

Modelado con Ecuaciones Diferenciales Estocásticas via Perturbación de Parámetros

y una Invitación a la solución numérica de EDEs

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Introducción

En ocaciones

EDO + ruido = Mejor modelo

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Crecimiento de Poblaciones

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = a(t)N(t) \qquad N_0 = N(0) = cte.$$

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$$a(t) = r(t) + "ruido"$$

En ocaciones

EDO + *ruido* = *Mejor modelo*

Circuitos Eléctricos

$$L \cdot Q''(t) + R \cdot Q'(t) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot Q(t) = F(t)$$

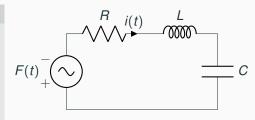
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$$Q'(0)=I_0$$

Circuitos Eléctricos

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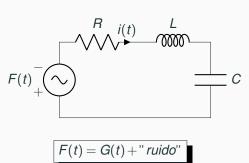


Circuitos Eléctricos

$$L \cdot Q''(t) + R \cdot Q'(t) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot Q(t) = F(t)$$
 $F(t) + C$

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Ejemplo
$$dN(t) = aN(t)dt$$

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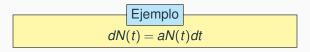
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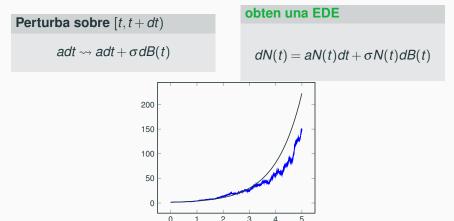
Perturba sobre
$$[t, t+dt)$$

 $adt \rightsquigarrow adt + \sigma dB(t)$

obten una EDE

$$dN(t) = aN(t)dt + \sigma N(t)dB(t)$$





Esquema de Charla

- 1. Construcción de Métodos Numéricos
- 2. Aproximación Fuerte vs. Débil
- 3. Ejemplo: Reconstrucción de masa osea
- 4. Comentarios Finales

Construcción de Métodos

Numéricos

$$dx(t) = \underbrace{f(x(t), t)dt}_{\text{deriva}} + \underbrace{g(x(t), t)dB(t)}_{\text{difusion}},$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{d} \times [0, T] \to \mathbb{R}^{d}, \qquad g: \mathbb{R}^{d} \times [0, T] \to \mathbb{R}^{d \times m}$$
$$B(t) = (B_{1}(t), \dots, B_{m}(t))^{T}, \quad (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_{t}\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$$

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EDE

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t f(x(s), s) ds + \int_0^t g(x(s), s) dB(s)$$

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$$x(t_{n+1}) = x(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(x(s), s) ds + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} g(x(s), s) dB(s)$$

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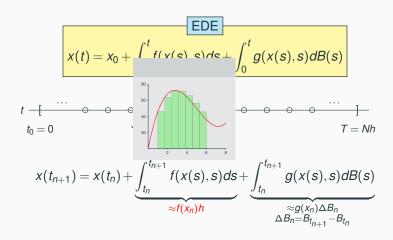
$$t \xrightarrow{\text{Stencil}} t \xrightarrow{t_0 = 0} f(x(s), s) ds + \int_0^t f(x(s), s) ds + \int_0$$

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$$\Delta B_n = B_{t_{n+1}} - B_{t_n}$$

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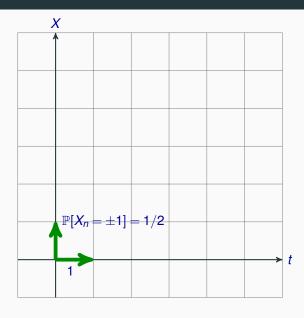
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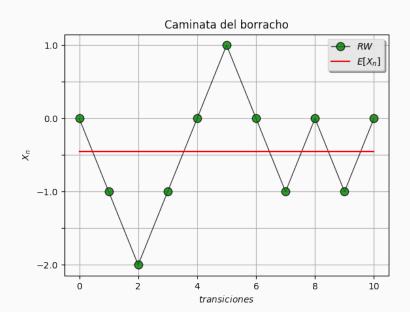
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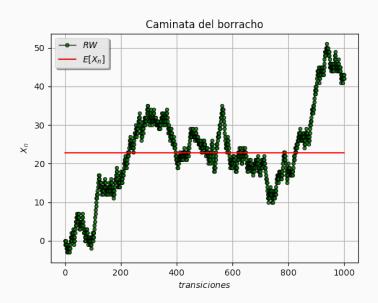
Caminata del borracho



