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D Goreac, Oana Silvia Serea. Some Support Considerations in the Asymptotic Optimality of Two-Scale Controlled PDMP. Viorel Barbu (“Al I Cuza” University of Iași, Romania & Romanian Academy, Romania), Cătălin Lefter (“Al I Cuza” University of Iași, Romania & Romanian Academy, Romania), Ioan I Vrabie (“Al I Cuza” University of Iași, Romania & Romanian Academy, Romania). *New Trends in Differential Equations, Control Theory and Optimization*, World Scientific, pp.155-171, 2016, 10.1142/9789813142862_0012 . hal-01359795

HAL Id: hal-01359795

<https://hal.science/hal-01359795>

Submitted on 4 Sep 2016

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Some Support Considerations in the Asymptotic Optimality of Two-Scales Controlled PDMP

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The aim of this short note is to give a linear programming approach to optimality conditions (expressed through support criteria) in control problems with piecewise deterministic Markov dynamics. Two classes are considered: classical, discounted control problems and asymptotic problems associated to two-scales (perturbed) systems.

1. Introduction

In this short note, we wish to show how linear programming methods may be used to infer support conditions for optimality for classical control problems for piecewise deterministic Markov processes (PDMP) and asymptotic control problems for two-scales PDMP.

We start by recalling the definition of a controlled PDMPs and by stating standard assumptions in Section 2. In Section 3, we deal with classical control problems with discounted cost and PDMP dynamics. We begin with recalling the linearized formulations (primal and dual) of discounted, infinite-horizon control problems. In this context, the dual formulation gives a reliable intuition on the structure of the support for the optimal measures. We briefly explain the notion of optimal pair and, whenever such pair exists, we explicitly give a support condition. In the general case, when the optimal value is not given by a regular function, we work with the optimality candidates using as regular function, the approximating functions obtained by the "shaking of coefficients" method in¹. The

support will then involve inner or outer limits of such sets.

In Section 4, we deal with control problems associated to two-scales PDMP. This is very much inspired by the literature on singularly perturbed systems (e.g.²⁻⁷). This kind of singular-perturbation problem is particularly challenging because, in many cases, one fails to identify the limit dynamics. This is the case even for simpler systems without jumps. Thus, a fortiori, one has difficulties in characterizing the asymptotic optimal controls. However, in particular cases, the value functions associated to the perturbed problem uniformly converge to the same value as the one obtained for the limit system. Moreover, the speed of convergence can be made explicit. We do not aim in this short note at giving explicit conditions to have this type of convergence. This makes the object of an ongoing research exploiting non-expansive properties for temperate virus inspired by⁸. The conditions are intended in the spirit of⁹ Corollaries 3.4 and 4.3 (for Brownian setting). For already existing conditions of convergence, the interested reader is invited to consult the paper⁶ or³ and references therein. We use a double net (regularizations of the value functions associated to fixed scaling parameter) first to give a convenient dual asymptotic formulation and, second, to infer support conditions on the optimal measures. This is done using the intuitions already mentioned in Section 3.

2. Controlled Piecewise Deterministic Processes and Standing Assumptions

We consider U to be a compact metric space (the control space) and \mathbb{R}^N be the state space, for some $N \geq 1$.

Piecewise deterministic control processes have first been introduced by Davis¹⁰ (see also^{11,12}). They can be summarized by a characteristic triplet: a vector field $f : \mathbb{R}^N \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ that determines the motion between two consecutive jumps, a jump rate $\lambda : \mathbb{R}^N \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and a transition measure $Q : \mathbb{R}^N \times U \times \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Here $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is the Borel σ -field on \mathbb{R}^N and $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ stands for the family of probability measures on \mathbb{R}^N . For every $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the function $(u, x) \mapsto Q(x, u, A)$ is assumed to be measurable and, for every $(x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times U$, $Q(x, u, \{x\}) = 0$.

Whenever $u \in \mathbb{L}^0(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}_+; U)$ (u is a Borel measurable function) and $(t_0, x_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^N$, we consider the ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{cases} d\Phi_t^{t_0, x_0, u} = f(\Phi_t^{t_0, x_0, u}, u(x_0, t - t_0)) dt, & t \geq t_0, \\ \Phi_{t_0}^{t_0, x_0, u} = x_0. \end{cases}$$

We choose the first jump time T_1 such that the jump rate

$\lambda(\Phi_t^{0,x_0,u}, u(x_0, t))$ satisfies

$$\mathbb{P}(T_1 \geq t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(\Phi_s^{0,x_0,u}, u(x_0, s)) ds\right).$$

The controlled piecewise deterministic Markov processes (PDMP) is defined by

$$X_t^{x_0,u} = \Phi_t^{0,x_0,u}, \text{ if } t \in [0, T_1).$$

The post-jump location Y_1 has $Q(\Phi_\tau^{0,x_0,u}, u(x_0, \tau), \cdot)$ as conditional distribution given $T_1 = \tau$. Starting from Y_1 at time T_1 , we select the inter-jump time $T_2 - T_1$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}(T_2 - T_1 \geq t / T_1, Y_1) = \exp\left(-\int_{T_1}^{T_1+t} \lambda(\Phi_s^{T_1, Y_1, u}, u(Y_1, s - T_1)) ds\right).$$

