

Σήμερα: Ασκήσεις, § 8.3

Ασκηση 7.2 $X(t) = x + B(t) + \mu t$, $\mu > 0$
 $t \geq 0$

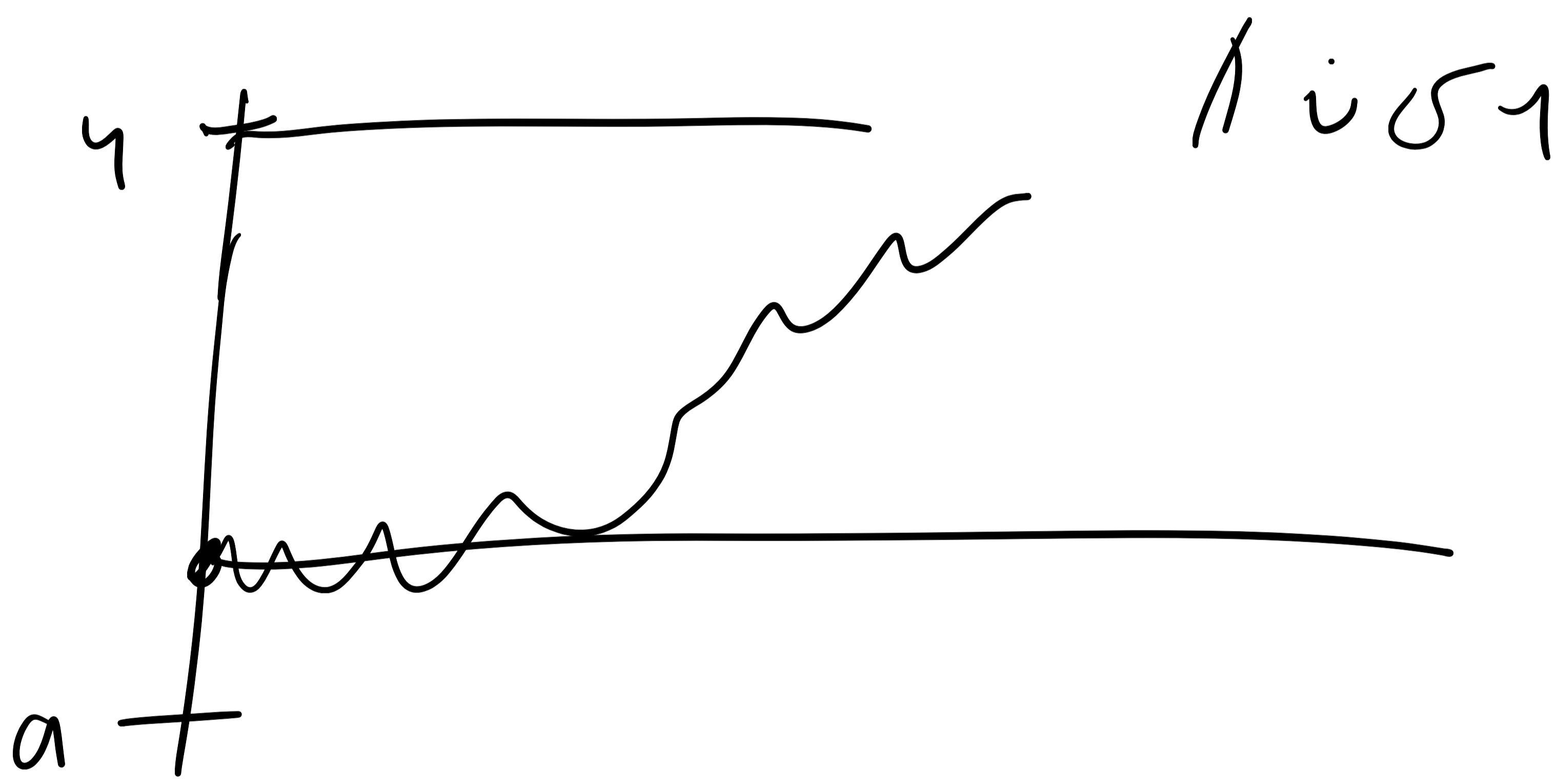
$$T_r = \inf\{s \geq 0: X(s) = r\}$$

$$\varphi(r) = e^{-2\mu r} \quad \forall r \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(T_a < T_b) = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(x)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}$$

