1|^2),$$

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) ((\bar{\delta}_\lambda c) T_\lambda u)| \leq \delta^2 \bar{V}_1 + N \bar{V}_0 \leq \delta^2 \bar{V}_1 + N(F_1^2 + G^2).$$

Similarly,

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) \bar{\delta}_\lambda f| \leq \delta^2 \bar{V}_1 + N F_1^2.$$

Hence (3.4) yields

$$L^0 V_1 - D_t V_1 - 2c V_1 \geq -2(\delta^2 + c - \delta c) \bar{V}_1 - K_1 \mathcal{Q}(u) - N(F_1^2 + G^2). \quad (3.5)$$

Next,

$$\begin{aligned} L^0(u^2) - 2cu^2 - D_t(u^2) &= 2u(L^0 u - cu - D_t u) + \mathcal{Q}(u) \\ &= -2uf + \mathcal{Q}(u) \geq -N(F_1^2 + G^2) + \mathcal{Q}(u). \end{aligned}$$

This, (3.5), and the fact that $\delta^2 + c - \delta c \geq 0$ show that for

$$W := V_1 + K_1 u^2, \quad \bar{W} = \sup_Q W(\cdot, x),$$

we have

$$L_h^0 W - 2cW - D_t W \geq -2(\delta^2 + c - \delta c) \bar{W} - N(F_1^2 + G^2).$$

Now we want to use Corollary 3.2. Set

$$\nu := \sup_{Q_T^o} [2(\delta^2 + c - \delta c) - 2c] = 2\delta \sup_{Q_T^o} (\delta - c) \leq 2\delta(\delta - c_0).$$

If

$$\nu \leq -\delta c_0 \quad (3.6)$$

then by Corollary 3.2 we get $W \leq N(F_1^2 + G^2)$, which obviously implies (2.4). Finally, observe that, if Assumption 2.3 is satisfied with a $\delta = \delta_0 > 0$, then it is also satisfied with any $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$ and the same K_1, \mathcal{K} . Hence by modifying δ if necessary, so that $\delta \leq c_0/2$, we satisfy (3.6) thus proving the theorem.

The following remark will be used in a subsequent paper when we will be estimating higher order derivatives of u .

Remark 3.1. Suppose that, instead of Assumption 2.3, Assumption 5.1 (see Section 5) is satisfied. Then a simple inspection of the above proof shows that in place of (3.5) we would have

$$\begin{aligned} L^0 V_1 - D_t V_1 - 2cV_1 &\geq -2(\delta^2 + c - \delta c)\bar{V}_1 \\ +\delta \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda u) - K_1 \mathcal{Q}(u) - N(F_1^2 + G^2). \end{aligned}$$

4. SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE CONVERGENCE $L_h \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$

There is a natural question about the relation of the finite-difference operators $L = L_h$ with partial-differential operators. We certainly want to apply the results of the present article to investigating approximate solutions of elliptic and parabolic second-order equations. Then, given an elliptic operator

$$\mathcal{L} = a_{ij} D_i D_j + b_i D_i$$

with variable coefficients, a natural question arises as to whether it is possible to construct operators L_h such that they converge to \mathcal{L} and our assumptions are satisfied.

This question has little to do with the dependence of a_{ij} and b_i on t and we assume that

$$a_{ij} = a_{ij}(x), \quad b_i = b_i(x),$$

and a and b are bounded and continuous along with their first-order derivatives.

It is not hard to see that under the symmetry assumption (S) the operators L_h approximate \mathcal{L} with

$$a_{ij}(x) = (1/2) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda(x) \lambda_i \lambda_j, \quad (4.1)$$

$$b_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} p_\lambda(x) \lambda_i,$$

in the sense that $L_h \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \varphi$ as $h \downarrow 0$ for all smooth φ .

A few basic examples describing conditions on q_λ , which guarantee that our assumptions are satisfied, are given in Remarks 2.3, 6.4, and 6.11. However, how this can be transformed into some conditions in terms of a_{ij} is not clear right away.

By the way, it is shown in [1] that if \mathcal{L} admits finite-difference approximations constructed by contracting a fixed mesh and the approximating operators satisfy the maximum principle, then they always have the form (2.2) with $\Lambda_1 = -\Lambda_1$ and $q_\lambda = q_{-\lambda}$. This form is nonunique and the issue of choosing appropriate q_λ and p_λ arises.

It is proved in [7] that, if the matrix a is uniformly nondegenerate, then there always exist Λ_1 and q_λ possessing property (S), such that (4.1) holds, q_λ are as smooth as a is, and $q_\lambda \geq \kappa > 0$, where κ is a constant.

It is also proved in [7] that if all values of the matrix a lie in a closed convex polyhedron in the set of nonnegative matrices and $a(x)$ has *two* bounded derivatives, then again there exist Λ_1 and q_λ possessing property (S), such that (4.1) holds, and $\sqrt{q_\lambda}$ are Lipschitz continuous.

In these two cases the issue of satisfying our assumptions reduces to representing $b(x)$ appropriately.

There is a way to do so, used quite often in probabilistic literature, by adding, if necessary, the set $\Gamma = \{\pm e^1, \dots, \pm e^d\}$ to Λ_1 , where $\{e^i\}$ is the standard basis in \mathbb{R}^d , defining

$$p_{\pm e^i} = (b_i)_\pm,$$

($t_\pm = (1/2)(|t| \pm t)$), and defining $p_\lambda = 0$ on the remaining part of $\Gamma \cup \Lambda_1$. There is a certain inconvenience in this approximation, which we discuss in the following example along with a way to avoid it by using different p_λ 's.

Example 4.1. For $d = 1$ consider the operator

$$Lu = bDu,$$

where $b = b(x)$ is a smooth function bounded along with its derivatives.

