

Άσκηση 3.8

$(\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ διαίτησιον

S, T χρόνοι διακοπής. Τότε χρόνοι διακοπής είναι και οι $S \wedge T, S \vee T, S+T$

Λύση $\underline{0} \rightarrow \infty$

Για $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$i) \{S \wedge T \leq n\} = \{S \leq n\} \cup \{T \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : S(\omega) \wedge T(\omega) \leq n\}$$

$$ii) \{S \vee T \leq n\} = \{S \leq n\} \cap \{T \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

$$iii) \{S+T \leq n\} = \bigcup_{k=0}^n (\{S=k\} \cap \{T \leq n-k\}) \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

Δείτε τω 3.4

$$S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \quad p > q = 1-p$$

$$P(X_1=1) = p, P(X_1=-1) = q$$

$$p \in (0,1)$$

$$p > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_n - (p-q)n, \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{S_n} \text{ martingales}$$

Ασκήση 3.10

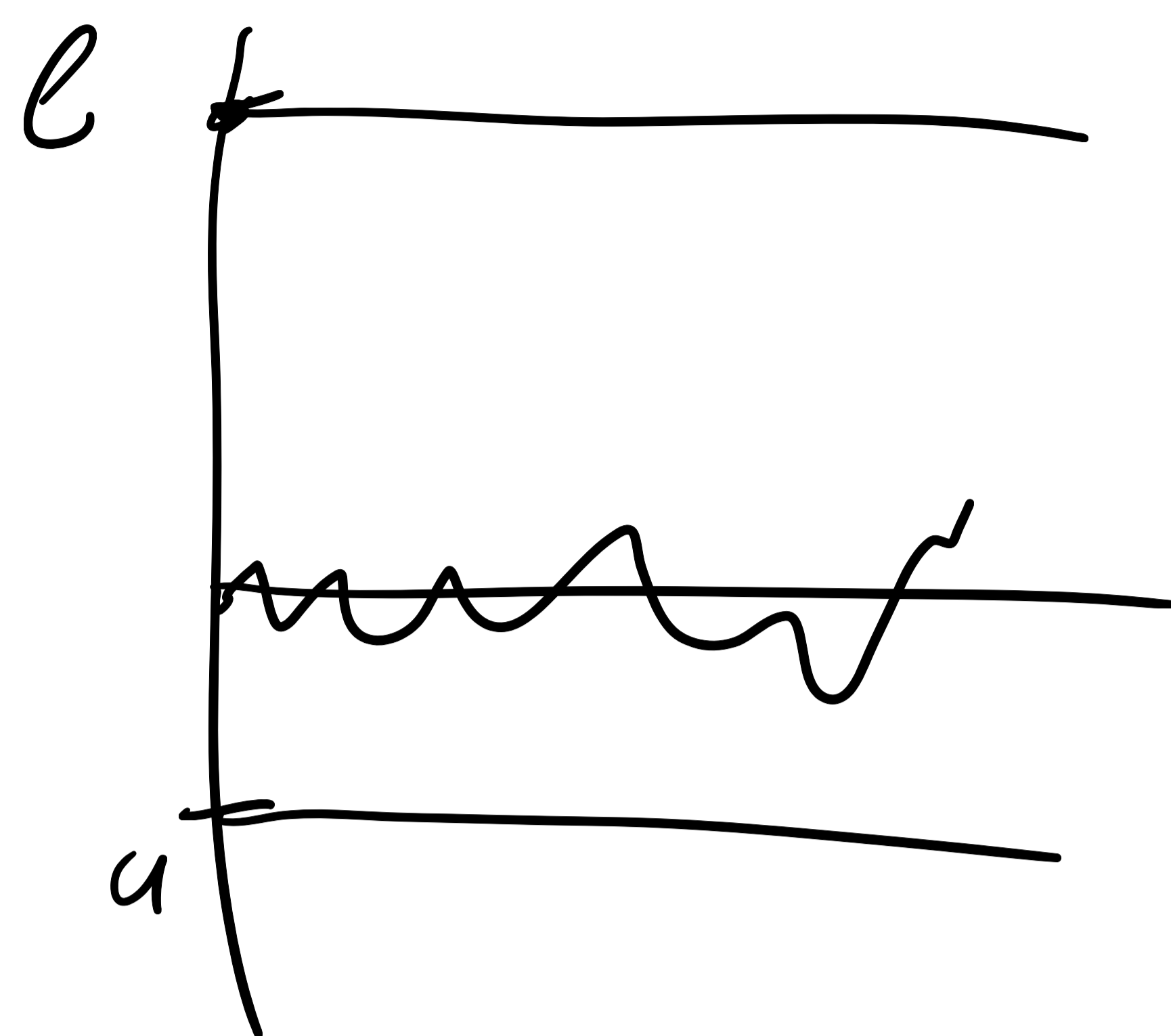
$$T_r = \inf\{k \geq 0: S_k = r\} \quad r \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$r \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\varphi(x) = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(a) $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ $a < 0 < b$ $\tau \in \mathcal{F}_\tau$

$$P(T_a < T_b) = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(0)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}$$



λύση

$$T = T_a \wedge T_b \in \text{χρονος διακοπής}$$

$$P(T < \infty) = 1 \quad \text{από Prop. 3.18 } \tau \in \mathcal{F}_\tau$$

$$W_n = S_n - (p-q)n \quad \text{martingale} \quad (\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n))$$