(8) $T|_a$ $x=0$ και $a < 0$

$$P(T_a < \infty) = e^{2\mu a}$$

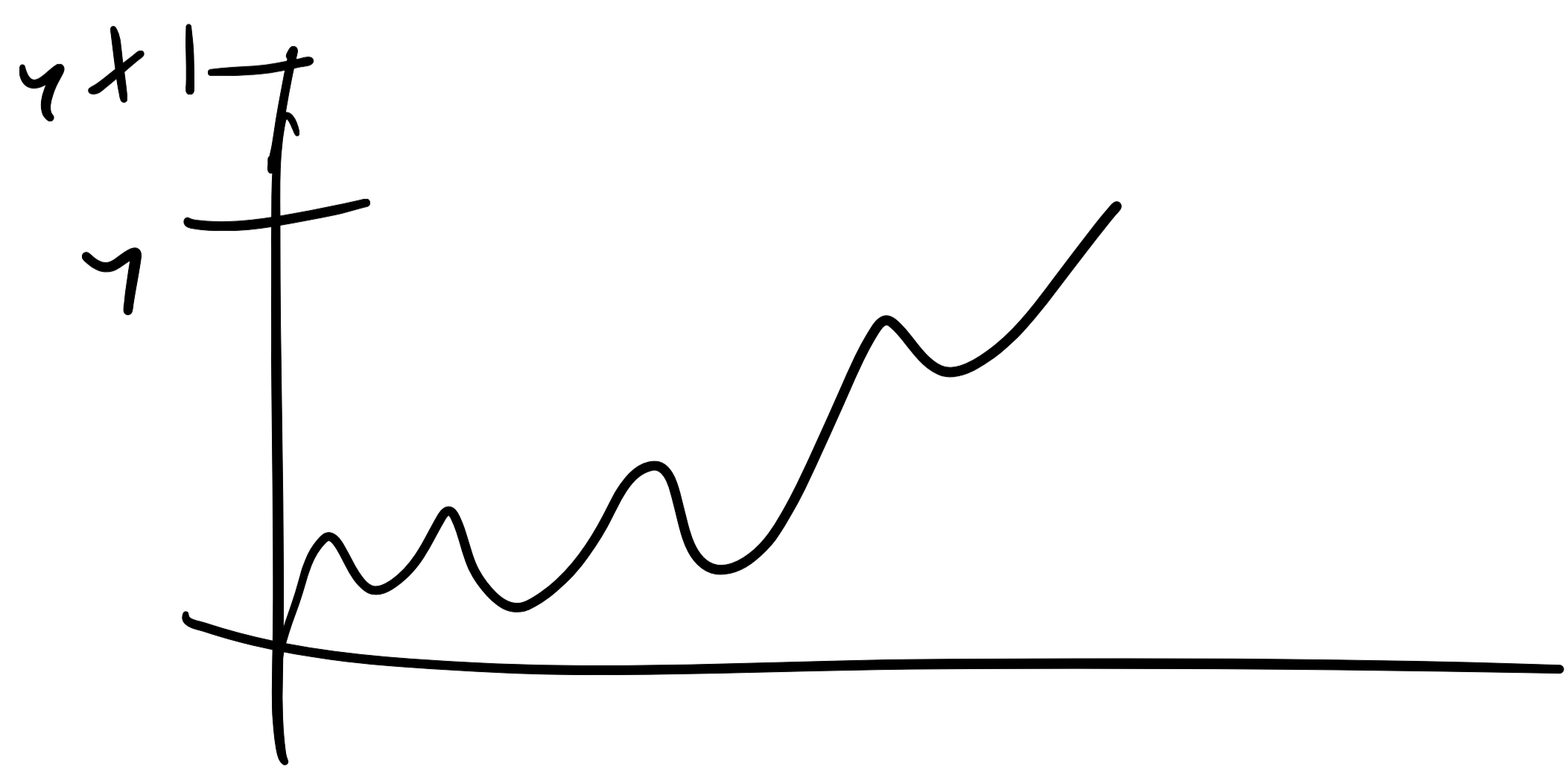


$\underline{0} < \underline{c}$, $P(\underline{0}) = 1$
 $\forall u \in \underline{0} \quad t \mapsto B(t) + \mu t$
 ως $X(t)$

$$\{T_a < \infty\} \cap \underline{0} = \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{T_a < T_n\} \right) \cap \underline{0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \infty$$

