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The Parareal Algorithm for American Options

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1. Introduction

In quantitative finance risk assessment is computer intensive and expensive and there is a market for cheaper and faster methods as seen from the large literature on parallelism and GPU implementation of numerical methods for option pricing [1,6,7,10,11,13,14,15,20]. American contracts are not easy to compute on a parallel computer; even if a large number of them have to be computed at once, an embarrassingly parallel problem, still the cost of the transfer of data makes parallelism at the level of one contract attractive. But the task is not easy, especially when the number of underlying assets is large [3,21], ruling out the PDE approach [2]. Furthermore the most popular sequential algorithm is the Least Square Monte-Carlo (LSMC) method of Longstaff and Schwartz [18]. Exploiting parallelism by allocating blocks of Monte-Carlo paths to different processors is not convincingly efficient [7] because the backward regression is essentially sequential and needs all Monte-Carlo paths in the same processor.

In this note we investigate the parareal method, introduced in [17], for the task. An earlier study by Bal and Maday [4] has paved the way but it is restricted to Stochastic Differential Equations (SDE) without LSMC. Yet it contains a convergence proof for the two levels method in the restricted case where the solution is computed exactly at the lowest level [4].

This note provides a description of the method, a numerical section to assess the performance of the method for American contracts in the scalar case computed by LSMC and parallelized by parareal time decomposition. It contains also a convergence proof for the two levels parareal Monte-Carlo method when the coarse grid solution is computed by an Euler explicit scheme with time step $\Delta t > \delta t$, the time step used for the Euler scheme at the fine grid level. Hence the theorem provides a tool to analyze also the multilevels parareal method.

Convergence of LSMC for American contracts has been proved by Clement, Lamberton and Protter [9]; it is not unreasonable to expect an extension of their estimates for the parareal method but this note does not contain such a result, only a numerical assessment.

2. The Problem

With the usual notations [16] consider a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$, and functions $b, \sigma, f : [0,T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, uniformly Lipschitz continuous in $x, t$.

Let $W = (W_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ be a standard Brownian motion on $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$. Let $X = (X_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$, $X_t \in \mathbb{R}$, be a diffusion process, strong solution of the SDE

$$dX_t = b(t, X_t) dt + \sigma(t, X_t) dW_t, \quad X(0) = X_0 \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1)$$

A (vanilla) European contract on $X$ is defined by its maturity $T$ and its payoff $E[f(T, X_T)]$, typically $f(t, x) = e^{r(T-t)}(\kappa - x)^+$ in the case of a put of strike price $\kappa$ and interest rate $r$. An American style contract allows the owner to claim the payoff $f(t, X_t)$ at any time $t \in [0, T]$. So a rational strategy to

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Finally the price of the American contract is computed by
\[
V(t, X_t) := \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(T-t)} f(\tau_T, X_T) | \mathcal{F}_t] = \mathbb{P}\text{-ess sup}_{\tau_T \in T^F} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(T-t)} f(\tau_T, X_T) | \mathcal{F}_t],
\]
where \( \mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in (0, T]} \) is the (augmented) filtration of \( W \) and \( T^F \) denotes the set of \([t, T]\)-valued \( \mathcal{F} \)-stopping times. Such an optimal stopping time exists (see [8]). We do not specify \( b, \sigma \) or \( f \) to stay in a general Optimal Stopping framework. In practice American style options are replaced by so-called Bermuda options where the exercise instants are restricted to a time grid \( t_k = kh, k = 0 : K \) where \( h = \frac{T}{K} (K \in \mathbb{N}^*) \). Owing to the Markov property of \( \{X_{t_k}\}_{k=0} \), the corresponding Snell envelope reads \((V(t_k, X_{t_k}))_{k=0:K}\) and satisfies a Backward Dynamic Programming recursion on \( k \):
\[
V(T, X_T) = f(T, X_T), \quad V(t_k, X_{t_k}) = \max\{f(t_k, X_{t_k}), e^{-rkh} \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, X_{t_{k+1}}) | X_{t_k}]\}, \quad k = K-1, \ldots, 0. \tag{2}
\]

The optimal stopping times \( \tau_k \) (from time \( t_k \)) are given by a similar backward recursion:
\[
\tau_K = T, \quad \tau_k = t_k \quad \text{if} \quad f(t_k, X_{t_k}) > e^{-rkh} \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, X_{t_{k+1}}) | X_{t_k}], \quad \tau_k = \tau_{k+1} \text{ otherwise}, \quad k = K-1, \ldots, 0. \tag{3}
\]

When \( \{X_{t_k}\}_{k=0:K} \) cannot be simulated at a reasonable computational cost, it can be approximated by the Euler scheme with step \( h \), denoted \((\bar{X}^h_k)_{k=0:K}\), which is a simulable Markov chain recursively defined by
\[
\bar{X}^h_{k+1} = \bar{X}^h_k + b(t_k, \bar{X}^h_k) h + \sigma(t_k, \bar{X}^h_k) \Delta W, \quad \bar{X}^h_0 = X_0, \quad k = 0, \ldots, K-1, \tag{4}
\]
where \( \Delta W := W_{t_{k+1}} - W_{t_k} = \sqrt{h} Z_k \) so that \( \{Z_k\}_{k=0}^{K-1} \) are i.i.d. \( \mathcal{N}(0,1) \)-distributed random variables. From now on we switch to the Euler scheme, its Snell envelope, etc.

In LSMC for each \( k \), the conditional expectation \( \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, X^h_{t_{k+1}}) | \bar{X}^h_k] \) as a function of \( x = \bar{X}^h_k \), is approximated by its projection on the linear space spanned by the monomials \( \{x^p\}_{p=0}^M \) from the values \( \{e^{-rkh} \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, x^h_{t_{k+1}})]\}_{x^h_{t_{k+1}}} \) generated by \( M \) Monte-Carlo paths using \((4)\); then each path has its own optimal stopping time at each \( k \in \{0, \ldots, K-1\} \) given by (for the stopping problem starting at \( k \))
\[
\tau^{(m)}_K = T, \quad \tau^{(m)}_k = t_k \quad \text{if} \quad f(t_k, X^h_{t_k}) > e^{-rkh} \sum_{p=0}^P a^h_k (X^h_{t_k})^p, \quad \tau^{(m)}_k = \tau^{(m)}_{k+1} \text{ otherwise}
\]
where
\[
\{a^h_0, \ldots, a^h_P\} = \arg \left( \min_{(a^0, \ldots, a^P) \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}} \sum_{k=0}^K \left( \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, X^h_{t_{k+1}})] - \sum_{p=0}^P a_p (X^h_{t_k})^p \right)^2 \right).
\]
Finally the price of the American contract is computed by
\[
V(0, X_0) \approx \max\{f(0, X_0), 1/M \sum_{m=1}^M e^{-r \tau^{(m)}_0} f(\tau^{(m)}_0, X^h_{t_k})\}.
\]
Note that \( \sum_{p=0}^P \bar{a}^h_k (\bar{X}^h_k)^p \) is the best approximation of \( \mathbb{E}[V(t_{k+1}, \bar{X}^h_{t_{k+1}}) | X^h_k] \) in least square sense in the vector subspace \((X^h_k)^P, p = 0 : P\) of \( L^2(\mathbb{P}) \).

