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Optimal stopping of expected profit and cost yields in an investment under uncertainty

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Abstract

We consider a finite horizon optimal stopping problem related to trade-off strategies between expected profit and cost cash-flows of an investment under uncertainty. The optimal problem is first formulated in terms of a system of Snell envelopes for the profit and cost yields which act as obstacles to each other. We then construct both a minimal and a maximal solutions using an approximation scheme of the associated system of reflected backward SDEs. We also address the question of uniqueness of solutions of this system of SDEs. When the dependence of the cash-flows on the sources of uncertainty, such as fluctuation market prices, assumed to evolve according to a diffusion process, is made explicit, we also obtain a connection between these solutions and viscosity solutions of a system of variational inequalities (VI) with interconnected obstacles.

AMS Classification subjects: 60G40 ; 93E20 ; 62P20 ; 91B99.

1 Introduction

The trade-off between the expected profit and cost yields is a central theme in the cash-flow analysis of any investment project or any industry which produces a commodity or provides services that are subject to uncertainties such as fluctuating market prices or demand and supply flows (see [3] and [9] and the references therein). The project is profitable when the expected profit yield is larger than the expected cost yield, a relationship that cannot always be sustained, due to many sources of uncertainty. Timing exit from the project based an optimal trade-off between expected profit and cost yields is thus a crucial decision.

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An approach to this problem, which is widely used in portfolio choice with transaction costs (see [6] and the references therein) is to impose a predetermined form of the cost yield and formulate an optimal stopping or impulse control problem for the expected profit yield, to determine exit and re-entry strategies. But, in many investment projects subject to uncertain demand and supply flows, the expected cost yield cannot be fully captured with a given predetermined model.

In this work we do not assume any predetermined model for the cost yield. We rather approach the problem by formulating a finite horizon optimal stopping problem that involves both the expected profit and cost yields which will act as obstacles to each other. More precisely, given the profit (resp. cost) $\psi_1(t)dt$ (resp. $\psi_2(t)dt$) per unit time dt , and the cost $a(t)$ (resp. profit $b(t)$) incurred when exiting/abandonning the project, if we let Y^1 and Y^2 denote the expected profit and the cost yields respectively, the decision to exit the project at time t depends on whether $Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2 - a(t)$ or $Y_t^2 \leq Y_t^1 + b(t)$. If \mathcal{F}_t denotes the history of the project up to time t , the expected profit yield at time t , is expressed in terms of a Snell envelope as follows:

$$Y_t^1 = \text{ess sup}_{\tau \geq t} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^\tau \psi_1(s) ds + (Y_\tau^2 - a(\tau)) \mathbb{1}_{[\tau < T]} + \xi_1 \mathbb{1}_{[\tau = T]} | \mathcal{F}_t \right], \quad (1.1)$$

where the supremum is taken over all exit times τ from the project. Moreover for any $t \leq T$, the random time

$$\tau_t^* = \inf\{s \geq t, Y_s^1 = Y_s^2 - a(s)\} \wedge T, \quad (1.2)$$

related to the cost $Y^2 - a$ incurred when exiting the project should be an optimal time to abandon the project after t , in which case, we should also get:

$$Y_t^1 = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^{\tau_t^*} \psi_1(s) ds + (Y_{\tau_t^*}^2 - a(\tau_t^*)) \mathbb{1}_{[\tau_t^* < T]} + \xi_1 \mathbb{1}_{[\tau_t^* = T]} | \mathcal{F}_t \right]. \quad (1.3)$$

In a similar fashion, the expected cost yield at time t reads

$$Y_t^2 = \text{ess inf}_{\sigma \geq t} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^\sigma \psi_2(s) ds + (Y_\sigma^1 + b(\sigma)) \mathbb{1}_{[\sigma < T]} + \xi_2 \mathbb{1}_{[\sigma = T]} | \mathcal{F}_t \right], \quad (1.4)$$

where, the infimum is taken over all exit times σ from the project. The random time

$$\sigma_t^* = \inf\{s \geq t, Y_s^2 = Y_s^1 + b(s)\} \wedge T \quad (1.5)$$

related to the profit $Y^1 + b$ incurred when exiting the project should be optimal after t as well. In this case, we should get:

$$Y_t^2 = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^{\sigma_t^*} \psi_2(s) ds + (Y_{\sigma_t^*}^1 + b(\sigma_t^*)) \mathbb{1}_{[\sigma_t^* < T]} + \xi_2 \mathbb{1}_{[\sigma_t^* = T]} | \mathcal{F}_t \right]. \quad (1.6)$$

In other words, the cost $Y^2 - a$ and the profit $Y^1 + b$ act as obstacles that define the exit strategy.

The main result of the paper is to show existence of the pair (Y^1, Y^2) that solves the system of equations (1.1) and (1.4) and also to prove that τ^* and σ^* given respectively by (1.2) and (1.5) are

optimal strategies for our problem. Using the relation between Snell envelopes, reflected backward SDEs (RBSDEs) and variational inequalities (see [3] for more details), it then follows that solving the system of equations (1.1) and (1.4) is equivalent to finding a solution to the following reflected backward SDEs with interconnected obstacles: for all $t \leq T$,

$$(S) \quad \begin{cases} Y_t^1 = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s) ds + (K_T^1 - K_t^1) - \int_t^T Z_s^1 dB_s; \\ Y_t^2 = \xi^2 + \int_t^T \psi_2(s) ds - (K_T^2 - K_t^2) - \int_t^T Z_s^2 dB_s; \\ Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2 - a(t) \text{ and } Y_t^2 \leq Y_t^1 + b(t); \\ \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - (Y_s^2 - a(s))) dK_s^1 = 0 \text{ and } \int_0^T (Y_s^1 + b(s) - Y_s^2) dK_s^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Using an approximation scheme for systems of reflected BSDEs we establish existence of both a maximal and minimal solution of (S). When the dependence of the cash-flows (Y^1, Y^2) on the sources of uncertainty, such as fluctuation market prices, that are assumed to evolve according to a diffusion process X , is made explicit, we also obtain a connection between the solutions of the system (S) and viscosity solutions of the following system of variational inequalities with interconnected obstacles:

$$(VI) \quad \begin{cases} \min\{u^1(t, x) - u^2(t, x) + a(t, x), -\partial_t u^1(t, x) - \mathcal{L}u^1(t, x) - \psi_1(t, x)\} = 0, \\ \min\{u^1(t, x) + b(t, x) - u^2(t, x), -\partial_t u^2(t, x) - \mathcal{L}u^2(t, x) - \psi_2(t, x)\} = 0, \\ u^1(T, x) = g_1(x), \quad u^2(T, x) = g_2(x). \end{cases}$$

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is devoted to the formulation of the optimal stopping problem under consideration. In Section 3, we construct a minimal and a maximal solution of (S), using an approximation scheme, where the minimal solution is obtained as a limit of an increasing sequence of solutions of a system of reflected BSDEs, while the maximal one is obtained as a limit of a decreasing sequence of solutions of another system of reflected BSDEs. Next we address the question of uniqueness of the solution of (S). In general, uniqueness does not hold as it is shown through two counter-examples. However, we give some sufficient conditions on ψ^1, ψ^2, a and b , for which a uniqueness result is derived. Finally, in Section 4, we establish a connection between the solutions of the system (S) and viscosity solutions of the system of variational inequalities with interconnected obstacles (VI). We actually show that (VI) admits a solution. Uniqueness and finer regularity properties of the solutions of (VI) require heavy PDE techniques which we prefer not include in this paper and will appear elsewhere.

2 Preliminaries and the main result

In this section we introduce some basic notions and results concerning reflected BSDEs, which will be needed in the subsequent sections.

Throughout this paper, $T > 0$ denotes an arbitrarily fixed time horizon, and $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ is a given probability space on which is defined a d -dimensional Brownian motion $B = (B_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$. We also denote

by $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ the filtration generated by B and completed by the \mathbb{P} -null sets of \mathcal{F} . Throughout the sequel, we always denote by B the process restricted to $[0, T]$ and assume that all processes are defined on $[0, T]$.