$$P(T_n < \infty \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}) = 1$$



$$T_n \leq T_{n+1}$$

$$\text{Aν } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = c < \infty$$

ως $B([0, c])$ μη πεπεσμένο
 Αλλά

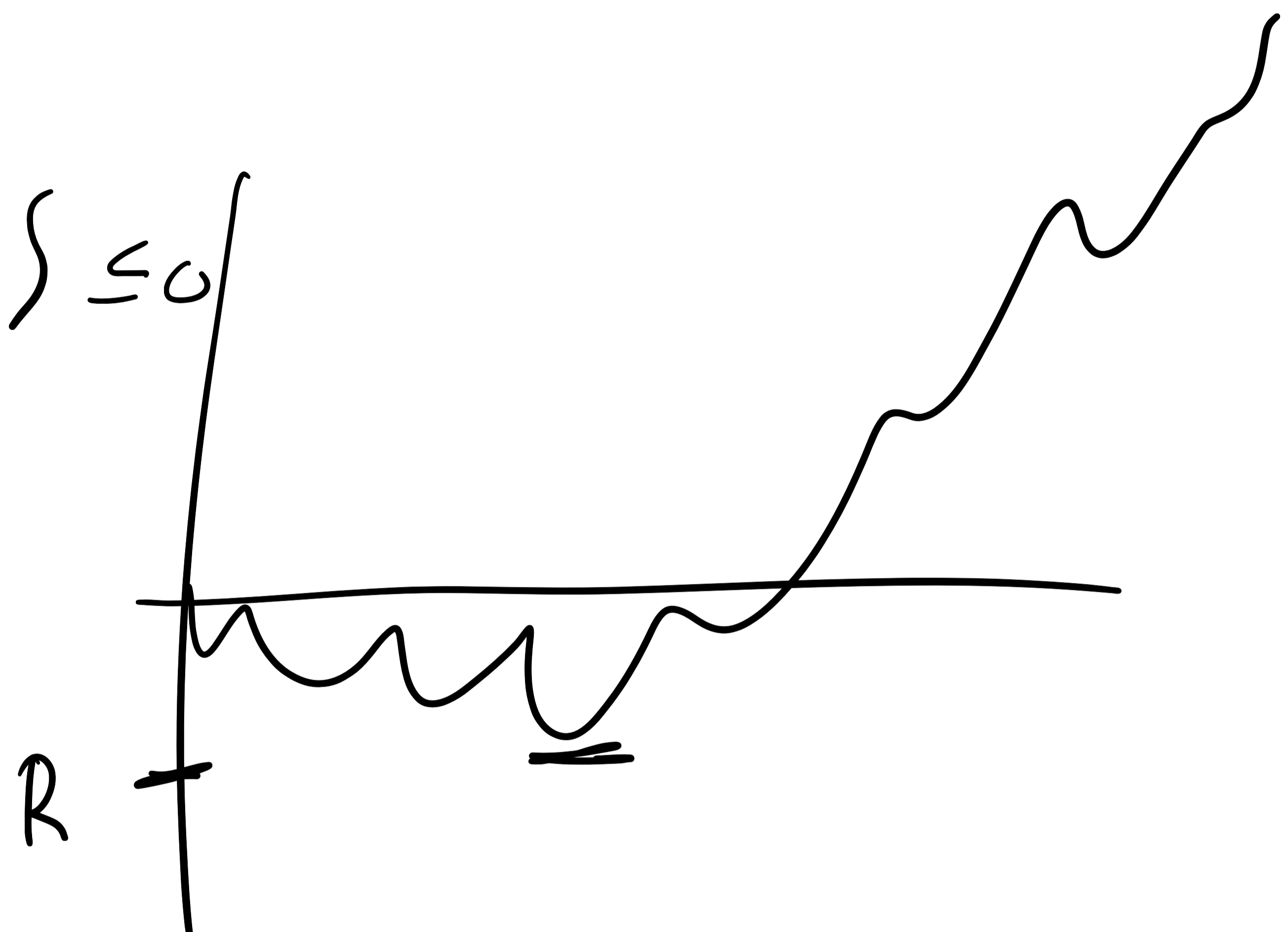
$$P(T_a < \infty) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} P(T_u < T_{\infty}) \quad \left| \quad \varphi(u) = e^{-2\mu u}\right.$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(u) - \varphi(0)}{\varphi(u) - \varphi(a)} = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\varphi(a)} = e^{2\mu a} < 1$$

(8) $X=0, X(t) = B(t) + \mu t$

$$R = \inf\{X(t); t \geq 0\} \leq 0$$

тогда $-R \sim \exp(2\mu)$
 тогда



$T_{1\mu} \quad t \geq 0$

$$P(-R < t) = P(R > -t) = P(T_{-t} = \infty)$$

$$= 1 - P(T_{-t} < \infty) = 1 - e^{-2\mu t}$$

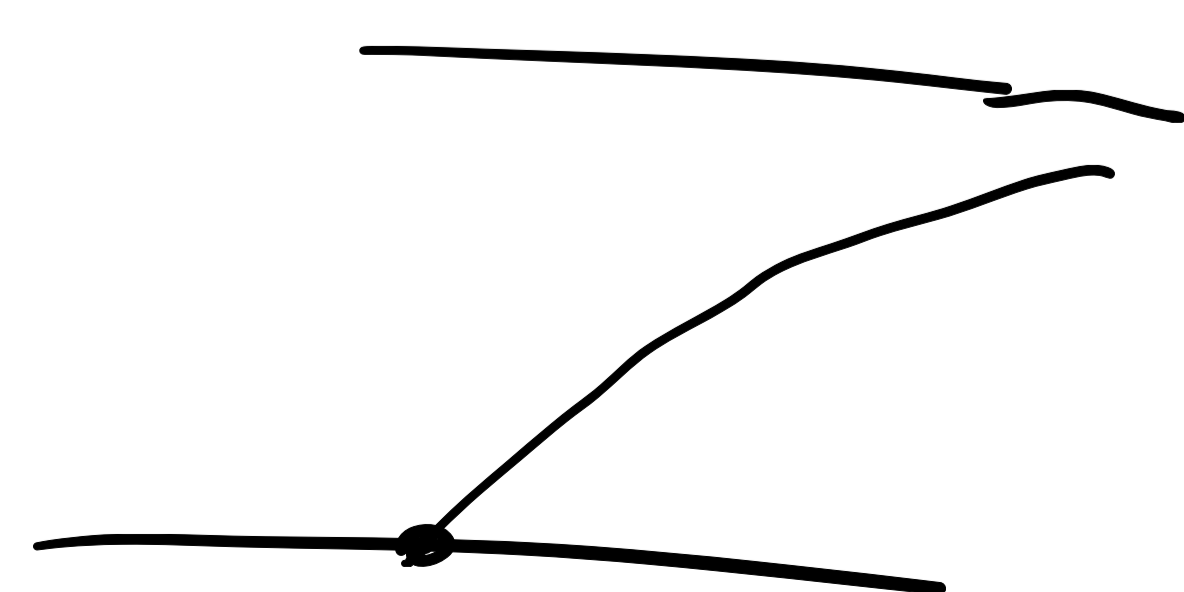
Аналогично.