We set

$$X_t^{x_0,u} = \Phi_t^{T_1, Y_1, u}, \text{ if } t \in [T_1, T_2).$$

The post-jump location Y_2 satisfies

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_2 \in A / T_2, T_1, Y_1) = Q\left(\Phi_{T_2}^{T_1, Y_1, u}, u(Y_1, T_2 - T_1), A\right),$$

for all Borel set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. And so on.

2.1. Standing Assumptions

Throughout the paper, unless stated otherwise, we assume the following:

(A1) The function $f : \mathbb{R}^N \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is uniformly continuous on $\mathbb{R}^N \times U$ and there exists a positive real constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|f(x, u) - f(y, u)| \leq C|x - y|, \text{ and } |f(x, u)| \leq C, \quad (\text{A1})$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and all $u \in U$.

(A2) The function $\lambda : \mathbb{R}^N \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is uniformly continuous on $\mathbb{R}^N \times U$ and there exists a positive real constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|\lambda(x, u) - \lambda(y, u)| \leq C|x - y|, \text{ and } \lambda(x, u) \leq C, \quad (\text{A2})$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and all $u \in U$.

(A3) For each bounded uniformly continuous function $h \in BUC(\mathbb{R}^N)$, there exists a continuous function $\eta_h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\eta_h(0) = 0$ and

$$\sup_{u \in U} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} h(z) Q(x, u, dz) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} h(z) Q(y, u, dz) \right| \leq \eta_h(|x - y|). \quad (\text{A3})$$

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We will ask that η should only depend on the continuity modulus and bound of h but not of h itself.

(A4) For every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and every decreasing sequence $(\Gamma_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of subsets of \mathbb{R}^N ,

$$\inf_{n \geq 0} \sup_{u \in U} Q(x, u, \Gamma_n) = \sup_{u \in U} Q\left(x, u, \bigcap_n \Gamma_n\right). \quad (\text{A4})$$

Remark 2.1. The assumption A3 can be somewhat weakened by imposing

(A3') For each bounded uniformly continuous function $h \in BUC(\mathbb{R}^N)$, there exists a continuous function $\eta_h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\eta_h(0) = 0$ and

$$\sup_{u \in U} \left| \lambda(x, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} h(z) Q(x, u, dz) - \lambda(y, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} h(z) Q(y, u, dz) \right| \leq \eta_h(|x - y|).$$

It is obvious that whenever one assumes (A3) and $\lambda(\cdot)$ is bounded, the assumption A3' holds true.

To simplify the arguments, we assume the following invariance condition to hold true. There exists a compact set \mathbb{K} such that, for every $x \in \partial\mathbb{K}$, every $p \in N_{\mathbb{K}}(x)$ and every $u \in U$, one has

$$\langle f(x, u), p \rangle + \lambda(x, u) Q(x, u, \mathbb{K}^c) \leq 0. \quad (\text{I})$$

Here, \mathbb{K}^c stands for $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathbb{K}$, while $N_{\mathbb{K}}(x)$ stands for the normal cone to \mathbb{K} at x , denoted by $N_{\mathbb{K}}(x)$ and is defined as

$$N_{\mathbb{K}}(x) = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}^N : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ such that } \forall y \in \mathbb{K} \cap \overline{B}(x, \eta), \langle p, y - x \rangle \leq \varepsilon |y - x| \right\}.$$

We recall that $\overline{B}(x, \eta) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^N : |y - x| \leq \eta\}$. This assumption implies that the set \mathbb{K} is invariant with respect to the piecewise deterministic Markov dynamics (every trajectory starting from a point of \mathbb{K} remains in \mathbb{K} almost surely). For further details on invariance of piecewise deterministic Markov processes, the reader is referred to¹³.

Remark 2.2. This condition implies that if \mathbb{K} is invariant w.r.t. the PDMP with characteristic triplet (f, λ, Q) , it also holds true for $(\delta f, \delta' \lambda, \frac{\delta}{\delta'} Q)$, for all $\delta, \delta' > 0$.

3. An LP Approach to Optimality in Classical Control Problems With PDMP Dynamics

3.1. Linear Programming Tools for PDMP

Given a Lipschitz-continuous, bounded cost functional $g : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we introduce the value function by setting

$$v_g(x) := \inf_u \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-t} g(X_t^{x,u}) dt \right], \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1)$$

The following results are taken from¹⁴.

