

Σημειώσεις: § 12.5, κs d 13

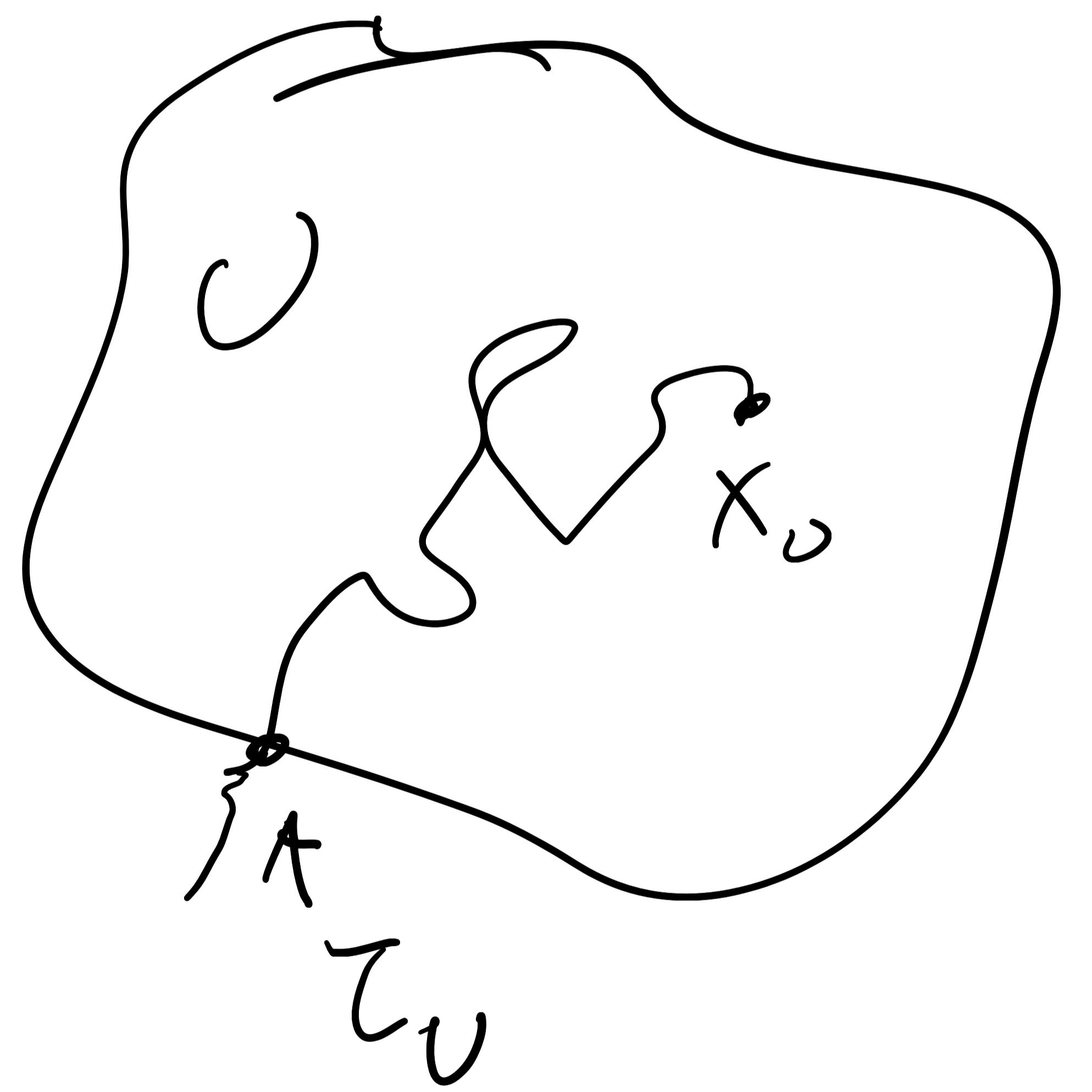
$$\rightarrow f(X_t) = f(X_0) + \int_0^t \text{cis } f \int_0^t dB_s$$

λογ X_t

Εχουμε $U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, X_t αυξάνει
 με την ηλικία στο \mathbb{R}^d και $X_0 = x_0 \in U$.

Για $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, ορίζεται

$$\tau_A = \inf \{ t \geq 0 : X_t \in A^c \}$$



Πρόταση (Γουόλφ. Ενδωσ U) τ_U

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ανοιχτό, $f \in C^2(U)$, $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$

αυξάνει $I \geq 0$ με την ηλικία στο \mathbb{R}^d και

$X_0 \in U$. Τότε $f \rightarrow 0$ αυθόρμητα 1 (απλ.)

$$f(X_t) = f(X_0) + \int_0^t \nabla f(X_s) \cdot dX_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(X_s) dX_s^{(i)} dX_s^{(j)}$$

$$y(t) \quad 0 \leq t < \tau_U$$

$$\delta f(X_t) \quad \overline{f \in C^2(U)}$$

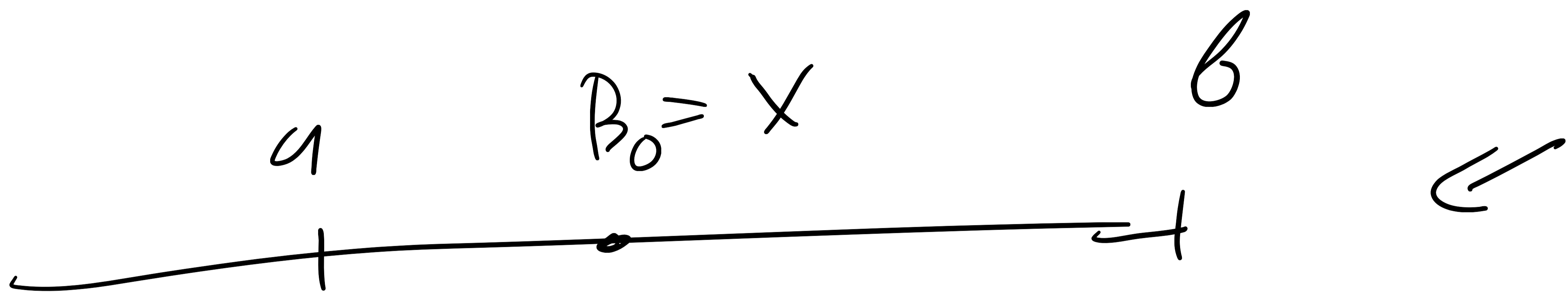
$$f_t \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$t < \tau_{K_t}$$



Κεφάλαιο 13 f διαφορίσιμη στο πεδίο

της αυθόρμητης κίνησης Brown.