$$P(-R \leq t) = P(R \geq -t) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leq P(T_{-t-\varepsilon} = \infty) \\ \geq P(T_{-t+\varepsilon} = \infty) \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2\mu(t+\varepsilon)} \\ 1 - e^{-2\mu(t-\varepsilon)} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 1 - e^{-2\mu t}$$

Аналогично $P(-R \leq t) = 1 - e^{-2\mu t} \quad \forall t \geq 0$

$F_{-R}(t) = 1 - e^{-2\mu t} \quad \forall t \geq 0$
 $-R \sim \exp(2\mu)$

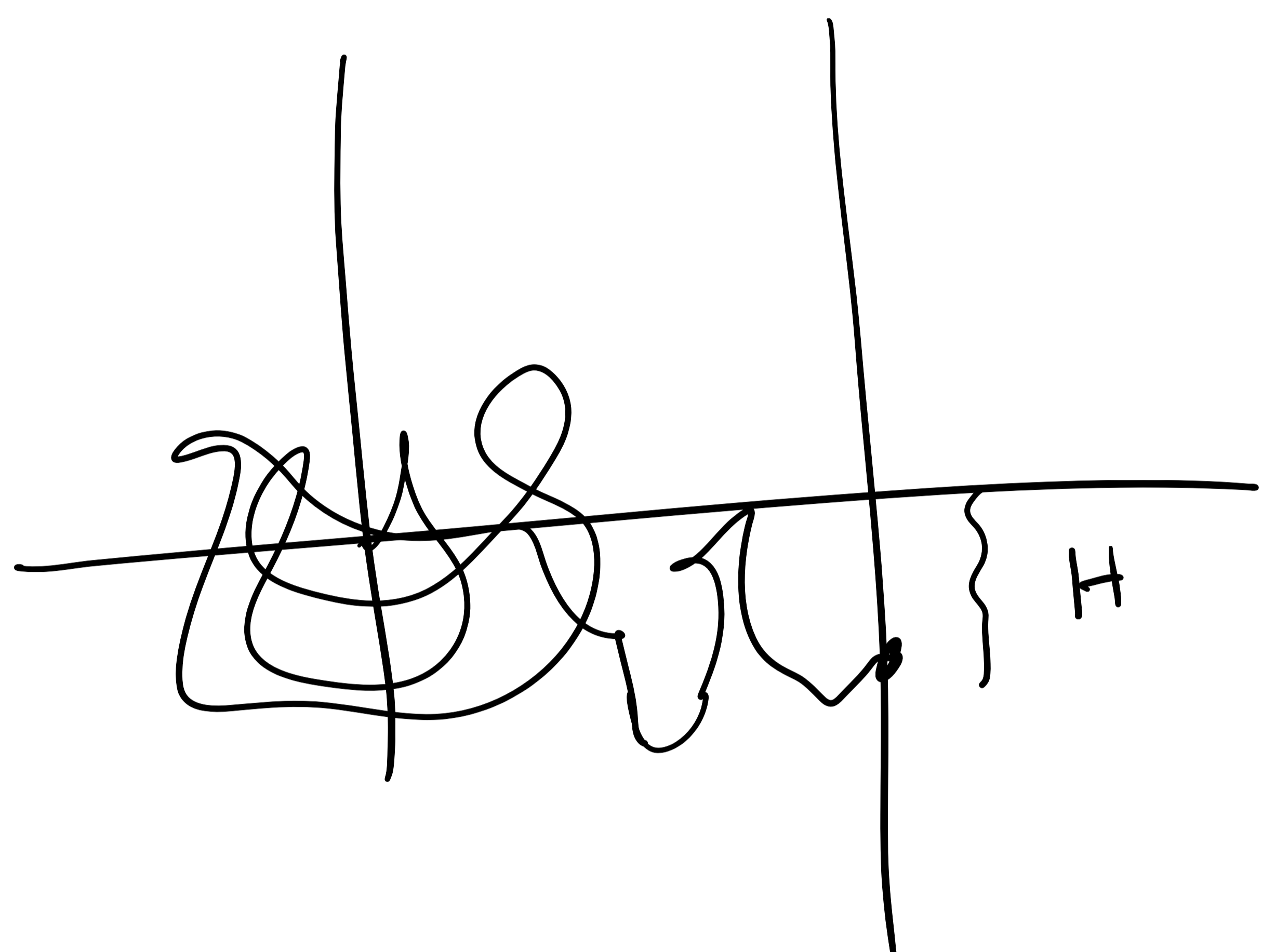


2.3 | $B^{(1)}, B^{(2)}$ unabhängig, T. H. B

$$T^a = \inf \{ s > 0 : B^{(1)}(s) = a \} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

N. d. ö. n. \hookrightarrow T. H. $H = B^{(2)}(T^a) \in \mathbb{R}$ χ quadratisch

$$e^{-|H| |a|} \leftarrow \text{Cauchy} \xrightarrow{\text{Ausg.}} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{|a|}{x^2 + a^2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ quadratisch}$$



