

Σύμπτυξη: §13.2, 14.1-14.3

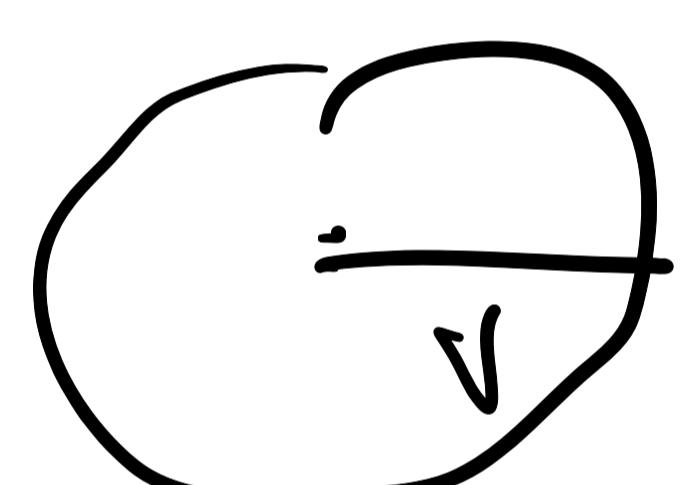
B d-dimensions H.B.

$$\tau_r = \inf \{ s > 0 : |B_s| = r \}$$

Η γραφή

(σχέδιο): $t \mapsto x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $0 < t < T$

$$P_x(\tau_r < \omega) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left(\frac{r}{\|x\|} \right)^{\delta-2} & \text{αν } \delta > 2, \\ 1 & \text{αν } \delta = 2. \end{array} \right.$$

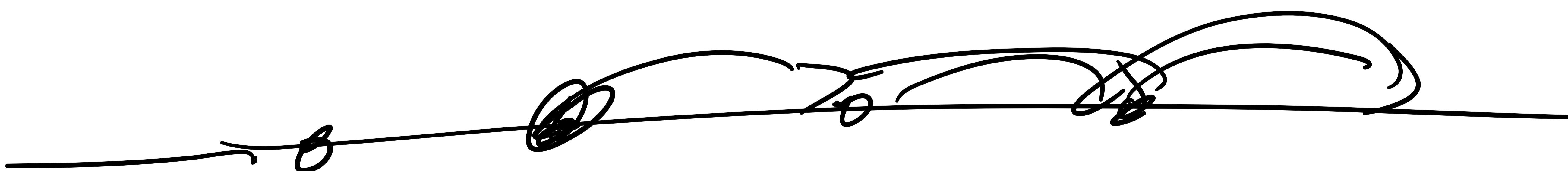


Αντίτυπο $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ το $\gamma(t)$ στο \mathbb{R}^d

Εάν μάλιστα και στο \mathbb{R}^d είναι χρόνια

τότε, η πορεία, υπό προϋποθέσεις, $\rightarrow \infty$

ωστε $X_t \in U$ για όλη



Proposition B $d = d_{\text{diam}}(B)$, $H.B.$

$\exists \epsilon$ $B_0 = x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ $\exists \omega$ s.t.

i) $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall B_r$ Eiv_r Env_r -
mkt.

ii) $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}$ $P(\lim_{t \rightarrow \omega} |B_t| = \omega) = 1$.

