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Algebraic Invariance Conditions in the Study of Approximate (Null-)Controllability of Markov Switch Processes

Dan Goreac · Miguel Martinez

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Abstract We aim at studying approximate null-controllability properties of a particular class of piecewise linear Markov processes (Markovian switch systems). The criteria are given in terms of algebraic invariance and are easily computable. We propose several necessary conditions and a sufficient one. The hierarchy between these conditions is studied via suitable counterexamples. Equivalence criteria are given in abstract form for general dynamics and algebraic form for systems with constant coefficients or continuous switching. The problem is motivated by the study of lysis phenomena in biological organisms and price prediction on spike-driven commodities.

1 Introduction

This paper focuses on a particular class of controlled piecewise deterministic Markov processes (PDMP) introduced in [13], see also [15]. Namely, we are interested in the approximate (null-) controllability of switch processes. A switch process is often used to model various aspects in biology (see [9], [11], [40], [10], [23]), reliability or storage modelling (in [3]), finance (in [35]), communication networks ([25]), etc. We can describe these processes as having two components denoted (γ, X) . In our framework, the mode component γ evolves as a pure jump Markov process and cannot be controlled. It corresponds to spikes inducing regime switching. The second component X obeys a controlled linear stochastic differential equation (SDE) with respect to the compensated random measure associated to γ . The linear coefficients of this controlled SDE also depend on the current mode γ . We are concerned with a problem fitting the framework of controllability for stochastic jump systems. The main aim of the paper is to exhibit explicit algebraic conditions on the linear coefficients under which, given a time horizon $T > 0$, for every initial configuration (γ_0, x_0) the X_T component can be steered

arbitrarily close to acceptable targets (random variables, adapted to the filtration generated by the random measure).

Let us briefly explain the applications we have in mind. The first class of applications comes from the theory of genetic applets. The simplest model is the one introduced in [9] in connection to gene expression. The model can be resumed by the following diagram.



It reduces the gene expression phenomenon to a single gene which toggles between an inactive state G and an active one G^* and to a set of proteins X . Activation and deactivation occur at different rates k_a and k_d . Thus, the mode component γ is given by a random process toggling between active and inactive at specific rates. When active, the gene can express (some of) the products X . We can have a continuous expression at some rate (matrix) B per time unit or a unique burst rate proportional to the protein concentration. The products degrade at some rate A . Various external factors (e.g. catalyzers, temperature, generically denoted by u) can lead to the enhancement of continuous expression and a first order approximation would lead to an expression term $B(\gamma)u$ (Bu if the gene is active, 0 otherwise). The classical method in analytical chemistry would lead to considering a piecewise differential behavior for the proteins concentration $\dot{X}_t = -A(\gamma_t)X_t + B(\gamma_t)u_t$ and, eventually a jump of intensity $C(\gamma_{t-})X_{t-}$, hence leading to a switch model. In this kind of simple model, the proteins act as their own regulator and a null concentration of proteins leads to the death of the system. Our method gives simple algebraic conditions on the model ($A(\gamma)$, $B(\gamma)$ and $C(\gamma)$) under which the system can be controlled from given protein concentrations to cellular death in a given finite time horizon.

A second motivation comes from mathematical finance. Let us suppose that a controller needs to "predict" a vector price of some derivatives on some commodity (say energy) starting from previous predictions x_0 (whose precision is unknown). The fluctuations in the commodity are observed as spikes (the γ component) leading to a pure jump process. As long as the commodity does not change, the price process X is imposed to have a linear behavior (induced by the interest rate, for example) proportional to some $A(\gamma)$ matrix. The controller following the market information imposes a continuous linear correction term (B). When a spike is noticed, the price X is multiplied by some coefficient ($I + C$). Given a finite time horizon T , the actual price at time T can be any random variable with respect to the information given by the commodity at time T . The idea is to give explicit conditions on the contract terms A, B, C under which, independently of the initial prediction x_0 , the controller is able to reach the actual price (or, to be arbitrarily close to it).

In the finite-dimensional deterministic setting, exact controllability of linear systems has been characterized by the so-called Kalman criterion. Alternatively, one studies the dual notion of observability via Hautus' test as in [26]. These conditions can also be written in terms of algebraic invariance of appropriate linear subspaces and the notions easily adapt to infinite dimensional settings in [37], [12], [36], [29], [28], etc.

In the stochastic setting, a duality approach to the different notions of controllability would lead to backward stochastic differential equations (in short BSDE introduced in [33]). This method allows one to characterize the exact (terminal-) controllability of Brownian-driven control systems via a full rank condition (see [34]). Whenever this condition is not satisfied, one characterizes the approximate controllability and approximate null-controllability using invariance-like criteria (see [5] for the control-free noise setting and [21] for the general Brownian setting). In the case when the stochastic perturbation is of jump-type, exact controllability cannot be achieved (as consequence of the incompleteness; see [32]). Hence, the "good" notions of controllability are approximate (resp. approximate null-) ones. For Brownian-driven control systems, the two approximate controllability notions are equivalent (cf. [21]). This is no longer the case if the system has an infinite-dimensional component (see [20] treating mean-field Brownian-driven systems). Various methods can be employed in infinite-dimensional state space Brownian setting leading to partial results (see [17], [38], [1], [19]). For jump systems, BSDE have first been considered in [2] in a Brownian and Poisson random measure setting. Using this tool, the approach of [5] generalizes to a Lévy setting (see [22]). BSDE driven by random measures are studied in [41], while backward systems driven by marked point processes make the object of [6], [7], [8].

In this paper, we are interested in the study of approximate controllability properties for a particular class of piecewise deterministic Markov processes (introduced in all generality in [13]), namely Markovian systems of switch type. We propose explicit algebraic invariance conditions which are necessary or sufficient for the approximate (null-) controllability of this class of jump systems. We emphasize that these algebraic conditions are easily computable. We propose several examples and counterexamples illustrating the necessary and sufficient conditions in all generality. Explicit equivalent criteria are obtained for two particular classes of systems having either constant coefficients or continuous switching. The approach relies on duality, backward stochastic differential equations techniques and Riccati systems. Although, in all generality, only partial conditions are given, the main theoretical contribution of the paper is that it considers non-constant coefficients and a framework in which the jump intensity depends on the trajectory.

In Section 2 we recall some elements on Markov pure-jump processes governing the mode component and piecewise-linear switch processes. Using the controllability operators and the adjoint BSDE, we give a first (abstract) criterion for approximate and approximate null-controllability in Theorem 1. The study of algebraic invariance characterizations for the approximate null-controllability forms the objective of Section 3. The previously proven abstract tool allows us to obtain two necessary conditions for approximate null-controllability in Propositions 1 and 2 as well as a sufficient criterion in Proposition 3. These conditions are explicit and involve invariance or strict invariance algebraic notions. By means of counterexamples in the framework of bimodal switch systems, we show in Section 4 that no hierarchy can be established between these necessary conditions and/or the Kalman criterion for the control of the associate deterministic system. We exhibit a two-dimensional example in which the necessary condition of Proposition 1 fails to imply the deterministic Kalman condition and, hence, may not be sufficient for general controllability (see Example 1). Even if both the necessary condition of Proposition 1 and Kalman deterministic condition are satisfied, the system may fail to satisfy the condition of Proposition 2, and, thus, might not

be approximately null-controllable (see Example 2). In a similar way, the necessary condition of Proposition 2 and Kalman deterministic condition do not (in all generality) imply the condition of Proposition 1 (see Example 3). In the framework of systems with constant coefficients (Subsection 4.1), we prove that the necessary condition of Proposition 2 is also sufficient. The basic idea is to give a deterministic characterization for the local viability kernel of $\text{Ker} B^*$ by means of linear-quadratic control techniques in Proposition 4 which allows to weaken the sufficient condition (see Criterion 3). This is made possible by Riccati techniques which, in this particular setting, concern deterministic equations (instead of backward Riccati stochastic systems). We prove that for this class of systems, the necessary and sufficient condition (given in Criterion 3) can be weaker than the sufficient one in Proposition 3 (see Example 4). The second class for which we can achieve complete description of approximate null-controllability is that of continuous linear systems of switch type. This forms the objective of Subsection 4.2. The proof of the equivalence Criterion 4 can be easily extended to more general systems in which the mode is equally influenced by the continuous component. It relies on explicit construction of stabilizing open-loop control processes. Finally, we give a hint on work to come in Section 5.

