

Σύγχρονη Ηλεκτρονική Σ.

$(B(t))_{t \geq 0}$ H.B. στο \mathbb{R}^d

$\mathcal{F}_t^\sigma = \sigma \{ \{ B(s) : s \in [0, t] \} \}$

$N = \dots - NCA, P(A)=0$

$\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma (\mathcal{F}_t^\sigma \cup N)$ ← επαλλαξία
δινόσαρ

Πρότυποι B στην Α.Ο. Ν.Α.

$C \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ κλειστό.

$T_C := \inf \{ s \geq 0 : B(s) \in C \}$

Ο T_C είναι χρονική μεταβολή

της δινόσαρ $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$.

Άλλοι.

{στο $\Omega_0 \subset \Omega$: $t \mapsto \tilde{B}(t)$ ανεξι-

$\omega \in \Omega$. Detaile

$$\{T_c \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

$$\text{U}_{s \leq t} \{B(s) \in C\} \in \mathcal{F}_s \subset \mathcal{F}_t \quad (t, \omega)$$

$$C^{(\varepsilon)} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \exists y \in C : \|x - y\| < \varepsilon\}$$

$$A_t = \bigcap_{\gamma=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{\substack{q \in Q \\ q \leq t}} \{B(q) \in C^{(\frac{1}{\gamma})}\} \quad \text{Diagram: A large circle with a smaller concentric circle inside, representing a ball in a metric space.}$$

$$\underline{\Omega} \cap \{T_c \leq t\} = \underline{\Omega} \cap A_t$$

$$\omega, T_c(\omega) \leq t$$

$$q_\gamma \leq t \quad B(q_\gamma) \in C^{(\frac{1}{\gamma})} \quad q_\gamma \uparrow$$

$$B(10, \varepsilon) \text{ d.h.m.e.} \leftarrow$$

$$(B(q_\gamma) \in X_1 \text{ w.p.t. } \omega, \text{ h.a.s.})$$

$$(B/q_{u_k}) \mid_{n \geq 1} \quad B/q_{u_k} \rightarrow x_0$$

$$d(x_0, C) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 \in C$$

$$\left(d(B/q_\gamma), C \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)$$

$$q_{u_k} \nearrow r \leq t \quad B(r) = \lim B(q_{u_k}) \\ = x_0 \in C$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_C(\omega) \leq t$$

$$\{T_C \leq t\} = (\{T_C \leq t\} \cap (\underline{\Omega} \setminus \underline{\Omega}_0))$$

$$\cup (\{T_C \leq t\} \cap \underline{\Omega}_0)$$

$$= (\{T_C \leq t\} \setminus \underline{\Omega}_0) \cup (\underline{\Omega}_0 \cap A_t) \in \mathcal{F}_t \\ \in \mathcal{N} \quad \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$\underline{\Omega} \setminus \underline{\Omega}_0 \in \mathcal{N} \Rightarrow \underline{\Omega} \setminus \underline{\Omega}_0 \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow \underline{\Omega}_0 \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$\bigcap_{S > t} \mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F}_t$$

Eg 6.2 H roxups idontz Markov

$A \cap T: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ xedvoj dianonij

$$\mathcal{F}_T = \left\{ A \in \mathcal{F} : \begin{array}{l} A \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \\ t \in \mathbb{R}_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Ωwetqa B nivom Brown slov

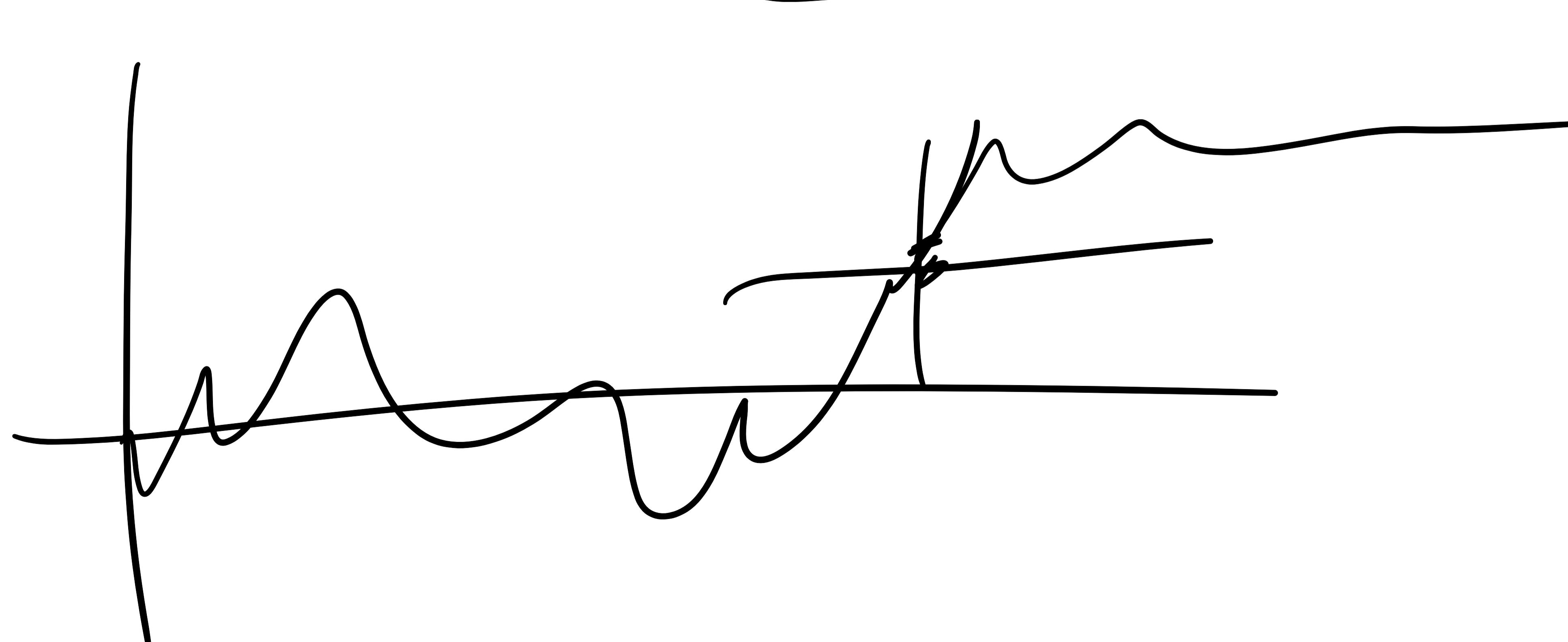
$(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ xedvoj dianonij us naciru

