

Σύμφωνα με 14, 15

§ 14.4

$$dX_t = \mu(t, X_t)dt + \sigma(t, X_t)dB_t \quad (*)$$

$$X_0 = x_0$$

Συνθήκες για ύπαρξη και μοναδικότητα

Θεώρημα (Λίστα στο [0, T])

Έστω $T > 0$ και υποθέτουμε $\Rightarrow K > 0$
ώστε

$$① \quad |\mu(t, x) - \mu(t, y)| + |\sigma(t, x) - \sigma(t, y)| \leq K|x - y|$$

$$② \quad |\mu(t, x)| + |\sigma(t, x)| \leq K(1 + |x|)$$

$\forall t \in [0, T], \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Τότε η $(*)$ έχει λύση που ορίζεται
για $t \in [0, T]$

β) Αν $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ λύση στο $[0, T]$

$$\text{τότε } P(X_t = y_t \forall t \in [0, T]) = 1$$

(Για την ην διακρίσιμη)

(Η διεύθυνση της λύσης X_t είναι $\dot{X}_t = \mu(X_t) + \sigma(X_t) \dot{B}_t$
αυξάνει το ποσό επένδυσης στο $\pm \infty$)

Πόρισμα Αν $\forall T > 0 \exists K_T > 0$ ώστε

να ισχύει ο $(0, \infty)$ (ή $K = K_T$)

$\forall t \in [0, T], \forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}$, τότε

α) Η \otimes έχει λύση που ορίζεται στο $(0, \infty)$

β) Αν X, Y λύσεις της \otimes στο $(0, \infty)$

τότε είναι ην διακρίσιμη

$$X_t = x_0 + \int_0^t \mu(s, X_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, X_s) dB_s$$

$$Y_t =$$

$$E | X_t - Y_t | = 0$$

$$X_t^{(0)} = x_0 \quad \forall t$$

(χουρά) πω $X_t^{(n)}$ ορισμός

$$X_t^{(n+1)} = x_0 + \int_0^t \mu(s, X_s^{(n)}) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, X_s^{(n)}) dB_s$$

λε
στο χημ κημij ότι \rightarrow $(X_s^{(n)} \mid_{s \in [0, T]}, \mathcal{F}_s)$

έιναι απόλυτα βεβαίως ως αλληλώς
ακριβώς ορισμένη στο $[0, T]$

Παράδειγμα 14.3

$B = T.H.B$

$$dX_t = X_t^3 dt + X_t^2 dB_t$$

$$X_0 = a \neq 0$$

λύση

$$\mu(t, x) = x^3, \quad \sigma(t, x) = x^2$$

$$\text{Υπολογίζουμε } d(X_t^r) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & r X_t^{r-1} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} r(r-1) X_t^{r-2} (dX_t)^2 \\ &= r X_t^{r-1} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} r(r-1) X_t^{r-2} X_t^4 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= r X_t^{r+2} dt + r X_t^{r+1} dB_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} r(r-1) X_t^{r+2} dt$$

$$= r \frac{(r+1)}{2} X_t^{r+2} dt + r X_t^{r+1} dB_t$$

Für $r = -1$

$$d(X_t^{-1}) = -dB_t$$

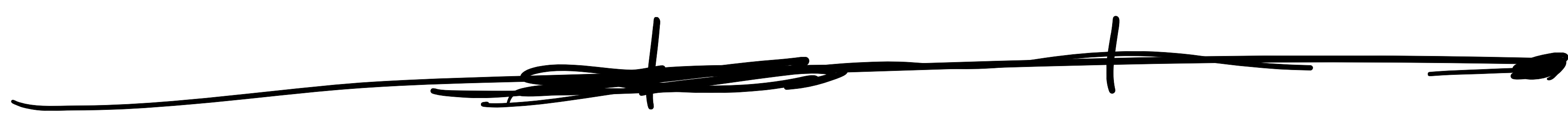
$$\Rightarrow X_t^{-1} - a^{-1} = -\int_0^t dB_s = -B_t$$

$$X_t^{-1} = a^{-1} - B_t$$

$$X_t = \frac{1}{a^{-1} - B_t}$$

oder für $t: B_t \neq a^{-1}$

Es sei $\mathcal{L} = \{ \omega \in \Omega : B_t = a^{-1} \text{ für } t \in (0, \infty) \}$



