

A PENALTY SCHEME FOR MONOTONE SYSTEMS WITH INTERCONNECTED OBSTACLES: CONVERGENCE AND ERROR ESTIMATES*

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Abstract. We present a novel penalty approach for a class of quasi-variational inequalities (QVIs) involving monotone systems and interconnected obstacles. We show that for any given positive switching cost, the solutions of the penalized equations converge monotonically to those of the QVIs. We estimate the penalization errors and are able to deduce that the optimal switching regions are constructed exactly. We further demonstrate that as the switching cost tends to zero, the QVI degenerates into an equation of HJB type, which is approximated by the penalized equation at the same order (up to a log factor) as that for positive switching cost. Numerical experiments on optimal switching problems are presented to illustrate the theoretical results and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the method.

Key words. quasi-variational inequalities, monotone systems, penalty methods, monotone convergence, error estimate

AMS subject classifications. 34A38, 65M12, 65K15

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1. Introduction. In this article, we consider the following discrete quasi-variational inequality (QVI).

PROBLEM 1.1. Find $u = (u^1, \dots, u^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that

$$(1.1) \quad G_i(u) = \min(F_i(u), u^i - \mathcal{M}_i u) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I} := \{1, \dots, d\}, d \geq 2,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_i u := \max_{j \neq i} (u^j - c^{i,j})$ with $c^{i,j} \in (0, \infty)$ for all $j \neq i$, and $F = (F_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}} : \mathbb{R}^{N \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ is a continuous function satisfying the following condition:

- There exists a constant $\gamma > 0$ such that for any $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and $l \in \mathcal{N} := \{1, \dots, N\}$ with $u_l^i - v_l^i = \max_{j \in \mathcal{I}, k \in \mathcal{N}} u_k^j - v_k^j \geq 0$, we have

$$(1.2) \quad F_i(u)_l - F_i(v)_l \geq \gamma(u_l^i - v_l^i).$$

Following [10], we will refer to $\mathcal{M}u$ as an interconnected obstacle, where \mathcal{M} is a special form of the intervention operator in [2]. Similar to [8] in the continuous context, we shall also refer to a continuous function $F = (F_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ with condition (1.2) as a monotone system. Such discrete systems arise naturally from a sensible discretization (i.e., stable and convergent) of elliptic and parabolic QVIs associated to hybrid optimal control problems with switching controls (see, e.g., [21, 2, 10, 12]). Since each F_i could depend on all components of the solution u , the system F in Problem 1.1 not only includes systems of Isaacs equations [18] or possibly nonlocal Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman (HJB) variational inequalities [25, 22], but also coupled systems stemming from regime switching models [3] and noncooperative games [11]. To simplify the presentation, we shall focus on the case with constant switching cost

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$c^{i,j} \equiv c > 0$ for all $j \neq i$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, but the results and analysis extend naturally to the cases with general switching costs $c_l^{i,j} > 0$ for all $j \neq i$.

By rewriting the interconnected obstacle $u^i - \mathcal{M}_i u$ as $\min_{j \neq i} (P^j u - c)$, one can easily see that the matrices $(P^j)_{j \neq i}$ involved are neither M -matrices nor weakly chained diagonally dominant matrices ([2]). Hence a direct application of policy iteration could fail due to the possible singularity of the matrix iterates. However, as we shall see later, penalty schemes are always applicable (even for zero switching cost) and it is straightforward to derive convergent iterative solvers for the penalized equations, which make penalty schemes more appealing for solving the QVI (1.1). Thus it is important to design efficient penalty schemes for general monotone systems with interconnected obstacles.

Moreover, the implementation of penalty schemes, in particular the choice of penalty parameters, depends greatly on the accuracy of the penalty approximation with a given penalty parameter, hence it is practically important to quantify the penalty errors. However, the nondiagonal dominance of the matrices $(P^j)_{j \neq i}$ poses a significant challenge for estimating the penalization errors. In fact, an essential step in estimating the penalty error for standard obstacle problems is to show that if u^ρ solves the penalized equation with the penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$, then $u^\rho + C/\rho$ is a feasible solution to the obstacle problem (i.e., it satisfies the constraint) for a large enough constant C independent of the penalty parameter (see, e.g., [22]). But this is clearly false in the current setting since the interconnected obstacles remain invariant under any vertical shift of the solutions. We shall overcome these difficulties by introducing certain regularization procedures, which consist of approximating the switching problem by a sequence of obstacle problems involving diagonally dominant matrices, and recover the same convergence rates (up to a log factor) as those for conventional obstacle problems.

Finally, we remark that the monotonicity condition (1.2) is essentially different from the monotonicity in the Euclidean norm discussed in [14], which enables us to consider penalty methods for the QVIs of fully nonlinear degenerate equations including Isaacs equations. To the best of our knowledge, there is no published penalty scheme with rigorous error estimates covering such general QVIs. However, there is a vast literature on penalty methods for variational inequalities (see, e.g., [13, 16, 14]). For works covering specific extensions, we refer the reader to [24] for penalty approximations to HJB equations, to [25, 22] for applying policy iteration together with penalization to solve HJB variational inequalities, and to [4, 2, 1] for an application of penalty schemes to classical HJBQVIs (without error estimates).

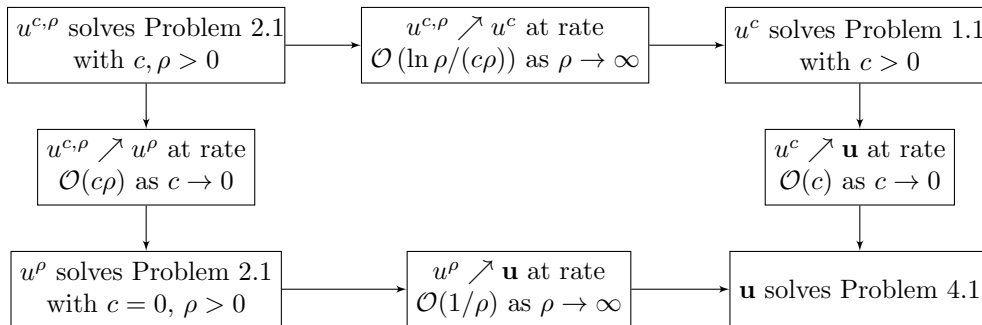
The main contributions of our paper are as follows:

- We propose penalty schemes for discrete monotone systems with interconnected obstacles. We present a novel analysis technique for the well-posedness of the penalized equations with a general class of penalty terms by smoothing the monotone systems. We further demonstrate that the solution of the penalized equation converges to the solution of (1.1) monotonically from below, which subsequently gives a constructive proof for the existence of solutions to Problem 1.1.
- Based on regularizations of the interconnected obstacles, we estimate the penalization error for monotone systems with concave nonlinearity, which include HJBQVIs as special cases (see the discussions below Assumption 1). We introduce two iterative regularization procedures, namely, the iterated optimal stopping approximation and the time-marching iteration, which enable us to demonstrate that for any given positive switching cost, the penalty

approximation using a penalty term with degree $\sigma > 0$ enjoys convergence of order $\mathcal{O}(\rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho)$ as the penalty parameter $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, independent of the number of switching regimes d . We emphasize that, unlike the error estimates for HJBQVIs in [7, 12], our analysis does not require the running reward functions or the solutions to have a unique sign. Moreover, our error estimate also enables us to exactly construct the switching regions of Problem 1.1, which to the best of our knowledge is new, even for classical HJBQVIs.

- We further investigate the limiting case with zero switching cost, where Problem 1.1 degenerates to an equation of HJB type, i.e., Problem 4.1 below. In this case, the penalty scheme of (1.1) leads to a novel penalty scheme for such equations, which admits the same convergence rates (up to a log factor) as those for fixed positive switching cost when the penalty parameter tends to infinity. We remark that this error estimate applies to nonconvex/nonconcave systems, such as systems of Isaacs equations.
- Contrary to [2, 1], the penalty is applied to each component of the system, which enables us to derive easily implementable and efficient iterative schemes for penalized equations without taking the pointwise maximum over all switching components.
- Numerical examples for infinite-horizon optimal switching problems in the two-regime case and the three-regime case are included to illustrate the theoretical results for the asymptotic behaviors of the penalty errors with respect to the penalty parameter and switching cost.

We now summarize some of our main results in the following diagram. Suppose the function F in Problem 1.1 is concave and the penalty function in Problem 2.1 below is given by $\pi(y) = y^+$. Then the following error estimates hold:



The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. We shall propose a class of penalty approximations to Problem 1.1 in section 2 and demonstrate its well-posedness and monotone convergence. Then we construct two regularization procedures for Problem 1.1 in section 3.1, which enable us to obtain an error estimate of the penalization error for QVIs with positive switching cost in section 3.2. We then proceed to estimate the penalization errors for QVIs with vanishing switching cost in section 4. Numerical examples for two-regime and three-regime optimal switching problems are presented in section 5 to illustrate the effectiveness of our algorithms.

2. Penalty approximations of QVIs. In this section, we discuss how Problem 1.1 can be approximated by a sequence of penalized equations. The well-posedness of the penalized equations and their monotone convergence shall be established, which subsequently lead to a constructive proof for the well-posedness of (1.1).

We start by collecting some useful notation. For any given matrix $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1 \times d_2}$, we denote by $A \geq B$ the relation $A_{ij} \geq B_{ij}$ for all indices i, j , by $\min(A, B)$ the matrix of elements $\min(A_{ij}, B_{ij})$, by $A^+ = \max(A, 0)$ (resp., $A^- = \max(-A, 0)$) the (elementwise) positive (resp., negative) part of A , and by $\|A\|$ the usual sup-norm $\|A\| = \max_{i,j} |A_{ij}|$.

Before introducing the penalty equations, we first adapt the nonloop arguments in [18] to the current discrete setting and establish a comparison theorem of the QVI (1.1).

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Suppose $c > 0$ and $u = (u^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ (resp., $v = (v^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$) satisfies*

$$\min(F_i(u), u^i - \mathcal{M}_i u) \leq 0 \quad (\text{resp., } \geq 0), \quad i \in \mathcal{I};$$

then we have $u \leq v$.

