



# The Galerkin Analysis for the Random Periodic Solution of Semilinear Stochastic Evolution Equations

Yue Wu<sup>1,2</sup> · Chenggui Yuan<sup>3</sup>

Received: 22 April 2022 / Revised: 10 November 2022 / Accepted: 5 January 2023  
© The Author(s) 2023

## Abstract

In this paper, we study the numerical method for approximating the random periodic solution of semilinear stochastic evolution equations. The main challenge lies in proving a convergence over an infinite time horizon while simulating infinite-dimensional objects. We first show the existence and uniqueness of the random periodic solution to the equation as the limit of the pull-back flows of the equation, and observe that its mild form is well defined in the intersection of a family of decreasing Hilbert spaces. Then, we propose a Galerkin-type exponential integrator scheme and establish its convergence rate of the strong error to the mild solution, where the order of convergence directly depends on the space (among the family of Hilbert spaces) for the initial point to live. We finally conclude with a best order of convergence that is arbitrarily close to 0.5.

**Keywords** Random periodic solution · Stochastic evolution equations · Galerkin method · Discrete exponential integrator scheme

**Mathematics Subject Classification (2020)** 60H15 · 60H35 · 65C30 · 37H99

## 1 Introduction

The random periodic solution is a new concept to characterize the presence of random periodicity in the long run of some stochastic systems. On its first appearance in [22],

---

✉ Yue Wu  
yue.wu@strath.ac.uk

Chenggui Yuan  
c.yuan@swansea.ac.uk

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, UK

<sup>2</sup> Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

<sup>3</sup> Department of Mathematics, Swansea University, Swansea SA1 8EN, UK

the authors gave the definition of the random periodic solutions of random dynamical systems and showed the existence of such periodic solutions for a  $C^1$  perfect cocycle on a cylinder. This is followed by another seminal paper [9], where the authors not only defined the random periodic solutions for semiflows but also provided a general framework for its existence. Namely, instead of following the traditional geometric method of establishing the Poincaré mapping, a new analytical method for coupled infinite horizon forward-backward integral equations was introduced. This pioneering study boosts a series of work, including the existence of random periodic solutions to stochastic partial differential equations (SPDEs) [4], the existence of anticipating random periodic solutions [6, 7], periodic measures [8], etc.

Let us recall the definition of the random periodic solution for stochastic semiflows given in [9]. Let  $H$  be a separable Banach space. Denote by  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}, (\theta_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}})$  a metric dynamical system and  $\theta_s : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$  is assumed to be measurably invertible for all  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ . Denote  $\Delta := \{(t, s) \in \mathbb{R}^2, s \leq t\}$ . Consider a stochastic semiflow  $u : \Delta \times \Omega \times H \rightarrow H$ , which satisfies the following standard condition

$$u(t, r, \omega) = u(t, s, \omega) \circ u(s, r, \omega), \quad \text{for all } r \leq s \leq t, \quad r, s, t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{for a.e. } \omega \in \Omega. \tag{1}$$

We do not assume the map  $u(t, s, \omega) : H \rightarrow H$  to be invertible for  $(t, s) \in \Delta, \omega \in \Omega$ .

**Definition 1.1** A random periodic path of period  $\tau > 0$  of the semiflow  $u : \Delta \times \Omega \times H \rightarrow H$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -measurable map  $y : \mathbb{R} \times \Omega \rightarrow H$  such that for a.e.  $\omega \in \Omega$

$$\begin{cases} u(t, s, y(s, \omega), \omega) = y(t, \omega), & \forall t \geq s \\ y(s + \tau, \omega) = y(s, \theta_\tau \omega), & \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

Note that Definition 1.1 covers both the deterministic periodic path and the random fixed point (c.f. [1]), also known as stationary point as its special cases. To see the latter one, one may assume (2) holds for any  $\tau > 0$ , and define  $\hat{y}(\theta_t \omega) = y(0, \theta_t \omega)$  for  $t > 0$ , then one can conclude that  $u(t, 0, \hat{y}(\omega), \omega) = \hat{y}(\theta_t \omega)$  from (2), which coincides with the definition of random fixed point (also termed as the *stationary solution*) given in [1]. A well-known example for stationary solution is given by  $Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^s dW(s)$ , for the one-dimensional random dynamical system  $\phi(t, \omega)x = x e^{-t} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} dW(s, \omega)$  generated from the following Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process:

$$dy(t) = -y(t)dt + dW(t), \quad y(0) = x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0, \tag{3}$$

where  $W : (t, \omega) \mapsto W(t, \omega)$  is a one-dimensional two-sided Wiener process on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ , and as a convention,  $\omega$  is usually hidden in the notation  $W(s, \omega)$ . One can verify that  $\phi(t, \omega)Y(\omega) = Y(\theta_t \omega)$ . If in addition, we add a periodic drift term to Eqn (3) such that it reads as

$$dy(t) = (-y(t) + \sin(t))dt + dW(t), \quad y(s) = x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0, \tag{4}$$

then it is not hard to see the semiflow for (4) is given by  $\varphi(t, s, x, \omega) := x e^{-(t-s)} + \int_s^t e^{-(t-r)} \sin(r) dr + \int_s^t e^{-(t-r)} dW(r)$ . Now define  $Y(t, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-s)} \sin(s) ds + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-s)} dW(s)$ . One can verify that  $Y(t, \omega) = \varphi(t, s, \omega)Y(s, \omega)$  and  $Y(t + 2\pi, \omega) = Y(t, \theta_{2\pi} \omega)$ . Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} Y(t + 2\pi, \omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t+2\pi} e^{-(t+2\pi-s)} \sin(s) ds + \int_{-\infty}^{t+2\pi} e^{-(t+2\pi-s)} dW(s, \omega) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} \sin(\hat{s} + 2\pi) d\hat{s} + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} dW(\hat{s} + 2\pi, \omega) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} \sin(\hat{s}) d\hat{s} + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} d(W(\hat{s} + 2\pi, \omega) - W(2\pi, \omega)) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} \sin(\hat{s}) d\hat{s} + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\hat{s})} dW(\hat{s}, \theta_{2\pi} \omega) = Y(t, \theta_{2\pi} \omega) \end{aligned}$$

where we use in the last two lines the measure-preserving property of Wiener process. Therefore,  $Y$  is a random periodic path for semiflow  $\varphi$  generated from SDE (4).

In general, random periodic solutions cannot be solved explicitly. Even for the simple case as we showcased in Eq. (4), one relies on numerical approaches to simulate the random periodic path  $Y$ . For the dissipative system generated from some SDE with a global Lipschitz condition, the convergences of a forward Euler–Maruyama method and a modified Milstein method to the random period solution have been investigated in [5]. For SDEs with a monotone drift condition, one benefits a flexible choice of stepsize from applying the implicit method instead [20]. Each of these numerical schemes admits their own random periodic solution, which approximates the random periodic solution of the targeted SDE as the stepsize decreases. The main challenge lies in proving a convergence of an infinite time horizon. In this paper, we consider approximating the random periodic trajectory of SPDEs, where we encounter an additional obstacle of simulating infinite-dimensional objects. For this, we employ the spectral Galerkin method (c.f. [13]) for spatial dimension reduction, construct a discrete exponential integrator scheme based on the spatial discretization and conclude the existence and uniqueness of random periodic solution from the discrete scheme. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that works on the numerical analysis (Galerkin analysis) of random periodic solutions for SEEs. The Galerkin-type method has been intensively used to simulate solutions of parabolic SPDEs over finite-time horizon [10–12, 14, 15, 17], and it is recently applied to approximate stationary distributions for SPDEs [2]. For the error analysis of both strong and weak approximation of semilinear stochastic evolution equations (SEEs) through Galerkin approximation, we refer the reader to the monograph [16].