If b changes sign, then, since in our setting $\chi_\lambda = hp_\lambda$ is required to be ≥ 0 , we have to take Λ_1 consisting of at least two points $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_3\}$. The most natural choice is $\Lambda_1 = \{\pm 1\}$ and

$$L_h\varphi(x) = P_h\varphi(x) = b_+(x)\delta_{h,1}\varphi(x) + b_-(x)\delta_{h,-1}\varphi(x).$$

Observe that on smooth φ we have $L_h\varphi \rightarrow bD\varphi$ as $h \downarrow 0$.

Notice that if b changes sign, $p_{\pm 1} = b_\pm$ are Lipschitz continuous but need not be continuously differentiable unless we impose a severe restriction on the behavior of b near the points where it vanishes. Actually, in this article the assumption that q_λ and p_λ are smooth can be

replaced with the assumption that they are Lipschitz continuous and then require (2.3) be satisfied for each t almost everywhere with respect to x rather than for all x . However, in such case it is unrealistic to assume in Theorem 2.1 that u is continuously differentiable in x . Generally, u will be only Lipschitz continuous in x and estimate (2.4) will hold almost everywhere rather than everywhere in Q_T . More serious trouble occurs when we want to estimate higher order derivatives, which we will be concerned with in a subsequent article. Then we need p_λ to have higher order derivatives and this excludes many interesting cases.

On the other hand, the reader may like to check that with the above p condition (2.3) is satisfied (a.e.) with any $\delta \in (0, 1)$ as long as b is a *decreasing* function, which agrees well with the limit case of differential equations.

One can construct a different approximation of $bD\varphi$ for which p_λ are as smooth as b . Indeed, take a constant θ such that $|b| + 1 \leq \theta$ and set

$$p_1 = b + \theta, \quad p_{-1} = \theta.$$

Then $p_{\pm 1} \geq 1$, again $p_1\delta_{h,1}\varphi + p_{-1}\delta_{h,-1}\varphi \rightarrow bD\varphi$ on smooth φ , and $p_{\pm 1}$ are as smooth as b . This method is somewhat close to adding an artificial diffusion. However, we add it only to the finite-difference approximation and not to the operator bD .

Now consider the operator

$$Lu = (1/2)aD^2 + bDu,$$

where we suppose that $a(x) \geq 0$ and $r := \sqrt{a}$ and b are one time differentiable with derivatives *uniformly* continuous on \mathbb{R} . Again take $\Lambda_1 = \{\pm 1\}$ and construct p_λ as in Remark 6.6 and define $q_\lambda = a$ and $r_\lambda = r = \sqrt{a}$.

It is shown in Remark 6.7 that for h sufficiently small, Assumption 2.3 holds (perhaps with different δ and K_1), if

$$14(r')^2 + b' \leq (1 - \delta)c + K_1a.$$

This condition describes what we need from \mathcal{L} in the one-dimensional case and it looks quite satisfactory. On the other hand, it is yet stronger than the common assumption

$$|r'|^2 + b' \leq (1 - \delta)c + K_1a,$$

which along with other standard assumptions guarantee that solutions of $D_t u = \mathcal{L}u - cu + f$ admit estimates of the *first* derivatives in x independent of the time interval.

5. DISCUSSION OF ASSUMPTION 2.3

In a subsequent paper about higher order derivatives estimates we will impose the following assumption, which trivially implies Assumption 2.3:

Assumption 5.1. We have $m \geq 1$ and there exist a constant $\delta \in (0, 1]$ and an operator $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_h \in \mathfrak{K}$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} 2m \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi &\leq (1 - \delta) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) \\ &+ K_1 \mathcal{Q}(\varphi) + 2(1 - \delta) c \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

on H_T for all smooth functions φ .

In this section we are going to discuss Assumptions 2.3 and 5.1. Here we suppose that only Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2 are satisfied.

Remark 5.1. Condition (5.1) involves a mixture of finite differences and derivatives. It is reasonable to split it into two parts, the combination of which turns out to imply (5.1): For all smooth φ we have on H_T that

$$\begin{aligned} 2m \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi &\leq (1 - \delta) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) \\ &+ K_1 \mathcal{Q}(\varphi) + 2(1 - \delta) c \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

that is (5.1) holds with $\tau_0 = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} 2m \sum_{i=1}^d (D_i \varphi) L_i^0 \varphi &\leq K_1 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) \\ &+ (1/2) \delta c |D\varphi|^2 + K_1 \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

where and below by \mathcal{K} we denote generic operators (perhaps, depending on h) of class \mathfrak{K} and

$$L_i^0 \varphi = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (h^{-1} D_i q_\lambda + D_i p_\lambda) \delta_\lambda \varphi.$$

To show that (5.2) combined with (5.3) imply (5.1) if we choose small $\tau_0 > 0$ appropriately, observe that in terms of $\bar{\delta}_{\ell_i} = \tau_0 D_i$ equation (5.3) means that

$$2m \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_2} (\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 \varphi \leq K_1 \tau_0^2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi)$$

$$+ (1/2)\delta c \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_2} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 + K_1 \tau_0^2 \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right). \quad (5.4)$$

By choosing τ_0 so that $K_1 \tau_0^2 \leq \delta/2$ and $K_1 \tau_0^2 \leq (1/2)\delta c_0$, slightly redefining \mathcal{K} to absorb the second term on the right in (5.4), and summing up (5.4) and (5.2) we come to an inequality which is even somewhat stronger than (5.1) if δ there is replaced with $\delta/2$, which is irrelevant.

Remark 5.2. Assume that the symmetry condition (S) holds, $q_\lambda \geq 0$, $p_\lambda \geq 0$, and $r_\lambda := \sqrt{q_\lambda}$ are Lipschitz continuous in x with a constant independent of t . Then it turns out that condition (5.3) is satisfied with any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, $\tau_\lambda \equiv 1$, and appropriate K_1 and unit \mathcal{K} .

