mma_hws

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2023-01-12

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Lista de Tareas.

Este libro es una recopilación de las tareas presentadas a lo largo del curso de Métodos de Matemáticas Aplicadas. Enfocada principalmente sobre Cálculo Estocástico.

1 Codigos Usados en las Tareas. (Se encuentran en la carpeta PythonScripts)

1.1 Movimiento Browniano

```
import numpy as np

def u(t: float, n_points: int):
    dt = t / (n_points - 1)
    dw = np.sqrt(dt) * np.random.standard_normal(n_points - 1)
    w = np.zeros(n_points)
    w[1:] = dw.cumsum()
    time = np.linspace(0, t, n_points)
    return time, w
```

1.2 Intregral de Ito

```
import numpy as np
def f(x: float, t: float):
    y = x ** 2
    return y

def fB(partition: np.array, x: float, t: float):
    y = 0
    for i in range(len(partition) - 1):
        if partition[i] <= t < partition[i + 1]:
            y = f(x, t)
    return y

def ito_n(n_points: int, t: float):
    time, w = bw.u(t, n_points)</pre>
```

```
integral = np.zeros(n_points)
for i in range(n_points - 1):
    integral[i] = fB(time, w[i], time[i]) * (w[i + 1] - w[i])
ito = integral.sum()
return w, ito
```

1.3 Integral de Riemann

```
import numpy as np

def v(t: float):
    y = np.exp( - t)
    return y

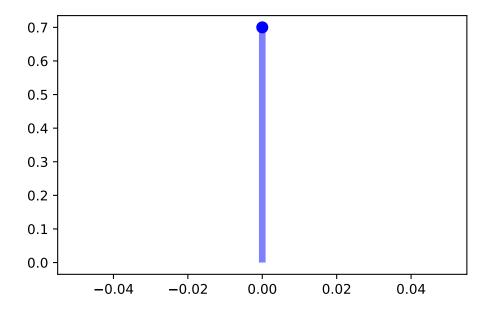
def riemann_integral(a, b, n_points):
    r = np.zeros(n_points)
    time = np.linspace(a,b,n_points)
    for i in range(n_points - 1):
        r[i] = v(time[i]) * (time[i + 1] - time[i])
    riemann = r.sum()
    return riemann
```

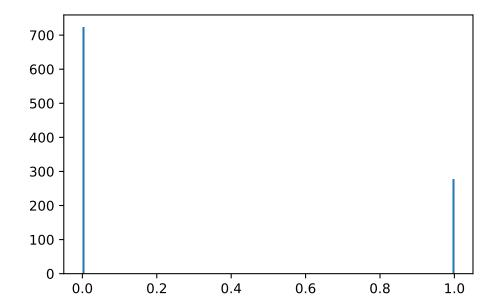
2 Tarea 1

Exercise 2.1. Ejecute y explica en pocas palabras la salida del código ex_001.py

```
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d
from scipy.stats import norm
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import bernoulli
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig_01, ax_01 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
fig_02, ax_02 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
p = 0.3
mean, var, skew, kurt = bernoulli.stats(p, moments='mvsk')
print(mean, var, skew,kurt)
x = np.arange(bernoulli.ppf(0.01, p), bernoulli.ppf(0.99, p))
ax_01.plot(x, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), 'bo', ms=8, label='bernoulli pmf')
ax_01.vlines(x, 0, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), colors='b', lw=5, alpha=0.5)
r = bernoulli.rvs(p, size=1000)
ax_02.hist(r, bins=200)
plt.show()
```

0.3 0.21 0.8728715609439694 -1.2380952380952381





El código posee 3 salidas: * Un vector [0.3, 0.21, 0.87, -1.23] * Dos gráficas.

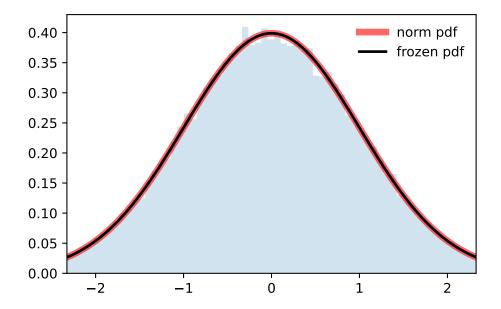
El vector hace referencia a los momentos de la distribución bernoulli con parámetro p=0.3. * mean hace referencia a la media. * var hace referencia a la varianza. * skew hace referencia al sesgo. * kurt hace referencia a la kurtosis.

Finalmente, las dos gráficas: * La primera hace referencia a la función de probabilidad. Notemos que $\mathcal{P}[X=0]=0.7$, lo que muestra la gráfica. Notemos que la gráfica va de -0.04 a 0.04, por lo tanto no se iba a mostrar el caso X=1.

* La segunda hace referencia a una simulación: Se generaron una muestra de tamaño N variables aleatorias con distribución bernoulli. Como la distribución bernoulli tiene media Np, pretende mostrar que en efecto, habrá de forma aproximada Np valores igual a 1 y N(1-p) valores igual a 0.

Exercise 2.2. Ejecute y explica en pocas palabras la salida del código ex 002.py

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
mean, var, skew, kurt = norm.stats(moments='mvsk')
x = np.linspace(norm.ppf(0.01), norm.ppf(0.99), 100)
ax.plot(
    norm.pdf(x),
    'r-',
    lw=5,
    alpha=0.6,
    label='norm pdf'
)
rv = norm()
ax.plot(x, rv.pdf(x), 'k-', lw=2, label='frozen pdf')
vals = norm.ppf([0.001, 0.5, 0.999])
np.allclose([0.001, 0.5, 0.999], norm.cdf(vals))
r = norm.rvs(size=50000)
ax.hist(r, density=True, bins='auto', histtype='stepfilled', alpha=0.2)
ax.set_xlim([x[0], x[-1]])
ax.legend(loc='best', frameon=False)
plt.show()
```



El código posee una gráfica. Que hace referencia a una simulación de variables aleatorias normales. Notemos que * El elemento en azul, hace referencia a un histograma que refleja las frecuencias de los valores generados. * Mientras que la linea roja, muestra la función de densidad de una variable aleatoria estándar.

Exercise 2.3. Ejecute y explica en pocas palabras la salida del código ex 003.py

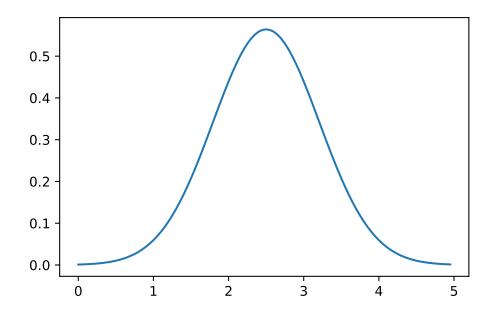
Para cambiar el vector de medias μ y la matriz Σ hay que prestar atención en la linea donde aparece la función multivariate_normal() que de forma simple posee dos parámetros: * El vector de medias $\mu = [0.5, -0.2]$ * La matriz de covarianza $\Sigma = [[2.0, 0.3], [0.3, 0.5]]$

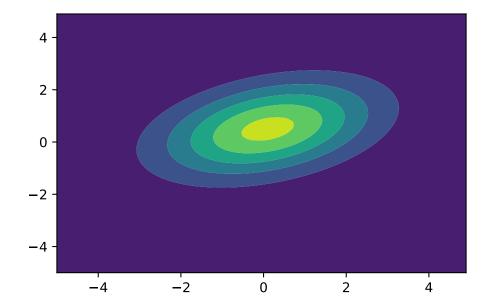
```
x = np.linspace(0, 5, 100, endpoint=False)
y = multivariate_normal.pdf(x, mean=2.5, cov=0.5)

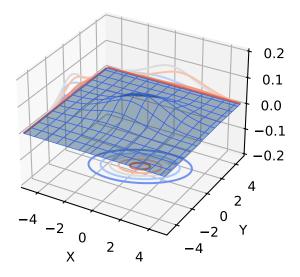
fig1 = plt.figure()
ax = fig1.add_subplot(111)
ax.plot(x, y)
# plt.show()

x, y = np.mgrid[-5:5:.1, -5:5:.1]
pos = np.dstack((x, y))
rv = multivariate_normal([0.1, 0.5], [[3.0, 0.3], [0.75, 1.5]])
fig2 = plt.figure()
ax2 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
```

```
ax2.contourf(x, y, rv.pdf(pos))
# plt.show()
ax = plt.figure().add_subplot(projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(
    x,
    у,
    rv.pdf(pos),
    edgecolor='royalblue',
    1w=0.5,
    rstride=8,
    cstride=8,
    alpha=0.4
)
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='z', offset=-.2, cmap='coolwarm')
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='x', offset=-5, cmap='coolwarm')
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='y', offset=5, cmap='coolwarm')
ax.set(
    xlim=(-5, 5),
    ylim=(-5, 5),
    zlim=(-0.2, 0.2),
    xlabel='X',
    ylabel='Y',
    zlabel='Z'
plt.show()
```



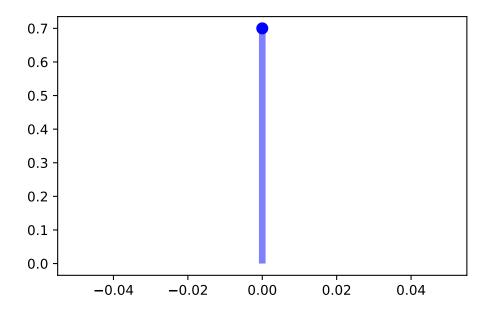


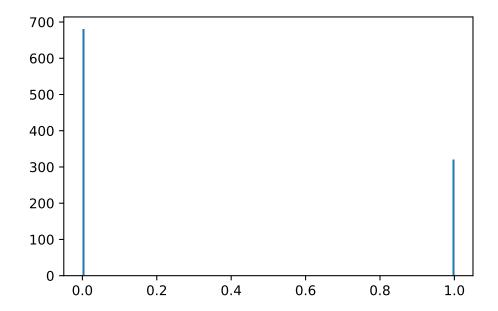


Exercise 2.4. Generando Normales