Let  $(H, (\cdot, \cdot), \|\cdot\|)$  and  $(U, (\cdot, \cdot)_U, \|\cdot\|_U)$  be two separable  $\mathbb{R}$ -Hilbert spaces. Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be the two-sided Wiener measure on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ , which is a measure-preserving probability, and denote by  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{P})$  a filtered probability space satisfying the usual conditions. By  $(W(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$  we denote an  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ -Wiener process on  $U$  with associated covariance operator  $Q \in \mathcal{L}(U)$ , which is not necessarily assumed to be of finite trace. Denote by  $\mathcal{L}_2^0 = \mathcal{L}_2^0(H) = \mathcal{L}_2(Q^{\frac{1}{2}}(U), H)$  the set of all Hilbert–

Schmidt operators from  $Q^{\frac{1}{2}}(U)$  to  $H$ . Let  $\theta$  be the Wiener shift operator defined by  $(\theta_t \omega)(s) = \omega(t+s) - \omega(t)$  for all  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Then,  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}, \theta)$  is a metric dynamical system. For each  $\omega \in \Omega$  and  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , define  $W(t, \omega) = \omega(t)$ . We denote by  $L^p(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_s, \mathbb{P}; H)$  the space of  $\mathcal{F}_s$ -measurable random variables  $X$  with finite  $p$ -th moment, i.e.  $\mathbb{E}[\|X\|^p] < \infty$ .

For some arbitrary  $t_0, T \in (-\infty, \infty)$  with  $t_0 < T$ , our goal is to study and approximate the random periodic mild solution to SEEs of the form,

$$\begin{cases} dX_t^{t_0} = [-AX_t^{t_0} + f(t, X_t^{t_0})]dt + g(t, X_t^{t_0})dW(t), & \text{for } t \in (t_0, T], \\ X_{t_0}^{t_0} = \xi. \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

Throughout the paper, we impose the following essential assumptions.

**Assumption 1.1** The linear operator  $A: \text{dom}(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$  is densely defined, self-adjoint, and positive definite with compact inverse.

Assumption 1.1 implies the existence of a positive, increasing sequence  $(\lambda_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$  such that  $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots$  with  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i = \infty$ , and of an orthonormal basis  $(e_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  of  $H$  such that  $Ae_i = \lambda_i e_i$  for every  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ . Indeed we have that

$$\text{dom}(A) := \{x \in H : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^2(x, e_n)^2 < \infty\}.$$

In addition, it also follows from Assumption 1.1 that  $-A$  is the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup  $(S(t))_{t \in [0, \infty)} \subset \mathcal{L}(H)$  of contractions. More precisely, the family  $(S(t))_{t \in [0, \infty)}$  enjoys the properties

$$\begin{aligned} S(0) &= \text{Id} \in \mathcal{L}(H), \\ S(s+t) &= S(s) \circ S(t) = S(t) \circ S(s), \quad \text{for all } s, t \in [0, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} \|S(t)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq 1. \tag{6}$$

Further, let us introduce fractional powers of  $A$ , which are used to measure the (spatial) regularity of the mild solution (10). For any  $r \in [-1, 1]$ , we define the operator  $A^{\frac{r}{2}}: \text{dom}(A^{\frac{r}{2}}) = \{x \in H : \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^r(x, e_j)^2 < \infty\} \subset H \rightarrow H$  by

$$A^{\frac{r}{2}}x := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^{\frac{r}{2}}(x, e_j)e_j, \quad \text{for all } x \in \text{dom}(A^{\frac{r}{2}}). \tag{7}$$

Then, by setting  $(\dot{H}^r, (\cdot, \cdot)_r, \|\cdot\|_r) := (\text{dom}(A^{\frac{r}{2}}, (A^{\frac{r}{2}}\cdot, A^{\frac{r}{2}}\cdot), \|A^{\frac{r}{2}}\cdot\|)$ , we obtain a family of separable Hilbert spaces. Clearly, for any  $0 \leq r_1 < r_2 \leq 1$ , we have that  $\text{dom}(A) \subset \dot{H}^{r_2} \subset \dot{H}^{r_1} \subset H$ .

**Assumption 1.2** The initial value  $\xi : \Omega \rightarrow H$  satisfies  $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{t_0}, \mathbb{P}; H)$ . Denote by  $C_\xi$  a constant such that  $\mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] \leq C_\xi^2$ .

**Assumption 1.3** The mappings  $f : \mathbb{R} \times H \rightarrow H$  and  $g : \mathbb{R} \times H \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0^2$  are continuous and periodic in time with period  $\tau$ . Moreover, there exist  $\kappa \in (0, 1]$ ,  $C_f, C_g, C_{f,g} \in (0, \infty)$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2)\| &\leq C_f \|u_1 - u_2\|, \\ \|f(t_1, u) - f(t_2, u)\| &\leq C_f (1 + \|u\|) |t_1 - t_2|^\kappa, \\ \|g(t, u_1) - g(t, u_2)\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2} &\leq C_g \|u_1 - u_2\|, \\ \|g(t_1, u) - g(t_2, u)\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2} &\leq C_g (1 + \|u\|) |t_1 - t_2|^\kappa, \end{aligned}$$

for all  $u, u_1, u_2 \in H$  and  $t, t_1, t_2 \in [0, \tau)$ .

**Remark 1** Indeed the condition on  $f$  can be weakened to a local Lipschitz condition for the existence and uniqueness of the random periodic solution. However, to show the continuity of the random periodic solution or to conduct the numerical analysis, one still need Assumption 1.3.

**Remark 2** One will see that the Hölder continuity in temporal variable imposed on both diffusion and drift terms plays an important role in the numerical analysis part. To be more specific, it partly determines the order of convergence of the proposed numerical scheme.

**Remark 3** Note that the assumption on  $g$  excludes identity in  $\mathcal{L}(H)$ . One may refer to [2] for techniques handling a slight more general assumption on  $g$ , which allows  $g$  to be constant in  $\mathcal{L}(H)$ .

From Assumption 1.3, we directly deduce a linear growth bound of the  $f$  and  $g$

$$\|f(t, u)\| \leq L_f + C_f \|u\|, \quad \text{for all } t \in \mathbb{R}, u \in H, \tag{8}$$

and

$$\|g(t, u)\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2} \leq L_g + C_g \|u\|, \quad \text{for all } t \in \mathbb{R}, u \in H, \tag{9}$$

where  $L_f := \max_{s \in [0, \tau)} \|f(s, 0)\|$  and  $L_g := \max_{s \in [0, \tau)} \|g(s, 0)\|$ .

Under these assumptions, the SEE (5) admits a unique *mild solution*  $X^{t_0} : [t_0, T] \times \Omega \rightarrow H$  such that it is uniquely determined by the variation-of-constants formula (c.f. [3])

$$X_t^{t_0}(\xi) = S(t - t_0)\xi + \int_{t_0}^t S(t - s)f(s, X_s^{t_0})ds + \int_{t_0}^t S(t - s)g(s, X_s^{t_0})dW(s), \tag{10}$$

which holds  $\mathbb{P}$ -almost surely for all  $t \in [t_0, T]$ .

### 1.1 The pull-back

To ensure the existence of random periodic solution, we need some additional assumptions on the Wiener process and on  $C_f$  and  $\lambda_1$ :

**Assumption 1.4** The constant  $C_f$  and  $C_g$  in Assumption 1.3 and the eigenvalue  $\lambda_1$  of  $A$  satisfy  $3C_f + 2C_g^2 < 2\lambda_1$ .

Denote by  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi, \omega)$  the solution starting from time  $-k\tau$ . The uniform boundedness of  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi, \omega)$  in the  $L^2$  sense can be guaranteed under Assumption 1.1–1.4. Further, under Assumption 1.1–1.4, one is able to show that when  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , the pull-back  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  has a unique limit  $X_t^*$  in  $L^2(\Omega; H)$ , moreover,  $X_t^*$  is the random periodic solution of SEE (5), satisfying

$$X_t^* = \int_{-\infty}^t S(t-s)f(s, X_s^*)ds + \int_{-\infty}^t S(t-s)g(s, X_s^*)dW(s). \tag{11}$$

Surprisingly, the mild form (11) can be shown well defined in  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$  for any  $r \in (0, 1)$ . More details about the proof can be found in Sect. 3. Besides, the continuity of  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi, \omega)$  is characterized in Sect. 3 for error analysis in Sect. 4.

