

$$X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t U \, ds + \int_0^t V \cdot dB_t$$

$$U = (U^{(i)}(t, \omega))_{1 \leq i \leq d}$$

α ποσότητες (αριθμοί) φέρει (αριθμοί)

$$V = (V_{ij}(t, \omega))_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq d \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}}$$

V_{ij} φέρει (αριθμοί), α ποσότητες (αριθμοί)

$$\int_0^t |U^{(i)}(s, \omega)| \, ds, \int_0^t V_{ij}^2(t, \omega) \, ds \in \mathbb{C}$$

μ, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω

$$dX_t = \underbrace{U(t, \omega) dt}_{\text{μικρο κίνηση}} + \underbrace{V(t, \omega) \cdot dB_t}_{\text{μικρο κίνηση}}$$

μικρο κίνηση
drift

μικρο κίνηση
diffusion

$$dB_t = \begin{pmatrix} dB_t^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ dB_t^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Индиферентная функция

$$dt, dB_t^{(i)}, dB_t^{(j)} \quad i \neq j$$

	dt	$dB_t^{(i)}$	$dB_t^{(j)}$
dt	0	0	0
$dB_t^{(i)}$	0	dt	0
$dB_t^{(j)}$	0	0	dt

$$(dB_t^{(j)})^2 = dt$$

$$\sum f(B_{t_{i-1}}^{(r)}) (B_{t_i}^{(r)} - B_{t_{i-1}}^{(r)})^2 \rightarrow \int_0^t f(B_s) ds$$

$$dB_t^{(i)} dB_t^{(j)} = 0 \quad \text{ортогоналы}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^k f(B_{t_{r-1}}^{(r)}) (B_{t_r}^{(i)} - B_{t_{r-1}}^{(i)}) (B_{t_r}^{(j)} - B_{t_{r-1}}^{(j)})$$

$$\rightarrow 0$$

Итак, ортогоналы
и f суммируемые

no pair group B d-Integration H.B.

a) A B tivar uvaris H.B.

$$B_t = B_0 + \int_0^t I \cdot dB_s$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \int_0^t dB_s$$

$$1_{[0,t)} \quad B_t - B_0$$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} B_t \\ t \end{pmatrix}$ (d+1)-Integration uvaris H.B.

$$d \begin{pmatrix} B_t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} dB_t \\ dt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dB_t \xrightarrow{d \times d} \begin{pmatrix} dB_t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{d} \times \text{d} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{d} \times \text{d} \end{matrix}$

Προσέγγιση (τώρα) Ito IV. Για αλγεβρική Ito

$$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

X d-διάστατη αλγεβρική Ito
1δ12

$$f(X_t) = f(X_0) + \int_0^t \nabla f(X_s) \cdot dX_s$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 f(X_s)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} dX_s^{(i)} \cdot dX_s^{(j)}$$

$$dX_s = U(s, \omega) ds + V(s, \omega) dB_s$$

$U \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$ $V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times m}$ $B_s \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$

$$dX_s^{(i)} = u^{(i)}(s, \omega) ds + \sum_{k=1}^m v_{i,k} dB_s^{(k)}$$

αποδείξτε ότι αν $B_s \in \mathcal{F}_s$ τότε

$$d \left(e^{\int_0^t B_s dB_s} \right)$$

κέρδη

B κεντρική
Γ.Κ.Β

Θεωρούμε $X_t = \int_0^t B_s dB_s$

Είναι αυθαίρετο H_0^1

$$dX_t = B_t dB_t$$

$$(dX_t)^2 = B_t^2 (dB_t)^2 = B_t^2 dt$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$df(X_t) = f'(X_t) dX_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(X_t) (dX_t)^2$$

$$= e^{X_t} B_t dB_t + \frac{1}{2} e^{X_t} B_t^2 dt$$

($\Rightarrow f(X_t)$ αυθαίρετο H_0^1)

η προταση $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}, (Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$

εξασφαλισμένα αυθαίρετα H_0^1 .

Τότε $d(X_t Y_t) = dX_t \cdot Y_t + X_t dY_t + dX_t dY_t$

Από

to be $Z_t = \begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix}$ then

HZ then, always H_0^1 .