X είναι ποσότητα στο $(0, \tau)$

Πρίττ το 14.2

$$X_0 = 0$$

$$dX_t = 3X_t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt + 3X_t^{\frac{2}{3}} dB_t$$

$\forall a > 0 \rightarrow X_t = (B_t - a)^3 \mathbb{1}_{B_t \geq a}$

είναι λύση.

Δω εξωτς συνθήκη.

Άσκηση 14.3

Πρίττ το 14.2

$$dX_t = dt + 2\sqrt{X_t} dB_t$$

(*)

$$X_0 = 1$$

$$B = \tau. \text{K.B}$$

100%

Υπό: $X_t = f(B_t)$

Αν εξωτς ποσότητα ποσότητας

$$X_t = f(B_t)$$

ή $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$dx_t = f'(B_t) dB_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(B_t) dt \quad (\text{Itô})$$

01 ~~(*)~~, ~~(*)~~ Θ_1 $\forall \tau \leq 1$ (Itô) $\forall u$

$$\frac{1}{2} f''(B_t) = 1$$

$$f'(B_t) = 2\sqrt{x_t} = 2\sqrt{f(B_t)}$$

Apkisi $f''(x) = 2$

$$f'(x) = 2\sqrt{f(x)}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + c \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + cx + d$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow d = 1 \quad f(x) = x^2 + cx + 1$$

(Itô)

$$f' = 2\sqrt{f} \Rightarrow 2x + c = 2\sqrt{x^2 + cx + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4xc + c^2 = 4x^2 + 4cx + 4$$