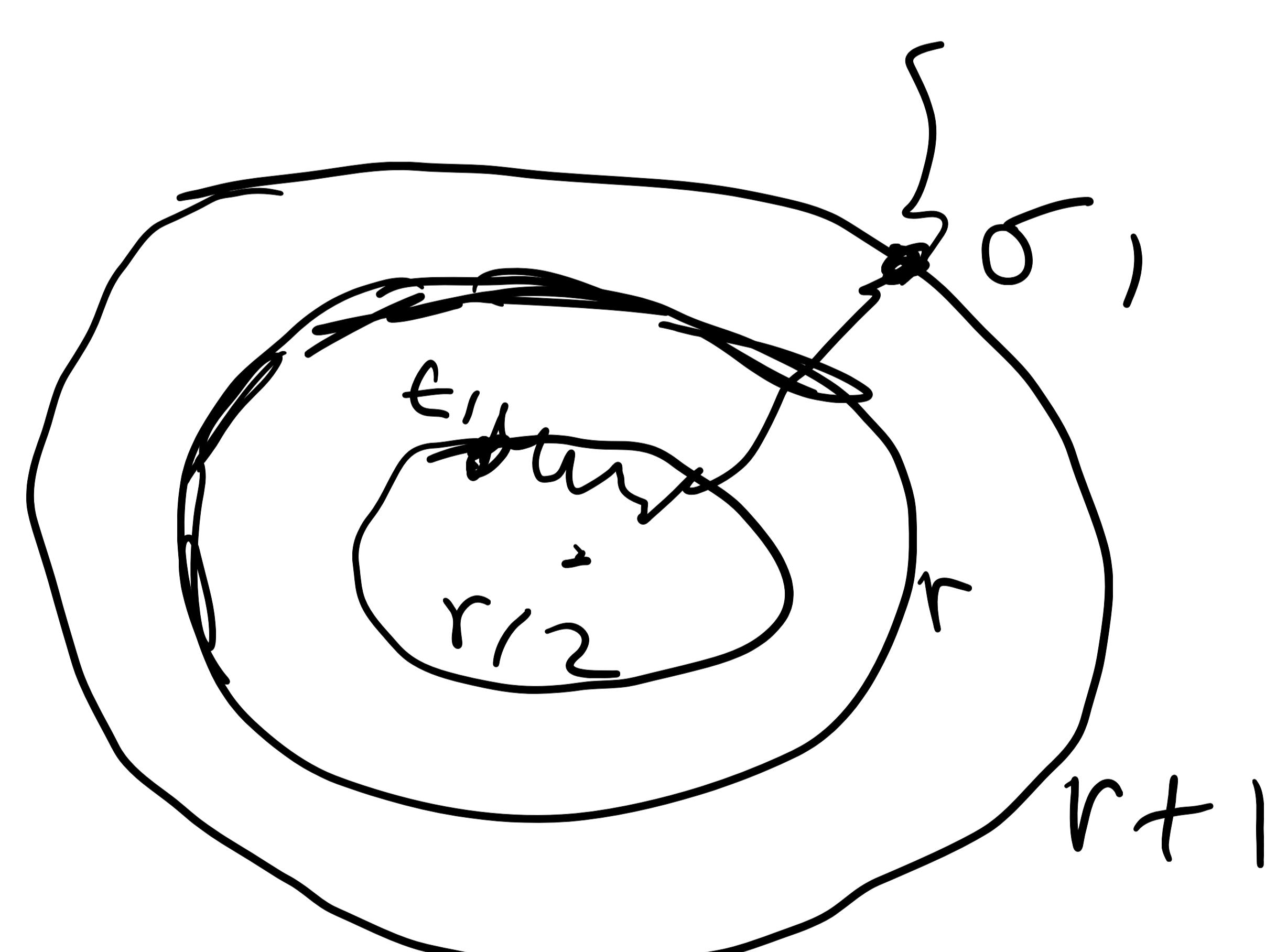
Aufg.

i) Θ \cap $U = D(0, r)$, $r > 0$
 $\quad \quad \quad " \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < r\}$

$$t_1 = \inf \{s \geq 0 : |B_s| = \frac{r}{2}\}$$

$$P(t_1 < \omega) = 1$$

t_1 $x \rho \nu$ $\delta_{H.B.}$...



$$\delta_1 = \inf \{s \geq t_1 : |B_s| = r+1\}$$

H $X_t^\omega = B(t+t) - B(t_1)$ Eiv_ω

(H.B. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$) und $\tau_{H.B.} \mathcal{F}_{t_1}$

$$B(t, t) = B(t_1) + X_t$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$P(\sigma_1 < \omega) = 1$$

$\uparrow \sigma_1$ x eom) $\beta_{14}(u\pi)$. $\theta_{\text{rep}} \rho \omega \varphi_2$ in

$$Y_t^{(1)} = B(\sigma_1, t) - B(\sigma_1)$$

7.11.3

$$t_2 = \inf \{ s > \sigma_1 : |B_s| = \frac{r}{2} \}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \inf \{ s > t_2 : |B_s| = r+1 \}$$

$$\overbrace{t_1, \sigma_1}^{\#}, \overbrace{t_2, \sigma_2, t_3}^{\#}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \frac{r}{2} & r+1 & \frac{r}{2} & r+1 \end{matrix}$$

$$(\sigma \chi \omega, t, \omega \rightarrow r_1 u \tau_i) \text{ ev}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = a \text{ co } \omega \text{ ev}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow a \\ u \rightarrow \infty}} |B(t)| = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} |B(t_1)| = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} |B(\sigma_1)| = v+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= \sum_{i=2}^{\gamma} (t_i - \sigma_{i-1} + \sigma_{i-1} - t_{i-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^{\gamma} (t_i - \sigma_{i-1}) + \sum_{i=2}^{\gamma} (\sigma_{i-1} - t_{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{t_1}{\gamma} \rightarrow E(t_2 - \sigma_1) + E(\sigma_1 - t_1)$$