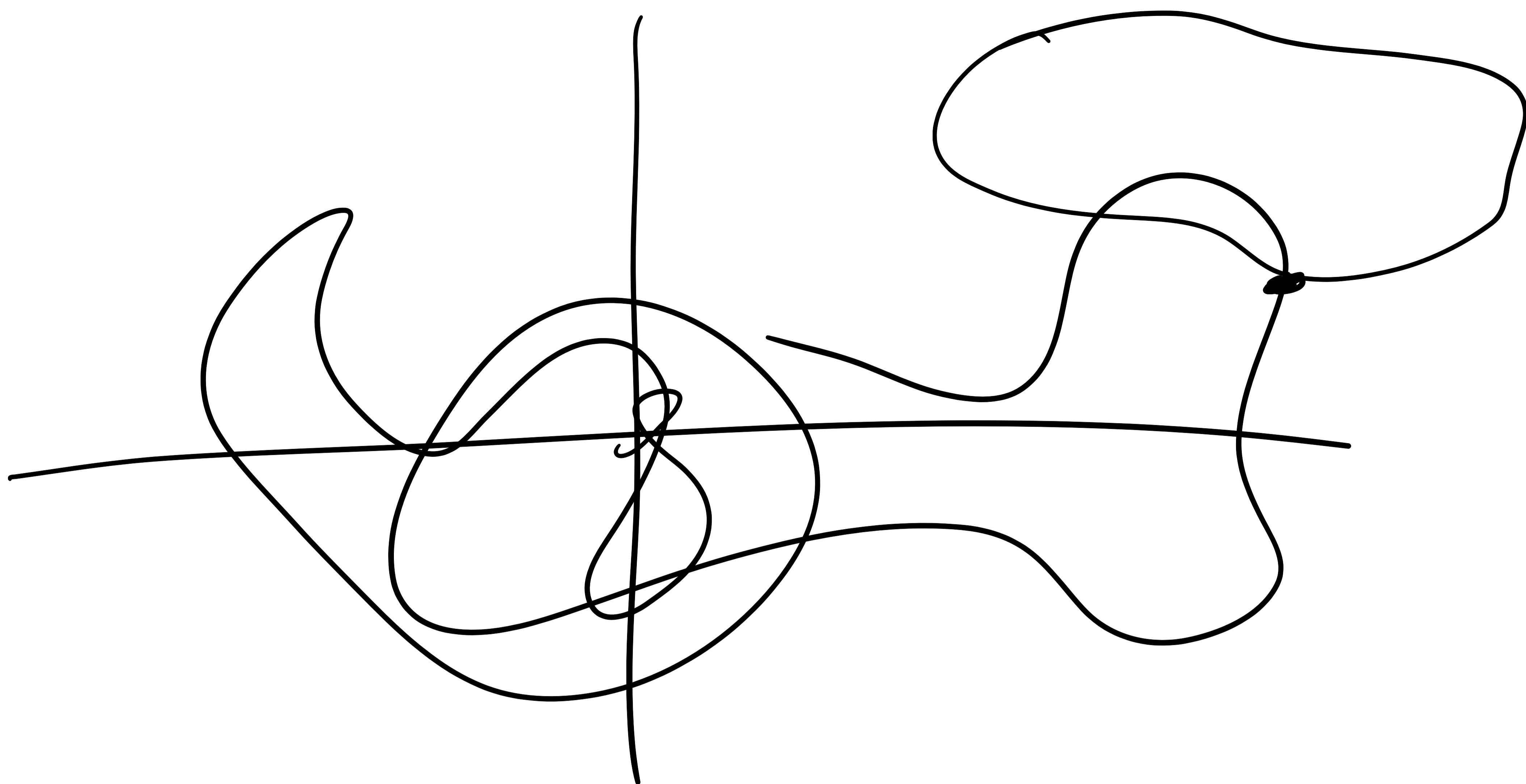
$(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ f ϵ $\gamma_1(\epsilon)$ slo $[0, \infty)$.

Tol $X(t) := B(T+t) - B(T)$

time, tumpu d-dicintas h. b.

ausiprisis and to \mathcal{F}_T





Συνισταί Ή Β Εχει την χαρακτηριστική

Μαρκοβ. Δηλ. $\forall t > 0, A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$T : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ χρων διμερης Ισχυς,

