

Regularity of Nash payoffs of Markovian nonzero-sum stochastic differential games.

Said Hamadene* and Paola Mannucci†

Abstract. In this paper we deal with the problem of existence of a smooth solution of the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman-Isaacs (HJBI for short) system of equations associated with nonzero-sum stochastic differential games. We consider the problem in unbounded domains either in the case of continuous generators or for discontinuous ones. In each case we show the existence of a smooth solution of the system. As a consequence, we show that the game has smooth Nash payoffs which are given by means of the solution of the HJBI system and the stochastic process which governs the dynamic of the controlled system.

Key words: Nash equilibrium point; Nonzero-sum stochastic differential game; Nash payoff; Backward SDE; HJBI system of equations; Sobolev space.

MSC2010 subject classification: 91A23 ; 49N10 ; 35R05 ; 49K20.

1 Introduction

This article deals with a nonzero-sum stochastic differential game (NZSDG for short) which we describe hereafter. Let us consider a system, on which intervene two players π_1 and π_2 , whose dynamics is given by a solution of a stochastic differential equation of the following form:

$$dx_t^{u_1, u_2} = f(t, x_t^{u_1, u_2}, u_{1t}, u_{2t})dt + \sigma(t, x_t^{u_1, u_2})dB_t, t \leq T \text{ and } x_0^{u_1, u_2} = x \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad (1.1)$$

where:

- (i) $B := (B_t)_{t \leq T}$ is a Brownian motion ;
- (ii) $u_1 := (u_{1t})_{t \leq T}$ (resp. $u_2 := (u_{2t})_{t \leq T}$) is a stochastic process with values in U_1 (resp. U_2) a compact metric space and adapted w.r.t $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \leq T}$, the completed natural filtration of B . The process u_1 (resp. u_2) is the way by which the first (resp. second) player π_1 (resp. π_2) acts on the system ;
- (iii) $f(\cdot)$ and $\sigma(\cdot)$ are given functions.

The system that one implies could be an asset in the financial market, an economic unit, a factor in the economic or financial spheres, etc. On the other hand, one can consider the differential game with more than two players and this does not rise a major issue, the treatment is the same.

The conditional payoff of player π_1 (resp. π_2) from t to T , when she implements u_1 (resp. u_2), is denoted $J_t^1(u_1, u_2)$ (resp. $J_t^2(u_1, u_2)$) and given by: for $i = 1, 2$,

$$J_t^i(u_1, u_2) = E[\int_t^T h_i(s, x_s^{u_1, u_2}, u_{1s}, u_{2s})ds + g_i(x_T^{u_1, u_2}) | \mathcal{F}_t].$$

*LMM, Le Mans Université, Avenue Olivier Messiaen, 72085 Le Mans, Cedex 9, France. e-mail: hamadene@univ-lemans.fr

†Dipartimento di Matematica "Tullio Levi Civita", Università degli Studi di Padova, Via Trieste, 63, 35121, Padova, Italy. e-mail: mannucci@math.unipd.it

The functions h_1, h_2 (resp. g_1, g_2) stand for the instantaneous (resp. terminal) payoffs of the players π_1, π_2 , respectively. Then the problem of interest is to find a Nash equilibrium point for the game, i.e., a pair of controls of the players (u_1^*, u_2^*) such that

$$J_0^1(u_1^*, u_2^*) \geq J_0^1(u_1, u_2^*) \text{ and } J_0^2(u_1^*, u_2^*) \geq J_0^2(u_1^*, u_2) \text{ for any } u_1, u_2.$$

On the other hand it is important to highlight the regularity properties of the conditional payoffs $J_t^i(u_1^*, u_2^*)$, $t \leq T$, $i = 1, 2$, called conditional Nash payoffs of the game. The meaning of (u_1^*, u_2^*) is that none of the players gains if she/he decides to deviate unilaterally.

In bounded domains this topic is already considered, e.g. in the monograph by Bensoussan-Frehse [4]. So far there are many papers which deal with nonzero-sum stochastic differential games in a framework similar to ours, among which one can quote [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 11, 19, 20]. They can be divided into three categories. In the first category one can group the works where the non-zero-sum game is tackled by using probabilistic tools, namely backward stochastic differential equations (BSDE for short) [12, 13, 14]; to solve the problem it is enough to solve its associated BSDE which is multi-dimensional with non-Lipschitz coefficient. However this solvability is not obvious and it is achieved only in the Markovian framework. The latter papers are related to various features of the data of the game, e.g., they are bounded in [12] while this boundedness is partially removed in [14] and finally, in [13], the authors consider the case when the coefficients of the multi-dimensional BSDE associated with the game are discontinuous and the Nash point is of bang-bang type. In the second category one can gather the papers which use PDEs to tackle this non-zero-sum differential game problem [2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 19, 20]. Mainly in those works, firstly the authors provide a regular solution for the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman system of equations associated with the game and then construct a Nash equilibrium point. More precisely, in the papers [2, 3, 4, 6, 8] the existence of Nash equilibria are proved under the assumption that the feedback is continuous, while in [19, 20] the study is done losing continuity of the feedback and hence of the Hamiltonians. Finally in the third category one can range papers, rather rare, where a mix of both of the previous methods are used, e.g., in [5, 11]. Note that in [5], the controls are of relaxed type.

The general case of path dependent process $(x_t^{u_1, u_2})_{t \leq T}$ solution of (1.1) is still open since, as pointed out previously, to tackle this type of nonzero-sum SDG leads to deal with a multidimensional BSDE with non Lipschitz coefficients and non markovian randomness, for which there is a lack of result (see for instance [7]).

The probabilistic approach can be described as: Let H_i , $i = 1, 2$, be the Hamiltonians associated with this game problem, i.e., for $i = 1, 2$ and $(t, x, u_1, u_2, p_1, p_2) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2 \times \mathbb{R}^{N+N}$,

$$H_i(t, x, p_i, u_1, u_2) := p_i^\top f(t, x, u_1, u_2) + h_i(t, x, u_1, u_2) \quad (1.2)$$

and assume that the following generalized Isaacs condition (GIC for short) is satisfied:

(A0): There exist measurable functions $\bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1, p_2)$ and $\bar{u}_2(t, x, p_1, p_2)$ valued respectively in U_1 and U_2 such that for any $(t, x, p_1, p_2, u_1, u_2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(t, x, p_1, \bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1, p_2), \bar{u}_2(t, x, p_1, p_2)) &\geq H_1(t, x, p_1, u_1, \bar{u}_2(t, x, p_1, p_2)) \\ \text{and} & \\ H_2(t, x, p_2, \bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1, p_2), \bar{u}_2(t, x, p_1, p_2)) &\geq H_2(t, x, p_2, \bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1, p_2), u_2). \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

This condition is the analogous of the Isaacs one in the framework of zero-sum differential games.

Next assume there exist adapted stochastic processes (Y^1, Y^2, Z^1, Z^2) , solution of the following system of two coupled BSDEs: for $i = 1, 2$

$$\begin{cases} Y_t^i = g_i(x_T) + \int_t^T H_i(s, x_s, \sigma^{-1}(s, x_s)^\top Z_s^i, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s, x_s, \sigma^{-1}(s, x_s)^\top Z_s^1, \sigma^{-1}(s, x_s)^\top Z_s^2)) ds \\ \quad - \int_t^T Z_s^i dB_s, \quad t \leq T, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

where $(x_t)_{t \leq T}$ is the solution of (1.1) without drift term (see (2.2) below) then $(u_1^*, u_2^*) := (\bar{u}_1(t, x_t, Z_t^{1, \sigma}, Z_t^{2, \sigma}), \bar{u}_2(t, x_t, Z_t^{1, \sigma}, Z_t^{2, \sigma}))_{t \leq T}$ (with $Z_t^{i, \sigma} = \sigma^{-1}(t, x_t)^\top Z_t^i$, $i = 1, 2$) is a Nash equilibrium point for the nonzero-sum differential game and $Y_t^i = J_t^i(u_1^*, u_2^*)$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus

the problem turns into looking for a solution of the two-dimensional BSDE (1.4) which is associated with the game problem. This point of view has been considered among others in [12, 14], where the existence of a Nash point for the game is shown under appropriate assumptions on the data of the problem. It must be said that the link between the processes Y^i and Z^i which allows for the construction of the Nash equilibrium point of the game is not very well understood. Mainly because there is a need of further regularity properties of the processes Y^i , $i = 1, 2$, which are not established yet.

