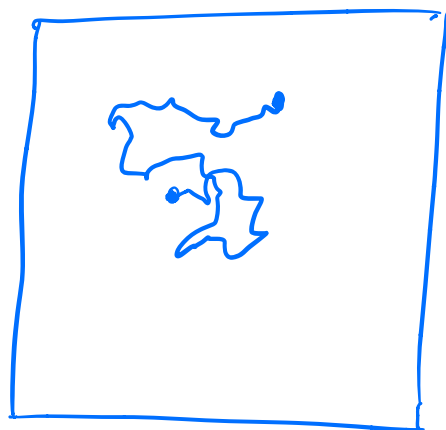
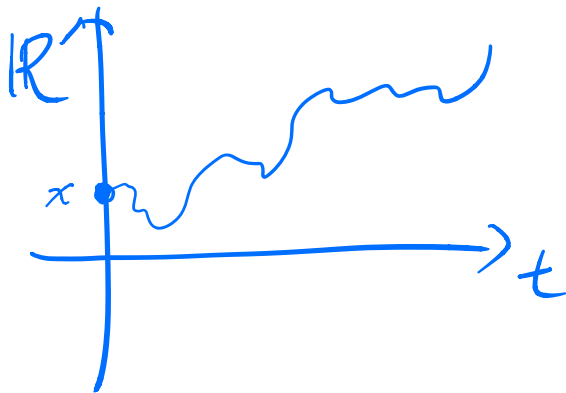


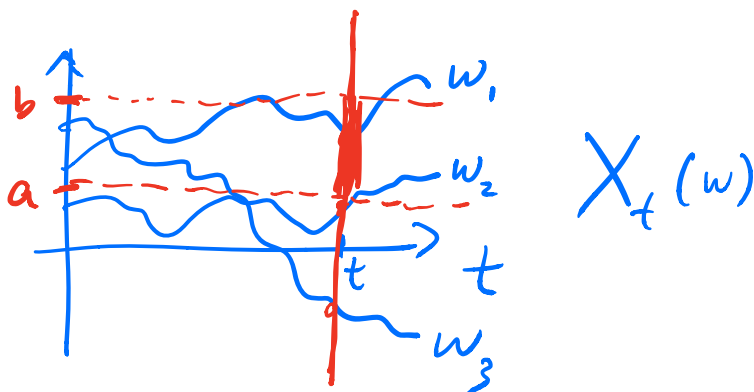
Brownian Motion

1827 Robert Brown (pollen in water)

1905 Einstein



Last time :



$$\mu_t([a, b]) = P(X_t \in [a, b])$$

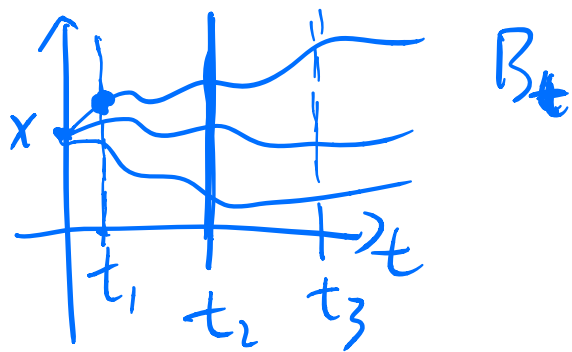
$$\mu_t(-\infty, \infty) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_{t_1, t_2}(F_1 \times F_2)$$

Kol

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Gaussian: } p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ \exists (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}), X_{s,t} \\ \mathbb{P}(X \in F) = \int_F p(x) dx \end{array} \right)$$

Brownian motion



$$u_t(F) = \int_F \underbrace{P(t, x, x_1)}_{\text{''}} dx,$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{|x_1 - \textcircled{x}|^2}{2t}}$$

$$\underline{t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_k}$$

$$u_{t_1, \dots, t_k}(F_1 \times \dots \times F_k)$$

$$\left(= \mathbb{P}(B_{t_1} \in F_1, \dots, B_{t_k} \in F_k) \right)$$

def $\equiv \int \dots \int \underbrace{P(t_1, \textcircled{x}, x_1)}_{F_1 \times \dots \times F_k \downarrow} P(t_2 - t_1, x_1, x_2) \dots \underbrace{P(t_k - t_{k-1}, x_{k-1}, x_k)}_{\text{how likely } B \text{ goes from } x \text{ to } x_1 \text{ during time } t_1} dx_1 \dots dx_k$

- $$\underline{u_{t_1, t_2}(F_1 \times F_2) = u_{t_2, t_1}(F_2 \times F_1)}$$

$$\left(\text{if } t_1 > t_2 \quad \underline{\text{define}} \quad u_{t_1, t_2}(F_1 \times F_2) \right.$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \left. \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u_{t_2, t_1}(F_2 \times F_1) \right)$$

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\nu_{t_1}(F_1)} = \underline{\nu_{t_1, t_2}(F_1 \times \mathbb{R})}$$

$$\iint_{F_1 \times \mathbb{R}} P(t_1, x_1, x_1) P(t_2 - t_1, x_1, x_2) dx_2$$

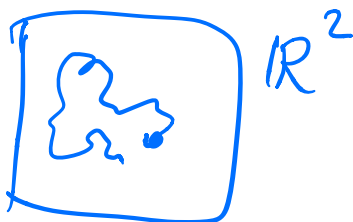
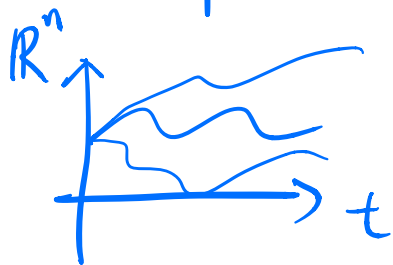
Kol: $\exists (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$, and a stochastic process $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$. s.t. the finite-dim distribution of $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ is given by (\star)

We call this stoch process
(a "version" of) Brownian motion..

n-dim BM. (same)

$$P(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{\|x-y\|^2}{2t}}$$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$



"Canonical choice" of Ω

$$\Omega = C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}^n)$$

think of BM as a prob measure P
on $C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}^n)$

"Polish"