$f(x, y) = xy$ $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$

$x_t, y_t = f(Z_t)$ | $f_x = y$ $f_{xx} = 0$
 $f_y = x$ $f_{yy} = 0$
 $f_{xy} = 1$

$d(x_t, y_t) = df|_{Z_t} = \frac{\partial f(Z_t)}{\partial x} dx_t$

$+ \frac{\partial f(Z_t)}{\partial y} dy_t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx_t dy_t \right)$

$+ \frac{\partial^2 f(Z_t)}{\partial y \partial x} dy_t dx_t) = y_t dx_t$

$+ x_t dy_t + 1 \cdot dx_t dy_t$

no x_t, y_t always $H_0^1 \Rightarrow x_t, y_t$ always H_0^1

Ассимптот $d(e^{tB_t}) = ;$

1^o) пример Искать
 $f(B_t, t) \quad \text{пр.} \quad f(x, t) = e^{tx}$

2^o) пример $X_t = t B_t$ Искать функцию

Итак. $dX_t = dt \cdot B_t + t dB_t + dt dB_t$
 $= B_t dt + t dB_t$

$e^{tB_t} = f(X_t) \quad \text{пр.} \quad f(x) = e^x$

$d f(X_t) = f'(X_t) dX_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(X_t) (dX_t)^2$
 $= e^{tB_t} (B_t dt + t dB_t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{tB_t} t^2 dt$
 $= e^{tB_t} (B_t + \frac{t^2}{2}) dt + \underbrace{t dB_t}_{(t dB_t)^2}$
 $+ e^{tB_t} t dB_t$

Αόκινος B T. Η. Β 1-d

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-t)} B_t^2}$$

$\forall t \in [0, 1)$

a) Ν.δ. ότι Z_t martingale

b) Να περιγράψω την προφύλαξη

$$Z_t = e^{\int_0^t R_s dB_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t R_s^2 ds}$$

να R περιγράψω αυτής

κόση

$$a) dZ_t = \frac{1}{2(1-t)^{3/2}} dt e^{X_t}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} d(e^{X_t}) + 0$$

$$X_t = -\frac{1}{2(1-t)} B_t^2$$

$$dX_t = - \frac{1}{2(t-1)^2} dt B_t^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2(1-t)} (2B_t dB_t + dt)$$

$$= \left(- \frac{B_t^2}{2(t-1)^2} - \frac{1}{2(1-t)} \right) dt$$

$$- \frac{B_t}{1-t} dB_t$$

$$d(e^{X_t}) = e^{X_t} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} e^{X_t} (dX_t)^2$$

$$= e^{X_t} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} e^{X_t} \frac{B_t^2}{(1-t)^2} dt$$

Apr

$$dZ_t = e^{X_t} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-t)^{3/2}} dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \left(e^{X_t} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} e^{X_t} \frac{B_t^2}{(1-t)^2} dt \right)$$

$$= e^{X_t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-t)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B_t^2}{(1-t)^{5/2}} \right)$$

$$- \left(\frac{B_t^2}{2(1-t)^{5/2}} - \frac{1}{2(1-t)^{3/2}} \right) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} e^{X_t} \frac{(-B_t)}{1-t} dB_t$$

$$= - \frac{B_t e^{X_t} (1-t)}{(1-t)^{3/2}} dB_t$$

$\Rightarrow Z_t$ local martingale.

$T_{10} \mathbb{H}_T \mathbb{Q}$ $T < 1$ H $Z \in \mathbb{H}_T$

appears σ $[0, T]$

$$0 \leq Z_t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \quad \forall t \in [0, T]$$

$\Rightarrow (Z_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ martingale $\forall K < 1$.

$\Rightarrow (Z_t)_{t \in [0, 1]}$ " .

(1) Θ nur zu $d(\log Z_t)$

$$\frac{1}{Z_t} dZ_t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{Z_t^2} (dZ_t)^2$$

$$dZ_t = A_t dB_t$$

$$\left(\frac{A_t}{Z_t} \right) dB_t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_t^2}{Z_t^2} dt$$

$= R_t$

παράδειγμα (Αντιφασματική λύση)