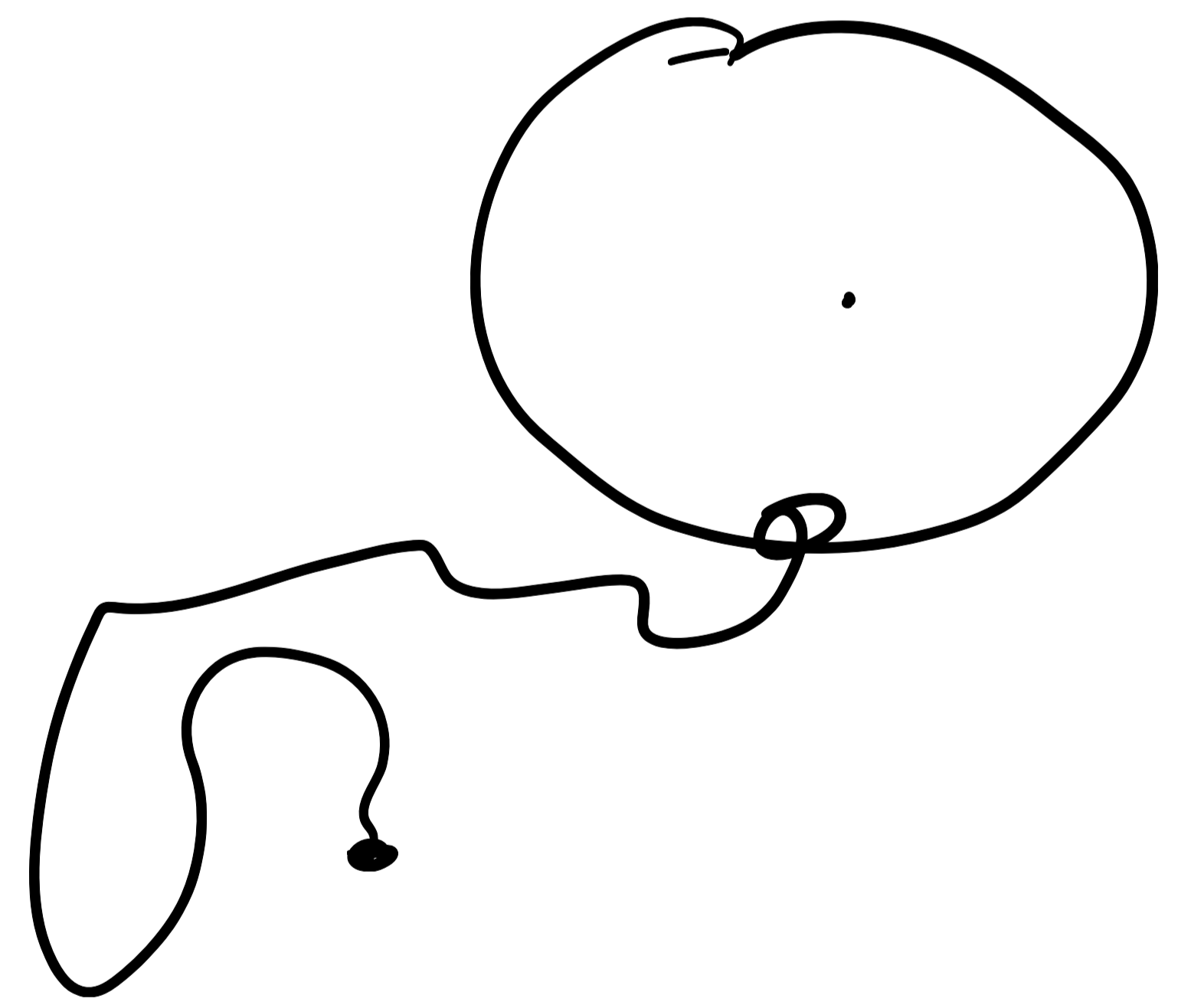
$a-x$ $B_t - x$ $b-x$

$$B_t \quad E B_t = E B_0$$

$$E f(B_t) = E f(B_0)$$



$$df(B_t) = \nabla f(B_t) \cdot dB_t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(B_t) dt$$



$$\Delta f = 0$$

ψαχνάει αρμονική συμπεριφορά στο \mathbb{R}^d .

B κίνηση Brown στο \mathbb{R}^d

ορισμός $|x| = (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{1/2}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

ορισμός (iii) $u_d(x), d \in \mathbb{N}, d \geq 2$

ω) (ii)

$u_2(x) = \log|x| = \frac{1}{2} \log(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$

$\forall x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$

$u_d(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^{d-2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$

Πρόταση $\Delta u_d(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$

$d \geq 2$

Απόδειξη

=

$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} = \frac{2x_1}{2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} = \frac{x_1}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$

$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 \cdot x_1}{|x|^4} = \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{|x|^4}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{|x|^4} \} \Rightarrow \Delta u_2(x) = 0$$

ομοιομορφία για $d \in \mathbb{N}, d \geq 2$

Πρόταση $d \in \mathbb{N}^+, d \geq 2$

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ανοικτή, αραγμένη,

$u \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U}), \Delta u = 0$ στο U