$$P(B(T+t) \in A | \mathcal{F}_T)$$

$$= P(B(T+t) \in A | B(T))$$

Να αποδειχθεί ότι συριγμένη φάση Ισχυτες,

με

$$E(1_{X(t) + B(T) \in A} | \mathcal{F}_T)$$

$B(T+t) - B(T) \xrightarrow{\text{F_1-filtration}}$

(παρ. 2.13) $E(h(X, Y) | g) = E h(x, Y) \Big|_{x=X}$

$$= E \left(1_{\substack{X(t) + x \in A \\ x = B(T)}} \right)$$

$$= E \left(1_{\substack{X(t) + B(T) \in A \\ t \leq T}} \mid B(T) \right)$$

$$= P(B(T+t) \in A \mid B(T))$$

Dyadic approximation \rightarrow standard results T.H.B

$$T = \sup \{ t \in [0, 1] : B(t) = 0 \}$$

i) $P(T < 1) = 1$

ii) σ_T is finite, $\mathcal{P}(B(T) = 0)$
is 0



is 0

i) Av $T = 1 - \text{tot}$ $t, \nearrow T$
 $B(t) = 0$ $B(t_0) = 0$

(S2). $B(1) = 0$

óμω $P(B(1) = 0) = 0$
 $\sim N(0, 1)$

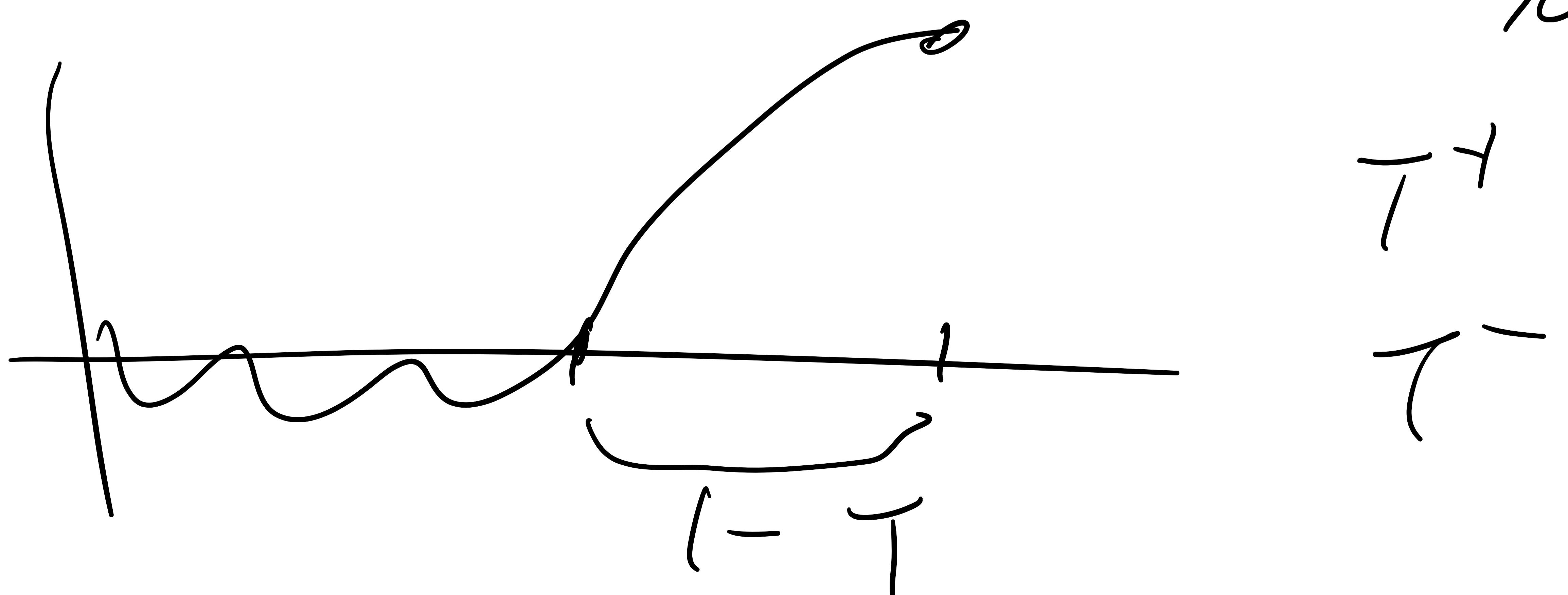
ii) Av $\circ T$ γγκν χρόνιας διαδοχής

tot, $X(t) = B(T+t) - B(T)$
 $= B(T+t)$

Όπου $\gamma \approx 1, K, B$

Av ισώς διάτησης όπως $n \approx 71$

$X(t) > 0$ $\forall t \in (0, \underbrace{1-T}_{>0})$

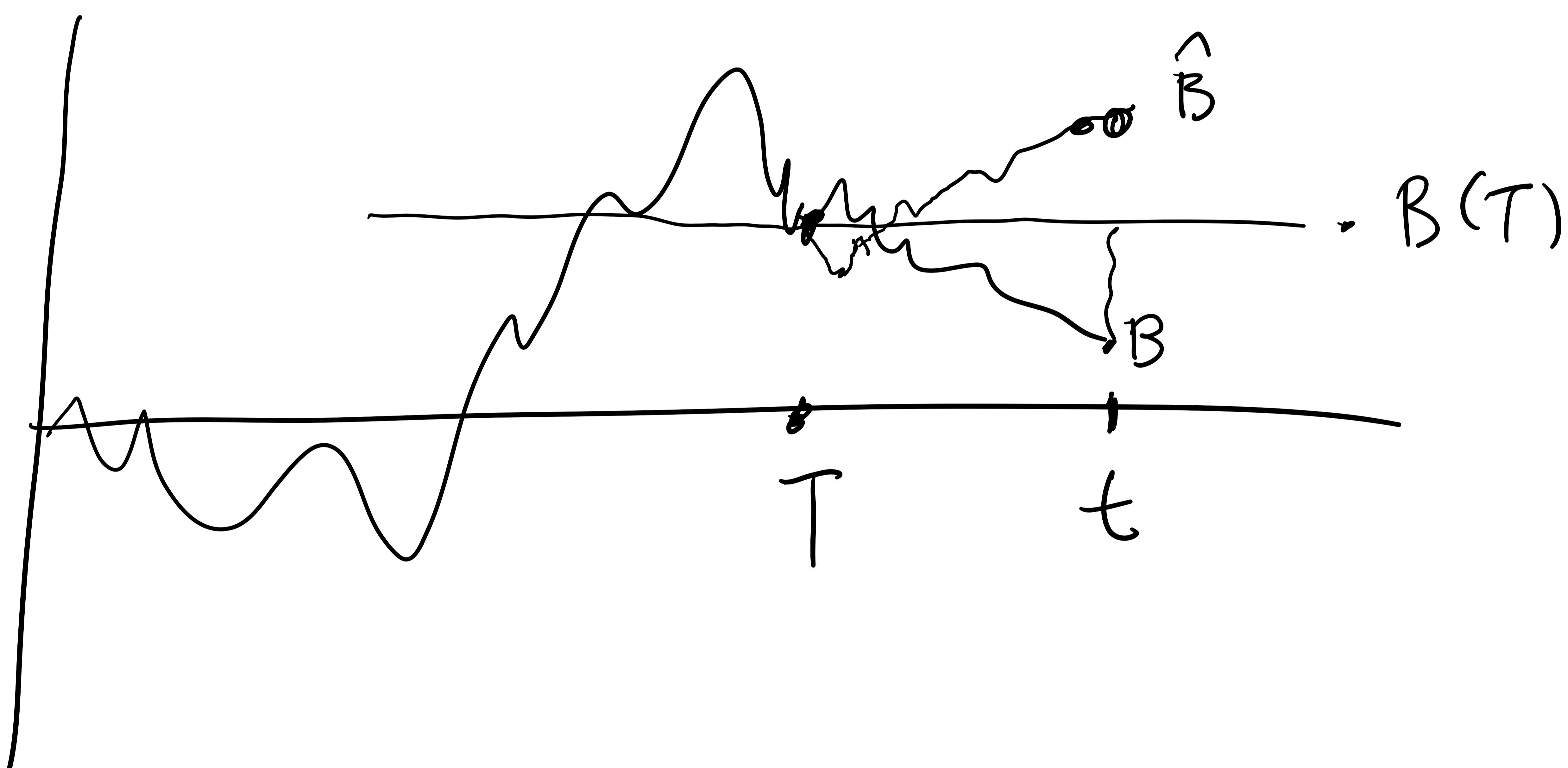


... A 1ur and Rep. S. 14

§ 6.3 H 4pxs 17) 4vaiHudrj

B howwduMkutγ T. K. B

T xpooyj JukNcRj w) opoJ mu (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t>0}
yε γiγi, w [0, ω).