We shall also introduce the following spaces of processes which will be frequently used in the sequel:

- \mathcal{S}^2 is the set of all continuous \mathbb{F} -adapted processes $Y = (Y_t)$ such that $\mathbb{E}[\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |Y_t|^2] < \infty$
- \mathcal{A}^2 is the subset of \mathcal{S}^2 of increasing processes $(K_t)_{t \leq T}$ with $K_0 = 0$;
- $\mathcal{M}^{d,2}$ denotes the set of \mathbb{F} -adapted and d -dimensional processes Z such that $\mathbb{E}\left(\int_0^T |Z_s|^2 ds\right) < \infty$.

The following results on reflected BSDEs are by now well known. For a proof, the reader is referred to [5]. A solution for the reflected BSDE associated with a triple (f, ξ, S) , where $f : (t, \omega, y, z) \mapsto f(t, \omega, y, z)$ (\mathbb{R} -valued) is the generator, ξ is the terminal condition ξ and $S := (S_t)_{t \leq T}$ is the lower barrier, is a triple $(Y_t, Z_t, K_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ of \mathbb{F} -adapted stochastic processes that satisfies:

$$\begin{cases} Y \in \mathcal{S}^2, K \in \mathcal{A}^2 \text{ and } Z \in \mathcal{M}^{d,2}, \\ Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, \omega, Y_s, Z_s) ds + (K_T - K_t) - \int_t^T Z_s dB_s, \\ Y_t \geq S_t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ \int_0^T (S_t - Y_t) dK_t = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

The RBSDE (f, ξ, S) is said standard if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (A1) The generator f is Lipschitz with respect to (y, z) uniformly in (t, ω) ;
- (A2) The process $(f(t, \omega, 0, 0))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable and $dt \otimes dP$ -square integrable ;
- (A3) The random variable ξ is in $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_T, \mathbb{P})$;
- (A4) The barrier S is continuous \mathbb{F} -adapted and satisfies: $\mathbb{E}[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} |S_s^+|^2] < \infty$ and $S_T \leq \xi$, \mathbb{P} -a.s.

Theorem 2.1. (see [5]) *Let the coefficients (f, ξ, S) satisfy assumptions (A1)-(A4). Then the RBSDE (2.7) associated with (f, ξ, S) has a unique \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable solution (Y, Z, K) which belongs to $\mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \times \mathcal{A}^2$. Moreover the process Y enjoys the following representation property as a Snell envelope: for all $t \leq T$,*

$$Y_t^1 = \text{ess sup}_{\tau \geq t} E\left[\int_t^\tau f(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) ds + S_\tau 1_{[\tau < T]} + \xi 1_{[\tau = T]} \mid \mathcal{F}_t\right]. \quad (2.8)$$

The proof of Theorem 2.1 is related to the following, by now standard, estimates and comparison results for RBSDEs. For the proof see Proposition 3.5 and Theorem 4.1 in [5].

Lemma 2.1. *Let (Y, Z, K) be a solution of the RBSDE (f, ξ, S) . Then there exists a constant C depending only on the time horizon T and on the Lipschitz constant of f such that:*

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |Y_t|^2 + \int_0^T |Z_s|^2 ds + |K_T|^2\right) \leq C \mathbb{E}\left(\int_0^T |f(s, 0, 0)|^2 ds + |\xi|^2 + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |S_t^+|^2\right). \quad (2.9)$$

Lemma 2.2. (Comparison of solutions) Assume that (Y, Z, K) and (Y', Z', K') are solutions of the reflected BSDEs associated with (f, ξ, S) and (f', ξ', S') respectively, where only one of the two generators f or f' is assumed to be Lipschitz continuous. If

- $\xi \leq \xi', \mathbb{P}$ -a.s.,
- $f(t, y, z) \leq f'(t, y, z), d\mathbb{P} \otimes dt$ -a.s. and for all $(y, z),$
- \mathbb{P} -a.s., for all $t \leq T, S_t \leq S'_t,$

then

$$\mathbb{P}\text{-a.s. for all } t \leq T, Y_t \leq Y'_t. \quad (2.10)$$

The previous results are also valid for RBSDE with upper barriers. Indeed, if (Y, Z, K) solves the RBSDE associated with (f, ξ, U) with upper barrier equal to U , then $(-Y, -Z, K)$ solves the RBSDE associated with $(\tilde{f}, -\xi, S)$ with parameters given by: $S - U$ and $\tilde{f}(s, y, z) = -f(s, -y, -z)$.

The first objective in this paper is to study existence of solutions of the coupled system of RBSDEs (S). Let us introduce the following assumptions:

(B1) For each $i = 1, 2$, the mappings $(t, \omega, y, z) \mapsto \psi_i(t, \omega, y, z)$ are Lipschitz in (y, z) uniformly in (t, ω) meaning that there exists $C > 0$ such that:

$$|\psi_i(t, \omega, y, z) - \psi_i(t, \omega, y', z')| \leq C(|y - y'| + |z - z'|), \quad \text{for all } t, y, z, y', z'.$$

Moreover the processes $(\psi^i(t, 0, 0, 0))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ are \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable and $dt \otimes dP$ -square integrable ;

(B2) The obstacles $(a(t, \omega))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ and $(b(t, \omega))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ belong to \mathcal{S}^2 ;

(B3) The random variables ξ^1 and ξ^2 are \mathcal{F}_T -measurable and square integrable. Moreover we assume that \mathbb{P} -a.s., $\xi^1 - \xi^2 \geq \max\{-a(T), -b(T)\}$.

Throughout the sequel, we will also make use of either one of the two following assumptions:

(B4) The process $(b(t))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is of Itô type, i.e., for any $t \leq T$,

$$b(t) = b(0) + \int_0^t U_s^2 ds + \int_0^t V_s^2 dB_s, \quad (2.11)$$

for some \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable processes U^2 and V^2 which are respectively $dt \otimes dP$, integrable and square integrable.

(B4') The process $(a(t))_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is of Itô type, i.e., for any $t \leq T$,

$$a(t) = a(0) + \int_0^t U_s^1 ds + \int_0^t V_s^1 dB_s, \quad (2.12)$$

for some \mathbb{F} -progressively measurable processes U^1 and V^1 which are respectively $dt \otimes dP$, integrable and square integrable.

Remark 2.1. Assumption $(\mathbf{B4})$ is required to prove the continuity of the minimal solution, which is obtained by using an increasing approximation scheme, whereas Assumption $(\mathbf{B4}')$ is required to get the continuity of the maximal solution.

Let us now make precise, on the one hand, the notion of a solution and, on the other hand, the notions of minimal and maximal solutions of the system (\mathcal{S}) .

Definition 2.1. A 6-uplet of processes $(Y^1, Z^1, K^1, Y^2, Z^2, K^2)$ is called solution of the system (\mathcal{S}) if the two triples (Y^1, Z^1, K^1) and (Y^2, Z^2, K^2) belong to $\mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \times \mathcal{A}^2$ and if it satisfies (\mathcal{S}) .

The process $(Y^1, Z^1, K^1, Y^2, Z^2, K^2)$ is a minimal solution of the system (\mathcal{S}) if it is a solution of (\mathcal{S}) and if whenever another 6-uplet of processes $(\tilde{Y}^1, \tilde{Z}^1, \tilde{K}^1, \tilde{Y}^2, \tilde{Z}^2, \tilde{K}^2)$ is solution of (\mathcal{S}) then

$$P - a.s. \text{ for all } t \leq T, \quad \tilde{Y}_t^1 \geq Y_t^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Y}_t^2 \geq Y_t^2,$$

whereas, it is a maximal solution (\mathcal{S}) if

$$P - a.s. \text{ for all } t \leq T, \quad \tilde{Y}_t^1 \leq Y_t^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Y}_t^2 \leq Y_t^2.$$

The following theorems, related to existence of minimal respectively maximal solutions of \mathcal{S} , are the main results of the paper.

