



・対称ランダムウォーク

def : 対称ランダムウォーク

$$X_j = \begin{cases} 1 & (w_j = H) \\ -1 & (w_j = T) \end{cases}$$

$$M_0 = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$M_k = \sum_{j=1}^k X_j \quad , k = 1, 2, \dots$$

○期待値、分散

$$E[X_j] = \frac{1}{2}1 + \frac{1}{2}(-1) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[X_j] = \frac{1}{2}1^2 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 = 1$$

F.2

$$E[M_k] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[M_k] = k.$$

◦ 独立增量 b_{i+1}

$$M_{b_{i+1}} - M_{b_i} = \sum_{j=b_i+1}^{b_{i+1}} X_j$$

$$\text{Var}[M_{b_{i+1}} - M_{b_i}] = b_{i+1} - b_i$$

◦ $Z(t) = t - \mu$

$$E[M_\ell | \mathcal{F}_k]$$

$$= E[M_\ell - M_k | \mathcal{F}_k] + M_k$$

$$= 0 + M_k = M_k.$$

• $S = R$ の定義.

$$[M_i, M_j]_R = \sum_{j=1}^k (M_j - M_{j-1})^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^j X_l - \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} X_m \right\}^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \left\{ X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{j-1} + X_j - (X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{j-1}) \right\}^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k X_j^2 = k f(\text{Var}[Y_k])$$

↑
実際の計算では

・ 大数法則による整式工学：ランダムウォーク

$$\overline{W}_t^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} M_{nt}$$

○ 期待値 分散

$$E[\overline{W}_t^{(n)}] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[\sum \overline{W}_t^{(n)}] = \frac{1}{n} (nt) = t$$

○ 期待値の計算

$$E[\overline{W}_t^{(n)} | \mathcal{F}_s] = \overline{W}_s^{(n)}$$

$S = R \frac{\bar{W}^n}{t}$ Remark $\bar{W}^n_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} M_{nt}$

$$[\bar{W}^{(n)}, \bar{W}^{(n)}]_t$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{nt} \left(\frac{\bar{W}_{\frac{j}{n}}^{(n)}}{} - \frac{\bar{W}_{\frac{j-1}{n}}^{(n)}}{} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{nt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} M_j - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} M_{j-1} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{nt} \left(\cancel{M_1} + \cancel{M_2} + \dots + \cancel{M_{nt-1}} + M_{nt} \right.$$

$$\left. - (M_0 + \cancel{M_1} + \dots + \cancel{M_{nt-1}}) \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{nt} (X_{nt})^2$$

$$= t \quad] .$$

Th 3.2.1 中心極限定理)

$$\overline{W}_t^{(n)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} N(0, t)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \overline{W}_t^{(n)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore E[e^{\theta \overline{W}_t^{(n)}}]$$

$$= E\left[\exp \left\{ \theta \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^{nt} X_j \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$= E\left[\prod_{j=1}^{nt} \exp \left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}} X_j \right) \right]$$

$$\Leftarrow \exp \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} X_1 + \frac{\alpha}{n} X_2 \right)$$

$$= \exp \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} X_1 \right) \exp \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} X_2 \right)$$

$$= E \left[\exp\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}} X_1\right) \exp\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}} X_2\right) \dots \right]$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^{nt} E \left[\exp\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}} X_j\right) \right]$$

\therefore 7.

$$\left(\underset{a \gamma}{E} \left[e^{\theta X_i} \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^\theta + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \right)$$

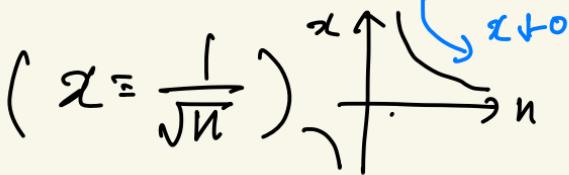
$$= \prod_{j=1}^{nt} \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} + e^{-\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} \right)$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} - e^{-\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} \right) \right\}^{nt} = \varphi_n(\theta)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(\theta) = \exp\left(\frac{\theta t}{2}\right)$$

{ 今、次の証明を試みる }.