$T \wedge n$ φραγμένη χρονος διακοπής

$$0 = E(W_0) = E(W_{T \wedge n}) \Rightarrow (p-q)E(n \wedge T) = E(S_{T \wedge n})$$

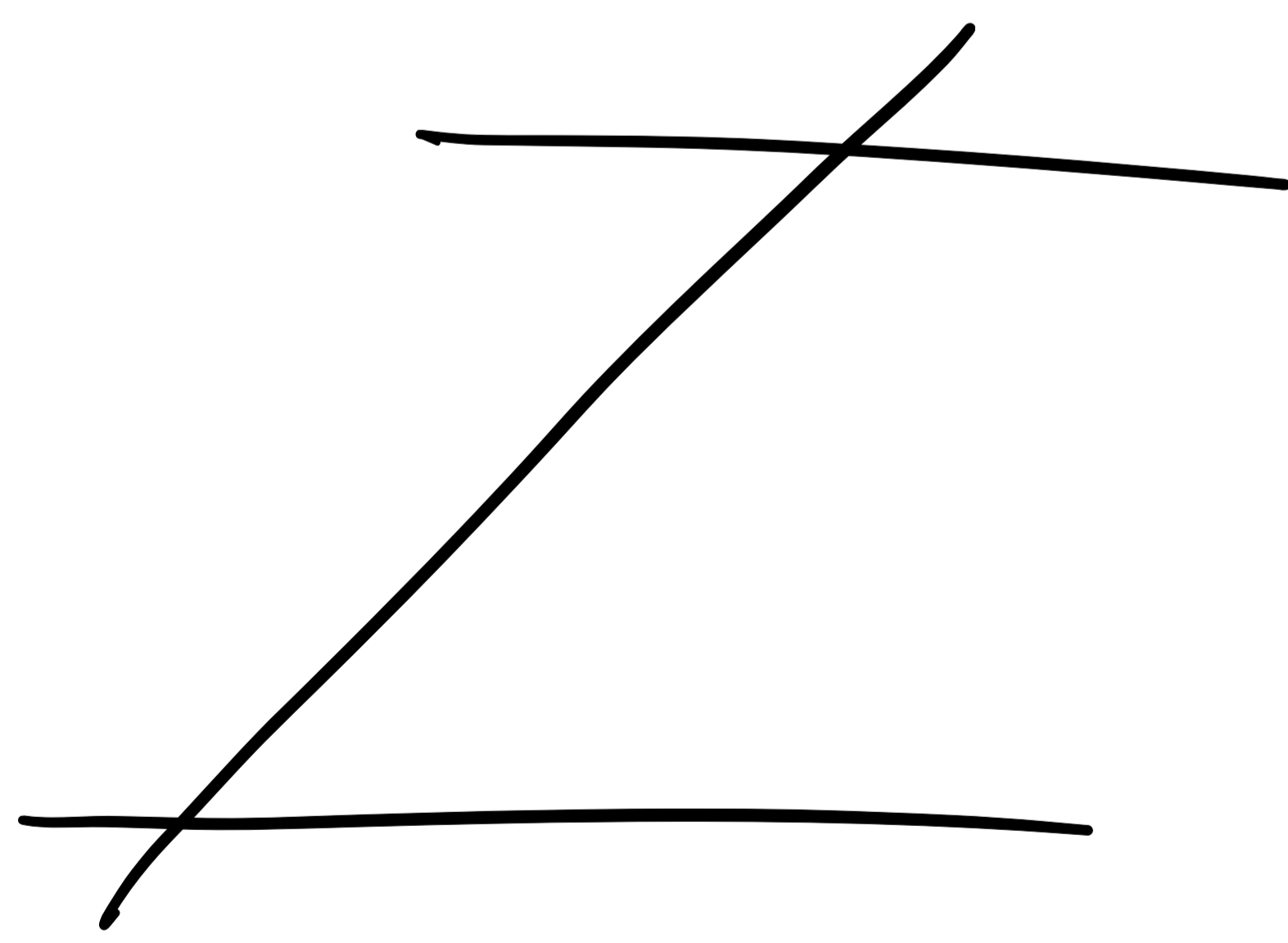
$$\leq b \quad \Rightarrow \quad (p-q)E(T) \leq b \stackrel{p>q}{\Rightarrow} E(T) < \infty$$

$$P(T < \infty) = 1$$

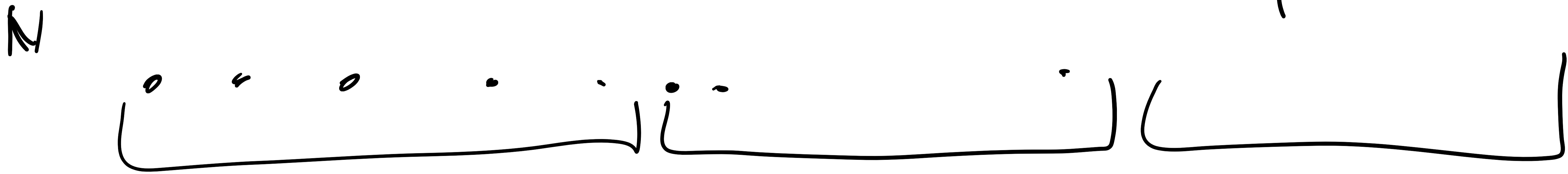
$|a| + b$



$|a| + b$



$p(|a|+b)$



$\varphi(S_n)$ martingale

$$\varphi(0) = E(\varphi(S_n)) = E\varphi(S_{n \wedge T}) \quad \{T < \infty\} = \{T_n < T_0\} \cup \{T_0 < T_n\}$$