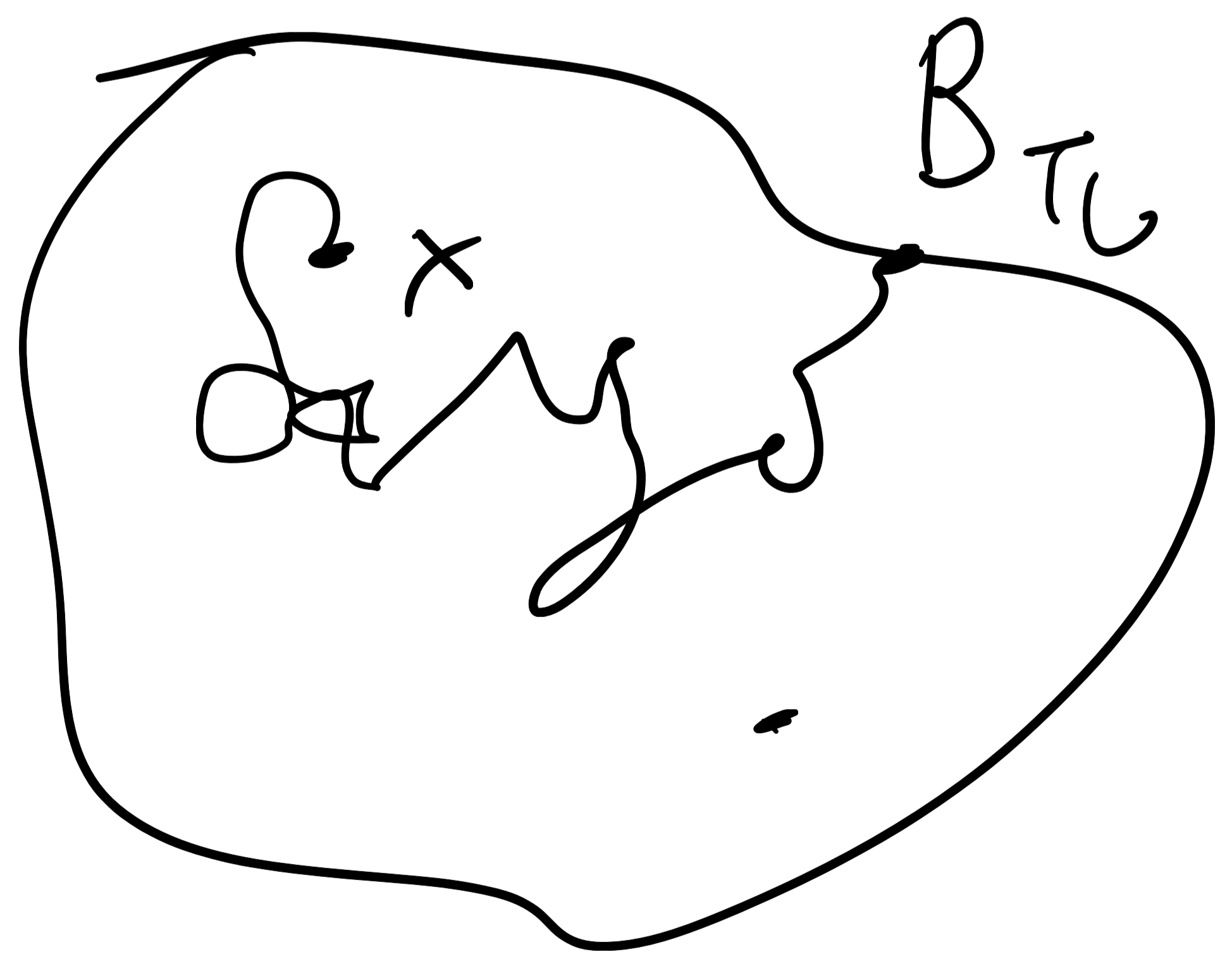
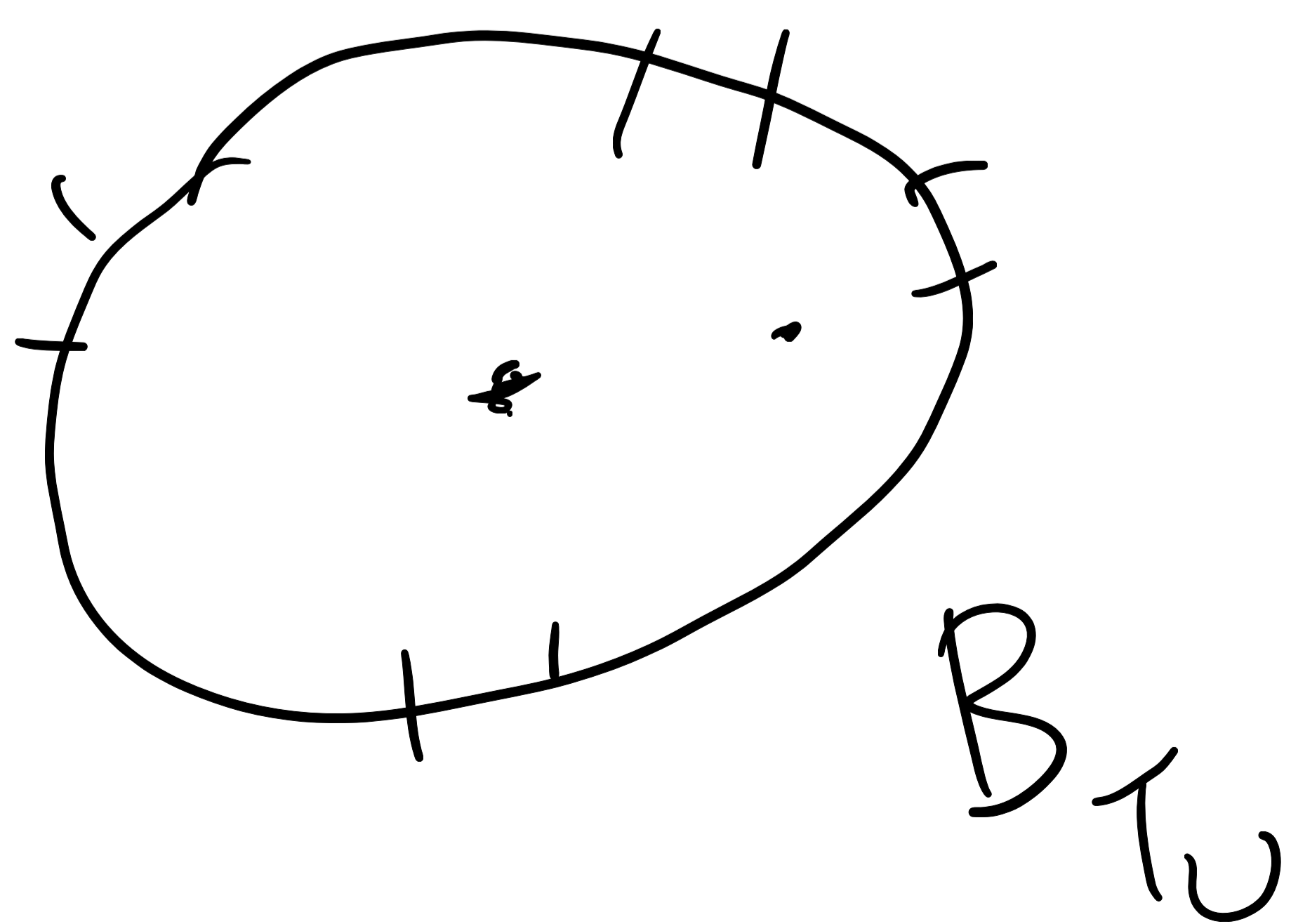
B d -διάστατο κώνος Brower.

$\tau_U = \inf \{ t : B_t \in U^c \}$.

τότε

$$u(x) = E_x u(B_{\tau_U}) \quad \forall x \in U \quad (*)$$

$B_0 = x$



$$u(B_t) = u(B_0) + \int_0^t \nabla u(B_s) \cdot dB_s + O$$

$$\text{for } t \leq T_0 \quad B_0 = x$$

$$E u(B_{T_0}) = E u(B_0) = u(x)$$

§13.2 \tilde{E} and \tilde{P}

B - Brownian M.B.