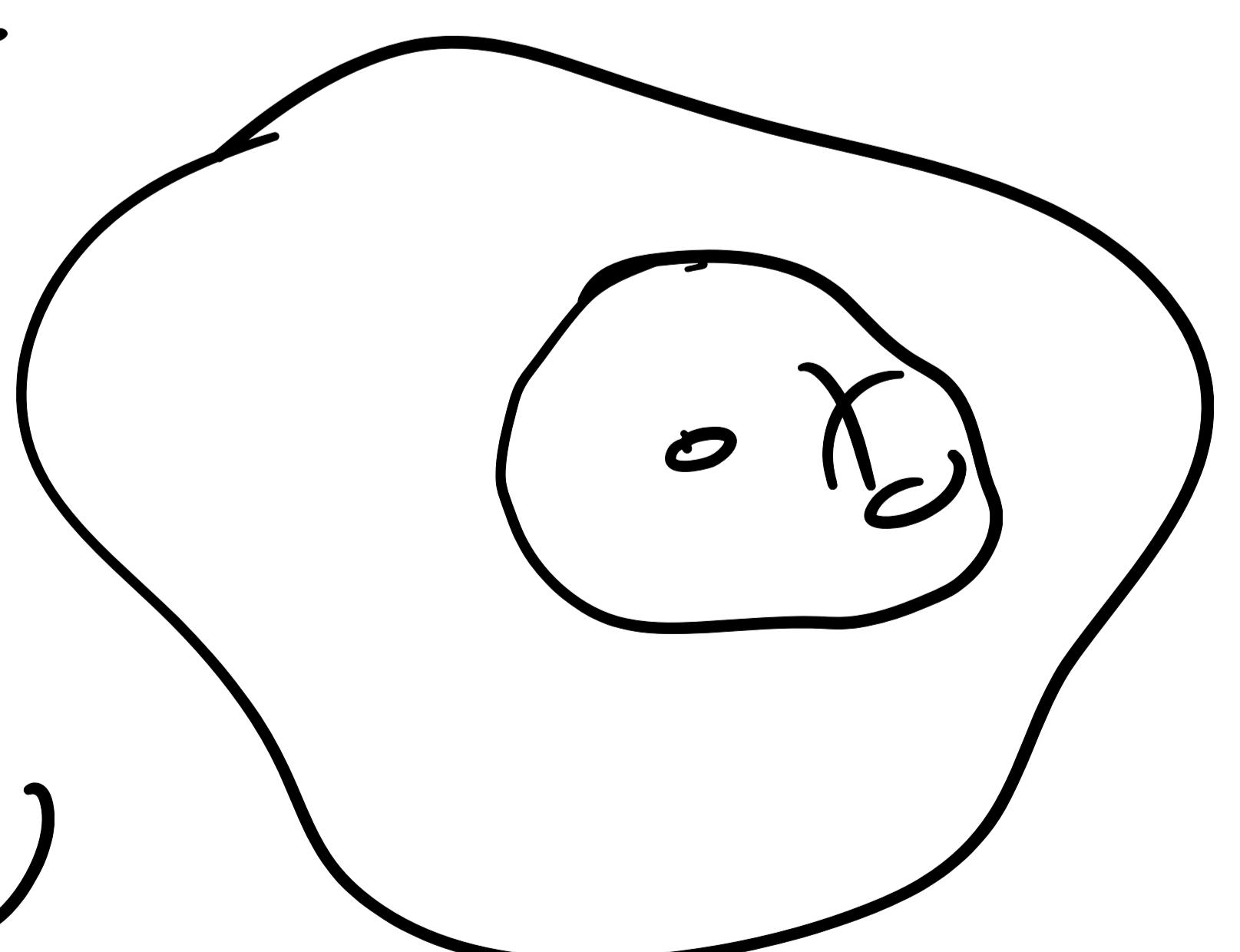
As $\beta(t_1) \in U$ $t_1 \geq 1$.