```
import numpy as np
  from scipy.stats import bernoulli
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  fig_01, ax_01 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
  fig_02, ax_02 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
  p = 0.3
  x = np.arange(bernoulli.ppf(0.01, p), bernoulli.ppf(0.99, p))
  ax_01.plot(x, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), 'bo', ms = 8, label = 'bernoulli pmf')
  ax_01.vlines(x, 0, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), colors = 'b', lw = 5, alpha = 0.5)
  r = bernoulli.rvs(p, size = 1000)
  ax_02.hist(r, bins = 200)
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       0.135, 0.14, 0.145, 0.15, 0.155, 0.16, 0.165, 0.17, 0.175,
       0.18 , 0.185, 0.19 , 0.195, 0.2 , 0.205, 0.21 , 0.215, 0.22 ,
       0.225, 0.23, 0.235, 0.24, 0.245, 0.25, 0.255, 0.26, 0.265,
       0.27 , 0.275, 0.28 , 0.285, 0.29 , 0.295, 0.3 , 0.305, 0.31 ,
       0.315, 0.32, 0.325, 0.33, 0.335, 0.34, 0.345, 0.35, 0.355,
       0.36 , 0.365, 0.37 , 0.375, 0.38 , 0.385, 0.39 , 0.395, 0.4
       0.405, 0.41 , 0.415, 0.42 , 0.425, 0.43 , 0.435, 0.44 , 0.445,
       0.45 , 0.455, 0.46 , 0.465, 0.47 , 0.475, 0.48 , 0.485, 0.49 ,
       0.495, 0.5 , 0.505, 0.51 , 0.515, 0.52 , 0.525, 0.53 , 0.535,
       0.54 , 0.545, 0.55 , 0.555, 0.56 , 0.565, 0.57 , 0.575, 0.58 ,
       0.585, 0.59, 0.595, 0.6, 0.605, 0.61, 0.615, 0.62, 0.625,
       0.63 , 0.635, 0.64 , 0.645, 0.65 , 0.655, 0.66 , 0.665, 0.67 ,
       0.675, 0.68, 0.685, 0.69, 0.695, 0.7, 0.705, 0.71, 0.715,
       0.72 , 0.725, 0.73 , 0.735, 0.74 , 0.745, 0.75 , 0.755, 0.76 ,
       0.765, 0.77, 0.775, 0.78, 0.785, 0.79, 0.795, 0.8, 0.805,
       0.81 , 0.815, 0.82 , 0.825, 0.83 , 0.835, 0.84 , 0.845, 0.85 ,
       0.855, 0.86, 0.865, 0.87, 0.875, 0.88, 0.885, 0.89, 0.895,
           , 0.905, 0.91 , 0.915, 0.92 , 0.925, 0.93 , 0.935, 0.94 ,
       0.945, 0.95, 0.955, 0.96, 0.965, 0.97, 0.975, 0.98, 0.985,
       0.99 , 0.995, 1.
<BarContainer object of 200 artists>)
```





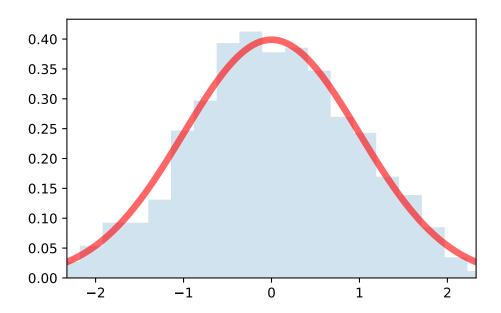
```
from scipy.stats import norm
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
x = np.linspace(norm.ppf(0.01),norm.ppf(0.99), 100)
```

```
ax.plot(x, norm.pdf(x),'r-', lw = 5, alpha = 0.6)

r = norm.rvs(size = 1000)

ax.hist(r, density = True, bins = 'auto', histtype = 'stepfilled', alpha = 0.2)
ax.set_xlim(x[0], x[-1])
ax.legend(loc='best', frameon = False)
```

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an advantage of the start with a start with

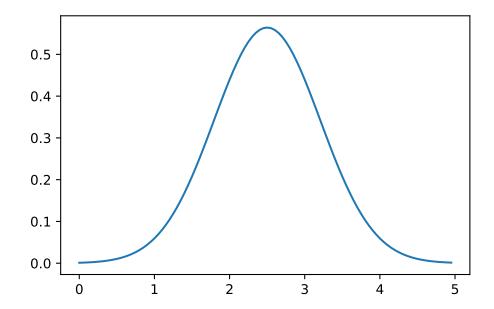


```
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

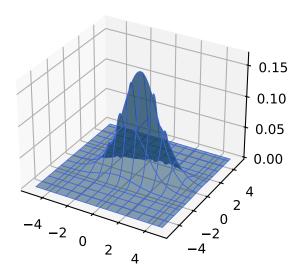
x = np.linspace(0,5,100,endpoint = False)
y = multivariate_normal.pdf(x , mean = 2.5, cov = 0.5)