### 1.2 The Galerkin approximation

Next, we formulate the assumptions and notations on the spatial discretization. To this end, define finite-dimensional subspaces  $H_n$  of  $H$  spanned by the first  $n$  eigenfunctions of the basis, ie,  $H_n := \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ , and let  $P_n : H \rightarrow H_n$  be the orthogonal projection. Note that  $H_n \subset \dot{H}^r$  for any  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ . By doing this, we are able to further introduce the following notations:  $A_n = P_n A \in \mathcal{L}(H_n)$ ,  $S_n(t) = P_n S(t) \in \mathcal{L}(H_n)$ ,  $f_n = P_n f : \mathbb{R} \times H_n \rightarrow H_n$  and  $g_n = P_n g : \mathbb{R} \times H_n \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0^2(H_n)$ . Then, the Galerkin approximation to (5) can be formulated as follows

$$\begin{cases} dX_t^{n,t_0} = [-A_n X_t^{n,t_0} + f_n(t, X_t^{n,t_0})]dt + g_n(t, X_t^{n,t_0})dW(t), & \text{for } t \in (t_0, T], \\ X_{t_0}^{n,t_0} = P_n \xi. \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

Applying the spectral Galerkin method results in a system of finite-dimensional stochastic differential equations. Note that for  $x, y \in H_n$ , we have that  $A_n x = Ax$ ,  $S_n(t)x = S(t)x$  and  $(x, f_n(t, y)) = (x, f(t, y))$ .

**Remark 4** It is easy to see there exists an isometry between  $H_n$  and  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . An simply calculation leads to the existence of a unique strong solution to (12). The uniform boundedness of  $X_t^{n,-k\tau}$  as well as the existence of the random periodic solution to (12) are simple consequences of the corresponding properties of  $X_t^{-k\tau}$ .

Let us fix an equidistant partition  $\mathcal{T}^h := \{jh, j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  with stepsize  $h \in (0, 1)$ . Note that  $\mathcal{T}^h$  stretch along the real line because we are dealing with an infinite time horizon

problem. Then to simulate the solution to (12) starting at  $-k\tau$ , the *discrete exponential integrator scheme* on  $\mathcal{T}^h$  is given by the recursion

$$\begin{aligned} &\hat{X}_{-k\tau+(j+1)h}^{n,-k\tau} \\ &= S_n(h) \left( \hat{X}_{-k\tau+jh}^{n,-k\tau} + hf_n(-k\tau + jh, \hat{X}_{-k\tau+jh}^{n,-k\tau}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_n(-k\tau + jh, \hat{X}_{-k\tau+jh}^{n,-k\tau}) \Delta W_{-k\tau+jh} \right), \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

for all  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ , where the initial value  $\hat{X}_{-k\tau}^{n,-k\tau} = P_n \xi$ . Moreover, if we define

$$\bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} = \hat{X}_{-k\tau+jh}^{n,-k\tau} \text{ and } \Lambda(t) = -k\tau + jh$$

for  $t \in [-k\tau + jh, -k\tau + (j + 1)h)$ , it follows that the continuous version of (13) is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} &= S_n(t + k\tau) P_n \xi + \int_{-k\tau}^t S_n(t - \Lambda(s)) f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t S_n(t - \Lambda(s)) g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) dW(s) \\ &= S(t + k\tau) P_n \xi + \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t - \Lambda(s)) f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t - \Lambda(s)) g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) dW(s), \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

with differential form

$$\begin{aligned} d\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} &= -A \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} + S(t - \Lambda(t)) f_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}) dt \\ &\quad + S(t - \Lambda(t)) g_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}) dW(t). \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

In Sect. 4, we show the uniform boundedness of  $\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  by imposing another assumptions on  $f$  and  $g$ :

**Assumption 1.5** (Dissipative condition) It holds that

$$2(f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2), u_1 - u_2) + \|g(t, u_1) - g(t, u_2)\|_{L_0^2}^2 \leq -C_{f,g} \|u_1 - u_2\|^2$$

for all  $u, u_1, u_2 \in H$  and  $t \in [0, \tau)$ .

**Assumption 1.6**  $\frac{C_f}{\lambda_1} + \frac{C_g}{2\sqrt{\lambda_1}} < 1$ .

We conclude the random periodicity of the spatio-temporal discrete scheme (14) in Theorem 4.1 and determine a uniform and strong order to approximate  $X_{-k\tau}^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)$  from (14) in Theorem 4.2. Compared to the convergence in SDE cases in [5, 20], for the SEE case it is required that the approximation trajectory starting from  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$

with  $r \in (0, 1)$  rather than an arbitrary starting point in  $L^2(\Omega; H)$ , which guarantees the continuity of the path  $X^{-k\tau}(\xi)$ . An interesting observation from it is, the order of convergence directly depends on the space where the initial point lives on, ie,  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$ . As the rate of the convergence from  $X^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  to the random periodic path  $X^*$  is dependent of the initial condition, we end up this paper with Corollary 4.1 which determines a strong but not optimal order for approximating  $X^*$ . Corollary 4.1 also implies the best order of convergence can be ever achieved is  $1/2 - \epsilon$  with arbitrarily small  $\epsilon$ .

## 2 Preliminaries

In this section, we present a few useful mathematical tools for later use.

**Proposition 2.1** *Under the condition of the infinitesimal generator  $-A$  in Assumption 1.1 for the semigroup  $(S(t))_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ , the following properties hold:*

1. For any  $v \in [0, 1]$ , there exists a positive constant  $C_1(v)$  such that

$$\|A^{-v}(S(t) - Id)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq C_1(v)t^v \quad \text{for } t \geq 0, \tag{16}$$

where  $Id$  is the identity map from  $H$  to  $H$ . In addition,

$$\|A^{-v}\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq \lambda_1^{-v}. \tag{17}$$

2. For any  $\mu \geq 0$ , there exists a positive constant  $C_2(\mu)$  such that

$$\|A^\mu S(t)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq C_2(\mu)t^{-\mu} \quad \text{for } t > 0. \tag{18}$$

3. For any  $t \geq 0$ ,  $\|S(t)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq e^{-\lambda_1 t}$ . For the orthogonal projection  $P_n$ , it holds that

$$\|S(t)(Id - P_n)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq e^{-\lambda_{n+1} t}, \quad \text{for } t \geq 0. \tag{19}$$

**Proof** The proof for the first two inequalities can be found in [19]. For the last one, note for any  $x \in H$ , we have the decomposition  $x = \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, e_i)e_i$ . Clearly,  $S(t)(Id - P_n)$  is a linear operator from  $H$  to  $H$ . Then, the induced norm (indeed we consider its square for convenience) for it is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \|S(t)(Id - P_n)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 &= \sup_{x \in H, \|x\|=1} \|S(t)(Id - P_n)x\|^2 = \sup_{x \in H, \|x\|=1} \sum_{i=n+1}^\infty e^{-2\lambda_i t} (x, e_i)^2 \\ &\leq e^{-2\lambda_{n+1} t} \sup_{x \in H, \|x\|=1} \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, e_i)^2 \leq e^{-2\lambda_{n+1} t}. \end{aligned}$$

□



As one of the main tools, Gamma function is presented:

$$\Gamma(\gamma) := \int_0^\infty x^{\gamma-1} e^{-x} dx < \infty \text{ for } \gamma > 0. \tag{20}$$

### 3 Existence and uniqueness of random periodic solution

In the following, we will show the boundedness of the solution to SEE (5) and characterize its dependence on the initial condition, both of which are crucial ingredients for the existence of random periodic solutions. The proof simply follows Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2 in [20].

**Lemma 3.1** *For SEE (5) with the given initial condition  $\xi$  and satisfying Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.4, we have*

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t > -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] < \infty. \tag{21}$$

If, in addition,  $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{-k\tau}, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  for some  $r \in (0, 1)$ , then the mild solution  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  introduced in (10) is well defined in  $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_t, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  for any  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $t > -k\tau$ .