2 A Coefficient-Switch Markov Model

2.1 Markov Jump Processes

We briefly recall the construction of a particular class of Markov pure jump, non explosive processes on a space Ω and taking their values in a metric space $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$. Here, $\mathcal{B}(E)$ denotes the Borel σ -field of E . The elements of the space E are referred to as modes. These elements can be found in [15] in the particular case of piecewise deterministic Markov processes; see also [4]. To simplify the arguments, we assume that $E \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, for some $m \geq 1$. The process is completely described by a couple (λ, Q)

- (i) a Lipschitz continuous jump rate $\lambda : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $\sup_{\theta \in E} |\lambda(\theta)| \leq c_0$

and

- (ii) a transition measure $Q : E \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E)$, where $\mathcal{P}(E)$ stands for the set of probability measures on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (ii1) \quad & Q(\gamma, \{\gamma\}) = 0, \\ (ii2) \quad & \text{for each bounded, uniformly continuous } h \in BUC(\mathbb{R}^m), \\ & \text{there exists } \eta_h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ s.t. } \eta_h(0) = 0 \text{ and} \\ & \left| \int_E h(\theta) Q(\gamma, d\theta) - \int_E h(\theta) Q(\gamma', d\theta) \right| \leq \eta_h(|\gamma - \gamma'|). \end{aligned}$$

(The distance $|\gamma - \gamma'|$ is the usual Euclidian one on \mathbb{R}^m .) Given an initial mode $\gamma_0 \in E$, the first jump time satisfies $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}(T_1 \geq t) = \exp(-t\lambda(\gamma_0))$. The process $\gamma_t := \gamma_0$, on $t < T_1$. The post-jump location γ^1 has $Q(\gamma_0, \cdot)$ as conditional distribution. Next, we select the inter-jump time $T_2 - T_1$ such that $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}(T_2 - T_1 \geq t / T_1, \gamma^1) = \exp(-t\lambda(\gamma^1))$ and set $\gamma_t := \gamma^1$, if $t \in [T_1, T_2)$. The post-jump location γ^2 satisfies $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}(\gamma^2 \in A / T_2, T_1, \gamma^1) = Q(\gamma^1, A)$, for all Borel set $A \subset E$. And so on. Similar construction can be given for a non-zero initial starting time (i.e a pair (t, γ_0)).

We look at the process γ under \mathbb{P}^{0,γ_0} and denote by \mathbb{F}^0 the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_{[0,t]} := \sigma\{\gamma_r : r \in [0, t]\})_{t \geq 0}$. The predictable σ -algebra will be denoted by \mathcal{P}^0 and the progressive σ -algebra by Prog^0 . As usual, we introduce the random measure p on $\Omega \times (0, \infty) \times E$ by setting

$$p(\omega, A) = \sum_{k \geq 1} 1_{(T_k(\omega), \gamma_{T_k}(\omega)) \in A}, \text{ for all } \omega \in \Omega, A \in \mathcal{B}(0, \infty) \times \mathcal{B}(E).$$

The compensator of p is $\lambda(\gamma_{s-}) Q(\gamma_{s-}, d\theta) ds$ and the compensated martingale measure is given by

$$q(ds, d\theta) := p(ds, d\theta) - \lambda(\gamma_{s-}) Q(\gamma_{s-}, d\theta) ds.$$

Following the general theory of integration with respect to random measures (see, for example [27]), we denote by $\mathcal{L}^r(p; \mathbb{R}^M)$ the space of all $\mathcal{P}^0 \otimes \mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable, \mathbb{R}^M -valued functions $H_s(\omega, \theta)$ on $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times E$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{0,\gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |H_s(\theta)|^r p(ds, d\theta) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{0,\gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |H_s(\theta)|^r \lambda(\gamma_{s-}) Q(\gamma_{s-}, d\theta) ds \right] < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

for all $T < \infty$. Here, $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $r \geq 1$ is a real parameter. By abuse of notation, whenever no confusion is at risk, the family of processes satisfying the above condition for a fixed $T > 0$ will still be denoted by $\mathcal{L}^r(p; \mathbb{R}^M)$.

2.2 Switch Linear Model

We consider switch systems given by a process $(X(t), \gamma(t))$ on the state space $\mathbb{R}^n \times E$, for some $n \geq 1$ and a family of modes E . The control state space is assumed to be some Euclidian space \mathbb{R}^d , $d \geq 1$. The component $X(t)$ follows a differential dynamic depending on the hidden variable γ . We will deal with the following model.

$$\begin{cases} dX_s^{x,u} = [A(\gamma_s) X_s^{x,u} + B_s u_s] ds + \int_E C(\gamma_{s-}, \theta) X_{s-}^{x,u} q(ds, d\theta), & s \geq 0, \\ X_0^{x,u} = x. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The operators $A(\gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ are such that $\sup_{\gamma \in E} |A(\gamma)| \leq a_0$, for some positive real constant $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. The coefficient

$$B \in \mathbb{L}_{loc}^\infty(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+, \mathcal{P}^0, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}),$$

that is $B_t(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\omega \in \Omega$, the function B is \mathcal{P}^0 -measurable and locally bounded in time (i.e. $\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |B_t|_{\mathbb{R}^{n \times d}} < c_T$, \mathbb{P}^{0,γ_0} -a.s., for some positive real constants c_T and all $T > 0$). Particular evolution will be imposed on B afterwards. The coefficients $C(\gamma, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, for all $\gamma, \theta \in E$ satisfy

$$\sup_{\gamma \in E} \int_E |C(\gamma, \theta)|^2 \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta) < \infty, \text{ for all } T > 0.$$

Moreover, the control process $u : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is an \mathbb{R}^d -valued, \mathbb{F}^0 -progressively measurable, locally square integrable process i.e.

$$\mathbb{E}^{0, \gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T |u_s|^2 ds \right] < \infty.$$

The space of all such processes will be denoted by \mathcal{U}_{ad} and referred to as the family of admissible control processes. The explicit structure of such processes can be found in [30, Proposition 4.2.1], for instance. Since the control process does not (directly) intervene in the noise term, the solution of the above system can be explicitly computed with \mathcal{U}_{ad} processes instead of the (more usual) predictable processes.

The reader acquainted with the literature on PDMP may note that our processes are very particular. The evolutions concern full spaces and this is why jumps from the border cannot occur. Between jumps, the couple (γ, x) has $(0, [A(\gamma) - \int C(\gamma, \theta) \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta)]x + Bu)$ as speed, the jump intensity is $\lambda(\gamma)$ and the post-jump measure is $\delta_{x+C(\gamma, \theta)x}(dy) Q(\gamma, d\theta)$.

The reader is kindly asked to recall the financial example we gave in our introduction. Within this framework, in order for our model to be coherent in some/any finite time horizon $T > 0$, it should be able to provide a "guess" that is not very far from the actual price at time T . In other words, by eventually changing the control parameter u , we should be able to simulate any possible (regular) price at time T or, equivalently, any square-integrable random variable which is measurable w.r.t. $\mathcal{F}_{[0, T]}$ (the natural σ -field generated by the random measure p prior to time T).

Definition 1 The system (1) is said to be approximately controllable in time $T > 0$ if, for every $\gamma_0 \in E$, every $\mathcal{F}_{[0, T]}$ -measurable, square integrable $\xi \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0, T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, every initial condition $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists some admissible control process $u \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}$ such that $\mathbb{E}^{0, \gamma_0} [|X_T^{x, u} - \xi|^2] \leq \varepsilon$.

The system (1) is said to be approximately null-controllable in time $T > 0$ if the previous condition holds for $\xi = 0$ (\mathbb{P}^{0, γ_0} -a.s.).

For deterministic systems (cf. [26], [36], etc.) or Brownian-driven control systems (e.g. [34], [5], [31]), controllability is known to be associated to observability properties for the dual (linear) system. In the stochastic framework, one is led to backward stochastic differential equations. Following this intuition, we consider the following system.

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{T, \xi} = \left[-A^*(\gamma_t) Y_t^{T, \xi} - \int_E C^*(\gamma_t, \theta) Z_t^{T, \xi}(\theta) \lambda(\gamma_t) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta) \right] dt \\ \quad + \int_E Z_t^{T, \xi}(\theta) q(dt, d\theta), \\ Y_T^{T, \xi} = \xi \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0, T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The solution is a couple

$$(Y^{T, \xi}, Z^{T, \xi}(\cdot)) \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega \times [0, T], \text{Prog}^0, \mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

i.e. such that $Y^{T, \xi}$ is progressively measurable and $Z^{T, \xi}$ is $\mathcal{P}^0 \times \mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable and

$$\mathbb{E}^{0, \gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T |Y_s^{T, \xi}|^2 ds \right] + \mathbb{E}^{0, \gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |Z_s^{T, \xi}(\theta)|^2 \lambda(\gamma_{s-}) Q(\gamma_{s-}, d\theta) ds \right] < \infty.$$

For further details on existence and uniqueness of the solution of BSDE of this type, the reader is referred to [7], [6] (see also [41]). (Although the results in [7], are given in the one-dimensional framework for the purpose of the cited paper, the assertions in [7, Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, Theorems 2.2 and 3.4] hold true with no change for the multi-dimensional case. Also the assumptions in [7, Hypothesis 3.1] are easily verified in our model.)

We get the following duality result which specifies the connection between the above equation (2) and the controllability of equation (1).

