

一.

(1). 停时 (stopping time) 是指取值在 $\bar{T} = T \cup \{\infty\}$ 上的随机变量 τ , 满足

$$\{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t.$$

其中 \mathcal{F}_t 是一个 σ -代数, 所以理解为在 t 时刻拥有的信息.

$\{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t$ 可以理解为到 t 时刻拥有的信息可以让我判断是否在 t 时停下来, 或者在 t 之前就停下来.

(2). 马氏过程是指一个随机过程, 下一时刻的状态只与当前状态有关, 与之前的时刻状态无关.

(3) 例. 设 $\{B_t, t \geq 0\}$ 是 Brown 运动.

$$Z_t = \begin{cases} B_t & B_0 \neq 0 \\ 0 & B_0 = 0 \end{cases} = B_t 1_{\{B_0 \neq 0\}}(\omega)$$

□.

二. (1) $\{W_t, t \geq 0\}$ 满足 ① $W_0 = 0$ a.s.

$$② W_{t_2} - W_{t_1} \sim N(0, t_2 - t_1), \forall t_2 \geq t_1$$

③ $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n, W(t_1), W(t_2) - W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n) - W(t_{n-1})$ 是相互独立的.

(2). ① $E(W_t) = 0$.

④ $t \mapsto W_t(\omega)$ 是连续的 with probability 1.

② W_t 是 \mathcal{F}_t 可测的

$$③ E[W_t | \mathcal{F}_s] = E[W_t - W_s | \mathcal{F}_s] + E[W_s | \mathcal{F}_s] = E[W_s | \mathcal{F}_s] = W_s \text{ a.s.}$$

⑤ (3). ①. W 路径连续. 且 τ 是有界停时. 故 $B_t = W_{t \wedge \tau} - W_t$ 的路径也是连续的

②. $\{W_t, t \geq 0\}$ 具有强马氏性.

若 τ 是有界停时, 及 \mathbb{R} 上有界连续函数 f , 有 $E[f(W_{t \wedge \tau})] = E[f(W_t)]$.

$$E[f(W_{t \wedge \tau} - W_t) | \mathcal{F}_t] = E[f(W_t) | \mathcal{F}_t].$$

令 $P \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, 有

$$P(W_{t \wedge \tau} - W_t \in P) = E[P(W_{t \wedge \tau} - W_t \in P) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

$$= P(W_t \in P) = P(W_{t \wedge \tau} - W_t \in P | \mathcal{F}_t)$$

故 $W_{t+\tau} - W_t$ 关于 $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{G}_0$ 独立

$$B_t = W_{t+\tau} - W_t.$$

$$\forall 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n, \quad B_{t_k} - B_{t_{k-1}} = W_{t_k+\tau} - W_{t_{k-1}+\tau} \quad k=1,2,\dots,n$$

$\forall k, t_{k-1}+\tau$ 是停时. 故 $\forall 0 \leq j \leq k-1, \quad \cancel{W_{t_j+\tau}} \quad W_{t_j+\tau}$ 是 $\mathcal{F}_{t_j+\tau}$ 可测的,

$$\mathcal{F}_{t_j+\tau} \subset \mathcal{F}_{t_{k-1}+\tau}.$$

由强马尔可夫性,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(B_{t_n} - B_{t_{n-1}} \in \Gamma_n, \dots, B_{t_1} - B_{t_0} \in \Gamma_0) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}(B_{t_n} - B_{t_{n-1}} \in \Gamma_n, \dots, B_{t_1} - B_{t_0} \in \Gamma_0 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_{n-1}+\tau})] \quad \parallel W_{t_n+\tau} - W_{t_{n-1}+\tau} \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{\{B_{t_{n-1}} - B_{t_{n-2}} \in \Gamma_{n-2}\}} \dots \mathbb{1}_{\{B_{t_1} - B_{t_0} \in \Gamma_0\}} \mathbb{P}(B_{t_n} - B_{t_{n-1}} \in \Gamma_n \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_{n-1}+\tau})] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{\{B_{t_{n-1}} - B_{t_{n-2}} \in \Gamma_{n-2}\}} \dots \mathbb{1}_{\{B_{t_1} - B_{t_0} \in \Gamma_0\}} \mathbb{P}(W_{t_n - t_{n-1}} \in \Gamma_n)] \\ &= \mathbb{P}(B_{t_{n-1}} - B_{t_{n-2}} \in \Gamma_{n-2}, \dots, B_{t_1} - B_{t_0} \in \Gamma_0) \mathbb{P}(W_{t_n - t_{n-1}} \in \Gamma_n) \\ &= \dots = \prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(W_{t_k - t_{k-1}} \in \Gamma_k) = \prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(B_{t_k} - B_{t_{k-1}} \in \Gamma_k). \end{aligned}$$

