

# 随机过程导论 Assignment 03

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## Problem 1

Let  $\{B(t) : t \geq 0\}$  be a standard Brownian motion.

For  $s \leq t$ , determine the distribution of  $B(s) + B(t)$ .

**Solution:**

对于任意  $s \leq t$  都有联合分布:

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(s) \\ B(t) - B(s) \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} s & \\ & t - s \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} B(s) + B(t) &= 2B(s) + (B(t) - B(s)) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} B(s) \\ B(t) - B(s) \end{bmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} s & \\ & t - s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= N(0, 3s + t) \end{aligned}$$

表明  $B(s) + B(t) \sim N(0, 3s + t)$

## Problem 2

For  $t \geq 0$ , define  $X(t) = Z\sqrt{t}$  where  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ .

(a) What is the distribution of  $X(t)$ ?

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $t \geq 0$ ,  $X(t) = Z\sqrt{t} \sim N(0 \cdot \sqrt{t}, 1 \cdot (\sqrt{t})^2) = N(0, t)$

(b) Is  $\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  a Brownian motion? Why?

• **Lemma: (Brown 运动的第二种等价定义, 苏中根 定理 7.1)**

若  $\mathbf{X} = \{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一个实数值 Gauss 过程 (即任意有限维联合正态),

且  $\begin{cases} E[X(t)] = 0 \\ \text{Cov}[X(s), X(t)] = s \wedge t = \min\{s, t\} \end{cases}$

则  $\mathbf{X} = \{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是标准 Brown 运动.

• **Solution:**

$\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  不是一个 Brown 运动.

我们说明它不满足 Brown 运动的第二个等价定义:

◦ **正态过程:**

其任意有限维联合分布是多元正态的,

具体来说, 任意给定  $n$  个时刻  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$

$$\text{我们都有 } \begin{bmatrix} X(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ X(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{t_1} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{t_n} \end{bmatrix} \odot Z$$

它是正态随机变量  $Z$  的线性组合, 因而服从多元正态分布.

◦ **我们计算  $\mathbf{X} = \{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数和自相关函数:**

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} E[X(t)] &= E[Z\sqrt{t}] \\ &= 0 \cdot \sqrt{t} \\ &= 0 \quad (\forall t \geq 0) \\ \text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) &= E[(X(s) - 0)(X(t) - 0)] \\ &= E[Z\sqrt{s} \cdot Z\sqrt{t}] \\ &= \sqrt{st} \cdot E[Z^2] \\ &= \sqrt{st} \cdot (\text{Var}(Z) + (E[Z])^2) \\ &= \sqrt{st} \cdot (1 + 0^2) \\ &= \sqrt{st} \quad (\forall s, t \geq 0) \end{aligned} \right.$$

我们发现自相关函数  $\text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) = \sqrt{st} \neq s \wedge t$

不满足 Brown 运动的第二种等价定义.

综上所述,  $\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  不是一个 Brown 运动.

### Problem 3

Let  $\{W(t) : t \geq 0\}$  and  $\{B(t) : t \geq 0\}$  be two independent standard Brownian motions.

Let  $\rho$  be a constant such that  $-1 < \rho < 1$ .

Define the stochastic process  $\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  as  $X(t) = \rho W(t) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(t)$

(a) Show that  $\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  is a standard Brownian motion.

**Solution:**

我们通过标准 Brown 运动的第二种等价定义来证明:

• **正态过程:**

任意给定  $n$  个时刻  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$  和  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$

考虑其线性组合  $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i X(t_i)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n c_i X(t_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i [\rho W(t_i) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(t_i)] \\ &= \rho \sum_{i=1}^n c_i W(t_i) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \sum_{i=1}^n c_i B(t_i) \end{aligned}$$

它作为正态随机变量  $\{W(t_i)\}_{i=1}^n$  和  $\{B(t_i)\}_{i=1}^n$  的线性组合, 也是**正态随机变量**.

表明  $\mathbf{X} = \{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是 **Gauss 过程** (正态过程).

• **我们计算  $\mathbf{X} = \{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数和自相关函数:**

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X(t)] &= \mathbb{E}[\rho W(t) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(t)] \\ &= \rho \cdot 0 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \quad (\forall t \geq 0) \\ \text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) &= \mathbb{E}[(X(s) - 0)(X(t) - 0)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(\rho W(s) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(s))(\rho W(t) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(t))] \\ &= \rho^2 \mathbb{E}[W(s)W(t)] + \rho \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \mathbb{E}[B(s)] \mathbb{E}[W(t)] + \rho \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \mathbb{E}[W(s)] \mathbb{E}[B(t)] + (1 - \rho^2) \mathbb{E}[B(s)B(t)] \\ &= \rho^2 \cdot (s \wedge t) + \rho \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + \rho \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + (1 - \rho^2) \cdot (s \wedge t) \\ &= s \wedge t \quad (\forall s, t \geq 0) \end{aligned} \right.$$

综上所述,  $\{X(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是标准 Brown 运动.

