

Montrer que $\mathbb{E}[S_t | \mathcal{F}_s] = e^{\mu(t-s)} \cdot S_s$

On connait: $S_t = S_0 \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)t + \sigma W_t\right)$ ↑ écriture log-normale \Rightarrow B-S

On peut réécrire S_t en fonction de S_s :

$$S_t = S_s \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(t-s) + \sigma(W_t - W_s)\right)$$

On transforme en \mathbb{E} :

$$\mathbb{E}[S_t | \mathcal{F}_s] = \mathbb{E}\left[\underbrace{S_s}_{\text{constante}} \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(t-s) + \sigma(W_t - W_s)\right)\right]$$

On sort les constantes de l' \mathbb{E} :

$$\mathbb{E}[S_t | \mathcal{F}_s] = S_s \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(t-s)\right) \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\sigma(W_t - W_s)\right)\right]$$

$$= S_s \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(t-s)\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot (t-s)\right)$$

$$= S_s \cdot e^{\left[\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(t-s) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot (t-s)\right)\right]}$$

a) $e^a \cdot e^b = e^{a+b}$

$$= S_s \cdot e^{\left[\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right](t-s)}$$

b) factoriser (t-s)

$$= S_s \cdot e^{\mu(t-s)}$$

Pour $X \sim N(0, t-s)$
 $\mathbb{E}[e^{aX}] = e^{\frac{1}{2} a^2 (t-s)}$
 $a = \sigma$