Theorem 1 *The system (1) is approximately controllable in time $T > 0$ if and only if, for every $\gamma_0 \in E$, the only solution $(Y_t^{T,\xi}, Z_t^{T,\xi}(\cdot))$ of the dual system (2) for which $Y_t^{T,\xi} \in \text{Ker} B_t^*$, $\mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$ is the trivial (zero) solution.*

The necessary and sufficient condition for approximate null-controllability of (1) is that for every $\gamma_0 \in E$, any solution $(Y_t^{T,\xi}, Z_t^{T,\xi}(\cdot))$ of the dual system (2) for which $Y_t^{T,\xi} \in \text{Ker} B_t^$, $\mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$ should equally satisfy $Y_0^{T,\xi} = 0$.*

Proof Let us fix $T > 0$ and $\gamma_0 \in E$. As usual, one can consider the (continuous) linear operators

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_T : \mathcal{U}_{ad} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0,T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n), \quad \mathcal{R}_T(u) := X_T^{0,u}, \text{ for all } u \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}, \\ \mathcal{I}_T : \mathbb{R}^n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0,T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n), \quad \mathcal{I}_T(x) = X_T^{x,0}, \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{aligned}$$

One notices easily that $X_T^{x,u} = \mathcal{R}_T(u) + \mathcal{I}_T(x)$, for all $u \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Hence, approximate controllability is equivalent to $\mathcal{R}_T(\mathcal{U}_{ad})$ being dense in $\mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0,T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, while approximate null-controllability is equivalent to $\mathcal{I}_T(\mathbb{R}^n)$ being included in the closure of $\mathcal{R}_T(\mathcal{U}_{ad})$ (w.r.t. the usual topology on $\mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0,T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n)$). Equivalently, this leads to

$$\text{Ker}(\mathcal{R}_T^*) = \{0\} \text{ (resp. } \text{Ker}(\mathcal{R}_T^*) \subset \text{Ker}(\mathcal{I}_T^*) \text{)}.$$

One easily gets, using Itô's formula (the reader may consult [27, Chapter II, Section 5, Theorem 5.1], for example),

$$\mathbb{E}^{0,\gamma_0} \left[\langle X_T^{x,u}, Y_T^{T,\xi} \rangle \right] = \langle x, Y_0^{T,\xi} \rangle + \mathbb{E}^{0,\gamma_0} \left[\int_0^T \langle B_t u_t, Y_t^{T,\xi} \rangle dt \right],$$

for all $T > 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}$ and all $\xi \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0,T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0,\gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. For $x = 0$, one identifies

$$\mathcal{R}_T^*(\xi) = \left(B_t^* Y_t^{T,\xi} \right)_{0 \leq t \leq T}.$$

For $u = 0$, one gets

$$\mathcal{I}_T^*(\xi) = Y_0^{T,\xi}.$$

The assertion of our theorem follows.

Equivalent assertions are easily obtained by interpreting the system (2) as a controlled, forward one :

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{y,v} = (-A^*(\gamma_t)Y_t^{y,v} - \int_E C^*(\gamma_t, \theta) v_t(\theta) \lambda(\gamma_t) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta)) dt \\ \quad + \int_E v_t(\theta) q(dt, d\theta), \\ Y_0^{y,v} = y \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

We emphasize that in this framework, the family of admissible control processes is given by $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. This remark will be of particular use for sufficiency criteria.

Theorem 2 *The system (1) is approximately controllable in time $T > 0$ if and only if, for every initial data $\gamma_0 \in E$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every predictable control process $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Y_t^{y,v} \in \text{Ker} B_t^*$, $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$, it must hold $Y_t^{y,v} = 0$, $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ -almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$.*

The system (1) is approximately null-controllable in time $T > 0$ if and only if, for every initial data $\gamma_0 \in E$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every predictable control process $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Y_t^{y,v} \in \text{Ker} B_t^$, $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$, it must hold $y = 0$.*

Remark 1 The reader should note that for every initial data $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, one identifies the couple $(Y^{y,v}, v(\cdot))$ with the solution $(Y^{T, \xi}, Z^{T, \xi}(\cdot))$ for $\xi = Y_T^{y,v}$. Conversely, for every $\xi \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_{[0, T]}, \mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, the solution of (2) is given by the couple $(Y^{y,v}, v(\cdot))$ by picking $y = Y_0^{T, \xi}$ and $v = Z^{T, \xi}$. Thus, the previous Theorem is only a reformulation of Theorem 1.

3 Explicit Invariance-Type Conditions

As one can easily see, the approximate (null-) controllability conditions emphasized in the previous result involve $\text{Ker}(B_t^*)$. In order to obtain the (orthogonal) projection onto this space, one uses the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of B_t

$$B_t^+ := \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} (B_t^* B_t + \delta I)^{-1} B_t^*$$

(given here by means of Tykhonov regularizations). However, even if B_t is continuous, B_t^+ can only have continuity properties if these matrices have the same rank. In this framework, the results on derivation of B^+ given in [18] apply. To simplify the presentation (by avoiding fastidious rank conditions), we assume, throughout the remaining of the paper (and unless stated otherwise), B to satisfy a linear system

$$\begin{cases} dB_t = \beta \gamma_t B_t dt \\ B_0 = B^0(\gamma_0). \end{cases} ,$$

where $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times d}$ and the space E to be compact. Then, one computes explicitly the predictable process B

$$B_t = e^{\int_0^t \beta \gamma_s ds} B^0(\gamma_0), \quad B_t^+ = e^{-\int_0^t \beta \gamma_s ds} \left(B^0(\gamma_0) \right)^+, \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

It is clear that $\text{Rank}(B_t) = \text{Rank}(B^0(\gamma_0))$, for all $t \geq 0$. Moreover, $B_t B_t^+ = \Pi_{(\text{Ker}(B_t^*))^\perp}$ is the orthogonal projector onto the orthogonal complement of the kernel of B_t^* . In particular,

$$\Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_t^*)} = I - B^0(\gamma_0) \left(B^0(\gamma_0) \right)^+ = \Pi_{\text{Ker}[(B^0(\gamma_0))^*]}.$$

We recall the following notions of invariance (see [12], [37]).

Definition 2 We consider two linear operators $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and \mathcal{C} defined on some vector space \mathcal{X} and taking its values in \mathbb{R}^n .

- (a) A set $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be \mathcal{A} -invariant if $\mathcal{A}V \subset V$.
- (b) A set $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be $(\mathcal{A}; \mathcal{C})$ -invariant if $\mathcal{A}V \subset V + \text{Im } \mathcal{C}$.
- (c) A set $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be feedback $(\mathcal{A}; \mathcal{C})$ -invariant if there exists some linear operator $\mathcal{F} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that $(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F})V \subset V$ (i.e. V is $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}$ -invariant).

If the space \mathcal{X} is \mathbb{R}^n or some functional space with values in \mathbb{R}^n (of \mathbb{L}^p -type, for example), one can also define a notion of $(\mathcal{A}; \mathcal{C})$ -strict invariance by imposing that $\mathcal{A}V \subset V + \text{Im}(\mathcal{C}\Pi_V)$. Of course, any strictly invariant space is also invariant.

We will now concentrate on some explicit algebraic conditions which are either necessary or sufficient for the approximate (null-)controllability. These criteria apply to general systems (without specific conditions on the coefficients). In the next section, we will discuss particular cases when these conditions are necessary and sufficient. We equally present several examples showing to which extent our conditions are necessary and sufficient.

3.1 Necessary Invariance Conditions

3.1.1 First Necessary Condition

We begin with some necessary invariance conditions in order to have controllability for the system (1). Without any further assumptions on E and Q , we have the following.

Proposition 1 *If the system (1) is approximately null-controllable, then, for every $\gamma_0 \in E$, the largest subspace of $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ which is $A^*(\gamma_0) - \lambda(\gamma_0) \int_E C^*(\gamma_0, \theta) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta)$ -invariant is reduced to the trivial subspace $\{0\}$.*

Proof Let us assume that our system is approximately null-controllable at time $T > 0$ and let us fix $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\gamma_0 \in E$. Since γ_0 is fixed, we drop the dependence of γ_0 in \mathbb{P}^{0, γ_0} . Then, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists some admissible control process $u \in \mathcal{U}_{ad}$ such that $\mathbb{E} \left[|X_T^{x, u}|^2 \right] \leq \varepsilon$. Since u is assumed to be progressively measurable, it can be identified prior to jump time T_1 , with some deterministic borelian control still denoted by u (see, for example, [30, Proposition 4.2.1]). One notes easily that

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\geq \mathbb{E} \left[|X_T^{x, u}|^2 \right] \geq \mathbb{E} \left[|X_T^{x, u}|^2 1_{T_1 > T} \right] = |\Phi_{\gamma_0}(T; x, u)|^2 \mathbb{P}(T_1 > T) \\ &\geq |\Phi_{\gamma_0}(T; x, u)|^2 e^{-Tc_0}, \end{aligned}$$

where c_0 is an upper bound for the transition intensities λ and Φ_{γ_0} satisfies the deterministic equation

$$\begin{cases} d\Phi_{\gamma_0}(s; x, u) = \left[\left(A(\gamma_0) - \lambda(\gamma_0) \int_E C(\gamma_0, \theta) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta) \right) \Phi_{\gamma_0}(s; x, u) \right. \\ \quad \left. + B^0(\gamma_0) \left(e^{\beta \gamma_0 s} u_s \right) \right] ds, \\ \Phi_{\gamma_0}(0; x, u) = x. \end{cases}$$

Then this linear system with mode γ_0 is controllable (keep in mind that since the coefficients are time-invariant and we have finite-dimensional state space, the different notions of controllability coincide). Kalman's criterion of controllability yields

$$\text{Rank} [\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}, \dots, \mathcal{A}^{n-1}\mathcal{B}] = n,$$

where $\mathcal{A} = A(\gamma_0) - \lambda(\gamma_0) \int_E C(\gamma_0, \theta) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta)$ and $\mathcal{B} = B^0(\gamma_0)$ and this implies our conclusion.