Proof. Let $M := \max_{j,k} (u_k^j - v_k^j) = u_l^i - v_l^i$. Suppose that $u_l^j \leq (M_j u)_l$ for all $j \in \Gamma$, where $\Gamma := \{j \mid u_l^j - v_l^j = M\}$. Pick $i_1 \in \Gamma$ such that $u_l^{i_1} \leq (M_{i_1} u)_l = u_l^{i_2} - c$ for some $i_2 \neq i_1$. Since $v_l^{i_1} \geq (\mathcal{M}_{i_1} v)_l \geq v_l^{i_2} - c$, we have

$$u_l^{i_1} - u_l^{i_2} \leq -c \leq v_l^{i_1} - v_l^{i_2},$$

which implies $u_l^{i_2} - v_l^{i_2} \geq u_l^{i_1} - v_l^{i_1} = M$. By the maximality of M , the previous inequality is in fact an equality and hence i_2 is in Γ . Continuing this way, we can pick indices i_3, i_4, \dots in Γ such that $u_l^{i_k} - u_l^{i_{k+1}} \leq -c$ for all $k \geq 1$, which further implies that

$$u_l^{i_1} - u_l^{i_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} u_l^{i_k} - u_l^{i_{k+1}} \leq -(n-1)c < 0 \quad \text{for } n > 1.$$

Since Γ is finite, we can use the pigeonhole principle to find $n > 1$ with $i_1 - i_n = 0$, arriving at a contradiction.

The above argument establishes that $u_l^{i_0} > (M_{i_0} u)_l$ for some $i_0 \in \Gamma$. Consequently, we have $F_{i_0}(u)_l \leq 0 \leq F_{i_0}(v)_l$. Combining this with the monotonicity (1.2) of F , we have $M \leq 0$. \square

A direct consequence of Proposition 2.1 is the uniqueness of solutions to (1.1). The existence of solutions to Problem 1.1 shall be established constructively via penalty approximations below (see Remark 2.2).

Now we are ready to propose the penalty approximation of the QVI (1.1), which is an extension of the ideas used for HJB obstacle problems in [25, 22]. For any given parameter $\rho \geq 0$, we shall consider the following penalized problem.

PROBLEM 2.1. *Find $u^\rho = (u^{\rho,i})_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that*

$$(2.1) \quad G_i^\rho(u^\rho)_l := F_i(u^\rho)_l - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}, l \in \mathcal{N},$$

where the penalty term $\pi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous nondecreasing function satisfying $\pi|_{(-\infty, 0]} = 0$ and $\pi|_{(0, \infty)} > 0$.

Remark 2.1. In (2.1), the penalty is applied to each component of the switching system, thus efficient iterative schemes for penalized equations can be implemented without taking the pointwise maximum over all switching components at each index $l \in \mathcal{N}$. However, all the statements below can be shown to hold for penalized problems with penalty terms involving the maximum of all switching components, such as $\max_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i})$ or $\pi(\mathcal{M}_i u^\rho - u_l^{\rho,i})$.

Due to the fact that the control j takes only d distinct values, we can apply the penalty term finitely many times (once per value). This is not directly possible in the framework of [1, 2], where the number of attainable values for the control in the intervention operator grows unbounded as the meshing parameter in the approximation of an infinite control set approaches zero (see [19] for an extension of such a penalty scheme to general intervention operators with an infinite number of control values: the summation is replaced by an integral, which might subsequently be approximated by quadrature).

The following result shows a comparison principle for the penalized equation with a fixed penalty parameter ρ , which not only implies the uniqueness of solutions to the penalized equations but also plays a crucial role in the convergence analysis of the penalty approximations.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *For any given penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$ and switching cost $c \geq 0$, suppose $u^\rho = (u^{\rho,i})_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ (resp., $v^\rho = (v^{\rho,i})_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$) satisfies*

$$F_i(u^\rho) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) \leq 0 \quad (\text{resp., } \geq 0), \quad i \in \mathcal{I};$$

then we have $u^\rho \leq v^\rho$.

Proof. Let $M := \max_{j,k} u_k^{\rho,j} - v_k^{\rho,j} = u_l^{\rho,i} - v_l^{\rho,i}$. Then we have $u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i} \leq v_l^{\rho,j} - c - v_l^{\rho,i}$ for all $j \neq i$, and hence $\sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) \leq \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(v_l^{\rho,j} - c - v_l^{\rho,i})$. This, along with the fact that

$$(2.2) \quad F_i(u^\rho)_l - F_i(v^\rho)_l - \rho \left(\sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) - \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(v_l^{\rho,j} - c - v_l^{\rho,i}) \right) \leq 0,$$

leads to $F_i(u^\rho)_l - F_i(v^\rho)_l \leq 0$. Then we can conclude from the monotonicity of F that $M \leq 0$. \square

The next result presents an a priori estimate of the solution to the penalized equations, independent of the penalty parameter ρ and switching cost c .

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose u^ρ solves Problem 2.1 with given penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$ and switching cost $c \geq 0$; then $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$.*

Proof. Let $|u_l^{\rho,i}| = \|u^\rho\|$. Suppose that $u_l^{\rho,i} \geq 0$, then $u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i} \leq 0$ for all $j \neq i$; hence we deduce from (1.2) that

$$\gamma(u_l^\rho - 0) \leq F_i(u^\rho)_l - F_i(0)_l = \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) - F_i(0)_l = -F_i(0)_l,$$

thus $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$. On the other hand, suppose that $u_l^{\rho,i} < 0$; we can obtain directly from (1.2) and the nonnegativity of π that

$$\gamma(0 - u_l^\rho) \leq F_i(0)_l - F_i(u^\rho)_l \leq F_i(0)_l,$$

hence $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$, which leads us to the desired estimate. \square

Now we are ready to conclude the well-posedness of the penalized problem (2.1). The following lemma has been proved in [20, Theorem 5.3.9], which is of crucial importance for the existence of solutions to the penalized equations.

LEMMA 2.4. Suppose that $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is continuously differentiable on \mathbb{R}^n , and $\nabla F(x)$ is nonsingular for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then F is a homeomorphism from \mathbb{R}^n onto \mathbb{R}^n if and only if $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \|F(x)\| = \infty$.

THEOREM 2.5. For any given penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$ and switching cost $c \geq 0$, Problem 2.1 admits a unique solution u^ρ satisfying $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$.

Proof. The uniqueness and the a priori bound have been established in Proposition 2.2 and Lemma 2.3, respectively. Now we shall prove the existence of solutions by approximating the penalized equation G^ρ with a sequence of smooth equations.

Consider a family of smooth functions $\delta_m : \mathbb{R}^{N \times d} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ supported in $B(0, 1/m)$ with unit mass; we define the smooth functions $G^{\rho, m} := G^\rho * \delta_m$, where the convolution is applied elementwise. The continuity of G^ρ implies that $G^{\rho, m}$ converges to G^ρ uniformly on compact sets as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, one can easily deduce from (2.2) and the properties of mollifiers $(\delta_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ that both G^ρ and $(G^{\rho, m})_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfy the monotonicity condition (1.2) with the same constant γ .

For any given $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we shall now apply Lemma 2.4 to establish that $G^{\rho, m}$ is a homeomorphism from \mathbb{R}^{Nd} onto \mathbb{R}^{Nd} , which implies the equation $G^{\rho, m} = 0$ has a solution. More precisely, we shall show (1) the Jacobian matrix $\nabla G^{\rho, m}(u)$ is nonsingular for any given $u \in \mathbb{R}^{Nd}$ and (2) $\lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow \infty} \|G^{\rho, m}(u)\| = \infty$. To prove (1), suppose $\nabla G^{\rho, m}(u)x = 0$ for some $u, x \in \mathbb{R}^{Nd}$ and let $|x_l^i| = \|x\| \geq 0$ for some $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $l \in \mathcal{N}$. If $x_l^i \geq 0$, we can deduce from the differentiability and monotonicity of $G^{\rho, m}$ that

$$\gamma(hx_l^i - 0) \leq G_i^{\rho, m}(u + hx)_l - G_i^{\rho, m}(u)_l - h(\nabla G_i^{\rho, m}(u)x)_l = \mathcal{O}(h^2), \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow 0,$$

which implies $\|x\| = 0$. The same conclusion can be drawn for the case with $x_l^i \leq 0$, which implies $x = 0$ and consequently the nonsingularity of $\nabla G^{\rho, m}(u)$. To prove (2), let $u \in \mathbb{R}^{Nd}$ and $|u_l^i| = \|u\|$ for some $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $l \in \mathcal{N}$. If $u_l^i \geq 0$, we can obtain from the monotonicity of $G^{\rho, m}$ that

$$\|G^{\rho, m}(u)\| \geq G_i^{\rho, m}(u)_l \geq \gamma(u_l^i) + G_i^{\rho, m}(0)_l \geq \gamma\|u\| - \|G^{\rho, m}(0)\|,$$

where the same estimate can be derived similarly for the case $u_l^i \leq 0$. Therefore, we can conclude the existence of a solution $u^{\rho, m}$ to $G^{\rho, m} = 0$. Since $G^{\rho, m}$ satisfies (1.2) with the same constant γ , one can deduce from Lemma 2.3 and the continuity of $G^{\rho, m}$ that its solution is uniformly bounded, i.e., $\|u^{\rho, m}\| \leq \|G^{\rho, m}(0)\|/\gamma \leq L$ independent of $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Last, let $(u^{\rho, m_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent subsequence of $(u^{\rho, m})_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ with a limit u^ρ . Note that

$$|G^\rho(u^\rho) - G^{\rho, m_k}(u^{\rho, m_k})| \leq |G^\rho(u^\rho) - G^\rho(u^{\rho, m_k})| + |G^\rho(u^{\rho, m_k}) - G^{\rho, m_k}(u^{\rho, m_k})| \rightarrow 0,$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, due to the continuity of G^ρ and the uniform convergence (on compact sets) of $G^{\rho, m}$ to G^ρ . Therefore, u^ρ is a solution of the penalized equation (2.1) $G^\rho = 0$. \square

We end this section with the following monotone convergence result of the penalty approximations.

THEOREM 2.6. For any fixed switching cost $c \geq 0$, the solution to Problem 2.1 converges monotonically from below to a function $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ as the penalty parameter $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, u solves Problem 1.1 if the switching cost c is positive.

