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To cite this version:
Valentin Konakov, Enno Mammen. Small time Edgeworth-type expansions for weakly convergent nonhomogeneous Markov chains. 2007. hal-00148387

HAL Id: hal-00148387
https://hal.science/hal-00148387
Preprint submitted on 22 May 2007

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Small time Edgeworth-type expansions for weakly convergent nonhomogeneous Markov chains.*

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22nd May 2007

Abstract
We consider triangular arrays of Markov chains that converge weakly to a diffusion process. Second order Edgeworth type expansions for transition densities are proved. The paper differs from recent results in two respects. We allow nonhomogeneous diffusion limits and we treat transition densities with time lag converging to zero. Small time asymptotics are motivated by statistical applications and by resulting approximations for the joint density of diffusion values at an increasing grid of points.

Keywords and phrases: Markov chains, diffusion processes, transition densities, Edgeworth expansions
Mathematics Subject Classifications: primary 62G07, secondary 60F05
Short title: Edgeworth-type expansions for Markov chains

*This research was supported by grant 436RU 8113/467/81-2 from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and by grants 05G01-01004 and 04-01-00700 from the Russian Foundation of Fundamental Researches. The first author worked on the paper during a visit at the Laboratory of Probability Theory and Random Models of the University Paris VI in 2006. He is grateful for the hospitality during his stay. This is the long version of a paper that has been submitted to Probability Theory and Related Fields for publication. We would like to thank Stefano Menezes, two referees and the associate editor for helpful comments.
1 Introduction.

Recently, there was some activity on Edgeworth-type expansions for dependent data. In most approaches higher order expansions have been derived by application of classical Edgeworth expansions for independent data. The approaches differ in their main idea how the dependence structure can be reduced to the case of independent data. For sums of independent random variables and for functionals of such sums the theory of Edgeworth expansions is classical and well understood in a very general setting (see Bhattacharya and Rao (1976) and Götze (1989)). For models with dependent variables three approaches have been developed where the expansion is derived from models with sums of independent random variables. In the first approach mixing properties are used to approximate the Markov chain by a sum of independent random variables and it is shown that their Edgeworth expansion carries over to the Markov chain up to a certain accuracy. The mixing approach was first used by Götze and Hipp (1983) and it was further applied to continuous time processes in Kusuoka and Yoshida (2000) and Yoshida (2004). Under appropriate conditions Markov chains can be split at regeneration times into a sequence of i.i.d. variables. This fact has been used in Bolthausen (1980, 1982) to get Berry-Esseen bounds for Markov chains. For the statement of Edgeworth expansions the regenerative method has been used in Malinovskii (1987), Jensen (1989), Bertiatt and Clementecon (2004) and Fukasawa (2006a). The higher order Edgeworth expansions have been used to show higher order accuracy of different bootstrap schemes, see Mykland (1992), Bertiatt and Clementecon (2006) and Fukasawa (2006b).

Both approaches, the mixing method and the regenerative method only have been used for Markov chains with a Gaussian limit. In this paper we study Markov chains that converge weakly to a diffusion limit. For the treatment of this case we make use of the parametrized method. In this approach the transition density is represented as a nested sum of functionals of densities of sums of independent variables. Plugging Edgeworth expansions into this representation will result in an expansion for the transition density. Thus as in the mixing method and in the regenerative method the expansion is reduced to models with sums of independent random variables.

The parametrized method permits to obtain tractable representations of transition densities of diffusions and of Markov chains. For diffusions the parametrized expansion is based on Gaussian densities, see Lemma 1 below, and standard references for the parametrized method are the books of Friedman (1964) and Ladysenskaja, Solomnikov and Ural’ceva (1968) on parabolic PDE [see also McKean and Singer (1967)]. For a short exposition of the parametrized method, see Section 3 and Konakov and Mammen (2000). Similar representations hold for discrete time Markov chains $X_{k,h}$, see Lemma 3 below. The parametrized method for Markov chains was developed in Konakov and Mammen (2000) and it is exposed in Section 3.2. In Konakov and Mammen (2002) the approach was used to state Edgeworth-type expansions for Euler schemes for stochastic differential equations. Related treatments of Euler schemes can be found in Bally and Talay (1996 a,b), Prottor and Talay (1997), Jacod and Prottor (1998), Jacod (2004), Jacod, Kurg, Meleard and Prottor (2005) and Guyon (2006).

In this paper we study triangular arrays of Markov chains $X_{k,h}$ $(k \geq 0)$ that converge weakly to a diffusion process $Y_s$ $(s \geq 0)$ for $n \to \infty$. We consider the Markov chains for the time interval $(0 \leq k \leq n)$. The corresponding time interval of the diffusion is $(0 \leq s \leq T)$. The term $h = T/n$ denotes the discretization step. We allow that $T$ depends on $n$. In particular, we consider the case that $T \to 0$ for $n \to \infty$. Furthermore, we allow nonhomogeneous diffusion limits.

Weak convergence of the distribution of scaled discrete time Markov processes to diffusions has been extensively studied in the literature (see Skorohod (1965) and Stroock and Varadhan (1979)). Local limit theorems for Markov chains were given in Konakov and Molchanov (1984) and Konakov and Mammen (2000, 2002). In Konakov and Mammen (2000) it was shown that the transition density of a Markov chain converges with rate $O(n^{-1/2})$ to the transition density in the diffusion model. For the proof there an analytical approach was chosen that made essential use of the parametrized method.

The main result of this paper will give Edgeworth type expansions for the transition densities of the Markov chains $X_{k,h}$ $(0 \leq k \leq n)$. The first order term of the expansion is the transition density of the
diffusion process $Y_s$ ($0 \leq s \leq T$). The order of the expansion is $o(h^{-1-\delta})$ with $\delta > 0$. Related results were shown in Konakov and Mammen (2005). The work of this paper generalizes the results in Konakov and Mammen (2005) in two directions. The time horizon $T$ is allowed to converge to 0 and also cases are treated with nonhomogeneous diffusion limit. Small time asymptotics is done for two reasons. First of all it allows approximations for the joint density of values of the Markov chain at an increasing grid of points. Secondly, it is motivated by statistical applications. In statistics, diffusion models are used as an approximation to the truth. They can be motivated by a high frequency Markov chain that is assumed to run in the background on a very fine time grid and is only observed on a coarser grid. If the number of time steps between two observed values of the process converges to infinity this allows diffusion approximations (under appropriate conditions). This asymptotics reflects a set up occurring in the high frequency statistical analysis for financial data where diffusion approximations are used only for coarser time scales. For the finest scale discrete pattern in the price processes become transparent and do not allow diffusion approximations. The statistical implications of our result will be discussed elsewhere. The mathematical treatment of nonhomogeneous diffusion limits with time horizon $T$ going to zero contributes some additional qualitatively new problems. In this case some additional terms appear that explode for $T \to 0$ and for this reason these terms need a qualitatively different treatment as in the case with fixed $T$. The nonhomogeneity adds an additional term in the Edgeworth expansion. See also below for more details.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section we will present our model for the Markov chain and state our main result that gives an Edgeworth-type expansion for Markov chains. Connections with previously known results are also discussed in Section 2. In Section 3.1 we will give a short introduction into the parametric method for diffusions. In Section 3.2 we will recall the parametric approach developed in Konakov and Mammen (2000) for Markov chains. Technical discussions, auxiliary results and proofs are given in Sections 4 and 5.

2 The main result: an Edgeworth-type expansion for Markov chains converging to diffusions.

We consider a family of Markov processes in $\mathbb{R}^d$ that have the following form

$$X_{k+1,h} = X_{k,h} + m(h, X_{k,h}) h + \sqrt{\xi_{k+1,h}}, \quad X_{0,h} = x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad k = 0, \ldots, n - 1. \quad (1)$$

The innovation sequence $\left(\xi_{i,h}\right)_{i=1,\ldots,n}$ is assumed to satisfy the Markov assumption: the conditional distribution of $\xi_{k+1,h}$ given the past $X_{k,h} = x_k, \ldots, X_{0,h} = x_0$ depends only on the last value $X_{k,h} = x_k$ and has a conditional density $q(h, x, \cdot)$. The conditional covariance matrix corresponding to this density is denoted by $\sigma(h, x)$ and the conditional $\nu$th cumulant by $\chi_\nu(h, x)$. The transition densities of $(X_{i,h})_{i=1,\ldots,n}$ are denoted by $p_h(0, h, x, \cdot)$. The time horizon $T = T(n) \leq 1$ is allowed to depend on $n$ and $h = T/n$ is the discretization step.

We make the following assumptions.

(A1) It holds that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho_q(t, x, y) dy = 0$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

(A2) There exist positive constants $\sigma_*$ and $\sigma^*$ such that the covariance matrix $\sigma(t, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho_q(t, x, y) dy$ satisfies

$$\sigma_* \leq \theta^T \sigma(t, x) \theta \leq \sigma^*$$

for all $\|\theta\| = 1$ and $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. 

3
(A3) There exist a positive integer $S'$ and a real nonnegative function $\psi(y)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ satisfying $\sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^d} \psi(y) < \infty$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} ||y||^S \psi(y) \, dy < \infty$ with $S = (S' + 2)d + 4$ such that

$$|D^n_y q(t, x, y)| \leq \psi(y), \quad t \in [0, 1], \ y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \ |\nu| = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

and

$$|D^n_y q(t, x, y)| \leq \psi(y), \quad t \in [0, 1], \ y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \ |\nu| = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

Moreover, for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $h > 0$, $0 \leq t, t + jh \leq 1, j \geq j_0$, with a bound $j_0$ that does not depend on $x, t$,

$$|D^n_y q^{(j)}(t, x, y)| \leq C j^{-d/2} \psi (j^{-1/2} y), \ |\nu| = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

for a constant $C < \infty$. Here $q^{(j)}(t, x, y)$ denotes the $j$-fold convolution of $q$ for fixed $x$ as a function of $y$,

$$q^{(j)}(t, x, y) = \int q^{(j-1)}(t, x, u)q(t + (j-1)h, x, y - u)\, du,$$

$$q^{(1)}(t, x, y) = q(t, x, y).$$

Note that the last condition is motivated by (A2) and the classical local limit theorem. Note also that for $1 \leq j \leq j_0$

$$\int ||y||^S \psi^{(j)}(t, x, y)\, dy \leq C(j_0, S).$$

(B1) The functions $m(t, x)$ and $\sigma(t, x)$ and their first and second derivatives w.r.t. $t$ and their derivatives up to the order six w.r.t. $x$ are continuous and bounded uniformly in $t$ and $x$. All these functions are Lipschitz continuous with respect to $x$ with a Lipschitz constant that does not depend on $t$. The functions $\chi_n(t, x), |\nu| = 3, 4$, are Lipschitz continuous with respect to $t$ with a Lipschitz constant that does not depend on $x$. A sufficient condition for this is the following inequality

$$\int \mathbb{R}^d (1 + |z|^4) |q(t, x, z) - q(t', x, z)| \, dz \leq C |t - t'|, \quad 0 \leq t, t' \leq 1,$$

with a constant that does not depend on $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Furthermore, $D^n_\nu \sigma(t, x)$ exist for $|\nu| \leq 6$ and are Hölder continuous w.r.t. $x$ with a positive exponent and a constant that does not depend on $t$.

(B2) There exists $\kappa < \frac{1}{6}$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} T(n)n^\kappa > 0$.

The Markov chain $X_{t, h}$, see (1), is an approximation to the following stochastic differential equation in $\mathbb{R}^d$:

$$dY_s = m(s, Y_s) \, ds + \Lambda(s, Y_s) \, dW_s, \quad Y_0 = x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \ s \in [0, T],$$

where $(W_s)_{s \geq 0}$ is the standard Wiener process and $\Lambda$ is a symmetric positive definite $d \times d$ matrix such that $\Lambda(s, y) \Lambda(s, y)^T = \sigma(s, y)$. The conditional density of $Y_t$, given $Y_0 = x$ is denoted by $p(0, t, x, \cdot)$. We will use the following differential operators $L$ and $\bar{L}$:

$$Lf(s, t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d \sigma_{ij}(s, y) \frac{\partial^2 f(s, t, x, y)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d m_i(s, x) \frac{\partial f(s, t, x, y)}{\partial x_i},$$

$$\bar{L}f(s, t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d \sigma_{ij}(s, y) \frac{\partial^2 f(s, t, x, y)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d m_i(s, y) \frac{\partial f(s, t, x, y)}{\partial x_i}.$$

(2)
To formulate our main result we need also the following operators

\[
L^l f(s,t,x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{d} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}(s,x)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 f(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \frac{\partial m_i(s,x)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial f(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i}.
\]

\[
\tilde{L}^l f(s,t,v,z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{d} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}(s,y)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 f(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \frac{\partial m_i(s,y)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial f(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i}.
\]

and the convolution type binary operation \( \otimes \):

\[
f \otimes g(s,t,x,y) = \int_{s}^{t} du \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(s,u,x,z) g(u,t,z,y) \, dz.
\]

Konakov and Mammen (2000) obtained a nonuniform rate of convergence for the difference \( p_h(0,T,x,\cdot) - p(0,T,x,\cdot) \) as \( n \to \infty \) in the case \( T \gg 1 \). Edgeworth type expansions for the case \( T \ll 1 \) and homogeneous diffusions were obtained in Konakov and Mammen (2005). The goal of the present paper is to obtain an Edgeworth type expansion for nonhomogeneous case which remains valid for the both cases \( T \gg 1 \) or \( T = o(1) \). The following theorem contains our main result. It gives Edgeworth type expansions for \( p_h \).

For the statement of the theorem we introduce the following differential operators

\[
F_1[f](s,t,x,y) = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s,x)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} f(s,t,x,y),
\]

\[
F_2[f](s,t,x,y) = \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s,y)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} f(s,t,x,y).
\]

Furthermore, we introduce two terms corresponding to the classical Edgeworth expansion (see Bhattacharya and Rao (1976))

\[
\tilde{\pi}_1(s,t,x,y) = (t-s) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s,t,y)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y),
\]

\[
\tilde{\pi}_2(s,t,x,y) = (t-s) \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s,t,y)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y)
\]

\[
\quad + \frac{1}{2} (t-s)^2 \left\{ \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s,t,y)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} \right\}^2 \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y),
\]

where

\[
\bar{\chi}_{\nu}(s,t,y) = \frac{1}{t-s} \int_{s}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u,y) du.
\]

and \( \chi_{\nu}(t,x) \) is the \( \nu - th \) cumulant of the density of the innovations \( q(t,x,\cdot) \). The gaussian transition densities \( \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y) \) are defined in (6). Note, that in the homogenous case \( \chi_{\nu}(u,y) \equiv \chi_{\nu}(y) \) and \( \bar{\chi}_{\nu}(s,t,y) \equiv \chi_{\nu}(y) \), where \( \chi_{\nu}(y) \) is the \( \nu - th \) cumulant of the density \( q(y,\cdot) \).

**Theorem 1.** Assume (A1)-(A3), (B1)-(B2). Then there exists a constant \( \delta > 0 \) such that the following expansion holds:

\[
\sup_{x,y \in \mathbb{R}^d} T^{d/2} \left( 1 + \left\| \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{T}} \right\|^{S'} \right) \times |p_h(0,T,x,y) - p(0,T,x,y)|
\]
\[-h^{1/2} \pi_1(0, T, x, y) - h \pi_2(0, T, x, y)\] = O(h^{1+d}),

where \( S \) is defined in Assumption \( (A3) \) and where

\[
\begin{align*}
\pi_1(0, T, x, y) &= (p \otimes F_1[p])(0, T, x, y), \\
\pi_2(0, T, x, y) &= (p \otimes F_2[p])(0, T, x, y) + p \otimes F_1[p \otimes F_1[p]](0, T, x, y) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} p \otimes (L^2 - L^2)p(0, T, x, y) - \frac{1}{2} p \otimes (L' - \tilde{L}')p(0, T, x, y).
\end{align*}
\]

Here \( p(s, t, x, y) \) is the transition density of the limiting diffusion \( Y_t \) and the operator \( L_* \) is defined as \( \tilde{L} \), but with the coefficients “frozen” at the point \( x \). The norm \( \| \| \) is the usual Euclidean norm.

**Remark 1.** The terms of the Edgeworth expansion have subgaussian tails and are of order \( n^{-1/2} \) or \( n^{-1} \), respectively:

\[
\begin{align*}
|h^{1/2} \pi_1(0, T, x, y)| &\leq C_1 n^{-1/2} T^{-d/2} \exp \left[ -C_2 \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{T}} \right], \\
|h \pi_2(0, T, x, y)| &\leq C_1 n^{-1} T^{-d/2} \exp \left[ -C_2 \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{T}} \right],
\end{align*}
\]

with some positive constants \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \).

**Remark 2.** If the innovation density \( q(t, x, \cdot) \) and the conditional mean \( m(t, x) \) do not depend on \( x \) then we are in the classical case of independent non-identically distributed random vectors. We now show that then the Edgeworth expansion of Theorem 1 coincides with the first two terms of the classical Edgeworth expansion \( h^{1/2} \pi_1(0, T, x, y) + h \pi_2(0, T, x, y) \). Note first that in this case \( L_* = L, L' = L' \) and \( p(s, t, x, y) = \tilde{p}(s, t, x, y) \) where \( \tilde{p} \) is defined in (6) with \( \sigma(s, t, y) = \sigma(s, t) = \int_s^t \sigma(u)du \) and \( m(s, t, y) = m(s, t) = \int_s^t m(u)du \). This gives

\[
\begin{align*}
\pi_1(0, T, x, y) &= \int_0^T ds \int \tilde{p}(0, s, x, v) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s)}{\nu!} D^\nu_y \tilde{p}(s, T, v, y)dv \\
&= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \int_0^T \frac{\chi_\nu(s)}{\nu!} ds D^\nu_y \int \tilde{p}(0, s, x, v)\tilde{p}(s, T, v, y)dv \\
&= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{T}{\nu!} \int_0^T \chi_\nu(0, T) D^\nu_y \tilde{p}(0, T, x, y) \\
&\quad + \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{T}{\nu!} \chi_\nu(0, T) D^\nu_y \tilde{p}(0, T, x, y) = \pi_1(0, T, x, y),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{p} \otimes F_1[\tilde{p}](s, T, z, y) &= \int_s^T du \int \tilde{p}(s, u, z, w) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(u)}{\nu!} D^\nu_w \tilde{p}(u, T, w, y)dw \\
&= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \int_s^T \frac{\chi_\nu(u)}{\nu!} du D^\nu_w \tilde{p}(s, T, z, y) = (T-s) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, T)}{\nu!} D^\nu_w \tilde{p}(s, T, z, y),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
F_1[\tilde{p} \otimes F_1[\tilde{p}]][s, T, z, y] &= (T-s) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, T)}{\nu!} D^\nu_z \tilde{p}(s, T, z, y) \\
&\quad + \sum_{|\nu'|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, T)}{\nu'} D^\nu_z \tilde{p}(s, T, z, y)
\end{align*}
\]
\[
(T - s) \sum_{|\nu| = 3, |\nu'| = 3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(s)}{\nu!} \sum_{\nu'} \left( D_{x}^{\nu + \nu'} \tilde{p}(s, T, z, y) \right)
\]

For \( \nu = \nu' \) we have
\[
\int_{0}^{T} \chi_{\nu}(s) \left( \int_{s}^{T} \chi_{\nu'}(u) du \right) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} \chi_{\nu}(s) \chi_{\nu'}(u) ds du = \frac{T^{2}}{2} \chi_{\nu}(0, T) \chi_{\nu}(0, T).
\]

For \( \nu \neq \nu' \) we get
\[
\int_{0}^{T} \chi_{\nu}(s) \left( \int_{s}^{T} \chi_{\nu'}(u) du \right) ds + \int_{0}^{T} \chi_{\nu'}(s) \left( \int_{s}^{T} \chi_{\nu}(u) du \right) ds
\]
\[
= \int_{0}^{T} \int_{s}^{T} [\chi_{\nu}(s) \chi_{\nu'}(u) + \chi_{\nu'}(s) \chi_{\nu}(u)] ds du
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} T \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} \chi_{\nu}(s) \chi_{\nu'}(u) + \chi_{\nu'}(s) \chi_{\nu}(u)] ds du
\]
\[
= \frac{T^{2}}{2} \chi_{\nu}(0, T) \chi_{\nu'}(0, T) + \frac{T^{2}}{2} \chi_{\nu'}(0, T) \chi_{\nu}(0, T).
\]

From these equations we obtain
\[
\tilde{p} \circ \mathcal{F}_{2}[\tilde{p}](0, T, x, y) + \tilde{p} \circ \mathcal{F}_{1}[\tilde{p} \circ \mathcal{F}_{1}[\tilde{p}](0, T, x, y)
\]
\[
= T \sum_{|\nu| = 4} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(0, T)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(0, T, x, y) + \frac{T^{2}}{2} \left\{ \sum_{|\nu| = 3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(0, T)}{\nu!} D_{x}^{\nu} \right\} \tilde{p}(0, T, x, y)
\]
\[
= \tilde{p}_{2}(0, T, x, y).
\]

This shows the claim that we get for this case the first two terms of the classical Edgeworth expansion.

**Remark 3.** If \( \chi_{\nu}(t, x) = 0 \) for \( |\nu| = 3 \) and for \( t \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^{d} \) then it holds that \( \mathcal{F}_{1} \equiv 0 \). The Theorem 1 holds with
\[
\pi_{1}(0, T, x, y) = 0,
\]
\[
\pi_{2}(0, T, x, y) = (p \circ \mathcal{F}_{2}[p])(0, T, x, y) + \frac{1}{2} p \circ (L_{*}^{2} - L_{*}^{2}) p(0, T, x, y) - \frac{1}{2} p \circ (L' - L') p(0, T, x, y).
\]

If in addition \( \chi_{\nu}(t, x) = 0 \) for \( |\nu| = 4 \) then the first four moments of the innovations coincide with the first four moments of a normal distribution with zero mean and covariance matrix \( \sigma(t, x) \). In this case we have \( \mathcal{F}_{2} = 0 \) and we have
\[
\pi_{1}(0, T, x, y) = 0,
\]
\[
\pi_{2}(0, T, x, y) = \frac{1}{2} p \circ (L_{*}^{2} - L_{*}^{2}) p(0, T, x, y) - \frac{1}{2} p \circ (L' - L') p(0, T, x, y).
\]
and the first two terms of the Edgeworth expansion do not depend on the innovation density. In particular, it holds that \( \chi_p(t, x) = 0 \) for \( |\nu| = 3, 4 \) for Markov chains that are defined by Euler approximations to diffusions. Thus, an Edgeworth expansion for the Euler scheme holds with the same \( \pi_1 \) and \( \pi_2 \) as just defined. For the homogenous case we have that \( L' = \bar{L}' = 0 \) and we obtain for the Euler scheme in this case

\[
\pi_1(0, T, x, y) = 0, \\
\pi_2(0, T, x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\rho \otimes (L_2^x - L_2^y)p(0, T, x, y).
\]

This result for \( T = [0, 1] \) under Hörmander’s condition on a diffusion matrix was obtained by Bally and Talay (1996).

