

FORWARD :

$$Y_g^B(t) = \beta_g \delta_g^2 S_g(t) + \delta_g W(S_g(t))$$

vi

$$\tilde{f}_g(t, t) = \tilde{f}_g(0, t) \exp\{\tilde{f}_g(t)\}$$

MUST BE MARTINGALE

$$\tilde{f}_g(t) = g_t t + \tilde{f}_g^1(t) = g_t t + \beta_g \delta_g^2 S_g(t) + \delta_g \sqrt{t} \sqrt{S_g(t)} g$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}_0[\tilde{f}_g(t, t)] = \tilde{f}_g(0, t) \quad \text{MUST BE MARTINGALE}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}_0[\exp\{\tilde{f}_g(t)\}] = 1 \quad \phi_{\tilde{f}_g(t)}(u) = \mathbb{E}[e^{iu\tilde{f}_g(t)}]$$

$$\phi_{\tilde{f}_g(t)}(\cdot i) = \mathbb{E}[\exp\{\tilde{f}_g(t)\}]$$

Thus at UNIT TIME

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\cdot i) &= 1 & \phi(\cdot i) &= \mathbb{E}[\exp\{\tilde{f}_g\}] = \mathbb{E}[\exp\{g + Y_g^B(1)\}] = \\ &= \exp\{g\} \mathbb{E}[\exp\{Y_g^B(1)\}] = \\ &= \exp\{g\} \mathbb{E}[\exp\{\beta_g \delta_g^2 S_g(1) + \delta_g \sqrt{S_g(1)} g\}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(u) = e^{iug} \mathcal{L}(-iu\beta_g\delta_g^2 + \frac{1}{2}u^2\delta_g^2) \quad \text{BY NHVM}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e^g \mathcal{L}(\beta_g\delta_g^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_g^2) &= 1 \\ e^g &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(\beta_g\delta_g^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_g^2)} & g &= -\log(\mathcal{L}(\beta_g\delta_g^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_g^2)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus applying the MARTINGALE CONDITION :

$$f_i(t) = -\log(\mathcal{L}(\beta_g\delta_g^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_g^2))t + \beta_g\delta_g^2 S_g(t) + \delta_g \sqrt{t} \sqrt{S_g(t)} g \quad \text{it}$$