Proof. It is straightforward to verify that if u^{ρ_1} satisfies (2.1) with the parameter ρ_1 and $\rho_1 \geq \rho_2 \geq 0$, then $G^{\rho_2}(u^{\rho_1}) \geq 0$. Hence one can deduce from Proposition

2.2 that $u^{\rho_1} \geq u^{\rho_2}$, which together with Lemma 2.3 implies u^ρ converges to some function $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Owing to the fact that the solution of (1.1) is unique for positive switching cost, it suffices to show u solves Problem 1.1.

Let $i \in \mathcal{I}$ be fixed. Since $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$, we see that $\sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i}) \leq C/\rho$ for all $l \in \mathcal{N}$, with a constant C defined as

$$(2.3) \quad C = \sup_{\|u\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma} \|F(u)\| < \infty,$$

which is finite due to the continuity of F . Hence the limiting function u satisfies $u^i \geq \max_{j \neq i} (u^j - c)$ and $F_i(u) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} F_i(u^\rho) \geq 0$. Moreover, supposing $u_l^i - (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l > 0$ at the index $l \in \mathcal{N}$, we can deduce that $F_i(u^\rho)_l = 0$ for all large enough ρ , which further implies $F_i(u)_l = 0$ and completes our proof. \square

Remark 2.2. We point out that, unlike Problem 1.1, the well-posedness of Problem 2.1 and the monotone convergence of its solutions hold for any nonnegative switching cost c , which enables us to study penalty schemes with zero switching cost (see section 4).

Moreover, based on the penalized equations, Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 explicitly construct the solution to Problem 1.1, which is uniformly bounded by $\|F(0)\|/\gamma$ for all positive switching costs.

3. Penalization errors for positive switching cost. In this section, we shall proceed to analyze the convergence rate of the penalty approximation for Problem 1.1 with a fixed positive switching cost. As discussed in section 1, it is not easy to construct a supersolution of Problem 1.1 from the solution of Problem 2.1 due to the nondiagonal dominance of the interconnected obstacles. We shall overcome this difficulty by regularizing the obstacles and establish the convergence rates of the penalty approximations with respect to the penalty parameter.

In order to obtain error estimates of the regularization procedures, we impose the following concavity condition on the monotone system.

Assumption 1. The function F in Problem 1.1 is concave in the sense that: for any given $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$, we have $F_i(\theta u + (1-\theta)v) \geq \theta F_i(u) + (1-\theta)F_i(v)$.

Assumption 1 will be used in section 3 only to quantify the regularization errors (not for the well-posedness or the monotone convergence of the regularization procedures). It is well-known that a concave function can be equivalently represented as the infimum of a family of affine functions, i.e., $F_i(u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_i} B_i(\alpha)u - b_i(\alpha)$ for some set \mathcal{A}_i and coefficients $B_i : \mathcal{A}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N^d \times N^d}$ and $b_i : \mathcal{A}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N^d}$, hence our error estimates apply to the HJBQVIs studied in [7, 23, 2, 12, 1]. However, our setting significantly extends the classical HJBQVIs in the following important aspects: (1) F_i can depend on all components of the solutions to the switching systems, (2) the control set \mathcal{A}_i can be noncompact and coefficients B_i, b_i can be discontinuous, (3) b_i does not necessarily have a unique sign.

3.1. Regularizations of the QVIs. In this section we discuss how to approximate Problem 1.1 by variational inequalities with diagonally dominant obstacle terms. We shall propose two regularization procedures, namely, an iterated optimal stopping approximation and a novel time-marching iteration, and estimate the regularization errors, which are essential for analyzing the penalization error of Problem 2.1.

Similar error estimates of the iterated optimal stopping approximation have been obtained in [6, 12] for continuous (scalar-valued) elliptic HJBQVIs with positive running costs, finite control sets, and sufficiently regular coefficients. Here, we relax

these conditions and obtain regularization errors for general discrete monotone systems satisfying Assumption 1. The time-marching regularization leads to a more accurate approximation to Problem 1.1 than the iterated optimal stopping regularization, especially when the switching cost is small.

Let us start with the iterated optimal stopping approximation (see [23, 12] for its applications to the classical HJBQVIs), which approximates Problem 1.1 as follows: find $u^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfying $F_i(u^0) = 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and for each $n \geq 1$, given $u^{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, find $u^n \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that $u^n = Qu^{n-1}$, where for any given $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we define $Qu := ((Qu)^1, \dots, (Qu)^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ to be the quantity which satisfies the obstacle problem

$$(3.1) \quad \min(F_i(Qu), (Qu)^i - \mathcal{M}_i u) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

By extending the arguments in section 2, one can show that the above procedure is well-defined. Moreover, it is not difficult to establish the following comparison principle for (3.1): for any fixed $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, if $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies

$$\min(F_i(u), u^i - \mathcal{M}_i w) \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

and $v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies

$$\min(F_i(v), v^i - \mathcal{M}_i w) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

then $u \leq v$. In fact, for any fixed $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we can show that the system $F_w = (F_{w,i})_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ such that $F_{w,i}(u) := \min(F_i(u), u^i - \mathcal{M}_i w)$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, satisfies the monotone condition (1.2) with the constant $\min(\gamma, 1)$, which subsequently implies the above comparison principle.

The next result presents some important properties of the operator Q .

LEMMA 3.1. *The operator Q is monotone, i.e., $Qu \geq Qv$ provided that $u \geq v$, and satisfies the a priori estimate:*

$$\|Qu\| \leq \max(\|F(0)\|/\gamma, \|u\|) \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}.$$

If we further suppose Assumption 1 holds, then the operator Q is convex.

Proof. If $u \geq v$, then $-\mathcal{M}_i u \leq -\mathcal{M}_i v$ due to the monotonicity of \mathcal{M}_i . Thus, we have that

$$\min(F_i(Qu), (Qu)^i - \mathcal{M}_i v) \geq \min(F_i(Qu), (Qu)^i - \mathcal{M}_i u) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

which together with the comparison principle of (3.1) shows that $Qu \geq Qv$.

For the a priori estimate, we suppose that $|(Qu)^i| = \|Qu\|$. If $(Qu)^i = (\mathcal{M}_i u)_i$ and $(\mathcal{M}_i u)_i \geq 0$, then we have $\|Qu\| = (\mathcal{M}_i u)_i \leq \|u\|$. Otherwise, we can adapt the arguments of Lemma 2.3 to show $\|Qu\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$. Finally, for any given $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ and $\theta \in [0, 1]$, one can deduce from the concavity of F_i and $-\mathcal{M}_i$ that $\theta Qu + (1-\theta)Qv$ is a supersolution to (3.1) with the obstacle $\mathcal{M}_i(\theta u + (1-\theta)v)$, hence the comparison principle leads us to the desired result. \square

The above lemma directly implies the monotone convergence of the iterates $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *For any given positive switching cost $c > 0$, the iterates $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfy $\|u^n\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and converge monotonically from below to the solution u of Problem 1.1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. The bound of u^0 follows from Lemma 2.3 (with $\rho = 0$), while the uniform bound of $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ follows from Lemma 3.1. Moreover, since $F(u^0) = 0$ and $F(u^1) \geq 0$ implies $u^1 \geq u^0$ by the comparison principle of F , we can show by an inductive argument and the monotonicity of the operator Q that $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ monotonically increases to some vector u , which solves Problem 1.1 due to the continuity of (3.1). \square

Now we proceed to estimate the difference $u - u^n$, where u and u^n solve Problem 1.1 and (3.1), respectively. We shall first introduce the concept of strict supersolution, which was used in [15, 23] to study impulse control problems.

DEFINITION 3.1. A vector $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ is said to be a strict supersolution of Problem 1.1 if there exists a constant $\kappa > 0$, that $G_i(w) = \kappa$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

For any given $0 < \kappa < c$, by applying Theorem 2.5 to the problem

$$\min(F_i(u) - \kappa, u^i - \mathcal{M}_i^\kappa u) = 0 \quad \text{with } \mathcal{M}_i^\kappa u := \max_{j \neq i}(u^j - (c - \kappa)),$$

we can show that Problem 1.1 admits a unique strict supersolution satisfying the bound $\|w\| \leq (\|F(0)\| + \kappa)/\gamma$. For convenience, we shall assume without loss of generality that $\|F(0)\| > 0$ in the remaining part of this paper, which excludes the trivial case where 0 is the unique solution to Problems 1.1 and 2.1.

The next lemma shows a contractive property of the operator Q . A similar result has been shown in [23] for a classical (continuous in time and space) HJBQVI via a control-theoretic approach. Here we shall present a simpler proof for our discrete setting based on the comparison principle, which can be easily extended to other regularization methods. For any given $\kappa \in (0, c)$, we introduce the following constant L_κ , which will be used frequently in the subsequent analysis:

$$(3.2) \quad L_\kappa := (2\|F(0)\| + \kappa)/\gamma.$$

LEMMA 3.3. Suppose Assumption 1 holds. Let w be the strict supersolution to Problem 1.1 with $\kappa \in (0, c)$. If $u^n - u^{n-1} \leq \lambda(w - u^{n-1})$ for some $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then we have $u^{n+1} - u^n \leq \lambda(1 - \mu)(w - u^n)$ with

$$(3.3) \quad \mu = \min\left(1, \frac{\gamma\kappa}{2\|F(0)\| + \kappa}\right) \in (0, 1].$$

Proof. One can deduce from the convexity and monotonicity of the operator Q that

$$Qu^n \leq Q(\lambda w + (1 - \lambda)u^{n-1}) \leq \lambda Qw + (1 - \lambda)Qu^{n-1} = \lambda Qw + (1 - \lambda)u^n,$$

hence it suffices to show $Qw \leq (1 - \mu)w + \mu u^n$. Note that for any given $i \in \mathcal{I}$, we can obtain from the concavity of F_i that $F_i((1 - \mu)w + \mu u^n) \geq 0$, and also for $\mu \in [0, 1]$,

$$(1 - \mu)w^i + \mu u^{n,i} - \mathcal{M}_i w \geq \kappa - \mu(w^i + (u^{n,i})^-) \geq \kappa - \mu(\|w\| + \|(u^n)^-\|) \geq 0,$$

provided that $\mu \leq \frac{\kappa}{\|w\| + \|(u^n)^-\|}$. Since we have $\|w\| + \|(u^n)^-\| \leq L_\kappa$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, setting $\mu = \min(1, \kappa/L_\kappa)$ gives us that

$$\min(F_i((1 - \mu)w + \mu u^n), (1 - \mu)w^i + \mu u^{n,i} - \mathcal{M}_i w) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

which subsequently enables us to conclude the desired result from the comparison principle. \square

Now we are ready to present the error estimate of the iterated optimal stopping approximation.

