確率統計論

2022年2月13日

1 P59の続き

$$\begin{split} E\left[\exp\left\{i\sum_{j=1}^{n}\lambda_{j}(B_{t_{j}}-Bt_{j-1})\right\}\right] \\ &= E\left[\exp\left\{i\left(\lambda_{1}(B_{t_{1}}-B_{t_{0}})+\lambda_{2}(B_{t_{2}}-B_{t_{1}})+\cdots+\lambda_{n}(B_{t_{n}}-B_{t_{n-1}})\right)\right\}\right] \\ &= E\left[\exp\left\{-i\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})B_{t_{j}}\right\}\right](\because B_{t_{0}}\& 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists j \neq \delta) \\ &= \exp\left\{-\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\sum_{i=j+1}^{n}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})(\lambda_{i+1}-\lambda_{i})t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})^{2}t_{j}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{-\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})(-\lambda_{j+1})t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})^{2}t_{j}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{-\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})(-\lambda_{j+1})t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})^{2}-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{n+1}-\lambda_{n})^{2}t_{n}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left\{2(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})(\lambda_{j+1})-(\lambda_{j+1}-\lambda_{j})^{2}\right\}t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{n+1}-\lambda_{n})^{2}t_{n}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left\{2(\lambda_{j+1})^{2}-2(\lambda_{j+1}\lambda_{j})-(\lambda_{j+1})^{2}+2(\lambda_{j+1}\lambda_{j})-(\lambda_{j})^{2}\right\}t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{n})^{2}t_{n}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}(\lambda_{j+1}^{2}-\lambda_{j}^{2})t_{j}-\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{n}^{2}t_{n}\right\} \\ &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{2}^{2}-\lambda_{1}^{2})t_{1}+\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{3}^{2}-\lambda_{2}^{2})t_{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{n}^{2}-\lambda_{n-1}^{2})t_{n-1}-\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{n}^{2}t_{n}\right\} \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{n}\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{j}^{2}(t_{j}-t_{j-1})\right\} \end{split}$$

(::展開して括り方を変えて、expの指数部分の和なので、exp自体の積の形になる)