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Time inhomogeneous Stochastic Differential Equations involving the local time of the unknown process, and associated parabolic operators

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Abstract

In this paper we study time-inhomogeneous versions of one-dimensional Stochastic Differential Equations (SDE) involving the Local Time of the unknown process on curves. After proving existence and uniqueness for these SDE under mild assumptions, we explore their link with Parabolic Differential Equations (PDE) with transmission conditions. We study the regularity of solutions of such PDE and ensure the validity of a Feynman-Kac representation formula. These results are then used to characterize the solutions of these SDE as time-inhomogeneous Markov Feller processes.

Keywords: Stochastic Differential Equations with Local Time; time inhomogeneous Skew Brownian Motion; Divergence Form Operators ; Feynman-Kac representation formula ; time inhomogeneous Markov processes

1. Introduction

1.1. Presentation

In a seminal paper on the subject [1], J.-F. Le Gall gives necessary and sufficient conditions for pathwise uniqueness property of time-homogeneous one-dimensional Stochastic Differential Equations involving the Local Time (SDELT) of the unknown process, namely

$$dX_t = \sigma(X_t)dW_t + \int_{\mathbb{R}} L_t^x(X)\nu(dx), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad X_0 = x_0. \quad (1)$$

Here $T > 0$ denotes the time horizon, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ is the starting point, $\sigma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ is a given bounded measurable function, $\nu(dx)$ is a given bounded measure on \mathbb{R} , and $(L_t^x(X))_{t \in [0, T]}$ stands for the symmetric local time of the unknown process $(X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ at point x . Together with results on the existence of weak solutions for (1), these results on pathwise uniqueness allow to assert that (1) possesses a unique strong solution.

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Note that when the measure $\nu(dx)$ is sufficiently regular and can be decomposed into $\nu(dx) = \frac{b(x)}{\sigma^2(x)}dx + \sum_{i=1}^I \beta_i \delta_{x_i}(dx)$ (for some integer I and coefficients $\beta_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and a bounded measurable function $b : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$), the stochastic differential equation (1) simplifies to

$$dX_t = \sigma(X_t)dW_t + b(X_t)dt + \sum_{i=1}^I \beta_i dL_t^{x_i}(X), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad X_0 = x_0 \quad (2)$$

thanks to the occupation time formula. In the case where $\sigma \equiv 1$, $b \equiv 0$, $I = 1$, $x_1 = 0$, and $\beta_1 \in (-1, 1)$, we recover the celebrated Skew Brownian motion, which has been an endless subject of study on its own right
10 over the recent past years (see the survey [2]; see [3] for an example of application).

Solutions of one-dimensional SDELTs such as (2) are known to be related to operators of the form

$$\frac{\rho}{2} \nabla \cdot (a \nabla) + b \nabla \quad (3)$$

where $\rho a = \sigma^2$ and the jumps $a(x_i+) - a(x_i-)$ are proportional to β_i , for $1 \leq i \leq I$ (see the forthcoming Subsection 5.1 for details on the value of the coefficients). Note that in (3) the ∇ -sign can stand either for the weak derivative, for example when one studies the problem in a L^2 -context with the help of Dirichlet forms (see for instance [4]), or for the classical derivative, when one works with Feller semigroups. Note that
15 both approaches require to carefully specify the domain of the operator, guaranteeing that for any function φ in this domain, the weak derivative of $a \nabla \varphi$ exists.

Further, assuming the coefficients σ and b are smooth outside the points of singularity x_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$, one can establish, via a Feynman-Kac formula, the link between the process X and the classical solution $u(t, x)$ of some parabolic Partial Differential Equation (PDE) with transmission conditions (the so-called *Diffraction* or *transmission parabolic problem*): the PDE satisfied by $u(t, x)$ involves the operator (3), and $u(t, x)$ has to satisfy at any time t the transmission condition

$$a(x_i+)u'_x(t, x_i+) = a(x_i-)u'_x(t, x_i-)$$

for any $1 \leq i \leq I$. In particular, this link opens an extended broadcast of applications such as dispersion across interfaces [5], diffusions in porous media [6], magneto-electroencephalography [7] (see also [2] and the references therein).

20 For proofs stating - in a time-homogeneous context - the link between solutions of (2), operators of the form (3), and solutions of PDE involving transmission conditions, one may refer to the seminal papers [8][9], the overviews [2], [10], and also to the series of works [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], where numerical schemes are presented and studied. Note that this kind of questions still seems to rise a lot of interest (see the recent papers [16], [17]).

This paper is a first attempt to generalize this family of results in a time-inhomogeneous context. First

we have a look to a time-inhomogeneous version of (2), namely

$$dX_t = \sigma(t, X_t)dW_t + b(t, X_t)dt + \sum_{i=1}^I \beta_i(t)dL_t^{x_i}(X), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad X_0 = x_0. \quad (4)$$

25 Here the generalization is three fold : first the coefficients σ and b are now allowed to depend on time, second the coefficients β_i are no longer constant but are also allowed to depend on time, and third the functions $x_i : t \mapsto x_i(t)$ are now time-curves, so that $(L_t^{x_i}(X))_{t \in [0, T]}$ stands for the (symmetric) local time of the unknown process $(X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ along the time-curve x_i (see the next subsection for a precise definition).

For the study of this equation we follow the lines of Le Gall in [1]. The idea is to use a space transform
 30 in order to get rid of the local times. But as the local times are now taken on curves and the β_i 's are time-dependent, we have to use the recent Itô-Peskir formula (see [18]), at places where Le Gall uses the classical Itô-Tanaka formula. Of course we have also to assume that the curves x_i are sufficiently smooth and well-separated (we do not allow intersection of the curves). We are then able to state existence and uniqueness results for (4). Note that, in the case of smooth functions β_i 's, this generalizes very recent results
 35 concerning the Inhomogeneous Skew Brownian motion (case $I = 1, \sigma = 1, b = 0, x_1 = 0$), see [19],[20].

Then, in a second time, we easily establish the connection between the solution of (4) and a parabolic transmission problem, assuming that there exists a sufficiently smooth classical solution of this parabolic transmission problem. Afterwards, the problem becomes to prove that such a classical solution actually exists and the whole matter becomes a PDE analysis problem, which constitutes the third main topic of our
 40 paper. To adress this question, we rely on the reference article [21] and the monograph [22], where closely related PDEs with time-dependent coefficients are studied. But in these references, results are given in the case where the coefficient ρ in (3) is constantly equal to one, and with non-moving interfaces (cylindrical domains). Again, the one-dimensional context allows us to use space-time transformations, in order to reduce our problem to the form studied in [21].

45 Finally, we manage to characterize fully the generator of the solutions of (4) in the simple case where $x_i = i, 1 \leq i \leq I$, and the coefficients σ and b are smooth outside these interfaces. Indeed, due to the lack of smoothness of the time derivative of the solution of the parabolic transmission problem in the general case of moving curves (the time derivative is discontinuous), it seems hard to fully characterize the generator in this case, although the process remains Markovian.

50 In this paper we strongly rely on space transform tricks that are only available because the space dimension is one. Besides, when turning to PDE issues, and the link with PDE, we have to require smoothness of the coefficients outside the interfaces, in order to deal with classical solutions of PDE (and not only weak ones). Recall also that we do not allow the curves to cross, nor to touch.

If one is satisfied with the link between the process and weak solutions of PDE, it would be quite natural
 55 to try to use the framework of generalized Dirichlet forms ([23]) in order to relax these assumptions. However,

for the time being, it is not clear for us that we could overcome all the issues that we would encounter in this direction: for only reference on this approach and up to our knowledge we mention [24], where the authors work with an assumption of monotonicity of the space-time subdomains that is not required in our approach. Note that in [24] the authors work in a multidimensional framework. In our opinion this topic
60 surely requires further investigations (see also our comments in Subsection 5.2).

The paper is organized as follows.

In Section 2, we give preliminary material for the study of equation (4). This includes, results on the related martingale problem, recalls on some pathwise uniqueness results to be found in [1] (available in a time-inhomogeneous context), and a slight adaptation of the Itô-Peskir formula (in the case where the
65 curves are C^1 functions). Since we aim at studying the generator of the solutions of equation (4), we also give introductory material to the semigroups associated to time inhomogeneous Markov processes and Feller evolution systems.

In Section 3 we use the result of Peskir ([18]) to prove a change of variable formula, that will be of crucial use in the rest of the paper. Then we give conditions for the equation (4) to admit a weak or strong solution,
70 to enjoy pathwise uniqueness. The method follows closely Le Gall [1] by means of a space transform.

Section 4 is devoted to the proof of the Feynman-Kac representation linking the solution of (4) and the solution of a parabolic partial differential equation with transmission conditions along the curves x_i 's. It is assumed that the solution of the parabolic PDE with transmission conditions is smooth enough in order to apply the change of variable formula of Section 3.

75 Section 5 is naturally devoted to the study of the parabolic PDE with transmission conditions appearing in the previous section. We first study its weak interpretation and manage to show, by adapting the arguments in [25], that a weak solution exists. As regarding classical solutions, we rely on the main result of the reference article [21], where $\rho \equiv 1$ and the sub-domains are cylindrical. For the sake of completeness, we give hints of the main steps of the proof given in [21]. Again, using the one-dimensional context of the equation,
80 we manage to generalize the result to the solution of the parabolic PDE with transmissions conditions, with $\rho \neq 1$ and moving interfaces. Thus, we fully prove that the solution of the parabolic PDE with transmission conditions is smooth enough to assert the validity of the Feynman-Kac representation given in the previous section (see the conclusion at the end of Section 5).

Section 6 is an attempt to characterize the Markov generator of $(X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ solution of (4). We manage to
85 do it fully in the case of non-moving interfaces. The case of moving interfaces seems more difficult to handle since we do no longer have the continuity of the time derivative of the associated parabolic transmission problem.

An Appendix contains detailed material regarding the Itô-Peskir formula and PDE technical aspects.

Some notations frequently used in the paper are introduced in the next subsection.

In the following notations an interval $[0, T] \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ is given and kept fixed (with $0 < T < \infty$).

We denote by (C, \mathcal{C}) the space of \mathbb{R} -valued continuous functions of $[0, T]$, equipped with the σ -field \mathcal{C} endowed by the supremum norm, and (\mathcal{C}_t) the canonical filtration.

For any semi-martingale X the process $L^0(X) = (L_t^0(X))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is the symmetric local time at point 0 of X . And for any continuous function of bounded variation $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we denote by $L^\gamma(X)$ the process defined by

$$L_t^\gamma(X) = L_t^0(X - \gamma), \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

So that

$$\forall t \in [0, T], \quad L_t^\gamma(X) = \mathbb{P} - \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_0^t \mathbf{1}_{|X_s - \gamma(s)| < \varepsilon} d\langle X \rangle_s,$$

(see [26], Exercise VI-1-25, and [18]).

95 For any topological spaces U, V we denote by $C(U)$ the set of continuous \mathbb{R} -valued functions on U , and by $C(U, V)$ the set of continuous functions from U to V .

$C_b(U)$ denotes the set of continuous bounded functions on U .

$C^p(U)$, $p \in \bar{\mathbb{N}}$, denotes the set of continuous functions on U with continuous derivatives up to order p .

$C_0(\mathbb{R})$ denotes the set on continuous functions on \mathbb{R} vanishing at infinity.

100 We denote $E = [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$ and $E^\circ =]0, T[\times \mathbb{R}$.

Let $F \subset E$ an open subset of E . We denote by $C^{p,q}(F)$ the set of continuous functions on F , with continuous derivatives up to order p in the time variable, and up to order q in the space variable (with the convention that for example $q = 0$ corresponds to the continuity w.r.t. the space variable).

We denote by $C_0(E)$ the space of \mathbb{R} -valued continuous functions of E , vanishing at infinity, i.e. when
105 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, $(t, x) \in E$. We will denote this space C_0 in short when this causes no ambiguity. The spaces $C_0(\mathbb{R})$ and $C_0(E)$ are endowed with the corresponding supremum norm, for which we use the common notation $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ (which norm is meant will be made clear from the context).

We denote by $C_c^{\infty, \infty}(E)$ the set of \mathbb{R} -valued functions of E that are $C^{\infty, \infty}(E)$, and of compact support with respect to the space variable (i.e. for $f \in C_c^{\infty, \infty}(E)$, for any $t \in [0, T]$, the function $f(t, \cdot)$ is of compact
110 support).

We denote by $C_{c,c}^{\infty, \infty}(E)$ the set of \mathbb{R} -valued functions of E that are in $C^{\infty, \infty}(E)$, and of compact support $K \subset (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}$.

For a function in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ we denote by $\frac{df}{dx}$ its first derivative in the distribution sense. We denote by
115 $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ the usual Sobolev space of those functions f in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\frac{df}{dx}$ belongs to $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. We denote by $H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})$ the usual dual space of $H^1(\mathbb{R})$.

We denote $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ the set of measurable functions $f(t, x)$ s.t.

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t, x)|^2 dx dt < \infty.$$

For $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ we denote by $\|f\|^2$ the above quantity.

We denote by $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$ the set of measurable functions $f(t, x)$ such that for any $t \in [0, T]$ the function $f(t, \cdot)$ is in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t, x)|^2 dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{df}{dx}(t, x) \right|^2 dx dt < \infty.$$

For a function $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ we denote by $\frac{df}{dt}$ its first derivative with respect to time in the distribution sense (see Remark 5.7 for some details).

We will denote by $H^{1,1}(E)$ the set of functions in $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$ such that $\frac{df}{dt}$ belongs to $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$. It is equipped with the norm $f \mapsto \left(\|f\|^2 + \left\| \frac{df}{dx} \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{df}{dt} \right\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$.

Finally we will denote by $H_0^{1,1}(E)$ the closure in $H^{1,1}(E)$ of $C_{c,c}^{\infty,\infty}(E)$ with respect to the just above defined norm. Note that for $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}(E)$ we have $\varphi(0, \cdot) = \varphi(T, \cdot) = 0$, and $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t, x) = 0$, $t \in [0, T]$.

For $0 < m < M < \infty$ we denote by $\Theta(m, M)$ the set of functions $\sigma : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [m, M]$ that are measurable. We denote by $\Xi(M)$ the set of functions $b : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-M, M]$ that are measurable.

Let $I \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For each $1 \leq i \leq I$, let $x_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of bounded variation, and assume that $x_i(t) < x_j(t)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $1 \leq i < j \leq I$.

Given such a family $(x_i)_{i=1}^I$ we will denote $D_0^x = \{(t, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : z < x_1(t)\}$, $D_I^x = \{(t, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : z > x_I(t)\}$ and, for any $1 \leq i \leq I - 1$, $D_i^x = \{(t, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : x_i(t) < z < x_{i+1}(t)\}$.

We will denote

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{x}} = \{(t, x_i(t)) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}_{i=1}^I \subset E \quad (5)$$

(this will be clear from the context which family $(x_i)_{i=1}^I$ is dealt with).

We define now the $\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}$ -hypothesis for functions in $\Theta(m, M)$ in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}) : \quad & g \in \Theta(m, M) \cap C^{0,1}(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}), \quad \max_{1 \leq i \leq I} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x_i(t) < x < x_{i+1}(t)} |g'_x(t, x)| < \infty \\ & \text{and } \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x < x_1(t)} |g'_x(t, x)| < \infty, \quad \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x > x_I(t)} |g'_x(t, x)| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

We define the $\mathbf{AJ}^{(x_i)}$ -hypothesis (AJ for Average Jumps) in the following way

$$(\mathbf{AJ}^{(x_i)}) : \quad \exists 0 < C < \infty, \quad \infty > C \int_0^T \sum_{x \leq z \leq y} |g^2(s, z+) - g^2(s, z-)| ds \geq \sum_{x \leq z \leq y} |g^2(t, z+) - g^2(t, z-)|,$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $t \in [0, T]$.

Remark 1.1. *This roughly speaking, means that the size of the jumps of g are not allowed to go too far from a kind of time-averaged size jump. See Remark 2.5 below for a comment on why this technical hypothesis is needed.*

For the study of the PDE aspects we define the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis for functions in $\Theta(m, M)$, in $\Xi(M)$ or in $C_c(E)$, by

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{H}^{(t)}) : \quad & g \in C^{1,0}(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}), \quad \max_{1 \leq i \leq I} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x_i(t) < x < x_{i+1}(t)} |g'_t(t, x)| < \infty \\ & \text{and} \quad \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x < x_1(t)} |g'_t(t, x)| < \infty, \quad \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x > x_I(t)} |g'_t(t, x)| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the same kind of notations will be used for a family $y_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, satisfying the same assumptions (for example in Corollary 2.8 below).

Finally, we fix notations for two sets of type $\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}$ that play a special role in the sequel. Those are

$$\Delta = \{(t, i) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}_{i=1}^I \subset E \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_0 = \{(t, 0) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}. \quad (6)$$

For any function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and any $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x+) = \lim_{y \downarrow x} f(y)$ and $f(x-) = \lim_{y \uparrow x} f(y)$ both exist, we will sometimes use the following notations :

$$f_{\pm}(x) := \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta f(x) = \frac{f(x+) - f(x-)}{2}.$$

In particular if $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable, except on a finite number of points $x_1 < \dots < x_I$, where $f'(x_i \pm)$, $1 \leq i \leq I$ exist, note that the function f'_{\pm} is defined on the whole real line and represents the absolute part of $f'(dx)$, the derivative of f in the generalized sense; in other words,

$$f'(dx) = f'_{\pm}(x)dx + \sum_{i=1}^I 2 \Delta f(x_i) \delta_{x_i}(dx).$$

2. Preliminaries and known results concerning the stochastic aspects of the problem

2.1. Well-posedness of the martingale problem associated to discontinuous coefficients

Of crucial importance is the following result, to be found in [27].

Theorem 2.1 ([27], Exercise 7.3.3). *Let $\bar{\sigma} \in \Theta(\bar{m}, \bar{M})$ and $\bar{b} \in \Xi(\bar{M})$ (for some $0 < \bar{m} < \bar{M} < \infty$). Then the martingale problem associated to $\bar{\sigma}^2$ and \bar{b} is well-posed.*

The first important consequence of this result is that the for any $(s, y) \in E$ the SDE

$$dY_t = \bar{\sigma}(t, Y_t)dW_t + \bar{b}(t, Y_t)dt, \quad t \in [s, T], \quad Y_s = y$$

has a weak solution ([27], Theorem 4.5.1), unique in law ([27], Theorem 5.3.2). The second one is that this weak solution is (time-inhomogeneous) Markov ([27], Theorem 6.2.2; see also the forthcoming Subsection 2.4 for comments on time-inhomogeneous Markov processes).