In the next section, we shall exhibit various frameworks (continuous switching systems, corresponding to the case $C = 0$) in which this condition is equally sufficient for the approximate null-controllability as well as counterexamples for the general setting.

3.1.2 Second Necessary Condition

Whenever $\gamma \in E$, the operator $\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n); \mathbb{R}^n)$ (the space of linear operators from $\mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n)$ to \mathbb{R}^n) is defined by

$$\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \phi = \int_E C^*(\gamma, \theta) \phi(\theta) \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta),$$

for all $\phi \in \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Let us now assume the set of modes E to be finite. This assumption is made in order to simplify the arguments on the local square integrability of feedback controls in the proof of Proposition 2. We define

$$\text{Acc}(k, \gamma_0) = \left\{ \gamma \in E : \exists 0 \leq k' \leq k \text{ s.t. } Q^{k'}(\gamma_0; \gamma) > 0 \right\},$$

the family of accessible modes in at most $k \geq 0$ iterations starting from γ_0 . (In the infinite setting, accessible states can alternatively be defined using the transition kernel). We use the obvious convention $\text{Acc}(0, \gamma_0) = \{\gamma_0\}$. We set V_k to be the largest subspace $V \subset \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ such that

$$A^*(\gamma) V \subset V + \text{Im}(\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \Pi_V) = V + \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \left(\mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); V) \right),$$

for all $\gamma \in \text{Acc}(k, \gamma_0)$ (i.e. the largest space $(A^*(\gamma); \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma))$ -strictly invariant for all $\gamma \in \text{Acc}(k, \gamma_0)$). All these subspaces depend on the initial mode γ_0 . Whenever no confusion is at risk, this dependency is dropped.

Remark 2 (i) The reader is invited to note that V_0 is the largest subspace $V \subset \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ which is $(A^*(\gamma_0); \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma_0) \Pi_V)$ -invariant.

(ii) If the family of modes E is finite, then $V_k = V_{\text{card}(E)}$, for all $k \geq \text{card}(E)$.

The following condition is equally necessary in order to have controllability.

Proposition 2 *If the system (1) is approximately null-controllable, then the subspace $V_\infty := \bigcap_{k \geq 0} V_k$ is reduced to $\{0\}$.*

Proof It is obvious from the definition that the family $(V_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is decreasing. We set $\mathcal{C}_\infty^*(\gamma) := \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \Pi_{V_\infty}$, for all $\gamma \in E$. Then, due to the definition of V_∞ , one gets that V_∞ is $(A^*(\gamma); \mathcal{C}_\infty^*(\gamma))$ -invariant

$$A^*(\gamma) V_\infty \subset V_\infty + \text{Im } \mathcal{C}_\infty^*(\gamma),$$

for every $\gamma \in \bigcup_{k \geq 0} \text{Acc}(k, \gamma_0)$. Using [37, Theorem 3.2] (see also [12, Lemma 4.6]), the set V_∞ is equally $(A^*(\gamma); \mathcal{C}_\infty^*(\gamma))$ -feedback invariant. Thus, there exists some (bounded) linear operator

$$F(\gamma) : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n)$$

such that V_∞ is $A^*(\gamma) + \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \Pi_{V_\infty} F(\gamma)$ -invariant. We consider the linear stochastic system

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{y, \gamma_0} = - \left(A^*(\gamma_t) + \int_E \mathcal{C}^*(\gamma_t, \theta) \Pi_{V_\infty} F(\gamma_t)(\theta) \lambda(\gamma_t) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta) \right) Y_t^{y, \gamma_0} dt \\ \quad + \int_E \Pi_{V_\infty} F(\theta) Y_{t-}^{y, \gamma_0} q(dt, d\theta), \quad t \geq 0, \\ Y_0^{y, \gamma_0} = y \in V_\infty \subset \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Then, it is clear that $Y_t^{y, \gamma_0} = Y_t^{y, v^{feedback}}$, where $Y_t^{y, v^{feedback}}$ is the unique solution of (3) associated to the feedback control

$$v_t^{feedback}(\theta) := \Pi_{V_\infty} F(\theta) Y_{t-}^{y, \gamma_0}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

We wish to emphasize that the solution Y^{y, γ_0} will be adapted and càdlàg and, thus, $v^{feedback}$ is an admissible control (for details on the structure of predictable processes, we refer the reader to [15, Equation 26.4], [30, Proposition 4.2.1] or [4, Appendix A2, Theorem T34]). For every initial datum $y \in V_\infty$, it is clear that the solution $Y^{y, \gamma_0} \in V_\infty$, $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ -almost everywhere. In particular, $B_t^* Y_t^{y, v^{feedback}} = 0$, $\mathbb{P}^{0, \gamma_0} \otimes \text{Leb}$ -almost everywhere. If our system is approximately null-controllable, due to Theorem 2, one has $y = 0$ and the conclusion of our proposition follows recalling that $y \in V_\infty$ is arbitrary.

3.2 Sufficient Invariance Conditions

As we did for \mathcal{C}^* by identifying $\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma, \cdot)$ with a linear operator

$$\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n); \mathbb{R}^n),$$

we let $\mathcal{I}(\gamma) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n); \mathbb{R}^n)$ be associated to the identity (i.e. we define it by setting

$$\mathcal{I}(\gamma) \phi = \int_E \phi(\theta) \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta),$$

for all $\phi \in \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, \cdot); \mathbb{R}^n)$. As we have seen, the (second) necessary condition for approximate null-controllability involves some subspace $V_\infty \subset \text{Ker}([B^0(\gamma_0)]^*)$ such that

$$A^*(\gamma) V_\infty \subset V_\infty + \text{Im } \mathcal{C}_\infty^*(\gamma) = V_\infty + \text{Im}(\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma) \Pi_{V_\infty}),$$

at least for $\gamma = \gamma_0$. A slightly stronger (yet similar) condition written for γ_0 turns out to imply approximate null-controllability.

Proposition 3 *If, for every $\gamma_0 \in E$, the largest subspace of $\text{Ker}([B^0(\gamma_0)]^*)$ which is $(A^*(\gamma_0); (\mathcal{C}^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0)) \Pi_{\text{Ker}([B^0(\gamma_0)]^*)})$ - invariant is reduced to $\{0\}$, then the system (1) is approximately null-controllable.*

Proof For fixed $\gamma_0 \in E$, we drop the dependency on γ_0 in \mathbb{P}^{0, γ_0} . For $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we let $Y^{y, v}$ denote the unique controlled solution of (3). Itô's formula (see [27] or [15, Theorem 31.3]) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & d \left[\left(I - \Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_t^*)} \right) Y_t^{y, v} \right] \\ &= \int_E \left(I - \Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_t^*)} \right) v_t(\theta) q(dt, d\theta) - \left(I - \Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_t^*)} \right) A^*(\gamma_t) Y_t^{y, v} dt \\ &\quad - \int_E \left(I - \Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_t^*)} \right) C^*(\theta) v_t(\theta) \lambda(\gamma_t) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Whenever $B_t^* Y_t^{y, v} = 0$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$, one easily gets (by computing quadratic variation)

$$0 = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^t \int_E \left| \left(I - \Pi_{\text{Ker}(B_s^*)} \right) v_s(\theta) \right|^2 \lambda(\gamma_s) Q(\gamma_s, d\theta) ds \right].$$