$$\varphi_n(\theta) = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} + e^{-\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}} \right)^n dt$$



$$\rightarrow \log \varphi_n(\theta) = nt \log \left(\frac{e^{\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}}}{2} + \frac{e^{-\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}}}{2} \right)$$

$$= t \frac{1}{x^2} \log \left(\frac{e^{x\theta}}{2} + \frac{e^{-x\theta}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(\theta)$$

$$= t \lim_{x \downarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(\frac{e^{x\theta}}{2} + \frac{e^{-x\theta}}{2} \right)}{x^2}$$

由定義的
確率分布

$$\partial_x \left\{ \log \left(\frac{e^{\partial x}}{2} + \frac{e^{-\partial x}}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \partial_x \left\{ \log (e^{\partial x} + e^{-\partial x}) - \log 2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial (e^{\partial x} - e^{-\partial x})}{e^{\partial x} + e^{-\partial x}}$$

F.)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(\theta)$$

$$= t \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial (e^{\partial x} - e^{-\partial x})}{2x(e^{\partial x} + e^{-\partial x})}$$

$$= \frac{\partial t}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\partial x} - e^{-\partial x}}{e^{\partial x} + e^{-\partial x}}$$

$\approx 3 - \hat{f}_x$ 를 풀어보면

$$\partial_x (e^{\theta x} - e^{-\theta x})$$

$$= \theta (e^{\theta x} + e^{-\theta x})$$

$$\partial_x \{ x(e^{\theta x} + e^{-\theta x}) \}$$

$$= (e^{\theta x} + e^{-\theta x}) + \theta x (e^{\theta x} - e^{-\theta x})$$

J. 2

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n(\theta) \\ &= \frac{\theta t}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta (e^{\theta x} + e^{-\theta x})}{(e^{\theta x} + e^{-\theta x}) + \theta x (e^{\theta x} - e^{-\theta x})} \\ &= \frac{\theta t}{2} \end{aligned}$$

• 二項分布の極限分布は正規分布

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & x & \xrightarrow{x \sim N(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})} \\ & & \xrightarrow{x \sim N(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{t - \frac{1}{n}}{(1 - \frac{1}{n})} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} t - \frac{nt}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P} &= \frac{1 + n - dn}{un - dn} \\ &= \frac{1 + 0 - (1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})}{1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - (1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}{2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{q} = \frac{1}{2}$$

H_{nt} : 売入出庫数

T_{nt} : 売入出庫額

$$n_t = H_{nt} + T_{nt} : \text{関係式} - (1)$$

$$\text{ランダム偏差} M_{nt} = H_{nt} - T_{nt} - (2)$$

$$(1) + (2)$$

$$n_t + M_{nt} = 2H_{nt}$$

$$(1) - (2)$$

$$n_t - M_{nt} = 2T_{nt}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} H_{nt} = \frac{1}{2}(n_t + M_{nt}) \\ T_{nt} = \frac{1}{2}(n_t - M_{nt}) \end{cases}$$

時刻 t の 総値 S .

$$S_n(t) = S(0) \sum_n^{H_{\text{tot}}} d_n^{T_{\text{tot}}}$$

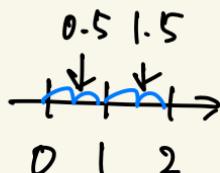
なぜ? 理由②.

$$t=2\text{時}. n=1, t=1$$

$$H_1 = 1 - T_1 = 0 \quad \Sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(0) &\rightarrow S(0) + \sigma S(0) \\ &= S(0) (1 + \sigma)' (1 - \sigma)^0 \end{aligned}$$

なぜ. $n=2, t=2.$



$$H_4 = 3, T_4 = 1$$

$$S(0) \rightarrow S(0) \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow S(0) \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \rightarrow S(0) \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3$$

$$\rightarrow S(0) \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$S_n(t) = S(0) \int_0^t u^n du$$

$$= S(0) \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}(nt + M_{nt})}$$

$$\cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}(nt - M_{nt})} \quad - \textcircled{*}$$

したがって $n \rightarrow \infty$ の場合を考慮する。

Th 3.2.2)

