

We assume that  $(W_t)$  is a Wiener process and  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$ .

## Expected values and variances

$$\mathbb{E}(Z^{2k+1}) = 0.$$

For example,  $\mathbb{E}(Z^7) = 0$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(Z^{2k}) = (2k-1) \cdot (2k-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1.$$

For example,  $\mathbb{E}(Z^6) = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 15$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(Z \cdot I(Z > b)) =$$

For example,

$$\mathbb{E}(Z \cdot I(Z < b)) =$$

For example,

$$\mathbb{E}(\exp(aZ) \cdot I(Z > b)) =$$

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For example,

$$MGF_Z(u) = \mathbb{E}(\exp(uZ)) = \exp(0.5u^2).$$

For example,  $\frac{d^2}{du^2} MGF_Z(0) = \mathbb{E}(Z^2)$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t^{2k+1}) = 0.$$

For example,  $\mathbb{E}(W_9^{11}) = 0$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t^{2k}) = t^k (2k-1) \cdot (2k-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1.$$

For example,  $\mathbb{E}(W_9^8) = 9^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t \cdot I(W_t > b)) =$$

For example,

$$\mathbb{E}(W_t \cdot I(W_t < b)) =$$

For example,

$$\mathbb{E}(\exp(aW_t) \cdot I(W_t > b)) =$$

For example,

$$\mathbb{E}(\exp(aW_t) \cdot I(W_t < b)) =$$

For example,

$$MGF_{W_t}(u) == \mathbb{E}(\exp(uW_t)) = \exp(0.5tu^2).$$

For example,  $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} MGF_{W_t}(0) = \mathbb{E}(W_t^2)$ .

## Three stochastic integrals

$$\int_0^t 1 dW_u = W_t$$

For example,  $\int_0^5 3 dW_u = 3W_5$ .

$$\int_0^t W_u dW_u = \frac{W_t^2 - t}{2}$$

For example,  $\int_0^5 8W_u dW_u = 4W_5^2 - 20$ .

$$\int_0^t \exp\left(aW_u - \frac{1}{2}a^2u\right) dW_u = \frac{1}{a} \left( \exp\left(aW_t - \frac{1}{2}a^2t\right) - 1 \right)$$

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