

Exercice 1 Soit (B_t) , un \mathcal{F}_t -m.b.

(1)

(i) (B_t) est adapté par définition, intégrable.

Par ailleurs, $\forall s \leq t$ on a

$$\begin{aligned} E[B_t | \mathcal{F}_s] &= E[B_t - B_s + B_s | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= E[B_t - B_s | \mathcal{F}_s] + E[B_s | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \underbrace{E[B_t - B_s]}_0 + B_s = B_s \text{ p.s.} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $(B_t^2 - t)$ est adapté car $(B_t)^2$ l'est, et intégrable car $\forall t$, B_t est de carré intégrable.

Par ailleurs, $\forall s \leq t$ on a

$$\begin{aligned} E[B_t^2 - t | \mathcal{F}_s] &= E[(B_t - B_s)^2 + 2B_s B_t - B_s^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] - t \\ &= E[(B_t - B_s)^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] + 2E[B_s B_t | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &\quad - E[B_s^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] - t \\ &= E[(B_t - B_s)^2] + 2B_s \underbrace{E[B_t | \mathcal{F}_s]}_{B_s \text{ d'après 1.}} \\ &\quad - B_s^2 - t \\ &= E[B_t^2 - s] + 2B_s^2 - B_s^2 - t \\ &= t - s + B_s^2 - t = B_s^2 - s \text{ p.s.} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $(e^{\lambda B_t + \mu t})$ est adapté car $(e^{\lambda B_t})$ l'est, et intégrable car $\forall t$, $E[e^{\lambda B_t + \mu t}] = e^{\mu t} E[e^{\lambda B_t}] = e^{(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \mu)t}$.

(2)

De plus, $\forall 0 \leq s \leq t$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda B_t + \mu t} | \mathcal{F}_s] &= e^{\mu t} \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda(B_t - B_s) + \lambda B_s} | \mathcal{F}_s] \\
&= e^{\mu t} e^{\lambda B_s} \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda(B_t - B_s)} | \mathcal{F}_s] \\
&= e^{\mu t + \lambda B_s} \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda(B_t - B_s)}] \\
&= e^{\mu t + \lambda B_s} \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda B_{t-s}}] \\
&= e^{\mu t + \lambda B_s + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}(t-s)} \\
&= e^{\lambda B_s + \mu s} \text{ p.s. si et seulement si } \mu = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2

$$\forall t \geq 0, X_t = x_0 e^{\sigma B_t + \mu t}.$$

1) (X_t) est clairement à trajectoires continues car (B_t) l'est. On a $X_0 = x_0$ p.s.

2) On applique la formule de transfert : pour toute f continue bornée : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\forall t \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}[f(\log(X_t))] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sigma x + \mu t + \log x_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2t}} dx,$$

puisque $B_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, t)$.

Donc $\mathbb{E}[f(\log(X_t))]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(y - (\mu t + \log x_0))^2}{2 \sigma^2 t}} dy$$

$y = \sigma x + \mu t + \log x_0$

Autrement dit $\forall t, \log(X_t) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu t + \log x_0, \sigma^2 t)$. (3)

$$\begin{aligned} 3). \forall t, E[X_t] &= \cancel{x_0} E[e^{\sigma B_t + \mu t}] \\ &= x_0 e^{\mu t} E[e^{\sigma B_t}] \\ &= x_0 e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t, \text{Var}(X_t) &= E[X_t^2] - (E[X_t])^2 \\ &= x_0^2 e^{2\mu t} E[e^{2\sigma B_t}] - x_0^2 e^{2\mu t + \sigma^2 t} \\ &= x_0^2 e^{2\mu t + 2\sigma^2 t} - x_0^2 e^{2\mu t + \sigma^2 t} \\ &= x_0^2 e^{(2\mu + \sigma^2)t} (e^{\sigma^2 t} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

4) On a $\forall i$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{X_{t_i} - X_{t_{i-1}}}{X_{t_{i-1}}} &= \frac{e^{\sigma B_{t_i} + \mu t_i} - e^{\sigma B_{t_{i-1}} + \mu t_{i-1}}}{e^{\sigma B_{t_{i-1}} + \mu t_{i-1}}} \\ &\stackrel{t_i}{=} e^{\sigma(B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}}) + \mu(t_i - t_{i-1})} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

D'après l'indépendance des accroissements du m.b., les $Y_i, i=1, \dots, n$ sont indépendants.

5) De même, $\forall 0 \leq s \leq t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{X_t - X_s}{X_s} &= e^{\sigma(B_t - B_s) + \mu(t-s)} - 1 \\ &\stackrel{(L)}{=} e^{\sigma B_{t-s} + \mu(t-s)} - 1 = \frac{X_{t-s} - X_0}{X_0}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Rq: les (X_t) généralisent au temps continu l'idée de rendement: $\underbrace{V_{t_n} - V_{t_{n-1}}}_{\text{Intérêt}} / \underbrace{V_{t_{n-1}}}_{\text{Valeur initiale}}$.

Exercice 4

(4)

• $\forall t < a$, $M_t = 0$ est \mathcal{F}_t -mes. et intégrable.

$\forall t \geq a$, $M_t = \varphi(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)$ est \mathcal{F}_t -mes.

car φ est \mathcal{F}_a -mes. donc \mathcal{F}_t -mes.

et $B_{t \wedge b} - B_a$ est $\mathcal{F}_{t \wedge b}$ -mes., donc \mathcal{F}_t -mes.