Theorem 2.2. Assume that the data $(\psi_1, \psi_2, \xi^1, \xi^2, a, b)$ satisfy Assumptions $(\mathbf{B1})$ - $(\mathbf{B4})$. Then the system (\mathcal{S}) of RBSDEs associated with $(\psi_1, \psi_2, \xi^1, \xi^2, a, b)$ admits a minimal solution $(Y^1, Y^2, Z^1, Z^2, K^1, K^2)$.

Theorem 2.3. Suppose that the data $(\psi_1, \psi_2, \xi^1, \xi^2, a, b)$ satisfy Assumptions $(\mathbf{B1})$ - $(\mathbf{B3})$ and suppose, in addition, Assumption $(\mathbf{B4}')$ on the process $(a(t))_{t \leq T}$. Then, the system (\mathcal{S}) of RBSDEs associated with $(\psi_1, \psi_2, \xi^1, \xi^2, a, b)$ admits a maximal solution $(Y^1, Y^2, Z^1, Z^2, K^1, K^2)$.

The proof of Theorem 2.3 can be obtained from Theorem 2.2 by considering the minimal solution of the system associated with $(-\psi_1(t, \omega, -y, -z), -\psi^2(t, \omega, -y, -z), -\xi^1, -\xi^2, -a, -b)$.

The next section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.2.

3 Proof of Theorem 2.2

Step 1: Construction of the sequences and properties.

We first introduce two increasing approximation schemes $(Y^{1,n}, Z^{1,n}, K^{1,n})$ and $(Y^{2,n}, Z^{2,n}, K^{2,n})$ that converge to the minimal solution of (\mathcal{S}) .

Consider the following BSDEs defined recursively, for any $n \geq 1$, by:

$$\begin{cases} (Y^{1,0}, Z^{1,0}) \in \mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \\ Y_t^{1,0} = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s, Y_s^{1,0}, Z_s^{1,0}) ds - \int_t^T Z_s^{1,0} dB_s, \quad t \leq T; \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

and for $n \geq 0$ and any $t \leq T$,

$$(\mathcal{S}_n) \begin{cases} Y_t^{2,n+1} = \xi^2 + \int_t^T \psi_2(s, Y_s^{2,n+1}, Z_s^{2,n+1}) ds - (K_T^{2,n+1} - K_t^{2,n+1}) - \int_t^T Z_s^{2,n+1} dB_s, \\ Y_t^{2,n+1} \leq Y_t^{1,n} + b(t), \\ Y_t^{1,n+1} = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s, Y_s^{1,n+1}, Z_s^{1,n+1}) ds + (K_T^{1,n+1} - K_t^{1,n+1}) - \int_t^T Z_s^{1,n+1} dB_s, \\ Y_t^{1,n+1} \geq Y_t^{2,n+1} - a(t), \\ \int_0^T (Y_s^{1,n+1} - (Y_s^{2,n+1} - a(s))) dK_s^{1,n+1} = 0 \text{ and } \int_0^T (Y_s^{1,n} + b(s) - Y_s^{2,n+1}) dK_s^{2,n+1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

In view of Assumptions **(B1)**-**(B4)**, it is easily shown by induction that for any $n \geq 1$, the triples $(Y^{1,n}, Z^{1,n}, K^{1,n})$ and $(Y^{2,n}, Z^{2,n}, K^{2,n})$ are well defined and belong to the space $\mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \times \mathcal{A}^2$, since the pair of processes $(Y^{1,0}, Z^{1,0})$ solution of (3.13) exists. Additionally, by the comparison Lemma 2.2, we have \mathbb{P} -a.s., for all $t \leq T$, $Y_t^{1,0} \leq Y_t^{1,1}$, and, using once more an induction argument, we have for all $n \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s., \quad \text{for all } t \leq T, \quad Y_t^{1,n} \leq Y_t^{1,n+1} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_t^{2,n+1} \leq Y_t^{2,n+2}.$$

Next, let us consider the following standard BSDE:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Y}^2 \in \mathcal{S}^2 \text{ and } \bar{Z} \in \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \\ \bar{Y}_t^2 = \xi^2 + \int_t^T \psi_2(s, \bar{Y}_s^2, \bar{Z}_s^2) ds - \int_t^T \bar{Z}_s^2 dB_s, \quad t \leq T. \end{cases}$$

The solution of this equation exists (see e.g. [7]). Furthermore, since the process $K^{2,n}$ is non-decreasing then using standard comparison theorem for BSDE's (see e.g. [7]) we obtain:

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s., \quad \text{for all } t \leq T, \quad Y_t^{2,n} \leq \bar{Y}_t. \quad (3.14)$$

Finally, let $(\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z}, \tilde{K})$ be the solution of the following reflected BSDE associated with (ψ_1, ξ_1, \bar{Y}) , i.e., for any $t \leq T$,

$$\begin{cases} (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z}, \tilde{K}) \in \mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \times \mathcal{S}^2 \\ \tilde{Y}_t^1 = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s, \tilde{Y}_s, \tilde{Z}_s) ds + (\tilde{K}_T - \tilde{K}_t) - \int_t^T \tilde{Z}_s dB_s, \\ \tilde{Y}_t \geq \bar{Y}_t - a(t), \\ \int_0^T (\tilde{Y}_s - (\bar{Y}_s - a(s))) d\tilde{K}_s = 0. \end{cases}$$

Again thanks to the comparison Lemma 2.2 we have

$$P - a.s., \quad \text{for all } t \leq T, \quad Y_t^{1,n} \leq \tilde{Y}_t. \quad (3.15)$$

Therefore, from (3.14) and (3.15) it follows that

$$E \left[\sup_{n \geq 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} (|Y_t^{1,n}| + |Y_t^{2,n}|)^2 \right] < \infty. \quad (3.16)$$

Moreover, using the estimates given in Lemma 2.1 for standard RBSDEs, there exists a real constant $C \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq 0$,

$$E \left[\int_0^T \{ |Z_s^{1,n}| + |Z_s^{2,n}| \}^2 ds \right] + E[(K_T^{1,n})^2 + (K_T^{2,n})^2] \leq C. \quad (3.17)$$

Let Y^1 and Y^2 be two optional processes defined, for all $t \leq T$, by

$$Y_t^1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_t^{1,n} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_t^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_t^{2,n}.$$

Step 2: Existence of a solution for (S).

Since the processes b and $Y^{1,n}$ are of Itô type, then thanks to a result by El-Karoui *et al.* ([5], Proposition 4.2., pp. 713), the process $K^{2,n}$ is absolutely continuous w.r.t. t . Moreover, we have, for all $t \leq T$,

$$dK_t^{2,n} \leq 1_{[Y_t^{2,n+1} = Y_t^{1,n} + b_t]} \{ \psi_2(t, Y_t^{1,n} + b_t, Z_t^{1,n} + V_t^2) + U_t^2 + \psi_1(t, Y_t^{1,n}, Z_t^{1,n}) \}^+ dt.$$

Hence, by (B1) and (B4), there exists a constant $C \geq 0$ such that, for all $n \geq 1$,

$$E\left[\int_0^T \left(\frac{dK_t^{2,n}}{dt}\right)^2 dt\right] \leq C.$$

In view of this estimate together with (3.17), there exists a subsequence along which both $((\frac{dK_t^{2,n}}{dt})_{0 \leq t \leq T})_{n \geq 1}$, $((\psi_2(t, Y_t^{2,n+1}, Z_t^{2,n+1}))_{0 \leq t \leq T})_{n \geq 1}$ and $((Z_t^{2,n+1})_{0 \leq t \leq T})_{n \geq 1}$ converge weakly in their respective spaces to the processes $(k_t^2)_{t \leq T}$, $(\varphi_2(t))_{t \leq T}$ and $(Z_t^2)_{t \leq T}$ which also belong to $\mathcal{M}^{1,2}$, $\mathcal{M}^{1,2}$ and $\mathcal{M}^{d,2}$, respectively.