**Remark 4.** We now shortly discuss an application of our result to statistics. Assume that one observes a Markov process \( X_{1,h}, ..., X_{nk,h} \) at time points \( k, 2k, ..., nk \). That means we assume that a high frequency Markov chain runs in the background on a very fine time grid but that it is only observed on a coarser grid. This asymptotics reflects a set up occurring in the high frequency statistical analysis for financial data where diffusion approximations are used only for coarser time scales. For the finest scale discrete pattern in the price processes become transparent that could not be modeled by diffusions. The joint distribution of the observed values of the Markov process is denoted by \( P_h \). We assume that this joint distribution can be approximated by the distribution of \((Y_1, ..., Y_n)\) where \( Y_1, ..., Y_n \) are the values of a diffusion on the equidistant grid \( kh, 2kh, ..., nk h \). The joint distribution of \((Y_1, ..., Y_n)\) is denoted by \( Q_h \). According to our theorem the one-dimensional marginal distributions of \( P_h \) can be approximated by the one-dimensional marginal distributions of \( Q_h \). Under appropriate conditions the \( L_1 \)-norm of this difference is of order \( k^{-1/2} \). This implies that the \( L_1 \)-norm of the difference between the joint distributions \( P_h \) and \( Q_h \) is of order \( nk^{-1/2} \). That means the diffusion approximation is only accurate if \( k \gg n^2 \), i.e. only if the grid of observed points is very coarse in comparison to the grid on which the Markov process lives. Only in this case it can be guaranteed that a statistical inference that is based on the diffusion model is accurate. Or put it in another way, data that come from the Markov model could not be asymptotically statistically distinguished from diffusion observations. Our results help to analyze what may go wrong if \( k \gg n^2 \) does not hold. The (signed) transition densities \( p + h^{1/2}\pi_1 + h\pi_2 \) given in the statement of Theorem 1 define a joined (signed) measure \( R_h \). According to Theorem 1, the marginal distributions of \( R_h \) approximate the one-dimensional marginal distributions of \( P_h \) with order \( o(k^{-1-d}) \). One may conjecture that under some regularity assumptions the exact order is \( k^{-3/2} \). This implies that \( \|P_h - R_h\|_1 \) is of order \( nk^{-3/2} \). Thus, this approximation is appropriate as long as \( k \gg n^{2/3} \). This is a much more acceptable assumption. Now, one can check which statistical procedures behave differently under the models \( Q_h \) and \( R_h \). These procedures may lead to erroneous conclusions for the Markov data.

3 The parametrix method.

3.1 The parametrix method for diffusions.

We now give a short overview on the parametrix method for diffusions. For any \( s \in [0, T], x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d \) we consider the following family of “frozen” diffusion processes

\[
d\tilde{Y}_t = m(t, y) dt + \Lambda(t, y) dW_t, \quad \tilde{Y}_s = x, \quad s \leq t \leq T.
\]

Let \( \tilde{p}^y(s, t, x, \cdot) \) be the conditional density of \( \tilde{Y}_t \), given \( \tilde{Y}_s = x \). In the sequel for any \( z \) we will denote \( \tilde{p}(s, t, x, z) = \tilde{p}^z(s, t, x, \cdot), \) where the variable \( z \) acts here twice: as the argument of the density and as defining quantity of the process \( \tilde{Y}_t \).
The transition densities $\tilde{p}$ can be computed explicitly
\[
\tilde{p}(s,t,x,y) = (2\pi)^{-d/2} (\det \sigma(s,t,y))^{-1/2} \times \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (y - x - m(s,t,y))^T \sigma^{-1}(s,t,y) (y - x - m(s,t,y)) \right),
\]
where
\[
\sigma(s,t,y) = \int_s^t \sigma(u,y) \, du, \quad m(s,t,y) = \int_s^t m(u,y) \, du.
\]
Note that the following differential operators $L$ and $\tilde{L}$ correspond to the infinitesimal operators of $Y$ or of the frozen process $\tilde{Y}$, respectively, i.e.
\[
Lf(s,t,x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} h^{-1} \{ E[f(s,t,Y(s+h),y) \mid Y(s) = x] - f(s,t,x,y) \},
\]
\[
\tilde{L}f(s,t,x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} h^{-1} \{ E[f(s,t,\tilde{Y}(s+h),y) \mid \tilde{Y}(s) = x] - f(s,t,x,y) \}.
\]
We put
\[
H = (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}.
\]
Then
\[
H(s,t,x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d (\sigma_{ij}(s,x) - \sigma_{ij}(s,y)) \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}
\]
\[
+ \sum_{i,j=1}^d (m_i(s,x) - m_i(s,y)) \frac{\partial \tilde{p}(s,t,x,y)}{\partial x_i}.
\]
In the following lemmas the $k$-fold convolution of $H$ is denoted by $H^{(k)}$. The following results have been proved in Konakov and Manmen (2000).

**Lemma 1.** Let $0 \leq s < t \leq T$. It holds
\[
p(s,t,x,y) = \sum_{r=0}^\infty \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)}(s,t,x,y).
\]

**Lemma 2.** Let $0 \leq s < t \leq T$. There are constants $C$ and $C_1$ such that
\[
|H(s,t,x,y)| \leq C_1 \rho^{-1} \phi_{C,\rho}(y - x)
\]
and
\[
|\tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)}(s,t,x,y)| \leq C_1^{r+1} \frac{\rho^r}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \phi_{C,\rho}(y - x),
\]
where $\rho^2 = t - s$, $\phi_{C,\rho}(u) = \rho^{-d} \phi_C(u/\rho)$ and
\[
\phi_C(u) = \frac{\exp(-C \| u \|^2)}{\int \exp(-C \| v \|^2 \, dv)}.
\]
3.2 The parametrix method for Markov chains.

We now give a short overview on the parametrix method for Markov chains. This theory was developed in Konakov and Mammen (2000). For any $0 \leq jh \leq T$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we consider an additional family of “frozen” Markov chains defined for $j \leq ih \leq T$ as

$$\tilde{X}_{i+1,h} = \tilde{X}_{i,h} + m(\bar{i}, y)h + \sqrt{\tilde{t}_{i+1,h}} \tilde{X}_{j,h} = x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad j \leq i \leq n,$$

where $\tilde{t}_{i+1,h}, ..., \tilde{t}_{n,h}$ is an innovation sequence such that the conditional density of $\tilde{X}_{i+1,h}$ given the past $\tilde{X}_{i,h} = x_i, ..., \tilde{X}_{0,h} = x_0$ equals to $q(ih, y, \cdot)$. Let us introduce the infinitesimal operators corresponding to Markov chains (1) and (7) respectively,

$$L_h f (jh, kh, x, y) = h^{-1} \left( \int p_h(jh, (j+1) h, x, z) f((j+1) h, kh, z, y) dz - f((j+1) h, kh, x, y) \right)$$

and

$$\tilde{L}_h f (jh, kh, x, y) = h^{-1} \left( \int \tilde{p}_h(jh, (j+1) h, x, z) f((j+1) h, kh, z, y) dz - f((j+1) h, kh, x, y) \right),$$

where $\tilde{p}_h(jh, j'h, x, \cdot)$ denotes the conditional density of $\tilde{X}_{j', h}$ given $\tilde{X}_{j,h} = x$. Similarly as above, for brevity for any $z$ we write $\tilde{p}_h(jh, j'h, x, z) = \tilde{p}_h(jh, j'h, x, z)$, where the variable $z$ acts here twice: as the argument of the density and as defining quantity of the process $\tilde{X}_{j,h}$. For technical convenience the terms $f((j+1) h, kh, z, y)$ on the right hand side of $L_h f$ and $\tilde{L}_h f$ appear instead of $f(jh, kh, z, y)$.

In analogy with the definition of $H$ we put, for $k > j$,

$$H_h (jh, kh, x, y) = \left( L_h - \tilde{L}_h \right) p_h(jh, kh, x, y).$$

We also shall use the convolution type binary operation $\otimes_h$ which is a discrete version of $\otimes$:

$$g \otimes_h f (jh, kh, x, y) = \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \int \mathbb{R}^d g(jh, ih, x, z) f(\bar{i}, kh, z, y) dz,$$

where $0 \leq j < k \leq n$. We write $g \otimes_h H^{(0)}_h = g$ and $g \otimes_h H^{(r)}_h = \left( g \otimes H^{(r-1)}_h \right) \otimes_h H_h$ for $r \geq 1$. For the higher order convolutions we use the convention $\sum_{i=j}^{l} = 0$ for $l < j$. One can show the following analog of the “parametrix” expansion for $p_h$ [see Konakov and Mammen (2000)].

**Lemma 3.** Let $0 \leq jh < kh \leq T$. It holds

$$p_h(jh, kh, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{k-j} \tilde{p}_h \otimes H^{(r)}_h (jh, kh, x, y),$$

where

$$\tilde{p}_h(jh, jh, x, y) = p_h(kh, kh, x, y) = \delta(y - x)$$

and $\delta$ is the Dirac delta symbol.
4 Some technical tools.

4.1 Plugged in Edgeworth expansions for independent observations.

In this Section we will develop some tools that are helpful for the comparison of the expansion of \( p \) (see Lemma 1) and the expansion of \( p_h \) (see Lemma 3). These expansions are simple expressions in \( \hat{p} \) or \( \tilde{p}_h \), respectively. Recall that \( \hat{p} \) is a Gaussian density, see (6), and that \( \tilde{p}_h \) is the density of a sum of independent variables. The densities \( \hat{p} \) and \( \tilde{p}_h \) can be compared by application of the classical Edgeworth expansions. This is done in Lemma 5 and this is the essential step for the comparison of the expansions of \( p \) and \( p_h \). Lemmas 4 and 7 contain technical tools that will be used below. Lemma 7 contains bounds on derivatives of \( \tilde{p}_h \) that will be used at several places in the proof of Theorem 1. Its proof makes use of Lemma 6 that is a generalisation of a result in Konakov and Molchanov (1984) (Lemma 4 on page 68). Lemma 5 is a higher order extension of the results from Section 3.3 in Konakov and Mammen (2000).

For the formulation of the lemmas we need some additional notations. Suppose that \( X \in \mathbb{R}^d \) is a random vector having a density \( q(x) \), \( x \in \mathbb{R}^d \), \( EX = 0 \), \( \text{Cov}(X, X) = \Sigma \), where \( \Sigma \) be a positive definite \( d \times d \) matrix. Denote \( A = \|a_{ij}\| = \Sigma^{-1/2} \) and let \( \chi_\nu(Z) \) be a cumulant of the order \( \nu = (\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_d) \) of a random vector \( Z \in \mathbb{R}^d \), \( \phi(x) \) denotes a function in \( \mathbb{R}^d \) such that \( D_\nu^z \phi(x) \) exist and are continuous for \( |\nu| = 4 \), and \( A^{-1} = \|a_{ij}\| = \Sigma^{1/2} \).

**Lemma 4.** The following relation holds for \( s = 3 \) and for \( s = 4 \)

\[
\sum_{|\nu| = s} \chi_\nu(AX) \frac{D_\nu^z \phi(z)}{\nu!} = \sum_{|\nu| = s} \chi_\nu(X) \frac{D_\nu^z \phi(Ax)}{\nu!}
\]

where \( z = Ax \).

Denote

\[
\mu_{j,k}(y) = h \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} m(ih, y), V_{j,k}(y) = h \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \sigma(ih, y).
\]  

**Proof of Lemma 4.** For \( |\nu| = 3, \nu = (\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_d) \), each cumulant \( \chi_\nu(AX) \) is a linear combination of \( \chi_\mu(X) \) with \( |\mu| = 3 \) and with coefficients depending only on \( a_{ij} \). It follows from the following relation

\[
\chi_\nu(AX) = \mu_\nu(AX) = \int (a_{11}x_1 + \ldots + a_{1d}x_d)^{\nu_1} \times \ldots \times (a_{11}x_1 + \ldots + a_{1d}x_d)^{\nu_d} q(x) dx.
\]

Analogously, from the usual differentiation rule of a composite function and from the relation \( \phi(z) = \phi(Ax), x = A^{-1}z \), it follows that \( D_\nu^z \phi(z) = D_\nu^z \phi(Ax) \) is a linear combination of \( D_\nu^z \phi(Ax) \) with coefficients depending only on \( a_{ij} \). As a result of such substitutions we obtain that

\[
\sum_{|\nu| = 3} \frac{\chi_\nu(AX) D_\nu^z \phi(z)}{\nu!} = \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \left[ \sum_{|\mu| = 3} \frac{3!}{\mu_1! \cdots \mu_d!} a_{i_1 j}^{\mu_1} \ldots a_{i_d j}^{\mu_d} \chi_\mu(X) \right] 
\times \left[ \sum_{|\mu| = 3} \frac{3!}{\mu_1! \cdots \mu_d!} (a_{j i_1})^{\mu_1} \ldots (a_{j i_d})^{\mu_d} D_\mu^z \phi(Ax) \right] 
+ \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{\{i \neq j\}} \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{d} \left[ \sum_{|\mu| = 2} \frac{2!}{\mu_1! \cdots \mu_d!} a_{i_1 j}^{\mu_1} \ldots a_{i_d j}^{\mu_d} a_{d l} \chi_{\mu + e_l}(X) \right] \right].
\]
\[
\times \left[ \sum_{i'=1}^{d} \sum_{|\mu_i'|=2} \frac{2!}{\mu_1! \cdots \mu_d!} (a^1)_{i'i'} \cdots (a^d)_{i'd'} D_{x'}^{i'+e_i'} \phi(AX) \right] + \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{\{i \neq j \neq k\}} \left[ \sum_{l,q=1}^{d} \sum_{|\mu_l|=1} \frac{1}{\mu_1! \cdots \mu_d!} a_{lj}^{\mu_l} \cdots a_{dj}^{\mu_d} a_{dq} \chi_{i'+e_i'+e_q'} (X) \right]
\]

where \( \sum_{\{i \neq j \neq k\}} \) denotes the sum over all different pairs (triples) of \( i, j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, d\} \) and \( e_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \) denotes the vector whose \( i \)-th coordinate is equal to 1 and other coordinates are zero. Collecting the similar terms in the last equation we obtain that for \( \nu = 3e_k, \nu' = 3e_l \) the coefficient before \( \chi_{\nu}(X) D_{x'}^\nu \phi(AX) \) is equal to \( \frac{1}{4} (a_{sk} a_{ll} + a_{sk} a_{ll}) = \frac{1}{4} \delta_{kl} \), for \( \nu = e_q + 2e_r, \nu' = e_l + 2e_n \), \( q \neq l \), the coefficient before \( \chi_{\nu}(X) D_{x'}^\nu \phi(AX) \) is equal to \( \frac{1}{4} (a_{sk} a_{ll} + a_{sk} a_{ll}) (a_{ll} a_{ll} + a_{ll} a_{ll})^2 = \frac{1}{8} \delta_{kl} \delta_{mn} \), in particular, for \( l = n \) the last expression is equal to 0. For \( \nu = e_q + e_r + e_n, \nu' = e_l + e_r + e_n \), \( q \neq l, q \neq n, r \neq n \), the coefficient before \( \chi_{\nu}(X) D_{x'}^\nu \phi(AX) \) is equal to \( (a_{sk} a_{ll} + a_{sk} a_{ll}) \times (a_{ll} a_{ll} + a_{ll} a_{ll})^2 \). This proves lemma for \(|\nu| = 3\). The proof for \(|\nu| = 4\) is quite similar. For this case we use the relation which enables to express a cumulant \( \chi_{\nu}(AX) \) as \( \mu_{\nu}(AX) \) plus a second order polynomial of the moments \( \mu_{\nu}(AX) \), \( |\nu'| = 2 \). A necessary correction term for \( \mu_{\nu}(X) \) comes from the derivation of \( D_{x'}^\nu \phi(z) \). This completes the proof of the lemma.

**Lemma 5.** The following bound holds with a constant \( C \) for \( \nu = (\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_p)^T \) with \( 0 \leq |\nu| \leq 6 \)

\[
|D_{x'}^\nu \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y) - D_{x'}^\nu \tilde{p}(jh, kh, x, y)| = \sqrt{h} D_{x'}^\nu \tilde{\pi}_1(jh, kh, x, y) - h D_{x'}^\nu \tilde{\pi}_2(jh, kh, x, y) \leq C h^{3/2} \rho^{-3} \mathcal{C}_\rho^{S-|\nu|} (y-x)
\]

for all \( j < k \) and \( y \). Here \( D_{x'}^\nu \) denotes the partial differential operator of order \( \nu \) with respect to \( z = V_{j,k}(y)(y-x) - \mu_{j,k}(y) \). The quantity \( \rho \) denotes again the term \( \rho = [h(k-j)]^{3/2} \) and the functions \( \tilde{\pi}_1 \) and \( \tilde{\pi}_2 \) are defined in (4) and (5). We write \( \mathcal{C}_\rho^k(z) = \rho^{-d} \mathcal{C}_\rho(z/\rho) \) where

\[
\mathcal{C}_\rho(z) = \frac{1 + \|z\|^k}{[1 + \|z\|^k]^{k-1}} d^k.
\]

**Proof of Lemma 5.** We note first that \( \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, \cdot) \) is the density of the vector

\[
x + \mu_{j,k}(y) + h^{1/2} \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \tilde{\zeta}_{i+1,h},
\]

where, as above in the definition of the “frozen” Markov chain \( \tilde{Y}_n \), \( \tilde{\zeta}_{i+1,h} \) is a sequence of independent variables with densities \( q(\cdot, y, \cdot) \), \( \mu_{j,k}(y) = \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} h m(ih, y) \). Let \( f_h(\cdot) \) be the density of the normalized sum

\[
h^{1/2} [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \tilde{\zeta}_{i+1,h}.
\]
Clearly, we have
\[ \hat{p}_h(jh, kh, x, \cdot) = \det[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} f_n([V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2}[-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)]). \]
We now argue that an Edgeworth expansion holds for \( f_n \). This implies the following expansion for \( \hat{p}_h(jh, kh, x, \cdot) \)
\[ \hat{p}_h(jh, kh, x, \cdot) = \det[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \left[ \sum_{r=0}^{S-3} \sum_{(k-j)^{-r/2}} P_r(-\phi : [\bar{x}_{j,r}]) \right] [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2}[-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)] \]
\[ + [k-j]^{-3/2}O(1 + 
\left\| [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2}[-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)] \right\|^S)^{-1}] \]
with standard notations, see Bhattacharya and Rao (1976), p. 53. In particular, \( P_r \) denotes a product of a standard normal density with a polynomial that has coefficients depending only on cumulants of order \( \leq r + 2 \). Expansion (9) follows from Theorem 19.3 in Bhattacharya and Rao (1976). This can be seen as in the proof of Lemma 3.7 in Konakov and Mammen (2000).

It follows from (9) and Condition (A3) that
\[ |\hat{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y) - \bar{p}(jh, kh, x, y)| \leq \sum_{i=3}^{S} \rho^{-i/2} \zeta_i \chi_{V_{j,k}}(y-x), \]
where
\[ \bar{p}(jh, kh, x, y) = \det[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (2\pi)^{-n/2} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y))^T [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)) \right\}, \]
\[ \bar{p}_1(jh, kh, x, y) = -\rho^{-1} \det[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \sum_{|\nu| = 1} \frac{\chi_{V_{j,k}}(y)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^\phi \left\{ [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)) \right\}, \]
\[ \bar{p}_2(jh, kh, x, y) = \rho^{-2} \det[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \sum_{|\nu| = 2} \frac{\chi_{V_{j,k}}(y)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^2 \phi \left\{ [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)) \right\} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{|\nu| = 3} \frac{\chi_{V_{j,k}}(y)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^3 \phi \left\{ [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)) \right\} \right\}, \]
where \( \chi_{V_{j,k}}(y) = \frac{1}{k-j} \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \chi_{V_{j,k,i}}(y), \chi_{V_{j,k,i}}(y) = \nu^{\text{th}} \text{cumulant of } \rho[V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \zeta_{i+1,h} = \rho^{(|\nu|)} \times \{\nu^{\text{th}} \text{cumulant of } [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} \zeta_{i+1,h} \}, \text{ and } D_{\nu}^\phi(z) \text{ denotes the } \nu^{\text{th}} \text{ derivative of } \phi \text{ with respect to } z = [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y)) \). It follows from the (conditional) independence of \( \zeta_{i+1,h}, i = j, ..., k-1, \) that \( \chi_{V_{j,k}}(y) = \xi_{i,j,h} \hat{\Gamma}_{j,k}(y) \times \chi_{A}(AX) \), where \( A = h^{1/2} [V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} = \Sigma^{-1/2}, \Sigma = \text{Cov}(X, X), X = \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \xi_{i+1,h} \). By Lemma 4 for \( s = 3, 4 \)
\[ \sum_{|\nu| = s} \frac{\chi_{V_{j,k}}(y)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^s \phi(z) = \rho^s \frac{1}{k-j} \sum_{|\nu| = s} \chi_{A}(AX) \frac{\chi_{V_{j,k}}(y)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^s \phi(h^{1/2}z) \]
\[ = (-1)^s \rho^s \sum_{|\nu| = s} \frac{\chi_{A}(AX)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^s \phi(A(y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y))) \]
\[ = (-1)^s \rho^s \sum_{|\nu| = s} \frac{\chi_{A}(AX)}{|\nu|!} D_{\nu}^s \phi([V_{j,k}(y)]^{-1/2} (y-x - \mu_{j,k}(y))), \]
where we put \( \phi_h(z) = \phi(h^{-1/2}z) \), \( \bar{\nu}_v(X) = \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} \chi_\nu(ih, y) \). It follows from (11) and the condition B1 that up to the error term in the right hand side of (10) the functions \( \bar{\pi}_1 \) and \( \bar{\pi}_2 \) coincide with the functions \( \bar{\pi}_1 \) and \( \bar{\pi}_2 \) given at the beginning of Section 4. For \( \nu = 0 \) the statement of the lemma immediately follows from (10). For \( \nu > 0 \) one proceeds similarly. See the remark at the end of the proof of Lemma 3.7 in Konakov and Mammen (2000).