fig1 = plt.figure()
ax = fig1.add_subplot(111)
ax.plot(x,y)
```

<mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection at 0x2817541a200>







3 Tarea 2

Exercise 3.1. Sea X_i v.a.i.i.d tales que

$$\mathcal{P}\left[X_{i}=h\right]=\mathcal{P}\left[X_{i}=-h\right]=\frac{1}{2},\forall i,$$

entonces definimos $Y_{n,h}$.

Queremos calcular la función característica de $Y_{n,\delta}$.

$$E\left[i\lambda Y_{n,\delta}\left(t\right)\right],$$

Aprovechando que para cada X_i son v.a.i.i.d. Entonces, tenemos lo siguiente

$$E\left[i\lambda Y_{n,\delta}\left(t\right)\right] = \left(\cos\left(\lambda h\right)\right)^{t/\delta}$$
$$= u^{t},$$

donde

$$u = \left[\cos(\lambda h)\right]^{1/\delta}$$
$$\ln(u) = \frac{1}{\delta}\ln\left[\cos(\lambda h)\right]$$

Entonces, aproximaremos $\cos(\lambda h)$ con su expansión de Taylor.

$$\cos(\lambda h) \approx 1 - \frac{(\lambda h)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\lambda h)^4}{4!},$$

entonces

$$\begin{split} \ln\left(\cos\left(\lambda h\right)\right) &\approx \ln\left[1 - \frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^4}{4!}\right] \\ &\approx -\frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^2}{2!} + \frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^4}{4!} \end{split}$$

Entonces

$$u^{t} \approx \exp\left[\frac{t}{\delta} \left(-\frac{(\lambda h)^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(\lambda h)^{4}}{4!}\right)\right],$$
$$\approx \exp\left[-\frac{t}{\delta} \left(\frac{\lambda^{2} h^{2}}{2} - \frac{\lambda^{4} h^{4}}{24}\right)\right],$$

Calculando el limite

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} E\left[\exp\left(i\lambda Y_{n,\delta}\left(t\right)\right)\right] = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \exp\left[-t\left(\left\lceil\frac{h^2}{\delta}\right\rceil\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} - \frac{\lambda^4 h^2}{24}\right)\right)\right],$$

si $h^2/\delta \to \infty$ Segun la sucesión $\delta_n \to 0$ tenemos limites diferentes, por lo tanto, este no existe. Ahora, usando la normalización, retomando las operaciones anteriores,

$$\begin{split} E\left[\exp\left(i\lambda Y_{n,\delta}\left(t\right) + \frac{th^2\lambda^2}{2}\right)\right] &= E\left[\exp\left(i\lambda\sum_{i=0}^n X_i + \frac{th^2\lambda^2}{2\delta}\right)\right] \\ &= E\left[\exp\left(i\lambda\sum_{i=0}^n X_i\right)\right] \exp\left(\frac{th^2\lambda^2}{2\delta}\right) \\ &= \left(\left[\cos\left(\lambda h\right)\right]^{1/\delta} \exp\left(\frac{h^2\lambda^2}{2\delta}\right)\right)^t, \end{split}$$

entonces,

$$v = \left[\cos(\lambda h)\right]^{1/\delta} \exp\left(\frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\ln v = \ln\left[\left[\cos(\lambda h)\right]^{1/\delta} \exp\left(\frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \ln\left[\cos(\lambda h)\right] + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2\delta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\ln\left[\cos(\lambda h)\right] + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\ln\left[\frac{(\lambda h)^2}{2} + \frac{(\lambda h)^4}{4!}\right] + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2}\right)$$

recordando que

$$\ln\left(1+x\right) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2},$$

entonces

$$\ln v \approx \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\left\lceil -\frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^4}{4!} - \frac{\left(-\frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^4}{4!}\right)^2}{2} \right\rceil + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2} \right),$$

bajo la simplificación de que $o\left(h^{k}\right)\equiv0,k\geq4,$ entonces

$$\ln v \approx \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{(\lambda h)^4}{24} - \frac{(\lambda h)^4}{8} \right)$$
$$\approx \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{(\lambda h)^4}{24} - \frac{3(\lambda h)^4}{24} \right)$$
$$v \approx \exp\left(-\frac{(\lambda h)^4}{12\delta} \right)$$

por lo tanto, si $h^4/\delta \to 0$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} E\left[\exp\left(i\lambda Y_{n,\delta}\left(t\right) + \frac{th^2\lambda^2}{2}\right)\right] = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\lambda h\right)^4}{12\delta}\right) = 1$$

4 Tarea 3

Exercise 4.1. Si $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ entonces $\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \sim N(0, 1)$.

Calculemos la función característica de la variable $\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$,

$$\varphi_{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}}(t) = E\left[e^{it\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}\right] \\
= E\left[e^{\left(\frac{itX}{\sigma} - \frac{it\mu}{\sigma}\right)}\right] \\
= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}}E\left[e^{\left(\frac{itX}{\sigma}\right)}\right] \\
= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{itx}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}dx \\
= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}}\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{itx}{\sigma}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}dx \\
= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}}\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{itx}{\sigma} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}dx \\
= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}}\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-\mu)^2 - 2itx\sigma}{\sigma^2}}dx \tag{4.1}$$

Observemos que,

$$\frac{(x-\mu)^2 - 2itx\sigma}{\sigma^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x\mu + \mu^2 - 2itx\sigma}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{2x\mu}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{2itx\sigma}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{2x}{\sigma} \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^2 - \frac{2it\sigma\mu}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(it\sigma)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^2 - \frac{2it\mu}{\sigma} + t^2.$$
(4.2)

Sustituyendo (4.2) en (4.1), resulta

$$\varphi_{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}}(t) = e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu+it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^{2} - \frac{2it\mu}{\sigma} + t^{2}\right]} dx$$

$$= e^{-\frac{it\mu}{\sigma}} e^{\frac{it\mu}{\sigma} - \frac{t^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu+it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu+it\sigma}{\sigma}\right)\right)^{2}} dx \tag{4.3}$$

Sea $u = \frac{x}{\sigma} - \left(\frac{\mu + it\sigma}{\sigma}\right) \Longrightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sigma}dx$, sustituyendo esto en (4.3), resulta

$$\varphi_{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}}(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \tag{4.4}$$

de aquí se sigue que $u \sim N(0,1)$, entonces

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} dx = 1.$$

sustituyendo esto ultimo en (4.4), se tiene,

$$\varphi_{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}}(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}},$$

que es la función característica de una Normal estándar, como las funciones características coinciden se concluye que $\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$.

Exercise 4.2. Si $Y \sim N(0,1)$ entonces $\sigma Y + \mu \sim N(\mu,\sigma)$. Calculemos la función característica de la variable $\sigma Y + \mu$,

$$\varphi_{\sigma Y + \mu}(t) = E \left[e^{it(\sigma Y + \mu)} \right]
= E \left[e^{it\sigma Y + it\mu} \right]
= e^{it\mu} E \left[e^{it\sigma Y} \right]
= e^{it\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{it\sigma y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy
= e^{it\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y^2 - 2yit\sigma)} dy.$$
(4.5)

Observemos que,

$$y^{2} - 2yit\sigma = (y - it\sigma)^{2} - (it\sigma)^{2}$$
$$= (y - it\sigma)^{2} + t^{2}\sigma^{2}.$$
(4.6)

Sustituyendo, (4.6) en (4.5) resulta

$$\varphi_{\sigma Y + \mu}(t) = e^{it\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}((y - it\sigma)^2 + t^2\sigma^2)} dy
= e^{it\mu} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y - it\sigma)^2} dy$$
(4.7)

Tomando $u = y - it\sigma \Longrightarrow du = dy$, se tiene que

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-it\sigma)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du,$$

entonces $U \sim N(0,1)$, por lo tanto,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-it\sigma)^2} dy = 1$$

sustituyendo esto ultimo en (4.7), resulta,

$$\varphi_{\sigma Y+\mu}(t)=e^{it\mu}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2}=e^{it\mu-\frac{t^2\sigma^2}{2}}.$$

Sea Z una variable aleatoria tal que $Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ sabemos que,

$$\varphi_Z(t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{t^2\sigma^2}{2}}.$$

De estas dos ultimas igualdades se sigue que,

$$\varphi_Z(t) = \varphi_{\sigma Y + \mu}(t).$$

Dado que tienen iguales funciones características se concluye que,

$$\sigma Y + \mu \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

Exercise 4.3. Si $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ además X y Y son independientes entonces $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$. Por definición, se tiene que,

$$\varphi_{X+Y}(t) = E[e^{it(X+Y)}]$$

$$= E[e^{itX}e^{itY}] \text{ por ser independientes, del ejercicio 4}$$

$$= E[e^{itX}]E[e^{itY}]$$

$$= \varphi_X(t)\varphi_Y(t). \tag{4.8}$$

Por otro lado, sea Z una variables aleatoria tal que, $Z \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$, sabemos que la función característica de Z, esta dada por,

$$\begin{array}{lll} \varphi_Z(t) = & & e^{it(\mu_1 + \mu_2) - \frac{t^2}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \\ & = & & e^{it\mu_1 - \frac{t^2\sigma_1^2}{2} + it\mu_2 - \frac{t^2\sigma_2^2}{2}} \\ & = & & e^{it\mu_1 - \frac{t^2\sigma_1^2}{2}} e^{it\mu_2 - \frac{t^2\sigma_2^2}{2}} \\ & = & & \varphi_X(t)\varphi_Y(t), \end{array}$$

entonces, de esta ultima igualdad y de (??) se sigue que,

$$\varphi_Z(t) = \varphi_{X+Y}(t).$$

Como las funciones características coinciden se sigue que, $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$.

Exercise 4.4. Si X, Y son variables normales independientes. Entonces E[XY] = E[X]E[Y].

Recordemos que

$$E[XY] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_{XY}(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

Como X, Y son independientes

$$f_{YY}(x,y) = f_{Y}(x) f_{Y}(y)$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} E\left[XY\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_{XY}\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_{X}\left(x\right) f_{y}\left(y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right] \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{y}\left(y\right) \mathrm{d}y\right] \\ &= E\left[X\right] E\left[Y\right] \end{split}$$

Exercise 4.5. Por Demostrar

$$\mathcal{P}[|X - \mu| \ge \epsilon] \le \frac{\operatorname{Var}[X]}{\epsilon^2}$$

Por la desigualdad de Chebysev, para X una variable aleatoria.

$$\mathcal{P}\left[X \ge \epsilon\right] \le \frac{E\left[X\right]}{\epsilon}$$

Entonces, sea $Y=\left|X-\mu\right|,\mu=E\left[X\right]$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{P}\left[\left|X-\mu\right| \geq \epsilon\right] &= \mathcal{P}\left[\left|X-\mu\right|^2 \geq \epsilon^2\right] \\ &\leq \frac{E\left[\left(X-\mu\right)^2\right]}{\epsilon^2} &= \frac{\mathrm{Var}\left[X\right]}{\epsilon^2} \end{split}$$

::: {#exr-1}

Por demostrar

Sean X_1,X_2,\ldots,X_n variables aleatorias independienes con esperanza finita $\mu=E\left[X_j\right]$ y varianza infinita. $\sigma^2=\mathrm{Var}\left(X_j\right)$. Sean $S_n=X_1+X_2+\ldots+X_n$. Entonces para cada $\epsilon>0$.

:::

$$\mathcal{P}\left[\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - \mu\right| \ge \epsilon\right] \to 0$$

Notemos que

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Var}\left[\frac{S_n}{n} - \mu\right] &= \frac{1}{n^2} \operatorname{Var}\left(S_n\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Var}\left(X_i\right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{split}$$

Entonces, por el Teorema de Chebysev

$$\mathcal{P}\left[\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - \mu\right| \ge \epsilon\right] \le \frac{\sigma^2}{n\epsilon},$$

notemos que para $n \to \infty$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n\epsilon} \to 0.$$

Entonces

$$\mathcal{P}\left[\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - \mu\right| \ge \epsilon\right] \to 0$$

Exercise 4.6. Sea $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ una secuencia de v.a.i.id con media a y varianza b^2 . Entonces para doo $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, con $\alpha < \beta$, entonces

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\lim_{M\to\infty}\alpha\leq\frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{M}X_{i}-Ma}{\sqrt{M}b}\leq\beta\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\alpha}^{\beta}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}\right)\mathrm{d}x$$

Sea

$$Y_M = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^M \left[X_i - a\right]}{\sqrt{M}b},$$

Definamos

$$\overline{S_M} = \sum_{i=1}^M \left[X_i - a \right],$$

entonces

$$Y_M = \frac{S_M}{\sqrt{M}b}$$

demostraremos que la función generadora de momentos $\varphi_M \to \varphi$ donde $\varphi_m = \varphi_{Y_M}$ y φ es función generadora de momentos de la distribución normal estandar.

Ahora,

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{M}\left(t\right) &= E\left[\exp\left(t\frac{S_{M}}{\sqrt{Mb}}\right)\right] \\ &= \varphi_{SM}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{M}b}\right) \\ X_{i} \text{ v.a.i.i.d} \Rightarrow &= \left[\varphi_{(X_{1}-a)}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{M}b}\right)\right]^{M} \\ &= \left[E\left[\exp\left(\frac{t}{b\sqrt{M}}\left(X_{1}-a\right)\right)\right]\right] \end{split}$$

Recordando la serie de Taylor

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{M}\left(t\right) &= \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{E\left[\left(\frac{t}{b\sqrt{M}}\left(X_{1}-a\right)\right)^{i}\right]}{i!}\right]^{M} \\ &= \left[1+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t}{b\sqrt{M}}\right)^{2}E\left[\left(X_{1}-a\right)^{2}\right]+\epsilon\left(3\right)\right]^{M} \\ &= \left[1+\frac{1}{M}\frac{t^{2}}{2}+\epsilon\left(3\right)\right]^{M}, \end{split}$$

donde

$$\epsilon\left(3\right) = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \frac{E\left[\left(\frac{t}{b\sqrt{M}}\left(X_{1} - a\right)\right)^{i}\right]}{i!},$$

Sea $s = \frac{t}{b\sqrt{M}}$, entonces $s \to 0, t \to 0$

$$\epsilon(3) = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \frac{E\left[\left(X_1 - a\right)^i\right] s^i}{i!}$$

Notemos que, si φ_1 existe. Entonces

$$\frac{\epsilon\left(3\right)}{s^{2}} = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \frac{E\left[\left(X_{1} - a\right)^{i}\right]s^{i-2}}{i!} \rightarrow 0, s \rightarrow 0.$$

Además $s \to 0$ cuando $M \to \infty$.

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{M}\left(t\right) = \left[1 + \frac{1}{M}\left[\frac{t^{2}}{2} + M\epsilon\left(3\right)\right]\right]^{M},$$

Entonces $\epsilon\left(3\right)s^{-2}=Me\left(3\right)b^{2}t^{-2}\rightarrow0.$ Como b,t estan fijas.

$$M\epsilon(3) \to 0, M \to \infty$$

por lo tanto

$$\begin{split} \frac{t^{2}}{2} + M\epsilon\left(3\right) &\to \frac{t^{2}}{2}, M \to \infty \\ \left[1 + \frac{1}{M}\left[\frac{t^{2}}{2} + M\epsilon\left(3\right)\right]\right]^{M} &\to \exp\left(t^{2}\right), M \to \infty \\ \lim_{M \to \infty} \varphi_{M}\left(t\right) &= \exp\left(t^{2}\right) = \varphi\left(t\right), \end{split}$$

la función generadora de momentos de la distribución normal estándar. Por lo tanto

$$F_M(x) \rightarrow F_{N(0,1)}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{M}\left(b\right) - F_{M}\left(a\right) \to F_{N}\left(b\right) - F_{N}\left(a\right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\lim_{M \to \infty} \alpha \leq \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{M} X_{i} - Ma}{\sqrt{M}b} \leq \beta\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

Exercise 4.7. Sea $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ una sucesión de v.a.i.i.d con media a. Entonces

$$\mathcal{P}\left[\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^M X_i=a\right]=1.$$

Esto es similar a decir que

$$\lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} X_i \stackrel{\text{c.s}}{=} a$$

Sin perdida de generalidad, diremos que $X_i \geq 0, \forall i.$ Definamos

$$Y_n = X_n I_{[|X_n| \le n]}, Q_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

Por la desigualdad de

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{P}\left[\left|\frac{Q_n - E\left[Q_n\right]}{n}\right| \geq \epsilon\right] \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Var}\left(Q_n\right)}{\epsilon^2 n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{Var}\left(Y_i\right) \\ \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{E\left(Y_n^2\right)}{\epsilon^2 n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 n^2} \int_0^n x^2 \mathrm{d}F \\ \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_0^n x \mathrm{d}F < \infty, \end{split}$$

donde ${\cal F}$ es la función de distribución de $X_i.$ Luego

$$E\left[X_{1}\right]=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\int_{0}^{n}x\mathrm{d}F=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}E\left[Y_{n}\right]=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{E\left[Q_{n}\right]}{n}.$$

Entonces, por el Lema de Borel Canteli. $\mathcal{P}\left[\limsup\left(\left|\frac{Q_n-E\left[Q_n\right]}{n}\right|\geq\epsilon\right)\right]=0$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{Q_n}{n}=E\left[X_1\right], \text{c.s}$$

Ahora, calcularemos la siguiente probabilidad

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\mathcal{P}\left[X_{i}\neq Y_{i}\right]=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\mathcal{P}\left[X_{i}>n\right]$$

como $E\left[X_{i}\right]<\infty$ y X_{i} son v.a.i.i.d.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\mathcal{P}\left[X_{i}>n\right]\leq E\left[X_{1}\right]<\infty$$

De nuevo, por el Lema de Borel Cantelli.

$$\mathcal{P}\left[\limsup\left[X_{i}\neq Y_{i}\right]\right]=0,\forall i$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} X_i &= Y_i, \text{c.s} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M X_i \to E\left[X_1\right] = \mu. \text{ c.s} \end{split}$$

5 Tarea 4

Exercise 5.1. Sea W(t) un movimiento Browniano estándar en [0,T]. Pruebe que para cualquier c > 0 fijo,

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{c}W(c^2t)$$

es un movimiento Browniano sobre [0, T].

5.0.1 Demostración

Demostraremos que V cumple las propiedades del movimiento Browniano.

5.0.1.1 Propiedad 1

Es claro que
$$V(0) = \frac{1}{c}W(c^20) = 0.$$

5.0.1.2 Propiedad 2 (Incrementos Independientes)

Sean s < t < u < v tenemos que

$$E[\left(V(t) - V(s)\right)\left(V(v) - V(u)\right)] = \frac{1}{c^2} E[\left(W(c^2t) - W(c^2s)\right)\left(W(c^2v) - W(c^2u)\right)]$$

Como el browniano tiene incrementos independientes.

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{c^2} E\left[\left(W(c^2t) - W(c^2s)\right)\left(W(c^2v) - W(c^2u)\right)\right] &= \frac{1}{c^2} E\left[\left(W(c^2t) - W(c^2s)\right)\right] E\left[\left(W(c^2v) - W(c^2u)\right)\right] \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

Entonces V tiene incrementos independientes.

5.0.1.3 Propiedad 3 (Incrementos estacionarios)

Considere s < t.

$$V(t)-V(s)=\frac{1}{c}\left[W(c^2t)-W(c^2s)\right]$$

Por propiedades del movimiento Browniano.

$$\begin{split} E\left[V(t)-V(s)\right] &= \frac{1}{c}E\left[W(c^2t)-W(c^2s)\right] = 0 \\ \operatorname{Var}\left[V(t)-V(s)\right] &= \frac{1}{c^2}\operatorname{Var}\left[W(c^2t)-W(c^2s)\right] = \frac{1}{c^2}\left(c^2\left(t-s\right)\right) = t-s \end{split}$$

Entonces V tiene incrementos estacionarios.

5.0.2 Por lo tanto, V es un movimiento browniano.

Exercise 5.2. Hacer un script para ilustrar la propiedad de escalado del movimiento Browniano para el caso de $c = \frac{1}{5}$. Estar seguro que usa el mismo camino browniano discretizado en cada subplot.

El código, se encuentra en hw4_p2.py. Pero aquí se muestran los resultados.

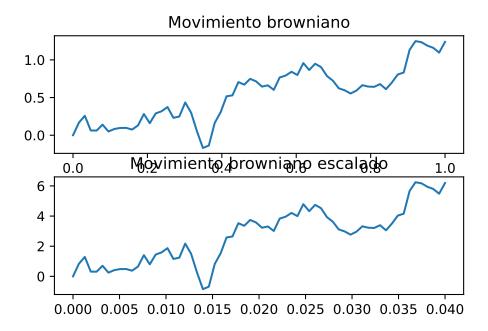
```
# plt.show()
"""
Ahora, comenzamos con el browniano escalado.
"""
c = 0.2 # 1/5

