

Решение Неби-Карника.

$X_0$  - np. Неби

$$\Phi_{X_0}(u) = \exp \{ t \cdot (iu\mu - \frac{1}{2} u^2 c^2)$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{ e^{iux - \frac{1}{2} u^2 c^2 x^2} \mathbb{I}_{\{|x| < L\}} \} \mathcal{D}(dx) \}$$

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R}, c > 0$$

$$\text{Д: } \int \mathcal{D}(dx) \int x^2 \mathcal{D}(dx) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| > L \quad |x| < L$$

использ  
Неби

$$\int \{ e^{iux} - \frac{1}{2} u^2 c^2 x^2 \mathbb{I}_{\{|x| < L\}} \} \mathcal{D}(dx)$$

$$= \int_{|x| < L} \left( e^{iux} - \frac{1}{2} u^2 c^2 x^2 \right) \mathcal{D}(dx) +$$

$$+ \int_{|x| > L} (e^{iux} - 1) \mathcal{D}(dx)$$

$$\mathbb{I}_L: e^{iux} = \text{бесп. Тейлор раз} = 1 + iux +$$

$$+ \frac{(iux)^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$e^{iux} - 1 - iux = O(x^2)$$

$$|O(x^2)| \leq Cx^2$$

$$|\mathbb{I}_L| \leq \int_{|x| < L} |O(x^2)| \leq C \int_{|x| < L} x^2 \mathcal{D}(dx) < \infty$$

(T.E.  
M. Nebi)

I, beega reereee

$$\text{II}_2: |e^{i\alpha x} - 1| \leq 2$$

$$|I_2| \leq 2 \cdot \int_{x_1}^{\infty} J(x) dx < \infty$$

Bognor. leben kann. Greco

inx II<sup>d</sup> ... 3 monces negotabas mod.

$$h(\theta) : h(x) = \theta + O(x) \quad x \geq 0$$

$$h(x) = \tilde{O}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \rightarrow \infty$$

$h(x) = q$ -ue yne. (Greek.  
Latin)

$$\text{Year } h(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\mu, c, \sigma) \mapsto \mathbb{E}(\log(\mu))$$

$$(\mu, c) \mapsto h(x)$$

cup - since I took  $\rho^3 D(x)$  -

$$- i \sqrt{\mu} - \sin k(x) D(\partial x)$$

$$\tilde{\mu} = \mu + \int (h(x) I\{X < \beta\}) R^D(dx)$$

Kanee goet. yet. 250 for meer uee8ey. -? ?

Частные случаи:

①  $X_t$  - исп. единичн.

[9, 6]

$$\frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k - X_{k-1}| \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} ?$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |X_k - X_{k-1}| \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} ? \quad \text{если для каждого } i \text{ есть } t_i > 0 \text{ и } t_i - t_{i-1} \geq 0$$

если такой предел  $\exists$ , то это исп. с

исп. единичн.

Теорема: Рп. Лебег является исп.  
единичн. если:  $\int c = 0$

$$\int |x| \vartheta(dx) < \infty$$

$$|x| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\text{т.е. } BG \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} iux \vartheta(dx) =$$

$$= iu \left( \int_{|x| \leq \varepsilon} x \vartheta(dx) + \underbrace{\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} x \vartheta(dx)}_{\text{макс. } x \leq x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{макс. } x \leq x^2$$

$\rightarrow$  конст.

$$\phi(u) = \exp \left[ t \cdot \left( iu\mu + \int (e^{iux} - 1) \vartheta(dx) \right) \right]$$

$$- iu \int_{|x| \leq \varepsilon} x \vartheta(dx) =$$

$$= \frac{\exp \left[ t \cdot \left( iu\bar{\mu} + \int (e^{iux} - 1) \vartheta(dx) \right) \right]}{\bar{\mu} = \mu - \int_{|x| \leq \varepsilon} x \vartheta(dx)}$$

②

②  $X_t - \text{CPP}$

$\exists$

$\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$

$c=0, \int \mathcal{D}(dx) < \infty$

$$\int_{|x|<1} (X\mathcal{D}(dx)) \leq \int_{|x|<1} \mathcal{D}(dx)$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{D}(dx) < \infty$$

R

③ Субординатор

0 n.u.