上記の $\textcircled{*}$ 式は $n \rightarrow \infty$ の場合

$$S(t) = S(0) \exp \left\{ \sigma \bar{W}(t) - \frac{\sigma^2 t}{2} \right\}$$

$\therefore \log S_n(t)$

$$= \log S(0) + \frac{1}{2}(\underline{nt} + \underline{M_{nt}}) \log \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(\underline{nt} - \underline{M_{nt}}) \log \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

Remark

$$f(x) = \log(1+x)$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{1+x}, f'' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x) &\approx 0 + \frac{1}{1}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\log\left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \quad \text{Ex:}$$

$$\log S_X(t) \approx \log S(0)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(M_t + M_{nt}) \left\{ \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(M_t - M_{nt}) \left\{ \frac{-\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right\}$$

$$= \log S_{(0)} + M_{nt} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + nt \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2n} \right)$$

$$= \log S_{(0)} - \frac{\sigma^2 t}{2} + M_{kt} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Remark $\overline{W}_t^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} M_{nt}$

$$= \log S_{(0)} - \frac{\sigma^2 t}{2} + \sigma \overline{W}_t^{(n)}$$

Remark 中心極限定理 $\overline{W}_t^{(n)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, t)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\log S_n(t))$$

$$= \log S_{(0)} - \frac{\sigma^2 t}{2} + \sigma \overline{W}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(t) = S_{(0)} \exp \left(-\frac{\sigma^2 t}{2} + \sigma \overline{W}(t) \right)$$

Remark 正態分布

2018/11 斷 Q4

C1] $Y = \log X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

期得值 $X = e^Y \sim LN(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 之

$$E[X] = E[e^{N(\mu, \sigma^2)}]$$

$$= \exp\left(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)$$

中央值

$$P(X < c) = P(e^{N(\mu, \sigma^2)} < c)$$

$$= P(N(\mu, \sigma^2) < \log c)$$

$$= P(N(0, 1) < \frac{\log c - \mu}{\sigma})$$

$$= \bar{F}\left(\frac{\log c - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.5$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\log c - \mu}{\sigma} = 0$$

$$\log c = \mu \Rightarrow c = e^\mu$$

最頻値

$$\log f(x) \propto -\log x - \frac{(\log x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\partial_x (\log f(x))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \frac{1}{x} (\log x - \mu) = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x\sigma^2} (\log x - \mu)$$

$$-\sigma^2 = \log x - \mu$$

$$\rightarrow x_{\text{mode}} = \exp(\mu - \sigma^2)$$

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

$$l(\mu, \sigma^2) = \sum_i \log f(x_i)$$

$$= \sum_i \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \log x_i - \frac{(\log x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \log x_i - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (\log x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\partial_\mu [l(\mu, \sigma^2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i (\log x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \overline{\log x}$$

• フラグ: 重複.

各種計算

• $E[\bar{W}(s)\bar{W}(t)] \quad (t > s)$

$$= E[(\bar{W}(t) - \bar{W}(s) + \bar{W}(s))\bar{W}(s)]$$

$$= E[\bar{W}(t) - \bar{W}(s)]E[\bar{W}(s)]$$

$$+ E[\bar{W}^2(s)] = s.$$

• \bar{x} -xに関する因数

$$\text{すなはち: } u_3 \bar{W}(t_3) + u_2 \bar{W}(t_2) + u_1 \bar{W}(t_1)$$

$$= u_3 (\bar{W}(t_3) - \bar{W}(t_2))$$

$$+ (u_3 + u_2) (\bar{W}(t_2) - \bar{W}(t_1))$$

$$+ (u_3 + u_2 + u_1) \bar{W}(t_1)$$

で $u_3 \geq 1$ を利用する。

$$\overrightarrow{W} = [\overline{W}(t_0) \ \overline{W}(t_1) \cdots \ \overline{W}(t_m)]$$