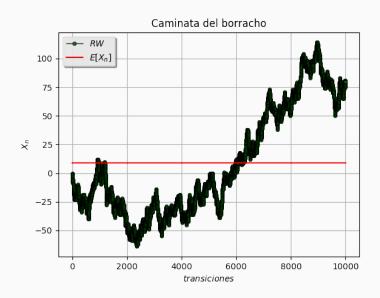
Caminata Aleatoria



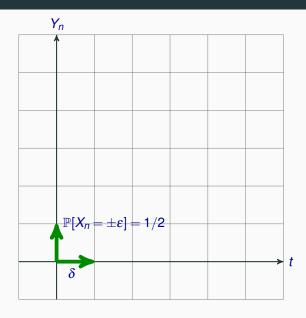
Caminata Aleatoria



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 i.i.d

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 $Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(n\delta) = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n.$

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Interpola linealmente

$$Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(t) = \frac{(n+1)\delta - t}{\delta} Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(n\delta) + \frac{t - n\delta}{\delta} Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}((n+1)\delta).$$

$$n\delta < t < (n+1)\delta.$$

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Queremos

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$$\lim_{\substack{\delta \to 0 \\ \varepsilon \to 0}} Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}$$

$$t = n\delta$$
,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(t)}\right] = \prod_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda X_{j}}\right]$$

$$= \left(\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda X_{j}}\right]\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{i\lambda\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\lambda\varepsilon}\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\cos(\lambda\varepsilon)\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\cos(\lambda\varepsilon)\right)^{\frac{t}{\delta}}.$$

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$$\lim_{\substack{\delta \to 0 \ \varepsilon \to 0}} Y_{\delta},$$

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$$t=n\delta, \quad u=(\cos(\lambda\varepsilon))^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \ \ln(u)=\frac{1}{\delta}\ln(\cos(\lambda\varepsilon))$$

Para x chirris!!! $\ln(1+x)\approx x$
Para ε chirris!!! $\cos(\lambda\varepsilon)\approx 1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2\varepsilon^2$. Entonces

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, $u = (\cos(\lambda \varepsilon))^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$

$$u \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta}\lambda^2\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda\,Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(t)}\right]\approx e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta}t\lambda^2\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$\varepsilon^2 = \delta$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda \, Y_{\delta,\sqrt{\delta}}(t)} \right] = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2}, \qquad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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$$\left(: B(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} \lim_{\delta \to 0} Y_{\delta, \sqrt{\delta}}(t) \right)$$

Teorema

Sea $Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(t)$ una caminata aleatoria que inicia en 0 de saltos ε $y-\varepsilon$ con igual probabilidad en los tiempos $\delta, 2\delta, 3\delta, \ldots$ Supongamos que $\varepsilon^2 = \delta$. Entonces para cada $t \geq 0$, el limite

$$B(t) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} Y_{\delta,\sqrt{\delta}}(t),$$

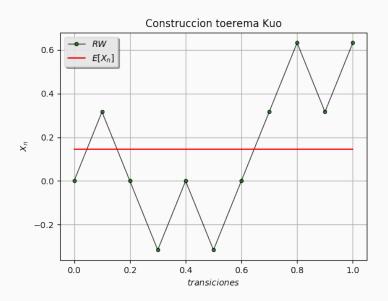
existe en distribución. Además,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda B(t)}\right] = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2}, \qquad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

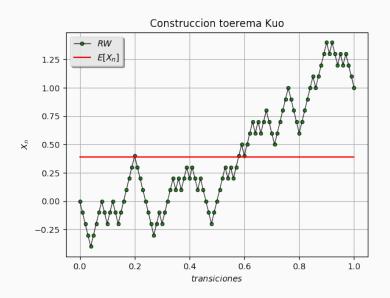
Código

```
N = 10
T = 1.0
delta = T/np.float(N)
eps = 1.0/np.sqrt(np.float(N))
t = np.linspace(0,T,N+1)
b = np.random.binomial(1,.5, N) # bernulli 0,1
omega = 2.0 * b - 1 # bernulli -1,1
Xn = eps * (omega.cumsum()) # bernulli -h,h
Xn = np.concatenate(([0], Xn))
```