We recall that v is a predictable process and (see [15, Equation 26.4], [30, Proposition 4.2.1] or [4, Appendix A2, Theorem T34] for further details)

$$v_t(\theta) = v_1(\theta, t) 1_{t \leq T_1} + \sum_{n \geq 2} v_n(\theta, t, \gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^{n-1}) 1_{T_{n-1} < t \leq T_n},$$

for some (deterministic) measurable functions v_n . In particular, if $\lambda(\gamma_0) > 0$ (otherwise, we have a deterministic system), then

$$v_1(\theta, t) \in \text{Ker}(B_t^*) = \text{Ker}([B^0(\gamma_0)]^*), \quad (4)$$

for $Q(\gamma_0, \cdot) \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost all $(\theta, t) \in E \times \mathbb{R}_+$. We recall that, up to T_1 , $Y^{y, v}$ coincides with $\phi^{y, v}$, the solution of the deterministic system

$$\begin{cases} d\phi_t^{y, v} = (-A^*(\gamma_0) \phi_t^{y, v} - \int_E (C^*(\gamma_0, \theta) + I) v_1(\theta, t) \lambda(\gamma_0) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta)) dt, \\ t \geq 0, \\ \phi_0^{y, v} = y \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

As a consequence of the fact that $Y^{y,v} \in \text{Ker} \left([B^0(\gamma_0)]^* \right)$ and T_1 is exponentially distributed, it follows that

$$\left(A^*(\gamma_0) \phi_t^{y,v} + \int_E (C^*(\theta) + I) v_1(\theta, t) \lambda(\gamma_0) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta) \right) \in \text{Ker} \left([B^0(\gamma_0)]^* \right), \quad (5)$$

for almost all $t \geq 0$. At this point we recall the iterative construction of invariant spaces. To this purpose, let us introduce the linear subspace

$$V^0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' \in \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right] : \\ \exists u \in \mathbb{L}^2 \left(E, \mathcal{B}(E), Q(\gamma_0, d\theta); \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right] \right) \text{ s.t.} \\ A^*(\gamma_0) y' + (C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0)) u \in \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]. \end{array} \right\} \quad (6)$$

Then, (4) and (5) imply that $\phi_t^{y,v} \in V^0$, for almost all $t \geq 0$. Hence, using the linear character of V^0 , we infer

$$\left(A^*(\gamma_0) \phi_t^{y,v} + \int_E (C^*(\gamma_0, \theta) + I) v_1(\theta, t) \lambda(\gamma_0) Q(\gamma_0, d\theta) \right) \in V^0,$$

for almost all $t \geq 0$. We then define

$$V^1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' \in V^0 : \exists u \in \mathbb{L}^2 \left(E, \mathcal{B}(E), Q(\gamma_0, d\theta); \text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right] \right) \text{ s.t.} \\ A^*(\gamma_0) y' + (C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0)) u \in V^0. \end{array} \right\}$$

and we deduce, as before, that $\phi_t^{y,v} \in V^1$, for almost all $t \geq 0$, and so on for V^i , $i > 1$. We recall that $V^i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Hence, $V := \bigcap_{i=0, \infty} V^i$ is a linear subspace of

$\text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ which is $(A^*(\gamma_0); C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0))$ -invariant and such that $\phi_t^{y,v} \in V$, for almost all $t \geq 0$. By assumption, $V = \{0\}$. Thus, $\phi_t^{y,v} = 0$ for almost all $t \geq 0$ and, due to the continuity, $y = 0$. In particular, it follows that, whenever $B_t^* Y_t^{y,v} = 0$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes \text{Leb}$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$, one has to have $y = 0$ i.e. our system is approximately null-controllable.

Remark 3 (i) If W is the largest subspace of $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ which is $(A^*(\gamma_0); C^*(\gamma_0))$ -strictly invariant, then it is also $(A^*(\gamma_0); (C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0)) \Pi_W)$ -invariant and, hence, $(A^*(\gamma_0); (C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0)) \Pi_{\text{Ker}[(B^0(\gamma_0))^*]})$ -invariant. Under the sufficient condition described in the previous proposition, it follows that $W = \{0\}$.

(ii) The space V^0 is what is called the viability kernel of $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$ w.r.t. the deterministic system (i.e. the larger set of initial data y such that the solution stays in $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$). We emphasize that a solution starting from V^0 stays in V^0 (prior to jump). In other words, this viability kernel is viable w.r.t the deterministic system. However we cannot guarantee that this is still the case w.r.t. the stochastic equation (the controls u may not take their values in V^0). This possible non-viability is the reason we cannot (in all generality) go any further to obtain a result similar to the one in Proposition 2.

(iii) In the definition (6), one can replace $(C^*(\gamma_0) + \mathcal{I}(\gamma_0))$ by $C^*(\gamma_0)$. However, in general, this is no longer the case in V^i when $i \geq 1$.

4 Examples and Counterexamples, Equivalent Criteria

We begin this section with some simple counterexamples. We examine several cases. First, we show that the first necessary condition (given in Proposition 1) may fail to imply the controllability of the associated deterministic system, and, hence, of the stochastic one. In a second example we show that it is possible that the first necessary condition (given in Proposition 1) together with the Kalman condition for the controllability of the deterministic system should fail to imply the second necessary condition (of Proposition 2). The third example shows that for multimode systems (i.e. non-constant coefficients), the necessary condition of Proposition 2 may fail to imply the condition given in Proposition 1 (and, thus, is not sufficient for the general approximate null-controllability). We emphasize that in the last two examples the Kalman condition for controllability of the associated deterministic system is satisfied but it does not imply the approximate null-controllability of the initial stochastic system.

Let us consider some simple examples in which the necessary condition given in Proposition 1 is satisfied and it fails to imply the approximate null-controllability. To this purpose, we consider a two-dimensional state space and a one-dimensional control space ($n = 2$, $d = 1$). The systems will be bimodal governed by $E = \{0, 1\}$, the control will only act on the first component of the state space $B^0(0) = B^0(1) = B^0 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. The control matrix B_t is set to be constant (its equation has $\beta = 0$). The pure jump component will switch between 0 and 1 in exponential time with the same parameter $\lambda(0) = \lambda(1) = 1$, $Q(0, d\theta) = \delta_1(d\theta)$, $Q(1, d\theta) = \delta_0(d\theta)$. One easily notes that $\text{Ker}((B^0)^*) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} : y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$. Let us consider $C(i, j) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, for all $i, j \in E$.

Example 1 We first consider $A(0) = A(1) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$. We get

$$A^*(\gamma) - \lambda(\gamma) \int_E C^*(\gamma, \theta) Q(\gamma, d\theta) = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ for all } \gamma \in E.$$

One notes that

$$\left(A^*(\gamma) - \lambda(\gamma) \int_E C^*(\gamma, \theta) Q(\gamma, d\theta) \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{y}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker}((B^0)^*)$$

if and only if $y = 0$. Hence, the condition given in Proposition 1 is satisfied. The system (1) has the particular form

$$\begin{cases} dX_s^{(x,y),u} = d \begin{pmatrix} x_s^{(x,y),u} \\ y_s^{(x,y),u} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_E \begin{pmatrix} y_{s-}^{(x,y),\gamma,u} \\ x_{s-}^{(x,y),\gamma,u} \end{pmatrix} q(ds, d\theta), \\ X_0^{(x,y),u} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2. \end{cases}$$

However, one easily notes that $\mathbb{E} \left[y_s^{(x,y),u} \right] = y$, for all $s > 0$. Thus, by taking $y \neq 0$, the previous system cannot be steered onto arbitrarily small neighborhoods of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Due to this example, the reader will get an obvious necessary condition (at least for constant A, B^0) : in order for the system (1) to be approximately controllable if $B^0(\gamma) = B^0$ and $A(\gamma) = A$, for all $\gamma \in E$, the associated deterministic system (corresponding to the expectation of X)

$$\begin{cases} dx_s^{x, \tilde{u}} = \left(Ax_s^{x, \tilde{u}} + B^0 \tilde{u}_s \right) ds, & s \geq 0 \\ x_0^{x, \tilde{u}} = x, \end{cases}$$

should be controllable or, equivalently, due to Kalman's criterion,

$$\text{Rank} \begin{bmatrix} B^0, AB^0, \dots, A^{n-1}B^0 \end{bmatrix} = n.$$

Naturally, this condition is not satisfied in the previous example.

At this point, the reader may be interested in knowing if this supplementary necessary condition (the controllability of the associated deterministic system) implies the approximate null-controllability for the stochastic system (at least for constant A, B^0, C). The answer is negative as shown by the following.

Example 2 The coefficients B^0 and C are taken as before and the framework is similar. However, we take $A(0) = A(1) = A := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Then, we get

$$A^*(\gamma) - \lambda(\gamma) \int_E C^*(\gamma, \theta) Q(\gamma, d\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ for all } \gamma \in E.$$

and the condition given in Proposition 1 is again satisfied (as in the previous case).

It is clear that $AB^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and, thus, the Kalman condition is also satisfied.