We denote by $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^N \times U)$ the set of all probability measures on $\mathbb{R}^N \times U$ and by

$$\Theta(x) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^N \times U) : \forall \phi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N) : \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times U} (\mathcal{U}^u \phi(y) + \phi(x) - \phi(y)) \gamma(dy, du) = 0 \right\}.$$

Here, \mathcal{U}^u stands for the classical infinitesimal generator (associated to frozen control parameter $u \in U$) given by

$$\mathcal{U}^u \phi(y) = \langle \nabla \phi(y), f(y, u) \rangle + \lambda(y, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\phi(z) - \phi(y)) Q(y, u, dz), \quad (2)$$

for all $u \in U$, $\phi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$. We recall that $C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ stands for the class of bounded, differentiable functions $\phi : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which the first order derivatives are continuous and bounded. With respect to this closed, convex set Θ , one introduces the linear (primal and dual) value functions

$$\Lambda_g(x) := \inf_{\gamma \in \Theta(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times U} g(y) \gamma(dy, du), \quad (3)$$

and

$$\Lambda_g^*(x) = \sup \left\{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ such that } \forall (y, u) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times U, \right. \\ \left. \mu \leq \mathcal{U}^u \varphi(y) + g(y) + (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) \right\}, \quad (4)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. The link between the initial value function and the linear values is given by¹⁴ Theorem 7.

Theorem 3.1 (¹⁴ **Theorem 7**). *For every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, the equality*

$$v_g(x) = \Lambda_g(x) = \Lambda_g^*(x) \quad (5)$$

holds true.

Remark 3.1. As a by-product, the set $\Theta(x)$ can be seen as the closed convex hull of occupation measures associated to the trajectories of the process. In particular, if the assumption (I) holds true, then, for every $x \in \mathbb{K}$, any measure $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ has its support in $\mathbb{K} \times U$. Moreover, under the assumption (I), by introducing

$$\Lambda_{g, \mathbb{K}}^*(x) := \sup \left\{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ such that } \forall (y, u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U, \mu \leq \mathcal{U}^u \varphi(y) + g(y) + (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) \right\}$$

one gets

$$\Lambda_g(x) \geq \Lambda_{g, \mathbb{K}}^*(x) \geq \Lambda_g^*(x).$$

Hence, $\Lambda_{g, \mathbb{K}}^*(x) = \Lambda_g^*(x)$.

A careful look at the proof of the¹⁴ Theorem 7 and¹³ Theorem 3.6 yields the following Krylov-type result.

Lemma 3.1. *There exists a decreasing function (only depending on the continuity moduli of Q and g but not on the functions themselves) $\eta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ that satisfies $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \eta(\delta) = 0$ and a family of C_b^1 functions V^δ such that*

$$V_g^\delta(x) - g(x) + H(x, \nabla V_g^\delta(x), V_g^\delta) \leq 0, \quad (6)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, where the Hamiltonian H is given by

$$H(x, p, \psi) = \sup_{u \in U} \left\{ -\langle f(x, u), p \rangle - \lambda(x, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\psi(z) - \psi(x)) Q(x, u, dz) \right\}. \quad (7)$$

and such that

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} |V_g^\delta(x) - v_g(x)| \leq C\eta(C\delta), \quad (8)$$

for all $\delta > 0$. The constant C can be chosen as the maximum between the Lipschitz norms of f and λ .

The function η corresponding to a continuity modulus can be chosen at best of Lipschitz-continuity type (i.e. $\eta(x) = O(x)$ as $x \rightarrow 0$).

3.2. Support Conditions for Optimality

Due to Theorem 3.1 (the dual formulation Λ^*) and to Remark 3.1, in order to compute v_g for arguments in \mathbb{K} , one tries to maximize, over test functions $\varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the infimum

$$\inf_{(y, u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U} \mathcal{U}^u \varphi(y) + g(y) + (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)).$$

Thus, it is natural to introduce the set

$$D_g(x) := \{(\mu, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R} \times C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ s.t. } \mu = \inf_{(y,u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U} \mathcal{U}^u \varphi(y) + g(y) + (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))\}, \quad (9)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$. The set $D_g(x)$ is well defined and non-empty (consequence of the assumptions on the characteristic triplet and cost function g). One can alternatively write the value function(s) as

$$v_g(x) = \sup\{\mu, (\mu, \varphi) \in D_g(x)\}, \quad (10)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$. We introduce the following.

Definition 3.1. Whenever $x \in \mathbb{K}$, the couple $(\bar{\mu}, \bar{\varphi}) \in D_g(x)$ is an optimal pair if it satisfies $v_g(x) = \bar{\mu}$. If such pair exists, we denote by

$$\Omega_{g,(\bar{\mu},\bar{\varphi})}(x) := \{(y,u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U, \text{ s.t. } \bar{\mu} = \mathcal{U}^u \bar{\varphi}(y) + g(y) + (\bar{\varphi}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(y))\}. \quad (11)$$

As one easily understands, optimal measures have their support in such sets (should they exist). The problem is that optimal pairs do not always exist. A simple case when they do exist is when the value function itself belongs to $C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (one just takes $\bar{\varphi} = v_g$ and uses the subsolution property for the associated HJB equation (see¹⁴ Theorem 18) to infer

$$v_g(x) \leq \mathcal{U}^u v_g(y) + g(y) + (v_g(x) - v_g(y)),$$

for all $(y,u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U$. In this case compactness of $\mathbb{K} \times U$ implies that $\Omega_{g,(\bar{\mu},\bar{\varphi})}(x)$ is non empty.)