$X_t$  - суборг. если  $\forall t \geq s \quad X_t \geq X_s$

т.е. н.у.  $X_t \geq X_s \quad \forall t \geq s$

$$(X_t - X_s \geq X_{t-s} \quad \forall t \geq s)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_t - X_s \geq 0 \rightarrow X_{t-s} \geq 0$$

и аналогично

$$X_t - \text{суборг} \Leftrightarrow c=0 \quad \mu \geq 0 \quad \int_0^t x \mathcal{D}(dx) < \infty$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}_+) = 0$$

(н.у. и  $|X|$ )

k

②)  $X_t$  - пр. лебер

$\psi$  - характ. функц.

$$(т.е. \varphi_{X_t}(u) = e^{t \cdot \psi(u)})$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(u) = \frac{\psi(u) + \psi(-u)}{2} - \text{сингулярн.}$$

$\tilde{\psi}(u)$  - сингул. характ. функц.

i) Показание

$X_t$  - CPP,  $\rightarrow \tilde{\psi}(u) \underset{u \rightarrow \infty}{\text{одн.}}$  огн.

ii)  $X_t$  - неодн. огн. бар., нео

$$\frac{\tilde{\psi}(u)}{u} \underset{u \rightarrow \infty}{\not\rightarrow} 0$$

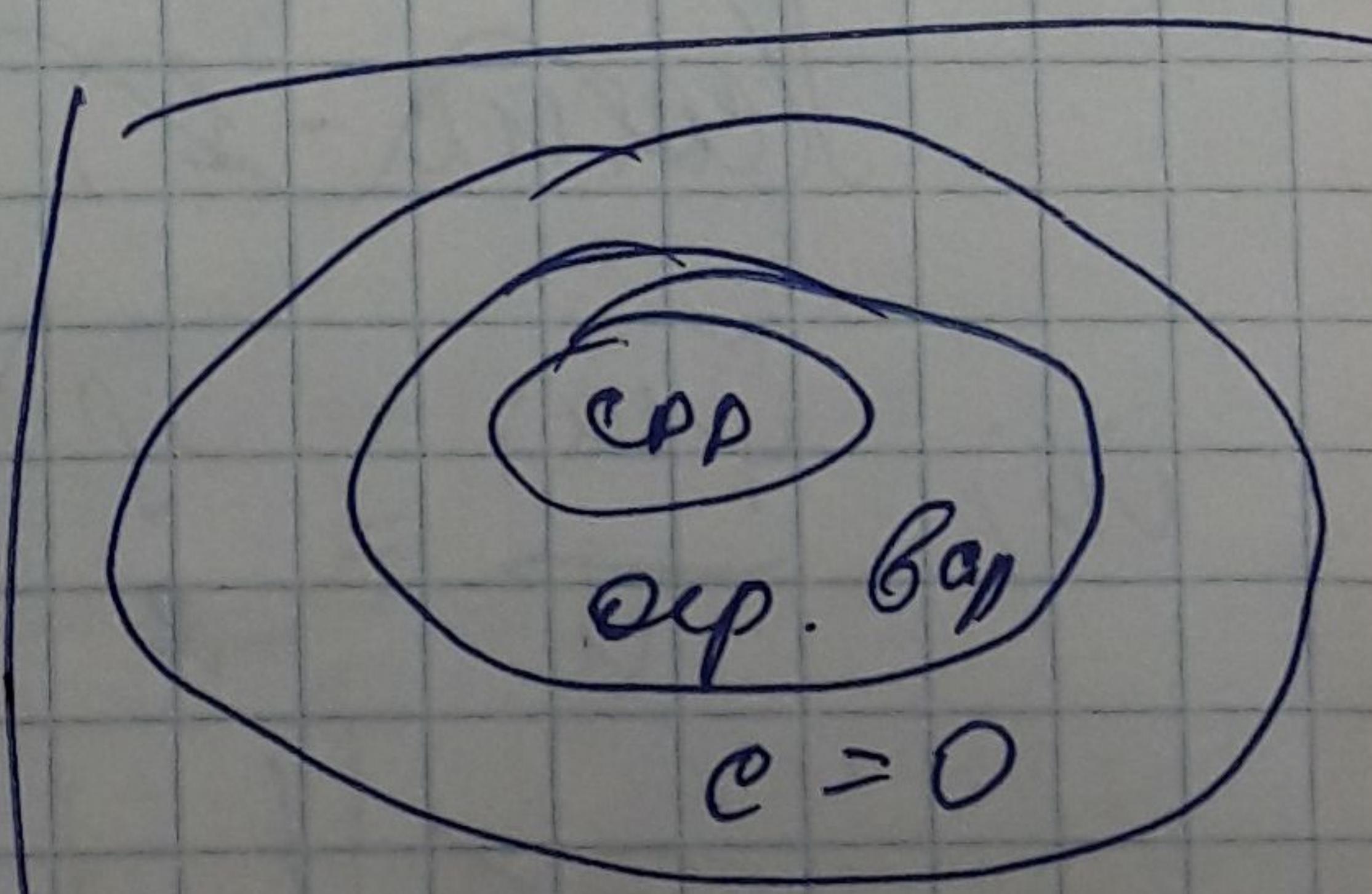
iii) Если  $X_t$  не одн. разр. разн. ( $c=0$ )