Nevertheless, if one considers

$$\xi := (-1)^{p([0, T], E)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{2T} \end{pmatrix}, Y_t := (-1)^{p([0, t], E)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

and $Z_t := -2Y_{t-}$, (Y, Z) is the unique solution of the BSDE (2) with final data ξ . It is clear that $Y_t \in \text{Ker} \left((B^0)^* \right)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. However, $Y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ almost surely and, due to Theorem 1, the system is not approximately null-controllable. (Alternatively, one may want to note that $V_\infty = V_0 = \text{Ker} \left[(B^0)^* \right]$ and apply Proposition 2 to get the same conclusion).

The examples we have seen so far show that, even for the case in which the coefficients are constant, the necessary condition given in Proposition 1 might not be sufficient. In the same framework, even though we have the exact controllability of the associated deterministic system, the stochastic one might not be approximately null-controllable.

It is worth pointing out that, in particular cases (constant coefficients and Poisson random measure-driven systems), the necessary condition given by Proposition 2 turns out to actually be sufficient. This will be the purpose of the next Subsection. However, for general systems, this condition may also fail to imply the approximate null-controllability. To illustrate this assertion, we consider the following switch system.

Example 3 We let $n = 3$, $d = 1$, $E = \{0, 1\}$, $B^0(0) = B^0(1) = B^0 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = 0$, $\lambda(0) = \lambda(1) = 1$, $Q(0, d\theta) = \delta_1(d\theta)$, $Q(1, d\theta) = \delta_0(d\theta)$. Moreover, we denote by $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. One easily notes that $\text{Ker}((B^0)^*) = \text{span}(e_2, e_3)$. We consider $A(0) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $A(1) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C(0, 1) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C(1, 0) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. The reader is invited to note that $\text{Rank}(B^0 A(0) B^0 A(0)^2 B^0) = 3$ and, thus, the associated deterministic system is controllable. The same assertion holds true for $A(1)$ replacing $A(0)$. Moreover, $A(0)^*(ye_2 + ze_3) = ye_1 + ze_2$, $C(0, 1)^*(ye_2 + ze_3) = ze_2$. Hence, the largest subspace of $\text{Ker}((B^0)^*)$ which is $(A(0)^*; C(0, 1)^* \Pi_{\text{Ker}((B^0)^*)})$ -invariant is $\text{span}(e_3)$. Similarly, the largest subspace of $\text{Ker}((B^0)^*)$ which is $(A(1)^*; C(1, 0)^* \Pi_{\text{Ker}((B^0)^*)})$ -invariant is $\text{span}(e_2)$. We deduce that the space V_∞ appearing in Proposition 2 is reduced to $\{0\}$. However,

$$A^*(0) - \lambda(0) \int_E C^*(0, \theta) Q(0, d\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the space $\text{span}(e_3)$ is $A^*(0) - \lambda(0) \int_E C^*(0, \theta) Q(0, d\theta)$ -invariant. Similar assertions hold true for $\gamma_0 = 1$. It follows that, although the necessary condition in 2 holds true, the necessary condition given by Proposition 1 is not satisfied. Hence, the system is not approximately null-controllable.

4.1 The Constant Coefficients Case

Throughout the subsection, we fix $\gamma_0 \in E$ and drop the dependency of γ_0 in \mathbb{P}^{0, γ_0} . We consider the following particular form of the system (1).

$$\begin{cases} dX_s^{x, u} = [AX_s^{x, u} + Bu_s] ds + \int_E C(\theta) X_{s-}^{x, u} q(ds, d\theta), & s \geq 0, \\ X_0^{x, u} = x, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ are fixed and $C(\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, for all $\theta \in E$ such that $\lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta)$ is independent of $\gamma \in E$. In this case, q corresponds to a (compensated) Poisson random measure. We let p denote the Poisson random measure and $\nu(d\theta) := \lambda(\gamma) Q(\gamma, d\theta)$ be its Lévy measure in this framework. Let us point out that more general σ -finite Lévy measures satisfying a suitable second order moment condition can be considered and the arguments are identical. However, for coherence reasons, we work with the (finite) measure given before. We assume that $C \in \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \nu; \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$. As we have already hinted before, we interpret the system (2) as a controlled, forward one. In this case, the system (3) takes the particular form

$$\begin{cases} dY_t^{y, v} = (-A^* Y_t^{y, v} - \int_E C^*(\theta) v_t(\theta) \nu(d\theta)) dt + \int_E v_t(\theta) q(dt, d\theta), & t \geq 0, \\ Y_0^{y, v} = y \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Let us point out that, in this case, Proposition 2 yields that, whenever the system (7) is approximately null-controllable in time $T > 0$, the largest subspace $V_0 \subset \text{Ker} B^*$ which is $(A^*; \mathcal{C}^* \Pi_{V_0})$ -invariant is reduced to $\{0\}$ (i.e. the largest subspace of $\text{Ker} B^*$ which is $(A^*; \mathcal{C}^*)$ -strictly invariant is reduced to $\{0\}$). We recall that the linear operator $\mathcal{C}^* : \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \nu; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by

$$\mathcal{C}^* \phi = \int_E C^*(\theta) \phi(\theta) \nu(d\theta), \text{ for all } \phi \in \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \nu; \mathbb{R}^n).$$

We wish to prove that this condition is also sufficient in order to have approximate null-controllability. In fact, in this context, we show that not only do we have approximate null-controllability, but we actually get approximate controllability.

A careful look at the proof of Proposition 3 and Remark 3 (ii) leads to considering

$$Viab_{loc}(\text{Ker} B^*) = \left\{ y \in \text{Ker} B^* : \exists T > 0, v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ s.t. } \begin{aligned} & Y^{y,v} \in \text{Ker} B^*, \mathbb{P} \otimes \text{Leb} - a.s. \text{ on } \Omega \times [0, T] \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

When $y \in Viab_{loc}(\text{Ker} B^*)$, one finds a solution which is constrained to $\text{Ker} B^*$. The control problems with state constraints can be transformed into unconstrained ones by adding a penalty when the constraint is not satisfied. Heuristically, in this context, one may associate to $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ a cost which involves a penalty term $N \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \left| \Pi_{[\text{Ker} B^*]^\perp} (Y_t^{y,v}) \right|^2 dt \right]$ and allow $N \rightarrow \infty$. Since this type of cost belongs to the class of LQ (linear-quadratic) control problems, it can be addressed with the theory of Riccati equations. We consider the sequence of (deterministic) Riccati equations

$$\begin{cases} dK_t^N = \left[\begin{array}{c} -K_t^N A^* - A K_t^N + N \Pi_{[\text{Ker} B^*]^\perp} \\ -K_t^N \int_E C^*(\theta) \left(I + K_t^N \right)^{-1} C(\theta) \nu(d\theta) K_t^N \end{array} \right] dt, \quad t \geq 0, \\ K_0^N = 0. \end{cases}$$

The proof for the existence and uniqueness of the solution is quite standard. It relies on successive iterations (see [42, Chap. 6, Cor. 2.10 and Prop. 2.12]) and will be omitted from the present paper. Obviously, the sequence $(K^N)_{N \geq 1}$ is non-decreasing in the family \mathcal{S}_n^+ of symmetric, positive semi-definite matrix.

Remark 4 In fact, in the theory of stochastic control, one would be led to consider the following BSDE

$$\begin{cases} dR_t^N = \left(R_t^N A^* + A R_t^N - N \Pi_{[\text{Ker}(B^*)]^\perp} \right) dt + \int_E H_t^N(\theta) q(dt, d\theta) \\ + \int_E \left(f_t^N(\theta) \right)^* \left(I + R_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) \right)^{-1} f_t^N(\theta) \nu(d\theta) dt, \\ \text{where } f_t^N(\theta) := \left(C(\theta) R_t^N - H_t^N(\theta) \right), \quad t \in [0, T]. \\ R_T^N = 0, \quad I + R_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) > 0, \text{ for almost all } t \in [0, T]. \end{cases}$$

However, in our particular setting, the solution of the BSDE is got by setting $R_t^N = K_{T-t}^N$ and $H_t^N = 0$.

We get the following.

Proposition 4 *If $y \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, then, there exists $T > 0$ and $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Y_t^{y,v} \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb - a.s.$ on $\Omega \times [0, T]$.*

Proof Step 1. We claim that

$$Viab_{loc}(KerB^*) = \mathbb{K} := \left\{ \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists \tilde{T} > 0 \text{ s.t. } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \langle K_{\tilde{T}}^N \tilde{y}, \tilde{y} \rangle < \infty \right\}.$$

Using the definition of $Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, we are led to consider, for $y \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, some $T > 0$ and $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Y^{y,v} \in KerB^*$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb - a.s.$ on $\Omega \times [0, T]$.

