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Decoupled mild solutions of path-dependent PDEs and Integro PDEs represented by BSDEs driven by cadlag martingales

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Abstract. We focus on a class of path-dependent problems which include path-dependent PDEs and Integro PDEs (in short IPDEs), and their representation via BSDEs driven by a cadlag martingale. For those equations we introduce the notion of *decoupled mild solution* for which, under general assumptions, we study existence and uniqueness and its representation via the aforementioned BSDEs. This concept generalizes a similar notion introduced by the authors in recent papers in the framework of classical PDEs and IPDEs. For every initial condition (s, η) , where s is an initial time and η an initial path, the solution of such BSDE produces a couple of processes $(Y^{s,\eta}, Z^{s,\eta})$. In the classical (Markovian or not) literature the function $u(s, \eta) := Y_s^{s,\eta}$ constitutes a viscosity type solution of an associated PDE (resp. IPDE); our approach allows not only to identify u as the unique decoupled mild solution, but also to solve quite generally the so called *identification problem*, i.e. to also characterize the $(Z^{s,\eta})_{s,\eta}$ processes in term of a deterministic function v associated to the (above decoupled mild) solution u .

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KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Decoupled mild solutions; martingale problem; cadlag martingale; path-dependent PDEs; backward stochastic differential equation; identification problem.

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1 Introduction

We focus on a family of path-dependent problems of the type

$$\begin{cases} AY + f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, \Gamma(\Psi, Y)) = 0 \text{ on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ Y_T = \xi \text{ on } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where A is a linear map from some linear subspace $\mathcal{D}(A)$ of the space of progressively measurable processes into the space of progressively measurable processes, $\Psi := (\Psi^1, \dots, \Psi^d)$ is a given vector of elements of $\mathcal{D}(A)$ and Γ is a *carré du champs* type operator defined by $\Gamma(\Phi, \Phi') := A(\Phi\Phi') - \Phi A(\Phi') - \Phi' A(\Phi)$. Associated with this map, there is a path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$, which extends the notion of semigroups from the Markovian case, for which A is a weak generator, see Definition 2.12. A typical example is to consider $\Psi := X$ the canonical process, and a map A given by

$$\begin{aligned} (A\Phi)_t(\omega) := & (D\Phi)_t(\omega) + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\sigma_t \sigma_t^\top (\nabla^2 \Phi)_t(\omega)) + \beta_t(\omega) \cdot (\nabla \Phi)_t(\omega) \\ & + \int (\Phi_t(\omega + \gamma_t(\omega, y)\mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t(\omega) - \gamma_t(\omega, y) \cdot (\nabla \Phi)_t(\omega)) F(dy), \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

where β, σ, γ are bounded path-dependent predictable coefficients and F is a bounded positive measure not charging 0. In (1.2), D is the time derivative and ∇ is the space gradient intended in the sense of [16, 11]. In that case one has

$$\Gamma(X, \Phi)_t = (\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla \Phi)_t + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t(\cdot, y) (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)\mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) F(dy). \quad (1.3)$$

If $\gamma \equiv 0$ then (1.1) becomes the path-dependent PDE

$$\begin{cases} DY + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2 Y) + \beta \nabla Y + f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, \sigma \sigma^\top \nabla Y) = 0 \text{ on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ Y_T = \xi \text{ on } \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

An important particular case of equation (1.4) is the path-dependent Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman Equation, which can be written

$$\begin{cases} DY + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2 Y) + \inf_{u \in U} \{b(\cdot, \cdot, u) \sigma \sigma^\top \nabla Y + h(\cdot, \cdot, u)\} = 0 \\ Y_T = \xi, \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

which is expected to be verified by the value function of the stochastic control problem consisting in finding

$$\inf_{\nu \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}^\nu} \left[\xi + \int_0^T h(r, X, \nu_r) dr \right],$$

where \mathcal{U} is a set of admissible controls taking values in some Polish space U , and for every $\nu \in \mathcal{U}$, \mathbb{P}^ν is the law of the controlled path-dependent SDE

$$dX_t = b(r, X, \nu_r) \sigma \sigma^\top(r, X) dr + \sigma(r, X) dW_r.$$

In (1.5), the non-linearity $f : (t, \omega, y, z) \mapsto \inf_{u \in U} \{b(t, \omega, u)z + h(t, \omega, u)\}$ will not be regular in (t, ω) unless strong assumptions are made on b, σ, h . In [17], the authors introduce viscosity solutions of path-dependent PDEs and in [18] Section 4.3, they discuss the example of HJB equation (1.5). They however have to formulate uniform continuity assumptions on the coefficients ξ, f (hence even stronger assumptions on b, σ) to establish existence of a solution. We will only need ξ, f to be measurable in (t, ω) to provide existence and uniqueness of a solution with our approach.

Another example of equation of the type (1.1) is currently under investigation by the authors in the forthcoming paper [5]. That can be written

$$\begin{cases} D\Phi_t + \nabla_{b^t} \Phi_t + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \leq d} \nabla_{k_i^t}^2 \Phi_t + f(t, \cdot, \Phi_t, k(T, t) \nabla_{k^t} \Phi_t) = 0 \\ \Phi_T = \xi, \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

where $b : [0, T] \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ and $k : [0, T] \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$ are two-parameters functions. Here, if $\eta \in \Omega$, then ∇_η (resp. ∇_η^2) is a first (resp. second) Gâteaux type derivatives in the direction η . In particular, such derivatives perturb an \mathcal{F}_t -measurable random variable $\Phi_t(\omega)$ on the whole trajectory of ω , whereas Dupire's space derivative only perturbs $\Phi_t(\omega)$ by perturbing $\omega(t)$. The (unique) solution of (1.6) will be realized through BSDEs whose forward process is a Gaussian Volterra process of the type $X_t = \int_0^t b(t, s) ds + \int_0^t k(t, s) dW_s$, W being a Brownian motion. A typical example is of course fractional Brownian motion.

We introduce a notion of *decoupled mild solution* which is inspired by the namesake for classical (I)PDEs introduced in [3] and [4], which can be represented by solutions of Markovian BSDEs. Concerning the corresponding notion for (1.1) the intuition behind is the following. We decouple the first line of equation (1.1) into

$$\begin{cases} AY &= -f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z) \\ Z^i &= \Gamma(\Psi^i, Y), \quad 1 \leq i \leq d, \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

which we can also write

$$\begin{cases} AY &= -f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z) \\ A(Y\Psi^i) &= Z^i + YA\Psi^i + \Psi^i AY, \quad 1 \leq i \leq d, \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

and finally

$$\begin{cases} AY &= -f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z) \\ A(Y\Psi^i) &= Z^i + YA\Psi^i - \Psi^i f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z), \quad 1 \leq i \leq d. \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

Taking (1.9) into account and inspired by the classical notion of mild solution of an evolution problem, we define a decoupled mild solution of equation (1.1) as a functional Y for which there exists an auxiliary \mathbb{R}^d -valued functional $Z :=$

(Z^1, \dots, Z^d) such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ we have

$$\begin{cases} Y_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi](\eta) + \int_s^T P_s[f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r)](\eta) dr \\ (Y\Psi^1)_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi\Psi_T^1](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(Z_r^1 + Y_r A\Psi_r^1 - \Psi_r^1 f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r))](\eta) dr \\ &\dots \\ (Y\Psi^d)_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi\Psi_T^d](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(Z_r^d + Y_r A\Psi_r^d - \Psi_r^d f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r))](\eta) dr. \end{cases} \quad (1.10)$$

The couple (Y, Z) will be called *solution of the identification problem related to (f, ξ)* because it can be strictly related to BSDEs driven by cadlag martingales which are one natural generalization of classical Brownian BSDE. For any (s, η) we consider the BSDE

$$Y^{s,\eta} = \xi + \int_s^T f\left(r, \cdot, Y_r^{s,\eta}, \frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, M[\Psi]^{s,\eta} \rangle_r}{dr}\right) dr - (M_T^{s,\eta} - M_s^{s,\eta}), \quad (1.11)$$

in the (completed) stochastic basis $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ (see Notation 2.10), where $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ solves a martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$. In (1.11), $M[\Psi]^{s,\eta}$ is the driving martingale of the BSDE, and is the martingale part of the process Ψ under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$. Those BSDEs were considered in a more general framework by the authors in [4]. A significant contribution about BSDEs driven by cadlag martingales and beyond was provided by [9] and [27]. The BSDEs (1.11) have however a *forward* component which is modeled in law by the fixed family $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$. An important application for path-dependent (I)PDEs is Theorem 4.32 that states the following. Suppose that the path-dependent SDE with coefficients β, σ, γ admits existence and uniqueness in law for every initial condition (s, η) ; we suppose moreover that β_t, σ_t (resp. $\gamma_t(\cdot, x)$) are continuous for the Skorokhod topology in ω for almost all t (resp. $dt \otimes dF$ a.e.), that $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0), \xi$ have polynomial growth and that f is Lipschitz in (y, z) uniformly in (t, ω) . Then there is a unique decoupled mild solution Y for (1.1) with $\Psi := X$ and A given in (1.2). Moreover, both processes Y, Z appearing in (1.10) can be represented through the associated BSDEs (1.11). In particular, (1.10) gives an analytical meaning to the second process Z obtained through those BSDEs. Usually, the way of linking the first component Y of the solution (Y, Z) of a BSDE with the solution of a PDE is made by means of viscosity solutions. However, even when the BSDE is Markovian, this does not allow to identify Z . In particular, when $\gamma \equiv 0$, our technique allows to characterize Z as a *generalized gradient* even if the solution does not have the space derivative, contrarily to the case in [22].

Brownian Backward stochastic differential equations (BSDEs) were introduced in [28], after a pioneering work of [8]. When those involve a forward dynamics described by the solution X of a Brownian Markovian SDE, they are said to be Markovian, and are naturally linked to a parabolic PDE, see [29]. In particular, under reasonable conditions, which among others ensure well-posedness, the solutions of BSDEs produce *viscosity* type solutions for the

mentioned PDE. Recently Brownian BSDEs of the type

$$Y^{s,\eta} = \xi((B_t^{s,\eta})_{t \in [0,T]}) + \int_{\cdot}^T f(r, (B_t^{s,\eta})_{t \in [0,r]}, Y_r^{s,\eta}, Z_r^{s,\eta}) dr - \int_{\cdot}^T Z_r^{s,\eta} dB_r, \quad (1.12)$$

where B is a Brownian motion and for any $s \in [0, T]$, $\eta \in \mathbb{D}([0, T], \mathbb{R}^d)$, $B^{s,\eta} = \eta(\cdot \wedge s) + (B_{\cdot \vee s} - B_s)$ were associated to the path-dependent semi-linear PDE

$$\begin{cases} D\Phi + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\nabla^2\Phi) + f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \nabla\Phi) = 0 & \text{on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ \Phi_T = \xi. \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

Path-dependent PDEs of previous type have been investigated by several methods. For instance strict (classical, regular) solutions have been studied in [15, 21, 13] under the point of view of Banach space valued stochastic processes. It was shown for instance in [13, 30] that under some assumptions the mapping $(s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s,\eta}$ is the unique smooth solution of (1.13). In this setup, the BSDE is an infinite dimensional one. When the state space is a Hilbert spaces, BSDEs were considered by [23] with applications to optimal control, or more recently in [14] where the authors give a Feynman-Kac representation for the vorticity equation associated to the 2D-Navier-Stokes equations. As mentioned before, another popular approach is the one of *viscosity solutions*, which was considered by several authors. For instance it was shown in [17] that if f is bounded, continuous in t , uniformly continuous in the second variable, and uniformly Lipschitz continuous in (y, z) and if ξ is bounded uniformly continuous, $(s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s,\eta}$ is a viscosity solution of (1.13) in some specific sense, where the sense of solutions involved the underlying probability. On another level, [12] considered the so called *strong-viscosity* solutions (based on approximation techniques), which are an analytic concept, the first under non-smoothness conditions. Another interesting approach (probabilistic) but still based on approximation (discretizations) was given by [26]. More recently, [7] produced a viscosity solution to a more general path-dependent (possibly integro)-PDE through dynamic risk measures. In all those cases the solution Φ of (1.13) was associated to the process $Y^{s,\eta}$ of the solution couple $(Y^{s,\eta}, Z^{s,\eta})$ of (1.12) with initial time s and initial condition η . As mentioned earlier a challenging link to be explored was the link between $Z^{s,\eta}$ and the solution of the path-dependent PDE Φ . For instance in the case of Fréchet $C^{0,1}$ solutions Φ defined on $C([-T, 0])$, then $Z^{s,\eta}$ is equal to the *space* derivative $\nabla\Phi$, see for instance [22].

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, Subsection 2.1 fixes some notations and basic vocabulary and Subsection 2.2 recalls some fundamental tools from a previous companion paper [6]. In Subsection 3.1, we are given a general path-dependent canonical class, its associated path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ and we discuss BSDEs driven by a general path-dependent MAF, see Definition A.1. In Subsection 3.2 we are given a weak generator A of $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$, and a corresponding abstract equation. We define the notion of decoupled mild solution of that equation and, under some conditions, we prove existence and uniqueness of such a solution in Theorem 3.19. In Section 4, we focus on the framework of (I)PDEs. In Subsection 4.1 (resp. 4.2) we recall

some results concerning path-dependent SDEs (resp. path-dependent differential operators). In Subsection 4.3, we consider an IPDE of coefficients β, σ, γ (which when $\gamma \equiv 0$ is given by (1.4)) and Theorem 4.32 states the existence and uniqueness of a decoupled mild solution. Proposition 4.34 compares classical and decoupled mild solutions for that IPDE. Finally in Subsection 4.4, we discuss an application to stochastic control.

2 Fundamental tools

2.1 Basic vocabulary and notations

For fixed $d, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\mathcal{C}_b^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ will denote the set of bounded real functions of class C^k with bounded continuous derivatives. A topological space E will always be considered as a measurable space equipped with its Borel σ -field which shall be denoted $\mathcal{B}(E)$.