$T_{19} \cup C\mathbb{R}^2 \approx 0.1 \times 10$.

$E_{tot} \propto t^{\nu}$.

$\exists r > 0$ such that $D(x_0, r) \subset U$

Open set in \mathbb{R}^n . $w_t = B_t - x_0$



Audi $x_{t_1} \in X_{t_1}$ $w_0 = x - x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$

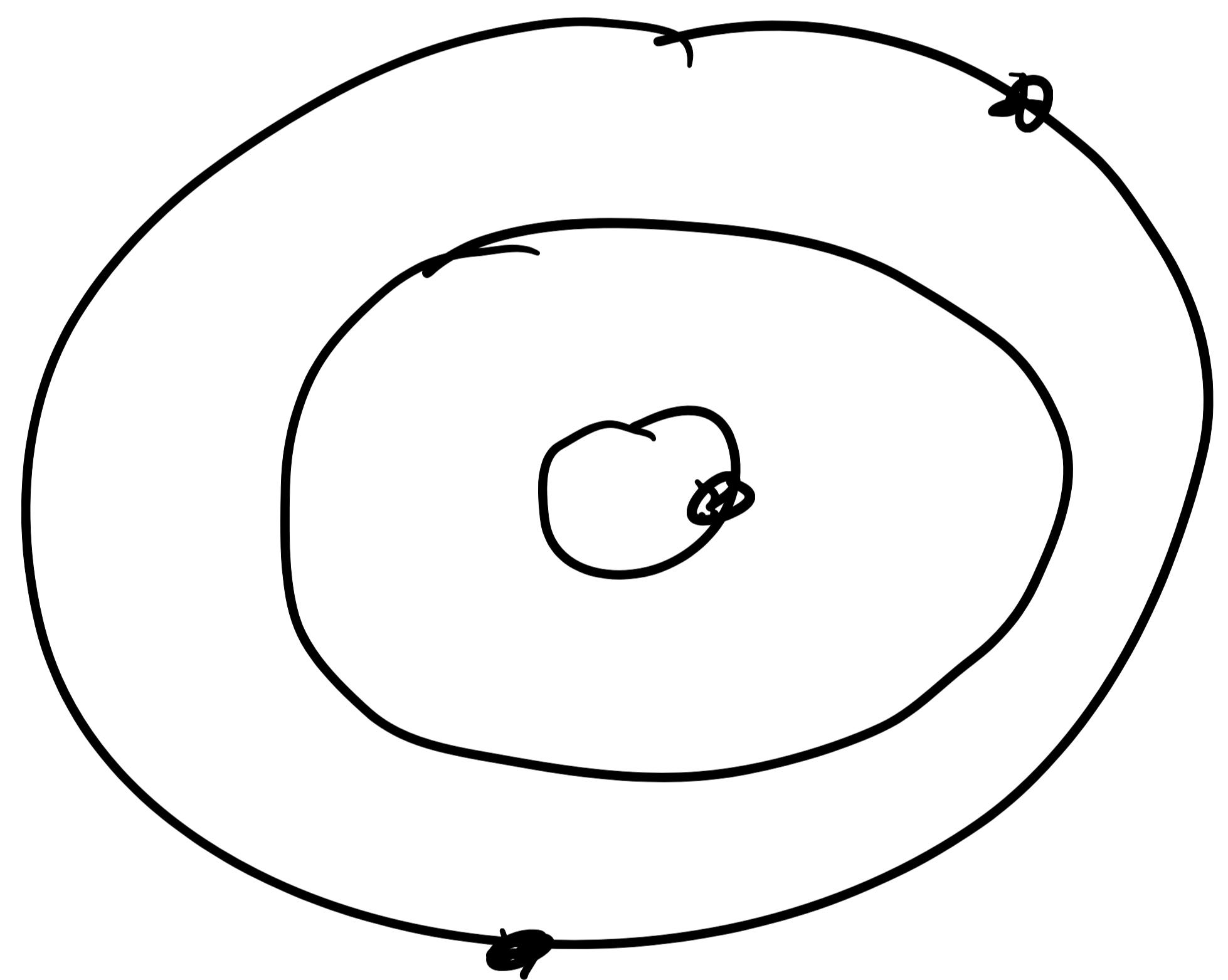
$\therefore \exists t_2: w_{t_2} \in D(0, r)$