**Lemma 6.** Let \( L(d) \) be the set of symmetric matrices, and for \( 0 < \lambda^- < \lambda^+ < \infty \) let \( \Lambda_{\lambda^+, \lambda^-} \subset L(d) \) be the open subset of \( L(d) \) that contains all \( \Lambda \in L(d) \) with \( \lambda^- I < \Lambda < \lambda^+ I \). For \( \Lambda \in L(d) \) define \( A = A(\Lambda) \) as the symmetric solution of the equation \( \Lambda A = A^2 = \Lambda \). Then for any \( k, l, i, j \leq d \) and \( \Lambda \in \Lambda_{\lambda^+, \lambda^-} \) we have that with a constant \( C_m \) depending on \( m \)

\[
|\frac{\partial^m a_{ij}(\Lambda)}{(\partial \lambda_{kl})^m}| \leq C_m (\lambda^-)^{-2m+1/2}.
\]  

(12)

Here \( a_{ij}(\Lambda) \) are the elements of \( A = A(\Lambda) \).

**Proof of Lemma 6.** For \( m = 1 \) the lemma was proved in Konakov and Molchanov (1984) (see Lemma 4). Suppose now that (12) holds for \( m \leq l \). From the equality \( \Lambda A = A \) we obtain for \( m = l + 1 \)

\[
d^{l+1} (\Lambda A) = (d^{l+1} A) A + \left( \begin{array}{c} l+1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) (d^l A) dA + ... + \left( \begin{array}{c} l+1 \\ l \end{array} \right) dA (d^l A) + A (d^{l+1} A) = 0,
\]

where \( d \) denotes elementwise differentiation of a matrix with respect to a fixed element of \( \Lambda \). This implies

\[
(d^{l+1} A) A + A (d^{l+1} A) = - \left( \begin{array}{c} l+1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) (d^l A) dA - ... - \left( \begin{array}{c} l+1 \\ l \end{array} \right) dA (d^l A).
\]  

(13)

Denote the symmetric matrix in the right hand side of (13) by \( \tilde{A} \). Then equality (13) determines a linear operator \( \ell \) mapping \( d^{l+1} A \) to \( \tilde{A} \). In the linear space of symmetric \( d \times d \) matrices we introduce the scalar product \( \langle X, Y \rangle = \text{trace}(XY) \). The operator \( \ell \) determines a quadratic form

\[
\langle \ell X, X \rangle = \text{trace}[(X A + AX) X] = 2 \text{trace}[XAX] \geq 2 \sqrt{\lambda^+} \text{trace}[XX] = 2 \sqrt{\lambda^-} \langle X, X \rangle,
\]

where in the inequality we have used that \( A - \sqrt{\lambda^-} I \) positive definite implies that \( X (A - \sqrt{\lambda^-} I) X = XAX - \sqrt{\lambda^-} XX \) is positive definite. Similarly, we get \( \langle \ell X, X \rangle \leq 2 \sqrt{\lambda^-} \langle X, X \rangle \). Hence,

\[
2 \sqrt{\lambda^-} \leq \|\ell\| = \sup_{X \neq 0} \frac{\|\ell X\|}{\|X\|} \leq 2 \sqrt{\lambda^+}
\]

and

\[
\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\lambda^-}} \leq \|\ell^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\lambda^+}}.
\]

We obtain

\[
\|d^{l+1} A\| \leq \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\lambda^-}} \|\tilde{A}\|.
\]

Using the induction hypothesis we get from (13)

\[
\|d^{l+1} A\| \leq C_{l+1} (\lambda^-)^{(2l+1)/2}.
\]

This completes the proof.
From Lemmas 5 and 6 we get the following corollary. The statement of the next lemma is an extension of Lemma 3.7 in Mammen and Konakov (2000) where the result has been shown for $0 \leq |b| \leq 2, a = 0$.

**Lemma 7.** The following bound holds:

$$\left| D_y^a D_z^b \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y) \right| \leq C \rho^{-|a|-|b|} \zeta_{\rho}^{|a|} \zeta_{\rho}^{|b|}(y - x)$$

for all $j < k$, for all $x$ and $y$ and for all $a, b$ with $0 \leq |a| + |b| \leq 6$. Here, $\rho = \|(k - j)h\|^{1/2}$. The constant $S$ has been defined in Assumption (A3).

**Proof of Lemma 7.** For two matrices $A$ and $B$ with elements $a_{ij}$ or $b_{kl}$, respectively where $a_{ij}(B)$ are smooth functions of $b_{kl}$ we write $| \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} | \leq C$ if $| \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial b_{kl}} | \leq C$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq d, 1 \leq k, l \leq d$. To obtain the assertion of the lemma we have to estimate the derivatives $D_y^a D_z^b z$, where $z = V^{-1/2}(y - x - \mu_{j,k}(y))$. Note that $z = z(V^{-1/2}, \mu_{j,k}, x, y)$, where $V^{-1/2} = \mu_{j,k}(y)$ and $\mu_{j,k} = \mu_{j,k}(y)$. For $l = 1, ..., 6$ it follows from condition (B1) and (8) that

$$\left| \frac{\partial^l \mu_{j,k}(y)}{(\partial y)^l} \right| \leq C \rho^2, \left| \frac{\partial^l V_{j,k}(y)}{(\partial y)^l} \right| \leq C \rho^2. \quad (14)$$

It follows from Lemma 6 that

$$\left| \frac{\partial^l V_{j,k}^{1/2}}{(\partial V_{j,k}^{1/2})^l} \right| \leq C \rho^{-(2l-1)/2}. \quad (15)$$

From inequalities (3.16) in Konakov and Mammen (2000) and from the representation of an inverse matrix in terms of cofactors divided by the determinant we obtain that

$$\left| \frac{\partial^l V_{j,k}^{-1/2}}{(\partial V_{j,k}^{-1/2})^l} \right| \leq C \rho^{-(l+1)}. \quad (16)$$

From (14)-(16) and from the chain rule we get

$$\left| \frac{\partial^l V_{j,k}^{-1/2}(y)}{(\partial y)^l} \right| \leq C \rho^{-l}. \quad (17)$$

Now, Lemma 5 implies the assertion of Lemma 7.

### 4.2 Bounds on operator kernels used in the parametrix expansions.

In this section we will present bounds for operator kernels appearing in the expansions based on the parametrix method. In Lemma 8 we compare the infinitesimal operators $L_h$ and $\tilde{L}_h$ with the differential operators $L$ and $\tilde{L}$. We give an approximation for the error if, in the definition of $H_h = (L_h - \tilde{L}_h)\tilde{p}_h$, the terms $L_h$ and $\tilde{L}_h$ are replaced by $L$ or $\tilde{L}$, respectively. We show that this term can be approximated by $K_h + M_h$, where $K_h = (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}_h$ and where $M_h$ is defined in Remark 5 after Lemma 8. The bounds obtained in Lemma 9 will be used in the proof of our theorem to show that in the expansion of $p_h$ the terms $\tilde{p}_h \otimes H_h^{(r)}$ can be replaced by $\tilde{p}_h \otimes (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}$.

**Lemma 8.** The following bound holds with a constant $C$

$$|H_h(jh, kh, x, y) - K_h(jh, kh, x, y) - M_h(jh, kh, x, y) - R_h(jh, kh, x, y)| \leq Ch^3 \rho^{-1} \zeta_{\rho}^S(y - x)$$

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with $\varphi^S$ as in Lemma 5 for all $j < k$, $x$ and $y$. For $j<k-1$ we define
\[ K'_k(jh,kh,x,y) = (L - \bar{L})\lambda(x), \quad M'_k(jh,kh,x,y) \]
\[ = M_{h,1}(jh,kh,x,y) + M_{h,2}(jh,kh,x,y) + M'_{h,3}(jh,kh,x,y), \]
\[ M_{h,1}(jh,kh,x,y) = h^{1/2} \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{D^*_\nu \lambda(x)}{\nu!} (\chi_\nu(jh,x) - \chi_\nu(jh,y)), \]
\[ M_{h,2}(jh,kh,x,y) = h \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{D^*_\nu \lambda(x)}{\nu!} (\chi_\nu(jh,x) - \chi_\nu(jh,y)), \]
\[ M'_{h,3}(jh,kh,x,y) = \frac{h}{2} (L^* - \bar{L}^*)\lambda(x), \]
\[ R_h(jh,kh,x,y) = h^{3/2} \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{D^*_\nu \lambda(x)}{\nu!} \sum_{r=1}^d \nu_r [m_r(jh,x)\mu_{\nu-e_r}(jh,x) - m_r(jh,y)\mu_{\nu-e_r}(jh,y)] \]
\[ + 5 \sum_{|\nu|=5} \frac{1}{\nu!} \sum_{k=1}^d (m_k(jh,x) - m_k(jh,y)) \left\{ \nu_k \int q(jh,x,\theta) \tilde{h}^{\nu-e_k}(\theta) \right\} \]
\[ \times \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 D^\nu \lambda(x + uh(\theta)) du \right] + \int q(jh,x,\theta) \tilde{h}^{\nu-e_k}(\theta) \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 u D^{\nu+e_k} \lambda(x + uh(\theta)) du \right] d\theta \]
\[ + h^2 \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{D^*_\nu \lambda(x)}{\nu!} \sum_{|\nu'|=2} \nu'! N(\nu,\nu') [m^{\nu'}(jh,x)\mu_{\nu-e}(jh,x) - m^{\nu'}(jh,y)\mu_{\nu-e}(jh,y)]. \]

Here $L_*$ is defined as $\bar{L}$ but with the coefficients “frozen” at the point $x$, $e_r$ denotes a $d$-dimensional vector with the $r$-th element equal to 1 and with all other elements equal to 0. Furthermore, for $|\nu|=4, |\nu'|=2$ we define
\[ N(\nu,\nu') = 2^{|\nu'|=1}+\chi(|\nu-\nu'|=1)-2, \]
where $\chi(\cdot)$ is the indicator function. We put $m(x) = m_1(x)^{\nu_1} \cdots m_d(x)^{\nu_d}$ and $m(x) = 0, \nu! = 0$. We define $\mu_{\nu}(t,x) = \int z^\nu q(t,x,z)dz$ and $\mu_{\nu}(t,x) = 0$ if at least one of the coordinates of $\nu = (\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_d)$ is negative. We use also the following definitions
\[ \lambda(x) = \tilde{p}_h((j+1)h,kh,x,y), \]
\[ \tilde{h}(\theta) = m(jh,y)h + \theta h^{1/2}. \]

Here again $\rho$ denotes the term $\rho = [h(k-j)]^{1/2}$. For $j = k-1$ we define
\[ K'_k(jh,kh,x,y) = R_h(jh,kh,x,y) = M_{h,2}(jh,kh,x,y) = M'_{h,3}(jh,kh,x,y) = 0 \]
and
\[ M_{h,1}(jh,kh,x,y) = h^{-(d+2)/2} \left[ q \left\{ jh,x,h^{-1/2}(y-x-m[jh,x]h) \right\} - q \left\{ jh,y,h^{-1/2}(y-x-m[jh,y]h) \right\} \right]. \]

**Proof of Lemma 8.** As in the proof of Lemma 3.9 in Konakov and Mannen (2000) we have
\[ H_h(jh,kh,x,y) = H^1_h(jh,kh,x,y) - H^2_h(jh,kh,x,y), \]

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where
\[ H_k^1(jh, kh, x, y) = h^{-1} \int q(jh, x, \theta)[\lambda(x + h(\theta)) - \lambda(x)]d\theta, \]
\[ H_k^2(jh, kh, x, y) = h^{-1} \int q(jh, y, \theta)[\lambda(x + \tilde{h}(\theta)) - \lambda(x)]d\theta, \]
\[ h(\theta) = m(jh, x)h + \theta h^{1/2}, \tilde{h}(\theta) = m(jh, y)h + \theta h^{1/2}. \]

For \([\lambda(x + h(\theta)) - \lambda(x)]\) and \([\lambda(x + \tilde{h}(\theta)) - \lambda(x)]\) in (18), (19) we use now the Taylor expansion up to order 5 with remaining term in integral form. To pass from moments to cumulants we use the well known relations (see e.g. relation (6.11) on page 46 in Bhattacharyya and Rao (1986)). After long but simple calculations we come to the conclusion of the lemma.

**Remark 5.** We show now that the function \(K'_h(jh, kh, x, y) + M_{h,3}(jh, kh, x, y)\) in Lemma 8 is equal to \(K_h(jh, kh, x, y) + \frac{L^2}{2}(L^2 - 2\bar{L} + \bar{L}^2)\lambda(x) + M_{h,3}(jh, kh, x, y)\) where
\[
M_{h,3}(jh, kh, x, y) = -h^2 \sum_{|\mu|=2} \frac{\mu^\mu(jh, y)}{\mu!} (L - \bar{L})D^\mu \lambda(x) \]
\[-3 \sum_{|\mu|=3} \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2d\delta \int q(jh, y, \theta)\tilde{h}(\theta)^\mu(\mu!)(L - \bar{L})D^\mu \lambda(x + \delta\tilde{h}(\theta))d\theta. \]

Thus in Lemma 8 we can replace \(K'_h(jh, kh, x, y) + M_{h,3}(jh, kh, x, y)\) by \(K_h(jh, kh, x, y) + M_h(jh, kh, x, y)\) where \(K_h(jh, kh, x, y) = (L - \bar{L})\tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y), M_h(jh, kh, x, y) = \frac{L^2}{2}(L^2 - 2\bar{L} + \bar{L}^2)\lambda(x) + M''_h, M''_h = M_{h,1}(jh, kh, x, y) + M_{h,2}(jh, kh, x, y)\) and
\[ \max(|M'_h(jh, kh, x, y)|, |M_h(jh, kh, x, y)|) \leq C\rho^{-1}\varsigma_\rho(y - x), \]
\[ \rho^2 = kh - jh. \] To show this we note that
\[ \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y) = \int q(jh, y, \theta)\lambda(x + \tilde{h}(\theta))d\theta, \]
where \(\tilde{h}(\theta) = m(jh, y)h + h^{1/2}\theta. \) From the Taylor expansion we get
\[ \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y) = \lambda(x) + h\bar{L}\lambda(x) + h^2 \sum_{|\mu|=2} \frac{\mu^\mu(jh, y)}{\mu!} D^\mu \lambda(x) \]
\[ +3 \sum_{|\mu|=3} \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2d\delta \int q(jh, y, \theta)\tilde{h}(\theta)^\mu(\mu!)(L - \bar{L})D^\mu \lambda(x + \delta\tilde{h}(\theta))d\theta \]
and, hence,
\[ K'_h(jh, kh, x, y) = K_h(jh, kh, x, y) + (L - \bar{L})[\lambda(x) - \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y)] \]
\[ = K_h(jh, kh, x, y) + h(\bar{L}^2 - L\bar{L})\lambda(x) + M''_h(jh, kh, x, y). \]

From
\[ h(\bar{L}^2 - L\bar{L})\lambda(x) + M''_h(jh, kh, x, y) = h(\bar{L}^2 - L\bar{L})\lambda(x) + \frac{h}{2}(L^2 - 2\bar{L} + \bar{L}^2)\lambda(x) \]
\[ = \frac{h}{2}(L^2 - 2\bar{L} + \bar{L}^2)\lambda(x) \]

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and from the definitions of the operators $L, \tilde{L}$ and $L_*$ and from the Lipschitz conditions on the coefficients $m(t, x)$ and $\sigma(t, x)$ we obtain that

$$\left| \frac{h}{2}(L_*^2 - 2L_\tilde{L} + \tilde{L}^2) \lambda(x) \right| \leq C h \rho^{-3} \zeta_{\rho}(y - x).$$

(22)

Analogously, we have

$$\left| h^2 \sum_{|\mu|=2} \frac{n^\mu(jh, y)}{\mu!} (L - \tilde{L})D^\mu \lambda(x) \right| \leq C h \rho^{-3} \zeta_{\rho}(y - x),$$

(23)

$$\left| 3 \sum_{|\mu|=3} \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2 d\delta \int q(jh, y, \theta) \frac{\tilde{h}(\theta)^\mu}{\mu!} (L - \tilde{L})D^\mu \lambda(x + \delta \tilde{h}(\theta)) d\theta \right| \leq C h^{3/2} \rho^{-4} \zeta_{\rho}(y - x).$$

(24)

Now (21)-(24) imply the assertion of this remark.

**Lemma 9.** The following bound holds:

$$\left| \sum_{r=0}^n \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^n \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right|$$

$$\leq C(\varepsilon) h n^{-1/2+\varepsilon} \zeta^S_T(y - x),$$

(25)

where $\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} C(\varepsilon) = +\infty$.

**Proof of Lemma 9.** For $r = 1$ we will show that for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\left| \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)(0, kh, x, y) - \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)(0, kh, x, y) \right|$$

$$= \left| \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h R_h(0, kh, x, y) \right| \leq C h^{3/2-\varepsilon} (kh)^{-1/2+\varepsilon} B(h^{1/2}, \varepsilon) \zeta_{\rho}^S(y - x), \rho^2 = kh. $$

(26)

Clearly, to estimate $\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h R_h(0, T, x, y)$ it is enough to estimate

$$I_1 = h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}_h(0, kh, x, z)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y)) D_z^\nu \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y) dz$$

for $\nu$, $|\nu| = 4$, and

$$I_2 = h^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y)) \int q(jh, z, \theta) \tilde{h}^{\nu - 4k}(\theta)$$

$$\times \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 D_z^\nu \lambda(z + u\tilde{h}(\theta)) du dz$$

for $\nu$, $|\nu| = 5$, $1 \leq k \leq d$. Here $f(t, x)$ is a function whose first and second derivatives with respect to $x$ are continuous and bounded uniformly in $t$ and $x$. After integration by parts we obtain

$$I_1 = -h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int D_z^\nu \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y)) D_z^{\nu - 4k} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y) dz$$

$$+ h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int D_z^\nu \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) D_z^k f(jh, z) D_z^{\nu - 4k} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y) dz$$

$$+ h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) D_z^{\nu + 4k} f(jh, z) D_z^{\nu - 4k} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y) dz$$

$$+ h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) D_z^{\nu + 4k} f(jh, z) D_z^{\nu - 4k} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y) dz$$

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for \(1 \leq l, s \leq d\). Hence,

\[
|I_1| \leq C h^{3/2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h(jh - jh)}} \zeta_p(y - x) \leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} (kh)^{-1/2 + \varepsilon} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon\right) \zeta_p^S(y - x). \tag{27}
\]

In the same way after integration by parts we get with \(1 \leq l, s \leq d\).

\[
I_2 = -h^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int_0^1 (1 - u)^3 du \int d\theta(m(jh, y)h^{1/2} + \theta)^{-\varepsilon_1} \int D_{x}^{\varepsilon} \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) (f(jh, z) - f(jh, y))
\]

\[
\times q(jh, z, \theta)D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z + u\tilde{h}(\theta), y) dz + h^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 du \int d\theta(m(jh, y)h^{1/2} + \theta)^{-\varepsilon_1}
\]

\[
\times \int D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} f(jh, z) q(jh, z, \theta) D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z + u\tilde{h}(\theta), y) dz
\]

\[
- h^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 du \int d\theta(m(jh, y)h^{1/2} + \theta)^{-\varepsilon_1} \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, z) (f(jh, z) - f(jh, y))
\]

\[
\times D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} (f(jh, z, \theta)) D_{x}^{\varepsilon_1} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z + u\tilde{h}(\theta), y) dz. \tag{28}
\]

It follows from (28) that

\[
|I_2| \leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} (kh)^{-1/2 + \varepsilon} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon\right) \zeta_p^S(y - x). \tag{29}
\]

Claim (26) follows now from (27) and (29). For \(r \geq 2\) we use the identity

\[
\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r-1)}(0, T, x, y) = \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r-1)}(0, T, x, y) \tag{30}
\]

\[
+ \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)} \otimes_h R_h(0, T, x, y) = I + II.
\]

For \(r = 2\) we obtain from (26) and simple estimate \(|(K_h + M_h)(jh, kh, z, y)| \leq C \rho_1 \zeta_p^S(y - z), \rho_2^2 = kh - jh, \)

\[
|I| = |\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h) - \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)| \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)(0, kh, x, y)| \leq C^2 h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon\right) \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} h(jh)^{-1/2 + \varepsilon} (kh - jh)^{-1/2} \int \zeta_p^S(z - x) \zeta_p^S(y - z) dz
\]

\[
\leq C^2 h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon\right) B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\right) (kh)^{\varepsilon} \zeta_p^S(y - x)
\]

with \(\rho_2^2 = kh\). For \(r \geq 3\) we obtain by induction

\[
|I| \leq C^r h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon\right) B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ldots B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{r - 1}{2}\right) (kh)^{\varepsilon + (r - 2)/2} \zeta_p^S(y - x)
\]

\[
\Gamma(\varepsilon) h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(1/2)^r}{\Gamma(\varepsilon + r/2)} (kh)^{\varepsilon + (r - 2)/2} \zeta_p^S(y - x) \tag{31}
\]
with \( \rho^2 = kh \). To estimate II we use the following estimates

\[
|D^\rho \phi D_y \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, y)| \leq C \rho^{-|a| - |b|} \zeta^S_{\rho} (y - x), |D^\rho \phi D_y \tilde{p}_h(jh, kh, x, x + v)| \leq C \zeta^S_{\rho} (v), \tag{32}
\]

\[
|D^\rho \phi (K_h + M_h + R_h)(jh, kh, x + v)| \leq C \rho^{-1} \zeta^S_{\rho} (v). \tag{33}
\]

The inequalities (32) and (33) are obtained by using the same arguments as is the proof of Lemma 7. Using these inequalities and mimicking the proof of Theorem 2.3 in Konakov and Mammen (2002) we obtain the following bounds for \( r = 0, 1, \ldots \)

\[
|D^\rho \phi D_y \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, kh, x)| \\
\leq C^r (kh)^{-|a| - |b| + r} B(1, 1 - B(1, 1 - b, 2)) \zeta^S_{\rho} (y - x) \\
\leq \frac{[CT(1/2)]^r}{\Gamma(\frac{r+1}{2})} (kh)^{-|a| - |b| + r} \zeta^S_{\rho} (y - x). \tag{34}
\]

Inequality (34) allows us to estimate II = \( \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h' + R_h)^{(r-1)} \otimes_h R_h(0, kh, x, y) \). For this it is enough to estimate

\[
h^{3/2} \sum_{r=0}^n h \int [\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)}(0, jh, x, z) \times D^\rho \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y))dz \tag{35}
\]

for \( r \geq 2, |\nu| = 4, \) and

\[
\sum_{r=0}^n h \int [\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)}(0, jh, x, z)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y)) \\
\times \int q(jh, z, \theta) \tilde{h}^{-1}(\theta) \int_0^1 (1 - u)^4 D^\nu \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z + u \tilde{h}(\theta, y)dud\theta dz \tag{36}
\]

for \( r \geq 2, |\nu| = 5, 1 \leq \ell \leq d \). Here \( f(t, x) \) is a function whose first and second derivatives with respect to \( x \) are continuous and bounded uniformly in \( t \) and \( x \). The upper bound for (35) follows from (34) by integration by parts exactly in the same way as it was done to obtain the upper bound for I1, see (27). This gives the estimate

\[
h^{3/2} \sum_{r=0}^n h \int [\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)}(0, jh, x, z) \times D^\rho \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, z, y)(f(jh, z) - f(jh, y))dz \\
\leq \Gamma(\varepsilon) h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \frac{[CT(1/2)]^r}{\Gamma(\ell + 1)} (kh)^{r + (r-2)/2} \zeta^S_{\rho} (y - x). \tag{37}
\]

The upper bound for (36) follows from (34) by integration by parts in the same way as it was done to obtain an upper bound for I2, see (29). This gives for (36) the same estimate as in (37) and, hence,

\[
|II| \leq C \Gamma(\varepsilon) h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \frac{[CT(1/2)]^r}{\Gamma(\ell + 1)} (kh)^{r + (r-2)/2} \zeta^S_{\rho} (y - x). \tag{38}
\]

The assertion of the lemma follows now from (26), (30), (31) and (38).
Lemma 10. Let \( A(s, t, x, y), B(s, t, x, y), C(s, t, x, y) \) be some functions with absolute value less than \( C(t - s)^{-1/2 \sqrt{n + 1}} |y - x| \) for a constant \( C \) and an integer \( k \geq S'd \). Then

\[
\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} A \otimes_h (B + C)^{(r)}(ih, jh, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} A \otimes_h B^{(r)}(ih, jh, x, y)
= \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} [A \otimes_h \Phi] \otimes_h [C \otimes_h \Phi]^{(r)}(ih, jh, x, y),
\]

where \( \Phi = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} B^{(r)} \).