\uparrow
 Θ . ε-οικτ. (19/10/13)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(S_{n \wedge T}) = \varphi(a) 1_{T_a < T_b} + \varphi(b) 1_{T_b < T_a} \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{C} \cap \Theta. 1$$

$$|\varphi(S_{n \wedge T})| \leq \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^a \quad \forall n$$

$\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^x$

$\varphi(x) = x$ στην ωχητηριακή

Θ . Φραγή. Συμλ.

$$\varphi(0) = \varphi(a) P(T_a < T_b) + \varphi(b) P(T_b < T_a) \quad (1 - P(T_a < T_b))$$

(β) T_n α < ∞ v. δ. οτι

$$P(T_a < \infty) = \frac{1}{\varphi(a)} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^a = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{|a|}$$

∞ Λύση

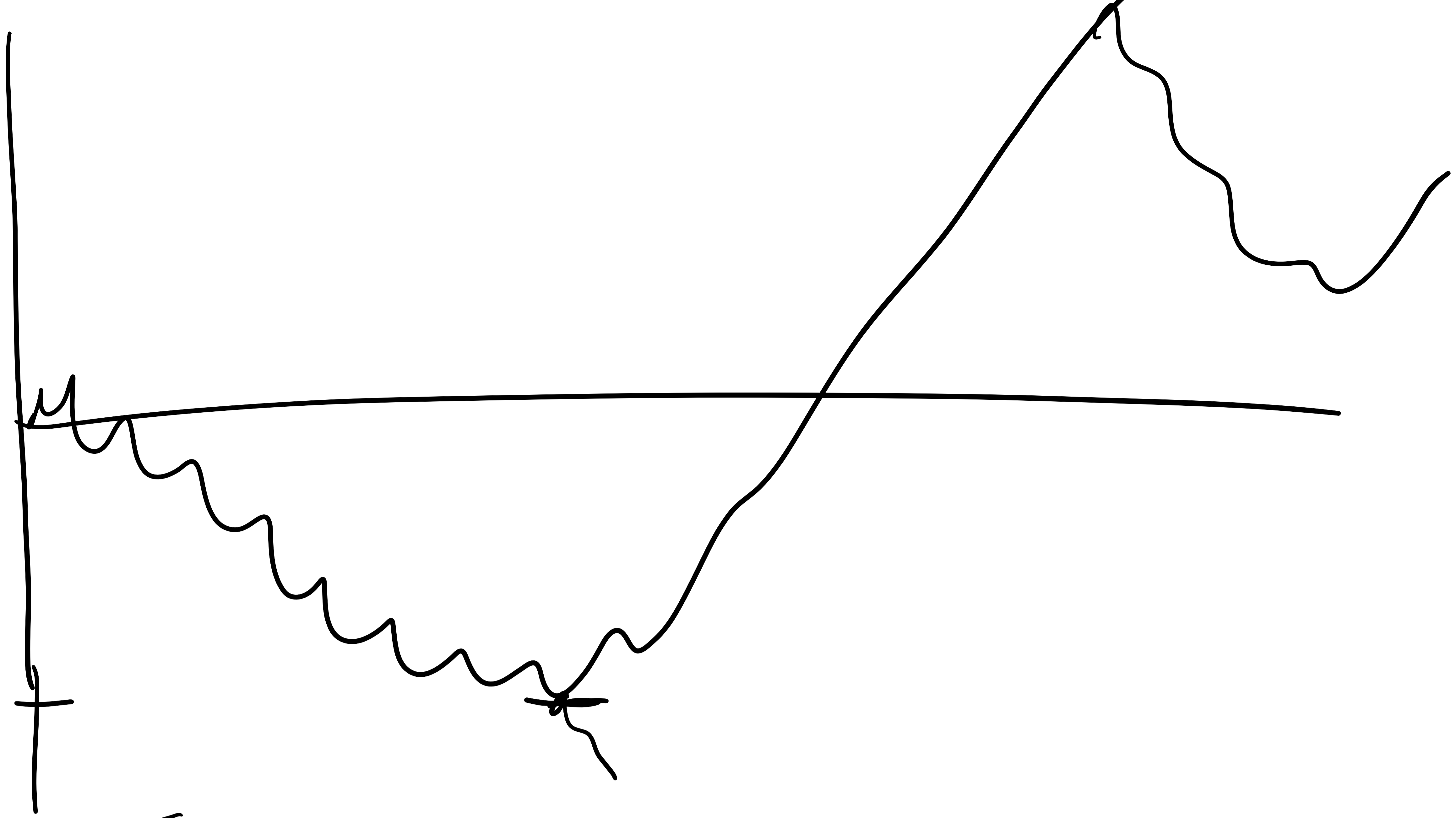
$$\{T_a < \infty\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{T_a < T_n\} \quad T_n < T_{n+1}$$