To show this observe that, for any unit ξ , $|q_{\lambda(\xi)}| \leq N r_\lambda$ with N being the doubled Lipschitz constant of r_λ . In particular, by Hölder's inequality

$$\left(\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} q_{\mu(\xi)} \Delta_\mu \varphi \right)^2 \leq N \left(\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \sqrt{q_\mu} |\Delta_\mu \varphi| \right)^2 \leq N \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\mu \varphi), \quad (5.5)$$

which allows us to make obvious changes in the estimates of $I_2^{(j)}$ in the end of Section 2, one of the changes being that now we can allow $\mathcal{Q}(\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi)$ to enter the estimates with as large constant as we wish.

In the following remark we discuss an estimate which was crucial in the nonlinear setting for establishing a rate of convergence of difference approximations to the true solutions of Bellman's equations in cylindrical domains (see [3]). We will see how using different τ_λ can help.

Remark 5.3. Consider the situation when the coefficients q_λ , p_λ and c , the free term f , and the terminal data g also depend on a parameter $y \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$q_\lambda = q_\lambda(t, z), \quad p_\lambda = p_\lambda(t, z), \quad c = c(t, z), \quad f = f(t, z), \quad g = g(z),$$

where $z = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$. Assume that these functions and their first derivatives in z are bounded on $H'_T = [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ and continuous in z . Assume that $c \geq c_0$ for all values of the arguments. Suppose that (5.2) holds on H_T for $m = 1$, $\tau_\lambda \equiv 1$, any smooth $\varphi(x)$, and any value of the parameter y with \mathcal{K} perhaps depending on y (as well as h and t). Assume also that the symmetry condition (S) holds, $q_\lambda \geq 0$, $p_\lambda \geq 0$, and $r_\lambda = \sqrt{q_\lambda}$ are Lipschitz continuous in z with a constant independent of t .

Finally, suppose that in H'_T we are given a bounded function $u(t, x) = u(t, x, y)$ which satisfies (2.1) in Q_T for each value of y . Of course, now in (2.1) we write z in place of x .

Take an $\varepsilon > 0$ and set

$$T_\varepsilon^y u(t, x, y) = u(t, x, y + \varepsilon), \quad \delta_\varepsilon^y = \varepsilon^{-1}(T_\varepsilon^y - 1).$$

We claim that in $[0, T] \times Q \times \mathbb{R}$ it holds that

$$|\delta_\varepsilon^y u| \leq N \left(\sup_{HT \times \mathbb{R}} (|f| + |D_z f|) + \sup_{(\delta' Q_T) \times \mathbb{R}} (|u| + |\delta_\varepsilon^y u| + \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda u|) \right), \quad (5.6)$$

if $\varepsilon \in (0, \tau h]$, where N and $\tau \in (0, 1]$ depend only on δ , c_0 , K_1 , the number of elements in Λ_1 , $|\Lambda_1|$, and the Lipschitz constants of c , r_λ , and p_λ with respect to $z = (x, y)$.

To prove the claim observe that, although equation (2.1) can be considered in Q_T as an equation with parameter y , we will treat it as an equation in $Q'_T = Q_T \times \mathbb{R}$. Then we denote by λ_0 the positive vector on the y -axis having the length ε/h , take a $\tau > 0$ to be specified later and introduce

$$\Lambda'_1 = \Lambda_1 \cup \{\lambda_0\}, \quad q_{\lambda_0} = p_{\lambda_0} = 0, \quad \tau_{\lambda_0} = \tau h/\varepsilon, \quad \tau_\lambda = 1, \quad \lambda \in \Lambda_1.$$

We now check that Assumption 2.3 is satisfied for the new objects with $m = 1$, $\tau_0 = 0$ and Λ'_1 in place of Λ . Owing to the assumption that (5.2) holds, we immediately see that the left-hand side of (2.3) for the new objects is less than

$$(1 - \delta) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\lambda \varphi) + K_1 \mathcal{Q}(\varphi) + 2(1 - \delta)c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right) + I,$$

where $I = I_1 + I_2$,

$$I_1 = (\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} \varphi) \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} q_\mu) \Delta_\mu T_{\lambda_0} \varphi, \quad I_2 = 2(\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} \varphi) \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} p_\mu) \delta_\mu T_{\lambda_0} \varphi.$$

Since for smooth ψ ,

$$\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} \psi = \tau \delta_\varepsilon^y \psi, \quad |\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} \psi| \leq \tau \sup |\partial \psi / \partial y|,$$

we have that

$$|I_2| \leq N\tau\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda'_1} |\bar{\delta}_\mu \varphi|^2 \right).$$

Upon observing the following general properties of finite-differences:

$$h\delta_\lambda \delta_\mu = (T_\mu - 1)\delta_\lambda, \quad \Delta_\mu T_\lambda = -\delta_\mu \delta_{-\mu} + \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu + \delta_\lambda \delta_{-\mu} \quad (5.7)$$

and combining them with the estimate

$$\tau^{-1} |\bar{\delta}_{\lambda_0} q_\mu| = |\delta_\varepsilon^y q_\mu| = |2r_\mu \delta_\varepsilon^y r_\mu + \varepsilon (\delta_\varepsilon^y r_\mu)^2| \leq N(\sqrt{q_\mu} + h),$$

and (5.5), one easily shows that

$$|I_1| \leq N\tau \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda'_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\lambda \varphi) + \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda'_1} |\bar{\delta}_\mu \varphi|^2 \right) \right).$$

Since $\varepsilon \leq \tau h$, we have that $|\delta_\lambda \varphi| \leq |\bar{\delta}_\lambda \varphi|$ on Λ'_1 and the above estimates show how to choose $\tau \in (0, 1]$ in order for Assumption 2.3 to be satisfied indeed.

By applying Theorem 2.1 (and Remark 2.4) we finish proving our claim. The only point which is perhaps worth noting is that by Theorem 2.1 the constant N from (5.6) also depends on $|\Lambda'_1|$. However, $|\Lambda'_1|^2 = |\Lambda_1|^2 + \tau^2$.

6. DISCUSSION OF ASSUMPTIONS 2.3 AND 5.1 IN CASE THAT

$$\tau_\lambda = 1, \lambda \in \Lambda_1$$

Here we suppose that only Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2 are satisfied. Everywhere below we set $\tau_\lambda = 1$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$.

