

**Black Scholes** Geometric Brownian motion is an important model in financial engineering, maybe most notably expressed in the Black-Scholes-Merton model.

### Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process

### Brownian measure and integration

#### Some important definitions and results

Black Scholes pricing (8.56) p.429

$$F(z; \tau) = z\Phi\left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sigma\sqrt{\tau}}\right) - ae^{-r\tau}\Phi\left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sigma\sqrt{\tau}}\right)$$

Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process (8.57) p.433

$$V(t) = ve^{-\beta t} + \frac{\sigma e^{-\beta t}}{\sqrt{2\beta t}} B(e^{2\beta t} - 1) \text{ for } t \geq 0, \quad (\{B(t); t \geq 0\} \text{ standard Brownian motion})$$

Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process: mean and variance (8.58) and (8.59) p.433

$$E[V(t)] = ve^{-\beta t}, \quad \text{Var}[V(t)] = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\beta}\right)$$

Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process: Covariance function (8.61) p.433

$$\text{Cov}[V(u), V(s)] = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\beta} \left(e^{-\beta(s-u)} - e^{-\beta(s+u)}\right), \quad 0 < u < s$$

Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process: infinitesimal definition (8.62) and (8.63) p.434

$$E[\Delta V|V(t) = v] = -\beta v \Delta t + o(\Delta t), \quad \text{Var}(\Delta V|V(t) = v) = \sigma^2 \Delta t + o(\Delta t)$$

Integrated Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process (position process) (8.64) p.437

$$S(t) = S(0) + \int_0^t V(u)du \text{ for } t \geq 0, \quad (\{V(t); t \geq 0\} \text{ Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process})$$

Integrated Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process: mean and variance (8.65) p.438

$$E[S(t)] = 0, \quad \text{Var}[V(t)] = \frac{\sigma^2}{\beta^2} \left[t - \frac{2}{\beta} (1 - e^{-\beta t}) + \frac{1}{2\beta} (1 - e^{-2\beta t})\right], \text{ with } S(0) = V(0) = 0$$

Stationary Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process (limiting behavior too) (8.68) p.439

$$V^s(t) = \frac{\sigma e^{-\beta t}}{\sqrt{2\beta t}} B(e^{2\beta t}) \text{ for } -\infty < t < \infty, \quad (\{B(t); t \geq 0\} \text{ standard Brownian motion})$$

Covariance function stationary Ohrnstein-Uhlenbeck process (8.69) p.439

$$\text{Cov}[V^s(s), V^s(t)] = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\beta} e^{-\beta|t-s|}$$

#### Some typos

Page 555 Solution 8.5.2 numbers should be multiplied by 2 Page 445 Exercise 8.5.3 (a) The question should be: Determine the mean value function and correlation function for  $\{V_n\}$ . (this is then in accordance with the solution on Page 555).