"""
Esto tiene dos interpretaciones.
Sin embargo, para este ejercicio debemos partir de una trayectoria dada, entonces haremos
"""

c_time = c**2 * time # Transformamos el intervalo del tiempo
c_w = c**(-1) * w # Escalamos el browniano.

print("El valor de c es ",c)
fig, cbrown = plt.subplots(2)
cbrown[0].plot(time, w)
cbrown[1].plot(c_time, c_w)
cbrown[0].set_title('Movimiento browniano')
cbrown[1].set_title('Movimiento browniano escalado')
plt.show()
```

El valor de c es 0.2



Exercise 5.3. Modifique el script half_brownian_refinement.py encapsulando el código en una función. Esta función deberá recibir el extremo derecho del intervalo [0,T] y el número de incrementos N de un camino browniano base. El propósito es calcular los incrementos de relleno de una refinamiento con 2N incrementos.

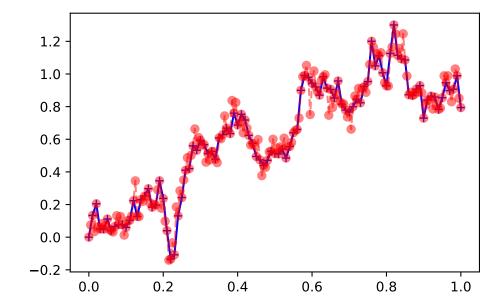
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
prng = np.random.RandomState(10)
def refined_brownian_2n(T,L):
    dt = T / L
    W = np.zeros(L + 1)
    W_refined = np.zeros(2 * L + 1)
    xi = np.sqrt(dt) * prng.normal(size=L)
    xi_half = np.sqrt(0.5 * dt) * prng.normal(size=L)
    W[1:] = xi.cumsum()
    W_{-} = np.roll(W, -1)
    W_half = 0.5 * (W + W_)
    W_half = np.delete(W_half, -1) + xi_half
    W_refined[1::2] = W_half
    W_refined[2::2] = W[1:]
    t = np.arange(0, T + dt, dt)
    t_{half} = np.arange(0, T + 0.5 * dt, 0.5 * dt)
```

```
return t, t_half, W, W_refined
```

Exercise 5.4. En un script separado, incluya la función de arriba y grafique una figura con la trayectoria del browniano con 100 incrementos y muestre su refinamiento correspondiente.

```
time, bi_time, w, bi_w = refined_brownian_2n(1,100)

plt.plot(time, w, 'b-+')
plt.plot(
    bi_time,
    bi_w,
    'ro--',
    alpha=0.5
)
plt.show()
```



6 Tarea 5

Exercise 6.1. Muestre que el movimiento Browniano satisface

$$E\left[\left|W\left(t\right)-W\left(s\right)\right|^{2}\right]=\left|t-s\right|$$

Si t > s.

$$E[|W(t) - W(s)|^{2}] = E[(W(t) - W(s))^{2}]$$
$$= t - s.$$

mientras que si $t \leq s$.

$$\begin{split} E\left[\left(W\left(t\right)-W\left(s\right)\right)^{2}\right] &= E\left[\left(W\left(s\right)-W\left(t\right)\right)^{2}\right] \\ &= s-t, \end{split}$$

por lo tanto

$$E\left[\left|W\left(t\right)-W\left(s\right)\right|^{2}\right]=\left|t-s\right|$$

Exercise 6.2. Dado $W\left(t_{i}\right)$ y $W\left(t_{i+1}\right)$, muestre que la variable aleatoria

$$W\left(t_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right):=\frac{1}{2}\left[W\left(t_{i}\right)+W\left(t_{i+1}\right)\right]+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta t}\xi,\xi\sim N\left(0,1\right)$$

es un movimiento Browniano.

6.0.0.0.1 Es claro que al ser un refinamiento del movimiento browniano.

$$W\left(0\right) = 0$$

$\textbf{6.0.0.0.2} \ \ C_2. \ \ \textbf{Notemos que}$

$$W_{i+\frac{i}{2}}-W_{i}=\frac{1}{2}\left[W\left(t_{i+1}\right)-W\left(t_{i}\right)\right]+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta t}\xi,$$

Sabemos que la combinación lineal de normales es una nornal. Luego, partiendo que $t_{i+1}-t_i=\Delta t.$

$$\begin{split} E\left[W_{i+\frac{i}{2}}-W_i\right] &= 0,\\ \mathrm{Var}\left[W_{i+\frac{i}{2}}-W_i\right] &= \frac{1}{4}\Delta t + \frac{1}{4}\Delta t = \frac{1}{2}\Delta t, \end{split}$$

Por lo tanto $W_{i+\frac{1}{2}}-W_{i}\sim N\left(0,\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right).$

6.0.0.0.3 Calculamos la esperanza.

$$E\left[\left(W_{i+1}-W_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]=E\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\left[W\left(t_{i+1}\right)-W\left(t_{i}\right)\right]+\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right)\frac{1}{2}\left[W\left(t_{j+1}\right)-W\left(t_{j}\right)\right]+\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right]$$

defina $dW_i = W_{i+1} - W_i$,

$$\begin{split} E\left[\left(W_{i+1}-W_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right] &= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}+\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}+\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right)\right] \\ &= E\left[\frac{1}{4}dW_{i}dW_{j}+\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi+\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi+\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right)^{2}\right] \\ dW_{i},dW_{j} \text{ son independientes} &= \left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\right)\left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}\right]\right)+E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right] \\ &+ E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right]+\frac{\Delta t}{4}\left(E\left[\xi\right]\right)^{2} \\ &= \left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\right)\left(E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]\right)+E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right]+\frac{\Delta t}{4}\left(E\left[\xi\right]\right) \\ &= \left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\right)\left(E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]\right)+E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right]+\frac{\Delta t}{4}\left(E\left[\xi\right]\right) \\ &= \left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\right)\left(E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]\right)+E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{j}+\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}\xi\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right] \\ &= \left(E\left[\frac{1}{2}dW_{i}\right]\right)\left(E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]\right)+E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]\sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{4}}E\left[\xi\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(W_{i+1}-W_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]E\left[\left(W_{j+1}-W_{j+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right], \end{split}$$

teniendo asi, que los incrementos son independientes.

Exercise 6.3. Generalice la fórmula del ejercicio anterior para en el caso donde, $W(t_i), W(t_{i+1}), y \alpha \in (0,1)$ el valor

$$W\left(t_{i}+\alpha\Delta t\right),$$

es un movimiento Browniano.

Notemos que

$$t_i + \alpha \Delta t + (1 - \alpha) \Delta t = t_{i+1}$$

entonces vamos a definir

$$\begin{split} W_{i+\alpha} &= W\left(t_i + \alpha \Delta t\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \alpha\right) W_i + \alpha W_{i+1} + Y, \end{split}$$

donde Y será una v.a independiente de W(t). Entonces

$$\begin{split} W_{i+\alpha} - W_i &= \left(1 - \alpha\right) W_i + \alpha W_{i+1} + Y - W_i \\ &= \alpha \left(W_{i+1} - W_i\right) + Y \\ &= \alpha \left(W_{i+1} - W_i\right) + Y. \end{split}$$

Entonces

$$E\left[W_{i+\alpha} - W_{i}\right] = E\left[Y\right],$$

por lo tanto, E[Y] tiene que ser cero. Luego

$$Var \left[W_{i+\alpha} - W_i \right] = \alpha^2 \Delta t + Var \left[Y \right],$$

notemos que

$$(i+\alpha)\,\Delta t - i\Delta t = \alpha \Delta t,$$

por lo tanto tendría que cumplirse $\mathrm{Var}\left[W_{i+\alpha}-W_i\right]=\alpha\Delta t.$

$$\alpha^2 \Delta t + \text{Var}[Y] = \alpha \Delta t,$$

entonces

$$Var[Y] = \Delta t (\alpha - \alpha^2),$$

como $Y=\sqrt{\alpha\left(1-\alpha\right)}\xi,\xi\sim N\left(0,1\right)$. Como este es un refinamiento del browniano, entonces se cumple C1.

$$W(0) = 0.$$

Conseguimos C2 por construcción y de forma análoga tenemos la independiencia de los incrementos.

$$E\left[\left(W_{i+\alpha}-W_i\right)\left(W_{j+\alpha}-W_j\right)\right]=E\left[W_{i+\alpha}-W_i\right]E\left[W_{j+\alpha}-W_j\right].$$

Exercise 6.4. Suponga que $X \sim N(0,1)$. Sabemos que E[X] = 0 y $E[X^2] = 3$. Luego, de la definición, el p— ésimo momento satisface

$$E\left[X^{p}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{p} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x.$$

Usando la relación, muestre que $E\left[X^{3}\right]=0$ y $E\left[X^{4}\right]=1.$

Entonces deduzca el incremento Browniano,

$$\Delta W_i = W\left(t_{i+1}\right) - W\left(t_i\right),\,$$

satisface $E\left[\Delta W_i^3\right]=0, E\left[\Delta W_i^4\right]=3\left(\Delta t\right)^2$. Entonces encuentre una expresión para $E\left[X^p\right]$ para un entero positivo $p.\backslash$ Pista: Tu puedes usar el dato que $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)=\sqrt{2\pi}$.

