

Consistency with Itô-calculus

(1) Integration:

① Ziï Brownian:

prop. On $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$, $\tau \in (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$.

Consider $B = (B_t, B_t^{Ziï}) \in \mathcal{L}^q$, \mathcal{F}_t -adapted

Ziï rough path. If $(Y_{\cdot}, Y'_{\cdot}) \in \mathcal{D}_{B, \omega}^{Ziï}$

are adapted. Then: $\int_0^T Y_u \wedge B_u \stackrel{a.s.}{=} \int_0^T Y_u \wedge B_u$.

Pf: Only need to prove: $\sum Y_i' |B_{s,t}|^{Ziï} \xrightarrow[\eta \rightarrow 0]{} 0$ a.s.

Note $\int_s^t |B_{s,r} \wedge B_r|$ is a martingale.

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i' |B_{s,t}|^2 \right| = \sum \mathbb{E} (|Y_s'| |B_{s,t}|^2)$$

$$\stackrel{BDG}{\leq} CM^2 \sum |s-t|^2 \leq CM^2 T |\bar{\eta}| \rightarrow 0$$

if we assume $\|Y'\|_{\infty} \leq M$.

Otherwise. Set $\tau_m = T \wedge \inf \{t > 0 \mid |Y_t'| \geq m\}$.

replace Y_0 by $Y_{\tau_m}^{Zm}$. Set $m \rightarrow \infty$.

② Stratonovich Brownian:

prop. Replace B by (B, B^{strat}) above. We

$$\text{also have: } \int_0^T Y_s \wedge B_s = \int_0^T Y_s \circ \wedge B_s.$$

Pf: Note $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum Y_s' (B_{s+T}^{2\alpha} - B_{s+T}^{s+\alpha})$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum Y_s' (t-s) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T Y_s' \lambda_s.$

\Rightarrow We prove: $\int_0^T Y_s' \lambda_s = \langle Y, B \rangle_T$ a.s.

$$Y_{s+T} B_{s+T} = Y_s' (B_{s+T} \otimes B_{s+T}) + R_{s+T}^Y B_{s+T}.$$

$$= 2 Y_s' \text{Sym}(B_{s+T}^{2\alpha}) + R_{s+T}^Y B_{s+T} + Y_s' (t-s).$$

$$\sum Y_s' \text{Sym}(B_{s+T}^{2\alpha}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s. by } \sum Y_s' B_{s+T}^{2\alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0.$$

$$|\sum R_{s+T}^Y B_{s+T}| \leq \|R^Y\|_{L^2} \|D\|_{L^2} T |T|^{2\alpha-1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$S_0 = \langle Y, B \rangle_T = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum Y_{s+T} B_{s+T} = \int_0^T Y_s' \lambda_s$$

prop. For $f \in C_B^3$, $\alpha \in (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$, $\eta \in L^2(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G}, \mathbb{P})$.

Consider $\mathcal{B} = (B, B^{2\alpha}) / (D, B^{s+\alpha}) \in \mathcal{L}^T$.

The solution of $\lambda Y_t = f(Y_t) \lambda B_t^{2\alpha} / f(Y_t) \lambda B_t^{s+\alpha}$ exists uniquely. equals the solution of

$$\lambda Y_t = f(Y_t) \lambda B_t / f(Y_t) \circ \lambda B_t.$$

Pf: Note $\sigma \in \mathcal{B}_s, B_{s,t}^{2\alpha}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T) = \sigma \in \mathcal{B}_s, 0 \leq T)$.

and continuity of Lyons's map. $\Rightarrow (Y_t, Y_t) \in \mathcal{G}_t$ which satisfies measurability condition.

Thm (Wong-Zakai).

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$. For Y^n satisfies $\lambda Y^n = f(Y^n) \lambda t + \tilde{f}(Y^n) \lambda B^n$.

B^n is Lyapunov approxi. and $\lambda Y = f(Y) \lambda t + \tilde{f}(Y) \circ \lambda B$.

$\Rightarrow \|Y - Y^n\|_{r,T} \rightarrow 0$ a.s. where $\tilde{f} \in C^1$, $f \in C_B^3$.