3. A Two Level Parareal Algorithm

3.1. The Parareal Method

Consider an ODE
\[
\dot{x} = f(x, t), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad t \in [t_0, t_K] = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K-1} [t_k, t_{k+1}],
\]

Assume that $G_{\delta}(x_k, t_k)$ is a high precision integrator which computes $x$ at $t_{k+1}$ from $x_k$ at $t_k$. Assume $G_{\delta}$ is a similar integrator but of low precision. The parareal algorithm is an iterative process with $n = 0, \ldots, N - 1$ above a forward loop in time, $k = 0, \ldots, K - 1$

$$x_{k+1}^n = G_{\Delta}(x_k^n, t_k) + G_{\delta}(x_k^n, t_k) - G_{\Delta}(x_k^n, t_k).$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

So the coarse grid solution is corrected by the difference between the fine grid prediction computed from $G_{\Delta}$ and the coarse grid old solution. In this analysis $G_{\delta}$ and $G_{\Delta}$ are Euler explicit schemes with time step $\delta t < \Delta t$ respectively.

The same method can be applied to an SDO in the context of the Monte-Carlo method provided the random variables $\{Z_{k,j}^n\}_{n=1, m=1}^{M, J}$ defining $\Delta W$ in (4) are sampled once and for all in the initial phase of the algorithm and reused for all $n$ (see the initialization step in algorithm 3.2 for the notations).

The iterative process (5) is applied on each sample path with $G_{\Delta}$ a single step of (4) with $h = \Delta t$ and $G_{\delta}$ the result of $J$ steps of (4) with $h = \delta t$. An error analysis is available in [4] for the stochastic case in the limit case $\delta t = 0$, i.e. when the fine integrator is the exact solution. For other problems with parareal see [17] and [12]. In this note we also extend the result of [4] to the case $0 < \delta t < \Delta t$.

**Theorem 3.1** Assume $b, \sigma : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$ continuous, $C^2$ in $x$ with spatial derivatives uniformly Lipschitz in $t \in [0, T]$. Then there exist $C$, independent of $k$, $\Delta t$ and $n$, such that for $k = 0 : K$, $n = 0 : N$

$$\|\hat{X}_{ik}^n - \hat{X}_{ik}^n\|_{L^2(\mathcal{P})} \leq \left( C\Delta t \right)^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} \|\hat{X}_{ik}^n - \hat{X}_{ik}^n\|_{L^2(\mathcal{P})} \leq \left( C\Delta t \right)^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} \sqrt{\Delta t}. \hspace{1cm} (6)$$

Furthermore $\hat{X}_{ik}^n = \hat{X}_{ik}^n$ for all $n \geq k$.

**Corollary 3.2** For a fixed $\delta t$ and $n$ parareal iterations, the final and uniform errors satisfy

$$\|\hat{X}_{ik}^n - \hat{X}_{ik}^n\|_{L^2(\mathcal{P})} \leq \left( C\Delta t \right)^n \sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{n!}} \text{ and } \max_{k=0 : K} |\hat{X}_{ik}^n - \hat{X}_{ik}^n|_{L^2(\mathcal{P})} \leq \left( C\Delta t \right)^n \sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{n!}} \hspace{1cm} (7)$$

respectively where $C$ only depends on the Lipschitz constants and norms of $b, b', b'', \sigma, \sigma', \sigma''$ and on $T$.

This estimate shows that when $\Delta t$ is smaller than $C$ the method converges exponentially in $n$ and geometrically in $\Delta t$.

**Remark 1** The estimate (3.1) indicates that a recursive use of parareal with each sub-interval redivided into $J = O(\Delta t^{-1})$ smaller intervals, the so-called multilevels parareal, is better than many iterations at the second level only. Indeed, as the error decreases proportionally to $(\Delta t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ at each level and as $\Delta t$ becomes $\Delta t^2$ at the next grid level, the error after $L$ levels is decreased by $(\Delta t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

### 3.2. Algorithm

We denote by $V_k$ a realization of $V(t_k, X_{ik})$, $k = 0 : K = \frac{T}{\Delta t}$; consider a refinement of each interval $(t_k, t_{k+1})$ by a uniform sub-partition of time step $\delta t = \frac{\Delta t}{J}$, for some integer $J > 1$. Then

$$[t_k, t_{k+1}] = \bigcup_{j=0}^{J-1}[t_{k,j}, t_{k,j+1}]$$

with $t_{k,j+1} = t_{k,j} + \delta t$, $j = 0, \ldots, J - 1$, so that $t_k = t_{k,0} = t_{k-1,j}$.

Denote by $\mathfrak{P} f$ the projection of $f$ on the monomials $1, x, \ldots, x^P$.

**Initialization** Generate $\{Z_{k,j}^n\}_{k=1, J=1}^{M, J}$ for the $M$ paths of the Monte-Carlo method with the coarse and fine mesh.
Compute recursively forward all Monte-Carlo paths \( \{\hat{X}_{t_k}^0(\omega^m)\}_{m=1}^M \) from \( X_0^0 = X_0 \) by using (4) with 
\( h = \Delta t \) and then recursively backward \( \hat{V}_{k}^0 = \max\{f(t_k, \hat{X}_{t_k}^0), e^{-r\Delta t} \mathbb{E}[V_{k+1}^0|\hat{X}_{t_k}^0]\}, k = K - 1 : 0 \)
from \( \hat{V}_K^0(\omega^m) = e^{-rT} f(T, \hat{X}_T^0(\omega^m)), m = 1 : M \).

for \( n = 0 : N - 1 \) for all \( M \) paths,
for \( k = 0 : K - 1 \) (forward loop):
(i) Compute the fine grid solution \( \{\hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta,n\}_j^J \) of (4) with refined step \( h = \delta t = \frac{\Delta t}{J} \), started at \( t_{k,0} = t_k \) from \( \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta,n \).
(ii) Compute the coarse grid solution at \( t_{k+1} \): \( \hat{X}_{t_{k+1}}^\delta = \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta + b(t_k, \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta, \Delta t) + \sigma(t_k, \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta) \Delta W \).
(iii) Set \( \hat{X}_{t_{k+1}}^\delta = X_{t_{k+1}}^\delta + \hat{X}_{t_{k+1}}^\delta - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta,n \).
end k-loop
end M-loop.

initialization: Compute \( \hat{V}_{K}^{n+1} = V_{K}^{n+1} = f(T, \hat{X}_T^{n+1}) \)
for \( k = K - 1, \ldots, 0 \) (backward loop):
(i) On each \( (t_k, t_{k+1}) \), from \( \hat{V}_{k,J}^{\delta,n} = \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}(V_k^n|\hat{X}_{k,J}^\delta,n), \) compute by a backward loop in \( j \)
\( \hat{V}_{k,J}^{\delta,n} = \max\{f(t_k, \hat{X}_{k,J}^\delta,n), e^{-r\Delta t} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}[\hat{V}_{k+1,J}^{\delta,n}|\hat{X}_{k,J}^\delta,n]\}, j = J - 1 : 0. \)
(ii) Compute \( \hat{V}_{k}^{n+1} = \max\{f(t_k, \hat{X}_{k}^{n+1}), e^{-r\Delta t} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}[\hat{V}_{k+1}|\hat{X}_{k}^{n+1}]\} \).
(iii) Set \( \hat{V}_{k}^{n+1} = \hat{V}_{k}^{n+1} + \hat{V}_{k,J}^{\delta,n} - \hat{V}_{k}^{n} \).
end backward k-loop
end n-loop

Remark 2 Note that all fine grid computations are local and can be allocated to a separate processor for each \( k \), for parallelization;
The following partial results can be obtained for algorithm 3.2bis obtained from 3.2 by changing the first step into \( \hat{V}_{k,J}^{\delta,n} = \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}(V_k^n|\hat{X}_{k,J}^\delta,n) \) and the last step into: \( \hat{V}_{k}^{n+1} = \hat{V}_{k}^{n+1} + \hat{V}_{k,J}^{\delta,n} - \hat{V}_{k}^{n} \).