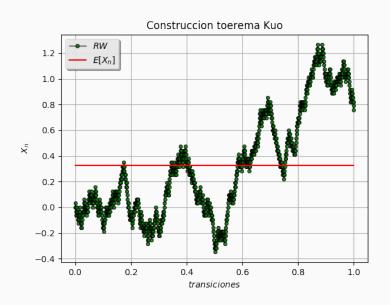
Caminata Aleatoria de n transiciones



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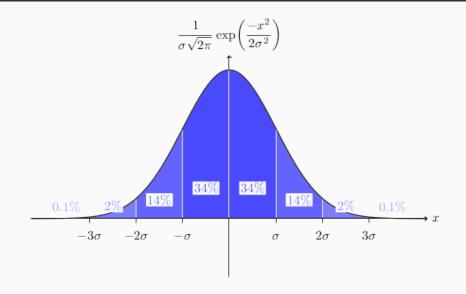
Caminata Aleatoria de n transiciones



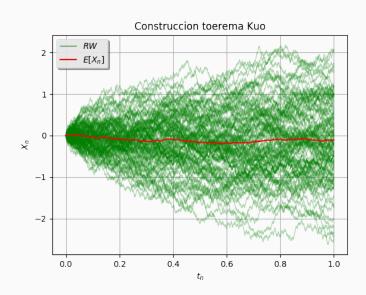
Construcción

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon^2 &= \delta \\ Y_{\delta,\varepsilon}(t) \xrightarrow[\delta,\varepsilon \to 0]{\mathscr{D}} B(t) & \forall t \ge 0 \\ \mathbb{E} \left[e^{i\lambda B(t)} \right] \xrightarrow[\delta,\varepsilon \to 0]{\delta,\varepsilon \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2}, & \lambda \in \mathbb{R}. \end{split}$$

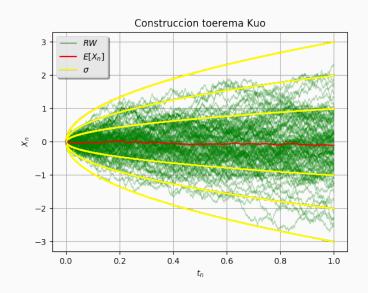
Distribución Gaussiana



Caminata Aleatoria en [0,1]



Caminata Aleatoria en [0,1]



Definición

El movimiento Browniano B(t) es el único proceso que satisface:

- (I) B(0) = 0 c.s.
- (II) Para $0 \le s \le t$, $B(t) B(s) \sim \sqrt{t s}N(0, 1)$.
- (III) Para culquier $t_0 \le t_1 \le \cdots \le t_n \in [0, T]$, las v.a $B(t_i) B(t_j)$ son independientes

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Entonces, dados $t \in [0, T]$, y un stencil

$$0=t_0\leq t_1\leq\cdots\leq t_{M-1}\leq t_M=t$$

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Tomando $\{t_n\}_{n=0}^N$, $t_n = nh$, entonces

$$B(t_n) \approx \sum_{j=0}^n \Delta B_j, \qquad \Delta B_0 := 0,$$

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- (II) Para $0 \le s \le t$, $B(t) B(s) \sim \sqrt{t s}N(0, 1)$.
- (III) Para culquier $t_0 \le t_1 \le \cdots \le t_n \in [0, T]$, las v.a $B(t_i) B(t_j)$ son independientes

Tomando $\{t_n\}_{n=0}^N$, $t_n = nh$, entonces

$$B(t_n) \approx \sum_{j=0}^n \Delta B_j, \qquad \Delta B_0 := 0, \qquad \Delta B_j \sim \sqrt{h}N(0,1).$$

Aproximación Fuerte vs. Débil

Debil vs Fuerte

$$dx(t) = f(x(t))dt + g(x(t))dB(t),$$

$$x(0) = x_0, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

Debil

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + f(X_n)h + g(X_n) \underbrace{\Delta B_n}_{\substack{\approx \sqrt{h}\varepsilon_n \\ \mathbb{P}[\varepsilon_n = \pm 1] = 1/2}}$$