Remark 2.2. Note that the result of Theorem 2.1 is available for time-dependent coefficients, only because
 145 the dimension of the space variable is $d = 1$. For $d = 2$, up to our knowledge, such results exist but with a
 time-homogeneous diffusion matrix ([27], Exercise 7.3.4).

2.2. Pathwise uniqueness results and strong solutions of time-inhomogeneous SDEs with discontinuous coefficients

We have the following results.

Theorem 2.3 (J.-F. Le Gall, [1]). Let $\bar{\sigma} \in \Theta(\bar{m}, \bar{M})$ and $\bar{b} \in \Xi(\bar{M})$ for some $0 < \bar{m} < \bar{M} < \infty$. Assume further that there exists a strictly increasing function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$|\bar{\sigma}(t, x) - \bar{\sigma}(t, y)|^2 \leq |f(x) - f(y)|, \quad \forall (t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}. \quad (7)$$

Then the SDE

$$dY_t = \bar{\sigma}(t, Y_t)dW_t + \bar{b}(t, Y_t)dt, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad Y_0 = y_0 \quad (8)$$

150 enjoys pathwise uniqueness.

As an immediate consequence we get the following corollary.

Corollary 2.4. Let $I \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For each $1 \leq i \leq I$, let $y_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of bounded variation, and assume that $y_i(t) < y_j(t)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $1 \leq i < j \leq I$.

Let $\bar{\sigma} \in \Theta(\bar{m}, \bar{M})$ and $\bar{b} \in \Xi(\bar{M})$ for some $0 < \bar{m} < \bar{M} < \infty$.

155 The SDE (8) has a weak solution.

Assume further that $\bar{\sigma}$ satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(y_i)}$ and $\mathbf{AJ}^{(y_i)}$ -hypothesis.

Then the SDE (8) enjoys pathwise uniqueness and has in fact a unique strong solution.

Proof. As already pointed in Subsection 2.1 Equation (8) has weak solutions. We aim now at using Theorem 2.3. Then the well known results of Yamada and Watanabe ([28]) will provide the desired conclusion.

First we notice that for all $(t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$,

$$|\bar{\sigma}^2(t, x) - \bar{\sigma}^2(t, y)|^2 \leq \bar{\sigma}^2(t, x) + \bar{\sigma}^2(t, y) - 2(\bar{\sigma}^2(t, x) \wedge \bar{\sigma}^2(t, y)) = |\bar{\sigma}^2(t, y) - \bar{\sigma}^2(t, x)|.$$

Thus, to get the result by Theorem 2.3 it suffices to find a strictly increasing function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$|\bar{\sigma}^2(t, x) - \bar{\sigma}^2(t, y)| \leq |f(x) - f(y)|, \quad \forall (t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}. \quad (9)$$

Using the $\mathbf{H}^{(y_i)}$ -hypothesis, we set

$$K = \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x < y_1(t)} |(\bar{\sigma}^2)'_x(t, x)|, \max_{1 \leq i \leq I} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{y_i(t) \leq x < y_{i+1}(t)} |(\bar{\sigma}^2)'_x(t, x)|, \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sup_{x \geq y_I(t)} |(\bar{\sigma}^2)'_x(t, x)| \right\} < \infty.$$

One can define a strictly increasing function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = Kx + C \sum_{z \leq x} \int_0^T |\bar{\sigma}^2(s, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(s, z-)| ds,$$

where C is the constant involved in the $\mathbf{AJ}^{(y_i)}$ -hypothesis (note that as $\sum_{z \leq x} |\bar{\sigma}^2(s, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(s, z-)|$ is finite and bounded -for any s -, Fubini's Theorem ensures that f take finite values). Then one can use the $\mathbf{H}^{(y_i)}$ and $\mathbf{AJ}^{(y_i)}$ -hypotheses to check that for $x < y$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{\sigma}^2(t, x) - \bar{\sigma}^2(t, y)| &\leq K(y - x) + \sum_{x \leq z \leq y} |\bar{\sigma}^2(t, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(t, z-)| \\ &\leq K(y - x) + C \int_0^T \sum_{x \leq z \leq y} |\bar{\sigma}^2(s, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(s, z-)| ds \\ &= f(y) - f(x) = |f(y) - f(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

160 Thus f satisfies (9). □

Remark 2.5. *It would be tempting to set $f(x) = Kx + \sum_{z \leq x} \sup_{s \in [0, T]} |\bar{\sigma}^2(s, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(s, z-)|$ in order to try to check (7). But as $\sup_{s \in [0, T]} |\bar{\sigma}^2(s, z+) - \bar{\sigma}^2(s, z-)|$ could be non zero for non countable values of z the function f could be not well defined as a function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . This justifies our assumption $\mathbf{AJ}^{(y_i)}$.*

2.3. The Itô-Peskir formula

165 Our fundamental tool is the following result due to G. Peskir (see [18]).

Theorem 2.6 (Time inhomogeneous symmetric Itô-Tanaka formula ([18])). *Let Y a continuous \mathbb{R} -valued semimartingale. Let $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of bounded variation.*

Denote $C = \{(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : x < \gamma(t)\}$ and $D = \{(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : x > \gamma(t)\}$.

Let $r \in C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(\bar{C}) \cap C^{1,2}(\bar{D})$. Then, for any $0 \leq t < T$,

$$\begin{aligned} r(t, Y_t) &= r(0, Y_0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r'_t(s, Y_s+) + r'_t(s, Y_s-)) ds + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r'_y(s, Y_s+) + r'_y(s, Y_s-)) dY_s \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t r''_{yy}(s, Y_s) \mathbf{1}_{Y_s \neq \gamma(s)} d\langle Y \rangle_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (r'_y(s, Y_s+) - r'_y(s, Y_s-)) dL_s^\gamma(Y). \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

170 Note that in the above Theorem, the assumption $r \in C^{1,2}(\bar{C}) \cap C^{1,2}(\bar{D})$ means that r restricted to C coincides with a function r_0 laying in the whole space $C^{1,2}(E)$, and r restricted to D coincides with a function r_1 laying in the whole space $C^{1,2}(E)$.

However, when dealing with PDE aspects (Sections 4, 5 and 6), we will need to apply the Itô-Peskir formula to functions that have less smoothness: these functions will only possess continuous partial derivatives (of order one in time and at least two in the space variable) with limits all the way up to the boundary

175 $\Delta_\gamma = \{(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : x = \gamma(t)\}$. The price to pay, in order to get the same formula (10), is then to require additional smoothness of the curve $\gamma(t)$: we require it to be of class C^1 .

In Theorem 2.7 below, we give the adaptation of the Itô-Peskir formula that will be used in Sections 4, 5 and 6 (in fact the formula is the key the forthcoming Proposition 3.1, that will be used repeatedly in the sequel). Note that the assumptions on the function r in Theorem 2.6 imply the ones in Theorem 2.7. But
180 of course, on the opposite, the fact that γ is C^1 implies the fact that it is continuous of bounded variation.

For the sake of completeness, we will give hints for a full proof of Theorem 2.7 in the Appendix along the same lines as [18].

Theorem 2.7. *Let Y a continuous \mathbb{R} -valued semimartingale. Let $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function of class C^1 , and consider $\Delta_\gamma = \{(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : x = \gamma(t)\}$. Let $r \in C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E^\circ \setminus \Delta_\gamma)$ such that the limits
185 $r'_t(t, \gamma(t) \pm)$, $r'_y(t, \gamma(t) \pm)$, and $r''_{yy}(t, \gamma(t) \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T]$. Then, for any $0 \leq t < T$, we have (10).*

For our purpose we need a more general formula, valid for multiple curves and local times. Such an extension of the result of Theorem 2.7 was announced in [18] (see the Remark 2.3 therein) without proof.

Corollary 2.8. *Let Y a continuous \mathbb{R} -valued semimartingale.*

190 *Let $I \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For each $1 \leq i \leq I$, let $y_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of bounded variation, and assume that $y_i(t) < y_j(t)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $1 \leq i < j \leq I$.*

Let $r \in C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D}_i^{y_i}) \right)$. Then, for any $0 \leq t < T$,

$$\begin{aligned} r(t, Y_t) &= r(0, Y_0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r'_t(s, Y_{s+}) + r'_t(s, Y_{s-})) ds + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r'_y(s, Y_{s+}) + r'_y(s, Y_{s-})) dY_s \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t r''_{yy}(s, Y_s) \mathbf{1}_{\{Y_s \neq y_i(s), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}} d\langle Y \rangle_s + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \int_0^t (r'_y(s, Y_{s+}) - r'_y(s, Y_{s-})) dL_s^{y_i}(Y). \end{aligned}$$

The result remains valid if the curves y_i 's are of class C^1 and if $r \in C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E^\circ \setminus \Delta_\gamma)$ is such that for all $1 \leq i \leq I$, the limits $r'_t(t, y_i(t) \pm)$, $r'_y(t, y_i(t) \pm)$, and $r''_{yy}(t, y_i(t) \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T]$.

195 *Proof.* The proof is postponed to the Appendix. □

2.4. Time-inhomogeneous Markov processes, infinitesimal generator of the associated space-time process

The presentation of Markov processes, especially when coming to the time-inhomogeneous case, varies slightly from one book to the other. Here we precise some definitions and concepts. We follow mainly [26] but we are also inspired by other references ([29], [30]; see also [31]).

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Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ a probability space, $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ a filtration ($\mathcal{F}_t \subset \mathcal{F}$ for any $t \in [0, T]$) and consider $Z = (Z_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ an adapted process defined on this probability space, taking values in a measurable space (U, \mathcal{U}) .

We will say that Z is a (\mathcal{F}_t) -Markov process if for any $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$, and any $f \in C_b(U)$ we have

$$\mathbb{E}[f(Z_t) | \mathcal{F}_s] = \mathbb{E}[f(Z_t) | Z_s].$$

Denoting $\mathbb{E}^{s,x}(\cdot) = \mathbb{E}(\cdot | Z_s = x)$ and defining the operator $P_{s,t}$ by $P_{s,t}f(x) = \mathbb{E}^{s,x}[f(Z_t)]$, for any $f \in C_b(U)$, any $x \in U$, we clearly have $\mathbb{E}[f(Z_t) | \mathcal{F}_s] = P_{s,t}f(Z_s)$. The family $(P_{s,t})_{0 \leq s \leq t \leq T}$ is called the transition function of Z . We will say that Z is a *time-homogeneous Markov process* if $P_{s,t} = P_{0,t-s}$. In the opposite

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case it is called *time-inhomogeneous*.

Now to fix ideas suppose the Markov process Z is \mathbb{R} -valued, and denote $(P_{s,t})$ its transition function. Consider the associated E -valued *space-time process* $\tilde{Z} = ((t, Z_t))_{t \in [0, T]}$. It is an exercise ([26], Exercise III.1.10) to check that for any $\varphi \in C_b(E)$ and any $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\tilde{Z}_t) | \mathcal{F}_s] = P_{t-s}\varphi(\tilde{Z}_s)$$

with

$$\forall (s, x) \in E, \quad \forall \varphi \in C_b(E), \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq T - s, \quad P_t\varphi(s, x) = P_{s,t+s}\varphi(t + s, x) = \mathbb{E}^{s,x}[\varphi(s + t, Z_{s+t})] \quad (11)$$

(the value of $P_t\varphi(s, x)$ for $t + s > T$ is arbitrarily set to zero; see the forthcoming Remark 6.3). Thus the space-time process \tilde{Z} is always a time-homogeneous Markov process (Z being time-homogeneous or not), with transition function given by (11).

Note that the family $(P_{s,t})$ satisfies $P_{t,t} = \text{Id}$ and, thanks to the Markov property on Z , the evolution property

$$P_{s,u} \circ P_{u,t} = P_{s,t}, \quad \forall 0 \leq s \leq u \leq t \leq T. \quad (12)$$

The family (P_t) satisfies $P_0 = \text{Id}$, and thanks to the time-homogeneous Markov property on \tilde{Z} , the semigroup property

$$P_s \circ P_t = P_{t+s}, \quad \forall 0 \leq s \leq T, \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq T - s. \quad (13)$$

If the family $(P_{s,t})$ satisfies, in addition to (12), that for any $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$ we have $P_{s,t}f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$, $\|P_{s,t}f\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty$, $P_{s,t}f \geq 0$ if $f \geq 0$, and

$$\lim_{\substack{(s,t) \rightarrow (v,w) \\ s \leq t}} \|P_{s,t}f - P_{v,w}f\|_\infty = 0 \quad (14)$$

it is called a *Feller evolution system*.

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If the family (P_t) satisfies, in addition to (13), that for any $\varphi \in C_0(E)$, we have $P_t\varphi \in C_0(E)$, $\|P_t\varphi\|_\infty \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty$, $P_t\varphi \geq 0$ if $\varphi \geq 0$, and $\lim_{t \downarrow 0} \|P_t\varphi - \varphi\|_\infty = 0$, then it is called a *Feller semigroup*.

We have the following result.

Theorem 2.9 ([31]). *Let Z be a Markov process with corresponding transitions $(P_{s,t})$. Let (P_t) the semigroup associated to the corresponding space-time process \tilde{Z} . Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- 215 *i) $(P_{s,t})$ is a Feller evolution system.*
- ii) (P_t) is a Feller semigroup.*

Proof. Note that our definition of the space-time process, which follows [26], is a bit different from the one in [31],[30], which is more canonical. But in fact, the families of operators $(P_{s,t})$ and (P_t) that we have defined above, are exactly the same than the ones in [31],[30]. Therefore it suffices to adapt the proof of [31], which 220 is written on an infinite time interval, to the finite time interval case. \square

We will say that Z is a *Feller time-inhomogeneous Markov process* if its corresponding evolution system $(P_{s,t})$ is Feller, or equivalently if the semigroup (P_t) of the corresponding space-time process \tilde{Z} is Feller (note that \tilde{Z} is therefore a Feller process in the sense of [26]). We will focus on this latter point of view, because we believe it provides a more synthetic setting in order to describe the operators associated to a Feller 225 time-inhomogeneous Markov process Z . More precisely we will work at identifying the parabolic operator that is the infinitesimal generator of the space-time process \tilde{Z} .

At this point we recall the following definition.

Definition 2.10. *Let \tilde{Z} a E -valued Feller process, with associated Feller semigroup (P_t) . A function φ in $C_0 = C_0(E)$ is said to belong to the domain $D(\mathcal{L})$ of the infinitesimal generator of \tilde{Z} if the limit*

$$\mathcal{L}\varphi = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{t}(P_t\varphi - \varphi) \quad (15)$$

exists in C_0 . The operator $\mathcal{L} : D(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow C_0$ thus defined is called the infinitesimal generator of the process \tilde{Z} or of the semigroup (P_t) .

230 In order to identify such infinitesimal generators we will use the following proposition.

Proposition 2.11. *Let $Z = (Z_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ a \mathbb{R} -valued Feller time-inhomogeneous (\mathcal{F}_t) -Markov process and let $\tilde{Z} = ((t, Z_t))_{t \in [0,T]}$ the E -valued corresponding space-time process. Assume \tilde{Z} has generator $(\mathcal{L}, D(\mathcal{L}))$.*

If $\varphi \in C_0$, and if there exists a function $g \in C_0$ such that $M^{\varphi,g} = (M_t^{\varphi,g})_{t \in [s,T]}$ defined by

$$\forall t \in [s, T], \quad M_t^{\varphi,g} = \varphi(\tilde{Z}_t) - \varphi(\tilde{Z}_s) - \int_s^t g(\tilde{Z}_u) du$$

is a (\mathcal{F}_t) -martingale under $\mathbb{P}^{s,x}$ (for any $(s, x) \in E$), then $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{L}\varphi = g$.

Proof. Here we adapt the proof of Proposition VII.1.7 in [26] to the inhomogeneous case. Recall that the semigroup (P_t) associated to \tilde{Z} is defined by

$$\forall (s, x) \in E, \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0(E), \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq T - s, \quad P_t\varphi(s, x) = \mathbb{E}^{s,x}[\varphi(s + t, Z_{s+t})].$$

Let $(s, x) \in E$. Thanks to the hypothesis the process $M = (M_t)_{t \in [0, T-s]}$ defined by

$$\forall t \in [0, T-s], \quad M_t = \varphi(s+t, Z_{s+t}) - \varphi(s, Z_s) - \int_0^t g(s+u, Z_{s+u}) du$$

is a (\mathcal{C}_t) -martingale under $\mathbb{P}^{s,x}$. Taking the expectation under $\mathbb{P}^{s,x}$ we get

$$P_t \varphi(s, x) - \varphi(s, x) - \int_0^t P_u g(s, x) du = 0.$$

Thus we get

$$\left\| \frac{1}{t} (P_t \varphi - \varphi) - g \right\|_\infty = \left\| \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (P_u g - g) du \right\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \|P_u g - g\|_\infty du$$

which goes to zero as t goes to zero. □

235 **Remark 2.12.** *In the sequel, for any \mathbb{R} -valued Markov process Z the family (P_t) will denote the semigroup associated with the space-time process \tilde{Z} . This will be clear from the context, and there will be no risk to take this semigroup for the one associated to Z , should this process be time-homogeneous Markov (as P_t will act on functions from E to \mathbb{R}).*

Remark 2.13. *For a time-inhomogeneous diffusion we can expect that $\mathcal{L}\varphi(t, \cdot) = (\partial_t + L_t)\varphi(t, \cdot)$, with L_t*
 240 *a second order elliptic operator in the space variable. But in our case, with discontinuous coefficients and singular terms, $D(\mathcal{L})$ will not contain $C^{1,2}(E)$ functions (cf Section 6).*

3. Getting solutions by the mean of a space transform

3.1. Main results

A probability measure \mathbb{P} is given on (C, \mathcal{C}) , together with a (\mathcal{C}_t) -brownian motion $W = (W_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ defined
 245 on $(C, \mathcal{C}, \mathbb{P})$.