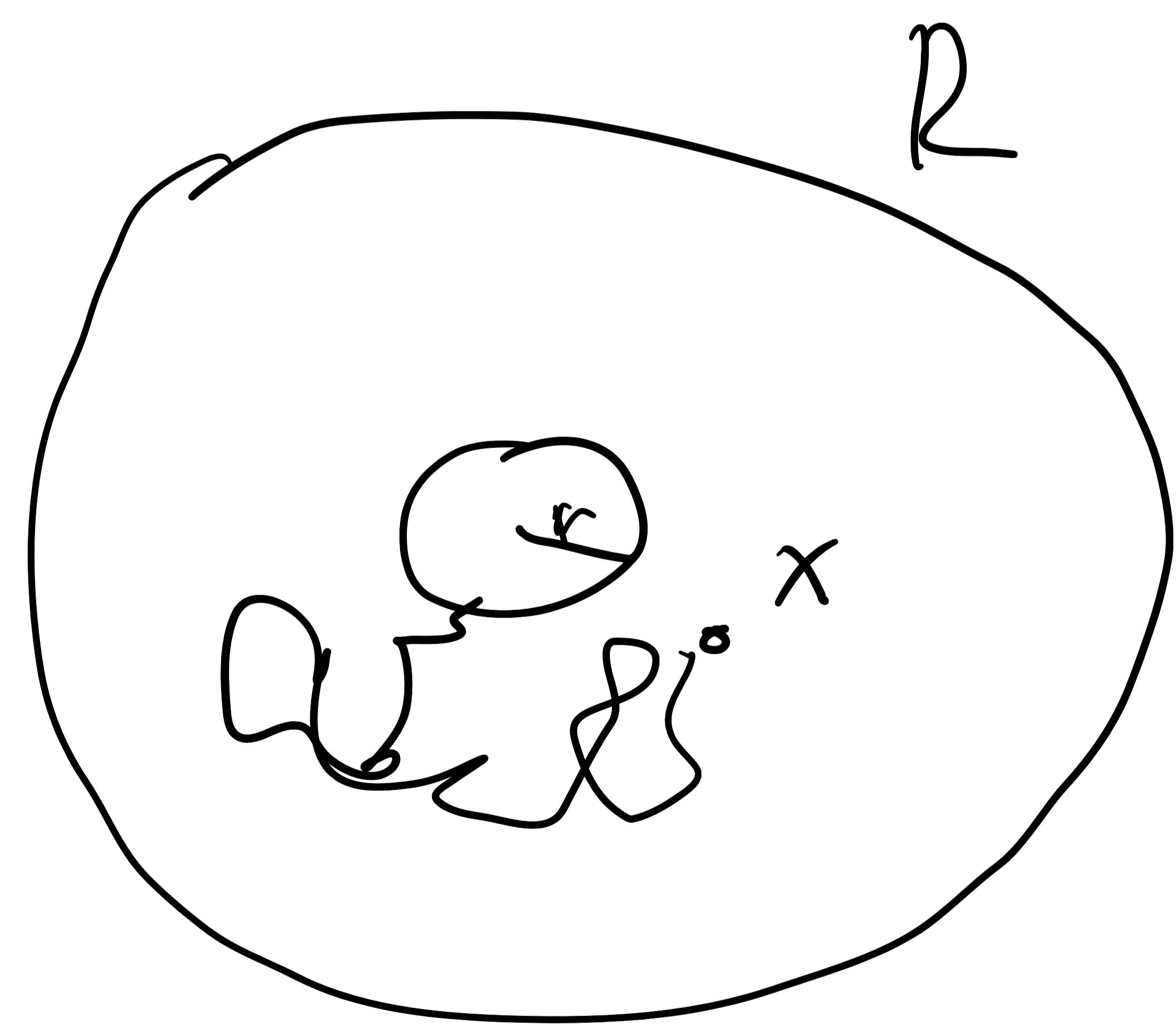
$$0 < r < R$$

$$G_{r,R} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : r < |x| < R\}$$

for $a > 0$

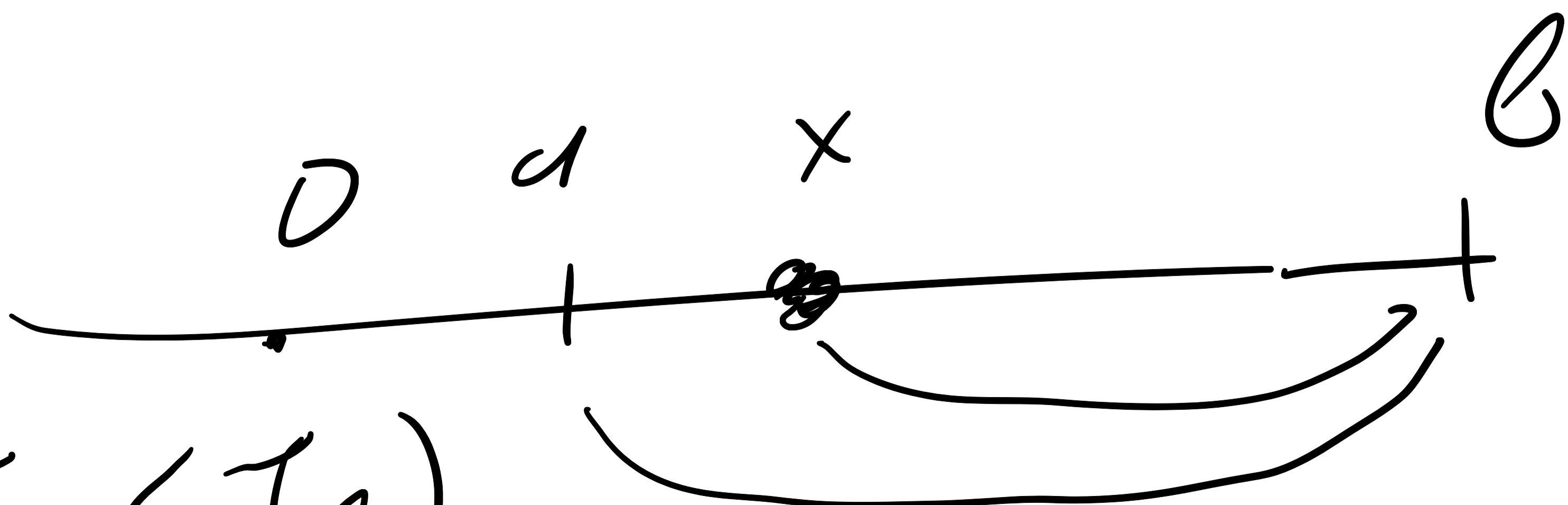
$$\tau_a = \inf \{t > 0 : |B_t| = a\}$$

for $x \in G_{r,R}$



$$P_x(\tau_r < \tau_R)$$

$$\frac{b-x}{b-r} = P_x(\tau_a < \tau_b)$$



Παραδοθέντα είναι ότι $u_d(x) = f_d(|x|)$

για κίνηση $f_d: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f_2(r) = \log r \quad \forall r > 0$$

$$f_d(r) = \frac{1}{r^{d-2}} \quad \forall r > 0 \quad d \geq 3 \quad d \in \mathbb{N}$$

Προσέχουμε ότι B d -διάστατος κ.β.