Next, for any $n \geq 0$ and any stopping time τ we have

$$Y_\tau^{2,n+1} = Y_0^{2,n+1} - \int_0^\tau \psi_2(s, Y_s^{2,n+1}, Z_s^{2,n+1}) ds + K_\tau^{2,n+1} + \int_0^\tau Z_s^{2,n+1} dB_s.$$

Taking the weak limits in each side and along this subsequence yields

$$Y_\tau^2 = Y_0^2 - \int_0^\tau \varphi_2(s) ds - \int_0^\tau k_s^2 ds + \int_0^\tau Z_s^2 dB_s, \quad \mathbb{P} - a.s.$$

Since the processes appearing in each side are optional, using the Optional Section Theorem (see e.g. [2], Chapter IV pp.220), it follows that

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s., \quad \forall t \leq T, \quad Y_t^2 = Y_0^2 - \int_0^t \varphi_2(s) ds - \int_0^t k_s^2 ds + \int_0^t Z_s^2 dB_s. \quad (3.18)$$

Therefore, the process Y^2 is continuous. Relying both on Dini's Theorem and on Lebesgue's dominated convergence one, we also get that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[\sup_{t \leq T} |Y_t^{2,n} - Y_t^2|^2] = 0.$$

We will now focus on the convergence of $(Y^{1,n})_{n \geq 0}$. Using estimates (3.16) and (3.17) and applying then Peng's Monotone Limit Theorem (see [8]) to the sequence $(Y^{1,n}, Z^{1,n}, K^{1,n})$ we get that Y^1 is càdlàg. Moreover, there exist an \mathbb{F} -adapted càdlàg non-decreasing process K^1 and a process Z^1 of $\mathcal{M}^{d,2}$ such that $(Z^{1,n})_{n \geq 0}$ converges to Z^1 in $L^p(dt \otimes dP)$ for any $p \in [1, 2)$: Moreover, for any stopping time τ , the sequence $(K_\tau^{1,n})_{n \geq 1}$ converges weakly to K_τ^1 in $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_\tau, dP)$. Relying now on the Snell envelope representation (see [5], Proposition 2.3, pp 705), we have, for any $n \geq 1$ and $t \leq T$,

$$Y_t^{1,n+1} = \text{ess sup}_{\tau \geq t} E\left[\int_t^\tau \psi_1(s, Y_s^{1,n+1}, Z_s^{1,n+1}) ds + (Y_\tau^{2,n+1} - a(\tau))1_{[\tau < T]} + \xi_1 1_{[\tau = T]} | \mathcal{F}_t\right].$$

As $(Y^{2,n})_{n \geq 1}$ converges in \mathcal{S}^2 to Y^2 then, by taking the limit in each side of the previous equality, we get

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s., \quad \text{for all } t \leq T, \quad Y_t^1 = \text{ess sup}_{\tau \geq t} E \left[\int_t^\tau \psi_1(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) ds + (Y_\tau^2 - a(\tau)) 1_{[\tau < T]} + \xi_1 1_{[\tau = T]} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right],$$

since Y^1 is càdlàg. This further implies that Y^1 is continuous and, using Dini's theorem, that the convergence of $(Y^{1,n})_{n \geq 1}$ to Y^1 holds in \mathcal{S}^2 . Relying next on the Doob-Meyer decomposition of the 'almost' supermartingale Y^1 (see also Theorem 2.1), there exist Z^1 and K^1 such that, for all $t \leq T$,

$$\begin{cases} Y_t^1 = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1) ds + (K_T^1 - K_t^1) - \int_t^T Z_s^1 dB_s; \\ Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2 - a(t) \text{ and } \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - (Y_s^2 - a(s))) dK_s^1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Since the convergence of $(Y^{1,n})_{n \geq 1}$ to Y^1 holds in \mathcal{S}^2 , we can now rely on standard arguments and, in particular, on Itô's formula applied to $(Y^{2,n} - Y^{2,m})^2$ ($m, n \geq 0$) to claim that $(Z^{2,n})_{n \geq 1}$ is a Cauchy sequence and therefore that it converges to Z^2 in $\mathcal{M}^{d,2}$. Using this and taking into account the decomposition obtained in (3.18) we finally get, for any $t \leq T$,

$$\begin{cases} Y_t^2 = \xi^2 + \int_t^T \psi_2(s, Y_s^2, Z_s^2) ds - \int_t^T k_s^2 ds - \int_t^T Z_s^2 dB_s; \\ Y_t^2 \leq Y_t^1 + b(t). \end{cases}$$

Due to the weak convergence of $((\frac{dK_s^{2,n}}{dt})_{t \leq T})_{n \geq 1}$ to the process k^2 and the strong convergence of $(Y^{1,n})$ and $(Y^{2,n})$ in \mathcal{S}^2 , it follows that

$$0 = \int_0^T (Y_s^{1,n} + b(s) - Y_s^{2,n+1}) dK_s^{2,n+1} \rightarrow \int_0^T (Y_s^1 + b(s) - Y_s^2) k_s^2 ds = 0$$

which implies that $(Y^2, Z^2, K^2 := \int_0^\cdot k_s^2 ds)$ is solution for the second part of (\mathcal{S}) and henceforth, the 6-uplet $(Y^1, Z^1, K^1, Y^2, Z^2, K^2)$ is a solution of (\mathcal{S}) .

This solution is actually a minimal one. Indeed, if there is another one $(\underline{Y}^1, \underline{Z}^1, \underline{K}^1, \underline{Y}^2, \underline{Z}^2, \underline{K}^2)$ then, by comparison, we obviously get $\underline{Y}^1 \geq Y^{1,0}$ and then $\underline{Y}^2 \geq Y^{2,1}$. Finally by induction we have, for any $n \geq 1$, $\underline{Y}^1 \geq Y^{1,n}$ and then $\underline{Y}^2 \geq Y^{2,n}$, which implies the desired result after taking the limit as n goes to ∞ . \blacksquare

3.1 On the uniqueness of the solution of the system (\mathcal{S})

As we will show below in Section 3.2, in general, we do not have uniqueness of the solution of (\mathcal{S}) . However, in some specific cases, such as in the following result, uniqueness holds.

Theorem 3.1. *Assume that*

- (i) *the mappings ψ_1 and ψ_2 do not depend on (y, z) , i.e., $\psi_i := (\psi_i(t, \omega))$, $i = 1, 2$*
- (ii) *the barriers a and b satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s. \quad \int_0^T 1_{[a(s)=b(s)]} ds = 0. \tag{3.19}$$

Then, the solution of (\mathcal{S}) is unique.

Proof. The proof relies on the uniqueness of the solution of a reflected BSDE with one lower barrier. Indeed, let $(Y^1, Y^2, Z^1, Z^2, K^1, K^2)$ be a solution of (\mathcal{S}) and, for $t \leq T$, let us set $Y_t = Y_t^1 - Y_t^2$, $Z_t = Y_t^1 - Y_t^2$ and $K_t = K_t^1 + K_t^2$. Therefore, the triple (Y, Z, K) belongs to $\mathcal{S}^2 \times \mathcal{M}^{d,2} \times \mathcal{A}^2$. Moreover, for any $t \leq T$, it satisfies

$$\begin{cases} Y_t = \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \int_t^T \{\psi^1(u, \omega) - \psi^2(u, \omega)\} du + (K_T - K_t) - \int_t^T Z_u dB_u, \\ Y_t \geq \max\{-a(t), -b(t)\} \text{ and } \int_0^T (Y_s + \min\{a(s), b(s)\}) dK_s = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

Indeed, the two first relations being obvious, it only remains to show the third one. But,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T (Y_s + \min\{a(s), b(s)\}) dK_s &= \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s)) 1_{[a(s) \leq b(s)]} d(K_s^1 + K_s^2) \\ &\quad + \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + b(s)) 1_{[a(s) > b(s)]} d(K_s^1 + K_s^2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