As written before, the second approach uses partial differential equations tools (see e.g. [3, 8, 9, 19, 20] and the references therein) and mainly it turns into seeking a regular solution of the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman-Isaacs equations associated with this game problem, under various assumptions on the regularity of the feedbacks, which is the following: for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\partial_t V^i(t, x) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[\sigma \sigma^\top(t, x) D_{xx}^2 V^i(t, x)] \\ \quad - \nabla_x V^i(t, x) \cdot f(t, x, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V^1(t, x), \nabla_x V^2(t, x))) \\ \quad - h_i(t, x, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V^1(t, x), \nabla_x V^2(t, x))) = 0, (t, x) \in R_T := (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N; \\ V^i(T, x) = g^i(x), \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \end{array} \right. \quad (1.5)$$

This system is the verification theorem of the NZSD game problem. Indeed if a regular solution of (1.5) exists then by the use of Itô-Krylov formula to $V^i(t, x_t)$ one obtains that the pair of controls $(u_1^*, u_2^*) := ((\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x_t, \nabla_x V^1(t, x_t), \nabla_x V^2(t, x_t)))_{t \leq T}$ is a Nash equilibrium point for the game and additionally $J_t^i(u_1^*, u_2^*) = V^i(t, x_t)$, $i = 1, 2$. This approach provides also more regular properties of the Nash payoffs of the game which we cannot obtain from the probabilistic one. This is helpful at least in: i) the understanding of the link between $J_t^i(u_1^*, u_2^*)$, $i = 1, 2$, and (u_1^*, u_2^*) ; ii) the simulation process of either the Nash payoffs or the Nash equilibrium points where usually smoothness properties of the data are required. However, to the best of our knowledge, system of equations (1.5), with lack of regularity on \bar{u}_i , is studied only in the case when the domain R_T is bounded or by considering Markovian feedback controls (see Theorem 8.5 p.233 in [?]). Therefore the main objective of this work is to deal with the same problem when R_T is unbounded.

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we introduce precisely the nonzero-sum differential game which we will study later on. Section 3 is devoted to the study of the HJBI system (1.5) associated with the NZSDG. We consider three different cases. In the first one we show that the system has a solution when the data of the problem are mainly continuous and bounded. Then we treat the case when the data are bounded discontinuous and finally we deal with the case when the Hamiltonian are discontinuous and the data have linear or polynomial growth. In Section 4, we study the connection of the solutions of the system with the NZSDG problem. We provide the Nash equilibrium point for the game and some regularity properties of its conditional Nash payoffs.

2 Statement of the NZSDG problem

Let (Ω, \mathbf{F}, P) be a probability space which carries a N -dimensional Brownian motion $(B_t)_{t \leq T}$ whose completed natural filtration is $(\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma\{W_s, s \leq T\})_{t \leq T}$ and \mathcal{P} is the σ -algebra on $[0, T] \times \Omega$ of \mathcal{F}_t -progressively measurable processes.

Let σ be a Borel measurable function from $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N$ into $\mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ which satisfies the following assumptions:

(A1):

(i) $\sigma \in C^2((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ and is uniformly Lipschitz in x i.e. there exists a constant C such that:

$$\forall t \in [0, T], x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

$$|\sigma(t, x) - \sigma(t, x')| \leq C|x - x'|.$$

(ii) σ is bounded, invertible and its inverse is bounded.

Note that condition (ii) is equivalent to the existence of a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that for any (t, x) ,

$$\alpha^{-1}I \leq \sigma(t, x)\sigma^\top(t, x) \leq \alpha I \quad (2.1)$$

i.e., $\sigma\sigma^\top$ is uniformly elliptic (σ^\top is the transpose of σ).

Next let $(X_t)_{t \leq T}$ be the process solution of the following stochastic differential equation

$$X_t = x + \int_0^t \sigma(s, X_s)dB_s, \quad t \leq T \text{ and } x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (2.2)$$

Since σ verifies (A1), the process $(X_t)_{t \leq T}$ exists and is unique (see e.g. [16, 21] for more details). Next let us denote by U_1 and U_2 two compact metric spaces, meanwhile, M_1 and M_2 are the sets of the \mathcal{P} -measurable processes with values in U_1 and U_2 subsets of \mathbb{R}^{k_i} , $k_i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively. The set $M = M_1 \times M_2$ is called of admissible controls for players π_1 and π_2 .

Now let f (resp. h_i , $i = 1, 2$) be borelian functions from $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2$ into \mathbb{R}^N (resp. \mathbb{R}) and g^i another borelian function from \mathbb{R}^N to \mathbb{R} such that for some constants $C \geq 0$ and $\gamma \geq 0$ it holds: for $i = 1, 2$,

(A2) :

(i) $|f(t, x, u_1, u_2)| \leq C(1 + |x|)$, for any $(t, x, u_1, u_2) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2$;

(ii) $|g^i(x)| + |h_i(t, x, u_1, u_2)| \leq C(1 + |x|^\gamma)$, $\gamma \geq 1$, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

For $(u_1, u_2) \in M$, let $P^{(u_1, u_2)}$ be the probability on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) defined as follows:

$$dP^{(u_1, u_2)} = \zeta \left(\int_0^\cdot \sigma^{-1}(s, X_s) f(s, X_s, u_{1s}, u_{2s}) dB_s \right) . dP \quad (2.3)$$

where for any (\mathcal{F}_t, P) -continuous local martingale $M = (M_t)_{t \leq T}$, the density function $\zeta(M)$ is defined by:

$$\zeta(M) = (\zeta(M)_t)_{t \leq T} := \left(\exp \left\{ M_t - \frac{1}{2} \langle M \rangle_t \right\} \right)_{t \leq T} \quad (2.4)$$

with $(\langle M \rangle_t)_{t \leq T}$ is the increasing adapted process associated with M , i.e. $(M_t^2 - \langle M \rangle_t)_{t \leq T}$ is a local martingale.

Under assumptions (A1) and (A2), the non-negative measure $P^{(u_1, u_2)}$ is a probability which is equivalent to P ([16], p. 200) and by the Girsanov Theorem [10] the process $B^{(u_1, u_2)} = (B_t - \int_0^t \sigma^{-1}(s, X_s) f(s, X_s, u_{1s}, u_{2s}) ds)_{t \leq T}$ is an $(\mathcal{F}_t, P^{(u_1, u_2)})$ -Brownian motion and X is a weak solution of the following stochastic differential equation

$$dX_t = f(t, X_t, u_{1t}, u_{2t}) dt + \sigma(t, X_t) dB_t^{(u_1, u_2)}, \quad t \leq T \text{ and } X_0 = x. \quad (2.5)$$

For $i = 1, 2$, we define the conditional payoffs of players π_1 and π_2 respectively by

$$J_t^i(u_1, u_2) = E^{(u_1, u_2)} \left[\int_t^T h_i(s, X_s, u_{1s}, u_{2s}) ds + g^i(X_T) \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] \quad (2.6)$$

where $E^{(u_1, u_2)}$ is the expectation under the probability $P^{(u_1, u_2)}$. Note that when $t = 0$, $J_0^i(u_1, u_2)$ is nothing but $E^{(u_1, u_2)} \left[\int_0^T h_i(s, X_s, u_{1s}, u_{2s}) ds + g^i(X_T) \right]$ since \mathcal{F}_0 contains only P -null sets and P^{u_1, u_2} is equivalent to P .

The problem is to find a Nash equilibrium point for the game, i.e. an admissible control (u^*, v^*) such that for any $(u_1, u_2) \in M$

$$J_0^1(u_1^*, u_2^*) \geq J_0^1(u_1, u_2^*) \text{ and } J_0^2(u_1^*, u_2^*) \geq J_0^2(u_1^*, u_2)$$

and, as much as possible, to highlight the properties of $(J_t^1(u_1^*, u_2^*), J_t^2(u_1^*, u_2^*))_{t \leq T}$. \square

3 The PDE study of the HJBI associated with the NZSDG

Firstly, recall once for all that we assume that the GIC introduced in Assumption (A0) is fulfilled. We will consider the HJBI system associated with the NZSDG under different assumptions on the data. We illustrate three cases to show the different techniques of the proof when we have lack either of continuity or boundedness. In this way we obtain a generalization of results obtained in bounded domains ([2, 19, 20]). In particular we will obtain the existence of a solution of the parabolic system (suitably defined in dependence on the assumptions) in three cases:

Case 1: The data f, h_i, g_i are globally bounded and continuous with respect to all their entries and $\bar{u}^i(t, x, p_1, p_2), i = 1, 2$, (see (1.3) for the definition) are continuous.