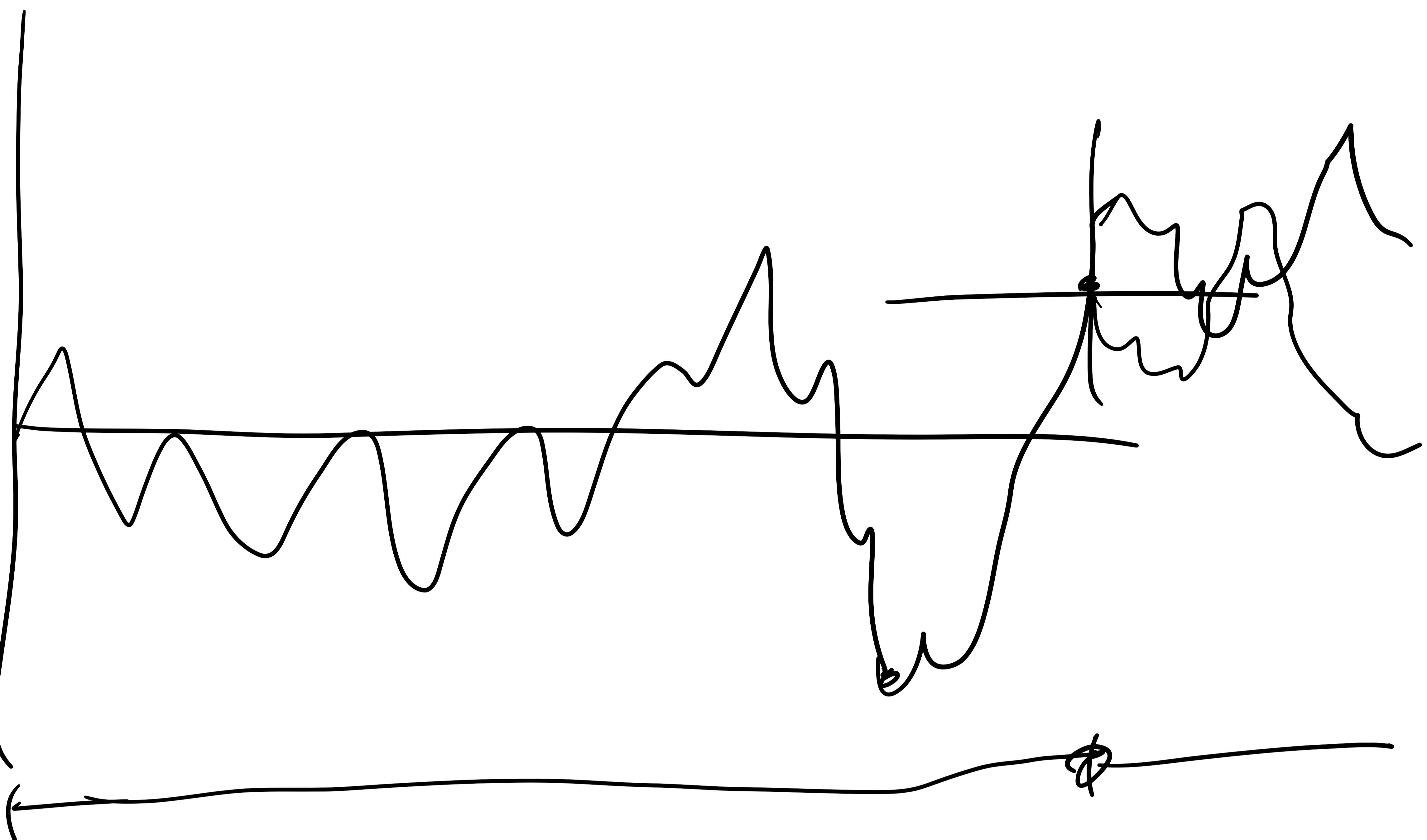
Osgexpwfr in uisnīs

$$\hat{B}(t) = \begin{cases} B(t) & \text{as } t \in [0, T] \\ 2B(T) - B(t) & \text{as } t \geq T \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(T) \leftarrow (B(t) - B(T))$$

Démonstration du théorème P.K.B

(dès)



B: $B | [0, T]$, $X(t) = B(T+t) - B(t)$

$$B_1 + B_2$$

$$B_1 - B_2$$

$$(B_1, B_2) \quad | \quad (B_1, -B_2)$$

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

$$X+Z \stackrel{d}{=} X-Z$$

$$(X, Z) \stackrel{\leq'}{\sim} (X, -Z)$$

et d'après B Th. B.

$$M(t) := \sup_{t \geq 0} \{B(s) : s \in [0, t]\}$$



$M(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$ für a. 1.