$$c^2 = 4, \quad c = \pm 2$$

$$C=2 \quad f(x) = (x+1)^2$$

$$y \quad f' = 2\sqrt{f} \quad \text{for } x > -1$$

$$\text{Then } X_t = f(B_t) = (B_t + 1)^2$$

find τ such that $B_\tau = -1$

$$B_t + 1 < 0$$

$$\tau = \inf \{s: B_s = -1\}$$

H X is a martingale on $(0, \tau)$

$$dX_t = 2(B_t + 1) dB_t + \frac{1}{2} 2 dt$$

$$= 2\sqrt{X_t} dB_t + dt$$

$$\text{for } 0 \leq t < \tau$$

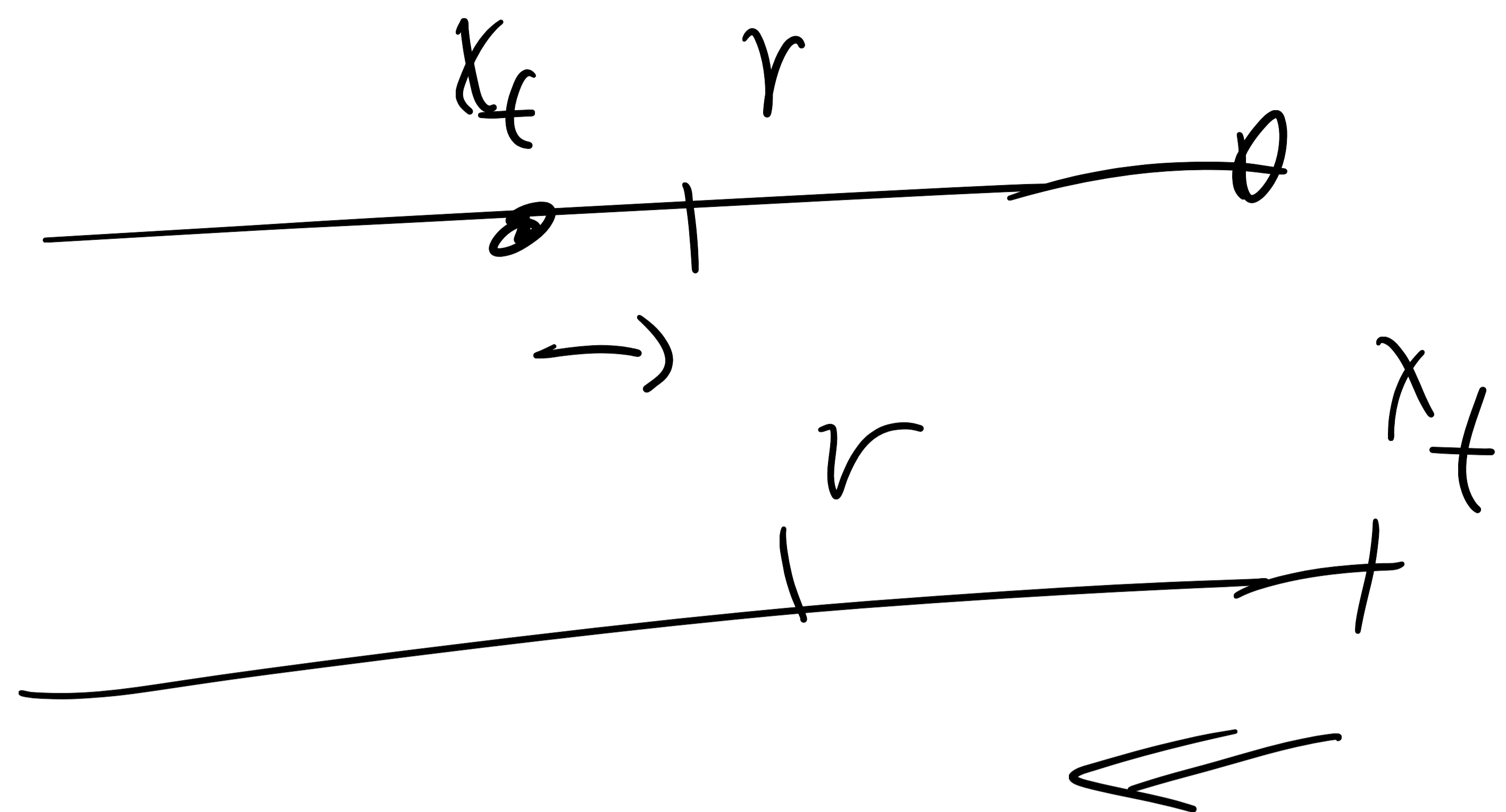
Apply Itô's lemma 14.2

$$dX_t = a(r - X_t) dt + \sigma dB_t$$

$$X_0 = x_0$$

$$B = \text{r.n.B}$$

$$r, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a, \sigma > 0$$



Hint

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^{ct} X_t) &= \\ & c e^{ct} X_t dt + e^{ct} dX_t + \underbrace{dx_t d(\cdot)}_{=0} \\ &= e^{ct} (c X_t + a(r - X_t)) dt \\ & \quad + e^{ct} \sigma dB_t \end{aligned}$$

Für $c = a$ erhalten

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^{at} X_t) &= a r e^{at} dt \\ & \quad + \sigma e^{at} dB_t \\ \Rightarrow e^{at} X_t - X_0 &= r(e^{at} - 1) \\ & \quad + \sigma \int_0^t e^{as} dB_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{at} X_t = x_0 + r(e^{at} - 1) + \sigma \int_0^t dB_s$$

$$X_t = r + (x_0 - r)e^{-at} + \sigma e^{-at} \int_0^t e^{as} dB_s$$

$$\int_0^t e^{as} dB_s \sim N(0, \int_0^t (e^{as})^2 ds)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} (e^{2at} - 1)$$

$$X_t \sim N\left(\overbrace{r + (x_0 - r)e^{-at}}^{\mu_t}, \sigma_t^2\right)$$

$$\sigma_t^2 = \sigma^2 e^{-2at} \frac{1}{2a} (e^{2at} - 1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2a} (1 - e^{-2at})$$

