

$$\int_0^{\infty} X(s, \omega) dB_s, \quad \int_a^b X(s, \omega) dB_s$$

$\rightarrow 0 \leq a < b$

$$H_0^2[a, b]$$

$$X(t, \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^k A_i(\omega) 1_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}(t) \quad (\otimes)$$

$$a \leq t_1 < \dots < t_{k+1} \leq b$$

$A_i \in \mathcal{F}_{t_i}$, \mathcal{F}_{t_i} - history

$$E(A_i^2) < \infty$$

$$\int_a^b X dB_s = \sum_{i=1}^k A_i(\omega) (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) \quad (\otimes \otimes)$$

$\mathcal{F}_{t_i} \subset \mathcal{F}_b$

Av $X \in H_0^2[a, b]$

$$E\left(\int_a^b X^2(s, \omega) ds\right) < \infty$$

$$\int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b X_n d\mathcal{B}_s \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Istigkeit} \quad \tau \omega \quad \int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s$$

Es sei $0 \leq a < \gamma < b$, $X \in \mathcal{H}^2[a, b]$

Tote

1) $\mathbb{H} \int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s$ einer \mathcal{F}_b -Martingale

$$2) \int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s = \int_a^\gamma X d\mathcal{B}_s + \int_\gamma^b X d\mathcal{B}_s$$

$$3) E \left(\int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right) = 0$$

für $n \neq 1$.

$$4) E \left(\left(\int_a^b X d\mathcal{B}_s \right)^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right) = E \left(\int_a^b X^2 ds \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right)$$

für $n \neq 1$.

"Αποδείξτε"

1) Αν $X \in \mathcal{H}^2(a, b)$ τότε $\int_a^b X dB$ είναι \mathcal{F}_a -μετρήσιμο.

Είναι \mathcal{F}_a -μετρήσιμο.

Αν $X \in \mathcal{H}^2(a, b)$...

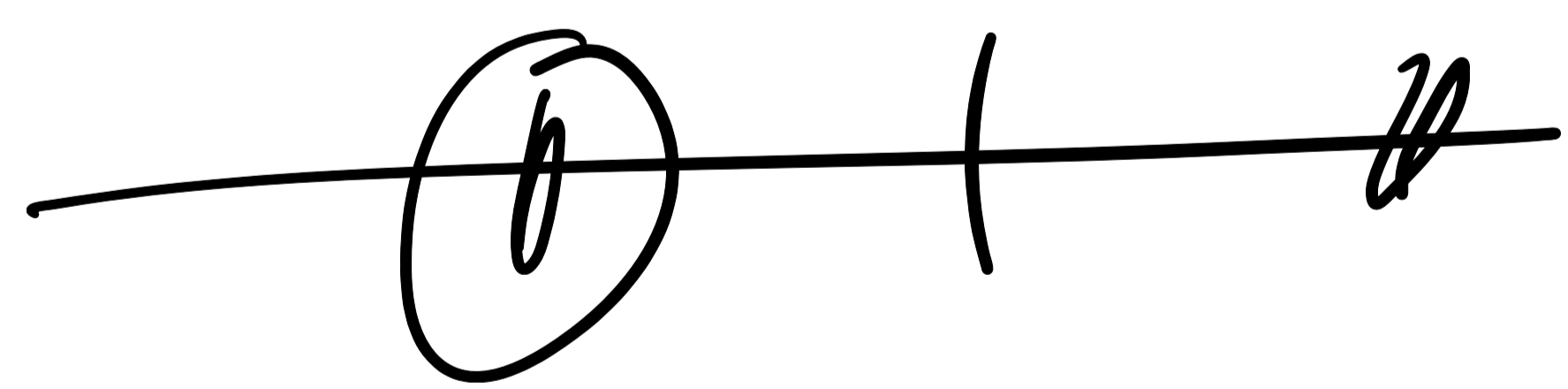
3) Αν $X \in \mathcal{H}^2(a, b)$.

Από την Itô έχουμε

$$E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E \left(A_i (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right)$$

\uparrow \mathcal{F}_{t_i} -μετρ. \uparrow \mathcal{F}_{t_i}



$$E \left(\quad \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right) = E \left(E \left(\quad \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right) \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right)$$

$$= E \left(A_i \underbrace{E(B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i})}_{=0} \mid \mathcal{F}_a \right)$$

$$= E(A; E(B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) | \mathcal{F}_t) = 0$$

9.4 / $A, f, g \in H^2$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f, g: [0, \infty) \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ E \int_0^\infty f^2(t, \omega) dt < \infty, \\ E \int_0^\infty g^2(t, \omega) dt < \infty \end{array} \right)$$