We will have the following main results: the first one (Proposition 3.1) is a change of variable formula for time-inhomogeneous SDEs with local time (it is thus more general than the formula stated in Theorem 3.1 of [18], but our assumptions are more restrictive). Assuming a solution Y exists to the time-inhomogeneous SDE with local time (16) Proposition 3.1 gives the form of some transformed process $\phi(t, Y_t)$. This formula
 250 will be used extensively in the sequel. To start with, it allows to prove Theorem 3.5, that gives existence and uniqueness results for the solution $X = (X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ to Equation (4), under some conditions on the coefficients $\sigma(t, x)$, $b(t, x)$, $\beta_i(t)$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, and the curves $x_i(t)$. But Proposition 3.1 will be again used in Sections 5 and 6.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $I \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For each $1 \leq i \leq I$, let $y_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a function of class C^1 , and assume*
 255 *that $y_i(t) < y_j(t)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $1 \leq i < j \leq I$.*

Let $Y = (Y_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ a continuous \mathbb{R} -valued semimartingale satisfying

$$dY_t = \bar{\sigma}(t, Y_t)dW_t + \bar{b}(t, Y_t)dt + \sum_{i=1}^I \bar{\beta}_i(t) dL_t^{y_i}(Y) \quad (16)$$

where $\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b} : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are some bounded functions, and the functions $\bar{\beta}_i : [0, T] \rightarrow (-1, 1)$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, are of class C^1 .

Let $\phi \in C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E^\circ \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{y}})$ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq I$, the limits $\phi'_t(t, y_i(t) \pm)$, $\phi'_y(t, y_i(t) \pm)$, and $\phi''_{yy}(t, y_i(t) \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T]$.

Set $X_t = \phi(t, Y_t)$ for any $t \in [0, T]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= (\bar{\sigma}\phi'_{y, \pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t + [\phi'_{t, \pm} + \bar{b}\phi'_{y, \pm}](t, Y_t)dt + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2\phi''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_i(t), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}}dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^I [\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t)\phi'_{y, \pm}(t, y_i(t))] dL_t^{y_i}(Y). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Assume further that $\phi \in C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^y}) \right)$ and

$$\phi'_y(t, y) > 0 \quad \forall (t, y) \in E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{y}} \quad (18)$$

and denote, for any $t \in [0, T]$, $\Phi(t, \cdot) = [\phi(t, \cdot)]^{-1}$ and

$$x_i(t) = \phi(t, y_i(t)) \quad (19)$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq I$. Then

$$dX_t = \sigma(t, X_t)dW_t + b(t, X_t)dt + \sum_{i=1}^I \beta_i(t) dL_t^{x_i}(X) \quad (20)$$

with

$$\sigma(t, x) = (\bar{\sigma}\phi'_{y, \pm})(t, \Phi(t, x))$$

$$b(t, x) = [\phi'_{t, \pm} + \bar{b}\phi'_{y, \pm}](t, \Phi(t, x)) + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2\phi''_{yy})(t, \Phi(t, x))\mathbf{1}_{\{x \neq x_i(t), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}}$$

and

$$\beta_i(t) = \frac{\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t)\phi'_{y, \pm}(t, y_i(t))}{\phi'_{y, \pm}(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t))} \quad (21)$$

260 for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 3.2. Note that the curves x_i 's defined by (19) are continuous themselves of class C^1 , so that the local times terms in (20) are still well defined.

In order to see that, let us focus on $x_1(t) = \phi(t, y_1(t))$. As ϕ is in $C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^y}) \right)$ one has that ϕ restricted to D_0^y coincides with a function $\phi_0 \in C^{1,2}(E)$, and that ϕ restricted to D_1^y coincides with a function $\phi_1 \in C^{1,2}(E)$. Thus, as ϕ is continuous, one has

$$\phi_0(t, y_1(t)) = \phi(t, y_1(t)) = \phi_1(t, y_1(t)), \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

Thus in particular $x_1(t) = \phi_0(t, y_1(t))$, and one sees by composition that x_1 is of class C^1 .

Remark 3.3. Note that

$$\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t)) = \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)+)(1 + \bar{\beta}_i(t)) - \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)-)(1 - \bar{\beta}_i(t)) \quad (22)$$

and that $\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)) = \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)+)(1 + \bar{\beta}_i(t)) + \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)-)(1 - \bar{\beta}_i(t))$, so that the new coefficients $\beta_i(t)$ in Proposition 3.1 may be rewritten

$$\beta_i(t) = \frac{\phi'_y(t, y_i(t)+)(1 + \bar{\beta}_i(t)) - \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)-)(1 - \bar{\beta}_i(t))}{\phi'_y(t, y_i(t)+)(1 + \bar{\beta}_i(t)) + \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)-)(1 - \bar{\beta}_i(t))}. \quad (23)$$

Remark 3.4. Note that the result of Proposition 3.1 is a time-inhomogeneous version of Proposition 3.1 in [13] (or equivalently Proposition 2.2.1 in [14]).

Theorem 3.5. Let $I \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For each $1 \leq i \leq I$, let $x_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function of class C^1 , and assume that $x_i(t) < x_j(t)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and all $1 \leq i < j \leq I$.

Let $\sigma \in \Theta(m, M)$ and $b \in \Xi(M)$ for some $0 < m < M < \infty$.

Assume that for each $1 \leq i \leq I$, the function $\beta_i : [0, T] \rightarrow [k, \kappa]$ ($-1 < k \leq \kappa < 1$) is of class C^1 , and that $|\beta'_i(t)| \leq M$ for any $t \in [0, T]$.

Then the time inhomogeneous SDE with local time

$$dX_t = \sigma(t, X_t)dW_t + b(t, X_t)dt + \sum_{i=1}^I \beta_i(t)dL_t^{x_i}(X), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad X_0 = x_0$$

(i.e. Equation (4)) has a weak solution.

Assume further that σ satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}$ and $\mathbf{AJ}^{(x_i)}$ -hypotheses.

Then the SDE (4) has a unique strong solution (as it enjoys pathwise uniqueness).

Remark 3.6. The conditions of Theorem 3.5 have to be compared to the conditions in [1]. In particular, as in [1], it is required that the β_i 's stay in $(-1, 1)$.

3.2. Proofs

Proof of Proposition 3.1. Applying Corollary 2.8 we get

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= \phi'_{t,\pm}(t, Y_t)dt + \phi'_{y,\pm}(t, Y_t)dY_t + \frac{1}{2}\phi''_{yy}(t, Y_t)\bar{\sigma}^2(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_i(t), 1 \leq i \leq I\}}dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^I \Delta \phi'_y(t, Y_t)dL_t^{y_i}(Y) \\ &= (\bar{\sigma}\phi'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t + [\phi'_{t,\pm} + \bar{b}\phi'_{y,\pm}](t, Y_t)dt + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2\phi''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_i(t), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}}dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^I [\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t)\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t))]dL_t^{y_i}(Y), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that $dL_t^{y_i}(Y) = \mathbf{1}_{Y_t=y_i(t)}dL_t^{y_i}(Y)$, for any $1 \leq i \leq I$.

Thus, the first part of Proposition 3.1 is proved. To prove the second part it suffices to use the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *In the above context and under (18) we have*

$$dL_t^{y_i}(Y) = \frac{dL_t^{x_i}(X)}{\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t))}, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq I.$$

Proof. Let $1 \leq i \leq I$. On one side we apply the symmetric Tanaka formula to the process $X - x_i$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} d|X_t - x_i(t)| &= \operatorname{sgn}(X_t - x_i(t))d(X_t - x_i(t)) + dL_t^0(X - x_i) \\ &= dL_t^{x_i}(X) - \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))dx_i(t) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))\sigma(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dW_t + \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))b(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{j \neq i} \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))[\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))]dL_t^{y_j}(Y). \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

In the above expression we have first used the fact that $\operatorname{sgn}(X_t - x_i(t)) = \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))$ for any $t \in [0, T]$ (as $\phi(t, \cdot)$ is strictly increasing). Second we have used the fact that with the symmetric sign function we have

$$\operatorname{sgn}(X_t - x_i(t)) = \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t)) = 0 \text{ for any } t \in [0, T] \text{ s.t. } Y_t = y_i(t).$$

280 Third we have used $dL_t^{y_j}(Y) = \mathbf{1}_{Y_t=y_j(t)}dL_t^{y_j}(Y)$, for any $1 \leq j \leq I$.

On the other side we may apply the first part of Proposition 3.1 (that is Equation (17); we stress that at this stage this part is already proved) with the semimartingale Y and the function $\zeta : (t, y) \mapsto |\phi(t, y) - x_i(t)|$.

We get

$$\begin{aligned} d|X_t - x_i(t)| &= d|\phi(t, Y_t) - x_i(t)| \\ &= (\bar{\sigma}\zeta'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t + [\zeta'_{t,\pm} + \bar{b}\zeta'_{y,\pm}](t, Y_t)dt + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2\zeta''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}}dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^I [\Delta \zeta'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\zeta'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))]dL_t^{y_j}(Y) \\ &= -\operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))dx_i(t) + \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))\sigma(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dW_t + \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))b(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{j \neq i} \operatorname{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))[\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))]dL_t^{y_j}(Y) \\ &\quad + [\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t))]dL_t^{y_i}(Y). \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

In (25) we have used several facts.

First, as $x_i(t)$ is of class C^1 (Remark 3.2), we have

$$\zeta'_{t,\pm}(t, y) = -\operatorname{sgn}(y - y_i(t))x'_i(t) + \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{sgn}_+(y - y_i(t))\phi'_t(t, y+) + \operatorname{sgn}_-(y - y_i(t))\phi'_t(t, y-)),$$

where sgn_\pm denote the right and left sign functions.

In the same manner we have that

$$\zeta'_{y,\pm}(t, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\text{sgn}_+(y - y_i(t))\phi'_y(t, y+) + \text{sgn}_-(y - y_i(t))\phi'_y(t, y-))$$

and

$$\zeta''_{yy}(t, y)\mathbf{1}_{\{y \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}} = \text{sgn}(y - y_i(t))\phi''_{yy}(t, y)\mathbf{1}_{\{y \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}}$$

Second, focusing for a while on $(\bar{b}\zeta'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dt$, we claim that this is equal to $\text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))(\bar{b}\phi'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dt$ (we recall that sgn denotes the symmetric sign function). Indeed, using Exercise VI.1.15 in [26] (some extension of the occupation times formula), to the semimartingale $Y - y_i$, one may show that

$$\int_0^T \mathbf{1}_{Y_t = y_i(t)} dt = 0 \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{a.s.} \quad (26)$$

So that (a.s.)

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{b}\zeta'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dt &= \frac{1}{2}\bar{b}(t, Y_t)(\text{sgn}_+(Y_t - y_i(t))\phi'_y(t, Y_t+) + \text{sgn}_-(Y_t - y_i(t))\phi'_y(t, Y_t-))\mathbf{1}_{Y_t \neq y_i(t)}dt \\ &= \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))(\bar{b}\phi'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{Y_t \neq y_i(t)}dt = \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))(\bar{b}\phi'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dt. \end{aligned}$$

In the same manner one may see that

$$\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2 \zeta''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}} dt = \frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))(\bar{\sigma}^2 \phi''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}} dt,$$

and, using $dx_i(t) = x'_i(t)dt$, that

$$\zeta'_{t,\pm}(t, Y_t)dt = \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))\phi'_{t,\pm}(t, Y_t)dt - \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))dx_i(t).$$

Third, using Itô isometry in order to use the above arguments one may also show that $(\bar{\sigma}\zeta'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t = \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))(\bar{\sigma}\phi'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t$.

To sum up, using the definition of $b(t, x)$, $\sigma(t, x)$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} &(\bar{\sigma}\zeta'_{y,\pm})(t, Y_t)dW_t + [\zeta'_{t,\pm} + \bar{b}\zeta'_{y,\pm}](t, Y_t)dt + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2 \zeta''_{yy})(t, Y_t)\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_t \neq y_j(t), \forall 1 \leq j \leq I\}} dt \\ &= -\text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))dx_i(t) + \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))\sigma(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dW_t + \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))b(t, \phi(t, Y_t))dt. \end{aligned}$$

Fourth (we are now turning to the local time terms) for $j < i$, we have $y_j(t) < y_i(t)$ and thus $\phi(t, y_j(t)) < x_i(t)$ for any $t \in [0, T]$, which leads to

$$[\Delta \zeta'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\zeta'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))] = -[\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))].$$

Using $dL_t^{y_j}(Y) = \mathbf{1}_{Y_t = y_j(t)}dL_t^{y_j}(Y)$ we then get that

$$[\Delta \zeta'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\zeta'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))]dL_t^{y_j}(Y) = \text{sgn}(Y_t - y_i(t))[\Delta \phi'_y(t, y_j(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t)\phi'_{y,\pm}(t, y_j(t))]dL_t^{y_j}(Y)$$

285 We have the same result for $j > i$ (plus sign replaces minus sign).

Fifth, we now examine what happens for $j = i$. The crucial fact is that because of the different sign of $\phi(t, y_i(t) \pm) - x_i(t)$ we have

$$[\Delta \zeta'_y(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_j(t) \zeta'_{y, \pm}(t, y_i(t))] = [\phi'_{y, \pm}(t, y_i(t)) + \bar{\beta}_i(t) \Delta \phi'_y(t, y_i(t))].$$

Therefore (25).

Comparing (24) and (25) we get the desired result. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.5. Inspired by [1], we will use the following bijection in space $r(t, \cdot)$ (for any $t \in [0, T]$), that we now define.

For any $t \in [0, T]$ we define

$$\mu(t, x) = \prod_{x_i(t) \leq x} \frac{1 - \beta_i(t)}{1 + \beta_i(t)} \quad (27)$$

290 (with the convention that $\mu(t, x) = 1$ for any $x < x_1(t)$).

Let then

$$R(t, x) = \int_{x_1(t)}^x \mu(t, z) dz. \quad (28)$$

As $\mu(t, z)$ is strictly positive for any $z \in \mathbb{R}$ the function $R(t, \cdot)$ is strictly increasing. Thus we can define

$$r(t, y) = [R(t, \cdot)]^{-1}(y). \quad (29)$$

For any $1 \leq i \leq I$ we define

$$y_i(t) = R(t, x_i(t)) \quad (30)$$

(note that $y_1 \equiv 0$). It is easy to check that

$$r(t, y) = \int_0^y \alpha(t, z) dz + x_1(t) \quad (31)$$

with

$$\alpha(t, y) = \prod_{y_i(t) \leq y} \frac{1 + \beta_i(t)}{1 - \beta_i(t)} \quad (32)$$

(with $\alpha(t, y) = 1$ for any $y < y_1(t)$). Note that the function $r(t, \cdot)$ is strictly increasing too.

Let us check that R is in $C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^x}) \right)$ and that r is in $C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^y}) \right)$. We focus on $R(t, x)$, as the computations are similar for $r(t, y)$.

Using (27)(28) it is easy to check that $R(t, x)$ coincides on D_0^x with the function $R_0(t, x) = x - x_1(t)$. On D_i^x , $1 \leq i \leq I$, it coincides with the function

$$R_i(t, x) = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left\{ \prod_{k \leq j} \frac{1 - \beta_k(t)}{1 + \beta_k(t)} \right\} (x_{j+1}(t) - x_j(t)) + \left\{ \prod_{k \leq i} \frac{1 - \beta_k(t)}{1 + \beta_k(t)} \right\} (x - x_i(t)).$$

Obviously, all the functions $R_i(t, x)$, $0 \leq i \leq I$ are in $C^{1,2}(E)$, and thus we see that $R(t, x)$ is in $\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^x})$.

To see that $R(t, x)$ is in $C(E)$ it remains to prove that it is continuous at any point $(t_0, x_0) \in \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}$. For such a point we have $(t_0, x_0) = (t_0, x_i(t_0))$, for some $t_0 \in [0, T]$ and some $1 \leq i \leq I$. But, together with the relationship

$$R(t_0, x_i(t_0)) = R_{i-1}(t_0, x_i(t_0)) = R_i(t_0, x_i(t_0))$$

the continuity of R_{i-1} and R_i then yields the desired result. Thus, R is indeed in $C(E) \cap \left(\cap_{i=0}^I C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^x}) \right)$. Note that this implies that the y_i 's defined by (30) are of class C^1 (by the same arguments as in Remark 3.2).

We then set

$$\bar{\sigma}(t, y) = \frac{\sigma(t, r(t, y))}{r'_{y,\pm}(t, y)} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{b}(t, y) = \frac{b(t, r(t, y))}{r'_{y,\pm}(t, y)} - \frac{r'_{t,\pm}(t, y)}{r'_{y,\pm}(t, y)} \quad (33)$$

It is easy to check that $\bar{\sigma} \in \Theta(\bar{m}, \bar{M})$ and $\bar{b} \in \Xi(\bar{M})$ for some $0 < \bar{m} < \bar{M} < \infty$.

From now on the starting point $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ is fixed. By Corollary 2.4 we have the existence of a weak solution Y to

$$dY_t = \bar{\sigma}(t, Y_t)dW_t + \bar{b}(t, Y_t)dt, \quad Y_0 = R(0, x_0). \quad (34)$$

We wish now to use the second part of Proposition 3.1, with the function $r(t, y)$ and the process Y (and the curves y_i 's). Note that by construction we have

$$(\bar{\sigma}r'_{y,\pm})(t, R(t, x)) = \sigma(t, x),$$

$$[r'_{t,\pm} + \bar{b}r'_{y,\pm}](t, R(t, x)) + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\sigma}^2 r''_{yy})(t, R(t, x))\mathbf{1}_{\{x \neq x_i(t), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}} = b(t, x),$$

(we have used in particular $r''_{yy} \equiv 0$ in the above expression) and

$$\frac{\Delta r'_y(t, y_i(t))}{r'_{y,\pm}(t, y_i(t))} = \frac{\prod_{j < i} \frac{1+\beta_j(t)}{1-\beta_j(t)} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+\beta_i(t)}{1-\beta_i(t)} - 1 \right)}{\prod_{j < i} \frac{1+\beta_j(t)}{1-\beta_j(t)} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+\beta_i(t)}{1-\beta_i(t)} + 1 \right)} = \frac{\frac{2\beta_i(t)}{1-\beta_i(t)}}{\frac{2}{1-\beta_i(t)}} = \beta_i(t)$$

(here we have computed (21) using the fact that there is no local time term in (34)).