$$B_{t_2} = x_0 + w_{t_2} + D(x_0, r)$$

ii) ($t_0 > r|x|$) $\exists \text{ duplikat } n_1 \quad U = D(0, r)$

$$t_1 = \inf\{s \geq 0: |B_s| = r+1\}$$

$$\rho = P_{r+1} \frac{r}{2} = \left(\frac{r}{\frac{r+1}{2}}\right)^{d-2} < \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{d-2} < 1$$



$$P(\delta_n < \alpha) = \rho^n \quad 1-\rho$$

$$\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{n-1}, \nu, \nu, \nu,$$

$$\exists \gamma: \delta_\gamma = \omega$$

$$\text{audi } \omega \quad \gamma = \inf\{n: \delta_n = \omega\}$$

$$P(\tau > \gamma) = P(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\gamma, \omega) \\ = e^\gamma$$

$$P(\tau = \omega) \leq e^\gamma \text{ as} \\ \rightarrow 0 \quad \gamma \rightarrow \infty$$

$$P\left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |B_t| \geq \frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) = 1$$

$\forall r > 1/\varepsilon$

A_r

$$P\left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (B_t) = \omega\right) = 1$$



operators $A_V \times (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{c\})$ H_s, B

Stochastic H-B for $B_0 = x, \tau \gamma$

$$P(\tau_0 < \omega) = 0$$

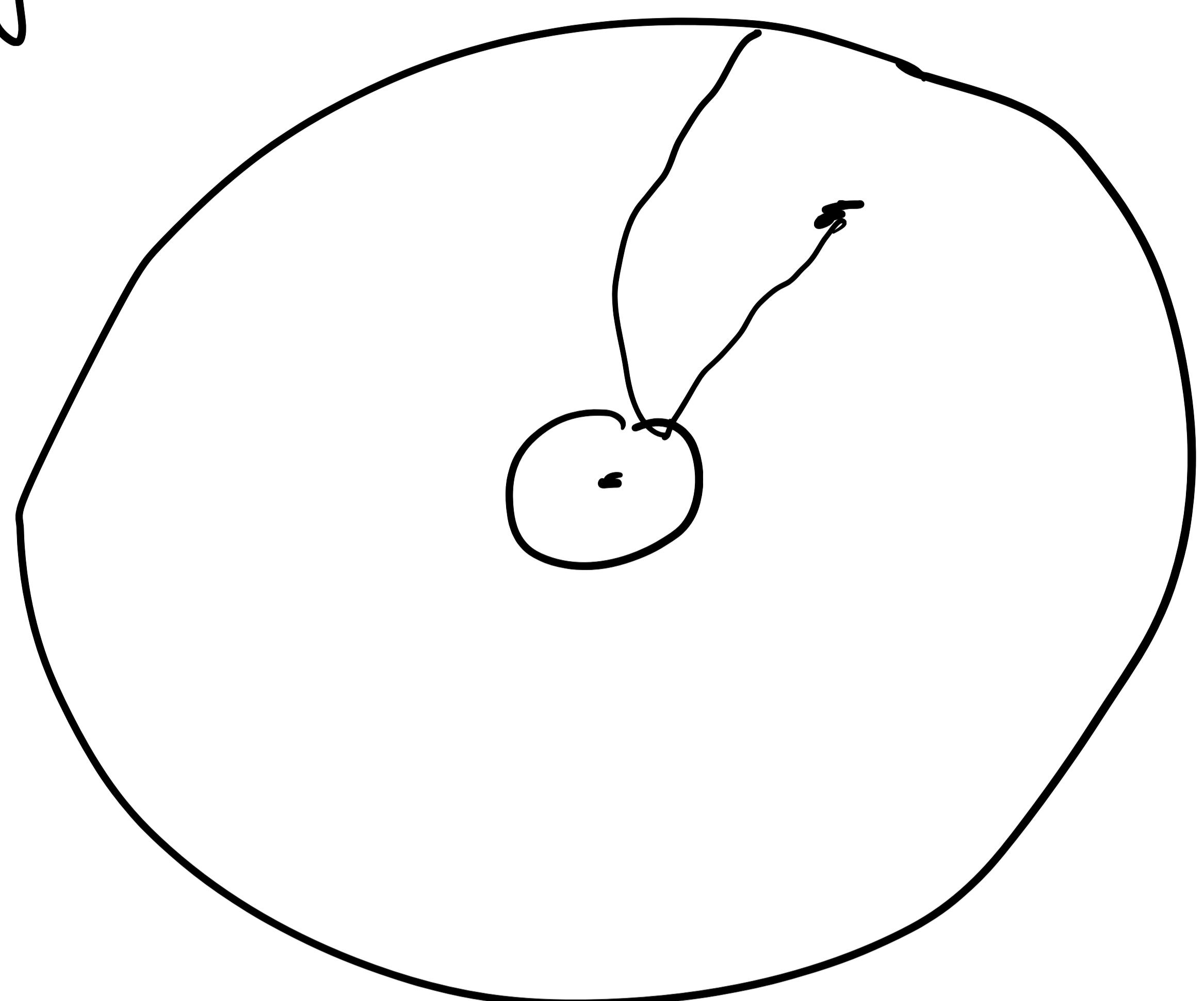
$(\bar{\tau}_r = \inf\{s : |B_s| = r\})$

