

① 20/01/22

Άσκηση:

Αν $f, g \in \mathcal{H}_{[0,1]}^2$ ($f(t, \omega) : E(\int_0^t f^2 dt) < \infty$).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{τότε } E\left(\int_0^t f dB_s \cdot \int_0^t g dB_s\right) &= \\ &= E\left(\int_0^t f(s, \omega) \cdot g(s, \omega) ds\right) \quad (\gamma \text{ για } g=f \text{ είναι } \int_0^t f^2 ds) \end{aligned}$$

Απόδ.

Εστω $I(h) = \int_0^t h(s, \omega) dB_s$ για $h \in \mathcal{H}_{[0,1]}^2$.

Τότε $E(I(f) \cdot I(g)) = E\int_0^t fg ds$.

$L^2(\mathcal{P}) \ni \langle I(f), I(g) \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle \in L^2(\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{P})$

~~απλ~~ Η ισομερεια I για μν $f+g$ είναι.

$$\|I(f+g)\|_{L^2(\mathcal{P})}^2 = \|f+g\|^2 \quad (\alpha \text{ το τότε μν } \langle f, g \rangle \text{ είναι } \langle f, g \rangle)$$

$$E\left(\int_0^t (f+g) dB_s\right)^2 = E\left(\int_0^t (f+g)^2 ds\right) =$$

$$= E\left(\int_0^t f^2 ds\right)^{\textcircled{1}} + E\left(\int_0^t g^2 ds\right)^{\textcircled{2}} + 2E\left(\int_0^t f dB_s \cdot \int_0^t g dB_s\right) =$$

$$= E\left(\int_0^t f^2 ds\right)^{\textcircled{1}} + E\left(\int_0^t g^2 ds\right)^{\textcircled{2}} + 2E\left(\int_0^t fg ds\right)$$

Άσκηση: Επίσ. Οπλομέτρως:

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

Φραγμένη, συν. κλάσ. $u \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty))$

$$u_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u \quad \text{στο } \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \infty)$$

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

Τότε για $t > 0$ ομαδοσ. οδο

(i) η $M_s = u(B_s, t-s)$, $s \in [0, t]$ είναι martingale

(ii) $u(t, x) = E_x f(B_t)$

-Νόση-

(i) Άρα τον ρόλο του Ito για $s \in [0, t]$.

$$dM_s = \nabla u(B_s, t-s) dB_s + u_t(B_s, t-s) (-ds) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u(B_s, t-s) ds$$

από την δεξιά $u_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u$

δηλ $dM_s = \nabla u(B_s, t-s) \cdot dB_s$

δηλ M_s είναι local martingale

κ' αβού είναι φραγμένη M_s είναι martingale.

αβού είναι η φραγμένη.

Είναι κίμαυ Brauer αν'όναυ ει να φεταυει.

(ii) $M_0 = u(B_0, t)$

$M_t = u(B_t, 0) = f(B_t)$

$E_x(M_0) = E_x(M_t)$

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

δεν είναι
υπαλομζαυ
στο B_0 επι
το αριστερ
αυτο.

$$u_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x)$$

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

κίμαυ Brauer
να φεταυει.

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

$$\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(B_s, t-s)$$

$$t-s = t-s$$

(επαδρον τειου ριτι
αβου είναι martingale
η αβιτω $E_x f(B_t)$)

Abscissa: Na Zolov:

(a) $dX_t = X_t dt + dB_t$ $X_0 = x_0 > 0$

(b) $dX_t = -X_t dt + e^t dB_t$ $X_0 = x_0 > 0$

$e^{-t} X_t$
↑
za erobitku
ano krom toho
ni koso no si vel.