$$\xrightarrow{\text{DB}} \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u)}{u^2} \underset{u \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} 0$$

$$i) \tilde{\psi}(u) = \frac{i}{2} (iu\mu -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} c^2 u^2 + \int [e^{iux} - 1 - iux]$$

$$+ I\{u < 0\} \partial(dx) -$$



$$-iu\mu - \frac{1}{2}c^2 u^2 + \int_R^L (e^{iux} - 1 + iu)$$

$$(iux) \mathcal{D}(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-c^2 u^2 + \int_R^L (e^{iux} + e^{-iux} - 2) \mathcal{D}(x) dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-c^2 u^2 + \int_R^L ((\cos ux - 1) +$$

$$e^{iux} - \cos ux + \sin ux)$$

$$e^{-iux} - \cos ux - \sin ux$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists R \quad \int_R^\infty |\mathcal{D}(x)| = \mathcal{D}(R) < \epsilon$$

$\mathcal{D}(B) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\tilde{\psi}(u) = \int_R^L \cos ux \cdot \mathcal{D}(x) - \int_R^L \mathcal{D}(x)$$

$\left| \tilde{\psi}(u) \right| \leq \int_R^L |\mathcal{D}(x)|$

$$\left| \tilde{\psi}(u) \right| \leq \underbrace{\int_R^L |\cos(ux)| \mathcal{D}(x) dx}_{\leq 1} + \underbrace{1}_{\leq 1} \leq 2 \rightarrow \text{sym.}$$

$$(\cos ux - 1) \mathcal{D}(x) \leq \cos$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\tilde{\psi}(u)}{u} = \int_R^L \frac{\cos ux - 1}{u} \mathcal{D}(x) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_R^L 1}_{\leq \frac{2}{u}} \leq \frac{2}{u} \int_R^L |\mathcal{D}(x)| =$$

Monoton  
Drauf

60-60 мерор:  $\partial: \int x^2 \partial(dx) < \infty$   
 $e^{\partial dx} = \partial(e)$

$$= \int_{|x|>1} \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} \partial(dx) + \int_{|x|<1} \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} \partial(dx)$$

$I_1$        $I_2$

$$|I_2| \leq \int_{|x|>1} \left| \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} \right| \partial(dx) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\cos(ux) - 1| \leq 2 \\ u > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{u} \int \partial(dx) \rightarrow 0$$

$\overline{I}_2$ .