Example: Let us assume that $N = 1, U_1 = [0, 1], U_2 = [-1, 1], f(t, x, u_1, u_2) = f_1(t, x) - u_1 - u_2, h_1(t, x, u_1, u_2) = \bar{h}_1(t, x) - u_1^2$ and finally $h_2(t, x, u_1, u_2) = \bar{h}_2(t, x) - 2u_2^2$. Then the Generalized Isaacs condition is satisfied with $\bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1) = ((-\frac{p_1}{2}) \wedge 1) \vee 0$ and $\bar{u}_2(t, x, p_2) = ((-\frac{p_2}{4}) \wedge 1) \vee (-1)$, and obviously $\bar{u}_i, i = 1, 2$, are continuous.

Case 2: The data f, h_i, g_i are globally bounded and continuous with respect to all their entries, the drift f has a separate structure, and the feedbacks $\bar{u}_i(t, x, p_1, p_2), i = 1, 2$, are not continuous with respect to (p_1, p_2) .

Example: Let us take $N = 1, U_1 = [0, 1], U_2 = [-1, 1], f(t, x, u_1, u_2) = f_1(t, x) + u_1 + u_2, h_1(t, x, u_1, u_2) = h_2(t, x, u_1, u_2) = 0$, with $f_i(t, x)$ bounded and continuous. Then the Generalized Isaacs condition is satisfied with $\bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1) = 1_{\{p_1 \geq 0\}}$ and $\bar{u}_2(t, x, p_2) = 1_{\{p_2 \geq 0\}} - 1_{\{p_2 < 0\}}$ and obviously $\bar{u}_i, i = 1, 2$, are discontinuous.

Case 3: The data f, h_i, g_i are continuous with respect to all their entries but have a linear growth w.r.t. x , the drift f has a separate structure and the feedbacks $\bar{u}_i(t, x, p_1, p_2)$ are not continuous with respect to (p_1, p_2) .

Note that the example of Case 2 fits also for Case 3 if we choose $f_1(t, x)$ and $g_i(x), i = 1, 2$, continuous and with a linear growth w.r.t. x .

3.1 The HJBI system associated with the NZSDG

We denote by $R_T := (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N$ the layer in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} . Let us consider the following system of PDEs which stands, after inverting time, for the HJBI system of the nonzero-sum differential game introduced previously:

$$\frac{\partial V_i(t, x)}{\partial t} - \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 V_i(t, x)}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} = H_i(t, x, \nabla_x V_i(t, x), \bar{u}_i(t, x), \bar{u}_j(t, x)), \quad i, j = 1, 2, i \neq j, \quad \text{in } R_T, \quad (3.1)$$

$$V_i(0, x) = g_i(x), \quad i = 1, 2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N; \quad (3.2)$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t, x) \in \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_1 \in U_1\}} H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1(t, x), u_1, \bar{u}_2(t, x)); \quad (3.3)$$

$$\bar{u}_2(t, x) \in \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_2 \in U_2\}} H_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_2(t, x), \bar{u}_1(t, x), u_2), \quad (3.4)$$

where $a = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sigma^\top$ is the matrix with entries $a_{hk}, h, k = 1, \dots, N$ and the Hamiltonian H_i are defined in (1.2).

Recall that, from assumption (A1), the matrix $a(t, x) \in C^2(R_T)$, is bounded and uniformly elliptic, in the sense that for all $(t, x) \in R_T$ and for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$\alpha^{-1} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \xi_h \xi_k \leq \alpha |\xi|^2 \quad (\alpha > 0). \quad (3.5)$$

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded open domain and let us define $\Omega_T := (0, T) \times \Omega$ and $\partial_p \Omega_T := ((0, T) \times \partial\Omega) \cup (\{t = 0\} \times \Omega)$. We denote by $H^{1+\alpha}(\overline{\Omega}_T)$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the set of functions $v(t, x)$ such that v is a α -Hölder continuous function in $\overline{\Omega}_T$ together with its spatial derivatives $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, N$. The norm in $H^{1+\alpha}$ is denoted by $|v|^{(1+\alpha)}$. We denote by $W_q^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$, $q > 1$, the set of functions $v(t, x)$ such that v and its weak derivatives $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}$, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ belong to $L^q(\Omega_T)$. The norm in $W_q^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$ is denoted by $\|v\|_q^{(2)}$.

3.2 Bounded continuous data and feedbacks

Let us study now HJBI system (3.1)-(3.4) under the assumptions of Case 1, i.e., the functions f , h_i , g_i , $i = 1, 2$, are globally bounded and continuous with respect to all their entries. Precisely we assume that:

Assumption (H1):

(i) The functions $f(t, x, u_1, u_2)$ and $h_i(t, x, u_1, u_2)$, $i = 1, 2$, are globally bounded in R_T and continuous in $R_T \times U_1 \times U_2$; (3.6)

(ii) For $i = 1, 2$, $g_i(x) \in H^{1+\alpha}(Q)$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, for any bounded $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, and it is bounded and continuous in \mathbb{R}^N ; (3.7)

(iii) For $i = 1, 2$, the mapping $(p_1, p_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+N} \mapsto H_i(t, x, p_i, \bar{u}_1(t, x, p_1, p_2), \bar{u}_2(t, x, p_1, p_2)) \in \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. (3.8)

System (3.1)-(3.2) is a Cauchy problem for a quasilinear uniformly parabolic system in the layer R_T with equations strongly coupled by the functions $H_i(t, x, \nabla_x V_i(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_1(t, x), \nabla_x V_2(t, x)))$, $i = 1, 2$.

Definition 3.1 (V_1, V_2) is a strong solution of the system (3.1)-(3.4), if

a) $V_1(t, x), V_2(t, x) \in L_\infty(R_T)$, (3.9)

b) $V_1(t, x), V_2(t, x) \in H^{1+\alpha}(\overline{\Omega}_T) \cap W_q^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$, (3.10)

where for any bounded subdomain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $\Omega_T = (0, T) \times \Omega$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $q > N + 2$;

c) Equations (3.1), (3.3), (3.3) hold almost everywhere in Ω_T and (3.2) holds in Ω .

Theorem 3.1 Under assumptions (3.5) and (H1), there exists a strong solution (V_1, V_2) of the parabolic system (3.1)-(3.4) in the layer R_T .

Proof. To prove the existence of a strong solution in any $\Omega_T = (0, T) \times \Omega$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is any bounded domain, let us consider the following problem in a sequence of expanding domains of the form $B_{R,T} := (0, T) \times B(0, R)$ where $B(0, R) := \{|x| < R\}$ (clearly, if $R \rightarrow +\infty$, $B_{R,T} \rightarrow R_T$):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_1^R(t, x)}{\partial t} - \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 V_1^R(t, x)}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} \\ = H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R(t, x), \bar{u}_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R, \nabla_x V_2^R), \bar{u}_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R, \nabla_x V_2^R)), \text{ in } B_{R,T}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_2^R(t, x)}{\partial t} - \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 V_2^R(t, x)}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} \\ = H_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_2^R(t, x), \bar{u}_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R, \nabla_x V_2^R), \bar{u}_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R, \nabla_x V_2^R)), \text{ in } B_{R,T}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

$$V_i^R(t, x) = g_i(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad \text{in } \partial_p B_{R,T} := \{(t, x) \in R_T, |x| = R\} \cup \{(t, x) \in R_T, t = 0\}. \quad (3.13)$$

Remark that this auxiliary problem is compatible with our initial nonzero-sum game problem. In fact if a solution $(V_1^R(t, x), V_2^R(t, x))$ exists and both functions belong to $W_p^{1,2}(B_{R,T})$ then, by setting $(\bar{V}_1^R(t, x), \bar{V}_2^R(t, x)) = (V_1^R(T - t, x), V_2^R(T - t, x))$ and using the Itô-Krylov formula (see e.g. [17], Theorem 2.10.1) we have the following characterization: for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\bar{V}_i^R(0, x) = J_i^R(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) := E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2} \left\{ \int_0^{\tau_R} h_i(s, X_s, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s)) ds + g_i(X_{\tau_R}) \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

where:

- (i) $(X_s)_{s \leq T}$ is the stochastic process defined in (2.2) ;
- (ii) $\tau_R \equiv T \wedge \inf\{s \geq t, X(s) \notin B_R\}$;
- (iii) $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) := ((\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s))_{s \leq T} = ((\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s, X_s, \nabla_x \bar{V}_1^R(s, X_s), \nabla_x \bar{V}_2^R(s, X_s)))_{s \leq T}$.