(b) Determine the covariance and correlation coefficient of  $X(t)$  and  $W(t)$ .

**Solution:**

• 计算  $\text{Cov}(X(t), W(t))$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X(t), W(t)) &= \mathbb{E}[(X(t) - 0)(W(t) - 0)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(\rho W(t) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} B(t))W(t)] \\ &= \rho \cdot \mathbb{E}[(W(t))^2] + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \mathbb{E}[B(t)] \mathbb{E}[W(t)] \\ &= \rho \cdot t + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ &= \rho t \end{aligned}$$

• 计算  $\text{Corr}(X(t), W(t))$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Corr}(X(t), W(t)) &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X(t), W(t))}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X(t)) \text{Var}(W(t))}} \\ &= \frac{\rho t}{\sqrt{t \cdot t}} \\ &= \rho \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 4

Let  $\{B(t) : t \geq 0\}$  be a standard Brownian motion.

(a) Determine  $P(B(2.1) > 1.7 | B(1.6) = 0.5)$ .

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $s \leq t$  都有条件分布  $(B(t) | B(s) = x) \stackrel{d}{=} N(x, t - s)$

因此  $(B(2.1) | B(1.6) = 0.5) \stackrel{d}{=} N(0.5, 0.5)$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{B(2.1) > 1.7 | B(1.6) = 0.5\} &= P\{N(0.5, 0.5) > 1.7\} \\ &= P\{N(0, 1) > \frac{1.7 - 0.5}{\sqrt{0.5}}\} \\ &= 1 - \Phi(1.2\sqrt{2}) \\ &\approx 0.0455 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Determine  $P(B(1.6) \leq 0.5 | B(2.1) = 1.7)$ .

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $s \leq t$  都有条件分布  $(B(s)|B(t) = y) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\frac{s}{t}y, \frac{s}{t}(t-s))$

因此  $(B(1.6)|B(2.1) = 1.7) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\frac{1.6}{2.1}1.7, \frac{1.6}{2.1}0.5)$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{B(1.6) \leq 0.5 | B(2.1) = 1.7\} &= P\{N(\frac{1.6}{2.1}1.7, \frac{1.6}{2.1}0.5) \leq 0.5\} \\ &= P\{N(0, 1) \leq \frac{0.5 - \frac{1.6}{2.1}1.7}{\sqrt{\frac{1.6}{2.1}0.5}}\} \\ &= \Phi(-1.288) \\ &\approx 0.0988 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Show that for any  $0 < s < t$ ,  $B(t)$  and  $B(s) - \frac{s}{t}B(t)$  are independent.

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $s \leq t$  都有联合分布:

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(s) \\ B(t) \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} s & s \\ s & t \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} B(t) \\ B(s) - \frac{s}{t}B(t) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{s}{t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B(s) \\ B(t) \end{bmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{s}{t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & s \\ s & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{s}{t} \end{bmatrix}^T\right) \\ &= N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t & \\ & s - \frac{s^2}{t} \end{bmatrix}\right) \end{aligned}$$

我们知道  $B(t)$  和  $B(s) - \frac{s}{t}B(t)$  联合正态, 且不相关, 因而相互独立.

## Problem 5

Let  $\{B(t) : t \geq 0\}$  be a standard Brownian motion and  $0 < s < 1$ .

(a) What is the distribution of  $B(s) + B(s^2)$ ?

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $0 < s < 1$  都有联合分布:

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(s^2) \\ B(s) \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s^2 \\ s^2 & s \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} B(s) + B(s^2) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} B(s^2) \\ B(s) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s^2 \\ s^2 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= N(0, 3s^2 + s) \end{aligned}$$

(b) What is the distribution of  $B(s) + B(s^2) + B(1)$ ?

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $0 < s < 1$  都有联合分布:

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(s^2) \\ B(s) \\ B(1) \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s^2 & s^2 \\ s^2 & s & s \\ s^2 & s & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} B(s) + B(s^2) + B(1) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} B(s^2) \\ B(s) \\ B(1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s^2 & s^2 \\ s^2 & s & s \\ s^2 & s & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= N(0, 5s^2 + 3s + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(c) What is the distribution of  $B(s)$  given that  $B(1) = 0$ ?

• **Solution:**

对于任意  $s \leq t$  都有条件分布  $(B(s)|B(t) = y) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\frac{s}{t}y, \frac{s}{t}(t-s))$

因此对于任意  $0 < s < 1$  都有条件分布:

$$(B(s)|B(1)=0) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\frac{s}{1}0, \frac{s}{1}(1-s)) = N(0, s(1-s))$$

(d) Determine  $E(B(s)B(s^2)|B(1)=0)$ .