Considere la fórmula.

$$E\left[X^{p}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{p} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x.$$

Partiendo la integral,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^p \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} x^p \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^p \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x}_{I_2}$$

Entonces

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 x^p \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x,$$

hagamos el cambio de variable. y=-x, tenemos que

$$\begin{split} I_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\infty}^{0} - \left(-y\right)^p \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}y \\ &= \frac{\left(-1\right)^p}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^p \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}y = I_2 \left(-1\right)^p, \end{split}$$

entonces

$$E[X^p] = (1 + (-1)^p)I_2,$$

de aqui tenemos, que si p es impar $E[X^p] = 0$, entonces si p es par

$$E[X^p] = 2I_2,$$

entonces, nos concentraremos en

$$E\left[X^{p}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{p} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \mathrm{D}x, p = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Considere $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$, Dy = xDx.

$$E\left[X^{p}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{p-1} \exp\left(-y\right) \mathrm{D}y,$$

luego $\sqrt{2y} = x$, entonces

$$\begin{split} E\left[X^{p}\right] &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{2y}\right)^{p-1} \exp\left(-y\right) \mathrm{D}y \\ &= \frac{2\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{p-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \exp\left(-y\right) \mathrm{D}y \\ &= \frac{2\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{p-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{\frac{p+1}{2}-1} \exp\left(-y\right) \mathrm{D}y, \end{split}$$

recordando la función Gamma.

$$\Gamma\left(z\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{z-1} e^{-t} \mathrm{D}t,$$

entonces

$$E\left[X^{p}\right] = \begin{cases} 0 & p \text{ impar} \\ \frac{2^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right) & p \text{ par} \end{cases},$$

entonces $E\left[X^4\right] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}}\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \int_0^\infty x^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-x} \mathrm{D}x.$$

Considere

$$u=x^{3/2}\mathrm{D}v=e^{-x}\mathrm{D}x$$

$$\mathrm{D}u=\frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}v=-e^{-x},$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \left[-x^{3/2}e^{-x}\right] + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^\infty x^{1/2}e^{-x} \mathrm{D}x$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

Entonces

$$E\left[X^4\right]=3$$

Notemos que si $\Delta W \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, entonces

$$Z = \frac{\Delta W}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

En general,

$$E\left[\left(\Delta W\right)^{p}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w^{p} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{w}{\sigma}\right)^{2}\right) \mathrm{D}w,$$

considere $\sigma u = w$, entonces

$$E\left[\left(\Delta W\right)^{p}\right] = \sigma^{p} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^{p} \exp\left(-u^{2}\right) Dw\right],$$
$$= \sigma^{p} E\left[Z^{p}\right],$$

entonces para $p = 4, \sigma^2 = \Delta t$.

$$E\left[\left(\Delta W\right)^{4}\right]=\left(\Delta t\right)^{2}E\left[Z^{4}\right]=3\left(\Delta t\right)^{2}$$

Exercise 6.5. Suponga que $X \sim N(0,1)$. Muestre que para $a,b \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$E\left[\exp\left(a+bX\right)\right] = \exp\left(a + \frac{1}{2}b^2\right).$$

Deduzca que

$$E\left[\exp\left(t+\frac{1}{4}W_t\right)\right]=\exp\left(\frac{33}{32}t\right)$$

Considere

$$E\left[\exp\left(a+bX\right)\right]=e^{a}E\left[\exp\left(bX\right)\right],$$

notemos que $bX \sim N\left(0,b^2\right)$, por lo tanto, la función generadora de momentos nos dice que

$$E\left[\exp\left(bX\right)\right] = M_{bX}\left(1\right) = \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{2}\right),\,$$

por lo tanto

$$E\left[\exp\left(a+bX\right)\right]=e^{a}\exp\left(\frac{b^{2}}{2}\right)=\exp\left(a+\frac{1}{2}b^{2}\right),$$

ahora, considere

$$E\left[\exp\left(t+\frac{1}{4}W_{t}\right)\right]=E\left[\exp\left(t+\frac{1}{4}\left(W_{t}-W_{0}\right)\right)\right],$$

Notemos que $W_{t}-W_{0}\sim N\left(0,t\right),$ por lo tanto, usando la fórmula anterior

$$\begin{split} E\left[\exp\left(t+\frac{1}{4}\left(W_{t}-W_{0}\right)\right)\right] &= \exp\left(t+\frac{1}{4}\left(\sqrt{t}X\right)\right), X \sim N\left(0,1\right) \\ &= \exp\left(t+\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{t}\right)X\right) = \exp\left(t+\frac{t}{32}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\frac{33}{32}t\right) \end{split}$$

7 Tarea 6

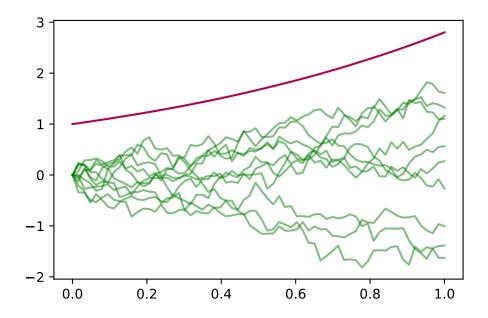
Exercise 7.1. Hacer un script para simular 10000 trayectorias del proceso $u(t, W_t)$ definido en el Ejercicio. Grafique en una figura, 10 trayectorias y la media de las 10000 trayectorias del proceso $u(t, W_t)$.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def strong_brownian(t, n):
    dt = t / n
    dw = np.zeros(n)
    w = np.zeros(n)
    for i in np.arange(1, n):
        dw[i] = np.sqrt(dt)*np.random.standard_normal()
        w[i] = w[i - 1] + dw[i]
    time = np.linspace(0, t, n)
    return time, w
def b_function(t, a, w):
    y = np.exp(t - a * w)
    return y
n_samples = 10000
n_{points} = 64
t_initial = 0
t_final = 1
mean = np.zeros(n_points)
for i in range(n_samples):
    time, b_w = strong_brownian(t_final, n_points)
    y = b_function(time, 0.25, b_w)
    if i < 10:
```

```
plt.plot(time, b_w, 'g-', alpha=0.5)
mean += y

mean = (n_samples)**(-1) * mean
time = np.linspace(0, t_final, n_points)

y = [np.exp(33 / 32 * t) for t in time]
plt.plot(time, mean, 'r-')
plt.plot(time, y, 'b-', alpha=0.3)
plt.show()
```

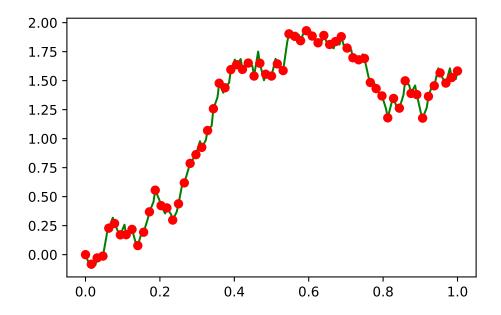


Exercise 7.2. Siguiendo las ideas del refinamiento del camino browniano. $t_{i+1/2}=t_i+\frac{1}{2}\delta t$. Hacer un código de Python para el refinamiento del Browniano para $\alpha\in(0,1)$ para el refinamiento \$t_{i+1/2}=t_i+t_i\$

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def strong_brownian(t, n):
    dt = t / n
    dw = np.zeros(n)
    w = np.zeros(n)
```

```
for i in np.arange(1, n):
        dw[i] = np.sqrt(dt)*np.random.standard_normal()
        w[i] = w[i - 1] + dw[i]
    time = np.linspace(0, t, n)
    return time, w
t final = 1
n_{points} = 65
delta_t = 1/(n_points - 1)
alpha = 0.7
prng = np.random.RandomState(219)
time, w = strong_brownian(1, n_points) # w_i
y = np.sqrt(delta_t * (alpha - alpha ** 2)) * prng.standard_normal(n_points - 1)
w_{-} = np.roll(w, -1) # w_i+1
w_alpha = alpha * w_ + (1 - alpha) * w
w_{alpha} = np.delete(w_{alpha}, -1)
w_alpha += y
w_ref = np.zeros(2* n_points -1)
w_ref[0::2] = w
w_ref[1::2] = w_alpha
time_ref = np.zeros(2 * n_points - 1)
for i in range(2 * n_points - 1):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        time_ref[i] = time[int(i / 2)]
    else:
        time_ref[i] = time[int(i / 2)] + alpha * delta_t
plt.plot(time_ref, w_ref, 'g-')
plt.plot(time, w, 'ro')
plt.show()
```



8 Tarea 7

Exercise 8.1. Sea W(t) un Movimiento Browniano y Z_i una colección de variables aleatorias i.i.d, con distribución $N\left(0, \frac{\delta t}{4}\right)$.

Pruebe que la suma

$$\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_i \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right),$$

tiene valor esperado igual a cero y una varianza de $O(\delta t)$.

Sin perdida de generalidad supongamos que Z_i y $W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)$ son variables aleatorias independientes para cada i = 1, ... L. Entonces

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_i \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right)\right] &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_i \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right)\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}(Z_i) \mathbb{E}\left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right) \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

así,

$$\begin{split} Var\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_{i}\left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i})\right)\right] &= & \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right)^{2}\right] + \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]\right)^{2} \\ &= & \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right)^{2}\right] \end{split}$$

por el Teorema multinomial, resulta

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L} Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right)^{2}\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L} \left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{j+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{j}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} + 2\sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))\right]^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i \neq j}^{L} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}))Z_{$$

observemos que, si i < j

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E} \left[Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) Z_j(W(t_{j+1}) - W(t_j)) \right] &= \mathbb{E} \{ \mathbb{E} \left[Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) Z_j(W(t_{j+1}) - W(t_j)) | \mathcal{F}_j \right] \} \\ &= \mathbb{E} [Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) Z_j] \mathbb{E} \left[(W(t_{j+1}) - W(t_j)) | \mathcal{F}_j \right] \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

y además

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))\right]^{2} &= \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}\left[Z_{i}^{2}(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))^{2} | \mathcal{F}_{j}\right]\} \\ &= \mathbb{E}\{Z_{i}^{2}\mathbb{E}\left[(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i}))^{2} | \mathcal{F}_{j}\right]\} \\ &= \mathbb{E}[Z_{i}^{2}](t_{i+1} - t_{i}) \\ &= \frac{\delta t}{4}(t_{i+1} - t_{i}) \end{split}$$

sustituyendo resulta

$$\begin{split} Var\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L}Z_{i}\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)\right] &= \sum_{i=0}^{L}\frac{\delta t}{4}(t_{i+1}-t_{i})\\ &= \frac{\delta t}{4}(t_{L+1}-t_{0}). \end{split}$$

Para un L suficientemente grande, se tiene que, $(t_{L+1}-t_0)\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, así

$$Var\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L}Z_{i}\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)\right]\leq\varepsilon\delta t.$$

Así, la varianza es de orden δt .

La regla del punto medio de la integral de Riemann de una función $h \in C^2([a,b])$ sobre una partición de L puntos del intervalo [a,b] está dada por,

$$\int_{a}^{b} h(t)dt = \lim_{\delta t \to 0, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{L} h\left(\frac{t_{i} + t_{i+1}}{2}\right) \delta t.$$

Use la relación

$$W\left(\frac{t_i+t_{i+1}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(W(t_i)+W(t_{i+1})) + \underbrace{Z_i}_{i.i.d.\sim N(0,\delta t/4)},$$

y el ejercicio anterior para demostrar que la regla del punto medio de la integral de Riemann implica que

$$\int_0^T W(t)dW(t) = \frac{1}{2}W(T)^2.$$

Sea $\Delta_L = \{0 = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{L-1}, t_L = T\}$ una partición del intervalo [0, T]. De la regla del punto medio para h(t) = W(t), resulta

$$\begin{split} \int_0^T W(t)dW(t) &= \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L W\left(\frac{t_i + t_{i+1}}{2}\right) \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right) \\ &= \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L \left[\frac{1}{2}(W(t_i) + W(t_{i+1})) + Z_i\right] \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right) \\ &= \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L \frac{1}{2} \left(W(t_{i+1})^2 - W(t_i)^2\right) + \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \\ &= \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(W(T)^2 - W(0)^2\right) + \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} W(T)^2 + \lim_{\delta t \to 0, \, L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \end{split}$$

Solo falta ver que

$$\sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)) \to 0 \text{ en } L^2$$

es decir,

$$\lim_{\|\Delta_L\| \rightarrow 0} E\left\lceil \left(\sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))\right)^2\right\rceil = 0$$

Del ejercicio anterior se tiene que

$$E\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))\right)^2\right] = O(\delta t) \leq \varepsilon \|\Delta_L\|,$$

así, tomando el limite cuando $\|\Delta_L\| \to \text{se}$ tiene que,

$$\sum_{i=0}^L Z_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \rightarrow 0$$
en L^2

Usando la aproximación de la suma de Riemann

$$\int_0^T h(t) dW(t) \sim \sum_{i=0}^L h(t_i) (W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)),$$

argumente que,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T t dW(t)\right)^2\right] = \frac{T^3}{3}.$$

Por tanto, enuncie la isometría de It $\hat{}$ o y deduzca que esta isometría es válida para el caso h(t)=t.

