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Convergence of a finite-volume scheme for a heat equation with a multiplicative stochastic force

Caroline Bauzet, Flore Nabet

Abstract We present here the discretization by a finite-volume scheme of a heat equation perturbed by a multiplicative noise of Itô type and under homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions. The idea is to adapt well-known methods in the deterministic case for the approximation of parabolic problems to our stochastic PDE. In this paper, we try to highlight difficulties brought by the stochastic perturbation in the adaptation of these deterministic tools.

Key words: Stochastic heat equation, Itô integral, multiplicative noise, Itô formula, predictable process, Finite Volume Method.

MSC (2010): 35K05, 60H15, 65M08

1 Introduction

In this section, we present the stochastic heat equation we are studying. After deriving assumptions on the data, we explain the goal of the paper and give the definition of weak solution we are looking for. More precisely, we are interested in the following stochastic heat equation set in $(0, T) \times \Omega \times \Theta$,

$$\partial_t \left(u(t, x, \omega) - \int_0^t \lambda u(s, x, \omega) dW(s) \right) - \Delta u(t, x, \omega) = 0, \quad (1)$$

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where Ω is an open bounded polygonal subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , $T > 0$, $W = \{W_t, \mathcal{F}_t; 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ is a standard adapted one-dimensional continuous Brownian motion defined on the classical Wiener space $(\Theta, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. An initial condition is given by a deterministic function $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$:

$$u(0, x, \omega) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad \omega \in \Theta, \quad (2)$$

and we consider homogeneous Neumann boundary condition :

$$\nabla u(t, x, \omega) \cdot \mathbf{n}(x) = 0, \quad t \in (0, T), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad \omega \in \Theta, \quad (3)$$

where \mathbf{n} denotes the unit vector to $\partial\Omega$, outward to Ω . In order to make the lecture more fluent, we omit in the sequel the random variable ω . Note that the present study can be easily adapted to the case where Ω is a subset of \mathbb{R}^3 but for the sake of readability, we restrict the presentation to the 2-dimensional case.

In this paper, the stochastic integral $\int_0^\cdot \lambda u dW$ is understood in the sense of Itô, so that due to its non-anticipative construction with simple processes, we must consider an explicit time-discretization of this object. Note that the unknown u appears in the stochastic integral, thus the noise is said to be multiplicative, otherwise it is additive.

The numerical analysis of heat equation (and generally second-order parabolic equations) under stochastic perturbation, random source term or random coefficients has been the subject of several studies by the way of finite-element approximations (see [7] for a thorough presentation of the state of the art on this subject). The aim of the present paper is to expose tools of stochastic calculus used to adapt known methods in the deterministic case to get the convergence of a suitable finite-volume scheme for the approximation of problem (1)-(2)-(3). This work stands for an introductory study in order to apprehend more complex problems such as the finite-volume approximation of stochastic nonlinear degenerate parabolic equations, having in mind the deterministic case treated by [6].

In what follows, we will show the convergence of a suitable numerical scheme through a stochastic process u , weak solution of (1)-(2)-(3) in the following sense:

Definition 1 A predictable process u with values in $L^2(\Omega)$ is a weak solution of (1)-(2)-(3) if $u \in L^2((0, T) \times \Theta; H^1(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty((0, T); L^2(\Omega \times \Theta))$ and if it satisfies \mathbb{P} -a.s in Θ and for any $\psi \in \mathcal{A}_T = \{\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2) : \varphi(T, \cdot) = 0\}$ the variational formulation

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_\Omega u(t, x) \partial_t \psi(t, x) dx dt - \int_0^T \int_\Omega \nabla u(t, x) \cdot \nabla \psi(t, x) dx dt + \int_\Omega u_0(x) \psi(0, x) dx \\ &= \int_0^T \int_\Omega \int_0^t \lambda u(s, x) dW(s) \partial_t \psi(t, x) dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Remark 1 The predictability property of u with values in $L^2(\Omega)$ is a condition of measurability of the solution u with respect to the filtration $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$, which represents the history of the Brownian motion up to time T . It is required since we consider a multiplicative noise. More precisely, it means that u belongs to $L^2((0, T) \times \Theta, \mathcal{P}_T, dt \otimes \mathbb{P}; L^2(\Omega))$ where \mathcal{P}_T denotes the predictable σ -field gen-

erated by (see [8, p.27])

$$\{X : (0, T) \times \Theta \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : X \text{ is left-continuous and } \forall t \in [0, T], X_t \text{ is } \mathcal{F}_t\text{-measurable}\}.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{N}_W^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ the space of predictable processes with values in $L^2(\Omega)$. Endowed with the norm $\|X\|^2 = \int_0^T \int_{\Theta} \|X\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 d\mathbb{P}dt$, it is a Hilbert space.