Proof of Lemma 10. Under the conditions of the lemma all series are absolutely convergent. The assertion of this lemma is a consequence of the linearity of the operation \( \otimes_h \) and of the possibility to permute the terms in absolutely convergent series.

5 Proof of Theorem 1.

We now come to the proof of Theorem 1. Main tools for the proof have been given in Subsections 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2. From Lemmas 1 and 2 we get that

\[
p(0, T, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + o(h^2T)\phi_{C, \sqrt{\tau}}(y - x).
\]

With Lemma 3 this gives

\[
p(0, T, x, y) - p_h(0, T, x, y) = T_1 + ... + T_7 + o(h^2T)\phi_{C, \sqrt{\tau}}(y - x),
\]

where

\[
T_1 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_2 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_3 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_4 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_5 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_6 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y),
\]

\[
T_7 = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}_h(0, T, x, y).
\]
Here we put \( N_1(s, t, x, y) = (L - \tilde{L})\pi_1(s, t, x, y) \).

We now discuss the asymptotic behaviour of the terms \( T_1, \ldots, T_7 \).

**Asymptotic treatment of the term \( T_1 \).**

We start from the recurrence relations for \( r = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \)

\[
\left( \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)} \right)(0, jh, x, y) - \left( \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)} \right)(0, jh, x, y)
= \left[ \left( \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r-1)} \right) \otimes H - \left( \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r-1)} \right) \otimes_h H \right](0, jh, x, y)
+ \left[ \left( \tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r-1)} \right) - \left( \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r-1)} \right) \right] \otimes_h H(0, jh, x, y).
\]

By summing up the identities in (40) from \( r = 1 \) to \( \infty \) and by using the linearity of the operations \( \otimes \) and \( \otimes_h \) we get

\[
(p - p^d)(0, jh, x, y) = (p \otimes H - p \otimes_h H)(0, jh, x, y)
+ (p - p^d) \otimes_h H(0, jh, x, y),
\]

where we put

\[
p^d(ih, i'h, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (\tilde{p} \otimes H^{(r)})(ih, i'h, x, y).
\]

By iterative application of (41) we obtain

\[
(p - p^d)(0, jh, x, y) = (p \otimes H - p \otimes_h H)(0, jh, x, y)
+ (p \otimes H - p \otimes_h H) \otimes_h \Phi(0, jh, x, y),
\]

where \( \Phi(ih, i'h, z, z') = H(ih, i'h, z, z') + H \otimes_h H(ih, i'h, z, z') + \ldots = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} H^{(r)}(ih, i'h, z, z') \).

By application of a Taylor expansion we get

\[
(p \otimes H - p \otimes_h H)(0, jh, x, z)
= \sum_{j=0}^{j-1} \int_{i'h}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih) \int_{R^d} [\lambda(u) - \lambda(ih)] dv
= \sum_{j=0}^{j-1} \int_{i'h}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih) \int_{R^d} \lambda'(ih) dv
+ \sum_{j=0}^{j-1} \int_{i'h}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} \lambda''(s) \mid_{s=s_i} dv d\delta du,
\]

where \( \lambda(u) = p(0, u, x, v)H(u, jh, v, z), s_i = s_i(u, i, \delta, h) = ih + \delta(u - ih) \).

Note that

\[
\int_{R^d} \lambda'(ih) dv = \int_{R^d} \frac{\partial}{\partial S} p(0, s, x, v) \mid_{s=ih} H(ih, jh, v, z) dv
+ \int_{R^d} p(0, ih, x, v) \frac{\partial}{\partial S} H(s, jh, v, z) \mid_{s=ih} dv
= \int_{R^d} L' p(0, ih, x, v)
\times (L - \tilde{L}) \tilde{p}(ih, jh, v, z) dv - \int_{R^d} p(0, ih, x, v) [(L - \tilde{L}) \tilde{p}(ih, jh, v, z)] dv.
\]
\[-H_1(\mathbf{i}h, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)dv = \int_{R^d} p(0, i, h, x, v) H_1(\mathbf{i}h, \mathbf{j}h, v, z) dv \]
\[+ \int_{R^d} p(0, i, h, x, v)(L^2 - 2L\tilde{L} + \tilde{L}^2)\tilde{p}(i, j, h, v, z)dv, \tag{45}\]
where \(H_1(s, t, v, z)\) is defined below in \((53)\). We get from \((45)\)
\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{0}^{i(1+h)} (u - i)h(\int_{R^d} \lambda'(i, h) dv) = \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes_h H_1)(0, \mathbf{j}h, x, z) 
\]
\[+ \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes_h A_0)(0, \mathbf{j}h, x, z), \tag{46}\]
where \(A_0(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z) = (L^2 - 2L\tilde{L} + \tilde{L}^2)\tilde{p}(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)\). The direct calculation shows that
\[
A_0(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p, q, r, t=1}^d (\sigma_{pq}(s, v) - \sigma_{pq}(s, z))(\sigma_{rT}(s, v) - \sigma_{rT}(s, z)) 
\times \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{p}(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)}{\partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p, q, r, t=1}^d \sigma_{pq}(s, v) \frac{\partial \sigma_{Tt}(s, v)}{\partial v_p} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)}{\partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_t} + (\leq 2), \tag{47}\]
where we denote by \((\leq 2)\) the sum of terms containing the derivatives of \(\tilde{p}(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)\) of the order less or equal than 2. Note that for a constant \(C < \infty\) and any \(0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}\)
\[
\left| \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes_h H_1)(0, \mathbf{j}h, x, z) \right| \leq Ch\phi_{C, \sqrt{\varepsilon}}(z - x),
\]
\[
\left| \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes_h A_0)(0, \mathbf{j}h, x, z) \right| \leq C(\varepsilon)h^{1/2}j^{-(1/2 - \varepsilon)} \phi_{C, \sqrt{\varepsilon}}(z - x). \tag{48}\]
First inequality \((48)\) follows from \((B1)\) and the well know estimates for the diffusion density \(p\) and for the kernel \(H_1\). The second inequality \((48)\) follows from \((B1), (47)\) and the following estimate
\[
\frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{R^d} \left| p(0, i, h, x, v) \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(i, j, h, v, z)}{\partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_t} dv \right| 
\leq \frac{h^3}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(0, j, h, v, z)}{\partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_t} \right| + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \int_{R^d} \left| \frac{\partial p(0, i, h, x, v)}{\partial v_q} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(i, j, h, v, z)}{\partial v_r \partial v_t} dv \right| 
\leq \frac{h^3}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(0, j, h, v, z)}{\partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_t} \right| + Ch^{1/2}j^{-(1/2 - \varepsilon)} B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon) \phi_{C, \sqrt{\varepsilon}}(z - x). \tag{49}\]
Now we shall estimate the second summand in the right hand side of \((44)\). Clearly
\[
\chi''(s) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} p(0, s, x, v) H(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial s} p(0, s, x, v) \times \frac{\partial H(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)}{\partial s} + p(0, s, x, v) \frac{\partial^2 H(s, \mathbf{j}h, v, z)}{\partial s^2}, \tag{50}\]
Using forward and backward Kolmogorov equations we get from (50) after long but simple calculations

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{i}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} \lambda''(s) \left|_{s=s_i} \right. \, dv \, d\delta du
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{i}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \delta) \sum_{k=1}^{4} \int_{R^d} p(0, s, x, v)A_k(s, jh, v, z) \left|_{s=s_i} \right. \, dv \, d\delta du,
\]

where

\[
A_1(s, jh, v, z) = (L^3 - 3L^2\bar{L} + 3L\bar{L}^2 - \bar{L}^3)p(s, jh, v, z),
\]

\[
A_2 = (L_1 H + 2LH_1)(s, jh, v, z),
\]

\[
A_3(s, jh, v, z) = [(L - \bar{L})\bar{L}_1 + 2(L_1 - \bar{L}\bar{L})]p(s, jh, v, z),
\]

\[
A_4(s, jh, v, z) = H_2(s, jh, v, z).
\]

and

\[
H_1(s, t, v, z) = (L_1 - \bar{L}_1)p(s, t, v, z)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{d} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{ij}(s, v)}{\partial s^i \partial s^j} - \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{ij}(s, z)}{\partial s^i \partial s^j} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{p}(s, t, v, z)}{\partial v_i \partial v_j} + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \left( \frac{\partial^2 m_i(s, v)}{\partial s^i} - \frac{\partial^2 m_i(s, z)}{\partial s^i} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{p}(s, t, v, z)}{\partial v_i}, \quad l = 1, 2.
\]

Using integration by parts and the definition (52) of $A_2$, $A_3$ and $A_4$ it is easy to get that for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$ and for $k = 2, 3, 4$

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{i}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} p(0, s, x, v)A_k(s, jh, v, z) \left|_{s=s_i} \right. \, dv \, d\delta du
\]

\[
\leq C(\varepsilon)h^{3/2-\varepsilon} \phi_{C, \sqrt{m}}(z - x).
\]

For $k = 1$ we shall prove the following estimate for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{i}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} p(0, s, x, v)A_1(s, jh, v, z) \left|_{s=s_i} \right. \, dv \, d\delta du
\]

\[
\leq C(\varepsilon)h^{-(1/2-\varepsilon)} \phi_{C, \sqrt{m}}(z - x).
\]

Note that the function $A_1(s, jh, v, z)$ can be written as the following sum

\[
A_1(s, jh, v, z) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i,j,p,q,l,r=1}^{d} (\sigma_{ij}(s, v) - \sigma_{ij}(s, z))(\sigma_{pq}(s, v) - \sigma_{pq}(s, z))(\sigma_{lr}(s, v)
\]

\[-\sigma_{lr}(s, z)) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_l \partial v_j \partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_l \partial v_r} + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{i,j,p,q,l,r=1}^{d} (\sigma_{ij}(s, v) - \sigma_{ij}(s, z))(\sigma_{pq}(s, v)
\]

\[-\sigma_{pq}(s, z))(m_l(s, v) - m_l(s, z)) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_l \partial v_j \partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_l} + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{i,j,p,q,l,r=1}^{d} \sigma_{ij}(s, v) \frac{\partial \sigma_{pq}(s, v)}{\partial v_l}]

\]

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\[
(\sigma_{t'}(s, v) - \sigma_{t'}(z)) \frac{\partial^j \tilde{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_r} + (\leq 4),
\]

where we denote by \((\leq 4)\) the sum of terms containing the derivatives of \(\tilde{p}(s, jh, v, z)\) of the order less or equal than 4. By (B1) and (56) it is clear that the estimate for the left hand side of (54) for \(k = 1\) will be the same up to a constant as for the following sum for fixed \(p, q, r, l\)

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} p(0, s, x, v) \frac{\partial^j \tilde{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_r} |_{s=s, \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u} \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u
\]

After integration by parts w.r.t. \(v_p\) and with the substitution \(hw = (u - ih)\) in each integral we obtain

\[
\left| \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} p(0, s, x, v) \frac{\partial^j \tilde{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_p \partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_r} |_{s=s, \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u} \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u \right|
\]

\[
= \left| \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \int_{R^d} \frac{\partial p(0, s, x, v)}{\partial v_p} \frac{\partial^j \tilde{p}(s, jh, v, z)}{\partial v_q \partial v_r \partial v_r} |_{s=s, \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u} \text{d}v \text{d}w \text{d}u \right|
\]

\[
\leq C h^2 \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x) \int_0^1 \text{d}u \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \frac{1}{\sqrt{ih + \delta hw}|(j - i)h - \delta hw)|^{1/2} \text{d}w\text{d}u
\]

\[
\leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x) \int_0^1 \text{d}u \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^{1/2 - \varepsilon} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \frac{1}{\sqrt{ih + \delta hw}|(j - i)h - \delta hw)|^{1/2 - \varepsilon} \text{d}w\text{d}u
\]

\[
\leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x) \int_0^1 \text{d}u \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^{1/2 - \varepsilon} \int_0^{(j-1)h} dt \int_0^{(j-1)h} d\delta \int_0^{(j-1)h} d\delta \int_0^{(j-1)h} d\delta
\]

\[
\leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} B(1, 1/2, \varepsilon) \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x),
\]

where \(B(p, q)\) is a Beta function and \(\phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x)\) is defined in Lemma 2. As we mentioned above (55) follows now from (57). By (B2), (44), (46), (47), (49), (54) and (55) we obtain for any \(0 < \varepsilon < 1/2\) and \(j = 1, 2, \ldots, n\)

\[
|\langle p \otimes H - p \otimes H(0, T, x, z) \rangle | \leq C h^{1/2} n^{-(1/2 - \varepsilon)} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (z - x).
\]

We use now the following estimate for \(\Phi(\mu, i', h, z', z)\) that was proved in Konakov and Mammen (2002) (formula (5.7) on page 284)

\[
|\Phi(\mu, i', h, z, z')| \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{T h - i h}} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T h - i h}} (z' - z).
\]

From (B2), (44), (46), (57), (58) and (59) we obtain the following representation

\[
(p - p^j)(0, T, x, y) = \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes H_1)(0, T, x, y) + \frac{h}{2} (p \otimes H_0)(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[
+ R(0, T, x, y),
\]

where for any \(0 < \varepsilon < 1/2\)

\[
|R(0, T, x, y)| \leq C h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} + C n^{-(1/2 - \varepsilon)} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}} (y - x)
\]
\[ = \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}}(y - x) o(h^{1+\delta}). \]

This representation implies that

\[
T_1 = \frac{h}{2} [p \otimes_h (L^2 - 2LL + \tilde{L}^2)\tilde{p} \otimes_h \Phi]|(0, T, x, y) \\
+ \frac{h}{2} [p \otimes_h (L' - \tilde{L}')\tilde{p} \otimes_h \Phi]|(0, T, x, y) + R_T(0, T, x, y), \tag{61}
\]

where for any \(0 < \varepsilon < 1/2\)

\[
|R_T(0, T, x, y)| \leq C(\varepsilon)h^{1/2+\varepsilon} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}}(y - x) \leq C(\varepsilon)h^{1+\delta} \phi_{C, \sqrt{T}}(y - x) \tag{62}
\]

for \(\delta > 0\) small enough and where \(\Phi(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} H^{(r)}(s, t, x, y)\). Here the summand \(H^{(0)}(s, t, x, y)\) is introduced to shorten the notation. By definition we suppose that \(g \otimes_h H^{(0)}(s, t, x, y) = g(s, t, x, y)\) for a function \(g\). Note, that in the homogeneous case \(\sigma_{ij}(s, x) = \sigma_{ij}(x), m_{ij}(s, x) = m_{ij}(x)\) and thus the second summand in (61) is equal to 0.

**Asymptotic treatment of the term \(T_2\).** We will show that

\[
\left| T_2 - 3 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \\
+ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,2})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h,3})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right| \\
\leq Chn^{-\delta} \zeta_{\sqrt{T}}(y - x) \tag{63}
\]

with some positive \(\delta > 0\). Note that it is enough to consider the case \(r \geq 2\) because for \(r = 1, 2\) the left hand side of (63) is equal to zero. Note that (63) immediately follows from the following bounds for \(r = 2, 3, ...\)

\[
\left| \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \\
- \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \\
- [\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h,3})^{(r)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}](0, T, x, y) \right| \leq C(\varepsilon)h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} \frac{C'}{\Gamma(\frac{r-1}{2})} T^{3\varepsilon+\frac{r-1}{2}} \zeta_{\sqrt{T}}(v - x), \tag{64}
\]

and

\[
\left| \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \\
- \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \\
- [\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,2})^{(r)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}](0, T, x, y) \right| \\
\leq C(\varepsilon)h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} \frac{C'}{\Gamma(\frac{r-1}{2})} T^{3\varepsilon+\frac{r-1}{2}} \zeta_{\sqrt{T}}(v - x) \tag{65}
\]

for all sufficiently small \(\varepsilon > 0\) with a constant \(C(\varepsilon)\) that fulfills \(\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} C(\varepsilon) = +\infty\). First we prove the bound (64). Denote the expression under the sign of the absolute value in (64) by \(\Gamma_r\). Note that
\[ \Gamma_0 = \Gamma_1 = 0. \] For \( r \geq 2 \) we make use of the following recurrence formula

\[
\Gamma_r = \Gamma_{r-1} \otimes_h H + \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} \right. \\
- \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} \left. \right] \otimes_h (M''_h + \sqrt{h}N_1) \\
+ \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_h)^{(r-1)} \right] \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \\
= I + II + III. \tag{66}
\]

We start with bounding \( II \). First we will give an estimate for

\[
\left| \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} \right|. \tag{67}
\]

For \( r = 2 \) we have \( \tilde{p} \otimes_h M''_{h,3}(0, kh, x, y) \). It follows from (20) that it is enough to estimate

\[
J_1 = h^2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v)(f(ih, v) - f(ih, y))D_v^\nu \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v, y)dv \tag{68}
\]

for \( |\nu| = 4 \) and

\[
J_2 = h^{3/2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int \tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v)(f(ih, v) - f(ih, y)) \int q(ih, v, \theta)\theta^\nu \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2 \\
\times D_v^{\nu+\varepsilon+\varepsilon} \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v + \delta \bar{h}(\theta), y)\delta d\theta dv \tag{69}
\]

for \( |\nu| = 3 \). Here \( f(t, x) \) is a function with \( D_v^\nu f(t, x), |\nu| = 0, 1, 2, 3 \) bounded uniformly in \( (t, x) \). An estimate for \( J_1 \) follows from (27). This gives

\[
|J_1| \leq C h^{2-\varepsilon}(kh)^{\varepsilon-1/2}B_1 h \| \psi \|_S \| \theta \|_S (y - x). \tag{70}
\]

The estimate for \( J_2 \) can be obtained analogously to the estimate of \( I_2 \) (see (29)). By integrating by parts we get

\[
J_2 = h^{3/2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2 d\delta \int d\theta \theta^\nu \int D_v^{\nu+\varepsilon+\varepsilon} [\tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v) \\
\times (f(ih, v) - f(ih, y))q(ih, v, \theta)]D_v^\nu \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v + \delta \bar{h}(\theta), y)dv.
\]

The derivative

\[
D_v^{\nu+\varepsilon+\varepsilon} [\tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v) (f(ih, v) - f(ih, y))q(ih, v, \theta)]
\]

is a sum of \( 9 \) summands. By using integration by parts once more for all summands which contain

\[ D_v^\nu \tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v) \] with \( |\mu| < 2 \), we obtain

\[
|J_2| \leq C h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} \| \psi \|_S \| \theta \|_S (h^{(S-3)/2} \| \theta \|_S + 1) d\theta \\
\sum_{i=1}^{k-2} h \frac{1}{(ih)^{1-\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{(kh - ih)^{1-\varepsilon}} \leq C h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)(kh)^{2\varepsilon-1} \| \psi \|_S \| \theta \|_S (y - x), \tag{71}
\]

27
for any \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1/4) \). It follows from (70) and (71) that for \( r = 2 \) (67) does not exceed \( C h^{3/2 - 2\varepsilon} B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')(kh)^{-1} S^{-3}(y-x) \). For \( r \geq 3 \) we use the recurrence relation

\[
\check{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h^0 + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \check{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)}
\]

\[
= \left[ \check{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h^0 + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)} - \check{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)} \right] \otimes_h (M_{h,3}^0 + M_{h,3}^1 + \sqrt{h}N_1) + [\check{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)}] \otimes_h M_{h,3}^0 = I' = I''.
\]

(72)

From (72) we obtain for \( r = 3 \)

\[
|I'| \leq C h^{3/2 - 2\varepsilon} B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')(y-x) S^{-3}(y-x).
\]

To estimate \( I'' \) we use the following estimates

\[
|D_x^0 D_x^0 (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)(jh, kh, x, v)| \leq C \rho^{-1 - |a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v-x),
\]

(73)

\[
|D_x^0 (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)(jh, kh, x, v)| \leq C \rho^{-1 - |a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v-x).
\]