**Proof** The first assertion follows Lemma 11 in [20]. Applying Itô formula to  $e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2]$  and taking the expectation yields

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] &= e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + 2\lambda_1 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\quad - 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}(X_s^{-k\tau}, AX_s^{-k\tau}) ds \\ &\quad + 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}(X_s^{-k\tau}, f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})) ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Note that  $2(\lambda_1 I - A)$  is non-positive definite. Then, making use of Young inequality and linear growth of  $f$  and  $g$  in Eqs. (8) and (9) gives

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] &\leq e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + C_f \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{C_f} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|^2] ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + (3C_f + 2C_g^2) \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\lambda_1} \left( \frac{2}{C_f} L_f^2 + 2L_g^2 \right) (e^{2\lambda_1 t} - e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau}). \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 &:= \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \left( \frac{L_f^2}{C_f} + L_g^2 \right), \\ K_1 &:= e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} (\mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] - K_2) \quad \text{and} \quad K_3 := 3C_f + 2C_g^2. \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $K_3 \leq 2\lambda_1$  because of Assumption 1.4. By the Grönwall inequality, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] &\leq K_1 + K_2 e^{2\lambda_1 t} + \int_{-k\tau}^t (K_1 + K_2 e^{2\lambda_1 s}) K_3 e^{K_3(t-s)} ds \\ &\leq K_1 e^{K_3(k\tau+t)} + K_2 e^{2\lambda_1 t} + \frac{K_2 K_3}{2\lambda_1 - K_3} (e^{2\lambda_1 t} - e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau}) \\ &\leq (K_1 e^{2\lambda_1 k\tau} + K_2) e^{2\lambda_1 t} + \frac{K_2 K_3}{2\lambda_1 - K_3} e^{2\lambda_1 t}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $K_1 e^{2\lambda_1 k\tau} + K_2 = \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2]$ . By Assumption 1.2, it leads to

$$\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] \leq \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + \frac{K_2 K_3}{2\lambda_1 - K_3} \leq C_\xi^2 + \frac{2K_2 \lambda_1}{2\lambda_1 - K_3}.$$

It remains to justify the second assertion, by bounding each term of (10) in  $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{-k\tau}, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  with some constant independent of  $k$  and  $t$ . For the first term on the right hand side of (10), we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}} S(t+k\tau)\xi\|^2] = \mathbb{E}[\|S(t+k\tau)A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2] \leq \mathbb{E}[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2].$$

To bound the second term on the right hand side of (10), we apply the linear growth of  $f$  in (8), Proposition 2.1 and (21), and take  $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}\left[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}} \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s) f(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) ds\|^2\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left\| \int_{-k\tau}^t A^{\frac{r}{2}} S(\theta(t-s)) S((1-\theta)(t-s)) f(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) ds \right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq 2L_{f,g}^2 \left(1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]\right) \\ &\quad \left( \int_{-k\tau}^t \|A^{\frac{r}{2}} S(\theta(t-s))\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \|S((1-\theta)(t-s))\| ds \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2L_{f,g}^2 C_2 \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]\right) \\ &\left(\int_{-k\tau}^t (\theta(t-s))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{-\lambda_1(1-\theta)(t-s)} ds\right)^2 \\ &\leq 2L_{f,g}^2 C_2 \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]\right) \lambda_1^{r-2} \frac{\Gamma(1-\frac{r}{2})^2}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

where we make use of the definition of Gamma function (20) and  $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  to get

$$\int_{-k\tau}^t (\theta(t-s))^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{-\lambda_1(1-\theta)(t-s)} ds = \int_0^{t+k\tau} (\theta s)^{-\frac{r}{2}} e^{-\lambda_1(1-\theta)s} ds \leq \lambda_1^{\frac{r}{2}-1} \frac{\Gamma(1-\frac{r}{2})}{2}.$$

It remains to estimate the last term of (10). To achieve it, we shall apply the Itô isometry, the linear growth of  $g$  in (8), and Proposition 2.1 together with the technique involving Gamma function above:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|A^{\frac{r}{2}} \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq 2L_{f,g}^2 \left(1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]\right) \int_{-k\tau}^t \|A^{\frac{r}{2}} S(t-s)\|^2 ds \\ &\leq 2L_{f,g}^2 \left(1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]\right) (2\lambda_1)^{r-1} \frac{\Gamma(1-r)}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Remark 5** As in [20], it suffices to show (21) through a weaker condition on  $f, g$  than the linear growth (8) there exists a constant  $\hat{L}_{f,g}$  such that  $2(u, f(t, u)) + \|g(t, u)\|_{L_0^2} \leq \hat{L}_{f,g}(1 + \|u\|^2)$ , for  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $u \in H$ .

**Lemma 3.2** Assume Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.4. Denote by  $X_t^{-k\tau}$  and  $Y_t^{-k\tau}$  two solutions of SPDE (5) with different initial values  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ . Then for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a  $t \geq -k\tau$  such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\|X_{\tilde{t}}^{-k\tau} - Y_{\tilde{t}}^{-k\tau}\|^2] < \epsilon \tag{23}$$

whenever  $\tilde{t} \geq t$ .

The existence of the semiflow  $u$  for SEE (5) and its continuity with respect to the initial condition, ie,  $u(t, s, \cdot, \omega) : H \rightarrow H$  being continuous, can be guaranteed by [18]. With Lemma 3.1, Lemma 3.2 and Assumption 1.3, the existence and uniqueness of the random periodic solution to (5) can be shown following a similar argument in the proof of Theorem 2.4 in [5].

**Theorem 3.1** Under Assumption 1.1 to 1.3, there exists a unique random periodic solution  $X^*(t, \cdot) \in L^2(\Omega; H)$  such that the solution of (5) satisfies

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi) - X_t^*\|^2] = 0. \tag{24}$$

Moreover, it holds that the mild form of  $X^*$  given in (11) is well defined in  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$  for any  $r \in (0, 1)$ .

**Proof** For the existence and uniqueness of the random periodic solution  $X_t^*$ , we will only give a sketch here as the proof simply follows [5]. Set  $u(t, r)(\xi) := X_t^r(\xi)$ . Then, this  $u(t, r)$  map defines a semiflow. First, for an arbitrary  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , we are able to show that  $(X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  gives a Cauchy sequence in  $L^2(\Omega; H)$  via its semiflow property, Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2. The limit is denoted by  $X_t^*$ . We then need to check  $X_t^*$  satisfies the two conditions in Definition 1.1. For the first condition, through the continuity of the semiflow with respect the initial condition as well as the convergence of the Cauchy sequence, we are able to show that

$$u(t, r, \omega)(X_r^*) \stackrel{\text{continuity}}{=} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} u(t, r, \omega)(X_r^{-k\tau}) \stackrel{\text{semiflow property}}{=} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} X_t^{-k\tau} \stackrel{\text{Cauchy}}{=} X_t^*.$$

Thus, the first condition of Definition 1.1 has been verified. The second condition of Definition 1.1 is the random periodic property. To show this property, one needs to write down the mild solutions of  $X_{t+\tau}^{-(k-1)\tau}(\xi)$  and  $\theta_\tau X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  for a deterministic  $\xi$  and make the observation that two mild solutions are in the same format. The uniqueness of the solution implies that they are the same. Finally using the convergence of the Cauchy sequence again, one can achieve the random periodic property for  $X_t^*$ .

It remains to show the second assertion. The first conclusion of Theorem 3.1 ensures that for any  $\epsilon$ , there exists a  $K(t) \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi) - X_t^*\|^2] < \epsilon$  for any  $k \geq K(t)$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*\|^2] &= \limsup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^* - X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi) + X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] \\ &\leq \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} 2\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] + \limsup_t \lim_{k \geq K(t)} 2\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi) - X_t^*\|^2] \\ &< \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} 2\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] + 2\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Because  $\epsilon$  is arbitrary, then  $\limsup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*\|^2] \leq \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} 2\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2]$ .