1) εξίσωση, Ορριστική

έστω $u: \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f.e

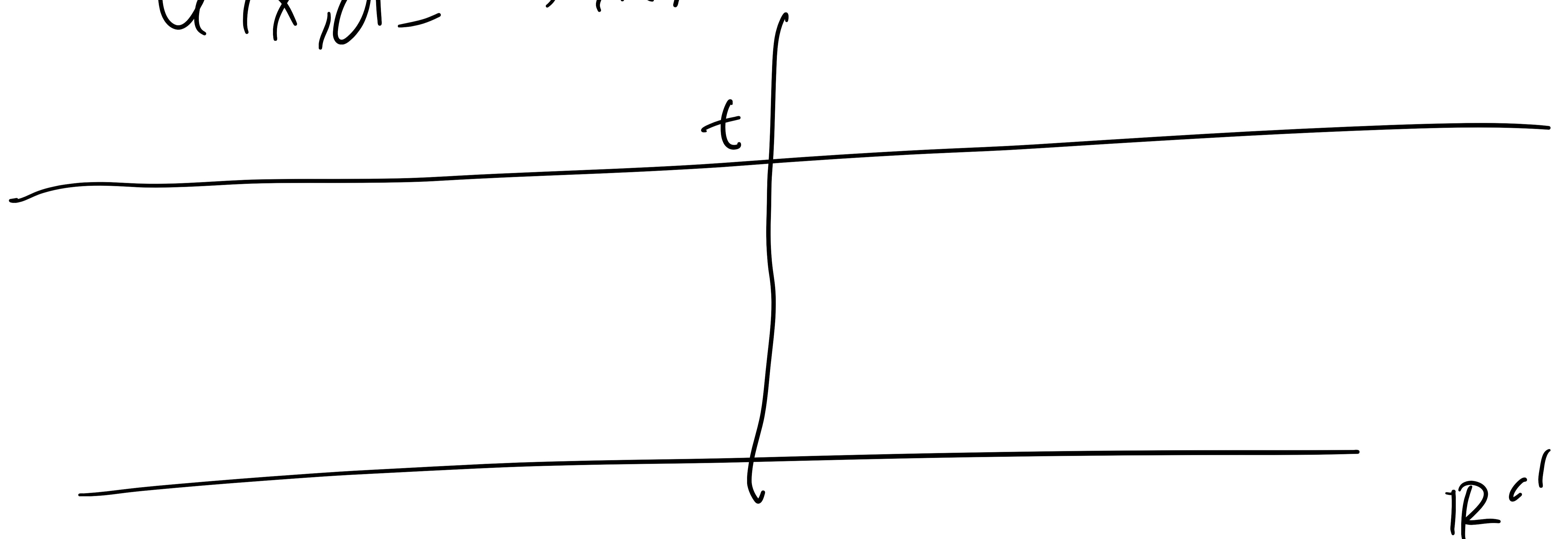
$u \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \infty))$ ερριστη α

$\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, T]$ $\forall T > 0$

1) Η συνθήκη

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty)$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$



έστω $t > 0$ σταθερό.

a) $M_s = u(B_s, t-s)$, $s \in [0, t]$

είναι martingale.

Ans.

$$X_s = \begin{pmatrix} B_s \\ t-s \end{pmatrix}$$

unv. Itô

$$M_s = u(X_s)$$

$$dX_s = \begin{pmatrix} dB_s \\ -ds \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dM_s = D_x u \cdot dX_s + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} (-ds)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{d+1} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} dX_s^{(i)} dX_s^{(j)}$$

$$= D_x u \cdot dX_s - \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} ds + \frac{1}{2} D_x^2 u ds$$

$$= D_x u(X_s) \cdot dX_s$$

$\Rightarrow M_s$ local martingale

Ans univ. von $(M_s)_{s \in [0, t]}$ dann

\Rightarrow martingale.

$$0) \quad u(x, t) = E_x f(B_t) \quad \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \forall t \geq 0 \end{array}$$

($\xrightarrow{\text{Ito's Lemma}} B_0 = x$)

And:

Consider B Brownian motion $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1, B_0 = x$

$(M_s)_{s \in [0, t]}$ martingale $\left(\begin{array}{l} B_t = x + W_t \\ W \text{ r. n. B.} \end{array} \right)$

$$E M_0 = E M_t \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$E u(x, t) = E(u(B_t, 0)) \\ = E f(B_t)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = E_x f(B_t)$$

$$= E(f(x + W_t))$$

$$= E(f(x + \sqrt{t} Z))$$

$$\uparrow \quad (Z \sim N(0, 1))$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x + \sqrt{t}z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$y = x + \sqrt{t}z \quad dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y-x)^2}{t}} dy$$