

CHAUVIN

Paul

Continuous time-reversal.

Q1) Proverons que $\forall t \in [0, T], E[\|M_t^f\|] < +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t \in [0, T], E[\|M_t^f\|] &\leq E[\|f(Y_t)\|] + E[\|f(Y_0)\|] \\ &\quad + E\left[\int_0^t \langle -b(T-s, Y_s), \nabla f(Y_s) \rangle ds\right] \\ &\quad + E\left[\int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(Y_s) ds\right] \end{aligned}$$

- On a : $E[\|f(Y_t)\|] < E[|c| \|f\|_\infty] < +\infty$ car $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$
et $E[\|f(Y_0)\|] < +\infty$ car espérance $\in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E\left[\int_0^t \langle -b(T-s, Y_s), \nabla f(Y_s) \rangle ds\right] &\leq E\left[\int_0^t \|b(T-s, Y_s)\| \|\nabla f(Y_s)\| ds\right] \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz.} \\ &\leq E\left[t C_b \|\nabla f\|_\infty |C_{df}|\right] < +\infty \\ &\quad \text{avec } C_b \text{ borne de } b \\ &\quad C_{df} \text{ support de } df. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E\left[\int_0^t \langle \nabla \log P_{T-s}(Y_s), \nabla f(Y_s) \rangle ds\right] &\leq E\left[\int_0^t \underbrace{\|\nabla \log P_{T-s}(Y_s)\|}_{\leq C(1+\|Y_s\|)} \underbrace{\|\nabla f(Y_s)\|}_{\leq \|\nabla f\|_\infty |C_{df}|} ds\right] \\ &\leq E\left[\int_0^t C(1+\|Y_s\|) \|\nabla f\|_\infty |C_{df}| ds\right] \\ &\leq E\left[t \left[C(1+\|Y\|_{\max}) \|\nabla f\|_\infty |C_{df}| \right]\right] < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E\left[\int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(Y_s) ds\right] &\leq E\left[\frac{t}{2} d |C_{\max}| \left\| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} \right\|_\infty\right] < +\infty \\ \text{car } \nabla f \text{ est } \mathcal{C}^\infty, \|\nabla f(Y_s)\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(Y_s) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^d |c_i| \left\| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} \right\|_\infty \\ &\leq d |C_{\max}| \left\| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} \right\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

conclusion : $\forall t \in [0, T], E[\|M_t^f\|] < +\infty$

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Q2]

Montrons que :

$(M_t^f)_{t \in [0, T]}$ est une $(Y_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ -Martingale

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}) \text{ et } t, s \in [0, T] \text{ avec } t \geq s \\ E[(M_t^f - M_s^f) g(Y_s)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

• \Rightarrow : Soit M_t^f une Y_t Martingale, $g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$, $t, s \in [0, T]$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(M_t^f - M_s^f) g(Y_s)] &= E[E[(M_t^f - M_s^f) g(Y_s) | Y_s]] \\ &= g(Y_s) E[M_t^f - M_s^f | Y_s] \\ &= g(Y_s) (M_s^f - M_s^f) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

• \Leftarrow : $\forall g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, $\forall (t, s) \in [0, T]^2$

$$E[g(Y_s) (M_t^f - M_s^f)] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E[g(Y_s) M_t^f] = E[g(Y_s) M_s^f]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E[E[g(Y_s) M_t^f | Y_s]] = E[E[g(Y_s) M_s^f | Y_s]]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(Y_s) E[M_t^f | Y_s] = g(Y_s) E[M_s^f | Y_s]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E[M_t^f | Y_s] = E[M_s^f | Y_s] \quad \text{car } g(Y_s) \neq 0$$

$$\text{or } M_s^f = \underbrace{f(Y_s) - f(Y_0) - \int_0^s \langle -b(T-u, Y_u) + \nabla \log p_{T-u}(Y_u), \nabla f(Y_u) \rangle}_{\text{continue donc fonction mesurable.}} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(Y_u) du$$

$\in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ $\in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow M_s^f \text{ est } Y_s\text{-mesurable} \Rightarrow E[M_s^f M_s^f] = M_s^f \Rightarrow E[M_t^f | Y_s] = M_s^f$$

CHAUVIN Q3]