Due to the random periodicity of  $X^*$  and the measure-preserving property of  $\theta$ , it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \in [\tau, 2\tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*(\cdot)\|^2] &= \limsup_{t \in [\tau, 2\tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_{t-\tau}^*(\theta_\tau \cdot)\|^2] \\ &= \limsup_{t \in [\tau, 2\tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_{t-\tau}^*(\cdot)\|^2] = \limsup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*(\cdot)\|^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $\limsup_{t \in [-\tau, 0]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*\|^2] = \limsup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*\|^2]$ . Thus by induction,  $\limsup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*\|^2] < \infty$ . Then following the same approach in the proof of Lemma 3.1, we can deduce that the mild form of  $X_t^*$  is in  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$  for any  $r \in (0, 1)$ .  $\square$

The second conclusion of Theorem 3.1 claims that the  $X^*$  lives in an intersection space of  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$ , which is much smaller than  $L^2(\Omega; H)$ . Note that the first conclusion of Theorem 3.1 shows the convergence is regardless of the initial condition  $\xi$ , that is,  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  will converge to the unique random periodic solution no matter where it starts from. This observation is crucial in that one may choose a starting point with preferred properties, for instance, the continuity shown in Lemma 3.3.

**Lemma 3.3** *Recall that for a fixed  $h \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\Lambda(t) := -k\tau + jh$  when  $t \in (-k\tau + jh, -k\tau + (j + 1)h]$ . Consider the mild solution  $X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi)$  of SEE (5) with given initial condition  $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{-k\tau}, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  for some  $r \in (0, 1)$  and satisfying Assumption 1.1 to 1.4. Then for any  $v_1 \in (0, r/2]$ , there exists a positive constant  $C_X$  depending on  $r$  and  $v_1$  such that*

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau} - X_{\Lambda(t)}^{-k\tau}\|^2] \leq C_X(v_1, r)h^{2v_1}.$$

**Proof** One can deduce the following expression from the mild form (10):

$$\begin{aligned} & X_t^{-k\tau}(\xi) - X_{\Lambda(t)}^{-k\tau}(\xi) \\ &= (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})S(\Lambda(t) + k\tau)\xi \\ & \quad + \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - s)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds + \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} \\ & (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})S(\Lambda(t) - s)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds \\ & \quad + \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - s)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s) + \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id}) \\ & S(\Lambda(t) - s)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s). \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

To get the final assertion, we estimate each term on the right hand in  $\mathbb{E}[\|\cdot\|^2]$ . For the first term, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[\|(S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})S(\Lambda(t) + k\tau)\xi\|^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\|A^{-v_1}(S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})A^{-(\frac{r}{2}-v_1)}S(\Lambda(t) + k\tau)A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2] \\ &\leq \|A^{-v_1}(S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 \|A^{-(\frac{r}{2}-v_1)}\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 \|S(\Lambda(t) + k\tau)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 \mathbb{E}[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2] \\ &\leq C_1(v_1)h^{2v_1}\lambda_1^{-(r-2v_1)}\mathbb{E}[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2], \end{aligned}$$

where Proposition 2.1 is applied for the last line. For the second term of (25), by making use of the linear growth condition on  $f$  and Hölder’s inequality, we can obtain

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - s)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds\|^2] \leq 2h^2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]).$$

Similarly for the fourth term of (25), through the Itô isometry we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t-s)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ &= \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t \mathbb{E}\left[\|S(t-s)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}\right]ds \\ &\leq 2h(L_g^2 + C_g^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]). \end{aligned}$$

For the third term of (25), applying Assumption 1.1, Proposition 2.1 and defining  $\theta = 1/2$  yield the following estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} (S(t-\Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})S(\Lambda(t)-s)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds\right\|^2\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} A^{-\nu_1}(S(t-\Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})A^{\nu_1}S(\Lambda(t)-s)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds\right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} \|A^{\nu_1}S(\Lambda(t)-s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} ds \\ &\quad \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} \|A^{\nu_1}S(\Lambda(t)-s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \mathbb{E}[\|f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|^2] ds \\ &\leq 2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]) C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^{\Lambda(t)+k\tau} \|A^{\nu_1}S(\theta s)S((1-\theta)s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} ds\right)^2 \\ &\leq 2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]) C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} C_2(\nu_1)^2 \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^{\Lambda(t)+k\tau} (\theta s)^{-\nu_1} e^{-\lambda_1(1-\theta)s} ds\right)^2 \\ &\leq 2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]) C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} C_2(\nu_1)^2 \frac{\lambda_1^{2(\nu_1-1)} \Gamma(1-\nu_1)^2}{4}, \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

where we change variable to deduce the integral in the fourth line and apply the Gamma function (20) to get the last line.

For the last term of (25), using the Itô isometry, the linear growth of  $g$  in (8) and the definition of the Gamma function we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id}) S(\Lambda(t) - s) g(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) dW(s) \right\|^2 \right] \\
 &= \int_{-k\tau}^{\Lambda(t)} \mathbb{E} \left[ \| A^{-\nu_1} (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id}) A^{\nu_1} S(\Lambda(t) - s) g(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) \|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2 \right] ds \\
 &\leq 2(L_g^2 + C_g^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]) C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} \\
 &\int_0^{\Lambda(t)+k\tau} \| A^{\nu_1} S(\theta s) S((1 - \theta)s) \|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 ds \\
 &\leq 2(L_g^2 + C_g^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]) C_1(\nu_1)^2 h^{2\nu_1} C_2(\nu_1)^2 \\
 &\frac{2(2\lambda_1^{2\nu_1-1} \Gamma(1 - 2\nu_1)^2}{2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

□

One will see that the continuity of the true solution in Lemma 3.3 plays an important role in later analysis.

### 4 The random periodic solution of the Galerkin numerical approximation

This section is devoted to the existence and uniqueness of the random periodic solution for the Galerkin-type spatio-temporal discretization defined in (14), and its convergence to the random periodic solution of our underlying SPDE (5).

**Lemma 4.1** *Under Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.3, for the continuous version of the numerical scheme defined in (14) with stepsize  $h \in (0, 1)$ , it holds that*

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \leq h(C_{n,1} + C_{n,2} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2]), \tag{28}$$

where  $C_{n,1} = 6(L_f^2 + L_g^2)$  and  $C_{n,2} = 3(\lambda_n^2 + 2C_f^2 + 2C_g^2)$ .

**Proof** From (15), we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} \\
 &= (S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id}) \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} + \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - \Lambda(s)) f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) ds \\
 &+ \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - \Lambda(s)) g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) dW(s).
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

For the first term on the right hand side, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[\|(S(t - \Lambda(t)) - \text{Id})\bar{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\sum_{i=1}^n (e^{-\lambda_i(t-\Lambda(t))} - 1)(e_i, \bar{X}_t^{n, -k\tau})e_i\right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq (e^{-\lambda_n(t-\Lambda(t))} - 1)^2 \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2] \leq \lambda_n^2 h^2 \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2], \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

where we use the fact  $(1 - e^{-a}) \leq a$  for  $a > 0$  to derive the last inequality.

For the second term on the right hand side of (29), we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - \Lambda(s))f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau})ds\right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t \|S(t - \Lambda(s))\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 ds \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t \mathbb{E}[\|f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau})\|^2] ds \\ &\leq 2h^2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2]), \end{aligned}$$

where we apply the Hölder inequality to deduce the second line and make use of the linear growth of  $f$  to get the last line.

For the last term on the right hand side of (29), through the Itô isometry, Assumption 1.1 and the linear growth of  $g$  we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{\Lambda(t)}^t S(t - \Lambda(s))g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau})dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ &= \int_{\Lambda(t)}^t \mathbb{E}[\|S(t - \Lambda(s))g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds \\ &\leq 2h(L_g^2 + C_g^2 \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_{\Lambda(t)}^{n, -k\tau}\|^2]). \end{aligned}$$

□

**Lemma 4.2** *Under Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.3 and Assumption 1.5 to Assumption 1.6, let  $X^{n, -k\tau}$  be the solution of SEE (5) with the initial condition  $\xi$  and  $\hat{X}^{n, -k\tau}$  from (14) be its numerical simulation with the stepsize  $h$  satisfying*

$$(2(C_f + 1)\lambda_n\sqrt{h}(1 + C_{n,2}h) + C_f(1 + C_{n,2}))\sqrt{h} \leq 2C_{f,g}. \tag{31}$$

Then, it holds that

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t > -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] < \infty. \tag{32}$$

If, in addition,  $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{-k\tau}, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  for  $r \in (0, 1)$ , the numerical solution introduced in (14) is well defined in  $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_t, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$  for any  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $t > -k\tau$ .