Moreover the pair (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) is a Nash equilibrium point for the nonzero-sum differential game defined with the same data $f, h_i, g_i, U_i, i=1,2$, etc. but which terminates at the random time τ_R (see Theorem 4.1 for more details). Finally note that if $x \in \partial B(0, R)$ then $\tau_R = 0$ and $V_i^R(0, x) = g_i(x)$.

To prove the existence of a solution (V_1^R, V_2^R) of problem (3.11)-(3.13) we use a standard bootstrap argument and we find uniform estimates which will allow us to prove the convergence to the solution we are looking for.

Let $\{V_{1n}^R(t, x), V_{2n}^R(t, x)\}, n \geq 1$, be the solution of the following system:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_{1n}^R}{\partial t} - \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 V_{1n}^R}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} \\ = H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1n}^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x))) \text{ in } B_{R,T}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_{2n}^R}{\partial t} - \sum_{h,k=1}^N a_{hk}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 V_{2n}^R}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} \\ = H_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_{2n}^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x))) \text{ in } B_{R,T}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

$$V_{in}^R(t, x) = g_i(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \text{ on } \partial_p B_{R,T}. \quad (3.17)$$

Note that this is a linear system of parabolic equations, but those latter are decoupled. Next as f, h_i and $g_i, i = 1, 2$, are bounded functions in R_T , then from Theorem 9.1 p.341 of [18] and Lemma 3.3, Chapter 2 p.80 [18] there exists an unique solution of problem (3.15)-(3.17), $V_{1n}^R, V_{2n}^R \in W^{1,2}(B_{R,T})$ such that

$$\|V_{in}^R\|_{q, B_{R,T}}^{(2)} \leq C \left(\|f\|_{q, B_{R,T}}, \|h_i\|_{q, B_{R,T}}, \|g_i\|_{q, \partial_p B_{R,T}}^{2-1/q} \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (3.18)$$

where C is a constant which does not depend on n and R . By means of the Sobolev embedding theorem we also have

$$\|V_{in}^R\|_{B_{R,T}}^{(1+\alpha)} \leq C, \quad \alpha = 1 - \frac{N+2}{q}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (3.19)$$

where C is a constant which does not depend on n and on R .

By (3.19) and Ascoli-Arzelà Theorem, we can extract two subsequences, which we denote again by V_{1n}^R, V_{2n}^R such that

$$V_{in}^R \rightarrow V_i^R, \quad \frac{\partial V_{in}^R}{\partial x_h} \rightarrow \frac{\partial V_i^R}{\partial x_h}, \text{ in } C^0(B_{R,T}), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad h = 1, \dots, N, \quad (3.20)$$

and, from (3.18) and the weak precompactness of the unit ball of $W_q^{2,1}$, we have also

$$\frac{\partial V_{in}^R}{\partial t} \rightharpoonup \frac{\partial V_i^R}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 V_{in}^R}{\partial x_h \partial x_k} \rightharpoonup \frac{\partial^2 V_i^R}{\partial x_h \partial x_k}, \text{ weakly in } L_2(B_{R,T}), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad h, k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (3.21)$$

From (3.20), (3.21), $V_1^R, V_2^R \in H^{1+\alpha}(B_{R,T}) \cap W_q^{1,2}(B_{R,T})$, with $\alpha = 1 - \frac{N+2}{q}$.

Next the following decomposition holds true:

$$\begin{aligned} & H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1n}^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x))) \\ &= (\nabla_x V_{1n}^R(t, x) - \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x))f(t, x, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x))) + \\ & \quad H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x))). \end{aligned}$$

The first term, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, converges to 0 since f is bounded and $(\nabla_x V_{1n}^R(t, x) - \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x)) \rightarrow_n 0$ while the second one converges to

$$H_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_2^R(t, x)))$$

by the continuity of assumption (A3)-(ii). We can do the same for the quantity

$$H_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_{2n}^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_{1(n-1)}^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_{2(n-1)}^R(t, x)))$$

which converges, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, to

$$H_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_2^R(t, x), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^R(t, x), \nabla_x V_2^R(t, x))).$$

Going back now to (3.15)-(3.17), take the limit w.r.t n to obtain that $\{V_1^R, V_2^R\}$ solve equations (3.11)-(3.13) almost everywhere in $B_{R,T}$ and $V_i^R = g_i$, $i = 1, 2$, on $\partial_p B_{R,T}$.

Moreover from the boundedness of the data of the problem, applying the maximum principle ([18], Theorem 2.1, p.13) in $B_{R,T}$ we obtain that the solution V_i^R of (3.11)-(3.13) is such that

$$\|V_1^R, V_2^R\|_\infty \leq C, \quad (3.22)$$

where C does not depend on R hence they are uniformly bounded. From the previous estimate (3.22) we can say that for any $R_0 > 0$ and V_i^R with $R > R_0$ we have

$$\|V_i^R\|_{q, B_{R_0, T}}^{(2)} \leq C(R_0), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (3.23)$$

where the constant $C(R_0)$ depends on R_0 but not on R .

Now by employing the usual diagonal process we can extract from the sequence $\{V_i^R\}$ a subsequence which we call again $\{V_i^R\}$ that converges together with the first derivatives $\nabla_x V_i^R$ at each point of R_T to some functions V_i , and such that $\nabla_t V_i^R, D_{xx}^2 V_i^R$ converge weakly in $L_2(\Omega_T)$ to $\nabla_t V_i, D_{xx}^2 V_i$ respectively for any $\Omega_T \subset R_T$ with Ω bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^N . Now from (3.22) $V_i(t, x)$ are bounded in R_T . Hence

$$\|V_i\|_{q, \Omega_T}^{(2)} \leq C(\bar{\Omega}_T), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (3.24)$$

for any $\Omega_T \subset R_T$. Moreover $V_i(t, x)$, $i = 1, 2$, solve problem (3.1)-(3.2) in any $\Omega_T \subset R_T$ with Ω bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^N , i.e. is a strong solution of the problem (see also Section 8, p.492-493 of [18]). \square

3.3 Bounded data and discontinuous Hamiltonian.

In this subsection we consider the case where the generalized Isaacs condition (A0) is satisfied with discontinuous functions $\bar{u}^i(t, x, p_1, p_2)$, $i = 1, 2$, w.r.t (p_1, p_2) . To better understand the problem we start with an example where the feedback can be written in an explicit way. This problem was considered in [19] for bounded domains and in [13] in \mathbb{R}^N .

For the sake of brevity here in the following HJBI equation and also in the next section we denote by V_y the derivative $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$ with respect to a generic variable y .

We take an affine structure of f and h_i , i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, x, u_1, u_2) &= f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2, \text{ where for } i = 1, 2, \\ f_i &: (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_i \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and bounded ;} \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &: (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h_i(t, x, u_1, u_2) = h_i(t, x)u_i \text{ with} \\ h_i &: (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h_i \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and bounded , } i = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

From (3.25)-(3.26) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(t, x, p, u_1, u_2) &= (p \cdot f_1(t, x) + h_1(t, x))u_1 + p \cdot f_2(t, x)u_2, \\ H_2(t, x, p, u_1, u_2) &= (p \cdot f_2(t, x) + h_2(t, x))u_2 + p \cdot f_1(t, x)u_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

We take as control sets

$$U_1 = U_2 = [0, 1]. \quad (3.28)$$

In this case it is possible to find an explicit expression to $\operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_i \in U_i\}} H_i(t, x, p, u_i) = \operatorname{Heav}(p \cdot f_i(t, x) + h_i(t, x))$, $i = 1, 2$. Here $\operatorname{Heav}(\eta)$ is the set valued Heaviside graph, $\operatorname{Heav}(\eta) = 1$, if $\eta > 0$, $\operatorname{Heav}(\eta) = 0$ if $\eta < 0$, $\operatorname{Heav}(0) = [0, 1]$, i.e. $\operatorname{Heav}(\eta)$ is a multivalued function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} that associates to each point $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ a set $\operatorname{Heav}(\eta) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. In this case we can explicitly see that the optimal feedbacks $\bar{u}_i(t, x, p) \in \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_i \in U_i\}} H_i(t, x, p, u_i) = \operatorname{Heav}(p \cdot f_i(t, x) + h_i(t, x))$ are not continuous with respect to the variable p and the generalised Isaacs condition (A0) is satisfied with discontinuous functions \bar{u}^i , $i = 1, 2$, w.r.t (p_1, p_2) .