$T_n \geq n$

$$T_n < n \leq T_n \quad P(T_n \wedge T_n < \infty) = 1$$

$$P(T_n < \infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(T_a < T_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(0)}{\varphi(n) - \varphi(a)}$$

$$= \frac{\varphi(0)}{\varphi(a)} = \frac{1}{\varphi(a)}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = EX_1 = p - q > 0$$

$$M = \min \{ S_i : i \geq 0 \} < 0$$

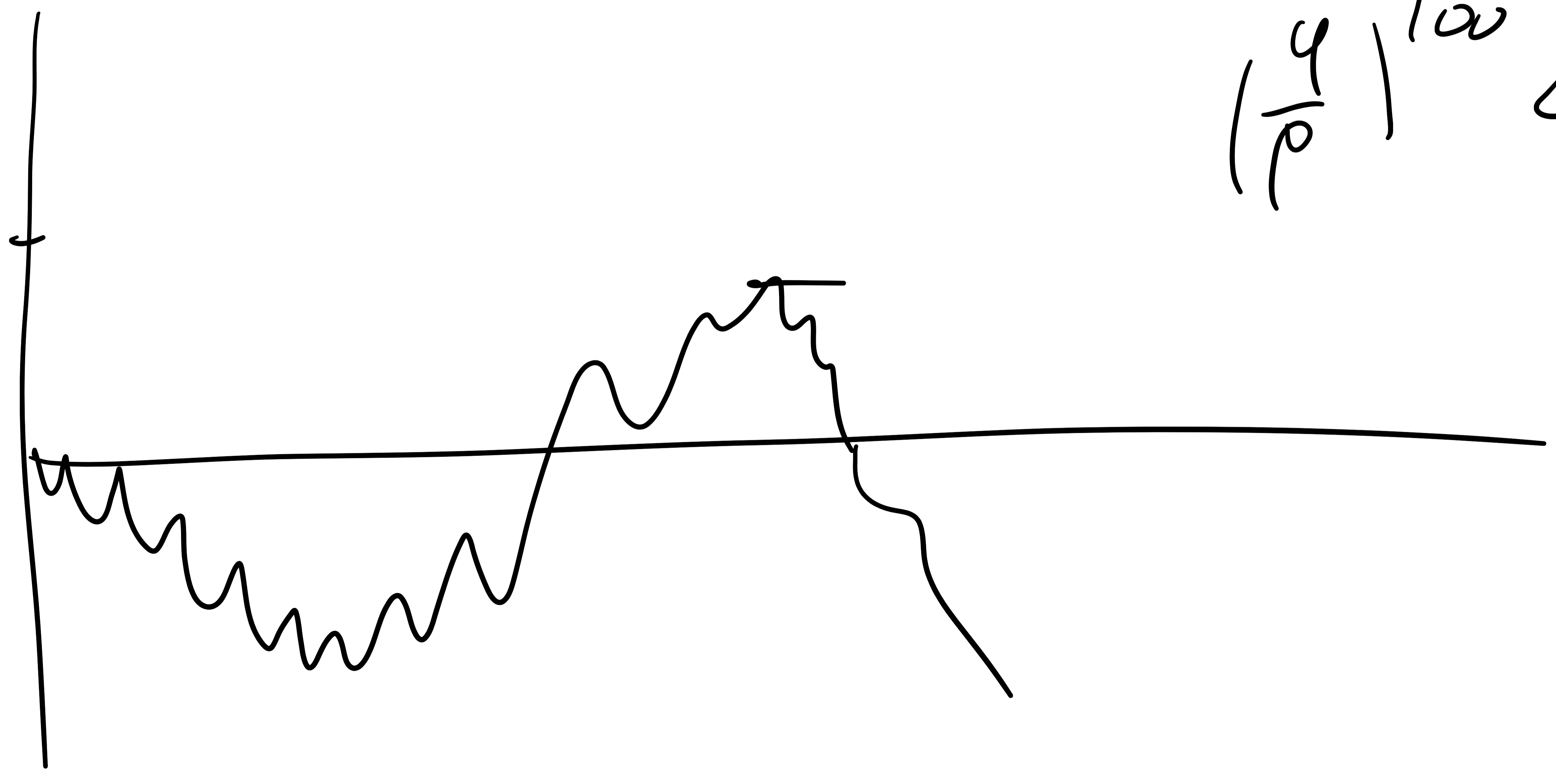
$$|M| \sim \text{Gamma}(p, q) \left(\frac{q}{p} \right)$$

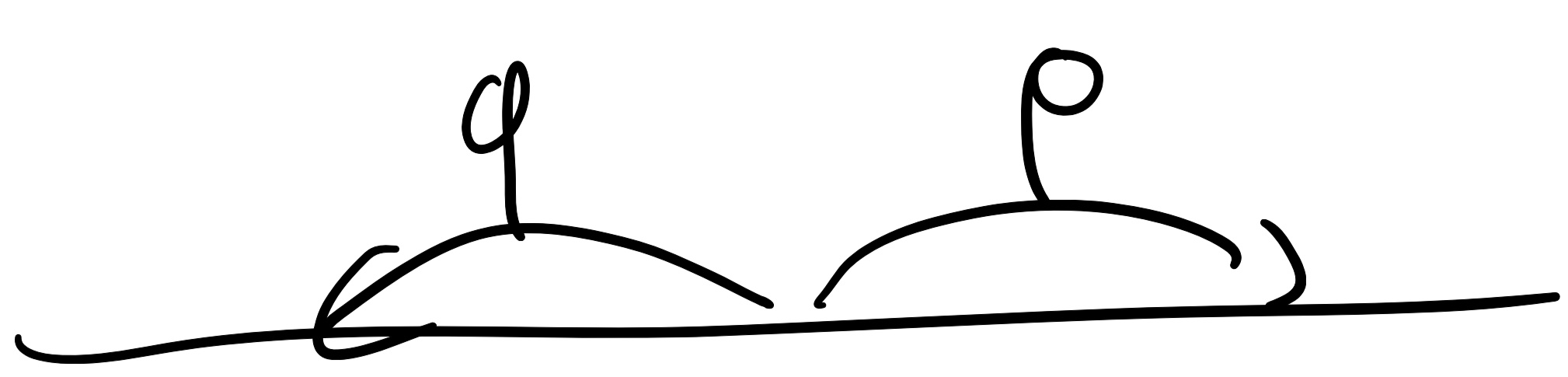
$$\begin{cases} T_{-k} < \infty \\ \rightarrow P(Y=k) = (1-p)^k p \quad k=0,1,2,\dots \\ \rightarrow P(Y \geq k) = (1-p)^k \end{cases}$$