However,

$$\int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s)) 1_{[a(s) \leq b(s)]} dK_s^1 = 0,$$

since, for any $t \leq T$, $dK_t^1 = 1_{[Y_t^1 - Y_t^2 + a(t) = 0]} dK_t^1$. On the other hand,

$$0 \leq \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s)) 1_{[a(s) \leq b(s)]} dK_s^2 \leq \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + b(s)) 1_{[a(s) \leq b(s)]} dK_s^2 = 0,$$

since, for any $t \leq T$, it holds that $dK_t^2 = 1_{[Y_t^2 - Y_t^1 + b(t) = 0]} dK_t^2$. In the same way, one can show that the second term in (3.21) is null and therefore, the third relation in (3.20) holds true. It follows that (Y, Z, K) is a solution for the one lower barrier reflected BSDE associated with $(\psi_1 - \psi_2, \xi_1 - \xi_2, \max\{-a(t), -b(t)\})$. As the solution of this latter equation is unique by Theorem 2.1, then for any solution $(Y^1, Y^2, Z^1, Z^2, K^1, K^2)$ of (\mathcal{S}) , the differences $Y^1 - Y^2$ and $Z^1 - Z^2$ and the increasing process $K^1 + K^2$ are unique.

Next, let us express K^1 and K^2 in terms of K . For any $t \leq T$, we claim that

$$\begin{aligned} K_t^1 &= \int_0^t 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} dK_s^1 \\ &= \int_0^t 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} 1_{[a(s) < b(s)]} dK_s^1 + \int_0^t 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} 1_{[a(s) > b(s)]} dK_s^1, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

where, to get this second equality, we make use of both the absolute continuity of dK^1 , the increasing property of K^1 and the condition (ii) on the barriers to argue that

$$\int_0^T 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s)]} 1_{[a(s) = b(s)]} dK_s^1 = \int_0^T ds 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s)]} 1_{[a(s) = b(s)]} \left(\frac{dK_s^1}{ds} \right) = 0.$$

On the other hand,

$$\int_0^T 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} 1_{[a(s) < b(s)]} dK_s^2 = \int_0^T 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} 1_{[a(s) < b(s)]} 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + b(s) = 0]} dK_s^2 = 0.$$

In a similar fashion, we have

$$\int_0^T 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} 1_{[a(s) > b(s)]} dK_s^2 = 0.$$

Therefore, going back to (3.22) we obtain, for all $t \leq T$,

$$K_t^1 = \int_0^t 1_{[Y_s^1 - Y_s^2 + a(s) = 0]} dK_s,$$

which implies that K^1 is unique and then so is K^2 . Writing next the equations satisfied by Y^1 and Y^2 and taking the conditional expectation (w.r.t. \mathcal{F}_t), we obtain their uniqueness. From standard arguments, uniqueness of Z^1 and Z^2 follows immediately. \blacksquare

Remark 3.1. *This uniqueness result can be slightly generalized to generators of the following forms:*

$$\psi_1(t, \omega, y, z) = \tilde{\psi}_1(t, \omega) + \alpha_t y + \beta_t z \text{ and } \psi_2(t, \omega, y, z) = \tilde{\psi}_2(t, \omega) + \alpha_t y + \beta_t z$$

where α and β are \mathbb{P} -progressively measurable bounded processes with values in \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^d respectively. The proof is the same as the previous one, noting that the process $Y = Y^1 - Y^2$ solves a linear RBSDE, which is explicitly solvable.

For the sake of completeness, we now consider the more general case i.e. when condition (3.19) on the barriers is no more satisfied.

Lemma 3.1. *Under (B1)-(B3) together with (B4) or (B4'), if the condition (3.19) on the barriers is no more satisfied then, on any interval $[\alpha, \beta]$ of $[0, T]$, where $a \equiv b$, uniqueness of a solution for the system (S) holds only in the trivial cases where neither the first component Y^1 nor the second one Y^2 are reflected processes.*

Proof: To prove this, let us consider a non trivial interval $[\alpha, \beta]$ with $0 < \alpha < \beta < T$ and where $a(t) = b(t)$, $\forall t \in [\alpha, \beta]$ and assume that uniqueness of the solution of (S) holds. So let $(\underline{Y}^1, \underline{Z}^1, \underline{K}^1, \underline{Y}^2, \underline{Z}^2, \underline{K}^2)$ be the minimal solution of (S) which is then equal to the maximal one by uniqueness. Next let us consider the following system of RBSDEs on the time interval $[\alpha, \beta]$: for any $s \in [\alpha, \beta]$,

$$(\mathcal{S}^{\min}) \begin{cases} dY_s^1 = -\psi^1(s, Y_s^1, Z_s^1)ds + Z_s^1 dB_s; & Y_\beta^1 = \underline{Y}_\beta^1 \\ dY_s^2 = -\psi^2(s, Y_s^2, Z_s^2)ds + Z_s^2 dB_s + dK_s^2; & Y_\beta^2 = \underline{Y}_\beta^2 \\ Y_s^2 \leq Y_s^1 + b(s), & \int_\alpha^\beta (Y_s^1 + b(s) - Y_s^2) dK_s^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Note also that existence and uniqueness for (\mathcal{S}^{\min}) on $[\alpha, \beta]$ results from standard results for BSDEs (or RBSDEs with one barrier).

On the other hand, let us consider the following system of reflected BSDEs which is similar to (S) but on the time interval $[0, \alpha]$ and which actually has a solution. For any $t \in [0, \alpha]$,

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_t^1 = Y_\alpha^1 + \int_t^\alpha \psi^1(s, \gamma_s^1, \theta_s^1)ds + (\zeta_\alpha^1 - \zeta_t^1) - \int_t^\alpha \theta_s^1 dB_s; \\ \gamma_t^2 = Y_\alpha^2 + \int_t^\alpha \psi^2(s, \gamma_s^2, \theta_s^2)ds + (\zeta_\alpha^2 - \zeta_t^2) - \int_t^\alpha \theta_s^2 dB_s; \\ \gamma_t^1 \geq \gamma_t^2 - a(t) \text{ and } \gamma_t^2 \leq \gamma_t^1 + b(t); \\ \int_0^\alpha (\gamma_s^1 - (\gamma_s^2 - a(s))) d\zeta_s^1 = 0 \text{ and } \int_0^\alpha (\gamma_s^1 + b(s) - \gamma_s^2) d\zeta_s^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

where both Y_α^1 (resp. Y_α^2) stands for the value at time $t = \alpha$ of the first component Y^1 (resp. the second component Y^2) of the unique solution to the system (\mathcal{S}^{\min}) defined on $[\alpha, \beta]$. Therefore the following process

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(\gamma_t^1, \theta_t^1, \zeta_t^1, \gamma_t^2, \theta_t^2, \zeta_t^2) \mathbb{1}_{[t \leq \alpha]} + (Y_t^1, Z_t^1, \zeta_\alpha^1, Y_t^2, Z_t^2, K_t^2 - K_\alpha^2 + \zeta_\alpha^2) \mathbb{1}_{[\alpha < t \leq \beta]} + \\ & (\underline{Y}_t^1, \underline{Z}_t^1, \underline{K}_t^1 - \underline{K}_\beta^1 + \zeta_\alpha^1, \underline{Y}_t^2, \underline{Z}_t^2, \underline{K}_t^2 - \underline{K}_\beta^2 + K_\beta^2 - K_\alpha^2 + \zeta_\alpha^2) \mathbb{1}_{[\beta < t \leq T]}\}_{t \leq T}, \end{aligned}$$

obtained by concatenation, is also a solution for (\mathcal{S}) . Using once more uniqueness for (\mathcal{S}) yields for any $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$,

$$\underline{Y}_t^1 = Y_t^1 \text{ and } \underline{Z}_t^1 = Z_t^1.$$

It implies that the process \underline{Y}^1 is not reflected on the time interval $[\alpha, \beta]$. Now going back to the system (\mathcal{S}^{\min}) and making the reflection on Y^2 and not on Y^1 , we define a new system denoted by (\mathcal{S}^{\max}) and therefore, proceeding as above, we obtain that the solution (\bar{Y}^1, \bar{Y}^2) on $[\alpha, \beta]$ is such that the second component is not reflected. By uniqueness, we can claim that: $(\underline{Y}^1, \underline{Y}^2) \equiv (\bar{Y}^1, \bar{Y}^2)$ on $[\alpha, \beta]$ and hence, \underline{Y}^2 is not reflected on $[\alpha, \beta]$. \blacksquare