Sea $\{0=t_0,t_1,\ldots,t_{L-1},t_L=T\}$ una partición del intervalo [0,T]. De la aproximación de la suma de Riemann, resulta

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^T t dW(t) &\sim & \sum_{i=0}^L t_i (W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \\ \Longrightarrow & \left(\int_0^T t dW(t) \right)^2 &\sim & \left(\sum_{i=0}^L t_i (W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \right)^2, \end{split}$$

por el Teorema Multinomial, resulta

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^L t_i(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))\right)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^L t_i^2(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))^2 + 2\sum_{i \neq j} t_i t_j(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))(W(t_{j+1}) - W(t_j))$$

entonces sustituyendo esto, resulta

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_{0}^{T}tdW(t)\right)^{2}\right] &\sim \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L}t_{i}^{2}(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i}))^{2}+2\sum_{i\neq j}t_{i}t_{j}(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i}))(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_{j}))\right] \\ &=\sum_{i=0}^{L}t_{i}^{2}\mathbb{E}(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i}))^{2}+2\sum_{i\neq j}t_{i}t_{j}\mathbb{E}\left[(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i}))(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_{j}))\right] \\ &=\sum_{i=0}^{L}t_{i}^{2}(t_{i+1}-t_{i}), \end{split}$$

observemos que,

$$\lim_{L \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^L t_i^2(t_{i+1} - t_i) = \int_0^T t^2 dt = \frac{T}{3}$$

entonces

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T t dW(t)\right)^2\right] = \frac{T}{3}.$$

Además, de la isometria de Itô,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T t dW(t)\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T t dW(t)\right)\left(\int_0^T t dW(t)\right)\right]$$

$$= \int_0^T \mathbb{E}(t^2) dt$$

$$= \int_0^T t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{T}{3}$$

Escriba una función de Python para calcular la integral de It $\hat{}$ o del movimiento Browniano W(t) sobre [0,T]. La función tendría la siguiente firma.

```
import numpy as np
from PythonScripts import brownian_motion as bw
def f(x: float, t: float):
    y = x
    return y
def fB(partition: np.array, x: float, t: float):
    y = 0
    for i in range(len(partition) - 1):
        if partition[i] <= t < partition[i + 1]:</pre>
            y = f(x, t)
    return y
def ito_n(n_points: int, t: float):
    time, w = bw.u(t, n_points)
    integral = np.zeros(n_points)
    for i in range(n_points - 1):
        integral[i] = fB(time, w[i], time[i]) * (w[i + 1] - w[i])
    ito = integral.sum()
    return w, ito
b, ito = ito_n(1000, 1)
print(ito - (0.5 * (b[-1] ** 2 - 1)))
```

0.0054162923245815175

9 Tarea 8

Exercise 9.1. Use la aproximación de la suma de Riemann la ecuación 6.1. Muestra la propiedad de linealidad de la integral estocástica. Es decir,

$$\int_0^T \left(\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)\right) dW_t = \alpha \int_0^T f(t) dW_t + \beta \int_0^T g(t) dW_t$$

Sea $\{0=t_0,t_1,\dots,t_{L-1},t_L=T\}$ una particion del intervalo [0,T], de la aproximación de la suma de Riemann, resulta

$$\begin{split} \int_0^T \left(\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)\right) dW_t &\sim & \sum_{i=0}^L (\alpha f(t_i) + \beta g(t_i))(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \\ &= & \sum_{i=0}^L \alpha f(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) + \sum_{i=0}^L \beta g(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \\ &= & \alpha \sum_{i=0}^L f(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) + \beta \sum_{i=0}^L g(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) \end{split}$$

tomando el limite cuando $L \to \infty$, resulta

$$\alpha \lim_{L \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L f(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) = \alpha \int_0^T f(t) dW_t$$

у

$$\beta \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^L g(t_i)(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)) = \beta \int_0^T g(t) dW_t$$

así,

$$\int_0^T \left(\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)\right) dW_t = \alpha \int_0^T f(t) dW_t + \beta \int_0^T g(t) dW_t$$

Exercise 9.2. Escriba con detalle la demostración del siguiente Teorema, también incluya la demostración del Lema 5.18 del Mao.\ Teorema: Sea $f \in \mathcal{M}^2([0,T];\mathbb{R})$, sea ρ, τ dos tiempos de paro tales que $0 \le \rho \le \tau \le T$. Entonces

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\int_{\rho}^{\tau} f(s)dW_s \mid \mathcal{F}_{\rho}\right) = 0, \tag{9.1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\left|\int_{\rho}^{\tau} f(s)dW_{s}\right|^{2} \mid \mathcal{F}_{\rho}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\int_{\rho}^{\tau} \left|f(s)\right|^{2} ds \mid \mathcal{F}_{\rho}\right). \tag{9.2}$$

Por el Teorema 5.14 y el teorema de paro de la martingala de Doob,

$$E(I(\tau)|\mathcal{F}_{\rho}) = I(\rho) \tag{9.3}$$

у

$$E(I^{2}(\tau) - \langle I, I \rangle_{\tau} | \mathcal{F}_{\rho}) = I^{2}(\rho) - \langle I, I \rangle_{\rho}, \tag{9.4}$$

donde $\{\langle I,I\rangle_t\}$ es definido por 5.18. Aplicando el Lema 5.18 se ve entonces de 5.22 que

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\int_{\rho}^{\tau}f(s)dB_{s}|\mathcal{F}_{\rho}\right)=\mathbb{E}(I(\tau)-I(\rho)|\mathcal{F}_{\rho})=0$$

que es (5.20). Además, por (5.22) y (5.23),

$$\mathbb{E}(|I(\tau)-I(\rho)|^2|\mathcal{F}_{\rho}) = \mathbb{E}(I^2(\tau)|\mathcal{F}_{\rho}) - 2I(\rho)\mathbb{E}(I(\tau)|\mathcal{F}_{\rho}) + I^2(\rho)$$

$$=\mathbb{E}(I^2(\tau)|\mathcal{F}_\rho)-I^2(\rho)=\mathbb{E}(\langle I,I\rangle_\tau-\langle I,I\rangle_\rho|\mathcal{F}_\rho)=\mathbb{E}\left(\int_\rho^\tau|f(s)|^2ds|\mathcal{F}_\rho\right)$$

Exercise 9.3. Usando la aproximación de la suma de Riemann ecuación 6.1, la isometría de Itô y la identidad $4ab = (a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ pruebe que

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T g(t)dW_t\right)\left(\int_0^T f(t)dW_t\right)\right] = \int_0^T \mathbb{E}[f(t)g(t)]dt.$$

Tomemos $a=\int_0^T g(t)dW_t$ y $b=\int_0^T f(t)dW_t$, entonces usando la identidad $4ab=(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2$

$$\begin{split} 4 \left(\int_0^T g(t) dW_t \right) \left(\int_0^T f(t) dW_t \right) &= \left(\int_0^T g(t) dW_t + \int_0^T f(t) dW_t \right)^2 - \left(\int_0^T g(t) dW_t - \int_0^T f(t) dW_t \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\int_0^T (g(t) + f(t)) dW_t \right)^2 - \left(\int_0^T (g(t) - f(t)) dW_t \right)^2, \end{split}$$

así,

$$\begin{split} 4\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T g(t)dW_t\right)\left(\int_0^T f(t)dW_t\right)\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left(\int_0^T (g(t)+f(t))dW_t\right)^2 - \mathbb{E}\left(\int_0^T (g(t)-f(t))dW_t\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\int_0^T \mathbb{E}(g(t)+f(t))^2dt\right) - \left(\int_0^T \mathbb{E}(g(t)-f(t))^2dt\right) \\ &= \left(\int_0^T \mathbb{E}[(g(t)+f(t))^2 - (g(t)-f(t))^2]dt\right) \\ &= 4\left(\int_0^T \mathbb{E}[g(t)f(t)]dt\right) \end{split}$$

Exercise 9.4. Usando la suma de Riemann ecuación 6.1 y deduzca que,

$$\int_0^T W(t)^2 dW(t) = \frac{1}{3} W(T)^3 - \int_0^T W(t) dt.$$

Observemos que,

$$3W(t_i)^2(W(t_{i+1})-W((t_i))) = W(t_{i+1})^3 - \left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3 - 3\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^2W(t_i) - W(t_{i-1})^3,$$

aplicando la ecuación 6.1

$$\begin{split} \int_0^T W(t)^2 dW(t) &\sim \sum_{i=0}^L W(t_i)^2 (W(t_{i+1}) - W((t_i))) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^L \left[W(t_{i+1})^3 - W(t_{i-1})^3 \right] - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^3 - \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^2 W(t_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (W(T)^3 - W(t_0)^3) - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^3 - \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^2 W(t_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} W(T)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^3 - \sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^2 W(t_i) \end{split}$$

veamos que $\frac{1}{3}\sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3\to 0$ en $L^2.\backslash$ Ahora, calcularemos la media de la variación cuadrática. Del Teorema Multinomial

$$\frac{1}{9}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L}\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{3}\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{6}\right] + \frac{2}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{3}\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{3}\right] = \frac{1}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{6}\right] + \frac{2}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{3}\right] + \frac{2}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{$$

además, de la tarea 5,

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_j)\right)^3\right] &=& \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_j)\right)^3\right]|\mathcal{F}_j\} \\ &=& \mathbb{E}\{\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_j)\right)^3\middle|\mathcal{F}_j]\} \\ &=& \mathbb{E}[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^3]\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_j)\right)^3\right] \\ &=& 0. \text{ de la tarea 5} \end{split}$$

así,

$$\frac{2}{9}\sum_{i=0}^{L}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{3}\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_{j})\right)^{3}\right]=0$$

y también se tiene que $\mathbb{E}\left[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\right)^6\right]=15\left(t_{i+1}-t_i\right)^3,$ así

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=0}^{L} E\left[\left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_{i})\right)^{6}\right] &= \frac{5}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{L} \left(t_{i+1} - t_{i}\right)^{3} \\ &\leq \frac{5}{3} \|\Delta_{L}\|^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{L} \left(t_{i+1} - t_{i}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{5}{3} \|\Delta_{L}\|^{2} L \to 0, \|\Delta_{L}\| \to 0 \end{split}$$