Proposition 3.1. *Let $x \in \mathbb{K}$ and assume that $(\bar{\mu}, \bar{\varphi}) \in D_g(x)$ is an optimal pair. Then, $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ is optimal for $v_g(x)$ if and only if $\gamma(\Omega_{g,(\bar{\mu},\bar{\varphi})}(x)) = 1$.*

Proof. To prove the necessity of the support condition, let us consider $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ which is optimal. It follows, by optimality and the definition of $\Theta(x)$, that

$$v_g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{K} \times U} g(y) \gamma(dydu) = \int_{\mathbb{K} \times U} (\mathcal{U}^u \bar{\varphi}(y) + g(y) + (\bar{\varphi}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(y))) \gamma(dydu).$$

Then, the definition of $D_g(x)$ implies that $v_g(x) \geq \bar{\mu}$ and the equality holds true if and only if

$$\mathcal{U}^u \bar{\varphi}(y) + g(y) + (\bar{\varphi}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(y)) = \bar{\mu},$$

γ -almost surely (or, equivalently, $\gamma(\Omega_{g,(\bar{\mu},\bar{\varphi})}(x)) = 1$). But the optimality of the pair $(\bar{\mu}, \bar{\varphi})$ can only happen if $v_g(x) = \bar{\mu}$ and, thus, the conclusion follows.

For sufficiency, one writes

$$\mathcal{U}^u \bar{\varphi}(y) + g(y) + (\bar{\varphi}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(y)) = \bar{\mu} = v_g(x),$$

γ -almost surely and integrates on $\mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}$ w.r.t. γ to get optimality. \square

In general, one simply picks the test functions V_g^δ and μ^δ such that $(\mu^\delta, V_g^\delta) \in D_g(x)$. If among these functions an optimal pair does not exist (thus implying the existence of a strictly increasing sequence denoted, by abuse of notation, $(\mu^n)_{n \geq 1}$ such that $\sup_n \mu^n = v_g(x)$), one introduces an approximate set

$$\Omega_g^n(x) := \{(y, u) \in \mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}, \text{ s.t. } v_g(x) + \eta \left((v_g(x) - \mu^n)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \geq \mathcal{U}^u \bar{\varphi}(y) + g(y) + (\bar{\varphi}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(y))\}. \quad (12)$$

and the usual (inner and outer) limit sets

$$\Omega_g^{in}(x) := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_g^n(x) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^k(x), \quad \Omega_g^{out}(x) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_g^n(x) = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^k(x),$$

$$\Omega_g^{out,cl}(x) := \bigcap_{n \geq 1} cl \left(\bigcup_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^k(x) \right),$$

where cl is the usual Kuratowski closure operator. Again by abuse of notation, we let V_g^n be such that $(\mu^n, V_g^n) \in D_g(x)$. The support of optimal measures is characterized as follows.

Proposition 3.2.

(i) For every $x \in \mathbb{K}$, if $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ is an optimal measure, then its support is contained in $\Omega_g^{out}(x) \subset \Omega_g^{out,cl}(x)$. In particular, when the limit of the sets exists (i.e. $\Omega_g^{in}(x) = \Omega_g^{out}(x)$), one has

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \gamma \left(\bigcap_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^k(x) \right) = 1.$$

(ii) As a (partial) converse, for $x \in \mathbb{K}$, if $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ is such that $\max_{n \geq 1} \gamma \left(\bigcap_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^k(x) \right) = 1$, then γ is optimal.

Proof. (i) When $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ is optimal, one has

$$\begin{aligned} v_g(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}} g(y) \gamma(dydu) = \int_{\mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}} (\mathcal{U}^u V_g^k(y) + g(y) + (V_g^k(x) - V_g^k(y))) \gamma(dydu) \\ &\geq \int_{\mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}} \left(\mu^k 1_{\Omega_g^k(x)} + \left[v_g(x) + \eta \left((v_g(x) - \mu^k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] 1_{(\mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{U}) \setminus \Omega_g^k(x)} \right) \gamma(dydu) \end{aligned}$$

for all $k \geq 1$. It follows that

$$\left(\eta \left((v_g(x) - \mu^k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + 1 \right) \gamma(\Omega_g^k(x)) \geq \left(\frac{v_g(x) - \mu^k}{\eta \left((v_g(x) - \mu^k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)} + 1 \right) \gamma(\Omega_g^k(x)) \geq 1.$$

One passes to lim sup to get $\gamma(\Omega_g^{out}(x)) = 1$ and the proof is complete.

