

EXACT SIMULATION FOR MULTIVARIATE ITÔ DIFFUSIONS

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ABSTRACT. We provide the first generic exact simulation algorithm for multivariate diffusions. Current exact sampling algorithms for diffusions require the existence of a transformation which can be used to reduce the sampling problem to the case of a constant diffusion matrix and a drift which is the gradient of some function. Such transformation, called Lamperti transformation, can be applied in general only in one dimension. So, completely different ideas are required for exact sampling of generic multivariate diffusions. The development of these ideas is the main contribution of this paper. Our strategy combines techniques borrowed from the theory of rough paths, on one hand, and multilevel Monte Carlo on the other.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consider a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ and an Itô Stochastic Differential Equation (SDE)

$$(1) \quad dX(t) = \mu(X(t))dt + \sigma(X(t))dW(t), X(0) = x_0,$$

where $W(\cdot)$ is a d' -dimensional Brownian motion under \mathbb{P} , and $\mu(\cdot) = (\mu_i(\cdot))_d : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\sigma(\cdot) = (\sigma_{ij}(\cdot))_{d \times d'} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times d'}$ satisfy suitable regularity conditions. For instance, in order for (1) to have a strong solution it is sufficient to assume that both $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ are uniformly Lipschitz. Under additional regularity conditions on $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$, this paper provides the first Monte Carlo simulation algorithm which allows to sample any discrete skeleton $X(t_1), \dots, X(t_m)$ exactly, without any bias.

The precise regularity conditions that we impose on $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ are stated in Section 3. In particular, it is sufficient for the validity of our Monte Carlo method to assume $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ to be three times continuously differentiable, both with Lipschitz continuous derivatives of order three. In addition, we must assume that $\sigma(\cdot)$ is uniformly elliptic.

Exact simulation of SDEs has generated a substantial amount of interest in the applied probability and Monte Carlo simulation communities. The landmark paper of [5], introduced what has become the standard procedure for the design of generic exact simulation algorithms for diffusions. The authors in [5] propose a clever acceptance / rejection (AR) sampler which uses Brownian motion as a proposal distribution. The authors in [7] apply a localization technique which eliminates certain boundedness assumptions which are originally present in [5]; see also [4] for the use of retrospective simulation ideas to dispense with boundedness assumptions.

The key assumption underlying the work of [5] and its extensions is that the underlying (target) process has a constant diffusion coefficient, i.e. $\sigma(x) = \sigma$ for every x . Beskos and Roberts [5] note that in the case $d = 1$, owing to Lamperti's transformation, the constant diffusion coefficient assumption comes basically at no cost in generality.

Unfortunately, however, Lamperti's transformation is only generally applicable in one dimension. In fact, [1] characterizes the multidimensional diffusions for which Lamperti's transformation can be successfully applied and these models are very restrictive.

Moreover, even if Lamperti's transformation is applicable in a multidimensional setting, another implicit assumption in the application of the Beskos and Roberts acceptance / rejection (AR)

procedure is that the drift coefficient $\mu(\cdot)$ is the gradient of some function (i.e. $\mu(x) = \nabla v(x)$ for some $v(\cdot)$). This assumption, once again, comes at virtually no cost in generality in the one dimensional setting, but it may be very restrictive in the multidimensional case.

Because of these limitations, a generic algorithm for exact simulation of multidimensional diffusions, even under the regularity conditions that we impose here, requires a completely different set of ideas. The contribution in this paper is therefore not only the production of such generic exact simulation algorithm, but also the ideas that are behind its construction. In particular, the algorithm that we propose combines two key ingredients. On one hand we use so-called Tolerance-Enforced Simulation techniques (TES) which have been recently developed taking advantage of the theory of rough paths, and, on the other hand, we use multilevel Monte Carlo ideas which have become increasingly popular.

Unfortunately, however, an important limitation of our current algorithm is that its running time, although finite with probability one, has infinite mean. We recognize that this issue should be resolved for the algorithm to be widely used in practice and we discuss the elements of the algorithm which lead to infinite expected running time in Section 4. However, the present paper shows for the first time that it is possible to perform exact sampling of multidimensional diffusions in substantial generality and, in doing so, it provides a conceptual framework different from the prevailing use of Lamperti transformation, which is the only available generic approach for producing exact sampling of diffusions.

Now, in spite of the algorithm's practical limitations, it is important to recognize the advantages that unbiased samplers have over biased samplers in the context of massive parallel computing environment, because it is straightforward to implement a parallel procedure to reduce the estimation error of an unbiased sampler.

Recently, there have been several unbiased estimation procedures which have been proposed for expectations of the form $\alpha = \mathbb{E}(f(X(t)))$, assuming $\text{Var}(f(X(t))) < \infty$. For example, the work of [21] shows that if $f(\cdot)$ is twice continuously differentiable (with Lipschitz derivatives) and if there exists a discretization scheme which can be implemented with a strong convergence error of order 1, then it is possible to construct an unbiased estimator for α with finite variance and finite expected termination time. The work of [12] shows that such a discretization scheme can be developed if $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ are sufficiently smooth under certain boundedness assumptions. The paper [13] also develops an unbiased estimator for α using a regime-switching technique. Our work here is somewhat related to this line of research, but an *important difference* is that *we actually generate* $X(t)$ exactly, while *all* of the existing algorithms which apply in multidimensional diffusion settings generate Z such that $\mathbb{E}(Z) = \alpha$. So, for example, if $f(\cdot)$ is positive, one cannot guarantee that Z is positive using the type of samplers suggested in [21]. But by sampling $X(t)$ directly, one directly maintains the positivity of the estimator.

Another instance in which direct exact samplers are useful arises in the context of stochastic optimization. For instance, consider the case in which one is interested in optimizing a convex function of the form $g(\theta) = \mathbb{E}(h(X(t), \theta))$, where $h(x, \cdot)$ is differentiable. In this case, one can naturally construct an estimator $Z(\theta)$ such that $g(\theta) = \mathbb{E}(Z(\theta))$ using the results in [21] and optimize the mapping $\theta \rightarrow n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(\theta)$, which unfortunately will typically not be convex. So, having access to a direct procedure to sample $X(t)$ in this setting is particularly convenient as convexity is preserved.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we consider the case of multidimensional diffusions with a constant diffusion coefficient and a Lipschitz continuous (suitably smooth) drift. The general case is discussed in Section 3, our development uses localization ideas which are introduced in Section 2, but also some basic estimates of the transition density of the underlying

diffusion (e.g. Lipschitz continuity), these estimates are developed in Appendix A. As mentioned before we discuss the bottlenecks in the expected running time of the algorithm in Section 4.

2. EXACT SIMULATION OF SDEs WITH IDENTITY DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT

In case that Lamperti's transformation is applicable, the SDE of interest is reducible to another SDE whose diffusion matrix is the identity. As a result, it suffices to consider simulating the following SDE

$$(2) \quad dX(t) = \mu(X(t))dt + dW(t), \quad X(0) = x_0,$$

where $W = \{W(t) = (W_1(t), \dots, W_d(t)) : 0 \leq t < \infty\}$ is a d -dimensional Brownian motion. In this section we concentrate on the identity diffusion case (2), but the development can be immediately extended to the case of a constant diffusion matrix. However, throughout this section we must impose the following assumptions on $\mu(\cdot)$.

Assumption 2.1. *The drift coefficient $\mu(\cdot)$ is Lipschitz continuous.*

Assumption 2.2. *The drift coefficient $\mu(\cdot)$ is three times continuously differentiable.*

Assumption 2.1 assures the existence of a strong solution to equation (2), see Proposition 5.3.6 of [15]. Assumption 2.2 is the requirement of TES, the theoretical foundation of our algorithm, which we shall introduce later.

Let us introduce some notations first. For any set G and $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we use $d(x, G) = \inf \{\|x - y\|_2 : y \in G\}$ to denote the distance between x and G ; $\overset{\circ}{G}$ denotes the interior of G ; ∂G denotes the boundary of G ; G^c denotes complementary of G .

Consider a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \tilde{\mathbb{P}})$ endowed with a filtration $\{\mathcal{F}_t : 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$, and supporting a d -dimensional Brownian

$$X(t) = (X_1(t), \dots, X_d(t)); \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

Let $\{L(t) : 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ to be a $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ -local martingale defined as

$$(3) \quad L(t) = \exp \left(\int_0^t \mu^T(X(s))dX(s) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|\mu(X(s))\|_2^2 ds \right),$$

where $\mu^T(\cdot)$ denotes the transpose of the column vector $\mu(\cdot)$. Under Assumption 2.1, $L(\cdot)$ is a $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ -martingale, see Corollary 3.5.16 of [15].

In this case we can define a probability measure \mathbb{P} through

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{E}^{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} [I(A)L(1)]; \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{F},$$

where $I(A)$ denotes the indicator function of the set A and $\mathbb{E}^{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}}(\cdot)$ is the expectation operator under $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$.

Let

$$W(t) = (W_1(t), \dots, W_d(t)); \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

be a d -dimensional process defined by

$$(4) \quad W(t) = X(t) - \int_0^t \mu(X(s))ds; \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

The following theorem provides the distribution of $W(\cdot)$.