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}), (E, \mathcal{E})$ be two measurable spaces. A measurable mapping from (Ω, \mathcal{F}) to (E, \mathcal{E}) shall often be called a **random variable** (with values in E), or in short r.v. If \mathbb{T} is some index set, a family $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{T}}$ of r.v. with values in E , will be called **random field** (indexed by \mathbb{T} with values in E). In particular, if \mathbb{T} is an interval included in \mathbb{R}_+ , $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{T}}$ will be called a **stochastic process** (indexed by \mathbb{T} with values in E).

Given a measurable space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , for any $p \geq 1$, the set of real-valued random variables with finite p -th moment under probability \mathbb{P} will be denoted $\mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P})$ or \mathcal{L}^p if there can be no ambiguity concerning the underlying probability. Two random fields (or stochastic processes) $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{T}}, (Y_t)_{t \in \mathbb{T}}$ indexed by the same set and with values in the same space will be said to be **modifications (or versions) of each other** if for every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, $\mathbb{P}(X_t = Y_t) = 1$.

A filtered probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F} := (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}, \mathbb{P})$ will be called **stochastic basis** and will be said to **fulfill the usual conditions** if the filtration is right-continuous, if the probability space is complete and if \mathcal{F}_0 contains all the \mathbb{P} -negligible sets. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a stochastic basis. Let Y be a process and τ a stopping time, we denote Y^τ the process $t \mapsto Y_{t \wedge \tau}$. If \mathcal{C} is a set of processes, we will say that Y is **locally in \mathcal{C}** (resp. locally verifies some property) if there exists an a.s. increasing sequence of stopping times $(\tau_n)_{n \geq 0}$ tending a.s. to infinity such that for every n , Y^{τ_n} belongs to \mathcal{C} (resp. verifies the mentioned property). In this paper we will consider martingales (with respect to a given filtration and probability), which are not necessarily cadlag. For any cadlag local martingales M, N , we denote $[M]$ (resp. $[M, N]$) the **quadratic variation** of M (resp. **quadratic covariation** of M, N). If moreover M, N are locally square integrable, $\langle M, N \rangle$ (or simply $\langle M \rangle$ if $M = N$) will denote their (predictable) **angular bracket**.

2.2 Path-dependent canonical classes and systems of projectors

We start by recalling some notions and results of Section 3 of [6] that will be used all along the paper. The first definition refers to the canonical space that one can find in [24], see paragraph 12.63.

Notation 2.1. *In the whole section, E will be a fixed Polish (i.e. separable completely metrizable topological) space, which will be called the **state space**. $\Omega := \mathbb{D}(\mathbb{R}_+, E)$ will denote the Skorokhod space of functions from \mathbb{R}_+ to E right-continuous with left limits (e.g. cadlag).*

*For every $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ we denote the coordinate mapping $X_t : \omega \mapsto \omega(t)$ and we define on Ω the σ -field $\mathcal{F} := \sigma(X_r | r \in \mathbb{R}_+)$. On the measurable space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , we introduce the **initial filtration** $\mathbb{F}^\circ := (\mathcal{F}_t^\circ)_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}$, where $\mathcal{F}_t^\circ := \sigma(X_r | r \in [0, t])$, and the (right-continuous) **canonical filtration** $\mathbb{F} := (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}$, where $\mathcal{F}_t := \bigcap_{s > t} \mathcal{F}_s^\circ$. $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F})$ will be called the **canonical space** (associated to E), and X the **canonical process**. On $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, we will denote by \mathcal{P}° (resp. \mathcal{P}^{r°) the \mathbb{F}° -progressive (resp. \mathbb{F}° -predictable) σ -field. Ω will be equipped with the Skorokhod topology which makes it a Polish space since E is itself Polish (see Theorem 5.6 in chapter 3 of [20]), and for which the Borel σ -field is \mathcal{F} , see Proposition 7.1 in chapter 3 of [20]. $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ will denote the set of probability measures on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) .*

For any $\omega \in \Omega$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, the path ω stopped at time t $r \mapsto \omega(r \wedge t)$ will be denoted ω^t .

Definition 2.2. *A **path-dependent canonical class** will be a set of probability measures $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ defined on the canonical space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) . It will verify the three following items.*

1. *For every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$;*
2. *for every $s \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$, the mapping*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \eta & \longmapsto & \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(F) \\ \Omega & \longrightarrow & [0, 1] \end{array}$$
is \mathcal{F}_s° -measurable;
3. *for every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, $t \geq s$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(F | \mathcal{F}_t^\circ)(\omega) = \mathbb{P}^{t,\omega}(F) \text{ for } \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \text{ almost all } \omega. \quad (2.1)$$

*A path-dependent canonical class $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ will be said **progressive** if for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$, the mapping $(t, \omega) \mapsto \mathbb{P}^{t,\omega}(F)$ is \mathbb{F}° -progressively measurable.*

Very often path-dependent canonical classes will verify the following important hypothesis which is a reinforcement of (2.1).

Hypothesis 2.3. *For every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, $t \geq s$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(F | \mathcal{F}_t)(\omega) = \mathbb{P}^{t,\omega}(F) \text{ for } \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \text{ almost all } \omega. \quad (2.2)$$

Remark 2.4. By approximation through simple functions, one can easily show the following.

- For $s \geq 0$ and random variable Z we have that $\eta \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[Z]$ is \mathcal{F}_s^o -measurable and for every $(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, $t \geq s$, $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[Z|\mathcal{F}_t^o](\omega) = \mathbb{E}^{t,\omega}[Z]$ for $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ almost all ω , provided previous expectations are finite;
- if the path-dependent canonical class is progressive, $(t,\omega) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{t,\omega}[Z]$ is \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable, provided previous expectations are finite.

Notation 2.5. $\mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ stands for the set of real bounded measurable functions on Ω . Let $s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $\mathcal{B}_b^s(\Omega)$ will denote the set of real bounded \mathcal{F}_s^o -measurable functions on Ω . We also denote by $\mathcal{B}_b^+(\Omega)$ the subset of r.v. $\phi \in \mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ such that $\phi(\omega) \geq 0$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$.

Definition 2.6.

1. A linear map $Q : \mathcal{B}_b(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ is said **positivity preserving monotonic** if for every $\phi \in \mathcal{B}_b^+(\Omega)$ then $Q[\phi] \in \mathcal{B}_b^+(\Omega)$ and for every increasing converging (in the pointwise sense) sequence $f_n \xrightarrow[n]{} f$ then $Q[f_n] \xrightarrow[n]{} Q[f]$.
2. A family $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ of positivity preserving monotonic linear operators on $\mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ will be called a **path-dependent system of projectors** if it verifies the three following items.
 - For all $s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, P_s maps $\mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ into $\mathcal{B}_b^s(\Omega)$;
 - for all $s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, the restriction of P_s to $\mathcal{B}_b^s(\Omega)$ coincides with the identity;
 - for all $s, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ with $t \geq s$, $P_s \circ P_t = P_s$.

The proposition below states a correspondence between path-dependent canonical classes and path-dependent systems of projectors.

Proposition 2.7. The mapping

$$(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \mapsto \left(\begin{array}{cc} Z & \mapsto & (\eta \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[Z]) \\ \mathcal{B}_b(\Omega) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_b(\Omega) \end{array} \right)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}, \quad (2.3)$$

is a bijection between the set of path-dependent system of probability measures and the set of path-dependent system of projectors.

Definition 2.8. From now on, two elements in correspondence through the previous bijection will be said to be **associated**.

Notation 2.9. Let $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ be a path-dependent system of projectors, and $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ the associated path-dependent system of probability measures. Then for any r.v. $\phi \in \mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$, $P_s[\phi](\eta)$ will still denote the expectation of ϕ under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$. In other words we extend the linear form $\phi \mapsto P_s[\phi](\eta)$ from $\mathcal{B}_b(\Omega)$ to $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$.

In relation to the all the statements of this section, we are given a progressive path-dependent canonical class $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ satisfying Hypothesis 2.3 and the corresponding path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$.

Notation 2.10. For any $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ we will consider the stochastic basis $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s,\eta} := (\mathcal{F}_t^{s,\eta})_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}, \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ where $\mathcal{F}^{s,\eta}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_t^{s,\eta}$ for all t) is \mathcal{F} (resp. \mathcal{F}_t) augmented with the $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ negligible sets. $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ is extended to $\mathcal{F}^{s,\eta}$.

We remark that, for any $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ is a stochastic basis fulfilling the usual conditions, see 1.4 in [25] Chapter I.

The subsequent notions and results of the present subsection are taken from Subsection 5.2 of [6]. From now on we are given a couple $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ verifying the following.

Hypothesis 2.11.

1. $\mathcal{D}(A)$ is a linear subspace of the space of \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable processes;
2. A is a linear mapping from $\mathcal{D}(A)$ into the space of \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable processes;
3. for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $t \geq 0$, $\int_0^t |A\Phi_r(\omega)| dr < +\infty$;
4. for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ and $t \in [s, +\infty[$, we have $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\int_s^t |A(\Phi)_r| dr \right] < +\infty$ and $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} [|\Phi_t|] < +\infty$.

Inspired from the classical literature (see 13.28 in [25]) we introduce the following notion of weak generator.

Definition 2.12. We say that $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ is a **weak generator** of a path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ if for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ and $t \in [s, +\infty[$, we have

$$P_s[\Phi_t](\eta) = \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^t P_s[A(\Phi)_r](\eta) dr. \quad (2.4)$$

Definition 2.13.

1. $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ will be said to solve the **martingale problem associated to** $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ if for every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$,
 - $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$;
 - $\Phi - \int_0^\cdot A(\Phi)_r dr$, is on $[s, +\infty[$ a $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{F}^o)$ -martingale for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$.
2. The martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ will be said to be **well-posed** if for every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ there exists a unique $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ verifying both items above.

Proposition 2.14. $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ is a weak generator of $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ if and only if $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ solves the martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$.

In particular, if $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ solves the well-posed martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ then $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ is the unique path-dependent system of projectors for which $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ is a weak generator.

Remark 2.15.

- Proposition 2.14 associates analytically to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ a unique path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ through Definition 2.12.
- In the companion paper [6], Definition 2.12 and Proposition 2.14 were stated in the case when the Lebesgue measure dr is replaced by a more general non-atomic measure $dV(r)$. For example dV could be a fractal measure singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure. We will not use that extension in the present paper.

3 BSDEs and abstract analytical problem

We keep using Notation 2.1. We fix a progressive path-dependent canonical class $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ verifying Hypothesis 2.3, and $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ the associated path-dependent system of projectors. $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ will model the forward process evolution in the BSDEs.

In this section, we fix $T > 0$. By convention, any process (resp. function) Y defined on $[0, T] \times \Omega$ (resp. $[0, T]$) will be extended assigning the value Y_T after time T .

3.1 BSDEs driven by a path-dependent MAF

Concerning path-dependent MAFs, the reader may consult Appendix A.1 for basic definitions and results.

Notation 3.1. For a fixed $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, we denote by $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ the measure on $\mathcal{B}([s, T]) \otimes \mathcal{F}$ defined by $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(C) = \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\int_s^T \mathbf{1}_C(r, \omega) dr \right]$. For any real $p \geq 1$ we denote by $\mathcal{L}^p(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ the space of $(\mathcal{F}_t^{s,\eta})_{t \in [s, T]}$ -progressively measurable processes Y such that $\|Y\|_{p,s,\eta} := \left(\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\int_s^T |Y_r|^p dr \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty$. By a slight abuse of notation we will also say that a process indexed by $[0, T]$ belongs to $\mathcal{L}^p(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ if its restriction to $[s, T] \times \Omega$ does.

$\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ will denote the space of $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}, (\mathcal{F}_t^{s,\eta})_{t \in [0, T]})$ -square integrable martingales vanishing at time s , hence on the interval $[0, s]$ since \mathcal{F}_s is $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -trivial by Corollary 3.3 in [6]; they will be defined up to indistinguishability.

For any $p \geq 1$, we define \mathcal{L}_{uni}^p as the linear space of \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable processes such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $(Y_t)_{t \in [s, T]}$ belongs to $\mathcal{L}^p(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. Let \mathcal{N} be the linear subspace of \mathcal{L}_{uni}^p constituted of elements which are equal to 0 $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e. for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. We denote

$L_{uni}^p := \mathcal{L}_{uni}^p \setminus \mathcal{N}$. L_{uni}^p can be equipped with the topology generated by the family of semi-norms $(\|\cdot\|_{p,s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in [0,T] \times \Omega}$ which makes it a separate locally convex topological vector space, see Theorem 5.76 in [1].

Definition 3.2. A set $C \in \mathcal{P}ro^o$ will be said to be **of zero potential** if $\mathbb{1}_C \in \mathcal{N}$, meaning that $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\int_s^T \mathbb{1}_C(t, \omega) dt \right] = 0$ for all (s, η) , i.e. equivalently that $\mathbb{1}_C$ is equal to 0 in L_{uni}^2 .

A property is said to hold **quasi surely** (or by abbreviation *q.s.*) on $[0, T] \times \Omega$ if it holds everywhere except on a set of zero potential.

Remark 3.3. The terminology zero potential is inspired from classical potential theory in the Markovian setup, whereas the terminology quasi surely comes from the theory of capacities and is justified by the fact A is of zero potential if and only if $\sup_{(s,\eta) \in [0,T] \times \Omega} dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}(A \cap ([s, T] \times \Omega)) = 0$.

We now fix some $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and d square integrable path-dependent MAFs (see Definition A.1) $(N_{t,u}^1)_{0 \leq t \leq u}, \dots, (N_{t,u}^d)_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ with cadlag versions $N^{s,\eta} := (N^{1,s,\eta}, \dots, N^{d,s,\eta})$ under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ for fixed (s, η) .

Definition 3.4. $N := (N^1, \dots, N^d)$ will be called the **driving MAF**.