**Proof** Applying the Itô formula to  $e^{2\lambda t} \|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2$ , where we consider the differential form (15), and taking the expectation yield

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{2\lambda t} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] &= e^{-2\lambda k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + 2\lambda \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\
 &\quad - 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, A \hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) ds \\
 &\quad + 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, S(s - \Lambda(s)) f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})) ds \\
 &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|S(s - \Lambda(s)) g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{33}$$

Note that the inner product in the last second term can be further divided into several inner products as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, S(s - \Lambda(s)) f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})) \\
 &= (\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, (S(s - \Lambda(s)) - \text{Id}) f_n(\Lambda(s), \hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})) \\
 &\quad + (\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) \\
 &\quad + (\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) \\
 &\quad + (\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) =: \sum_{i=1}^4 V_i.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{34}$$

For  $V_1$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[V_1] ds \\
 &= 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, \\
 &\quad (S(s - \Lambda(s)) - \text{Id}) f_n(\Lambda(s), \hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})) ds \\
 &\leq 2\lambda_n h \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\| (C_f \|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\| + L_f)] ds \\
 &\leq L_f^2 \lambda_n h \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} ds + (2C_f + 1) \lambda_n h \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\
 &\leq \frac{\lambda_n h (L_f^2 + 2(2C_f + 1) C_{n,1} h)}{2\lambda} (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}) \\
 &\quad + 2(C_f + 1) \lambda_n h (1 + C_{n,2} h) \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds,
 \end{aligned}$$

where to deduce the second line we make use of linear growth of  $f$  and a similar estimate of (30), and to bound the term of  $\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2]$  in terms of  $\mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2]$  to get the last line we make use of the following fact from Lemma 4.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] &\leq 2\mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] + 2\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \\ &\leq 2(1 + C_{n,2}h)\mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] + 2C_{n,1}h. \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

For  $V_2$ , we have that by the Lipschitz condition of  $f$ , the Hölder inequality and Lemma 4.1

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[V_2] ds \\ &= 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) \\ &\quad - f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) ds \\ &\leq 2C_f \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\| \|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|] ds \\ &\leq 2C_f \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2]} ds \\ &\leq 2C_f \sqrt{h} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \sqrt{(C_{n,2}\mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] + C_{n,1})\mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2]} ds \\ &\leq \frac{C_f C_{n,1} \sqrt{h}}{2\lambda} (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}) + C_f(1 + C_{n,2})\sqrt{h} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds. \end{aligned}$$

For  $V_3$ , together with the last term in (33), we are able to make use of dissipative condition in Assumption 1.5 such that

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[V_3] ds + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|S(s - \Lambda(s))g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds \\ &\leq 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[(\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) \\ &\quad + \|g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), 0)\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \|g_n(\Lambda(s), 0)\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2 ds \\ &\leq -2C_{f,g} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds + \frac{L_g^2}{\lambda} (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}), \end{aligned}$$

where we also apply linear growth of  $g$  in (8) to deduce the last line.

For  $V_4$ , we have that by the linear growth of  $f$  and the Young inequality

$$2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[V_4] ds = 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), 0)) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2L_f \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|] ds \\ &\leq \frac{L_f^2}{\epsilon\lambda} (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}) + \epsilon \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is an constant such that  $0 < \epsilon < \lambda_1$ . Here we can fix  $\epsilon = \lambda_1/2$ .

Now take  $\lambda = \lambda_1 - \epsilon/2 = \lambda_1/2 > 0$ . In summary,

$$\begin{aligned} &e^{2\lambda t} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] \\ &\leq e^{-2\lambda k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + (2\lambda + \epsilon - 2\lambda_1) \\ &\quad \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\quad - (2C_{f,g} - (2(C_f + 1)\lambda_n\sqrt{h}(1 + C_{n,2}h) + C_f(1 + C_{n,2}))\sqrt{h}) \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_n h(L_f^2 + 2(2C_f + 1)C_{n,1}h) + C_f C_{n,1}\sqrt{h} + 2L_g^2 + L_f^2/\epsilon}{2\lambda} (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}) \\ &\leq e^{-2\lambda k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + \frac{\lambda_n h(L_f^2 + 2(2C_f + 1)C_{n,1}h) + C_f C_{n,1}\sqrt{h} + 2L_g^2 + 2L_f^2/\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \\ &\quad (e^{2\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda k\tau}), \end{aligned}$$

where, to deduce the last line, we make use of the choice for  $h$  in (31). This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)\|^2] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}[\|\xi\|^2] + \frac{\lambda_n h(L_f^2 + 2(2C_f + 1)C_{n,1}h) + C_f C_{n,1}\sqrt{h} + 2L_g^2 + 2L_f^2/\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \\ &\quad (1 - e^{-2\lambda(t+k\tau)}) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

The second assertion follows the proof of Lemma 3.1. □

**Lemma 4.3** *Under Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.3, denote by  $\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  and  $\hat{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  two Galerkin numerical approximations from (14) of SEE (5) with the same stepsize  $h \in (0, 1)$  but different initial values  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ . Define  $\bar{E}_t^{n,-k\tau} := \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \hat{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  and similarly  $\bar{E}_t^{n,-k\tau} := \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}$ . Then,*

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \leq c_n h \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2], \tag{36}$$

where  $c_n = 3(\lambda_n^2 + C_f^2 + C_g^2)$ .

**Proof** From (15), we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau} &= -A\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau} + S(t - \Lambda(t))(f_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}))dt \\
 &\quad + S(t - \Lambda(t))(g_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(t), \bar{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}))dW(t).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{37}$$

The rest of the proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 4.1. □

**Lemma 4.4** *Under the same assumptions as Lemma 4.3 and Assumption 1.5. Denote by  $\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  and  $\hat{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}$  two approximations of SEE (5) with different initial values  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  under the same stepsize  $2C_f(\sqrt{h}\lambda_n + \sqrt{cn})\sqrt{h} \leq C_{f,g}$ . Then*

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} - \hat{Y}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \leq e^{-2\lambda_1(t+k\tau)}\mathbb{E}[\|\xi - \eta\|^2].$$

**Proof** Similar as the proof of Lemma 4.2, we apply the Itô formula to  $e^{2\lambda_1 t} \|\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2$ , take its expectation, make use of the Itô isometry and get

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] &= e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi - \eta\|^2] + 2\lambda_1 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\
 &\quad - 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}(\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, A\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}) ds \\
 &\quad + 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, S(s - \Lambda(s))(f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau}))\right) ds \\
 &\quad + \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|S(s - \Lambda(s))(g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau}))\|_{\mathcal{L}_0^2}^2] ds.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{38}$$

In order to make use of the dissipative condition in Assumption 1.5, we further decompose the following term into three terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, S(s - \Lambda(s))(f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau}))\right) \\
 &= (\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau})) \\
 &\quad + \left(\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, (S(s - \Lambda(s)) - \text{Id})(f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau}))\right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}, S(s - \Lambda(s))(f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{Y}_s^{n,-k\tau}))\right) \\
 &=: U_1 + U_2 + U_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the right hand side into Eq. (38) and applying the dissipative condition in Assumption 1.5 give that

$$e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] \leq e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi - \eta\|^2] + 2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_1) \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds$$

$$- C_{f,g} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds + 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[U_2] ds + 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[U_3] ds.$$

For the term involving  $U_2$ , we have that

$$2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[U_2] ds \leq 2C_f \lambda_n h \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds,$$

where we bound  $\|S(s - \Lambda(s)) - \text{Id}\| \leq \lambda_n h \|\cdot\|$  as we deduce the bound in (30) of Lemma 4.1.

For the term involving  $U_3$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[U_3] ds &\leq 2C_f \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_s^{n,-k\tau} - \bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\| \|\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|] ds \\ &\leq 2C_f \sqrt{c_n} \sqrt{h} \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds, \end{aligned}$$

where we apply Lemma 4.3 to deduce the last line.

