

Derivation of Ito's Lemma

Brownian Motion W_t $\{W_t: t \geq 0\}$

$$W_0 = 0 \text{ (a.s.)}$$

$$W_{t_2} - W_{t_1} \perp W_{t_3} - W_{t_2}$$

$$W_{t+s} - W_t \sim N(0, s)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} W_{t+h}(w) = W_t(w) \text{ for all } t$$

Prove to be useful
→ looking

$$\langle W \rangle_t = t$$

(Quadratic Variation)

$\&$

$$\mathbb{E}[W_{t+s} | \mathcal{F}_t] = W_t$$

(Martingale)

Ito Process: $dX_t = \mu(t, X_t)dt + \sigma(t, X_t)dW_t$
where $dW_t \sim N(0, dt)$

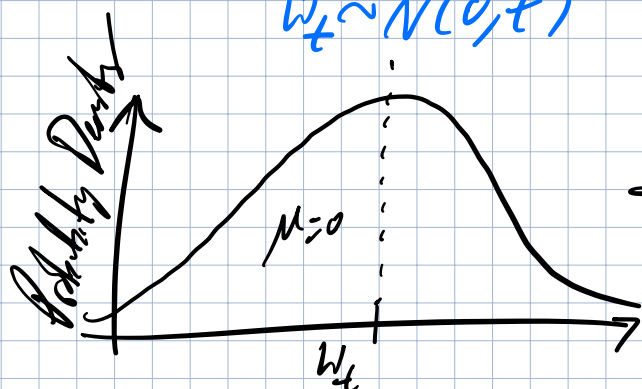
Ito Rules: $(dt)^2 = 0$ $\&$ $dt dW_t = 0$ $\&$ $(dW_t)^2 = dt$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])^2] = \mathbb{E}[x^2] - (\mathbb{E}[x])^2$$

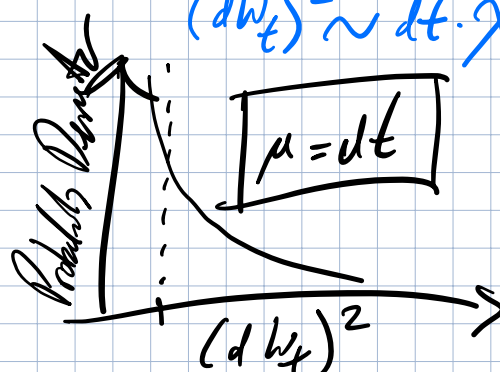
$$\text{Var}(dW_t) = \mathbb{E}[(dW_t)^2] - (\mathbb{E}[dW_t])^2 \Rightarrow dt = \mathbb{E}[(dW_t)^2]$$

Alternatively we can use the χ^2 distribution function

$$W_t \sim N(0, t)$$



$$(dW_t)^2 \sim dt \cdot \chi^2(1)$$



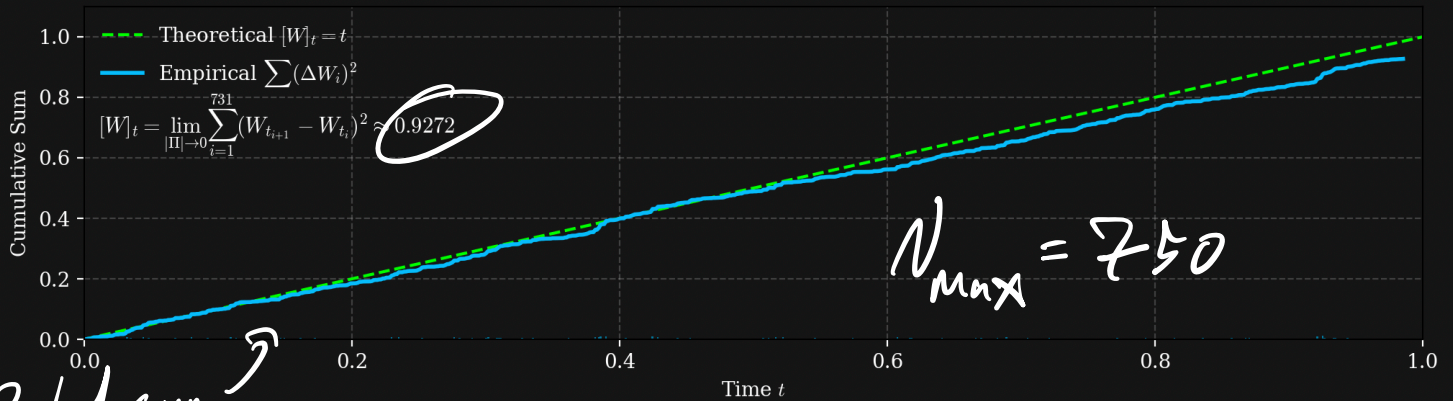
To go from $dt = E[(dW_t)^2]$ to $dt = (dW_t)^2$
 Quadratic Variation