(74)

To prove (73) one can use the following estimates for the summands in \( M_{h,1}, M_{h,2} \) and \( \sqrt{h}N_1 \)

\[
|h^{1/2} D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^0 \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, v)(f(jh, x) - f(jh, v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1 - |a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 3,
\]

(75)

\[
|h D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^0 \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, v)(f(jh, x) - f(jh, v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1 - |a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 4,
\]

(76)

\[
|h^{1/2} D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^{\nu_0 + \nu_1 + \nu_2} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, v)\rho^2(f(jh, x) - f(jh, v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1 - |a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 3,
\]

(77)

for a function \( f(t, x) \) with \( |a| + |b| \) derivatives w.r.t. \( x \) that are uniformly bounded w.r.t. \( t \). These estimates are direct consequences of Lemma 7. To prove (74) one can use the following estimates for the summands in \( M_{h,1}, M_{h,2} \) and \( \sqrt{h}N_1 \)

\[
|h^{1/2} D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^0 \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, y)|_{y=x+v}(f(jh, x) - f(jh, x+v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 3,
\]

(78)

\[
|h D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^0 \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, y)|_{y=x+v}(f(jh, x) - f(jh, x+v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 4,
\]

(79)

\[
|h^{1/2} D_x^0 D_x^0 [D_x^{\nu_0 + \nu_1 + \nu_2} \tilde{p}_h((j + 1)h, kh, x, v)|_{y=x+v}\rho^2(f(jh, x) - f(jh, x+v))]| \leq C \rho^{-1} \zeta_\rho(v-x), |\nu| = 3.
\]

(80)

Again, these estimates follow from the estimates obtained in the proof of Lemma 7. Note that with \( z(V_{j,k}^{-1/2}(y)\mu_{j,k}(y), x, y) = V_{j,k}^{-1/2}(y)(y-x-\mu_{j,k}(y)) \) it holds

\[
\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| \leq \frac{C}{\rho} \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| \leq \frac{C}{\rho}
\]

and that with \( z(V_{j,k}^{-1/2}(x+v), \mu_{j,k}(x+v), x, v) = V_{j,k}^{-1/2}(x+v)(v-x-\mu_{j,k}(x+v)) \) it holds

\[
\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial V_{j,k}^{-1/2}} \right| \left| \frac{\partial V_{j,k}^{-1/2}}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial \mu_{j,k}} \right| \left| \frac{\partial \mu_{j,k}}{\partial x} \right| \leq C(\|v\| + 1).
\]
Now with the inequalities (73), (74) we can proceed like in the proof of Theorem 2.3 in Konakov and Mammen (2002). This gives the following estimate for \( r = 3, 4, \ldots \)

\[
|D_v^p D_x^q \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-2)}((jh, kh, x, v))| 
\leq C^r B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v - x). 
\]

(75)

Now we denote \( \tilde{p}_1 = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r)}, \tilde{p}_0 = \tilde{p} \). To estimate \( \tilde{p}_{1, r-2} \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \) it is enough to make the same calculations with integration by parts as it was done above for \( J_1 \) and \( J_2 \). This gives

\[
|II|' \leq |\tilde{p}_{1, r-2} \otimes_h M''_{h,3}(0, kh, x, y)| 
\leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2r} B(1, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\sqrt{h}(v - x), 
\]

(76)

and by induction

\[
|I| \leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2r} B(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\sqrt{h}(v - x), 
\]

(77)

\( r = 3, 4, \ldots \). Comparing (76) and (77) we obtain that for \( r \geq 3 \)

\[
|\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h,3})^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)}| 
\leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2r} B(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\sqrt{h}(v - x). 
\]

(78)

From (78) we get the following estimate for \( II \)

\[
|II| \leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2r} B(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) T^{r-1} \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\sqrt{h}(v - x). 
\]

(79)

To estimate \( III \) note that the following inequalities that are similar to (73), (74), (75) hold for \( H + M''_{h,3} \),

\[
|D_v^p D_x^q (H + M''_{h,3})(jh, kh, x, v)| \leq C\rho^{1-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v - x), 

|D_v^p (H + M''_{h,3})(jh, kh, x, v + \rho)| \leq C\rho \zeta_\rho(v - x), 

|D_v^p D_x^q \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h,3})^{(r)}((j, kh, x, v))| 
\leq C^r B(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r - 3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\rho(v - x). 
\]

(80)

To prove the last three inequalities it is enough to get the corresponding estimates for summands in \( M''_{h,3} \) (see (20)). These estimates can be proved by the same arguments as used in the proofs of (73), (74), and (75). To estimate \( III \) we have now to estimate \( \tilde{p}_{1, r} \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \) and \( \tilde{p}_{2, r} \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \) where

\[
\tilde{p}_{2, r} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M''_{h,3})^{(r)}. 
\]

Using integration by parts and inequality (80), we obtain for \( \tilde{p}_{2, r-1} \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \) the same estimate as for \( \tilde{p}_{1, r} \otimes_h M''_{h,3} \)

\[
|\tilde{p}_{2, r} \otimes_h M''_{h,3}(0, kh, x, y)| 
\leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2r} B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r + 1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r - 2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|a|-|b|} \zeta_\sqrt{h}(y - x). 
\]

(81)
for \( i = 1, 2 \). Hence for \( r = 2, 3, ... \)

\[
|III| \leq |\tilde{p}_{r-1} \otimes_h M_{h,3}^\prime(0, kh, x, y)| + |\tilde{p}_{2, r-1} \otimes_h M_{h,3}^\prime(0, kh, x, y)|
\]

\[
\leq C r h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) B(\frac{r-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) (kh)^{\varepsilon+\frac{1}{2}} \zeta(2\varepsilon) (y-x). \tag{81}
\]

From (66), (79) and (81) we get for \( r = 2, 3, ... \)

\[
|\Gamma_r(0, kh, x, y)| \leq C r h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon) B(\frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\varepsilon + \frac{r-2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) (kh)^{\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}} \zeta(2\varepsilon) (v-x).
\]

In particular,

\[
|\Gamma_r(0, T, x, y)| \leq h^{3/2-2\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma^3(\varepsilon)}{\Gamma(2\varepsilon)} \frac{C r}{\Gamma(\varepsilon + \frac{r}{2})} T^{\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}} \zeta(2\varepsilon) (v-x), r = 2, 3, ... \tag{82}
\]

for any \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1/4) \). Now we estimate the left hand side of (65). Denote the expression under the sign of the absolute value in (65) by \( F_r \). Note that \( F_0 = F_1 = 0 \). For \( r \geq 2 \) we make use of the following recurrence formula

\[
F_r = F_{r-1} \otimes_h H + \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)}
- \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)} \right] \otimes_h (M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)
+ \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1})^{(r-1)} \right] \otimes_h M_{h,2}
= I + II + III.
\]

We start again from the estimation of

\[
A_{r-1} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-1)}.
\]

For \( r = 2 \) we have \( A_1 = (\tilde{p} \otimes M_{h,2})(0, kh, x, y) \). It is enough to estimate

\[
J_3 = h \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \frac{h}{i} \int \tilde{p}(0, ih, x, v) (f(ih, v) - f(ih, y)) D_v^\varepsilon \tilde{p}_h((i+1)h, kh, v, y) dv
\]

for \( |v| = 4 \). Analogously to (27) we obtain that

\[
|J_3| \leq Ch^{1-\varepsilon} (kh)^{-1/2+\varepsilon} B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon) \zeta(2\varepsilon) (y-x).
\]

and, hence,

\[
|A_1| \leq Ch^{1-\varepsilon} (kh)^{-1/2+\varepsilon} B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon) \zeta(2\varepsilon) (y-x). \tag{83}
\]

For \( r \geq 3 \) we use the recurrence relation

\[
A_{r-1} = A_{r-2} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h} N_1)
+ \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-2)} \right] \otimes_h M_{h,2}
= I' + II'. \tag{84}
\]

From (83) and (84) we obtain for \( r = 3 \)

\[
|I'| \leq Ch^{1-\varepsilon} B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon) \zeta(2\varepsilon) (y-x) \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h(ih)^{-1/2} (kh - ih)^{-1/2}
\]

\[
\leq Ch^{1-\varepsilon} B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon) B(\frac{1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2})(kh)^{\varepsilon} \zeta(2\varepsilon) (y-x). \tag{85}
\]
To estimate $II'$ we use the following inequality for $r = 3, 4, \ldots$

$$
|D^r_{\nu} D^r_{\nu} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)}(j,h,kh,x,v)|
\leq C^r B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \ldots \times B(\frac{r-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rho^{r-2-|\nu|-|\beta|} \zeta^S(\nu - x).
$$

(86)

This inequality follows from (75). We have

$$
|II'| \leq C h^{1-\nu} B(1, \varepsilon)(kh)^{\nu} \zeta^S_{kh}(y - x).
$$

(87)

Comparing (85) and (87) we obtain that $|A_2| \leq C^2 h^{1-\nu} B(1, \varepsilon) B(1, \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2})(kh)^{\nu} \zeta^S_{kh}(y - x)$. By induction we easily get for $r = 2, 3, \ldots$

$$
|A_{r-1}(0, kh, x, y)| \leq C^r h^{1-\nu} B(1, \varepsilon) \times \ldots \times B(\frac{r-1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{r-2}{2})(kh)^{\nu} + r^2 \zeta^S_{kh}(y - x).
$$

(88)

To estimate

$$
A_{r-1} \otimes_h (M_{h,1} + M_{h,2} + \sqrt{h}N_1)
$$

it is enough to estimate

$$
J_4 = h^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int A_{r-1}(0, ih, x, v)(f(ih, v) - f(ih, y)) D^r_{\nu} \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v, y)dv
$$

for $|\nu| = 3$,

$$
J_5 = h \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int A_{r-1}(0, ih, x, v)(f(ih, v) - f(ih, y)) D^r_{\nu} \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v, y)dv
$$

for $|\nu| = 4$, and

$$
J_6 = h^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} h \int A_{r-1}(0, ih, x, v)(f(ih, v) - f(ih, y))(kh - ih) D^r_{\nu} \tilde{p}_h((i + 1)h, kh, v, y)dv
$$

for $|\nu| = 3$. It follows from (88) that

$$
|J_4| \leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2\nu} B(1, \varepsilon) \times \ldots \times B\left(\frac{r-1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{r-2}{2}\right) B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon + \frac{r-1}{2})(kh)^{2\nu + r^2} \zeta^S_{kh}(y - x).
$$

Clearly, the same estimate holds for $J_5$ and $J_6$. Thus we obtain

$$
|II| \leq C^r h^{3/2 - 2\nu} B(1, \varepsilon) \times \ldots \times B\left(\frac{r-1}{2}, \varepsilon + \frac{r-2}{2}\right) B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon + \frac{r-1}{2})(kh)^{2\nu + r^2} \zeta^S_{kh}(y - x).
$$

Now we give an estimate for $III$. We write

$$
B_{r-1} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1})^{(r-1)}.
$$

Using the recurrence equation

$$
B_{r-1} = B_{r-2} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1) + \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1})^{(r-2)} \otimes_h \sqrt{h}N_1, B_0 = 0
$$

we obtain that

$$
III = \sum_{l=0}^{r-2} \tilde{p}_{\alpha,l} \otimes_h \sqrt{h}N_1 \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)} \otimes_h M_{h,2}(0, T, x, y),
$$

(89)
where \( \tilde{p}_{3,l} = \bar{p} \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1}) \). To estimate \( III \) it is enough to estimate a typical term in the last sum. Thus we have to estimate

\[
\begin{align*}
& h^{3/2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{h} \int \{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int \sum_{i=0}^{j} \int h \tilde{p}_{3,l}(0, i h, x, w)(j h - i h) D_w^{\alpha + \epsilon_n + \epsilon_m} \tilde{p}(i h, j h, w, z) \\
& \quad \times (g(i h, w) - g(i h, z))dw \} (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-l-2)}(i h, k h, z, v)dz \{ f(k h, v) - f(k h, y) \} \\
& \quad \times D_v^r \tilde{p}_h((k + 1) h, T, v, y)dv.
\end{align*}
\]

To estimate this term we apply two times an integration by parts in the internal integral \( \int \) \( dw \) and then we make two times an integration by parts in \( \int \) \( dv \). We also use the following estimates

\[
\begin{align*}
|D_w^a D_x^b \tilde{p}_{3,l}(0, i h, x, w)| & \leq C^l \left(B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{l+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) (ih)^{\frac{r-|a|}{2}} \zeta \sqrt{h} (w - x),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
|D_w^a D_x^b (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-l-2)}(i h, k h, z, v)| & \leq C^{r-l-2} \left(B(1, \frac{1}{2}) \times \cdots \times B(\frac{r-l-3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) (k h - i h)^{\frac{r-l-4-|a|}{2}} \zeta \sqrt{h} (v - z)
\end{align*}
\]

for \( 0 \leq l \leq r - 3 \) with \( B(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = 1 \). This gives the following estimate for any \( 0 \leq l \leq r - 3, r \geq 2 \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\left| \tilde{p}_{3,l} \otimes_h \sqrt{h} N_1 \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h} N_1)^{(r-l-2)} \otimes_h M_{h,2}(0, T, x, y) \right| & \leq C^r h^{3/2-3\epsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\epsilon)}{\Gamma(3\epsilon + \frac{1}{2})} T^{3\epsilon+\frac{3}{2}} \zeta \sqrt{T} (y - x).
\end{align*}
\]

(90)

For \( l = r - 2 \) we have to estimate

\[
\tilde{p}_{3, r-2} \otimes_h \sqrt{h} N_1 h \otimes_h M_{h,2}(0, T, x, y).
\]

This is a finite sum of terms corresponding to the different summands in \( N_{1,h} \) and \( M_{h,2} \). To estimate a typical term

\[
\begin{align*}
& h^{3/2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{h} \int \{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int \sum_{i=0}^{j} \int h \tilde{p}_{3, r-2}(0, j h, x, w)(k h - j h) D_w^{\alpha + \epsilon_n + \epsilon_m} \tilde{p}(j h, k h, w, v) \\
& \quad \times (g(j h, w) - g(j h, v))dw \} \{ f(k h, v) - f(k h, y) \} D_v^r \tilde{p}_h((k + 1) h, T, v, y)dv
\end{align*}
\]

again we apply integration by parts and after direct calculations we obtain the following estimate for \( r = 2, 3, \ldots \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\left| \tilde{p}_{3, r-2} \otimes_h \sqrt{h} N_{1,h} \otimes_h M_{h,2}(0, T, x, y) \right| & \leq C^r h^{3/2-3\epsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\epsilon + \frac{r-2}{2})}{\Gamma(3\epsilon + \frac{1}{2})} \Gamma^2(\epsilon) \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2})} T^{3\epsilon+\frac{3}{2}} \zeta \sqrt{T} (y - x).
\end{align*}
\]

(91)

The inequalities (64) and (65) follow now from (82), (90) and (91).

**Asymptotic treatment of the term \( T_3 \).** We will show that

\[
\left| T_3 \right| \leq \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \bar{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \bar{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y)
\]

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\[ C_r = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h'' + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0,T,x,y) \]
\[ -\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0,T,x,y) \]
\[ -[\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(r)}] \otimes_h [\tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}](0,T,x,y). \]

Similarly as in (66) we have the following recurrence relation
\[ C_r = C_{r-1} \otimes_h H + \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h'') + \sqrt{h}N_1 \right]^{(r-1)} \]
\[ -\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} \] \( \otimes_h (M_h'' + \sqrt{h}N_1) \)
\[ + \left[ \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(r-1)} \right] \otimes_h A \]
\[ = I + II + III. \]

With the notation
\[ D_{r-1} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(r-1)} \]
we get
\[ D_{r-1} = D_{r-2} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1) + \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(r-2)} \otimes_h (M_h - A + \sqrt{h}N_1). \]

Iterative application gives
\[ III = D_{r-1} \otimes_h A \]
\[ = \sum_{l=0}^{r-2} \tilde{p}_{4,t} \otimes_h (M_h - A + \sqrt{h}N_1) \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-l-2)} \otimes_h A(0,T,x,y), \]
where \( \tilde{p}_{4,t} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + A)^{(l)}. \) This sum can be estimated in exactly the same way as the sum in (80).

This gives for \( r = 2,3, \ldots \)
\[ |III| \leq C(\epsilon)h^{3/2-2\epsilon} \frac{C^r}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2})} T^{3\epsilon+\frac{r+4}{4}} \zeta \sqrt{T(v-x)}. \]

To estimate \( II \) we write
\[ E_{r-1} = \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h'') + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-1)}. \]

For \( r = 2 \) we have \( E_1 = \tilde{p} \otimes_h A \) and analogously to (70)
\[ |E_1| \leq Ch^{1-\epsilon}(kh)^{\epsilon-1/2}B(1/2,\epsilon)\zeta^{\frac{S}{kh}}(y-x). \]

For \( r \geq 3 \) similarly as in (72) we use the recurrence relation
\[ E_{r-1} = E_{r-2} \otimes_h (H + M_h'' + \sqrt{h}N_1) + [\tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r-2)}] \otimes_h A \]
\[ = I + II'. \]

The terms \( I' \) and \( II' \) have a similar structure as the corresponding terms in (84) and they can be estimated similarly. This gives the following estimates for \( r = 2,3, \ldots \)
\[ |E_{r-1}| \leq C^r h^{1-\epsilon}B(1/2,\epsilon) \times ... \times B(1/2,\epsilon + r-2/2)(kh)^{r+\frac{r-3}{2}} \zeta^{\frac{S}{kh}}(y-x), \]
\[ |II| \leq \left| E_{r-1} \otimes_h (M_h'' + \sqrt{h}N_1)(0,T,x,y) \right| \]
\[ \leq C(\epsilon)h^{3/2-2\epsilon} \frac{C^r}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2})} T^{3\epsilon+\frac{r+4}{4}} \zeta \sqrt{T(v-x)}. \]
The claim (92) follows from (93), (94) and the last two inequalities.

**Asymptotic treatment of the term $T_4$.** We will show that

$$T_4 = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y)$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h [H + hN_2]^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + R_2^*(x, y),$$

with $N_2(s, t, x, y) = (L - \tilde{L})\pi_2(s, t, x, y), |R_2^*(x, y)| \leq Chn^{-\delta} \zeta_S\sqrt{x}(y - x)$ for $\delta > 0$ small enough and with a constant $C$ depending on $\delta$. For the proof of (95) it suffices to show that for $\delta$ small enough

$$\left| \sum_{r=1}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1} + hN_2)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right|$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right|$$

$$\leq \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{C_k}{\Gamma(k/2)} \right] h^{n-\delta} \zeta_S\sqrt{x}(y - x),$$

$$\left| \sum_{r=1}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1})^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right|$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^{n} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1} + hN_2)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \right|$$

$$\leq \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{C_k}{\Gamma(k/2)} \right] Chn^{-\delta} \zeta_S\sqrt{x}(y - x).$$

Denote $D_{3,0} \equiv 0$ and

$$D_{3,m}(0, jh, x, y) = \sum_{r=1}^{m} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, jh, x, y)$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^{m} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1} + hN_2)^{(r)}(0, jh, x, y).$$

Then (96) can be rewritten as

$$|D_{3,n}(0, T, x, y)| \leq Chn^{-\delta} \zeta_S\sqrt{x}(y - x).$$

We now make iterative use of

$$D_{3,m} = D_{3,m-1} \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{hN_1} + hN_2) + g_{m-1},$$

for $m = 1, 2, \ldots$, where

$$g_m(0, jh, x, y) = - \left[ \sum_{r=0}^{m} \tilde{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)} \right] \otimes_h (H - K_h + \sqrt{hN_1} + hN_2)(0, jh, x, y)$$

$$= S_{h,m} \otimes_h (L - \tilde{L})d_h(0, jh, x, y)$$

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with
\[
g_0(0, jh, x, y) = -\bar{p} \otimes_h (H - K_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)(0, jh, x, y),
\]
\[
d_h = \bar{p}_h - \bar{p} - \sqrt{h}N_1 - hN_2,
\]
\[
S_{h,m}(0, ih, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{m} \bar{p} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, ih, x, y).
\]

Iterative application of (98) gives
\[
D_{h,n}(0, T, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} g_r \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(0, T, x, y).
\]

To prove (96) we will show that
\[
\left| g_r \otimes_h (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(0, T, x, y) \right| \leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} h^{n-\delta} \zeta_T S(y - x).
\]

For this purpose we decompose the left hand side of (99) into four terms
\[
a_{r,1} = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n/2} h \int g_r(0, ih, x, u)(H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) du,
\]
\[
a_{r,2} = \sum_{n/2 < i < n} h^2 \sum_{0 \leq k < \frac{n}{2}} \int \int S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)(L - \tilde{L}) d_k(kh, ih, v, u)
\times (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) d_k(kh, ih, v, u) d_k(kh, ih, v, u)
\times (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) d_k(kh, ih, v, u)
\times (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) d_k(kh, ih, v, u)
\times (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) d_k(kh, ih, v, u).
\]

Here $L^T$ and $\tilde{L}^T$ denote the adjoint operators of $L$ and $\tilde{L}$, and $\delta'$ satisfies inequalities $2\varepsilon < \delta' < \frac{3}{2}(1 - \varepsilon)$, where $\varepsilon$ is defined in (B2). For the proof of (99) it suffices to show for $l = 1, 2, 3, 4$
\[
|a_{r,l}| \leq h^{n-\delta} \zeta_T S(y - x)
\]
for some $\delta > 0$.

