

Lévy process

Fix X is a Lévy process.

Rank: fBM isn't Lévy process for $\alpha \neq \frac{1}{2}$.

① Note $X_t = \sum_k X_{k/n} - X_{(k-1)/n} \sim M_n^{\frac{1}{n}} * \dots * M_1^{\frac{1}{n}}$

where M_t is law of X_t .

$\Rightarrow X$ satisfies infinite divisibility.

prop. $\mathbb{P}(\{w \in \mathbb{N} \mid \sup_{t \geq 0} |X_t(w)| < \infty\}) \in [0, 1]$.

Pf: Let $\mathcal{G}_n = \sigma(X_t - X_s, n \leq s \leq t \leq n+1)$

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \sigma \cup_{k \geq n} \mathcal{G}_k,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Note } A &= \left[\sup_{t \geq 0} |X_t| < \infty \right] \\ &= \left[\sup_{t \geq n} |X_t - X_n| < \infty \right] \in \mathcal{G}_n. \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow By Kolmogorov 0-1 law.

Rank: Actually - there's no infinite divisible r.v. is a.s. bdd.

unless it's const. So: $\mathbb{P}(|X_t| \leq s < \infty) < 1$. for $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Pf: Otherwise. if $\Pr(Z \leq B) = 1$.

Then. $Z = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$. X_k , i.i.d.

$$\Pr(Z > B) \geq \Pr(X_1 > \frac{B}{n}, \forall k)$$

$$= \Pr(X_1 > \frac{B}{n})$$

Symmetrically, $\Pr(X_1 < -\frac{B}{n})$

$$= \Pr(X_1 > \frac{B}{n}) = 0 \Rightarrow \Pr(|X_k| \leq \frac{B}{n}) = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Var}(X_k)$$

$$\leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}(X_k^2) \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

② Thm. (Lévy-Khintchine representation)

$$(e_{x_t+n}) = e^{t\chi(n)} \quad \text{where } \chi(n) =$$

$$in - \frac{i}{2}\delta n^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}/\{0\}} (e^{inx} - 1 - inx \bar{I}_{\{x \neq 0\}}) v(dx)$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\delta^2 \geq 0$, and v on $(\mathbb{R}/\{0\})$.

$$\text{st. } \int_{\mathbb{R}/\{0\}} (1 \wedge (x^2)) v(dx) < \infty.$$

Rank: i) We call (n, δ^2, v) is a Lévy triplet for X_t .

ii) We interpret the function $f(u)$
by decomposing $X = X^1 + X^2 + X^3$.

three indep. procs. $X_t^1 = at$. $X_t^2 = \sigma Bt$

X_t^3 is jump process with jump. dist.
mild by Lévy measure V .

iii) For λ -time: $\chi(u) = ia \cdot u - \frac{1}{2} u^T \Sigma u$

$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{iu \cdot x} - 1 - \frac{iu \cdot x}{1 + \|x\|^2} dV. \Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ positive

Semidefinite. V is Borel on \mathbb{R}^d . $V(\{0\}) = 0$

St. $\int \|x\|^2 \wedge 1 dV(x) < \infty$.

Conversely, if snol (\mathcal{I}, b, V) exists.

Then. \exists corresp. Lévy process.

iv) Apply Taylor expansion on \int_A .

(*) is just for the integrability.

v) Recall the charac. of infinite
divisible r.v. and their ch.f's.

In fact. If i.d. r.v. Y . \exists Lévy process

$X_t = Y$.

iv) Drift and stationary incrc. We also have inform. result:

$$\mathbb{E} e^{i\lambda \cdot (X_t - X_0)} = e^{iY_t(\lambda)} \text{ where } Y_t(\lambda)$$

$$= i\lambda \cdot b + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} a_x^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{Z} \times [0, t]} (e^{i\lambda \cdot x} - 1 - i\lambda \cdot x)$$

$\|Y_t(\lambda)\| \leq \mu(\lambda, t)$. Σ_t, b, μ unique
 Σ_t, b : const. $\Sigma_0 = b_0 = 0$. $\Sigma_t - \Sigma_s > 0$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{Z} \times [0, t]} \|X_u\|^2 \lambda d\mu < \infty. \mu([0, t] \times \mathbb{R}^n) = 0.$$

Conversely, the ch.f also corresp. \exists

Thm: If Lévy process has càdlàg modification

Thm²: If càdlàg Lévy process is a semimart.

Pf: By LK decompos. we see it

$$= at + \delta B_t + Y.$$

As jump process Y is semimart.

Rmk: Thm & Thm² also holds when driftping
 stoch. incrc. cond. and X_t also has
 decompose: $b_t + W_t + Y_t$ as in Rmk iv)

Rmk: We can define pre-Poisson process N_t from Lévy process. s.t. $N_t - N_s \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda(t-s))$

And modify it as the case of BM
But note that its value space is \mathbb{Z}' .

So we define:

Poisson process is pre-Poisson process
with càdlàg sample path.

Lemma: càdlàg path $f(t)$ has at most
countable infinite jump.

Pf: Prove: $\forall \{n, n+1\}$. f has at
most finite jumps. s.t. $|\Delta f| \geq \varepsilon$

Otherwise. $\exists (s_{nk})$. subseq of
jumps. s.t. $s_{nk} \nearrow s$.

Set $t_k \in (s_{nk}, s_{nk+1})$. $|s_{nk+1} - t_k|$
small enough. s.t. $|f(t_k) - f(s_{nk+1})|$
 $\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. $\Rightarrow |f(t_k) - f(s_{nk+1})| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Set $k \rightarrow \infty$. contradiction!