Remark 6.1. Suppose that the symmetry assumption (S) is satisfied. Then the operators L_h can be regarded as finite-difference approximations of \mathcal{L} (see (2.8)) in the sense that for any smooth φ we have $L_h \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \varphi$ as $h \downarrow 0$. If we are only interested in this property, then we can always assume that $p_\lambda \geq K_1$.

Indeed, if we do not have this inequality, then we take a sufficiently large constant K_2 (independent of h), redefine p_λ as $p_\lambda + K_2$. This will not violate the convergence $L_h \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \varphi$ since

$$2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \delta_\lambda \varphi = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} [\delta_\lambda + \delta_{-\lambda}] \varphi \rightarrow 0$$

if φ is smooth.

The following lemma is often used below and in the continuation of the present paper.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\alpha_{\lambda\mu}$ be a nonnegative function on \mathbb{R}^d for each $\mu \in \Lambda_1$ and λ from a finite set of indices Λ' . Assume that*

$$\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} \leq C$$

for some function C on \mathbb{R}^d . Then there is a $\mathcal{K} \in \mathfrak{K}$ such that

$$h^2 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1, \lambda \in \Lambda'} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} (\delta_\mu f_\lambda)^2 \leq 4C\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} f_\lambda^2 \right). \quad (6.1)$$

on \mathbb{R}^d for any bounded Borel function $f = f_\lambda$ given on \mathbb{R}^d .

Proof. Using

$$h^2 (\delta_\mu f_\lambda)^2 = ((T_\mu - 1)f_\lambda)^2 \leq 2(T_\mu f_\lambda)^2 + 2f_\lambda^2 = 2(T_\mu + 1)f_\lambda^2,$$

we can estimate from above the left-hand side of (6.1) by

$$2 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} C_\mu (T_\mu + 1) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} f_\lambda^2,$$

where $C_\mu := \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} \alpha_{\lambda\mu}$. Hence we get (6.1) with $\mathcal{K} \in \mathfrak{K}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{K}(f) = \frac{1}{2C} \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} C_\mu (T_\mu + 1) f.$$

The lemma is proved.

Remark 6.2. One can give sufficient conditions for (5.2) to hold without involving test functions φ , which makes them more “explicit” and in combination with Remark 5.2 covers many situations when Assumption 5.1 is relatively easy to check. One set of these “explicit” conditions is given in this remark. Here we also show why the operators of class \mathfrak{K} are useful and how the presence of hp_λ in χ_λ entering the operator \mathcal{Q} on the right of (5.2) may help.

Suppose that $\Lambda_1 = -\Lambda_1$ and $q_\lambda = q_{-\lambda} \geq 0$ and set $r_\lambda = \sqrt{q_\lambda}$. Take a $\delta \in (0, 1/4)$ and assume that on H_T there are functions $r_{\lambda\mu}, p_{\lambda\mu} \geq 0$, $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1$ such that

$$h^2(\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 \leq \delta(\chi_\mu + \chi_\lambda) + h^2 r_{\lambda\mu}^2, \quad \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} r_{\lambda\mu}^2 \leq 2\delta c, \quad (6.2)$$

$$h^2 |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| \leq \delta^2(\chi_\mu + \chi_\lambda) + \delta h^2 p_{\lambda\mu}, \quad \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} p_{\lambda\mu} \leq \delta c, \quad (6.3)$$

By virtue of Remark 6.1 if L_h are used for approximating \mathcal{L} , we can change these operators and have (6.2) and (6.3) satisfied with $r_{\lambda\mu} = p_{\lambda\mu} = 0$ for sufficiently small h , provided that the Lipschitz constants in x of r_λ and p_λ are bounded with respect to t .

For a function ξ_λ given on Λ_1 let us write

$$|\xi|^2 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\xi_\lambda|^2.$$

Then it turns out that condition (5.2) is satisfied if on H_T for all functions ξ_λ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 10m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1} J_1 + 2m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1} J_2 \\ & + 2\delta m^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| + 2m \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu (\delta_\lambda p_\mu + (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2) \\ & \leq (2 - 8\delta)c |\xi|^2 + K_1 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 \chi_\lambda + \delta h^{-2} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\lambda |\xi_\lambda + \xi_{-\lambda}|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where

$$J_1 = \sum_{\mu, \lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2, \quad J_2 = \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \delta_\lambda r_\mu \right)^2.$$

To prove this, use formulas (5.7). Also drop the summation sign having repeated indices in Λ_1 to see that

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\delta_\lambda \varphi) Q_\lambda T_\lambda \varphi &= (\delta_\lambda \varphi) (\delta_\lambda q_\mu) (\delta_\lambda \delta_\mu + \delta_\lambda \delta_{-\mu} + \Delta_\mu) \varphi \\ &= 2\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda q_\mu) \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi - \xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda q_\mu) \delta_\mu \delta_{-\mu} \varphi = I_{11} + I_{12} + I_{21} + I_{22}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\xi_\lambda = \delta_\lambda \varphi$ and

$$I_{11} = 4\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda r_\mu) r_\mu \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi, \quad I_{12} = 2h\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi,$$

$$I_{21} = -2\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda r_\mu) r_\mu \delta_{-\mu} \delta_\mu \varphi, \quad I_{22} = h\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 \Delta_\mu \varphi = 2\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 \xi_\mu.$$

Before starting to estimate I_{ij} , we note that as $h \downarrow 0$ the terms I_{11} , I_{22} , and I_{12} disappear if φ is twice continuously differentiable due to the symmetry of Λ_1 . In that case there is no need to estimate them. For fixed h they are present and estimating them is only possible under stronger assumptions than in the case of partial differential equations.