Theorem 1 (Girsanov Theorem). *If Assumption 2.1 is satisfied, then the process $W(\cdot)$ is a d -dimensional Brownian motion on probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$.*

Proof. See, for instance, Theorem 3.5.1 of [15]. □

It is readily apparent from (4) that $X(\cdot)$ is a weak solution to SDE (2) on the probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. The exact simulation problem becomes sampling $X(1)$ under measure \mathbb{P} . Since $X(1)$ follows a normal distribution under measure $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$, we can attempt to use AR to sample $X(1)$. A direct application of AR may proceed by using the $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ distribution of $X(1)$ as proposal, which, if AR is applicable, would then be accepted with probability proportional to $L(1)$. However, there are two obstacles when trying to apply such a direct AR approach. First, the presence of the general stochastic integral appearing in the definition of $L(1)$ makes the likelihood ratio difficult to directly compute. Second, a direct application of AR requires the likelihood ratio, $L(1)$, to be bounded, which is unfortunately violated.

In order to deal with the first obstacle we note that it is really not necessary to accurately evaluate the likelihood ratio. In standard procedure of AR, the likelihood ratio is only used for comparison with an independent uniform random variable. Thus, to address the first obstacle, we can approximate the likelihood ratio with a deterministic error bound, and keep refining until we can decide either to accept or reject the proposal. It turns out, as we shall explain, that the same approximation technique can actually be used to localize $L(1)$ and also resolve the second obstacle. The theoretical foundation for such approximation and refinement strategy is given by Tolerance-Enforced Simulation, which is presented in Theorem 2.

Theorem 2 (Tolerance-Enforced Simulation). *Consider a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ and the following SDE:*

$$(5) \quad dY(t) = \alpha(Y(t))dt + \nu(Y(t))dW(t), \quad Y(t) = y_0$$

where $\alpha(\cdot) = (\alpha_i(\cdot))_d : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $\nu(\cdot) = (\nu_{ij}(\cdot))_{d \times d'} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times d'}$ and $W(\cdot)$ is a d -dimensional Brownian motion. Suppose that $\alpha(\cdot)$ is continuously differentiable and that $\nu(\cdot)$ is three times continuously differentiable. Then, given any deterministic $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an explicit Monte Carlo procedure that allows us to simulate a piecewise constant process $Y_\varepsilon(\cdot)$, such that

$$\sup_{t \in [0,1]} \|Y_\varepsilon(t) - Y(t)\|_2 \leq \varepsilon$$

with probability one. Furthermore, for any $m > 1$ and $0 < \varepsilon_m < \dots < \varepsilon_1 < 1$, we can simulate Y_{ε_m} conditional on $Y_{\varepsilon_1}, \dots, Y_{\varepsilon_{m-1}}$.

Proof. See Theorem 2.1, Theorem 2.2 and Section 2.1 of [6], where a detailed procedure of Tolerance-Enforced Simulation is also provided. \square

As a straightforward consequence of Theorem 2, we develop localization procedure of SDE in Corollary 1. Before moving forward to state the result, we define some notations that will be therein used.

Definition 1. A family of (Borel measurable) sets $\mathcal{G} = \{G_i \subset \mathbb{R}^d : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is said to be a countable continuous partition for a d -dimensional random vector Y , if and only if

- (1) The sets in \mathcal{G} are mutually disjoint, i.e. $G_i \cap G_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$;
- (2) Y is concentrated on \mathcal{G} , that is $\mathbb{P}(Y \in \cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} G_i) = 1$;
- (3) $\mathbb{P}(Y \in \partial G_i) = 0, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$.

In addition, a function $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(x) : \text{supp}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is defined such that $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(x) = i$ if and only if $x \in G_i$.

Corollary 1. Under the setting of Theorem 2, let $\mathcal{G} = \{G_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a countable continuous partition for $Y(1)$, then there is an algorithm for simulating $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y(1))$ that terminates in finite time with probability one. In particular, for any set G such that $\mathbb{P}(Y(1) \in \partial G) = 0$, there is an algorithm for simulating $I(Y(1) \in G)$.

Proof. Notice that $\mathbb{P}(Y(1) \in \partial G_i) = 0$, so $Y(1) \in \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \overset{\circ}{G}_i$ holds almost surely. Recalling from Theorem 2 that $\|Y_\varepsilon(1) - Y(1)\|_2 \leq \varepsilon$ a.s., which suggests that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\{\omega \in \Omega : Y(1) \in \overset{\circ}{G}_i\}\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \{\omega \in \Omega : d(Y_\varepsilon(1), G_i^c) > \varepsilon\}\right).$$

Thus, we pick $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and apply TES to simulate the approximation process $Y_\varepsilon(1)$. If

$$d(Y_\varepsilon(1), G_{\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y_\varepsilon(1))}^c) > \varepsilon,$$

then $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y(1)) = \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y_\varepsilon(1))$, which terminates the algorithm. Otherwise we keep refining the approximation of TES, by setting $\varepsilon \leftarrow \varepsilon/2$, until $d(Y_\varepsilon(1), G_{\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y_\varepsilon(1))}^c) > \varepsilon$. The algorithm will ultimately terminate since

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \{\omega \in \Omega : d(Y_\varepsilon(1), G_i^c) > \varepsilon\}\right) = 1.$$

The procedure for simulation of $I(Y(1) \in G)$ is just a particular case, by setting $\mathcal{G} = \{G, G^c\}$. The details of the algorithm are given in Algorithm 1. \square

Algorithm 1 Localization of SDE over Countable Continuous Partition \mathcal{G}

- 1: **Initialize** $\varepsilon \leftarrow 1/2$.
 - 2: Apply TES to simulate $Y_\varepsilon(1)$, $i \leftarrow \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y_\varepsilon(1))$.
 - 3: **while** $d(Y_\varepsilon(1), G_i^c) > \varepsilon$ **do**
 - 4: Apply TES to simulate $Y_{\varepsilon/2}(1)$ conditional on $Y_{1/2}(1), \dots, Y_\varepsilon(1)$.
 - 5: $i \leftarrow \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(Y_{\varepsilon/2}(1))$
 - 6: $\varepsilon \leftarrow \varepsilon/2$.
 - 7: **Output** i .
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The algorithm for simulating $X(1)$ is performed in a two-stage fashion. At first stage, the likelihood ratio $L(1)$ is localized with the help of Corollary 1. Then, at second stage, $X(1)$ is sampled conditional on the result of localization.

We now illustrate how to localize $L(1)$ in detail. In order to write the dynamics of $Y(1)$ in standard form as in (5), we consider the SDE of $(L(\cdot), W(\cdot))$ under measure \mathbb{P} as following,

$$(6) \quad \begin{cases} dL(t) = L(t) \|\mu(X(t))\|_2^2 dt + \mu^T(X(t)) dW(t), \\ dX(t) = \mu(X(t)) dt + dW(t), \end{cases}$$

Let $\mathcal{G} = \{G_i = [i, i+1) \times \mathbb{R} : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ in the rest of this section. As (3) guarantees that $L(1)$ is non-negative, it follows immediately that \mathcal{G} is a countable continuous partition for $L(1)$. Therefore, Algorithm 1 is directly applicable to sample $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1)))$ using SDE (6). Without loss of generality, we assume $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i$ in the rest of this section. It remains to sample $X(1)$ conditional on $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i$ under probability measure \mathbb{P} .

The following lemma provides an alternative expression of conditional distribution of $X(1)$, which facilitates the remaining part of the algorithm.

Lemma 3. *Let $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ independent of everything else under probability measure $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$, then we have*

$$\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx | \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i) = \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(X(1) \in dx | \max(i, (i+1)U) < L(1) < i+1)$$

Proof. Due to the definition of conditional probability,

$$\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx | \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx; \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))))}{\mathbb{P}(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)}.$$

Recall that $d\tilde{\mathbb{P}} = L(1)d\mathbb{P}$, we have

$$\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx | \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i) = \frac{\mathbb{E}^{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}}[L(1)I(X(1) \in dx; \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)]}{\mathbb{P}(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)}.$$

Since on $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i$,

$$i \leq L(1) \leq i + 1,$$

we can rewrite the expectation into a probability by introducing $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$, namely,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}^{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}}[L(1)I(X(1) \in dx; \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)] \\ &= (i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(X(1) \in dx; \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i; (i + 1)U < L(1)) \\ &= (i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(X(1) \in dx; \max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1). \end{aligned}$$

By substitution, it follows easily that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx | \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i) &= \frac{(i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1)}{\mathbb{P}(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)} \\ &\quad \times \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(X(1) \in dx | \max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1). \end{aligned}$$

It remains to prove that

$$(i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1) = \mathbb{P}(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i).$$

By a similar argument we can deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx; \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1)))) \\ &= \mathbb{E}^{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}}[L(1)I(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i)] \\ &= (i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i; (i + 1)U < L(1)) \\ &= (i + 1)\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1), \end{aligned}$$

which ends the proof. \square

As a direct implication of Lemma 3, in order to obtain an example sample for $X(1)$ under \mathbb{P} , given $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i$, we can simply simulate $X(1)$ conditional on $\max(i, (i + 1)U) < L(1) < i + 1$ under probability measure $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$. In order to do this sampling under $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$, we can sample U first and denote the value by u . Then we apply Algorithm 1 on SDE

$$(7) \quad \begin{cases} dL(t) = L(t)\mu^T(X(t))dX(t), \\ dX(t) = dX(t). \end{cases}$$

to simulate an indicator function $I(\max(i, u) < L(1) < i + 1)$ and a sample of $X(1)$ is also produced simultaneously. We accept the value of $X(1)$ if and only if $I(\max(i, u) < L(1) < i + 1) = 1$; otherwise we repeat the procedure in this paragraph, but we fix the parameter i , because $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}((L(1), X(1))) = i$ has already been sampled under the correct distribution \mathbb{P} . The output of the algorithm, once the value $X(1)$ is finally accepted, follows the distribution of $X(1)$ under \mathbb{P} without any bias.

