

Wiener process and martingales

Wiener process

Stochastic calculus course

The goal: price an option in the framework of Black and Scholes model.

- Very short: 4 weeks only.

Stochastic calculus course

The goal: price an option in the framework of Black and Scholes model.

- Very short: 4 weeks only.
- Mathematics is hard.

Stochastic calculus course

The goal: price an option in the framework of Black and Scholes model.

- Very short: 4 weeks only.
- Mathematics is hard.
- Informal definitions and theorems.

Stochastic calculus course

The goal: price an option in the framework of Black and Scholes model.

- Very short: 4 weeks only.
- Mathematics is hard.
- Informal definitions and theorems.
- Problem solving and computer simulations.

Wiener process

Here goes the plot!

Stochastic process

Definition

Stochastic or **random process** is a collection of random variables indexed by time variable t .

Stochastic process

Definition

Stochastic or **random process** is a collection of random variables indexed by time variable t .

Continuous time: $(X_t, t \geq 0)$.

Stochastic process

Definition

Stochastic or **random process** is a collection of random variables indexed by time variable t .

Continuous time: $(X_t, t \geq 0)$.

Discrete time: $(X_t, t \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\})$.

Stochastic process

Definition

Stochastic or **random process** is a collection of random variables indexed by time variable t .

Continuous time: $(X_t, t \geq 0)$.

Discrete time: $(X_t, t \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\})$.

Notation remark:

- $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ or (X_t) — the collection of random variables;

Stochastic process

Definition

Stochastic or **random process** is a collection of random variables indexed by time variable t .

Continuous time: $(X_t, t \geq 0)$.

Discrete time: $(X_t, t \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\})$.

Notation remark:

- $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ or (X_t) — the collection of random variables;
- X_t — one particular random variable.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.
2. Increments $W_t - W_s$ are normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(0; t - s)$.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.
2. Increments $W_t - W_s$ are normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(0; t - s)$.
3. Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.
2. Increments $W_t - W_s$ are normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(0; t - s)$.
3. Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.
4. $\mathbb{P}(\text{trajectory of } (W_t) \text{ is continuous}) = 1$.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.
2. Increments $W_t - W_s$ are normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(0; t - s)$.
3. Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.
4. $\mathbb{P}(\text{trajectory of } (W_t) \text{ is continuous}) = 1$.

Wiener process

Definition

Stochastic process $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ is called **Wiener process** or **Brownian motion** if

1. $W_0 = 0$.
2. Increments $W_t - W_s$ are normally distributed $\mathcal{N}(0; t - s)$.
3. Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.
4. $\mathbb{P}(\text{trajectory of } (W_t) \text{ is continuous}) = 1$.

Tradition: when we consider two arbitrary moments of time, s and t , we usually assume $s \leq t$.

Divide and conquer

The main trick to study properties:

$$\text{Future value} = \text{Known value} + \text{Unpredictable change}$$

Divide and conquer

The main trick to study properties:

Future value = Known value + Unpredictable change

Seems trivial 

$$W_t = W_s + (W_t - W_s)$$

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

.

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) =$$

.

.

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + 3 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1).\end{aligned}$$

.

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + 3 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1).\end{aligned}$$

$$W_{10} - W_6 \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 4), \text{ hence } \frac{W_{10} - W_6 - 0}{\sqrt{4}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1).$$

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + 3 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1).\end{aligned}$$

$$W_{10} - W_6 \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 4), \text{ hence } \frac{W_{10} - W_6 - 0}{\sqrt{4}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1).$$

We will use standard normal distribution function

$$F(u) = \mathbb{P}(Z \leq u), \text{ where } Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1).$$

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + 3 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1).\end{aligned}$$

$$W_{10} - W_6 \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 4), \text{ hence } \frac{W_{10} - W_6 - 0}{\sqrt{4}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1).$$

We will use standard normal distribution function

$F(u) = \mathbb{P}(Z \leq u)$, where $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.

$$\mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{W_{10} - W_6}{2} > -\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