$$\langle W \rangle_t = \lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_k (W_{t_k} - W_{t_{k-1}})^2 = t$$

Evolution of Brownian Motion W_t

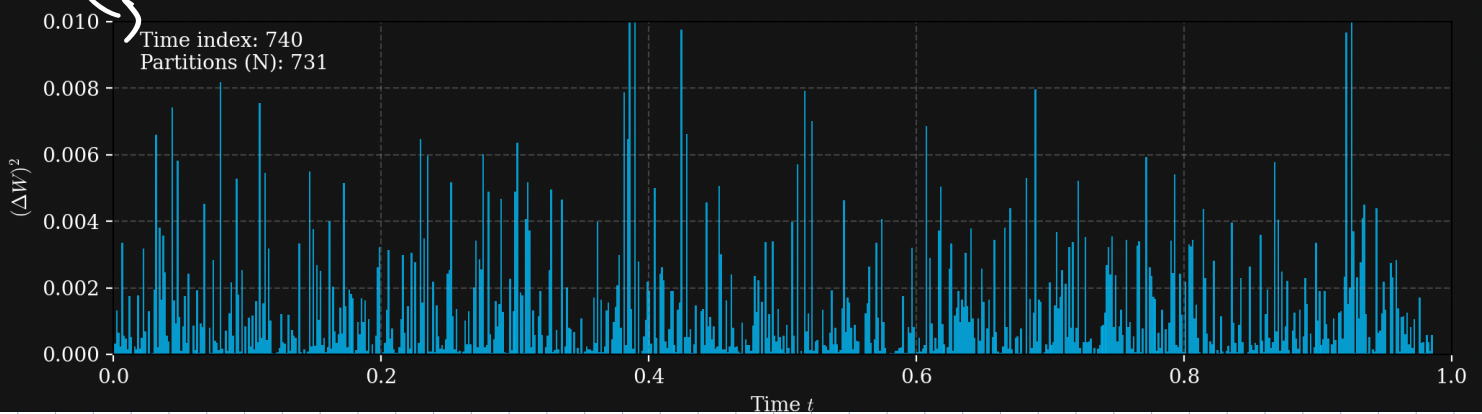


Quadratic Variation $\sum (\Delta W)^2$ vs Theoretical $[W]_t = t$



Partial sum ↗

Temporal Refinement of Squared Increments $(\Delta W)^2$



∴ Infinitesimal $(dW_t)^2 = dt$ // Symbol via 2nd order Taylor Series

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} (dt)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial x} dt dX_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (dX_t)^2$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (dX_t)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Recall } dX_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} [\mu dt + \sigma dW_t] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} [\mu dt + \sigma dW_t]^2$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dt + \sigma \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} W_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} [\cancel{\mu^2 dt^2} + 2\mu \cancel{\sigma dt dW_t} + \sigma^2 (dW_t)^2]$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dt + \sigma \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} W_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dt$$

$$\boxed{df(t, x_t) = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right] dt + \sigma \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dW_t}$$