We summarize the discussion in this section in the following theorem.

Theorem 4. *If Assumption 2.1 and 2.2 are satisfied, then there is an exact simulation algorithm for $X(1)$ that terminates with probability one, see Algorithm 2.*

Algorithm 2 Exact Simulation for SDE with Constant Diffusion Coefficient

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- 1: Apply Algorithm 1 to simulate random variable $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(L(1), W(1))$ associated with SDE (6), record the result as $i \leftarrow \Xi_{\mathcal{G}}(L(1), W(1))$.
 - 2: **repeat**
 - 3: Draw a sample u from $\text{Unif}(0, i + 1)$.
 - 4: Apply Algorithm 1 to sample $I(\max(i, u) < L(1) < i + 1)$ using SDE (7). As a by-product of TES, sample $x \leftarrow X(1)$ simultaneously.
 - 5: **until** $I(\max(i, u) < L(1) < i + 1) = 1$.
 - 6: **Output** x as a sample of $X(1)$.
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3. EXACT SIMULATION FOR GENERAL SDES

In this section, we will develop an exact simulation algorithm for the SDE (1). We shall fix $X(0) = x_0$ and the dependence of x_0 in some objects (such as the transition density of $X(1)$) will be omitted. Throughout the rest of this section, we shall assume the following assumptions and conditions.

Assumption 3.1. *The drift coefficient $\mu(\cdot)$ is continuously differentiable, and the diffusion coefficient $\sigma(\cdot)$ is three times continuously differentiable. Moreover, a strong solution to SDE (1) exists.*

Condition 1. *The probability distribution of $X(1)$ is absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue measure. In other words, $X(1)$ has a density function denoted by $p(\cdot)$ with respect to the Lebesgue measure.*

Condition 2. *For any relatively compact set S , the density $p(\cdot)$ is Lipschitz continuous with Lipschitz constant C_S , i.e.*

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq C_S |x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in S.$$

Condition 3. *For any relatively compact set S , there exist $\delta_S > 0$ such that*

$$p(x) \geq \delta_S \quad \forall x \in S.$$

As we have seen in the previous section, Assumption 3.1 is the necessary condition for the applicability of the TES result introduced in Theorem 2, which enables us to strongly approximate $X(1)$. Condition 1 will eventually be used to apply the AR technique using an absolutely continuous (with respect to the Lebesgue measure) proposal distribution. Conditions 2 and 3, as we shall see, will allow us to control the bound of the likelihood ratio when applying AR.

It is important to ensure that the constants C_S and δ_S are explicitly computable in terms of $\mu(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ only, but we should also emphasize that we are not assuming that the density $p(\cdot)$ is known.

There are many ways in which the computability of C_S and δ_S can be enforced. For instance, in Appendix A we discuss a set of assumptions involving classical estimators of the fundamental solutions of parabolic equations, which we review in order to compute C_S and δ_S explicitly.

We now state the outline of our exact simulation algorithm. First of all, we apply a localization technique on the countable continuous partition \mathcal{G}_{loc} defined as

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{loc}} = \{[i_1, i_1 + 1) \times \cdots \times [i_d, i_d + 1) : (i_1, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}.$$

Since \mathcal{G}_{loc} has countable components, we can enumerate \mathcal{G}_{loc} and rewrite it in terms of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{loc}} = \{G_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$, where G_i is a unit hypercube. Obviously, Algorithm 1 is applicable to $X(1)$ with respect to the countable continuous partition \mathcal{G}_{loc} .

Then, we introduce an ancillary random variable N' coupled with $X(1)$, and simulate $(N' | X(1) \in G_i)$. As we shall see, the random variable N' will play an important role after we introduce a

suitable family of random variables whose expectations converge to the density of $X(1)$ at a given point. In the end, we will be able to sample $X(1)$ conditional on N' and $X(1) \in G_i$.

The following theorem provides the main contribution of this paper.

Theorem 5. *If Assumption 3.1 and Condition 1-3 are satisfied, then there is an algorithm for exactly simulating $X(1)$ which terminates in finite time with probability one; see Algorithm 3.*

Algorithm 3 Exact Simulation for Multivariate SDE

- 1: Simulate $\Xi_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{loc}}}(X(1))$ applying Algorithm 1. Set $i \leftarrow \Xi_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{loc}}}(X(1))$.
 - 2: Simulate $(N'|X(1) \in G_i)$, denote the result by n' .
 - 3: Simulate $(X(1)|N' = n', X(1) \in G_i)$, denote the result by x .
 - 4: **Output** x .
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The rest of this section is organized as follows. Section 3.1 applies a technique borrowed from Multilevel Monte Carlo to construct the ancillary random variable N' . Section 3.2 explains how to sample N' using AR and a suitable Bernoulli factory [19, 17, 14] conditional on localization. Section 3.3 demonstrates how to sample $X(1)$ conditional on N' , once again using a suitable localization.

3.1. A Multilevel Representation of the Density. In this section, we borrow an idea from Multilevel Monte Carlo [11] to construct an unbiased estimator for $p(\cdot)$, and we also introduce the ancillary random variable N' .

In order to illustrate our idea, first we need to introduce some notations. For any x in G_i , we define $\{B_{r_n}(x) : n \geq 1\}$ as a sequence of open balls centered at x , whose radii $\{r_n : n \geq 1\}$, form a decreasing sequence and $r_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $V(r)$ denote the volume of a d -dimensional ball with radius r (i.e. the volume of $B_r(0)$). We define $\overline{p}_n(x)$ to be the average density over the ball $B_{r_n}(x)$, namely,

$$\overline{p}_n(x) = [V(r_n)]^{-1} \int_{B_{r_n}(x)} p(x) dx.$$

Let $\hat{p}_n(x)$ denote a nonnegative unbiased estimator for $\overline{p}_n(x)$, i.e.

$$\hat{p}_n(x) = [V(r_n)]^{-1} \times I(X(1) \in B_{r_n}(x))$$

for $n \geq 1$. We define $\hat{p}_0(x) := 0$ and $\overline{p}_0 := 0$ for notational simplicity. It follows immediately that $\mathbb{E}[\hat{p}_n(x)] = \overline{p}_n(x)$ for $n \geq 0$.

The density $p(x)$ is first decomposed into an infinite telescoping sums,

$$p(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x)).$$

Then, we introduce a randomization technique inspired by Randomized Multilevel Monte Carlo (see [18, 22]). The density $p(x)$ can be decomposed as expectation of an infinite sum of estimators, which is truncated to a finite but random level so that the expectation is invariant. The idea is to introduce an integer valued random variable N , which is independent of everything else. Then $p(x)$

can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}
p(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x)) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x))}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \mathbb{P}(N = k) I(n \leq k) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x))}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \mathbb{P}(N = k) I(n \leq k) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x))}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \mathbb{P}(N = k) \\
&= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x))}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

where the third equality follows from Fubini's theorem, which can be justified if

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x)|}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \mathbb{P}(N = k) I(n \leq k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x)| \leq 2C_{G_i, r_1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n < \infty.$$

We will show $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n < \infty$ in the sequel. Moreover, by the tower property we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(\overline{p}_{n+1}(x) - \overline{p}_n(x))}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{\mathbb{E}[\hat{p}_{n+1}(x) - \hat{p}_n(x) | N]}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{\hat{p}_{n+1}(x) - \hat{p}_n(x)}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \middle| N \right] \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{\hat{p}_{n+1}(x) - \hat{p}_n(x)}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq n)} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we define

$$\Lambda_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\hat{p}_{k+1}(x) - \hat{p}_k(x)}{\mathbb{P}(N \geq k)} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0,$$

it follows easily that

$$(8) \quad p(x) = \mathbb{E} [\Lambda_N(x)].$$

We now are interested in obtaining bounds for $\Lambda_n(x)$ and its expectation for $x \in G_i$. To this end we first define G_{i, r_1} as r_1 -neighborhood of set G_i , which consists of all points that at distance less than r_1 from G_i , i.e.

$$G_{i, r_1} = \bigcup_{x \in G_i} B_{r_1}(x).$$

It is not hard to observe that G_{i, r_1} is a relative compact set, to which Conditions 1-3 are applicable. In the following lemma, we will demonstrate that under such conditions, one can judiciously pick the distribution of N and the radii $\{r_n : n \geq 1\}$ in order to establish explicit bounds for $\Lambda_n(x)$ and $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]$, respectively.