So that by setting

$$X_t = r(t, Y_t), \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \quad (35)$$

we immediately see by Proposition 3.1 that X is a weak solution to (4).

In order to prove the last part of the theorem, we first notice that $\bar{\sigma}$ satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(y_i)}$ and $\mathbf{AJ}^{(x_i)}$ -hypotheses. Thus (34) enjoys pathwise uniqueness (Corollary 2.4). Assume X' is a second solution to (4), then we could show that $Y'_t = R(t, X'_t)$ is a solution to (34). Thus, using the pathwise uniqueness property of (34), we would show that pathwise uniqueness holds for (4). Therefore Theorem 3.5 is proved.

4. Feynman-Kac formula: link with a parabolic transmission problem

305 Assume the curves x_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$ and the coefficients β_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$ are as in Theorem 3.5, b is in $\Xi(M) \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$, and σ is in $\Theta(m, M) \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$.

For $\lambda \geq 0$, a source term $g \in C_c(E)$ and a terminal condition $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we will call a classical solution of the parabolic transmission problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ a function $u(t, x)$ that is of class $C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E^\circ \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$, is such that for all $1 \leq i \leq I$ the limits $u'_t(t, x_i(t) \pm)$, $u'_x(t, x_i(t) \pm)$ and $u''_{xx}(t, x_i(t) \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T)$, and that satisfies

$$(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta)) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [u'_t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 u''_{xx} + b u'_x - \lambda u](t, x) = g(t, x) & \forall (t, x) \in E^\circ \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}} \\ (1 + \beta_i(t))u'_x(t, x_i(t)+) = (1 - \beta_i(t))u'_x(t, x_i(t)-) & \forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \forall t \in [0, T) \quad (\star) \\ u(T, x) = f(x) & \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |u(t, x)| = 0 & \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{array} \right.$$

In particular we stress that the first and second line of this system of equations are satisfied in the classical sense.

310 The question whether a classical solution $u(t, x)$ exists to $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ will be discussed in Section 5, with the help of an equivalent formulation of this parabolic transmission problem, in a more divergence-like form (Subsection 5.1). The condition (\star) will be called the *transmission condition* in the sequel.

For the moment, assuming in this section the existence of such a solution $u(t, x)$, we draw some consequences on the solution X of (4): we have a Feynman-Kac formula linking X and $u(t, x)$. We will see in Section 6 that the properties of $u(t, x)$ allow to say more on X : we can prove that X is a Feller time-
315 inhomogeneous Markov process and identify the infinitesimal generator of the space-time process \tilde{X} .

We have the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *Any classical solution $u(t, x)$ of $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ admits the stochastic representation*

$$u(t, x) = \mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[f(X_T) e^{-\lambda(T-t)} - \int_t^T g(s, X_s) e^{-\lambda(s-t)} ds \right]$$

where X is the solution to (4); in particular such a classical solution $u(t, x)$ is unique.

Remark 4.2. *In this theorem the unicity of $u(t, x)$ comes from the uniqueness in law of the weak solution X (see Subsection 2.1).*

Proof. We will follow the lines of the proof of Theorem 5.7.6 in [29], and use our Proposition 3.1 in the

computations. Let $t \in [0, T)$. Applying Proposition 3.1 and Equation (22) we get for any $s \in [t, T)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(s, X_s)e^{-\lambda(s-t)} - u(t, X_t) &= \int_t^s u'_{x,\pm}(v, X_v)e^{-\lambda(v-t)}\sigma(v, X_v)dW_v \\
&+ \int_t^s e^{-\lambda(v-t)} [u'_{t,\pm} + bu'_{x,\pm} - \lambda u](v, X_v)dv \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \int_t^s e^{-\lambda(v-s)} u''_{xx}(v, X_v)\sigma^2(v, X_v)\mathbf{1}_{\{X_v \neq x_i(v), 1 \leq i \leq I\}} dv \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \int_t^s [(1 + \beta_i(v))u'_x(v, X_v+) - (1 - \beta_i(v))u'_x(v, X_v-)] dL_v^{x_i}(X) \\
&= \int_t^s u'_{x,\pm}(v, X_v)e^{-\lambda(v-t)}\sigma(v, X_v)dW_v + \int_t^s e^{-\lambda(v-t)}g(v, X_v)dv
\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

320 where we have first used the transmission condition (\star) satisfied by $u(t, x)$.

Second we have used the fact that

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \quad \int_0^T \mathbf{1}_{X_t = x_i(t)} dt = 0 \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{a.s.} \tag{37}$$

so that for example (\mathbb{P} -a.s.)

$$e^{-\lambda(v-t)}u'_{t,\pm}(v, X_v)dv = \mathbf{1}_{\{X_v \neq x_i(v), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}} e^{-\lambda(v-t)}u'_t(v, X_v)dv. \tag{38}$$

To see that (37) holds for some $1 \leq i \leq I$, one uses the same arguments than in the proof of Proposition 3.1. Then to get (38) it suffices to notice that $\mathbf{1}_{\{X_t \neq x_i(t), \forall 1 \leq i \leq I\}} = \prod_{i=1}^I \mathbf{1}_{X_t \neq x_i(t)}$ and that (37) implies $H(t)\mathbf{1}_{X_t \neq x_i(t)}dt = H(t)dt$ (a.s.) for any integrable process H and any $1 \leq i \leq I$. By the same arguments one may see that

$$\begin{aligned}
&e^{-\lambda(v-t)} [u'_{t,\pm} + bu'_{x,\pm} - \lambda u](v, X_v)dv + e^{-\lambda(v-t)} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2} u''_{xx}\right)(v, X_v)\mathbf{1}_{\{X_v \neq x_i(v), 1 \leq i \leq I\}} dv \\
&= e^{-\lambda(v-t)}g(v, X_v)\mathbf{1}_{\{X_v \neq x_i(v), 1 \leq i \leq I\}} dv \\
&= e^{-\lambda(v-t)}g(v, X_v)dv.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore (36).

We introduce the sequence of stopping times (τ_n) defined by $\tau_n = \inf\{s \geq t : |X_s| \geq n\}$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking the expectation $\mathbb{E}^{t,x}(\cdot)$ of (36) with $s = (T - \delta) \wedge \tau_n$ ($\delta > 0$ is sufficiently small) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
u(t, x) &= \mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[u(T - \delta, X_{T-\delta})e^{-\lambda(T-\delta-t)} \mathbf{1}_{\tau_n > T-\delta} \right] + \mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[u(\tau_n, X_{\tau_n})e^{-\lambda(\tau_n-t)} \mathbf{1}_{\tau_n \leq T-\delta} \right] \\
&- \mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[\int_t^{(T-\delta) \wedge \tau_n} g(s, X_s)e^{-\lambda(s-t)} ds \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

To conclude the proof we may show by dominated convergence that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\delta \downarrow 0$ the quantity $\mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[u(T-\delta, X_{T-\delta}) e^{-\lambda(T-\delta-t)} \mathbf{1}_{\tau_n > T-\delta} \right]$ converges to $\mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[f(X_T) e^{-\lambda(T-t)} \right]$, $\mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[\int_t^{(T-\delta) \wedge \tau_n} g(s, X_s) e^{-\lambda(s-t)} ds \right]$ converges to $\mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[\int_t^T g(s, X_s) e^{-\lambda(s-t)} ds \right]$, and finally $\mathbb{E}^{t,x} \left[u(\tau_n, X_{\tau_n}) e^{-\lambda(\tau_n-t)} \mathbf{1}_{\tau_n \leq T-\delta} \right]$ converges to zero (we stress the fact that here, as u is in $C_0(E)$ it is bounded; this is because we have chosen to deal in the parabolic problem with a terminal condition vanishing at infinity; this lightens some technical aspects of the proof of Theorem 5.7.6 in [29]). \square

5. Parabolic transmission problem with time-dependent coefficients

5.1. *Equivalent formulation in divergence like form and getting cylindrical subdomains by the mean of a space transform*

Assume that we have curves x_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$ satisfy the same assumptions than in Theorem 3.5. Let us consider coefficients $\rho, a \in \Theta(m', M') \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$, and a coefficient $B \in \Xi(M') \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$ (for some $0 < m' < M' < \infty$).

For $\lambda \geq 0$, a source term $g \in C_c(E)$ and a terminal condition $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we will call a classical solution of the transmission problem in divergence form $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$, a function $u(t, x)$ that is of class $C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E^\circ \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$, is such that for all $1 \leq i \leq I$ the limits $u'_t(t, x_i(t) \pm)$, $u'_x(t, x_i(t) \pm)$ and $u''_{xx}(t, x_i(t) \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T)$, and that satisfies

$$(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho, a, B)) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left[u'_t + \frac{\rho}{2} (a u'_x)' + B u'_x - \lambda u \right] (t, x) & = g(t, x) & \forall (t, x) \in E^\circ \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}} \\ a(t, x_i(t) +) u'_x(t, x_i(t) +) & = a(t, x_i(t) -) u'_x(t, x_i(t) -) & \forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \forall t \in [0, T) \quad (\star) \\ u(T, x) & = f(x) & \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |u(t, x)| & = 0 & \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{array} \right.$$

For any ρ, a, B with $\rho a = \sigma^2$, $a(t, x_i(t) \pm) = p_i(t)(1 \pm \beta_i(t))$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, $t \in [0, T)$ and $B = b - \rho a'_{x, \pm}/2$, it is clear that a classical solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ is a classical solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ (here $p_i(t)$ is a non zero multiplicative factor that depends on $1 \leq i \leq I$, $t \in [0, T)$). One may for example choose for any $(t, x) \in E$

$$a(t, x) = \prod_{x_i(t) \leq x} \frac{1 + \beta_i(t)}{1 - \beta_i(t)}, \quad \rho(t, x) = \frac{\sigma^2(t, x)}{a(t, x)}, \quad B(t, x) = b(t, x) \quad (40)$$

(Note that here $p_i(t) = 1$). Note that the presence of the variable coefficient $\rho(t, x)$ is due to the fact that the coefficient $\sigma(t, x)$ has been chosen independently from the $\beta_i(t)$'s. Note also that a convenient triple (ρ, a, B) is not unique.

Conversely, it is always possible to pass from a transmission problem in the form $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ to another one in the form $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$, by setting in particular

$$\beta_i(t) = \frac{a(t, x_i(t+)) - a(t, x_i(t-))}{a(t, x_i(t+)) + a(t, x_i(t-))}. \quad (41)$$

In fact, in the PDE litterature, parabolic transmission problems are classically studied in the purely divergence-like form of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho \equiv 1, a, B))$. Up to our knowledge fewer studies exist in the non divergence form $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$. The aim of this section is to present some known results on the problem

340 $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta}^\lambda(\rho \equiv 1, a, B))$, and to derive new ones for the general case.

In the case $\rho \equiv 1$, the transmission problem in divergence form $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ is well studied in the PDE litterature, concerning the existence and unicity of weak solutions (see the forthcoming Subsection 5.2 for a definition of weak solutions). We can refer for instance to [22], [25], [32], for the study of weak solutions under the general assumption of uniform ellipticity and boundedness of the coefficient $a(t, x)$, boundedness
345 of $B(t, x)$ and non-negativity of λ .

Concerning classical solutions in the presence of a discontinuous coefficient $a(t, x)$ like in our case, it seems that less references are available. In the fundamental paper [21] it is shown that, still with $\rho \equiv 1$, and in the case of cylindrical space-time subdomains (that is to say $x_i(t) = x_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq I$, $0 \leq t \leq T$) every weak solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho \equiv 1, a, B))$ is in fact classical. As a consequence there exists a classical solution
350 to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div},\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\rho \equiv 1, a, B))$.

In the case $\rho \neq 1$ and in the presence of non-cylindrical subdomains some results are announced in [21] and [22]. However they are stated without any complete proof (with the notable exception of the proof of the existence of a unique weak solution in the case of cylindrical subdomains, but with $\rho \neq 1$, pp 229-232 of [22]; see Subsection 5.2 for further comments).

355 We continue this subsection by noticing that in fact we can get rid of the difficulty of having non-cylindrical subdomains, by applying a space transform trick, available only because the space dimension is one. We choose to present things on the problem in its non-divergence form $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ again.

From now on we assume $I \geq 3$ and set

$$\forall(t, \hat{x}) \in E, \quad \psi(t, \hat{x}) = \begin{cases} x_1(t) + (x_2(t) - x_1(t))(\hat{x} - 1) & \text{if } \hat{x} < 1 \\ x_j(t) + (x_{j+1}(t) - x_j(t))(\hat{x} - j) & \text{if } j \leq \hat{x} < j + 1, j = 1, \dots, I - 2 \\ x_{I-1}(t) + (x_I(t) - x_{I-1}(t))(\hat{x} - I + 1) & \text{if } \hat{x} \geq I - 1 \end{cases}$$

For any $t \in [0, T]$ we note $\Psi(t, \cdot) = [\psi(t, \cdot)]^{-1}(\cdot)$. Notice that

$$\Delta = \Psi(\Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$$

and that $E \setminus \Delta$ appears as the union of some open cylindrical space-time domains.

We have the following result.

Proposition 5.1. *A fonction $u(t, x)$ is a classical solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda)(\sigma, b, \beta)$ if and only if $\hat{u}(t, \hat{x}) := u(t, \psi(t, \hat{x}))$ is a classical solution to*

$$((\hat{\mathcal{P}}_\Delta^\lambda)(\hat{\sigma}, \hat{b}, \hat{\beta})) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [\hat{u}'_t + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\sigma}^2 \hat{u}''_{\hat{x}\hat{x}} + \hat{b} \hat{u}'_{\hat{x}} - \lambda \hat{u}](t, \hat{x}) = \hat{g}(t, \hat{x}) & \forall (t, \hat{x}) \in E \setminus \Delta \\ (1 + \hat{\beta}_i(t)) \hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, i+) = (1 - \hat{\beta}_i(t)) \hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, i-) & \forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \forall t \in [0, T] \quad (\star) \\ \hat{u}(T, \hat{x}) = \hat{f}(\hat{x}) & \forall \hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}. \\ \lim_{|\hat{x}| \rightarrow \infty} |\hat{u}(t, \hat{x})| = 0 & \forall t \in [0, T], \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$\hat{\sigma}(t, \hat{x}) = \sigma(t, \psi(t, \hat{x})) \times \Psi'_{x, \pm}(t, \psi(t, \hat{x})), \quad \hat{b}(t, \hat{x}) = b(t, \psi(t, \hat{x})) \times \Psi'_{x, \pm}(t, \psi(t, \hat{x})) + \Psi'_{t, \pm}(t, \psi(t, \hat{x})), \quad (42)$$

$\hat{g}(t, \hat{x}) = g(t, \psi(t, \hat{x}))$, $\hat{f}(\hat{x}) = f(\psi(T, \hat{x}))$ and

$$\hat{\beta}_i(t) = \frac{(1 + \beta_i(t)) \Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)+) - (1 - \beta_i(t)) \Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)-)}{(1 + \beta_i(t)) \Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)+) + (1 - \beta_i(t)) \Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)-)}. \quad (43)$$

Remark 5.2. *Note that*

$$\forall (t, x) \in E, \quad \Psi(t, x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_1(t))/(x_2(t) - x_1(t)) + 1 & \text{if } x < x_1(t) \\ (x - x_j(t))/(x_{j+1}(t) - x_j(t)) + j & \text{if } x_j(t) \leq x < x_{j+1}(t), j = 1, \dots, I-2 \\ (x - x_{I-1}(t))/(x_I(t) - x_{I-1}(t)) + I-1 & \text{if } x \geq x_{I-1}(t) \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

360 and that this function is of class $C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$. Besides, choosing $\varepsilon < \inf_{1 \leq j \leq I-1} \inf_{s \in [0, T]} (x_{j+1}(s) - x_j(s))$ and using the fact that $\varepsilon < x_{j+1}(t) - x_j(t) \leq \sup_{s \in [0, T]} (x_{j+1}(s) - x_j(s))$ we can see that there exist constants $0 < \hat{m} < \hat{M} < \infty$ such that $\Psi'_{x, \pm} \in \Theta(\hat{m}, \hat{M})$. In addition $\Psi'_{t, \pm}$ remains bounded (thanks in particular to the fact that the $x_i : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq i \leq I$ are of class C^1). Thus the coefficients $\hat{\sigma}(t, \hat{x})$, $\hat{b}(t, \hat{x})$ and $\hat{\beta}_i(t)$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, still satisfy the hypotheses of Section 4.

365 *Proof of Proposition 5.1.* We only prove the sufficient condition, the converse being proved in the same manner.

First for any $(t, x) \in E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}$ we have

$$u'_x(t, x) = \hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, \Psi(t, x)) \times \Psi'_x(t, x), \quad (45)$$

and, as $\Psi''_{xx}(t, x) = 0$,

$$u''_{xx}(t, x) = \hat{u}''_{\hat{x}\hat{x}}(t, \Psi(t, x)) \times [\Psi'_x(t, x)]^2. \quad (46)$$

We also have

$$u'_t(t, x) = \hat{u}'_t(t, \Psi(t, x)) + \hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, \Psi(t, x)) \times \Psi'_t(t, x). \quad (47)$$

So that for any $(t, \hat{x}) \in E \setminus \Delta$ we may use this with $(t, x) = (t, \psi(t, \hat{x}))$ in the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ and thus we get the first line of $(\hat{\mathcal{P}}_\Delta^\lambda(\hat{\sigma}, \hat{b}, \hat{\beta}))$, with the newly defined coefficients $\hat{\sigma}$, \hat{b} and \hat{g} .

Concerning the transmission condition $(\hat{\star})$, we notice that we have from (\star) in $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$

$$\forall t \in [0, T], \quad (1 + \beta_i(t))\Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)+)\hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, \Psi(t, x_i(t)+)) = (1 - \beta_i(t))\Psi'_x(t, x_i(t)-)\hat{u}'_{\hat{x}}(t, \Psi(t, x_i(t)-))$$

for any $1 \leq i \leq I$. As $\Psi(t, x_i(t)) = i$ for any $1 \leq i \leq I$, an easy computation shows that this is equivalent to $(\hat{\star})$, with the newly defined $\hat{\beta}_i(t)$, $1 \leq i \leq I$.