And

$$\tau_{1\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \log |\chi| < R$$

$$P_x(\tau_{1\gamma} < \bar{\tau}_R)$$

$$= \frac{f_2(R) - f_2(1/\gamma)}{f_2(R) - f_2(1)}$$



$$= \frac{\log R - \log |\chi|}{\log R - \log \frac{1}{\gamma}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$P(\bar{\tau}_0 < \bar{\tau}_R) \leq P(\tau_{1\gamma} < \bar{\tau}_R) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

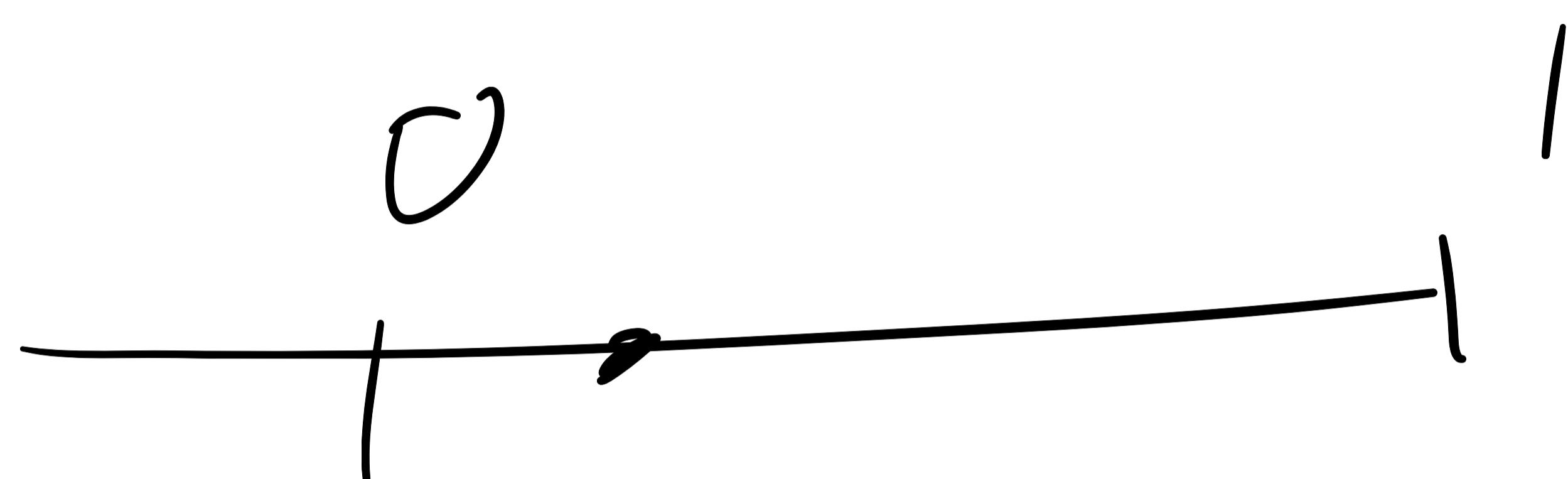
$$\{\bar{\tau}_0 < \infty\} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{\tau_0 < \bar{\tau}_n\}$$

$$P(\bar{\tau}_0 < \infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bar{\tau}_0 < \bar{\tau}_n) = 0$$