Proposition 3.3 (a) Let \( \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta,n} = \mathbb{P} \text{-ess sup}_{\tau \in T_{tk}^{\epsilon}} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(t - t_k)} f(\tau, \hat{X}_{\tau}^{\delta})|\mathcal{F}_{t_k}] \), \( \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta} = \mathbb{P} \text{-ess sup}_{\tau \in T_{tk}^{\epsilon}} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(t - t_k)} f(\tau, \hat{X}_{\tau}^{\delta})|\mathcal{F}_{t_k}] \)
where \( T_{tk}^{\epsilon} \) denotes the set of \( \{t_k, t_{k+1}, \ldots, t_K\} \)-valued \( F \)-stopping times. Then, for some constant \( C \),
\[
\left\| \max_{k=0:K} |\hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta,n} - \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta}| \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{P})} \leq |f|_{L_{\text{lip}}} \left( \frac{C \Delta t}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]
(Note that \( \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta,n} \) is but the coarse Snell envelope of the refined Euler scheme). At a fixed time \( t_k \) we have the better estimate
\[
\left\| \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta,n} - \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta} \right\|_2 \leq |f|_{L_{\text{lip}}} (C \Delta t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{K+1}{n+1} \right) - \left( \frac{k}{n+1} \right), \quad (8)
\]
(b) Let \( \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta} \) denote the “fine” Snell envelope of the refined Euler scheme at times \( t_k \) defined by
\[
\hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta} = \mathbb{P} \text{-ess sup}_{\tau \in T_{tk}^{\epsilon}} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(t - t_k)} f(\tau, \hat{X}_{\tau}^{\delta})|\mathcal{F}_{t_k}]
\]
Then, for some constant \( C' \),
\[
\left\| \hat{V}_{tk,0}^{\delta,n} - \hat{V}_{tk}^{\delta} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{P})} \leq C \sqrt{\Delta t}.
\]
Remark 3 A result similar to (a) can be obtained for \((\hat{V}^n_{tk})_{k=0}^K\) i.e. when \(F_{tk}\) is replaced by \(\hat{X}^n_{tk}\) in the expectation defining \(V^n_{tn_k}\) at the cost of losing a \(\sqrt{\Delta t}\) in the error estimate. Both quantities \(\tilde{V}^n_{tn_k}\) and \(\bar{V}^n_{tn_k}\) do not coincide as \(\hat{X}^n\) is not Markovian (it also depends on \(\hat{X}^{n-1}\)).

4. Numerical Tests

We have chosen an underlying asset which satisfies the Black-Scholes SDE, i.e. \(b = rX_t\) and \(\sigma = \sigma_0X_t\). The payoff is \(f(t, x) = e^{r(T-t)(\kappa - x)^3}\) with \(X_0 = 36, \ \kappa = 40, \ \sigma_0 = 0.2, \ \sigma = r, \ T = 1, M = 100.000\) as in Longstaff-Schwartz [18]. The interpolation used in the LSMC is on the basis \(\{1, x, x^2\}\), i.e. \(P = 2\). The American payoff is then 4.478 at an early exercise \(\tau = 0.634\).

4.1. Convergence of the Parareal Algorithm

We have chosen a fine grid with \(\delta t = T/32\). The free parameters are \(\Delta t\) which governs the number of points on the coarse grid and \(n\) the number of parareal algorithm. The error between the American payoff computed on the fine grid by LSMC and the same computed by the parareal algorithm is displayed on Table 1 for both algorithms 3.2 and 3.2bis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(K)</th>
<th>(J)</th>
<th>(\Delta t)</th>
<th>(n = 1)</th>
<th>(n = 2)</th>
<th>(n = 3)</th>
<th>(n = 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.666667</td>
<td>0.60338</td>
<td>0.152339</td>
<td>0.0171122</td>
<td>0.00083293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.237451</td>
<td>0.0437726</td>
<td>0.00217885</td>
<td>0.00072538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.222222</td>
<td>0.0854814</td>
<td>0.0156243</td>
<td>0.00073609</td>
<td>0.00085332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.117647</td>
<td>0.0257407</td>
<td>0.00120513</td>
<td>0.00043903</td>
<td>0.00026292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

Absolute error from the American payoff computed on the fine grid by a sequential LSMC standard algorithm and the same computed using the parareal iterative algorithms 3.2 and 3.2bis. The coarse grid has \(K\) intervals; the coarse time step is \(\Delta t/K\); the fine grid has a fixed number of points hence each interval \((t_k, t_{k+1})\) it has \(J\) sub-intervals. The top 4 lines of numbers corresponds to Algorithm 3.2 while the last 4 lines correspond to Algorithm 3.2bis for which a partial convergence estimate can be obtained but which does not work as well numerically.

The same information about convergence is now displayed in the two graphs on figure 1 for the errors versus \(\Delta t\) and the errors versus \(n\).

4.2. Multilevels Parareal Algorithm

The previous construction being recursive one can again apply the two-levels parareal algorithm to LSMC on each interval \([t_k, t_{k+1}].\) The problem of finding the optimal strategy for parallelism and computing time is complex, because of there are so many parameters; in what follows the number of levels is \(L = 4\); furthermore, when an interval with \(J + 1\) points is divided into sub-intervals each is endowed with a partition using \(J + 1\) points as well. So if the coarse grid has \(K\) intervals, the \(4^{th}\) grid has \(K^4\)


intervals. The results are compared with the reference value of Longstaff-Schwartz, 4.478, and shown on table 2 and figure 2.

The number of parareal iterations is 4 but the error is displayed at each $n$. We have also carried out some tests with sub-partitions using $J \neq K$. Thus each level has its own number of points per intervals, $J_l$. These errors are also shown on Figure 2 for $n = 2$. It seems to be $O(K^4)$ for $K$ small and $O(K^2)$ for $K$ bigger. The method was implemented in parallel; each interval is allocated to a processor, at each level in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$K$</th>
<th>$K^4$</th>
<th>$n = 1$</th>
<th>$n = 2$</th>
<th>$n = 3$</th>
<th>$n = 4$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.353319</td>
<td>0.118118</td>
<td>0.0477764</td>
<td>0.0276106</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.208997</td>
<td>0.0390674</td>
<td>0.0225318</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>0.141692</td>
<td>0.0259727</td>
<td>0.0192504</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>0.105196</td>
<td>0.0220218</td>
<td>0.0179706</td>
<td>0.0129702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2
Absolute error between the computed payoff with the multilevels parareal method and the reference value of Longstaff-Schwartz. The number of levels is $L=4$, each level is subdivided into $K$ intervals; $K^4$ is the number of intervals at the deepest level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-step</th>
<th>Absolute error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$J_1 J_2 J_3 J_4$</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 5 4 3</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 4 5 6</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2 2 2</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2 2 20</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2 20 2</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2 20 20</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3
Absolute error between the computed payoff with the multilevel parareal method and the reference value of Longstaff-Schwartz. There are $L = 4$ levels; at level $l - 1$ to obtain level $l$ each interval is divided into $J_l$ intervals. The errors are given versus the number of parareal iterations $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Note that all subdivisions give more or less the same precision; computationally and for parallelism the last one is the best.
a round-robin order. Almost perfect parallelism is obtained in our tests on a machine with 32 processors, as shown on Figure 3.

