

Thm (SMP for SBM) Let $B = \text{SBM}$, $\{\mathcal{F}_t\} = \text{Br. filtration}$, $T = \text{finite stopping time}$. Then $\{B_{T+t} - B_T : t \geq 0\}$ is SBM that is independent of $\mathcal{F}_{T+}$. Explicitly, writing P^x for the law of SBM wth $P^x(B_0 = x) = 1$,

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \tilde{A} \in \mathcal{B}(C[0, \infty)) : E^x(\mathbb{1}_{B_{T+} \in \tilde{A}} | \mathcal{F}_{T+}) = P_{P^x\text{-as.}}^{B_T}(\tilde{A})$$

Pf: Assume first T is bounded. Set $Z_t := \exp\{i\lambda B_t + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}t\}$. This is a martingale and since T is bounded

OST: $\forall t \geq u \geq 0$:

$$E(e^{i\lambda B_{T+t} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}(T+t)} | \mathcal{F}_{T+u}) = e^{i\lambda B_{T+u} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}(T+u)}$$

Using T is $\mathcal{F}_{T+u}$ meas:

$$E(e^{i\lambda(B_{T+t} - B_{T+u})} | \mathcal{F}_{T+u}) = e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}(t-u)}$$

Iterating: $\forall n \geq 0: \forall 0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n, \forall \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n:$

$$E^x \left(e^{-i \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k (B_{T+t_k} - B_{T+t_{k-1}})} \mid \mathcal{F}_{T+t_0} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^2 (t_k - t_{k-1})}$$

So $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_{T+} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{T+t_0}$,

$$E^x \left(\mathbf{1}_A e^{-i \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k (B_{T+t_k} - B_{T+t_{k-1}})} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^2 (t_k - t_{k-1})} P^x(A)$$

So $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_{T+}$ s.t. $P^x(A) > 0$:

law of $\{B_{T+t} : t \geq 0\}$ under $P^x(\cdot | A)$ is SBM started at B_T

Removing badness of T : Replace T by $T \wedge n$ $t_0 > 0$ in (*) and take $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $t_0 \downarrow 0$ using BCT. $\square$

Corollary: (Blumenthal's 0-1 law) Let $B = \text{SBM}$ and let $\mathcal{F}_t^B := \sigma(B_s : s \leq t)$ and $\mathcal{F}_{t+}^B := \bigcap_{s>t} \mathcal{F}_s^B$. Then

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_{0+}^B; \quad P^x(A) \in \{0, 1\}.$$

PP Let $\tilde{A} \in \sigma(B_s: s \geq 0)$. The SMP:

$$E^x(1_{\tilde{A}} | \mathcal{F}_{0+}^B) = P^x(\tilde{A}) \quad P^x\text{-a.s.}$$

For $A \in \mathcal{F}_{0+}^B$, this means:

$$P^x(A \cap \tilde{A}) = P^x(A) P^x(\tilde{A})$$

Now set $\tilde{A} = A$ to get

$$P^x(A) = P^x(A)^2. \quad \square$$

Back to Laplace equation:

Thm Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ be nonempty and open. Given $g: \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bounded measurable, let $u_g(x) := E^x(g(B_{\tau_D}) 1_{\tau_D < \infty})$.

Let $\hat{\tau}_D := \inf \{t > 0 : B_t \notin D\}$.

Then $\forall x \in \partial D$: TFAE

$$1) P^x(\hat{\tau}_D = 0) = 1$$

$$2) \forall g: \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ bdd \& meas: } g \text{ cont at } x \Rightarrow u_g \text{ cont at } x$$

Note: Blumenthal's 0-1 law $\Rightarrow P^x(\underbrace{\hat{\tau}_D=0}_{\in \mathcal{F}_{0+}^B \text{-meas}}) \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

Ex $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2: 0 < |x| < 1\}$

Then $P^0(\hat{\tau}_D=0) = 0$.



Key Prop.: Let $x \in \partial D$. Then

1) $\forall r > 0 \quad \forall \{z_n\} \in D^N: z_n \rightarrow x \Rightarrow$
 $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P^{z_n}(\tau_D < \infty \wedge |B_{\tau_D} - x| \leq r) \geq P^x(\hat{\tau}_D=0)$

2) $\exists \{z_n\} \in D^N: z_n \rightarrow \infty$ s.t.
 $\lim_{r \downarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P^{z_n}(\tau_D < \infty \wedge |B_{\tau_D} - x| \leq r) = P^x(\hat{\tau}_D=0)$

Pf of Thm from Prop: (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2)

Let $E_r = \{Z_D = \infty\} \cup \{Z_D < \infty \wedge |B_{Z_D} - x| > r\}$

Prop: $Z_n \rightarrow x$, $P^{Z_n}(E_r) \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall r > 0$.

$$|u_{g_n}(Z_n) - g(x)| \leq E^x(|g(B_{Z_D}) 1_{Z_D < \infty} - g(x)|) \\ \leq \sup_{z \in B(x, r) \cap \mathbb{D}} |g(z) - g(x)| + 2\|g\|_\infty P^{Z_n}(E_r)$$

Taking $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $r \downarrow 0$, the RHS $\rightarrow 0$ (by cont of g at x).

$\neg(1) \Rightarrow \neg(2)$ | Assume $P^x(\hat{\tau}_D > 0) > 0$. Let

$$g_r(z) = \max\left\{1, \frac{|z - x|}{r}\right\}$$

Let $h_r(z) = u_{g_r}(x) + P^z(\tau_D = \infty)$. By ≥ 0 of all terms:

$$h_r(z) \geq E^z\left(g_r(B_{\tau_D}) 1_{\tau_D < \infty \wedge |B_{\tau_D} - x| > r}\right) + P^z(\tau_D = \infty) \\ = P^z(E_r)$$

By Prop $\exists Z_n \rightarrow \infty$ s.t. $\lim_{r \downarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P^{Z_n}(E_r) = P^x(\hat{\tau}_D > 0) > 0$

So $\exists r > 0$ such that $h_r(z_n) > 0$ yet $h_r(x) = 0$,
meaning h_r is NOT continuous at x .

Then either u_{g_r} is NOT continuous or u_1 is NOT continuous
at x