Paul Avec Q2], on a : $\forall g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, $\forall (t, s) \in [0, T]^2$

$$E[(M_t^g - M_s^g)g(X_{t-s})] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left[g(X_{t-s})\left(f(Y_t) - f(Y_s) - \int_0^t \langle -b(T-v), Y_v \rangle + \nabla \log P_{T-v}(Y_v), \nabla f(Y_v) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(Y_v) dv \right)\right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E[g(X_{t-s})(f(Y_t) - f(Y_s))] \\ = E[g(X_{t-s}) \int_{T-s}^{T-t} \langle -b(u, Y_{t-u}) + \nabla \log P_u(Y_{t-u}), \nabla f(Y_{t-u}) \rangle \\ + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(Y_{t-u}) du] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E[g(X_{t-s})(f(X_{T-t}) - f(X_{T-s}))] \\ = E[g(X_{t-s}) \int_{T-s}^{T-t} \langle -b(u, X_u) + \nabla \log P_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(X_u) du] \end{aligned}$$

cela est vrai $\forall (t, s) \in [0, T]^2$, $t \geq s$, c'est donc aussi

vrai $(T-t, T-s)$

$$\Rightarrow E[g(X_{t'}) (f(X_{s'}) - f(X_{t'}))] \cdot E[g(X_{s'}) \int_{t'}^{s'} \langle -b(u, X_u) + \nabla \log P_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 f(X_u) du]$$

on a bien $T-s > T-t$ (donc $s' \leq t'$)

Q4) Soit $t \in [0, T]$, $g \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$
Soit $s \in [0, t]$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$h^{g,t}(s, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(u) P_{t-s}(u \mid x_1 = x) du$$

avec $g \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$

et $(u, s, x_u, x_s) \mapsto P_{t-s}(x_u \mid x_s) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$

Ainsi, $h^{g,t}$ est \mathcal{C}^∞ en tant que primitives
sur \mathbb{R}^d de fonctions \mathcal{C}^∞ .

CHAUVIN Q5). On applique la formule d'Ito à la
 Paul fonction $h^{g,t} \in C^\infty([0,t] \times \mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. Soit $(u,s) \in [0,t]$
 avec $u > s$. On a alors :

$$\begin{aligned} & E(\overset{\textcircled{1}}{h^{g,t}(u, X_u) - h^{g,t}(s, X_s)} | X_s) \\ &= E \left[\int_s^u \left\{ \partial_\omega h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) + \langle b(\omega, X_\omega), \nabla h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) \rangle \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) \right\} d\omega \right] | X_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\textcircled{1} | X_s) - E[\textcircled{2} | X_s] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} | X_s] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(X_s) E[\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} | X_s] = 0 \quad \text{avec } \psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\psi(X_s) E[\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} | X_s]] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E \left[\psi(X_s) \left\{ h^{g,t}(u, X_u) - h^{g,t}(s, X_s) - \int_s^u \left\{ \partial_\omega h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \langle b(\omega, X_\omega), \nabla h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 h^{g,t}(\omega, X_\omega) \right\} d\omega \right\} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ce qui prouve le résultat voulu.

Q6).

on a :

$$(1) \quad E[h^{g,t}(u, X_u) - h^{g,t}(s, X_s) | X_s] \\ = E \left[\int_s^u \partial_w h^{g,t}(w, X_w) + \langle b(w, X_w), \nabla h^{g,t}(w, X_w) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta h^{g,t}(w, X_w) \right] dw | X_s]$$

$$\text{et } E[h^{g,t}(u, X_u) | X_s] = E[E[g(X_t) | X_u] | X_s] \\ = E[g(X_t) | X_s] \\ = h^{g,t}(s, X_s)$$

$$\text{donc } E[h^{g,t}(u, X_u) - h^{g,t}(s, X_s) | X_s] = 0$$

on dérive le membre de droite de (1),
ce qui est possible grâce au théorème de convergence
dominée (fonctions dérivables, majorées et
à support compact). D'où :

$$0 = \partial_u E \left[\int_s^u \left\{ \partial_w h^{g,t}(w, X_w) + \langle b(w, X_w), \nabla h^{g,t}(w, X_w) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta h^{g,t}(w, X_w) \right\} dw | X_s \right]$$

$$(2) \quad 0 = E \left[\partial_u h^{g,t}(u, X_u) + \langle b(u, X_u), \nabla h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta h^{g,t}(u, X_u) | X_s \right]$$

$$\text{D'où : } \partial_s h^{g,t}(s, \alpha) + \langle b(s, \alpha), \nabla h^{g,t}(s, \alpha) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta h^{g,t}(s, \alpha) = 0$$

en évaluant en $u = s$ et car X_s est une constante
et l'espérance disparaît.

