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The power of action.

· today we shall expand on the theme
"Brownian Motion is the fundamental martingale with
continuous sample paths"

(1) Theorem: Let M be a continuous local martingale with $(M)_{\infty} = \infty$. There exists a Brownian Motion W, s.t.

 $M_t = W_{\langle M \rangle_t}$

Proof (Sketch)

. suppose (M) is strictly increasing m>(M) has an inverse (as a function of $t:t\mapsto(M)_t$)

---> lit's call T: the inverse function of (M7 (also continuous, increasing)

· it is not too hard to see that : $W_s = M_{T(s)}$ is a martingale (with respect to the filtration $G_s = \overline{F}_{T(s)}$) with continuous sample paths

· (W) = (M)T(s) = 5 ~~ Ws is a Brownian Motion

· furthermore: Wims = MT(M) = Mt

- · furthermore: Want = MT(M) = Mt
- (2) Theorem: M = local marting de with cont. sample paths and quadratic variation of the form $\langle M \rangle_t = \int_0^t x_s^2 ds$ for some adapted process X. Then M admits the representation: $M_t = M_o + \int_0^t X_s dW_s$

for some Brownian Motion W.

Proof: (home work)

- hint: if X takes values in $R \setminus \{0\}$ one can use $W_t \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \int \frac{1}{X_s} dM_s$
- Theorem: Let W be a Brownian Motion, $f_t^W = \sigma(W_s: o \le s \le t)$ (the Brownian Motion filtration). For every local martingale M with respect to the filtration $|f_t^W|$ admits a representation of the form $|M_t = M_o + \int_0^t X_s dW_s$ to

for a measurable process X which is adapted to $\{\mathcal{I}_t^N\}$ and satisfies $\int X_s^2 ds < \infty$ a.s. In particular, every such M has continuous sample paths.

Remark: If M happends to be a square integrable martingale

Remark: If M happends to be a square integrable martingale then X can be chosen to satisfy $\pm \int X_s^2 ds < \infty$.