$$\mu_t \rightarrow r$$

$$\sigma_t^2 \rightarrow \frac{\sigma^2}{2a}$$

$\sigma_{140} \pm 100$

$\in \mathbb{R}^2 \mathbb{R}^1$ ω

$$X_t \Rightarrow N(r, \frac{\sigma^2}{2a})$$

$\mu_a \pm 100$

$$X_t = \rightarrow \text{aus } \vec{r}$$

OrySTEM-Uhlen
beck

Κεφάλαιο 15

Επίσης προφθί ΣΔΕ

§ 15.1

$$dX_t = (\mu_1(t)X_t + \mu_2(t))dt$$

$$+ (\sigma_1(t)X_t + \sigma_2(t))dB_t$$

$$X_0 = x_0$$

Μεθόδους με βολή, τω αναφέρεται

1) Βοήθημα για λύση Y_t \Rightarrow
"ομογενούς", Z_t \Rightarrow

$$dY_t = \mu_1(t)Y_t dt + \sigma_1(t)Y_t dB_t$$

$$Y_0 = 1$$

2) Είχε να φέρει λύση Z_t προφθί

$$X_t = Y_t Z_t$$

Παίρνουμε εξίσωση για Z και

1.7 divergence

Beispiel

$$\begin{aligned}d|\log Y_t| &= \frac{1}{Y_t} dY_t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{Y_t^2} (dY_t)^2 \\&= (\mu_t dt + \sigma_t dB_t) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 dt \\&= \left(\mu_t - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \right) dt + \sigma_t dB_t\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log Y_t - \log Y_0 &= \int_0^t \left(\mu_t(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2(s) \right) ds \\&\quad + \int_0^t \sigma_t(s) dB_s \\Y_t &= e^{\int_0^t \left(\mu_t(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2(s) \right) ds + \int_0^t \sigma_t(s) dB_s}\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 2 T_1 Invarianz Z_t ?

$$Z_t = Y_t^{-1} X_t$$

$$dZ_t = d(\gamma_t^{-1}) X_t + \gamma_t^{-1} dX_t$$

$$+ d(\gamma_t^{-1}) dX_t$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} d\gamma_t + \frac{1}{\gamma_t^3} (d\gamma_t)^2 \right) X_t$$

$$+ \gamma_t^{-1} ((\mu_1 X_t + \mu_2) dt + (\sigma_1 X_t + \sigma_2) dB_1)$$

$$+ d(\gamma_t^{-1}) \cdot dX_t$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} (\mu_1 \gamma_t dt + \sigma_1 \gamma_t dB_t) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{\gamma_t^3} \sigma_1^2 \gamma_t^2 dt \right) X_t$$

$$+ \gamma_t^{-1} () + d(\gamma_t^{-1}) dX_t$$

$$= \left(-\mu_1 Z_t dt + \sigma_1^2 Z_t dt - \sigma_1 Z_t dB_1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\underbrace{\mu_1 Z_t dt + \sigma_1 Z_t dB_t}_{\text{}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \mu_2 Y_t^{-1} dt + \sigma_2 Y_t^{-1} dB_t \right) \\
& \quad - \underbrace{\sigma_1 Y_t^{-1} (\sigma_1 X_t + \sigma_2) dt}_{\text{}} \\
& = \left(\mu_2 Y_t^{-1} - \sigma_1 \sigma_2 Y_t^{-1} \right) dt \\
& \quad + \sigma_2 Y_t^{-1} dB_t \\
& \Rightarrow Z_t = \underline{\quad \quad \quad}
\end{aligned}$$

§ 15.2

$$dX_t = f(t, X_t) dt + \sigma(t) X_t dB_t$$

§ 15.3 $f(t, B_t)$

n.x. § 15.4 ad § 15.4

Или тогда $dX_t = -\frac{\kappa}{1-t} X_t(1-t) + dB_t$

$$X_t = (1-t)^{\kappa} \int_0^t (1-s)^{-\kappa} dB_s$$

$t < 1$

$[0, T]$

$(B_t + 1)^2$

$t < 1$

Другие же α (варианты) $15.4, 15.3$

\uparrow

Земляки же $\S 15.3$