The third and fourth lines of $(\hat{\mathcal{P}}_\Delta^\lambda(\hat{\sigma}, \hat{b}, \hat{\beta}))$ are straightforward. \square

We can sum up the preceding discussions in the following proposition.

Proposition 5.3. *Assume the curves x_i , and the coefficients β_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$, are as in Theorem 3.5, and that b is in $\Xi(M) \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$, and σ is in $\Theta(m, M) \cap C(E \setminus \Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$.*

Let $\hat{\sigma}$, \hat{b} , $\hat{\beta}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, defined by (42) (43). Let $\hat{\rho}$, \hat{a} , \hat{B} defined by (40), but with $\hat{\sigma}$, \hat{b} , $\hat{\beta}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq I$ instead of σ , b , β_i , $1 \leq i \leq I$.

Then $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ has a classical solution if and only if $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\hat{\rho}, \hat{a}, \hat{B}))$ has a classical solution $\hat{u}(t, \hat{x})$. This classical solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ is given by $u(t, x) = \hat{u}(t, \Psi(t, x))$ with $\Psi(t, x)$ defined by (44).

Without loss of generality we shall investigate the problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ (i.e. with $x_i \equiv i$, $1 \leq i \leq I$): in Subsection 5.2 we deal with weak solutions, and in Subsection 5.3 with classical solutions but in the case $\rho \equiv 1$ (we sum up the results of [21]). In Subsection 5.4 we present a way to get classical solutions in the case $\rho \neq 1$, using the results of Subsection 5.3, and again (different) space transform tricks.

5.2. Weak solutions

In this subsection it is assumed $\rho, a \in \Theta(m', M')$ and $B \in \Xi(M')$ for some $0 < m' < M' < \infty$, and that the coefficient ρ satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis.

We will call a weak solution of the parabolic problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ a function $u(t, x)$ in the space $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R})) \cap C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$, with $u(T, \cdot) = f$ a.e., and satisfying for any test function $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}(E)$

the relation

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rho^{-1} dx dt \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} B \frac{du}{dx} \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \left(\lambda - \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \right) \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} g \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

Indeed, imagine for a while that we have a classical solution $u(t, x)$ of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$. If we formally multiply the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ by a test function φ vanishing at infinity and with $\varphi(0, \cdot) = \varphi(T, \cdot) = 0$, and integrate the resulting equation against $\rho^{-1} dx dt$ on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$ we recover (48), using in particular (\star) in the integration by parts formula.

390 We first aim at proving the following result.

Proposition 5.4. *The parabolic problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ has a unique weak solution.*

In fact this result is in essence contained in the discussion p 229-232 of [22], but we want here to give our own, new and different proof, using the tools proposed in [25]. They differ from the ones used in [22][32] but provide an elegant framework to handle the problem, and could be the starting point for the use of
395 Generalized Dirichlet forms in these questions (on this point see Remark 5.11 below). We believe that studying directly the weak solutions of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ with these tools has an interest per se, and paves the way for future research in the presence of coefficients having even less smoothness.

In order to use the tools in [25] we denote $\mathcal{H} = L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}); \rho^{-1})$ the set of measurable functions $f(t, x)$ such that

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t, x)|^2 \rho^{-1}(t, x) dx dt < \infty,$$

equipped with the scalar product

$$\forall u, v \in \mathcal{H}, \quad \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, x) v(t, x) \rho^{-1}(t, x) dx dt.$$

We denote $\mathcal{V} = L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}); \rho^{-1})$ the set of measurable functions $f(t, x)$ such that for any $t \in [0, T]$ the function $f(t, \cdot)$ is in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t, x)|^2 \rho^{-1}(t, x) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{df}{dx}(t, x) \right|^2 \rho^{-1}(t, x) dx dt < \infty,$$

equipped with the scalar product

$$\forall u, v \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}} = \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} + \left\langle \frac{du}{dx}, \frac{dv}{dx} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

We will denote by $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{H}}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{V}}$ the norms corresponding to the above defined scalar products. We denote by \mathcal{V}' the dual of \mathcal{V} . Note that we have $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{V}'$ with dense inclusions.

400 **Remark 5.5.** Note that as $\rho \in \Theta(m', M')$, of course \mathcal{H} (resp. \mathcal{V}) is, as a set, just equal to $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ (resp. $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$). Besides, as a set, \mathcal{V}' is equal to $L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$.

We define a semigroup $(U_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ of contraction on \mathcal{V}' by

$$U_t f(s, \cdot) = \begin{cases} f(s+t, \cdot) & \text{if } 0 < s < T-t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We denote $(\Lambda, D(\Lambda; \mathcal{V}'))$ the infinitesimal generator of (U_t) . We have the following elementary fact.

Lemma 5.6. We have

$$D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}') = \left\{ u \mid u \in \mathcal{V}', \frac{du}{dt} \in \mathcal{V}', u(T, \cdot) = 0 \right\}$$

and $\Lambda u = \frac{du}{dt}$ for any $u \in D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$.

Remark 5.7. In Lemma 5.6, the time derivative $\frac{du}{dt}$ is understood in the distribution sense. For example, in the case $u \in \mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$, we have $\langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$ for any $v \in \mathcal{V}$, and for any $\varphi \in C_{c,c}^{\infty, \infty}(E)$

$$\left\langle \frac{du}{dt}, \varphi \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u (\varphi \rho^{-1})'_t dx dt = - \langle u, \varphi'_t - \varphi \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

Besides, for $u \in \mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ and $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}(E)$ we have

$$\left\langle \frac{du}{dt}, \varphi \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = - \langle u, \frac{d\varphi}{dt} - \varphi \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \quad (49)$$

(using the fact that $C_{c,c}^{\infty, \infty}(E)$ is dense in $H_0^{1,1}(E)$). Note that ρ'_t exists in the classical sense, even if it is not continuous, thanks to the fact that the subdomains are cylindrical. Besides, ρ'_t is bounded thanks to the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis.

Proof. See [25], Section 3.4.3. □

As $\rho \neq 1$ we cannot use directly Theorem 3.4.1 in [25]. We will use a natural generalization of this result, that we now state (besides note that we deal here with backward problems with terminal condition). The proof is provided in the Appendix for the sake of completeness.

Theorem 5.8. Assume \mathcal{A} is a bilinear form on \mathcal{V} satisfying

i) $|\mathcal{A}(u, v)| \leq C \|u\|_{\mathcal{V}} \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}$ for all $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$, where $0 < C < \infty$.

ii) $\mathcal{A}(v, v) + \lambda_0 \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \geq \alpha_0 \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}^2$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ (for some $\lambda_0, \alpha_0 > 0$).

Then for any $G \in \mathcal{V}'$ and any $f \in \mathcal{H}$ there exists a unique $u \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R})) \cap C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ (in particular u is in \mathcal{V}) such that $u(T, \cdot) = f$, and with $\frac{du}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$ and

$$\left\langle - \frac{du}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} + \mathcal{A}(u, v) = \langle G, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}. \quad (50)$$

In order to apply Theorem 5.8 we now define for any $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$

$$\mathcal{A}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a(t, x) \frac{du}{dx}(t, x) \frac{dv}{dx}(t, x) dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} B(t, x) \frac{du}{dx}(t, x) v(t, x) \rho^{-1}(t, x) dx dt + \lambda \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \quad (51)$$

and for any $\lambda_0 > 0$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(u, v) = \mathcal{A}(u, v) + \lambda_0 \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}. \quad (52)$$

Proof. See the Appendix. □

415 Not surprisingly, using the strict ellipticity and boundedness of ρ, a , and the boundedness of B we get the following result (the proof is postponed to the Appendix).

Lemma 5.9. *The bilinear form $\mathcal{A}(\cdot, \cdot)$ defined by (51) is continuous, i.e.*

$$\forall u, v \in \mathcal{V}, \quad |\mathcal{A}(u, v)| \leq C \|u\|_{\mathcal{V}} \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}, \quad (53)$$

where $C = C(m', M', \lambda)$.

It is always possible to choose $\lambda_0 > 0$ large enough such that $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(\cdot, \cdot)$ defined by (51)(52) is coercive, i.e.

$$\forall v \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(v, v) \geq \alpha_0 \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}^2. \quad (54)$$

where $\alpha_0 = \alpha_0(m', M')$.

Proof. See the Appendix. □

420 We are now in position to prove Proposition 5.4. Indeed, thanks to Lemma 5.9 we may apply Theorem 5.8 with $\mathcal{A}(\cdot, \cdot)$ defined by (51) and with $G \in \mathcal{V}'$ defined by $\langle G, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = -\langle g, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$ for any $v \in \mathcal{V}$. For any $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}(E) \subset \mathcal{V}$, using (49) in the computation of the term $\langle -\frac{du}{dt}, \varphi \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}}$ appearing in (50) (φ replaces v), we get (48).

425 It is possible to go a bit further in the analysis of the weak solution and to prove the following lemma, that asserts that the weak solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^{\lambda}(\rho, a, B))$ is of class H^1 in the time variable.

Lemma 5.10. *The weak u solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^{\lambda}(\rho, a, B))$ satisfies $\frac{du}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$.*

Proof. See the Appendix. □

The above result is one of the crucial steps in the study of the case $\rho \equiv 1$ in [21]. However, it seems challenging to adapt all the other steps of [21] and [22] to our case $\rho \neq 1$, see Remark 5.15.

430 **Remark 5.11.** *If we have a look at the operator $(\Lambda, D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}'))$ and the form $\mathcal{A}(\cdot, \cdot)$ we have used just above, we can notice that those objects are very similar to the ones used to define a generalized Dirichlet form (note that the formalism in [23] concerning the abstract operators seems inspired by [25]).*

This could be the starting point of the use of generalized Dirichlet forms to handle the problem of time-inhomogeneous SDE with local time (see the already mentionned paper [24] for some results in this direction).

435 *This issue could be addressed in a future work.*

5.3. Classical solutions in the case $\rho \equiv 1$

Here we want to summarize the results of the seminal paper [21] for the problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ that we will use in Subsection 5.4. In fact, for our coming purpose, we consider a slightly more general problem, that we denote by $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z, (l, r)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ (with $-\infty \leq l < r \leq \infty$). It is defined by the following system of equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [v'_t + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}v'_z)'_z + \mathbf{B}v'_z - \lambda v](t, z) = g(t, z) & \forall (t, z) \in [0, T] \times (l, r) \setminus \Delta_z \\ \mathbf{A}(t, z_i+)v'_z(t, z_i+) = \mathbf{A}(t, z_i-)v'_z(t, z_i-) & \forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \forall t \in [0, T] \quad (\star) \\ v(T, z) = f(z) & \forall z \in (l, r). \\ v(t, l) = f_l(t) & \forall t \in [0, T] \\ v(t, r) = f_r(t) & \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{array} \right.$$

Here we have $l < z_1 < \dots < z_I < r$ and we have denoted $\Delta_z = \{(t, z_i) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}_{i=1}^I$. The functions f_l, f_r giving the Dirichlet conditions are in $L^2(0, T)$. Note that the problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ corresponds simply to $l = -\infty, r = \infty$ and $f_l = f_r = 0$.

440 We should precise what we mean by a classical solution $v(t, z)$ of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z, (l, r)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$. For any compact $K \subset (0, T) \times (l, r)$ this is a function of class $C(K) \cap C^{1,2}(K \setminus \Delta_z)$ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq I$ the limits $v'_i(t, z_i \pm), v'_z(t, z_i \pm)$ and $v''_{zz}(t, z_i \pm)$ exist and are continuous as functions of $t \in [0, T]$ (we assume for simplicity that K contains all the z_i 's). Then $v(t, z)$ satisfies in particular the first and second line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z, (l, r)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ in the classical sense.

445 **Theorem 5.12** (O.A. Ladyzhenskaya et al., [21]). *For any $\mathbf{A} \in \Theta(m', M')$ satisfying the $\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}$ and $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypotheses, any $\mathbf{B} \in \Xi(M')$ satisfying the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis, and provided that g satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis, the parabolic problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z, (l, r)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ has a classical solution $v(t, z)$, that is Hölder continuous (see Remark 5.13). Besides the time derivative v'_t is itself Hölder continuous.*

Remark 5.13. Here the Hölder continuity means more precisely that for any compact $K \subset (0, T) \times (l, r)$ we have

$$\forall (t, x), (s, y) \in K, \quad |v(t, x) - v(s, y)| \leq C|(t, x) - (s, y)|^\nu \quad (55)$$

with C, ν positive constants depending on K, m', M' .

450 **Sketch of the proof of Theorem 5.12.** We will give elements for the case $l = -\infty, r = \infty, f_l = f_r = 0$, the cases with bounded domains and non-homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions being treated in a similar manner.

In [21] things are studied in the forward form $w'_t - \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}w'_z)'_z - \tilde{\mathbf{B}}w'_z - \lambda w = -\tilde{g}$, but it suffices to set $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}(t, x) = \mathbf{A}(T - t, x)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}(t, x) = \mathbf{B}(T - t, x)$ and $\tilde{g}(t, x) = g(T - t, x)$, and to define $v(t, x) = w(T - t, x)$,
455 in order to recover results on $v(t, x)$ as a solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$. Therefore we will explain things directly in the backward form of interest.

STEP1. There exists a weak solution $v(t, z)$ to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$. The proof of this fact can be found in the books [22],[32]. The method of [25], that we have adapted in Subsection 5.2 to the case $\rho \neq 1$, provides an alternative method. Note that $v(t, z)$ lives in $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$, which provides the boundary condition at
460 infinity, as $H^1(\mathbb{R}) = H_0^1(\mathbb{R})$.

STEP2. This weak solution $v(t, z)$ is Hölder continuous (the proof of this point is particularly involved; in [32] it requires the use of a parabolic Harnack inequality, available only in the case $\rho \equiv 1$; see also [22]).

STEP3. One of the crucial steps in [21] is to show that

$$\frac{dv}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R})) \quad (56)$$

(see also Theorem 6.6 in [32]; in fact these authors work in a bounded space domain D and show that $\frac{dv}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(D'))$ for any $D' \subsetneq D$; but we claim that their computations can be easily adapted to the
465 case of unbounded domains. Note that (56) is provided by the more general result (possibly $\rho \neq 1$) stated in Lemma 5.10).

STEP4. In fact $\frac{dv}{dt}$ has even more smoothness: it is itself Hölder continuous. In order to see that, the authors of [21] differentiate with respect to time the initial equation, to see $v'_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$ as a weak solution of

$$(v'_t)_t + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}(v'_t)'_z)'_z + \mathbf{B}(v'_t)'_z - \lambda v'_t = g'_t - \frac{1}{2}(a'_t v'_z)'_z - B'_t v'_z. \quad (57)$$

Note that, as $a'_t v'_z$ is discontinuous, the source term in (57) is a distribution, which is not a problem for obtaining the Hölder continuity of the weak solution v'_t (see p144-145 of [21]; one can then use the same general result that has been used in Step 2).

STEP5. For fixed t , one can then see $v(t, \cdot)$ as a solution of the elliptic problem

$$\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}v'_z)'_z + \mathbf{B}v'_z - \lambda v = g - v'_t$$

470 with a smooth source term $g - v'_t$. Using results on the smoothness of elliptic problems one can then see that for all $t \in [0, T)$ the transmission condition (\star) is satisfied in the classical sense. See the forthcoming remark.

Remark 5.14. *As the space dimension is one, one can easily see that the transmission condition is satisfied in the classical sense for a.e. $t \in [0, T)$ in the following manner. Noticing that*

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} v \frac{d\varphi}{dt} dz dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} v'_t \varphi dz dt$$

for any $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}(E)$ (the right hand side is a convergent integral thanks to $v'_t = \frac{dv}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$) and using (48) with $\rho \equiv 1$, $a = \mathbf{A}$ and $b = \mathbf{B}$, we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{A} \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{d\varphi}{dz} dz dt = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbf{B} \frac{dv}{dz} - \lambda v - g + v'_t) \varphi dz dt.$$

Then for a.e. $t \in [0, T)$ we have for any $\phi \in H_0^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{A}(t, \cdot) \frac{dv}{dz}(t, \cdot) \frac{d\phi}{dz} dz = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbf{B} \frac{dv}{dz} - \lambda v - g + v'_t)(t, \cdot) \phi dz. \quad (58)$$

As $[(\mathbf{B} \frac{d\phi}{dz} - \lambda v - g + v'_t)](t, \cdot)$ is in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ we can infer that $\mathbf{A}(t, \cdot) \frac{dv}{dz}(t, \cdot)$ is in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$.

Let us draw some intermediate conclusions. As $v(t, \cdot)$ is in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ we know that $v(t, \cdot) \in C(\mathbb{R})$, and more precisely that

$$v(t, z) - v(t, y) = \int_y^z \frac{dv}{dz}(t, \cdot) d\xi, \quad \forall z, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad (59)$$

([33], Theorem VIII.2). So that $v'_z(t, \cdot)$ exists in the classical sense and is equal a.e. to $\frac{dv}{dz}(t, \cdot)$. Using
475 the same argument we see that $\mathbf{A}(t, \cdot) v'_z(t, \cdot)$ is in $C(\mathbb{R})$. As $\mathbf{A}(t, \cdot)$ is smooth on the intervals $(-\infty, z_1)$, $[z_i, z_{i+1})$, $i = 1, \dots, I-1$, $[z_I, \infty)$ we see that $v'_z(t, \cdot)$ is continuous on each of these intervals. So that $v(t, \cdot) \in C(\mathbb{R}) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{z_1, \dots, z_I\})$. Note that as for any $i = 1, \dots, I$ the limits $\mathbf{A}(t, z_i \pm)$ exist, the limits $v'_z(t, z_i \pm)$ exist too (if not $\mathbf{A}(t, \cdot) v'_z(t, \cdot)$ would not be continuous). Besides, the continuity of $\mathbf{A}(t, \cdot) v'_z(t, \cdot)$ on the whole real line \mathbb{R} implies the transmission condition (\star) .

480 To show that the transmission condition is satisfied for every time $t \in [0, T)$, one may then use the smoothness of $v(t, z)$ outside the interfaces (forthcoming Step 6), together with uniform convergence arguments.

