

Properties of Itô integral ($\mathcal{F}_0$ contains all P-null sets)

Thm Let $Y \in \mathcal{V}_{loc}$ and $T = \text{stopping time}$. Then $\{Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} : s \geq 0\} \in \mathcal{V}_{loc}$ and $t \mapsto \int_0^t Y_s dB_s$ admits a continuous version s.t.

$$\int_0^{T \wedge t} Y_s dB_s = \int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} dB_s \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (*)$$

In particular, if $\{T_N\}_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ are stopping times s.t.
 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}: \{Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T_N \geq s} : s \geq 0\} \in \mathcal{V}$ and $T_N \rightarrow \infty$ a.s., then

$$\int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T_N \geq s} dB_s \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{P} \int_0^t Y_s dB_s$$

Pf: Recall $T^{(M)} = \inf \{t \geq 0 : \int_0^t Y_s^2 ds \geq M\}$. Then

$$\int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T^{(M)} \geq s} dB_s = \int_0^t Y_s dB_s \quad \text{on } \{T^{(M)} > t\}$$

LHS admits a cont. version which extends to RHS.

(*) follows from proposition and the fact:

$$\tilde{T}^{(M)} := \inf \left\{ t \geq 0 : \int_0^t Y_s^2 \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} ds \geq M \right\} \quad \tilde{T}^{(M)} \wedge T = T \wedge T^{(M)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t Y_s dB_s & \stackrel{\text{on } \{T^{(M)} > t\}}{=} \int_0^{T \wedge t} Y_s dB_s \\ & \stackrel{\text{Prop 1.1}}{=} \int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T^{(M)} \geq s} \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} dB_s \\ & \stackrel{\text{Prop 1.1}}{=} \int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{T}^{(M)} \geq s} dB_s = \int_0^t Y_s \mathbb{1}_{T \geq s} dB_s \quad \text{on } \{\tilde{T}^{(M)} > t\} \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma (Linearity) $\forall Y, \tilde{Y} \in V_{loc}, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$:
 $\alpha Y + \beta \tilde{Y} \in V_{loc}$

and $\forall t \geq 0$: $\int_0^t (\alpha Y_s + \beta \tilde{Y}_s) dB_s = \alpha \int_0^t Y_s dB_s + \beta \int_0^t \tilde{Y}_s dB_s$ a.s.

Pf $(\alpha Y_s + \beta \tilde{Y}_s)^2 \leq 2\alpha^2 Y_s^2 + 2\beta^2 \tilde{Y}_s^2$

Then linearity holds for $Y, \tilde{Y} \in V_0$ by explicit formula.
 L^2 -limit extends to $Y, \tilde{Y} \in V$. For localization, use

$$T_N = \inf \{ t \geq 0 : \int_0^t (Y_s^2 + \tilde{Y}_s^2) ds \geq N \} \quad \square$$

Lemma ^(Additive) Let $Y \in V_{loc}$ be defined relative to $\{B_t; t \geq 0\}$ and $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$.

Pick $u > 0$ and set

$$\tilde{B}_t := B_{t+u} - B_u, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t := \mathcal{F}_{t+u}, \quad \tilde{Y}_s := Y_{u+s}.$$

Then $\tilde{B}$ is a Brownian motion, $\{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ is a Brownian filtration for $\{\tilde{B}\}$.

and $\tilde{Y} \in \tilde{V}_{loc} = \text{loc. square integrable, adapted, jointly meas. wrt. } \{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$

and $\int_0^t \tilde{Y}_s d\tilde{B}_s = \int_0^{t+u} Y_s dB_s - \int_0^u Y_s dB_s$ a.s.

Denote $\int_u^t Y_s dB_s := \int_0^t Y_s dB_s - \int_0^u Y_s dB_s$.

Lemma $\forall t \geq 0 \forall Y \in \mathcal{V}_{loc}$: $\int_0^t Y_s dB_s$ is $\mathcal{F}_t$ -measurable.

if $Y \in \mathcal{V}$, then $\forall t \geq u \geq 0$:

$$E\left(\left(\int_u^t Y_s dB_s\right)^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_u\right) = E\left(\int_0^t Y_s^2 ds \middle| \mathcal{F}_u\right)$$

(conditional Itô's Isometry).

Lemma $\forall Y, \tilde{Y} \in \mathcal{V} \quad \forall t \geq 0$:

$$(*) \quad \int_0^t Y_s dB_s \stackrel{w}{=} \int_0^t \tilde{Y}_s dB_s \quad \text{a.s.}$$

is equivalent to

$$\text{Leb}\left(\left\{s \in [0, t] : Y_s \neq \tilde{Y}_s\right\}\right) = 0 \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{p.p.} \quad * \Leftrightarrow E\left(\left(\int_0^t (Y_s - \tilde{Y}_s) dB_s\right)^2\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|Y - \tilde{Y}\|_{L^2([0, t] \times \Omega)}^2 = 0 \stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{\Leftrightarrow} ** \quad \square$$

Lemma Let $Y, \tilde{Y} \in \mathcal{V}^{loc}$. Then the events

$$\left\{ \omega \in \Omega : \left(\forall u \leq t : \int_0^u Y_s^{(\omega)} dB_s^{(\omega)} = \int_0^u \tilde{Y}_s^{(\omega)} dB_s^{(\omega)} \right) \right\} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{assuming cont.} \\ \text{versions} \end{array} \right)$$

and $\left\{ \omega \in \Omega : \text{Leb} \left(\left\{ s \in [0, t] : Y_s^{(\omega)} \neq \tilde{Y}_s^{(\omega)} \right\} \right) = 0 \right\}$

differ only by P -null set.

Pf: H.W.

Lemma Let $\{Y^{(n)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in (\mathcal{V}^{loc})^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{V}^{loc}$ be s.t.

$$\int_0^t (Y_s^{(n)} - Y_s)^2 ds \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} 0.$$

Then $\int_0^t Y_s^{(n)} dB_s \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} \int_0^t Y_s dB_s$

Ito formula:

Lemma Let $Y \in V^{\text{loc}}$ have continuous paths. Let $t \geq 0$.
Then for any sequence $\{\Pi_n\}$ of partitions s.t. $\Pi_n = \{0 = t_0^n < \dots < t_{m_n}^n = t\}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} Y_{t_{i-1}^n} (B_{t_i^n} - B_{t_{i-1}^n}) \xrightarrow[\|\Pi_n\| \rightarrow 0]{P} \int_0^t Y_s dB_s$$

Pf: $Y_s^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} Y_{t_{i-1}^n} \mathbb{1}_{(t_{i-1}^n, t_i^n]}(s)$, then LHS = $\int_0^t Y_s^{(n)} dB_s$.

Now $\int_0^t (Y_s^{(n)} - Y_s)^2 ds \leq \text{osc}_Y([0, t], \|\Pi_n\|^2) t \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} 0$ Now use above Lemma. $\square$

There is a 1-1 correspondence

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up to iso up to positive stabilizations



$$\text{OB}(A, \tau) = (S^3, \xi_{\text{std}})$$