Def. J. def. $M(t) \stackrel{d}{=} |B(t)|$

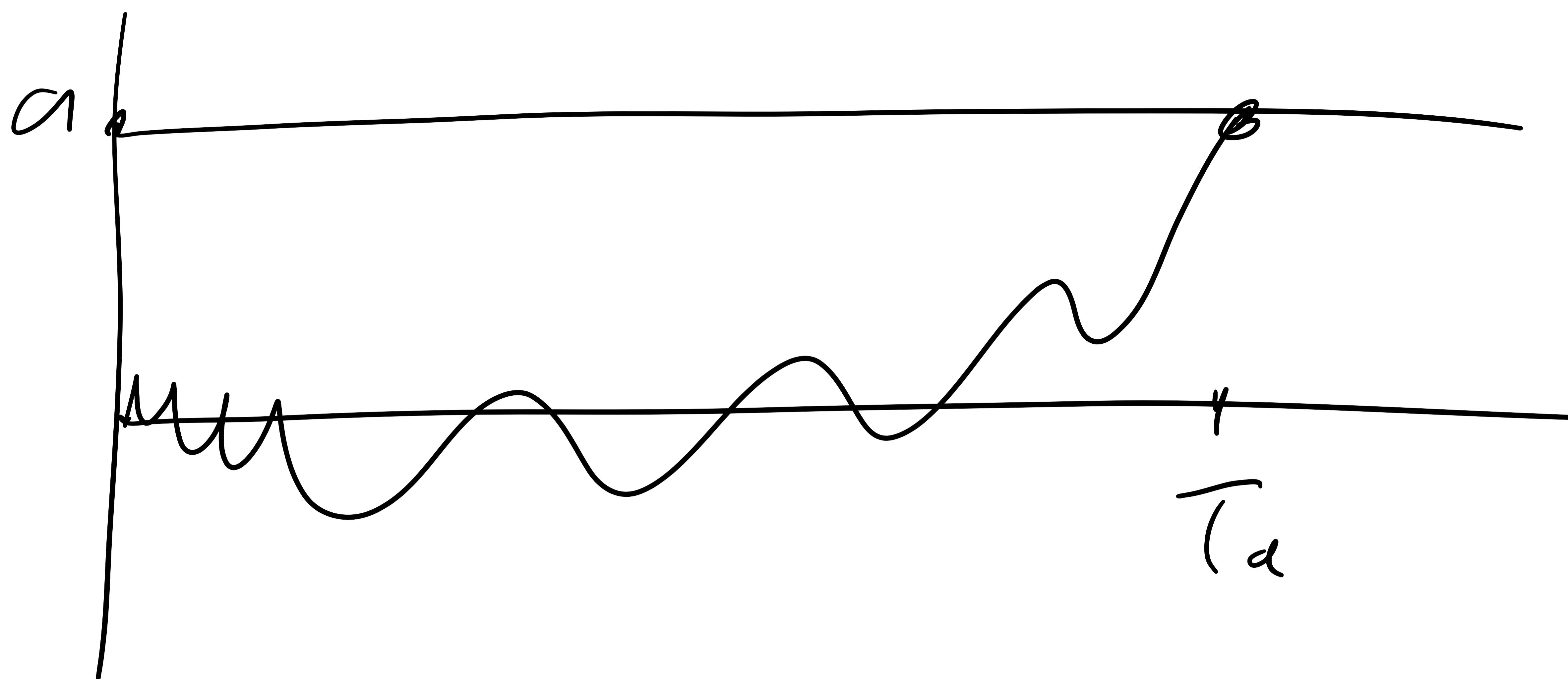
Properties $M(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$ (obviously)

$$P(M(t) \geq a) = 2 P(B(t) \geq a) = P(|B(t)| \geq a)$$

A not

For $T_a := \inf\{s \geq 0 : B(s) = a\}$ - E.g.

X P(W) $\geq \inf_{s \geq 0} B(s) = a$, or a.s. prob. > 0 a. 1.



