

Conditional Expectation: $Mg: \underline{E(M(t) | \mathcal{F}_s)} = M(s).$

last complete $E(f(W(t)) | \mathcal{F}_s)$.

$E(f(W(t)) | \mathcal{F}_s) = E(f(\underbrace{W(t) - W(s)}_{\text{Ind of } \mathcal{F}_s} + \underbrace{W(s)}_{\text{is } \mathcal{F}_s\text{-meas}}) | \mathcal{F}_s)$

Key Principles:

- ① Quantifies that are already \mathcal{F}_s meas \rightarrow LEARN ALONE!
- ② Quantifies that are IND of $\mathcal{F}_s \rightarrow$ AVERAGE.

Ex: Let g be any fn.

Compute $E\left(\int_0^T g(W_t) dt \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right)$

$$= E\left(\int_0^s g(W_t) dt \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right) + E\left(\int_s^T g(W_t) dt \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right)$$

$$= \int_0^s g(W_t) dt + E\left(\int_s^T \underbrace{g(W_t) - W(s)}_{\sim N(0, t-s)} dt \mid \mathcal{F}_s\right)$$

$$= \int_0^s g(W_t) dt + \int_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_s^T g(y + W(s)) \cdot \delta(t-s, y) dt dy$$

$$G(t-s, y) = \text{Density of } N(0, t-s) \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(t-s)}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(t-s)}}.$$

Claim: τ marks W is Mg.

$f \rightarrow$ same fn. Is $f(W(t))$ a mg?

Claim: $f(W(t)) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} f''(W(s)) ds$. Is a Ma.!!

(If W is a STD BM).

I TO INTEGRAL:

Say $\Delta(t) \rightarrow$ Your position on some security.
~~S~~ $S(t) \rightarrow$ Price of this security.

Say Only trade at times $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 \dots < t_n = T$

Δ constant on $[t_i, t_{i+1})$.

$$X(t_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta(t_i) (S(t_{i+1}) - S(t_i)) \leftarrow \text{Profit/Loss}$$

Want: $\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta(t_i) (S(t_{i+1}) - S(t_i))$

$$P = \text{Partition} = \{0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n\}$$

$$\|P\| = \max_i t_i - t_{i-1}$$

$$\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_0^T \Delta(t) ds(t) \right) = \int_0^T \Delta(t) ds(t)$$

Riemann-Stieltjes Integral

Need for existence of R-S integral.

Need

FINITE FIRST VARIATION

Def: $V_{[0, T]}(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n |S(t_{i+1}) - S(t_i)|$

$\nearrow [0, T]$ $\xrightarrow{\text{time}}$ $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow 0$

$P = P_{\text{arbitr}}$ of $[0, T] = \{0 = t_0 < \dots < t_n = T\}$.

First Variation of S .

Prop: $W(t)$ DOES NOT have finite first variation.

Claim: $V_{[0, T]}(W) \equiv +\infty$ almost surely!

(I.e. $\int_0^T \Delta(t) dW(t)$ DNE as a R-S int).

Intuition: Compute $E V_{[0, T]}(u) = +\infty$.

$$t_n = \frac{iT}{n}$$



$$E \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left| W\left(\frac{(i+1)T}{n}\right) - W\left(\frac{iT}{n}\right) \right| =$$

$$= E \underbrace{\left| W\left(0, \frac{T}{n}\right) \right|}_{\text{Intuition: Compute } E V_{[0, T]}(u) = +\infty}$$

$$\text{Note } E \left| W\left(\frac{(i+1)T}{n}\right) - W\left(\frac{iT}{n}\right) \right| = E \left| W\left(0, \frac{T}{n}\right) \right|$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{T}{n}} E \left| W\left(0, 1\right) \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow E \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} \left| \ln \left(\frac{i+l}{n} \frac{T}{I} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{i}{n} \frac{T}{I} \right) \right|$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} \sqrt{\frac{T}{n}} E \left| \ln \left(\frac{i+l}{i} \right) \right|$$

$$= \sqrt{mT} E \left| \ln \left(\frac{i+l}{i} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

Quadratic Variation:

Def^o: Let M be any process.

Define $[M, M](T) \equiv$ Quadratic variation of M at time T .

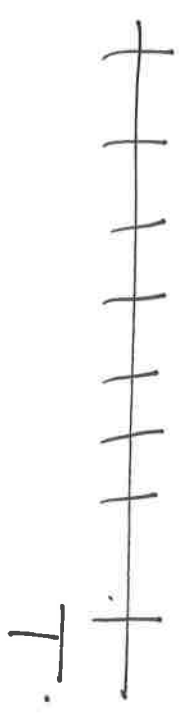
$$\equiv \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (M(t_{i+1}) - M(t_i))^2$$

Prop: If W is a std BM, then

$$[W, W](T) \equiv T \quad \text{a.s.}$$

Task 1

$$t_i = \frac{iT}{n}$$



$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^2 \xrightarrow{T}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \underbrace{\left[\left(W\left(\frac{(i+1)T}{n}\right) - W\left(\frac{iT}{n}\right) \right)^2 \right]}_{\xi_i} \xrightarrow{\frac{T}{n}}$$

① ξ_i 's are IID.