Proof of (100) for $l = 2$. Note that $k \leq i/2, i > n/2$ imply $ih - k\rho \geq \frac{T}{4}$. The claim follows from the inequalities
\[
\max\{|K_h(ih, jh, x, y)|, |M_h(ih, jh, x, y)|, \sqrt{h}N_1(ih, jh, x, y)\}
\leq C\rho^{-1}\zeta_{\rho}(y - x)\] with $\rho^2 = jh - ih$ for $0 \leq i < j \leq n$, 35
\[ |S_{n,m}(0, kh, x, v)| \leq C \zeta^{S/\sqrt{\kappa}}(v - x), \]  
(102)

\[ (L - \tilde{L})d_h(kkh, ih, u, v) \leq \chi h^{3/2}(ih - kh)^{-2}\zeta^{S-8}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - v) \]
(103)

\[ = O(h^{n-1/2+3/2\kappa})\zeta^{S-8}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - v), \]

\[ |H + M_h + \sqrt{\kappa} N_1 + N_2|^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y) | \]
(104)

\[ \leq C^{n-r}p^{n-r-3}B(1/2, 1/2) \times \ldots \times B(\frac{n-r-2}{2}, 1/2)\kappa^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(y - u) \]

\[ \leq \left[ \frac{C^{n-r}}{(\Gamma(\frac{n-r-1}{2}))} \right](T - ih)^{-1/2}\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(y - u) \]

for \( n - r - 3 = -1, 0, 1, \ldots, n - 3 \) with \( p^2 = T - ih \). We put \( B(1, 0) = 1 \). Inequality (101) follows from the definitions of the functions \( K_h, \ldots, H \). Inequalities (102) and (104) can be proved by the same method as used in the proof of Theorem 2.3 in Konakow and Mannen (2002) (pp. 282 - 284). Inequality (103) follows from the inequality \( ih - kh \geq \frac{T}{\kappa} \). Lemma 5 and the arguments used in the proof of Lemma 7.

**Proof of (100) for \( l = 3 \)**. Note that \( n/2 < i, k > i/2 \) imply \( kh > \frac{T}{\kappa} \). We use the following inequalities

\[ |d_h(kh, ih, v, u)| \leq \chi h^{3/2}(ih - kh)^{-3/2}\zeta^{S-6}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - v), \]
(105)

\[ (L^T - \tilde{L}^T)S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v) \leq CT^{-1/2}\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(v - x), \]

\[ h \sum_{i/2 < k \leq i - n^{\delta'}} \int (L^T - \tilde{L}^T)S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)d_h(kh, ih, v, u)dv \]
(106)

\[ \leq \chi h^{3/2}T^{-1} \sum_{i/2 < k \leq i - n^{\delta'}} \frac{1}{(ih - kh)^{3/2}}\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - x) \]

\[ \leq \chi h^{3/2}T^{-1} \int_{ih/2}^{ih - n^{\delta'}} \frac{du}{(ih - u)^{3/2}}\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - x) \leq \chi h^{3/2}T^{-1/2}n(1-\delta')/2\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - x) \]

\[ \leq Chn^{-\delta'}\zeta^{S-2}\sqrt{\kappa}(u - x), \]

where \( \delta' = \delta'/2 - \varepsilon > 0 \). Claim (100) for \( l = 3 \) now follows from (106) and (104).

**Proof of (100) for \( l = 4 \)**. For \( i - n^{\delta'} < k \leq i - 1, n/2 < i \) we have \( ih > T/2, kh > T/3, (i - k) < n^{\delta'} \) for sufficiently large \( n \). The integral

\[ \int (L^T - \tilde{L}^T)S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)d_h(kh, ih, v, u)dv \]

is a finite sum of integrals. We show how to estimate a typical term of this sum. The other terms can be estimated analogously. We consider for fixed \( j, l \)

\[ \int \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} (\sigma_{jl}(kh, v) - \sigma_{jl}(kh, u))h^{-d/2} \]
(107)

\[ \times q^{(i-k)(|kh, u| - h^{-1/2}(u - v - h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))}]dv \]

\[ = \int \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} |_{v = u^* - \sqrt{\kappa}w} \]

\[ \times [\sigma_{jl}(kh, u^* - \sqrt{\kappa}w) - \sigma_{jl}(kh, u)]q^{(i-k)(kh, u, w)}dw, \]

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where $u^* = u - h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)$. Now using a Taylor expansion we obtain that the right hand side of (107) is equal to

$$
\int \left[ \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} - \sqrt{h} \sum_{|\nu|=1}^{i-1} w^{\nu} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^* - \delta \sqrt{h} w)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} \right] d\delta 
$$

$$
\times \left[ -\sqrt{h} \sum_{|\nu|=1}^{i-1} \frac{w^{\nu} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)}{\nu!} D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u) 
\right. 
\left. + 2h \sum_{|\nu|=2}^{i-1} \frac{w^{\nu} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)}{\nu!} 
\times \int_0^1 D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u - \delta \sqrt{h} w - \delta h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)) d\delta \right] q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w) dw.
$$

Note that

$$
-\sqrt{h} \int \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} (w_p + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_p(lh, u)) q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w) dw = -h \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_p(lh, u),
$$

$$
h \int \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} (w_p + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_p(lh, u))(w_q + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_q(lh, u)) \left\{ \int_0^1 D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u - \delta \sqrt{h} w) 
\right. 
\left. - \delta h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)) - D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u) \right\} d\delta \right] q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w) dw
$$

$$
= h \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u) \int w_p w_q q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w) dw
$$

$$
+ h \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_p(lh, u) \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_q(lh, u) + R,
$$

where by (A3') we have for $j_0 < (i - k) < n$, $w'= (i - k)^{-1/2} w$

$$
|R| \leq Ch^{3/2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} \right| \left[ \int \left( n^{\delta/2}\|w\| + O(T^{1/2}n^{-1/2+\delta'}) \right)^3 \psi(w') dw' \right.
$$

$$
\leq Ch_n \sqrt{T}(u - x)(h^{-n^{\delta'}} + 1)T^{-3/2}n^{-1/2+3\delta'/2} \int \|w\|^3 \psi(w') dw' 
$$

$$
\leq Ch_n^{-1/2+\delta'/2+3\delta'/2} \sqrt{T}(u - x) \leq Ch_n^{-1/2(1-3\delta'-\delta)} \sqrt{T}(u - x),
$$

We obtain analogously

$$
h \int w_p (w_q + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_q(lh, u)) D^{\nu}_u \sigma_{jl}(kh, u) \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2 S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, u^* - \delta \sqrt{h} w)}{\partial v_j \partial v_l} d\delta
$$

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\[ \times q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w)dw = h \frac{\partial \sigma^i(\theta, u)}{\partial u_q} \frac{\partial^3 S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, u^*)}{\partial v_p \partial v_j \partial v_l} \int w_p w_q q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w)dw + R, \]

where

\[ |R| \leq Chn^{-1/2(1-3\delta' - 3\kappa)} \varsigma /\sqrt{\text{in}} (u - x), 1 - 3\delta' - 3\kappa > 0 \]

and, for \( 1 - 3\delta' - 2\kappa > 0 \)

\[ \left| h^{3/2} \int w_p \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^3 S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, u^* - \delta \sqrt{hw})}{\partial v_p \partial v_j \partial v_l} d\delta \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2 \sigma^i(\theta, u - \delta \sqrt{hw} - \delta h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_q(\theta, u))}{\partial u_r \partial u_s} d\delta \times (w_r + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_r(\theta, u))(w_s + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_s(\theta, u))q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w)dw \right| \leq Chn^{-1/2(1-3\delta' - 2\kappa)} \varsigma /\sqrt{\text{in}} (u - x). \]

For \( 1 \leq i - k \leq j_0 \) the same estimates remain true because the following bound holds

\[ \int \|w\|^8 q^{(i)}(t, x, w)dw \leq C(j_0). \]  

(111)

The same estimates hold for \( \widehat{p}(kh, ih, v, u) \) with \( \phi^{i-k}(kh, u, w) \) instead of \( q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, w) \), where \( \phi(kh, u, w) \) is a gaussian density with the mean \( 0 \) and with the covariance matrix equal to \( \sigma(kh, u) \). The first two moments of \( q^{(i-k)} \) and \( \phi^{i-k} \) coincide so after substation we obtain uniformly for \( i - n^\delta < k \leq i - 1 \)

\[ \left| \sum_{n/2 < l \leq n} h^2 \sum_{i-n^\delta < k \leq i-1} \int (L^T - \tilde{L})^T S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, v) \times (\widehat{p}_h(kh, ih, v, u) - \widehat{p}(kh, ih, v, u))dv \times (H + M_h + \sqrt{h}N_1 + hN_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y)du \right| \leq \left[ \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-r}{2})} \right] hT^{3/2}n^{-3/2(1-3\delta' - 3\kappa)} \varsigma /\sqrt{\text{in}} (u - x). \]

(112)

To estimate the other terms in \( \delta_h(kh, ih, v, u) \) we need bounds for the following expressions

\[ h \sum_{i-n^\delta < k \leq i-1} \int (L^T - \tilde{L})^T S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, v) \sqrt{h}(ih - kh) \times D^r_{\nu \rho}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \text{ for } |\nu| = 3, \]

\[ h \sum_{i-n^\delta < k \leq i-1} \int (L^T - \tilde{L})^T S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, v)h(ih - kh) \times D^r_{\nu \rho}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \text{ for } |\nu| = 4, \]

\[ h \sum_{i-n^\delta < k \leq i-1} \int (L^T - \tilde{L})^T S_{u,r}(0, kh, x, v)h(ih - kh)^2 \times D^r_{\nu \rho}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \text{ for } |\nu| = 6. \]
We have

\[
\left. \int (L^T - \tilde{L}^T) S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v) \sqrt{h}(ih - kh) \right|_{i-n^\varepsilon < k \leq i-1} \equiv \int \left| D_{\varepsilon}^\sigma \bar{p}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \right|
\]

\[
= \left. \int D_{\varepsilon}^\sigma \bar{p}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \right|_{i-n^\varepsilon < k \leq i-1} \equiv \int \left| D_{\varepsilon}^\sigma \bar{p}(kh, ih, v, u)dv \right|
\]

\[
\leq C T^{-2} n^\varepsilon h^{3/2} \sum_{i-n^\varepsilon < k \leq i-1} \frac{h}{\sqrt{ih - kh}} \xi \sqrt{n}(u - x)
\]

\[
\leq C h n^{-(1 - \varepsilon - 3\varepsilon/2)} \xi \sqrt{n}(u - x).
\]

Clearly, the same estimate (113) holds for $|\nu| = 4$ and $|\nu| = 6$. Now (100) for $l = 4$ follows from this remark and (112) and (113).

**Proof of (100) for $l = 1$.** Note that for this case $T - ih \geq 72$. We have

\[
a_{r,1} = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n/2} \sum_{0 \leq k \leq i-1} h^2 \int (L^T - \tilde{L}^T) S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)
\]

\[
\times d_h(kh, ih, v, u) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y)dvdu = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n/2-1} h \int (L^T - \tilde{L}^T) S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v)
\]

\[
\times \left\{ \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^\varepsilon} h \int d_h(kh, ih, v, u) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y)du + \sum_{k+n^\varepsilon \leq i \leq n/2} h \int d_h(kh, ih, v, u) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y)du \right\} dv,
\]

where we denote

\[
\Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y) = (H + M_h + \sqrt{h} N_1 + h N_2)^{(n-r-1)}(ih, T, u, y).
\]

We consider

\[
\sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^\varepsilon} h \int h^{-d/2} q^{(i-k)}(kh, u, h^{-1/2}[u - v - h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)]) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y)du
\]

\[
= \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^\varepsilon} h \int \left\{ q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) + \sqrt{h} \sum_{|\nu|=1} (w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^{(\nu)} D_{\nu} q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)
\]

\[
+ \frac{(w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^{(\nu)}}{\nu!} D_{\nu} q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)
\]

\[
+ 3h^{3/2} \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{(w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^{(\nu)}}{\nu!} D_{\nu} q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)
\]

\[
+ \frac{(w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^{(\nu)}}{\nu!} D_{\nu} q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)
\]
\begin{align*}
&	imes \int_0^1 (1 - \delta)^2 D_v^\nu q^{(i-k)}(kh, v + \delta h^{1/2}w + \delta h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u), w) d\delta \\
&\times \left\{ \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) + \sqrt{h} \sum_{|\nu|=1} (w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^\nu D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) \\
&+ h \sum_{|\nu|=2} \frac{(w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^\nu}{\nu!} D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) \\
&+ 3h^{3/2} \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{(w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u))^\nu}{\nu!} D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) \right\} dw \\
&= \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} h \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) dw = \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} h \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) dw.
\end{align*}

Note that we get the same term when we replace \(q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)\) by \(\phi^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)\). After the replacement this term disappears. Second, we estimate

\begin{align*}
&\sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} h \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) \sqrt{h} \sum_{|\nu|=1} (w + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_l(lh, u))^\nu D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y) dw \\
&= h^{3/2} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) |w_j + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_j(lh, v) \\
&\quad + O(hn^{1/2} \|w\| + h^{3/2}n^{2\delta}) dw \\
&= h^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) |w_j + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_j(lh, v) \\
&\quad + O(h^{2}n^{2\delta} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} h |D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y)|) \\
&\quad + O\left(h^{3/2}n^{2\delta} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} h |D_v^\nu \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, v, y)| \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) \|w\| dw \right) \\
&= h^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^{1/2}} \int q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w) |w_j + \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m_j(lh, v) + R, \\
\end{align*}

where

\[ |R| \leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-r}{2}\right)} T^{1/2} h n^{-3/2 + 2\delta} \zeta(y - v). \]

The first term in the right hand side of this equation will be the same if we replace \(q^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)\) by \(\phi^{(i-k)}(kh, v, w)\). After the replacement this term disappears. For a proof of this equation we consider
the function $u(w)$ that is defined as an implicit function and we used the following change of variables

$$h^{1/2}w = u - v - h \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u)$$

to obtain

$$\sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, u(w)) = \sqrt{h} \sum_{l=k}^{i-1} m(lh, v) + O \left( h(i-k)\|w\| + h^{3/2}(i-k)^3 \right)$$

because of $(i-k) \leq n^\theta$. By similar methods we get

$$\left| \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq k+n^\theta} h \int [\sqrt{h} \pi_1(kh, ih, v, u) + h \pi_2(kh, ih, v, u)] \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y) du \right| \leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} h n^{-3/2+2\delta'/2} \zeta \sqrt{T-kh}(y-v).$$

It remains to estimate

$$\sum_{k+n^\theta < i \leq n/2} h \int d_h(kh, ih, v, u) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y) du.$$

From (104) and (105) we obtain

$$\left| \sum_{k+n^\theta < i \leq n/2} h \int d_h(kh, ih, v, u) \Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y) du \right| \leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} T^{-1/2} h^{3/2} h \int_{k+h+n^\delta h}^{T/2} du \frac{du}{(u-kh)^{3/2}} \zeta \sqrt{T-kh}(y-v)$$

$$\leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} T^{-1/2} h n^{-\delta'/2} \zeta \sqrt{T-kh}(y-v)$$

$$\leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} h n^{-1/2(\delta' - \epsilon)} \zeta \sqrt{T-kh}(y-v).$$

Now we substitute the estimate (116) into (114). This gives the following estimate for any $0 < \epsilon < \delta$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n/2-1} h \int (L^T - \bar{L}^T) S_{h,r}(0, kh, x, v) \right| \leq \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} h n^{-1/2(\delta' - \epsilon)} h^{-\epsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} h(kh)^{\frac{\epsilon}{2} - 1} \zeta \sqrt{T}(y-x)$$

$$\leq C(\epsilon) \frac{C^{n-r}}{\Gamma \left( \frac{n-r-1}{2} \right)} h n^{-1/2(\delta' - \epsilon)} \zeta \sqrt{T}(y-x).$$
For $k = 0$ we get with $S_{h,r}(0, 0, x, v) = \delta(x - v)$ where $\delta(\cdot)$ is the Dirac function that

$$
\left| \sum_{1 \leq s \leq n/2} \frac{h^2}{C^{n-r}} \int \int S_{h,r}(0, 0, x, v)(L - \tilde{L})h(0, ih, v, u)\Psi_{h,r}(ih, T, u, y)du \right| \leq C(\varepsilon) \left( \frac{C^{n-r}}{G (\frac{s}{2})} \right) h^{n-(1/2-\varepsilon)} \zeta_{\sqrt{T}}(y-x).
$$

This completes the proof (100) for $l = 1$. The estimate (97) may be proved by the same arguments as were used in the treatment of $T_3$.

**Asymptotic treatment of the term $T_5$.** We will show that,

$$
T_5 = -\sqrt{h} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes_h (H + M_{h,1} + \sqrt{h}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - h \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\pi}_2 \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + R_h(x, y),
$$

where $|R_h(x, y)| \leq Chn^{-\gamma} \zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x)$ for some $\gamma > 0$. Note that with $S_h(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{r=1}^{n}(K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(s, t, x, y)$ the term $T_5$ can be rewritten as

$$
T_5 = (\tilde{p} - \tilde{p}_h)(0, T, x, y) + (\tilde{p} - \tilde{p}_h) \otimes_h S_h(0, T, x, y).
$$

We start by showing that for $\kappa < \delta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$ uniformly for $x, y \in R$

$$
\left| \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n^\delta} \int \int (\tilde{p}_h - \tilde{p})(0, jh, x, u)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du \right| \leq O(hn^{-1/2(1-\kappa-4\delta)})\zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x)
$$

for $\delta$ small enough. For the proof of (119) we will show that uniformly for $1 \leq j \leq n^\delta$ and for $x, y \in R^d$

$$
\int \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, u)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du = S_h(jh, T, x, y) + O[h^{1/2-T^{-1/2}}n^{-1/2+\delta} + h^{1/2-T^{-1}} + n^{3/2}h^{1/2}\zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x),
$$

and

$$
\int \tilde{p}(0, jh, x, u)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du = S_h(jh, T, x, y) + O[h^{1/2-T^{-1/2}}n^{-1/2+\delta} + h^{1/2-T^{-1}} + n^{3/2}h^{1/2}\zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x).
$$

Claim (119) immediately follows from (120)-(121). For the proof we will make use of the fact that for all $1 \leq j \leq n^\delta$ and for all $x, y \in R^d$ and $\nu = 1$

$$
|D_\nu S_h(jh, T, x, y)| \leq C(T - jh)^{-1}\zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x).
$$

Claim (122) can be shown with the same arguments as in the proof of (5.7) in Konakov and Mammen (2002). Note that the function $\Phi$ in that paper has a similar structure as $S_h$. For $1 \leq j \leq n^\delta$ the bound (122) immediately implies for a constant $C^\nu$

$$
|D_\nu S_h(jh, T, x, y)| \leq C'T^{-1}\zeta_{\sqrt{T}}^{-2}(y-x).
$$
We have \( \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, u) = h^{-d/2}q^{(j)}[0, u, h^{-1/2}(u - x - h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u))] \). Denote the determinant of the Jacobian matrix of \( u - h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u) \) by \( \Delta_h \). From the condition (A3) and (123) we get that for \( 1 \leq j \leq n^\delta \)

\[
\int \tilde{p}_h(0, jh, x, u)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du \\
= \int h^{-d/2}q^{(j)}[0, u, h^{-1/2}(u - x - h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u))]S_h(jh, T, u, y)du \\
= \int q^{(j)}(0, x + h^{1/2}w + h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u(w)), w) \left| \Delta_h^{-1} \right| S_h(jh, T, x + h^{1/2}w + h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u(w)), y)dw \\
= \int \left[ q^{(j)}(0, x, w) + O(h^{-d/2}) \left[ \|w\| + 1 \right] \right] \left[ \Delta_h^{-1} \right] S_h(jh, T, x, y) \\
+ O(h^{1/2}T^{-1}) \left[ \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \left( 1 + h^{(S-2)/2} \|w\|^{(S-2)/2} \right) \right] \left[ \|w\| + 1 \right] dw \\
= S_h(jh, T, x, y) + O(h^{1/2}T^{-1/2}n^{-1/2+\delta} + h^{1/2}T^{-1} + h^{1/2}n^{\delta/2} \left[ \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \right] )
\]

with \( u = u(w) \) in \( \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u) \) defined by the Inverse Function Theorem from the substitution \( w = h^{-1/2}(u - x - h \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} m(ih, u)) \). This proves (120). Claim (121) follows by similar arguments. From (119) we get that for \( \delta < \frac{1}{4} \delta' \) (with \( \varkappa \) defined as in (B2))

\[
T_5 = (\tilde{p} - \tilde{p}_h)(0, T, x, y) + h \sum_{n^4 < j < n^\delta} \int (\tilde{p} - \tilde{p}_h)(0, jh, x, u)S_h(jT, u, y)du + R_h(x, y)
\]

with \( |R_h(x, y)| \leq O(hn^{-1/2(1-\varkappa-4\delta)}) \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \). We now make use of the expansion of \( \tilde{p}_h - \tilde{p} \) given in Lemma 5. We have with \( \rho = (jh)^{1/2} \geq h^{1/2}n^{\delta/2} \)

\[
\left| h \sum_{j=n^4}^{n} \rho^{-3} \int \varphi_j^S(u - x)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du \right| \leq Ch^2T^{-\delta'}n^{-\delta''} \sum_{j=n^4}^{n} \rho^{-2+2\delta'} \int \left[ \varphi_j^S(u - x)S_h(jh, T, u, y) \right] du,
\]

where \( \delta' < \frac{1}{2}(1 - \delta)^{-1} ) \left( \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \left( 1 + h^{(S-2)/2} \|w\|^{(S-2)/2} \right) \right) \left[ \|w\| + 1 \right] dw \\
= S_h(jh, T, x, y) + O(h^{1/2}T^{-1/2}n^{-1/2+\delta} + h^{1/2}T^{-1} + h^{1/2}n^{\delta/2} \left[ \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \right] )
\]

for a constant \( C \). This shows that for \( \delta' > 0 \) small enough

\[
T_5 = -[\sqrt{\pi_1 + h\pi_2}](0, T, x, y) \\
- h \sum_{n^4 < j < n^\delta} \int [\sqrt{\pi_1 + h\pi_2}](0, jh, x, u)S_h(jh, T, u, y)du + R'_h(x, y)
\]

with \( |R'_h(x, y)| \leq O(hn^{-(\delta'' - \varkappa/2)}) \sqrt{\|y - x\|} \) with a constant in \( O(\cdot) \) depending on \( \delta' \). It follows from (119), (124) and (125) that

\[
T_5 = - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} [\sqrt{\pi_1 + h\pi_2}] \otimes_h \left( K_h + M_h \right) \left( r \right)(0, T, x, y) + R'_h(x, y),
\]
where \(|R^r_h(x, y)| \leq O(hn^{-(\delta^r-x/2)})\zeta^S_{\mathcal{T}}(y-x)\). Now we apply Lemma 10 with \(A = \sqrt{n}{\tilde{\pi}}_1\), \(B = H + M_{\ell,1} + \sqrt{n}N_1\), \(C = (K_h - H - \sqrt{n}N_1) + (M_h - M_{\ell,1})\) to

\[
- \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}{\tilde{\pi}}_1 \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}{\tilde{\pi}}_1 \otimes_h (H + M_{\ell,1} + \sqrt{n}N_1)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) \tag{127}
\]

and with \(A = h\tilde{\pi}_2\), \(B = H, C = (K_h - H) + M_h\) to

\[
- \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} h\tilde{\pi}_2 \otimes_h (K_h + M_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) + \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} h\tilde{\pi}_2 \otimes_h H^{(r)}(0, T, x, y). \tag{128}
\]

The estimate (118) follows from (125), (127), (128), Lemma 10 and Lemma 5.