Remark 2 An application of Itô derivation formula (see [3, Theorem 4.17, p.105]) allows us to remark that the right-hand side of (4) can also be written in the following manner

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \int_0^t \lambda u(s, x) dW(s) \partial_t \psi(t, x) dx dt = - \int_{\Omega} \int_0^T \lambda u(t, x) \psi(t, x) dW(t) dx.$$

2 Meshes, scheme and discrete norms

We will use a classical two-point flux approximation scheme with an admissible mesh as in [5]. Firstly, we remind for convenience this definition adapted to our subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^2 and give some notations. Secondly, we present the finite-volume scheme used to approximate the weak solution u of (1)-(2)-(3). Thirdly, we introduce discrete $L^2(\Omega)$ -norm and $H^1(\Omega)$ -seminorm used for the stability results exposed in the next section.

An admissible mesh \mathcal{T} is given by a family of disjoint open polygonal subsets of Ω , called "control volumes" and denoted by K such that:

- $\overline{\Omega} = \cup_{K \in \mathcal{T}} \overline{K}$;
- if $K, L \in \mathcal{T}$, $K \neq L$, then $\overset{\circ}{K} \cap \overset{\circ}{L} = \emptyset$;
- if $K, L \in \mathcal{T}$, $K \neq L$, either the 1-dimensional Lebesgue measure of $\overline{K} \cap \overline{L}$ is 0 or $\overline{K} \cap \overline{L}$ is the edge σ of the mesh separating the control volumes K and L ;
- at each $K \in \mathcal{T}$, we associate a point $x_K \in K$, called the center of K , such that if K, L are two neighbouring control volumes, the edge $\sigma = K|L$ which separates K and L is orthogonal to the straight line going through x_K and x_L .

Once an admissible finite-volume mesh \mathcal{T} of Ω is fixed, we will use in the sequel the following notations.

Notations

- $E[\cdot]$ denotes the expectation, *i.e* the integral over Θ with respect to the probability measure \mathbb{P} .
- \mathcal{E} is the set of the edges of the mesh \mathcal{T} and $\mathcal{E}_{int} = \{\sigma \in \mathcal{E} : \sigma \not\subset \partial\Omega\}$ the set of interior edges.
- For any $K \in \mathcal{T}$, \mathcal{E}_K is the set of the edges of the control volume K and m_K the Lebesgue measure of K .
- For any $\sigma = K|L$, m_{σ} is the length of σ and $d_{K|L}$ the distance between the centers x_K and x_L .
- $h = \text{size}(\mathcal{T}) = \sup\{\text{diam}(K), K \in \mathcal{T}\}$, the mesh size.

In order to compute an approximation of u on $[0, T]$, we take $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and consider a fixed time step $\Delta t = \frac{T}{N} \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$. We first define the set $\{u_K^0, K \in \mathcal{T}\}$ by the discretization of the initial condition using its mean value over the control volume K ,

$$u_K^0 = \frac{1}{m_K} \int_K u_0(x) dx. \quad (5)$$

The equations satisfied by the discrete unknowns denoted by $u_K^n, n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$, $K \in \mathcal{T}$ are given by the following explicit scheme

$$\frac{m_K}{\Delta t} (u_K^{n+1} - u_K^n) + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} (u_K^n - u_L^n) = \frac{m_K}{\Delta t} \lambda u_K^n (W^{n+1} - W^n), \quad (6)$$

where $W^n = W(n\Delta t), \forall n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$. Note that since the Brownian motion W is standard, thus $W(0) = 0$. The random dependence of the discrete unknowns $u_K^n, n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, comes from the randomness of the increments $W^{n+1} - W^n$, again for convenience, we omit the random variable ω and write u_K^n instead of $u_K^n(\omega)$. We define the piecewise constant approximate solution $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$ on $(0, T) \times \Omega \times \Theta$ from the discrete unknowns u_K^n by

$$u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}(t, x, \omega) = u_{\mathcal{T}}^n(x, \omega) = u_K^n(\omega) = u_K^n, \quad t \in [n\Delta t, (n+1)\Delta t), x \in K, \omega \in \Theta, \quad (7)$$

where $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^n)_{\mathcal{T}}$ defined on $\Omega \times \Theta$ is the sequence of the approximate solution at time $t^n = n\Delta t$ for $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$.

