

# Lévy process

fix  $X$  is a Lévy process.

Remark:  $fB_m$  isn't Lévy process for  $m \neq 1/2$ .

① Note  $X_1 = \sum_k X_{k/n} - X_{(k-1)/n} \sim M_{1/n} * \dots * M_{1/n}$

where  $M_t$  is law of  $X_t$ .

$\Rightarrow X$  satisfies infinite divisibility.

Prop.  $P(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid \sup_{t \geq 0} |X_t(\omega)| < \infty\}) \in \{0, 1\}$ .

Pf: Let  $\mathcal{G}_n = \sigma(X_t - X_s, n \leq s \leq t \leq n+1)$

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \sigma(\bigcup_{k \geq n} \mathcal{G}_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } A &= \left[ \sup_{t \geq 0} |X_t| < \infty \right] \\ &= \left[ \sup_{t \geq n} |X_t - X_n| < \infty \right] \in \mathcal{G}_n. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  By Kolmogorov 0-1 law.

Remark: Actually - there's no infinite divisible r.v. is a.s. bdd.

unless it's const. So:  $P(|X_t| \leq S < \infty) < 1$  for  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .

Pf: Otherwise, if  $P(|Z| \leq B) = 1$ .

$$\forall n. \quad Z = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \quad X_k, \text{ i.i.d.}$$

$$P(Z > B) \geq P(X_k \geq \frac{B}{n}, \forall k) \\ = P(X_1 \geq \frac{B}{n})$$

$$\text{Symmetrically, } P(X_1 < -\frac{B}{n})$$

$$= P(X_1 > \frac{B}{n}) = 0 \Rightarrow P(|X_k| \leq \frac{B}{n}) = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Var}(X_k)$$

$$\leq n \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k^2) \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

② Thm. (Lévy-Khintchine Representation)

$$\varphi_{X_t}(u) = e^{t \psi(u)} \quad \text{where } \psi(u) =$$

$$i u a - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 u^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} (e^{i u x} - 1 - i u x \mathbb{I}_{|x| < 1}) \nu(dx)$$

for  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ , and  $\nu$  on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .

$$\text{It. } \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} (1 \wedge |x|^2) \nu(dx) < \infty. \quad (*)$$

Def: i) We call  $(a, \sigma^2, \nu)$  is a Lévy triplet for  $X_t$ .

ii) We interpret the function  $\varphi(u)$  by decomposing  $X = X^1 + X^2 + X^3$  three indep. process.  $X_t^1 = at$ .  $X_t^2 = \sigma B_t$   $X_t^3$  is jump process with jump. Determined by Lévy measure  $\nu$ .

iii) For  $d$ -dim:  $\varphi(u) = ia \cdot u - \frac{1}{2} u^T \Sigma u + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (e^{iu \cdot x} - 1 - \frac{iu \cdot x}{1 + \|x\|}) \nu(x)$ .  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  positive semidefinite.  $\nu$  is Borel on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .  $\nu(\{0\}) = 0$  s.t.  $\int \|x\|^2 \wedge 1 \nu(x) < \infty$ .

Conversely, if such  $(\Sigma, b, \nu)$  exists. Then,  $\exists$  corresp. Lévy process.

iv) Apply Taylor expansion on  $\int \frac{1}{a}$ .

(\*) is just for the integrability.

v) Recall the charac. of infinite divisible r.v. and their ch.f.'s.

In fact,  $\forall$  i.d. r.v.  $Y$ .  $\exists$  Lévy process  $X_t$ . s.t.  $X_1 = Y$ .

iv) Drop and stationary incre. We also have inhom. result:

$$\mathbb{E} e^{i\lambda \cdot (X_t - X_s)} = e^{i\psi_t(\lambda)} \quad \text{where } \psi_t(\lambda) = i\lambda \cdot b_t - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T \Sigma_t \lambda + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+} (e^{i\lambda \cdot x} - 1 - i\lambda \cdot x)$$

$/ (1 + |x|^2) \mu(dx, ds) \cdot \Sigma_t, b_t, \mu$  unique

$\Sigma_t, b_t$  conti.  $\Sigma_0 = b_0 = 0$ .  $\Sigma_t - \Sigma_s \geq 0$ .

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+} \|x\|^2 \mu(dx, ds) < \infty. \quad \mu(\{0, t\} \times \mathbb{R}^n) = 0.$$

Conversely, the ch.f also corresp.  $\square$

Thm<sup>1</sup>.  $\forall$  Lévy process has circlng modification

Thm<sup>2</sup>.  $\forall$  circlng Lévy process is a semimart.

Pf: By LK decompose. We see it

$$= at + \sigma B_t + Y.$$

And Jump process  $Y$  is semimart.

Prob: Thm<sup>1</sup> & Thm<sup>2</sup> also holds when dropping semit. incre. cond. and  $X_t$  also has decompose:  $b_t + W_t + Y_t$  as in Prob iv)

Remark: We can define pre-Poisson process  $N_t$  from Lévy process, s.e.  $N_t - N_s \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda(t-s))$

And modify it as the case of BM

But note that its value space is  $Z'$ .

So we define:

Poisson process is pre-Poisson process

with càdlàg sample path.

Lemma. Càdlàg path  $f(t)$  has at most countable infinite jump.

Pf: Prove:  $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}, n+1$ .  $f$  has at most finite jumps, s.e.  $|\Delta f| \geq \varepsilon$

otherwise,  $\exists (s_n)$ , subseq of

jumps, s.e.  $s_n \uparrow s$ .

Let  $t_k \in (s_n, s_{n+1})$ ,  $|s_{n+1} - t_k|$

small enough, s.e.  $|f(t_k) - f(s_{n+1}-)|$

$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ ,  $\Rightarrow |f(t_k) - f(s_{n+1})| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ .

Let  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , contradiction!