THEOREM 3.4. *Suppose Assumption 1 holds, u solves Problem 1.1, and $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are recursively defined by (3.1). Then we have for any given $\kappa \in (0, c)$ that*

$$0 \leq u - u^n \leq L_\kappa(1 - \mu)^n/\mu \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where μ and L_κ are defined as in (3.3) and (3.2), respectively.¹

Proof. Let w be the strict supersolution to Problem 1.1 with parameter κ . Since $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge to u monotonically from below, the comparison principle for Problem 1.1 applied to u and w implies that $u^0 \leq u^1 \leq \dots \leq u \leq w$. Hence $u^1 - u^0 \leq \lambda(w - u^0)$ with $\lambda = 1$, which along with Lemma 3.3 gives that $u^2 - u^1 \leq \lambda(1 - \mu)(w - u^1)$. Inductively, we have

$$0 \leq u^{n+1} - u^n \leq (1 - \mu)^n(w - u^n) \leq (1 - \mu)^n(w - u^0), \quad n \geq 0.$$

Now summing the above inequality and employing $w - u^0 \leq L_\kappa$, we obtain that

$$0 \leq u - u^n = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} u^{k+1} - u^k \leq (w - u^0) \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (1 - \mu)^k \leq L_\kappa(1 - \mu)^n/\mu, \quad n \geq 0,$$

which gives us the desired estimate and completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.1. Similar geometric convergence rates have been established in [7, 12] for classical HJBQVIs, i.e., $F_i(u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_i} B_i(\alpha)u^i - b_i(\alpha)$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, under the assumptions that \mathcal{A}_i is a compact (or finite) set and $b_i(\alpha) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_i$. Here we remove these restrictions.

Theorem 3.4 suggests the iterated optimal stopping only gives a good approximation to Problem 1.1 for sufficiently large switching cost c . For small enough switching cost c , we have $1 - \mu \approx 1 - \gamma c/(2\|F(0)\|)$, which converges to 1 as $c \rightarrow 0$.

Due to the slow convergence rate of the iterated optimal stopping approximation for small switching cost, let us now discuss another regularization method, called the time-marching iteration (see [17]), which introduces an additional pseudotime parameter ε to the interconnected obstacle and gives an accurate approximation to Problem 1.1 even for small switching cost.

For any given parameter $\varepsilon > 0$, the time-marching iteration is given as follows: find $u^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfying $F_i(u^0) = 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and for each $n \geq 1$, given $u^{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, find $u^n \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that $u^n = Tu^{n-1}$, where for any given $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we define $Tu := ((Tu)^1, \dots, (Tu)^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ to be the quantity which satisfies the following obstacle problem:

$$(3.4) \quad \min(F_i(Tu), (Tu)^i - \mathcal{M}_i(Tu) + \varepsilon((Tu)^i - u^i)) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

The operator T enjoys analogue properties as the operator Q , i.e., Lemma 3.1 and Proposition 3.2, whose proofs are similar and so details are omitted. Moreover, similar to (3.1), we can show (3.4) admits the following comparison principle: for any fixed $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, if $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies

$$\min(F_i(u), u^i - \mathcal{M}_i u + \varepsilon(u^i - w^i)) \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

¹Here we follow the convention that $0^0 = 1$.

and $v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies

$$\min (F_i(v), v^i - \mathcal{M}_i v + \varepsilon(v^i - w^i)) \geq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

then $u \leq v$.

The next theorem presents the convergence rate of the time-marching iteration.

THEOREM 3.5. *Suppose Assumption 1 holds, u solves Problem 1.1, and $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are recursively defined by (3.4) with the pseudotime parameter $\varepsilon > 0$. Then we have for any $\kappa \in (0, c)$ that*

$$0 \leq u - u^n \leq L_\kappa(1 - \mu)^n / \mu, \quad n \geq 0,$$

where L_κ is defined as in (3.2) and $\mu = \kappa / (\kappa + \varepsilon L_\kappa)$.

Proof. Let w be the strict supersolution to Problem 1.1 with parameter κ . Following the proofs of Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 3.4, we see it is essential to obtain $\mu \in (0, 1]$ such that $Tw \leq (1 - \mu)w + \mu u^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which leaves us to show that for suitable u we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - \mu)w^i + \mu u^{n,i} - \mathcal{M}_i[(1 - \mu)w + \mu u^n] + \varepsilon((1 - \mu)w^i + \mu u^{n,i} - w^i) \\ & \geq (1 - \mu)(w^i - \mathcal{M}_i w) + \mu[u^{n,i} - \mathcal{M}_i u^n + \varepsilon(u^{n,i} - u^{n-1,i})] - \varepsilon\mu(w^i - u^{n-1,i}) \\ & \geq (1 - \mu)\kappa - \varepsilon\mu(\|w\| + \|(u^{n-1})^-\|) \geq (1 - \mu)\kappa - \varepsilon\mu L_\kappa \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

for L_κ defined as in (3.2). Thus by setting $\mu = \kappa / (\kappa + \varepsilon L_\kappa)$, we see the above inequality holds, and one can deduce the desired result following similar arguments as in the proof of Theorem 3.4. \square

Remark 3.2. Through the choice of the pseudotime parameter ε , the time-marching iteration gives a more accurate approximation to Problem 1.1 than the iterated optimal stopping approximation for small switching cost c . In fact, it holds for the time-marching iteration that

$$1 - \mu = 1 - \frac{\kappa}{\kappa + \varepsilon(2\|F(0)\| + \kappa)/\gamma} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + 2\varepsilon\|F(0)\|/(\kappa\gamma) + \varepsilon/\gamma}.$$

Therefore, taking $c \rightarrow 0$ and $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ such that $\varepsilon/c \rightarrow 0$, we get $1 - \mu \rightarrow 0$. However, as we shall see in section 3.2, the error of the penalty approximation to (3.4) grows proportionally to $1/\varepsilon$; hence after minimizing over ε , both the iterated optimal stopping approximation and the time-marching iteration lead to the same error estimate for Problem 2.1.

3.2. Convergence order of penalty methods. In this section, we shall use the regularization procedures proposed in section 3.1 to demonstrate that for fixed positive switching cost and a penalty function with degree $\sigma > 0$, the approximation error of Problem 2.1 is bounded above by the quantity $C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho$ for some constant C_0 , which depends only on the function F and is independent of the number of switching regimes d . Since both regularization procedures lead to the same error estimate (see Remark 3.2), we shall focus on the regularization by the iterated optimal stopping and only outline the essential results for the time-marching iteration.

To quantify the penalty error of Problem 2.1 with a fixed parameter $\rho \geq 0$, we introduce the following sequence of auxiliary problems: find $u^{\rho,0} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfying $F_i(u^0) = 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and for each $n \geq 1$, given $u^{\rho,n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, find

$u^{\rho,n} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that $u^{\rho,n} = Q^\rho u^{\rho,n-1}$, where for any given $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we define $Q^\rho u := ((Q^\rho u)^1, \dots, (Q^\rho u)^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ to be the quantity which satisfies the following penalized equation:

$$(3.5) \quad F_i(Q^\rho u) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u^j - c - (Q^\rho u)^i) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Note that the above auxiliary problem has the same initialization as the iterated optimal stopping approximation to Problem 1.1, i.e., $u^{\rho,0} = u^0$. Moreover, for any fixed $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we can consider the system $G_w = (G_{w,i})_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ such that $G_{w,i}(u) := F_i(u) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(w^j - c - u^i)$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, which satisfies the monotone condition (1.2) with the constant γ due to the facts that F is monotone and π is nondecreasing. Consequently, we have the following comparison principle for (3.5): for any fixed $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, if $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies $G_{w,i}(u) \leq 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and $v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies $G_{w,i}(v) \geq 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, then $u \leq v$. Therefore, we can easily establish the well-posedness of (3.5) by adapting the proof of Theorem 2.5.

The following result summarizes the essential properties of the operator Q^ρ and the iterates $(u^{\rho,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *The operator Q^ρ is monotone, satisfies the a priori estimate*

$$\|Q^\rho u\| \leq \max(\|F(0)\|/\gamma, \|u\|) \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d},$$

and is Lipschitz continuous with constant 1, i.e., $\|Q^\rho u - Q^\rho v\| \leq \|u - v\|$ for all $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$. Consequently, for any given penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$ and switching cost $c \geq 0$, the iterates $(u^{\rho,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge monotonically from below to the solution u^ρ of Problem 2.1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. The a priori bound can be obtained exactly as Lemma 3.1. For the monotonicity and Lipschitz continuity of Q^ρ , it suffices to show for any given $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we have $Q^\rho u - Q^\rho v \leq \|(u - v)^+\|$.

For any given $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we introduce the quantity $\hat{u} := Q^\rho v + \|(u - v)^+\|$. It is important to observe that for any given $L \geq 0$ and $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, the monotonicity (1.2) of F implies

$$(3.6) \quad F_i(u + L) - F_i(u) \geq \gamma L \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I},$$

which along with the fact that

$$\pi(u^j - c - \hat{u}^i) = \pi(u^j - \|(u - v)^+\| - c - (Q^\rho v)^i) \leq \pi(v^j - c - (Q^\rho v)^i), \quad j \neq i,$$

enables us to conclude the desired result through the following estimate: for any $i \in \mathcal{I}$,

$$F_i(\hat{u}) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u^j - c - \hat{u}^i) \geq F_i(Q^\rho v) + \gamma \|(u - v)^+\| - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(v^j - c - (Q^\rho v)^i) \geq 0.$$

The above implies that \hat{u} is a supersolution to (3.5) with the input u . By the comparison principle for (3.5), $Q^\rho u \leq \hat{u}$ and hence $Q^\rho u - Q^\rho v \leq \|(u - v)^+\|$ as desired. Then the monotone convergence of $(u^{\rho,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ follows from arguments similar to those in Proposition 3.2. \square

The next result provides an upper bound of the term $u^n - u^{\rho,n}$, where u^n and $u^{\rho,n}$ solve (3.1) and (3.5), respectively.