Remark 3 Let us mention that using properties of the Brownian motion W , for all $K \in \mathcal{T}$ and all $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, u_K^n is $\mathcal{F}_{n\Delta t}$ -measurable. Thus, $u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}$ is predictable with values in $L^2(\Omega)$ as an elementary process adapted to the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$.

We then define for any $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$ the following discrete $L^2(\Omega)$ -norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ and $H^1(\Omega)$ seminorm $|\cdot|_{1, \mathcal{T}}$ for the approximate sequence $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^n)_{\mathcal{T}}$, \mathbb{P} -a.s in Θ

$$\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} m_K |u_K^n|^2 \text{ and } |u_{\mathcal{T}}^n|_{1, \mathcal{T}}^2 = \sum_{\sigma=K|L \in \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} |u_K^n - u_L^n|^2.$$

3 Convergence of the scheme

In this section, we propose a study of the approximate sequence $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$. After the derivation of boundedness estimates for $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$ independent of the discretization parameters Δt and h , we propose to show the convergence of $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$ towards a weak solution u of (1)-(2)-(3) in the sense of Definition 1.

Proposition 1 *Let $T > 0$, \mathcal{T} be an admissible mesh, $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Delta t = \frac{T}{N} \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$. Assume that the condition*

$$\frac{\Delta t}{m_K} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T} \quad (8)$$

is satisfied. Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ only depending on T, Ω, λ and u_0 such that

$$\sup_{n \leq N} E \left[\|u^n_{\mathcal{T}}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \Delta t E \left[|u^n_{\mathcal{T}}|_{1,\mathcal{T}}^2 \right] \leq C.$$

Proof We will principally use here properties of the Brownian motion W for the control of its discrete increments $W^{n+1} - W^n$ (see [3, p.87]). For any $n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$, note that since $E[W^{n+1} - W^n] = 0$, one gets that for any $\mathcal{F}_{n\Delta t}$ -measurable random variable $X : \Theta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $E[(W^{n+1} - W^n)X] = E[W^{n+1} - W^n]E[X] = 0$. Thus, by multiplying (6) by u_K^n and taking the expectation, since $a(b-a) = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2 - (a-b)^2)$ for any $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, one gets

$$\frac{m_K}{2\Delta t} E \left[|u_K^{n+1}|^2 - |u_K^n|^2 - |u_K^{n+1} - u_K^n|^2 \right] + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} E \left[(u_K^n - u_L^n) u_K^n \right] = 0.$$

Moreover thanks to (6), by noting that $E[(W^{n+1} - W^n)^2] = \Delta t$, one has

$$E \left[|u_K^{n+1} - u_K^n|^2 \right] = \Delta t E \left[|\lambda u_K^n|^2 \right] + E \left[\left(\frac{\Delta t}{m_K} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} (u_K^n - u_L^n) \right)^2 \right],$$

and one arrives at

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{m_K}{2} E \left[|u_K^{n+1}|^2 - |u_K^n|^2 \right] + \Delta t \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} E \left[(u_K^n - u_L^n) u_K^n \right] \\ & \leq \Delta t \frac{m_K}{2} \lambda^2 E \left[|u_K^n|^2 \right] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta t}{m_K} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} \right) \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} E \left[|u_K^n - u_L^n|^2 \right] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Summing over $K \in \mathcal{T}$ and using the condition (8), thanks to classical reorderings of the summations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} m_K E \left[|u_K^{n+1}|^2 \right] + 2\Delta t \sum_{\sigma=K|L \in \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} E \left[|u_K^n - u_L^n|^2 \right] \\ & \leq (1 + \Delta t \lambda^2) \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} m_K E \left[|u_K^n|^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_{K|L}} E \left[|u_K^n - u_L^n|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

which leads to

$$E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^{n+1}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] + \Delta t E \left[|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n|_{1,\mathcal{T}}^2 \right] \leq (1 + \Delta t \lambda^2) E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right]. \quad (9)$$