**Asymptotic treatment of the term \(T_0\).** By application of Lemma 9 we get that

\[
|T_0| \leq C(\varepsilon)hn^{-1/2}\epsilon\zeta^S_{\mathcal{T}}(y-x).
\]

**Asymptotic treatment of the term \(T_7\).** From the recurrence relation for \(r = 2, 3, \ldots\)

\[
\tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r)}(0, T, x, y) - \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h H_h^{(r)}(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[
= \left[ \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)} - \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h H_h^{(r-1)} \right] \otimes_h H_h(0, T, x, y) + \left[ \tilde{p}_h \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h)^{(r-1)} \otimes_h (K_h + M_h + R_h - H_h) \right](0, T, x, y)
\]

and from Lemma 8 with \(r = 1\) we get by similar arguments as in the proof of Lemma 9 that

\[
|T_7| \leq C\tilde{h}^{3/2}T^{-1/2}\epsilon\zeta^S_{\mathcal{T}}(y-x) = C\epsilon^{1/2}\zeta^S_{\mathcal{T}}(y-x).
\]

**Plugging in the asymptotic expansions of \(T_1, \ldots, T_7\).** We now plug the asymptotic expansions of \(T_1, \ldots, T_7\) into (39). Using Lemma 10, Theorem 2.1 in Konakov and Mammen (2002) we get

\[
p_h(0, T, x, y) - p(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[
= \sqrt{n} \left[ \tilde{\pi}_1 + p^d \otimes_h \mathcal{R}_1 \right] \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[
+ h \left[ \left( \tilde{\pi}_2 + \tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes_h \Phi \otimes_h \mathcal{R}_1 + p^d \otimes_h \mathcal{R}_2 + p^d \otimes_h \mathcal{R}_3 \right) \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y) + p^d \otimes_h (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes_h \Phi)^{(2)}(0, T, x, y) 
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} p \otimes_h (L^2 - L^2) p^d(0, T, x, y) - \frac{1}{2} p \otimes_h (L' - \tilde{L}') p^d(0, T, x, y) \right] \bigg) 
\]

\[
+ O(h^{1+\delta}\zeta^S_{\mathcal{T}}(y-x)), \tag{129}
\]

where

\[
p^d(ih, i'h, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tilde{p} \otimes_h H^{(r)}(ih, i'h, x, y),
\]

\[
\mathcal{R}_1(s, t, x, y) = N_1(s, t, x, y) + M_1(s, t, x, y) - \tilde{M}_1(s, t, x, y),
\]

\[
44.
\]
\[ \mathcal{R}_2(s, t, x, y) = N_2(s, t, x, y) + \Pi_1(s, t, x, y) - \tilde{\Pi}_1(s, t, x, y), \]

\[ \mathcal{R}_3(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{|\nu|=4} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, x) - \chi_\nu(s, y)}{\nu!} D^{\nu\nu} p(s, t, x, y), \]

\[ M_1(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, x)}{\nu!} D^{\nu\nu} p(s, t, x, y), \]

\[ \tilde{M}_1(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, x)}{\nu!} D^{\nu\nu} p(s, t, x, y), \]

\[ \Pi_1(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, x)}{\nu!} D^{\nu\nu} \tilde{\Pi}_1(s, t, x, y), \]

\[ \tilde{\Pi}_1(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(s, x)}{\nu!} D^{\nu\nu} \tilde{\Pi}_1(s, t, x, y). \]

Note that for the homogenous case and \( T = [0, 1] \) (129) coincides with formula (53) on page 623 in Konakov and Mammen (2005).

**Asymptotic replacement of** \( p^d \) **by** \( p \). It follows from (42), (57) and (58) that

\[ |(p^d - p)(ih, jh, x, z)| \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{1-\varepsilon} (jh - ih)^{\varepsilon-1/2} \phi(\sqrt{1-ih}(z - x)) \]  

(130)

for any \( 0 < \varepsilon < 1/2 \). Using (130) and making an integration by parts we can replace \( p^d \) by \( p \) in (129). For example the operator \( L_T^2 - L_T \) is an operator of order three. Applying integration by parts we get for \( |\nu| = 3 \)

\[ \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int D^\nu p(0, ih, x, z)(p^d - p)(ih, T, z, y) dz \right| \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{1-\varepsilon} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(ih)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{(T - ih)^{1/2 - \varepsilon}} \phi_\sqrt{T}(y - x) \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{1/2 - 2\varepsilon} T^{2\varepsilon - 1/2} B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon + 1/2) \phi_\sqrt{T}(y - x). \]

By (B2) we have \( 0 < \varepsilon < 1 - 4\varepsilon \). This implies

\[ \left| \frac{h}{2} p \otimes h (L_T^2 - L_T)(p^d - p)(0, T, x, y) \right| \leq C(\varepsilon) h T^{1/2} \mu^{1/2} \left( (1/2 - 2\varepsilon - \varepsilon'/2) \phi_\sqrt{T}(y - x) \right) \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{1+\varepsilon} \phi_\sqrt{T}(y - x) \]

for some \( 0 < \delta < 1/2 \). The other terms in (129) containing \( p^d \) can be estimated analogously. Thus we get the following representation

\[ p_h(0, T, x, y) = p(0, T, x, y) \]

\[ = \sqrt{h} [\mathcal{R}_1 + p \otimes h \mathcal{R}_1] \otimes h \Phi(0, T, x, y) \]

\[ + h \left\{ [\mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi \otimes h \mathcal{R}_1 + p \otimes h \mathcal{R}_2 + p \otimes h \mathcal{R}_3] \otimes h \Phi(0, T, x, y) \right\} + O(h^{1+\varepsilon} \sqrt{T}(y - x)). \]

In the further analysis we make use of the following binary operation \( \otimes_h \). This operator generalizes the binary operation \( \otimes \) introduced in Konakov and Mammen (2005). For \( s \in [0, t - h] \) and \( t \in \{h, 2h, ..., T\} \).
the operation $\otimes_h$ is defined as follows

\[ f \otimes_h g(s, t, x, y) = \sum_{s \leq jh \leq t-h} h \int f(s, jh, x, z) g(jh, t, z, y) dz. \]

Note that for $s \in \{0, h, 2h, ..., T\}$ the two operations $\otimes_h$ and $\otimes_H$ coincide.

**Asymptotic replacement of** $p \otimes_h R_i \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y)$ by $p \otimes (R_i \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. [$p \otimes_h (R_i \otimes_h \Phi) \otimes_h (R_i \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y)$, $p \otimes_h (L_2^2 - L^2)p(0, T, x, y)$ and $p \otimes_h (L' - \tilde{L}')p(0, T, x, y)$ by $p \otimes (L' - \tilde{L}')p(0, T, x, y)$.

These replacements follow from the definitions of $R_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and can be proved by the same method as in the treatment of $T_1$. There is an estimate for the replacement error of $p \otimes_h H$ by $p \otimes H$ is given.

Linearity of the operation $\otimes_h$ implies that it is enough to consider the functions $p \otimes_h \mathcal{S}$ where $\mathcal{S}(u, t, z, v)$ is a function that has one of the following forms:

\[
\frac{\chi(u, z) - \chi(u, v)}{\nu!} D_{\nu}^2 p(u, t, z, v) \quad \text{with} \quad |\nu| = 3, 4,
\]

\[
\frac{\chi(u, z) - \chi(u, v)}{\nu!} D_{\nu}^2 \tilde{p}_1(u, t, z, v) \quad \text{with} \quad |\nu| = 3,
\]

\[
(L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}_1(u, t, z, v) \text{ or } (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}_2(u, t, z, v).
\]

We consider the case $\mathcal{S}(u, t, z, v) = (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}_1(u, t, z, v)$. The other cases can be treated similarly. It is enough to consider a typical term of $(L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}_1(u, t, z, v)$. We will give bounds for

\[
\int_0^{\frac{1}{j}} du \int p(0, u, x, z) \left( \int_u^{\frac{1}{j}} \chi(u, v, dw) \right) D_{\nu}^2 (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}(u, jh, z, v) dz
\]

\[
- \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \int p(0, ih, x, z) \left( \int_{ih}^{\frac{1}{j}} \chi(u, v, dw) \right) D_{\nu}^2 (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v) dz
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} du \int [\lambda(u) - \lambda(0)] dz
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih) du \int \lambda'(ih) dz
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 du \int_0^{1 - \delta} \int \chi''(s) |_{s=s_i} dzd\delta du
\]

where $\lambda(u) = p(0, u, x, z) \left( \int_u^{\frac{1}{j}} \chi(u, v, dw) \right) D_{\nu}^2 H(u, jh, z, v), s_i = ih + \delta(u - ih)$. As in the treatment of $T_1$, we obtain that

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih) du \int \lambda'(ih) dz
\]

\[
= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \int_{ih}^{\frac{1}{j}} \chi(0, v, s) ds \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_{\nu}^2 A_0(ih, jh, z, v) dz
\]

\[
+ \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \int_{ih}^{\frac{1}{j}} \chi(0, v, s) ds \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_{\nu}^2 H_1(ih, jh, z, v) dz
\]

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\[-\frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_{\chi_\nu}(ih, v) \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_z^\nu H(ih, jh, z, v)dz,\]  

(132)

where

\[A_0(s, jh, z, v) = (L^2 - 2LL + \bar{L}^2)\tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v),\]

\[H_l(s, t, z, v) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{d} \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}(s, z)}{\partial s^i} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}(s, v)}{\partial s^j} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(s, t, z, v)}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \]

\[+ \sum_{i=1}^{d} \left( \frac{\partial m_i(s, z)}{\partial s^i} - \frac{\partial m_i(s, v)}{\partial s^i} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{p}(s, t, z, v)}{\partial z_i},\]

for \(l = 0, 1, 2\) with \(H_0 \equiv H\). The differential operator \(A_0\) was introduced before equation (47). It is a fourth order differential operator. From the structure of this operator and from (132) it is clear that it is enough to estimate

\[I \triangleq \frac{h}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} h \int_{ih}^{j\hbar} \chi_\nu(s, v)ds \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v)dz \Phi(jh, T, v, y)dv \]

(133)

for \(|\nu| = 3, |\mu| = 3\). To estimate (133) we consider three possible cases: a) \(jh > T/2, ih \leq jh/2 \implies jh - ih > T/4\) b) \(jh > T/2, ih > jh/2 \implies jh > T/4\) c) \(jh < T/2 \implies T - jh > T/2\). In the case a) we apply integration by parts. This transfers two derivatives to \(p(0, ih, x, z)\). This gives

\[
\left| \frac{h^{j-1}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{j-1} h \int_{ih}^{j\hbar} \chi_\nu(s, v)ds \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v)dz \right|
\]

\[
\leq Ch^{1-2\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{j\hbar} \frac{du}{u^{1-\varepsilon}(j\hbar - u)^{1-\varepsilon}} \phi_{\sqrt{j\hbar}}(v - x)
\]

and

\[
|I| \leq C(\varepsilon)h^{1-2\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{du}{u^{1-2\varepsilon}(T - u)^{1/2}} \phi_{\sqrt{T}}(y - x)
\]

\[
\leq C(\varepsilon)h^{3/4}T^{1/2} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{du}{(1/4 - 2\varepsilon - \varepsilon/2)} \phi_{\sqrt{T}}(y - x)
\]

\[
\leq C(\varepsilon)T^{1/2 - \delta} h^{3/4 + \delta} \phi_{\sqrt{T}}(y - x),\]

(134)

where \(\delta = (1/4 - 2\varepsilon - \varepsilon/2) > 0\) if \(\varepsilon < 1/2 - 4\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon < 0.05\) (see the condition (B2)). In the case b) we apply integration by parts and transfer four derivatives to \(p(0, ih, x, z)\). This gives the same estimate as in (134). At last, in the case c) we make an integration by parts and transfer three derivatives to \(\Phi(jh, T, v, y)\) and one derivative to \(p(0, ih, x, z)\). This gives the same estimate as in (134). To pass from \(D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v)\) to \(D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v)\) we use the following estimate

\[
|D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v) + D_z^\nu \tilde{p}(ih, jh, z, v)| \leq C \phi_{\sqrt{jh}}(v - z).
\]

Clearly, the same estimate (134) holds true for the other summands in the right hand side of (132). This gives

\[
\frac{h}{2} \left| \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} h \int_{ih}^{j\hbar} \chi_\nu(s, v)ds \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_z^\nu H_1(ih, jh, z, v)dz \Phi(jh, T, v, y)dv \right|
\]

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\[
\begin{align*}
&\leq C(\varepsilon)T^{1/2-\delta}h^{3/4+\delta}\phi_{\sqrt{\pi}}(y-x), \\
&\frac{h}{2}\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \int \chi_\nu(ih, v) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} h \int p(0, ih, x, z) D_x^v H(ih, jh, z, v) dz \Phi(jh, T, v, y) dv \\
&\leq C(\varepsilon)T^{1/2-\delta}h^{3/4+\delta}\phi_{\sqrt{\pi}}(y-x).
\end{align*}
\]

We now estimate the second summand in the right hand side of (131). Similarly as in (50) we obtain

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 du \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \int \lambda''(s) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du \\
= \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_s^{ih} \chi_\nu(\tau, v) d\tau \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v A_k(s, jh, z, v) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du \\
- \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \chi_\nu(s, v) \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v A_0(s, jh, z, v) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du \\
- \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \chi_\nu(s, v) \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v H_1(s, jh, z, v) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du \\
- \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \frac{\partial \chi_\nu(s, v)}{\partial s} \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v H(s, jh, z, v) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du, \quad (135)
\end{align*}
\]

where the operators \(A_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\), are defined as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
A_1(s, jh, z, v) &= (L^3 - 3L^2\tilde{L} + 3L\tilde{L}^2 - \tilde{L}^3)\tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v), \\
A_2(s, jh, z, v) &= (L_1 H + 2LH_1)(s, jh, z, v), \\
A_3(s, jh, z, v) &= ([L - \tilde{L}]\tilde{L}_1 + 2(L_1 - \tilde{L}_1)\tilde{L})\tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v), \\
A_4(s, jh, z, v) &= H_2(s, jh, z, v).
\end{align*}
\]

The operator \(A_1\) was introduced in (51). For this operator it is enough to estimate for fixed \(p, q, r, l\)

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_s^{ih} \chi_\nu(\tau, v) d\tau \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v \left( \frac{\partial^4 \tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v)}{\partial z_\sigma \partial q_\tau \partial z_l \partial z_r} \right) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du.
\]

As in (56) we obtain that this term does not exceed

\[
C(\varepsilon)h^{3/2-\varepsilon}(jh)^{2-\varepsilon-1} \phi_{\sqrt{\pi}}(v - x). \quad (136)
\]

It follows from the explicit form of these operators that the same estimate (136) holds for \(A_2, A_3\) and \(A_4\). The other three terms in the right hand side of (135) do not contain the factor \(\int_s^{ih} \chi_\nu(\tau, v) d\tau\) and they can be estimated separately. Clearly, it is enough to estimate the term containing \(A_0\). The remaining two summands are less singular. From the explicit form of \(A_0\) (compare also (46)) we obtain that it is enough to estimate for fixed \(q, l, r\)

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (u - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \delta) \chi_\nu(s, v) \int p(0, s, x, z) D_x^v \left( \frac{\partial^4 \tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v)}{\partial z_\sigma \partial q_\tau \partial z_l \partial z_r} \right) \mid_{s=s_i} dz d\delta du.
\]

Analogously to (47) we get that this term does not exceed

\[
C(\varepsilon)h^{1-2\varepsilon}(jh)^{2-\varepsilon-1} \phi_{\sqrt{\pi}}(v - x). \quad (137)
\]
Now from (131), (134), (135), (136) and (137) we obtain that

\[
[p \otimes_h (L - \tilde{L})\tilde{\pi}_1] \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y) - p \otimes [(L - \tilde{L})\tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes_h \Phi](0, T, x, y)
\]

\[\leq C h^{3/4 + \delta} \sqrt{H}(y - x)\]  
(138)

for some \( \delta > 0 \). The other replacements can be shown analogously. Thus we come to the following representation

\[
p_h(0, T, x, y) - p(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[= \sqrt{h} [\tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y) + p \otimes (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y)]
\]

\[+ h [\tilde{\pi}_2 \otimes_h \Phi(0, T, x, y) + p \otimes (\mathcal{R}_2 \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y) + p \otimes (\mathcal{R}_3 \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y)]
\]

\[+ h [\tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes_h \Phi + p \otimes (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes_h \Phi)] \otimes_h (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes_h \Phi)(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[+ \frac{h}{2} p \otimes (L^2 - L^2)p(0, T, x, y) - \frac{h}{2} p \otimes (L' - \tilde{L}')p(0, T, x, y) + O(h^{1 + \delta} \sqrt{H}(y - x)).\]  
(139)

We now further simplify our expansion of \( p_h - p \). We start by showing the following expansion

\[
p_h(0, T, x, y) - p(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[= \sqrt{h} (p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p_\Delta])(0, T, x, y) + h (p \otimes \mathcal{F}_2[p_\Delta])(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[+ h (p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p_\Delta]])(0, T, x, y)
\]

\[+ \frac{h}{2} p \otimes (L^2 - L^2)p(0, T, x, y) - \frac{h}{2} p \otimes (L' - \tilde{L}')p(0, T, x, y) + O(h^{1 + \delta} \sqrt{H}(y - x)),\]  
(140)

where for \( s \in [0, t - h], t \in \{h, 2h, ..., T\} \)

\[
p_\Delta(s, t, z, y) = (\tilde{p} \otimes_h \Phi)(s, t, z, y)
\]

\[= \tilde{p}(s, t, z, y) + \sum_{s \leq jh \leq t - h} h \int \tilde{p}(s, jh, z, v)\Phi_1(jh, t, v, y)dv.
\]

Here \( \Phi_1 = H + H \otimes_h H + H \otimes_h H \otimes_h H + \ldots \). We now treat the term \( p \otimes \tilde{L}\tilde{\pi}_1(s, t, x, y) \).

\[
p \otimes \tilde{L}\tilde{\pi}_1(s, t, x, y) = \int_s^t d\tau \int p(s, \tau, x, v)(t - \tau) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}^{(s, t, y)}}{\nu!} D_{\nu}^{\nu}(\tilde{L}\tilde{\pi}(\tau, t, v, y))dv
\]

\[= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int dv \left[ \int_s^t p(s, \tau, x, v) \left( \int_\tau^t \chi_{\nu}(u, y)du \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} D_{\nu}^{\nu}(\tilde{\pi}(\tau, t, v, y))d\tau \right]
\]

\[= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int dv \int_s^{t - \tau} \ldots - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int dv \int_s^t \ldots
\]

\[= I + II.\]  
(141)

By integrating by parts w.r.t. the time variable we obtain for \( I \).

\[
I = - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int dv \left[ p(s, \tau, x, v) \left( \int_\tau^t \chi_{\nu}(u, y)du \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \tilde{\pi}(\tau, t, v, y) \right]_{\tau=s}^{\tau=t/2}
\]

\[+ \int_s^t D_{\nu}^{\nu}(\tilde{\pi}(\tau, t, v, y)) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \int_\tau^t \chi_{\nu}(u, y)du - p(s, \tau, x, v)\chi_{\nu}(\tau, y) \right) d\tau
\]

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$$= - \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int dv \left[ p(s, \frac{s+t}{2}, x, v) \left( \int_{\frac{s+t}{2}}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u, y) du \right) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\frac{s+t}{2}, t, v, y) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \left( \int_{s}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u, y) du \right) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(s, t, x, y) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int_{s}^{t} d\tau \left( \int_{\tau}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u, y) du \right) \int L^{T} p(s, \tau, x, v) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau, t, v, y) dv$$

$$- \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int_{s}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(\tau, y) d\tau \int p(s, \tau, x, v) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau, t, v, y) dv. \quad (142)$$

For the second term we get

$$II = \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int p(s, \frac{s+t}{2}, x, v) \left( \int_{\frac{s+t}{2}}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u, y) du \right) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\frac{s+t}{2}, t, v, y) dv$$

$$+ \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int_{s}^{t} d\tau \left( \int_{\tau}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(u, y) du \right) \int L^{T} p(s, \tau, x, v) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau, t, v, y) dv$$

$$- \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{1}{\nu!} \int_{s}^{t} \chi_{\nu}(\tau, y) d\tau \int p(s, \tau, x, v) D_{v}^{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau, t, v, y) dv. \quad (143)$$

From (141)-(143) we have

$$p \otimes \tilde{L} \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) = \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) + p \otimes L \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) - p \otimes \tilde{M}_{1}(s, t, x, y).$$

This shows that

$$\tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) + p \otimes \mathbb{R} \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) = \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y)$$

$$+ p \otimes L \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) - p \otimes \tilde{L} \tilde{\pi}_{1}(s, t, x, y) + p \otimes M_{1}(s, t, x, y) - p \otimes \tilde{M}_{1}(s, t, x, y)$$

$$= p \otimes \tilde{M}_{1}(s, t, x, y). \quad (144)$$

It follows from (144) and the definitions of the operations $\otimes$ and $\otimes_{h}$ that

$$\sqrt{h} [\tilde{\pi}_{1} \circ'_{h} \Phi(s, t, x, y) + (p \otimes \mathbb{R}) \circ'_{h} \Phi(s, t, x, y)]$$

$$= \sqrt{h} (\tilde{\pi}_{1} + p \otimes \mathbb{R}) \circ'_{h} \Phi(s, t, x, y)$$

$$= \sqrt{h} (p \otimes M_{1}) \circ'_{h} \Phi(s, t, x, y)$$

$$= \sqrt{h} \sum_{0 \leq jh \leq t-h} h \int (p \otimes M_{1})(s, jh, x, z) \Phi(jh, t, z, y) dz$$

$$= \sqrt{h} \sum_{0 \leq jh \leq t-h} h \int \left[ \int_{s}^{jh} du \int p(s, u, x, v) M_{1}(u, jh, v, z) dv \right] \Phi(jh, t, z, y) dz$$

$$= \sqrt{h} \sum_{0 \leq jh \leq t-h} h \int \left[ \int_{s}^{jh} du \chi_{[s, jh]} \int p(s, u, x, v) M_{1}(u, jh, v, z) dv \right] \Phi(jh, t, z, y) dz$$

$$= \sqrt{h} \int_{s}^{t} dv \int p(s, u, x, v) \sum_{|\nu|=3} \frac{\chi_{\nu}(u, v)}{\nu!} \times D_{v}^{\nu} \left[ \sum_{0 \leq jh \leq t-h} h \chi_{[s, jh]} \int \tilde{p}(u, jh, v, z) \Phi(jh, t, z, y) dz \right] dv$$
\[
\sqrt{h} \int_t^s du \int p(u, v, x, y) \times \sum_{\nu=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(u, v)}{\nu!} D_\nu [p \Delta(u, t, v, y) dv
\]
\[
\sqrt{h} (p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1)[p \Delta](s, t, x, y).
\]