ο $r \in |x| \in \mathbb{R} \ (< \infty)$. (σχεδόν)

$$P_x(\tau_r < \tau_R) = \frac{f_d(R) - f_d(|x|)}{f_d(R) - f_d(r)}$$

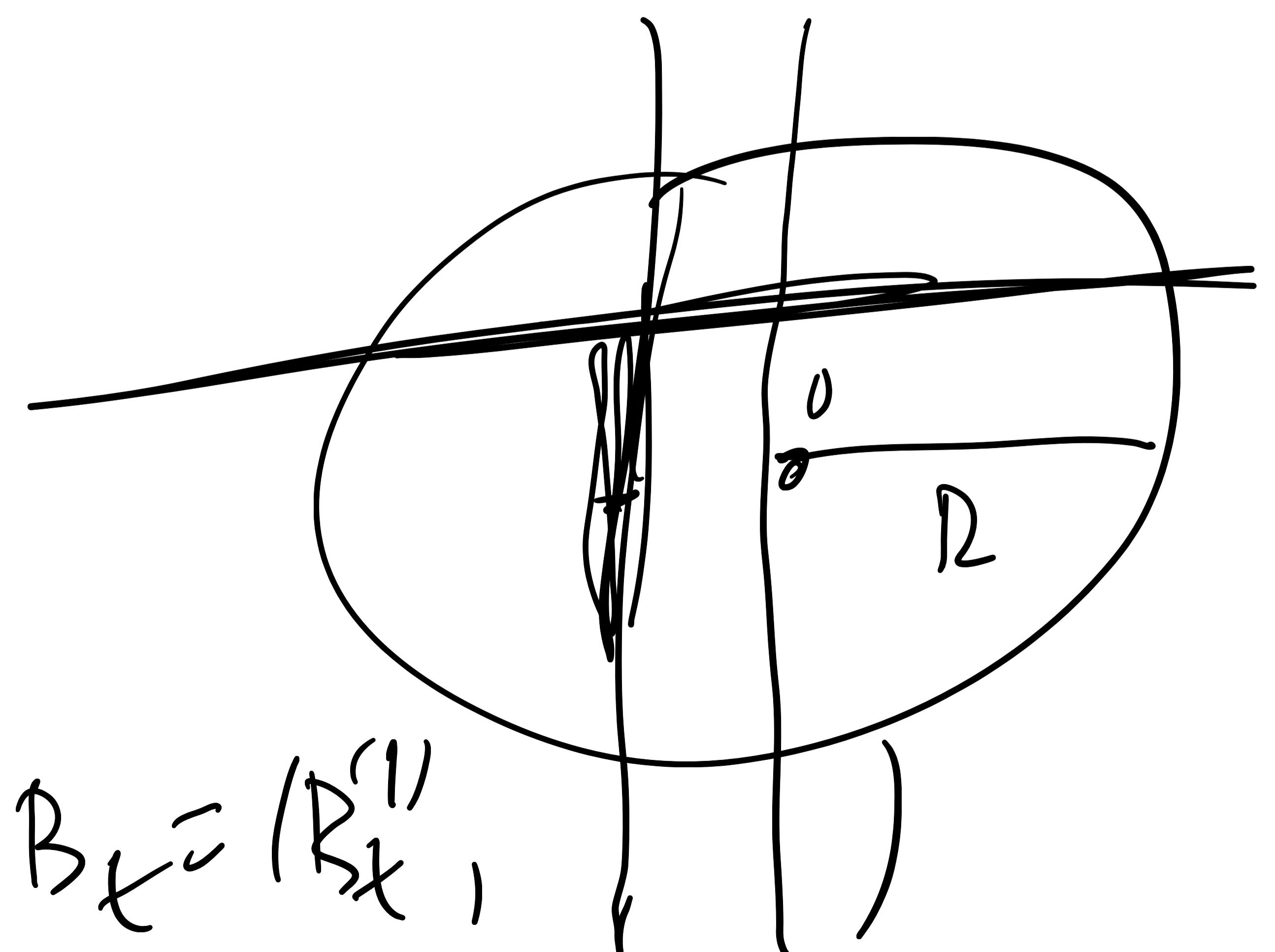
Απόδειξη.

Επιπλέον έχουμε ότι $u = u_d$

για $U = G_{r,R}$.

$$\tau_U = \tau_r \wedge \tau_R$$

$\tau_1 \subset \infty$
α. 1.