• **Solution 1:**

应用全期望公式, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} E[B(s^2)B(s)|B(1)=0] &= E[E[B(s^2)B(s)|B(s)]|B(1)=0] \\ &= E[B(s) \cdot E[B(s^2)|B(s)]|B(1)=0] \\ &= E[B(s) \cdot E[N(\frac{s^2}{s}B(s), \frac{s^2}{s}(s-s^2))]|B(1)=0] \\ &= E[B(s) \cdot sB(s)|B(1)=0] \\ &= s \cdot E[(B(s))^2|B(1)=0] \\ &= s \cdot (\text{Var}(B(s)|B(1)=0) + (E[B(s)|B(1)=0])^2) \\ &= s \cdot (s(1-s) + 0^2) \quad (B(s)|B(1)=0 \stackrel{d}{=} N(0, s(1-s))) \\ &= s^2(1-s) \end{aligned}$$

• **Solution 2:**

◦ **Lemma:**

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y|Z=z) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) - \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Z)\text{Cov}(Y, Z)}{\text{Var}(Z)} \quad (\forall z)$$

根据引理我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} E(B(s)B(s^2)|B(1)=0) &= \text{Cov}(B(s), B(s^2)|B(1)=0) + E[B(s)|B(1)=0] \cdot E[B(s^2)|B(1)=0] \\ &= \text{Cov}(B(s), B(s^2)) - \frac{\text{Cov}(B(s), B(1)) \cdot \text{Cov}(B(s^2), B(1))}{\text{Var}(B(1))} + E[N(\frac{s}{1}0, \frac{s}{1}(1-s))] \cdot E[N(\frac{s^2}{1}0, \frac{s^2}{1}(1-s))] \\ &= s \wedge s^2 - \frac{(s \wedge 1) \cdot (s^2 \wedge 1)}{1} + 0 \cdot 0 \\ &= s^2 - s^3 \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 6

Let  $\{B(t) : t \geq 0\}$  be a standard Brownian motion.

(a) Let  $Z(t) = |B(t)|$ . Determine the probability density function of  $Z(t)$ .

• **Solution:**

给定  $t > 0$ ,  $Z(t)$  的概率密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Z(t) = z\} &= P\{|B(t)| = z\} \\ &= 2P\{B(t) = z\} \\ &= 2 \cdot P\{N(0, t) = z\} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2t}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2t}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let  $T_a$  be the first time  $B(t)$  hits  $a$ , where  $a > 0$ ,

and  $Y(t)$  be the process absorbed at  $a$ , i.e.  $Y(t) = \begin{cases} B(t) & \text{if } t < T_a \\ a & \text{if } t \geq T_a \end{cases}$

Determine the cumulative distribution function of  $Y(t)$ .

• **Lemma: Reflect Principle**

对于任意  $\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ t > 0 \end{cases}$ , 都有  $P\{B(t) \geq a\} = P\{B(t) \leq -a\}$  成立.

推论:

- $P\{T_a \leq t\} = P\{\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) \geq a\} = 2P\{B(t) \geq a\} = 2(1 - \Phi(\frac{a}{\sqrt{t}}))$   
总之对于  $T_a$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) 我们有  $P\{T_a \leq t\} = 2(1 - \Phi(\frac{|a|}{\sqrt{t}}))$  成立.
- $\tilde{B}(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} B(t) & t \leq T_a \\ 2B(T_a) - B(t) & t > T_a \end{cases}$  是一个标准 Brown 运动

**Solution:**

考虑  $a > 0$  的情况:

- 当  $y < a$  时, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{Y(t) \leq y\} &= P\{B(t) \leq y, T_a > t\} \\
&= P\{B(t) \leq y, \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) < a\} \\
&= P\{B(t) \leq y\} - P\{B(t) \leq y, \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) \geq a\} \\
&= P\{B(t) \leq y\} - P\{\tilde{B}(t) \geq 2a - y\} \quad (\tilde{B}(t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \begin{cases} B(t) & t \leq T_a \\ 2B(T_a) - B(t) & t > T_a \end{cases}) \\
&= \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) - (1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right)) \\
&= \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

• 当  $y \geq a$  时, 我们有:

$$P\{Y(t) \leq y\} = 1$$

$$\text{因此对于 } a > 0 \text{ 的情况 } P\{Y(t) \leq y\} = \begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y < a \\ 1 & \text{if } y \geq a \end{cases}$$

对称地, 对于  $a < 0$  的情况:

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{Y(t) \geq y\} &= \begin{cases} (1 - \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right)) - 1 + (1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right)) & \text{if } y > a \\ 1 & \text{if } y \leq a \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} -\Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y > a \\ 1 & \text{if } y \leq a \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } P\{Y(t) < y\} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y \leq a \\ \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y > a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{考虑到 } P\{Y(t) = a\} = P\{T_a \leq t\} = 2(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{|a|}{\sqrt{t}}\right)) = 2(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-a}{\sqrt{t}}\right)) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{t}}\right)$$

$$\text{我们有 } P\{Y(t) \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y < a \\ 2\Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y = a \\ \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y > a \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y < a \\ \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{2a-y}{\sqrt{t}}\right) & \text{if } y \geq a \end{cases}$$