$$P(|M| \geq k) =$$

$$P(T_{-k} < \infty) = \frac{1}{(1-p)^k} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{-k}} = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^k$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{\infty} < 1$$





$$p > q$$

$$(7) \Gamma \text{ in } \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{N}^+, P(T_B < \infty) = 1$$

hier

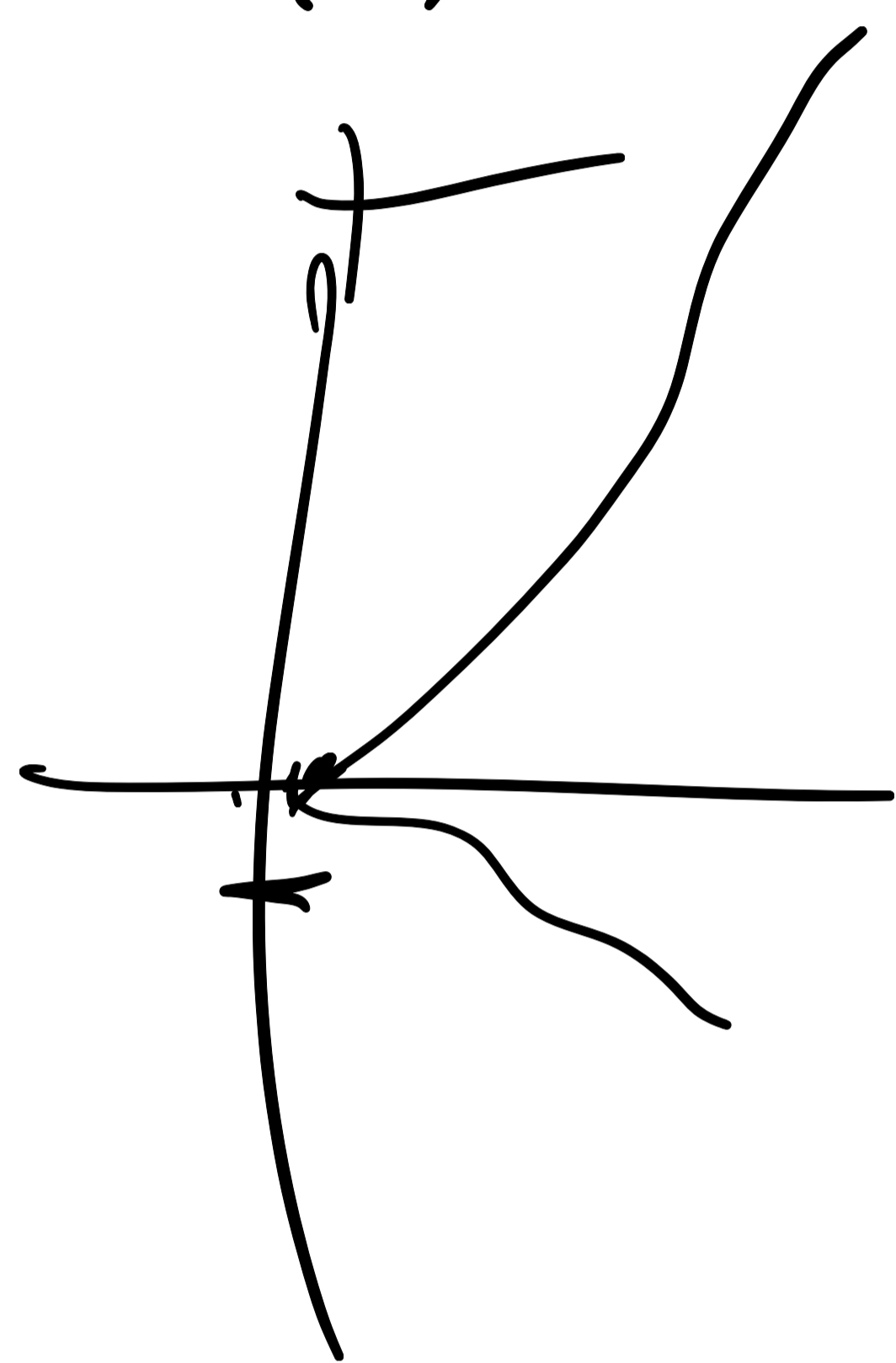
$$\Gamma \text{ in } \mathcal{B} \quad a < 0 < b, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$P(T_a \wedge T_b < \infty) = 1$$

