

1. $X \sim N(0, t)$

Show $E[X^n] = 3t^2$.

$$\textcircled{1} E[e^{uX}] = E\left[1 + uX + \frac{u^2}{2!}X^2 + \frac{u^3}{3!}X^3 + \frac{u^4}{4!}X^4 + \dots\right]$$

↑ Taylor's Expansion

$$= 1 + E[X]u + \frac{E[X^2]}{2!}u^2 + \frac{E[X^3]}{3!}u^3 + \frac{E[X^4]}{4!}u^4 + \dots$$

↑ u^2 term ↑ u^4 term

$$\textcircled{2} E[e^{uX}] = e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2 t} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2 t\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}u^2 t\right)^2}{2!} + \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{2}tu^2 + \frac{1}{8}t^2u^4 + \dots$$

↑ \therefore match Taylor's Expansion

$$\therefore \frac{E[X^4]}{4!} = \frac{1}{8}t^2$$

$\therefore E[X^4] = 3t^2$, and if n is odd, $E[X^n] = 0$.

2. $E[W(t)W(s)]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E[(W(t) - W(s) + W(s))W(s)] \\ &= E[(W(t) - W(s))W(s)] + E[W(s)^2] \\ &= E[W(t) - W(s)] \cdot E[W(s)] + \text{Var}(W(s)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\times \text{Var}(W(t) - W(s)) \\ &= \text{Var}W(t) + \text{Var}W(s) - 2\text{Cov}(W(t), W(s)) \\ &= t + s - 2s \\ &= t - s \quad (\because \text{Cov}(W(t), W(s)) = E[W(t)W(s)]) \end{aligned}$$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \therefore \text{If } X, Y : \text{independent,} \\ E[XY] = E[X]E[Y] \end{array} \right)$

$$\therefore \text{Var}W(s) = E[W(s)^2] - (E[W(s)])^2$$

↑ 0

$$= s$$

3. $Z(t) = e^{\sigma W(t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t}$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z(t)|\mathcal{F}(s)] &= E\left[\frac{Z(t)}{Z(s)} \cdot Z(s) \mid \mathcal{F}(s)\right] \\ &= E\left[e^{\underbrace{\sigma(W(t)-W(s))}_{\text{independent}}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)}}_{\text{non-random}} \cdot Z(s) \mid \mathcal{F}(s)\right] \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)} \cdot E[e^{\sigma(W(t)-W(s))}] \cdot Z(s) \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)} \cdot Z(s) = Z(s) \end{aligned}$$

3. a)

① $Z(t)$ is integrable?

$\mathbb{E}[|Z(t)|] < \infty$?

pf) $\mathbb{E}[|Z(t)|]$

$= \mathbb{E}[|e^{\sigma W(t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t}|]$

$= \mathbb{E}[e^{\sigma W(t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t}]$ (\because always positive)

$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t} \mathbb{E}[e^{\sigma W(t)}]$

$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t}$ (\because mgf)

$= 1 < \infty$

$\therefore Z(t)$ is integrable

② $Z(t)$ is adapted to \mathcal{F} ?

$Z(t) \leq W(t) \text{ always} \Rightarrow \therefore Z(t)$ is adapted.

4. Lognormal Process.

$\hookrightarrow S(t) = S(0)e^{(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W(t)}$

$\therefore \ln S(t) = \underbrace{\ln S(0)}_{\text{const}} + \underbrace{(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W(t)}_{\text{const}}$

$\therefore \mathbb{E}[\ln S(t)] = \ln S(0) + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t$ ($\because \mathbb{E}[ax+b] = a\mathbb{E}[x] + b$)

$\text{Var}[\ln S(t)] = \sigma^2 t$ ($\because \text{Var}[ax+b] = a^2 \text{Var}[x]$)