Lemma 6. *Suppose that $x \in G_i$ and Condition 1-3 are satisfied. If we pick*

$$r_n = (3\delta_{G_{i,r_1}})/(2\pi^2 n^3 C_{G_{i,r_1}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}(N = n) = 1/[n(n+1)].$$

for $n \geq 1$, then we have

$$(9) \quad \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}/2 \leq \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] \leq 1 + \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}/2.$$

and

$$(10) \quad |\Lambda_n(x)| \leq [V(r_1)]^{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n (k[V(r_{k+1})]^{-1} + k[V(r_k)]^{-1}) =: m_n.$$

Proof. Let us construct the lower bound of $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]$ first. By triangle inequality,

$$\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] \geq \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_0(x)] - \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}|\Lambda_k(x) - \Lambda_{k-1}(x)|.$$

On the one hand, from the definition of $\Lambda_0(x)$ and Condition 3, we can conclude that

$$\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_0(x)] = \mathbb{E}[\hat{p}_1(x)] = \bar{p}_1(x) \geq \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}.$$

On the other hand, from Condition 2 we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}|\Lambda_k(x) - \Lambda_{k-1}(x)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n 2C_{i,r_1}(\mathbb{P}(N \geq k))^{-1}r_k \leq \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}/2.$$

Combining the above two inequalities yields

$$\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] \geq \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}/2.$$

Similarly, observing that $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_0(x)] = \mathbb{E}[\hat{p}_1(x)] \leq 1$, for the upper bound we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] \leq \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_0(x)] + \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}|\Lambda_k(x) - \Lambda_{k-1}(x)| \leq 1 + \delta_{G_{i,r_1}}/2.$$

We can also derive an upper bound of $|\Lambda_n(x)|$:

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda_n(x)| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n (\mathbb{P}(N \geq k))^{-1} |\hat{p}_{k+1}(x) - \hat{p}_k(x)| \\ &\leq [V(r_1)]^{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n (k[V(r_{k+1})]^{-1} + k[V(r_k)]^{-1}) =: m_n < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

which ends the proof. \square

In the rest of this paper, we will adopt the value of r_n and the distribution of N in Lemma 6. Even though we have constructed an unbiased estimator $\Lambda_N(x)$ for $p(x)$, AR is not applicable because $\Lambda_N(x)$ may be negative and unbounded. In order to apply AR, we need a nonnegative unbiased estimator for $p(x)$, which will be constructed in Lemma 8. The idea of such construction borrows an idea from [8]. Let $\{\Lambda_{n,k}(x) : k \geq 1\}$ be i.i.d. copies of $\Lambda_n(x)$. We then define

$$S_{n,k}(x) := \Lambda_{n,1}(x) + \cdots + \Lambda_{n,k}(x).$$

and

$$\tau_n(x) := \inf\{k \geq 1 : S_{n,k}(x) \geq 0\}.$$

By Wald's first equation,

$$(11) \quad \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] = \mathbb{E}[S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x)] / \mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)].$$

Note that $S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x) \geq 0$, but now we have an additional contribution $1/\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)]$, which can be interpreted as a probability. In order to sample a Bernoulli with such probability we will need the following result which we refer to as the Bernoulli Factory.

Theorem 7 (Bernoulli factory [19, 14]). *Assume that $\epsilon \in (0, 1/2]$ and $\alpha > 0$ are two known constants and that we have an oracle that outputs i.i.d. Bernoullies with parameter $p \in (0, (1 - \epsilon)/\alpha]$. Then, there is an algorithm which takes the output of the oracle and produces a Bernoulli random variable with parameter $f(p) = \min(\alpha p, 1 - \epsilon) = \alpha p$. Moreover, if $\bar{N}(\alpha, \epsilon)$ is the number of Bernoulli(p) random variables required to output Bernoulli($f(p)$) then $.004 \cdot \alpha/\epsilon \leq \mathbb{E}(\bar{N}(\alpha, \epsilon)) \leq 10 \cdot \alpha/\epsilon$.*

We now can explain how to construct $\Lambda_n^+(x) \geq 0$ such that $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)] = \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]$.

Lemma 8. *There exists a family of random variables $\{\Lambda_n^+(x) : n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in G_i\}$, such that the following properties hold:*

- (1) $0 \leq \Lambda_n^+(x) \leq m_n$.
- (2) $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)] = \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]$.
- (3) *Given n and x , there is an algorithm for simulating $\Lambda_n^+(x)$.*

Proof. Let $\bar{\Gamma}_n(x)$ be a Bernoulli random variable with parameter $(\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)])^{-1}$, and independent of everything else. It follows that

$$\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] = \mathbb{E}[\bar{\Gamma}_n(x)S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x)].$$

We write $\Lambda_n^+(x) := \bar{\Gamma}_n(x)S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x)$. Property 1 follows from the facts that $0 \leq S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x) \leq \Lambda_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x) \leq m_n$, and that $0 \leq \bar{\Gamma}_n(x) \leq 1$. Property 2 is justified directly by equation (11). To show that $\Lambda_n^+(x)$ can be simulated, we just need to provide an algorithm for simulating $\bar{\Gamma}_n(x)$. Recall that $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)] \geq \delta_{G_i,r_1}/2$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)] \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x)]}{\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]} \leq 2\delta_{G_i,r_1}^{-1} m_n.$$

Consider Wald's second equation

$$\mathbb{E} \left[(S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x) - \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n(x)]\tau_n(x))^2 \right] = \text{Var}(\Lambda_n(x))\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)],$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(\tau_n(x))^2] &\leq \frac{2\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)S_{n,\tau_n(x)}(x) + \text{Var}(\Lambda_n(x))\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)]]}{\mathbb{E}[(\Lambda_n(x))^2]} \\ &\leq \frac{(2m_n + m_n^2)\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)]}{(\delta_{G_i,r_1}/2)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{2m_n^2 + m_n^3}{(\delta_{G_i,r_1}/2)^3} =: m_{\tau,n}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we shall proceed to simulate random variable $\bar{\Gamma}_n(x)$. Consider a random variable $T_n(x)$ with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(T_n(x) = k) = \mathbb{P}(\tau_n(x) \geq k)/\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)] \quad \text{for } k \geq 1.$$

Since $I(T_n(x) = 1)$ is the desired Bernoulli random variable with parameter $(\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)])^{-1}$, it then suffices to simulate $T_n(x)$. Towards this end, we apply AR again using another random variable T' as proposal, whose distribution is

$$\mathbb{P}(T' = k) = \frac{6}{\pi^2 k^2} \quad \text{for } k \geq 1.$$

The likelihood ratio between $T_n(x)$ and T' is given by

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}(T_n(x) = k)}{\mathbb{P}(T' = k)} = \frac{\pi^2 k^2 \mathbb{P}(\tau_n(x) \geq k)}{6\mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)]} \leq \frac{\pi^2}{3} (\delta_{G_i, r_1})^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\tau_n(x)^2] \leq \frac{\pi^2}{3} (\delta_{G_i, r_1})^{-1} m_{\tau, n}$$

where the first inequality is due to Chebyshev's inequality, and the second inequality follows from Lemma 6. From above inequality we see that the likelihood ratio is bounded, so AR is applicable.

We then introduce a new Bernoulli random variable $\tilde{\Gamma}_n(x)$ to decide whether or not accept the proposal. The distribution of $\tilde{\Gamma}_n(x)$ is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Gamma}_n(x) = 1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Gamma}_n(x) = 0) = \frac{k^2 \delta_{G_i, r_1}}{4(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2)m_{\tau, n}} \mathbb{P}(\tau_n(x) \geq k).$$

It is not hard to justify that

$$(12) \quad \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Gamma}_n(x) = 1) \leq 1/2.$$

Observe that we are able to simulate the indicator $I(\tau_n(x) \geq k)$, but its distribution is not explicitly accessible, so it is natural to sample $\tilde{\Gamma}_k(x)$ via Bernoulli factory introduced in Theorem 7. Due to (12), the function $f(\cdot)$ involved in Bernoulli factory is a linear function as following

$$f(p) = \min \left(\frac{k^2 \delta_{G_i, r_1}}{4(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2)m_{\tau, n}} p, \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{k^2 \delta_{G_i, r_1}}{4(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2)m_{\tau, n}} p.$$

We summarize the procedure of simulating $\Lambda_n^+(x)$ in Algorithm 4. □

Algorithm 4 Simulation of $\Lambda_n^+(x)$.

- 1: **repeat**
 - 2: Sample random variable T' , set $k \leftarrow T'$.
 - 3: **repeat**
 - 4: Sample an independent copy of $I(\tau_n(x) \geq k)$ as an input of Bernoulli factory associated with function

$$f(p) = \min \left(\frac{k^2 \delta_{G_i, r_1}}{4(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2)m_{\tau, n}} p, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$
 - 5: **until** Bernoulli factory produces an output γ .
 - 6: **until** $\gamma = 1$.
 - 7: **if** $k=1$ **then**
 - 8: Sample $S_{n, \tau_n(x)}(x)$ and **output** the result.
 - 9: **else**
 - 10: **Output** 0.
-

We now introduce an ancillary random variable N' coupled with $X(1)$ in the following way,

$$(13) \quad \mathbb{P}(N' = n | X(1) \in dx) \propto \mathbb{P}(N = n) \times \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)].$$

Assuming $(N' | X(1) \in G_i)$ can be simulated, $(X(1) | N', X(1) \in G_i)$ can be easily simulated by AR as well due to the convenient density representation given by (15). The algorithm for sampling $(N' | X(1) \in G_i)$ will be explained in the next section.

3.2. **Conditional Sampling of N' .** In this section we will focus on the procedure for simulating N' conditional on $X(1) \in G_i$.

First we derive from equation (13) the probability mass function of $(N'|X(1) \in G_i)$, namely

$$\mathbb{P}(N' = n|X(1) \in G_i) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(N = n)}{\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in G_i)} \times \int_{G_1} \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)] dx.$$

Due to the upper bound of $\mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n]$ given by Lemma 6, we have the following inequality

$$\mathbb{P}(N' = n|X(1) \in G_i) \leq \frac{\mathbb{P}(N = n)}{\mathbb{P}(X(1) \in G_i)} \times \left(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2\right).$$

Simulation of $(N'|X(1) \in G_i)$ can be achieved by AR. Consider a Bernoulli random variable $\Gamma_n(x)$ defined as

$$(14) \quad \mathbb{P}(\Gamma_n(x) = 1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(\Gamma_n(x) = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2\right)^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)] \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Then the outline of the AR algorithm for simulating N' would be:

Step 1: Sample n from random variable N .

Step 2: Sample x from uniform distribution $U_{G_i} \sim \text{Unif}(G_i)$.

