#### Linear diffusion models

Grigory Bartosh

7 October 2022

# Simple ODEs and SDEs

Drift Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE):

$$dz_t = \overline{r}_t dt, \quad q(z_t|z_0) = \delta \left(z_0 + \int_0^t \overline{r}_s ds - z_t\right)$$
 (1)

Random walk 1:

$$dz_t = dw_t, \quad q(z_t|z_0) = \mathcal{N}(z_t; z_0, t)$$
 (2)

Random walk 2:

$$dz_t = \bar{g}_t dw_t, \quad q(z_t|z_0) = \mathcal{N}\left(z_t; z_0, \int_0^t \bar{g}_s^2 ds\right)$$
 (3)

• Itô drift-diffusion processes:

$$dz_t = \bar{r}_t dt + \bar{g}_t dw_t, \quad q(z_t|z_0) = \mathcal{N}\left(z_t; z_0 + \int_0^t \bar{r}_s ds, \int_0^t \bar{g}_s^2 ds\right)$$
(4)



Grigory Bartosh

#### Itô's lemma

• Let z<sub>t</sub> satisfies the SDE:

$$dz_t = \bar{r}_t dt + \bar{g}_t dw_t \tag{5}$$

• If  $F_t(z_t) \in C^2$ :

$$dF_{t}(z_{t}) = \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}} dz_{t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}^{2}} dz_{t}^{2} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}} (\bar{r}_{t} dt + \bar{g}_{t} dw_{t}) +$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}^{2}} (r_{t}^{2} dt^{2} + 2\bar{r}_{t} \bar{g}_{t} dt dw_{t} + \bar{g}_{t}^{2} dw_{t}^{2}) + \dots$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial t} + \bar{r}_{t} \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}} + \frac{\bar{g}_{t}^{2}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}^{2}} \right] dt + \bar{g}_{t} \frac{\partial F_{t}(z_{t})}{\partial z_{t}} dw_{t}$$

$$(6)$$

Grigory Bartosh

## Linear 1D SDE: I

• What we'd like to solve:

$$dx_t = r_t x_t dt + g_t dw_t, \quad q(x_t|x_0) = ???$$
 (9)

- **Idea**: Let's find function  $F_t(z_t): z_t \mapsto x_t$
- SDE for  $z_t$ :

$$dz_t = \bar{g}_t dw_t \tag{10}$$

• Function  $F_t(z_t)$ :

$$x_t = F_t(z_t) = \alpha_t z_t \tag{11}$$

4/9

New SDE:

$$dx_t = dF_t(z_t) (12)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial F_t(z_t)}{\partial t} + \bar{r}_t \frac{\partial F_t(z_t)}{\partial z_t} + \frac{\bar{g}_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F_t(z_t)}{\partial z_t^2} \right] dt + \bar{g}_t \frac{\partial F_t(z_t)}{\partial z_t} dw_t$$
 (13)

$$= \left[\dot{\alpha}_t z_t\right] dt + \bar{g}_t \alpha_t dw_t \tag{14}$$

#### Linear 1D SDE: II

• Let's find  $\alpha_t$ :

$$\dot{\alpha}_t z_t = r_t x_t \tag{15}$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_t \mathbf{z}_t' = r_t \alpha_t \mathbf{z}_t' \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\dot{\alpha}_t}{\alpha_t} = r_t \tag{17}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \alpha_t}{\partial t} = r_t \tag{18}$$

$$\alpha_t = e^{\int_0^t r_s ds} \tag{19}$$

• Let's find  $\bar{g}_t$ :

$$\bar{\mathbf{g}}_t \alpha_t = \mathbf{g}_t \tag{20}$$

$$\bar{g}_t = g_t \alpha_t^{-1} \tag{21}$$

## Linear 1D SDE: III

Linear SDE:

$$dx_t = r_t x_t dt + g_t dw_t (22)$$

• Function  $F_t(z_t)$ :

$$x_t = F_t(z_t) = \alpha_t z_t, \quad \alpha_t = e^{\int_0^t r_s ds}$$
 (23)

• SDE for z<sub>t</sub>:

$$dz_t = \bar{g}_t dw_t, \quad q(z_t|z_0) = \mathcal{N}\left(z_t; z_0, \int_0^t \bar{g}_s^2 ds\right), \quad \bar{g}_t = g_t \alpha_t^{-1}$$
 (24)

• Let's find  $q(z_t|z_0)$ :

$$q(x_t|x_0) = F_t(q(z_t|z_0))$$
(25)

$$= \mathcal{N}\left(x_t; \alpha_t x_0, \alpha_t^2 \int_0^t \alpha_s^{-2} g_s^2 ds\right)$$
 (26)



Grigory Bartosh Linear diffusion models

# Designing a linear 1D SDE

Linear SDE:

$$q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}\left(x_t; \alpha_t x_0, \sigma_t^2\right), \quad dx_t = r_t x_t dt + g_t dw_t, \quad r_t = ?, \ g_t = ?$$
 (27)

• Let's find  $r_t$ :

$$e^{\int_0^t r_s ds} = \alpha_t, \quad r_t = \frac{\partial \log \alpha_t}{\partial t}$$
 (28)

• Let's find  $g_t$ :

$$\alpha_t^2 \int_0^t \alpha_s^{-2} g_s^2 ds = \sigma_t^2 \tag{29}$$

$$\int_0^t \alpha_s^{-2} g_s^2 ds = \alpha_t^{-2} \sigma_t^2 \tag{30}$$

$$g_t^2 = \alpha_s^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \alpha_t^{-2} \sigma_t^2 \right) = \alpha_s^2 \left( \alpha_t^{-2} \frac{\partial \sigma_t^2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \alpha_t^{-2}}{\partial t} \sigma_t^2 \right)$$
(31)

$$= \alpha_s^2 \left( \alpha_t^{2} \frac{\partial \sigma_t^2}{\partial t} - 2 \alpha_t^{2} r_t \sigma_t^2 \right) = \frac{\partial \sigma_t^2}{\partial t} - 2 r_t \sigma_t^2$$
 (32)

## Multidimensional linear SDE

Linear SDE:

$$dx_t = R_t x_t dt + G_t dw_t, \quad q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; A_t x_0, \Sigma_t)$$
(33)

•  $R_t$  and  $G_t$ :

$$R_t = \dot{A}_t A_t^{-1}, \quad G_t G_t^T = \dot{\Sigma}_t - R_t \Sigma_t - \Sigma_t R_t^T$$
(34)

•  $R_t$  and  $G_t$ :

$$A_t = e^{\int_0^t R_s ds}, \quad \Sigma_t = A_t \int_0^t A_s G_s G_s^T A_s^T ds A_t^T$$
 (35)

# Density estimation

Linear SDE:

$$dx_t = R_t x_t dt + G_t dw_t (36)$$

• ODE (shares marginals):

$$dx_t = \left[ R_t x_t - \frac{1}{2} G_t G_t^T \nabla_{x_t} \log q(x_t) \right] dt$$
 (37)

• Can use NeuralODE approach for density estimation:

$$dx_t = f_t(x_t)dt (38)$$

$$d\log q_t(x_t) = -Tr\left(\frac{\partial f_t(x_t)}{\partial x_t}\right)dt \tag{39}$$