In summary, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2\lambda_1 t} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{E}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] &\leq e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi - \eta\|^2] \\ &\quad - (C_{f,g} - 2C_f(\sqrt{h}\lambda_n + \sqrt{c_n})\sqrt{h}) \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{2\lambda_1 s} \mathbb{E}[\|\bar{E}_s^{n,-k\tau}\|^2] ds \\ &\leq e^{-2\lambda_1 k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\xi - \eta\|^2] \end{aligned}$$

because of the choice of stepsize  $h$ . Then, the assertion follows. □

**Theorem 4.1** Under Assumptions 1.1–1.6, for any  $h \in (0, 1)$  satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} 2C_f(\sqrt{h}\lambda_n + \sqrt{c_n})\sqrt{h} &\leq C_{f,g} \text{ and} \\ (2(C_f + 1)\lambda_n\sqrt{h}(1 + C_{n,2}h) + C_f(1 + C_{n,2}))\sqrt{h} &\leq 2C_{f,g}, \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

the Galerkin numerical approximation (14) admits a unique random period solution  $\hat{X}_t^{n,*} \in L^2(\Omega; H)$  such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi) - \hat{X}_t^{n,*}\|^2] = 0. \tag{40}$$

With Lemma 4.2 and Lemma 4.4, the proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.4 in [5].

### 4.1 The convergence

**Theorem 4.2** Under Assumption 1.1–1.3, and Assumption 1.5 to Assumption 1.6, let  $X_t^{-k\tau}$  be the solution of SEE (5) with the initial condition  $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{-k\tau}, \mathbb{P}; \dot{H}^r)$

for some  $r \in (0, 1)$ , and let  $\hat{X}^{n,-k\tau}$  be its numerical simulation defined by (14) with the stepsize  $h$  satisfying (31). Then for any  $v_1 \in (0, r/2]$ , there exists a constant  $C$ , which depends on  $\xi, A, f, g, r, v_1$  and the uniform bounds of both  $X^{-k\tau}$  and  $\hat{X}^{n,-k\tau}$ , such that

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} (\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau} - \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2])^{1/2} \leq C(h^{v_1 \wedge \kappa} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n^r}}), \tag{41}$$

where  $v_1 \wedge \kappa$  represents the smaller between  $v_1$  and  $\kappa$ .

**Proof** From the mild form (10) and the continuous version (14) for the Galerkin numerical approximation we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} X_t^{-k\tau} - \hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau} &= S(t+k\tau)(\text{Id} - P_n)\xi + \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(\text{Id} - P_n)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds \\ &+ \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))ds \\ &+ \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}))ds \\ &- \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(S(s-\Lambda(s)) - \text{Id})f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})ds \\ &+ \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(\text{Id} - P_n)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s) \\ &+ \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))dW(s) \\ &+ \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau}))dW(s) \\ &- \int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(S(s-\Lambda(s)) - \text{Id})g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})dW(s) =: \sum_{i=1}^9 J_i. \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

It remains to estimate each of  $\{J_i\}_{i=1}^9$  in  $\mathbb{E}[\|\cdot\|^2]$  with a finite bound that is independent of  $k$  and  $t$ . For  $J_1$ , we can get the following estimate based on Assumption 1.1 and the condition on  $\xi$ :

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[\|S(t+k\tau)(\text{Id} - P_n)\xi\|^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} e^{-2(t+k\tau)\lambda_i} (e_i, \xi)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-2(t+k\tau)\lambda_i}}{\lambda_n^r} \lambda_n^r (e_i, \xi)^2\right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_n^r} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^r (e_i, \xi)^2\right] = \frac{1}{\lambda_n^r} \mathbb{E}[\|A^{\frac{r}{2}}\xi\|^2]. \end{aligned}$$

For  $J_2$ , by using the same decomposition for  $x \in H$  as in  $J_1$ , the linear growth of  $f$ , and the uniform boundedness of  $X_t^{-k\tau}$  (see Lemma 3.1), one can see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(\text{Id} - P_n)f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})ds\right\|^2\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t \sum_{i=n+1}^\infty e^{-2(t-s)\lambda_i}(e_i, f(s, X_s^{-k\tau}))ds\right\|^2\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_{-k\tau}^t e^{-2(t-s)\lambda_{n+1}}\left\|\sum_{i=n+1}^\infty (e_i, f(s, X_s^{-k\tau}))\right\|ds\right)^2\right] \\ &\leq \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{-2\lambda_{n+1}(t-s)}ds \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{-2\lambda_{n+1}(t-s)}\mathbb{E}[\|f(s, X_s^{-k\tau})\|^2]ds \\ &\leq 2(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}\|]) \frac{(1 - e^{-2\lambda_{n+1}(t+k\tau)})^2}{\lambda_{n+1}^2} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{\lambda_{n+1}^2}(L_f^2 + C_f^2 \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}\|]). \end{aligned}$$

To get the upper bound for  $J_3$ , one shall apply the Hölder inequality and Assumption 1.3, and then make use of Lemma 3.3,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))ds\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ &\leq (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), X_s^{-k\tau}))ds\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ &\quad + (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(\Lambda(s), X_s^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))ds\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ &\leq 2C_f \left(\sqrt{1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]}h^\kappa + \sqrt{C_X(v_1, r)}h^{v_1}\right) \\ &\quad \int_{-k\tau}^t \|S(t-s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}ds \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} 2C_f \left(\sqrt{1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]}h^\kappa + \sqrt{C_X(v_1, r)}h^{v_1}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where to get the last line, we use the following estimate based on Proposition 2.1,

$$\int_{-k\tau}^t \|S(t-s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}ds \leq \int_{-k\tau}^t e^{-\lambda_1(t-s)}ds \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1}. \tag{43}$$

Regarding the term  $J_4$ , by Assumption 1.3 and the estimate (43) one has that

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(f_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}) - f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau}))ds\right\|^2\right]$$

$$\leq \frac{C_f^2}{\lambda_1^2} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau} - \hat{X}_s^{n, -k\tau}\|^2].$$

For term  $J_5$ , following the estimate (26) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(S(s - \Lambda(s)) - \text{Id})f_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau})ds\right\|^2\right] \\ & \leq 2(L_f^2 + C_f^2) \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2] C_2(\nu_1)^2 C_2(\nu_1)^2 \frac{\lambda_1^{2(\nu_1-1)} \Gamma(1 - \nu_1)^2}{4} h^{2\nu_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Directly applying the Itô isometry and the estimate (19), we have the bound for  $J_6$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(\text{Id} - P_n)g(s, X_s^{-k\tau})dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ & \leq 2(L_g^2 + C_g^2) \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2] \int_{-k\tau}^t \|S(t-s)(\text{Id} - P_n)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 ds \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\lambda_{n+1}} (L_g^2 + C_g^2) \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n, -k\tau}\|^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Through the Itô isometry, Assumption 1.1, Assumption 1.3, Lemma 3.3 and a similar estimate as (43), one can derive the bound for  $J_7$  as follows

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))dW(s)\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ & \leq (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(s, X_s^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), X_s^{-k\tau}))dW(s)\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ & \quad + (\mathbb{E}[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(\Lambda(s), X_s^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}))dW(s)\right\|^2])^{1/2} \\ & \leq 2C_g \left(\sqrt{1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]} h^\kappa + \sqrt{C_X(\nu_1, r)} h^{\nu_1}\right) \\ & \quad \left(\int_{-k\tau}^t \|S(t-s)\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2 ds\right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \frac{2C_g}{\sqrt{2\lambda_1}} \left(\sqrt{1 + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{s \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau}\|^2]} h^\kappa + \sqrt{C_X(\nu_1, r)} h^{\nu_1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the term  $J_8$ , by the Itô isometry, Assumption 1.3 and the estimate (43) one has that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(g_n(\Lambda(s), X_{\Lambda(s)}^{-k\tau}) - g_n(\Lambda(s), \bar{X}_s^{n, -k\tau}))dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \frac{C_g^2}{2\lambda_1} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \geq -k\tau} \mathbb{E}[\|X_s^{-k\tau} - \hat{X}_s^{n, -k\tau}\|^2]. \end{aligned}$$