Күннен көп. Негис оңмерор. сабын:

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \dots} \int f(u, x) \partial(dx) \rightarrow = \lim_{u \rightarrow} f(u, x) \partial(dx)$$

есең нағыз. Мережа оң  $u$ :  $|f(u, x)| \leq M(x)$   
 $\forall u$   
 $M(x)$  ебд. мөр.

Күннен анықтын. оның ал

$$\left| \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} \right| \leq | \cos y - 1 | \leq y$$

$$\rightarrow |\cos(ux) - 1| \leq |ux| - 1 - \cos y \leq y$$

$$\left| \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} \right| \leq |x|$$

Distanz von 0 bis  $1 - \cos y$

$$f(x) = 1 - \cos y - y \leq 0$$

$$f'(x) = \sin y - 1 \leq 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$\rightarrow$   $y$ -werte 0

$\rightarrow I_2$  konkav

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} D(\mathrm{d}x) =$$
$$= \int_{|x| \geq 1} \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(ux) - 1}{u} D \mathrm{d}x.$$

②  $E, \text{Var}, k$  sp. Neben wertem

$$P_{X_t}(u) = \exp \left\{ t \rho c u \mu - \frac{1}{2} u^2 C^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \int_R \left\{ e^{iuv} - 1 - iuv \mathbb{I}_{\{u \in \mathbb{R}\}} \right\} D(\mathrm{d}u)$$

$$\Phi^k(0) = e^{-k} E \bar{f}^k$$

$$\bar{f}^k = \frac{\Phi^k(0)}{c^k}$$

$$\phi'_{x_t}(u) = \phi_{x_t}(u) + (\mu - u)^2 +$$

$$+ \int_R (ix e^{-ix} - \bar{x}) q(x \in \mathcal{E}_t) d(x)$$

$$\phi'_{x_t}(0) = \phi_{x_t}(0) + \int_R (ix -$$

$$- \bar{x}) I_{\{X_t < 0\}} d(x) =$$

$$= t(\mu + \int_{|x| > 1} x d(x))$$

$$E X_t = t(\mu + \int_{|x| > 1} x d(x)) = t \cdot \varphi'(0)$$

$$\phi''_{x_t}(u) = (\phi_{x_t}(u) + (\mu - u)^2) =$$

$$= t(-c^2 + \int_R (ix)^2 e^{-ix} d(x)) d(x) \cdot \phi'(u) +$$

$$+ (\phi'(u))^2 \phi''_u(t)$$

$$\phi''_{x_t}(0) = t(-c^2 + \int_R x^2 d(x)) +$$

$$+ \phi'(u) \phi'(u) t$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi'(0)\psi(0)t = (\phi'(0)\varphi'(0)t + \psi'(0))^2 e_2 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$= E x_t^2 - \frac{(t \mu'(0))}{c} = t(c^2 + \int x^2 dx)$$

$$K(t, s) = \text{Var } X_{\min}(t, s) =$$

$$= \min(\epsilon, s) \cdot \left( c^2 + \int_k x^2 d(\alpha) \right)$$

(3) Gauss proc. mo y. Lebesgue

$$X_E \sim \Gamma(t_{\text{end}}, \beta)$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha, \beta) : p(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}, x > 0$$

$$\phi(u) = \left(1 - \frac{iu}{\beta}\right)^{-\alpha}$$

Načinu správky rebus

$$\phi_{x_0}(u) = \exp \alpha t^{\alpha} (\cosh - \frac{1}{2} u^2 c^2 +$$

$\rightarrow \{(\text{ecier} \rightarrow \neg q \wedge \neg \text{lux} \wedge \Gamma_2 \mid K \vdash q) \wedge (\neg q)\}$

*Uago bakh. Xpu negoSpard bug  
2000 gor. 10000000*

$$\phi(u) = \exp\left(-\alpha t \ln\left(1 - \frac{u}{\beta}\right)\right)$$

Прип. доказ:

Если \$f\$ - вып. функц., \$a, b > 0\$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx =$$

$$= (f(0) - f(\infty)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Моментрасчеср. из календ. иссл.