Figure 2. Comparison between a standard LSMC solution and the parareal solution for the same number of time intervals at the finest level. The 4 points have respectively 1, 2, 3, 4 levels; the first data point has one level and 4 intervals, the second has 2 levels and 16 intervals, the third 3 levels and 64 intervals, the fourth 4 levels and 256 intervals. The total number of time steps is on the horizontal axis, in log scale and the error at $n = 2$ is on the vertical axis in log scale as well.

Figure 3. Speed-up versus the number of processors, i.e. the parareal CPU time on a parallel machine divided by the parareal CPU time on the same machine but running on one processor. There are two levels only; the parameters are $K = 1, 2, \ldots, 32$, $n = 2$ and $J = 100$ so as to keep each processor fully busy.

References


5. Proofs for the reviewers. Will not be part of the Compte-Rendu.

5.1. Proof of Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 3.2

For the sake of simplicity we detail the proof in the homogeneous case \( b(t, x) \equiv b(x) \) and \( \sigma(t, x) = \sigma(x) \) and we assume that \( b \) and \( \sigma \) are bounded. Let \( (X_t)_{t \in [0,T]} \) be the solution of the diffusion process

\[
dX_t = b(X_t)dt + \sigma(X_t)dW_t, \quad X_0 \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

We assume that \( b \) and \( \sigma \) are uniformly Lipschitz in \( x \). The dependency on \( t \) of \( b \) and \( \sigma \) has been dropped for clarity. Consider the Euler scheme with a coarse time step \( \Delta t = \frac{T}{K} \) and a fine time step \( \delta t = \frac{\Delta t}{\delta K} = \frac{T}{\delta K} \)

\[
\bar{X}_{t_{k+1}} = \bar{X}_{t_k} + \Delta t b(\bar{X}_{t_k}) + \sigma(\bar{X}_{t_k})(W_{t_{k+1}} - W_{t_k}), \quad k = 0, \ldots, K, \quad t_k = k\Delta t
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\bar{X}_{t_{k,j+1}} &= \bar{X}_{t_{k,j}} + \delta t b(\bar{X}_{t_{k,j}}) + \sigma(\bar{X}_{t_{k,j}})(W_{t_{k,j+1}} - W_{t_{k,j}}), \quad j = 0, \ldots, J, \quad t_{k,j} = t_k + j\delta t.
\end{align*}
\]

We associate to these their continuous counterpart:

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{X}^\delta_t &= b(X^\delta_t)dt + \sigma(X^\delta_t)dW_t, \quad L_\delta = \frac{t}{\Delta t} \Delta t, \\
\dot{X}^\delta_t &= b(X^\delta_t)dt + \sigma(X^\delta_t)dW_t, \quad L_\delta = \frac{t}{\delta t} \delta t.
\end{align*}
\]

The parareal scheme is:

\[
\tilde{X}^n_{t_k} = \bar{X}_{t_k}, \quad k = 1, \ldots, K,
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{X}^{n+1}_{t_{k,j}} &= G_\delta(\tilde{X}^{n+1}_{t_{k,j}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta t}}(W_{t_{k,j+1}} - W_{t_{k,j}})) \\
+ &G^{(J)}_\delta(\tilde{X}^n_{t_{k,j}}, \{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta t}}(W_{t_{k,j+1}} - W_{t_{k,j}}) \}_{j=0}^{J-1}) - G_\delta(\bar{X}_{t_k}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta t}}(W_{t_{k+1}} - W_{t_k}))
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
G_\delta(x, z) = \Delta t b(x) + \sigma(x)\sqrt{\Delta t} z \quad \text{and} \quad G^{(J)}_\delta(x, z) = \delta t b(x) + \sigma(x)\sqrt{\delta t} z
\]

We denote by \( Z_{k+1} = \{ Z_{k,j} \}_{j=1}^J \) a \( J \)-dimensional white noise with an \( \mathcal{N}(0, I_J) \) distribution. As a consequence, setting \( Z_{k,j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta t}}(W_{t_{k,j+1}} - W_{t_{k,j}}) \) and \( Z_{k+1} = \sum_{j=1}^J Z_{k,j} = W_{t_{k+1}} - W_{t_k} \), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{X}^{n+1}_{t_{k+1}} - \tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}} &= G_\delta(\tilde{X}^{n+1}_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) - G_\delta(\tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) + G^{(J)}_\delta(\tilde{X}^n_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) - G^{(J)}_\delta(\tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) \\
&= G_\delta(\tilde{X}^{n+1}_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) - G_\delta(\tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) + \phi_{\delta, \sigma}(\tilde{X}^n_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{\delta, \sigma}(\tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1})
\end{align*}
\]

with

\[
\phi_{\delta, \sigma}(x, Z_{k+1}) = G^{(J)}_\delta(x, Z_{k+1}) - G_\delta(x, Z_{k+1}) = \tilde{X}^{\delta, x}_{\Delta t} - \tilde{X}^\delta_{\Delta t} x
\]

where \( \tilde{X}^{\delta, x}_{\Delta t} \) denotes the solution of the \( \delta \)-Euler scheme at \( t \) starting from \( x \) at 0, and similarly with \( \tilde{X}^\delta \).

Our aim is to establish an induction property for \( \| X^{n+1}_{t_{k+1}} - \tilde{X}^\delta_{t_{k+1}} \|_2^2 \). To this end we first deal with the last two terms of \( \Delta t \). Note that

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_{\delta, \sigma}(x, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{\delta, \sigma}(y, Z_{k+1}) &= \tilde{X}^{\delta, x}_{\Delta t} - \tilde{X}^\delta_{\Delta t} x - (\tilde{X}^{\delta, y}_{\Delta t} - \tilde{X}^\delta_{\Delta t} y) \\
&= -(b(x)\Delta t + \sigma(x)\Delta W) + \int_0^\Delta t b(\tilde{X}^{\delta, x}_{\Delta s})ds + \int_0^\Delta t \sigma(\tilde{X}^{\delta, y}_{\Delta s})dW_s \\
+ &((b(y)\Delta t + \sigma(y)\Delta W) - \int_0^\Delta t b(\tilde{X}^{\delta, y}_{\Delta s})ds - \int_0^\Delta t \sigma(\tilde{X}^{\delta, y}_{\Delta s})dW_s
\end{align*}
\]
Note by the way that all these terms vanish if $\sigma$ is constant.