STEP6. Using the additional smoothness of the coefficients outside the interfaces, one is able to assert that $v(t, z)$ satisfies the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_z}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}))$ in the classical sense.

485 **Remark 5.15.** In [22][21] the authors claim that this is feasible to mimic all the steps of the above summarized proof in the case $\rho \neq 1$ (but without writing down the proofs, except for the existence of the weak solution as already mentionned). However, in our opinion, to prove directly that the weak solution $u(t, x)$ is Hölder presents difficulties in the case $\rho \neq 1$.

5.4. Classical solutions in the case $\rho \neq 1$ by the mean of space transforms

490 We now aim at proving the following result.

Proposition 5.16. *Let $\lambda \geq 0$, a source term $g \in C_c(E)$ and a terminal condition $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$.*

Let $\rho, a \in \Theta(m', M')$ and $B \in \Xi(M')$ for some $0 < m' < M' < \infty$. We assume that ρ, a satisfy the $\mathbf{H}^{(i)}$ and $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypotheses, and that B and g satisfy the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis.

The problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ has a classical solution.

495 **Proof of Proposition 5.16.**

STEP1. The problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ has a weak solution $u(t, x)$ (see Subsection 5.2). We shall aim at proving that $u(t, x)$ is in fact a classical solution.

In the sequel we (arbitrarily) set $\delta = 1/4$. We denote $\sigma = \sqrt{\rho a}$.

STEP2. We treat in details what happens around the interface $\{(t, 1) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$. We set

$$\phi_1(t, x) = \int_1^x \frac{dy}{\rho(t, y)},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1(t, z) = \frac{a}{\rho}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \tag{60}$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_1(t, z) = [(\phi_1)'_{t, \pm} + B(\phi_1)'_{x, \pm}](t, \Phi_1(t, z)), \tag{61}$$

where $\Phi_1(t, \cdot) = [\phi_1(t, \cdot)]^{-1}$.

500 We set $z_1 = \inf_{t \in [0, T]} \phi_1(t, 2 - \delta)$. We will show that $u(t, x)$ satisfies $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ in the classical sense in the subregion $\{(t, x) \in E : x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)\}$.

Note that for any $t \in [0, T]$ we have $\phi_1(t, 1) = 0$ and $\Phi_1(t, 0) = 1$, and that for any $z \leq z_1$, any $t \in [0, T]$ we have $\Phi_1(t, z) \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1) \leq 2 - \delta$. So that the sole singularity of the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_1(t, z)$ and $\mathbf{B}_1(t, z)$ in the region $\{(t, z) \in E : 0 \leq t \leq T, z \leq z_1\}$ is for $z = 0$.

We consider the function $v_1(t, z) = u(t, \Phi_1(t, z))$, $0 \leq t \leq T$, $z \leq z_1$. We claim that this is a weak solution

to the problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_0, (-\infty, z_1)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_1))$ defined by the system of equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [(v_1)'_t + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}_1(v_1)'_z)'_z + \mathbf{B}_1(v_1)'_z - \lambda v_1](t, z) & = g(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \quad \forall (t, z) \in [0, T] \times (-\infty, z_1) \setminus \Delta_0 \\ \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0+)(v_1)'_z(t, 0+) & = \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0-)(v_1)'_z(t, 0-) \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \quad (\star) \\ v_1(T, z) & = f(\Phi_1(T, z)) \quad \forall z \in (-\infty, z_1) \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} v_1(t, z) & = 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \\ v_1(t, z_1) & = u(t, \Phi_1(t, z_1)) \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \end{array} \right.$$

505 (here, note that as $u(t, x)$ lives in particular in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$, the function $t \mapsto u(t, \Phi_1(t, z_1))$ is in $L^2(0, T)$, as required for the Dirichlet boundary condition).

Indeed the restriction of $u(t, x)$ to the region $\{(t, x) \in E : x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)\}$ is in particular such that for any $t \in [0, T]$, $u(t, \cdot) \in H^1((-\infty, \Phi_1(t, z_1)))$, with $\int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} u \, dxdt + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} \frac{du}{dx} \, dxdt < \infty$, and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} u \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rho^{-1} \, dxdt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} a \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \, dxdt \\ & - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} B \frac{du}{dx} \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} u \left(\lambda - \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \right) \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt = - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} g \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt, \end{aligned}$$

for any test function φ living in $H_0^{1,1}(E)$ and satisfying in addition $\varphi(t, x) = 0$, for any $t \in [0, T]$, $x \geq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$.

In fact, using Lemma 5.10, we can rewrite the above equation as

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} \frac{du}{dt} \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} a \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \, dxdt \\ & - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} B \frac{du}{dx} \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} u \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt = - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi_1(t, z_1)} g \varphi \rho^{-1} \, dxdt, \end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

Note that $u(t, x) = v_1(t, \phi_1(t, x))$ for (t, x) with $x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$, and

$$\frac{du}{dx}(t, x) = \frac{dv_1}{dz}(t, \phi_1(t, x)) \frac{1}{\rho(t, x)}, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$$

(see Corollary VIII.10 in [33]). For any test function φ as above we set $\bar{\varphi}(t, z) = \varphi(t, \Phi_1(t, z))$, $t \in [0, T]$, $z \leq z_1$. Note that $\frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dz}(t, z) = \frac{d\varphi}{dx}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \rho(t, \Phi_1(t, z))$. Then, performing the change of variable $x = \Phi_1(t, z)$ in

(62), we get, using in particular $dx = \rho(t, \Phi_1(t, z))dz$, $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \frac{du}{dt}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \bar{\varphi}(t, z) dz dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} a(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \frac{dv_1}{dz}(t, z) \rho^{-1}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dz}(t, z) dz dt \\
& - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} B(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \frac{dv_1}{dz}(t, z) \rho^{-1}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \bar{\varphi}(t, z) dz dt + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} v_1 \bar{\varphi} dz dt \\
& = - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} g(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \bar{\varphi}(t, z) dz dt.
\end{aligned}$$

Using now

$$\frac{du}{dt}(t, x) = \frac{dv_1}{dt}(t, \phi_1(t, x)) + \frac{dv_1}{dz}(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)'_{t, \pm}(t, x)$$

(see Proposition IX.6 in [33]) and (60) (61) we can claim that we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \frac{dv_1}{dt} \bar{\varphi} dz dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \mathbf{A}_1 \frac{dv_1}{dz} \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dz} dz dt \\
& - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \mathbf{B}_1 \frac{dv_1}{dz} \bar{\varphi} dz dt + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} v_1 \bar{\varphi} dz dt = - \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} g(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) \bar{\varphi}(t, z) dz dt,
\end{aligned}$$

for any $\bar{\varphi} \in H_0^{1,1}((0, T) \times (-\infty, z_1))$. As $-\int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} \frac{dv_1}{dt} \bar{\varphi} dz dt = \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{z_1} v_1 \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dt} dz dt$, this means that v_1 is indeed a weak solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_0, (-\infty, z_1)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_1))$ (one could easily check that $v_1 \in L^2(0, T; H^1((-\infty, z_1))) \cap C([0, T]; L^2((-\infty, z_1)))$).

But according to the proof of Theorem 5.12, the function $v_1(t, z)$ is in fact also a classical solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta_0, (-\infty, z_1)}^\lambda(1, \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_1))$. We draw the consequences on the PDE problem solved by $u(t, x)$ in the classical sense, using again $u(t, x) = v_1(t, \phi_1(t, x))$ and the expression of the classical derivatives (for $t \in [0, T]$, $x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$, $x \neq 1$)

$$u'_x(t, x) = (v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)'_x(t, x) \quad (63)$$

$$u'_t(t, x) = (v_1)'_t(t, \phi_1(t, x)) + (v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)'_t(t, x) \quad (64)$$

$$u''_{xx}(t, x) = (v_1)''_{zz}(t, \phi_1(t, x))((\phi_1)'_x)^2(t, x) + (v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)''_{xx}(t, x). \quad (65)$$

We first identify the transmission condition at the interface $\{(t, 1) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$. We have, using in particular

$$(\phi_1)'_x(t, x) = \frac{1}{\rho(t, x)} \text{ and (63),}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a(t, 1+)u'_x(t, 1+) &= \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0+)\rho(t, 1+)u'_x(t, 1+) = \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0+)(v_1)'_z(t, 0+) \\
&= \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0-)(v_1)'_z(t, 0-) = \mathbf{A}_1(t, 0-)\rho(t, 1-)u'_x(t, 1-) = a(t, 1-)u'_x(t, 1-).
\end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

Second, for $t \in [0, T]$, $x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$, $x \neq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& [u'_t + \frac{\rho}{2}(au'_x)'_x + B u'_x - \lambda u](t, x) \\
&= [u'_t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}u''_{xx} + (B + \frac{\rho a'_x}{2}) u'_x - \lambda u](t, x) \\
&= (v_1)'_t(t, \phi_1(t, x)) + (v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)'_t(t, x) + (B + \frac{\rho a'_x}{2})(t, x)(v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)'_x(t, x) \\
&\quad + \frac{\sigma^2(t, x)}{2} \left((v_1)''_{zz}(t, \phi_1(t, x))((\phi_1)'_x)^2(t, x) + v'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x))(\phi_1)''_{xx}(t, x) \right) - \lambda v_1(t, \phi_1(t, x)) \\
&= (v_1)'_t(t, \phi_1(t, x)) + \frac{\sigma^2(t, x)}{2\rho^2(t, x)}(v_1)''_{zz}(t, \phi_1(t, x)) - \lambda v_1(t, \phi_1(t, x)) \\
&\quad + (v_1)'_z(t, \phi_1(t, x)) \left[(\phi_1)'_t(t, x) + (B + \frac{\rho a'_x}{2})(t, x)(\phi_1)'_x(t, x) + \frac{\sigma^2(t, x)}{2}(\phi_1)''_{xx}(t, x) \right] \\
&= [(v_1)'_t + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}_1(v_1)'_z)'_z - \lambda v_1](t, \phi_1(t, x)) \\
&\quad + \left[(v_1)'_z \left((\phi_1)'_t \circ \Phi_1 + (B(\phi_1)'_x + \frac{a'_x}{2}) \circ \Phi_1 + \frac{\sigma^2(\phi_1)''_{xx}}{2} \circ \Phi_1 - \frac{(\mathbf{A}_1)'_z}{2} \right) \right](t, \phi_1(t, x)) \\
&= [(v_1)'_t + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}_1(v_1)'_z)'_z + \mathbf{B}_1(v_1)'_z - \lambda v_1](t, \phi_1(t, x)) = g(t, \Phi_1(t, \phi_1(t, x))) = g(t, x).
\end{aligned} \tag{67}$$

Here we have used

$$(\mathbf{A}_1)'_z(t, z) = \left(\frac{a'_x}{\rho} - \frac{a\rho'_x}{\rho^2} \right)(t, \Phi_1(t, z))\rho(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) = a'_x(t, \Phi_1(t, z)) + \sigma^2(t, \Phi_1(t, z))(\phi_1)''_{xx}(t, \Phi_1(t, z)).$$

510 In view of (66) and (67) we have proved that that $u(t, x)$ satisfies $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ in the classical sense in the subregion $\{(t, x) \in E : x \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)\}$ (we can easily that $u(t, x)$ has the required smoothness and satisfies the terminal condition).

STEP3. We repeat Step 2 around each interface $\{(t, i) : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$, $2 \leq i \leq I$. More precisely we define for any $2 \leq i \leq I$

$$\phi_i(t, x) = \int_i^x \frac{dy}{\rho(t, y)}, \tag{68}$$

and

$$z_{i,d} = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \phi_i(t, i - 1 + \delta).$$

For $2 \leq i \leq I - 1$ we define

$$z_i = \inf_{t \in [0, T]} \phi_i(t, i + 1 - \delta).$$

By computations similar to Step 2 we will then prove that $u(t, x)$ satisfies $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ in the classical sense in each of the subregions $\{(t, x) \in E : \Phi_i(t, z_{i,d}) \leq x \leq \Phi_i(t, z_i)\}$, $2 \leq i \leq I - 1$, and in the region 515 $\{(t, x) \in E : \Phi_I(t, z_{I,d}) \leq x\}$.

In particular, at this stage, $u(t, x)$ satisfies the transmission condition (\star) in $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ in the classical sense, at each interface (for $1 \leq i \leq I$).

STEP4. The trouble is that we cannot say for the moment that the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ holds true in the whole domain $E^\circ \setminus \Delta$. Indeed let us examine what happens in the subregion $\{(t, x) \in E : 1 < x < 2\}$. It 520 could happen that we do not have $\Phi_2(t, z_{2,d}) \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1)$ for any $t \in [0, T]$ (we recall that $1 \leq \Phi_1(t, z_1) \leq 2 - \delta$ and note that $2 \geq \Phi_2(t, z_{2,d}) \geq 1 + \delta$). Indeed it depends on the variations of the coefficient ρ . So that the results of Steps 2 and 3 do not allow to say that the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ is satisfied in the whole region $\{(t, x) \in E : 1 < x < 2\}$.

Thus, we are led to use Theorem 5.12 again, but in a different manner. We consider the restriction of $u(t, x)$ on the region $\{(t, x) \in E : 1 < x < 2\}$. We claim that this is a weak solution of the problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta, (1,2)}^\lambda(1, \sigma^2, B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2}))$ defined by the system of equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [w'_t + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma^2 w'_x)' + (B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2})w'_x - \lambda w](t, x) = g(t, x) \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times (1, 2) \\ \\ w(T, x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in (1, 2) \\ \\ w(t, 1) = u(t, 1) \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \\ \\ w(t, 2) = u(t, 2) \quad \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{array} \right.$$

Note that there is no transmission condition in $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta, (1,2)}^\lambda(1, \sigma^2, B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2}))$, as there is no interface in the 525 considered domain.

To see that the restriction of $u(t, x)$ solves $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta, (1,2)}^\lambda(1, \sigma^2, B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2}))$ it suffices to start from the weak formulation

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_1^2 u \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rho^{-1} dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_1^2 a \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} dx dt \\ & - \int_0^T \int_1^2 B \frac{du}{dx} \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_1^2 u (\lambda - \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho}) \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_1^2 g \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

stated for any $\varphi \in H_0^{1,1}((0, T) \times (1, 2))$. Then, setting $\bar{\varphi} = \varphi \rho^{-1}$, using $\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rho^{-1} - \frac{\varphi \rho'_t}{\rho^2} = \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dt}$, $\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \rho \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} + \bar{\varphi} \rho'_x$ (note that ρ is differentiable w.r.t. x in the classical sense in the considered subregion), and easy

computations, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_1^2 u \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dt} dxdt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_1^2 \sigma^2 \frac{du}{dx} \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{dx} dxdt \\ & - \int_0^T \int_1^2 \left(B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2} \right) \frac{du}{dx} \bar{\varphi} dxdt + \lambda \int_0^T \int_1^2 u \bar{\varphi} dxdt = - \int_0^T \int_1^2 g \bar{\varphi} dxdt, \end{aligned}$$

for any $\bar{\varphi} \in H_0^{1,1}((0, T) \times (1, 2))$. Thus the restriction of $u(t, x)$ is also a classical solution to $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta, (1,2)}^\lambda(1, \sigma^2, B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2}))$ and we have for any $(t, x) \in [0, T) \times (1, 2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} g(t, x) &= \left[u'_t + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^2 u'_x)' + \left(B - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2} \right) u'_x - \lambda u \right] (t, x) \\ &= \left[u'_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 u''_{xx} + \left(B + \frac{(\sigma^2)'_x}{2} - \frac{a\rho'_x}{2} \right) u'_x - \lambda u \right] (t, x) \\ &= \left[u'_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 u''_{xx} + \left(B + \frac{\rho a'_x}{2} \right) u'_x - \lambda u \right] (t, x) \\ &= \left[u'_t + \frac{\rho}{2} (a u'_x)' + B u'_x - \lambda u \right] (t, x). \end{aligned}$$

Proceeding in the same way for the other subregions, and taking into account Steps 2 and 3 we can say that the first line of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, \Delta}^\lambda(\rho, a, B))$ is verified by $u(t, x)$ in the classical sense on $E^\circ \setminus \Delta$. Note that we clearly have $u \in C(E)$, as the continuity on E has a local character, and for any $(t_0, x_0) \in E$ it is clear that u is continuous at (t_0, x_0) (even if $(t_0, x_0) \in \Delta$, using the continuity of $v_i(t, z)$ and $\phi_i(t, x)$).

530 Therefore Proposition 5.16 is proved.

We now give further properties of the solution $u(t, x)$ considered in Proposition 5.16.

Lemma 5.17. *In the above context the classical time derivative u'_t is continuous.*

Proof. That u'_t is continuous at any point $(t, x) \notin \Delta$ is clear, by definition of a classical solution. Let $(t, x) \in \Delta$, i.e. we have $(t, x) = (t, i)$ for some $1 \leq i \leq I$. Considering (64) we have

$$u'_t(t\pm, i\pm) = (v_i)'_t(t\pm, 0\pm) + (v_i)'_z(t\pm, 0\pm)(\phi_i)'_t(t\pm, 0\pm).$$

But by taking the time derivative of (68), and inverting this derivative and the integral sign, we see that we simply have $(\phi_i)'_t(t\pm, 0\pm) = 0$. And thus

$$u'_t(t\pm, i\pm) = (v_i)'_t(t\pm, 0\pm).$$

But as $(v_i)'_t$ is continuous (Theorem 5.12) we see that $u'_t(t\pm, i\pm) = (v_i)'_t(t, 0) = u'_t(t, i)$. □

Remark 5.18. Note that the result of Lemma 5.17 is true because the interfaces are not moving. In the case of moving interfaces u'_t will not be continuous in general, because there is no reason the second RHS term in (47) vanishes at the interface (contrary to what happens in (64)).

Conclusion of Section 5. In view of Propositions 5.3 and 5.16, it is now clear that if we have the x_i 's and β_i 's as in Theorem 3.5, $\sigma \in \Theta(m, M)$, $b \in \Xi(M)$, with σ satisfying the $\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}$ and $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypotheses, and b and g satisfying the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis, then $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{x}}}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$ has indeed a classical solution (unique thanks to Theorem 4.1).

6. Markov property, Feller semigroup and generator in the strong sense

We first have the following result.