$$\frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(0)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T_B < T_a) = 1 - P(T_a < T_B)$$

$$= \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}$$



$$\{T_B < \infty\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{T_B < T_{-n}\}$$

$$P(T_B < \infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(T_B < T_{-n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(-n)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(-n)}$$

$$\varphi(-n) = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= 1$$

$$(8) \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{N}^+ \quad E(T_B) = \frac{b}{p-q}$$

hier



$$W_n = S_n - (p-q)n \quad \text{martingale a}$$

$$\Gamma \text{ in } \mathcal{B} \quad a \in \mathbb{Z}, a < \infty, T = T_a \wedge T_b$$

$$0 = E(W_0) = E(W_{T \wedge n}) = E(S_{T \wedge n}) - (p-q)E(T \wedge n)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p-q)ET = E(S_T)$$

$$(p-q)E(T_B \wedge T_a) = aP(T_a < T_B) + bP(T_B < T_a)$$

$$(T_B \wedge T_{-n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ αυξουσα, } T_{-n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$aP(T_a < T_B) = a \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(0)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow -\infty} 0$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} P(T_B < T_a) = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^a = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{|a|}$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow (p-q)E(T_B) = b$$

3.15, 3.16

(K)

Ανελιξεις

(S, \mathcal{A}) μετρήσιμος χώρος

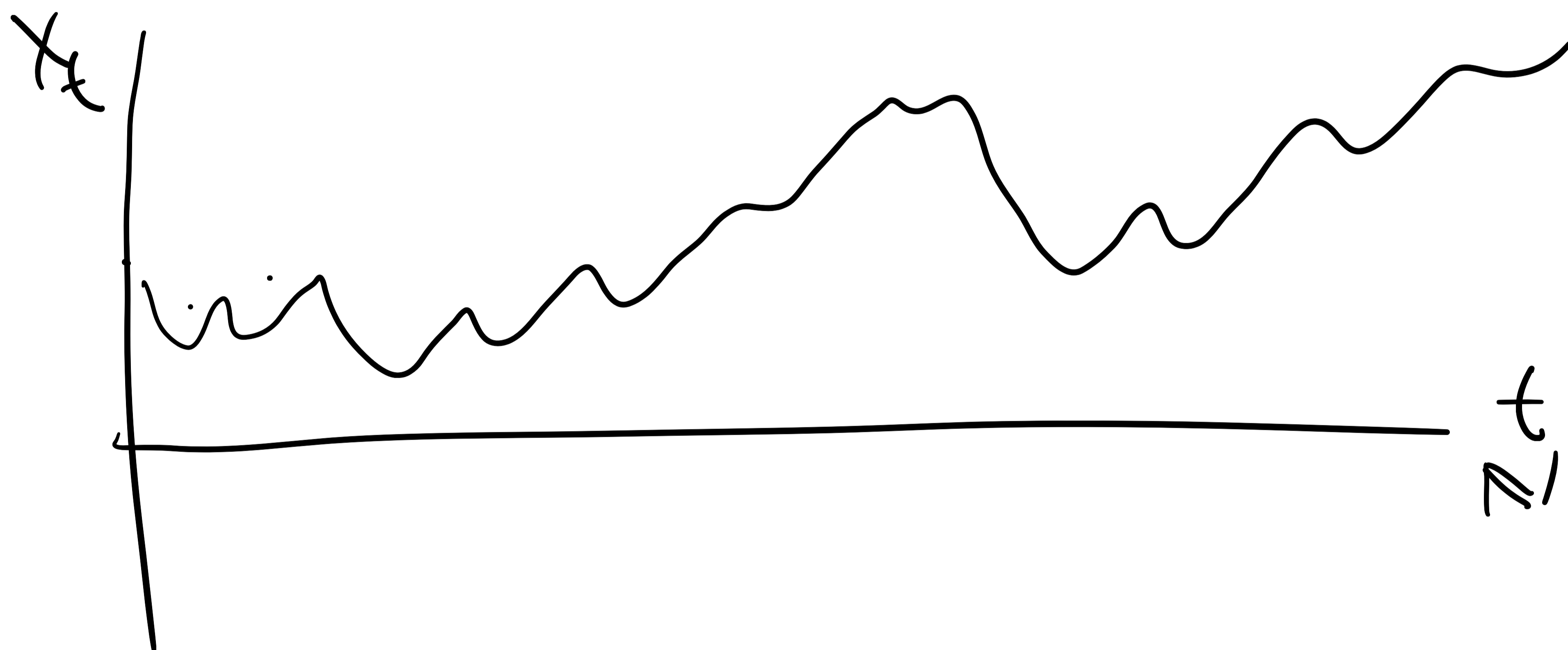
Ανελιξη με τιμές στον S λέμε καθε οικογένεια

$$\{X_t : t \in I\} \text{ ι.μ. } X_t : \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow S \quad \forall t \in I$$

Συνήθως $I = \mathbb{N}$ ή $[0, \infty)$

\uparrow \uparrow
σε διακριτό \uparrow σε συνεχές
χρόνο \uparrow χρόνο

π.χ. $X_n =$ αριθμός ή ποσότητα των n οστί μάρκας



Μονοδιάστατη αλυσίδα

$\exists t \mapsto X_t(\omega)$ ω δεδομένο

Το οποίο να δώσει μια ανελιξη

i) $(X_t)_{t \in I}$ δυνατά ι.μ.

ii) $\tilde{X} : I \times \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow S$ $X_t(\omega) \equiv X(t, \omega)$

$$\tilde{X}(t, \omega) = X_t(\omega)$$

iii) $\hat{X} : \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow S^I$ $\hat{X}(\omega) = (t \mapsto X_t(\omega))$

ο \mathcal{S}^I έχει ως σ-άλγεβρα $\otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{A}$

$\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ όπου $A_i \in \mathcal{A} \forall i \in I$ και $\{i \in I : A_i = \emptyset\}$

$$X = (X_t)_{t \in I}$$

Κατανομή της αντίληψης λέει των κατανομή της X .