故 $\{B_t\}$ 是独立增量过程.

③. 且 $\forall t > s \geq 0, B_t - B_s = W_{t+\tau} - W_{s+\tau}$ 与 W_{t-s} 同分布, 故 $B_t - B_s \sim N(0, t-s)$.

④. $B_0 = 0$ a.s.

综上, $\{B_t\}$ 为 \mathcal{G}_t 布朗运动, 且和 \mathcal{G}_0 独立.

□.

三. 1). $\mathbb{E}(X_t \mid \mathcal{F}_s) = \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda |W_t|} \mid \mathcal{F}_s] \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} e^{\lambda |\mathbb{E}(W_t \mid \mathcal{F}_s)|} = e^{\lambda |W_s|} = X_s.$

12). X_t 是下鞅. 由 Doob 不等式 $\mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |W_s| > x) = \mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} X_s > e^{\lambda x}) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(X_t)}{e^{\lambda x}}$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_t) = \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda |W_t|}) = \int_0^\infty \exp\{\lambda y\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2t}} dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \exp\{\lambda y - \frac{y^2}{2t}\} dy = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{(y-\lambda t)^2}{2t}} dy \right) e^{\frac{t\lambda^2}{2}}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\frac{(y-\lambda t)^2}{2t}} dy \right) e^{\frac{t\lambda^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \sqrt{2\pi t} \cdot e^{\frac{t\lambda^2}{2}} = 2e^{\frac{t\lambda^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |W_s| > x) \leq 2e^{\frac{tx^2}{2} - \lambda x}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda = \frac{x}{t}, \text{ 则有 } \mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |W_s| > x) \leq 2e^{-\frac{x^2}{2t}}.$$

(2). 由 Itô 积分鞅性, 鞅时间变换定理.

$$\text{令 } T(s) := \inf \{t > 0 : \langle X \rangle_t = s\}, \quad \langle X \rangle_t = \int_0^t \sigma_s^2 ds$$

则 $W(s) := X(T(s))$ 是 $\mathcal{F}_{T(s)}$ -适应的 BM.

$$X_t = W(\langle X \rangle_t) \text{ a.s.}, \quad \langle X \rangle_t = \int_0^t \sigma_s^2 ds \text{ 单增且 } \in [\frac{1}{4}t, t]$$

$$\text{代入 (2) 中有 } \mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |W(\langle X \rangle_s)| > x) \leq \mathbb{P}(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq \frac{4t}{4t}} |W(s)| > x) \leq 2e^{-\frac{x^2}{8t}}. \quad \square.$$

$$(4). \quad X_t = \int_0^t \sigma_s dW_s. \quad a_t = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_t^2 \in [\frac{1}{8}, 2]. \text{ 故 } a_t \in \mathcal{S}_S, \dim=1.$$

$$\text{令 } \tau_R(X) = \inf \{t > 0 : X + X_t \notin B_R\} \quad \text{则 } \tau_1(\omega) = \inf \{t > 0 : |X_t| > 1\}.$$

$$\text{可知 } \mathbb{E} \tau_1^n \leq n! \left(\frac{C_5}{\delta}\right)^n, \text{ 其中 } C_5 \text{ 是一个常数}$$

$$\text{Taylor 展开 } e^{\mu \tau_1} = e^{\mu \tau_1(\omega)} = 1 + \mu \tau_1(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \tau_1(\omega)^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{故若 } \mu < \frac{1}{C_5}, \quad \mathbb{E} e^{\mu \tau_1} \leq (1 - C_5 \mu)^{-1} < \infty$$

$\square.$

14. $X_t = W_t + h_t$.