1012 $E(I(f)I(g)) = E \int_0^\infty f(t, \omega)g(t, \omega) dt$

$$(I(f) = \int_0^\infty f(t, \omega) dB_t)$$

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0140 $f=y$ γ $\alpha \chi \epsilon \nu \gamma$ $\lambda \epsilon \nu \lambda$

$$E(I(f))^2 = E \left(\int_0^\infty f^2(t, \omega) dt \right)$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow \quad \|I(f)\|_{L^2(P)}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2(\lambda \times P)}^2$$

01 $L^2(P), L^2(\lambda \times P)$ $E \int_0^\infty f^2(t, \omega) dt$

$E \int_0^\infty f^2(t, \omega) dt$

$$(\langle X, Y \rangle = E(XY), \langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^\infty \int_{\Omega} f(t, \omega)g(t, \omega) dt dP$$

$$H \quad I: L^2(\lambda \times P) \rightarrow L^2(P)$$

είναι γραμμική και ισόμορφη.

Θε λ αμφε

$$\langle I(f), I(g) \rangle_{L^2(P)} = \langle f, g \rangle_{L^2(\lambda \times P)}$$

Αυτο φαί' ισχύει

$$\|I(f+g)\|^2 = \|f+g\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle I(f) + I(g), I(f) + I(g) \rangle$$

$$= \langle f+g, f+g \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle I(f), I(f) \rangle + 2 \langle I(f), I(g) \rangle + \langle I(g), I(g) \rangle$$

$$= \langle f, f \rangle + 2 \langle f, g \rangle + \langle g, g \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle I(f), I(g) \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

Δείτε π. 9.5, 9.6

9.9 | $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel measurable

$\mu \leq \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt < \infty$ B.T.H.B.

π.δ. σπιν, 1.π.

$$X = \int_0^1 f(t) (\sin(B_t) + \cos(B_t)) dB_t$$

Εξαρ. διασπορά $\text{Var}(X) = \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt$

λύση

Εχουμε $\gamma(t, \omega) = f(t) (\sin(B_t) + \cos(B_t))$

Μετρήσιμος, προσαρμοσμένος

\mathcal{F}_t

$$\gamma(t, 0) = 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$E \left(\int_0^1 \gamma^2(t, \omega) dt \right) \leq 4 \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt < \infty$$

$$|a+b|^2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2) \leq 4$$

Αρα $\gamma \in \mathcal{H}^2[0, 1]$. Αρα $E \left(\int_0^1 \gamma dB_t \right) = 0$

Δρα $E(X) = 0$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) =$$

$$= E\left(\int_0^1 f^2(t) (\cos(B_t) + \sin(B_t))^2 dt\right)$$

$$= E\left(\int_0^1 f^2(t) (1 + 2\cos(B_t)\sin(B_t)) dt\right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt$$

$$+ \underbrace{2 E\left(\int_0^1 f^2(t) \cos(B_t)\sin(B_t) dt\right)}_{=0}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} E(\sin(B_t)) = 0 \\ B_t \stackrel{d}{=} -B_t \\ \sin(B_t) \stackrel{d}{=} \sin(-B_t) = -\sin(B_t) \\ \hline EA = -EA \end{array} \right)$$

Then

$$B \stackrel{d}{=} -B \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 f^2(t) \sin(2B_t) dt = \int_0^1 f^2(t) \sin(-2B_t) dt$$

$$= - \int_a^b f(t) \sin(2B_t) dt \quad \Rightarrow \dots$$

9.7) B T.H.B., $0 \leq a < b$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel μετρήσιμος

$\mu_2 \int_a^b f^2(t) dt < \infty$, H.J. 011

$\mu_1 Z(f) := \int_a^b f(t) dB_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$\mu_2 \sigma_f^2 = \int_a^b f^2(t) dt$
Λύση

$X(t, \omega) = f(t) : [a, b] \times \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

είναι μετρήσιμος, προσαρμοσμένος

$X(t, \cdot) : \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ είναι \mathcal{F}_t -μετρήσιμος.

μ_1 σταθμισμένος, $X \in \mathcal{H}^2([a, b])$

1) Αν $\mu_1 f$ είναι το ποσοφί

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i \mathbb{1}_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}(t)$$

$$\mu_2 \quad a \leq t_1 < \dots < t_{k+1} \leq b$$

$$c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tau \circ \tau_2 \quad f \in \mathcal{H}_0^2 [a, b] \quad \mu_2$$

$$I(f) = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i})$$

Είναι κενωτής α) γραμμικός αυθαρής
αυξήσιμος κενωτής.

$$E(I(f)) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(I(f)) = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i^2 \text{Var}(B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k c_i^2 (t_{i+1} - t_i) = \int_a^b f^2(t) dt$$

2) Στη βυθίς ορίσμεν.

