

Final Exam

Monday, 24 February 2014, 15:30 - 16:30

Last name:

First name:

Date of birth:

Matriculation number:

Signature:

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Points	10	10	20	10	10	60
Points achieved						

Remarks:

- (i) Please fill in the blanks on this page **completely** and **readably**.
- (ii) Please start a new page for every new problem.
- (iii) Except for a writing utensil, any kind of auxiliary material is prohibited.
- (iv) You have to provide **detailed reasons** for every step in your mathematical arguments.

Notification of grades and exam inspection:

Grades and the date of the exam inspection (Klausureinsicht) will be published on the website of the chair.

In all the exercises, let $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be standard Brownian motion and $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ its canonical filtration.

Problem 1

Let $f : [0, \infty) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, $t \rightarrow f(t)$ and define the process $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ by $X_t = B_t^3 + f(t)B_t$ for all $t \geq 0$. Find a function $f(t)$ such that (X_t) satisfies the martingale property and prove that $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a martingale in this case.

Problem 2

Fix $1 < T < \infty$. Decide whether each of the following is a well defined Itô integral or not. Justify your answer.

$$(i) \int_{1/2}^1 B_{\frac{1}{t}} dB_t \quad (ii) \int_1^T B_{\frac{1}{t}} dB_t \quad (iii) \int_1^\infty B_{\frac{1}{t}} dB_t.$$

Problem 3

- (i) Let $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be the process given by $X_t = e^{-B_t - \frac{1}{2}t}$ for all $t \geq 0$. Find two functions $\alpha(x, t)$ and $\beta(x, t)$ such that

$$dX_t = \alpha(B_t, t)dB_t + \beta(B_t, t)dt$$

and calculate $\mathbb{E}[X_t]$ and $Var(X_t)$.

- (ii) Show that, for $T < \infty$, there exists a weak solution $(Y_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ of

$$\begin{cases} dY_t = dB_t + \sqrt{Y_t}dt & \text{for all } t \in [0, T] \\ Y_0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Hint: remember that $\int_0^t B_s ds \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{t^3}{3})$.

Problem 4

Let $X = \max\{B_t : 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ and set $Y := B_2 - B_1$.

- (i) Prove that $P(X > Y) \geq 1/2$.
- (ii) Calculate the distribution functions of X and of $Z := |Y|$.
- (iii) Prove or disprove that $P(X > |Y|) = 1/2$.

Problem 5

Show that there exists an infinite sequence of independent random variables, which are $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ -distributed (normally distributed with mean zero and variance one) and measurable with respect to $\mathcal{F}_1 := \sigma(B_t : 0 \leq t \leq 1)$.