$h(B^{(2)}, T^a)$

$$E(e^{itH}) = E(E(e^{it B^{(2)}(T^a)} | T^a))$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} E(E(e^{it B^{(2)}(r)} |_{r=T^a})) \quad Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$= E(E(e^{it \sqrt{r} Z} |_{r=T^a})) =$$

$$= E(e^{-\frac{1}{2} t^2 r} |_{r=T^a}) = E(e^{-\frac{1}{2} t^2 T^a})$$

$$= e^{-|a| \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2} t^2} = e^{-|a| |t|}$$

$$E(h(X, Y) | G) = E h(X, Y) |_{X=X}$$

$X \perp G$ - hier

$Y \perp G$

Στην περίπτωση μας $g = \sigma(T_a)$

$$X = T_a, \quad \gamma = B^{(2)}$$

$$h: [0, \omega) \times C[0, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Με } h(x, \gamma) = e^{it\gamma(x)}$$

§ 8.3 Η ύψωση και τετραγωνική ύψωση
στην κίνηση Brown

$$f: [a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho > 0$$

$\Delta = \{a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b\}$ διαμερισμός
του $[a, b)$

$$V_\rho(f, \Delta) = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})|^\rho$$

Κομμάτι του f λέμε την ποσότητα

$$V_\rho(f, [a, b)) = \sup \left\{ V_\rho(f, \Delta) : \Delta \text{ διαμερισμός του } [a, b) \right\}$$

Τετραγωνική ύψωση

Εστω ανελιφ $X: I \times \underline{\omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

και $(a, b) \subset I$.

Λέμε ότι X έχει τετραγωνική ύψωση
στο (a, b) αν τ.π. γ αν $\beta \in \mathbb{Q}$

από λ, (Δ_n)_n, δεικνύει ότι το [α, β] με

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\Delta_n\| = 0 \quad \text{ισχύει ότι}$$

$$V_2(X, \Delta_n) \rightarrow Y$$

και η πιθανότητα να θωραχθεί $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Άσκηση B γ. κ. B $t > 0$ | $E(B_t^2 - t) = 0$

$$E((B_t^2 - t)^2) = 2t^2 \quad (*)$$

Λύση

$$E(B_t^4 - 2tB_t^2 + t^2) = E((\sqrt{t}B_1)^4)$$

$$- 2t \cdot t + t^2 = t^2 E(B_1^4) - t^2 = 2t^2$$

Πρόταση B γ. κ. B $0 < a < b$

(α) Αν (Δ_n)_n, δεικνύει ότι το [α, β] με $\|\Delta_n\| \rightarrow 0$

τότε $V_2(B, \Delta_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} b - a$

στο L^2

(β) Αν (Δ_n)_n στο (α) αλλά επιπλέον

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\Delta_n\| < \infty, \quad \text{τότε} \quad V_2(B, \Delta_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} b - a$$

με \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q} ή \mathbb{I} .

Απόδ.

Για $V_2(B, \Delta)$, με $\Delta = \{a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k\}$

ήμπερπιον $\tau\omega$ $\tau(a, \theta)$, $\tau\omega_2$

$$V_2(B, \Delta) - (B-a) = \sum_{i=1}^k \underbrace{\left\{ (B(t_i) - B(t_{i-1})) - (t_i - t_{i-1}) \right\}}_{\gamma_i}, \quad E(\gamma_i) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i$$

$$E \left((V_2(B, \Delta) - (B-a))^2 \right) = E \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} \gamma_i \gamma_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k E(\gamma_i^2) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \underbrace{E(\gamma_i \gamma_j)}_{=0}$$

$$E(\gamma_i^2) = E \left(\left\{ B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}} - (t_i - t_{i-1}) \right\}^2 \right) = 2(t_i - t_{i-1})^2$$

$\gamma_i \perp \gamma_j$ για $i < j$ γιατί $B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}} \perp B_{t_j} - B_{t_{j-1}}$

$$\Delta \text{ α} \quad E \left((V_2(B, \Delta) - (B-a))^2 \right) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^k (t_i - t_{i-1})^2 \quad (**)$$

(α) Η ~~**~~ (ισ) $(\Delta_n = \{a = t_0^{(n)} < t_1^{(n)} < \dots < t_{k_n}^{(n)} = \theta\})$

$$E \left((V_2(B, \Delta_n) - (B-a))^2 \right) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} (t_i^{(n)} - t_{i-1}^{(n)})^2$$

$$\leq 2 \|\Delta_n\| \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} (t_i^{(n)} - t_{i-1}^{(n)}) = 2(B-a) \|\Delta_n\| \xrightarrow{\text{γ-α}} 0$$

(β) ξ $\tau\omega$ $U_n = V_2(B, \Delta_n) - (B-a)$

$$\tau\omega_2 \quad E(U_n^2) \leq 2(B-a) \|\Delta_n\|$$

$$\Rightarrow E \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n^2 \right) \leq 2(1-\alpha) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\Delta_n\| < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n^2 < \infty \text{ for } (\alpha, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = 0 \quad "$$

Προφανώς M_n ηθενωσικη, $\forall 0 < \alpha < \beta$

$$V_1(f, [\alpha, \beta]) = \infty$$

Αποσπασματικη $\forall \alpha < \beta$. $\forall \Delta$ διαμερισμα τ ω
 $[\alpha, \beta] \in \mathcal{X}$ ωσικη

$$\text{XAV} \quad V_2(B, \Delta) \leq \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} |B(t_i) - B(t_{i-1})| \quad V_1(B, \Delta)$$