PROPOSITION 3.7. For any given penalty parameter $\rho \geq 0$ and switching cost $c > 0$, let $(u^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(u^{\rho,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be recursively defined by (3.1) and (3.5), respectively. Suppose that there exist positive constants τ and σ such that $\pi(y) \geq \tau y^{1/\sigma}$ for all $0 \leq y \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$. Then we have

$$\|u^n - u^{\rho,n}\| \leq \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma n, \quad n \geq 0,$$

where $C = \sup_{\|u\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma} \|F(u)\|$.

Proof. The Lipschitz continuity of Q^ρ implies that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(3.7) \quad \|u^n - u^{\rho,n}\| = \|u^n - Q^\rho u^{n-1}\| + \|Q^\rho u^{n-1} - Q^\rho u^{\rho,n-1}\| \leq \|u^n - Q^\rho u^{n-1}\| + \|u^{n-1} - u^{\rho,n-1}\|.$$

Now we bound $u^n - Q^\rho u^{n-1}$ for any given $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From the a priori bounds of u^n (Proposition 3.2) and Q^ρ (Proposition 3.6), we know $\|Q^\rho u^{n-1}\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$ for all $\rho \geq 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, by using the comparison principle for (3.5) and a modification of the arguments in Theorem 2.6, we can deduce for any given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that $(Q^\rho u^{n-1})_{\rho \geq 0}$ converges monotonically from below to u^n as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. This implies that $\|\rho\pi(u^{n-1,j} - c - (Q^\rho u^{n-1})^i)\| \leq C$ for all $j \neq i, i \in \mathcal{I}$, where C is defined as in (2.3). Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (Q^\rho u^{n-1})^i + \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma - \mathcal{M}_i u^{n-1} &= \min_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\rho^\sigma} \left(\left(\frac{C}{\tau}\right)^\sigma - \rho^\sigma (u^{n-1,j} - c - (Q^\rho u^{n-1})^i) \right) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{(\rho\tau)^\sigma} \min_{j \neq i} (C^\sigma - \|\rho\pi(u^{n-1,j} - c - (Q^\rho u^{n-1})^i)\|^\sigma) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by applying (3.6) with $u = Q^\rho u^{n-1}$ and $L = (C/(\tau\rho))^\sigma$, we can obtain that

$$F_i \left(Q^\rho u^{n-1} + \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma \right) \geq F_i(Q^\rho u^{n-1}) + \gamma \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I},$$

which implies $Q^\rho u^{n-1} + (C/(\tau\rho))^\sigma$ is a supersolution to (3.1). Consequently, we obtain $0 \leq u^n - Q^\rho u^{n-1} \leq (C/(\tau\rho))^\sigma$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and conclude the desired result from $u^{\rho,0} = u^0$ and (3.7). \square

Remark 3.3. This proposition greatly extends the results in [25] (even for the case with $\sigma = 1$) by removing the continuous differentiability assumption of the penalty function π . In practice, one can choose $\pi(y) = (y^+)^{1/\sigma}$ as the penalty function. Since π is semismooth if $\sigma = 1$, a direct application of semismooth Newton methods allows us to solve Problem 2.1 efficiently (see [25, 22]). A penalty term with $\sigma > 1$ needs an additional smoothing for the application of Newton methods and usually requires a larger number of Newton iterations to solve the penalized equation [14]. Though the higher convergence rate allows us to use a relatively small value of ρ to achieve the desired accuracy, which could avoid the numerical instability caused by the usage of a large penalty parameter according to [14], we do not discover any problem using the penalty function $\pi(y) = y^+$ in our numerical experiments.

Now we are ready to conclude the penalty error of Problem 2.1 to Problem 1.1. The following result has been proved in [6, Lemma 6.1] and will be used in our error estimates.

LEMMA 3.8. Let $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\phi(x) = \nu a^x + bx$, where $0 < a < 1$, $0 < b < \infty$, and $\nu > 0$. Let $m := \min_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \phi(n)$. Then we have

$$m \leq \begin{cases} \nu, & -b/(\nu \ln a) \geq 1, \\ -ab/(\ln a) + b[\log_a(b/(\nu \ln a)) + 1] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

THEOREM 3.9. For any given switching cost $c > 0$, let u and u^ρ solve Problems 1.1 and 2.1, respectively. Suppose that Assumption 1 and the assumptions in Proposition 3.7 hold. Then if $c > 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$, we have $u^\rho = u$ for all $\rho \geq 0$, and if $c \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$, we have for any $\kappa \in (0, c)$,

$$\|u - u^\rho\| \leq f(\rho), \quad \text{where} \quad f \sim -\frac{\sigma(C/\tau)^\sigma}{\ln(1 - \kappa/L_\kappa)} \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho, \quad \text{as } \rho \rightarrow \infty,$$

with the constants C and L_κ defined as in (2.3) and (3.2), respectively.²

Proof. Suppose that $c > 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$. Theorem 2.5 shows that $\|u^\rho\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$ for all $\rho \geq 0$, which implies that

$$u_l^{\rho,j} - c - u_l^{\rho,i} \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma - c < 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}, j \neq i, l \in \mathcal{N}.$$

Thus we have $G_i^\rho(u^\rho) = F_i(u^\rho) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\rho \geq 0$. Similarly, we can obtain by using $\|u\| \leq \|F(0)\|/\gamma$ (see Remark 2.2) that $u^i - \mathcal{M}_i u > 0$, which implies that $F_i(u) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$. The comparison principle of F gives us that $u = u^\rho$ for all $\rho \geq 0$.

Now we assume that $c \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$. Since $u^\rho \leq u$ for all $\rho \geq 0$, it remains to derive an upper bound of $u - u^\rho$. Note that

$$u - u^\rho \leq u - u^n + u^n - u^{\rho,n} + u^{\rho,n} - u^\rho,$$

where u^n and $u^{\rho,n}$ are recursively defined by (3.1) and (3.5), respectively. Proposition 3.6 implies that $u^{\rho,n} \leq u^\rho$ for all $\rho \geq 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Hence we can deduce from Theorem 3.4 and Proposition 3.7 that for any $\kappa \in (0, c)$,

$$(3.8) \quad \|u - u^\rho\| \leq L_\kappa \frac{(1 - \mu)^n}{\mu} + \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\},$$

where C and L_κ are defined as in (2.3) and (3.2), respectively, and $\mu = \min(1, \kappa/L_\kappa) < 1$ due to the assumption that $c \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$. Now we minimize the right-hand side of (3.8) over n by applying Lemma 3.8 with $\nu = L_\kappa/\mu$, $a = 1 - \mu$, and $b = (C/(\tau\rho))^\sigma$. If ρ is sufficiently large, then $-b/(\nu \ln a) < 1$, which implies that

$$\|u - u^\rho\| \leq -\frac{1}{\ln(1 - \mu)} \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma \left[1 - \mu - \ln(1 - \mu) - \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{L_\kappa \ln(1 - \mu)} \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma\right)\right].$$

Thus by using the identity

$$-\ln\left(\frac{\mu}{L_\kappa \ln(1 - \mu)} \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho}\right)^\sigma\right) = -\ln\left(\frac{\mu}{L_\kappa \ln(1 - \mu)} \left(\frac{C}{\tau}\right)^\sigma\right) + \sigma \ln \rho,$$

we deduce that $\|u - u^\rho\| \leq f(\rho)$, where f satisfies that $f \sim -\frac{\sigma(C/\tau)^\sigma}{\ln(1 - \mu)} \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho$, as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. \square

²Recall that $f \sim g$ as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ if $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} f(\rho)/g(\rho) = 1$.

Remark 3.4. Recall that $\mu = \mathcal{O}(c)$ as $c \rightarrow 0$, hence the upper bound behaves as $\rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho / c$ for small switching cost c . Unfortunately, we are not sure whether this dependence on c is optimal since the possible blow-up of the penalization error for small enough c could be due to the fact that the iterated optimal stopping approximation does not provide an accurate approximation to Problem 1.1 with small switching cost. Our numerical experiments show that as the switching cost tends to zero, the penalization error with a fixed penalty parameter indeed grows at a rate $\mathcal{O}(c^{-1/2})$ for certain ranges of switching costs, but then stabilizes to a limiting value (see section 5). As we shall see in section 4, Problem 1.1 degenerates into an HJB equation as the switching cost $c \rightarrow 0$, and Problem 2.1 with $c = 0$ provides a penalty approximation to such an equation, with an asymptotical error $\mathcal{O}(1/\rho^\sigma)$ as the penalty parameter $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Thus the penalization error with sufficiently small positive switching cost is dominated by this limiting error (see (4.2)).

We proceed to outline the key results of the convergence analysis by using the time-marching iteration, and we demonstrate that even if the time-marching iteration could improve the regularization error for small switching cost by adjusting the pseudotime parameter ε , it reduces the accuracy of penalty approximations at each iterate. Hence it leads to the same error estimate of Problem 2.1 as the iterated optimal stopping approximation for small switching cost.

For any given parameters $\rho \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon \geq 0$, we introduce the following sequence of auxiliary problems: find $u^{\rho,0} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfying $F_i(u^0) = 0$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and for each $n \geq 1$, given $u^{\rho,n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, find $u^{\rho,n} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ such that $u^{\rho,n} = T^\rho u^{\rho,n-1}$, where for any given $u \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$, we define $T^\rho u := ((T^\rho u)^1, \dots, (T^\rho u)^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ to be the quantity which satisfies the following penalized equation:

$$F_i(T^\rho u) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi((T^\rho u)^j - c - (T^\rho u)^i - \varepsilon((T^\rho u)^i - u^i)) = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

One can establish analogue results of Proposition 3.6 for the operator T^ρ and demonstrate that $T^\rho u^{n-1} + (C_1/\rho)^\sigma / \varepsilon$ is a supersolution to (3.4) under the same assumptions of Proposition 3.7. Therefore, following the proof of Theorem 3.9, we deduce from Theorem 3.5 that for any $\kappa \in (0, c)$,

$$\|u - u^\rho\| \leq L_\kappa \frac{(1-\mu)^n}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{C}{\tau \rho} \right)^\sigma n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \varepsilon > 0,$$

where C and L_κ are defined as in (2.3) and (3.2), respectively, and $\mu = \kappa/(\kappa + \varepsilon L)$. Minimizing over n , we obtain $\|u - u^\rho\| = \mathcal{O}(-\frac{\rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho}{\varepsilon \ln(1 - \frac{c}{c + \varepsilon L_\kappa})})$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$ and large enough ρ . Therefore, by discussing the cases $\varepsilon = \mathcal{O}(c)$ and $\varepsilon/c \rightarrow \infty$ separately, we arrive at the same error estimate as that in Theorem 3.9.