(ii) Whenever $\gamma\left(\bigcap_{k \geq n_0} \Omega_g^k(x)\right) = 1$, it follows that $\gamma(\Omega_g^k(x)) = 1$, for all $k \geq n_0$. Then, one simply writes down

$$\begin{aligned} v_g(x) &\leq \int_{\mathbb{K} \times U} g(y) \gamma(dydu) = \int_{\mathbb{K} \times U} (\mathcal{U}^u V_g^k(y) + g(y) + (V_g^k(x) - V_g^k(y))) \gamma(dydu) \\ &\leq v_g(x) + \eta \left((v_g(x) - \mu^k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

for all $k \geq n_0$. Passing to the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$, one infers that $\gamma \in \Theta(x)$ is optimal. \square

4. Two-Scale Systems. Asymptotic Optimality

4.1. A PDMP Description of Scales

We consider a piecewise deterministic model set on \mathbb{R}^{N+M} in which the second component (say regime) is faster than the first one and so is the frequency of its jumps. (To have a simple example, think of this second component as a discrete one rapidly toggling between the elements of the Euclidian basis of \mathbb{R}^M and specifying different regime evolutions for some proteins). At any point, jumps can occur by:

- either changing the regime but, to express in terms of the previous example, keep continuous protein level;
- or, within the same regime, a slower (and much more rare) jump (say transcription) occurs and it is seen at protein level.

This amounts to considering a PDMP governed by a controlled characteristic triple $(f^\varepsilon, \lambda^\varepsilon, Q^\varepsilon)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} f^\varepsilon &= (f_1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} f_2), \quad \lambda^\varepsilon(y, u) = \lambda_1(y, u) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \lambda_2(y, u) \\ Q^\varepsilon((y_1, y_2), u, dz_1 dz_2) &= \frac{\lambda_1(y, u)}{\lambda^\varepsilon(y, u)} Q_1(y_2)(y_1, u, dz_1) + \frac{\lambda_2(y, u)}{\varepsilon \lambda^\varepsilon(y, u)} Q_2(y_1)(y_2, u, dz_2). \end{aligned}$$

Here, $f_1 : \mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$, $f_2 : \mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$ are bounded, uniformly continuous and Lipschitz-continuous in space, uniformly w.r.t. the control (i.e. satisfy the same assumptions as in the classical context). Similar regularity is assumed for $\lambda_{1,2}$ and Q . Moreover, we assume the

existence of invariant sets \mathbb{K}_1 and \mathbb{K}_2 for $(f_1, \lambda_1(\cdot, y_2), Q_1(y_2))$, for all $y_2 \in \mathbb{K}_2$ respectively $(f_2, \lambda_2(y_1, \cdot), Q_2(y_1))$, for all $y_1 \in \mathbb{K}_1$. We will also use the notation $Q_1(y_1, y_2, u, dz_1)$ for $Q_1(y_2)(y_1, u, dz_1)$.

This kind of singular-perturbation problem is particularly challenging because, in many cases, one fails to identify the limit dynamics. This is the case even for simpler systems without jumps. Thus, a fortiori, one has difficulties in characterizing the asymptotic optimal controls. However, in particular cases, the value functions associated to the perturbed problem uniformly converge to the same value as the one obtained for the limit system. Moreover, the speed of convergence can be made explicit.

We do not aim in this short note at giving explicit conditions to have this type of convergence. This makes the object of an ongoing research exploiting non-expansive properties for temperate virus inspired by⁸. The conditions are intended in the spirit of⁹ Corollaries 3.4 and 4.3 (for Brownian setting). For already existing conditions of convergence, the interested reader is invited to consult the paper⁶ or³ and references therein.

4.2. Asymptotics of Linearized Formulations

Inspired by the considerations on classical discounted control problems presented in the first part, we introduce the perturbed set of constraints

$$\Theta^\varepsilon(x) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U) : \forall \phi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M}), \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times U} (\mathcal{U}^{u;\varepsilon} \phi(y) + \phi(x) - \phi(y)) \gamma(dy, du) = 0 \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{U}^{u;\varepsilon}$ stands for the infinitesimal generator associated to $(f^\varepsilon, \lambda^\varepsilon, Q^\varepsilon)$ and given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}^{u;\varepsilon} \phi(y_1, y_2) &= \langle \nabla_{y_1} \phi(y), f_1(y, u) \rangle + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \langle \nabla_{y_2} \phi(y), f_2(y, u) \rangle \\ &\quad + \lambda_1(y, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\phi(z, y_2) - \phi(y_1, y_2)) Q_1(y, u, dz) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \lambda_2(y, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^M} (\phi(y_1, z) - \phi(y_1, y_2)) Q_2(y, u, dz) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

for all $u \in U$, $\phi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M})$, and all $y = (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$. We consider a cost functional g having the same regularity as in the first part, but defined on \mathbb{R}^{N+M} and set