Proposition 6.1. In the context of Theorem 3.5, assume that σ satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(x_i)}$ and $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypotheses and that b satisfies the $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$ -hypothesis.

Let $X = (X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ a weak solution of (4).

Then X is a Feller time-inhomogeneous (\mathcal{C}_t) -Markov process.

Proof. Remember that for any $t \in [0, T]$, $X_t = r(t, Y_t)$ where Y is the solution of (8) with the coefficients defined by (33). As these coefficients satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 we can see from Theorem 6.2.2 in [27] that Y is Markov, as already pointed in Subsection 2.1.

Therefore we can easily see that X is Markov and that the associated family $(P_{s,t}^X)$ satisfies (12). Thus the family (P_t^X) (associated to the space time process \tilde{X}) satisfies (13). The only point that requires special attention is to show that (P_t^X) is a Feller semigroup. Indeed, as the coefficients $\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}$ in (8) are not smooth, we cannot apply directly Corollary 3.1.2 in [27], to get the Feller property for the family $(P_{s,t}^Y)$ associated to Y , and deduce the Feller property for $(P_{s,t}^X)$.

Thus we will focus on (P_t^Y) , and prove by our means that this is a Feller semigroup. We recall that

$$\forall (s, y) \in E, \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0(E), \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq T - s, \quad P_t^Y \varphi(s, y) = P_{s, t+s}^Y \varphi(t + s, y) = \mathbb{E}^{s, y}[\varphi(s + t, Y_{s+t})]. \quad (69)$$

Then, one may show that (P_t^X) inherits the Feller property of (P_t^Y) . To that aim, one may denote now $\tilde{r}(t, y) = (t, r(t, y))$, $\tilde{R}(t, x) = (t, R(t, x))$, use the relationship

$$\forall (s, x) \in E, \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0(E), \quad \forall t \in [0, T - s], \quad P_t^X \varphi(s, x) = P_t^Y(\varphi \circ \tilde{r})(\tilde{R}(s, x)),$$

the continuity of $r(t, z)$, $R(t, x)$, and $\lim_{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} r(t, y) = \pm\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} R(t, x) = \pm\infty$, for any $t \in [0, T]$.

That being said, we now prove that (P_t^Y) is Feller. We denote $\Delta_{\mathbf{y}} = \tilde{R}(\Delta_{\mathbf{x}})$. Note that, thanks to the assumptions on the coefficients, and Proposition 5.16, we have that $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_{\mathbf{y}}}^\lambda(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}, 0))$ has a classical solution

for any finite time horizon, terminal condition $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and $g \equiv 0$. Note that $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_y}^\lambda(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}, 0))$ is a parabolic transmission problem with discontinuous coefficients, but with no transmission condition (more precisely the transmission condition is simply of type $u'_y(t, y_i(t)+) = u'_y(t, y_i(t)-)$ for any $t \in [0, T)$).

STEP1. Pick $\varphi \in C_c^{\infty, \infty}(E)$. We will show that $P_t^Y \varphi$ is in $C_0 = C_0(E)$.

a) Let $(s, y) \in E$ fixed. We first show that $P_t^Y \varphi$ is continuous at point (s, y) . Let $\delta > 0$. For any $(r, z) \in E$ (we suppose that $t + s, t + r < T$) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |P_t^Y \varphi(s, y) - P_t^Y \varphi(r, z)| &\leq |\mathbb{E}^{s, y}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})] - \mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})]| \\ &+ |\mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})] - \mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+r})]| + |P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + s, z) - P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + r, z)|. \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

Note that by virtue of Theorem 4.1, for any (r, z) we may regard $\mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})]$ as $u_{t+s}(r, z)$, where u_{t+s} is the classical solution of the parabolic problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_y}^0(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}, 0))$ (with time horizon $t + s \leq T$), with terminal condition $\varphi(t + s, \cdot) \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \subset C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and source term $g \equiv 0$.

As the function u_{t+s} is continuous on E we may find η_1 such that for any (r, z) with $|(s, y) - (r, z)| < \eta_1$ we have

$$|\mathbb{E}^{s, y}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})] - \mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})]| < \frac{\delta}{3}.$$

We now turn to the second RHS term in (70). We have,

$$|\mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})] - \mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+r})]| \leq \|\varphi'_x\|_\infty \mathbb{E}^{r, z}|Y_{t+s} - Y_{t+r}|.$$

Further, we have

$$\mathbb{E}^{r, z}|Y_{t+s} - Y_{t+r}|^2 \leq 4(\mathbb{E}^{r, z} \left| \int_{t+s}^{t+r} \bar{\sigma}(u, Y_u) dW_u \right|^2 + \mathbb{E}^{r, z} \left| \int_{t+s}^{t+r} \bar{b}(u, Y_u) du \right|^2) \leq 4\bar{M}^2(|r - s| + |r - s|^2),$$

where we have used $|a + b|^2 \leq 4(|a|^2 + |b|^2)$ and the fact that $\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b} \in \theta(\bar{m}, \bar{M})$. Thus by Jensen inequality we see that

$$\mathbb{E}^{r, z}|Y_{t+s} - Y_{t+r}| \leq C(T)|r - s|^{1/2}.$$

To sum up we may find $\eta_2 > 0$ such that for any $|(s, y) - (r, z)| < \eta_1 \wedge \eta_2$ we have

$$|\mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+s})] - \mathbb{E}^{r, z}[\varphi(t + s, Y_{t+r})]| < \frac{\delta}{3}.$$

To finish with, we turn to the third RHS term in (70). It is clear that we have

$$|P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + s, z) - P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + r, z)| \leq \|\varphi(t + s, \cdot) - \varphi(t + r, \cdot)\|_\infty \leq \|\varphi'_t\|_\infty |r - s|,$$

so that we may find $\eta_3 > 0$ such that for any $|(r, z) - (s, x)| < \eta_3$ we have

$$|P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + s, z) - P_{r, t+r}^Y \varphi(t + r, z)| < \frac{\delta}{3}.$$

Thus, setting $\eta = \eta_1 \wedge \eta_2 \wedge \eta_3$, we have

$$|P_t^Y \varphi(s, x) - P_t^Y \varphi(r, z)| < \delta$$

565 for any $|(r, z) - (s, x)| < \eta$. Therefore the continuity of $P_t^Y \varphi$ is established.

b) We now show that $\lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} P_t^Y \varphi(s, y) \rightarrow 0$ (for any $s \in [0, T]$). Again we may see $P_t^Y \varphi(s, \cdot)$ as the solution $u_{t+s}(s, \cdot)$ (at time $s \in [0, t+s]$) of $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_y}^0(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}, 0))$ with terminal condition $\varphi(t+s, \cdot)$ (again time horizon is $t+s$ and the source term is zero). The result then follows from the boundary condition in problem $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_y}^0(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{b}, 0))$.

570 **STEP2.** Pick $\varphi \in C_0$. We may construct a sequence (φ_n) in $C_c^{\infty, \infty}(E)$ such that $\|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{\infty} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. As $\|P_t^Y f\|_{\infty} \leq \|f\|_{\infty}$ for any $f \in C_b(E)$, we get $\|P_t^Y \varphi - P_t^Y \varphi_n\|_{\infty} \leq \|\varphi - \varphi_n\|_{\infty}$, and we see that the sequence $(P_t^Y \varphi_n)$ in $C_b(E)$ converges uniformly to $P_t^Y \varphi$. Therefore $P_t^Y \varphi$ is in C_0 , as each $P_t^Y \varphi_n$ is in C_0 by Step 1. This shows that for any $t \in [0, T]$, $P_t^Y C_0 \subset C_0$.

STEP3. Let $(s, y) \in E$ and $\varphi \in C_0$. From (69) and the continuity of Y , we easily see by dominated convergence that $P_t^Y \varphi(s, y) \rightarrow \varphi(s, y)$ as $t \downarrow 0$. Using this and the conclusion of Step 2, we deduce from Proposition III.2.4 in [26] that (P_t^Y) is a Feller semigroup. \square

Therefore the corresponding space-time process $\tilde{X} = ((t, X_t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a E -valued Feller homogeneous (\mathcal{C}_t) -Markov process (cf Subsection 2.4). We wish to identify the infinitesimal generator of \tilde{X} . For technical reasons we only treat the case $\Delta_x = \Delta$ (see Remark 6.4). To that aim we have to introduce further notations.

With the same assumptions on the coefficients β_i 's as in Theorem 3.5, we define

$$\mathcal{S}^X = \left\{ \varphi \in C(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E \setminus \Delta) : \text{with } \varphi(T, \cdot) = 0, \quad t \mapsto \varphi'_t(t, i) \text{ is continuous on } [0, T), \right.$$

$$\left. \forall (t, i) \in \Delta, \quad \varphi'_t(t, i\pm) = \varphi'_t(t, i) \text{ and } \varphi'_x(t, i\pm) \text{ and } \varphi''_{xx}(t, i\pm) \text{ exist with} \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t, i+) \varphi''_{xx}(t, i+) + b(t, i+) \varphi'_x(t, i+) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t, i-) \varphi''_{xx}(t, i-) + b(t, i-) \varphi'_x(t, i-). \right.$$

$$\text{Besides } (1 + \beta_i(t)) \varphi'_x(t, i+) = (1 - \beta_i(t)) \varphi'_x(t, i-) \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \forall t \in [0, T) \quad (\star)$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq I, \quad \varphi'_x(t, i\pm) \text{ and } \varphi''_{xx}(t, i\pm) \text{ are continuous functions of } t \in [0, T)$$

$$\text{and } \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \left(\varphi'_t(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(t, x) \varphi''_{xx}(t, x) + b(t, x) \varphi'_x(t, x) \right) = 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, T) \left. \right\}.$$

For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}^X$ we define $L^X \varphi$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t, x) \in E \setminus \Delta, \quad L^X \varphi(t, x) &= \varphi'_t(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(t, x) \varphi''_{xx}(t, x) + b(t, x) \varphi'_x(t, x) \\ \forall (t, i) \in \Delta, \quad L^X \varphi(t, i) &= \varphi'_t(t, i) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t, i+) \varphi''_{xx}(t, i+) + b(t, i+) \varphi'_x(t, i+) \\ &= \varphi'_t(t, i) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t, i-) \varphi''_{xx}(t, i-) + b(t, i-) \varphi'_x(t, i-). \end{aligned}$$

580 We will have the following result.

Theorem 6.2. *In the context of Proposition 6.1 let $X = (X_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ the solution of (4).*

We then denote by $(\mathcal{L}^X, D(\mathcal{L}^X))$ the infinitesimal generator of the Feller space-time process \tilde{X} .

Then the operator $(\mathcal{L}^X, D(\mathcal{L}^X))$ is the closure of (L^X, \mathcal{S}^X) .

Remark 6.3. *Note that the condition $\varphi(T, \cdot) = 0$ in the definition of \mathcal{S}^X is here because we already know*
 585 *that the functions φ in $D(\mathcal{L}^X)$ have to satisfy $\varphi(T, \cdot) = 0$. Indeed, as we have set $P_t^X \varphi(s, x) = 0$ for $t+s > T$, this is needed in order to have the existence of the limit in (15) for $s = T$. This is somehow the same issue than in the definition of the domain $D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ in Lemma 5.6.*

Proof of Theorem 6.2. Take $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}^X \subset C_0$ and notice that $L^X \varphi$ is in C_0 . Then, using Proposition 3.1, Equation (22) and condition (\star) , we have for any $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$,

$$\varphi(\tilde{X}_t) - \varphi(\tilde{X}_s) - \int_s^t L^X \varphi(\tilde{X}_u) du = \int_s^t \varphi'_{x, \pm}(u, X_u) \sigma(u, X_u) dW_u.$$

The above t -indexed process being a martingale we see by Proposition 2.11 that $\mathcal{S}^X \subset D(\mathcal{L}^X)$ and that \mathcal{L}^X coincides with L^X on \mathcal{S}^X .

590 We shall now prove that the closure of (L^X, \mathcal{S}^X) is the generator of a Feller semigroup on C_0 . Indeed the result will then follow from Exercise VII.1.18 in [26] (note that in the language of [34] we have $(L^X, \mathcal{S}^X) \subset (\mathcal{L}^X, D(\mathcal{L}^X))$, and that $(\mathcal{L}^X, D(\mathcal{L}^X))$ is closed, see Proposition VII.1.3 in [26]).

The idea is to apply Theorem 1.2.12 in [34], which is an Hille-Yosida type theorem, in the Banach space C_0 (see also their Theorem 4.2.2).

STEP1. Let $g \in C_c^{1,0}(E) \subset C_0$, and $\lambda > 0$. The equation

$$\lambda u - L^X u = -g \tag{71}$$

595 with terminal condition $u(T, \cdot) = 0$ and with $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u(t, x) = 0$, has a classical solution $u(t, x)$ satisfying (\star) , living in $C_0(E) \cap C^{1,2}(E \setminus \Delta)$, and satisfying all the other requirements for being in \mathcal{S}^X , thanks to the results of Subsection 5.4 (see in particular Proposition 5.16, Lemma 5.17 and the Conclusion). Note in particular that as $(L^X u)(t, x) = (g + \lambda u)(t, x)$ for x great enough, and as $g \in C_c(E)$ and $u \in C_0(E)$, we clearly have that $(L^X u)(t, x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ (for any $t \in [0, T]$).

Remember that $C_c^{1,0}(E)$ is dense in C_0 . Thus, denoting by $\mathcal{R}(\lambda I - L^X)$ the image of \mathcal{S}^X by the operator $\lambda I - L^X$, we have

$$C_c^{1,0}(E) \subset \mathcal{R}(\lambda I - L^X) \subset C_0,$$

600 and taking closures we see that $\mathcal{R}(\lambda I - L^X)$ is dense in C_0 .

STEP2. The domain \mathcal{S}^X is obviously dense in C_0 .

STEP3. We show now that (L^X, \mathcal{S}^X) is dissipative. Let $\lambda > 0$ and pick $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}^X$.

a) Assume φ reaches a positive maximum at a point $(t_0, x_0) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}$.

If $(t_0, x_0) \notin \Delta$ it is clear that $\varphi'_t(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$, $\varphi'_x(t_0, x_0) = 0$ and $\varphi''_{xx}(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$, thus $L^X\varphi(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$.

605 If $(t_0, x_0) \in \Delta$ (i.e. $x_0 = i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq I$) things are not so clear because of the lack of smoothness of φ on Δ . But because $(1 + \beta_{i_0}(t_0)), (1 - \beta_{i_0}(t_0)) > 0$, $\varphi'_x(t_0, x_0+)$ and $\varphi'_x(t_0, x_0-)$ share the same sign and this implies $\varphi'_x(t_0, x_0\pm) = 0$.

Let us now prove that $\varphi'_t(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$. Indeed, since $t \mapsto \varphi(t, x_0)$ is a C^1 function, we may apply the mean value theorem ensuring that for $h > 0$ there exists $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that $\frac{1}{h}(\varphi(t_0 + h, x_0) - \varphi(t_0, x_0)) =$
610 $\varphi'_t(t_0, x_0) + (\varphi'_t(t_0 + \theta h, x_0) - \varphi'_t(t_0, x_0))$. Now, since φ reaches a positive maximum at a point $(t_0, x_0) \in [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}$, the left hand side of the equality is negative. Then, letting h tend to zero in the right hand side ensures that necessarily $\varphi'_t(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$.

Therefore we must have $\varphi''_{xx}(t_0, x_0\pm) \leq 0$ and consequently $L^X\varphi(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$.

Thus we have

$$\|\lambda\varphi - L^X\varphi\|_\infty \geq \lambda\varphi(t_0, x_0) - L^X\varphi(t_0, x_0) \geq \lambda\varphi(t_0, x_0) = \lambda\|\varphi\|_\infty.$$

b) Assume now φ reaches a positive maximum at a point (T, x_0) , $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, therefore this positive maximum
615 is in fact zero. Thus, either φ is the null function and we have automatically $\lambda\|\varphi\|_\infty \leq \|\lambda\varphi - L^X\varphi\|_\infty$. Either this is not the case and φ reaches a strictly negative minimum on $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}$. Thus considering $-\varphi$ and applying Subset a) we get the desired inequality.

c) If it is $-\varphi$ that reaches a positive maximum, we may repeat Substeps a)-b) to get $\lambda\|\varphi\|_\infty \leq \|\lambda\varphi - L^X\varphi\|_\infty$.

620 **STEP4.** We apply Theorem 1.2.12 in [34] to see that the closure of (L^X, \mathcal{S}^X) generates a strongly continuous, contraction semigroup (T_t) on C_0 .

STEP5. It remains to see that (T_t) is positive, but this can be accomplished in the same manner than in the proof of Theorem 4.2.2 in [34] (note that (T_t) is conservative, thanks to Proposition III.2.2 in [26]). \square

Remark 6.4. *In fact, if we do not have $\Delta_{\mathbf{x}} = \Delta$, to prove that $\varphi'_t(t_0, x_0) \leq 0$ in Step 3-b) (case $(t_0, x_0) \in \Delta$)
625 seems more difficult. Besides, note that we would have to define the domain \mathcal{S}^X in a different manner, as we would no more have the continuity of u'_t for u solving the resolvent equation (71) (see Remark 5.18).*

Appendix A. The Itô-Peskir formula

The assumption of the Itô-Peskir formula in [18] is difficult to check in general and does not seem to be valid for the solution $u(t, x)$ of a problem of type $(\mathcal{P}_{\Delta_x}^\lambda(\sigma, b, \beta))$, which is our main purpose.

630 The first object of this section is to prove the slight modifications (stated in our Subsection 2.3 in Theorem 2.7) of the result stated in [18]. We recall that we use a stronger assumption on the curve γ but with a somewhat weakened assumption on the function r . The method of proof is similar to that of [18] (see the second proof in [18] p. 17) and uses the famous trick of T. Kurtz. Such a trick has already been used in other works in order to relax the assumptions of the Itô-Peskir formula in the case where $\gamma(t) \equiv 0$ and applied for
635 a particular semimartingale in [35].

For notational convenience, a function r satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 2.7 will be denoted to belong to the class $C_-^{1,2}(C) \cup C_+^{1,2}(D)$. Note that though also quite strong this set of assumptions does not in general guarantee r to be $C^{1,2}(\overline{C}) \cap C^{1,2}(\overline{D})$ in the sense of [18].