$A_y = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in y\}$

$P(A_y) = 0 \quad \forall y \neq x$

$P(\bigcup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{x\}} A_y) \neq 0$



Her. 14 $\{x_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ f.d. folgt

Ausg. evn, effizient \Rightarrow k.p.d.)

$$dX_t = f(t, X_t) dt + \sigma(t, X_t) dB_t \quad (*)$$

B.H.B. $f, \sigma: [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Kontinuität)

Wertvektoren x_t

$$X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t f(s, X_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, X_s) dB_s$$

Ow) Th Satz,

• Beispielsweise $d(a(t, X_t))$

Wert von a auf X_t mit der Winkelgeschwindigkeit ω wobei ω $d(a(t, X_t))$ für t konstant und zu X_t .

- Ολοκληρωτική σε οπογανές
στίχοι (ησι, λίγας) ως (πο) X_t

Ανεπιδιόρθωτη ή ευεργετική κίνηση Brown

$$dX_t = \mu X_t dt + \sigma X_t dB_t$$

$$X_0 = x_0 \quad . \quad B = T.H.B.$$

$$\text{για } x_0 > 0, t \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0, \quad X_t =$$

τύπω

$$d(\log X_t) = \frac{1}{X_t} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{X_t^2} \right) (dB_t)^2$$

$$f(x) = \log x$$

$$= \mu dt + \sigma dB_t - \frac{1}{2X_t^2} \sigma^2 X_t^2 dt$$

$$= \left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) dt + \sigma dB_t$$

$$\log X_t = \log \frac{x_0}{X_t} + \left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) t + \sigma B_t$$

$$X_t = x_0 e^{(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})t + \sigma B_t}$$

Avg. $\sim X_t$ operieren über die Realisierung
Merkt $X_0 = x_0$ (1s)

$$d\bar{X_t} = \mu \bar{X_t} dt + \sigma \bar{X_t} dB_t$$

Aufgabe 14.1

$$X_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$$

$$dX_t = -\frac{X_t}{1-t} dt + dB_t$$

$$X_0 = 0$$

Sto (0,1).

$$\text{Vorl: Intervall zu } d\left(\frac{X_t}{1-t}\right)$$

Au X_t ein, dass $\frac{X_t}{1-t}$

$$d\left(\frac{X_t}{1-t}\right) = dX_t \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} + X_t d\left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right)$$

$$= - \frac{x_t}{(-t)^2} dt + \frac{1}{-t} dB_t$$

$$+ x_t \frac{1}{(-t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{-t} dB_t$$

$$\frac{x_t}{-t} - \frac{x_0}{-0} = \int_0^t \frac{1}{-s} dB_s$$

$$x_t = (-t) \int_0^t \frac{1}{-s} dB_s$$

$$\forall t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{t}{t}$$

$$E \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(-s)^2} ds \right) < \omega \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

Ach. náhled opřední, ení, dom
ty {D.E.}

Experi $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ Hinszum Bruler

$(f_t)_{t \geq 0}$ γ επαγγέλματα θεωρητ.

$f, \sigma: (\omega, \omega) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

φερούσιν, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

κοριτζή, Σ. Δ. Ε.

$$dx_t = f(t, x_t) dt + \sigma(t, x_t) dB_t$$

$$x_0 = x_0$$

λεψης καθηματίζει $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ ωστε

• $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ εξει συγχρόνης πρόσωπη

για οι θεωρητικές

• τινα προσπορφές στην $(f_t)_{t \geq 0}$

• ηγευστική την

$$\int_0^t |\mu(s, X_s)| ds, \int_0^t \sigma^2(s, X_s) ds < \infty$$

$\forall t > 0 \quad \mu_t \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{cont}}(\mathbb{R})$

* $\mu_t \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{cont}}(\mathbb{R})$ (continuous)

$$X_t = x_0 + \int_0^t \mu(s, X_s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, X_s) dB_s$$

$\forall t > 0$.

As $\sigma = 0$

$$dX_t = \mu(t, X_t) dt$$

$$X'_t = \mu(t, X_t)$$