Hence the terms on the right hand sides contain multivalued functions and the system (3.1)-(3.2) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1t} - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{1x_h x_k} &= (\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1 + h_1) \bar{u}_1 + \nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_2 \bar{u}_2, \\ V_{2t} - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{2x_h x_k} &= (\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2 + h_2) \bar{u}_2 + \nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_1 \bar{u}_1, \\ \bar{u}_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1) &\in \operatorname{Heav}((\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1 + h_1)(t, x)), \\ \bar{u}_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_2) &\in \operatorname{Heav}((\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2 + h_2)(t, x)), \\ V_i(0, x) &= g_i(x). \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

that can be written also as: $\forall(t, x) \in R_T$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1t} - a_{hk} V_{1x_h x_k} &\in (V_{1x} \cdot f_1 + h_1) \operatorname{Heav}(V_{1x} \cdot f_1 + h_1) + V_{1x} \cdot f_2 \operatorname{Heav}(V_{2x} \cdot f_2 + h_2); \\ V_{2t} - a_{hk} V_{2x_h x_k} &\in (V_{2x} \cdot f_2 + h_2) \operatorname{Heav}(V_{2x} \cdot f_2 + h_2) + V_{2x} \cdot f_1 \operatorname{Heav}(V_{1x} \cdot f_1 + h_1); \\ V_i(0, x) &= g_i(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

In the following theorem we strongly use the explicit expression of the Hamiltonian to get the existence result.

Theorem 3.2 *Under assumptions (3.5), (3.25)-(3.26), (3.28), (3.7) there exists a strong solution (V_1, V_2) of the parabolic system (3.29) in the layer R_T .*

Proof. We follow the procedure used in [19] in bounded domains. We approximate the Heaviside graph by a smooth sequence H_n and we consider the solution V_{in}^R of the corresponding Dirichlet problem in a bounded domain $B_{R,T}$ as in the previous theorems where the boundary condition is $V_{in}^R = g_i(x)$ on $\partial_p B_{R,T}$. Note that, as in the previous section (see proof of Theorem 3.1), this auxiliary Dirichlet problem is compatible with our game problem in all \mathbb{R}^N .

There exists a unique solution $\{V_{1n}^R, V_{2n}^R\} \in W^{1,2}(B_{R,T})$ and from the boundedness of H_n uniform on n and the boundedness of g_i , we obtain uniform estimates on n :

$$\|V_{in}^R\|_{q, B_{R,T}}^{(2)} \leq C \left(\|H_n\|_{q, B_{R,T}}, \|g_i\|_{q, \partial_p B_{R,T}}^{2-1/q} \right) = C(B_{R,T}), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (3.31)$$

where the constant C is independent on n .

By means of the Sobolev embedding theorem we also have

$$\|V_{in}^R\|_{B_{R,T}}^{(1+\alpha)} \leq C(B_{R,T}), \quad \alpha = 1 - \frac{N+2}{q}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (3.32)$$

where C is independent of n .

Still following the procedure of [19] we find a solution of Problem (3.29), $\{V_1^R, V_2^R\}$ in $B_{R,T}$ and, as in (3.23), we can say that for any $R_0 > 0$ and V_i^R with $R > R_0$ we have

$$\|V_i^R\|_{q, B_{R_0, T}}^{(2)} \leq C(R_0), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (3.33)$$

where the constant $C(R_0)$ depends on R_0 but not on R . Hence passing to the limit as $R \rightarrow +\infty$ we obtain a strong solution of (3.29). \square

After the previous example we consider more general cases. Actually assume that: either

i) The game has separate dynamics and running payoffs and the functions are \mathbb{R} -valued or

ii) The control sets are multidimensional compact sets and the dynamics is affine as in (3.25).

For bounded domains this type of problem was considered in [20], here we want to extend it to unbounded domains. We make the following assumption:

Assumption (H2):

$$a) U_i \text{ are convex compact sets in } \mathbb{R}^{k_i}, \quad k_i \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k_i \geq 1, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad (3.34)$$

$$b) f : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N, \quad f(t, x, u_1, u_2) = f_1(t, x, u_1) + f_2(t, x, u_2) \quad (3.35)$$

$$\text{with } f_i : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N, \quad f_i \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_i) \text{ and bounded, } i = 1, 2;$$

$$c) h_i : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_1 \times U_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad h_i(t, x, u_1, u_2) = h_i(t, x, u_i), \text{ with}$$

$$h_i : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad h_i \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \times U_i) \text{ and bounded, } i = 1, 2; \quad (3.36)$$

$$d) \forall p \in \mathbb{R}^N, A_i(t, x, p) := \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_i \in U_i\}} (p^\top \cdot f_i(t, x, u_i) + h_i(t, x, u_i))$$

$$\text{are convex sets in } \mathbb{R}^{k_i}, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (3.37)$$

We state now the existence theorem in the case i).

Theorem 3.3 *Let us suppose that $N = 1$. Under assumptions (3.5), (3.7), and (H2), i.e.(3.34)-(3.37), there exists a strong solution (V_1, V_2) of the parabolic system (3.29) in the layer R_T .*

Proof. We follow the lines of the proof in [20]. By Cellina's approximation theorem we find a sequence $A_{in}(t, x, p)$ in a $1/n$ -neighbourhood of the graph of

$A_i(t, x, p) := \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_i \in U_i\}} (p \cdot f_i(t, x, u_i) + h_i(t, x, u_i))$. We consider the solution V_{in}^R of the corresponding Dirichlet problem in a bounded domain $B_{R,T}$ as in Theorem (3.2). We obtain uniform estimate on n and the convergence to V_i^R solution of system (3.29) in $B_{R,T}$. Hence by the diagonal procedure and passing to the limit as $R \rightarrow +\infty$ we obtain a strong solution of (3.29) in the layer R_T . \square

Remark 3.1 *The case ii) can be treated analogously if additionally to assumptions (H2) we require that*

$$f(t, x, u_1, u_2) = f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2.$$

However we do not require $N = 1$ as in Theorem (3.3). \square

3.4 Unbounded data, discontinuous Hamiltonian, unbounded domains.

In this section we want to study from the PDEs point of view the game studied in the paper [13] with probabilistic tools. We consider a stochastic game where the drift of the dynamics of the system is of type

$$f(t, x, u_1, u_2) = f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2 + \varphi(t, x),$$

where

$$\begin{cases} a) f_i, i = 1, 2, \text{ and } \varphi \text{ are continuous ;} \\ b) \max\{|f_1(t, x)|, |f_2(t, x)|, |\varphi(t, x)|\} \leq C(1 + |x|), \forall (t, x) \in R_T. \end{cases} \quad (3.38)$$

Moreover we suppose that the terminal payoffs satisfy:

$$\text{For } i = 1, 2, g_i \text{ is continuous and } |g_i(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^\beta), \beta \geq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (3.39)$$

Without loss of generality we suppose that the running payoffs $h_i = 0, i = 1, 2$, and $U_1 = U_2 = [0, 1]$. In this case the Hamiltonians become

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(t, x, p, u_1, u_2) &= p \cdot (f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2 + \varphi(t, x)), \\ H_2(t, x, p, u_1, u_2) &= p \cdot (f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2 + \varphi(t, x)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.40)$$

Hence also in this case the optimal feedbacks

$\bar{u}_i(t, x, p) \in \operatorname{argmax}_{\{u_i \in U_i\}} H_i(t, x, p, u_i) = \operatorname{Heav}(p \cdot f_i(t, x))$ are not continuous with respect to the variable p , and then the Hamiltonians do not have continuous dependence on $\nabla_x V_1, \nabla_x V_2$.