Corresponding mirror copy of the upX's

and initial values,

$$\hat{B}(t)$$

$$P(M(t) > a) = P(M(t) > a, B(t) > a)$$

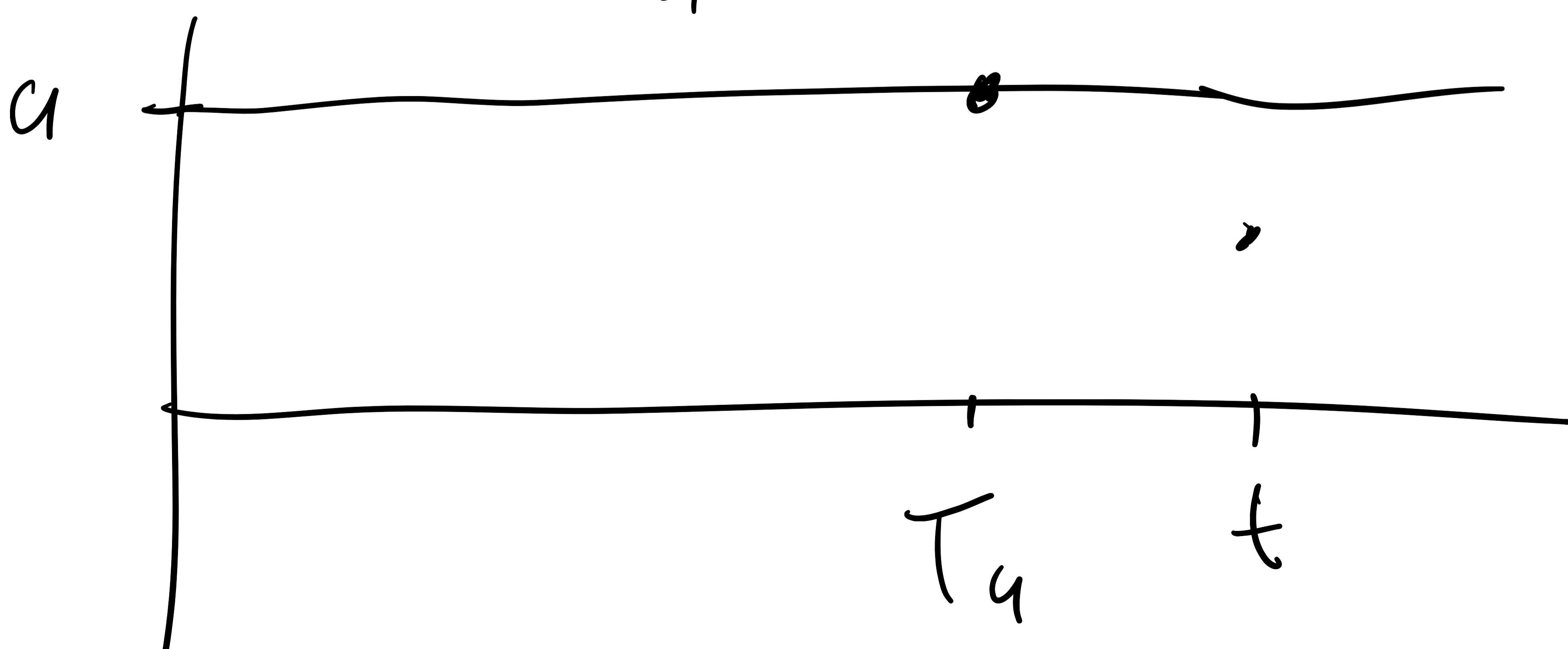
$$+ P(M(t) > a, B(t) < a)$$

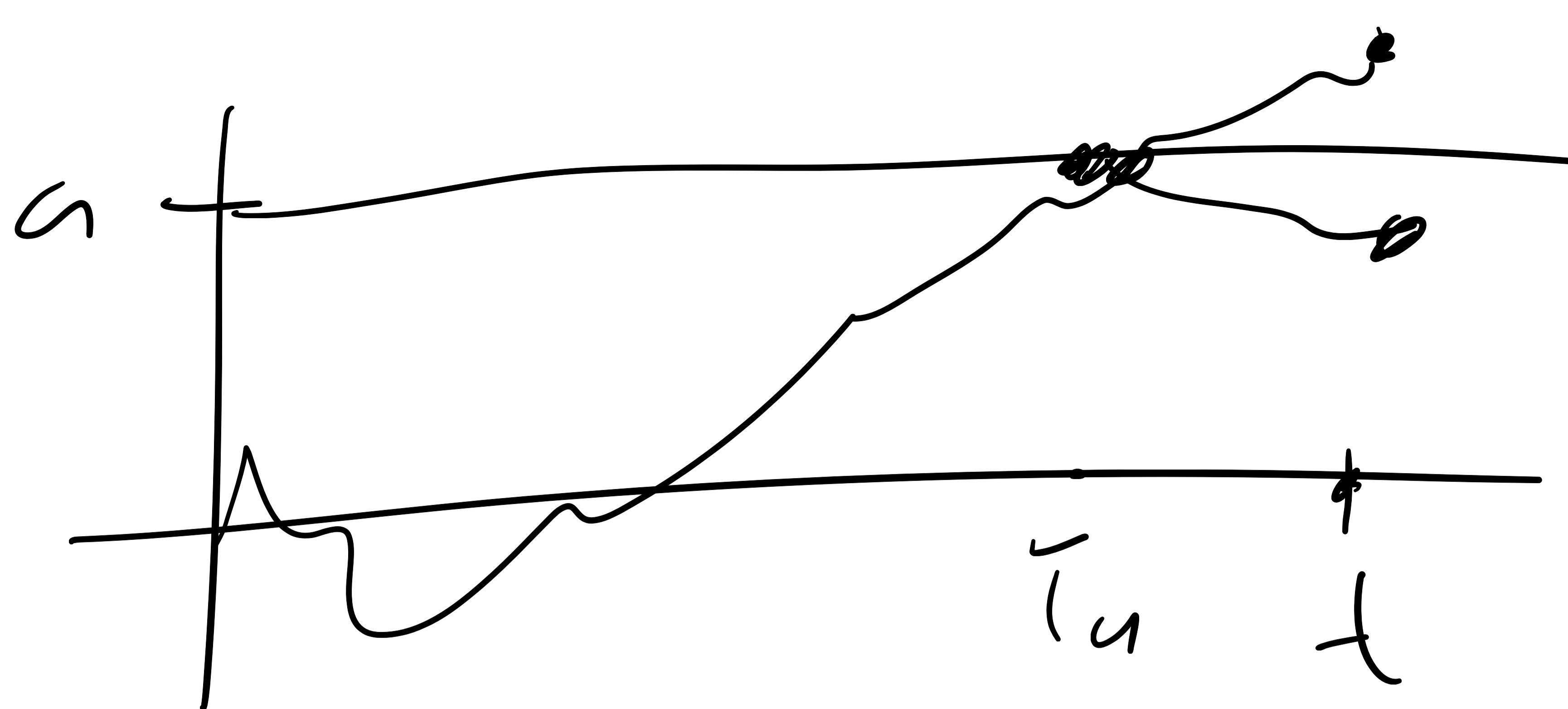
$$= P(B(t) > a) + P(\hat{B}(t) > a) \quad \otimes$$

Also notice

$$\{M(t) > a, B(t) < a\} \cap \Omega_0 = \{\hat{B}(t) > a\} \cap \Omega_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_a \leq t < \infty$$





