

76. A Uniqueness Result for the Semigroup Associated with the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman Operator

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1. Introduction. We consider controlled diffusion processes of the form;

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} dX(t) = \sigma(X(t), v(t))dB_t + b(X(t), v(t))dt \\ X(0) = x \in R^N \end{cases}$$

where B_t is an n -dimensional Brownian motion in some probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_t, P)$, equipped with a filtration satisfying the usual conditions, $\sigma(x, v)$ (resp. $b(x, v)$) is an $N \times n$ matrix-valued (resp. N -vector-valued) function on $R^N \times V$ and V is a separable metric space. Precise assumptions on σ, b will be made later on.

The control v is any progressively measurable process with respect to \mathcal{F}_t taking its value in a compact subset of V . We introduce a cost function of the form:

$$(2) \quad J(x, t, \phi, v(\cdot)) = E \int_0^t f(X(s), v(s)) \exp\left(-\int_0^s c(X(\lambda), v(\lambda))d\lambda\right) ds \\ + \phi(X(t)) \exp\left(-\int_0^t c(X(s), v(s))ds\right)$$

where $f(x, v)$, $c(x, v)$ and $\phi(x)$ are real valued functions.

We will always assume: $\exists C > 0$ such that

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \|D_x^\alpha \psi\|_{L^\infty(R^N)} \leq C, \forall v \in V, \forall |\alpha| \leq 2, \forall \psi = \sigma, b, f, c. \\ \psi(x, v) \text{ is continuous in } v, \forall x \in R^N, \forall \psi = \sigma, b, f, c. \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad \phi \in X = BUC(R^N) = \{v \in C_b(R^N), v \text{ is uniformly continuous on } R^N\}.$$

Finally we set

$$(5) \quad J(x, t, \phi) = \inf_{v(\cdot)} J(x, t, \phi, v(\cdot))$$

where the infimum is taken over all controls $v(\cdot)$ defined above. We also denote by $(S_0(t)\phi)(x) = J(x, t, \phi)$.

Then, we know (see A. Bensoussan-J. L. Lions [2], N. V. Krylov [6], M. Nisio [11]) that the mathematical formulation of the *dynamic programming principle* is the following:

i) $S_0(t)$ is a semigroup on X .

In addition, one knows that S_0 satisfies:

ii) $J(x, t, \phi) \in BUC(R^N \times [0, T])$ ($\forall T < \infty$) (or in other words $S_0(\cdot)$ is strongly continuous),

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