Now notice that by Young's inequality

$$mI_{11} \leq (1/2)(1 - 4\delta)I + 8m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_1,$$

where

$$I = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \mathcal{Q}(\delta_\lambda \varphi) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\mu |\delta_\mu \delta_\lambda \varphi|^2.$$

Similarly,

$$mI_{21} \leq (1/2)(1 - 4\delta)I + 2m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_2.$$

Next, owing to (6.2)

$$\begin{aligned} mI_{12} &= 2m(\xi_\lambda \delta_\lambda r_\mu) (h(\delta_\lambda r_\mu) \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi) \\ &\leq 2m^2 J_1 + (1/2)h^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 (\delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi)^2 \\ &\leq 2m^2 J_1 + \delta I + (1/2)h^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} r_{\lambda\mu}^2 (\delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi)^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the last term by virtue of Lemma 6.1 is estimated by

$$4\delta c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi)^2 \right).$$

By collecting the above estimates we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 2m(\delta_\lambda \varphi) Q_\lambda T_\lambda \varphi &\leq (1 - 3\delta)I + 10m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_1 \\ &+ 2m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_2 + 2m(\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu + 4\delta c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi)^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

Next,

$$2(\delta_\lambda \varphi) P_\lambda T_\lambda \varphi = 2\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda p_\mu) \xi_\mu + 2h\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda p_\mu) \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi,$$

where the last term is majorated by

$$2\delta m \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| + (1/2)m^{-1}\delta^{-1}h^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| (\delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi)^2.$$

We use assumption (6.3) and proceed as while estimating I_{12} . Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} 2m(\delta_\lambda \varphi) P_\lambda T_\lambda \varphi &\leq 2m\xi_\lambda (\delta_\lambda p_\mu) \xi_\mu \\ &+ 2\delta m^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| + \delta I + 2\delta c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi)^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

Finally, upon combining (6.6) with (6.5) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 2m(\delta_\lambda \varphi) L_\lambda^0 T_\lambda \varphi &\leq (1 - 2\delta)I + 10m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_1 + 2m^2(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}J_2 \\ &+ 2\delta m^2 \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 |\delta_\lambda p_\mu| + 6\delta c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi)^2 \right) \\ &+ 2m\xi_\lambda ((\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 + (\delta_\lambda p_\mu)) \xi_\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

We use the fact that $h^{-1}(\delta_\lambda + \delta_{-\lambda}) = -\delta_\lambda \delta_{-\lambda}$, use assumption (6.4), and take into account that for any $\mathcal{K}' \in \mathfrak{K}$

$$(2 - 8\delta)c \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 + 6\delta c\mathcal{K}' \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right) = (2 - 2\delta)c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right)$$

with an appropriate $\mathcal{K} \in \mathfrak{K}$. Then we estimate the right-hand side of (6.7) by

$$(1 - \delta)I + K_1 \mathcal{Q}(\varphi) + (2 - 2\delta)c\mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda \varphi)^2 \right),$$

and we see that (5.2) is satisfied indeed.

Remark 6.3. It is easy to see that if (6.2) and (6.3) hold and we assume that inequality (6.4) is satisfied with an additional term $\Psi(t, x, \xi)$ on its left-hand side for some function Ψ of t , x and $\xi = (\xi_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1}$, then inequality (5.2) holds with the additional term $\Psi(t, x, (\delta_\lambda \varphi)_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1})$ on its left-hand side.

Remark 6.4. Assume (S), assume that $q_\lambda \geq 0$, $p_\lambda \geq 0$ and let $m \geq 2$. Then it turns out that Assumption 2.3 is satisfied for $\delta = 1/10$ and appropriate $\tau_0 > 0$ or $\tau_0 = 0$ if c_0 is sufficiently large (independently of h).

Indeed, it is well known that the Lipschitz constant of the square root of a nonnegative twice continuously differentiable function $w(x)$ is controlled by the supremums of its second order derivatives. Therefore,

Remark 6.2 (where we take $r_{\lambda\mu} = \delta_\lambda r_\mu$ and $p_{\lambda\mu} = 10|\delta_\lambda p_\mu|$) immediately implies that condition (5.2) is satisfied if c_0 is large enough.

That condition (5.3) is satisfied follows from Remark 5.2 and again from the fact that for twice continuously differentiable w on \mathbb{R}^d we have

$$|Dw|^2 \leq 2w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, |\xi|=1} |w_{(\xi)(\xi)}(x)|.$$

At this point we do not even need large c_0 . Referring to Remark 5.1 we obtain what we have claimed.

Actually, above in this remark we used that $m \geq 2$ only to guarantee that r_λ are Lipschitz continuous in x with a constant N' independent of t . If we just assumed this last property, then our argument about (5.2) would become even shorter. In addition, what was said about (5.3) is still valid.

Remark 6.5. Under the symmetry assumption (S) and the assumption that $q_\lambda \geq 0$ and $p_\lambda \geq 0$ one can give a rougher condition without using ξ_λ and implying (6.4) with $m = 1$ and sufficiently small δ . Then (5.2) will be satisfied as long as conditions (6.2) and (6.3) are.

By the way, recall that, for all small h , one can always satisfy conditions (6.2) and (6.3) on the account of modifying if necessary p_λ if the Lipschitz constants of r_λ in x are bounded in t (see Remark 6.2).

By the inequality

$$\sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \eta_\lambda \eta_\mu \alpha_{\lambda\mu} \leq \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \eta_\lambda^2 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} |\alpha_{\lambda\mu} + \alpha_{\mu\lambda}|$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu \delta_\lambda p_\mu &\leq \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda p_\mu + \delta_\mu p_\lambda|, \\ J_2 &= \sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\nu \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)(\delta_\nu r_\mu) \leq 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 \sum_{\nu \in \Lambda_1} \left| \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda r_\mu) \delta_\nu r_\mu \right|. \end{aligned}$$

A simple argument based on the above estimates and continuity shows that (6.4) holds with $m = 1$ and a small $\delta > 0$ if for any $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$

$$\begin{aligned} &10 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 + 4 \sum_{\nu \in \Lambda_1} \left| \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\lambda r_\mu) \delta_\nu r_\mu \right| \\ &+ 2 \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda p_\mu + \delta_\mu p_\lambda + (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 + (\delta_\mu r_\lambda)^2| \leq c + K_1 q_\lambda. \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

Condition (6.8) basically means that if for a $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$ at some point in H_T the value q_λ is small, then either $\delta_\lambda r_\mu$, $\delta_\mu r_\lambda$, $\delta_\mu p_\lambda$, and $\delta_\lambda p_\mu$ should be small or c be large at this point. As the point varies, the dominating terms may change roles.