Conditional probability exercise

Exercise . Calculate $\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + W_6 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 + 3 > 2 \mid W_6 = 3) = \mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1).\end{aligned}$$

$$W_{10} - W_6 \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 4), \text{ hence } \frac{W_{10} - W_6 - 0}{\sqrt{4}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1).$$

We will use standard normal distribution function

$F(u) = \mathbb{P}(Z \leq u)$, where $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(W_{10} - W_6 > -1) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{W_{10} - W_6}{2} > -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= \mathbb{P}(Z > -0.5) = \mathbb{P}(Z < 0.5) = F(0.5) \approx 0.69.\end{aligned}$$

More gentlemen's agreements

On slides we will follow these agreements:

- s and t denote two arbitrary time moments with $0 \leq s \leq t$.

More gentlemen's agreements

On slides we will follow these agreements:

- s and t denote two arbitrary time moments with $0 \leq s \leq t$.
- (W_t) denotes a Wiener process.

More gentlemen's agreements

On slides we will follow these agreements:

- s and t denote two arbitrary time moments with $0 \leq s \leq t$.
- (W_t) denotes a Wiener process.
- Z denotes a standard normal random variable, $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.

More gentlemen's agreements

On slides we will follow these agreements:

- s and t denote two arbitrary time moments with $0 \leq s \leq t$.
- (W_t) denotes a Wiener process.
- Z denotes a standard normal random variable, $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.
- $F(u)$ denotes the standard normal distribution function,
 $F(u) = \mathbb{P}(Z \leq u)$.

Independence of increments: example

Property

Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.

Independence of increments: example

Property

Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.

$W_6 - W_4$ is independent of $W_4, W_3, W_{2.5}, W_1, \dots$

Independence of increments: example

Property

Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.

$W_6 - W_4$ is independent of $W_4, W_3, W_{2.5}, W_1, \dots$

$W_6 - W_4$ is independent of $W_4 - W_3, W_{2.5} - W_1$.

Independence of increments: example

Property

Increment $W_t - W_s$ is independent of the past values $(W_u, u \leq s)$.

$W_6 - W_4$ is independent of $W_4, W_3, W_{2.5}, W_1, \dots$

$W_6 - W_4$ is independent of $W_4 - W_3, W_{2.5} - W_1$.

The increments $W_6 - W_4, W_4 - W_3, W_{2.5} - W_1$ are independent.

Independence of increments: full glory

If the time intervals $[s_1, t_1]$, $[s_2, t_2]$, ..., $[s_k, t_k]$ are non overlapping,

Here will be a small picture

Independence of increments: full glory

If the time intervals $[s_1, t_1]$, $[s_2, t_2]$, ..., $[s_k, t_k]$ are non overlapping,

Here will be a small picture

then the increments $W(t_1) - W(s_1)$, $W(t_2) - W(s_2)$, ..., $W(t_k) - W(s_k)$ are independent.

Independence of increments: full glory


If the time intervals $[s_1, t_1]$, $[s_2, t_2]$, ..., $[s_k, t_k]$ are **non overlapping**,

Here will be a small picture


then the increments $W(t_1) - W(s_1)$, $W(t_2) - W(s_2)$, ..., $W(t_k) - W(s_k)$ are independent.

Remark: the right border of an interval **may touch** the left border of the next one, but **may not exceed** it, $t_j \leq s_{j+1}$.

Expectation and variance


Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.

Expectation and variance

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t) = \mathbb{E}(W_t - W_0) = 0$$


Expectation and variance

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t) = \mathbb{E}(W_t - W_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(W_t) = \text{Var}(W_t - W_0) = t - 0 = t$$

Expectation and variance


Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t) = \mathbb{E}(W_t - W_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(W_t) = \text{Var}(W_t - W_0) = t - 0 = t$$

For $t \geq s$:

Expectation and variance

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.


$$\mathbb{E}(W_t) = \mathbb{E}(W_t - W_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(W_t) = \text{Var}(W_t - W_0) = t - 0 = t$$

For $t \geq s$:

$$\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t) = \text{Cov}(W_s, W_s + (W_t - W_s)) = \text{Cov}(W_s, W_s) = s$$