The first integral will be called $A$. The last integral $B$ can be bounded as follows

$$E[B^2] = \int_0^{\Delta t} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sigma(x) - \sigma(y) - (\sigma(X_{s,x}^\delta - \sigma(X_{s,y}^\delta))\right)^2\right] ds$$

(16)

Applying Ito’s formula to $X_{s,x}^\delta$ yields for any $s \in [0, \Delta t]$

$$\sigma(X_{s,x}^\delta) = \sigma(x) + \int_0^s \sigma'(x)(X_{u,x}^\delta) dW_u$$

$$+ \int_0^s \left(\sigma'(x)(X_{u,x}^\delta) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma''(X_{u,x}^\delta)\sigma^2(X_{u,x}^\delta)\right) du$$

(17)

The same holds with $y$ instead of $x$ and so

$$\sigma(X_{s,x}^\delta) - \sigma(X_{s,y}^\delta) - (\sigma(x) - \sigma(y)) = \int_0^s S_{u,x,y}^\delta du + \int_0^s H_{u,x,y}^\delta dW_u$$

(18)

with

$$S_{u,x,y}^\delta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma''(X_{u,x}^\delta)\sigma^2(X_{u,y}^\delta) - \sigma''(X_{u,y}^\delta)\sigma^2(X_{u,x}^\delta)\right) + \sigma'(X_{u,x}^\delta) b(X_{u,x}^\delta) - \sigma'(X_{u,y}^\delta) b(X_{u,y}^\delta)$$

$$H_{u,x,y}^\delta = \sigma'(X_{u,x}^\delta) \sigma(X_{u,y}^\delta) - \sigma'(X_{u,y}^\delta) \sigma(X_{u,x}^\delta).$$

(19)

Hence, denoting $\|f\|_2 := \|f\|_{L^2(P)}$ and using general Minkowski and Doob inequalities, we get

$$\|\sigma(X_{s,x}^\delta) - \sigma(X_{s,y}^\delta) - (\sigma(x) - \sigma(y))\|_2 \leq \int_0^s \|S_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 du + \left\|\int_0^s H_{u,x,y}^\delta dW_u\right\|_2$$

$$\leq \int_0^s \|S_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 du + \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^s (H_{u,x,y}^\delta)^2 du\right]\right]^\frac{1}{2} \leq \int_0^s \|S_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 du + \left[\int_0^s \left\|\int_0^s (H_{u,x,y}^\delta)^2 du\right\|_2^2\right]^\frac{1}{2}.$$ 

(20)

Now $\sigma'$ bounded and $\sigma$ Lipschitz leads to

$$\|H_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 \leq \|\sigma''\|_{Lip}\|X_{s,x}^\delta - X_{s,y}^\delta\|_2 + \|\sigma\|_{Lip}\|X_{s,x}^\delta - X_{s,y}^\delta\|_2.$$ 

(21)

A classical result (see e.g. [19]) on the Euler scheme says that for all $v \in [0, T]$, uniformly in $\delta$,

$$\|\tilde{X}_{t,v}^x - \tilde{X}_{t,v}^y\|_2 \leq \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \|\tilde{X}_{t,v}^x - \tilde{X}_{t,v}^y\|_2 \leq C_{b,\sigma}|x - y|.$$ 

(22)

Consequently

$$\sup_{u \in [0,T]} \|H_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 \leq C_{b,\sigma,\sigma'}|x - y|.$$ 

(23)

As for $S_{u,x,y}^\delta$, assuming $\sigma''$ Lipschitz, a similar computation leads to

$$\sup_{u \in [0,T]} \|S_{u,x,y}^\delta\|_2 \leq C_{b,\sigma,\sigma'}|x - y|.$$ 

(24)

Note by the way that all these terms vanish if $\sigma$ is constant.
Plugging these bounds in (20) leads to

\[
\|\sigma(X^\delta, x) - (\sigma(x) - \sigma(y))\|_2 \leq \max\{C_{b, \sigma, \sigma'}, C_{b, \sigma, \sigma', \sigma''}\}(\sqrt{s} + s)|x - y| \leq \tilde{C}\sqrt{s}|x - y|
\]

which implies in turn,

\[
E[B]^2 \leq \int_0^{\Delta t} \tilde{C}^2 s|x - y|^2ds = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{C}^2(\Delta t)^2|x - y|.
\]

The term \(A\) in (15) can be treated likewise:

\[
b(X^\delta, x) - b(x) = \int_0^s b'(X^\delta, x)\sigma(X^\delta, x)dw_u + \int_0^s \left[b'(X^\delta, x)b(X^\delta, x) + \frac{1}{2}b''((X^\delta, x))\sigma^2((X^\delta, x))\right]du.
\]

In the end, provided \(b''\) is Lipschitz continuous,

\[
E[A^2] \leq \Delta t \int_0^{\Delta t} (E[b(x) - b(y) - b(X^\delta, x) - b(X^\delta, y)])^2du \\
\leq \Delta t \frac{1}{2}\tilde{C}_{b, \sigma'}(\Delta t)^2|x - y|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{C}_{b, \sigma'}(\Delta t)^2|x - y|^2.
\]

So we have proved that

\[
\|\phi_{\Delta, \delta}(x, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{\Delta, \delta}(y, Z_{k+1})\|^2 \leq C(\Delta t)^\alpha|x - y|^2 \text{ with } \alpha = 2 \text{ or } 3 \text{ if } \sigma \text{ constant}
\]

Let us bound the two other terms in (13)

\[
\|G_\Delta(x, Z) - G_\Delta(y, Z)\|^2 \leq \left(1 + \Delta t(b\|_{Lip} + \frac{1}{2}|\sigma\|_{Lip})^2 + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2}(|b|_{Lip})^2\right)|x - y|^2 \\
\leq (1 + C_{b, \sigma'}\Delta t)^2|x - y|^2.
\]

As one must raise (13) to the square, a cross term appears,

\[
C := E\left[\left(G_\Delta(X_{k+1}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) - G_\Delta(X_{k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{\Delta, \delta}(X_{k}^\delta, Z_{k+1})\right)\right] \\
= E\left[(x - y + \Delta t(b(x) - b(y)) + (\sigma(x) - \sigma(y))\Delta W)\left(A' + B'\right)\right]
\]

where \(A'\) and \(B'\) are as in the last two integrals in (15) except that \(x\) is changed to \(x'\).

Note that \(E[B'] = 0\) because it is a stochastic integral, hence

\[C = [(x - y) + \Delta t(b(x) - b(y))]E[A'] + (\sigma(x) - \sigma(y))E[(A' + B')\Delta W].\]

Now, using Schwartz' inequality,

\[
|E[C]| \leq (1 + \Delta t|b|_{Lip})|A'\|_2|x - y| + |\sigma|_{Lip}|x - y|\|\Delta W\|_2|A' + B'|_2 \\
\leq (1 + \Delta t|b|_{Lip})|A'\|_2|x - y| + |\sigma|_{Lip}|x - y|\sqrt{\Delta t}(|A'|_2 + |B'|_2).
\]

We recall our previous bounds on \(A\) and \(B\),

\[
|B'|_2 \leq \tilde{C}\Delta t|x' - y|, \quad |A'|_2 \leq \tilde{C}(\Delta t)^\frac{3}{2}|x' - y|?
\]

Consequently, with \(2\tilde{C} = \tilde{C}(1 + \Delta t|b|_{Lip} + |\sigma|_{Lip})\),
\[ |E[C]| \leq 2C(\Delta t)^{\frac{1}{2}}|x' - y||x - y|. \]  

(34)  

We are now in a position to patch the pieces together; \( C \) denotes a generic constant:

\[
\begin{align*}
E\left[ \left( G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^{n+1}, Z_{k+1}) - G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) + \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^n, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) \right)^2 \right] \\
= E\left[ \left( G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^{n+1}, Z_{k+1}) - G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) \right)^2 \right] + E\left[ \left( \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^n, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) \right)^2 \right] \\
+ 2E\left[ \left( G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^{n+1}, Z_{k+1}) - G_\Delta(X_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) \right) \left( \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^n, Z_{k+1}) - \phi_{0, \delta}(\hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta, Z_{k+1}) \right) \right] \\
\leq (1 + C\Delta t)^2|x - y|^2 + C\Delta t^2|x'| - y|^2 + 2C(\Delta t)^{\frac{1}{2}}|x - y||x'| - y| \\
\leq (1 + C\Delta t)^2|x - y|^2 + C\Delta t^2|x' - y|^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(35)  

since \( 2(\Delta t)^{\frac{1}{2}}|x - y||x' - y| \leq \Delta t|x - y|^2 + \Delta t^2|x' - y|^2 \).

