

# Complicated\_HJB

## MLP Setting

We solve the following [PDE](#)(labeled as Eq(100) in the original paper)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{d} \text{div}_x u(x, t) + 2 + \Delta_x u(x, t) = 0, t \in [s, T], x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d \quad (1)$$

whose terminal condition is given by

$$u(x, T) = g(x) := \sum_{i=1}^d x_i, \quad (2)$$

without any boundary constraints.

The nonlinear term is given by

$$F(u, z)(x, t) = 2 \quad (3)$$

This PDE has an explicit solution at time  $t$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^d x_i + (T - t). \quad (4)$$

which is our target in this section.

## GP Setting

Rewrite the PDE as

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{d} \text{div}_x u(x, t) + \Delta_x u(x, t) = -2, t \in [s, T], x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d \quad (5)$$

Let the nonlinear term be

$$\vec{y}_{domain} = -2 \cdot 1_{M_\Omega} \quad (6)$$

Define operators

$$L_1(u) : u \rightarrow \Delta_x u \quad (7)$$

$$L_2(u) : u \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \quad (8)$$

$$L_3(u) : u \rightarrow \text{div}_x u \quad (9)$$

We define feature functions

$$\phi_j^1(u) : u \rightarrow \delta_{x_\Omega^j} \circ u, 1 \leq j \leq M_\Omega \quad (10)$$

$$\phi_j^2(u) : u \rightarrow \delta_{x_{\partial\Omega}^j} \circ u, 1 \leq j \leq M_{\partial\Omega} \quad (11)$$

$$\phi_j^3(u) : u \rightarrow \delta_{x_\Omega^j} \circ L_1 \circ u, 1 \leq j \leq M_\Omega \quad (12)$$

$$\phi_j^4(u) : u \rightarrow \delta_{x_\Omega^j} \circ L_2 \circ u, 1 \leq j \leq M_\Omega \quad (13)$$

$$\phi_j^5(u) : u \rightarrow \delta_{x_\Omega^j} \circ L_3 \circ u, 1 \leq j \leq M_\Omega \quad (14)$$

Denote  $\vec{z}_i = \phi_{1:M_\Omega}^i(u), i \in \{1, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $\vec{z}_i = \phi_{1:M_{\partial\Omega}}^i(u), i = 2$ .

Let

$$\vec{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ \vec{z}_4 \\ \vec{z}_5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

We then derive

$$F(\vec{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{z}_4 - \frac{1}{d}\vec{z}_5 + \vec{z}_3 \\ \vec{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

Thus  $Q_\Omega = 4, Q = 3$ .

Feature vector  $\phi$  have  $M = 4M_{\partial\Omega} + M_\Omega$  components, which is also the size of the kernel matrix.

Taking derivatives under linearization condition

$$DF(\vec{z}_k) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & I_{M_\Omega} & I_{M_\Omega} & -\frac{1}{d}I_{M_\Omega} \\ 0 & I_{M_{\partial\Omega}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Parameters

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Specifically, we consider the problem for

$$d = 100, \mu = -1/d, \sigma = \sqrt{2}, D = [-0.5, 0.5]^{100}, s = 0, T = 0.5 \quad (17)$$

and

$$d = 250, \mu = -1/d, \sigma = \sqrt{2}, D = [-0.5, 0.5]^{250}, s = 0, T = 0.5 \quad (18)$$