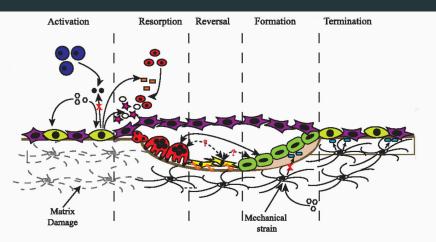
Fuerte

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + f(X_n)h + g(X_n) \underbrace{\Delta B_n}_{\substack{\approx \sqrt{h}\varepsilon_n \\ \varepsilon_n \sim N(0,1)}}$$

Ejemplo: Reconstrucción de

masa osea

Proceso de Remodelación en BMU

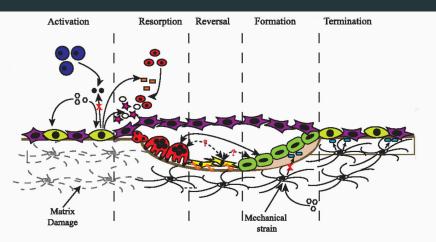


Fases del proceso de remodelación



Raggatt, L. J. and Partridge, N. C. (2010).

Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Bone Remodeling. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 285(33):25103–25108.

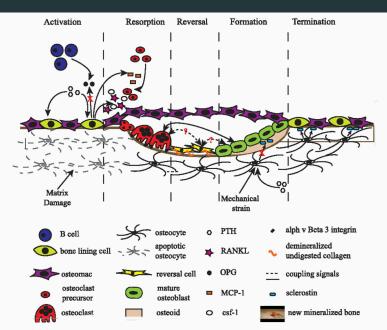


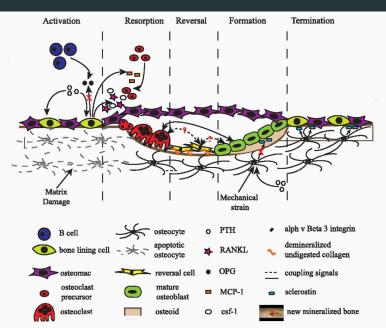
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$$\frac{du}{dt} = u^{\kappa_1} (\alpha_1 v^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1)$$
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Mathematical model predicts a critical role for osteoclast autocrine regulation in the control of bone remodeling.

Bone, 33(2):206-215, aug 2003.

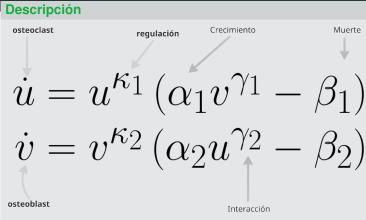
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= u^{\kappa_1} \left(\alpha_1 v^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1 \right) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= v^{\kappa_2} \left(\alpha_2 u^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2 \right) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= -k_1 \max\{ u - \widetilde{u}, 0 \} \\ &+ k_1 \max\{ v - \widetilde{v}, 0 \} \end{aligned}$$



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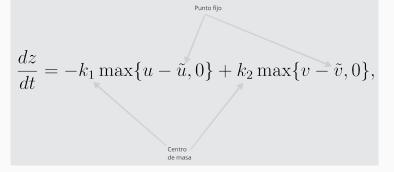
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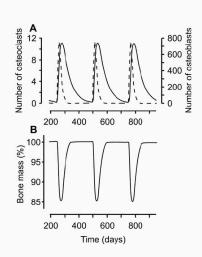
El Modelo de Komarova

Descripción



El Modelo de Komarova

$$\begin{split} \frac{du}{dt} &= u^{\kappa_1} \left(\alpha_1 v^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1\right) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= v^{\kappa_2} \left(\alpha_2 u^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2\right) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= -k_1 \max\{u - \widetilde{u}, 0\} \\ &+ k_1 \max\{v - \widetilde{v}, 0\} \end{split}$$



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$$\frac{du}{dt} = u^{\cancel{N}} (\alpha_1 v^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = v^{\cancel{N}} (\alpha_2 u^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = u(\alpha_1 v^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1)$$
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Silvia Jerez and B Chen.