As \( x = X_{t_k}^{n+1}, x' = X_{t_k}^n, y = \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta \) are independant of \( Z_{k+1} \), integrating (35) with respect to the distribution of the triplet \( \mathbb{P}(X_{t_k}^{n+1}, X_{t_k}^n, \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta)(dx, dx', dy) \) yields by Fubini’s theorem:

\[
\|\hat{X}_{t_k}^{n+1} - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2 \leq (1 + C\Delta t)\|\hat{X}_{t_k}^{n+1} - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2 + C'\Delta t^2\|\hat{X}_{t_k}^n - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2.
\]

(36)  

Let \( \epsilon_{t_k}^n := \|\hat{X}_{t_k}^n - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2^2 \). Then,

\[
\epsilon_{t_{k+1}}^{n+1} \leq (1 + C'\Delta t)\epsilon_{t_k}^{n+1} + C'\Delta t^2\epsilon_{t_k}^n.
\]

(37)  

We will now show that

**Lemma 5.1** The recurrence (37) together with \( \epsilon_{t_0}^n = 0 \) implies, for some constant \( C \),

\[ \epsilon_{t_k}^n \leq CC^n \binom{k}{n} (\Delta t)^{2n+1}, \quad k = 0, \ldots, K, \quad n = 0, \ldots, N \]

(38)  

and also \( \epsilon_{t_k}^n = 0, \forall n \geq k \).

**Proof.** Introduce \( \epsilon_{t_k}^n = (1 + C'\Delta t)^{n-k}C'^{-n}(\Delta t)^{-2n}\epsilon_{t_k}^n \). It is easy to see that it satisfies

\[
\epsilon_{t_{k+1}}^{n+1} \leq \epsilon_{t_k}^{n+1} + \epsilon_{t_k}^n.
\]

(39)  

Notice now that by the convergence estimates for the Euler scheme,

\[
\epsilon_{t_k}^0 = \|\hat{X}_{t_k}^n - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2 \leq \|\hat{X}_{t_k}^n - X_{t_k}\|_2 + \|X_{t_k} - \hat{X}_{t_k}^\delta\|_2 \\
\leq (\sqrt{\Delta t} + \sqrt{\Delta t})^2(1 + |X_0|^2)C_{b,\sigma,T} \leq C_1\Delta t.
\]

(40)  

It implies in turn that \( \epsilon_{t_k}^0 = 0, \forall n \geq k \). Indeed by (39)

\[
\epsilon_{t_{k+1}}^{n+1} \leq \epsilon_{t_k}^{n+1} \leq \ldots \leq \epsilon_{t_0}^{n+1} = 0.
\]

Finally if the lemma holds for \( k, n \) it holds for \( k + 1, n + 1 \) because by (37) and (40)

\[
\epsilon_{t_{k+1}}^{n+1} \leq C_1\Delta t\left[ \binom{k}{n+1} + \binom{k}{n} \right] = C_1\Delta t\binom{k+1}{n+1}.
\]

(41)
5.2. Proof of Proposition 3.3

For every $k \in \{0, \ldots, K\}$,
\[
|\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, n} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, \delta}| = \left\| \mathbb{P}\text{-ess sup}_{t \in T_{t_k}} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(t-t_k)}f(t, X^n_t)|F_{t_k}] - \mathbb{P}\text{-ess sup}_{t \in T_{t_k}} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r(t-t_k)}f(t, \hat{X}^n_t)|F_{t_k}] \right\|
\leq \mathbb{P}\text{-ess sup}_{t \in T_{t_k}} \mathbb{E}\left[|e^{-r(t-t_k)}f(t, X^n_t) - e^{-r(t-t_k)}f(t, \hat{X}^n_t)| \right]
\leq \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{P}\text{-ess sup}_{t \in T_{t_k}} |f(t, X^n_t) - f(t, \hat{X}^n_t)| \right]
\leq [f]_{\text{Lip}} \mathbb{E}\left[\max_{i=\ldots,K} |\hat{X}^n_{t_i} - \hat{X}^\delta_{t_i}| \right]. \tag{42}
\]

Consequently, owing to Doob’s inequality
\[
\left\| \max_{k=0,K} |\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, n} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, \delta}| \right\|_2^2 \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \left\| \max_{i=\ldots,K} |\hat{X}^n_{t_i} - \hat{X}^\delta_{t_i}| \right\|_2^2 \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \sum_{i=0}^{K} \left( \begin{array}{c} i \\ n \end{array} \right) \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \tag{43}
\]
\[
\leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( n + 1 \right)^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( n + 1 \right)^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( n + 1 \right)^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \leq 4[f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( n + 1 \right)^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2
\]
where we used in the second line that $X^n_{t_i} = \hat{X}^\delta_{t_i}$ for $i \leq n - 1$.

If we are only interested in $\left\| \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, n} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, \delta}\right\|_2$, we obtain starting again from (42)
\[
|\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, n} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\Delta, \delta}|^2 \leq [f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \sum_{i=k\wedge n}^{K} \|\hat{X}^n_{t_i} - \hat{X}^\delta_{t_i}\|^2 \leq [f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \sum_{i=k\wedge n}^{K} \left( \begin{array}{c} i \\ n \end{array} \right) = [f]_{\text{Lip}}^2 \Delta^2 \left( K + 1 \right)^2 \left( n + 1 \right)^2 \tag{44}
\]
with the usual convention on the binomial coefficient when $k \leq n$.

5.3. Correcting Markovian deficiency

In fact the LSMC method approximates by regression $\mathbb{E}(f(\hat{X}_{t_{k+1}}^n)|\hat{X}^n_{t_k})$, not $\mathbb{E}(f(\hat{X}_{t_{k+1}}^n)|F_{t_k})$, since $(\hat{X}_{t_k})_{k=0,K}$ is not a Markov chain as emphasized by its very definition. The quantity of interest is in fat $V_{t_k}^{\text{reg}}$ satisfying the Backward Dynamical Programming formula:
\[
V_{t_k}^{\text{reg}} = f(T, \hat{X}^n_T), \quad \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\text{reg}} = \max \left\{ f(t_k, \hat{X}^n_{t_k}), \mathbb{E}(V_{t_k}^{\text{reg}}|\hat{X}^n_{t_k}) \right\}, \quad k = 0, \ldots, K - 1.
\]

What is the error induced by considering $\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\text{reg}}$ rather than $\tilde{V}$?