Remark 6.6. There are cases when it is preferable to keep the last term on the left in (6.4) as is.

To see a reason for that, let $m = d = 1$, take a constant $\theta \geq 1$ and define $\Lambda_1 = \{\pm 1\}$,

$$q_\lambda \equiv 0, \quad p_1(t, x) = (1/2)b(x) + \theta, \quad p_{-1} = -(1/2)b(x) + \theta,$$

where $b(x)$ is a *decreasing* function with bounded derivative such that $|b| \leq 1$. Observe that for any θ we have $L_h^0 \varphi \rightarrow b\varphi'$ as $h \downarrow 0$ if φ is smooth.

Now notice that condition (6.2) is trivially satisfied since $r_\lambda \equiv 0$. Condition (6.3) is satisfied with any $\delta > 0$ and $p_{\lambda\mu} = 0$ if $h \leq 1$ and $\theta \geq 100 \sup |b'| + 1$ since

$$\chi_\lambda = hp_\lambda \geq h(\theta - |b|) \geq h(\theta - 1)$$

The left-hand side of (6.4) is one half of

$$4\delta \sum_{i=\pm 1} \xi_i^2 |\delta_i b| + (\xi_1 - \xi_{-1})^2 [\delta_1 b - \delta_{-1} b] + (\xi_1^2 - \xi_{-1}^2)(\delta_1 b + \delta_{-1} b).$$

Here the middle term is nonpositive since b is decreasing. Also the last term is majorated by

$$N|\xi_{-1} + \xi_1| |\xi_1 - \xi_{-1}| \leq Nh(\xi_1^2 + \xi_{-1}^2) + Nh^{-1}(\xi_{-1} + \xi_1)^2.$$

Furthermore, concerning the right-hand side of (6.4) observe that

$$\sum_\lambda \xi_\lambda^2 \chi_\lambda \geq h(\theta - 1) \sum_\lambda \xi_\lambda^2, \quad h^{-2} \sum_\lambda \chi_\lambda (\xi_\lambda + \xi_{-\lambda})^2 \geq h^{-1}(\theta - 1)(\xi_1 + \xi_{-1})^2.$$

It follows easily that, no matter how small c_0 is, for sufficiently small δ and large θ condition (6.4) and, by Remark 6.2, condition (5.2) are satisfied. This along with the almost obvious fact that (5.3) holds shows that Assumption 2.3 is satisfied as well.

To finish the remark notice that if we tried to check condition (6.8) we would fail to do that for small h no matter how large θ is unless c is large enough.

Remark 6.7. We continue the analysis of the one-dimensional situation started in Remark 6.6. So, we assume that $d = m = 1$ and we have in mind approximating an operator $\mathcal{L}\varphi(x) = (1/2)a(x)\varphi''(x) + b(x)\varphi'(x)$. As in Remark 6.6 we assume that $|b| \leq 1$ and, in addition, assume that $a \geq 0$ and $r := \sqrt{a}$ and b are one time differentiable with derivatives *uniformly* continuous on \mathbb{R} .

As in Remark 6.6 take $\Lambda_1 = \{\pm 1\}$ and define $p_{\pm 1}$ for an appropriate θ . Then also set $r_\mu = r$. Now observe that both parts of (6.4) are

order-two homogeneous functions of ξ_λ . Therefore, it suffices to check (6.4) assuming that

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda^2 = 1. \quad (6.9)$$

Then, due to the assumption that r' and b' are uniformly continuous on \mathbb{R} , it is not hard to see that

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &\sim 2(r')^2, & J_2 &\sim 2(r')^2(\xi_1 - \xi_{-1})^2, \\ \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu (\delta_\lambda r_\mu)^2 &\sim (r')^2(\xi_1 + \xi_{-1})^2, \end{aligned}$$

where by $\alpha \sim \beta$ we mean that for small h the difference $|\alpha - \beta|$ can be absorbed into $c \geq c_0 > 0$ with as small coefficient as we wish. Therefore, upon recalling the estimates from Remark 6.6, we see that condition (6.4) is satisfied for all small h if

$$\begin{aligned} &20(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}(r')^2 + 4(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}2(r')^2(\xi_1 - \xi_{-1})^2 + 2(r')^2(\xi_1 + \xi_{-1})^2 \\ &+ 2\delta|b'| + (\xi_1 - \xi_{-1})^2 b' \leq (2 - 9\delta)c + K_1 a + \delta h^{-1}(\theta - 1)(\xi_1 + \xi_{-1})^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

On the account of (assumption (6.9) and) the presence of $h^{-1}(\theta - 1)(\xi_1 + \xi_{-1})^2$ on the right of (6.10), it suffices to check (6.10) for small h assuming that the inequality $|\xi_1 + \xi_{-1}| \leq h^{1/2}$ holds. It follows that (6.10) holds for small h if it holds with $(2 - 10\delta)c$ in place of $(2 - 9\delta)c$ but only for ξ_λ satisfying $\xi_1 = -\xi_{-1}$. In that case $(\xi_1 - \xi_{-1})^2 = 4\xi_1^2 = 2$ and (6.10) holds if

$$28(1 - 4\delta)^{-1}(r')^2 + 2\delta|b'| + 2b' \leq (2 - 10\delta)c + K_1 a.$$

Since we would be satisfied if (6.4) held with at least one $\delta > 0$, we see that, under the assumption of the present remark, (6.4) (perhaps with different δ and K_1) is indeed satisfied for small h if

$$14(r')^2 + b' \leq (1 - \delta)c + K_1 a.$$

Remark 6.8. There are multi-dimensional analogs of the situation in Remark 6.6. For instance, let $U(x)$ be a concave function with bounded derivatives and assume that

$$p_\mu = (DU, \mu) + \theta,$$

where $\theta \geq \max_{\mu \in \Lambda_1} |\mu| \sup |DU|$, so that $p_\mu \geq 0$. Then for small h we have

$$\sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu \delta_\lambda p_\mu \sim \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} \xi_\lambda \xi_\mu (D^2 U \mu, \lambda) = (D^2 U \eta, \eta) \leq 0,$$

where $\eta = \sum \xi_\lambda \lambda$.