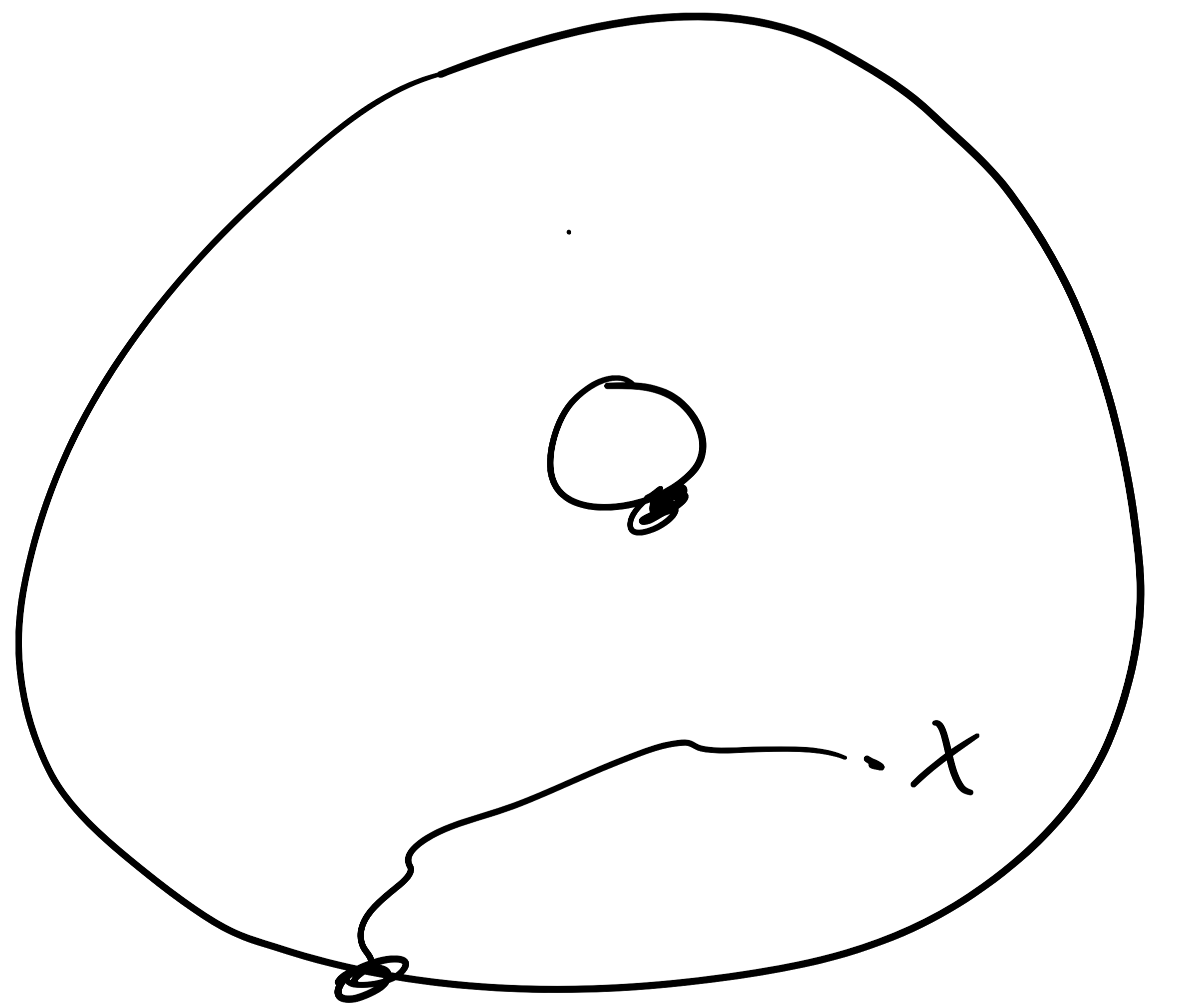
$$u_d(x) = E_x u_d(B_{\tau_0}) \Rightarrow$$

$$f_d(|X|) = E_x (u_d(B_{\tau_0}) 1_{\tau_r < \tau_R} +$$

$$u_d(B_{\tau_0}) 1_{\tau_R < \tau_r})$$

$$= E_x (f_d(r) 1_{\tau_r < \tau_R} + f_d(R) 1_{\tau_R < \tau_r})$$

$$A = \{\tau_r < \tau_R\}$$



$$f_d(|X|) = P_x(A) f_d(r)$$

$$+ P_x(A^c) f_d(R)$$

$$\sim P_x(A)$$

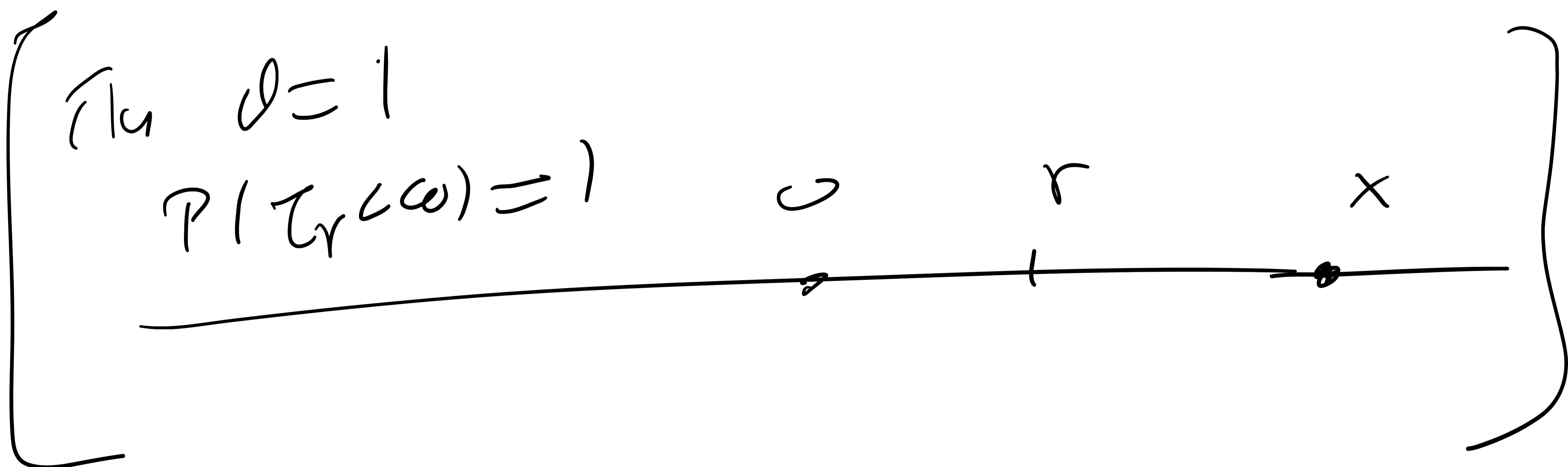
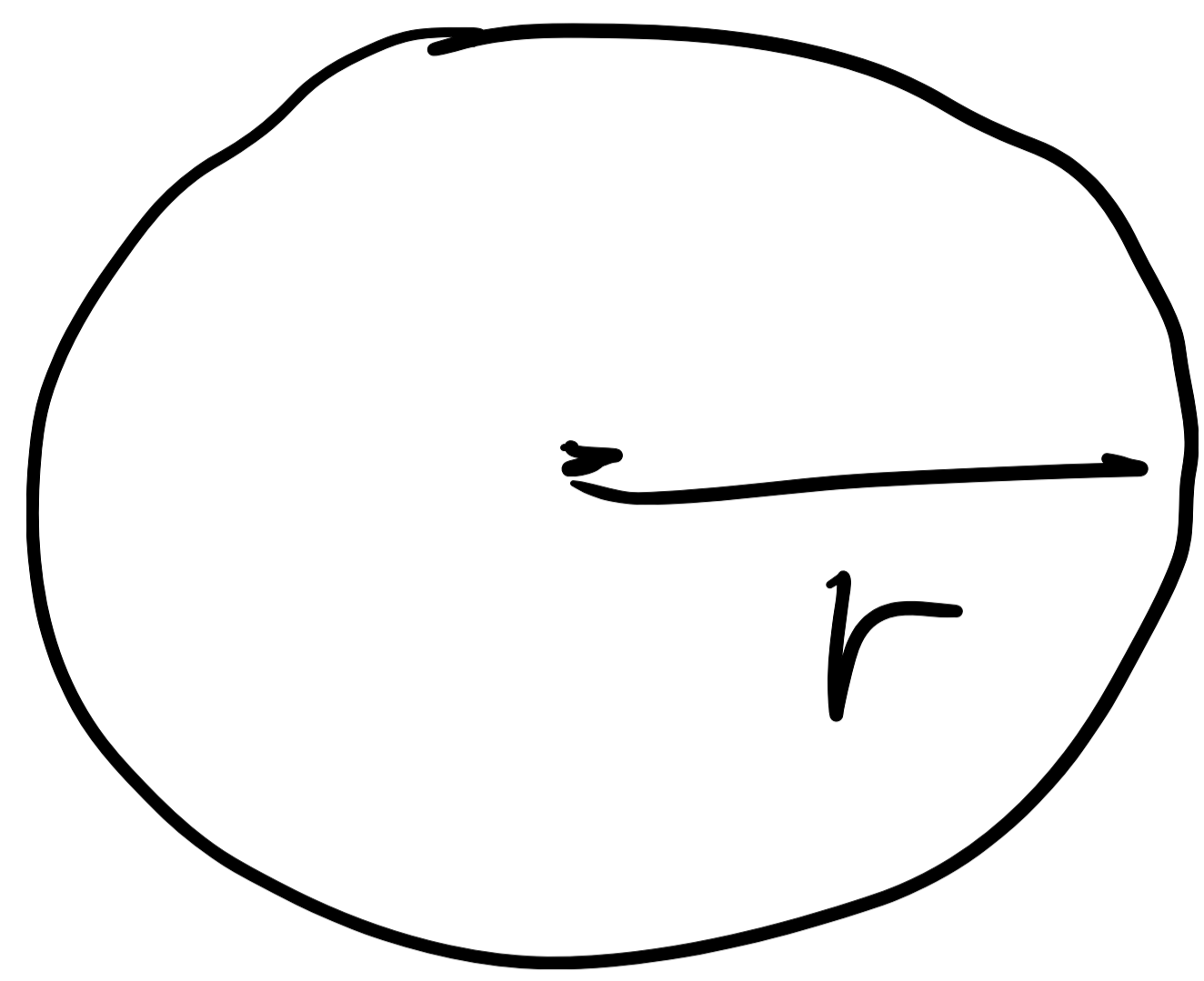
$$\Rightarrow P_x(A) = \frac{f_d(R) - f_d(|X|)}{f_d(R) - f_d(r)}$$