Stability analysis of a Komarova type model for the interactions of osteoblast and osteoclast cells during bone remodeling.

$$\dot{u}=u\left(lpha_1v^{\gamma_1}-eta_1
ight) \ \dot{v}=v\left(lpha_2u^{\gamma_2}-eta_2
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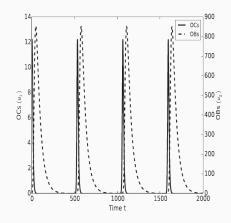
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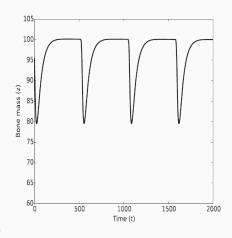




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Efectos Ambientales

- Extinción
- Epidemias

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Ruido ambiental suprime extinción



Mao, X., Marion, G., and Renshaw, E. (2002).

Environmental Brownian noise suppresses explosions in population dynamics.

Stochastic Processes and their Applications, 97(1):95–110.

Efectos Ambientales

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Color (correlación) induce extinción



Ripa, J. and Lundberg, P. (1996).

Noise Colour and the Risk of Population Extinctions.

Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 263(1377):1751–1753.

Efectos Ambientales

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Allen, L. and van den Driessche, P. (2013). Relations between deterministic and stochastic thresholds for disease extinction in continuous- and discrete-time infectious disease models. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 243(1):99–108.

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$MC + ME \rightarrow SDE$



Allen, L. J. (2017).

A primer on stochastic epidemic models: Formulation, numerical simulation, and analysis.

Infectious Disease Modelling, 2(2):128–142.

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$\varphi dt \leadsto \varphi dt + \sigma dB_t$



Gray, A., Greenhalgh, D., Hu, L., Mao, X., and Pan, J. (2011).

A Stochastic Differential Equation SIS Epidemic Model.

SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics, 71(3):876–902.

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$\varphi dt \rightsquigarrow \varphi dt + F(x)dB_t$



Schurz, H. and Tosun, K. (2015). **Stochastic Asymptotic Stability of SIR Model with Variable Diffusion Rates.** *Journal of Dynamics and Differential*

Journal of Dynamics and Differential Equations, 27(1):69–82.

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$d\varphi_t = (\varphi_e - \varphi_t)dt + \sigma_{\varphi}dBt$



Allen, E. (2016).

Environmental variability and mean-reverting processes.

Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems - Series B, 21(7):2073–2089.

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$$\beta_i dt \rightsquigarrow \beta_i dt + \sigma_i dB_i(t)$$

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Nuevo Modelo

$$\begin{aligned} du_t &= u_t \left(\alpha_1 v_t^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1\right) dt + \frac{\sigma_1 u_t dB_1(t)}{\sigma_1 v_t} \\ dv_t &= v_t \left(\alpha_2 u_t^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2\right) dt + \frac{\sigma_2 v_t dB_2(t)}{\sigma_2 v_t} \end{aligned}$$

- (H-1) $\gamma_1 < 0, \ \gamma_2 > 0,$
- $(H-2) |\gamma_1| \leq \gamma_2$
- $(H-3) \ \alpha_1 \gamma_2 \le \alpha_2 |\gamma_1|,$
- (H-4) $-1 < \gamma_1 < 0$ and $0 < \gamma_2 < 1$,
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(H-5)
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 $\beta_i > \frac{1}{2}p(p-1)\sigma$

$$du_t = u_t \left(\alpha_1 v_t^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1\right) dt + \sigma_1 u_t dB_1(t)$$

$$dv_t = v_t \left(\alpha_2 u_t^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2\right) dt + \sigma_2 v_t dB_2(t)$$

$$x_t = (u_t, v_t)$$

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Teorema

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$$\exists p > 1 \text{ t.q}$$

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$$du_t = u_t \left(\alpha_1 v_t^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1\right) dt + \frac{\sigma_1 u_t dB_1(t)}{\sigma_1 v_t dB_2(t)}$$

$$dv_t = v_t \left(\alpha_2 u_t^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2\right) dt + \frac{\sigma_2 v_t dB_2(t)}{\sigma_2 v_t dB_2(t)}$$

$$x_t = (u_t, v_t)$$

Teorema

 \forall (u_0, v_0) positivos, \exists ! (u_t, v_t) continua e invariante $\in \mathbb{R}^2_+$ (c.p.1.).

Teorema (a.l.p.)