☞ 基本母函数(?)。

$$\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$$

$$= E[\exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \overline{W}(t_i) \right\}]$$

$$= E[\exp \left\{ u_m (\overline{W}(t_m) - \overline{W}(t_{m-1})) \right.$$

$$+ (u_m + u_{m-1}) (\overline{W}(t_{m-1}) - \overline{W}(t_{m-2}))$$

$$+ (u_m + u_{m-1} + u_{m-2}) (\overline{W}(t_{m-2}) - \overline{W}(t_{m-3}))$$

$$+ \cdots + (u_m + u_{m-1} + u_{m-2} + \cdots + u_1) \overline{W}(t_1) \right\}]$$

$$= E[\exp \left(u_m (\overline{W}(t_m) - \overline{W}(t_{m-1})) \right)]$$

$$\cdot E[\exp \left\{ (u_m + u_{m-1}) (\overline{W}(t_{m-1}) - \overline{W}(t_{m-2})) \right\}]$$

$$\cdots E[\exp \left\{ (u_m + u_{m-1} + \cdots + u_1) \overline{W}(t_1) \right\}]$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} u_m^2 (t_m - t_{m-1})\right)$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (u_m + u_{m-1})^2 (t_{m-1} - t_{m-2})\right)$$

$$\dots \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (u_m + u_{m-1} + \dots + u_1)^2 t_1\right) \quad \boxed{}$$

0 2次變分

$$||\Pi|| = \max_j (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

(3.4. 1 : 1次變分)

$$FV_T(f) = \lim_{||\Pi|| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |f(t_{j+1}) - f(t_j)|$$

$\therefore \pi$:

$$\Pi = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n\}$$

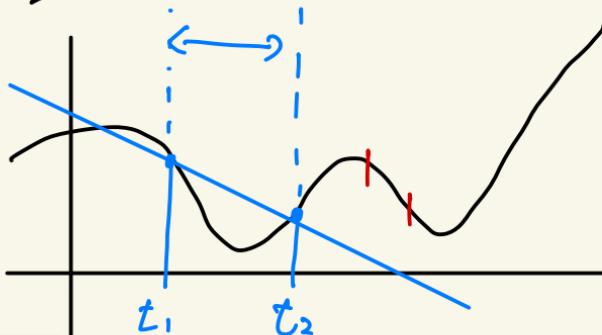
Remark : 平均值定理

各部分期間 $[t_j, t_{j+1}]$ 上均有

二個 f 之點 t_j^* 存在嗎？

$$\frac{f(t_{j+1}) - f(t_j)}{t_{j+1} - t_j} = f'(t_j^*)$$

1X-2" この中は同じが元の式を書く



平均値の定理による式

$$f(t_{j+1}) - f(t_j) = \overset{\circ}{f}(t_j^*) (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

F)

$$FV_T(f) = \lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |\overset{\circ}{f}(t_j^*)| (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

Remark : (1-2) 和)

$$\sum f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \longleftrightarrow \int f(x) dx$$

$$FV_T(f) = \int_0^T dt \overset{\circ}{f}(t)$$

○ 2次元変分.

def

$f(t) \in 0 < t < T$ の定義域上で実数

をも.

$$[f, f](T) = \lim_{\| \pi \| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [f(t_{j+1}) - f(t_j)]^2$$

※ 平均値の定理が利用できるよう $f(t)$ は 1 次元変分 (∂ など)。

一方、ブラウン運動の経路は.

時間に対して微分可能でない。

これを以下で定理が成立立,

Th 3.4. 3

ワザラウニ運動がなされ

$$[\bar{w}, \bar{w}](T) = T$$

∴ 下手

$$Q\pi = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2$$

期待值

$$\begin{aligned} & E[(\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2] \\ &= t_{j+1} + t_j - 2t_j = t_{j+1} - t_j \end{aligned}$$

Remark

$$\begin{aligned} & E[\bar{W}(t+s)\bar{W}(t)] \\ &= E[(\bar{W}(t+s) - \bar{W}(t) + \bar{W}(t))\bar{W}(t)] \\ &= 0 + t \end{aligned}$$

J. 2

$$\begin{aligned} & E[Q\pi] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_{j+1} - t_j) = t_n - t_0 \\ &= T \end{aligned}$$

