Methode de Monte-Carlos: Problèmes statistique Mt et une F-marlingale se: · Mt et intégralle : E[IMt] < + vo . Mf est F-moradle · I [Mt / Fs] = Ms , sst Nous avons verifie state propriété pour Me-marche aléatoire. Rappel: Toux d'intérêt n: le toux d'intérêt amuel $m = \frac{t}{1+t}$ to — Bo E une obligation $-B_{\Lambda}=B_{o}+\Lambda\Delta t\cdot B_{o}=B_{o}(1+\Lambda\Delta t)$ $-B_2 = B_1 + n\Delta + B_1 = B_1 (1+n\Delta +) = B_0 (1+n\Delta +)^2$

th -
$$B_n = B_0 (A + n\Delta t)^n$$

 $= B_0 \cdot lim \cdot l$
 $= B_0 \cdot l$

$$\frac{dSt}{St} = nS_t dt + \sigma dW_t$$

Principe d'Alorsonce d'Opportunti- d'Arbitrage: A 0 A

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{-nt}{s}, |\mathcal{F}_{0}\right] = s_{0}$$

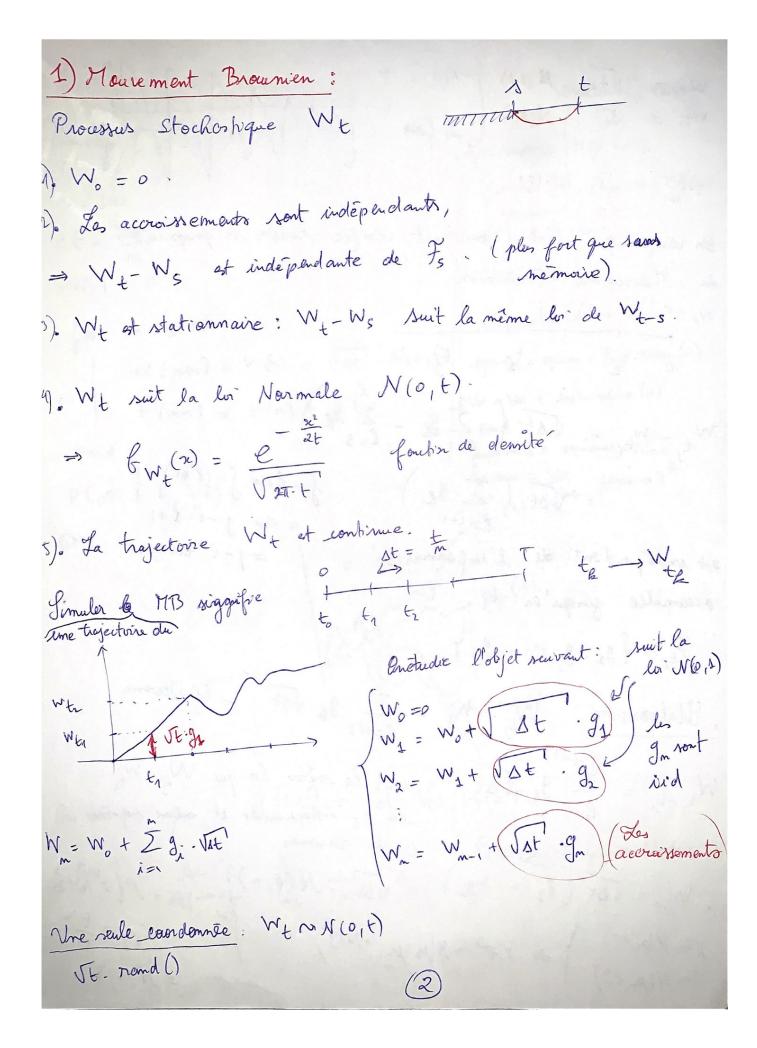
$$\hat{S}_{1} = \frac{-nt}{s}$$

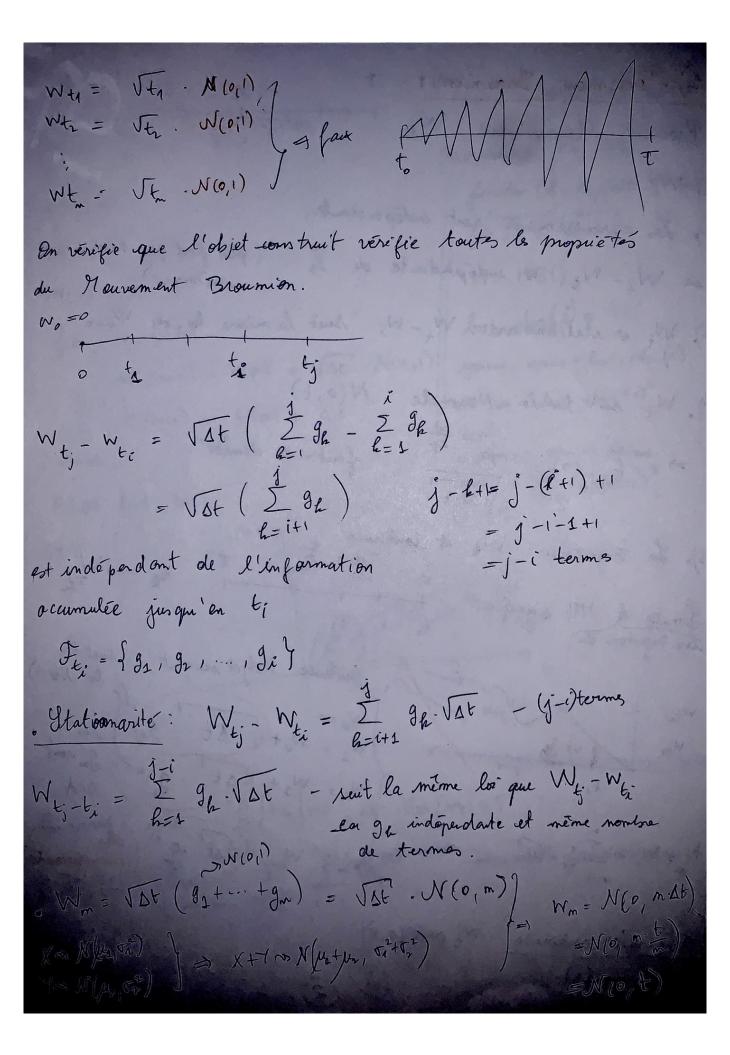
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{S}_{\tau}\left[\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\delta}\right]=\hat{S}_{\delta}\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X_{\tau}\left[\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\delta}\right]=X_{\delta}, \quad s \leq t\right]$$

