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## $L^p$ -variational, $p \ge 1$ , solutions of BSDEs driven by subdifferential operators

The talk is concerned on the multivalued backward stochastic differential equation governed by a subdifferential operator:

$$\begin{cases} Y_t + \int_t^T dK_s = \eta + \int_t^T F(s, Y_s, Z_s) \, ds - \int_t^T Z_s dB_s \, , \, t \in [0, T] \, , \\ dK_t \in \partial \varphi \left( Y_t \right) dt \, , \, \text{on } [0, T] \, . \end{cases}$$

We emphasize that, unlike the case  $p \geq 2$ , in the case  $1 \leq p < 2$  it is not possible to obtain the boundedness of the Maureau-Yosida approximation  $\mathbb{E}\left(\int_0^T |\nabla \varphi_{\varepsilon}(Y_r^{\varepsilon})|^2 dr\right)^{p/2}$  of subdifferential operator, which is essential to obtain a strong solution. Therefore the notion of L^{p}-variational solution,  $p \geq 1$ , is introduced; existence and uniqueness results are given. We show that in the class of continuous semimartingales, the notions of strong solutions and variational solutions are equivalent.