

Itô formula.

$$f(t, \overset{x}{\downarrow} \underline{B_t})$$

pretend B was smooth.

$$\underline{d(\quad)} = \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, B) dB} + \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, B) dt}.$$

Itô formula, (assume $B_0 = 0$)

$$f(t, B_t) = f(0, \overset{B_0}{\underset{0}{\uparrow}}) + \int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(s, B_s) dB_s$$

$$+ \underbrace{\int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(s, B_s) ds}_{0} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(s, B_s) ds}$$

Special: $f(x)$

Remark:

$$\underline{df(t, B) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dB + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dt}$$

Ex: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \overset{1}{\frac{1}{2}} d(B^2)$

$$\frac{1}{2} B_t^2 = \underbrace{\int_0^t B_s dB_s}_{\frac{1}{2} t} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t 1 ds}_{\frac{1}{2} t}$$

Ex: $\int_0^t \underline{B_s^2 dB_s} = ?$

$$\underline{f(x)} = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(B_s) dB_s = \frac{1}{3}B_t^3 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t 2B_s ds.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}B_t^3 - \underline{\int_0^t B_s ds.}$$

$$\underline{Ex}: \int_0^t \overbrace{\sin B_s}^{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(B)} dB_s = -\cos(B_t) + \cos(B_0)$$

$$\left(f(x) = -\cos(x) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos B_s ds$$

$$= 1 - \cos B_t - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos B_s ds$$

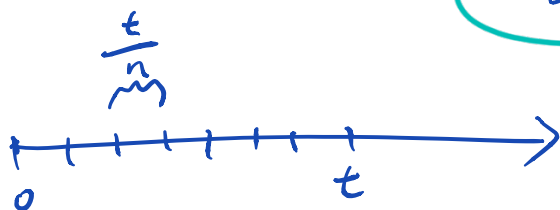
$$\underline{Ex}: \int_0^t \overbrace{s}^{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(s, B)} dB_s = tB_t - \int_0^t B_s ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t 0 ds$$

$$\underline{f(t, x) = tx} \quad \Bigg| \quad = tB_t - \int_0^t B_s ds$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = x$$

(Remark: Young thm. $\int_0^\alpha \int_0^\beta f dg$ $\alpha + \beta > 1$ $\int_0^\alpha \int_0^\beta B dB$ $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$)
R-S integral

$$f(B_t) = f(B_0) + \int_0^t f'(B_s) dB_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f''(B_s) ds$$



$f(B_s)$

B_n

$$f(B_t) - f(B_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \{ f(B_{t_i}) - f(B_{t_{i-1}}) \}$$

$$f(y) - f(x) = \underbrace{(y-x)f'(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(y-x)^2 f''(x)} + \underbrace{r(x,y)}$$

$$r(x,y) = \int_x^y (y-u) (f''(u) - f''(x)) du$$

$$|r(x,y)| \leq \underbrace{(y-x)^2} \cdot \underbrace{h(x,y)}$$

uniformly conti. bounded
 $h(x,x) = 0$

$$A_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f'(B_{t_{i-1}}) (B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f''(B_{t_{i-1}}) (B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2$$

$$C_n \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2 h(B_{t_{i-1}}, B_{t_i})$$

$\downarrow 0$

$$A_n \rightarrow \int_0^t f'(B_s) dB_s$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f''(B_{t_{i-1}}) (B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2$$

B_n

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f''(B_{t_{i-1}}) (t_i - t_{i-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \mathbb{E} \left[\underbrace{\mathbb{E} \left[f''(B_{t_{i-1}}) \left((B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2 - (t_i - t_{i-1}) \right) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{t_{i-1}} \right]}_{\parallel} \right]$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{E} \tilde{B}_n \neq 0}{\mathbb{E}(\tilde{B}_n^2) \xrightarrow{?} 0}$$

$$\} \Rightarrow \tilde{B}_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ in prob}$$

||

$t_i - t_{i-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[\underline{f''(B_{t_{i-1}})}^2 \left[(B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2 - \delta t_i \right]^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{E} \left[\underline{f''(B_{t_{i-1}}) f''(B_{t_{j-1}})} \right. \\ \left. \left[(B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2 - \delta t_i \right] \left[(B_{t_j} - B_{t_{j-1}})^2 - \delta t_j \right] \right]$$

(i < j) Condition on \mathcal{F}_{t_i}

$$\leq C \|f''\|_{L^\infty}^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[\left((B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}})^2 - \delta t_i \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= C \|f''\|_{L^\infty}^2 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (\delta t)^2}_{n \cdot \left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{C t^2}{n} \|f''\|_{L^\infty}^2$$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$
0

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} X \sim N(0, \delta t) \\ \mathbb{E}[(X^2 - \delta t)^2] = \text{Var}(X^2) = 2(\delta t)^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{So, } B_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{\int_0^t f''(B_s) ds}$$