af une martingale.

$$\hat{V}_t = e^{-rt}$$
 $V_t - et$ are mourtingale.





t(1) = 0 T = t (N+1) Doperance, Vanime function [W] = MB() PROGRAMME MATLAR T = 2 function [] = Propriets - 48 (Mmc) esperon u = 0, Vor = 0, for i = 1: $N_{m}c$ N= 100 Dt = I W= MB() $W(\lambda) = 0$ last-value (i) = W(for m=1:N W (mti) = W(m) + VST - N(0,1) esperane = esperane + last-value (i) Vor = Von + last- veluce (1)2 $t(mt) = t(m) + \Delta t$ End esperance = esperance/Nmc End Varione = Var - (esperane) PLOT (t, W) Wt END Wy (Mmc) On verifie que: [f[W_T]=0 et Var[V_T]=T E[W] = lim I D W_T

N_{mc} >too N_{me} i=1 Theoreme de grands Northes

In mathematiques:
$$E[W_t] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{2t}{2t}}}{2\pi t} dx = 0$$

If $[W_t^2] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x^{\frac{t}{2t}} \frac{e^{-\frac{2t}{2t}}}{2\pi t} dx$

On introduit la fondrin ginerature $M_{W_t}(u) = E[W_t^u]$
 $M_{W_t}(u) = I[e^{u\cdot w_t}] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{2t}{2t}} dx$

On étudie: $u\cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2t} = -\frac{1}{2t}(x^2 - 2tux + t^2u^2 - t^2u^2)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2t}(x - tu)^2 + \frac{tu^2}{2t}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2t}(x - tu)^2 + \frac{tu^2}{2t}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2t}(x - tu)^2 + \frac{tu^2}{2t}$

$$= \frac{1}{2t} \left(x - t u \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2t} \left($$

Poson
$$Z = \frac{x-tu}{\sqrt{4t}}$$
 $dz = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4t}}$ $dz = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4t}}$

$$E[N_t^{2}] = \frac{3^{2}}{9u^{2}} M_{W_t}(u) \Big|_{u=0}$$

$$= E[N_t^{2}] = E[W_t^{2}]$$

$$= E[N_t^{2}] = E[W_t^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{3^{2}}{9u^{2}} M_{W_t}(u) \Big|_{u=0} = \frac{3^{2}}{3u^{2}} e^{\frac{tu^{2}}{t^{2}}} \Big|_{u=0}$$

$$= \frac{3^{2}}{9u^{2}} e^{\frac{tu^{2}}{t^{2}}} \Big|_{u=0}$$

Dan l'espance
$$\mathcal{I}^2 = \{X_t, \|X_t\|_2^2 = \{\{X_t^2\} < 8\}$$

$$Q_N = \sum_{m=1}^{N} (W_m - W_{mi})^2$$

$$\lim_{N\to T_0} \left(Q_N - T \right) = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \lim_{N\to T_0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(Q_N - T \right)^2 \right] = 0$$

$$N \rightarrow TD$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow TD} \left(\left(W_1 - W_0 \right)^2 + \left(W_2 - W_1 \right)^2 + \dots + \left(W_m - W_{mr} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow TD} \left[\Delta t \left(g_1^2 + g_2^2 + \dots + g_{mr}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow TD} \left[\Delta t \left(g_1^2 + g_2^2 + \dots + g_{mr}^2 \right) \right]$$

On va montrer que lem
$$\mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{Q}_{N}-1\right)^{2}=0$$

Lomment montrer gran . Limulation de MC. (2W/ st>0)
Le Heorème de Variation quadratique? MO, 1) Il y a deux façon de faire. 1) On fixe Tet on simile $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (w_n - w_n)^2 = \Delta t (g_1^2 + g_2^2 + \dots + g_N^2)$ En simule < W> to pour chaque [0, th] On trace de graphe to to < W > to On remarque que le graphe the < W>th approche une doite the the (identité) for m=1:N W(m+1) = W(m) + JSt. N(0,1) ~ MB Van-quadra (m+1) = Van-quadra (m) + (W(m+1) - W(m)) Iniholisation Plot (t, Van-quadra) W(1)=0 Var- Duadra (1) =0 plot (E,t) t = linspace (o, T, N+1)