

## ESTIMATION OF SENSITIVITIES IN PARABOLIC BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS BY STATISTICAL SIMULATION OF DIFFUSION PROCESSES <sup>1</sup>

Sergey A. Gusev

Institute of Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Geophysics SB RAS  
prospect Akademika Lavrentjeva, 6, Novosibirsk,  
630090, Russia  
sag@osmf.sccc.ru

**Key Words:** *Sensitivity analysis, Parabolic boundary value problem, Probabilistic representation, Functionals of diffusion, Stochastic differential equations, Monte Carlo method.*

### ABSTRACT

We consider boundary value problems of the forms

$$Lu + f(t, x, \vartheta) = 0, \quad t \in (0, T), \quad x \in G, \quad (1)$$

$$u(T, x, \vartheta) = \varphi(x, \vartheta), \quad x \in G, \quad (2)$$

$$u(t, x, \vartheta) = 0, \quad x \in \partial G, \quad (3)$$

and

$$Lu + f(t, x, \vartheta) = 0, \quad t \in (0, T), \quad x \in G, \quad (4)$$

$$u(T, x, \vartheta) = \varphi(x, \vartheta), \quad x \in G, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \eta(t, x, \vartheta)u + \gamma(t, x, \vartheta) = 0, \quad x \in \partial G, \quad (6)$$

where  $Lu \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d b_{ij}(t, x, \vartheta) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d a_i(t, x, \vartheta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(t, x, \vartheta)u$ ;  $B(t, x, \vartheta) = (b_{ij}(t, x, \vartheta))$

is a positively definite matrix;  $G \subset R^d$  is a bounded connected domain with smooth boundary  $\partial G$ ;  $n$  is a unit inward normal vector;  $\vartheta = (\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_m)$  is a vector of parameters.

It can be assigned a  $d$ -dimensional diffusion process  $X$ . to the parabolic operator  $L$ , and the process  $X$ . satisfies to a corresponding stochastic differential equation (SDE). The probabilistic representations of  $u$  at  $(t, x) \in (0, T) \times G$  of the problems (1) — (3) and (4) — (6) are well known. These representations are appropriate functionals of stochastic process  $X$ ., that initiates at the point  $(t, x)$  and moves in  $G$ . To boundary conditions (3) and (6) correspond respectively absorbing and reflecting conditions of  $X$ ., when it reaches the boundary.

<sup>1</sup>The work was supported by the research grant "Leading scientific schools" N 587.2008.1, grant RFBR N 08-01-00334-a.

Thus, to obtain estimation of  $u(t, x)$  we need to simulate numerically a large number trajectories of the stochastic process  $X$ . and calculate the approximate value of the appropriate functional.

In the work we construct the functionals of the processes  $X$ . and  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial \vartheta_k}$  which are the probabilistic representations of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vartheta_k}$  ( $k = 1, \dots, m$ ). To obtain the derivatives  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial \vartheta_k}$  we solve numerically SDE for  $X$ . and SDE, which is derived from this by differentiation with respect to the parameters. The proof of convergence of obtained estimates of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vartheta_k}$  is given in the work. Some numerical experiments for model problems with known exact solution to estimation of the sensitivities  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vartheta_k}$  and parameters  $\vartheta$  are presented.