(145)

Here, \( \chi[s, jh] \) denotes the indicator of the interval \([s, jh]\). Using similar arguments as in the proof of (145) one can show that

\[
h \left[ \mathcal{T}_2 \otimes h \phi(s, t, x, y) + (p \otimes R_2) \otimes h \phi(s, t, x, y) + p \otimes h (R_2 \otimes h \phi)(s, t, x, y) \right]
\]
\[
= h(p \otimes \mathcal{F}_2)[p \Delta](s, t, x, y) + hp \otimes \Pi_1 \otimes h \phi(s, t, x, y).
\]

(146)

For the first two terms in the right hand side of (139) we obtain from (145) and (146)

\[
\sqrt{h} \left[ \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi(0, T, x, y) + (p \otimes R_1) \otimes h \phi(0, T, x, y) \right] + h \left[ \mathcal{T}_2 \otimes h \phi(0, T, x, y) + (p \otimes R_2) \otimes h \phi(0, T, x, y) + p \otimes h (R_3 \otimes h \phi)(0, T, x, y) \right]
\]
\[
= \sqrt{h} (p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1)[p \Delta](0, T, x, y) + h(p \otimes \mathcal{F}_2)[p \Delta](s, t, x, y) + hp \otimes \Pi_1 \otimes h \phi(s, t, x, y).
\]

(147)

Using (145) we get

\[
h \left[ \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi + p \otimes (R_1 \otimes h \phi) \right] \otimes h \left( \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi \right)(0, T, x, y)
\]
\[
= h(p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1)[p \Delta] \otimes h \left( \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi \right)(0, T, x, y)
\]
\[
= hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1 \left[ \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi \right](s, t, x, y).
\]

Note that

\[
hp \otimes \Pi_1 \otimes h \phi(s, t, x, y) = h \int_t^s du \int p(u, v, x, y) \sum_{\nu=3} \frac{\chi_\nu(u, v)}{\nu!} D_\nu [\mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi](u, t, v, y)
\]
\[
= hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1 \left[ \mathcal{T}_1 \otimes h \phi \right](s, t, x, y).
\]

For the proof of (140) it remains to show that

\[
hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p \Delta]](0, T, x, y) + O(h^{1+\delta} \zeta_1(y - x))
\]

(148)

We will show that

\[
hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[(p - p \Delta) \otimes h \phi](0, T, x, y) + O(h^{1+\delta} \zeta_1(y - x)),
\]

(149)

\[
hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p \otimes h \phi](0, T, x, y) - hp \otimes \mathcal{F}_1[p \otimes (R_1 \otimes h \phi)](0, T, x, y) = O(h^{1+\delta} \zeta_1(y - x)).
\]

(150)

Claim (148) follows from (149), (150) and (145). The estimate (150) can be shown similarly as in the proof of (138). An additional singularity arising from the derivatives in the operator \( \mathcal{F}_1[\cdot] \) can be treated by using the additional factor \( h \) in (150). To estimate (149) note that from the definition of \( R_1 \) and \( \Phi \)

\[
[(R_1 \otimes h \phi)(j h, T, x, y)] \leq C \epsilon h^{-\epsilon}(T - j h)^{\epsilon-1} \phi_1(T - j h).
\]

(151)

Then we use the following estimate which can be proved by the same method as in the treatment of \( T_1 \), where an estimate for \((p-p^2)(0, j h, x, y)\) was obtained.

\[
|(p-p \Delta)(u, jh, v, z)| \leq Ch^{1/2} \phi_1(z - v).
\]

(152)
\[
\left| (p - p_\Delta) \otimes (R_1 \otimes \Phi) (u, T, v, y) \right| \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{1/2 - \varepsilon} (T - u)^{\varepsilon} \phi(y - v) \tag{153}
\]

For an estimate (149) it is enough to estimate a typical summand of the sum of the detailed representation of the left hand side of (149). E.g., for \(|\nu| = 3\) we have to estimate
\[
h \int_0^T du \int p(0, u, v, y) \frac{\lambda(u, v)}{u!} D_u^n \left( \sum_{j: u \leq jh \leq T - h} h \int (p - p_\Delta)(u, jh, v, z) \right.
\]
\[
\times (R_1 \otimes \Phi)(j, z, y) \right) \right. dz \right) \right. dv
\]
\[
= h \int_0^{T/2} ... + h \int_T^T ...
\]
\[
= I + II.
\]

For an estimate of II we apply integration by parts and transfer three derivatives to \(p(0, u, v, y) \frac{\lambda(u, v)}{u!}\). Using (153) we obtain the following estimate
\[
|II| \leq C(\varepsilon) h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} \int_{T/2}^T \frac{(T - u)^{\varepsilon}}{u^{3/2}} \|\phi\|_{\mathcal{C}^\varepsilon(y - x)}
\]
\[
\leq C(\varepsilon) h^{3/2 - \varepsilon} T^{\varepsilon} \|\phi\|_{\mathcal{C}^\varepsilon(y - x)}. \tag{154}
\]

For the treatment of I we consider two cases: a) \(jh - u \geq T/4\) and b) \(jh - u \leq T/4 \implies T - jh \geq T/4\). Similarly as in (42) the difference \(h(p - p_\Delta)\) can be represented as
\[
h(p - p_\Delta)(u, jh, v, z) = h(p \otimes H - p \otimes H)(u, jh, v, z)
\]
\[
+ h(p \otimes H - p \otimes H) \otimes \Phi(u, jh, v, z)
\]
\[
= h \int_u^{j^{\ast}h} d\tau \int p(u, \tau, v, z') H(\tau, jh, z', z) dz' + h \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \int_{i^{\ast}h}^{(i+1)^{\ast}h} d\tau \int (\lambda(\tau, z') - \lambda(ih, z')) dz' + h(p \otimes H - p \otimes H) \otimes \Phi(u, jh, v, z)
\]
\[
= I' + I'' + I''', \tag{155}
\]

where \(\lambda(\tau, z') = p(u, \tau, v, z') H(\tau, jh, z', z), \Phi(ih, jh, z', z) = H(ih, jh, z', z) + H \otimes H(ih, jh, z', z) + ... + j^{\ast}(u) = \left[\frac{u}{h}\right] + 1\). Here \([x]\) is equal to the integral part for noninteger \(x\) and equal to \(x - 1\) for integer \(x\). For \(I',\) case a), we have \(jh - \tau > T/5\) for \(n\) large enough. With the substitution \(v + v' = z'\) we obtain
\[
\left| D_u^n h \int_u^{j^{\ast}h} d\tau \int p(u, \tau, v, z') H(\tau, jh, z', z) dz' \right|
\]
\[
= \left| D_u^n h \int_u^{j^{\ast}h} d\tau \int p(u, \tau, v, v + v') H(\tau, jh, v + v', z) dv' \right|
\]
\[
\leq Ch \int_u^{j^{\ast}h} \frac{d\tau}{(jh - \tau)^{2\varepsilon}} \phi_{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m-u}}}(z - v) \leq Ch^2 T^{-2\varepsilon} \phi_{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m-u}}}(z - v)
\]
\[
\leq Cn^{-2\varepsilon} \phi_{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m-u}}}(z - v) = CT^2 h^2 \phi_{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m-u}}}(z - v) \tag{156}
\]

For the proof of (156) we used the following estimate from Friedman (1964) (Theorem 7, page 260)
\[
|D_u^n p(u, \tau, v, v + v')| \leq C(\tau - u)^{-d/2} \exp \left( \frac{C|v'|}{\tau - u} \right).
\]

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For \( I'(u,jh,v,z)(\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi)(jh,T,z,y)dz, \) case b), it is enough to estimate for \( |\nu| = 3 \)
\[
\int_{\mathcal{J}^h}^{1} h \int u d\tau \int [p(u,\tau,v,v') (\sigma_k(\tau,v,v') - \sigma_k(\tau,z))] D_{\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{p}(\tau,jh,v+v',z)}{\partial \nu \partial v'} dv' \\
\times (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi)(jh,T,z,y)dz.
\] (157)

For an estimate of this term we transfer five derivatives from \( \tilde{p} \) to \( (\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi)(jh,T,z,y) \) and we use the following estimate for \( |\nu| = 5 \)
\[
|D_{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau,jh,v+v',z) + D_{\nu} \tilde{p}(\tau,jh,v+v',z)| \\
\leq C(jh - \tau)^{-d/2} \phi \sqrt{T}(z-v-v').
\]

We obtain that (157) does not exceed
\[
C(jh - \tau)hT^{-3/2} \phi \sqrt{T}(y-v) \\
\leq Ch^{1+\delta}T^{1-\delta} n^{-(1-\delta-7\kappa/2)} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-v) \\
= o(h^{1+\delta}T^{1-\delta}) \phi \sqrt{T} (y-v).
\] (158)

We used that for any \( 0 < \delta < 1 \) it holds that \( \kappa < 2-2\delta \), see condition (B2). For an estimate of \( I''(u,jh,v,z)(\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi)(jh,T,z,y)dz \) we use the decomposition (43). For getting an estimate for the terms in \( I' \) that contain the first derivatives \( \lambda'(ih,z') \) we use the identity (45) and similar arguments as already used in the estimation of \( I'(u,jh,v,z)(\mathcal{R}_1 \otimes h \Phi)(jh,T,z,y)dz \). The estimate for terms in \( I' \) containing second derivatives \( \lambda'(ih,z') \) follows from (53) and (54). Finally, for \( II' \) the same estimates hold because of smoothing properties of the convolution \( \mathcal{R}_1 \otimes \Phi_1(u,jh,v,z) \). This implies (149) and, hence, the expansion (140).

Asymptotic replacement of \( p_\Delta \) by \( p \). Now, we compare \( hp \otimes \Phi_2[p_\Delta](0,T,x,y) \) with \( hp \otimes \Phi_2[p](0,T,x,y) \).

Note that for \( 2\kappa < \delta < \frac{\delta}{2}, |\nu| = 4 \)
\[
\left| h \int_{0}^{h^k} du \int p(0,u,x,z) \chi_\nu(u,z) D_{\nu} p(u,T,z,y) \right| \\
\leq Ch^{1+\delta} (T-h^\delta)^{-2} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x) \\
\leq Ch^{1+\delta} \frac{n^{2\kappa}}{(Tn^{\kappa} - n^{\kappa}h)^2} \leq Ch^{1+(\delta-2\kappa)}T^{2\kappa} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x),
\] (159)

\[
\left| h \int_{-h^k}^{T} du \int D_{\nu} [p(0,u,x,z) \chi_\nu(u,z)] p(u,T,z,y) \right| \\
\leq Ch^{1+(\delta-2\kappa)}T^{2\kappa} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x).
\] (160)

The same estimates hold for \( p_\Delta(u,T,z,y) \). Hence, it suffices to consider \( u \in [h^k,T-h^k] \). We now treat
\[
\int_{h^k}^{T-h^k} du \int p(0,u,x,z) \chi_\nu(u,z) D_{\nu} [p \Delta](u,T,z,y) dz \\
= h \int_{h^k}^{T-h^k} \ldots + h \int_{T/2}^{T-h^k} \ldots = I + II.
\] (161)

By using (152) we get
\[
|II| \\
= \left| h \int_{T/2}^{T-h^k} du \int D_{\nu} [p(0,u,x,z) \chi_\nu(u,z)] (p \Delta)(u,T,z,y) dz \right| \\
\leq Ch^{3/2} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x) = Ch^{3/2} T^{\gamma} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x) \\
= Ch^{1+\gamma} \phi \sqrt{T} (y-x), \gamma > 0
\] (162)
For $u \in [h^\delta, T/2]$ it holds that

$$|I| = \left| h \int_{h^\delta}^{T/2} du \int D_z^\nu [p(0, u, x, z) \chi_\nu(u, z)](p - p_\Delta)(u, T, z, y) dz \right| \leq C h^{3/2 - \delta} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x). \quad (163)$$

Note that the condition $\delta < \frac{3}{2}$ implies that $3/2 - \delta > 1$. It follows from (159)-(163) that

$$h p \otimes F_2[p\Delta](0, T, x, y) - h p \otimes F_2[p](0, T, x, y) = O(h^{1+\delta} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x)). \quad (164)$$

For the proof of

$$h p \otimes F_1[p \otimes F_1[p - p_\Delta]] = O(h^{1+\delta} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x))$$

we consider a typical summand for fixed $\nu, |\nu| = 3$,

$$h \int_0^T du \int p(0, u, x, z) \chi_\nu(u, z) D_z^\nu \left[ \int_u^T d\tau \int p(u, \tau, z, v) \chi_\nu(\tau, v) D_v^\nu (p - p_\Delta)(\tau, T, v, y) dv \right] dz. \quad (165)$$

As before it suffices to consider the integrals for $u \in [h^\delta, T - h^\delta]$. The integral in (165) is a sum of four integrals

$$I_1 = h \int_{h^\delta}^{T/2} du \int \cdots D_z^\nu \left[ \int_u^{T+u/2} d\tau \int \cdots \right],$$

$$I_2 = h \int_{h^\delta}^{T/2} du \int \cdots D_z^\nu \left[ \int_u^T d\tau \int \cdots \right],$$

$$I_3 = h \int_{h^\delta}^{T-h^\delta} du \int \cdots D_z^\nu \left[ \int_u^{T+u/2} d\tau \int \cdots \right],$$

$$I_4 = h \int_{T/2}^{T-h^\delta} du \int \cdots D_z^\nu \left[ \int_u^T d\tau \int \cdots \right]. \quad (166)$$

Note that in the integrand in $I_2$ it holds that $\tau - u \geq T/4$. By applying integration by parts w.r.t. $v$ and (152) we get

$$|I_2| \leq C h^{3/2 - \kappa} T^{\kappa} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x)). \quad (167)$$

Furthermore, in the integrand in $I_4$ it holds that $u \geq T/2, \tau - u \geq h^\delta/2, T - u \geq h^\delta$. Using integration by parts w.r.t. $z$ we obtain

$$|I_4| \leq C h^{3/2 - \delta} T^{1/2} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x)) \leq C T^{\kappa/2} h^{3/2 - \kappa/2 - \delta} \phi_\nu \psi \phi(y - x)), \quad (168)$$

where, by our choice of $\delta, 3/2 - \kappa/2 - \delta > 1$. For an estimate of $I_3$ we use the representation

$$(p - p_\Delta)(\tau, T, v, y) = (p \otimes H - p \otimes H')(\tau, T, v, y)$$

$$+ (p \otimes H - p \otimes H') \otimes h \Phi(\tau, T, v, y) + \frac{h}{2} \left[ p \otimes h (H_1 + A_0) \right](\tau, T, v, y)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \int_{i\hbar}^{(i+1)\hbar} (t - i\hbar)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \gamma) \int_{s=ih}^{(i+1)h} \int_0^1 (t - i\hbar)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \gamma) \int_{s=ih}^{(i+1)h} dw \gamma \gamma dt,$$

$$(p \otimes H - p \otimes H') \otimes h \Phi(\tau, T, v, y), \quad (169)$$

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where $j^* = j^*(\tau) = [\tau/h] + 1$. As above $[x]$ denotes the integer part for nonintegers $x$ and it is equal to $x - 1$ for integers $x$. The quantities $H_1$ and $A_k, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, have been defined (52) and

$$\Phi_1(\tau, t', z, z') = H(\tau, t', z, z') + H \otimes H(\tau, t', z, z') + ....$$

To estimate $D^\nu_v(p - \Delta)(\tau, T, v, y)$ we note that

$$h \left| D^\nu_v \int_\tau^{\tau + h} ds \int p(\tau, s, v, w) H(s, T, w, y) dw \right|$$

$$= h \left| D^\nu_v \int_\tau^{\tau + h} ds \int p(\tau, s, v, v + w') H(s, T, v + w', y) dw' \right|$$

$$\leq Ch \int_\tau^{\tau + h} \frac{ds}{(T - s)^2} \phi(y - v) \leq Ch^{2-25} \phi(y - v). (170)$$

Furthermore,

$$\frac{h^2}{2} |D^\nu_v[H_1(\tau, T, v, y)]| = \frac{h^2}{2} \sum_{\tau \leq jh \leq T - h} h \int p(\tau, jh, v, w) H_1(jh, T, w, y) dw$$

$$\leq \frac{h^2}{2} \sum_{\tau \leq jh \leq T - h + h/2} h \int D^\nu_v[p(\tau, jh, v, v + w') H_1(jh, T, v + w', y)] dw'$$

$$+ \frac{h^2}{2} \sum_{i,k=1} C \sum_{T - h + h/2 \leq jh \leq T - h} h \int D^\nu_w[p(\tau, jh, v, v + w') p(jh, T, v + w', y)] dw'$$

$$\leq Ch^{2-25} \phi(y - v) + Ch^{2-5/2} \phi(y - v). (171)$$

Because of the structure of the operator $A_0$ it is enough to estimate for fixed $i, l, k$

$$\frac{h^2}{2} D^\nu_v \sum_{\tau \leq jh \leq T - h} h \int D^\nu_w[p(\tau, jh, v, v + w') \frac{\partial^2 \rho(jh, T, v + w', y)}{\partial w' \partial w} dw']. (172)$$

With the same decomposition as in (171) we obtain that (172) does not exceed

$$Ch^{2-5/2} \phi(y - v). (173)$$

From (171) and (173) we obtain that

$$\frac{h^2}{2} |D^\nu_v[H_1 + A_0](\tau, T, v, y)] \leq Ch^{1+\gamma} \phi(y - v) (174)$$

for some $\gamma > 0$. It remains to estimate the last summand in (169). It follows from the structure of the operators $A_k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$, that it is enough to estimate

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_{2ih}^{(i+1)h} (t - ih)^2 \int_0^1 (1 - \gamma) \sum_{k=1}^4 \int D^\nu_v \left[ p(\tau, s, v, v + w') \frac{\partial^4 \rho(s, T, v + w', y)}{\partial w' \partial w' \partial w' \partial w} \right] |s = ih + (t - ih) | dw' | dt$$

(175)
for fixed \( i, j, p, q \). As above, we obtain that (175) does not exceed
\[
Ch^2 \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 (1-\gamma) \sum_{i=j} h \frac{1}{((ih - \tau) + \gamma z)^{3/2}} [((n - \gamma z)h - ih)^2] d\gamma dz
\]
\[
= Ch^2 \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 (1-\gamma) \sum_{(i,j,h) \leq \tau + h^4/4} h \frac{1}{((ih - \tau) + \gamma z)^{3/2}} d\gamma dz
\]
\[+ Ch^2 \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 (1-\gamma) \sum_{i,j,h \leq \tau + h^4/4} h \frac{1}{((ih - \tau) + \gamma z)^{3/2}} d\gamma dz,
\]
\[= I'' + II''.
\]
Now,
\[|I''| \leq Ch^2 h^{-5/2} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 (1-\gamma) \sum_{i=j,h \leq \tau + h^4/4} h \frac{1}{((ih - \tau) + \gamma z)^{3/2}} d\gamma dz \]
\[\leq Ch^2 h^{-5/2} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 (1-\gamma) \sum_{i,j,h \leq \tau + h^4/4} h \frac{1}{((ih - \tau) + \gamma z)^{3/2}} d\gamma dz \]
\[\leq C(h)h^{-5/2} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v).
\]
Using inequality \((h - \gamma z)h - ih = (n - i)h - \gamma z h \geq h(1 - \gamma z) \geq h(1 - \gamma)\) we obtain that
\[|II''| \leq Ch h^{-5/2} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \int_0^1 z^2 \int_0^1 d\gamma \sum_{i,j,h \leq \tau + h^4/4} h \]
\[\leq Ch h^{-5/2} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v),
\]
\[\text{(179)}
\]
Now from (169), (170), (174), (175), (178) and (178) we obtain that
\[|D'_\nu(p \otimes H - p \otimes H)\nu(T, v, y)| \leq Ch^3 \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v)
\]
\[\text{(180)}
\]
for some positive \( \gamma \). The last summation in the right hand side of (169) admits the same estimate (180) because of the smoothing properties of the operation \( \otimes H \). Hence,
\[|D'_\nu(p - p_\Delta)(T, v, y)| \leq Ch^3 \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v).
\]
\[\text{(181)}
\]
Making the change of variables \( v = z + v' \) into (165) we get that the integral w.r.t. \( v \) is equal to
\[D'_z \left[ \int_T^u dt \int p(u, \tau, z + v') \chi_\nu(\tau, v) D'_\nu(p - p_\Delta)(T, z + v', y) dv' \right].
\]
\[\text{(182)}
\]
Taking into account (181) and applying integration by parts in (182) we obtain that (182) does not exceed
\[Ch^\gamma \int_T^u \frac{dt}{(\tau-u)^{3/2}} \phi_{\sqrt{T-\tau}}(y-v) \leq \frac{Ch^\gamma}{\sqrt{T-u}} \phi_{\sqrt{T-u}}(y-v).
\]
\[\text{(183)}
\]
From (165) and (183) we obtain that
\[|I_3| \leq Ch^{1+\gamma} \phi_{\sqrt{T}}(y-x).
\]
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The estimate for $I_1$ can be proved analogously to the estimate for $I_3$. Thus, we proved that

$$hp \otimes F_1[p \otimes F_1[p - p_\Delta]] = O(h^{1+\delta} \phi_\sqrt{\mathcal{P}}(y - x)).$$

The estimate

$$h^{1/2}p \otimes F_1[p - p_\Delta] = O(h^{1+\delta} \phi_\sqrt{\mathcal{P}}(y - x))$$

can be proved by using the same decomposition of $p - p_\Delta$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

References.