In relation to this driving MAF we introduce the following hypothesis, which will be in force for the rest of the section.

Hypothesis 3.5. For every integer i such that $1 \leq i \leq d$, N^i has an absolutely continuous angular bracket which (see Definition A.1) and $\frac{d(N^i)_t}{dt}$ (see Notation A.4) is *q.s. bounded*.

We consider some ξ, f verifying the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3.6.

1. ξ is an \mathcal{F}_T -measurable r.v. which belongs to $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ for every (s, η) ;
2. $f : ([0, T] \times \Omega) \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is measurable with respect to $\mathcal{P}ro^o \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and such that

- (a) $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$;
- (b) there exists $K > 0$ such that for all $(t, \omega, y, y', z, z') \in [0, T] \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$

$$|f(t, \omega, y', z') - f(t, \omega, y, z)| \leq K(|y' - y| + \|z' - z\|). \quad (3.1)$$

An immediate application of Theorem 3.3 and Remark 3.4 in [4] is the following existence and uniqueness theorem.

Theorem 3.7. Assume the validity of Hypotheses 3.5, 3.6. For every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, there exists a unique couple of processes $(Y^{s,\eta}, M^{s,\eta}) \in \mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}) \times \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ such that on $[s, T]$

$$Y^{s,\eta} = \xi + \int_{\cdot}^T f\left(r, \cdot, Y_r^{s,\eta}, \frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, N^{s,\eta} \rangle_r}{dr}\right) dr - (M_T^{s,\eta} - M^{s,\eta}), \quad (3.2)$$

in the sense of indistinguishability, under probability $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$.

Notation 3.8. For the rest of this section, at fixed $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, the previous equation will be denoted $BSDE^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$. Its unique solution will be denoted $(Y^{s,\eta}, M^{s,\eta})$ and we will use the notation $Z^{s,\eta} := (Z^{1,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,s,\eta}) := \left(\frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, N^{s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt}\right)_{t \in [s, T]}$.

Remark 3.9. We emphasize that equation $BSDE^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$ of the present paper corresponds to equation $BSDE(\xi, f, t \mapsto t, N^{s,\eta})$ in [4].

The following proposition can be seen as a path-dependent extension of Theorem 5.19 in [4]. Its proof is similar to the one in the Markovian setup and is therefore postponed to the Appendix.

Proposition 3.10. Assume the validity of Hypotheses 3.5, 3.6. For any (s, η) let $(Y^{s,\eta}, M^{s,\eta})$ be as introduced at Theorem 3.7. There exists a unique process $Y \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, a square integrable path-dependent MAF $(M_{t,u})_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ and $Z^1, \dots, Z^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ unique up to zero potential sets (see Definition 3.2) such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ the following holds.

1. $Y^{s,\eta}$ is on $[s, T]$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -modification of Y ;
2. $M^{s,\eta}$ is the cadlag version of M under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$;
3. For all integers $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, $Z^i = \frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, N^{i,s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt} dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e.

Moreover, Y is given by $Y : (s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s,\eta}$.

3.2 Decoupled mild solutions for abstract operators

In this subsection, we assume that we are given some $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ satisfying Hypothesis 2.11 and being a weak generator of $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. We recall that by Proposition 2.14, this implies that $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ solves the martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$. By convention we will assume that every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ is constant after time T (meaning $\Phi = \Phi_{\cdot \wedge T}$) and $A\Phi = 0$ on $]T, +\infty[$.

Notation 3.11. For every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ we introduce the MAF (see Proposition A.2)

$$M[\Phi]_{t,u}(\omega) := \Phi_u(\omega) - \Phi_t(\omega) - \int_t^u A\Phi_r(\omega) dr. \quad (3.3)$$

For all (s, η) we denote by $M[\Phi]^{s,\eta}$ its cadlag version.
We also denote $\Phi^{s,\eta} := \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^{sV} (A\Phi)_r dr + M[\Phi]^{s,\eta}$.

Remark 3.12. By Proposition A.2, $M[\Phi]^{s,\eta}$ is a cadlag $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s,\eta})$ -martingale which is a $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -version of $\Phi_{s \vee \cdot \wedge T} - \Phi_s(\eta) - \int_s^{s \vee \cdot} (A\Phi)_r dr$ and therefore $\Phi^{s,\eta}$ is a cadlag special semimartingale which is a $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -version of Φ on $[s, T]$.

Notation 3.13. Let $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ be such that $\Phi\Psi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. We denote by $\Gamma(\Phi, \Psi)$ the process $A(\Phi\Psi) - \Phi A(\Psi) - \Psi A(\Phi)$. If Φ or Ψ is multidimensional, then we define $\Gamma(\Phi, \Psi)$ as a vector or matrix, coordinate by coordinate.

When it exists, $\Gamma(\Phi, \Phi)$ will be denoted $\Gamma(\Phi)$.

Γ can be interpreted as a path-dependent extension of the concept of carré du champ operator in the theory of Markov processes.

Lemma 3.14. Let $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ be such that $\Phi\Psi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ and assume that both $M[\Psi], M[\Phi]$ are square integrable MAFs. Then for any $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ we have $\langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle = \int_s^{s \vee \cdot \wedge T} \Gamma(\Phi, \Psi) dr$ in the sense of $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -indistinguishability. In particular, $\Gamma(\Phi, \Psi) = \frac{d\langle M[\Phi], M[\Psi] \rangle_t}{dt}$ q.s., see Notation A.4.

Proof. We fix $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ and the associated probability $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$. We recall that on $[s, T]$, $\Phi^{s,\eta} = \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi)_r dr + M^{s,\eta}[\Phi]$ and $\Psi^{s,\eta} = \Psi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Psi)_r dr + M^{s,\eta}[\Psi]$ are both cadlag special semimartingales; since $M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi]$ are assumed to be square integrable martingales, they have a well-defined quadratic covariation and angular bracket. Therefore, by integration by parts on $[s, T]$ and by Lemma A.6 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{s,\eta} \Psi^{s,\eta} &= \Phi_s(\eta) \Psi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot (\Psi_r A(\Phi)_r + \Phi_r A(\Psi)_r) dr + \langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_s^\cdot \Phi_r^{s,\eta} dM^{s,\eta}[\Psi]_r + \int_s^\cdot \Psi_r^{s,\eta} dM^{s,\eta}[\Phi]_r \\ &\quad + (\langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle - \langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $\Phi\Psi$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}(A)$, we also have that

$$\Phi^{s,\eta} \Psi^{s,\eta} = (\Phi\Psi)^{s,\eta} = \Phi_s(\eta) \Psi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi\Psi)_r dr + M^{s,\eta}[\Phi\Psi]. \quad (3.4)$$

By uniqueness of the decomposition of a special semimartingale, we can identify the predictable bounded variation part in the two previous decompositions, and we get

$$\int_s^\cdot (\Psi_r A(\Phi)_r + \Phi_r A(\Psi)_r) dr + \langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle = \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi\Psi)_r dr, \quad (3.5)$$

hence that

$$\langle M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], M^{s,\eta}[\Psi] \rangle = \int_s^\cdot (A(\Phi\Psi)_r - \Psi_r A(\Phi)_r - \Phi_r A(\Psi)_r) dr, \quad (3.6)$$

and the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.15. If $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $\Phi^2 \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ and $A\Phi \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, then the MAF $M[\Phi]$ is square integrable. Moreover, $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} |\Phi_t^{s,\eta}| \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ for all (s, η) .

Proof. Let (s, η) be fixed. We have $(\Phi^{s,\eta})^2 = \Phi_s^2(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi^2)_r dr + M^{s,\eta}[\Phi^2]$, where $M^{s,\eta}[\Phi^2]$ is a martingale, hence takes \mathcal{L}^1 -values; moreover $A(\Phi^2) \in \mathcal{L}^1(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$, see Hypothesis 2.11. It is therefore clear that $\Phi^{s,\eta}$ has \mathcal{L}^2 -values. Since

$$\Phi^{s,\eta} = \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi)_r dr + M^{s,\eta}[\Phi], \quad (3.7)$$

by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

$$(M^{s,\eta}[\Phi]_T)^2 \leq 4(\Phi_s^2(\eta) + (T-s) \int_s^T A(\Phi)_r^2 dr + (\Phi_T^{s,\eta})^2).$$

The right-hand side belongs to \mathcal{L}^1 because $A\Phi \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, $\Phi_s^2(\eta)$ is deterministic and $\Phi^{s,\eta}$ takes \mathcal{L}^2 values, therefore $M^{s,\eta}[\Phi] \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$.

Concerning the second statement, (3.7) yields

$$\sup_{t \in [s, T]} (\Phi_t^{s,\eta})^2 \leq 4(\Phi_s^2(\eta) + (T-s) \int_s^T A(\Phi)_r^2 dr + \sup_{t \in [s, T]} (M^{s,\eta}[\Phi]_t)^2) \in \mathcal{L}^1,$$

by Doob's inequality because $M^{s,\eta}[\Phi] \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. \square

We will now be interested in a specific type of driving MAF N , see Definition 3.4.

We fix $\Psi^1, \dots, \Psi^d \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ verifying the following.

Hypothesis 3.16. *For every $1 \leq i \leq d$,*

1. $\Psi^i, A(\Psi^i) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$;
2. $(\Psi^i)^2 \in \mathcal{D}(A)$;
3. $\Gamma(\Psi^i)$ is bounded.

Remark 3.17.

1. $(M[\Psi^1], \dots, M[\Psi^d])$ is a vector of square integrable MAFs verifying Hypothesis 3.5. This follows because of Lemmas 3.14 and 3.15.
2. In the sequel of Section 3, we therefore work with the driving MAF $N = M[\Psi] := (M[\Psi^1], \dots, M[\Psi^d])$, see Definition 3.4. With this choice we fit the framework of Section 3.1.
3. In particular, Theorem 3.7 and Proposition 3.10 apply: for all (s, η) there is a unique solution $(Y^{s,\eta}, M^{s,\eta})$ of the BSDE $^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$ (3.2), where the driving MAF is $N = M[\Psi]$.

We now consider the abstract path-dependent non-linear evolution equation:

$$\begin{cases} A\Phi + f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, \Psi)) = 0 \text{ on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ \Phi_T = \xi \text{ on } \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

Inspired by an analogous notion in the Markovian framework (see [4]) and by the classical notion of mild solution, we introduce the corresponding notion of *decoupled mild solution* for (3.8).

Definition 3.18. Let $Y, Z^1, \dots, Z^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ (see Notation 3.1) and denote $Z := (Z_1, \dots, Z_d)$.

1. The couple (Y, Z) will be called **solution of the identification problem related to** (f, ξ) or simply **solution of IP** (f, ξ) if for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$,

$$\begin{cases} Y_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi](\eta) + \int_s^T P_s[f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r)](\eta)dr \\ (Y\Psi^1)_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi\Psi_T^1](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(Z_r^1 + Y_r A(\Psi^1)_r - \Psi_r^1 f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r))](\eta)dr \\ &\dots \\ (Y\Psi^d)_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi\Psi_T^d](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(Z_r^d + Y_r A(\Psi^d)_r - \Psi_r^d f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r))](\eta)dr. \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

2. A process Y will be called **decoupled mild solution** of (3.8) if there exist some Z such that the couple (Y, Z) is a solution of $IP(f, \xi)$.

Theorem 3.19. Assume the validity of Hypothesis 3.16 for Ψ^1, \dots, Ψ^d and of Hypothesis 3.6 for (f, ξ) .

1. $IP(f, \xi)$ admits a unique solution $(Y, Z) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2 \times (L_{uni}^2)^d$. By uniqueness we mean more precisely the following: if (Y, Z) and (\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}) are two solutions then Y and \bar{Y} are identical and $Z = \bar{Z}$ q.s. In particular, there is a unique decoupled mild solution Y of (3.8).
2. For every (s, η) , let $(Y^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta})$ be the solution of $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, \xi)$ (3.2) with $N^{s, \eta} = M[\Psi]^{s, \eta}$. Then, for every (s, η) , $Y_s(\eta) = Y_s^{s, \eta}$, and (Z^1, \dots, Z^d) are identified as in item 3. of Proposition 3.10 with $N = M[\Psi]$.

Proof. We start establishing existence in item 1. Let Y, Z be the processes introduced in Proposition 3.10. A direct consequence of that proposition, of Lemma A.6 and of equations $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, g)$ is that for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, we have

$$Y_s = \xi + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r) dr - (M_T^{s, \eta} - M_s^{s, \eta}) \quad \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta} \text{ a.s.} \quad (3.10)$$

Taking the expectation, applying Fubini's theorem and using the fact that $M^{s, \eta}$ is a martingale, in agreement with Remark 2.4 we get

$$Y_s(\eta) = P_s[\xi](\eta) + \int_s^T P_s[f(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r)](\eta)dr. \quad (3.11)$$

We now fix an integer $1 \leq i \leq d$ and $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. By Remark 3.12. we recall that the process Ψ^i admits on $[s, T]$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -modification which is a cadlag special semimartingale with decomposition

$$\Psi^{i, s, \eta} = \Psi_s^i(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot A(\Psi^i)_r dr + M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta}. \quad (3.12)$$

Applying the integration by parts formula to $Y^{s,\eta}\Psi^{i,s,\eta}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} d(Y^{s,\eta}\Psi^{i,s,\eta})_t &= -\Psi_t^{i,s,\eta}f(t,\cdot,Y_t^{s,\eta},Z_t^{s,\eta})dt + \Psi_t^{i,s,\eta}dM_t^{s,\eta} + Y_t^{s,\eta}A(\Psi^i)_tdt \\ &\quad + Y_t^{s,\eta}dM[\Psi^i]_t^{s,\eta} + d[M^{s,\eta},M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta}]_t, \end{aligned}$$

hence integrating between s and T , by Proposition 3.10 and by Lemma A.6,

$$\begin{aligned} Y_s(\eta)\Psi_s^i(\eta) &= \xi\Psi_T^i - \int_s^T (Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r))dr - \int_s^T \Psi_{r-}^{i,s,\eta}dM_r^{s,\eta} \\ &\quad - \int_s^T Y_{r-}^{s,\eta}dM[\Psi^i]_r^{s,\eta} - [M^{s,\eta},M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta}]_T. \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

We wish once again to take the expectation and to use Fubini's theorem. Since $Y, A(\Psi^i), \Psi^i, f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ then $(Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r, \cdot, Y_r, Z_r)) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^1$.

