## Solution of the execises of the exam of the course Probability and Stochastic Processes

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**Exercise 1** Let  $\{X_i\}_{i\geq 0}$  a sequence of *i.i.d.r.v.*'s on a filtered probability space  $\left(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n\geq 0}, \mathbb{P}\right)$ such that  $\left(\Omega, \mathcal{F}\right) = \left(\mathbb{Z}_+, \mathcal{P}\left(\mathbb{Z}_+\right)\right), \mathcal{F}_0$  is the trivial  $\sigma$  algebra and  $\forall n \geq 1, \mathcal{F}_n := \sigma\left(\{1\}, ..., \{n\}, \{k \in \Omega : k \geq n+1\}\right), \mathbb{P}\left\{n\right\} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$  and  $\forall i \geq 0, X_i := (i+1) \mathbf{1}_{\{k\in\Omega:k\geq n+1\}}$ . Prove that  $\{X_n\}_{n\geq 0}$  is a martingale w.r.t.  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n\geq 0}$  and study its convergence.

**Solution:** By the definition of  $\mathbb{P}, \forall n \geq 0, \mathbb{P}\{k \in \Omega : k \geq n+1\} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ . Hence,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n \right] = (n+2) \mathbb{P} \left\{ \{ k \in \Omega : k \ge n+2 \} | \{ k \in \Omega : k \ge n+1 \} \right\} \mathbf{1}_{\{ k \in \Omega : k \ge n+1 \}}$$
$$= (n+2) \frac{\frac{1}{n+2}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \mathbf{1}_{\{ k \in \Omega : k \ge n+1 \}} = X_n .$$

Moreover,  $\forall n \geq 0, X_n > 0$  so that  $\mathbb{E}[|X_n|] = \mathbb{E}[X_n] = \mathbb{E}[X_0] = 1$ . Therefore  $\{X_i\}_{i\geq 0}$  is a  $L^1$ -martingale hence convergent  $\mathbb{P} - q.c.$  to a  $L^1$  r.v.  $\xi$ . Moreover,  $\forall n \geq 0$ ,

$$\varphi_{X_n}\left(t\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{itX_n}\right] = \mathbb{P}\left\{k \in \Omega : k \le n\right\} + \frac{e^{it(n+1)}}{n+1}$$

Therefore,  $\varphi_{X_n}(0) = 1$  and its pointwise limit as  $n \to \infty$  is 1, that is  $\xi = 0 \mathbb{P} - q.c.$ .

**Exercise 2** Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t\geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$  be the filtered Wiener space. Solve the stochastic process described by the Itô Stochastic Differential Equation

$$X(t, X_0) = X_0 + \int_0^t ds (\cos s) (X(s) + 1) + \int_0^t \sin s dB(s) , \qquad (1)$$
  
$$dX(t) = (\cos t) (X(t) + 1) dt + (\sin t) dB(t) .$$

where  $(B(t), t \ge 0)$  is the Brownian motion.

1. Compute the covariance of the stochastic process  $(X(t,0), t \ge 0)$ .

**Solution:** The equation (1) sia a linear Itô's SDE with additive noise. Hence, considering the process

$$Y(t) = f(t, X(t)) = e^{-\int_0^t ds \cos s} X(t) = e^{-\sin t} X(t),$$

by the Itô's lemma we get

$$dY(t) = (\cos t) e^{-\sin t} dt + (\sin t) e^{-\sin t} dB(s)$$

whose solution is

$$Y(t) = X_0 + \int_0^t ds e^{-\sin s} \cos s + \int_0^t e^{-\sin s} \sin s dB(s) .$$

Therefore,

$$X(t) = X_0 e^{\sin t} + \int_0^t ds e^{\sin t - \sin s} \cos s + \int_0^t e^{\sin t - \sin s} \sin s dB(s) .$$

1.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(X\left(t,0\right) - \mathbb{E}\left[X\left(t,0\right)\right]\right)\left(X\left(s,0\right) - \mathbb{E}\left[X\left(s,0\right)\right]\right)\right] = e^{(\sin t) + (\sin s)} \int_{0}^{t \wedge s} d\tau e^{-2\sin \tau} (\sin \tau)^{2}$$

**Exercise 3** Compute the probability density function of the random variable  $\exp X(t,0)$ , where  $(X(t,0), t \ge 0)$  is the solution of the Itô SDE (1).

**Solution:** For any  $t > 0, X(t, 0) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\mu(t), \sigma^2(t))$ , where  $\mu(t) = \int_0^t ds e^{\sin t - \sin s} \cos s$  and  $\sigma^2(t) = \int_0^t ds e^{2(\sin t - \sin s)} (\sin s)^2$ . Thus, denoting by  $Z := \exp X(t, 0), \forall z > 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{P}\left\{Z \le z\right\} = \mathbb{P}\left\{X\left(t, 0\right) \le \log z\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\log z} dx \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu(t))^2}{2\sigma^2(t)}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2(t)}} ,$$

which implies

$$f_{Z}(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \mathbb{P}\left\{Z \le z\right\} = \frac{e^{-\frac{(\log z - \mu(t))^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}(t)}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}(t)}} \frac{1}{z} \mathbf{1}_{(0,+\infty)}(z) .$$