Remark 6.9. Recall that $\delta_\lambda = \delta_{h,\lambda}$ and assume that (5.3) holds for all small $h > 0$ with \mathcal{K} perhaps depending on h . Then it turns out that for all $t \in [0, \infty]$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \lambda q_\lambda(t, x) \quad \text{is independent of } x. \quad (6.11)$$

To show this observe that, since the values of the first derivatives of φ at a fixed point have nothing to do with the increments of φ , (5.3) is equivalent to saying that

$$\sum_{i=1}^d (L_i^0 \varphi)^2 \leq N \left(\sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\lambda |\delta_\lambda \delta_\nu \varphi|^2 + \mathcal{K} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right) \right),$$

where the constant N can be easily computed given $\sup c$ and K_1 . It follows that

$$\sum_{i=1}^d (L_i^0 \varphi)^2 \leq N \left(\sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} \chi_\lambda |\delta_\lambda \delta_\nu \varphi|^2 + \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_\lambda \varphi|^2 \right). \quad (6.12)$$

Now multiply (6.12) by h^2 and let $h \downarrow 0$. Then we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^d \left[(D_j \varphi(x)) \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda} D_i q_\mu(t, x) \mu^j \right]^2 \leq N \sup_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi|.$$

which leads to the conclusion that for smooth φ , $i = 1, \dots, d$, and all $\lambda \in \Lambda$

$$(D_j \varphi(x)) \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda} D_i q_\mu(t, x) \mu^j = 0.$$

This is equivalent to saying that (6.11) holds.

Remark 6.10. Additionally to Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2 suppose that

$$\lambda + \nu \notin \Lambda_1 \quad \forall \lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1. \quad (6.13)$$

It turns out that in this case (5.3) is satisfied for all small h only if for any $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$

(i) either $-\lambda \in \Lambda_1$ and $q_\lambda(t, x) = q_{-\lambda}(t, x) + r_\lambda(t)$ for a function $r_\lambda(t)$ independent of x ,

(ii) or $-\lambda \notin \Lambda_1$ and q_λ is independent of x .

In particular,

$$Q_\nu \varphi = (1/2) \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1 \cap (-\Lambda_1)} (\delta_\nu q_\lambda) \Delta_\lambda \varphi \quad \left(\sum_{\emptyset} \dots := 0 \right). \quad (6.14)$$

We may concentrate on proving our claim assuming that q_λ is independent of t . As we have pointed out in Remark 6.9 condition (5.3) implies (6.12). We write the latter at $x = 0$, substitute $\varphi(x/h)$ in place

of φ and let $h \downarrow 0$. Then by just comparing the powers of h in different terms we obtain that for a constant N and any $i = 1, \dots, d$ and φ we have

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(0)) \varphi(\lambda) \leq N \left(\sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} |\delta_{1,\lambda} \delta_{1,\nu} \varphi(0)|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We see that the linear function (of φ) on the left provides a supporting plane at the origin for the convex function on the right. Consequently, there are some constants $q_{\lambda,\nu}$ such that for all φ

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(0)) \varphi(\lambda) &= \sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} q_{\lambda,\nu} \delta_{1,\lambda} \delta_{1,\nu} \varphi(0) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda, \nu \in \Lambda_1} q_{\lambda,\nu} [\varphi(\lambda + \nu) + \varphi(0) - \varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(\nu)]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.15)$$

Without losing generality we may assume that

$$q_{\lambda,\nu} = q_{\nu,\lambda}$$

and split the sum on the right in (6.15) into two parts: the first part with the summation over λ, ν such that $\lambda + \nu = 0$ and the second part for $\lambda + \nu \neq 0$. According to assumption (6.13) the terms $\varphi(\lambda + \nu)$ in the second part do not appear elsewhere in (6.15). It follows that $q_{\lambda,\nu} = 0$ if $\lambda + \nu \neq 0$, so that

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(0)) \varphi(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_{\lambda,-\lambda} [2\varphi(0) - \varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(-\lambda)].$$

Here the expression on the right is symmetric with respect to the transformation $\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(-x)$. Thus,

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(0)) \varphi(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(0)) \varphi(-\lambda).$$

We obtained this relation at the origin. Similarly, for any x

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(x)) \varphi(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda(x)) \varphi(-\lambda). \quad (6.16)$$

Fix a $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda_1$ and take a φ which is 1 as $\lambda = \lambda_0$ and zero otherwise. Then (6.16) shows that

- (i) either $-\lambda_0 \in \Lambda_1$ and then $Dq_{\lambda_0}(x) = Dq_{-\lambda_0}(x)$,
- (ii) or $-\lambda_0 \notin \Lambda_1$ and then $Dq_{\lambda_0}(x) = 0$.

This proves our claim.

In Remark 6.10 we saw that (6.13) along with (5.3) lead to the symmetry of the operator Q_ν expressed by (6.14). However, if $\mu + \lambda \in \Lambda_1$ for some $\mu, \lambda \in \Lambda_1$, the symmetry of Q_ν may not occur.