~~XY~~

Εισοδήματα σε σφαιρικά

Για $|x| > r$

$$P(\tau_r < \infty) = 1$$



Πόρτες

Για $0 < r < |x|$

$$P_x(\tau_r < \infty) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{αν } d=2 \\ \left(\frac{r}{|x|}\right)^{d-2} & \text{αν } d \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

< 1

Β d-διάστατος κ.β.

Από

Εδω φησιν Ιωάννης 720 $(x \neq x)$ 814

$$R = \gamma > |X| \quad \text{ut } N.$$

$$A \cap \{ \tau_r < \omega \} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \gamma > |X|}} \left(\{ \tau_r < \tau_n \} \cap A \right)$$

$(x \neq x)$

158011 $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} \tau_\gamma = \omega$ 720 814.

Αυτο παρτι $\tau_\gamma < \tau_{\gamma+1}$ 814, ω

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} \tau_\gamma = C < \omega \quad \text{720}$$

$\gamma \in \mathbb{R} / [0, C]$ 814, 720 814

$$A = \{ \omega \in \mathbb{Q} : B^\omega(x) \text{ αυξισ, και} \}$$

$$\overline{\lim} B^\omega(x) = \omega, \quad \underline{\lim} B^\omega(x) = -\omega$$

$$P(A) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P_x(\tau_r < \omega) = P_x \left(\bigcup_{\gamma > |X|} \{ \tau_r < \tau_\gamma \} \right)$$

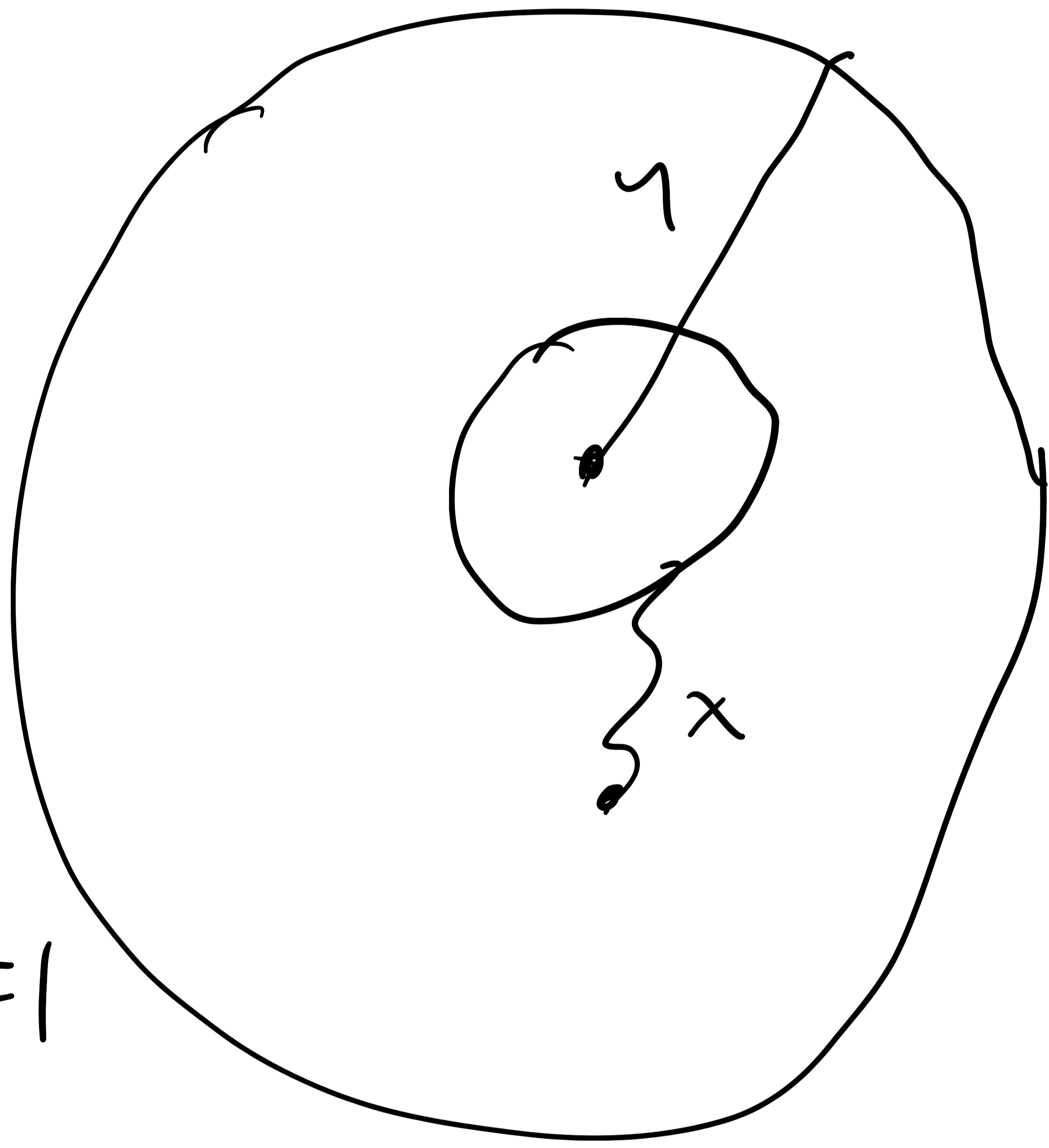
$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} P_x(\tau_r < \tau_M) =$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_d(r) - f_d(|x|)}{f_d(r) - f_d(r)}$$