Step 3: Simulate $\Gamma_n(x)$. If $\Gamma_n(x) = 1$, go to Step 1. Otherwise accept n as a sample of N' .

The only difficult step in the above procedure is Step 3, namely, sample $\Gamma_n(x)$, which we will discuss now.

Lemma 6 implies that $0 \leq \Lambda_n^+(x) \leq m_n$. Let $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, m_n)$, which is independent of everything else, then $I(U \leq \Lambda_n^+(x))$ is a Bernoulli random variable with parameter $(m_n)^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)]$. Due to (14), Bernoulli factory given in Theorem 7 is applicable to simulate $\Gamma_n(x)$, using $I(U \leq \Lambda_n^+(x))$ as input and using the function

$$f(p) = \min \left(\frac{m_n}{2} \left(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2\right)^{-1} p, \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{m_n}{2} \left(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2\right)^{-1} p.$$

To conclude, we synthesize the complete steps for simulating N' in the following algorithm.

Algorithm 5 Simulation of $(N'|x \in G_i)$

1: **repeat**

2: Sample n from random variable N .

3: Sample x from uniform distribution $U_{G_i} \sim \text{Unif}(G_i)$.

4: **repeat**

5: Sample u from $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, m_n)$

6: Sample λ from distribution of $\Lambda_n^+(x)$ using Algorithm 4.

7: Use $I(u < \lambda)$ as an input of Bernoulli factory associated with function

$$f(p) = \min \left(\frac{m_n}{2} \left(1 + \delta_{G_i, r_1}/2\right)^{-1} p, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

8: **until** Bernoulli factory produces an output γ .

9: **until** $\gamma = 1$

10: **Output** n .

3.3. Sampling of $(X(1)|N', X(1) \in G_i)$. In this section, we will focus on sampling $(X(1)|N', X(1) \in G_i)$.

Without loss of generality, let us assume $N' = n$ throughout the the rest of this section. According to equation (13) and Lemma 8, the conditional distribution of $X(1)$ can be written as

$$(15) \quad \mathbb{P}(X(1) \in dx|N' = n, X(1) \in G_i) = C_{n,G_i} \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)],$$

where C_{n,G_i} is a constant independent of x . Once again, as we shall see $(X(1)|N' = n, X(1) \in G_i)$ can be simulated by AR. We use the uniform distribution U_{G_i} as the proposal distribution, and accept the proposal with probability $m_n^{-1} \times \mathbb{E}[\Lambda_n^+(x)]$, so we can accept if and only if $I(U \leq \Lambda_n^+(x)) = 1$, where $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, m_n)$ is independent of everything else. The output of the AR follows the desired distribution. The explicit procedure for simulating $(X(1)|N', X(1) \in G_i)$ is given in the following algorithm.

Algorithm 6 Simulation of $X(1)$ Conditional on $N' = n, X(1) \in G_i$

- 1: **repeat**
 - 2: Sample x from uniform distribution $U_{G_i} \sim \text{Unif}(G_i)$.
 - 3: Sample u from $U \sim \text{Unif}(0, m_n)$
 - 4: Sample λ from distribution of $\Lambda_n^+(x)$ using Algorithm 4.
 - 5: **until** $u \leq \lambda$
 - 6: **Output** x .
-

4. CONCLUSION

The main contribution of this paper is the construction of the first generic exact simulation algorithm for multidimensional diffusions. The algorithm uses extensively several localization ideas and the application of TES techniques. But it also combines ideas from multilevel Monte Carlo in order to construct a sequence of random variables which ultimately provides an unbiased estimator for the underlying transition density.

Although the overall construction can be implemented with a finite termination time almost surely, the expected running time is infinite. Thus, the contribution of the paper is of theoretical nature, showing that it is possible to perform exact sampling of multivariate diffusions without applying Lamperti's transformation. However, more research is needed in order to investigate if the algorithm can be modified to be implemented in finite expected time, perhaps under additional assumptions. Or perhaps some controlled bias can be introduced while preserving features such as positivity and convexity in the applications discussed at the end of the Introduction. To this end, we conclude with a discussion of the elements in the algorithm which are behind the infinite expected termination time.

There are three basic problems that cause the algorithm to have infinite expected termination time. Two of them can be appreciated already from the constant diffusion discussion and involves the use of the localization techniques that we have introduced. The third problem has to do with the application of the Bernoulli factory.

- **Problem 1:** The first problem arises when trying to sample a Bernoulli of the form $I(X(1) \in G)$. Given $\epsilon_n > 0$, sampling $X_{\epsilon_n}(1)$ such that $\|X_{\epsilon_n}(1) - X(1)\| \leq \epsilon_n$ takes $O(\epsilon_n^{-(2+\delta)})$ computational cost for any $\delta > 0$. So, if G is a unit hypercube in d dimensions, using the density estimates for $X(1)$, we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(d(X(1), \partial G_i) \leq \epsilon) \geq c_G \epsilon$$

for some $c_G > 0$. Therefore, if N_0 is the computational cost required to sample $I(X(1) \in G)$ we have that for some $\delta_0 > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(N_0 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2+\delta}}\right) \geq \mathbb{P}(d(X(1), \partial G_i) \leq \delta_0 \varepsilon) \geq c_G \delta_0 \varepsilon.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}(N_0 > x) \geq c_G \delta_0 \frac{1}{x^{1/(2+\delta)}},$$

which yields that $\mathbb{E}(N_0) = \infty$.

- **Problem 2:** The second problem arises in the AR step applied in Lemma 3, which requires sampling $X(1)$ under $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ conditional on $\max(i, (i+1)U) < L(1) < i+1$. Directly sampling from this conditional law might be inefficient if i is large. But this problem can be mitigated using rare-event simulation techniques, which might be available in the presence of additional structure on the drift because under $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\cdot)$, $X(\cdot)$ follows a Brownian motion.

- **Problem 3:** Arises because, as indicated in Theorem 7, the computational complexity of the Bernoulli factory of a linear function of the form $f(p) = \min(\alpha p, 1 - \epsilon)$ scales in order $O(\alpha/\epsilon)$. In our case, we are able to select $\epsilon = 1/2$ and we invoke the Bernoulli factory in Algorithms 4 and 5. In Algorithm 4, $\alpha = O(k^2)$, given $T' = k$ and $\mathbb{E}(T') = \infty$. In Algorithm 5, $\alpha = O(m_n)$, given $N = n$. Although the bound which is used to define m_n in Lemma 8 is far from optimal, in its current form, $m_n = O(n^{3d+2})$, we have that $\mathbb{E}(N) = \infty$.

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APPENDIX A. TRANSITION DENSITY ESTIMATES

In the appendix, we will discuss some assumptions which are sufficient for the applicability of Conditions 1, 2, and 3. In addition, we also give explicit procedures for computing the constants which appears in such Conditions.

Consider a matrix valued function $a(\cdot) = (a_{ij}(\cdot))_{d \times d} : \mathbb{R}^d \mapsto \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ defined as

$$a_{ij}(x) := \sum_{k=1}^{d'} \sigma_{ik}(x)\sigma_{jk}(x) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq d.$$

Assumption A.1. *Every component of μ and a are three times continuously differentiable. Moreover, there exist a constant M such that $\|\mu^{(i)}\|_\infty \leq M$ and $\|a^{(i)}\|_\infty \leq M$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$.*

Assumption A.2. *There exist constants $0 < \lambda_\downarrow < \lambda_\uparrow < \infty$, such that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\xi = (\xi_i)_d \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we have*

$$\lambda_\downarrow \|\xi\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\xi^T a(x) \xi} \leq \lambda_\uparrow \|\xi\|_2.$$

Under Assumption A.1 and A.2, it is proved in [10] that the SDE (1) possesses a transition density denoted by $p(x, t; y, \tau)$, which satisfies

$$\mathbb{P}(X(t) \in dx | X(\tau) = y) = p(x, t; y, \tau) dx$$

for $\tau < t$. Therefore, Condition 1 is proved given assumptions A.1 and A.2.

In the following Proposition, we will establish Condition 2 via Kolmogorov forward equation.

Proposition 9. *Suppose Assumptions A.1 and A.2 are satisfied, then for any relatively compact set S , the density $p(\cdot) = p(\cdot, T; x_0, 0)$ is Lipschitz continuous with Lipschitz constant C_S , i.e.*

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq C_S \|x - y\|_2 \quad \forall x, y \in S.$$

Furthermore, C_S can be computed by Algorithm 7.

Proof. Our methodology is closely related to parametrix method introduced in [10]. Following the same scheme, we focus on explicit computation of the constants.