Θεωρωμεν αλληλ. διαμερισματα $(\Delta_n)_{n \geq 1}$ με $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\Delta_n\| < \infty$
 τ ω $[\alpha, \beta]$

$$\text{αδελ} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_2(B, \Delta_n) = 0 \text{ for } (\alpha, 0, 1)$$

$$\sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} |B(t_i^{(n)}) - B(t_{i-1}^{(n)})| = 0 \quad "$$

$$V_1(B, \Delta_n) \gg \frac{V_2(B, \Delta_n)}{\sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} |B(t_i) - B(t_{i-1})|} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0^+} = \infty$$

$$\text{Αρα} \quad V_1(B, [\alpha, \beta]) = \sup \{ V_1(B, \Delta) : \Delta \dots \} = \infty$$

Την κλάση $0 < a < b$ ονομάζουμε υποχώρα

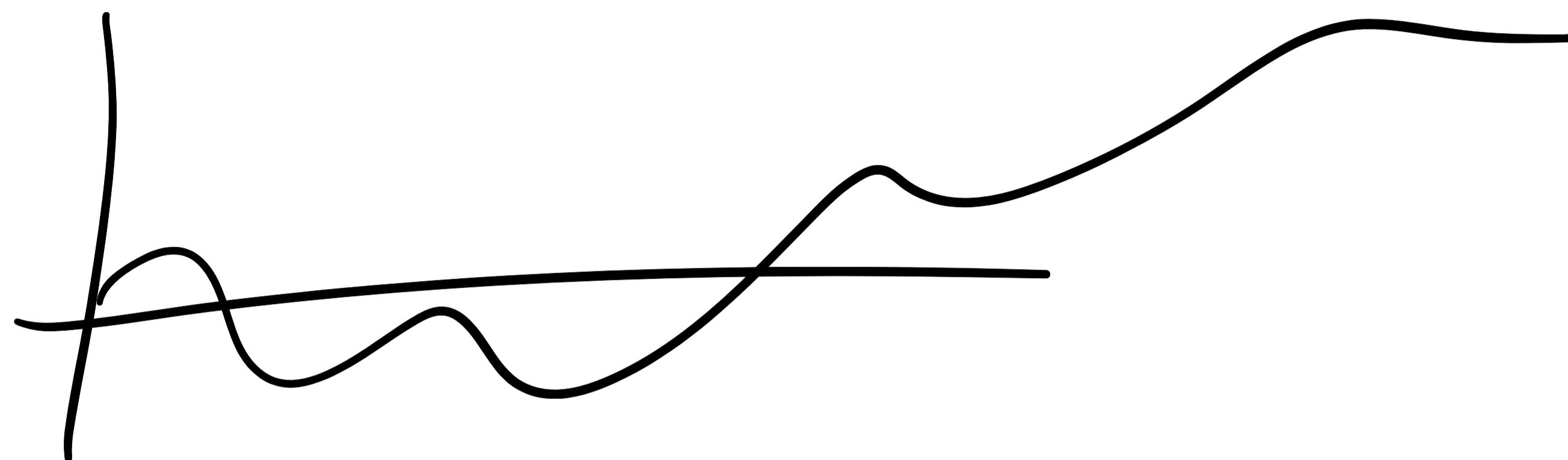
$$\mathcal{O}_{a,b} \subset \mathcal{O} \quad \mu_2 \quad P(\mathcal{O}_{a,b}) = 1 \quad \omega \in \mathcal{O}$$

$$V_1(B, [a,b]) = \infty \quad \forall \omega \in \mathcal{O}_{a,b}$$

Εστω

$$\mathcal{O}_\infty := \bigcap_{\substack{0 < a < b \\ a, b \in \mathbb{Q}}} \mathcal{O}_{a,b}$$