**Proposition 5.2** Let $(\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\text{reg}})_{k=0,K}$ be defined as above. Then there exists a real constant $C > 0$ only depending on $b$, $\sigma$, $[f]_{\text{Lip}}$ and $T$ such that
\[
\max_{k=0,K} \left\| \tilde{V}_{t_k}^{\text{reg}} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}\right\|_2 \leq C^n \frac{\left( \Delta \right)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{(n+1)!}}.
\]
Proof. Starting from both backward definitions we get
\[ |\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{reg} - \bar{V}_{t_k}| \leq \left| E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n) - E(\bar{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) \right|. \]
Now, using that \( \bar{X}_{t_k}^n \) is \( F_{t_k} \)-measurable, one has
\[ E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n) - E(\bar{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) = E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} - \tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n) + \frac{1}{2} E(E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n)) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) \]
where \( \frac{1}{2} \) denotes orthogonality in \( L^2(P) \). Consequently, also using that conditional expectations an \( L^2 \)-contraction
\[ ||\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{reg} - \bar{V}_{t_k}||_2^2 \leq ||\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} - \tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}||_2^2 + ||E(E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n)) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k})||_2^2. \]
Conditional expectation being an orthogonal projector, for every Borel function \( \varphi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) such that \( \varphi(\bar{X}_{t_k}^n) \in L^2(P) \)
\[ ||E(E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n)) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k})||_2^2 \leq ||\varphi(\bar{X}_{t_k}^n) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k})||_2^2. \]
Now, let us consider the Snell envelope of the payoff \( (f(t_{k,j}, \bar{X}^{\delta}_{k,j}))_{k,j} \) associated to the global refined Euler scheme with step \( \delta \), denoted \( (\tilde{V}^{\delta}_{t_{k,j}})_{k,j} \).
\[ ||\varphi(\bar{X}_{t_k}^n) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k})||_2^2 \leq \left( ||\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} - \tilde{V}_{t_k}||_2^2 + ||\varphi(\bar{X}_{t_k}^n) - E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k})||_2^2 \right)^2. \]
As the Euler scheme is a Markov chain, now that \( \tilde{V}^{\delta}_{t_{k,j}} = v_{k,j}(\bar{X}^{\delta}_{t_{k,j}}) \) (with \( v_{K,J} = f(T,.) \) and \( v_{k,j} = v_{k+1,0} \)) and, see [5], the propagation of Lipschitz continuity holds so that \( |v_{k,j}|_{\text{Lip}} \leq C = C_{b,o,f,T}, k = 0, \ldots, K, j = 0, \ldots, J \). Consequently
\[ E(\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}} | F_{t_k}) = E(v_{k+1,0} \circ G^{(J)}(\bar{X}^{\delta}_{t_{k+1}}, Z_{k+1}) | \bar{X}_{t_k}^n) = w_k(\bar{X}_{t_k}^n) \]
so that \( |w_k|_{\text{Lip}} \leq (1 + C' \delta) |v_{k+1,0}|_{\text{Lip}} \leq (1 + C' \delta)tC \). Setting \( \varphi = w_k \) finally yields, owing to Theorem 3.1 and Equation (8) in the proof of Corollary 3.2, we get the recursion
\[ ||\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{reg} - \bar{V}_{t_k}||_2^2 \leq ||\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} - \tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}||_2^2 + 2 \left( |f|_{\text{Lip}}^2 (C \Delta t)^{2n+1} \left( \begin{array}{c} K+1 \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} k \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right) \right) + |w_k|^2_{\text{Lip}} C^{2n} \left( \begin{array}{c} k \noalign{\hrule} n \end{array} \right) (\Delta t)^{2n+1} \right] \]
\[ \leq ||\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} - \tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}||_2^2 + C' (C \Delta t)^{2n+1} \left( \begin{array}{c} K+1 \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} k \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{c} k \noalign{\hrule} n \end{array} \right) \right] \]
\[ \leq ||\tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}^{reg} - \tilde{V}_{t_{k+1}}||_2^2 + C' (C \Delta t)^{2n+1} \left( \begin{array}{c} K+1 \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right). \]
Having in mind that \( \tilde{V}_{T}^{reg} = \bar{V}_{T} = f(T, \bar{X}_{T}^n) \), we derive
\[ ||\tilde{V}_{t_k}^{reg} - \bar{V}_{t_k}||_2^2 \leq C' (C \Delta t)^{2n+1} (K-k) \left( \begin{array}{c} K+1 \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right) \leq (C')^{n+1} (\Delta t)^{n-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \noalign{\hrule} n+1 \end{array} \right). \]

6. With a modified algorithm

If we change the algorithm, we may have a theoretical convergence result. The amendment is as follows:
6.1. Modified algorithm

One modifies the first and the last line backward loop for $k=K-1,\ldots,0$ (backward loop):
(i) On each $(t_k,t_{k+1})$, from $\hat{V}^\delta_{k,j} = \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}(\hat{V}^n_{k+1} | X^\delta_{k,j})$, compute by a backward loop in $j$
$$\hat{V}^\delta_{k,j} = \max \{ f(t_k, X^\delta_{k,j}), e^{-r \Delta t} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}[\hat{V}^\delta_{k+1}|X^\delta_{k,j}] \} , \quad j = J - 1 : 0.$$  
(ii) Compute $\hat{V}^n_{k+1} = \max \{ f(t_k, X^\delta_{k,j}), e^{-r \Delta t} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{E}[\hat{V}^n_{k+1}|X^\delta_{k,j}] \}$.
(iii) Set $\hat{V}^n_{k+1} = \hat{V}^n_{k+1} + \hat{V}^\delta_{k,j} - \hat{V}^n_{k,j}$.

We assume on what follows that $\mathbb{P} = \text{Id}$.

6.2. Statements and proofs

First, we introduce our “target object”: let $(\hat{V}^\delta_{k,j})_{k,j}$ be the $(\mathbb{P},\mathcal{F}_{t_k})_{k=0\ldots K,j=0\ldots J}$-Snell envelope of $(f(t_k, X^\delta_{k,j}))_{k,j}$ where $(X^\delta_{k,j})_{k=0\ldots K,j=0\ldots J}$ denotes the (global) Euler scheme with step $\delta$ (starting from $x_0$ at time $t = 0$).

Then, we recall that $(X^\delta_{k,j})_{j=0\ldots J}$ denotes the Euler scheme with step $\delta$ starting from $\hat{X}^0_{t_k}$ at time $t_k = t_{k,0}$. Let $(\tilde{V}^\delta_{k,j})_{j=0\ldots J}$ denote the $(\mathbb{P},\mathcal{F}_{t_k})_{j=0\ldots K}$-Snell envelope of
$$\tilde{f}_{t_k,j} = \tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_{t_k,\ell} = f(t_k, \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j}), \ell = 0, \ldots, J - 1.$$
where $\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} = \mathbb{E}(\hat{V}^n_{k+1} | \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j})$.