Proof of Theorem 2.7. We begin first to reduce the study to the case where the frontier is the straight line $x = 0$. To this end, let us set for $(t, x) \in E$

$$G(t, x) = r(t, x + \gamma(t))$$

and

$$Y_t = X_t - \gamma(t).$$

We have that

$$r(t, X_t) = r(t, X - \gamma(t) + \gamma(t)) = G(t, Y_t)$$

Moreover, we see that

$$G'_x(t, x) = r'_x(t, x + \gamma(t)); \quad G''_{xx}(t, x) = r''_{xx}(t, x + \gamma(t)); \quad G'_t(t, x) = r'_t(t, x + \gamma(t)) + \gamma'(t)r'_x(t, x + \gamma(t)) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where we have used the crucial fact that $\gamma \in C^1$ for the partial derivative w.r.t the time variable. Note also
640 that Y is a semimartingale.

We see that $r \in C_-^{1,2}(C) \cup C_+^{1,2}(D)$ transfers to $G \in C_-^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}_-^*) \cup C_+^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$.

We will now prove the Itô-Peskir formula applied to G and Y with $t \mapsto \tilde{\gamma}(t) \equiv 0$ as the frontier.

Let us now introduce two functions G_1 and G_2 that will play a similar role as r_1 and r_2 in the original assumptions of [18]. We define G_1 as the symmetrization of G restricted to \mathbb{R}_- , namely

$$G_1(t, x) = \begin{cases} G(t, x) & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2G(t, 0) - G(t, -x) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and G_2 as the symmetrization of G restricted to \mathbb{R}_+ , namely

$$G_2(t, x) = \begin{cases} G(t, x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 2G(t, 0) - G(t, -x) & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Note that these functions are continuous and that since $G \in C_-^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}_-) \cup C_+^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}_+)$, and because of the symmetry in the definition, we see that G_1 and G_2 belong to $C^{1,1}(E)$. For the second space derivatives, the partial functions $x \mapsto G_1(t, x)$ and $x \mapsto G_2(t, x)$ are shown to lay in $C^2(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$. In particular G_1 and G_2 belong to $C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$ with the partial derivatives having limits as x tends to 0.

We now claim that it is possible to apply a (almost) classical Itô formula to G_1 and G_2 . In order to prove this fact, one may use a regularization technique, the dominated convergence theorems for classical and stochastic integrals in order to handle the first order partial derivatives, and finally that

$$\int_0^t G''_{i_{xx}}(s, Y_s) \mathbf{1}_{Y_s=0} d\langle Y \rangle_s = 0, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

as a consequence of the generalized occupation-time formula (see again Exercise VI.1.15 in [26]). Since the proof would be long but without difficulties, we decide to omit it.

We are now in position to follow the second proof in [18] - Section 3. *Another proof and extensions.*

Set $Z_t^1 = Y_t \wedge 0 = \frac{1}{2}(Y_t - |Y_t|)$ and $Z_t^2 = Y_t \vee 0 = \frac{1}{2}(Y_t + |Y_t|)$. We use the trick due to T. Kurtz :

$$G(t, Y_t) = G_1(t, Z_t^1) + G_2(t, Z_t^2) - G(t, 0). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The rest of the proof now may follow exactly the same lines as [18] - Section 3. *Another proof and extensions.* Namely, we differentiate Z^1 and Z^2 with the use of the Itô-Tanaka formula and apply the classical Itô formula to G_1 and G_2 and semimartingales Z^1 and Z^2 . The remaining difficulty in the proof is to identify the terms.

Hence, we prove that

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, Y_t) = & G(0, Y_0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (G_t(s, Y_{s+}) + G_t(s, Y_{s-})) ds \\ & + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (G_x(s, Y_{s+}) + G_x(s, Y_{s-})) dY_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t G''_{xx}(s, Y_s) \mathbf{1}_{Y_s \neq 0} d\langle Y \rangle_s \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (G_x(s, Y_{s+}) - G_x(s, Y_{s-})) \mathbf{1}_{Y_s=0} dL_s^0(Y). \end{aligned}$$

Now recalling that $G(t, Y_t) = r(t, X_t)$, $Y_t = X_t - \gamma(t)$ and the relations (A.1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} r(t, X_t) = & r(0, X_0) + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r_t(s, X_{s+}) + r_t(s, X_{s-})) ds + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r_x(s, X_{s+}) + r_x(s, X_{s-})) \gamma'(s) ds \\ & + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r_x(s, X_{s+}) + r_x(s, X_{s-})) dX_s - \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (r_x(s, X_{s+}) + r_x(s, X_{s-})) d\gamma(s) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t r''_{xx}(s, X_s) \mathbf{1}_{X_s \neq \gamma(s)} d\langle Y \rangle_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (r_x(s, X_{s+}) - r_x(s, X_{s-})) \mathbf{1}_{X_s = \gamma(s)} dL_s^\gamma(X), \end{aligned}$$

and since $d\gamma(s) = \gamma'(s)ds$, we get the formula. □

We end this section by proving Corollary 2.8.

655 *Proof of Corollary 2.8.* We denote $\varepsilon_y = \inf_{1 \leq i \leq I-1} \inf_{t \in [0, T]} (y_{i+1}(t) - y_i(t))$. We can construct continuous functions $r_i : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq i \leq I$, in the following way:

For any $t \in [0, T]$, we require that $r_1(t, y) = r(t, y)$ for all $y < y_1(t) + \varepsilon_y/4$ and $r_1(t, y) = 0$ for $y \geq y_2(t) - \varepsilon_y/4$ and choose arbitrarily the restriction of r_1 on $\{(t, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : y_1(t) + \varepsilon/4 \leq z < y_2(t) - \varepsilon_y/4\}$ in order to have $r_1 \in C^{1,2}(\overline{D_0^y}) \cap C^{1,2}(\overline{D_1^y})$.

660 Then for $1 < i < I$, for any $t \in [0, T]$, we set $r_i(t, y) = 0$ for $y < y_{i-1}(t) + \varepsilon_y/4$ and $y \geq y_{i+1}(t) - \varepsilon_y/4$, $r_i(t, y) = r(t, y) - r_{i-1}(t, y)$ for $y_{i-1}(t) + \varepsilon/4 \leq z < y_i(t) - \varepsilon_y/4$, $r_i(t, y) = r(t, y)$ for all $y_i(t) - \varepsilon_y/4 \leq y < y_i(t) + \varepsilon_y/4$. We choose arbitrarily the restriction of r_i on $\{(t, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} : y_i(t) + \varepsilon_y/4 \leq z < y_{i+1}(t) - \varepsilon_y/4\}$ in order to have $r_i \in C^{1,2}(\overline{D_{i-1}^y}) \cap C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^y})$.

665 Finally, for any $t \in [0, T]$, $r_I(t, y) = 0$ for all $y < y_{I-1}(t) + \varepsilon_y/4$, $r_I(t, y) = r(t, y) - r_{I-1}(t, y)$ for $y_{I-1}(t) + \varepsilon_y/4 \leq y < y_I(t) - \varepsilon_y/4$ and $r_I(t, y) = r(t, y)$ for all $y \geq y_I(t) - \varepsilon_y/4$.

Notice that this construction ensures that $r_i \in C^{1,2}(\overline{D_{i-1}^y}) \cap C^{1,2}(\overline{D_i^y})$ for any $1 \leq i \leq I$ and

$$r = \sum_{i=1}^I r_i.$$

Therefore the result, by summation of formula (10) in Theorem 2.7, and linearity of the derivatives. The second part of the corollary is proved in a similar manner. \square

Appendix B. Partial Differential Equations aspects

670 *Proof of Theorem 5.8. STEP1.* We first treat the case $f \equiv 0$, and deal for the moment with a source term $G_* \in \mathcal{V}'$.

a) With the constant $\lambda_0 > 0$ of Condition ii) we denote $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(u, v) = \mathcal{A}(u, v) + \lambda_0 \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$, for any $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$. Using the triangular inequality, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, and $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{V}}$ we get from i)

$$\forall u, v \in \mathcal{V}, \quad |\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(u, v)| \leq C' \|u\|_{\mathcal{V}} \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

with $C' = \max(C, \lambda_0)$. For any $w \in \mathcal{V}$ the map $v \mapsto \mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(w, v)$, $v \in \mathcal{V}$, is a continuous linear form (thanks to (B.1)), which we denote by $-A_{\lambda_0}w$. In other words $-A_{\lambda_0} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ is defined by

$$\langle -A_{\lambda_0}w, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(w, v), \quad \forall w, v \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Again thanks to (B.1) it can be seen that the linear application $-A_{\lambda_0}$ is continuous. Further, thanks to ii), it satisfies

$$\langle -A_{\lambda_0}v, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} \geq \alpha_0 \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}^2, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Theorem 3.1.1 in [25] asserts then that $-\Lambda - A_{\lambda_0}$ is an isomorphism from $\mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ to \mathcal{V}' , so that for any $G_*^{\lambda_0} \in \mathcal{V}'$ there exists a unique $w \in \mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ (in particular $w(T, \cdot) = 0$) such that,

$$\left\langle -\frac{dw}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} + \mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(w, v) = \langle G_*^{\lambda_0}, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

b) We denote now $e^{\lambda_0 \cdot}$ the function $t \mapsto e^{\lambda_0 t}$, and define $G_*^{\lambda_0} \in \mathcal{V}'$ by

$$\langle G_*^{\lambda_0}, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \langle G_*, e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}.$$

We set $u_*(t, x) = e^{-\lambda_0 t} w(t, x)$ with the function $w \in \mathcal{V}$ satisfying (B.2). Note that $u_* \in \mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ (in particular $\frac{du_*}{dt} \in \mathcal{V}'$ and $u_*(T, \cdot) = 0$). We have

$$-\frac{dw}{dt} = -\lambda_0 w - e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} \frac{du_*}{dt}.$$

So that we deduce from (B.2) that

$$\left\langle -\frac{du_*}{dt}, e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} + \mathcal{A}(u_*, e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} v) = \langle G_*, e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V},$$

and thus

$$\left\langle -\frac{du_*}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} + \mathcal{A}(u_*, v) = \langle G_*, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

STEP2. We go back to the general case $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Applying a trace theorem, we get the existence of $u_r \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$, with $\frac{du_r}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$, s.t. $u_r(T, \cdot) = f$ (cf [25] Chap. 1, N° 3). We define $G_* \in \mathcal{V}'$ by

$$\langle G_*, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \langle G, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} - \mathcal{A}(u_r, v) + \left\langle \frac{du_r}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Considering the function u_* of Step 1 we set $u = u_* + u_r$. Note that $u \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$ (because $u_* \in \mathcal{V}$), that $\frac{du}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$ (because $\frac{du_*}{dt} \in \mathcal{V}'$) and that $u(T, \cdot) = f$.

From (B.3) we get for any $v \in \mathcal{V}$,

$$\left\langle -\frac{du}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \langle G_*, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} - \mathcal{A}(u_*, v) - \left\langle \frac{du_r}{dt}, v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} = \langle G, v \rangle_{\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{V}} - \mathcal{A}(u_* + u_r, v),$$

and therefore (50). Besides, as $\frac{du}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$, we can see from Theorem 1.3.1 and Proposition 1.2.1 in [25] that $u \in C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$.

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STEP3: unicity. Suppose that \bar{u} is another element of $L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R})) \cap C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ with $\bar{u}(T, \cdot) = f$ and $\frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))$ that satisfies (50). Then $u - \bar{u}$ is an element of $\mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ (note that in particular $(u - \bar{u})(T, \cdot) = 0$), that satisfies (B.3) with $G_* = 0$. If we set $w = e^{\lambda_0 \cdot} (u - \bar{u})$ we will see that $w \in \mathcal{V} \cap D(\Lambda, \mathcal{V}')$ solves (B.2) with $G_*^{\lambda_0} = 0$. But $-\Lambda - A_{\lambda_0}$ is an isomorphism, as stated in Step 1-a). Thus $w = 0$ and therefore $u - \bar{u} = 0$. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.9. First, recall that $\rho, a \in \Theta(m', M')$, $m' < M'$, and note that we have for any $v \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$\frac{1}{M'} \|v\| \leq \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq \frac{1}{m'} \|v\|. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Taking $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$, we have, using Schwarz's inequality and (B.4)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{A}(u, v)| &\leq M' \left\| \frac{du}{dx} \right\| \times \left\| \frac{dv}{dx} \right\| + \frac{M'}{m'} \left\| \frac{du}{dx} \right\| \times \|v\| + \frac{\lambda}{m'} \|u\| \times \|v\| \\ &\leq C_3 \|u\|_{\mathcal{V}} \|v\|_{\mathcal{V}}, \end{aligned}$$

680 where C_3 depends on m', M', λ . Therefore (53) is proven.

Taking now $v \in \mathcal{V}$ we have

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(v, v) \geq m' \left\| \frac{dv}{dx} \right\|^2 + (\lambda + \lambda_0) \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(B \frac{dv}{dx} v \rho^{-1} \right)(t, x) dx dt.$$

But, using Young's inequality we get for $\delta > 0$,

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(B \frac{dv}{dx} v \rho^{-1} \right)(t, x) dx dt \right| \leq \frac{M'}{m'} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{1}{2\delta} \left| \frac{dv}{dx} \right|^2 + \frac{\delta}{2} |v|^2 \right)(t, x) dx dt.$$

Choosing $\delta = M'/m'^2$ we get

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(v, v) \geq \frac{m'}{2} \left\| \frac{dv}{dx} \right\|^2 + (\lambda + \lambda_0) \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{M'^2}{2m'^3} \|v\|^2,$$

and then, again by (B.4),

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_0}(v, v) \geq \frac{m'^3}{2} \left\| \frac{dv}{dx} \right\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \left(\lambda + \lambda_0 - \frac{M'^4}{2m'^3} \right) \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Therefore it suffices to choose $\lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $\lambda + \lambda_0 > M'^4/2m'^3$ in order to define $\alpha_0 = \min\{\frac{m'^3}{2}, \lambda + \lambda_0 - \frac{M'^4}{2m'^3}\}$ that satisfies (54). \square

Proof of Lemma 5.10. We consider a mollification $u_{\tau}(t, x) = u(t, x, \tau)$ of $u(t, x)$ (see for instance p22 in [32]).

We will show that

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |(u_{\tau})'_t|^2 dx dt \leq C_5 \quad (\text{B.5})$$

with a constant C_5 not depending on τ . Using a compactness argument this implies that there is an element $w \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ such that for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_{c, \infty}^{\infty}(E)$ the quantity $\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_{\tau})'_t \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt$ converges to $\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} w \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt$, as $\tau \downarrow 0$. But using integration by parts with respect to the time variable we have

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_{\tau})'_t \varphi \rho^{-1} dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_{\tau} \varphi'_t \rho^{-1} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_{\tau} \varphi \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \rho^{-1} dx dt.$$

But the right hand side term in the above expression converges (as $\tau \downarrow 0$) to

$$- \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \varphi'_t \rho^{-1} dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \varphi \frac{\rho'_t}{\rho} \rho^{-1} dx dt$$

(see Lemma 3.2 in [32]), which is nothing else than $\langle \frac{du}{dt}, \varphi \rangle_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}}$ (using the notations of Subsection 5.2). Therefore we will get the desired result.

Using Fubini type arguments and Lemma 3.3 in [32] we can see that u_τ is a weak solution of $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{div}, T}^\lambda(\rho_\tau, a_\tau, B_\tau))$, where $\rho_\tau = \rho(\cdot, \tau)$ (resp. a_τ, B_τ) is a mollified version of ρ (resp. a, B). Following [21] the idea is to use $\varphi = (u_\tau)'_t \zeta_n^2 \in H^{1,1}(E)$ as a test function in (48), where ζ_n is some element of a sequence of cut-off functions (ζ_n) (this sequence can be defined for example in the same spirit than in the proof of Theorem VIII.6 in [33]). In the following computations we drop any reference to the subscripts τ and n . But the function denoted by u is smooth so that u'_t and u'_x exist in the classical sense. So that using integration by parts w.r.t. the time variable in (48) we first get

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a u'_x (u''_{tx} \zeta^2 + 2u'_t \zeta \zeta'_t) - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} B u'_x u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} \\ & = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} g u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the relation $a u'_x u''_{xt} \zeta^2 = \frac{1}{2} (a |u'_x|^2 \zeta^2)'_t - \frac{1}{2} a'_t |u'_x|^2 \zeta^2 - a |u'_x|^2 \zeta \zeta'_t$ and $\zeta(0, \cdot) = \zeta(T, \cdot) = 0$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} & = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a'_t |u'_x|^2 \zeta^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a |u'_x|^2 \zeta \zeta'_t + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} a u'_x u'_t \zeta \zeta'_t - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} B u'_x u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} \\ & \quad + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1} + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} g u'_t \zeta^2 \rho^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Remembering now that $\rho, a \in \Theta(m', M')$, $B \in \Xi(M')$ and $|a'_t| \leq C_3(k, \kappa, M)$, we get, using triangular and Young inequalities, that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{M'} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 & \leq \frac{1}{4} C_3 \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_x|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{M'}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_x|^2 \zeta \zeta'_t + M' \delta \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{M'}{\delta} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_x|^2 |\zeta'_t|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{M'}{m'} \delta \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{M'}{m'} \frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_x|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{\lambda}{m'} \delta \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{\lambda}{m'} \frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^2 \zeta^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{\delta}{m'} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 + \frac{1}{m' \delta} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} g^2 \zeta^2 \end{aligned}$$

for any $\delta > 0$. Adjusting now δ we get

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_t|^2 \zeta^2 \leq C_4 \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (|u'_x|^2 + u^2 + g^2) \zeta^2 + C_4 \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'_x|^2 (\zeta \zeta'_t + |\zeta'_t|^2)$$

685 with a constant C_4 depending on $m', M', M, k, \kappa, \delta, \lambda$. Using now $u, u'_x, g \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$, Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 in [32], and the fact that $|\zeta'_t| \leq c_4 \frac{1}{n}$ and $|\zeta'_x| \leq c_4 \frac{1}{n}$ ($c_4 > 0$ is some constant), we get (B.5) with a constant C_5 not depending on $\tau > 0$, by letting n tend to infinity. \square

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