(ορίσμεν $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ κλιμακωτάς

αφιστέρει συνεχώς με $\|f - f_n\|_{L^2[a, b]} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

1012 $f_n \in H_0^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ μ_n

$$Z(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Z(f_n) \quad \text{op. o. s. o. v.} \\ L^2(\underline{\Omega})$$

$$\text{A. e. n.} \quad Z(f_n) \Rightarrow Z(f)$$

$$Z(f_n) \sim N(0, \sigma_{f_n}^2)$$

$$\text{e. n. i. d.} \quad \sigma_{f_n}^2 \rightarrow \sigma_f^2$$

$$| \|f\|_{L^2} - \|f_n\|_{L^2} | \leq \|f - f_n\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{e. n. i. d.} \quad \text{o. n. i.} \quad Z(f) \sim N(0, \sigma_f^2)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} X_n \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2) \\ \mu_n \rightarrow \mu, \quad \sigma_n^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} X_n \Rightarrow X \\ X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \end{array} \right.$$

Κεφ. 10 Το σπασμένο διφασμα ως αναμετρητή

πρωταως εστω $X \in H_0^2$ και

$$I_t(X) = \int_0^t X(s, \omega) dB_s$$

Η αναμετρητή $(I_t(X))_{t \geq 0}$ είναι ένα συνεχές martingale ως προς τη διαίρεση

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

Απόδ.

$$\text{εστω ότι } X(t, \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^k A_i(\omega) \mathbb{1}_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}(t)$$

οπου $0 \leq t_1 < \dots < t_{k+1}$.

$I_t(X)$ είναι \mathcal{F}_t -μzπρωσικη

$I_t(X) \in L^1(P)$ και $I_t(X) \in L^2 \subset L^1$

$$(E(I_t(X)^2)) = E\left(\int_0^t X^2(s, \omega) ds\right) < \infty$$

$\Gamma(u) \subset \mathcal{S} \subset t$

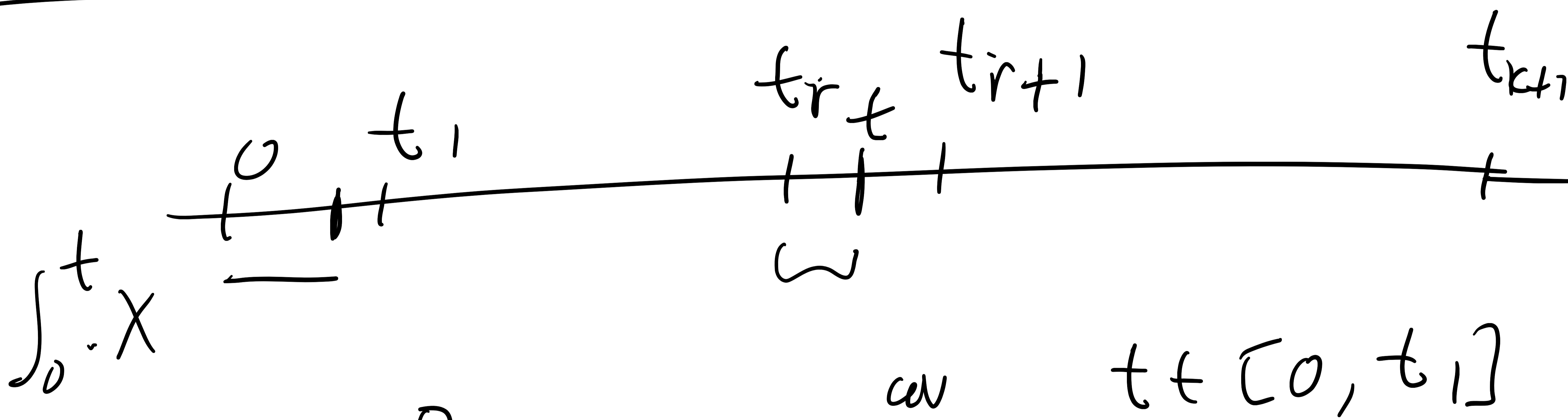
$$E\left(\int_0^t X(r, \omega) dr \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right) =$$

$$= E\left(\int_0^s \dots \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right) + E\left(\int_s^t \dots \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{I_s(X)}_{\mathcal{F}_s\text{-meas.}} + 0 = I_s(X)$$

Apr $(I_t(X))_{t \geq 0}$ martingale.

$\Gamma(u)$ to $\sigma(X_i)$



$$I_t(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} A_i(\omega) (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) + A_r (B_t - B_{t_r}) & \text{or } t \in [t_r, t_{r+1}] \\ \sum_{i=1}^k A_i(\omega) (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) & \text{or } t \geq t_{k+1} \end{cases}$$

for $r=1, \dots, k$

$\sum_{i=1}^v$ t_{r+1}

Αποδοτική ω t_{r+1} ω

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} A_i(\omega) (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) + \underbrace{A_r (B_t - B_{t_r})}_{t \rightarrow t_{r+1}^-}$$

Δεξιά ω

$$\sum_{i=1}^r A_i(\omega) (B_{t_{i+1}} - B_{t_i}) + \underbrace{A_{r+1} (B_t - B_{t_{r+1}})}_{t \rightarrow t_{r+1}^+}$$