The system (3.1)-(3.4) becomes: $\forall (t, x) \in R_T$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1t} - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{1x_h x_k} &= \nabla_x V_1 \cdot (f_1 \bar{u}_1 + f_2 \bar{u}_2 + \varphi(t, x)), \\ V_{2t} - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{2x_h x_k} &= \nabla_x V_2 \cdot (f_1 \bar{u}_1 + f_2 \bar{u}_2 + \varphi(t, x)), \\ V_i(0, x) &= g_i(x), \\ \bar{u}_1(t, x, \nabla_x V_1) &\in \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1(t, x)), \\ \bar{u}_2(t, x, \nabla_x V_2) &\in \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2(t, x)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

and can be written also as: $\forall (t, x) \in R_T$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1t} - a_{hk} V_{1x_h x_k} &\in \nabla_x V_1 \cdot (f_1 \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1) + f_2 \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2) + \varphi(t, x)); \\ V_{2t} - a_{hk} V_{2x_h x_k} &\in \nabla_x V_2 \cdot (f_1 \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1) + f_2 \operatorname{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2) + \varphi(t, x)); \\ V_i(0, x) &= g_i(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

This is a system with discontinuous and unbounded terms in an unbounded domain. Here below we obtain two existence results. The first one gives a weak solution in all the strip R_T and could be considered as a general result for systems with unbounded coefficients and discontinuous Hamiltonians. The second one comes directly from the procedure used in the previous sections and allows us to find a more regular solution but only in the bounded subdomains of R_T . We want to write here both the results even if for the existence of Nash equilibria is sufficient only the second one. To obtain the first existence result we give a suitable definition of solution in the spaces $L^{2,\infty}(R_T)$ and $L^{2,2}(R_T)$, following [1] and [15]:

Definition 3.2 *The space $L^{p,q}(Q_T) := L^q[(0, T), L^p(Q)]$ is the space where we define the following norm: For $w \in L^{p,q}(Q_T)$ we have*

$$\|w\|_{p,q,Q} = \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\int_Q |w(t, x)|^p dx \right)^{q/p} dt \right\}^{1/q}.$$

In the case either p or q are infinite $\|w\|_{p,q,Q}$ is definite in a similar way using L^∞ norm:

$$\|w\|_{p,\infty,Q} = \text{esssup}_{(0,T)} \left(\int_Q |w(t,x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

Definition 3.3 A pair $\{V_1, V_2\}$ is said a weak solution of Problem (3.42) in $R_T = (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N$ for the initial condition $g_i(x) \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ if $V_i(t, x) \in L^\infty[(0, T), L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)] \cap L^2[(0, T), H^{1,2}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)]$ and if $V_i, i = 1, 2$, satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{R_T} \{-V_1 \Phi_t + a_{hk} V_{1x_h} \Phi_{x_k} + a_{hkx_k} V_{1x_h} \Phi \\ & \quad - \nabla_x V_1 \cdot (f_1 \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1) + f_2 \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2) + \varphi(t, x)) \Phi(t, x)\} dx dt = 0, \\ & \iint_{R_T} \{-V_2 \Phi_t + a_{hk} V_{2x_h} \Phi_{x_k} + a_{hkx_k} V_{2x_h} \Phi \\ & \quad - \nabla_x V_2 \cdot (f_2 \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2 \cdot f_2) + f_1 \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1 \cdot f_1) + \varphi(t, x)) \Phi(t, x)\} dx dt = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.43)$$

for any $\Phi \in C^1_0(R_T)$. Moreover $V_i(0, x) = g_i(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^N, i = 1, 2$.

Theorem 3.4 Under assumption (3.5), (3.38), (3.39) there exists a weak solution of the Cauchy problem (3.42). Moreover the solution $\{V_1, V_2\}$ are locally Hölder continuous on R_T and satisfy the following estimate

$$|V_i(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^\beta), \quad \beta \geq 1, \quad \forall (t, x) \in R_T, \quad (3.44)$$

where β is the growth exponent of assumption (3.39).

Proof. We use the results of [1] and [15] where linear parabolic Cauchy problems with possibly discontinuous terms respectively in bounded and unbounded domains are considered. To get a linear system, we use a bootstrap argument by defining a sequence of solutions V_1^n, V_2^n of the following problem

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{1t}^n - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{1x_h x_k}^n = \nabla_x V_1^n \cdot (f_1 \bar{u}_1^{(n-1)} + f_2 \bar{u}_2^{(n-1)} + \varphi), \quad \text{in } R_T; \\ & V_{2t}^n - \sum_{h,k} a_{hk} V_{2x_h x_k}^n = \nabla_x V_2^n \cdot (f_1 \bar{u}_1^{(n-1)} + f_2 \bar{u}_2^{(n-1)} + \varphi), \quad \text{in } R_T; \\ & \bar{u}_1^{(n-1)}(t, x, \nabla_x V_1^{(n-1)}) \in \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_1^{(n-1)} \cdot f_1); \\ & \bar{u}_2^{(n-1)}(t, x, \nabla_x V_2^{(n-1)}) \in \text{Heav}(\nabla_x V_2^{(n-1)} \cdot f_2); \\ & V_i^n(0, x) = g_i(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

Conditions (A) p.34 of [15] are satisfied and, from the equiboundedness of \bar{u}_i , the constants involved in this condition depend only on the growth assumption (3.38), in particular are independent on n . Hence we can apply Theorem 2 p.41 of [15] and then there exists an unique weak solution $\{V_1^n, V_2^n\}$ of problem (3.45) in $R_{T'} = (0, T') \times \mathbb{R}^N$ where T' depends on the constant of conditions (A) p.34 of [15], i.e on the growth assumption (3.38) thus it is independent on n .

We now prove that in our case $T' = T$. Indeed the existence result cited above (Theorem 2 p. 41 of [15]) is based on Theorem 3 p. 639 of [1]. In this Theorem the author finds $T \leq \frac{C}{\gamma}$ where C depends only on the bound of the diffusion term σ and γ comes from the assumption on the initial data:

$$e^{-\gamma|x|^2} g_i(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N). \quad (3.46)$$

In our case since g_i have polynomial growth (see assumption (3.39)), assumption (3.46) is satisfied for any $\gamma > 0$. Hence for any $T > 0$ we can choose a sufficiently small γ such that $T \leq \frac{C}{\gamma}$, thus the existence of the weak solution $\{V_1^n, V_2^n\}$ of the problem (3.45) is proved for any $T > 0$.

Moreover, still from Theorem 2 p. 41 of [15], there exists a constant μ independent on n such that the following estimates hold

$$\|e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} V_i^n\|_{2,\infty,R_T}^2 + \|e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} \nabla_x V_i^n\|_{2,2,R_T}^2 \leq C, \quad (3.47)$$

where λ is any number in $(0, 1]$ and C depends only on the data i.e. is independent on n . At this point, following the argument of [1] for the proof of Theorem 3 p. 640-641, from the weak compactness of $L^{2,2}$, up to subsequences, we have that there exist V_i and \bar{V}_i such that

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} V_i^n &\rightharpoonup e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} V_i \\ e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} \nabla_x V_i^n &\rightharpoonup e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} \bar{V}_i, \end{aligned}$$

where the convergence is weak in $L^{2,2}(R_T)$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1]$.