$d(e^{-t} X_t) = (d e^{-t}) X_t + e^{-t} dX_t + (d e^{-t}) dX_t$
 $= -e^{-t} X_t dt + e^{-t} (X_t dt + dB_t) =$
 $= e^{-t} dB_t$

$\Rightarrow e^{-t} X_t - X_0 = \int_0^t e^{-s} dB_s$

$X_t = e^t (x_0 + \int_0^t e^{-s} dB_s)$

$e^t X_t$

$d e^t X_t = e^t X_t dt + e^t dX_t + 0 =$
 $= e^t X_t dt + e^t (-X_t dt + e^t dB_t) =$
 $= dB_t$

$e^t X_t - X_0 = \int_0^t dB_t \Rightarrow$

$X_t = e^{-t} (x_0 + B_t)$

$$= F_t(l(t, x_t)) dt$$

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$$Y_0 = F_0 \cdot X_0 = X_0 = x_0$$

Aktuell Na Δt in Δt . \rightarrow Mas Δt für nur Δt $x_0 = x_0 > 0$

$$dX_t = \frac{1}{X_t} dt + \alpha X_t dB_t$$

$$c(t) = \alpha, \quad \alpha < 0 \quad F_t = e^{-\alpha B_t + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} t} \quad (e^{-\alpha x + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} y})$$

$$dF_t = -\alpha e^{-\alpha B_t + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} t} dB_t + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 F_t (dB_t)^2 =$$

$$= F_t (-\alpha dB_t + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} dt + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} dt) =$$

$$= -\alpha F_t dB_t + F_t \alpha^2 dt$$

$$dY_t = d(F_t \cdot X_t) = dF_t \cdot X_t + F_t \cdot dX_t + dF_t \cdot dX_t =$$

$$= (-\alpha F_t dB_t + F_t \alpha^2 dt) \cdot X_t + F_t (\frac{1}{X_t} dt + \alpha X_t dB_t) +$$

$$+ \alpha F_t \cdot \alpha X_t dt =$$

$$= F_t \frac{1}{X_t} dt = F_t^2 \frac{1}{Y_t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dY_t = \frac{1}{Y_t} F_t^2 dt, \quad h(t) = Y_t \quad (\omega \in \mathcal{G} \text{ adaptiert})$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{1}{h(t)} \cdot F_t^2 \Rightarrow (h^2(t))' = 2 \cdot F_t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2(t) - h^2(0) = 2 \int_0^t F_s^2 ds$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t^2 - X_0^2 = 2 \int_0^t e^{-2\alpha B_s + \alpha^2 s} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow X_t^2 F_t^2 = X_0^2 + 2 \int_0^t \sim ds$$

$$\Rightarrow X_t^2 = F_t^{-2} (X_0^2 + 2 \int_0^t \dots ds)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_t = F_t^{-1} (X_0^2 + 2 \int_0^t (\dots) ds)^{1/2} \quad \text{wobei } X_0 = X_0 > 0$$

Aktion: Na was folgt?

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s, \int_0^2 s dB_s \right) = \\ & = \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s, \int_0^1 s dB_s \right) + \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s, \int_1^2 s dB_s \right) = \\ & = E \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s \cdot \int_0^1 s dB_s \right) - E \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s \right) E \left(\int_0^1 s dB_s \right) + \cancel{H^2} \\ & \quad + \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s, \int_1^2 s dB_s \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= E \left(\int_0^1 s B_s^2 ds \right) - 0 \cdot 0 + \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^1 B_s^2 dB_s, \int_1^2 s dB_s \right) =$$

Einmal Ito-Produkt
 $\leftarrow f_1$
 \rightarrow
 Entwicklung an f_1

also Folie

$$= \int_0^1 E(s \cdot B_s^2) ds$$

$$* \int_0^1 E(s^m \cdot B_s^n) ds =$$

$$= \int_0^1 s^m E(B_s^n) ds =$$

$$= \int_0^1 s^m E(s^{n/2} B_1^n) ds =$$

$$= E(B_1^n) \cdot \int_0^1 s^{m+n/2} ds =$$

$$= E(B_1^n) \cdot \frac{1}{m+n/2+1}$$

$$= E(B_1^n) = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \nmid n \\ \dots & (2k-1), n=2k \end{cases}$$

$m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$B_s = \sqrt{s} B_1$$