Remark 3.2. *On any time interval where the solution of (\mathcal{S}^{\min}) provides a solution of the system (\mathcal{S}) , it is straightforward to check, by using standard comparison result for BSDEs or RBSDEs (see Theorem 2.2), that the solution $(\underline{Y}^1, \underline{Y}^2)$ is the minimal solution of (\mathcal{S}) .*

Similarly, whenever the solution (\bar{Y}^1, \bar{Y}^2) associated to the system (\mathcal{S}^{\max}) is a solution of (\mathcal{S}) , it can be proved that it is the maximal one.

3.2 Non-uniqueness: two counter-examples

In this section, we provide two explicit counter-examples of system (\mathcal{S}) where uniqueness does not hold.

First example. In this first example, we study the case when the two penalties a and b are equal to zero, and the terminal conditions ξ^1 and ξ^2 are equal. In addition, the two generators $(s, \omega) \rightarrow \psi_i(s, \omega, y, z)$, for $i = 1, 2$, are assumed to be independent of (y, z) and satisfy:

$$\mathbb{P} - a.s., \quad \text{for all } t \leq T, \quad \psi_1(t, \omega) - \psi_2(t, \omega) < 0. \quad (3.23)$$

Therefore, this leads to the following system of RBSDEs

$$(\mathcal{S}_1) \begin{cases} Y_t^1 = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_1(s) ds - \int_t^T Z_s^1 dB_s + (K_T^1 - K_t^1), \\ Y_t^2 = \xi^1 + \int_t^T \psi_2(s) ds - \int_t^T Z_s^2 dB_s - (K_T^2 - K_t^2), \\ Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2, \quad t \leq T, \\ \int_0^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2) d(K_s^1 + K_s^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Introduce $(Y^{1, \min}, Y^{2, \min})$ (resp. $(Y^{1, \max}, Y^{2, \max})$) as being the minimal (resp. the maximal) solution of the system (\mathcal{S}_1) as constructed in Section 2.

Our objective is to establish that, even in this simple example, uniqueness for the system (\mathcal{S}_1) fails to hold. To do this, we prove that the minimal and maximal solutions for that system do not coincide. So let us consider an arbitrary solution (Y^1, Y^2) of the system (\mathcal{S}_1) . If we set $\bar{Y} = Y^1 - Y^2$ then we have, for all $t \leq T$,

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Y}_t = \int_t^T (\psi_1(s) - \psi_2(s))ds + (\bar{K}_T - \bar{K}_t) + \int_t^T \bar{Z}_s dB_s, \\ \bar{Y}_t \geq 0, \quad t \leq T, \\ \int_0^T \bar{Y}_t d\bar{K}_t = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.24)$$

Hence, standard results imply that the solution of that reflected BSDE is unique. Taking then conditional expectation w.r.t. \mathcal{F}_t in (3.24), it yields

$$Y_t^1 - Y_t^2 = \mathbb{E} \left(\int_t^T (\psi_1(s) - \psi_2(s))ds + (\bar{K}_T - \bar{K}_t) | \mathcal{F}_t \right).$$

Therefore, thanks to both (3.23) and the constraint condition on $Y^1 - Y^2$, we obtain the strict increasing property of \bar{K} . Next for $i = 1, 2$ denoting by $K^{i, \min}$ and by $K^{i, \max}$ the pair of increasing processes associated with each component of both the minimal and maximal solution, we are going to show that

$$dK_t^{1, \min} \equiv 0 \quad \text{and} \quad dK_t^{2, \max} \equiv 0, \quad \text{for any } t \leq T.$$

To this end, let us consider the following system: for any $s \leq T$,

$$\begin{cases} d\underline{Y}_s^1 = -\psi_1(s)ds + \underline{Z}_s^1 dB_s; \quad \underline{Y}_T^1 = \xi^1, \\ d\underline{Y}_s^2 = -\psi_2(s)ds + \underline{Z}_s^2 dB_s + d\underline{K}_s^2; \quad \underline{Y}_T^2 = \xi^1, \\ \underline{Y}_s^2 \leq \underline{Y}_s^1, \quad \int_0^T (\underline{Y}_s^1 - \underline{Y}_s^2) d\underline{K}_s^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.25)$$

Then, for any $t \leq T$, we have

$$\underline{Y}_t^1 - Y_t^{1, \min} = - \int_t^T (\underline{Z}_s^1 - Z_s^{1, \min}) dB_s - (K_T^{1, \min} - K_t^{1, \min}).$$

As $\underline{Y}_t^1 - Y_t^{1, \min} \geq 0$, it follows from standard arguments that $K_t^{1, \min} = K_T^{1, \min}$ for any $t \leq T$ and then $K^{1, \min} \equiv 0$. Using now uniqueness of BSDEs, reflected or not, we obtain that $\underline{Y}^1 \equiv Y^{1, \min}$ and then $\underline{Y}^2 \equiv Y^{2, \min}$. In the same way, by considering the reflection on the other equation in (3.25) we obtain that $K^{2, \max} \equiv 0$.

Next, using again the uniqueness of the triple $(\bar{Y} = Y^1 - Y^2, \bar{Z} = Z^1 - Z^2, \bar{K} = K^1 + K^2)$ solving the one lower barrier RBSDE (3.24), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{K} &= K^{1, \min} + K^{2, \min} = K^{2, \min} \\ &= K^{1, \max} + K^{2, \max} = K^{1, \max}. \end{aligned}$$

The process \bar{K} uniquely defined by (3.24) being strictly increasing then, in view of the second line of the previous equalities, $K^{1, \max}$ and $K^{2, \min}$ are also strictly increasing. Consequently, both $Y^{1, \min}$ and

$Y^{1,\max}$ solve BSDEs with same generator ψ^1 and same terminal condition ξ^1 . However, $Y^{1,\min}$ solves a standard BSDE without any reflection, whereas $Y^{1,\max}$ solves a reflected BSDE with the associated process $K^{1,\max}$ which is strictly increasing, which yields that $Y^{1,\min} \neq Y^{1,\max}$ and achieves the proof. ■

Second example. Let us assume the following structure of the generators

$$\psi_1(t, \omega, y) = y \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_2(t, \omega, y) = 2y.$$

We also assume that for any $t \leq T$, $a_t = b_t = 0$. Then, we are led to consider the following system, for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$(\mathcal{S}_2) \begin{cases} Y_t^1 = 1 + \int_t^T Y_s^1 ds - \int_t^T Z_s^1 dB_s + (K_T^1 - K_t^1), \\ Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_t^T (Y_s^1 - Y_s^2) dK_s^1 = 0, \\ Y_t^2 = 1 + \int_t^T 2Y_s^2 ds - \int_t^T Z_s^2 dB_s - (K_T^2 - K_t^2), \\ Y_t^2 \geq Y_t^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_t^T (Y_s^2 - Y_s^1) dK_s^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

In this second example, we will show that the minimal (resp. the maximal) solution constructed via an increasing (resp. a decreasing) scheme are not equal and therefore uniqueness does not hold. We note that, considering an arbitrary solution of the system (\mathcal{S}_2) , the difference $Y^1 - Y^2$ does not solve any more a RBSDE, which was the crucial fact we rely on in the previous example.