Expectation and variance

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(W_t)$, $\text{Var}(W_t)$, $\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t) = \mathbb{E}(W_t - W_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(W_t) = \text{Var}(W_t - W_0) = t - 0 = t$$

For $t \geq s$:

$$\text{Cov}(W_s, W_t) = \text{Cov}(W_s, W_s + (W_t - W_s)) = \text{Cov}(W_s, W_s) = s$$

$$\text{Cov}(W_7, W_3) = 3.$$

Two friends

Definition

Stochastic process $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ that may be written as

$$X_t = aW_t + bt,$$

is called **brownian motion with drift and scaling**.

Two friends

Definition

Stochastic process $(X_t, t \geq 0)$ that may be written as

$$X_t = aW_t + bt,$$

is called **brownian motion with drift and scaling**.

Definition

Stochastic process $(S_t, t \geq 0)$ that may be written as


$$S_t = S_0 \exp(aW_t + bt),$$

is called **geometric brownian motion**.

Two plots

here will be the plots of BM with drift and geometric BM

BM with drift and scaling


Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(5W_t + 6t)$ and $\text{Var}(5W_t + 6t)$.

BM with drift and scaling

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(5W_t + 6t)$ and $\text{Var}(5W_t + 6t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(5W_t + 6t) = 0 + 6t = 6t$$

BM with drift and scaling

Exercise . Find $\mathbb{E}(5W_t + 6t)$ and $\text{Var}(5W_t + 6t)$.

$$\mathbb{E}(5W_t + 6t) = 0 + 6t = 6t$$

$$\text{Var}(5W_t + 6t) = \text{Var}(5W_t) = 25t$$

Frequently used expected values

Expected values of exponents:

Frequently used expected values

Expected values of exponents:

- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ)) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.

Frequently used expected values

Expected values of exponents:

- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ)) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.
- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aW_t)) = \exp(a^2t/2)$ for Wiener process W_t .

Frequently used expected values

Expected values of exponents:

- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ)) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.
- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aW_t)) = \exp(a^2t/2)$ for Wiener process W_t .

How these are obtained?



Frequently used expected values

Expected values of exponents:

- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ)) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.
- $\mathbb{E}(\exp(aW_t)) = \exp(a^2t/2)$ for Wiener process W_t .

How these are obtained?



$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(az) f(z) dz = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(az) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-z^2/2\right) dz\end{aligned}$$

Moment generating function

Definition

The **moment generating function** (MGF) of a random variable X is defined as

$$M_X(a) = \mathbb{E}(\exp(aX)).$$

Moment generating function

Definition

The **moment generating function** (MGF) of a random variable X is defined as

$$M_X(a) = \mathbb{E}(\exp(aX)).$$

- $M_Z(a) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for a normal $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.

Moment generating function

Definition

The **moment generating function** (MGF) of a random variable X is defined as

$$M_X(a) = \mathbb{E}(\exp(aX)).$$

- $M_Z(a) = \exp(a^2/2)$ for a normal $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$.
- $M_{W_t}(a) = \exp(a^2 t/2)$ for a Wiener process W_t .

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

MGF is a funny  way to calculate expected value!

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

MGF is a funny  way to calculate expected value!

$$M''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

MGF is a funny  way to calculate expected value!

$$M''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

$$M'''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^3)$$

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

MGF is a funny  way to calculate expected value!

$$M''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

$$M'''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^3)$$

⋮

Why may we need MGF?

$$M'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \mathbb{E}(\exp(uX)) = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(uX))$$

$$M'(0) = \mathbb{E}(X)$$

MGF is a funny  way to calculate expected value!

$$M''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

$$M'''(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^3)$$

⋮

$$M^{(k)}(0) = \mathbb{E}(X^k)$$

Wiener process: summary

- Stochastic process with normal and independent increments.

Wiener process: summary

- Stochastic process with normal and independent increments.
- Wiener process with drift and geometric Wiener process.

Wiener process: summary

- Stochastic process with normal and independent increments.
- Wiener process with drift and geometric Wiener process.
- Moment generating function.