Under Assumptions A.1 and A.2, $p(\cdot, \cdot; y, \tau)$ is a solution of Kolmogorov forward equation, namely,

$$(16) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} p(x, t; y, \tau) = - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [\mu_i(x) p(x, t; y, \tau)] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} [a_{ij}(x) p(x, t; y, \tau)].$$

We shall rewrite equation (16) into its non-divergence form as

$$\mathcal{L}_f p := \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 p(x, t; y, \tau)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d b_i(x) \frac{\partial p(x, t; y, \tau)}{\partial x_i} + c(x) p(x, t; y, \tau) - \frac{\partial p(x, t; y, \tau)}{\partial t} = 0,$$

where

$$b_i(x) := \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{\partial a_{ij}(x)}{\partial x_j} - \mu_i(x), \quad c(x) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 a_{ij}(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial \mu_i(x)}{\partial x_i},$$

and \mathcal{L}_f is a uniform parabolic operator. By Assumption A.1, it follows that

$$(17) \quad \|b(x)\|_\infty \leq (d+1)M, \quad |c(x)| \leq (0.5d^2 + d)M.$$

We denote by $a^{-1}(x) = (a_{ij}^{-1}(x))_{d \times d}$ the inverse matrix of $(a_{ij}(x))_{d \times d}$, and define

$$\theta(x, \xi) := \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\xi)(x_i - \xi_i)(x_j - \xi_j).$$

Assumption A.2 implies that for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$\lambda_{\uparrow}^{-1} \|\xi\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\xi^T a^{-1}(x) \xi} \leq \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} \|\xi\|_2.$$

Following the idea of the parametrix method, we also define a partial differential equations with constant coefficients, namely,

$$\mathcal{L}_0^y u := \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(y) \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = 0.$$

The fundamental solution of function $\mathcal{L}_0^y u = 0$ is given by

$$Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) = C_Z(\xi) w(x, t; \xi, \tau),$$

where

$$C_Z(\xi) := (2\sqrt{\pi})^{-d} [\det(a_{ij}(\xi))]^{1/2} \leq (2\sqrt{\pi})^{-d} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{d/2} =: C_0,$$

$$w(x, t; \xi, \tau) := (t - \tau)^{-d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\theta(x, \xi)}{4(t - \tau)}\right).$$

According to Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.10 in [10], $p(x, t; \xi, \tau)$ can be represented by the parametrix method as

$$p(x, t; \xi, \tau) = Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) + \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} Z(x, t; y, s) \Phi(y, s; \xi, \tau) dy ds.$$

where

$$\Phi(x, t; \xi, \tau) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\mathcal{L}_f Z)_k(x, t; \xi, \tau),$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_f Z)_1 := \mathcal{L}_f Z,$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_f Z)_{k+1} := \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \mathcal{L}_f Z(x, t; y, s) (\mathcal{L}_f Z)_k(y, s; \xi, \tau) dy ds.$$

for $k \geq 1$. Furthermore, the partial derivatives of the fundamental solution admit the following expression,

$$(18) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} p(x, t; \xi, \tau) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) + \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} Z(x, t; y, s) \Phi(y, s; \xi, \tau) dy ds.$$

Let us pick $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, then we can derive a bound for Z as

$$|Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)| \leq C_0 \times (t - \tau)^{-d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon) \|x - \xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t - \tau)}\right).$$

For the bound of $\partial Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) / \partial x_i$, note that

$$\left| \frac{\partial Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i} \right| = [4(t - \tau)]^{-1} \left| \frac{\partial \theta(x, \xi)}{\partial x_i} \right| C_Z(\xi) w(x, t; \xi, \tau),$$

and that

$$\left| \frac{\partial \theta(x, \xi)}{\partial x_i} \right| = \left| 2 \sum_{j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\xi)(x_j - \xi_j) \right| \leq 2\lambda_{\uparrow}^{-1} \|x - \xi\|_2.$$

Combining the definition of $C_Z(\cdot)$ and the above two equations imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i} \right| &\leq \frac{\lambda_{\uparrow}^{-1}}{2} C_0 |x - \xi| (t - \tau)^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} (\theta(x, \xi))^{-1/2} \left[\frac{\theta(x, \xi)}{t - \tau} \right]^{1/2} \\ &\times \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon \theta(x, \xi)}{4(t - \tau)}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon)\theta(x, \xi)}{4(t - \tau)}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the inequalities

$$\left[\frac{\theta(x, \xi)}{t - \tau} \right]^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon \theta(x, \xi)}{4(t - \tau)}\right) \leq \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon x}{4}} = \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon \epsilon}\right)^{1/2}$$

and

$$|x - \xi| (\theta(x, \xi))^{-1/2} \leq \lambda_{\downarrow}^{1/2},$$

we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\partial Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i} \right| \leq \frac{C_1}{(t - \tau)^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon)\|x - \xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t - \tau)}\right)$$

by setting

$$C_1 := (2\epsilon\epsilon)^{-1/2} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{1/2} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{-1} C_0.$$

Similarly, we can derive a bound for $\partial^2 Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)/\partial x_i \partial x_j$ and $\partial^2 Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)/\partial x_i^2$. For $i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial^2 Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right| &\leq \frac{C_2}{(t - \tau)^{\frac{d+1}{2}} |x - \xi|} \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon)\|x - \xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t - \tau)}\right), \\ \left| \frac{\partial^2 Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i^2} \right| &\leq \frac{C_3}{(t - \tau)^{\frac{d+1}{2}} |x - \xi|} \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon)\|x - \xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t - \tau)}\right). \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &:= C_0 \left(\frac{4\lambda_{\downarrow}}{\epsilon\epsilon\lambda_{\uparrow}} \right)^2, \\ C_3 &:= C_0 \left(\frac{4\lambda_{\downarrow}}{\epsilon\epsilon\lambda_{\uparrow}} \right)^2 + C_0 \frac{M}{4} \left(\frac{2\lambda_{\downarrow}}{\epsilon\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

By definition of $Z(\cdot)$ we can observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_f Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^d [a_{ij}(x) - a_{ij}(\xi)] \frac{\partial^2 Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^d b_i(x) \frac{\partial Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)}{\partial x_i} + c(x) Z(x, t; \xi, \tau). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $0 \leq t - \tau \leq T$ in the sequel. By considering the upper bounds of partial derivatives of Z , as well as (17) and Assumption A.1, we obtain

$$(19) \quad |\mathcal{L}_f Z(x, t; \xi, \tau)| \leq \frac{C_4}{(t - \tau)^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \epsilon)\|x - \xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t - \tau)}\right).$$

where

$$C_4 := dMC_3 + d(d-1)MC_2 + d(d+1)MC_1 + T^{\frac{1}{2}}(0.5d^2 + d)MC_0.$$

Now, in order to find a bound for $\Phi(x, t; \xi, \tau)$, we need to introduce a technical lemma.

Lemma 10 (Lemma 1.3 of [10]). *If β and γ are two constants in $(-\infty, \frac{d}{2} + 1)$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (t-s)^{-\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{h\|x-y\|_2^2}{4(t-s)}\right) (s-\tau)^{-\gamma} \exp\left(-\frac{h\|y-\xi\|_2^2}{4(s-\tau)}\right) dy ds \\ &= \left(\frac{4\pi}{h}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} \text{Beta}\left(\frac{d}{2} - \beta + 1, \frac{d}{2} - \gamma + 1\right) (t-\tau)^{\frac{d}{2}+1-\beta-\gamma} \exp\left(-\frac{h\|x-\xi\|_2^2}{4(t-\tau)}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Beta}(\cdot)$ is Beta function.

Due to (19) and Lemma 10, we can derive

$$\begin{aligned} |(\mathcal{L}_f Z)_2(x, t; \xi, \tau)| &\leq \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\mathcal{L}_f Z(x, t; y, s)| |\mathcal{L}_f Z(y, s; \xi, \tau)| dy ds. \\ &\leq \frac{C_5 C_6^2}{1!} (t-\tau)^{1-\frac{d}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon)\|x-\xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t-\tau)}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_5 := \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_{\downarrow}}{1-\epsilon}\right)^{-\frac{d}{2}}, \quad C_6 := C_4 \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_{\downarrow}}{1-\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}}.$$

By induction we can show that, for any positive integer m ,

$$|(\mathcal{L}_f Z)_m(x, t; \xi, \tau)| \leq \frac{C_5 C_6^m}{(m-1)!} (t-\tau)^{m-\frac{d}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon)\|x-\xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t-\tau)}\right).$$

It turns out that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, t; \xi, \tau) &\leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |(\mathcal{L}Z)_m(x, t; \xi, \tau)| \\ &\leq \frac{C_7}{(t-\tau)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon)\|x-\xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t-\tau)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_7 := \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_5 C_6^m}{(m-1)!} T^{m-1} = C_5 C_6 \exp(C_6 T)$$

Recalling equation (18), we can apply Lemma 10 again and conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} p(x, t; \xi, \tau) \right| &\leq \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} Z(x, t; \xi, \tau) \right| + \int_{\tau}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} Z(x, t; y, s) \Phi(y, s; \xi, \tau) \right| dy ds. \\ &\leq \left[\frac{C_1}{(t-\tau)^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} + \frac{C_8}{(t-\tau)^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} \right] \exp\left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon)\|x-\xi\|_2^2}{4\lambda_{\downarrow}(t-\tau)}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_8 := 2C_1 C_7 \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_{\downarrow}}{1-\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}}.$$

Therefore, we obtain an upper bound for $|\nabla_x p(x, t; \xi, \tau)|$, by considering

$$|\nabla_x p(x, t; \xi, \tau)| \leq d \times \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} p(x, t; \xi, \tau) \right|.$$

Therefore, for all $x, y \in S$ we have

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq C_S \|x - y\|_2,$$

where

$$C_S = \left[\frac{dC_1}{T^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} + \frac{dC_8}{T^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} \right] \exp \left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon) \inf_{\bar{x} \in S} \|\bar{x} - x_0\|_2}{4\lambda_\downarrow T} \right)$$