Summing (9) over $n \in \{0, \dots, m\}$, the discrete Gronwall lemma gives the expected $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega \times \Theta))$ bound,

$$E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^m\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] \leq (1 + \Delta t \lambda^2) e^{\lambda^2 T} \|u_0\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \quad \forall m \in 0, \dots, N.$$

Summing (9) over $n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$ we obtain the $L^2((0, T) \times \Theta; H^1(\Omega))$ bound,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \Delta t E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{1, \mathcal{T}}^2 \right] \leq \left(1 + T \lambda^2 (1 + \Delta t \lambda^2) e^{\lambda^2 T} \right) \|u_0\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.$$

Remark 4 Let us mention that the stochastic perturbation does not impact the condition (8) on the time and space discretization parameter to get a stability result on the finite-volume approximation $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$. Indeed, the condition is the same as in the deterministic case (which corresponds to $\lambda = 0$).

Remark 5 Note that Proposition 1 also holds for a more general stochastic noise taking the form $\int_0^\cdot g(u) dW$ with $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Lipschitz-continuous. It also implies boundedness of the sequence $(g(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}))$ and so the existence of a weak limit g_u in $\mathcal{N}_W^2((0, T); L^2(\Omega))$ for a subsequence of $(g(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}))$. When g is not a linear function, the convergence result stated in Theorem 1 below requires a compactness tool compatible with the random variable in order to affirm that $g_u = g(u)$. This extension will be carried out in a future work.

Theorem 1 For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{T}_m be an admissible mesh, $N_m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Delta t_m = \frac{T}{N_m}$ satisfying the condition (8). Let $(u_{\mathcal{T}_m}^{\Delta t_m})$ be given by (5)-(6)-(7) with $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_m$ and $N = N_m$. Then there exists a subsequence of $(u_{\mathcal{T}_m}^{\Delta t_m})$, still denoted $(u_{\mathcal{T}_m}^{\Delta t_m})$, which converges weakly in $L^2((0, T) \times \Omega \times \Theta)$ towards a weak solution u of (1)-(2)-(3) in the sense of Definition 1.

Proof We will only give here the idea of the proof to handle the stochastic term and refer to [5, Proof of Theorem 18.1 p.858] for the deterministic contributions. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, A be a \mathbb{P} -measurable set and $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $\psi(T, \cdot) = 0$ and $\nabla \psi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $(0, T) \times \partial\Omega$. Since Ω is a polygonal subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , the set of such functions ψ is dense in the set \mathcal{A}_T for the $L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ -norm (see [4]). For the sake of simplicity we shall use the notations $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_m$, $h = \text{size}(\mathcal{T}_m)$ and $\Delta t = \Delta t_m$. We define the piecewise constant in space function $\psi_{\mathcal{T}}$ on $(0, T) \times \Omega$ by

$$\psi_{\mathcal{T}}(t, x) = \frac{1}{m_{B_K}} \int_{B_K} \psi(t, y) dy, \quad \forall x \in K, t \in (0, T),$$

where $B_K \subset K$ is a ball centered at x_K and m_{B_K} denotes its Lebesgue measure. We multiply (6) by $\Delta t 1_A \psi_{\mathcal{T}}(n\Delta t, x_K)$, sum the result over $n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$ and $K \in \mathcal{T}$, to get after taking the expectation : $T_{1,m} + T_{2,m} = T_{3,m}$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{1,m} &= E \left[1_A \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} m_K (u_K^{n+1} - u_K^n) \frac{1}{m_{B_K}} \int_{B_K} \psi(n\Delta t, x) dx \right] \\
T_{2,m} &= E \left[1_A \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \Delta t \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K \cap \mathcal{E}_{int}} \frac{m_\sigma}{d_K|L} \times \frac{(u_K^n - u_L^n)}{m_{B_K}} \int_{B_K} \psi(n\Delta t, x) dx \right] \\
T_{3,m} &= E \left[1_A \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} \lambda m_K u_K^n (W^{n+1} - W^n) \frac{1}{m_{B_K}} \int_{B_K} \psi(n\Delta t, x) dx \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition 1 allows us to extract firstly a subsequence of $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$, still denoted $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$, which converges as $m \rightarrow +\infty$ to an element u in $L^\infty((0, T); L^2(\Omega \times \Theta))$ for the weak- \star topology. Secondly, since $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$ is bounded in $\mathcal{N}_W^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$, one can affirm that u is predictable with values in $L^2(\Omega)$ (see Remark 1) and that the previous convergence also holds (up to a subsequence) for the weak topology in $\mathcal{N}_W^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$. Now, following [1] (see Remark 6), [2] and [5], one shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{1,m} &\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} -E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega u(t, x) \partial_t \psi(t, x) dx dt \right] - E \left[1_A \int_\Omega u_0(x) \psi(x, 0) dx \right] \\
T_{2,m} &\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} -E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega u(t, x) \Delta \psi(t, x) dx dt \right].
\end{aligned}$$