To prove that uniqueness does not hold for (\mathcal{S}_2) , let us consider the minimal (resp. maximal) solution $(Y^{1,\min}, Y^{2,\min})$ (resp. $(Y^{1,\max}, Y^{2,\max})$) of (\mathcal{S}_2) which is given, for all $t \in [0, T]$, by

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{1,\min} = -Y_t^{1,\min} dt - Z_t^{1,\min} dB_t \quad \text{and} \quad Y_T^{1,\min} = 1, \\ dY_t^{2,\min} = -2Y_t^{2,\min} dt - Z_t^{2,\min} dB_t + dK_t^{2,\min} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_T^{2,\min} = 1, \\ Y_t^{1,\min} \geq Y_t^{2,\min} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^T (Y_t^{1,\min} - Y_t^{2,\min}) dK_t^{2,\min} = 0, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{1,\max} = -Y_t^{1,\max} dt - Z_t^{1,\max} dB_t - dK_t^{1,\max} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_T^{1,\max} = 1, \\ dY_t^{2,\max} = -2Y_t^{2,\max} dt - Z_t^{2,\max} dB_t \quad \text{and} \quad Y_T^{2,\max} = 1, \\ Y_t^{1,\max} \geq Y_t^{2,\max} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^T (Y_t^{1,\max} - Y_t^{2,\max}) dK_t^{1,\max} = 0, \end{cases}$$

meaning that $K^{1,\min} \equiv 0$ and $K^{2,\max} \equiv 0$. But, the solution of the first system is given, for all $t \leq T$, by

$$Y_t^{1,\min} = Y_t^{2,\min} = e^{T-t}, \quad Z_t^{1,\min} = Z_t^{2,\min} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad K_t^{2,\min} = e^T(1 - e^{-t}).$$

On the other hand, the one of the second system is given, for all $t \leq T$, by

$$Y_t^{1,\max} = Y_t^{2,\max} = e^{2(T-t)}, \quad Z_t^{1,\max} = Z_t^{2,\max} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad K_t^{1,\max} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2T}(1 - e^{-2t}).$$

Therefore, as we can see, uniqueness of (\mathcal{S}_2) does not hold in this case. Finally, let us point out that in order to exhibit the solutions of the previous systems we have kept in mind two facts: (i) the solutions of those systems are deterministic ; (ii) we have used properties of the Snell envelope of processes. ■

Remark 3.3. As a slight generalization of the previous counter-example, let us consider here the more general case when the generators take the following form:

$$\psi^1(s, y) = \alpha_s^1 y \quad \text{and} \quad \psi^2(s, y) = \alpha_s^2 y,$$

where α^1 and α^2 are deterministic functions, integrable on $[0, T]$ and satisfy, $\mathbb{P} - a.s.$ $\alpha_t^1 < \alpha_t^2, \forall t \leq T$.

We are led to study the following system given, for all $t \in [0, T]$, by

$$(\mathcal{S}'_2) \begin{cases} dY_t^1 = -\alpha_t^1 Y_t^1 dt + Z_t^1 dB_t - dK_t^1, & Y_T^1 = 1, \\ dY_t^2 = -\alpha_t^2 Y_t^2 dt + Z_t^2 dB_t + dK_t^2, & Y_T^2 = 1, \\ Y_t^1 \geq Y_t^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^T (Y_t^2 - Y_t^1) dK_t^1 = \int_0^T (Y_t^2 - Y_t^1) dK_t^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Similarly as in the previous proof, we consider here the minimal solution (resp. the maximal solution) of the previous system which is denoted by $(Y^{1,\min}, Y^{2,\min})$ (resp. by $(Y^{1,\max}, Y^{2,\max})$). In addition and as already mentioned in Remark 3.2, the increasing processes associated with these solutions are such that:

$$K^{1,\min} \equiv 0 \quad \text{and} \quad K^{2,\max} \equiv 0.$$

Thus, $Y^{1,\min}$ and $Y^{2,\max}$ solve a standard BSDEs which, by uniqueness, implies that, for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$Y_t^{1,\min} = \exp\left(\int_t^T \alpha_s^1 ds\right), \quad Y_t^{2,\max} = \exp\left(\int_t^T \alpha_s^2 ds\right) \quad \text{and} \quad Z_t^{1,\min} = Z_t^{2,\max} = 0.$$

Next, since the data of the system are deterministic and using the characterization of the Snell envelope of a process as the smallest supermartingale which dominates it (see e.g. [4]) we get that

$$Y_t^{2,\min} = Y_t^{1,\min}, \quad Z_t^{2,\min} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad K_t^{2,\min} = \int_0^t (\alpha_s^2 - \alpha_s^1) Y_s^{1,\min} ds, \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (3.26)$$

Thus, we have obtained the minimal solution of (\mathcal{S}'_2) .

Concerning the maximal solution, we proceed in the same way and then we can check that both $Y^{1,\max}$, $Z^{1,\max}$ and $K^{1,\max}$ are given by:

$$Y_t^{1,\max} = Y_t^{2,\max}, \quad Z_t^{1,\max} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad K_t^{1,\max} = \int_0^t (\alpha_s^2 - \alpha_s^1) Y_s^{2,\max} ds, \quad t \in [0, T].$$

Therefore since $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$, we obtain, for $i = 1, 2$, $Y^{i,\min} < Y^{i,\max}$, which entails that, in this case, uniqueness does not hold for (\mathcal{S}'_2) as well. ■

4 Study of the related system of variational inequalities

4.1 The system of variational inequalities

In this section, we briefly describe the connection between solutions of (\mathcal{S}) and existence results of viscosity solutions of the following system of variational inequalities with interconnected obstacles:

$$(VI) \quad \begin{cases} \min\{u^1(t, x) - u^2(t, x) + a(t, x), -\partial_t u^1(t, x) - \mathcal{L}u^1(t, x) - \psi^1(t, x)\} = 0, \\ \max\{u^2(t, x) + b(t, x) - u^1(t, x), -\partial_t u^2(t, x) - \mathcal{L}u^2(t, x) - \psi^2(t, x)\} = 0, \\ u^1(T, x) = g^1(x) \quad \text{and} \quad u^2(T, x) = g^2(x), \end{cases}$$

when the dependence of dynamics of the cash-flows Y^1, Y^2 of e.g. the fluctuations of the market prices, X , assumed to be a diffusion process, is made explicit. Note that the obstacles may depend on the diffusion process X . In (VI) , \mathcal{L} denotes the infinitesimal generator of the diffusion X .

For $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$, let $X^{t,x} := (X_s^{t,x})_{s \leq T}$ be the solution of the following standard differential equation:

$$dX_s^{t,x} = \mu(s, X_s^{t,x})ds + \sigma(s, X_s^{t,x})dB_s, \quad T \geq s \geq t, \quad X_s^{t,x} = x, \quad s \leq t, \quad (4.27)$$

where, the two functions $\mu := (\mu(t, x))$ and $\sigma := (\sigma(t, x))$ defined on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$ and taking their respective values in \mathbb{R}^k and $\mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$, are uniformly Lipschitz w.r.t. x and have a linear growth. This means that, for all t, x, y

$$(C1) \quad \begin{cases} |\mu(t, x) - \mu(t, y)| + |\sigma(t, x) - \sigma(t, y)| \leq C|x - y|, \\ |\mu(t, x)| + |\sigma(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|). \end{cases}$$

These properties ensure both existence and uniqueness of a solution for (4.27). Additionally for any $\theta \geq 2$, there exists a constant C such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} |X_s^{t,x}|^\theta \right] \leq C(1 + |x|^\theta). \quad (4.28)$$

Next, in this setting, the infinitesimal generator \mathcal{L} of the diffusion $X : \hat{=} X^{t,x}$, is defined, for any function Φ in $\mathcal{C}^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$, as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}(\Phi)(t, x) = \langle \mu(t, x), \Phi(t, x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \text{Trace}(\sigma \sigma^T D^2 \Phi(t, x)),$$

where T stands for the transpose operation. Let us now make the following assumption on the functions $\psi_i, i = 1, 2$.

$$(C2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{The functions } \psi^1 \text{ and } \psi^2 \text{ do not depend on } (y, z), \text{ i.e., } \psi_1 = \psi_1(t, x) \text{ and } \psi_2 = \psi_2(t, x), \\ \text{they are jointly continuous in } (t, x) \text{ and have polynomial growth, i.e., there exist two positive} \\ \text{constants } q \text{ and } C \text{ such that, for all } (t, x), |\psi^i(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^q), \quad i = 1, 2. \end{cases}$$

The assumption that each generator ψ_i does not depend on (y, z) but only on x is quite natural especially for applications in economics. It means that the payoffs are not of recursive type, and the utilities ψ_1 and ψ_2 depend only on the process $X^{t,x}$ which stands e.g. for the price of a commodity such as the electricity or oil price in the market.