$\operatorname{Re} a, \operatorname{Re} b > 0$

→ Т.дп. из моменрасчеср.

исследован

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \rightarrow \theta = \beta - i\gamma$$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

~~известно~~

$$\phi(u) = \exp\left(-\alpha t \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{-(\beta - i\gamma) u}}\right) \int_0^\infty e^{-(\beta x)}\right)\right)$$

$$\exp(\alpha + \beta t) f(x)$$

$$= \exp(\alpha t \cdot \int(e^{ix} - 1) \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx) =$$

$$= \exp(t \cdot \int(e^{ix} - 1) \frac{e^{-\beta x} \cdot \alpha}{x} dx)$$

$$\alpha = 0, \mu = 0$$

$$s(x) = \frac{\alpha e^{-\beta(x)}}{x} - \text{норм. мерса Ребе}$$

Чтобы проб.:  $\rightarrow$  Равна норм. мерса?

$$\int s(x) dx < \infty \quad \int x s(x) dx < \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx &\stackrel{?}{=} \int_1^\infty x s(x) dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx < \infty \\ &\text{если } \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ребе  $\mu = 0$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{норм. мерса. } \frac{\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{x}$$

если  $\int x^2 dx < \infty \rightarrow$  гр. гр. мерса гр.

По линии  $\mu$ :

$$\bar{\mu}^a = \int_0^a e^{-\beta x} dx = \frac{1}{\beta}(1 - e^{-\beta})$$

Коэффициенты CPP, которые суперпозиции.

(1)  $W_t = t \leftarrow F(s)$  при  $s$ . Небы

$$\Phi_{W_t(s)} = L_T(s) \left( \frac{s^2}{2} \right) - \text{разное разное через } s$$

$T(s)$  зап. Небы (суперпозиция)  $(\mu_r, 0, D_r)$

Компьютерное - построение траектории Небы

$$X_s = W_{t(s)} : \{0, \mu_r, D_x\} \sim N(0, D_x)$$

где  $D_x \equiv \int_0^\infty P\{\sqrt{D_s} : s \in B\}$ .

$$\text{НП } W_{N(s)} = \sum_{k=1}^{N(s)} g^k, \quad g \sim N(0, 1), \text{ iid}$$

$$N(s) \sim (0, 0, D), \quad D = \lambda \mathbb{I}\{k \in B\}$$

$$\Phi_{N(s)}(u) = e^{s \int (e^{iu} - 1)} = e^{s \int (e^{iu} - 1) D_x}$$

$(0, 0, \omega_c)$

$$\mathcal{D}(B) = \{P \notin \overline{\mathcal{D}} : f \in B\} \cap \mathcal{D}(\omega_c) =$$

$$= \{P \mid f \in B\} \cdot \text{т.ч. } \omega_c \text{ не в } \mathcal{D}(P)$$

$$P \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\phi_{N(0, \sigma^2)}(u) = \exp \left( -\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) + \int (e^{-\frac{(u-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - 1) \mathcal{D}_P(dx)$$

Приобретение - это то что б. т.к. все син

$$\mathcal{D}_P(u) \left( \frac{u}{\sigma} \right)^2 = (\phi_{N(0, \sigma^2)} \left( \frac{u}{\sigma} \right))^2 =$$

$$= \exp \left( -\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \mathcal{D}_P(u) + \int_{R+}^{\infty} (e^{-\frac{(u-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - 1) \mathcal{D}_P(dx)$$

$$e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \phi_{N(0, \sigma^2)}(u) = \int_{-\infty}^u e^{-\frac{(u-v)^2}{2\sigma^2}} P_{N(0, \sigma^2)}(dv)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_P(u) = \int_{R+}^{\infty} (e^{-\frac{(u-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - 1) \mathcal{D}_P(dx)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \exp \left( -\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \mathcal{D}_P(u) + \int_{R+}^{\infty} (e^{-\frac{(u-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - 1) \mathcal{D}_P(dx)$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} \int_{R+}^{\infty} (e^{-\frac{(u-v)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - 1) P_{N(0, \sigma^2)}(dv) \mathcal{D}_P(dx)$$