By adapting the classical result of the two-point flux approximation scheme, one shows that $u \in L^2((0, T) \times \Theta; H^1(\Omega))$ by introducing a definition of discrete gradient for $(u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t})$. Since the stochastic integral $I_T : X \mapsto \int_0^T X(t, x, \omega) dW(t)$ is linear and continuous from $\mathcal{N}_W^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ to $L^2(\Omega \times \Theta)$, it is particularly weakly continuous and so the regularity of ψ gives

$$E \left[1_A \int_\Omega \int_0^T u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}(t, x) \psi_{\mathcal{T}}(t, x) dW(t) dx \right] \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} E \left[1_A \int_\Omega \int_0^T u(t, x) \psi(t, x) dW(t) dx \right].$$

Using successively Cauchy-Schwarz inequality on $\Omega \times \Theta$, Itô isometry and Proposition 1, one shows by following [2] in the hyperbolic setting that (using the notation $|\Omega|$ for the area of Ω)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left| T_{3,m} - E \left[1_A \int_\Omega \int_0^T \lambda u_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Delta t}(t, x) \psi_{\mathcal{T}}(t, x) dW(t) dx \right] \right| \\
&\leq \sqrt{|\Omega|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} E \left[\int_K \left| \int_{n\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t} \lambda u_K^n (\psi_{\mathcal{T}}(n\Delta t, x) - \psi_{\mathcal{T}}(t, x)) dW(t) \right|^2 dx \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \sqrt{|\Omega|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} E \left[\int_{n\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t} \int_K |\lambda u_K^n (\psi_{\mathcal{T}}(n\Delta t, x) - \psi_{\mathcal{T}}(t, x))|^2 dx dt \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\leq |\lambda| T \sqrt{|\Omega|} \|\partial_t \psi\|_\infty \sup_{n \leq N} E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] \sqrt{\Delta t} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $T_{3,m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega \lambda u(t,x) \psi(t,x) dW(t) dx \right]$. Finally, for any $\psi \in \mathcal{A}_T$ and any \mathbb{P} -measurable set A , one gets

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega u(t,x) \partial_t \psi(t,x) dx dt \right] + E \left[1_A \int_\Omega u_0(x) \psi(0,x) dx \right] \\ & - E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega \nabla u(t,x) \cdot \nabla \psi(t,x) dx dt \right] = -E \left[1_A \int_0^T \int_\Omega \lambda u(t,x) \psi(t,x) dW(t) dx \right], \end{aligned}$$

and the result holds using Remark 2. \square

Remark 6 In the deterministic case, Theorem 1 is classically proved by multiplying (6) by $\Delta t \psi(n\Delta t, x_K)$ where x_K is the center of the control volume K . Here, the application of Itô isometry gives us a coefficient $\sqrt{\Delta t}$ which is not sufficient to compensate the summation over $n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$. Indeed, in this case there exists $\tilde{C}_\psi > 0$ which only depends on ψ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{|\Omega|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} E \left[\int_{n\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t} \int_K |\lambda u_K^n(\psi(n\Delta t, x_K) - \psi(t, x))|^2 dx dt \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leq \sqrt{\Delta t} \sqrt{|\Omega|} |\lambda| \left(\sup_{n \leq N} E \left[\|u_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{C}_\psi \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\Delta t + h), \end{aligned}$$

but this last term does not converge to 0 when m tends to $+\infty$ under reasonable assumptions over h and Δt . Choosing here the mean-value on B_K allows us to show both the convergence of the terms $T_{3,m}$ and $T_{2,m}$ (using for $T_{2,m}$ similar arguments as in the deterministic framework, see [1, Proposition 3.5]).

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