Next, let $g_i := (g_i(x)), i = 1, 2$, and $a := (a(t, x)), b := (b(t, x))$ be given functions defined respectively on \mathbb{R}^k and $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$, with values in \mathbb{R} and satisfy

$$(C3) \quad \begin{cases} (i) \quad a \text{ and } b \text{ are of polynomial growth and belong to } \mathcal{C}^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d), \text{ and satisfy} \\ \quad \text{for all } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k, \int_0^T 1_{[a(s, X_s^{t,x})=b(s, X_s^{t,x})]} ds = 0 ; \\ (ii) \quad g^1 \text{ and } g^2 \text{ are continuous and of polynomial growth;} \\ (iii) \quad g^1(x) - g^2(x) \geq \max\{-a(T, x), -b(T, x)\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^k. \end{cases}$$

With the help of the solutions of the system of reflected BSDEs (\mathcal{S}) , we are going to show that (VI) has a solution in viscosity sense whose definition is the following

Definition 1. Let (u_1, u_2) be a pair of continuous functions on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$. It is called:

(i) a viscosity supersolution (resp. subsolution) of the system (VI) if for any $(t_0, x_0) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$ and any pair of functions $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \in (C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k))^2$ such that $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)(t_0, x_0) = (u_1, u_2)(t_0, x_0)$ and for any $i = 1, 2$, (t_0, x_0) is a maximum (resp. minimum) of $\varphi_i - u_i$ then, we have

$$\min\{u_1(t_0, x_0) - u_2(t_0, x_0) + a(t_0, x_0), -\partial_t \varphi_1(t_0, x_0) - \mathcal{L}\varphi_1(t_0, x_0) - \psi_1(t_0, x_0)\} \geq 0 \text{ (resp. } \leq 0),$$

and

$$\max\{u_2(t_0, x_0) - u_1(t_0, x_0) - b(t_0, x_0), -\partial_t \varphi_2(t_0, x_0) - \mathcal{L}\varphi_2(t_0, x_0) - \psi_2(t_0, x_0)\} \geq 0 \text{ (resp. } \leq 0).$$

(ii) a viscosity solution of the system (VI) if it is both a viscosity supersolution and subsolution.

4.2 Construction and regularity of viscosity solution of the system (VI)

Our objective is to construct and identify a continuous viscosity solution for the system (VI) by relying both on standard results for the representation of viscosity solutions by BSDEs (see e.g. [5], Theorem 8.5) and on the results derived in the previous sections.

For $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$, let $(Y^{1,(t,x)}, Y^{2,(t,x)}, Z^{1,(t,x)}, Z^{2,(t,x)}, K^{1,(t,x)}, K^{2,(t,x)})$ be a solution of the following system of reflected BSDEs: for any $s \in [t, T]$,

$$(\tilde{S}) \begin{cases} Y_s^{1,(t,x)} = g^1(X_T^{(t,x)}) + \int_s^T \psi^1(u, X_u^{t,x}) du + (K_T^{1,(t,x)} - K_s^{1,(t,x)}) - \int_s^T Z_u^{1,(t,x)} dB_u, \\ Y_s^{2,(t,x)} = g^2(X_T^{(t,x)}) + \int_s^T \psi^2(u, X_u^{t,x}) du - (K_T^{2,(t,x)} - K_s^{2,(t,x)}) - \int_s^T Z_u^{2,(t,x)} dB_u, \\ Y_s^{1,(t,x)} \geq Y_s^{2,(t,x)} - a(s, X_s^{t,x}) \quad \text{and} \quad Y_s^{2,(t,x)} \leq Y_s^{1,(t,x)} + b(s, X_s^{t,x}), \\ \int_t^T (Y_s^{1,(t,x)} - (Y_s^{2,(t,x)} - a(s, X_s^{t,x}))) dK_s^{1,(t,x)} = 0, \\ \int_t^T (Y_s^{1,(t,x)} + b(s, X_s^{t,x}) - Y_s^{2,(t,x)}) dK_s^{2,(t,x)} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that, thanks to Theorems 2.2, 3.1 and Assumptions (C1)-(C3), especially the facts that the processes $(a(s, X_s^{t,x}))_{s \in [t, T]}$ and $(b(s, X_s^{t,x}))_{s \in [t, T]}$ verify $(\mathbf{B4})$ and $(\mathbf{B4}')$ respectively, both the minimal and maximal solution exist and furthermore, these two solutions coincide. Indeed, uniqueness holds since the functions ψ_i , $i = 1, 2$, do not depend on (y, z) and the barriers satisfy the condition (ii) of Theorem 3.1. Moreover this unique solution is obtained as a limit of the increasing and decreasing schemes since the functions $a := (a(t, x))$ and $b := (b(t, x))$ belong to $C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k)$ and are of polynomial growth.

According to the construction of the minimal solution of (\tilde{S}) we have, for any $s \in [t, T]$,

$$(Y_s^{1,(t,x)}, Y_s^{2,(t,x)}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (Y_s^{1,(t,x);n}, Y_s^{2,(t,x);n}),$$

where, $(Y^{1,(t,x);n}, Y^{2,(t,x);n})$ are defined in the same way as in (\mathcal{S}_n) but with the specific data above. Thanks to Theorem 8.5 in [5], and by an induction argument there exist deterministic functions $u_n^i := (u_n^i(t, x))$, $i = 1, 2$, continuous on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$ such that: for any $s \in [t, T]$,

$$(Y_s^{1,(t,x);n}, Y_s^{2,(t,x);n}) = (u_n^1(s, X_s^{t,x}), u_n^2(s, X_s^{t,x})).$$

Moreover there exist two positive constants α_1 and α_2 such that, for any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$,

$$|u_n^i(t, x)| + |u_n^i(t, x)| \leq \alpha_1(1 + |x|^{\alpha_2}).$$

Finally, the sequences $(u_n^i)_{n \geq 0}$, $i = 1, 2$, are increasing since $Y^{i,(t,x);n} \leq Y^{i,(t,x);n+1}$, $i = 1, 2$. Therefore, there exist two deterministic lower semi-continuous functions u^i , $i = 1, 2$, with polynomial growth such that, for $i = 1, 2$ and any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^k$,

$$(Y_s^{1,(t,x)}, Y_s^{2,(t,x)}) = (u^1(s, X_s^{t,x}), u^2(s, X_s^{t,x})), \quad \forall s \in [t, T]. \quad (4.29)$$

Now, and in the same fashion, when considering the decreasing approximating scheme, it follows from the same result in [5] and from the uniqueness that u_1 and u_2 are also upper semi-continuous. Therefore, u_1 and u_2 are continuous with polynomial growth. Finally, relying on Theorem 8.5 in [5] we directly obtain the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *The pair (u^1, u^2) defined in (4.29) is a continuous viscosity solution for the system (VI).*

Remark 4.1. *The question of uniqueness of the system (VI) in the general case is more involved and will appear elsewhere. Actually, in using the results of e.g. the second example of Section 3.2, we easily see that uniqueness for (VI) does not hold in general.*

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