Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹ Fall 2021

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¹Based on Robert L. McDonald's *Derivatives Markets*. 3rd Ed. Pearson. 2013.

Chapter 20. Brownian Motion and Ito Lemma

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- § 20.1 The Black-Scholes assumption about stock prices
- § 20.2 Brownian motion
- § 20.3 Geometric Brownian motion
- § 20.4 The Ito formula
- § 20.5 The Sharpe ratio
- § 20.6 Risk-neutral valuation
- § 20.7 Problems

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Definition 20.2-1 A real-valued stochastic process Z(t) is called a Brownian motion or Wiener process if

1. It starts at 0:

$$Z(0)=0.$$

2. For $0 \le s < t$, the increment Z(t) - Z(s) is normally distributed with mean zero and variance t - s:

$$Z(t) - Z(s) \sim N(0, t - s).$$

3. Its increments are independent: if

$$0 \leq t_0 \leq t_1 \leq \cdots \leq t_k$$

then

$$\mathbb{P}(Z(t_i) - Z(t_{i-1}) \in H_i, \ 1 \le i \le k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{P}(Z(t_i) - Z(t_{i-1}) \in H_i).$$

Remark 20.2-1 One can always construct a continuous version of the Brownian motion; from now on, we always assume that Brownian motion is a continuous process.

Theorem 20.2-1 (Some properties of Brownian motion)

1. Z(t) is nowhere differentiable.

(Hence, dZ(t) requires some special treatment.)

2. Z(t) satisfies the scaling property:

$$\widetilde{Z}(t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} Z(ct)$$
 is also a B.M. for all $c > 0$.

3. Z(t) is a martingale, namely,

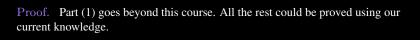
$$\mathbb{E}\left(Z(t+s)|Z(t)\right)=Z(t).$$

4. For any t > 0, $Z(t) \sim N(0, t)$ and

$$\mathbb{E}(Z(t)Z(s)) = \min(t, s)$$
 for all $t, s \ge 0$.

5. Z(t) is translation invariant, namely,

$$\widetilde{Z}(t) := Z(t+t_0) - Z(t_0)$$
 is also a B.M. for all $t_0 \ge 0$.



Arithmetic Brownian motion

Definition 20.2-2 Let Z(t) be a B.M. Then the process X(t) given by

$$dX(t) = \alpha dt + \sigma dZ(t)$$

is called an arithmetic Brownian motion. Equivalently, X(t) can be written in the following integral representation:

$$X(t) = X(0) + \int_0^t \alpha ds + \int_0^t \sigma dZ(s).$$

Remark 20.2-2

1. X(t) is normally distributed:

$$X(t) = \sigma t + \sigma Z(t) \sim N(\sigma t, \sigma^2 t).$$

- 2. X(t) takes both positive and negative values almost surely.
- 3. αt is a drift term.

The Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Definition 20.2-3 Let Z(t) be a B.M. Then the process X(t) given by

$$dX(t) = \lambda \left(\alpha - X(t)\right) dt + \sigma dZ(t)$$

is called the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process.

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Remark 20.2-3 Equivalently, X(t) can be written in the following integral representation:

$$X(t) = X(0) + \lambda \int_0^t (\alpha - X(s)) ds + \int_0^t \sigma dZ(s),$$

which is an integral equation (unknown X appears on both sides).

Remark 20.2-4 We have introduced mean reversion in the drift term.