Finally we end this section with an exact construction of the optimal switching regions

$$(3.9) \quad \Gamma_i := \{l \in \mathcal{N} \mid u_l^i = (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l\}, \quad i \in \mathcal{I},$$

of Problem 1.1 with a given switching cost $c > 0$ using the solution of Problem 2.1. Suppose the estimate $0 \leq u - u^\rho \leq C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho$ holds for some constants $C_0, \sigma > 0$, where σ is the degree of the penalty function π and C_0 in practice can be estimated using numerical results. Then we shall define the sets

$$(3.10) \quad \Gamma_{\rho,i} := \{l \in \mathcal{N} \mid |u_l^{\rho,i} - (\mathcal{M}_i u^\rho)_l| \leq C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho\}, \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

The next result demonstrates that $\Gamma_{\rho,i}$ in fact coincides with Γ_i for large enough ρ .

THEOREM 3.10. *Suppose that there exist positive constants C_0 and σ such that the estimate $0 \leq u - u^\rho \leq C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho$ holds for all $\rho > 0$. For each $i \in \mathcal{I}$, let Γ_i and $\Gamma_{\rho,i}$ be the sets defined as in (3.9) and (3.10), respectively. Then for a given switching cost $c > 0$, there exists $\rho_0 > 0$ such that $\Gamma_i = \Gamma_{\rho,i}$ for all $\rho \geq \rho_0$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$.*

Proof. We first show that $\Gamma_i \subset \Gamma_{\rho,i}$ for all $\rho > 0$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$. For any fixed i , we can deduce from the estimate $u \leq u^\rho + C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho$ and the monotonicity of \mathcal{M}_i that

$$\mathcal{M}_i u \leq \mathcal{M}_i(u^\rho + C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho) = \mathcal{M}_i u^\rho + C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho.$$

Now let l be an arbitrary element of Γ_i so that $u_l^i = (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} u_l^{\rho,i} &\leq u_l^i = (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l \leq \mathcal{M}_i u^\rho + C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho, \\ u_l^{\rho,i} &\geq u_l^i - C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho \geq (\mathcal{M}_i u^\rho)_l - C_0 \rho^{-\sigma} \ln \rho, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that l is in $\Gamma_{\rho,i}$.

Suppose the statement of Theorem 3.10 does not hold; then by using the finiteness of \mathcal{N} and the pigeonhole principle, there exists a sequence $\{\rho_n\}$ such that $\rho_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and an index $l \in \Gamma_{\rho_n,i} \setminus \Gamma_i$ for all n . However, the definition of $\Gamma_{\rho_n,i}$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} u_l^i - (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l &= u_l^i - u_l^{\rho_n,i} + u_l^{\rho_n,i} - (\mathcal{M}_i u^{\rho_n})_l + (\mathcal{M}_i u^{\rho_n})_l - (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l \\ &\leq C_0 \rho_n^{-\sigma} \ln \rho_n + C_0 \rho_n^{-\sigma} \ln \rho_n + 0 \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

which together with $u_l^i \geq (\mathcal{M}_i u)_l$ leads to $l \in \Gamma_i$ and hence a contradiction. \square

4. Penalization errors for vanishing switching cost. In this section, we investigate the asymptotic behaviors of Problems 1.1 and 2.1 as the switching cost c tends to zero. We shall show that the system in Problem 1.1 degenerates into a single equation of HJB type, and we establish that the penalty error of Problem 2.1 with zero switching cost is of the same order (up to a log factor) as that in Theorem 3.9.

Throughout this section, to emphasize the dependence on c , we shall denote by u^c and $u^{c,\rho}$ the solutions to Problems 1.1 and 2.1 with a given positive switching cost c , respectively, and by u^ρ the solution to Problem 2.1 with $c = 0$. Moreover, to identify the limiting behavior of Problems 1.1 and 2.1, we introduce the following regularity condition on the monotone system F .

Assumption 2. The function F in Problem 1.1 is locally Lipschitz continuous.

We emphasize that even though Assumption 1 is a sufficient condition for Assumption 2, it will not be used in this section. In particular, Assumption 2 is general enough to cover nonconvex/nonconcave equations, such as Isaacs equations.

We first introduce the degenerate problem for zero switching cost.

PROBLEM 4.1. Find $u \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that the vector $\mathbf{u} = (u, \dots, u) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfies

$$(4.1) \quad \min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u}) = 0.$$

For the classical HJBQVIs where $F_i(u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_i} B(\alpha)u^i - b(\alpha)$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, Problem 4.1 can be equivalently written as an HJB equation as studied in [24, 25]: find $u \in \mathbb{R}^N$ satisfying $\inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} B(\alpha)u - b(\alpha) = 0$ with $\mathcal{A} = \cup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{A}_i$. However, we reiterate that in this work, F_i can depend on all components of the system and is not assumed to be concave in this section. Moreover, even for concave equations, both

the penalty scheme, i.e., Problem 2.1 with $c = 0$, and its error analysis are essentially different from those in [24, 25].

By using the monotonicity condition (1.2), one can easily establish the following comparison principle for Problem 4.1, i.e., if $\mathbf{u} = (u, \dots, u) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v, \dots, v) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ satisfy $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u}) \leq 0$ and $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{v}) \geq 0$, respectively, then $u \leq v$, which subsequently implies the uniqueness of solutions to Problem 4.1. We shall now demonstrate that the solution to Problem 4.1 can be identified as the limit of the solutions to Problem 1.1 with vanishing switching cost.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let u^c solve Problem 1.1 with a switching cost $c > 0$. Then $(u^c)_{c>0}$ converges monotonically from below to the solution \mathbf{u} of Problem 4.1 as $c \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. It is easy to check that if $c_1 > c_2 > 0$, then u^{c_2} is a supersolution to Problem 1.1 with a switching cost c_1 . Hence the comparison principle and the a priori bound (see Remark 2.2) imply that for each $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $(u^{c,i})_{c>0}$ converges monotonically from below to some vector $\bar{u}^i \in \mathbb{R}^N$ as $c \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, since $u^{c,i} \geq \mathcal{M}_i u^c \geq u^{c,j} - c$ for all $j \neq i$, $c > 0$, we have $\bar{u}^i \equiv \bar{u}$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

We now show $\mathbf{u} := (\bar{u}, \dots, \bar{u})$ solves Problem 4.1. For any given $i \in \mathcal{I}$, using the supersolution property of u^c , we have $F_i(u^c) \geq 0$ for all $c > 0$. Hence the continuity of F implies that $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u}) \geq 0$. On the other hand, let $l \in \mathcal{N}$ be a fixed index. For any given $c > 0$, we consider the component $i_{l,c}$ where $u_l^{c,i_{l,c}} = \max_{j \in \mathcal{I}} u_l^{c,j} > (\mathcal{M}_{i_{l,c}} u^c)_l$, and consequently $F_{i_{l,c}}(u^c)_l = 0$. As $c \rightarrow 0$, since \mathcal{I} is a finite set, by passing to a subsequence, we can assume there exists $\{c_n\} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and a component $i_l \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $F_{i_l}(u^{c_n})_l = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus letting $c_n \rightarrow 0$, we have $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u})_l \leq F_{i_l}(\mathbf{u})_l = 0$. Since l is an arbitrary index, we conclude $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u}) = 0$. \square

Because Problem 4.1 is the limiting equation of Problem 1.1 as $c \rightarrow 0$, we now analyze the approximation error of Problem 2.1 with $c = 0$ to Problem 4.1, which indicates the asymptotic behavior of the penalization error of Problem 2.1 for small enough switching cost.

THEOREM 4.2. *The solution u^ρ of Problem 2.1 (with $c = 0$) converges monotonically from below to the solution \mathbf{u} of Problem 4.1 as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, if we further assume Assumption 2 holds and there exist positive constants τ and σ such that $\pi(y) \geq \tau y^{1/\sigma}$ for all $0 \leq y \leq 2\|F(0)\|/\gamma$, then the following error estimate holds:*

$$0 \leq \mathbf{u} - u^\rho \leq C_1/\rho^\sigma,$$

for some constant $C_1 > 0$, independent of the penalty parameter ρ .

Proof. By Theorem 2.6, $(u^\rho)_{\rho \geq 0}$ converge monotonically from below to some element $\mathbf{u} = (\bar{u}^1, \dots, \bar{u}^d) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$. Since it holds that

$$0 = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ F_i(u^\rho) - \rho \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u^{\rho,j} - u^{\rho,i}) \right\} \leq \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} F_i(u^\rho) = F_i(\mathbf{u}),$$

we know $\bar{u}^1 = \dots = \bar{u}^d$ (otherwise the first limit above would blow up). It remains to establish that $\min_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F_i(\mathbf{u}) \leq 0$. To do so, we pick, for each $\rho > 0$ and $l \in \mathcal{N}$, a component $i_{l,\rho}$ such that $u_l^{\rho,i_{l,\rho}} = \max_{j \in \mathcal{I}} u_l^{\rho,j}$, so that $F_{i_{l,\rho}}(u^\rho)_l = 0$. The desired result is then established by passing to a subsequence as in the proof of Proposition 4.1.