Ahora veamos que

$$\sum_{i=0}^L \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)\right)^2 W(t_i) \to \sum_{i=0}^L W(t_i) \left(t_{i+1} - t_i\right) \text{ en } L^2$$

se tiene que,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L}\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{2}W(t_{i})-\sum_{i=0}^{L}W(t_{i})\left(t_{i+1}-t_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]\\ =\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{L}W(t_{i})[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{2}-\left(t_{i+1}-t_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]\\ =\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=0}^{L}W(t_{i})^{2}[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{2}-\left(t_{i+1}-t_{i}\right)]^{2}+\sum_{i=0}^{L}W(t_{i})W(t_{i})[\left(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{2}-\left(t_{i+1}-t_{i}\right)][\left(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_{i})\right)^{2}-\left(t_{i+1}-t_{i}\right)]\right]$$

calculemos

$$\begin{split} &\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[W(t_i)W(t_j)(\big(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\big)^2-\big(t_{i+1}-t_i\big))(\big(W(t_{j+1})-W(t_j)\big)^2-\big(t_{j+1}-t_j\big))]|\mathcal{F}_j\} \\ &= &\mathbb{E}\{W(t_i)W(t_i)(\big(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\big)^2-\big(t_{i+1}-t_i\big))\mathbb{E}[(\big(W(t_{i+1})-W(t_i)\big)^2-\big(t_{i+1}-t_i\big))]|\mathcal{F}_j\} = 0 \end{split}$$

Exercise 9.5. Verifique que la isometría de Itô ecuación 6.4,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T h(t)dW(t)\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T h(t)^2 dt\right],$$

se tiene cuando h(t) := 1.

del ejercicio 3, resulta

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T h(t)dW(t)\right)^2\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T 1dW(t)\right)^2\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T 1dW_t\right)\left(\int_0^T 1dW_t\right)\right] \\ &= \int_0^T \mathbb{E}[1]dt \\ &= \int_0^T dt \\ &= T. \end{split}$$

у

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T h(t)^2 dt\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T 1^2 dt\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T dt\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[T\right] \\ &= T \end{split}$$

Así,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T dW(t)\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T dt\right]$$

10 Tarea 9

Exercise 10.1. El siguiente código calcula la aproximación de la Integral de Ito. Con T=1, $L=2^{13}$ correspondiente al error de $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$

```
import numpy as np
T = 1.0
L = 2**13
dt = T / L
dW = np.sqrt(dt) * np.random.normal(size=L)
W = np.zeros(L + 1)
W[1 :] = np.cumsum(dW)
ito_integral = np.sum(np.multiply(W[0: -1], dW))
err = np.abs(ito_integral - 0.5 * (W[-1] ** 2 - T))
```

Adapta este código para la Integral de Stratonovich correspondente y evalue el error.

```
from PythonScripts import brownian_motion as bw
import numpy as np
def u(t: float, n_points: int):
    dt = t / (n_points - 1)
    dw = np.sqrt(dt) * np.random.standard_normal(n_points - 1)
    w = np.zeros(n_points)
    w[1:] = dw.cumsum()
    time = np.linspace(0, t, n_points)
    return time, w
t_f = 1
n_p = 2** 13
t, bt = u(t_f, n_p)
y = 0.5 * np.sqrt(t[1] - t[0]) * np.random.standard_normal(n_p)
stratonovich = [(0.5 * (bt[i + 1] + bt[i]) + y[i])* (bt[i + 1] - bt[i]) for i in range(n_p)
stratonovich = np.array(stratonovich).sum()
print(np.abs(stratonovich - 0.5 * bt[-1] ** 2))
```

Exercise 10.2. Escoja un integrando y computacionalmente verifique la Isometría de Ito.

```
import numpy as np
from PythonScripts import brownian_motion as bw
# h(t) = Bt^2
def f(x: float, t: float):
    y = x ** 2
    return y
def fB(partition: np.array, x: float, t: float):
    for i in range(len(partition) - 1):
        if partition[i] <= t < partition[i + 1]:</pre>
            y = f(x, t)
    return y
def ito_n(n_points: int, t: float):
    time, w = bw.u(t, n_points)
    integral = np.zeros(n_points)
    for i in range(n_points - 1):
        integral[i] = fB(time, w[i], time[i]) * (w[i + 1] - w[i])
    ito = integral.sum()
    return ito
n = 500
t = 1
samples = 500
E_ito = np.zeros(samples)
for i in range(samples):
    E_{ito}[i] = ito_n(n, t) ** 2
ito_mean = E_ito.mean()
```

```
ew = np.zeros(n)
for i in range(samples):
    vector, b = bw.u(t, n)
    ws = (b**2) ** 2
    ew += ws

ew = ew * samples ** (-1)

r = np.zeros(n)
for i in range(n- 1):
    r[i] = ew[i] * (vector[i + 1] - vector[i])
riemann = r.sum()

# E[If^2] = INT_0^1 Ef^2
print(ito_mean - riemann)
```

0.1883428370414063

Exercise 10.3. Sea τ un tiempo de paro. Prueba que $W\left(t+\tau\right)-W\left(\tau\right)$ es un movimiento browniano.

Definamos

$$V_{\tau}\left(t\right)=W\left(t+\tau\right)-W\left(\tau\right),$$

notemos que

$$V_{\tau}(0) = 0,$$

Luego, considere para $s \leq t$

$$\begin{split} V_{\tau}\left(t\right) - V_{\tau}\left(s\right) &= W\left(t + \tau\right) - W\left(\tau\right) - \left[W\left(s + \tau\right) - W\left(\tau\right)\right] \\ &= W\left(t + \tau\right) - W\left(s + \tau\right) \sim N\left(0, t - s\right), \end{split}$$

esto además nos garantiza la independencia de los incrementos del Browniano.

Exercise 10.4. Sea $W_{1}\left(t\right),W_{2}\left(t\right)$ movimientos brownianos independientes con punto inicial $\left(W_{1}\left(0\right),W_{2}\left(0\right)\right)\neq\left(0,0\right).$ Defina $X_{t}=\ln\left(W_{1}^{2}\left(t\right)+W_{2}^{2}\left(t\right)\right).$

10.0.1 Muestre que X_t es una martingala local.

Supongamos que X_t NO es una martingala local.

10.0.2 Muestre que $E\left|X_{t}\right|<\infty$ para cada t>0.

Considere

$$\begin{split} X_t &= \ln \left(W_1^2\left(t\right) + W_2^2\left(t\right)\right), \\ \exp \left(X_t\right) &= W_1^2\left(t\right) + W_2^2\left(t\right). \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} E\left[\exp\left(X_{t}\right)\right] &= E\left[W_{1}^{2}\left(t\right)\right] + E\left[W_{2}^{2}\left(t\right)\right] \\ &= 2t, \end{split}$$

Como $X_t \geq 0, \forall t$

$$\begin{split} X_t & \leq \exp{(X_t)} \\ E\left[X_t\right] & \leq 2t < \infty, \forall t \end{split}$$

10.0.3 Muestre que X_t no es una martingala.

Supongamos que existe $c\in\mathbb{R}$ tal que $E\left[X_{t}\right]=c,\forall t.$ Entonces

$$\begin{split} E\left[\ln\left(W_{1}^{2}\left(t\right)+W_{2}^{2}\left(t\right)\right)\right] &= c\\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \ln\left(W_{1}^{2}\left(t\right)+W_{2}^{2}\left(t\right)\right) \mathrm{d}\mathcal{P} &= c, \end{split}$$

Como la integral es finita. Entonces

$$X_t \to 0, t \to \infty$$
, c.s

Luego,

$$W_1^2(t) + W_2^2(t) \to 1, t \to \infty, \text{c.s}$$

Sin embargo

$$E\left[W_{1}^{2}\left(t\right)+W_{2}^{2}\left(t\right)\right]=2t\rightarrow\infty,t\rightarrow\infty,$$

entonces llegamos a una contradicci'on. Entonces $E\left[X_{t}\right]$ no es constante, por lo tanto X_{t} no puede ser martingala.

Considere

$$\tau_n = \inf_t \left\{ X_t = n \right\}$$

Como X_t es no acotada. Entonces

$$\tau_n(\omega) \to \infty, n \to \infty, \forall n.$$

Ahora probaremos que Y_t es una martingala. Ahora, considere

$$Y_t = X_{\min\{t, \tau_n\}},$$

es adaptado con respecto a la filtración. Si $\tau_n>t$ lo tenemos por construcción. En caso contrario, para $n\in\mathbb{N}.$

$$Y_t = n$$

$$[Y_t = n] \subset [\tau_n < t] \in \mathcal{F}_t,$$

por ser tiempo de paro. Por lo tanto Y_t es adaptado a la filtración, por lo tanto nos queda probar que es una martingala.

Considere s < t.

$$\begin{split} E\left[Y_t\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] &= E\left[X_{\min\{t,\tau_n\}}\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] \\ &= E\left[X_t \mathbf{1}_{[t<\tau_n]}\left(t\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] + E\left[X_t \mathbf{1}_{[\tau_n\leq t]}\left(t\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] \\ &= E\left[X_s \mathbf{1}_{[s<\tau_n]}\left(t\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] + E\left[X_{\tau_n} \mathbf{1}_{[\tau_n\leq t]}\left(t\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_s\right] \\ &= X_s \mathbf{1}_{[s<\tau_n]}\left(t\right) + X_{\tau_n} \mathbf{1}_{[\tau_n\leq s]}\left(s\right) \\ &= Y_s, \end{split}$$

teniendo así que para cada $n\ Y_t$ es una martingala.

11 Tarea 10

Exercise 11.1. Considere la ecuación diferencial estocástica lineal con ruido multiplicativo.

$$\mathrm{d}Y\left(t\right)=\left(\mu+\frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\right)Y\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}t+\sigma\mathrm{d}W\left(t\right)$$

Aplicando la Fórmula de Ito a la función

$$u(t,x) = y_0 \exp(\mu t + \sigma x).$$

Muestre que

$$Y(t) = Y(0) \exp(\mu t + \sigma W(t)),$$

resuelve la ecuación diferencial.

Considere

$$u\left(t,x\right) = y_0 \exp\left(\mu t + \sigma x\right)$$

Ahora

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t u &= \mu u \\ \partial_x u &= \sigma u \\ \partial_{xx} &= \sigma^2 u \end{aligned}$$

Usando además que.

$$\mathrm{d}S_t = \mathrm{d}W_t$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}u\left(t,Y_{t}\right) &= \mu u \mathrm{d}t + \sigma u \mathrm{d}Y_{t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}u\left(\mathrm{d}Y_{t}\right)^{2} \\ &= \mu u \mathrm{d}t + \sigma u \mathrm{d}W_{t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}u \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\right)u \mathrm{d}t + \mathrm{u}\mathrm{d}W_{t} \end{split}$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} Y_t &= u\left(t, Y_t\right) \\ &= Y\left(0\right) \exp\left(\mu t + \sigma W_t\right) \end{split}$$

En general

$$dX_t = \mu X_t dt + \sigma X_t dW_t$$

Exercise 11.2. Use el hecho anterior, confirma que

$$Y\left(t\right)=Y\left(0\right)\exp\left(\left(\mu-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\right)t+\sigma W\left(t\right)\right),\label{eq:eq:energy_energy}$$

resuelve,

$$dY(t) = \mu Y(t) dt + \sigma Y(t) dW(t)$$

Considere

$$u\left(t,x\right) = y_0 \exp\left(q_1 t + q_2 x\right)$$

Ahora

$$\begin{split} \partial_t u &= q_1 u \\ \partial_x u &= q_2 u \\ \partial_{xx} &= q_2^2 u \end{split}$$

Usando además que.