Av $d=2$

$$f_d(r) = \log r \rightarrow \infty$$

иногда то ну не ну $\rho_0 = 1$



Av $d \geq 3$

$$f_d(r) = \frac{1}{r^{d-2}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{иногда } P_x(\tau_r < \infty) = \frac{f_d(|x|)}{f_d(r)} = \frac{1}{|x|^{d-2}} \frac{1}{r^{d-2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r}{|x|} \right)^{d-2}$$

n.x. Au $|x|=10$

$$P_x(\tau_3 < \infty) = \left(\frac{3}{10} \right)^{d-2}$$

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Επιχειρήματα που κερδίζουν και
 παροδίζονται



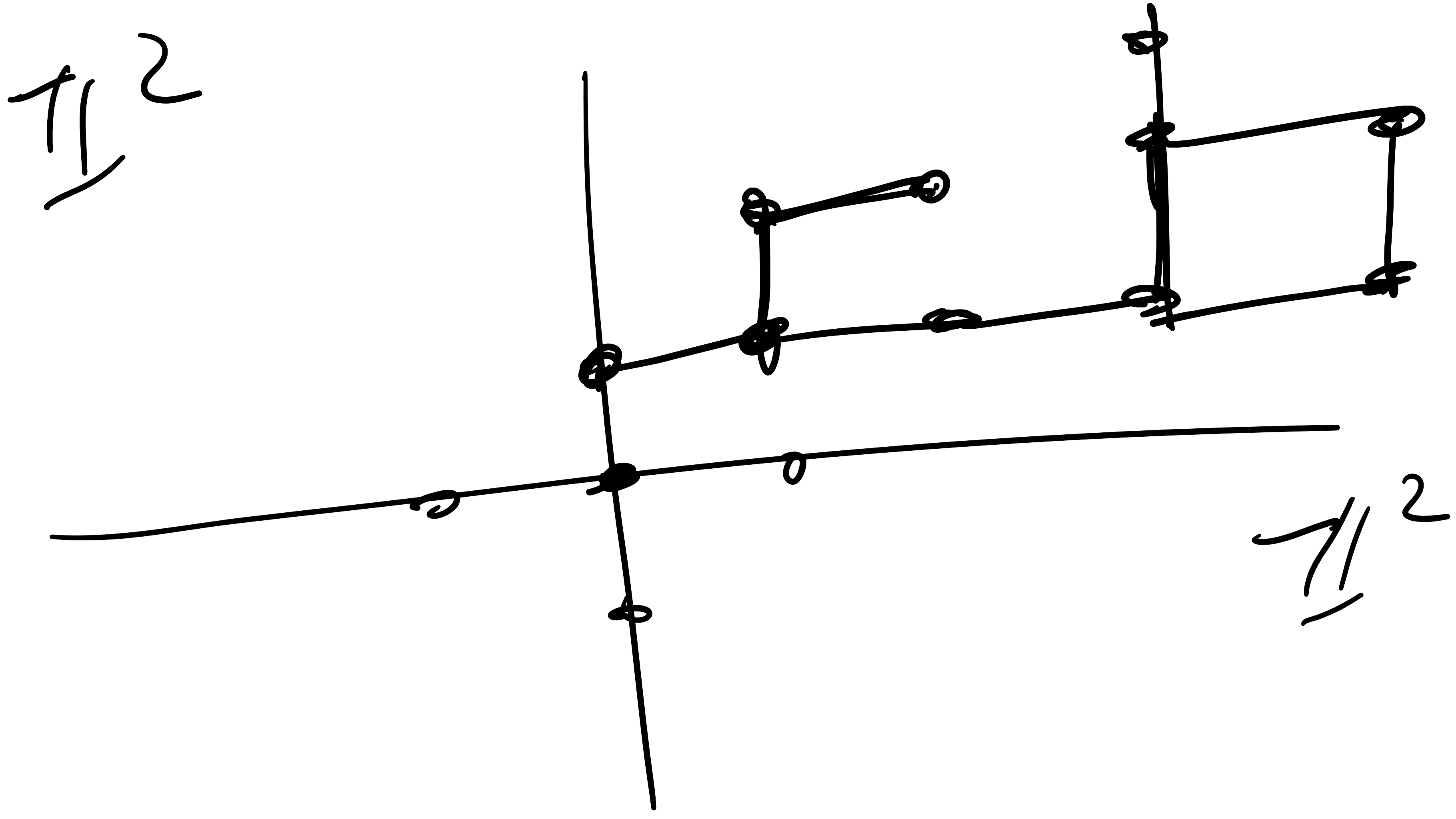
$$S_2 = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

Συμμετρικές και αντίστροφες διευκρινιστικές στο \mathbb{I}^d

X_i αμοιβαία (συνεχώς)

$$P(X_1 = e_i) = P(X_1 = -e_i) = \frac{1}{2^d}$$

$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, d.$



d_{713}

$H(S_2)_{42,0}$

Επιθυμητή τιμή $d=1,2$
 Παροδίαση d_{713}