By Lemma 3.15 we have $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} |\Psi_t^{i,s,\eta}| \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ and $M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta} \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$.

We also have $M^{s,\eta} \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$, and by Remark A.11 in [4], $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} |Y_t^{s,\eta}| \in$

$\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. We recall that this implies that both $\int_s^\cdot \Psi_{r-}^{i,s,\eta}dM_r^{s,\eta}$ and $\int_s^\cdot Y_{r-}^{s,\eta}dM[\Psi^i]_r^{s,\eta}$ are martingales, see for example Lemma 3.15 in [2]. Finally, since by Lemma 3.15, $\Psi_T^i \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ and since $\xi \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$, then $\xi\Psi_T^i \in \mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. So we can take the expectation in (3.13) to get

$$\begin{aligned} Y_s(\eta)\Psi_s^i(\eta) &= \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_s^T (Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r))dr - [M^{s,\eta},M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta}]_T \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_s^T (Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r))dr - \langle M^{s,\eta},M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta} \rangle_T \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_s^T (Z_r^i + Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r))dr \right], \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

where the latter equality yields from Proposition 3.10. Since $Z^i \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ and $(Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r)) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^1$, by Fubini's Theorem we have

$$Y_s(\eta)\Psi_s^i(\eta) = P_s[\xi\Psi_T^i](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[Z_r^i + Y_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,Y_r,Z_r)](\eta)dr. \tag{3.15}$$

This shows existence in item 1. The validity of item 2. comes from the choice of (Y, Z) and by Proposition 3.10.

We will now proceed showing uniqueness in item 1. We assume the existence of $U, W^1, \dots, W^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$,

$$\begin{cases} U_s(\eta) &= P_s[\xi](\eta) + \int_s^T P_s[f(r,\cdot,U_r,W_r)](\eta)dr \\ U_s(\eta)\Psi_s^i(\eta) &= P_s[\xi\Psi_T^i](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[W_r^i + U_rA(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^if(r,\cdot,U_r,W_r)](\eta)dr \\ &1 \leq i \leq d. \end{cases} \tag{3.16}$$

We will show that $U = Y$ and that for all (s, η) , $1 \leq i \leq d$,

$$W^i = \frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta} \rangle_r}{dr}, \quad dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \text{ a.e. hence that } W = Z \text{ q.s.}$$

We fix $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. We define the process \bar{M} as being equal to 0 on $[0, s]$ and to $U_t - U_s(\eta) + \int_s^t f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr$ for $t \in [s, T]$. Let us fix $t \in [s, T]$. We emphasize that U and \bar{M} are a priori not cadlag. Applying the first line of (3.16) to $(s, \eta) := (t, \omega)$, we get, $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s.

$$\begin{aligned} U_t(\omega) &= P_t[\xi](\omega) + \int_t^T P_t[f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)](\omega) dr \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \omega} \left[\xi + \int_t^T f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi + \int_t^T f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

thanks to Remark 2.4. From this we deduce that for all $t \in [s, T]$,

$$\bar{M}_t = \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] - U_s(\eta) \quad \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta} \text{ a.s.} \quad (3.18)$$

In particular \bar{M} is a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -martingale on $[s, T]$. Since $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$ fulfills the usual conditions, \bar{M} admits a cadlag version which we will denote $\bar{M}^{s, \eta}$. Then U admits on $[s, T]$ a cadlag version $U^{s, \eta}$ which is a special semimartingale with decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} U^{s, \eta} &:= U_s(\eta) - \int_s^\cdot f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr + \bar{M}^{s, \eta} \\ &= U_s(\eta) - \int_s^\cdot f(r, \cdot, U_r^{s, \eta}, W_r) dr + \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

where the second equality follows by the fact that $U^{s, \eta}$ is a version of U and by Lemma A.6. By (3.17), we have $U_T^{s, \eta} = U_T = \xi$, $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -a.s. so,

$$U^{s, \eta} = \xi + \int_\cdot^T f(r, \cdot, U_r^{s, \eta}, W_r) dr - (\bar{M}_T^{s, \eta} - \bar{M}^{s, \eta}). \quad (3.20)$$

We show below that $(U^{s, \eta}, \bar{M}^{s, \eta})$ solves $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, \xi)$ on $[s, T]$. For this, we are left to show that $W = \frac{d(\bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi]^{s, \eta})_t}{dt}$, $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.e., and that $(U^{s, \eta}, \bar{M}^{s, \eta}) \in \mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}) \times \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$. By (3.18) together with Jensen's and Cauchy-Schwarz inequalities we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}^{s, \eta}[\bar{M}_T^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[(\xi - U_s(\eta) + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr)^2 \right] \\ &\leq 4 \left(U_s(\eta)^2 + \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta}[\xi^2] + (T - s) \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\int_s^T f^2(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

where the latter term is finite because $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0), U, W^1, \dots, W^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ and because of the Lipschitz condition on f . So the cadlag version $\bar{M}^{s, \eta}$ of \bar{M} , belongs to $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$. We fix again some $1 \leq i \leq d$.

Combining the second line of (3.16) with this fixed integer i , applied with (t, ω) instead of (s, η) , Fubini's lemma and Remark 2.4, we get the $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -a.s. equalities

$$\begin{aligned}
& U_t(\omega)\Psi_t^i(\omega) \\
&= P_t[\xi\Psi_T^i](\omega) - \int_t^T P_t[(W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r))] (\omega) dr \\
&= \mathbb{E}^{t, \omega} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_t^T (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_t^T (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] (\omega).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

We introduce the process \tilde{M}^i equal to 0 on $[0, s[$ and defined on $[s, T]$ by

$$\tilde{M}_t^i := U_t \Psi_t^i - U_s(\eta) \Psi_s^i(\eta) - \int_s^t (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr. \tag{3.23}$$

Similarly as for (3.18), we deduce from (3.22) that for all $t \in [s, T]$, $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s., $\tilde{M}_t^i = \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi\Psi_T^i - \int_s^T (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] - U_s(\eta) \Psi_s^i(\eta)$. So \tilde{M}^i is a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -martingale. Under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$, we consider the cadlag version $\tilde{M}^{i, s, \eta}$ of \tilde{M}^i .

It follows by (3.23) that the process

$$U_s(\eta) \Psi_s^i(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr + \tilde{M}^{i, s, \eta}, \tag{3.24}$$

is a cadlag special semimartingale which is a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -version of $U\Psi^i$ on $[s, T]$ hence indistinguishable from $U^{s, \eta} \Psi^{i, s, \eta}$ on $[s, T]$ since $U^{s, \eta}$ (resp. $\Psi^{i, s, \eta}$) is a cadlag version of U (resp. Ψ^i). Using (3.19) and integrating by parts, on $[s, T]$ we also get for $U^{s, \eta} \Psi^{i, s, \eta}$ the decomposition

$$\begin{aligned}
& U^{s, \eta} \Psi^{i, s, \eta} \\
&= U_s(\eta) \Psi_s^i(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot U_r^{s, \eta} A(\Psi^i)_r dr + \int_s^\cdot U_r^{s, \eta} dM[\Psi^i]_r^{s, \eta} \\
&\quad - \int_s^\cdot \Psi_r^{i, s, \eta} f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r) dr + \int_s^\cdot \Psi_r^{i, s, \eta} d\bar{M}_r^{s, \eta} + [\bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta}] \\
&= U_s(\eta) \Psi_s^i(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot (U_r^{s, \eta} A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^{i, s, \eta} f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr + \langle \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta} \rangle \\
&\quad + \int_s^\cdot U_r^{s, \eta} dM[\Psi^i]_r^{s, \eta} + \int_s^\cdot \Psi_r^{i, s, \eta} d\bar{M}_r^{s, \eta} + ([\bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta}] - \langle \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta} \rangle).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

(3.24) and (3.25) provide now two ways of decomposing the special semimartingale $U^{s, \eta} \Psi^{i, s, \eta}$ into the sum of an initial value, a bounded variation predictable process vanishing at time s and of a local martingale vanishing at time s .

By uniqueness of the decomposition of a special semimartingale, identifying the bounded variation predictable components and using Lemma A.6 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_s^\cdot (W_r^i + U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr \\
&= \langle \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta} \rangle + \int_s^\cdot (U_r A(\Psi^i)_r - \Psi_r^i f(r, \cdot, U_r, W_r)) dr.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

This yields that $\langle \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s, \eta} \rangle$ and $\int_s^\cdot W_r^i dr$ are indistinguishable on $[s, T]$. Since this holds for all i , thanks to (3.20) we have

$$U^{s, \eta} = \xi + \int_s^T f\left(r, \cdot, U_r^{s, \eta}, \frac{d\langle \bar{M}^{s, \eta}, M[\Psi]^{s, \eta} \rangle_r}{dr}\right) dr - (\bar{M}_T^{s, \eta} - \bar{M}^{s, \eta}), \tag{3.27}$$

with $\bar{M}^{s,\eta} \in \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. This implies of course that $(U^{s,\eta}, \bar{M}^{s,\eta})$ is a solution of $BSDE^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$. Thanks to the uniqueness statement for BSDEs, see Theorem 3.7, this shows $U^{s,\eta} = Y^{s,\eta}$ and $\bar{M}^{s,\eta} = M^{s,\eta}$ in the sense of indistinguishability. In particular, the first equality gives

$$U_s(\eta) = U_s^{s,\eta} = Y_s^{s,\eta} = Y_s(\eta) \text{ a.s.} \quad (3.28)$$

Since this holds for all (s, η) , we have $U = Y$. On the other hand, for all i we have $W_t^i = \frac{d\langle \bar{M}^{s,\eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt} = \frac{d\langle M^{s,\eta}, M[\Psi^i]^{s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt} = Z_t^i dt \otimes dP^{s,\eta}$ a.e. for all (s, η) hence $W^i = Z^i$ q.s. This concludes the proof of uniqueness. \square

4 Decoupled mild solutions of path-dependent PDEs and IPDEs

In this section we keep using Notation 2.1, but $E = \mathbb{R}^d$ for some $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $(X_t^1, \dots, X_t^d)_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ will denote the coordinates of the canonical process, see Notation 2.1. $T > 0$ will be a fixed horizon.

For the convenience of the reader, the stopped canonical process $(X^1, \dots, X^d)^T$ will still be by denoted (X^1, \dots, X^d) .

4.1 Path-dependent SDEs

We now recall some notions and results concerning a family of path-dependent SDEs with jumps whose solution provide examples of path-dependent canonical classes. In this subsection, all results come from Section 6 in [6]. We will also refer to notions of [25] Chapters II, III, VI and [24] Chapter XIV.5.

Notation 4.1. For any $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, we denote $\Omega^t := \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega = \omega^t\}$ the set of paths which are constant after time t . We also denote $\Lambda := \{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega : \eta \in \Omega^s\}$.

Proposition 4.2. Λ is a closed subspace of $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, hence a Polish space when equipped with the induced topology. The Borel σ -field $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda)$ is equal to the trace σ -field $\Lambda \cap \mathcal{P}ro^o$.

From now on, Λ , introduced in Notation 4.1, is equipped with the induced topology and the trace σ -field.

We fix a bounded positive measure F on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ not charging 0, and some coefficients:

- β , a bounded \mathbb{R}^d -valued \mathbb{F}^o -predictable process;
- σ , a bounded $\mathbb{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$ -valued \mathbb{F}^o -predictable process;
- γ , a bounded \mathbb{R}^d -valued $\mathcal{P}re^o \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -measurable function on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d$,

defined on the canonical space.

Definition 4.3. Let $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$. We call **weak solution of the SDE with coefficients** β, σ, γ **and starting in** (s, η) any probability measure $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) such that there exists a stochastic basis fulfilling the usual conditions $(\Omega, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathbb{F}}, \tilde{\mathbb{P}})$ on which is defined a d -dimensional Brownian motion W and a Poisson measure ν of intensity $q(dt, dx) := dt \otimes F(dx)$, W, ν being optional for the filtration $\tilde{\mathbb{F}}$, a d -dimensional $\tilde{\mathbb{F}}$ -adapted cadlag process \tilde{X} such that $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta} = \tilde{\mathbb{P}} \circ \tilde{X}^{-1}$ and such that the following holds.

Let $\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\gamma}$ be defined by $\tilde{\beta}_t := \beta_t \circ \tilde{X}, \tilde{\sigma}_t := \sigma_t \circ \tilde{X}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_t(\cdot, x) := \gamma_t(\tilde{X}, x)$ for all $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^d$. Then

- for all $t \in [0, s]$, $\tilde{X}_t = \eta(t)$ $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ a.s.;
- $\tilde{X}_t = \eta(s) + \int_s^t \tilde{\beta}_r dr + \int_s^t \tilde{\sigma}_r dW_r + \tilde{\gamma} \star (p - q)_t$ $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ a.s. for all $t \geq s$,

where \star is the integration against random measures, see [25] Chapter II.2.d for instance.

Definition 4.4. Let $s \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $(Y_t)_{t \geq s}$ be a cadlag special semimartingale defined on the canonical space with (unique) decomposition $Y = Y_s + B + M^c + M^d$, where B is predictable with bounded variation, M^c a continuous local martingale, M^d a purely discontinuous martingale, all three vanishing at time s . We will call **characteristics** of Y the triplet (B, C, ν) where $C = \langle M^c \rangle$ and ν is the predictable compensator of the measure of the jumps of Y .

There are several equivalent characterizations of weak solutions of path-dependent SDEs with jumps which we will now state in our setup.