$$\mathrm{d}S_t = \mathrm{d}W_t$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}u\left(t,Y_{t}\right) &= q_{1}u\mathrm{d}t + q_{2}u\mathrm{d}Y_{t} + \frac{1}{2}q_{2}^{2}u\left(\mathrm{d}Y_{t}\right)^{2} \\ &= q_{1}u\mathrm{d}t + q_{2}u\mathrm{d}W_{t} + \frac{1}{2}q_{2}^{2}u\mathrm{d}t \\ &= \left(q_{1} + \frac{1}{2}q_{2}^{2}\right)u\mathrm{d}t + q_{2}u\mathrm{d}W_{t}, \end{split}$$

entonces,

$$q_2 = \sigma$$

$$q_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 = \mu,$$

entonces

$$Y_t = Y(0) \exp(\mu t + \sigma W_t)$$

Exercise 11.3. Considere la siguiente ecuación diferencial estocástica lineal.

$$dS(t) = (a_1S(t) + a_2) dt + g(S(t)) dW(t),$$

donde $g:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ es cualquier función global de Lipschitz con crecimiento lineal, y a_1,a_2 son dos constantes diferentes de cero. Use la forma integral de la ecuación diferencial estocástica, la propiedad de martingala de la integral de Ito y la notación

$$m\left(t\right) =E\left[X_{t}\right] ,$$

para deducir que

$$m\left(t\right)-m\left(0\right)=a_{1}\int_{0}^{t}m\left(s\right)\mathrm{d}s+a_{2}t$$

Usando que m(t) es la solución

$$\frac{dm(t)}{dt} = a_1 m(t) + a_2, m(0) = E[X_0]$$

Finalmente, muestre que

$$E\left[X\left(t\right)\right] = -\frac{a_{2}}{a_{1}} + \left(E\left[X\left(0\right)\right] + \frac{a_{2}}{a_{1}}\right) \exp\left(a_{1}t\right)$$

Primero. Considerando la formula Integral.

$$\begin{split} S\left(t\right) &= S\left(0\right) + \int_{0}^{t}\left(a_{1}\mathbf{S}\left(t\right) + a_{2}\right)\mathrm{d}t + \int_{0}^{t}g\left(S\left(s\right)\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(s\right) \\ &= S\left(0\right) + a_{1}\int_{0}^{t}\mathbf{S}\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}t + a_{2}t + \int_{0}^{t}g\left(S\left(s\right)\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(s\right), \end{split}$$

calculamos la esperanza.

$$\begin{split} m\left(t\right) &= m\left(0\right) + a_{1} \int_{0}^{t} m\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t + a_{2}t + \int_{0}^{t} E\left[g\left(S\left(s\right)\right)\right] \mathrm{d}B\left(s\right) \\ m\left(t\right) - m\left(0\right) &= a_{1} \int_{0}^{t} m\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t + a_{2}t + E\left[\int_{0}^{t} g\left(S\left(s\right)\right) \mathrm{d}B\left(s\right)\right] \end{split}$$

Como g es de lipschitz y con crecimiento lineal $g(S) \in L^2_{ad}(\Omega_a^b)$, por lo tanto existe una constante c tal que

$$E\left[\int_{0}^{t}g\left(S\left(s\right)\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(s\right)\right]=c,\ \forall t$$

Luego, sabemos que

$$\int_{0}^{t}g\left(S\left(s\right)\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(s\right)=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{n}g\left(S\left(t_{i-1}\right)\right)\left(B_{i}-B_{i-1}\right),$$

ahora, para cada i

$$\begin{split} E\left[g\left(S\left(t_{i-1}\right)\right)\left(B_{i}-B_{i-1}\right)\right] &= E\left[E\left[g\left(S\left(t_{i-1}\right)\right)\left(B_{i}-B_{i-1}\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_{i-1}\right]\right] \\ &= E\left[g\left(S\left(t_{i-1}\right)\right)E\left[\left(B_{i}-B_{i-1}\right)\mid\mathcal{F}_{i-1}\right]\right] \\ &= 0, \end{split}$$

por lo tanto

$$m\left(t\right) -m\left(0\right) =a_{1}\int_{0}^{t}m\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t+a_{2}t,$$

ahora, considere su forma diferencial.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}m\left(t\right)}{\mathrm{d}t} = a_{1}m\left(t\right) + a_{2},$$

es una ecuación diferencial lineal. Por lo tanto usaremos métodos conocidos para resolverla.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}m\left(t\right) }{\mathrm{d}t}-a_{1}m\left(t\right) =a_{2},$$

defina

$$u = \exp\left(\int a_1 dt\right)$$
$$= e^{-a_1 t},$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[u m \left(t \right) \right] &= a_2 u \\ u \left(t \right) m \left(t \right) &= a_2 \int u \left(t \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ m \left(t \right) &= \frac{a_2}{u \left(t \right)} \int u \left(t \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= a_2 e^{a_1 t} \int e^{-a_1 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -a_2 e^{a_1 t} \left[-\frac{1}{a_1} e^{-a_1 t} + C \right] \\ m \left(t \right) &= -\frac{a_2}{a_1} - C a_2 e^{a_1 t} \end{split}$$

Ahora, recordando la condición inicial.

$$\begin{split} m\left(0\right) &= -\frac{a_2}{a_1} - C a_2 \\ \Rightarrow C &= -\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} m\left(0\right). \end{split}$$

Entonces

$$E\left[X_{t}\right]=-\frac{a_{2}}{a_{1}}-\left[-\frac{a_{2}}{a_{1}}-E\left[X_{0}\right]\right]\exp\left(a_{1}t\right)$$

Exercise 11.4. Considere la siguiente ecuación diferencial estocástica lineal.

$$\mathrm{d}S\left(t\right)=\left(\alpha\left(t\right)\mathbf{S}\left(t\right)\right)\mathrm{d}t+\beta\left(t\right)S\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(t\right),S\left(0\right)=s_{0},$$

con constantes s_0 y funciones α,β integrables. Use la formula de Ito con la fórmula

$$u\left(t,x\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{S_0}\right),\,$$

para deducir que

$$S\left(t\right)=S\left(0\right)\exp\left(\int_{0}^{t}\left[\alpha\left(s\right)-\frac{1}{2}\beta^{2}\left(s\right)\right]\mathrm{d}s+\int_{0}^{t}\beta\left(s\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(s\right)\right)$$

Ahora considere que

$$\begin{split} f\left(t\right) &= \beta\left(t\right)S\left(t\right) \\ g\left(t\right) &= \alpha\left(t\right)S\left(t\right), \end{split}$$

Calculamos las parciales de u.

$$u_t = 0$$

$$u_x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$u_{xx} = -\frac{1}{r^2}$$

Entonces

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}u\left(t,S_{t}\right) &= \alpha\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}t + \beta\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(t\right) - \frac{1}{2S_{t}^{2}}\left(dS_{t}\right)^{2} \\ &= \alpha\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}t + \beta\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(t\right) - \frac{1}{2S_{t}^{2}}\beta^{2}S_{t}^{2}\mathrm{d}t \\ &= \left[\alpha\left(t\right) - \frac{\beta^{2}\left(t\right)}{2}\right]\mathrm{d}t + \beta\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}W\left(t\right), \end{split}$$

entonces

$$\begin{split} \ln \left(\frac{S_t}{S_0} \right) &= \int_0^t \left[\alpha \left(t \right) - \frac{\beta^2 \left(t \right)}{2} \right] \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^t \beta \left(t \right) \mathrm{d}W \left(t \right) \\ S_t &= S_0 \exp \left(\int_0^t \left[\alpha \left(t \right) - \frac{\beta^2 \left(t \right)}{2} \right] \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^t \beta \left(t \right) \mathrm{d}W \left(t \right) \right) \end{split}$$

Exercise 11.5. Considere la siguiente ecuación diferencial estocástica lineal.

$$dS(t) = (\alpha(t)S(t))dt + \beta(t)S(t)dW(t), S(0) = s_0,$$

con constantes s_0 y funciones α, β integrables. Considere

$$\alpha\left(t\right) = \sin\left(t\right)$$

$$\beta\left(t\right) = \frac{t}{1+t}$$

$$s_0 = 1,$$

sobre el intervalo [0, 5].

Usando el acercamiento apropiado, la salida del código reproduce 200 realizaciones de la solución con el proceso de Euler-Maruyama.

Adapta el código para obtener la media de la solución de 1000 realizaciones y comparalo con la media de la solución de la forma diferencial, usando los mismos parámetros. Ilustra la diferencia con un log-plot de

$$\ln \left| S\left(t\right) -\tilde{S}\left(t\right) \right| ,$$

donde S es la solución de Euler y \tilde{S} es la solución de la diferencial.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PythonScripts import brownian_motion as bw
def alpha(t):
    y = np.sin(t)
   return y
def beta(t):
   y = t / (1.0 + t)
    return y
def drift(t, x):
    a = alpha(t) * x
    return a
def diffusion(t, x):
    b = beta(t) * x
    return b
samples = 200
sigma = 2 ** (-2)
n_p = 2 ** 8
T = 5.0
x_0 = 1.0
def get_em_solution(x_0, T, N, sigma):
    x_t = np.zeros(N)
    x_t[0] = x_0
    dt = T / N
    t, W = bw.u(T, N)
    for i in np.arange(N - 1):
        w_{inc} = W[i + 1] - W[i]
        f = drift(t[i], x_t[i])
        g = diffusion(t[i], x_t[i])
        x_t[i + 1] = x_t[i] + f * dt + sigma * g * w_inc # Importante la sigma.
    return t, x_t
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df = []
for k in np.arange(samples):
    t, x_t = get_em_solution(x_0, T, n_p, sigma)
    df.append(x_t)
    # df.append([t, x_t])
    ax.plot(t, x_t, color="CO", alpha=0.1)
plt.show()
## Analitico
s_0 = x_0
def u(t, sigma):
    y = alpha(t) - 0.5 * (sigma * beta(t)) ** 2
    return y
def v(t,sigma):
    y = sigma * beta(t)
    return y
def ito_n(n_points: int, t: float, sigma: float):
    time, w = bw.u(t, n_points)
    integral = np.zeros(n_points)
    for i in range(n_points - 1):
        integral[i] = v(time[i], sigma) * (w[i + 1] - w[i])
    ito = integral.sum()
    return ito
def riemann_integral(a, b, n_points, sigma):
    r = np.zeros(n_points)
    time = np.linspace(a,b,n_points)
    for i in range(n_points - 1):
        r[i] = u(time[i], sigma) * (time[i + 1] - time[i])
    riemann = r.sum()
    return riemann
def St(a_0,t,n_p, sigma):
    rmnn = riemann_integral(0, t, n_p, sigma)
    ito = ito_n(n_p, t, sigma)
```

```
y = a_0 * np.exp(rmnn + ito)
    return y
S = []
for i in range(n_p):
    S.append(St(x_0, t[i], n_p, sigma))
plt.plot(t, S)
plt.show()
# Simulado EM
em_solutions = np.array(df)
em_mean = em_solutions.mean(axis = 0)
# Simulado, Solucion General.
general_estimation = np.zeros((samples, n_p))
for i in range(samples):
    for j in range(n_p):
        general_estimation[i, j] = St(x_0, t[j], n_p, sigma)
general_mean = general_estimation.mean(axis = 0)
plt.plot(t, em_mean, 'r')
plt.plot(t, general_mean, 'b', alpha = 0.5)
plt.legend(['Euler-Maruyama','Integral de Ito'])
plt.show()
##
plt.loglog(t, np.abs(em_mean - general_mean))
plt.title("Grafica Log-Plot de |EM(t) - G(t)|")
plt.show()
```