Itô's formula applied to $\langle K_{T-s}^N Y_s^{y,v}, Y_s^{y,v} \rangle$ for $s \in [t, T]$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\langle K_{T-t}^N Y_t^{y,v}, Y_t^{y,v} \rangle \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T \int_E |v_s(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right] + N \mathbb{E} \left[\int_t^T \left| \Pi_{[KerB^*]^\perp} (Y_s^{y,v}) \right|^2 ds \right] \\ &- \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{[t,T] \times E} \left| \left(I + K_{T-s}^N \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_s(\theta) - \left(I + K_{T-s}^N \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} C(\theta) K_{T-s}^N Y_s^{y,v} \right|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right]. \end{aligned}$$

For $t = 0$, it follows that

$$\langle K_T^N y, y \rangle \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |v_s(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right], \text{ for all } N \geq 1,$$

hence $y \in \mathbb{K}$. Conversely, if $y \in \mathbb{K}$, and $T > 0$ is such that $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \langle K_T^N y, y \rangle =: c < \infty$, one takes the feedback control sequence

$$v_s^N(\theta) := \left(I + K_{T-s}^N \right)^{-1} C(\theta) K_{T-s}^N Y_s^{y,v},$$

to get

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |v_s^N(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right] + N \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \left| \Pi_{[KerB^*]^\perp} (Y_s^{y,v^N}) \right|^2 ds \right] \leq c.$$

Hence, one finds a (sub)sequence (v^N, Y^{y,v^N}) weakly converging to some $(v^*, Y^*) \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathbb{L}^2([0, T] \times \Omega, Prog^0, Leb \otimes \mathbb{P}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Linearity arguments allow one to identify $Y^* = Y^{y,v^*}$ and the semicontinuity of the \mathbb{L}^2 -norm w.r.t. the weak topology to infer that $Y^{y,v^*} \in KerB^*$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb - a.s.$ on $\Omega \times [0, T]$. We have, thus, shown that $y \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$.

Step 2. We proceed as in the first part of the previous step. Let us fix $y \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, $T > 0$ and $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Y^{y,v} \in KerB^*$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb - a.s.$ on $\Omega \times [0, T]$. Whenever $t \leq T$,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\langle K_{T-t}^N Y_t^{y,v}, Y_t^{y,v} \rangle \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |v_s(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right].$$

Using Fatou's Lemma, one gets that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle K_{T-t}^N Y_t^{y,v}, Y_t^{y,v} \right\rangle \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^T \int_E |v_s(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right].$$

Hence, $\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle K_{T-t}^N Y_t^{y,v}, Y_t^{y,v} \right\rangle < \infty$, \mathbb{P} -a.s. and, using the first step, $Y_t^{y,v} \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, \mathbb{P} -a.s. The conclusion follows by recalling that $Y^{y,v}$ is càdlàg.

Remark 5 The definition of \mathbb{K} can, equivalently, be given as

$$\mathbb{K} = \left\{ \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists \tilde{T} > 0 \text{ s.t. } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle K_t^N \tilde{y}, \tilde{y} \right\rangle < \infty, \text{ for all } 0 \leq t \leq \tilde{T} \right\}.$$

In particular, this implies that $Viab_{loc}(KerB^*) = \mathbb{K}$ is a linear subspace of $KerB^*$.

As a consequence, we get the following criterion for the approximate and approximate null-controllability in the case when the coefficients are constant.

Criterion 3 *The system (7) is approximately null-controllable iff it is approximately controllable. The necessary and sufficient condition for approximate controllability is that the largest subspace $V_0 \subset KerB^*$ which is $(A^*; \mathcal{C}^* \Pi_{V_0})$ -invariant be reduced to $\{0\}$.*

Proof Approximate controllability implies approximate null-controllability, which, by Proposition 2, implies that the largest subspace $V_0 \subset KerB^*$ which is $(A^*; \mathcal{C}^* \Pi_{V_0})$ -invariant is reduced to $\{0\}$.

For the converse we proceed as in the proof of Proposition 3. Let us just hint the modifications needed to this proof. One begins by applying Itô's formula to $(I - \Pi_{Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)}) Y_t^{y,v}$ (instead of $(I - \Pi_{Ker(B_t^*)}) Y_t^{y,v}$). Whenever $B^* Y_t^{y,v} = 0$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$, it follows, due to the previous result, that $Y_t^{y,v} \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$. Hence, reasoning as in Proposition 3,

$$0 = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^t \int_E |(I - \Pi_{Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)}) v_s(\theta)|^2 \nu(d\theta) ds \right].$$

Then $v_t(\theta) \in Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$, $\mathbb{P} \otimes Leb \otimes \nu$ almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T] \times E$. Reasoning as in Proposition 3 (but this time globally, not only prior to the first jump time), we get $Y_t^{y,v} \in V$, almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$. Here $V \subset KerB^*$ is the linear subspace

$$V = \left\{ y' \in KerB^* : \exists u \in \mathbb{L}^2(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \nu; Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)) \text{ s.t. } \begin{aligned} & A^* y' + \mathcal{C}^* u \in V. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

We recall that y is arbitrary in $Viab_{loc}(KerB^*)$ to get $Viab_{loc}(KerB^*) \subset V$ and, thus, V is included in the largest subspace V_0 of $KerB^*$ which is $(A^*; \mathcal{C}^* \Pi_{V_0})$ -invariant. By assumption, $V_0 = \{0\}$. Hence, $Y_t^{y,v} = 0$, almost everywhere on $\Omega \times [0, T]$ which implies approximate controllability of (7). The proof is now complete.

Remark 6 This result is the counterpart of [5] in this jump-framework. As in the cited paper, it turns out that the two notions of approximate controllability coincide. Moreover, their characterization is given, similar to [5], in terms of strict invariance. However, while in the Brownian setting the operators are finite, here we have an operator C^* acting on \mathbb{L}^2 . Except the case when E is finite, algorithms are more difficult to implement in this setting.

Since, in this particular framework, we are able to completely characterize the (equivalent) approximate controllability properties, we can produce a simple example in which the condition given by Proposition 3 is not satisfied, yet the system is approximately controllable. Hence, although sufficient, this condition is not (always) necessary in the study of approximate controllability.

Example 4 We let $n = 3$, $d = 1$, $E = \{0, 1\}$, $B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = 0$, $\lambda(0) = \lambda(1) = 1$,

$Q(0, d\theta) = \delta_1(d\theta)$, $Q(1, d\theta) = \delta_0(d\theta)$. We denote, as before, by $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_2 =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. One easily notes that $\text{Ker}(B^*) = \text{span}(e_2, e_3)$. We let $A :=$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C(0) = C(1) = C := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. The reader is invited to note that

$A^*(ye_2 + ze_3) = ye_1 + ze_2$, $C^*(ye_2 + ze_3) = 0$ and $(C^* + I)(ye_2 + ze_3) = ye_2 + ze_3$. Hence, the largest subspace $V_0 \subset \text{Ker} B^*$ which is $(A^*; C^* \Pi_{V_0})$ -invariant (i.e A^* -invariant) is $V_0 = \{0\}$. It follows that the system (7) is approximately controllable. However, the space $\text{span}(e_3)$ is $(A^*; (C^* + I) \Pi_{\text{Ker} B^*})$ -invariant and, thus, the condition of Proposition 3 is not satisfied.

4.2 The Continuous Switching Systems

The next class of systems we address is the case in which the dynamics are only switched but no jump takes place on the X component. In other words, following the behavior of γ , the matrix A is different ($A(\gamma)$), but a change in the mode γ does not induce an instantaneous change of the process X . This corresponds to the particular choice $C = 0$. In this case, we consider a switch piecewise linear system

$$\begin{cases} dX_s^{x,u} = [A(\gamma_s) X_s^{x,u} + B_s u_s] ds, & s \geq 0, \\ X_0^{x,u} = x, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

The reader is invited to note that whenever spikes appear, they do not modify the current X component but merely the vector field.

The main result in this framework is the following criterion.

Criterion 4 *The system (10) is approximately null-controllable if and only if the largest subspace of $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0)^* \right]$ which is $A^*(\gamma_0)$ -invariant is reduced to the trivial subspace $\{0\}$ for all $\gamma_0 \in E$.*

Let us give a proof that can be adapted for piecewise linear systems with mutual influence (i.e. in the case when the jump mechanism of the process γ equally depends on X). We refer the interested reader to [14], [39], [16], [24] for the exact construction. We will not present the rigorous framework but only give the proof in our case. The main difficulty in the general framework is due to the fact that the filtration is not fixed prior to the construction of X and that γ itself would depend on the control parameter through X . In order to get a Markov process, one would have to use piecewise open-loop control policies (i.e., between consecutive jump times T_n and T_{n+1} , the control would be of type $u_n(t - T_n, \gamma_{T_n}, X_{T_n})$ and would not depend on $(T_k, \gamma_{T_k}, X_{T_k})_{k \leq n-1}$). In our proof of sufficiency, we shall exhibit stabilizing controls in the open-loop feedback form.

Let us assume that the initial matrix B^0 is independent of γ and that $A(\gamma)$ are self-adjoint and commute with B^0

$$A(\gamma) = A^*(\gamma) \text{ and } A(\gamma) B^0 (B^0)^* = B^0 (B^0)^* A(\gamma), \quad (11)$$

for all $\gamma \in E$. This assumption is a technical one and implies, without any further considerations, the commutativity of Gramians and, hence, the positiveness of products.