□

Algorithm 7 Computation of Local Lipchitz Constant C_S

- 1: **Input:** M in Assumption [A.1](#), λ_\downarrow and λ_\uparrow in Assumption [A.2](#), dimension d , time T , an arbitrary number $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$.
 - 2: $C_0 \leftarrow (2\sqrt{\pi})^{-d} \lambda_\uparrow^{d/2}$.
 - 3: $C_1 \leftarrow (2\epsilon e)^{-1/2} \lambda_\downarrow^{1/2} \lambda_\uparrow^{-1} C_0$.
 - 4: $C_2 \leftarrow C_0 \left(\frac{4\lambda_\downarrow}{\epsilon e \lambda_\uparrow} \right)^2$.
 - 5: $C_3 \leftarrow C_0 \left(\frac{4\lambda_\downarrow}{\epsilon e \lambda_\uparrow} \right)^2 + C_0 \frac{M}{4} \left(\frac{2\lambda_\downarrow}{\epsilon e} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
 - 6: $C_4 \leftarrow dMC_3 + d(d-1)MC_2 + d(d+1)MC_1 + T^{\frac{1}{2}}(0.5d^2 + d)MC_0$.
 - 7: $C_5 \leftarrow \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_\downarrow}{1-\epsilon} \right)^{-\frac{d}{2}}$.
 - 8: $C_6 \leftarrow C_4 \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_\downarrow}{1-\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}}$.
 - 9: $C_7 \leftarrow C_5 C_6 \exp(C_6 T)$.
 - 10: $C_8 \leftarrow 2C_1 C_7 \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda_\downarrow}{1-\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}}$.
 - 11: $C_S \leftarrow \left[\frac{dC_1}{T^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} + \frac{dC_8}{T^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} \right] \exp \left(-\frac{(1-\epsilon) \inf_{\bar{x} \in S} \|\bar{x} - x_0\|_2}{4\lambda_\downarrow T} \right)$.
 - 12: **Output** C_S .
-

Next, we will propose a computational procedure for lower bounds of transition density. There is a substantial amount of literature that studies lower bounds for the transition density of diffusions, through analytical approaches or probabilistic approaches. For instance, Aronson [\[2\]](#) develops estimates of lower bounds of fundamental solutions of second order parabolic PDEs in divergence form. Using Malliavin calculus, Kusuoka and Stroock [\[16\]](#) derived a lower bound for the transition density of uniformly elliptic diffusions. Bally [\[3\]](#) generalized the idea of [\[16\]](#) to locally elliptic diffusions. We follow the approach suggested by Sheu [\[23\]](#) and review it in order to find explicit expressions to obtain a computable lower bound.

In order to keep our paper self-contained, first we need to introduce some notations used later.

Let \mathcal{L}_b be the generator of Komolgorov backward equation:

$$\mathcal{L}_b u(x, t) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d \mu_i(x) \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t}.$$

The transition density as a function of $(x, t) \mapsto p(y, t; x, 0)$ coincides with the fundamental solution of Komolgorov backward equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_b u(x, t) &= 0, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ u(0, x) &= u_0(x).\end{aligned}$$

Throughout the rest of this section, we suppose that Assumptions A.1 and A.2 are in force. Recall that $a^{-1}(x)$ is the inverse matrix of $a(x)$, and define

$$k(x, \psi) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(x) (\mu_i(x) - \psi_i) (\mu_j(x) - \psi_j).$$

For a fixed $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we define

$$f^\beta(y; y_0) := \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\beta}} \right)^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det a(y_0)}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(y_0) (y - y_0)_i (y - y_0)_j \right),$$

and

$$p^\beta(y_0, t; x, 0) := \mathbb{E}_x[f^\beta(X(t); y_0)].$$

The continuity of the density implies

$$(20) \quad \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} p^\beta(y_0, t; x, 0) = p(y_0, t; x, 0).$$

For simplicity, we also define the logarithmic transform of p and p^β as

$$\begin{aligned}J(t, x) &:= -\log(p(y_0, t; x, 0)), \\ J^\beta(t, x) &:= -\log(p^\beta(y_0, t; x, 0)).\end{aligned}$$

To prepare the analysis, which is based on stochastic control, we introduce the space of control functions by $\mathcal{F}_{T,x}$. The class $\mathcal{F}_{T,x}$ is defined as a family of measurable functions $\psi : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ such that the SDE

$$d\eta(t) = \psi(t, \eta(t))dt + \sigma(\eta(t))dW(t), \quad \eta(0) = x$$

has a weak solution $\eta(\cdot)$ that satisfies

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^T \|\psi(t, \eta(t))\|_2^2 dt \right) < \infty.$$

Now we state a lemma that is crucial for proving the main result of this section.

Lemma 11. *Recall the definition of $\mathcal{F}_{T,x}$ and $\eta(\cdot)$ from previous paragraph, then we have*

$$J^\beta(T, x) = \inf_{\psi \in \mathcal{F}_{T,x}} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^T k(\eta(t), \psi(t))dt + J^\beta(0, \eta(T)) \right).$$

Together with (20), we see that

$$(21) \quad J(T, x) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \inf_{\psi \in \mathcal{F}_{T-\beta,x}} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k(\eta(t), \psi(t))dt + J^\beta(0, \eta(T-\beta)) \right).$$

Proof. See [9]. □

Theorem 12. *Suppose Assumptions A.1 and A.2 are satisfied. Then, for any relatively compact set S , the density $p(\cdot) = p(\cdot, T; x_0, 0)$ has a uniform lower bound $\delta_S > 0$ in S , i.e.*

$$p(x) \geq \delta_S \quad \forall x \in S.$$

Furthermore, δ_S can be computed by Algorithm 8.

Proof. Finding a lower bound of density $p(y_0, T; x_0, 0)$ is equivalent to finding an upper bound for $J(T, x_0)$. Towards this end, it suffices to find an upper bound for $J^\beta(T, x_0)$ that is uniform in β . We shall define $\phi(\cdot)$ as a linear function, such that $\phi(0) = x_0, \phi(T) = y_0$. Write

$$\psi(t, x) = \frac{y_0 - x_0}{T} - \frac{x - \phi(t)}{T - t}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T - \beta.$$

It is not hard to see that $\psi \in \mathcal{F}_{T-\beta, x_0}$. Therefore,

$$(22) \quad J^\beta(T, x_0) \leq \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k(\eta(t), \psi(t)) dt + J^\beta(0, \eta(T - \beta)) \right),$$

according to lemma 11. Notice that

$$(23) \quad (\eta(t) - \phi(t))_i = (T - t) \sum_{l=1}^d \int_0^t \frac{1}{T - s} \sigma_{il}(\eta(s)) dW_l(s), \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, d.$$

It follows that

$$\mathbb{E}((\eta(t) - \phi(t))_i (\eta(t) - \phi(t))_j) = (T - t)^2 \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T - s)^2} a_{ij}(\eta(s)) ds \right)$$

and

$$(24) \quad \mathbb{E}(\|\eta(t) - \phi(t)\|_2^2) = (T - t)^2 \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T - s)^2} \sum_{i=1}^d a_{ii}(\eta(s)) ds \right) \leq d\lambda_\uparrow(T - t).$$

We now apply a Taylor expansion of $k(\eta(t), \psi(t))$ around $(\phi(t), \dot{\phi}(t))$, where $\dot{\phi}(\cdot)$ denotes the derivative of $\phi(\cdot)$. For notational simplicity, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t) &= \eta(t) - \phi(t), \\ \Delta_2(t) &= \psi(t) - \dot{\phi}(t) = -\frac{1}{T - t} \Delta_1(t). \end{aligned}$$

We also define

$$D_{x_i} k(\lambda) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} k(\phi(t) + \lambda \Delta_1(t), \dot{\phi}(t) + \lambda \Delta_2(t))$$

and similarly for $D_{\psi_i} k$, $D_{x_i, x_j} k$, $D_{x_i, \psi_j} k$ and $D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k$. The Taylor expansion with remainders of third order is given as following

$$k(\eta(t), \psi(t)) = k_0(t) + k_1(t) + k_{2,1}(t) + k_{2,2}(t) + k_{2,3}(t) + k_{3,1}(t) + k_{3,2}(t) + k_{3,3}(t),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
k_0(t) &:= k(\phi(t), \dot{\phi}(t)), \\
k_1(t) &:= \sum_{i=1}^d (D_{x_i} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) + D_{\psi_i} k(0) \Delta_{2,i}(t)), \\
k_{2,1}(t) &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{x_i, x_j} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{1,j}(t), \\
k_{2,2}(t) &:= \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{x_i, \psi_j} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t), \\
k_{2,3}(t) &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t), \\
k_{3,1}(t) &:= \sum_{i,j=1}^d \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (D_{x_i, x_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{x_i, x_j} k(0)) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{1,j}(t) \lambda d\mu d\lambda, \\
k_{3,2}(t) &:= \sum_{i,j=1}^d 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (D_{x_i, \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{x_i, \psi_j} k(0)) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) \lambda d\mu d\lambda, \\
k_{3,3}(t) &:= \sum_{i,j=1}^d \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0)) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) \lambda d\mu d\lambda.
\end{aligned}$$

Now we integrate all the above terms from 0 to $T - \beta$ with respect to variable t , then take expectations, and analyze the upper bounds of the result term by term.