δηλ. $P^X(A) = P(\hat{X} \in A) \quad \forall A \in \otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{A}$

Κατανομές πιθανοσθέντων διαδικασιών της X λέει της

κατανομής διανυσμάτων της μορφής $(X_{t_1}, X_{t_2}, \dots, X_{t_n})$
 με $t_1, \dots, t_n \in I$ διαδοχικά. } \mathbb{R}^k

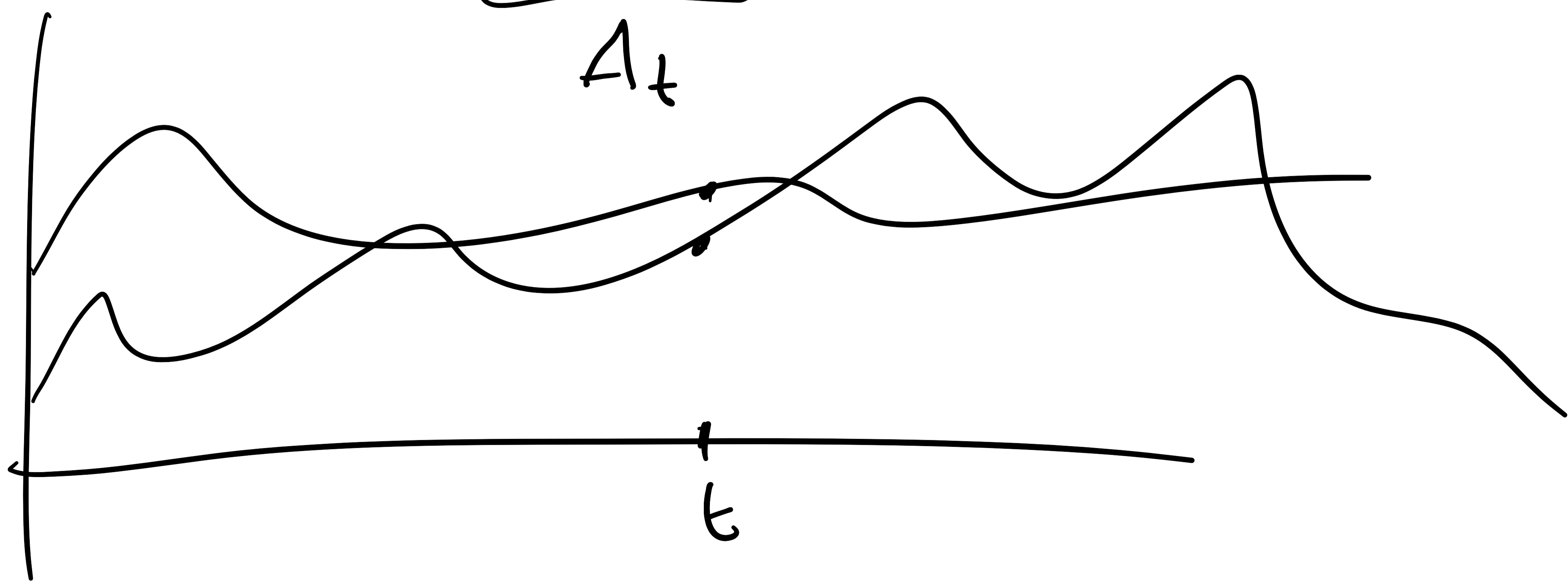
Ισοδυναμία αντιστοιχιών

$X = (X_t)_{t \in I}, Y = (Y_t)_{t \in I}$ αντιστοιχίες

(α) Η X λέγεται ταυνοσημια της Y αν $\forall t \in I$

ισχύει

$$P(X_t = Y_t) = 1$$



(β) οι X, Y λέγονται με διακρισιμότητα αν

$$P(X_t = Y_t \quad \forall t \in I) = 1$$

$$\bigcap_{t \in I} A_t$$

με διακρισιμότητα $\Rightarrow X$ ταυτοποιείται με Y .