· 分散

$$\text{Var} \left[(\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2 \right]$$

$$= E \left[\left\{ (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - E \left[(\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2 \right] \right\}^2 \right] \\ \frac{t_{j+1} - t_j}{\textcolor{blue}{t_{j+1} - t_j}}$$

$$= E \left[\left\{ (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2 - (t_{j+1} - t_j)^2 \right\}^2 \right]$$

$$= E \left[(\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^4 \right] \\ - 2(t_{j+1} - t_j) E \left[(\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2 \right] \\ + (t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

\Rightarrow

$$X \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \text{ a fiktivt } X = 12$$

$$M_X(\theta) = \exp\left(\frac{\theta^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right)$$

$$M_X'(\theta) = \sigma^2 \theta \exp\left(\frac{\theta^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right) = \sigma^2 \theta M_X$$

$$M_X''(\theta) = \sigma^2 M_X(\theta)$$

$$+ \sigma^4 \theta^2 M_X(\theta)$$

$$M_X^{(3)}(\theta) = \sigma^4 \theta M_X(\theta)$$

$$+ 2\sigma^4 \theta M_X(\theta)$$

$$+ \sigma^4 \theta^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \theta M_X(\theta)$$

$$M_X^{(4)}(\theta) = \sigma^4 M_X(\theta) + \sigma^4 \theta \cdot \sigma^2 \theta M_X$$

$$+ 2\sigma^4 M_X(\theta) + 2\sigma^4 \theta \cdot \sigma^2 \theta M_X$$

$$+ 3\sigma^6 \theta^2 M_X(\theta) + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow M_X^{(4)}(0) = \sigma^4 + 2\sigma^4 = 3\sigma^4$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2 \quad \overline{W}(t_{j+1}) - \overline{W}(t_j) \sim N(0, t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

$$E[(\overline{W}(t_{j+1}) - \overline{W}(t_j))^2]$$

$$= 3(t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

t_i "独立"

$$\text{Var} \sum (\overline{W}(t_{j+1}) - \overline{W}(t_j))^2$$

$$= 3(t_{j+1} - t_j)^2 - 2(t_{j+1} - t_j)^2 \\ + (t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

$$= 2(t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Var} [Q\pi]$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2(t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2|\pi| (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

$$= 2\|\pi\| \cdot T$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Var}[Q\pi] = 0$$

$$\|\pi\| \rightarrow 0$$

期待值 $E[Q\pi]$ (2)

経路 := π^{\star} ($\in \mathcal{T}$)

□

・ 発射ブラウン運動のボラティリティ

発射ブラウン運動

$$S(t) = S(0) \exp \left\{ \sigma \bar{W}(t) + (\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}) t \right\}$$

∴ もう二つ経路がボラティリティ σ

を算定するには α が F_3 に

ボラウニ運動か二乗變分を使おう。

○ Log Return を考える

$$\log \frac{S(t_{j+1})}{S(t_j)}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \exp \left(\sigma \bar{W}(t_{j+1}) + \left(\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) t_{j+1} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \sigma \bar{W}(t_j) - \left(\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) t_j \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sigma (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j)) \\ + (\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

$\Rightarrow R$ は 実現するテイリティ

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\log \frac{S(t_{j+1})}{S(t_j)} \right)$$

$$= \sigma^2 \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j))^2$$

$$+ 2\sigma (\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}) \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\bar{W}(t_{j+1}) - \bar{W}(t_j)) (t_{j+1} - t_j)$$

$$+ (\alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})^2 \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_{j+1} - t_j)^2$$

$$||\Pi|| \rightarrow 0 \quad \Sigma \geq \Sigma$$

$$\text{第}-\text{理} \quad \partial \cdot \sigma^2 (T_2 - T_1) \wedge$$

$$\text{第} = \text{2} \quad \partial \quad 0$$

$$\text{第} = \text{2} \quad \partial \quad 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \left(\log \frac{\delta(t_{j+1})}{\delta(t_j)} \right)^2 \simeq \sigma^2$$

○ 到達時間の分布

・ 指数分布 $\lambda = \frac{1}{t} - 1$

$$Z(t) = \exp \left\{ \sigma \bar{W}(t) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t \right\}$$

