ΜΕΜ-Θ602: Μαθηματική Χρηματοοικονομία

Τμήμα Μαθηματικών και Εφαρμοσμένων Μαθηματικών, Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης

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[o,t]
$$St = \frac{t}{n}$$
 $t_{K} = KSt$, $t_{K} = 0,..., n$
 $t_{N} = 0$
 $t_{N} = 0$

$$b d[t, W_t] = d[W_t, t] \doteq dt dW_t = dW_t dt = 0$$

$$b d[W_t, W_t] \doteq (dW_t)^2 = dt$$

(tx+1-tx) (Wtx+1-Wtx) = lim St [(W+x+1-W2)

$$[t,t] = \lim_{x \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (t_{k+1} - t_k)^2 = \lim_{x \to \infty} n(\delta t)^2 = t \lim_{x \to \infty} \delta t = 0$$

= dim
$$St.(W_{\pm}-W_{0})=0$$
 $StW_{\pm} \sim N(0, \pm (St)^{2})$
 $St \rightarrow 0$ $Tuxain tumphutu$
 $IE[StW_{\pm}]=0$ $Var[StW_{\pm}] \rightarrow 0$

Arro Troussifico frounta

Έστω X_t, Y_t στοχαστικές διαδικασίες. Ισχύει

$$d(X_tY_t) = X_t dY_t + Y_t dX_t + d[X_t, Y_t]$$

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (X_{t_{k+1}} Y_{t_{k+1}} - X_{t_{k}} Y_{t_{k}}) = X_{t} Y_{t} - X_{0} Y_{0}.$$

$$\lim_{M \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N} (X_{t_{k+1}} - Y_{t_{k}}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} X_{s} \lambda_{t} Y_{s} \qquad \text{for a strike of observable of the strike of the s$$

$$-X_{t+}) = \int_{0}^{t} Y_{s} dX_{s}$$

$$-X_{s} ol Y_{s} + \int_{0}^{t} Y_{s} dX_{s} + \int_{0}^{t} X_{s} dX_{s} + \int_{0}^{t} X_{s}$$

 $x_t Y_t - x_s Y_s = \int_{-\infty}^{t} X_s dY_s + \int_{0}^{t} Y_s dX_s + \left[x_t, Y_t\right]$

Παράδειγμα

Θα μελετήσουμε τη τετραγωνική μεταβολή της X_t η οποία ικανοποιεί

$$dX_t = \alpha dt + \beta dW_t$$

$$\frac{d[x_{t}, x_{t}] = (dx_{t})^{2}}{(dx_{t})^{2} = (\alpha ol_{t} + \beta dW_{t})^{2} = x^{2}(dt)^{2} + \beta^{2}(dW_{t})^{2} + 2\alpha\beta dt olW_{t}}$$

$$\frac{(dx_{t})^{2} = \alpha^{2}[t, t] + \beta^{2}[V_{t}, W_{t}] + 2\alpha\beta[t, W_{t}]}{(dx_{t})^{2} = \alpha^{2}(ol_{t} + \beta dW_{t})^{2} + 2\alpha\beta dt olW_{t}}$$

$$\frac{(dx_{t})^{2} = \alpha^{2} \cdot o + \beta^{2} \cdot ol_{t} + 2\alpha\beta \cdot o = \beta^{2}dt = d[x_{t}, x_{t}]}{(x_{t}, x_{t}] = \beta^{2}t}$$

Παράδειγμα

Θα μελετήσουμε τη από κοινού τετραγωνική μεταβολή των $X_t^{(1)}, X_t^{(2)}$ οι οποίες ικανοποιούν

$$dX_{t}^{(1)} = \alpha_{1} dt + \beta_{1} dW_{t}^{(1)} \qquad \forall_{t}^{(1)} = \int_{\alpha_{t}}^{t} a_{t} + \int_{\beta_{t}}^{\beta_{t}} a_{t} V_{s}^{(1)}$$

$$dX_{t}^{(2)} = \alpha_{2} dt + \beta_{2} dW_{t}^{(2)}$$

Όπου $\text{Corr}(W_t^{(1)}, W_t^{(2)}) = \rho \in [-1, 1]$

$$W_{t}^{(2)} = \rho W_{t}^{(1)} + (1 - \rho^{2})^{1/2} W_{t}^{(3)}$$
 onto $W_{t}^{(1)}, W_{t}^{(3)}$ entities.

$$dX_{t}^{(1)}o|X_{t}^{(2)} = (\alpha, dt + \beta, dW_{t}^{(1)})(\alpha_{2}dt + \beta_{2}dW_{t}^{(2)}) =$$

$$= \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \left(\mathcal{A}^{2} \right)^{2} + \alpha_{1} \beta_{2} dt dW_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{3} \alpha_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dU_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} = \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} = \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} = \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(1)} dW_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^{(2)} dW_{1}^{(2)} + \beta_{1} \beta_{2} dW_{1}^$$

$$T_{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \left(W_{t_{k+1}}^{(1)} - W_{t_{k}}^{(1)} \right) \left(W_{t_{k+1}}^{(2)} - W_{t_{k}}^{(2)} \right)$$

$$\text{If } [T_{m}] = 0 \quad \text{No. St.} \quad \hat{N}(0, 5t)$$

$$V_{aw} T_{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \left(\delta t \right)^{2} = \gamma (\delta t) \cdot \delta t = t \cdot \delta t - 30$$

Ito's Formula (Ito's Lemma)

Έστω συνάρτηση $f:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, δύο φορές συνεχώς παραγωγίσιμη και στοχαστική διαδικασία X_t τέτοια ώστε

$$dX_t = \mu(X_t,t)dt + \sigma(X_t,t)dW_t$$
 (στοχαστική διαφορική εξίσωση διάχυσης)

όπου μ, σ συνεχείς συναρτήσεις ως προς X_t, t . Η Ito's formula για την $f(X_t, t)$ γράφεται ως:

$$df(X_{t},t) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mu(X_{t},t) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}(X_{t},t) \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right\} dt + \sigma(X_{t},t) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dW_{t}$$

$$df(x,t) = f_{x} dx + f_{t} olt + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(dx)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}f_{t}(dt)^{2} + f_{x}dxdt$$

$$df(x_{t},t) = f_{x} dx + f_{t} olt + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(dx)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}f_{t}(dt)^{2} + f_{x}dxdt$$

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$$df(x_{t,t}) = f_x + dt + f_x \sigma dW_t + f_{t,al} + f_{t$$

Η αξία μιας μετοχής ακολουθεί την στοχαστική διαφορική εξίσωση

$$\frac{dS_t}{S_t} = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \, \sigma > 0$$

$$dS_t = \mu S_t \, dt + \sigma S_t \, dW_t$$

$$f(x,t) = f(x) = lux, \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \quad f'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$d(luS_t) = \left\{ \frac{1}{S_t} \cdot hS_t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{S_t} \cdot \sigma^2 S_t^2 \right\} dt + \sigma \int_{S_t} dW_t$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} d(\ln S_{S}) = \left(h - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2} \right) \int_{0}^{t} ds + \sigma \int_{0}^{t} dW_{S}$$

$$\ln S_{t} - \ln S_{0} = \left(h - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2} \right) t + \sigma \left(W_{t} - W_{0} \right)^{2}$$

$$\ln S_{t} = \ln S_{0} + \left(h - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2} \right) t + \sigma W_{t}$$

$$S_{t} = S_{0} e^{\left(h - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2} \right) t} + \sigma W_{t}$$

Λογισμός κατά Ito