$$v_g^\varepsilon(x) := \inf_u \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-t} g(X_t^{x, u; \varepsilon}) dt \right], \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M},$$

where $X_t^{x, u; \varepsilon}$ is the PDMP admitting the local characteristics $(f^\varepsilon, \lambda^\varepsilon, Q^\varepsilon)$ and constructed as described before. Moreover, we set

$$\Lambda_g^\varepsilon(x) := \inf_{\gamma \in \Theta^\varepsilon(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} g(y) \gamma(dy, du) \quad (14)$$

and

$$\Lambda_g^{\varepsilon*}(x) := \sup \left\{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M}) \text{ such that, } \forall (y, u) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U, \right. \\ \left. \mu \leq \mathcal{U}^{u;\varepsilon} \varphi(y) + g(y) + (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) \right\}, \quad (15)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$. The arguments on classical control problems yield that the value function $v_g^\varepsilon(\cdot)$ associated to a regular cost g can, alternatively, be given by

$$v_g^\varepsilon(x) = \Lambda_g^\varepsilon(x) = \Lambda_g^{\varepsilon*}(x), \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}.$$

It is natural, at this point, to set

$$\Theta(y_1^0, y_2^0) := \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \Theta^\varepsilon(y_1^0, y_2^0), \text{ for } (y_1^0, y_2^0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}. \quad (16)$$

(This is the classical lower limit for sets with the usual weak* convergence of measures). We begin with some simple considerations on the structure of this set of constraints.

Proposition 4.1. *The following inclusion holds true*

$$\Theta(y_1^0, y_2^0) \subset \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^M \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U) \text{ s.t. } \forall \psi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \forall \phi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M}), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} [\mathcal{U}^{u,1,y_2} \psi(y_1) + g(y_1, y_2) + (-\psi(y_1) + \psi(y_1^0))] \gamma(dy_1 dy_2 du) = 0 \text{ and} \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} [\mathcal{U}^{u,2} \phi(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) + (-\phi(y_1, y_2) + \phi(y_1^0, y_2^0))] \gamma(dy_1 dy_2 du) = 0 \end{array} \right\},$$

where

$$\mathcal{U}^{u,1,y_2} \psi(y_1) := \langle \nabla \psi(y_1), f_1(y_1, y_2, u) \rangle + \lambda_1(y_1, y_2, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\psi(z) - \psi(y_1)) Q_1(y_1, y_2, u, dz)$$

and

$$\mathcal{U}^{u,2} \phi(y_1, y_2) := \langle \nabla_{y_2} \phi(y_1, y_2), f_2(y_1, y_2, u) \rangle + \lambda_2(y_1, y_2, u) \int_{\mathbb{R}^M} (\phi(y_1, z) - \phi(y_1, y_2)) Q_1(y_1, y_2, u, dz),$$

for all $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M})$, $\psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and all $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^M$, $u \in U$.

Proof. The proof is standard and will be omitted. \square

We define the linearized problem with respect to the new set of constraints

$$\Lambda_g(y_1^0, y_2^0) := \inf_{\gamma \in \Theta(y_1^0, y_2^0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} g(z) \gamma(dz du).$$

4.3. First Main Result: An Asymptotic Formulation

Throughout the remaining of the paper, unless stated otherwise, we assume that there exists a continuity modulus ω only depending on the bound and continuity modulus of the cost function g and the bound and continuous moduli of the characteristics of the PDMP and some function $\xi \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (which may depend on g and (f, λ, Q)) such that

$$\sup_{(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{K}_1 \times \mathbb{K}_2} |v_g^\varepsilon(y_1, y_2) - \xi(y_1)| \leq \omega(\varepsilon). \quad (17)$$

In the Brownian setting, for further details and conditions implying this kind of convergence, the reader is referred to⁹; see also¹⁵.

If $\delta > 0$ and $v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}$ is the value function associated with the "shaken" problem (i.e. in which $\varphi \in \{g, f, \lambda\}$ are replaced with $\varphi^\delta(x, (u, v)) := \varphi(x + \delta v, u)$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, $|v| \leq 1$ respectively Q is replaced by $Q^\delta(x, (u, v), dy) = \tilde{Q}(x + v, u, dy + v)$), under analogous assumptions, the inequality (17) holds true for some ξ^δ replacing ξ . Since ω only depends on the continuity moduli, the right-hand member is a generic ω independent of $\delta > 0$. In particular,

$$|v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) - v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y'_2)| \leq 2\omega(\varepsilon),$$

for all $y_1 \in \mathbb{K}_1$ and all $y_2, y'_2 \in \mathbb{K}_2$. Now, let us consider $(\psi_\delta)_\delta$ to be a sequence of standard mollifiers $\psi_\delta(x) := \frac{1}{\delta^{M+N}} \psi\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, $\delta > 0$, where $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{M+N})$ is a positive function such that

$$\text{Supp}(\psi) \subset \bar{B}(0, 1) \text{ and } \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M}} \psi(x) dx = 1.$$