$[0, +]$

$$\hat{B} = B$$

$\otimes =$

$$P(M(t) > q) = P(B(t) > q) + P(B(t) < q)$$

$$= 2 P(B(t) > q) = P(|B(t)| > q)$$

$$P(|B(t)| > q) = P(B(t) > q) +$$

$$P(B(t) < -q) = 2 P(B(t) > q)$$

$$-B \not\leq B$$

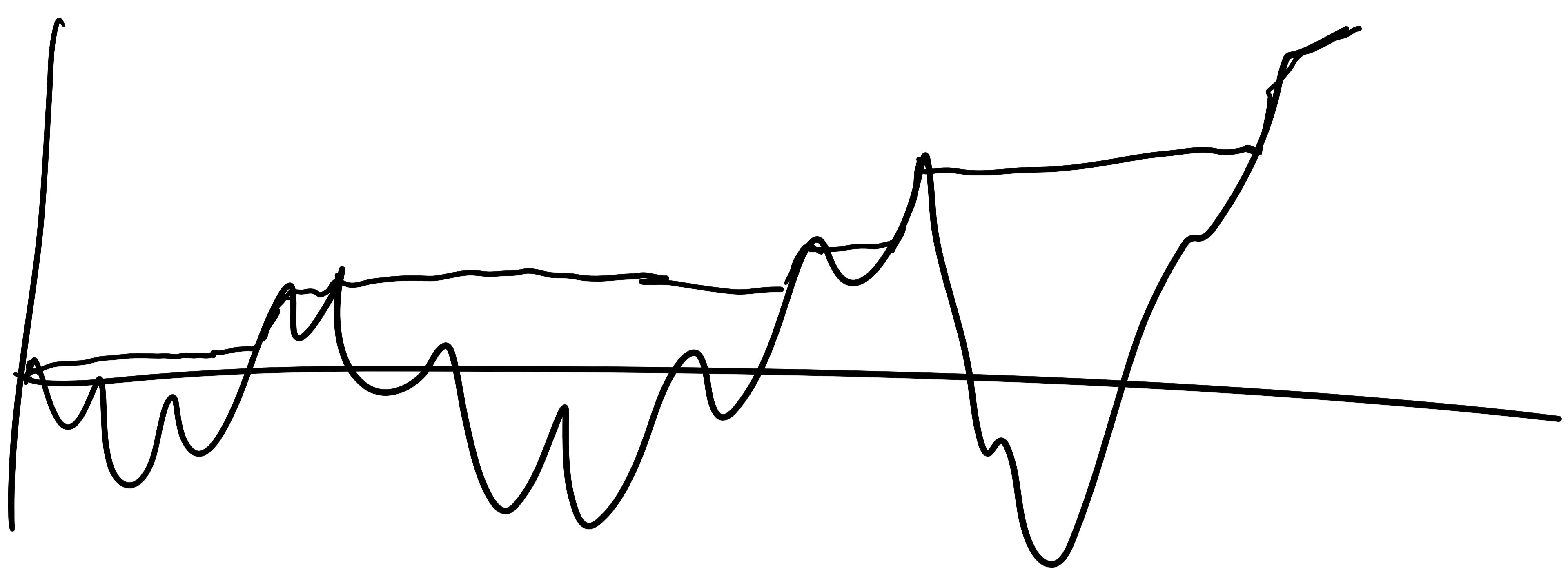
$$M(t) \stackrel{d}{=} |B(t)| \stackrel{d}{=} \sqrt{|Z|} \quad t \geq 0$$

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

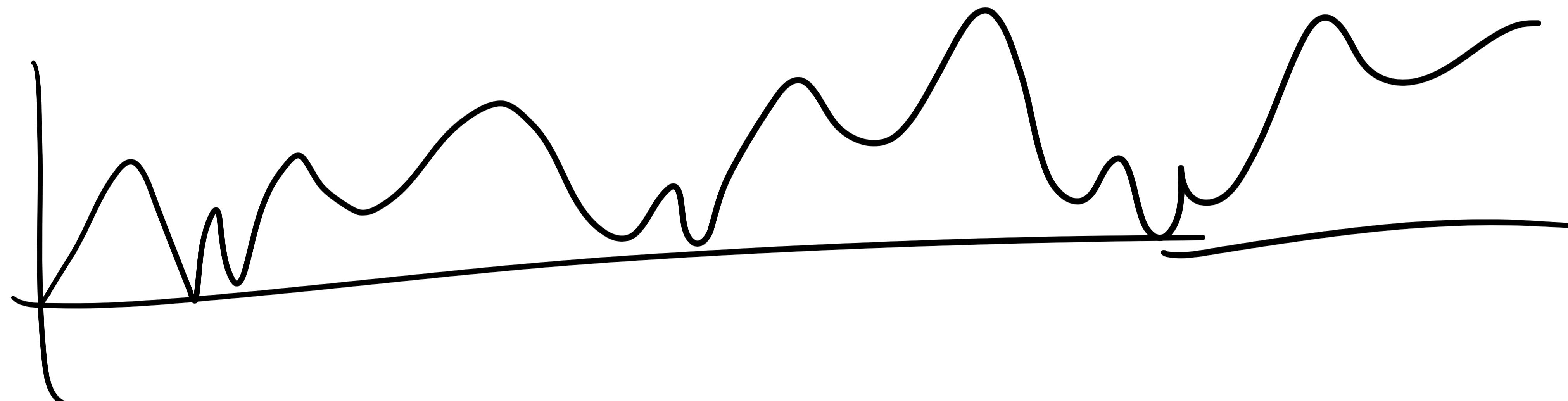
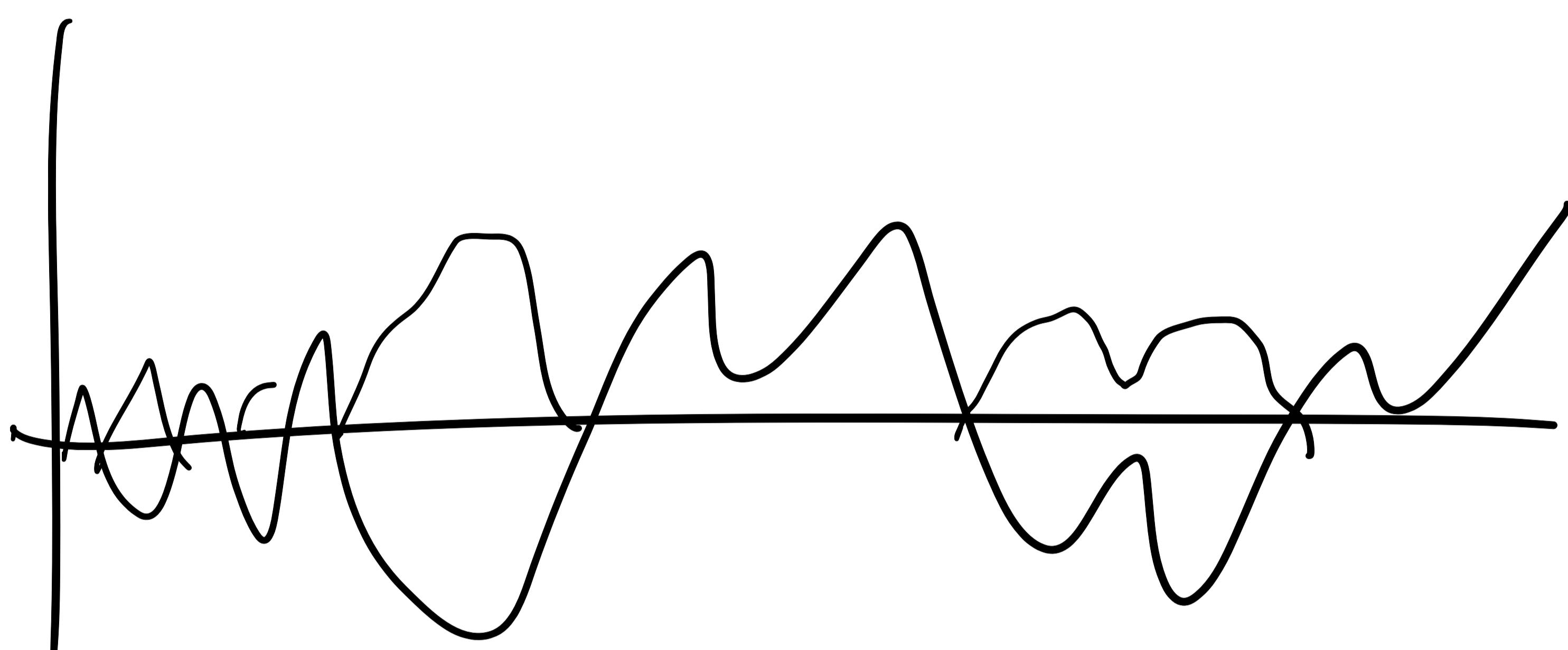
0 / $w_i \{z_i\}$