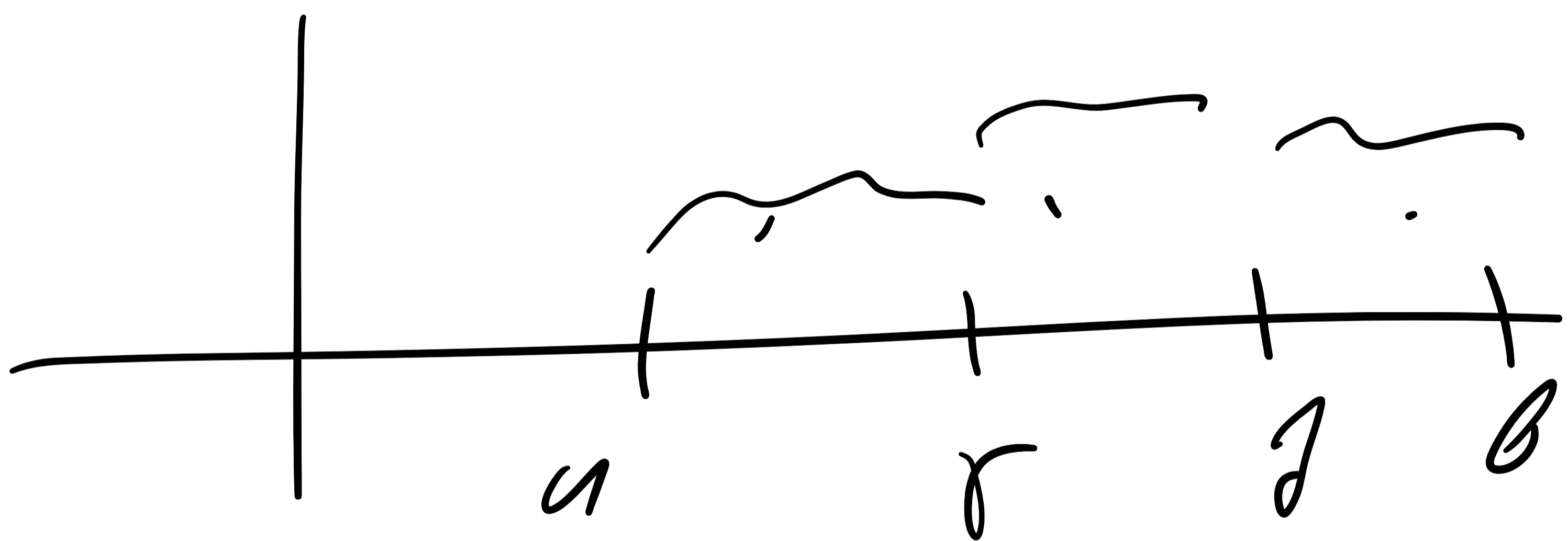
$$P(\mathcal{O}_\infty) = 1$$



Αν $\omega \in \mathcal{O}_\infty$ και $0 < a < b$

$$\exists \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{Q} \quad 0 < a < \gamma < \delta < b$$

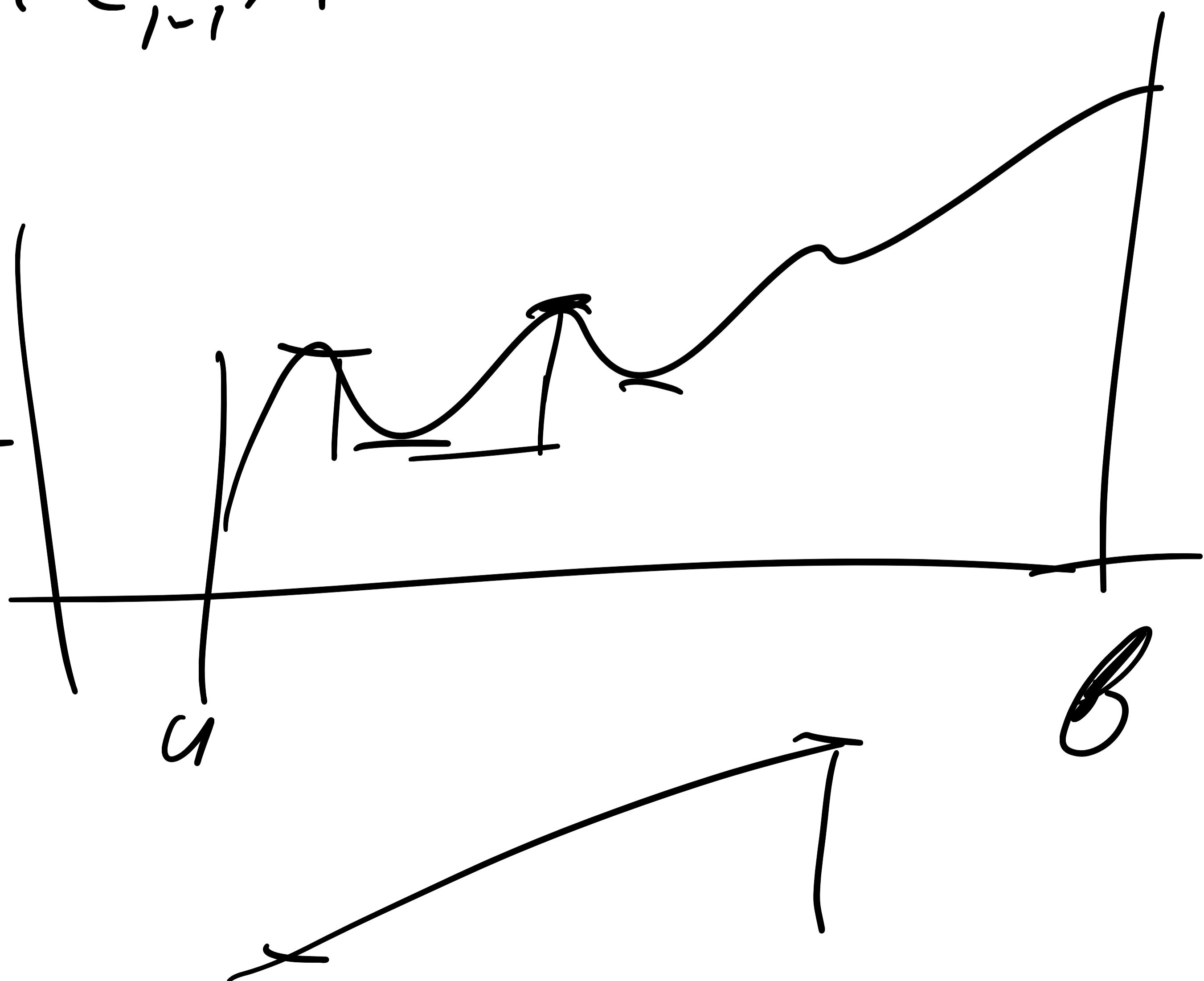
οπότε $V(B, [\gamma, \delta]) = \infty$



$$\sum_{i=1}^k |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})|^{2+\varepsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{(t_i - t_{i-1})^2 + |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})|^2}$$