Then, the convoluted functions $V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta} := v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta} * \psi_\delta$ satisfy (with the modulus η given in Lemma 3.1 and due to the inequality (17)):

$$\begin{aligned} |V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) - v_g^\varepsilon(y_1, y_2)| &\leq c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \eta\left(c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \delta\right), \\ |V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) - V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y'_2)| &\leq 2c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \eta\left(c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \delta\right) + |v_g^\varepsilon(y_1, y_2) - \xi(y_1)| \\ &\leq 2c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \eta\left(c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \delta\right) + \omega(\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where c_0 is independent of δ and ε . Finally, by recalling that $\nabla V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta} = \frac{1}{\delta} v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta} * \nabla \psi_\delta$, one gets

$$|\nabla V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) - \nabla V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y'_2)| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} 2\omega(\varepsilon) \text{ and } \|\nabla V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_\infty \leq \frac{c_0}{\delta}, \quad (19)$$

for some constant $c_0 > 0$ independent of δ and ε . As consequence, one gets the following representation theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *Let us assume that the value functions for the perturbed systems converge uniformly to a function $\xi \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (in the sense of (17)). Then the limit value function has the following representation (for all $y_2^0 \in \mathbb{K}_2$)*

$$\xi(y_1^0) = \Lambda_g(y_1^0, y_2^0),$$

for all $y_1^0 \in \mathbb{K}_1$. This common value is given by

$$\Lambda_g^*(y_1^0) := \sup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \alpha \in C(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{R}_+), \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\varepsilon) = 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M}) \text{ s.t.} \\ \sup_{y, y' \in \mathbb{R}^M} \|\varphi(\cdot, y) - \varphi(\cdot, y')\|_\infty \leq \alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ and s.t. } \forall (y, u) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U, \\ \eta \leq \mathcal{U}^{u; \varepsilon} \varphi(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) + \|\varphi(y_1, \cdot)\|_\infty + \|\varphi(y_1^0, \cdot)\|_\infty \end{array} \right\}, \quad (20)$$

for all $y_1^0 \in \mathbb{K}_1$.

Proof. The first assertion is obvious by invoking the equality between the classical value v_g^ε and its linearized formulation Λ_g^ε and the construction of the asymptotic constraints set (16). We only need to prove that $\Lambda_g^*(y_1^0)$ gives the same object which is less obvious from simply passing to the limit in the dual formulations $\Lambda_g^{\varepsilon*}$ in (15). To this purpose, let us fix, for the time being, $\gamma \in \Theta(y_1^0, y_2^0)$ as the limit of some sequence $\gamma^\varepsilon \in \Theta^\varepsilon(y_1^0, y_2^0)$. Moreover, let us take

$$\begin{aligned} \eta \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \alpha \in C(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{R}_+), \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\varepsilon) = 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \varphi \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^{N+M}) \text{ s.t.} \\ \sup_{y, y' \in \mathbb{R}^M} \|\varphi(\cdot, y) - \varphi(\cdot, y')\|_\infty \leq \alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ and s.t. } \forall (y, u) \in \mathbb{R}^M \times U, \\ \eta \leq \mathcal{U}^{u; \varepsilon} \varphi(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) + \|\varphi(y_1, \cdot)\|_\infty + \|\varphi(y_1^0, \cdot)\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that

$$\eta \leq \mathcal{U}^{u; \varepsilon} \varphi(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) + (\varphi(y_1^0, y_2^0) - \varphi(y_1, y_2)) + 2\alpha(\varepsilon)$$

and, by integrating w.r.t. γ^ε , passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and recalling that both η and γ are arbitrary, one infers $\Lambda_g^*(y_1^0) \leq \Lambda_g(y_1^0, y_2^0)$.

To prove the remaining (converse) inequality, we consider the family of functions $V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}$ regular subsolutions of the Hamilton Jacobi integrodifferential equation associated to $v_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}$ i.e. satisfying

$$\mathcal{U}^{u; \varepsilon} V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) - V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) \geq 0.$$

Then, one easily gets using (18) and (17)

$$\xi(y_1^0) - \alpha(\delta, \varepsilon) \leq \mathcal{U}^{u; \varepsilon} V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) + g(y_1, y_2) + \|\varphi(y_1, \cdot)\|_\infty + \|\varphi(y_1^0, \cdot)\|_\infty$$

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and

$$|V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y_2) - V_g^{\varepsilon, \delta}(y_1, y'_2)| \leq \alpha(\delta, \varepsilon)$$

where

$$\alpha(\delta, \varepsilon) := 2c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \eta \left(c_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \delta\right) + \omega(\varepsilon).$$

The reader is invited to note that $\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \liminf_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\delta, \varepsilon) = \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \omega(\varepsilon) = 0$ to deduce that $\xi(y_1^0) \leq \Lambda_g^*(y_1^0)$ which concludes the proof of our theorem. \square