Q7)

Appliquons la formule d'Ito à la fonction $f \circ h^{g,t}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[f(X_t) h^{g,t}(t, X_t) - f(X_s) h^{g,t}(s, X_s) \mid X_s \right] \\ &= E \left[\int_s^t \partial_u (f \circ h^{g,t})(u, X_u) + \langle b(u, X_u), \nabla (f \circ h^{g,t})(u, X_u) \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \Delta (f \circ h^{g,t})(u, X_u) du \mid X_s \right] \\ &= E \left[\int_s^t f(X_u) \partial_u h^{g,t}(u, X_u) + \langle b(u, X_u), \nabla (h^{g,t}(u, \cdot) f)(X_u) \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \Delta (h^{g,t}(u, \cdot) f)(X_u) du \mid X_s \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[f(X_t) h^{g,t}(t, X_t) \mid X_s \right] &= E \left[f(X_t) E \left[g(X_t) \mid X_t = X_t \right] \mid X_s \right] \\ &= E \left[f(X_t) g(X_t) \mid X_t = X_t, X_s \right] \\ E \left[f(X_s) h^{g,t}(s, X_s) \mid X_s \right] &= E \left[f(X_s) g(X_s) \mid X_s = X_s, X_s \right] \end{aligned}$$

Par passage à l'espérance, nous obtenons le résultat voulu.

Q8] on a :

$$\nabla(h^{g,t}(u, \cdot)f) = h^{g,t}(u, \cdot)\nabla f + f\nabla h^{g,t}(u, \cdot)$$

et $\Delta(h^{g,t}(u, \cdot)f) = h^{g,t} \cdot \Delta f + 2\langle \nabla f, \nabla h^{g,t}(u, \cdot) \rangle + f\Delta h^{g,t}(u, \cdot)$

Avec Q6] et Q7], on obtient :

$$E[g(X_t)f(X_t) - g(X_t)f(X_s)]$$

$$= E\left[\int_0^t \left\{ h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \langle b(u, X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle + h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(X_u) + \langle \nabla f(X_u), \nabla h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \rangle \right\} du\right]$$

car $\partial_s h^{g,t}(s, x) \langle b(s, x), \nabla h^{g,t}(s, x) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta h^{g,t}(s, x) = 0$ (Q6)

Q9] on utilise la formule de Feynman-Kac appliquée à $h^{g,t}$ et $p_u \cdot \nabla f$:

$$E \int_s^t \langle \nabla f(X_u), \nabla h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \rangle du$$

$$= \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \nabla f(X_u), \nabla h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \rangle p_u(x) dx du$$

$$= \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \nabla f(X_u) p_u(x), \nabla h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \rangle dx du$$

$$= - \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h^{g,t}(u, x) \operatorname{div}(p_u \cdot \nabla f)(x) dx du$$

$$= - \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h^{g,t}(u, x) \{ \Delta f(x) p_u(x) + \langle \nabla p_u(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle \} dx du$$

$$= - \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h^{g,t}(u, x) \left\{ \Delta f(x) + \left\langle \frac{\nabla p_u(x)}{p_u(x)}, \nabla f(x) \right\rangle \right\} p_u(x) dx du$$

$$= - \int_s^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h^{g,t}(u, x) \{ \Delta f(x) p_u(x) + \langle \nabla \log p_u(x), \nabla f(x) \rangle \} p_u(x) dx du$$

$$= - E \left[\int_s^t h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \{ \Delta f(X_u) + \langle \nabla \log p_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle \} du \right]$$

Q10).

Avec Q8 et Q9, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E[g(X_t)f(X_t) - g(X_t)f(X_s)] \\
 &= E\left[\int_s^t h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \langle b(u, X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle du\right] \\
 &+ E\left[\int_s^t h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(X_u) du\right] \\
 &- E\left[\int_s^t \left\{ \Delta f(X_u) + \langle \nabla \log p_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \right\} du\right] \\
 &= E\left[\int_s^t h^{g,t}(u, X_u) \left\{ \langle b(u, X_u) - \nabla \log p_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(X_u) \right\} du\right] \\
 &= E\left[\int_s^t E(g(X_t) | X_s = X_u) \textcircled{a} du\right] \\
 &= E\left[g(X_t) \int_s^t \left\{ \langle b(u, X_u) - \nabla \log p_u(X_u), \nabla f(X_u) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta f(X_u) \rangle du\right\}\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Cela prouve le fait que pour tout $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$ $(M_t^f)_{t \in [0, T]}$ est une \mathcal{F}_t -martingale, en utilisant la réponse à la question 3.