Notation 4.5. For any $f \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $t \geq 0$, we denote by $A_t f$ the r.v.

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta_t \cdot \nabla f(X_t) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2 f(X_t)) \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f(X_t + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) - f(X_t) - \nabla f(X_t) \cdot \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) F(dy). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

Proposition 4.6. Let $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ be fixed and let $\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$. There is equivalence between the following items.

1. \mathbb{P} is a weak solution of the SDE with coefficients β, σ, γ starting in (s, η) .
2. $\mathbb{P}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$ and, under \mathbb{P} , $(X_t)_{t \geq s}$ is a special semimartingale with characteristics

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \int_s^\cdot \beta_r dr; \\ C &= \int_s^\cdot (\sigma \sigma^\top)_r dr; \\ \nu &: (\omega, A) \mapsto \int_s^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \mathbf{1}_A(r, \gamma_r(\omega, y)) \mathbf{1}_{\{\gamma_r(\omega, y) \neq 0\}} F(dy) dr. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

3. $\mathbb{P}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$ and $f(X_\cdot) - \int_s^\cdot A_r f dr$ is on $[s, +\infty[$ a $(\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{F}^o)$ -martingale for all $f \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Theorem 4.7. *Assume that for every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, the SDE with coefficients β, σ, γ and starting in (s, η) admits a unique weak solution $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$. Then $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})_{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ is a path-dependent canonical class verifying Hypothesis 2.3.*

We introduce the following hypothesis on the coefficients triple (β, σ, γ) .

Hypothesis 4.8.

1. β, σ (resp. γ) are bounded and for Lebesgue almost all t (resp. $dt \otimes dF$ almost all (t, y)), β_t, σ_t (resp. $\gamma_t(\cdot, y)$) are continuous.
2. For every $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$ there exists a unique weak solution $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ of the SDE of coefficients β, σ, γ starting in (s, η) , see Definition 4.3.

In the example below we mention a class of conditions on the coefficients for which it is known that there is existence and uniqueness of a weak solution for the path-dependent SDE, see Theorem 14.95 and Corollary 14.82 in [24].

Example 4.9. *Assume that β, σ, γ are bounded. Moreover we suppose that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ there exist $K_2^n \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}_+)$ and a Borel function $K_3^n : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_3^n(\cdot, y) F(dy) \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}_+)$ verifying the following. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $t \geq 0$ and $\omega, \omega' \in \Omega$ such that $\sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r)\| \leq n$ and $\sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega'(r)\| \leq n$, we have*

- $\|\sigma_t(\omega) - \sigma_t(\omega')\| \leq K_2^n(t) \sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r) - \omega'(r)\|^2$;
- $\|\gamma(t, \omega, x) - \gamma(t, \omega', x)\| \leq K_3^n(t, x) \sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r) - \omega'(r)\|^2$.

Finally assume that one of the two following hypotheses are fulfilled.

1. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there exists $K_1^n \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}_+)$ such that for all $t \geq 0$ and $\omega, \omega' \in \Omega$ verifying $\sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r)\| \leq n$ and $\sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega'(r)\| \leq n$, we have $\|\beta_t(\omega) - \beta_t(\omega')\| \leq K_1^n(t) \sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r) - \omega'(r)\|$;
2. there exists $c > 0$ such that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $t \geq 0$ and $\omega \in \Omega$, $x^\top \sigma_t(\omega) \sigma_t(\omega)^\top x \geq c \|x\|^2$.

Then item 2. of Hypothesis 4.8 is satisfied.

Proposition 4.10. *Assume that Hypothesis 4.8 holds. Then $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})_{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ is a progressive path-dependent canonical class verifying Hypothesis 2.3.*

4.2 Dupire's derivatives and path-dependent stochastic calculus

We will recall here some notions and results introduced in [16] and later developed in [11].

Definition 4.11. From now on, an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process with values in \mathbb{R}^n for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ will also be called an \mathbb{R}^n -valued functional. If $n = 1$, Φ will be said real-valued functional.

We recall that such an \mathbb{R}^n -valued functional can also be seen (by considering its restriction on Λ) as a Borel function from Λ to \mathbb{R}^n , see Definition 4.1 and Proposition 4.2. In the sequel we will not distinguish between an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process and its restriction to Λ .

Notation 4.12. For all $t \geq 0$, we denote $\Lambda_t := \{(s, \eta) \in [0, t] \times \Omega : \eta \in \Omega^s\}$ which is clearly a closed subspace of Λ and of $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$. On Λ_T we denote by d_∞ the distance defined by $d_\infty((s_1, \eta_1), (s_2, \eta_2)) := \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\eta_2(t) - \eta_1(t)| + |s_2 - s_1|$.

This distance induces a topology on Λ_T which is stronger than its natural induced topology inherited from $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$.

Definition 4.13. Let Φ be some \mathbb{R}^n -valued functional. Φ will be said to be **continuous** if it is continuous with respect to d_∞ .

The following definitions and notations are adapted from [10].

Definition 4.14. In the whole definition, we fix Φ to be a real-valued functional, constant after time T , i.e. such that $\Phi_t(\omega) = \Phi_{t \wedge T}(\omega)$ for all (t, ω) .

Let $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$. We say that Φ is **space differentiable at** (s, η) if

$$\begin{aligned} x &\longmapsto \Phi_s(\eta + x\mathbb{1}_{[s, T]}) \\ \mathbb{R}^d &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

is differentiable in 0. The corresponding gradient at 0 is denoted $\nabla\Phi_s(\eta)$.

We say that Φ is **space differentiable** if it is space differentiable in (s, η) for all $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$. In this case, $\nabla\Phi : (s, \eta) \longmapsto \nabla\Phi(s, \eta)$ defined on Λ_T , will be called the **gradient** of Φ . We remark that, whenever that derivation gradient is Borel, it defines an \mathbb{R}^d -valued functional. Its coordinates will be denoted $(\nabla_i\Phi)_{i \leq d}$.

Similarly, we can define the **Hessian** $\nabla^2\Phi_s(\eta)$ of Φ at some point (t, η) . It belongs to the space of symmetric matrices of size d and its coordinates will be denoted $(\nabla_{i,j}^2\Phi_s(\eta))_{i,j \leq d}$.

Let $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$ (implying that η is constant after time s). We say that Φ is **time differentiable at** $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$, $s < T$ if

$$\begin{aligned} t &\longmapsto \Phi_t(\eta) \\ [s, T] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

admits a right-derivative at s . The corresponding derivative will be denoted $D\Phi_s(\eta)$.

We say that Φ is **time differentiable** if it is time differentiable in (s, η) for all $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$ such that $s < T$ and the limit $D\Phi_T(\eta) := \lim_{s \uparrow T} D\Phi_s(\eta^s)$ exists for every $\eta \in \Omega^T$. In this case, $D\Phi : (s, \eta) \longmapsto D\Phi_s(\eta)$ will be called the **time derivative** of Φ .

If it is Borel, it defines a real-valued functional. Φ will be said **continuous at fixed times** if for all $t \in [0, T]$, $\Phi_t(\cdot) : \Omega^t \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is continuous with respect to the sup norm on Ω^t .

By convention, if $\Psi = D\Phi, \nabla\Phi, \nabla^2\Phi$ is well-defined on Λ_T , it will be extended on $[0, T] \times \Omega$ by setting $\Psi_t(\omega) := \Psi_t(\omega^t)$ and on $]T, +\infty[\times \Omega$ by the value 0.

Φ will be said **left-continuous** if for all $t \in [0, T]$, $\epsilon > 0$, $\omega \in \Omega^t$, there exists $\zeta > 0$ such that for any $(t', \omega') \in \Lambda_t$ verifying $d_\infty((t, \omega), (t', \omega')) < \zeta$ we have $|\Phi_t(\omega) - \Phi_{t'}(\omega')| \leq \epsilon$.

Φ will be said **boundedness preserving** if for any compact set K of \mathbb{R}^d there exists a constant $C_K > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$ and $\omega \in \Omega^t$ taking values in K , we have $|\Phi_t(\omega)| \leq C_K$.

Φ will be said to **have the horizontal local Lipschitz property** if for all $(t, \omega) \in \Lambda_T$, there exists $C > 0$ and $\zeta > 0$ such that for all $(s, \eta) \in \Lambda_T$ verifying $d_\infty((t, \omega), (s, \eta)) \leq \zeta$ we have for all $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq s$ that $|\Phi_{t_2}(\eta^{t_1}) - \Phi_{t_1}(\eta^{t_1})| \leq C|t_2 - t_1|$.

Notation 4.15. We denote by $\mathbb{C}_b^{1,2}(\Lambda_T)$ the space of real-valued functionals Φ constant after time T , which admit a time derivative and space derivatives up to order two such that $\Phi, D\Phi, \nabla\Phi, \nabla^2\Phi$ are boundedness preserving, left-continuous and are continuous at fixed time.

This space is stable by pointwise sum and product.

Notation 4.16. For every $\omega \in \Omega$, and $t \geq 0$, we denote by ω^{t-} the element of Ω^t defined by $\omega^{t-}(r) = \omega(r)$ if $r \in [0, t[$ and $\omega^{t-}(r) = \omega(t-)$ otherwise.

For any process Y and time $t \geq 0$, we denote $\Delta Y_t := Y_t - Y_{t-}$.

The following path-dependent Itô formula comes from [10] Proposition 6.1. We formulate it in our setup.

Theorem 4.17. Let \mathbb{P} be a probability measure on the canonical space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) . Let $s \in [0, T]$ and assume that under probability \mathbb{P} , the canonical process X is such that $(X_t)_{t \in [s, T]}$ is an $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [s, T]}$ -semimartingale. Let $\Phi \in \mathbb{C}_b^{1,2}(\Lambda_T)$ and assume that $\nabla\Phi$ has the horizontal local Lipschitz property. Then $(\Phi_t)_{t \in [s, T]}$ is an $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [s, T]}$ -semimartingale and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \Phi_s + \int_s^\cdot D\Phi_r dr + \int_s^\cdot \nabla\Phi_r dX_r + \frac{1}{2} \int_s^\cdot Tr((\nabla^2\Phi_r)^\top d\langle X^c \rangle_r) \\ &+ \sum_{r \in]s, \cdot]: \Delta X_r \neq 0} (\Phi_r(\omega) - \Phi_r(\omega^{r-}) - \nabla\Phi_r(\omega^{r-}) \cdot \Delta X_r), \end{aligned}$$

in the sense of \mathbb{P} -indistinguishability.

We recall the following elementary example.

Lemma 4.18. Let $h \in \mathcal{C}^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ then $H : (t, \omega) \mapsto h(t \wedge T, \omega(t \wedge T))$ belongs to $\mathbb{C}_b^{1,2}(\Lambda_T)$ and $DH : (t, \omega) \mapsto \partial_t h(t, \omega(t)) \mathbf{1}_{[0, T]}(t)$, $\nabla H : (t, \omega) \mapsto \nabla_x h(t, \omega(t)) \mathbf{1}_{[0, T]}(t)$, $\nabla^2 H : (t, \omega) \mapsto \nabla_x^2 h(t, \omega(t)) \mathbf{1}_{[0, T]}(t)$.

Remark 4.19.

1. In Lemma 4.18, it is moreover clear that if h does not depend on t then ∇H has the horizontal local Lipschitz property, hence that Theorem 4.17 above applies for $\Phi = H$.
2. In particular, for any $i \in \llbracket 1, d \rrbracket$, $X^i \in \mathbb{C}_b^{1,2}(\Lambda_T)$, $DX^i \equiv 0$, $\nabla X^i \equiv e_i \mathbb{1}_{[0,T]}$ and $\nabla^2 X^i \equiv 0$, where (e_1, \dots, e_d) denotes the Euclidean basis of \mathbb{R}^d .

4.3 Decoupled mild solutions of path-dependent (I)PDEs

We fix some coefficients β, σ, γ verifying Hypothesis 4.8 but vanishing after time T . We denote by $(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})_{(s,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ the weak solution of the corresponding SDE. By Proposition 4.10 it defines a progressive path-dependent canonical class verifying Hypothesis 2.3. We denote again by $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ the associated path-dependent system of projectors, see Definition 2.8.

Definition 4.20. Let Φ be an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process constant after time T . Φ will be said to have **polynomial growth** if there exists $C > 0$, $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that for all $(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $|\Phi_t(\omega)| \leq C(1 + \sup_{r \leq t} \|\omega(r)\|^p)$.

A r.v. ξ will be said to have **polynomial growth** if there exists $C > 0$, $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $|\xi(\omega)| \leq C(1 + \sup_{r \leq T} \|\omega(r)\|^p)$.

Lemma 4.21. For any finite $p \geq 1$, $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} |X_t^i| \in \mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$.