The fact that $u^\rho \leq \mathbf{u}$ implies that it suffices to show there exists a constant C_1 such that for each $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\rho > 0$, $(u^{\rho,i}, \dots, u^{\rho,i}) + C_1/\rho^\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ is a supersolution

to (4.1). Note that $(u^\rho)_{\rho \geq 0}$ are bounded by $\|F(0)\|/\gamma$ (see Lemma 2.3); hence we have

$$\sum_{j \neq i} \tau[(u^{\rho,j} - u^{\rho,i})^+]^{1/\sigma} \leq \sum_{j \neq i} \pi(u^{\rho,j} - u^{\rho,i}) \leq C/\rho \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}, j \neq i,$$

where C is defined as in (2.3). Then using the local Lipschitz continuity of F , we obtain that

$$\|F_j(u^\rho) - F_j(\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i)\| \leq L_{\text{lip}} \|u^\rho - \hat{\mathbf{u}}^i\| \leq L_{\text{lip}} \left(\frac{C}{\tau\rho} \right)^\sigma,$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i := (u^{\rho,i}, \dots, u^{\rho,i})$. Therefore, by using the inequality (3.6) and setting $\gamma C_1 = L_{\text{lip}}(C/\tau)^\sigma$, one can conclude $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i + C_1/\rho^\sigma$ is a supersolution to (4.1) through the following estimate:

$$F_j(\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i + C_1/\rho^\sigma) \geq F_j(\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i) + \gamma C_1/\rho^\sigma \geq F_j(u^\rho) \geq 0 \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{I},$$

which implies that $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^i + C_1/\rho^\sigma \geq \mathbf{u}$ for all $\rho > 0$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$. \square

Remark 4.1. Under Assumption 2, one can also show the rate of convergence for Problem 1.1 to Problem 4.1 is of first order in the switching cost. In fact, let u^c solve Problem 1.1 with a switching cost $c > 0$. Then we have $\|u^{c,i} - u^{c,j}\| \leq c$ for all $i, j \in \mathcal{I}$. Then following the proof of Theorem 4.2, we see it holds for some constant $K > 0$ that $0 \leq \mathbf{u} - u^c \leq Kc$.

Summarizing the above discussions, we can derive another upper bound of the penalization error for Problem 2.1 with the penalty function $\pi(y) = y^+$ and positive switching cost, which enables us to explain the asymptotic behaviors of the penalty errors observed in section 5.

THEOREM 4.3. *For any given switching cost $c > 0$ and penalty parameter $\rho > 0$, let u^c and $u^{c,\rho}$ be the solutions to Problems 1.1 and 2.1, respectively. Suppose Assumption 2 holds and the penalty function is given by $\pi(y) = y^+$. Then we have $0 \leq u^c - u^{c,\rho} \leq C_1(1/\rho + c\rho)$ for some constant $C_1 > 0$, independent of c and ρ .*

Proof. Note that for any $b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $c > 0$, we have

$$c + \pi(b - c) = c + \max(b - c, 0) = \max(b, c) \geq \max(b, 0) = \pi(b),$$

which, along with the inequality (3.6) (with $u = u^{c,\rho}$ and $L = (d-1)c\rho/\gamma$), implies that $u^{c,\rho} + (d-1)c\rho/\gamma$ is a supersolution to (2.1) with $c = 0$. Hence one can deduce from the comparison principle of the penalized equation (2.1) the estimate $0 \leq u^\rho - u^{c,\rho} \leq (d-1)c\rho/\gamma$. Then using Proposition 4.1 and Theorem 4.2, we conclude that

$$u^c - u^{c,\rho} \leq u^c - \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} - u^\rho + u^\rho - u^{c,\rho} \leq C_1(1/\rho + c\rho),$$

where C_1 is a constant independent of ρ and c . \square

A direct consequence of Theorems 3.9 and 4.3 is that for the penalty function $\pi(y) = y^+$ and a fixed large enough penalty parameter, the following estimate of the penalization error holds under Assumption 1 as $c \rightarrow 0$:

$$(4.2) \quad 0 \leq u^c - u^{c,\rho} \leq C_1 \min \left(-\frac{\ln \rho}{\ln(1-c)\rho}, \frac{1}{\rho} + c\rho \right)$$

for some constant C_1 , independent of ρ and c . Thus for a sufficiently small switching cost, the penalty error is dominated by the term C_1/ρ , i.e., the penalization error with $c = 0$.

5. Numerical experiments. In this section, we illustrate the theoretical findings and demonstrate the effectiveness of the penalty schemes through numerical experiments. We present an infinite-horizon optimal switching problem and investigate the convergence of Problem 2.1 with respect to the penalty parameter. We shall also examine the dependence of the penalization errors on the switching cost.

Motivated by Remark 3.3, we shall focus on the penalty function with degree 1, i.e., $\pi(y) = y^+$. Due to the semismoothness of the chosen penalty function, one can easily construct convergent iterative methods for solving Problem 2.1 with a fixed penalty parameter (see, e.g., [5, 24, 25, 22] for details). Roughly speaking, starting with an initial guess $u^{(0)}$ of the solution to Problem 2.1, for each $k \geq 0$, we compute the next iterate $u^{(k+1)}$ by solving

$$G^\rho[u^{(k)}] + \mathcal{L}^{(k+1)}[u^{(k)}](u^{(k+1)} - u^{(k)}) = 0,$$

where $\mathcal{L}^{(k+1)}[u^{(k)}]$ is a generalized derivative of (2.1) at the iterate $u^{(k)}$. In practice, such a generalized derivative can be computed by policy iteration if $F_i(u) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_i} \sup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_i} B(\alpha, \beta)u - b(\alpha, \beta)$ for some sets $\mathcal{A}_i, \mathcal{B}_i$ and some coefficients B and b , or more generally by a slanting function of $F = (F_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ if it exists. One can further show that the iterates $(u^k)_{k \geq 0}$ are locally superlinearly convergent to the solution of Problem 2.1 or even globally convergent if F is concave.

To motivate the discrete QVIs solved in our numerical experiments, we introduce the following infinite-horizon optimal switching problem (see, e.g., [21]). Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_t, \mathbb{P})$ be a filtered probability space and $\alpha = (\alpha_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a control process such that $\alpha_t = \sum_{k \geq 0} i_k 1_{[\tau_k, \tau_{k+1})}(t)$, where $(\tau_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is a nondecreasing sequence of stopping times representing the decision on “when to switch,” and for each $k \geq 0$, i_k is an \mathcal{F}_{τ_k} -measurable random variable valued in the discrete space $\mathcal{I} = \{1, \dots, d\}$, $d \geq 2$, representing the decision on “where to switch.” That is, the decision maker chooses regime i_k at the time τ_k for all $k \geq 0$.

For any given control strategy α , we consider the following controlled state equation:

$$dX_t^\alpha = (r + \nu(\alpha_t)(\mu - r))X_t^\alpha dt + \sigma \nu(\alpha_t)X_t^\alpha dB_t, \quad t > 0; \quad X_0^\alpha = x,$$

where $r, \mu, \sigma, x > 0$ are given constants, $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a one-dimensional Brownian motion defined on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_t, \mathbb{P})$, and $\nu(i) = (i - 1)/(d - 1)$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$. Then the objective function associated with the control strategy α is given by

$$J(x, \alpha) = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-rt} \ell(X_t^\alpha) dt - \sum_{k \geq 0} e^{-r\tau_{k+1}} c^{i_k, i_{k+1}} \right],$$

where ℓ represents the running reward function and $c^{i,j}$ represents the switching cost from regime i to j for all $i, j \in \mathcal{I}$. For each $i \in \mathcal{I}$, let \mathbf{A}^i be all control strategies starting with regime i , i.e., $i_0 = i$ and $\tau_0 = 0$. Then the decision maker has the following value functions:

$$V^i(x) = \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}^i} J(x, \alpha), \quad i \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Suppose the switching costs are positive, i.e., $c^{i,j} > 0$ for $i \neq j$; then one can show by using the dynamic programming principle (see [21]) that the value function $V = (V^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ satisfies the following system of QVIs: for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $x \in (0, \infty)$,

(5.1)

$$\min \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \nu(i)^2 x^2 V_{xx}^i - (r + \nu(i)(\mu - r)) x V_x^i + r V^i - \ell(x), V^i - (\mathcal{M}_i V) \right] = 0,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_i V = \max_{j \neq i} (V^i - c^{i,j})$. For our numerical tests, we assume $c^{i,j} \equiv c$ for $i \neq j$, and set other parameters as $\sigma = 0.2$, $\mu = 0.06$, $r = 0.02$.

Now we derive the finite-dimensional QVIs by discretizing (5.1). Note that in this work, we focus on examining the performance of penalty methods for solving discrete QVIs resulting from discretizing (5.1) with a fixed mesh size, instead of the convergence of the discretization to (5.1) as the mesh size tends to zero. Therefore, for simplicity, we shall localize (5.1) on the computational domain $(0, 2)$ with homogenous Dirichlet boundary condition $u = 0$ at $x = 2$ and solve the localized equation on a uniform grid $\{x_l\} = \{lh\}_{l=0}^{N-1}$ with $h = 2/N$. We further derive a monotone discretization of (5.1), which uses forward differences for the first derivatives and central difference for all second derivatives. It is easy to verify that the resulting discrete system (1.1) satisfies the monotonicity condition (1.2) with $\gamma = 0.02$ and also Assumption 1.

We proceed to discuss implementation details for solving Problem 2.1 with semi-smooth Newton methods. The initial guess $u^{(0)}$ shall be taken as the solution to (2.1) with $\rho = 0$, i.e., $F_i(u) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and the iterations will be terminated once the desired tolerance is achieved, i.e., $\frac{\|u^{(k)} - u^{(k-1)}\|}{\max(\|u^{(k)}\|, \text{scale})} < \text{tol}$, where the scale parameter is chosen to guarantee that no unrealistic level of accuracy will be imposed if the solution is close to zero. We take $\text{tol} = 10^{-9}$ and $\text{scale} = 1$ for all experiments. Computations are performed using MATLAB R2016a on a laptop with 2.2 GHz Intel Core i7 and 16 GB memory.³

We first study the performance of the penalty approximation for the discrete system corresponding to the two-regime case, i.e., $d = 2$, and the running reward $\ell(x) = 2(1-x)1_{(0.75, 1]}(x)$. Note that the discontinuity of ℓ at $x = 0.75$ should not affect our convergence analysis since we are solving a finite-dimensional nonlinear system resulting from a fixed discretization of (5.1).