(μινιμου)



$$E\left(\int_0^1 B(s) e^{B(2s)} ds\right) = \int_0^1 E(B(s) e^{B(2s)}) ds$$

$$E(B(s) e^{B(2s)}) = E(\sqrt{s} B(1) e^{\sqrt{2s} B(1)})$$

$$B(s) \stackrel{d}{=} \sqrt{s} B(1)$$

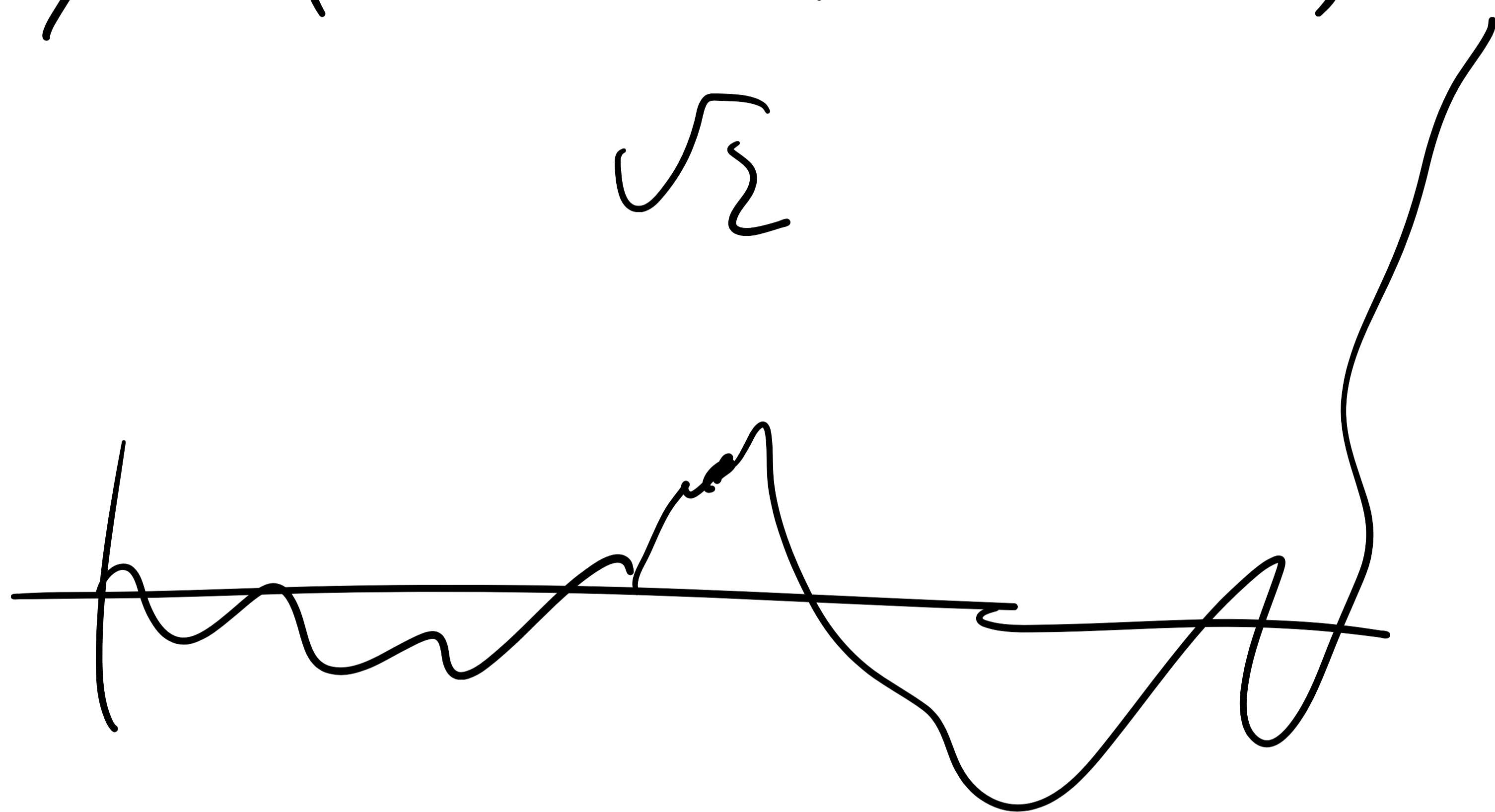
$$(B(s), B(2s)) \not\stackrel{d}{=} (\sqrt{s} B(1), \sqrt{2s} B(1))$$

$$\frac{B(2s)}{B(s)}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$B(1)$

$\sqrt{2} B(1)$



$$E\left(\frac{B(s)}{B(s)} e^{B(2s) - B(s)}\right)$$

$$= E(B(s) e^{B(s)}) E(\dots)$$

$$B_1 - B_3 + 2B_6 \stackrel{d}{=} B_1 - \sqrt{3}B_1 + 2\sqrt{6}B_1$$

$$\underbrace{B_1 - B_3}_G = (1 - \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}) B_1$$

$$\underbrace{B_6 - B_3}$$

~~$$B_6 - B_1$$~~