Let us consider now a bounded domain in R_T , $(0, T) \times B_R$ with R fixed. Following the procedure of [1] p. 641, using the fact that V_i^n are weak solutions of (3.45) in the sense of definition (3.3), we obtain that

$$V_i^n \rightharpoonup V_i, \quad \nabla_x V_i^n \rightharpoonup \nabla_x V_i,$$

weakly in $L^{2,2}((0, T) \times B_R)$ for any R . Hence $\bar{V}_i = \nabla_x V_i$ in the sense of distributions. Note that, from (3.47), also the limit function satisfies

$$\|e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} V_i\|_{2,2,R_T}^2 + \|e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} \nabla_x V_i\|_{2,2,R_T}^2 \leq C, \quad (3.48)$$

and $V_i \in L^2((0, T), H_{loc}^{1,2}(R_T))$. Moreover from estimates (3.47) and Lemma 3 p. 633 of [1] we know that

$$\|e^{-\mu(1+|x|^2)^\lambda} V_i\|_{2,\infty,R_T}^2 \leq C$$

and hence $V_i \in L^\infty[(0, T), L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^N)]$. Finally from Lemma 2 p. 624 of [1] we deduce that

$$\|V_i^n\|_{2p', 2q', (0, T) \times B_R} \leq C$$

where p' and q' are values whose Hölder conjugates p and q satisfy $\frac{N}{2p} + \frac{1}{q} \leq 1$. Hence, up to subsequences, we have $V_i^n \rightharpoonup V_i$ weakly in the space $L^{2p', 2q'}((0, T) \times B_R)$. If we take now a test function Φ with compact support, then from Definition (3.3), letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ it follows that V_i is a weak solution of the Cauchy problem (3.42) with the required regularity of Definition (3.3). Moreover following Corollary 3.1 of [1] the sequence $(V_i^n)_n$ converges uniformly to V_i in any compact subset of R_T .

Next let us show estimate (3.44). It is enough to show that for some positive constant $C > 0$,

$$|V_i^n(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^\beta), \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N, i = 1, 2.$$

Let $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N$ be fixed and let $(X_s^{t,x})_{s \in [t, T]}$ be the solution of the following stochastic differential equation:

$$X_s^{t,x} = x + \int_t^s \sigma(r, X_r^{t,x}) dB_s, \quad s \in [t, T] \text{ and } X_s^{t,x} = x \text{ for } s \in [0, t].$$

On the other hand let \bar{u}_1^{n-1} and \bar{u}_2^{n-1} be the stochastic processes defined by: $\forall s \in [0, T]$,

$$\bar{u}_1^{n-1}(s) = \bar{u}_1^{(n-1)}(s, X_s^{t,x}, \nabla_x V_1^{(n-1)}(s, X_s^{t,x})) \text{ and } \bar{u}_2^{n-1}(s) = \bar{u}_2^{(n-1)}(s, X_s^{t,x}, \nabla_x V_2^{(n-1)}(s, X_s^{t,x})).$$

Finally let $P^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}$ be the probability on Ω ([16], pp.200) such that

$$dP^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}} = \zeta_T \left\{ \int_0^t \sigma^{-1}(s, X_s^{t,x}) \Psi(s, X_s^{t,x}, \bar{u}_1^{n-1}(s), \bar{u}_2^{n-1}(s)) dB_s \right\} \cdot dP$$

where $\Psi(s, x, u_1, u_2) := f_1(t, x)u_1 + f_2(t, x)u_2 + \varphi(t, x)$. Under $P^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}$, the dynamics of $X^{t,x}$ is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} X_s^{t,x} &= x + \int_t^s \Psi(s, X_s^{t,x}, \bar{u}_1^{n-1}(s), \bar{u}_2^{n-1}(s)) ds + \int_t^s \sigma(r, X_r^{t,x}) dB_s^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}, \text{ for } s \in [t, T], \\ X_s^{t,x} &= x \text{ for } s \in [0, t] \end{aligned}$$

where $B^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}$ is a Brownian motion under $P^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}$.

Thanks to the uniform linear growth of Ψ , we have (see [16], p.306),

$$E^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}[\sup_{r \leq T} |X_r^{t,x}|^\beta] \leq C(1 + |x|^\beta) \quad (3.49)$$

where C is a constant independent of n . On the other hand as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 of the next section,

$$V_i^n(T-t, x) = E^{\bar{u}_1^{n-1}, \bar{u}_2^{n-1}}[g^i(X_T^{t,x})]. \quad (3.50)$$

Now, as g^i , $i = 1, 2$, have polynomial growth (see (3.39)), then by (3.49) there exists a positive constant C such that, for $i = 1, 2$,

$$|V_i^n(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^\beta) \quad (3.51)$$

which is the claim.

Next the local Hölder continuity of V_i follows from its local boundedness (3.44) together with the Interior Hölder Continuity result recalled in Theorem C p.616 of [1] (one can see also the Hölder regularity result proved for linear equations in [18], Theorem 10.1, p.204). \square

To prove the existence of Nash equilibria we look for solutions as in the previous sections, i.e. that satisfy system (3.42) almost everywhere and that belong to $W_q^{1,2}$ in any bounded subdomain of R_T . Hence we have to introduce a definition of strong solution (it is analogous to the definition of strong solution (3.1) but we have dropped the boundedness in R_T):

Definition 3.4 (V_1, V_2) is a strong solution of the system (3.42), if

$$a) V_1(t, x), V_2(t, x) \in H^{1+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_T) \cap W_q^{1,2}(\Omega_T), \quad (3.52)$$

for any bounded subdomain $\Omega_T \subset R_T$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $q > N + 2$;

$$c) \text{ Equations (3.42) hold almost everywhere in } \Omega_T \text{ and } V_i(0, x) = g_i(x) \text{ holds in } \Omega.$$

Using the same technique used to prove Theorem (3.2), we obtain the following result which gives appropriate regularity of V_1, V_2 to obtain the existence of Nash equilibria.

Corollary 3.1 Under assumption (A1), (3.38), (3.39) there exists a strong solution of the Cauchy problem (3.42).

4 Connection with the NZSDG

In the following result we make the connection between the solutions of the PDEs (3.1)-(3.2) (resp. (3.41); resp. (3.43)), and the NZSDG. This result provides information on the features of the Nash point of the game which could be useful in several contexts, such as its numerics and simulation, etc. Note that in bounded domains it is already known (see e.g. [3, 8]).

Theorem 4.1 For $i = 1, 2$ and $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N$, let us set $w^i(t, x) = V^i(T-t, x)$ where (V^1, V^2) is a solution of the system (3.1)-(3.2) (resp. (3.29), resp. (3.41)). Then the pair of controls

$$(\bar{u}^1, \bar{u}^2) = (\bar{u}^1(s), \bar{u}^2(s))_{s \leq T} := (\bar{u}^1(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^1(s, X_s), \nabla_x w^2(s, X_s), \bar{u}^2(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^1(s, X_s), w^2(s, X_s)))_{s \leq T}$$

is Nash equilibrium for the nonzero-sum stochastic differential game. Moreover for any $t \leq T$, $w^i(t, X_t) = J_i^i(\bar{u}^1, \bar{u}^2)$, i.e., $(w^1(t, X_t), w^2(t, X_t))_{t \leq T}$ are the associated Nash conditional payoffs of the game.

Proof. As the functions V^i , $i = 1, 2$, belong to $H^{1+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_T) \cap W_q^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$ for any bounded subdomain $\Omega_T \subset R_T$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $q > N + 2$ then also w^i , $i = 1, 2$ have the same regularity. Next let R be fixed. Therefore one can find two sequences $(w^{1,n})_{n \geq 0}$ and $(w^{2,n})_{n \geq 0}$ of $\mathcal{C}^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbf{R}^N)$ such that: for $i = 1, 2$,

- (i) $(w^{i,n})_n$ (resp. $(\nabla_x w^{i,n})_n$) converges uniformly to w^i (resp. $\nabla_x w^i$) in $B_{R,T}$;
- (ii) $(\partial_t w^{i,n})_n$ (resp. $(D_{xx}^2 w^{i,n})_n$) converges in $L^q(B_{R,T}, dt \otimes dx)$ to $\partial_t w^i$ (resp. $D_{xx}^2 w^i$).