De plus, d'après C.S.

$$\mathbb{E}[|\varphi| |B_{t \wedge b} - B_a|] \leq (\mathbb{E}[\varphi^2])^{1/2} (\mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2])^{1/2} < \infty.$$

• $\forall s \leq t$,

① si $s \leq t < a$, $\mathbb{E}[M_t | \mathcal{F}_s] = 0 = M_s$ p.s.

② si $s < a \leq t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[M_t | \mathcal{F}_s] &= \mathbb{E}[\varphi(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\varphi(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_a] | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\varphi \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_a] | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\varphi \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[B_{t \wedge b} - B_a]}_0 | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= 0 = M_s \text{ p.s.} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

③ Si $a \leq s \leq t$, et $s \leq b$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[M_t | \mathcal{F}_s] &= \mathbb{E}[\varphi(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\
&= \varphi \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\
&= \varphi \left\{ \mathbb{E}[B_{t \wedge b} - B_s | \mathcal{F}_s] + \mathbb{E}[B_s - B_a | \mathcal{F}_s] \right\} \\
&= \varphi \left\{ \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[B_{t \wedge b} - B_s]}_0 + B_s - B_a \right\} \\
&= \varphi(B_s - B_a) = \varphi(B_{s \wedge b} - B_a) = M_s \text{ p.s.}
\end{aligned}$$

④ Si $b \leq s \leq t$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[M_t | \mathcal{F}_s] &= \mathbb{E}[\varphi(B_b - B_a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\
&= \varphi(B_b - B_a) = \varphi(B_{s \wedge b} - B_a) = M_s \text{ p.s.}
\end{aligned}$$

2) . Si $t < a$, alors $M_t = 0$ p.s.. si $t \geq a$, on a

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[M_t^2] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[M_t^2 | \mathcal{F}_a]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\varphi^2(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 | \mathcal{F}_a]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\varphi^2 \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 | \mathcal{F}_a]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\varphi^2 \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\varphi^2(t \wedge b - a)] = (t \wedge b - a) \mathbb{E}[\varphi^2] < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

3) . si $t < a$ alors $M_t^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) \mathbb{1}_{\{t \geq a\}}$ ⑥
 $= M_s^2 - \Phi^2(s \wedge b - a) \mathbb{1}_{\{s \geq a\}} = 0$ p.s.

• si $s < a \leq t$, on a

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[M_t^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\Phi^2(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\Phi^2(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) | \mathcal{F}_a] | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\Phi^2 \{ \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 | \mathcal{F}_a] - (t \wedge b - a) \} | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\Phi^2 \{ \mathbb{E}[\cancel{B_{t \wedge b}} (B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2] - (t \wedge b - a) \} | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\Phi^2 \{ (t \wedge b - a) - (t \wedge b - a) \} | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= 0 = M_s^2 - \Phi^2(s \wedge b - a) \mathbb{1}_{\{s \geq a\}} \quad \text{p.s.} \end{aligned}$$

• si $a \leq s \leq t$ et $s < b$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[M_t^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) | \mathcal{F}_s] \\ &= \Phi^2 \{ \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_a)^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] - (t \wedge b - a) \} \\ &= \Phi^2 \left\{ \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_s)^2 + (B_s - B_a)^2 + 2 B_s B_{t \wedge b} + 2 B_s B_a \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 2 B_{t \wedge b} B_a - 2 B_s^2 | \mathcal{F}_s] \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (t \wedge b - a) \right\} \\ &= \Phi^2 \left\{ \mathbb{E}[(B_{t \wedge b} - B_s)^2] + (B_s - B_a)^2 + 2 B_s \overbrace{\mathbb{E}[B_{t \wedge b} | \mathcal{F}_s]}^{B_s} + 2 B_s B_a \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 2 B_a \overbrace{\mathbb{E}[B_{t \wedge b} | \mathcal{F}_s]}^{B_s} - 2 B_s^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (t \wedge b - a) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \Phi^2 \left\{ (\cancel{t \wedge b} - s) + (B_s - B_a)^2 + \cancel{2 B_s^2} + \cancel{2 B_s B_a} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \cancel{2 B_a B_s} - \cancel{2 B_s^2} - (\cancel{t \wedge b} - a) \right\} \\
 &= \Phi^2 \left\{ (B_s - B_a)^2 - (s - a) \right\} = M_s^2 - \Phi^2(s \wedge b - a) \mathbb{1}_{\{s \geq a\}} \\
 &\quad \text{p.s.}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7}$$

• si maintenant $b \leq s$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E[M_t^2 - \Phi^2(t \wedge b - a) \mid \mathcal{F}_s] \\
 &= E[\Phi^2(B_b - B_a)^2 - \Phi^2(b - a) \mid \mathcal{F}_s] \\
 &= \Phi^2 \left\{ E[\underbrace{(B_b - B_a)^2}_{\mathcal{F}_s\text{-mes.}} \mid \mathcal{F}_s] - b - a \right\} \\
 &= \Phi^2(B_b - B_a^2) - \Phi^2(b - a) \\
 &= M_s^2 - \Phi^2(s \wedge b - a) \mathbb{1}_{\{s \geq a\}} \quad \text{p.s.} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$