- **Zeroth Order Term:** Notice that k is in quadratic form, with matrix $(a_{ij}^{-1}(x))$, so

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_0(t) dt \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k(\phi(t), \dot{\phi}(t)) dt \right) \leq \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} T \left(M + \frac{|y_0 - x_0|}{T} \right)^2.$$

- **First Order Terms:** We treat first order term $k_1(t)$ first. Noting that $\Delta_{2,i}(t)$ is a martingale due to (23), the first order terms

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_1(t) dt \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} (D_{x_i} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) + D_{\psi_i} k(0) \Delta_{2,i}(t)) dt \right) = 0.$$

- **Second Order Terms:** We then treat the second order terms. As $D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0) = a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t))$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{2,3}(t) dt \right) &= \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) dt \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t)) a_{ij}(\eta(s)) ds \right) dt.
\end{aligned}$$

Writing

$$a_{ij}(\eta(s)) = (a_{ij}(\eta(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(s))) + (a_{ij}(\phi(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(t))) + a_{ij}(\phi(t)),$$

and noticing that $(a_{ij}(t))$ is symmetric, we see that

$$(25) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t)) a_{ij}(\phi(t)) ds \right) dt = \frac{d}{2} (\log(T) - \log(\beta)).$$

Assumption A.1 implies the Lipschitz continuity of $a(\cdot)$, which gives,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d g_{ij}(\phi(t)) (a_{ij}(\eta(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(s))) ds \right) dt \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{M}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d |g_{ij}(\phi(t))| \times \|\eta(s) - \phi(s)\|_2 ds \right) dt \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \int_0^t \frac{M}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d |a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t))| \times \mathbb{E}(\|\eta(s) - \phi(s)\|_2) ds dt. \end{aligned}$$

Due to (24) and Jensen's inequality,

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\eta(s) - \phi(s)\|_2] \leq (d\lambda_{\uparrow}(T-t))^{1/2}.$$

Observe that $\sum_{i,j=1}^d |a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t))| \leq d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1}$, so we have

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t)) (a_{ij}(\eta(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(s))) ds \right) dt \\ & \leq M(d\lambda_{\uparrow}T)^{1/2} d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

By the Lipschitz continuity of $(a_{ij}(\cdot))$, it follows that

$$|a_{ij}(\phi(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(t))| \leq MT^{-1} \|x_0 - y_0\|_2 |s - t|.$$

Therefore,

$$(27) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}^{-1}(\phi(t)) (a_{ij}(\phi(s)) - a_{ij}(\phi(t))) ds \right) dt \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} MT^{-1} \|x_0 - y_0\|_2 \int_0^{T-\beta} \left(\int_0^t \frac{t-s}{(T-s)^2} ds \right) dt \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M \|x_0 - y_0\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

Combining (25), (26) and (27) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{2,3}(t) dt \right) &= \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) dt \right) \\ &\leq \frac{d}{2} (\log(T) - \log(\beta)) + M(d\lambda_{\uparrow}T)^{1/2} d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} + \frac{d}{2} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M \|x_0 - y_0\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

By the chain rule and Assumption A.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |D_{x_i} a_{ij}^{-1}(x)| &\leq d^2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M, \\ |D_{x_i \psi_j} k(0)| &\leq \Psi_1(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T), \\ |D_{x_i x_j} k(0)| &\leq \Psi_2(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T). \end{aligned}$$

where $\Psi_i(\cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; i = 1, 2$ are defined as

$$(28) \quad \Psi_1(x) := d^2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M(M+x) + d \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M,$$

$$(29) \quad \Psi_2(x) := (M+x)^2 d^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M d + \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^2 d^2 \right) + 2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M^2 d^2 + \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M d x + 2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^3 d^3 + 2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^2 d^2 x.$$

Taking (24) into consideration, we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{2,2}(t) dt \right) &= \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{x_i, \psi_j} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) dt \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} d \lambda_{\uparrow} T \Psi_1(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T), \\ \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{2,1}(t) dt \right) &= \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d D_{x_i, x_j} k(0) \Delta_{1,i}(t) \Delta_{1,j}(t) dt \right) \leq \frac{1}{4} d \lambda_{\uparrow} T^2 \Psi_2(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T), \end{aligned}$$

• **Third Order Terms:** We proceed to analyze the third order remainder terms. Let us consider $k_{3,3}(t)$ first. Notice that

$$|D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0)| \leq \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} d^2 M \lambda \mu \|\Delta_1(t)\|_2,$$

thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{3,3}(t) dt \right) \right| &= \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^d \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0)) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) \lambda d\mu d\lambda \right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{6} M d^3 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} \mathbb{E}(\|\Delta^1(t)\|_2 \|\Delta_2(t)\|_2^2). \end{aligned}$$

Then, by Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\|\Delta_1(t)\|_2 \|\Delta_2(t)\|_2^2) &\leq (T-t) C_{BDG}(3) d^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E} \left(\left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} a_{ii}(\eta(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\ &\leq C_{BDG}(3) d^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} (T-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_{BDG}(3)$ is the explicit constant in the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality. We can pick $C_{BDG}(p) = \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p \right)^{p/2}$ (See Proposition 4.4.3 of [20]). To summarize, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{3,3}(t) dt \right) \right| &= \left| \int_0^{T-\beta} \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^d \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu) - D_{\psi_i, \psi_j} k(0)) \Delta_{2,i}(t) \Delta_{2,j}(t) \lambda d\mu d\lambda \right) dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{3} C_{BDG}(3) M d^{\frac{9}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we consider the other two remainders $k_{3,2}(t), k_{3,1}(t)$. Observe that

$$|D_{x_i \psi_j} k(\lambda\mu)| \leq \Psi_1(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T + \lambda\mu \|\Delta_2(t)\|_2),$$

and

$$|D_{x_i x_j} k(\lambda\mu)| \leq \Psi_2(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T + \lambda\mu \|\Delta_2(t)\|_2).$$

Thus, by a similar argument, we can also derive

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{3,2}(t) dt \right) \right| \leq \Psi_3(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T)$$

and

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^{T-\beta} k_{3,1}(t) dt \right) \right| \leq \Psi_4(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2/T),$$

where $\Psi_3(\cdot)$ and $\Psi_4(\cdot)$ are defined as

$$(30) \quad \Psi_3(x) := d^4 T \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M x + d^4 T \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^2 + d^3 T \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M + \frac{1}{3} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) d^{\frac{7}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M,$$

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} \Psi_4(x) := & \left(\frac{1}{4} d^5 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M + \frac{1}{2} d^6 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^2 \right) x^2 \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{9} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) (d \lambda_{\uparrow} T)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M d^3 + 2 \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^3 d^4) + d^5 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^2 + d^6 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^3 + d^3 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M \right) x \\ & + \frac{1}{24} C_{\text{BDG}}(4) d^5 T \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M + \frac{1}{12} C_{\text{BDG}}(4) d^6 T \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^2 + \frac{2}{9} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) d^{\frac{9}{2}} T^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^2 \\ & + \frac{2}{9} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) d^{\frac{11}{2}} T^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^3 + \frac{1}{9} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) d^{\frac{5}{2}} T^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M + \frac{1}{2} d^6 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-3} M^4 + \frac{1}{2} d^4 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M^2 \\ & + \frac{3}{4} d^5 T^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} M^3. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, let us consider $\mathbb{E}(J^\beta(0, \eta(T - \beta)))$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}((\eta(T - \beta) - y_0)_i (\eta(T - \beta) - y_0)_j) \\ &= \mathbb{E}((\eta(T - \beta) - \phi(T - \beta))_i (\eta(T - \beta) - \phi(T - \beta))_j) \\ & \quad + (\phi(T - \beta) - \phi(T))_i (\phi(T - \beta) - \phi(T))_j \\ & \leq d \lambda_{\uparrow} \beta + \beta^2 |x_0 - y_0|^2 / T^2, \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}(J^\beta(0, \eta(T - \beta))) \\ &= \frac{d}{2} \log(2\pi\beta) + \frac{1}{2} \log \det(a(y_0)) + \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{i,j=1}^d g_{ij}(y_0) \mathbb{E}((\eta(T - \beta) - y_0)_i (\eta(T - \beta) - y_0)_j) \\ & \leq \frac{d}{2} \log(2\pi\beta) + \frac{d}{2} \log \lambda_{\uparrow} + \frac{1}{2} d^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} + \frac{d}{2} \frac{\|x_0 - y_0\|_2^2}{T}. \end{aligned}$$

To conclude, let us summarize all the intermediate results, and substitute them into (22), we have

$$J(T, x_0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} J^\beta(T - \beta, x_0) \leq J_{\uparrow}(\|x_0 - y_0\|_2; T)$$

where $J_{\uparrow}(\cdot; T)$ is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
(32) \quad J_{\uparrow}(x; T) &:= \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} T \left(M + \frac{\|y_0 - x_0\|_2}{T} \right)^2 + \frac{d}{2} (\log(2\pi T)) + M (d\lambda_{\uparrow} T)^{1/2} d\lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} \\
&+ \frac{d}{2} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} M x + \frac{1}{2} d\lambda_{\uparrow} T \Psi_1(x/T) + \frac{1}{4} d\lambda_{\uparrow} T^2 \Psi_2(x/T) \\
&+ \frac{1}{3} C_{\text{BDG}}(3) M d^{\frac{9}{2}} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-2} \lambda_{\uparrow}^{\frac{3}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}} + \Psi_3(x/T) + \Psi_4(x/T) + \frac{d}{2} \log \lambda_{\uparrow} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} d^2 \lambda_{\uparrow} \lambda_{\downarrow}^{-1} + \frac{d x^2}{2 T}, \quad \forall \beta \in (0, T).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we pick $D_S = \sup_{x \in S} \|x - x_0\|_2$, it follows that

$$p(x, T; x_0, y) \geq \exp(-J_{\uparrow}(D_S; T)), \quad \forall x \in S,$$

which ends the proof. \square

Algorithm 8 Computation of the lower bound δ_S

- 1: $D_S \leftarrow \sup_{x \in S} \|x - x_0\|_2$.
 - 2: Evaluate $\Psi_i(D_S); i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ by (28), (29), (30) and (31).
 - 3: Evaluate $J_{\uparrow}(x; T)$ by (32).
 - 4: $\delta_S \leftarrow \exp(-J_{\uparrow}(D_S; T))$.
 - 5: **Output** δ_S .
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