Now recall the sequence of stopping times $(\tau_R)_{R \geq 1}$ given in (3.14) which is non-decreasing and converges to T as $R \rightarrow \infty$. Next making use of Itô's formula we obtain:

$$w^{i,n}(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) = w^{i,n}(t \wedge \tau_R, X_{t \wedge \tau_R}) + \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} \nabla_x w^{i,n}(s, X_s) dX_s + \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} \mathcal{L} w^{i,n}(s, X_s) ds \quad (4.1)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L} w^{i,n}(t, x) := \partial_t w^{i,n}(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}(t, x) D_{x_i x_j}^2 w^{i,n}(t, x).$$

But under condition (2.1), for any $s > 0$, the random variable X_s has a density $p(0, x; s, y) dy$ which satisfies (see e.g. [1], p.891 for more details)

$$\frac{1}{C_1 \sqrt{2\pi s}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2C_1 s} \|x - y\|^2\right\} \leq p(0, x; s, y) \leq \frac{1}{C_2 \sqrt{2\pi s}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2C_2 s} \|x - y\|^2\right\}$$

for some constants C_1 and C_2 positive. Therefore for any $t \leq T$, we have

$$E\left[\int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} \mathcal{L} w^{i,n}(s, X_s) ds - \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} H_i(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^i(s, X_s), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^1(s, X_s), \nabla_x w^2(s, X_s))) ds\right] \rightarrow_n 0.$$

Going back now to (4.1) and take the limit w.r.t n to obtain: $\forall t \leq T$,

$$\begin{aligned} w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) &= w^i(t \wedge \tau_R, X_{t \wedge \tau_R}) + \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} \nabla_x w^i(s, X_s) dX_s \\ &\quad - \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} H_i(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^i(s, X_s), (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^1(s, X_s), \nabla_x w^2(s, X_s))) ds \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} w^i(t \wedge \tau_R, X_{t \wedge \tau_R}) &= E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) \\ &\quad + \int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} h_i(s, X_s, (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)(s, X_s, \nabla_x w^1(s, X_s), \nabla_x w^2(s, X_s))) ds | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

But

$$E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}] = E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) - g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}] + E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}]$$

and $(E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) - g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}])_{R \geq 1}$ (resp. $(E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}])_{R \geq 1}$) converges to 0 (resp. $E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_t]$) in $L^1(dP^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2})$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^i(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}] \stackrel{L^1(P^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2})}{=} E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[g^i(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_t].$$

In the same way we deal with the second term of (4.2) to obtain

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[\int_{t \wedge \tau_R}^{\tau_R} h_i(s, X_s, \bar{u}^1(s), \bar{u}^2(s)) ds | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}] \stackrel{L^1(P^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2})}{=} E^{\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2}[\int_t^T h_i(s, X_s, \bar{u}^1(s), \bar{u}^2(s)) ds | \mathcal{F}_t].$$

Therefore take the limit w.r.t R in both hand-sides of (4.2) to deduce that

$$w^i(t, X_t) = J_t^i(\bar{u}^1, \bar{u}^2), \quad \forall t \leq T; \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Next let us fix $i = 1$ and let $u_1 := (u_{1t})_{t \leq T}$ be an admissible control for the first player. For $t \leq T$ let us set

$$J_t^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2) = E^{u_1, \bar{u}_2}\left[\int_t^T h_1(s, X_s, u_{1s}, \bar{u}_2(s)) ds + g^1(X_T) | \mathcal{F}_t\right].$$

Therefore by the representation property one can find a progressively measurable process $Z^{1,u_1} = (Z_t^{1,u_1})_{t \leq T}$ such that for any $t \leq T$,

$$J_t^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2) = g^1(X_T) + \int_t^T H_1(s, X_s, \sigma^{-1}(t, X_t)^\top Z_s^{1,u_1}, u_{1s}, \bar{u}_2(s)) ds - \int_t^T Z_s^{1,u_1} dB_s.$$

Taking into account of (A0), (GIC condition) it implies that

$$w^1(t \wedge \tau_R, X_{t \wedge \tau_R}) - J_{t \wedge \tau_R}^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq E^{u_1, \bar{u}_2}[w^1(\tau_R, X_{\tau_R}) - J_{\tau_R}^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2) | \mathcal{F}_{t \wedge \tau_R}].$$

Take now the limit as $R \rightarrow \infty$ to obtain $w^1(t, X_t) - J_t^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq 0$ since $w^1(T, X_T) = g^1(X_T) = J_T^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2)$ and the probabilities P^{u_1, \bar{u}_2} and P are equivalent. Thus for any $t \leq T$, $J_t^1(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq J_t^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2)$ for any admissible control u_1 of the first player π_1 . In the same way one can show that $J_t^2(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq J_t^2(\bar{u}_1, u_2)$ for any admissible control u_2 of the second player π_2 . Take now $t = 0$ in the previous inequalities to deduce that $J_0^1(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq J_0^1(u_1, \bar{u}_2)$ and $J_0^2(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) \geq J_0^2(\bar{u}_1, u_2)$ which means that (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) is Nash equilibrium point for the NZSDG. Finally note that $w^i(t, X_t) = J_t^i(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$, $i = 1, 2$ and then $(w^1(t, X_t), w^2(t, X_t))_{t \leq T}$ are the Nash conditional payoffs of the NZSDG. \square

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS :

The second author is member of the INDAM-Gnampa and is partially supported by the research project of the University of Padova "Mean-Field Games and Nonlinear PDEs" and by the Fondazione CaRiPaRo Project "Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations: Asymptotic Problems and Mean-Field Games". Part of this research was done while the second author visited Le Mans University.

References

- [1] D.G. Aronson (1968) *Non-negative solutions of linear parabolic equations*, Annali SNS, Pisa 22, 4, 607-694.
- [2] A. Bensoussan, J. Frehse, (2002) *Regularity Results for Nonlinear Elliptic Systems and Applications*, Applied Mathematical Sciences, 151, Springer-Verlag .
- [3] A. Bensoussan, J. Frehse, (2000) *Stochastic games for N players*, J. Optimization Theory and Appl., 105, 3, 543-565.
- [4] A. Bensoussan, J. Frehse, (1984) *Nonlinear elliptic systems in stochastic game theory*, J. Reine Angew. Math. 350, 23-67.
- [5] V. S. Borkar, M.K. Ghosh, (1992) *Stochastic differential games: Occupation Measure Based Approach*, J. Optim. Theory Appl. 73, 2, 359-385.
- [6] E.Dockner, S.Jorgensen, N.V.Long, G.Sorger (2000) *Differential games in economics and management science*, University Press, Cambridge.
- [7] C. Frei, G. dos Reis, (2011) *A financial market with interacting investors: does an equilibrium exist?*, Math. Financ. Econ. 4, 3, 161-182.
- [8] A. Friedman, (1976) *Stochastic differential games*, Journal of Differential Equations, 11, 79-108.
- [9] A. Friedman, (1976) *Stochastic differential equations and applications*, Academic Press.
- [10] I. V. Girsanov, (1960) *On transforming a certain class of stochastic processes by absolutely continuous substitution of measures*. Theory of Probability and Its Applications, 5(3), 285-301.
- [11] S. Hamadene, J.P. Lepeltier, (1994) *Points d'équilibre dans les jeux stochastiques de somme non nulle*. CRAS, tome 318, série 1, fev.94, p.251-256.

- [12] S. Hamadene, J.P. Lepeltier, S. Peng, (1997) *BSDEs with continuous coefficients and stochastic differential games*. Pitman Research Notes in Mathematics Series, 115-128.
- [13] S. Hamadène, R. Mu (2014) *Bangbang-type Nash equilibrium point for Markovian nonzero-sum stochastic differential game*. Comptes Rendus Mathématique, 352(9), 699-706.
- [14] S. Hamadene, R. Mu, (2015) *Existence of Nash equilibrium points for Markovian non-zero-sum stochastic differential games with unbounded coefficients*. Stochastics An International Journal of Probability and Stochastic Processes, 87(1), 85-111.
- [15] Y. Ikeda (1971) *The Cauchy problem of linear parabolic equations with discontinuous and unbounded coefficients*,
- [16] Karatzas, I., Shreve, S. (2012). *Brownian motion and stochastic calculus (Vol. 113)*. Springer Science and Business Media.
- [17] N.V. Krylov (1980) *Controlled diffusion processes (tran. by A.B. Aries)*. Springer, Berlin.
- [18] O.A. Ladyzhenskaya, V.A. Solonnikov, N.N. Ural'ceva, 1968 *Linear and Quasilinear Equations of Parabolic Type*, AMS Translations of Mathematical Monographs 23.
- [19] P. Mannucci, (2004) *Nonzero-sum stochastic differential games with discontinuous feedback*, SIAM J. Control and Optimization, 43 n.4, p. 1222-1233.
- [20] P. Mannucci, (2014) *Nash points for nonzero-sum stochastic differential games with separate Hamiltonians*. Dynamic Games and Applications, 4(3), 329-344.
- [21] D. Revuz, M. Yor, (2013). *Continuous martingales and Brownian motion (Vol. 293)*. Springer Science and Business Media.