② $\xi_i \sim N\left(0, \frac{T}{n}\right)^2 - \frac{T}{n}$.

$$\Rightarrow E Z_i = 0 \text{ \& } E Z_i^2 = E \left(N \left(0, \frac{T}{n} \right)^4 + \frac{T^2}{n^2} - 2N \left(0, \frac{T}{n} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= E \left(N \left(0, \frac{T}{n} \right)^4 \right) + \frac{T^2}{n^2} - 2 \frac{T^2}{n^2}$$

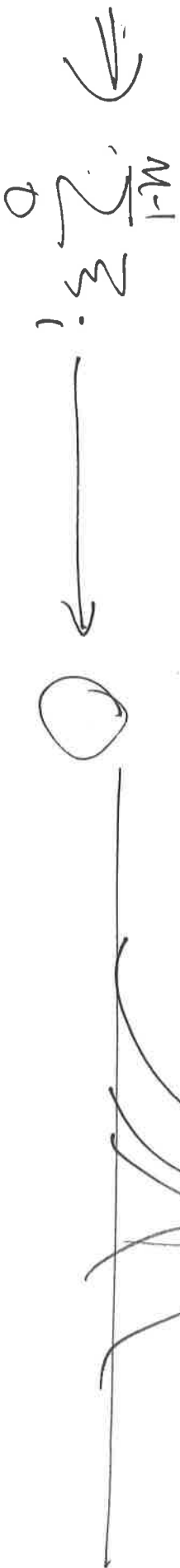
$$= \underbrace{\left(E N \left(0, 1 \right)^4 - 1 \right)}_{\text{}} \cdot \frac{T^2}{n^2}$$

$$\text{Ans } \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \underbrace{\left(W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i) \right)^2}_{Z_i} - T = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} Z_i}_{\text{}} - T$$

Mean : 0 & Var = $\frac{M \cdot C T}{n^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{M-1} z_i \right) = \frac{C_T^2}{M} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$E(\) = 0$$



Lemma Claim 1: $W(t)^2 - t$ is a mg

Claim: $W(t)^2 - [W, W](t)$ is a mg.

In general: If M is a mg. M^2 is not a mg.

But $M(t)^2 - [M, M](t)$ IS a mg.

Also: If $A(t)$ is any cts ^{lts} adapted process \rightarrow

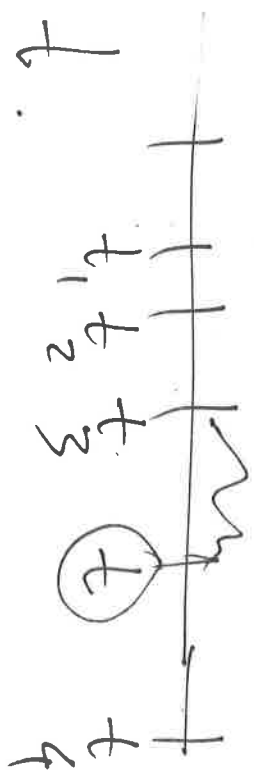
$M^2(t) - A(t)$ is a mg $\Rightarrow A(t) = [M, M](t)$.

Check $W(t)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} t$ is a Mg .

$$\text{Compute } E(W(t)^2 - t | \mathcal{F}_s) = E\left(\underbrace{W(t) - W(s)}_{\substack{\text{independent} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{F}_s}} + W(s)\right)^2 | \mathcal{F}_s) - t$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E\left((W(t) - W(s))^2 + W(s)^2 + 2(W(t) - W(s))W(s) | \mathcal{F}_s\right) - t \\ &= t - s + W(s)^2 + 0 - t = \cancel{t} W(s)^2 - s. \end{aligned}$$

Construction of the Integral.



$\Delta(t) \rightarrow$ Position at time t .
 $W(t) \rightarrow$ Price of security = B.M.

Lemma: Let $P = \{0 = t_0 < t_1 \dots t_n = T\}$.

Δ only traded at times t_i .

Δ is a process
 Δ is ADAPTED

Define $I_P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta(t_i) (W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i))$ ~~As~~.

$\vdash \Delta(t_n) (W(t) - W(t_n))$.

If $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$.

Then: ① $I_P(t)$ is a mgf.

$$\frac{E X^2 = E(X^2)}{(EX)^2 \neq X}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E I_P(t)^2 = E \left[\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta(t_i)^2 (t_{i+1} - t_i) + \Delta(t_n)^2 (t - t_n) \right]$$

if $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$.

$$\textcircled{3} E I_P I_P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta(t_i)^2 (t_{i+1} - t_i) + \Delta(t_n)^2 (t - t_n)$$

if $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$.

Check ②: Predict first $t = t_M$.

Will show

$$E \left[\left(\sum_0^{M-1} \Delta(t_i) (w(t_{i+1}) - w(t_i)) \right)^2 \right] = E \sum_0^{M-1} \Delta(t_i)^2 (t_{i+1} - t_i)$$

$$E \sum_0^{M-1} \Delta(t_i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} \Delta(t_i) \Delta(t_j)$$

$$\left(w(t_{i+1}) - w(t_i) \right) \left(w(t_{j+1}) - w(t_j) \right)$$

$$E \Delta(t_i^-)^2 (W(t_{i+1}^-) - W(t_i^-))^2$$

$$= E E \left(\Delta(t_i^-)^2 (W(t_{i+1}^-) - W(t_i^-))^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i^-} \right)$$

$$= E \Delta(t_i^-)^2 \underbrace{E (W(t_{i+1}^-) - W(t_i^-))^2}_{(t_{i+1}^- - t_i^-)}$$