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} = \exp\left(\int_0^\infty h_s dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{dQ}{dP}\right) = \int_0^\infty h_s dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds$$

由 Girsanov 定理, 以下布朗运动 W_t^Q 满足 $dW_t = dW_t^Q + h_t dt$

其中 W_t^Q 是 Q 下的 BM.

$$\mathbb{E}_Q \left[\int_0^\infty h_s dW_s \right] = \mathbb{E}_Q \left[\int_0^\infty h_s dW_s^Q + \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds \right] = \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds$$

故相对熵为

$$H(Q|P) = \mathbb{E}_Q \left[\int_0^\infty h_s dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (h_s)^2 ds \quad \square.$$

五. 设 $\tau_D := \inf \{t > 0: B_t \notin D\}$ 可知 $\mathbb{P}_x(\tau_D < \infty) = 1$

则有 $u(x) = \mathbb{E}_x g(B_{\tau_D})$ 其中 $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| = 1 \end{cases}$ 即 $u(x) \equiv 0$

由连续 $u \in C(\bar{D})$, $u(x) \equiv 0$ 与条件矛盾, 因此不存在这样的 u . \square .

六. 考虑 L 对应的 X_t . $X_t = \int_0^t b(X_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(X_s) dW_s$. 其中 $a^i_j = \sigma(X) \sigma(X)^T$.

根据 Feynman-Kac 公式. $u(x) = \mathbb{E}_x(u(X_{\tau_D}))$.

$$\tau_D = \inf \{t > 0: X_t \notin D\}.$$

support 定理表明, X_t 的路径支撑是满足以下方程的 $\phi(t)$ 的闭包

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = b(\phi(t)) + \sigma(\phi(t))u(\phi(t)), \quad u \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}^d).$$

若 u 在 x_0 处取得最大值, 考虑从 x_0 出发的 X_t .

若 u 不恒为常数, 则 $\exists B_r(x_0)$ s.t. $u(x) < M$ ~~且~~ $\forall x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$.

选择 $u(t)$ 使得 $\phi(t)$ 在 x_0 附近

由 $L u(x_0) \geq 0$, a^i_j 正定, 有 $\mathbb{E}_{x_0}[u(X_{\tau_{B_r(x_0)}})] \leq M$

若边界 $\partial B_r(x_0)$ 上 $u < M$, 则上式严格不等式成立, 与 $u(x_0) = M$ 矛盾.

故 u 在 D 上恒为常数, 或极大值仅出现在边界 ∂D .

□.

七. 对任意小的时间增量 $h > 0$, 最优值函数满足

$$u(t, x) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E}_{t, x} [u(t+h, X_{t+h}^\alpha)] \quad \text{①.}$$

由 $dX_t^\alpha = \sigma(X_t^\alpha, \alpha_t) dW_t$, 由 Itô 公式

$$du = \partial_t u dt + \nabla u \cdot \sigma dW_t + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^T \nabla^2 u) dt$$

积分后取期望, 可得

$$\mathbb{E}_{t, x} \mathbb{E}_{t, x} [u(t+h, X_{t+h}^\alpha)] = u(t, x) + \mathbb{E}_{t, x} \left[\int_t^{t+h} (\partial_t u + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^T \nabla^2 u)) ds \right].$$

代入①式中可得

$$u(t, x) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \left[u(t, x) + \mathbb{E}_{t, x} \left[\int_t^{t+h} (\partial_t u + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^T \nabla^2 u)) ds \right] \right]$$

两边减 $u(t, x)$, 除以 h , 令 $h \rightarrow 0$ 可得

$$0 = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} [\partial_t u + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma \sigma^T \nabla^2 u)].$$

因此, $u(t, x)$ 满足 HJB 方程:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \{ [\sigma_{ik} \sigma_{jk} \alpha_i \alpha_j] \} = 0 \\ u(T) = g \end{cases}$$

□.