

QR: Quelle est la loi de $\ln(S_t) - \ln(S_s) | \mathcal{F}_s$?

1. Hypothèse de S_t : $dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$

2. Application d'Itô: $f(S_t) = \ln(S_t)$

$$df(S_t) = f'(S_t) dS_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(S_t) (dS_t)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f'(S_t) &= \frac{1}{S_t} \\ \bullet f''(S_t) &= -\frac{1}{S_t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (dS_t)^2 &= (\mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t)^2 \\ &= \underbrace{(\mu S_t dt)^2}_0 + 2 \underbrace{(\mu S_t dt)(\sigma S_t dW_t)}_0 + \underbrace{(\sigma S_t dW_t)^2}_{\sigma^2 S_t^2 dt} \\ &= \sigma^2 S_t^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

On sait que: $dW_t \sim N(0, dt)$
 $\text{Var}(dW_t) = \mathbb{E}[(dW_t)^2] - (\mathbb{E}[dW_t])^2$
 $dt = \mathbb{E}[(dW_t)^2] - 0$

$$d(\ln(S_t)) = \frac{1}{S_t} dS_t + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{S_t^2}\right) (\sigma^2 S_t^2 dt)$$

$$d(\ln(S_t)) = \frac{1}{S_t} (\mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt$$

$$d(\ln(S_t)) = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt$$

$$d(\ln(S_t)) = \left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) dt + \sigma dW_t$$

3. Application et Intégration

$$\ln(S_t) - \ln(S_s) = \int_s^t \underbrace{\left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right)}_{\text{constante}} du + \int_s^t \sigma dW_u$$

Intégrale classique

Intégrale stochastique
 Déf: $\int_s^t dW_u = W_t - W_s$
 $\sum_{u=s}^t dW_u = W_t - W_s$
 car: $W_t = W_s + \int_s^t dW_u$

$$\ln(S_t) - \ln(S_s) = \underbrace{\left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right)}_{\text{déterministe}} (t-s) + \sigma (W_t - W_s)$$

$W_t - W_s \sim N(0, t-s)$

Donc: $\sigma W_t - W_s \sim N(0, \sigma^2(t-s))$

$$\ln(S_t) - \ln(S_s) | \mathcal{F}_s \sim N\left(\left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right)(t-s), \sigma^2(t-s)\right)$$