Finally, applying the Itô isometry and the linear growth of  $g$  in Assumption 1.3, and following the estimate (27), we have the bound for  $J_9$  that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\int_{-k\tau}^t S(t-s)(S(s-\Lambda(s))-\text{Id})g_n(\Lambda(s),\bar{X}_s^{n,-k\tau})dW(s)\right\|^2\right] \\ & \leq 2(L_g^2+C_g^2\sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}}\sup_{t>-k\tau}\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2])\int_{-k\tau}^t\|A^{\nu_1}S(t-s)A^{-\nu_1}(S(s-\Lambda(s))-\text{Id})\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)}^2ds \\ & \leq 2(L_g^2+C_g^2\sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}}\sup_{t>-k\tau}\mathbb{E}[\|\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2])C_1(\nu_1)^2h^{2\nu_1} \\ & C_2(\nu_1)^2\frac{(2\lambda_1)^{2\nu_1-1}\Gamma(1-2\nu_1)^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

In total, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}}\sup_{t\geq-k\tau}(\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}-\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2])^{1/2}\leq\sum_{i=1}^9\sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}}\sup_{t\geq k\tau}(\mathbb{E}[\|J_i\|^2])^{1/2} \\ & \leq C(h^{\nu_1}+h^\kappa+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n^r}}+\frac{1}{\lambda_n}+\frac{1}{\lambda_{n+1}})+(\frac{C_f}{\lambda_1}+\frac{C_g}{\sqrt{2\lambda_1}}) \\ & \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}}\sup_{t\geq k\tau}(\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^{-k\tau}-\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}\|^2])^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Because of  $\frac{C_f}{\lambda_1}+\frac{C_g}{\sqrt{2\lambda_1}}<1$  from Assumption 1.6, we can conclude the final assertion. □

Note in Theorem 4.2, one can take  $\nu_1=r/2$  to achieve the fastest convergence.

**Corollary 4.1** *Assume Assumption 1.1 to Assumption 1.6. Let  $X_t^*$  be the random periodic solution of SEE (5) and  $\hat{X}_t^{n,*}$  be the random period solution of the Galerkin numerical approximation with the stepsize  $h$  satisfying (39). Consider approximating  $\hat{X}_t^{n,*}$  through the sequence  $\{\hat{X}_t^{n,-k\tau}(\xi)\}_k$  with  $\xi\in L^2(\Omega,\mathcal{F}_{-k\tau},\mathbb{P};\dot{H}^r)$  for  $r\in(0,1)$ . Then, there exists a constant  $C$ , which depends on  $A, f, g$  and  $r$ , such that*

$$\sup_t(\mathbb{E}[\|X_t^*-\hat{X}_t^{n,*}\|^2])^{1/2}\leq C(h^{\frac{r}{2}\wedge\kappa}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n^r}}). \tag{44}$$

Corollary 4.1 implies that the best order of convergence can be achieved is  $1/2-\epsilon$  for an arbitrarily small  $\epsilon>0$  if  $\kappa\geq 1/2$ . Moreover, as the mild form of  $X_t^*$  is well defined in  $\bigcap_{r\in(0,1)}L^2(\Omega;\dot{H}^r)$  shown in Theorem 3.1, and  $\dot{H}^{r_1}\subset\dot{H}^{r_2}$  for  $r_1\geq r_2$ , it is not surprised to observe that the order of convergence would be higher if we adopt

the approximation sequence with initial condition in  $L^2(\Omega; \dot{H}^r)$  under a higher value of  $r$ .

**Funding** This work is supported by the Alan Turing Institute for funding this work under EPSRC grant EP/N510129/1 and EPSRC for funding though the project EP/S026347/1, titled ‘Unparameterised multimodal data, high order signatures, and the mathematics of data science’.

## Declarations

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

**Data Availability Statement** Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

## References

1. Arnold, L.: Random dynamical systems. In: Springer Monographs in Mathematics, pp. xvi+586 Springer, Berlin (1998)
2. Bao, J., Yuan, C.: Numerical approximation of stationary distributions for stochastic partial differential equations. *J. Appl. Probab.* **51**(3), 858–873 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1239/jap/1409932678>
3. Da Prato, G., Zabczyk, J.: Ergodicity for infinite-dimensional systems., London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series, vol. 229 pp. xii+339. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (1996)
4. Feng, C., Zhao, H.: Random periodic solutions of SPDEs via integral equations and Wiener–Sobolev compact embedding. *J. Funct. Anal.* **251**(10), 119–149 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfa.2012.02.024>
5. Feng, C., Liu, Y., Zhao, H.: Numerical approximation of random periodic solutions of stochastic differential equations. *Z. Angew. Math. Phys.* **68**(5), 1–32 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00033-017-0868-7>
6. Feng, C., Wu, Y., Zhao, H.: Anticipating random periodic solutions-I. SDEs with multiplicative linear noise. *J. Funct. Anal.* **271**(2), 365–417 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfa.2016.04.027>
7. Feng, C., Wu, Y., Zhao, H.: Anticipating Random Periodic Solutions–II. SPDEs with Multiplicative Linear Noise, (2018). [arXiv: 1803.00503](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.00503)
8. Feng, C., Zhao, H.: Random periodic processes, periodic measures and ergodicity. *J. Differ. Equ.* **269**(9), 7382–7428 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2020.05.034>
9. Feng, C., Zhao, H., Zhou, B.: Pathwise random periodic solutions of stochastic differential equations. *J. Differ. Equ.* **251**, 119–149 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2011.03.019>
10. Grecksch, W., Kloeden, P.E.: Time-discretised Galerkin approximations of parabolic stochastic PDEs. *Bull. Austral. Math. Soc.* **54**(1), 79–85 (1996)
11. Gyöngy, I.: Lattice approximations for stochastic quasi-linear parabolic partial differential equations driven by space-time white noise. I. *Potential Anal.* **9**(1), 1–25 (1998). <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1008615012377>
12. Gyöngy, I.: Lattice approximations for stochastic quasi-linear parabolic partial differential equations driven by space-time white noise. II. *Potential Anal.* **11**(1), 1–37 (1999). <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1008699504438>

13. Hesthaven, J. S., Gottlieb, S., Gottlieb, D.: Spectral methods for time-dependent problems, Cambridge Monographs on Applied and Computational Mathematics, Vol. 21, pp. x+273. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (2007)
14. Kruse, R.: Consistency and stability of a Milstein–Galerkin finite element scheme for semilinear SPDE. *Stoch. Partial Differ. Equ. Anal. Comput.* **2**(4), 471–516 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40072-014-0037-3>
15. Kruse, R.: Optimal error estimates of Galerkin finite element methods for stochastic partial differential equations with multiplicative noise. *IMA J. Numer. Anal.* **34**(1), 217–251 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1093/imanum/drs055>
16. Kruse, R.: Strong and weak approximation of semilinear stochastic evolution equations. In: *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*, vol. 2093. Springer, Cham (2014)
17. Kruse, R., Wu, Y. A.: Randomized and fully discrete Galerkin finite element method for semilinear stochastic evolution equations. *Math. Comput.* **88**(320), 2793–2825 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1090/mcom/3421>
18. Mohammed, S.A., Zhang, T., Zhao, H.: The stable manifold theorem for semilinear stochastic evolution equations and stochastic partial differential equations. *Mem. Am. Math. Soc.* **196**(917), vi+105 (2008)
19. Pazy, A.: Semigroups of linear operators and applications to partial differential equations. *Appl. Math. Sci.* **44**, 279 (1983)
20. Wu, Y.: Backward Euler-Maruyama method for the random periodic solution of a stochastic differential equation with a monotone drift. *J. Theoret. Probab.* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10959-022-01178-w>
21. Yevik, A., Zhao, H.: Numerical approximations to the stationary solutions of stochastic differential equations. *SIAM J. Numer. Anal.* **49**(4), 97–1416 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1137/100797886>
22. Zhao, H., Zheng, Z.: Random periodic solutions of random dynamical systems. *J. Differ. Equ.* **246**(5), 2020–2038 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2008.10.011>

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.