Example 6.1. Let $d = 1$ and $\Lambda_1 = \{-3, -1, 1, 2\}$. Take a smooth function $f(x)$ such that $1 \leq f \leq 2$ and set

$$q_{-3} = 1 \quad q_{-1} = q_2 = 3 - f, \quad q_1 = f.$$

Then

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda \lambda = -3 - (3 - f) + f + 2(3 - f) = 0.$$

Furthermore,

$$h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q'_\lambda \delta_\lambda \varphi = h^{-2} f'(-T_{-1} + 1 + T_1 - T_2) \varphi = f' R \varphi,$$

where

$$R := h^{-2}(T_2 - 1)(T_{-1} - 1) = \delta_2 \delta_{-1}.$$

It follows that (5.3) is satisfied. Also observe that for $\mu \in \Lambda_1$ we have

$$Q_\mu \varphi = h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\mu q_\lambda) \delta_\lambda \varphi = (\delta_\mu f) R \varphi,$$

and

$$Q_\mu T_\mu \varphi = Q_\mu (T_\mu - 1) \varphi + Q_\mu \varphi = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_\mu q_\lambda) \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu \varphi + Q_\mu \varphi.$$

This and the fact that $q_\lambda \geq 1$ easily imply that condition (5.2) is also satisfied with appropriate constants and operator \mathcal{K} in case there are terms also with p_λ in L and either $p_\lambda \geq 0$ or h is sufficiently small so that $\chi_\lambda \geq 1/2$.

Remark 6.11. Note that the argument in the above example shows that (always under Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2) an operator

$$L_h = h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} q_\lambda \delta_\lambda - c$$

satisfies Assumption 2.3 if $q_\lambda \geq \kappa > 0$ for a constant $\kappa > 0$ and the equality

$$h^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (D_i q_\lambda) \delta_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1} q_{i\lambda\mu} \delta_\lambda \delta_\mu, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, d \quad (6.17)$$

holds with some bounded coefficients $q_{i\lambda\mu}$. Therefore it would be useful to find simple conditions, i.e., which can be easily verified, for the characterization of Λ_1 and q_λ satisfying (6.17). In this direction we have the following condition and conjecture about a criterion for (6.17) to hold.

We call a function φ on $\Lambda_1 \cup \{0\}$ *linear* if $\varphi(\nu) = \varphi(\lambda) + \varphi(\mu)$ whenever $\nu, \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_1 \cup \{0\}$ and $\nu = \mu + \lambda$.

Conjecture. Equation (6.17) holds with some $q_{i\lambda\mu}$ if and only if

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (Dq_\lambda)\varphi(\lambda) = 0$$

holds for any φ that is linear on Λ_1 .

Notice that (6.17) and the condition of the conjecture are satisfied, for example, when property (S) holds, or if Λ_1 is the union of disjoint triplets $\{\lambda, \mu, \lambda + \mu\}$ such that $-Dq_{\lambda+\mu} = Dq_\lambda = Dq_\mu$ for each of them.

Remark 6.12. Condition (5.1) is “fool proof” in two ways related to changes of variables. For simplicity we only concentrate on the case that $\tau_0 = 0$ and $\tau_\lambda = 1$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_1$. First, one can try changing the time variable by introducing the new function $v(t, x) = u(\kappa^{-1}t, x)$, where $\kappa > 0$ is a constant. This amounts to dividing the coefficients of (2.1) and f by κ and accordingly changing time $t \rightarrow \kappa^{-1}t$. However, as is easy to see this will not affect condition (5.1) and, for that matter, the value of F_1 in Theorem 2.1 either.

The second way is to try to relax condition (5.1) by changing the space variable. Introduce

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h} &= \kappa h, \quad S : \psi \rightarrow S\psi(t, x) = \psi(t, \kappa^{-1}x), \\ \bar{q}_\lambda &= \kappa^2 S q_\lambda, \quad \bar{p}_\lambda = \kappa S p_\lambda, \\ \bar{L}_h^0 &= \bar{h}^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \bar{q}_\lambda \delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} + \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} \bar{p}_\lambda \delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda}, \\ \bar{L}_{h, \mu}^0 &= \bar{h}^{-1} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_{\bar{h}, \mu} \bar{q}_\lambda) \delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} + \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_{\bar{h}, \mu} \bar{p}_\lambda) \delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

One easily checks that

$$\delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} = \kappa^{-1} S \delta_{h, \lambda} S^{-1}, \quad \lambda \in \Lambda, \quad \bar{L}_h^0 = S L_h S^{-1}. \quad (6.18)$$

Owing to (6.18), if u satisfies (2.1), then $\bar{u} = S u$ satisfies

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} = \bar{L}_h^0 \bar{u} - \bar{c} \bar{u} + \bar{f},$$

where $\bar{c} = S c$, $\bar{f} = S f$. Furthermore, $\bar{L}_{h, \mu}^0 = \kappa^{-1} S L_{h, \mu} S^{-1}$ and if (5.1) is satisfied, then for $\psi = S^{-1} \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} \varphi) \bar{L}_{h, \lambda}^0 T_{h, \lambda} \varphi &= 2 \kappa^{-2} S \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\delta_{h, \lambda} \psi) L_{h, \lambda}^0 T_{h, \lambda} \psi \\ &\leq (1 - \delta) \kappa^{-2} S \sum_{\nu \in \Lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda_1} (q_\lambda + h p_\lambda) |\delta_{h, \lambda} \delta_{h, \nu} \psi|^2 \\ &+ K_1 \kappa^{-2} S \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (q_\lambda + h p_\lambda) |\delta_{h, \lambda} \psi|^2 + 2(1 - \delta) \kappa^{-2} S [c \mathcal{K}_h (\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\delta_{h, \lambda} \psi|^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1 - \delta) \sum_{\nu \in \Lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{q}_\lambda + \bar{h}\bar{p}_\lambda) |\delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} \delta_{\bar{h}, \nu} \varphi|^2 \\
&+ K_1 \kappa^{-2} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_1} (\bar{q}_\lambda + \bar{h}\bar{p}_\lambda) |\delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} \varphi|^2 + 2(1 - \delta) \bar{c} S \mathcal{K}_h S^{-1} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\delta_{\bar{h}, \lambda} \varphi|^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

where $S \mathcal{K}_h S^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}$. We see that this change of coordinates did not produce any effect on (5.1) apart from changing K_1 and \mathcal{K}_h , which is irrelevant.

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