

7.1. Find the generator of the following Itô diffusions:

- a) $dX_t = \mu X_t dt + \sigma dB_t$ (The Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process) ($B_t \in \mathbf{R}$; μ, σ constants).

We'll use the formula

$$A f(x) = \sum_i \mu_i(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (\sigma \sigma^T)_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

If $X_t = f(B_t)$,

$$A f(x) = \mu x f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 f''(x)$$

- b) $dX_t = r X_t dt + \alpha X_t dB_t$ (The geometric Brownian motion) ($B_t \in \mathbf{R}$; r, α constants).

$$A f(x) = r x f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x)^2 f''(x)$$

- c) $dY_t = r dt + \alpha Y_t dB_t$ ($B_t \in \mathbf{R}$; r, α constants)

$$A f(x) = r f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x)^2 f''(x)$$

- d) $dY_t = \left[\frac{dt}{dX_t} \right]$ where X_t is as in a)

$$A f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \mu x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2}$$

- e) $\begin{bmatrix} dX_1 \\ dX_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} dt + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{X_1} \end{bmatrix} dB_t$ ($B_t \in \mathbf{R}$)

$$A f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + x_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x_1} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2}$$

$$\text{f) } \begin{bmatrix} dX_1 \\ dX_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dt + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dB_1 \\ dB_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} + x_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \right)$$

$$\text{g) } \bar{X}(t) = (\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \dots, \bar{X}_n), \text{ where } \bar{X}_k(t) =$$

$$dX_k(t) = r_k X_k dt + X_k \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{kj} dB_j ; \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

$$((B_1, \dots, B_n) \text{ is Brownian motion in } \mathbf{R}^n, r_k \text{ and } \alpha_{kj} \text{ are constants}).$$

$$A f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i x_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ik} \alpha_{jk} \right) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$