Proof. We fix some $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $1 \leq i \leq d$ and some finite $p \geq 1$. A direct consequence of Proposition 4.6 item 2. and of Definition 4.4 a is that under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$, X^i may be decomposed on $[s, T]$ as $\eta_i(s) + \int_s^\cdot \beta_r^i dr + M^c + M^d$ where M^c (resp. M^d) is a continuous (resp. purely discontinuous) local martingale. $\int_s^\cdot \beta_r^i dr$ is bounded and M^c is a continuous local martingale with bounded bracket $\langle M^c \rangle = [M^c] = \int_s^\cdot (\sigma \sigma^\top)_r^i dr$ hence by BDG inequality, $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} |M_t^c| \in \mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. In order

to conclude, we are therefore left to show that the same holds for M^d . We have $M_t^d = \sum_{r \leq t} \Delta X_r^i - \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_r^i(\cdot, y) F(dy) dr$, where the integral in previous formula

is bounded, because γ is bounded. So we need to show that $\left(\sum_{r \leq T} |\Delta X_r^i| \right) \in$

$\mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. Observing the definition of $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ and \tilde{X} in Definition 4.3 it is clear that since γ is bounded then the jumps of X under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ are bounded. So finally, we are left to show that the number of jumps of X^i , meaning $\sum_{r \leq T} \mathbb{1}_{\Delta X_r^i \neq 0}$, belongs to

$\mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$. This holds since X can jump only if the underlying Poisson measure p jumps (see Definition 4.3) and the number of jumps of p on $[s, T]$ is a Poisson r.v. of parameter $(T - s)F(\mathbb{R}^d)$ which admits a finite p -th moment. \square

Notation 4.22. We set $\mathcal{D}(A)$ to be the space of real-valued functionals $\Phi \in \mathbb{C}_b^{1,2}(\Lambda_T)$ such that $\Phi, D\Phi, \nabla\Phi, \nabla^2\Phi$ have polynomial growth and such that $\nabla\Phi$ has the horizontal local Lipschitz property. We define the map A on $\mathcal{D}(A)$ by setting for every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$

$$(A\Phi)_t(\omega) := D\Phi_t(\omega) + \frac{1}{2}Tr((\sigma\sigma^\top)_t(\omega)\nabla^2\Phi_t(\omega)) + \beta_t(\omega) \cdot \nabla\Phi_t(\omega) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_t(\omega + \gamma_t(\omega, y)\mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[} - \Phi_t(\omega) - \gamma_t(\omega, y) \cdot \nabla\Phi_t(\omega))F(dy). \quad (4.5)$$

We also set $M[\Phi]$ as in (3.3) in Notation 3.11. It defines a MAF.

Remark 4.23. By Lemma 4.18, and expression (4.5), the coordinates $X^i, 1 \leq i \leq d$ of the canonical process belong to $\mathcal{D}(A)$ and $A(X^i) = \beta^i$.

Definition 4.20, Lemma 4.21, Notation 4.22 and the fact that β, σ, γ are bounded and F is finite yield the following.

Corollary 4.24.

1. for every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $A\Phi$ and $\Phi - \int_0^\cdot (A\Phi)_r dr$ have polynomial growth;
2. every Φ with polynomial growth verifies that $\sup_{r \in [s, T]} |\Phi_r| \in \mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$ for all finite $p \geq 1$, $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$;
3. for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ and finite $p \geq 1$, we have $\sup_{t \in [s, T]} \left| \Phi_t - \Phi_s(\eta) - \int_s^t A(\Phi)_r dr \right| \in \mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$;
4. $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ verifies Hypothesis 2.11.

Proposition 4.25. Let $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. A probability measure \mathbb{P} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) is a weak solution of the SDE with coefficients β, σ, γ starting in (s, η) if and only if it solves the martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$, defined in Notation 4.22, in the sense of Definition 2.13.

Proof. We fix (s, η) . Let \mathbb{P} be a weak solution of the SDE with coefficients β, σ, γ starting in (s, η) . We show that it fulfills the martingale problem in the sense of Definition 2.13. By Proposition 4.6, we immediately see that $\mathbb{P}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$ which constitutes item 1. of Definition 2.13. By Proposition 4.6 it follows that, under \mathbb{P} , $(X_t)_{t \in [s, +\infty[}$ is a semimartingale with characteristics $\int_s^\cdot \beta_r dr$, $\int_s^\cdot (\sigma\sigma^\top)_r dr$ and $\nu : (\omega, C) \mapsto \int_s^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \mathbb{1}_C(r, \gamma_r(\omega, y)) \mathbb{1}_{\{\gamma_r(\omega, y) \neq 0\}} F(dy) dr$.

Now let $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Since for every ω , the set of jump times $\{t : \Delta\omega(t) \neq 0\}$ is countable hence Lebesgue negligible, then $\Phi_r(\omega^r) = \Phi_r(\omega^{r-})$, dr a.e., and so

$$\int_s^\cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_r(\omega + \gamma_r(\omega, y)\mathbb{1}_{[r, +\infty[} - \Phi_r(\omega) - \gamma_r(\omega, y) \cdot \nabla\Phi_r(\omega))F(dy)dr,$$

is indistinguishable from

$$\int_s^\cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_r(\omega^{r-} + \gamma_r(\omega, y)\mathbb{1}_{[r, +\infty[} - \Phi_r(\omega^{r-}) - \gamma_r(\omega, y) \cdot \nabla\Phi_r(\omega^{r-}))F(dy)dr, \quad (4.6)$$

which is the compensator of

$$\sum_{r \in]s, \cdot]: \Delta X_r \neq 0} \Phi_r(\omega) - \Phi_r(\omega^{r-}) - \Delta X_r \cdot \nabla \Phi_r(\omega^{r-}), \quad (4.7)$$

i.e. the difference between (4.6) and (4.7) is a local martingale. Therefore by Theorem 4.17 $\Phi - \int_s^\cdot A \Phi_r dr$ is a local martingale, and by item 3. of Corollary 4.24 it is a martingale. Since this holds for any $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, \mathbb{P} also verifies item 2. of Definition 2.13. This concludes the proof of the direct implication.

As far as the converse implication is concerned, let us assume that \mathbb{P} satisfies both items of Definition 2.13. By Lemma 4.18 and Remark 4.19, we have the following. For any $h \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the functional $H : (t, \omega) \mapsto h(\omega(t \wedge T))$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}(A)$ and, for any $(t, \omega) \in \Lambda$, $AH(t, \omega) = A_t h(\omega)$, see Notation 4.5. Definition 2.13 therefore implies that \mathbb{P} verifies item 3. in Proposition 4.6, hence that it is a weak solution of the SDE. \square

Corollary 4.26. *Let $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})_{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ be the family introduced at the beginning of Section 4.3. We suppose the validity of Hypothesis 4.8.*

1. $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})_{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ solves the well-posed martingale problem associated to $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$, see Definition 2.13.
2. $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ is a weak generator of $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$, which is the unique path-dependent system of projectors for which this holds.
3. For all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, the AF $M[\Phi]$ is a square integrable MAF.

Proof. The first statement follows by Proposition 4.25, the second one by the second statement of Proposition 2.14. The third statement holds because of Proposition A.2. We are indeed in the framework of Section 3.2, see Notation 3.11. \square

Proposition 4.27. *Let $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ be such that for all $i \leq d$, $\Phi X^i \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Then for all $(t, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$,*

$$\Gamma(X, \Phi)_t(\omega) = (\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla \Phi)_t(\omega) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t(\omega, y) (\Phi_t(\omega + \gamma_t(\omega, y) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t(\omega)) F(dy). \quad (4.8)$$

Proof. We fix Φ and $1 \leq i \leq d$. We recall that the usual product rules apply to both the time and the space derivatives so that

$$\begin{aligned}
& A(\Phi X^i)_t - \Phi_t A X_t^i - X_t^i A \Phi_t \\
= & D(\Phi X^i)_t - \Phi_t D X_t^i - X_t^i D \Phi_t \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}((\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2(\Phi X^i))_t) - \frac{1}{2} \Phi_t \text{Tr}((\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2 X^i)_t) - \frac{1}{2} X_t^i \text{Tr}((\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla^2 \Phi)_t) \\
& + \beta_t \cdot \nabla(\Phi X^i)_t - \Phi_t \beta_t \cdot \nabla X_t^i - X_t^i \beta_t \cdot \nabla \Phi_t \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)}(X_t^i + \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y)) - \Phi_t X_t^i - \gamma_t(\cdot, y) \cdot \nabla(\Phi X^i)_t) F(dy) \\
& - \Phi_t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\gamma_t^i(\cdot, y) - \gamma_t(\cdot, y) \cdot \nabla \Phi_t) F(dy) \\
= & - X_t^i \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t - \gamma_t(\cdot, y) \cdot \nabla \Phi_t) F(dy) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^\top (\nabla^2(\Phi X^i)_t - \Phi_t \nabla^2 X_t^i - X_t^i \nabla^2 \Phi_t)) \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)}(X_t^i + \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y)) - \Phi_t X_t^i \\
& - X_t^i (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) - \Phi_t \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y)) F(dy) \\
= & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} (\sigma \sigma^\top)^{j,k} (\nabla_{j,k}^2(\Phi X^i)_t - \Phi_t \nabla_{j,k}^2 X_t^i - X_t^i \nabla_{j,k}^2 \Phi_t) \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y) (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) F(dy) \\
= & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} (\sigma \sigma^\top)^{j,k} (\nabla_j \Phi_t \nabla_k X_t^i + \nabla^k \Phi_t \nabla^j X_t^i) \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y) (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) F(dy) \\
= & \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_j (\sigma \sigma^\top)^{j,i} \nabla_j \Phi_t + \sum_k (\sigma \sigma^\top)^{i,k} \nabla_k \Phi_t \right) \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y) (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) F(dy) \\
= & (\sigma \sigma^\top \nabla \Phi)_t^i + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_t^i(\cdot, y) (\Phi_t(\cdot + \gamma_t(\cdot, y)) \mathbb{1}_{[t, +\infty[)} - \Phi_t) F(dy),
\end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

where by Lemma 4.18, the fifth equality holds since $\nabla_j X^i$ is constantly equal to 1 if $j = i$ and 0 otherwise. \square

Proposition 4.28. *X verifies Hypothesis 3.16.*

Proof. We fix $i \leq d$. By Remark 4.23, $X^i \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ with $A(X^i) = \beta^i$. A consequence of Lemma 4.21 and of the fact that β is bounded is that X^i verifies item 1. of Hypothesis 3.16. By Remark 4.19 and since $(X^i)^2$ clearly has polynomial growth we have $(X^i)^2 \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ which is item 2. of Hypothesis 3.16. Finally by Proposition 4.27, we have $\Gamma(X^i)_t(\omega) = (\sigma \sigma^\top)_t^{i,i}(\omega) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\gamma^i)_t^2(\omega, y) F(dy)$ which is bounded being the coefficients σ, γ, F bounded; so item 3. of Hypothesis 3.16 is verified. \square

From now on we fix $\Psi^i := X^i$ for all i and the corresponding driving MAF $M[X]$ and we will apply the results of Subsection 3.2 to this specific setup.

We now fix ξ, f verifying Hypothesis 3.6. We will be interested in the following path-dependent non linear IPDE with terminal condition, denoted by *IPDE*(f, ξ):

$$\begin{cases} A(\Phi) + f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X)) = 0 \text{ on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ \Phi_T = \xi \text{ on } \Omega, \end{cases} \tag{4.10}$$

where the explicit expression of $\Gamma(\Phi, X)$ is given by Proposition 4.27.

Remark 4.29. When $\gamma \equiv 0$, the equation (4.10) is given by

$$\begin{cases} D\Phi + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\sigma\sigma^\top \nabla^2 \Phi) + \beta \nabla \Phi + f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \sigma\sigma^\top \nabla \Phi) = 0 \text{ on } [0, T] \times \Omega \\ \Phi_T = \xi \text{ on } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

and it is a path-dependent PDE.

To the path-dependent IPDE (4.10), we will associate a family of BSDEs driven by a cadlag martingale, indexed by $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$.

Notation 4.30. $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, \xi)$ will denote equation

$$Y^{s, \eta} = \xi + \int_r^T f\left(r, \cdot, Y_r^{s, \eta}, \frac{d\langle M^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta}[X] \rangle_r}{dr}\right) dr - (M_T^{s, \eta} - M_r^{s, \eta}), \quad (4.12)$$

in the stochastic basis $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$.

By Proposition 4.28, $\Psi := X$, where X is the canonical process, verifies Hypothesis 3.16; by item 1. of Remark 3.17, $M[X]$ satisfies Hypothesis 3.5. Now ξ, f verify Hypothesis 3.6; so by Theorem 3.7, for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, \xi)$ admits a unique solution $(Y^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta})$ in $\mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}) \times \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$.

Definition 4.31. Let $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ such that $\Phi X^i \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ for all $i \leq d$. We will say that Φ is a **classical solution** of IPDE(f, ξ) if it verifies (4.10).

We can now formulate the main result of this paper.

Theorem 4.32. Assume that Hypothesis 4.8 holds, that $\xi, f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0)$ are Borel with polynomial growth and that f is Lipschitz in y, z uniformly in t, ω .

1. The identification problem IP(f, ξ) (see Definition 3.18) admits a unique solution $(Y, Z) \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2 \times (L_{uni}^2)^d$.
2. IPDE(f, ξ) admits a unique decoupled mild solution Y in the sense that whenever Y and \bar{Y} are two decoupled mild solutions then Y and \bar{Y} are identical.
3. If for every (s, η) , $(Y^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta})$ is the solution of $BSDE^{s, \eta}(f, \xi)$, i.e. (4.12), then the decoupled mild solution Y is given by $(s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s, \eta}$. Moreover, for every (s, η) , on $[s, T]$, $Y^{s, \eta}$ is a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ version of Y and $Z_t = \frac{d\langle M^{s, \eta}, M[X]^{s, \eta} \rangle_t}{dt}$, $dt \otimes \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.e.

Proof. It is a consequence of Theorem 3.19. Indeed firstly Hypothesis 3.16 holds by Proposition 4.28 and $\Psi := X$ satisfies Hypothesis 3.16; secondly ξ and $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0)$, being of polynomial growth then (f, ξ) fulfill Hypothesis 3.6 because of item 2. of Corollary 4.24 and the Lipschitz property of f in (y, z) . □

Remark 4.33. *As anticipated in the introduction, given the family of solutions $(Y^{s,\eta}, M^{s,\eta})$ of $BSDE^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$, we have obtained an analytical characterization of the process $\frac{d(M^{s,\eta}, M[X]^{s,\eta})}{dt}$. This constitutes indeed the "identification" of the "second component" of a solution to a BSDE via solving an analytical problem.*

1. *Indeed, by item 3. of Theorem 4.32, that process is $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e. equal to the q.s. unique functional Z such that (Y, Z) fulfills (3.9).*
2. *If $\Gamma(Y, X)$ (hence $\sigma\sigma^\top \nabla Y$ if $\gamma \equiv 0$) is well-defined then $(Y, \Gamma(Y, X))$ fulfills equation (3.9), see item 3. of Proposition 4.34.*
3. *Previous analytical characterization of $\frac{d(M^{s,\eta}, M[X]^{s,\eta})}{dt}$ is not possible with the theory of viscosity solutions, even in the case of classical Pardoux-Peng Markovian Brownian BSDEs.*

The link between decoupled mild solutions and classical solutions is the following.