指数分布 $\lambda = \frac{1}{t} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \because E[Z(t) | F(s)] \sim N(0, t-s) \\ &= E \left[\exp \left\{ \sigma (\bar{W}(t) - \bar{W}(s)) \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \exp \left\{ \sigma \bar{W}(s) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s \right\} \mid F(s) \right] \\ &= \exp \left(\sigma \bar{W}(s) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s \right) \\ & \quad \exp \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2} (t-s) \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\sigma \bar{W}(s) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s \right) \\ &= Z(s) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$?? E[Z(t)] = Z(0) \text{ or } ?$$

$$Z(0) = \exp\left(\sigma W(0) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}0\right) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E[Z(t)] && N(0, t) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}t\right) \underbrace{E\left[\exp(\sigma W(t))\right]}_{\exp\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2}t\right)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_m \equiv \min \{ t \geq 0 ; \bar{W}(t) = m \} \\ t \wedge T_m : t \leq T_m \text{ の } \text{下} \text{の } \text{値} \end{array} \right.$$

と定義可。

$$Z(0) = 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{任意の } t \in [0, \infty), \text{ 以下略}} \\ = E[Z(t \wedge T_m)]$$

$$= E\left[\exp\left(\sigma \bar{W}(t \wedge T_m) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (t \wedge T_m) \right) \right]$$

$$= \text{R.R. } \sigma > 0, m > 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{計算}} \quad \text{計算結果}$$

$$t \leq T_m \Leftrightarrow \bar{W}(t) \leq m$$

より

$$0 \leq \exp(\sigma \bar{W}(t \wedge T_m)) \leq e^{\sigma m}.$$

以上

$T_m < \infty$ (\because 亂れがでる確率)

$$\exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t \wedge T_m)\right)$$

$$\underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}T_m\right)$$

$T_m = \infty$ [\therefore 亂れなし]

$$\exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t \wedge T_m)\right)$$

$$\underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}t\right) = 0$$

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$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(t \wedge T_m)\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{[T_m < \infty]} \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}T_m\right)$$

若 $T_m < \infty$ a.s. $\hat{\sigma}^2$.

$$\exp(\sigma \bar{W}(t \wedge T_m))$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \exp(\sigma \underbrace{\bar{W}(T_m)}_{m})$$

$$T_m = \infty \text{ a.s. } \hat{\sigma}^2$$

$$\exp(\sigma \bar{W}(t \wedge T_m))$$

$$\xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} \exp(\sigma^2 t) \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$VZ = 0, Z$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left\{ \sigma \bar{W}(t \wedge T_m) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (t \wedge T_m) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{I}[T_m < \infty] \exp \left(\sigma^2 - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} T_m \right)$$

計算 L7: ..

$$E \left[\exp \left\{ \sigma W(t \wedge T_m) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (t \wedge T_m) \right\} \right]$$

$$= E \left[\mathbb{1}_{(T_m < \infty)} \exp \left(\sigma m - \frac{\sigma^2 \alpha}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E \left[\mathbb{1}_{(T_m < \infty)} \exp \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2} T_m \right) \right]$$

$$= e^{-\sigma m}$$

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$$E \left[\exp \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2} T_m \right) \right] = e^{-\sigma m}$$

Th 3.6.2

$m \in \mathbb{R}$ は対称ルーレムのアブラウツの定理

の到達時間の母数分布を有限でない。

この分布のラプラス変換は $\alpha > 0$ の時。

$$E[e^{-\alpha T_m}] = \exp(-Im(\sqrt{2\alpha}))$$

証明

$$\therefore) \text{ 対称ルーレム } \alpha = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \text{ が成り立つ}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2\alpha}$$

○ 鏡像原理

(目標)

正のレベル $m \leq$ 正の時刻 $t +$ 固定し、

時刻 t 以前に、レベル m に到達する

ブラウン運動の経路を数える

鏡像等式

$$\Pr[T_m \leq t, \bar{W}(t) \leq w]$$

時刻 t 以前に レベル m に 到達する

時刻 t には w を 下まわる 歩道

$$= \Pr[\bar{W}(t) \geq 2m - w]$$

Th 3.7.1)

$$\Pr[T_m \leq t] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{|m|}{\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \quad (t \geq 0)$$

2. 2.

$$f_{T_m}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \Pr[T_m \leq t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \frac{|m|}{t} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2t}}$$