Having in mind that, owing to the “pre-conditioning”, the Markov property implies by induction that $\tilde{V}^\delta_{k,j+1}$ is a function of $\hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j+1}$ so that
$$\mathbb{E}(\tilde{V}^\delta_{k,j+1} | \mathcal{F}_{t_k}) = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{V}^\delta_{k+1,j+1} | \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j}), \quad j = J - 1, \ldots, 0.$$  

This second case justifies the use of LSMC in the sense that there is no Markov default in that phase like for the coarse component of the parareal scheme.

**Proposition 6.1** When $\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} = \mathbb{E}(\hat{V}^n_{k+1} | \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j})$,
$$\left\| \max_{j=0\ldots J} \left| \tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} - \tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} \right| \right\| \leq 2[f]_{\text{Lip}} C \sqrt{\Delta t}.$$

**Proof.** (a) As the $\mathbb{P}$-Snell envelope with horizon $\Delta t$ of $(f(t_k,j))_{j}$, starting at $t_k$ with timestep $\delta t$, the sequence $(\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j})_{j}$ reads
$$\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} = \mathbb{P} \text{-ess sup} \left\{ \mathbb{E}(\tilde{f}_{t_k,j} | \mathcal{F}_{t_k,j}) \right\}, \quad \theta \in \mathcal{T}^\delta_{t_k,j,t_k,j}$$
where $\mathcal{T}^\delta_{t_k,j,t_k,j}$ denotes the set of $(t_k,\ell, \ell = j, \ldots, J)$-valued $(\mathcal{F}_{t_k,j})_{\ell}$-stopping times and
$$\tilde{f}_{t_k,j} = \mathbb{E}(V^n_{k+1} | X^\delta_{t_k,j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_{t_k,\ell} = f(t_k, \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j}, \ell = 0, \ldots, J - 1).$$

The Markov property shared by the Euler scheme $(\hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j})_{k,j}$ implies that $(\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j})_{k,j}$ classically satisfies a Backward Dynamic Programing formula, which in turn implies the following local representation
$$\tilde{V}^\delta_{t_k,j} = \mathbb{P} \text{-ess sup} \left\{ \mathbb{E}(\tilde{f}_{t_k,j} | \mathcal{F}_{t_k,j}) \right\}, \quad \theta \in \mathcal{T}^\delta_{t_k,j,t_k,j}$$
where $\tilde{f}_{t_k,j} = V^\delta_{t_k,j}$ and $\tilde{f}_{t_k,\ell} = f(t_k, \hat{X}^\delta_{t_k,j}, \ell = 0, \ldots, J - 1).$
Consequently, as seen in the proof of the former proposition,

\[ |\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^{\delta,n}| \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{\ell = 0, \ldots, j} |\bar{f}_{tk,\ell} - \bar{f}_{tk,\ell}| \middle| \mathcal{F}_{tk,j} \right] \]

so that, owing to conditional Jensen’s Inequality

\[ |\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^{\delta,n}|^2 \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{\ell = 0, \ldots, j} |\bar{f}_{tk,\ell} - \bar{f}_{tk,\ell}|^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{tk,j} \right]. \]

It follows form the conditional Doob’s Inequality that

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{j = 0, \ldots, J} |\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^{\delta,n}|^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{tk,0} \right] \leq 4 \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{\ell = 0, \ldots, j} |\bar{f}_{tk,\ell} - \bar{f}_{tk,\ell}|^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{tk,0} \right]. \]

Now, \( f \) being Lipschitz continuous in \( x \) uniformly in \( t \in [0, T] \), we get

\[ \max_{\ell = 0, \ldots, j} |\bar{f}_{tk,\ell} - \bar{f}_{tk,\ell}|^2 \leq \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n | \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta |^2 \leq \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n | \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta |^2 + \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta | \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta |^2. \] (46)

Conditional expectation given \( \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n \) being an orthogonal projector, one has by the Pythagoras Theorem

\[ \| \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n \mid \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \|^2 = \| \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n \mid \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \|^2 + \| \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \mid \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \|^2. \]

The functions \( f(\bar{t}_{tk,j}, \cdot) \) being \( [f]_{\text{Lip}} \)-Lipschitz, we derive from the Markov property that \( \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta = v_{tk,j}(\bar{X}_{tk,j}^\delta) \) where (see [5]) \( v_{tk,j} \) is Lipschitz continuous with \( [v_{tk,j}]_{\text{Lip}} \leq C = C_{b, \sigma, T} \). Conditional expectation given \( \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n \) is the best quadratic approximation by a function of \( \bar{X}_{tk,j} \), consequently

\[ \| \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta - \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \mid \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) \|^2 \leq [v_{tk,j}]_{\text{Lip}} \| \bar{X}_{tk,j}^\delta - \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n \|^2 \leq C \| \bar{X}_{tk,j}^\delta - \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n \|^2. \]

whereas, as an \( L^2 \)-contraction,

\[ \| \mathbb{E}(\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \mid \bar{X}_{tk,j}^n) \|^2 \leq \| \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \|^2 = \| \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta \|^2. \]

On the other hand, the (pseudo-)flow property for the Euler scheme yields

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{j = 0, \ldots, J} |\bar{V}_{tk+1}^n - \bar{X}_{tk,j}^\delta |^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{tk,0} \right] \leq C \| \bar{X}_{tk}^n - \bar{X}_{tk}^\delta \|^2. \]

still for a real constant \( C = C_{b, \sigma, T} \). Taking the expectation in (46) and in the above equation, then using the bounds established in (6) of Theorem 3.1 and in (8), we derive that

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{j = 0, \ldots, J} |\bar{V}_{tk+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk,j}^{\delta,n} |^2 \right] \leq 4 \left( [f]_{\text{Lip}} C_{b, \sigma, T} \mathbb{E} \left[ |\bar{X}_{tk}^n - \bar{X}_{tk}^\delta |^2 \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ |\bar{V}_{tk+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n |^2 \right] \right) \leq 4 \left( [f]_{\text{Lip}} C_{2^n+1} \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) (\Delta t)^{2^n+1} + \mathbb{E} \left[ |\bar{V}_{tk+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n |^2 \right] \right) \]

by Theorem 3.1. Now, if we denote by \( (\bar{V}_{tk,j}^\delta)_{k = 0}^K \) the \( (\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F}_{tk}) \)-Suell envelope of the Euler scheme of \( f(t_k, \bar{X}_{tk,j}^\delta)_{k = 0}^K \) (exercise are possible only attires \( t_k \)), then

\[ \| \bar{V}_{tk+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n \|_2 \leq \| \bar{V}_{tk+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{tk+1}^\Delta \|_2 + \| \bar{V}_{tk+1}^\Delta - \bar{V}_{tk+1}^n \|_2. \]
It is elementary to show on the very definition of Snell envelope, the uniform Lipschitz continuity of the functions $f(t,.)$ and the fact that the Euler scheme is an Itô process that

$$||\bar{V}_{k+1}^\delta - \bar{V}_{k+1}^{\Delta,\delta}||_2 \leq C_{b,\sigma,T} \sqrt{\Delta t}.$$ 

On the other hand, by Proposition 3.3, as $(\bar{V}_k)_k = \tilde{V}_k^{\delta,n})_k$ coincide, we derive that

$$||\bar{V}_{k+1}^{\Delta,\delta} - \tilde{V}_{k+1}^{n})_2 \leq [f]_{\text{Lip}} \frac{(C'' \Delta t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{(n + 1)!}}.$$ 

So, we have convergence but we are note able to highlight the parareal speeding up of the procedure.