4.4. Second Main Result: Support for Asymptotic Optimality

In most of the interesting cases, the function η can be computed explicitly (e.g. if Q has some Lipschitz continuity property). For fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, we let

$$\delta^\varepsilon := \varepsilon^2 \times \sup \{ \delta > 0 : \eta(\delta) \leq \varepsilon^3 \}. \quad (21)$$

Motivated by the classical case, we let, by abuse of notation, $\xi(y_1^0, y_2^0) = \xi(y_1^0)$ and we introduce the one-approximating and two-approximating sets by setting

$$\Omega_g^{1,n}(x) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (y, u) \in \mathbb{K} \times U, \text{ s.t. } \xi(x) + \eta \left((\xi(x) - \mu^n)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ \geq \mathcal{U}^{u;n^{-1}} V_g^{n^{-1}, \delta^{n^{-1}}}(y) + g(y) + \left(V_g^{n^{-1}, \delta^{n^{-1}}}(x) - V_g^{n^{-1}, \delta^{n^{-1}}}(y) \right) \end{array} \right\}, \quad (22)$$

where $(\mu^n, V_g^{n^{-1}, \delta^{n^{-1}}}) \in D_g^{n^{-1}}(x)$ (defined as in (9) but for the infinitesimal operator $\mathcal{U}^{u;n^{-1}}$), respectively $\Omega_g^{2,n}(x)$ in which $\xi(x)$ is replaced by $v_g^{n^{-1}}$ and the usual (inner and outer) limit sets

$$\Omega_g^{2,in}(x) := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_g^{2,n}(x), \quad \Omega_g^{2,out,cl}(x) := \bigcap_{n \geq 1} cl \left(\bigcup_{k \geq n} \Omega_g^{2,k}(x) \right).$$

Remark 4.1. A glance at the proof of the main result shows that the value function ξ is the common limit to both $v_g^{n^{-1}}(x)$ and such μ^n .

We get the following result stating that optimal measures can be obtained as limit of optimal measures for the perturbed problems and, then, the support is included in the outer limit. Conversely, if one takes admissible measures whose support is reasonably close to $\Omega_g^{1,n}(x)$, any limit of such sequence provides an optimal measure.

Theorem 4.2. *Let us fix some $(y_1^0, y_2^0) \in \mathbb{K}_1 \times \mathbb{K}_2$.*

i. If $\gamma_n \in \Theta^{\frac{1}{n}}(y_1^0, y_2^0)$ is optimal, then any limit γ is optimal and $\gamma(\Omega_g^{2,out,cl}) = 1$.

ii. If $\gamma_n \in \Theta^{\frac{1}{n}}(y_1^0, y_2^0)$ is such that $\gamma_n((\Omega_g^{1,n}(x))^c) = o\left(\frac{\delta^{n-1}}{n}\right)$, then any limit of γ_n is optimal.

Proof. For the first assertion, since $\gamma_n \in \Theta^{\frac{1}{n}}(y_1^0, y_2^0)$ is optimal, one has

$$\begin{aligned} v_g^{n-1}(y_1^0, y_2^0) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} \left[\mathcal{U}^{u;n-1} V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(y) + g(y) + \left(V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(x) - V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(y) \right) \right] \gamma_n(dydu) \\ &\geq \mu^n \gamma_n(\Omega_g^{2,n}(x)) + \left[v_g^{n-1}(x) + \eta \left(\left(v_g^{n-1}(x) - \mu^n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] \gamma_n \left((\Omega_g^{2,n}(x))^c \right). \end{aligned}$$

As in the classical case, one infers that

$$\gamma_n(\Omega_g^{2,n}(x)) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \frac{v_g^{n-1}(x) - \mu^n}{\eta \left(\left(v_g^{n-1}(x) - \mu^n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}}.$$

Therefore, for every $n \geq n_0 \geq 1$, one has

$$\gamma_n \left(cl \left(\bigcup_{k \geq n_0} \Omega_g^{2,k}(x) \right) \right) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \frac{v_g^{n-1}(x) - \mu^n}{\eta \left(\left(v_g^{n-1}(x) - \mu^n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}}$$

and the conclusion follows by letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ (and recalling Remark 4.1).

For the second assertion, one begins with noting that, due to (19), the following inequality holds $\mathcal{U}^{u;n-1} V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(y) \leq \frac{c_0(1+n)}{\delta^{n-1}}$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(y_1^0) &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+M} \times U} \left[\mathcal{U}^{u;n-1} V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(y) + g(y) + \left(V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(x) - V_g^{n-1, \delta^{n-1}}(y) \right) \right] \gamma_n(dydu) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\xi(y_1^0) + \eta \left(\left(\xi(y_1^0) - \mu^n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \left(\frac{c_0(1+n)}{\delta^{n-1}} + 3\|g\|_\infty \right) \gamma_n \left((\Omega_g^{1,n}(x))^c \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

and the conclusion follows. \square

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