Proposition 4.34.

1. *Let Φ be a classical solution of $IPDE(f, \xi)$, see Definition 4.31. Then $(\Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X))$ is a solution of the identification problem $IP(f, \xi)$ (see Definition 3.18) and in particular, Φ is a decoupled mild solution of $IPDE(f, \xi)$;*
2. *there is at most one classical solution of $IPDE(f, \xi)$;*
3. *assume that the unique decoupled mild solution Y of $IPDE(f, \xi)$ verifies $Y \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ and $YX^i \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $0 \leq i \leq d$, then Y is a classical solution q.s., in the sense that $Y_T = \xi$ (for all ω) and that $A(Y) = -f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, \Gamma(Y, X))$ q.s., see Definition 3.2.*

Proof. 1. Let Φ be a classical solution. First, since Φ and ΦX^i belong to $\mathcal{D}(A)$ for all $i \leq d$; taking into account Notation 3.13, by items 1. 2. of Corollary 4.24 we can show that $\Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X^1), \dots, \Gamma(\Phi, X^d)$ belong to \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2 .

On the other hand, let $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. By Corollary 4.26 3. $M[\Phi]_{s,\cdot} := \Phi - \Phi_s(\eta) - \int_s^\cdot A\Phi_r dr$, and $M[\Phi X^i]_{s,\cdot} := \Phi X^i - \Phi_s(\eta)\eta^i(s) - \int_s^\cdot A(\Phi X^i)_r dr$, $1 \leq i \leq d$, are $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -martingales on $[s, T]$ vanishing at time s . By Definition 4.31 we have $A\Phi = -f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X))$ and by Remark 4.23 and Notation 3.13 we have

$$A(\Phi X^i) = \Gamma(\Phi X^i) + \Phi A X^i + X^i A \Phi = \Gamma(\Phi X^i) + \Phi \beta^i - X^i f(\cdot, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X)),$$

so the previously mentioned martingales indexed by $[s, T]$, can be rewritten

$$\begin{cases} M[\Phi]_{s,\cdot} &= \Phi - \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^\cdot f(r, \cdot, \Phi_r, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r) dr \\ M[\Phi X^i]_{s,\cdot} &= \Phi X^i - \Phi_s(\eta)\eta^i(s) - \int_s^\cdot (\Gamma(\Phi X^i)_r + \Phi_r \beta_r^i - X_r^i f(r, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r)) dr, \\ &1 \leq i \leq d. \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

Finally, again by Definition 4.31 we have $\Phi_T = \xi$, so, for any (s, η) , taking the expectations in (4.13) at $s = T$, we get

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi - \Phi_s(\eta) + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, \Phi_r, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r) dr \right] = 0; \\ \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi X_T^i - \Phi_s(\eta) \eta^i(s) - \int_s^T (\Gamma(\Phi X^i)_r + \Phi_r \beta_r^i - X_r^i f(r, \cdot, \Phi, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r)) dr \right] = 0, \\ 1 \leq i \leq d, \end{cases} \quad (4.14)$$

which by Fubini's Lemma and Definition 2.8 yields

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_s(\eta) = P_s[\xi](\eta) + \int_s^T P_s[f(r, \cdot, \Phi_r, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r)](\eta) dr \\ (\Phi X^1)_s(\eta) = P_s[\xi X_T^1](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(\Gamma(\Phi X^1)_r + \Phi_r \beta_r^1 - X_r^1 f(r, \cdot, \Phi_r, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r))](\eta) dr \\ \dots \\ (\Phi X^d)_s(\eta) = P_s[\xi X_T^d](\eta) - \int_s^T P_s[(\Gamma(\Phi X^d)_r + \Phi_r \beta_r^d - X_r^d f(r, \cdot, \Phi_r, \Gamma(\Phi, X)_r))](\eta) dr, \end{cases} \quad (4.15)$$

and the first item is proven.

2. The second item follows from item 1. and by the uniqueness of a decoupled mild solution of $IPDE(f, \xi)$, see Theorem 4.32.
3. Concerning item 3. let (Y, Z) be the unique decoupled mild solution of $IP(f, \xi)$. We first note that the first line of (3.9) taken with $s = T$ yields $Y_T = \xi$.

Let us now fix some $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. The fact that $Y \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ implies by Proposition 4.25 that $Y - Y_s - \int_s^t AY_r dr$ is on $[s, T]$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -martingale and by Theorem 4.17 that this martingale, which we shall denote $M^{s, \eta}[Y]$, is $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s. cadlag. Hence Y is under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a cadlag special semi-martingale. Let us keep in mind the solution $(Y^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta})$ of (4.12). A consequence of item 3. of Theorem 4.32 is that Y admits on $[s, T]$, $Y^{s, \eta}$ as $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ cadlag version which is a special semi-martingale verifying $Y_t^{s, \eta} = Y_s^{s, \eta} - \int_s^t f(r, Y_r, Z_r) dt + M_t^{s, \eta}$, $t \in [s, T]$. Since Y is $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s. cadlag, then Y and $Y^{s, \eta}$ are actually $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -indistinguishable on $[s, T]$ and by uniqueness of the decomposition of the semi-martingale Y , we have that $(\int_s^t AY_r dr, M^{s, \eta}[Y])$ and $(-\int_s^t f(r, Y_r, Z_r) dr, M^{s, \eta})$ are $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -indistinguishable on $[s, T]$. Since this holds for all (s, η) , by Definition 3.2 we have $AY = -f(\cdot, \cdot, Y, Z)$ q.s. so we are left to show that $Z = \Gamma(Y, X)$ q.s.

We fix again (s, η) . By item 3. of Theorem 4.32, $\langle M^{s, \eta}, M^{s, \eta}[X] \rangle = \int_s^t Z_r dr$. By item 3. of Corollary 4.26 and Lemma 3.14, $\langle M^{s, \eta}[Y], M^{s, \eta}[X] \rangle = \int_s^t \Gamma(Y, X)_r dr$. As we have remarked above, $M^{s, \eta} = M^{s, \eta}[Y]$ so $\int_s^t Z_r dr$ and $\int_s^t \Gamma(Y, X)_r dr$ are $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -indistinguishable on $[s, T]$. Since this holds for all (s, η) , we indeed have by Definition 3.2 that $Z = \Gamma(Y, X)$ q.s., and the proof is complete. \square

4.4 Application to the path-dependent Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman Equation and to stochastic control

In this section, we characterize the value function of a (path-dependent) stochastic control problem as the unique decoupled mild solution of a Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman Equation (HJB) PDE.

We fix a Polish space U equipped with its Borel σ -field $\mathcal{B}(U)$, some $T > 0$, and $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For all $t \in [0, T]$ we denote by \mathcal{U}_t the set of progressively-measurable processes on $[t, T] \times \Omega$ with values in U .

We fix some coefficients $\sigma : [0, T] \times \Omega \mapsto \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$; $b : [0, T] \times \Omega \times U \mapsto \mathbb{R}^d$; $h : [0, T] \times \Omega \times U \mapsto \mathbb{R}$; $\xi : \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, and make the following assumptions.

Hypothesis 4.35.

1. σ is bounded predictable and $(0, \sigma, 0)$ satisfies Hypothesis 4.8;
2. b is bounded and measurable with respect to $\mathcal{P}ro \otimes \mathcal{B}(U)$;
3. h has polynomial growth and is measurable with respect to $\mathcal{P}ro \otimes \mathcal{B}(U)$;
4. ξ is Borel with polynomial growth.

We now consider the following path-dependent Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation.

$$\begin{cases} DY + \frac{1}{2}Tr(\sigma\sigma^\top \nabla^2 Y) + \inf_{u \in U} \{b(\cdot, \cdot, u)\sigma\sigma^\top \nabla Y + h(\cdot, \cdot, u)\} = 0 \\ Y_T = \xi, \end{cases} \quad (4.16)$$

We set $f : (t, \omega, z) \mapsto \inf_{u \in U} \{b(t, \omega, u)z + h(t, \omega, u)\}$.

We also introduce the corresponding BSDEs. Hypothesis 4.35 in particular implies the validity of Hypothesis 4.8 for the coefficients triple $(0, \sigma, 0)$. For each (s, η) , let $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ be the unique solution of the SDE with coefficients $0, \sigma, 0$ starting at (s, η) . Under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ we consider the BSDE

$$Y_t^{s, \eta} = \xi + \int_t^T f\left(r, X, \frac{d\langle M^{s, \eta}, X \rangle_r}{dr}\right) dr - (M_T^{s, \eta} - M_t^{s, \eta}), \quad t \in [s, T]. \quad (4.17)$$

Theorem 4.36. *Assume Hypothesis 4.35. Then, for all (s, η) , BSDE (4.17) admits a unique solution.*

Moreover, $Y : (s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s, \eta}$ is the unique decoupled mild solution of PDE (4.16).

Proof. Since b is bounded, f is uniformly Lipschitz in z . Moreover, ξ has polynomial growth and the same holds for $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0) = h$. We recall that (through Hypothesis 4.35) Hypothesis 4.8 is in force. The statement follows now from Theorem 4.32 and the considerations preceding it. \square

Remark 4.37. *In this setup, one can show (following for instance Proposition 3.2 in [19]), that the functional Y given by the BSDEs (4.17) is equal to the value function V of a stochastic control problem defined as follows.*

For all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$,

$$V_s(\eta) := \inf_{\nu \in \mathcal{U}_s} \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}^{\nu, s, \eta}} \left[\xi + \int_s^T h(r, X, \nu_r) dr \right], \quad (4.18)$$

where $\mathbb{P}^{\nu, s, \eta}$ is obtained through $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ by change of equivalent probability measure with Radon-Nikodym derivative given by

$$\frac{dL_t^\nu}{L_t^\nu} = b(t, X, \nu_t) dX_t.$$

A Appendix

A.1 Path-dependent martingale additive functionals

We here recall the notion of path-dependent Martingale Additive Functionals that we use in this paper. This was introduced in [6] and can be conceived as a path-dependent extension of the notion of non-homogeneous Martingale Additive Functionals of a Markov process developed in [2]. In this subsection, all results come from Section 4 in [6]. In this subsection we consider a progressive path-dependent canonical class $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})_{(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega}$ satisfying Hypothesis 2.3 and the corresponding path-dependent system of projectors $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$.

Definition A.1. *On (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , a **path-dependent Martingale Additive Functional**, in short **path-dependent MAF** will be a real-valued random-field $M := (M_{t, u})_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ verifying the two following conditions.*

1. *For any $0 \leq t \leq u$, $M_{t, u}$ is \mathcal{F}_u^o -measurable;*
2. *for any $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$, there exists a real cadlag $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s, \eta})$ -martingale $M^{s, \eta}$ (taken equal to zero on $[0, s]$ by convention) such that for any $\eta \in \Omega$ and $s \leq t \leq u$,*

$$M_{t, u} = M_u^{s, \eta} - M_t^{s, \eta} \quad \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta} \text{ a.s.}$$

*$M^{s, \eta}$ will be called the **cadlag version of M under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$** .*

A path-dependent MAF will be said to verify a certain property (being square integrable, having an absolutely continuous angular bracket) if under any $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ its cadlag version verifies it.

Proposition A.2. *Let $(\mathcal{D}(A), A)$ be a weak generator of $(P_s)_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+}$ and $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$. Then for every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$, $\Phi - \int_0^\cdot A(\Phi)_r dr$ admits for all (s, η) on $[s, +\infty[$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ version $M[\Phi]^{s, \eta}$ which is a $(\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s, \eta})$ -cadlag martingale. In particular, the random field defined by $M[\Phi]_{t, u}(\omega) := \Phi_u(\omega) - \Phi_t(\omega) - \int_t^u A\Phi_r(\omega) dr$ defines a MAF with cadlag version $M[\Phi]^{s, \eta}$ under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$.*

Proposition A.3. *Let M and N be two square integrable path-dependent MAFs and let $M^{s,\eta}$ (respectively $N^{s,\eta}$) be the cadlag version of M (respectively N) under a fixed $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$. Assume that N has an absolutely continuous angular bracket.*

Then there exists an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process k such that for any $(s, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega$,

$$\langle M^{s,\eta}, N^{s,\eta} \rangle = \int_s^{\cdot \vee s} k_r dr.$$

Notation A.4. *The process k whose existence is stated in Proposition A.3 will be denoted $\frac{d\langle M, N \rangle_t}{dt}$.*

A.2 Proof of Proposition 3.10

In the sequel, we are in the framework of Section 3.

Lemma A.5. *Let $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^1$. Then $(s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T \tilde{f}_r dr]$ is \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable.*

Proof. We fix $T_0 \in]0, T]$ and we will show that on $[0, T_0] \times \Omega$, $(s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T \tilde{f}_r dr]$ is $\mathcal{B}([0, T_0]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{T_0}^o$ -measurable. We will start by showing that on $[0, T_0] \times \Omega \times [0, T_0]$, the function

$k^n : (s, \eta, t) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_t^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr]$ is $\mathcal{B}([0, T_0]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{T_0}^o \otimes \mathcal{B}([0, T_0])$ -measurable, where $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let $t \in [0, T_0]$ be fixed. Then by Remark 2.4

$(s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_t^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr]$ is $\mathcal{B}([0, T_0]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{T_0}^o$ -measurable.

Let $(s, \eta) \in [0, T_0] \times \Omega$ be fixed and $t_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} t$ be a converging sequence in $[0, T_0]$. We then have

$$\int_{t_m}^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr \text{ a.s.} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

This sequence is uniformly bounded by nT , so by dominated convergence theorem, the convergence in (A.1) also holds under the expectation, so that $t \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_t^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr]$ is continuous. By Lemma 4.51 in [1], k^n is therefore $\mathcal{B}([0, T_0]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{T_0}^o \otimes \mathcal{B}([0, T_0])$ -measurable.