$$M = (M(t))_{t \geq 0}, \quad (|B(t)|)_{t \geq 0} \quad \text{sw}$$

exow t_w ifu $M(t_w) < 0$.



M, 1131



$C(T_0, \omega)$

$A = \{f \in C(T_0, \omega) : f \nearrow\}$

则 $P(M \cap A) = 1$

$P(B \cap A) = 0$

§ 6.4 $Z(\omega) = \{t \geq 0 : B^\omega(t) = \omega\}$

$\gamma(Z(\omega)) = 0$

$Z(\omega) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \text{for } \omega \in \Omega$

$$\dim_H(Z(\omega)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hausdorff Dimension

Frappatori B. T.N. B.

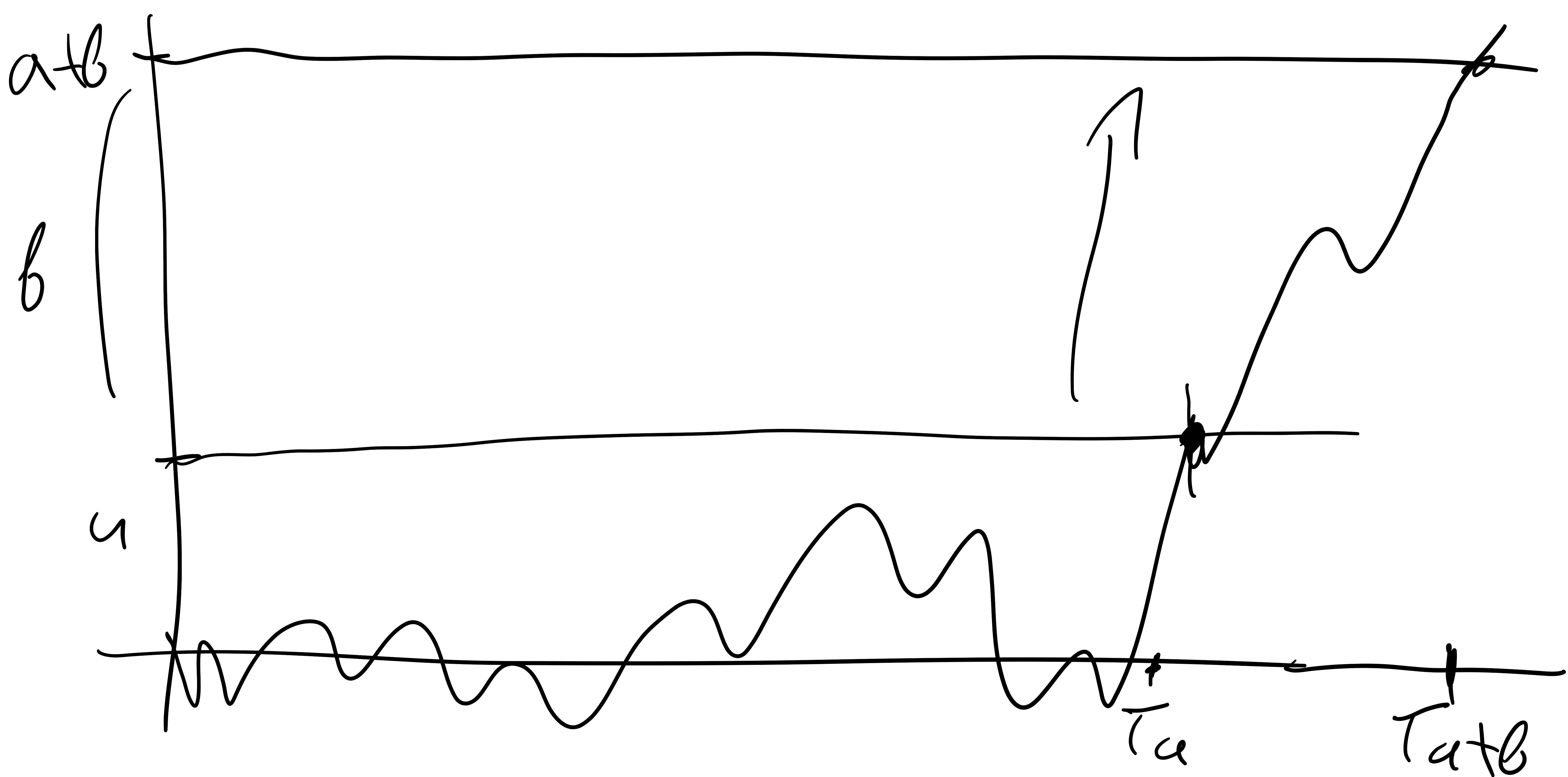
$$T_r = \inf \{ s > 0 : B(s) = r \} \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$$

Fraktale $a, b > 0$ α, β, X, Y

aus τ, τ -wie $X \stackrel{d}{=} T_a, Y \stackrel{d}{=} T_b$

$$T_{\alpha+\beta} \quad X+Y \stackrel{d}{=} T_{\alpha+\beta}$$

Aus



$$\text{then } Z(t) = B(T_a + t) - B/T_a$$

$$\text{Take } T_{a+B}^B = T_a^B + T_B^{Z_d} = X+Y$$
$$B[T_0, T_a]$$

$$T_a^B \underset{\|}{=} Z$$
$$\| T_B^{Z_d} \underset{d}{=} T_B^B$$

$$(T_a^B, T_B^{Z_d}) \underset{\cong}{=} (X, Y)$$