Παραδείγματα

$$T: \underline{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.φ.} \quad (T \sim \exp(1))$$

$$X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$$

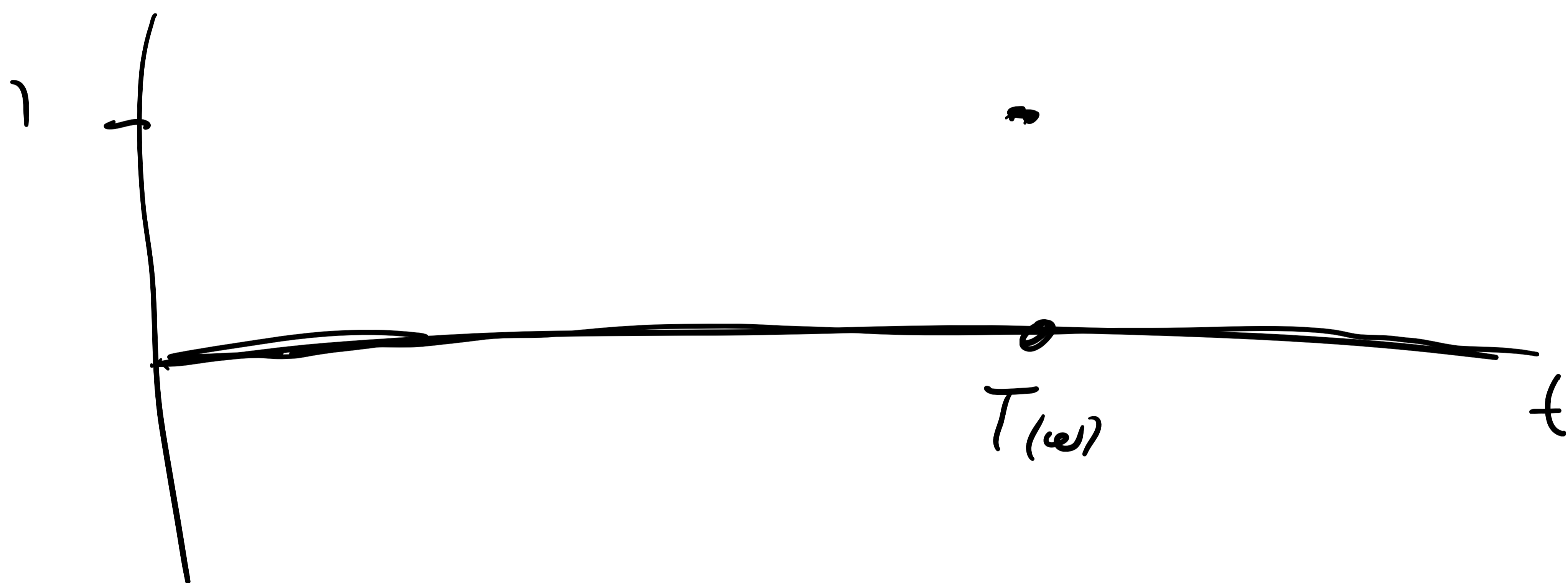
$$X_t(\omega) = 0$$

$$\forall \omega \in \underline{\Omega}$$

$$\forall t \in [0, \infty) = I$$

$$Y = (Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$$

$$Y_t(\omega) = 1_{t=T(\omega)}$$

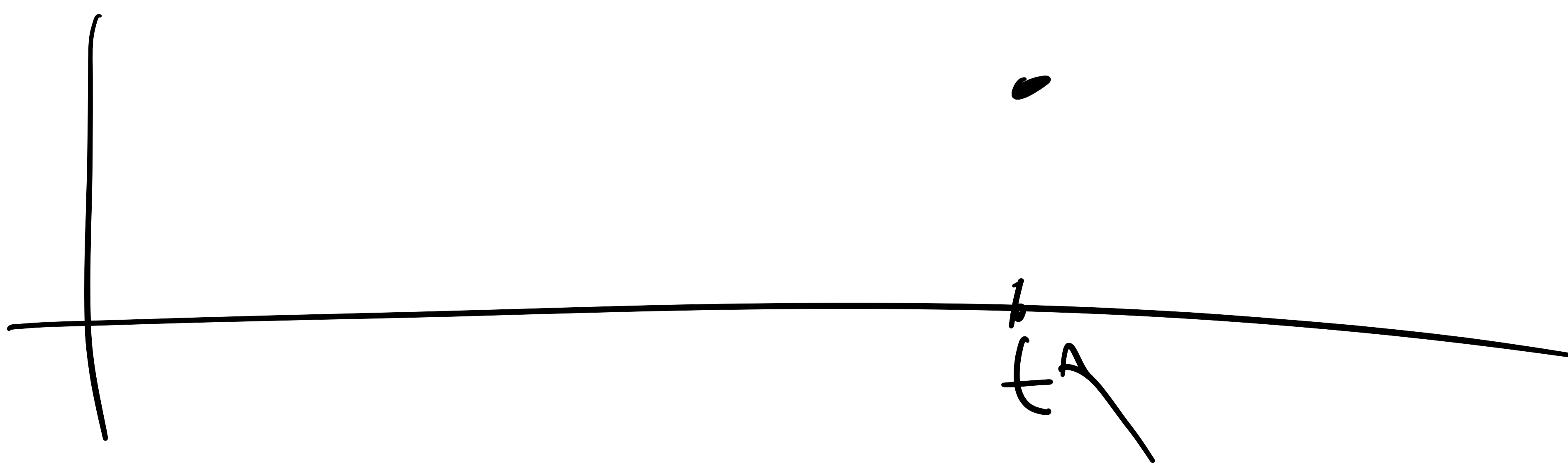


\bullet X είναι ταυτοποιείται με Y γιατί για $t \geq 0$

$$P(X_t \neq Y_t) = P(Y_t \neq 0) = P(T=t) = 0$$

$$\omega: X_t(\omega) \neq Y_t(\omega)$$

$$\uparrow T(\omega) = t$$



• X, Y sind zwei unabhängige

variablen $P(X_t = Y_t \quad \forall t \in [0, \infty)) = 0$