∴ 鏡像等式 すなはち $W = M \cup \{$

$$\Pr[T_m \leq t, \bar{W}(t) \leq m]$$

$$= \Pr[\bar{W}(t) \geq m]$$

Ex. 下を示す

$$\Pr \left[T_m \leq t, \overline{W}(t) \geq m \right]$$

t $\overline{W}(t) \geq m$

$$= \Pr \left[\overline{W}(t) \geq m \right]$$

Ex. 2

$$\Pr \left[T_m \leq t \right]$$

$$= \Pr \left[T_m \leq t, \overline{W}(t) \geq m \right]$$

$$+ \Pr \left[T_m \leq t, \overline{W}(t) \leq m \right]$$

$$= 2 \Pr \left[\overline{W}(t) \geq m \right]$$

$$= 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_m^{\infty} dw e^{-\frac{w^2}{2t}}$$

$$y = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$dy = \frac{d\omega}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\Pr[T_m \leq t]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_{\frac{m}{\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} dy \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right)$$

Remark

(B5) ライブニッツの公式: θ に関して微分可能で x に関して積分可能な関数 $f(x, \theta)$ に対して

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{g(\theta)}^{h(\theta)} f(x, \theta) dx &= f(h(\theta), \theta) \frac{dh(\theta)}{d\theta} - f(g(\theta), \theta) \frac{dg(\theta)}{d\theta} \\ &\quad + \int_{g(\theta)}^{h(\theta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx \end{aligned}$$

となる.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)' &= \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2t\sqrt{t}} \end{aligned}$$

(B5) ライブニッツの公式 : θ に関して微分可能で x に関して積分可能な関数 $f(x, \theta)$ に対して

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{g(\theta)}^{h(\theta)} f(x, \theta) dx &= f(h(\theta), \theta) \frac{dh(\theta)}{d\theta} - f(g(\theta), \theta) \frac{dg(\theta)}{d\theta} \\ &\quad + \int_{g(\theta)}^{h(\theta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx \end{aligned}$$

となる。

$$\Pr[T_m \leq t] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{|m|}{\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \Pr[T_m \leq t] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{m}{2t\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2t}} \\ &= \frac{m}{t\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2t}} \end{aligned}$$

Remark 逆ガウス分布

Q26 (25点)

$$f(x|\mu, \lambda) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi x^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda(x-\mu)^2}{2\mu^2 x} \right)$$

• フラウ=運転Sigma最大値の分布

$$M(t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} \bar{W}(s)$$

鏡像等式

$$\Pr [T_m \leq t, \bar{W}(t) \leq w]$$

$$= \Pr [\bar{W}(t) \geq 2m - w]$$

*

$$\rightarrow \Pr [M(t) \geq m, \bar{W}(t) \leq w]$$

$$= \Pr [\bar{W}(t) \geq 2m - w]$$

Th 3.7.3

$(M(t), W(t))$ a 同時定数関数

$$f(m, w) = \frac{2(2m-w)}{t\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(2m-w)^2}{2t}}$$

$$\Pr[M(t) \geq m, W(t) \leq w]$$

$$= \int_m^\infty dx \int_{-\infty}^w dy f(x, y) - \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Pr[W(t) \geq 2m-w]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_{2m-w}^\infty dz e^{-\frac{z^2}{2t}} - \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \Sigma \textcircled{4} \dots$$

即ち M は定数

$$-\int_{-\infty}^w f(m,y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(2m-w)^2}{2t}}$$

w γ یکی

$$-f(m,w)$$

$$= -\frac{2(2m-w)}{t\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(2m-w)^2}{2t}}$$

□.

27:

$$M(t) \mid W(t) \leftarrow ?$$

$$f(m \mid w) = \frac{\int M(t) \cdot W(t) (m \cdot w)}{\int W(t) (w)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2(2m-w)}{t\sqrt{2\pi t}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(2m-w)^2}{2t} + \frac{w^2}{2t} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2t} (4m^2 - 4mw + w^2 - w^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2m}{t} (m - w)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(m(w))$$

$$= \frac{2(2m-w)}{t} \exp \left\{ - \frac{2m(m-w)}{t} \right\}$$

□