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \ \exists K(\varepsilon) < \infty \ t.q.$ $\limsup_{t \to \infty} \mathbb{P}[|x_t| \ge K] \le \varepsilon.$

(H-1)
$$\gamma_1 < 0, \gamma_2 > 0,$$

$$(H-2) |\gamma_1| \leq \gamma_2 ,$$

$$(H-3) \ \alpha_1 \gamma_2 \leq \alpha_2 |\gamma_1|,$$

(H-4)
$$-1 < \gamma_1 < 0$$
 and

$$du_t = u_t \left(\alpha_1 v_t^{\gamma_1} - \beta_1\right) dt + \sigma_1 u_t dB_1(t)$$

$$dv_t = v_t \left(\alpha_2 u_t^{\gamma_2} - \beta_2\right) dt + \sigma_2 v_t dB_2(t)$$

$$x_t = (u_t, v_t)$$

Teorema (oscilaciones)

$$\limsup_{t\to\infty}u_t\geq \xi_2,$$

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} u_t \leq \xi_2,$$

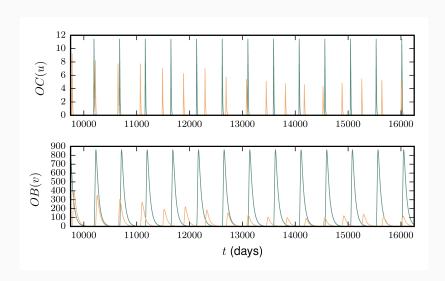
$$\xi_1 = \left(\frac{\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2}{\alpha_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_1}},$$

$$\limsup_{t\to\infty} v_t \geq \xi_1,$$

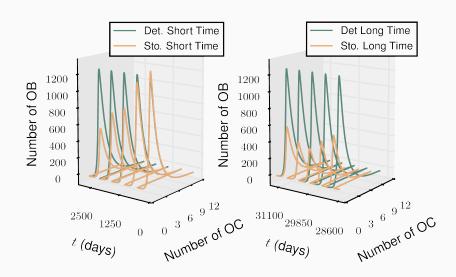
$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} v_t \leq \xi_1,$$

$$\xi_2 = \left(rac{eta_2 + rac{1}{2}, \sigma_2^2}{lpha_2}
ight)^{rac{1}{\gamma_2}}.$$

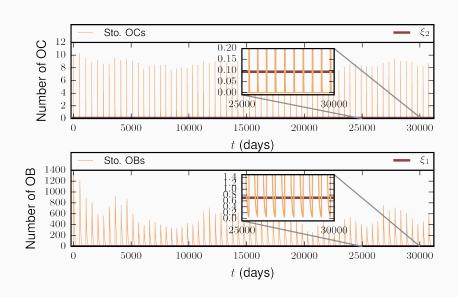
Comparación de Fases



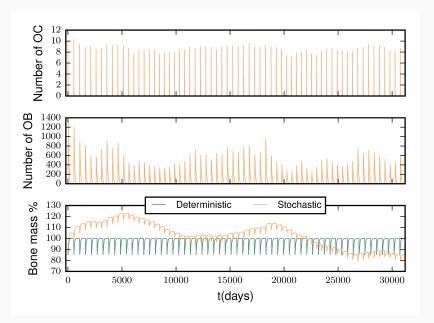
PF tiempo corto (7 años) vs timpo largo (80-90 años)



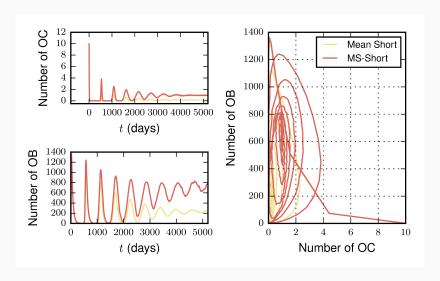
Oscilaciones en torno a ξ_i



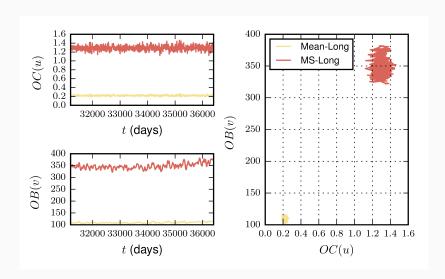
Trayectoria larga y masa osea



Momentos a tiempo corto (13 años)



Momentos a tiempo largo



Comentarios Finales

S. Jerez, S. Díaz-Infante, and B. Chen.

Mathematical Biosciences, 299:153 - 164, 2018.