The composition of $(s, \eta) \mapsto (s, \eta, s)$ with the maps k_n yields that, for any $n \geq 0$, $\tilde{k}^n : (s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr]$ is (on $[0, T_0] \times \Omega$) $\mathcal{B}([0, T_0]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{T_0}^o$ -measurable. \tilde{k}^n therefore defines an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process. Then by letting n tend to infinity, $((-n) \vee \tilde{f} \wedge n)$ tends $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e. to \tilde{f} and since we assumed $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T |\tilde{f}_r| dr] < \infty$, by dominated convergence, $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T ((-n) \vee \tilde{f}_r \wedge n) dr]$ tends to $\mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T \tilde{f}_r dr]$. $(s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s,\eta}[\int_s^T \tilde{f}(r, X_r) dr]$ is therefore an \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable process as the pointwise limit of the \tilde{k}^n which are \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable processes. \square

We recall the following immediate consequence of Fubini's Theorem which corresponds to Lemma 5.12 in [2].

Lemma A.6. Let \mathbb{P} be a probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) and ϕ, ψ be two measurable processes. If ϕ and ψ are \mathbb{P} -modifications of each other, then they are equal $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}$ a.e.

The proof of Proposition 3.10 goes through a linearization lemma.

Lemma A.7. Let $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$. Let, for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $(\tilde{Y}^{s, \eta}, \tilde{M}^{s, \eta})$ be the unique solution of

$$\tilde{Y}_t^{s, \eta} = \xi + \int_t^T \tilde{f}_r dr - (\tilde{M}_T^{s, \eta} - \tilde{M}_t^{s, \eta}), \quad t \in [s, T], \quad (\text{A.2})$$

in $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{F}^{s, \eta}, \mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$. Then there exists a process $\tilde{Y} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, a square integrable path-dependent MAF $(\tilde{M}_{t, u})_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ and $\tilde{Z}^1, \dots, \tilde{Z}^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ the following holds.

1. $\tilde{Y}^{s, \eta}$ is on $[s, T]$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -modification of \tilde{Y} ;
2. $\tilde{M}^{s, \eta}$ is the cadlag version of \tilde{M} under $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$.
3. For each integer $1 \leq i \leq d$, $\tilde{Z}^i = \frac{d(\tilde{M}^{s, \eta}, N^{i, s, \eta})_t}{dt} dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.e.

Remark A.8. The existence, for any (s, η) , of a unique solution $(\tilde{Y}^{s, \eta}, \tilde{M}^{s, \eta})$ of (A.2) holds because ξ and $(t, \omega, y, z) \mapsto f_t(\omega)$ trivially verify the hypothesis of Theorem 3.7.

Proof. We set $\tilde{Y} : (s, \eta) \mapsto \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi + \int_s^T \tilde{f}_r dr \right]$ which is \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable by Remark 2.4 and Lemma A.5. Therefore, for a fixed $t \in [s, T]$ we have $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -a.s.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Y}_t(\omega) &= \mathbb{E}^{t, \omega} \left[\xi + \int_t^T \tilde{f}_r dr \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\xi + \int_t^T \tilde{f}_r dr \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] (\omega) \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{s, \eta} \left[\tilde{Y}_t^{s, \eta} + (\tilde{M}_T^{s, \eta} - \tilde{M}_t^{s, \eta}) \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] (\omega) \\ &= \tilde{Y}_t^{s, \eta}(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

The second equality follows by Remark 2.4 and the third one uses (A.2). For every $0 \leq t \leq u$ and $\omega \in \Omega$ we set

$$\tilde{M}_{t, u}(\omega) := \begin{cases} \tilde{Y}_{u \wedge T}(\omega) - \tilde{Y}_{t \wedge T}(\omega) - \int_{t \wedge T}^{u \wedge T} \tilde{f}_r(\omega) dr & \text{if } \int_{t \wedge T}^{u \wedge T} |\tilde{f}_r(\omega)| dr < +\infty, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

For fixed (s, η) , (A.2) implies $d\tilde{Y}_r^{s, \eta} = -\tilde{f}_r dr + d\tilde{M}_r^{s, \eta}$. On the other hand $\int_s^T |\tilde{f}|_r dr < +\infty$ $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s.; so for any $s \leq t \leq u$ we have $\tilde{M}_u^{s, \eta} - \tilde{M}_t^{s, \eta} = \tilde{M}_{t, u}^{s, \eta}$ $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -a.s. Taking into account that $\tilde{M}^{s, \eta}$ is square integrable and the fact that previous equality holds for any (s, η) and $t \leq u$, then $(\tilde{M}_{t, u})_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ indeed defines a square integrable path-dependent MAF. Y belongs to \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2 because the validity of the two following arguments hold for all (s, η) . First Y is a $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ -modification of $Y^{s, \eta}$ on $[s, T]$, so by Lemma A.6 $Y = Y^{s, \eta} dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.e.; second $Y^{s, \eta} \in \mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta})$. The existence of Z follows setting for all i , $Z^i = \frac{d(\tilde{M}, N^i)_t}{dt}$, see Notation A.4 and Proposition A.3. \square

Notation A.9. For every fixed $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, we will denote by $(Y^{k,s,\eta}, M^{k,s,\eta})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ the Picard iterations associated to $BSDE^{s,\eta}(f, \xi)$ as defined in Notation A.13 in [4] and $Z^{k,s,\eta} := (Z^{1,k,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,k,s,\eta})$ will denote $\frac{\langle M^{k,s,\eta}, N^{s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt}$.

This means that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $(Y^{0,s,\eta}, M^{0,s,\eta}) \equiv (0, 0)$ and for all $k \geq 1$, we have on $[s, T]$

$$Y^{k,s,\eta} = \xi + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, Y_r^{k-1,s,\eta}, Z_r^{k-1,s,\eta}) dr - (M_T^{k,s,\eta} - M_s^{k,s,\eta}), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

in the sense of $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -indistinguishability, and that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $k \geq 0$, $Y^{k,s,\eta}, Z^{1,k,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,k,s,\eta}$ belong to $\mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$, see Notation A.13 and Lemma A.2 in [4].

A direct consequence of Proposition A.15 in [4] and the lines above it, is the following.

Proposition A.10. For every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, each component of $(Y^{k,s,\eta}, Z^{1,k,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,k,s,\eta})$ tends to each component of $(Y^{s,\eta}, Z^{1,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,s,\eta})$ in $\mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$ and $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -a.e. when k tends to infinity.

Proposition A.11. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist processes $Y^k \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2, Z^{k,1}, \dots, Z^{k,d} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, a square integrable path-dependent MAF $(M_{t,u}^k)_{0 \leq t \leq u}$ such that for all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, we have the following.

1. $Y^{k,s,\eta}$ is on $[s, T]$ a $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -modification of Y^k ;
2. $M^{k,s,\eta}$ is the cadlag version of M^k under $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$.
3. For all $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$ and $i \in \llbracket 1; d \rrbracket$, $Z^{k,i} = \frac{d\langle M^{k,s,\eta}, N^{i,s,\eta} \rangle_t}{dt} dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e.

Proof. We prove the statement by induction on $k \geq 0$. It is clear that $Y^0 \equiv 0$ and $M^0 \equiv 0$ verify the assertion for $k = 0$.

Suppose the existence, for $k \geq 1$, of a square integrable path-dependent MAF M^{k-1} and processes $Y^{k-1}, Z^{k-1,1}, \dots, Z^{k-1,d} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ such that the statements 1. 2. 3. above hold replacing k with $k - 1$.

We fix $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. By Lemma A.6, $(Y^{k-1,s,\eta}, Z^{k-1,s,\eta}) = (Y^{k-1}, Z^{k-1})$ $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ a.e. Therefore by (A.4)

$$Y_t^{k,s,\eta} = \xi + \int_t^T f(r, \cdot, Y_r^{k-1}, Z_r^{k-1}) dr - (M_T^{k,s,\eta} - M_t^{k,s,\eta}), t \in [s, T].$$

According to Notation 3.8, the equation (A.4) can be seen as a BSDE of the type $BSDE^{s,\eta}(\tilde{f}, \xi)$ where $\tilde{f} : (t, \omega) \mapsto f(t, \omega, Y_t^{k-1}(\omega), Z_t^{k-1}(\omega))$. We now verify that \tilde{f} verifies the conditions under which Lemma A.7 applies.

\tilde{f} is \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable since Y^{k-1}, Z^{k-1} are \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable and f is $\mathcal{P}ro^o \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -measurable. Since

$$|\tilde{f}(t, \omega)| = |f(t, \omega, Y_t^{k-1}(\omega), Z_t^{k-1}(\omega))| \leq |f(t, \omega, 0, 0)| + K(|Y_t^{k-1}(\omega)| + \|Z_t^{k-1}(\omega)\|),$$

for all t, ω , with $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0), Y^{k-1}, Z^{k-1,1}, \dots, Z^{k-1,d} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$ by recurrence hypothesis, it is clear that $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$. Since $(Y^{k,s,\eta}, M^{k,s,\eta})$ is a solution of $BSE^{s,\eta}(\tilde{f}, \xi)$, Lemma A.7 shows the existence of suitable $Y^k, M^k, Z^{k,1}, \dots, Z^{k,d}$ verifying the statement for the integer k . \square

Proof of Proposition 3.10. We define \bar{Y} and $\bar{Z}^i, 1 \leq i \leq d$ by $\bar{Y}_s(\eta) := \limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Y_s^k(\eta)$ and $\bar{Z}_s^i(\eta) := \limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Z_s^{k,i}(\eta)$, for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$.

\bar{Y} and $\bar{Z} := (\bar{Z}^1, \dots, \bar{Z}^d)$ are \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable. Combining Propositions A.11, A.10 and Lemma A.6 it follows that, for every $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$,

$$\begin{cases} Y^k & \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} Y^{s,\eta} \quad dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \\ Z^{k,i} & \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} Z^{i,s,\eta} \quad dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}, \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq d. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Let us fix $1 \leq i \leq d$ and $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$. There is a set $A^{s,\eta}$ of full $dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ measure such that for all $(t, \omega) \in A^{s,\eta}$ we have

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Y}_t(\omega) & = \limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Y_t^k(\omega) & = \lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Y_t^k(\omega) & = Y_t^{s,\eta}(\omega) \\ \bar{Z}_t(\omega) & = \left(\limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Z_t^{k,i}(\omega) \right)_{i \leq d} & = \left(\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Z_t^{k,i}(\omega) \right)_{i \leq d} & = Z_t^{s,\eta}(\omega). \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Y}_t(\omega) &= Y^{s,\eta} \quad dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \text{ a.e.} \\ \bar{Z}_t(\omega) &= Z^{s,\eta} \quad dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta} \text{ a.e.} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

By (A.7) and (3.2), under every $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$, we actually have

$$Y^{s,\eta} = \xi + \int_s^T f(r, \cdot, \bar{Y}_r, \bar{Z}_r) dr - (M_T^{s,\eta} - M_s^{s,\eta}), \quad (\text{A.8})$$

in the sense of $\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta}$ -indistinguishability, on the interval $[s, T]$. At this stage, in spite of (A.7), \bar{Y} is not necessarily a modification of $Y^{s,\eta}$. We will construct processes Y, Z fulfilling indeed the statement of Proposition 3.10. In particular Y fulfills item 1. that is a bit stronger than (A.7).

We set now $\tilde{f} : (t, \omega) \mapsto f(t, \omega, \bar{Y}_t(\omega), \bar{Z}_t(\omega))$; equation (A.8) is now of the form (A.2) and we show that \tilde{f} so defined verifies the conditions under which Lemma A.7 applies. \tilde{f} is \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable since f is $\mathcal{P}ro^o \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -measurable and \bar{Y}, \bar{Z} are \mathbb{F}^o -progressively measurable.

Moreover, for any $(s, \eta) \in [0, T] \times \Omega$, $Y^{s,\eta}$ and $Z^{1,s,\eta}, \dots, Z^{d,s,\eta}$ belong to $\mathcal{L}^2(dt \otimes d\mathbb{P}^{s,\eta})$; therefore by (A.6), so do \bar{Y} and $\bar{Z}^1, \dots, \bar{Z}^d$.

Since this holds for all (s, η) , then \bar{Y} and $\bar{Z}^1, \dots, \bar{Z}^d$ belong to \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2 . Finally, since $|\tilde{f}(t, \omega)| = |f(t, \omega, \bar{Y}_t(\omega), \bar{Z}_t(\omega))| \leq |f(t, \omega, 0, 0)| + K(|\bar{Y}_t(\omega)| + \|\bar{Z}_t(\omega)\|)$ for all t, ω , with $f(\cdot, \cdot, 0, 0), \bar{Y}, \bar{Z}^1, \dots, \bar{Z}^d \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$, it is clear that $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{L}_{uni}^2$. Now (A.8) can be considered as a BSDE where the driver does not depend on y and z of the form (A.2). We can therefore apply Lemma A.7 to \tilde{f} and conclude on the existence of (Y, M, Z^1, \dots, Z^d) verifying the three items of the proposition.

It remains to prove now the last assertion of Proposition 3.10. We fix some (s, η) . The first item implies that $Y_s = Y_s^{s, \eta}$ $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s. But since Y_s is \mathcal{F}_s^o -measurable and $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}(\omega^s = \eta^s) = 1$, it also yields that Y_s is $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s. equal to the deterministic value $Y_s(\eta)$ hence $Y_s^{s, \eta}$ is $\mathbb{P}^{s, \eta}$ a.s. equal to the deterministic value $Y_s(\eta)$. This also proves that Y is unique because it is given by $Y : (s, \eta) \mapsto Y_s^{s, \eta}$. The uniqueness of Z up to zero potential sets is immediate by the third item of the proposition and Definition 3.2. \square

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