м.к. супротивно  $\rightarrow$  не в  $\mathcal{D}$  т.к. не в  $\mathcal{D}(P)$

Понимаем мерающие функции на  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty (e^{i\varphi x} - 1) P_{N(0,x)}^{(re)} \mathcal{D}_{T(S)}(dx) d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^\infty (e^{i\varphi x} - 1) \underbrace{\int_0^\infty P_{N(0,x)}^{(re)} \mathcal{D}_{T(S)}(dx)}_{S(\varphi)} d\varphi = \\ &= \int_0^\infty P_{N(0,x)}^{(re)} \mathcal{D}_{T(S)}(dx) \mathcal{D}(dx) = S(x) \\ & \int_0^\infty \left| \prod_{v \in B} \sqrt{v} \right| \mathcal{D}(dx) = \mathcal{D}(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(B) &= \int_B S(v) d\varphi = \int_{B \cap R_1} \int_{R_1} P_{N(0,x)}^{(re)}(v) \mathcal{D}_r(dx) d\varphi \\ &= \int_{R_1} \int_B P_{N(0,x)}^{(re)}(v) d\varphi \mathcal{D}_r(dx) \\ &= \text{Cap. } 2\pi r \cdot \mathbb{P}\{v \in B\} \end{aligned}$$

SP( $\alpha$ )  $\rightarrow$  C  $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$   
 LSTM model mnoz  
 ier. proj

Непр. лин.  $\hat{F}(x) \rightarrow$  :  $S(x) \geq \frac{A}{x^\alpha}$

$$S(x) = \frac{A}{x^{1+\alpha}} \left[ 1 \{ x > 0 \} + \frac{B}{(x)^{1+\alpha}} \mathbb{I}\{x < 0\} \right]$$

$\alpha \in (0, 2)$ ,  $A, B \geq 0$

Возможн. виды:  $B = 0$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

Dek-DB:

$$W_{T(s)} = \mathbb{D}_X(X_s)$$

$\Rightarrow$  2-d yes. проекц.

Показател, при  $S(x)$  имеет более симметричную форму

$$\mathbb{D}_X(B) = \int_0^\infty P(\sqrt{w} \in B) \left( \frac{A}{w^{1+\alpha}} \int \{x > 0\} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{B}{w^{1+\alpha}} \int \{x < 0\} \right) dw =$$

$$= S(\boxed{w}) = \int_0^\infty P_{N(0, w^2)}(w) \cdot \frac{A}{w^{1+\alpha}} dw =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi w^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2w^2} u^2} \frac{A}{w^{1+\alpha}} dw =$$

2. 1900 30 1900 1900  
1900 30 1900 1900

- large second pair. myoculus?

= { the old man }

$$= -\frac{A}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cos(\omega x) dx$$

$$= e^{\alpha x - \beta - \gamma x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2A}{V_{\text{diss}}^2} e^{-(\frac{4}{V_{\text{diss}}} \Delta x)} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{\omega y^2}{2} \Delta x} dy$$

~~gen. seen.~~ ~~dy = 2<sup>st</sup>~~ <sup>de</sup> Kak noeder?  
koe. ~~www~~ Second.

$\frac{x}{2\pi}$

~~W~~ i'dc n  
crog n d > o sy'dy , myes & bresg  
→ wonnes g-ss & m u'fennys

Een wisselveld is f<sub>o</sub> g(y) dep!

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\bar{g}} \leftarrow \begin{cases} (\infty, \infty) & y \rightarrow 0 \\ (-\infty, \infty) & y \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

→ gba uus. egwilep. crop expression

No b'mon cayras ceeomus.