Gracias!!!



S. Jerez, S. Díaz-Infante, and B. Chen.

Mathematical Biosciences, 299:153 – 164, 2018.

S. Jerez, S. Díaz-Infante, and B. Chen.

Mathematical Biosciences, 299:153 - 164, 2018.

Git-Hub



Función característica

Definición (Función característica)

Sea X v. a., entonces,

$$\phi_X(t) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{itX}\right], \qquad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

es la función característica de X.

Teorema de continuidad

Sea $\{X_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ v.a., entonces

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} X \Leftrightarrow \phi_{X_n}(t) \to \phi_X(t)$$



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```
\int_0^T f(\cdot)d(\cdot)
```

Integral
$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)d(\cdot)$$
$$f:[0,T]\to\mathbb{R}$$

Determinista:

$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)d(\cdot) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j)(t_{j+1}-t_j)$$

$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)dB(\cdot)$$

$$f: [0,T] \times \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$$

Determinista:

$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)d(\cdot) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j)(t_{j+1}-t_j)$$

Itô
$$\approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j) (B_{t_{j+1}} - B_{t_j})$$

Integral
$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)dB(\cdot)$$
$$f:[0,T]\times\Omega\to\mathbb{R}$$

Determinista:

$$\int_0^T f(\cdot)d(\cdot) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j)(t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

$$pprox \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j) (B_{t_{j+1}} - B_{t_j})$$

Stratonovich

$$\approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f\left(\frac{t_j+t_{j+1}}{2}\right) \left(B_{t_{j+1}}-B_{t_j}\right)$$

Sea $dX_t = f(t, X_t)dt + f(t, X_t)dB_t$ en el sentido de Itô, t.q.

(EU1) (Medibles):
$$f,g$$
 son \mathscr{L}^2 —medibles en $(t,x) \in [t_0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

(EU2) (Lipschitz):
$$\exists K > 0$$
 t.q. $\forall t \in [t_0, T], \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$|f(t,x)-f(t,y)| \le K|x-y|, \quad |g(t,x)-g(t,y)| \le K|x-y|$$

(EU3) (De crecimiento lineal): $\exists K > 0$, t.q. $\forall t \in [t_0, T]$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$|f(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2), \quad |g(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2)$$

(EU4) (Condición inicial): X_{t_0} es \mathscr{F}_{t_0} -medible con $\mathbb{E}\left[|X_{t_0}|\right] < \infty$.

Entonces,
$$\exists ! X_t$$
 en $[t_0, T]$ con $\sup_{t_0 \le t \le T} \mathbb{E}(|X_t|^2) < \infty$.



Sea $dX_t = f(t, X_t)dt + f(t, X_t)dB_t$ en el sentido de Itô, t.q.

(EU1) (Medibles):
$$f, g$$
 son \mathcal{L}^2 —medibles en $(t, x) \in [t_0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

(EU2) (Local Lipschitz): $\exists K_n > 0$ t.q. $\forall t \in [t_0, T], \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ t.q. $|x - y| \le n$

$$|f(t,x)-f(t,y)| \le K_n|x-y|, \quad |g(t,x)-g(t,y)| \le K_n|x-y|$$

(EU3) (De crecimiento lineal): $\exists K > 0$, t.q. $\forall t \in [t_0, T]$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$|f(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2), \quad |g(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2)$$

(EU4) (Condición inicial): X_{t_0} es \mathscr{F}_{t_0} -medible con $\mathbb{E}\left[|X_{t_0}|\right]<\infty$.

Entonces,
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 en $[t_0, T]$ con $\sup_{t_0 \le t \le T} \mathbb{E}(|X_t|^2) < \infty$.