Proof The necessary condition follows from Proposition 1 since, in this framework, $C = 0$.

For the converse, let us fix $\gamma_0 \in E$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, a time horizon $T > 0$ and (for the time being) a discretization step $N > 0$. We also drop the dependency of γ_0 in \mathbb{P}^{0, γ_0} . Since the largest subspace of $\text{Ker} \left[(B^0)^* \right]$ which is $A^*(\gamma)$ -invariant is reduced to the trivial subspace $\{0\}$, it follows that the controllability Gramian

$$\mathcal{G}(\gamma, t) := \int_0^t e^{A(\gamma)(t-s)} B^0 (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(t-s)} ds$$

is invertible for all $t > 0$. Due to (11), one has, for every $0 \leq t \leq t'$,

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{A(\gamma)(t-s)} B^0 (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(t-s)} e^{A(\gamma)(t'-r)} B^0 (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(t'-r)} \\ &= e^{A(\gamma)(t'-r)} B^0 (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(t'-r)} e^{A(\gamma)(t-s)} B^0 (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(t-s)}. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating this equality with respect to the Lebesgue measure for $(s, r) \in [0, t] \times [0, t']$, one gets

$$\mathcal{G}(\gamma, t) \mathcal{G}(\gamma, t') = \mathcal{G}(\gamma, t') \mathcal{G}(\gamma, t).$$

Whenever $t' > 0$, one also has

$$\mathcal{G}(\gamma, t) \mathcal{G}^{-1}(\gamma, t') = \mathcal{G}^{-1}(\gamma, t') \mathcal{G}(\gamma, t). \quad (12)$$

Hence, in this commuting framework, $\mathcal{G}(\gamma, t) \mathcal{G}^{-1}(\gamma, t')$ is also positive definite (except when $t = 0$ and the product is 0). We define the (square norm) minimal action (in time $\frac{T}{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned} u^0(\gamma, y, t) &:= \left(-e^{-\beta \gamma t} (B^0)^* e^{A^*(\gamma)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}^{-1} \left(\gamma, \frac{T}{N} \right) e^{A(\gamma)\frac{T}{N}} y \right) 1_{t \leq \frac{T}{N}} \\ &\quad + 0 1_{t > \frac{T}{N}}, \end{aligned}$$

for every $\gamma \in E$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $t \geq 0$ and consider the trajectory X associated to the control sequence $\left(u^n = \begin{cases} u^0, & \text{if } N \geq n \geq 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}\right)_{n \geq 1}$, i.e. to the control

$$u_t := u^1(\gamma_0, x_0, t) 1_{0 \leq t \leq T_1} + \sum_{n \geq 2} u^n(\gamma_{T_{n-1}}, X_{T_{n-1}}, t - T_{n-1}) 1_{T_{n-1} < t \leq T_n}.$$

(The trajectory is constructed ω -wise between any two consecutive jump times. Obviously, with this kind of construction, u can also act on γ , on λ and on Q . For more detailed construction, the reader is referred to [14], [39], [16], [24], etc.). Then $X_T^{x_0, u} = 0$ on $(T_1 \geq \frac{T}{N}) \cup (T_2 - T_1 \geq \frac{T}{N}) \cup \dots \cup (T_N - T_{N-1} \geq \frac{T}{N})$. Up to T_1 , the explicit solution of our equation with mode γ_0 and initial data x_0 is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_t^{x_0, u} &= \left(I - \mathcal{G}(\gamma_0, t) e^{A^*(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}^{-1} \left(\gamma_0, \frac{T}{N} \right) e^{A(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \right) e^{A(\gamma_0)t} x_0 1_{t \leq \frac{T}{N} \wedge T_1}. \end{aligned}$$

In view of (12) and (11), we get that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{G}(\gamma_0, t) e^{A^*(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}^{-1} \left(\gamma_0, \frac{T}{N} \right) e^{A(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \\ &= e^{A^*(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}(\gamma_0, t) \mathcal{G}^{-1} \left(\gamma_0, \frac{T}{N} \right) e^{A(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \end{aligned}$$

is positive definite (or 0 is $t = 0$). On the other hand, since

$$\mathcal{G} \left(\gamma_0, \frac{T}{N} \right) \geq e^{A^*(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}(\gamma_0, t) e^{A(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)},$$

it follows that

$$0 \leq \left(I - \mathcal{G}(\gamma_0, t) e^{A^*(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \mathcal{G}^{-1} \left(\gamma_0, \frac{T}{N} \right) e^{A(\gamma_0)(\frac{T}{N}-t)} \right) \leq I$$

which implies $|X_t^{x_0, u}| \leq e^{a_0 t} |x_0|$, for all $t \leq \frac{T}{N} \wedge T_1$. Here, a_0 stands for an upper bound of the norm of linear operators $A(\gamma)$. Repeating this argument, it follows that

$$|X_t^{x_0, u}| \leq e^{a_0 t} |x_0|,$$

for all $t \geq 0$. We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} \left[|X_T^{x_0, u}|^2 \right] \\ &\leq e^{2a_0 T} |x_0|^2 \mathbb{P} \left(\left(T_1 < \frac{T}{N} \right) \cap \left(T_2 - T_1 < \frac{T}{N} \right) \cap \dots \cap \left(T_N - T_{N-1} < \frac{T}{N} \right) \right) \\ &\leq e^{2a_0 T} |x_0|^2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{c_0 T}{N}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where c_0 is an upper bound for the jump intensities $\lambda(\gamma)$. Since $N > 0$ is arbitrary, it follows that our system is approximately null-controllable and our proof is complete.

Finally, we note that, in this particular setting, the Riccati equation would be a true, backward one and have the form

$$\begin{cases} dK_t^N \\ = \left(K_t^N A^*(\gamma_t) + A(\gamma_t) K_t^N - N \Pi_{[Ker(B^*(\gamma_t))]^\perp} \right) dt + \int_E H_t^N(\theta) q(dt, d\theta) \\ + \int_E \lambda(\gamma_t) H_t^N(\theta)^* \left(I + K_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) \right)^{-1} H_t^N(\theta) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta) dt, \quad t \in [0, T]. \\ K_T^N = 0, \quad I + K_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) > 0, \text{ for almost all } t \in [0, T]. \end{cases}$$

Unfortunately, the same approach as in the previous section fails to work since we are unaware of a reference for the results on this type of equation.

5 Conclusions and Perspectives

In this paper we have studied the approximate null-controllability property for a class of jump Markov piecewise linear switched processes. These models are inspired by lytic cycles in biological systems and prediction problems in mathematical finance (energy markets). We have exhibited several necessary conditions and established specific frameworks of sufficiency of these algebraic criteria (independent coefficients or continuous jump mechanism). Counterexamples are provided in the general case establishing the independence of these conditions. We have tried to emphasize the stochastic characteristics of our problem. We have shown that, as soon as jumps occur, the controllability cannot be inferred from the analogous property of the related deterministic systems. For the general framework, we have also proposed a sufficiency criterion again based on algebraic invariance. Although very close to the necessary criteria, this sufficient condition can be weakened in the case of constant coefficients (in Example 4). Our approach shows that weaker invariance is sufficient as soon as local viability with respect to the forward system can be obtained.

In order to relax the sufficient condition (following the method described for constant coefficients in Subsection 4.1), one would try to characterize the local viability kernel of $Ker \left[(B^0(\gamma_0))^* \right]$. To this purpose, one would be led to consider the backward stochastic Riccati equation

$$\begin{cases} dK_t^N \\ = \left(K_t^N A^*(\gamma_t) + A(\gamma_t) K_t^N - N \Pi_{[Ker(B^*(\gamma_t))]^\perp} \right) dt + \int_E H_t^N(\theta) q(dt, d\theta) \\ + \int_E \lambda(\gamma_t) \left(f_t^N(\theta) \right)^* \left(I + K_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) \right)^{-1} f_t^N(\theta) Q(\gamma_t, d\theta) dt, \\ \text{where } f_t^N(\theta) := \left(C(\theta) K_t^N - H_t^N(\theta) \right), \quad t \in [0, T]. \\ K_T^N = 0, \quad I + K_t^N + H_t^N(\theta) > 0, \text{ for almost all } t \in [0, T]. \end{cases}$$

Of course, the existence of a unique solution to this equation in the general case is quite a difficult problem. For particular problems, we hope to be able to give a solution by aggregating deterministic solutions (following the approach for less restrictive one-dimensional BSDE given in [8]). Since all our counterexamples concern bimodal systems, we are currently working on algebraic conditions which are intermediate between the necessary and sufficient criteria proposed in the present

paper. This class is also relevant for the link between approximate and approximate null-controllability. Finally, future work will concern branching piecewise linear mechanisms to respond to the intuitive prediction method in energy markets.

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