Table 5.1 contains, for different switching costs and penalty parameters, the numerical solutions of Problem 2.1 with a fixed mesh size $h = 0.02$ (hence the total number of unknowns is $2N = 200$). Line (a) shows that for a fixed switching cost c , regardless of whether c is positive, the numerical solutions converge monotonically from below to the exact solution as the penalty parameter $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. The first-order convergence of the penalization error (in the sup-norm) with respect to the penalty parameter ρ can be deduced from line (b), which confirms the theoretical results (the log factor has not been observed; cf. Theorems 3.9 and 4.2). Moreover, by fixing the penalty parameter ρ and comparing the increment $\|u^{c,\rho} - u^{c,\rho/2}\|$ columnwise, one can observe that the penalty errors first grow at a rate $1/2$ when the switching cost decreases from $1/2$ to $1/128$, and then stabilize to the penalty errors of the limiting case (with $c = 0$) when c tends to 0, as asserted by (4.2).

Lines (c) and (d) clearly indicate the efficiency of the iterative solver. We remark that compared with parabolic QVIs, elliptic QVIs are more challenging to solve due to the fact we cannot take the solution at the previous timestep as an accurate initial guess [13, 2]. In fact, Figure 5.1 (left) illustrates a large disagreement in the shape and magnitude between the initial guess $u^{(0)}$ and the final solution $u^{c,\rho}$ of Problem 2.1 with $\rho = 10^3$ and $c = 1/8$. However, we can see that the iterative method

³The MATLAB code of the numerical experiments can be found via the link <https://github.com/yfzhang01/Penalty-methods-for-optimal-switchings.git>.

TABLE 5.1

Numerical results for the two-regime optimal switching problem with different switching costs and penalty parameters. Shown are (a) the numerical solutions $u^{c,\rho,1}$ at $x = 0.5$; (b) the increments $\|u^{c,\rho} - u^{c,\rho/2}\|$; (c) the number of iterations; (d) the overall runtime in seconds.

ρ	10^3	2×10^3	4×10^3	8×10^3	16×10^3	32×10^3
$c = 1/2$						
(a)	3.37521	3.38261	3.38633	3.38819	3.38913	3.38959
(b)		0.00884	0.00444	0.00222	0.00111	0.00056
(c)	5	6	6	6	6	6
(d)	0.0021	0.0026	0.0027	0.0034	0.0031	0.0027
$c = 1/8$						
(a)	5.26287	5.27999	5.28860	5.29292	5.29508	5.29617
(b)		0.02039	0.01025	0.00514	0.00258	0.00129
(c)	7	5	5	5	5	5
(d)	0.0041	0.0026	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0024
$c = 1/32$						
(a)	5.98193	6.01704	6.03478	6.04370	6.04817	6.05041
(b)		0.04183	0.02114	0.01063	0.00533	0.00267
(c)	6	6	5	5	5	5
(d)	0.0038	0.0036	0.0032	0.0033	0.0029	0.0024
$c = 1/128$						
(a)	6.23801	6.30708	6.34232	6.36011	6.36906	6.37354
(b)		0.08234	0.04201	0.02122	0.01066	0.00534
(c)	5	5	4	4	4	4
(d)	0.0022	0.0026	0.0023	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018
$c = 1/512$						
(a)	6.35128	6.42179	6.45776	6.47593	6.48506	6.48964
(b)		0.08406	0.04288	0.02166	0.01089	0.00546
(c)	5	5	4	4	4	4
(d)	0.0021	0.0022	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0018
$c = 1/2048$						
(a)	6.37959	6.45047	6.48662	6.50488	6.51406	6.51866
(b)		0.08449	0.04310	0.02177	0.01094	0.00548
(c)	4	4	4	4	4	4
(d)	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019
$c = 0$						
(a)	6.38903	6.46003	6.49624	6.51454	6.52373	6.52834
(b)		0.08464	0.04318	0.02181	0.01096	0.00549
(c)	4	4	3	3	3	3
(d)	0.0018	0.0019	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015

solves Problem 2.1 at the accuracy 10^{-9} using only a small number of iterations within several milliseconds, which seems to be independent of the size of the penalty parameter ρ .

We now turn to analyze the convergence of the penalty methods for the nonlinear system resulting from a three-regime problem, i.e., $d = 3$. The running reward function is chosen as

$$\ell(x) = \begin{cases} -(x - 0.5), & x \in (0, 0.5], \\ x - 0.5, & x \in (0.5, 1], \\ -(x - 1.5), & x \in (1, 1.5], \\ x - 1.5, & x \in (1.5, 1.75], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

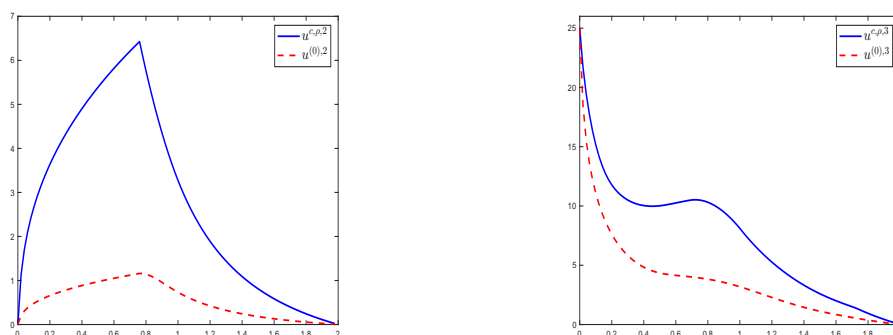


FIG. 5.1. Differences between the last components of the initial guess $u^{(0)}$ and the solution $u^{c,\rho}$ for the penalized switching system. Shown are two-regime problem with $\rho = 10^3$ and $c = 1/8$ (left), and three-regime problem with $\rho = 4 \times 10^3$ and $c = 1/1024$ (right).

which admits a mixed convexity. Table 6.1 presents the numerical solutions of the three-regime penalized equations with a fixed mesh $h = 0.02$ (hence the total number of unknowns is $3N = 300$), and different penalty parameter ρ and switching cost c . Lines (a) and (b) indicate that for a fixed switching cost, the numerical solutions converge monotonically with a first-order accuracy, as the penalty parameter tends to infinity. Moreover, similar to the two-regime problem, we can observe that as the switching cost tends to zero, the penalty errors corresponding to a fixed penalty parameter ρ first increase at a rate $\mathcal{O}(c^{-1/2})$ (for $c \in [1/4, 1/1024]$) and then approach the penalization errors with $c = 0$. Lines (c) and (d) summarize the number of required iterations and the computational time, which illustrate the efficiency of the iterative solvers for the penalized problems. Despite the relatively poor initial guess (cf. Figure 5.1 (right)), the desired accuracy 10^{-9} is in general obtained within 0.015 seconds using a reasonable number of iterations, which does not depend on the magnitude of the penalty parameter.

6. Conclusions. In this paper, we show that the penalty method is a powerful tool to solve a large class of discrete QVIs arising from hybrid control problems involving switching controls. We establish monotone convergence for the solutions of the penalized equations related to a general class of penalty functions and rigorously analyze the penalization errors for both positive switching cost and zero switching cost. These error estimates further lead to an exact construction of the optimal switching regions. Numerical examples for infinite-horizon optimal switching problems are presented to illustrate the theoretical findings.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper that proposes penalty approximations for QVIs in such a generality and presents rigorous error estimates for the penalization errors. Natural next steps would be to extend the penalty approach to interconnected obstacles with negative switching costs as in [21], to more general intervention operators as in [2], and to monotone systems with interconnected bilateral obstacles as in [10].

TABLE 6.1

Numerical results for the three-regime optimal switching problem with different switching costs and penalty parameters. Shown are (a) the numerical solutions $u^{c,\rho,1}$ at $x = 1$; (b) the increments $\|u^{c,\rho} - u^{c,\rho/2}\|$; (c) the number of iterations; (d) the overall runtime in seconds.

ρ	4×10^3	8×10^3	16×10^3	32×10^3	64×10^3	128×10^3
$c = 1/4$						
(a)	6.849917	6.849942	6.849954	6.849960	6.849962	6.849964
(b)		0.000208	0.000104	0.000052	0.000026	0.000013
(c)	12	12	12	12	12	12
(d)	0.0112	0.0113	0.0111	0.0112	0.0113	0.0113
$c = 1/16$						
(a)	7.405239	7.405507	7.405641	7.405708	7.405742	7.405758
(b)		0.000451	0.000226	0.000113	0.000056	0.000028
(c)	12	12	12	12	12	12
(d)	0.0115	0.0115	0.0115	0.0111	0.0115	0.0117
$c = 1/64$						
(a)	7.791271	7.792091	7.792499	7.792703	7.792805	7.792856
(b)		0.001003	0.000501	0.000250	0.000125	0.000062
(c)	13	13	13	13	13	13
(d)	0.0121	0.0122	0.0151	0.0130	0.0127	0.0127
$c = 1/256$						
(a)	8.009477	8.011330	8.012258	8.012722	8.012955	8.013071
(b)		0.002016	0.001010	0.000505	0.000253	0.000126
(c)	14	14	14	14	14	14
(d)	0.0131	0.0130	0.0132	0.0129	0.0129	0.0130
$c = 1/1024$						
(a)	8.108554	8.112341	8.114262	8.115229	8.115715	8.115958
(b)		0.003980	0.002018	0.001017	0.000510	0.000256
(c)	15	15	14	15	15	15
(d)	0.0144	0.0145	0.0130	0.0145	0.0144	0.0143
$c = 1/4096$						
(a)	8.135298	8.138958	8.141012	8.142047	8.142567	8.142828
(b)		0.003854	0.002156	0.001087	0.000546	0.000273
(c)	14	14	14	14	14	14
(d)	0.0135	0.0130	0.0131	0.0132	0.0133	0.0132
$c = 1/16384$						
(a)	8.143553	8.146389	8.147826	8.148752	8.149280	8.149545
(b)		0.002975	0.001508	0.000974	0.000554	0.000278
(c)	12	12	14	14	14	14
(d)	0.0115	0.0115	0.0134	0.0134	0.0134	0.0133
$c = 0$						
(a)	8.146313	8.149164	8.150603	8.151326	8.151688	8.151869
(b)		0.002990	0.001509	0.000758	0.000380	0.000190
(c)	12	12	12	12	12	11
(d)	0.0112	0.0112	0.0111	0.0111	0.0111	0.0103

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