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(EU3) (Monotonia) $\exists K > 0$, t.q. $\forall t \in [t_0, T]$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$\langle x, f(t,x) \rangle + |g(x)|^2 \le K(1+|x|^2)$$

(EU4) (Condición inicial): X_{t_0} es \mathscr{F}_{t_0} -medible con $\mathbb{E}\left[|X_{t_0}|\right] < \infty$.

Entonces,
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Entonces,
$$\exists ! X_t$$
 en $[t_0, T]$ con $\sup_{t_0 \le t \le T} \mathbb{E}(|X_t|^2) < \infty$.



Lema de Gronwall

Lema (de Gronwall)

Sean $\alpha, \beta: [t_0, T] \to \mathbb{R}$ funciones integrables t.q.

$$0 \leq lpha(t) \leq eta(t) + L \int_{t_0}^t lpha(s) ds \qquad t \in [t_0, T].$$

Entonces

$$\alpha(t) \leq \beta(t) + L \int_{t_0}^t e^{L(t-s)} \beta(s) ds$$

◆ Prueh:

∢ idea

Desigualdad de Lyapunovl

Sea X una v.a integrable y $0 < q \le p$ entonces

Sea X una v.a integrable y $0 < q \le p$ entonces

$$\mathbb{E}\left(|X|^{q}\right) \leq \mathbb{E}\left(|X|^{p}\right)^{\frac{q}{p}}$$

◆ Prueba

Isometría de Itô

Propiedades Integral de Itô

1.
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T g(r)dB_r\right]=0$$

2. (Isometría)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T g(r)dB_r\right)^2\right] = \int_0^T g^2(r)dr$$

◆ Prueba

Apendice A

$$\begin{split} A^{(1)}(h,u) &:= \begin{pmatrix} e^{ha_1(u)} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \ddots & \\ & e^{ha_d(u)} \end{pmatrix}, \\ A^{(2)}(h,u) &:= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{e^{ha_1(u)}-1}{a_1(u)}\right) \mathbf{1}_{\{E_1^c\}} & \mathbf{0} \\ & \ddots & \\ & \mathbf{0} & \left(\frac{e^{ha_d(u)}-1}{a_d(u)}\right) \mathbf{1}_{\{E_0^c\}} \end{pmatrix} + h \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{\{E_1\}} & \mathbf{0} \\ & \ddots & \\ & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_{\{E_d\}} \end{pmatrix}, \\ E_j &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : a_j(x) = 0\}, \qquad b(u) := \left(b_1(u^{(-1)}), \dots, b_d(u^{(-d)})\right)^T. \end{split}$$

Apendice B: Resultado para ceros aislados

Definición (DD respecto a p)

 $u, \mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, α angulo positivo respecto a eje-x segmento $\overline{u\mathbf{p}}$.

$$f_{\alpha}(u) = \frac{\langle q - u, \nabla f(u) \rangle}{|u - q|}$$

derivada direccional respecto **p** en u.

Definición (Star-like set)

 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ es *star-like* respecto \mathbf{p} , $\forall s \in S$ el segmento abierto $\overline{s}\overline{\mathbf{p}}$ esta en S.

Teorema

- $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ star-like respecto \mathbf{p} en el dominio de f,g.
- En S, f,g diferenciables , $g_{\alpha}(s) \neq 0$,

•
$$f(\mathbf{p}) = g(\mathbf{p}) = 0$$
, $\lim_{x \to \mathbf{p}} \frac{f_{\alpha}(x)}{g_{\alpha}(x)} = L$,

Entonces
$$\lim_{x \to \mathbf{p}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$$
.

Apéndice B: Condiciones para ceros de $a_j(\cdot)$

 $E_j := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : a_j(x) = 0\}$ satisface alguno de los puntos:

- (I) $p \in E_j$ es un cero no aislado de $a_j(\cdot)$ y:
 - $D := \{u : e^{ha_j(u)} 1 = a_j(u) = 0\}$, es una curva suave que pasa por p.
 - El vector canónico e_i es no tangente a D.
 - Para cada $p \in E_j$, existe una bola $B_r(p)$ t.q.

$$a_j \neq 0, \qquad \frac{\partial a_j(u)}{\partial u^{(j)}} \neq 0, \qquad \forall u \in D \setminus B_r(p).$$

- (II) $p \in E_i$ es un cero aislado de $a_i(\cdot)$ y:
 - Para cada q ∈ E_j, p no es punto limite de E_α := {x ∈ ℝ^d : (a_i)_α(x) = 0}.
 - Para cada p ∈ E_j existe B_r(p), t.q. la derivada direccional respecto a p satiface

$$(a_j)_{\alpha}(x) \neq 0, \quad \forall x \in B_r(p).$$

