

Overcome countability curse

Q: What conditions of FDD's imply existence of continuous version?

Lemma Suppose $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ has continuous paths.

Then $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \forall \varepsilon > 0 : \lim_{s \rightarrow t} P(|X_t - X_s| > \varepsilon) = 0$.

PF Bounded Conv Th + cont. $\square$

↑ stochastic continuity

Stoch. continuity not sufficient to imply continuity

Ex $\{N_t : t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ Poisson process,

$$P(|N_t - N_s| > \varepsilon) \stackrel{\varepsilon \geq 1}{\leq} P(|N_t - N_s| \geq 1) \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(t-s)^n}{n!} e^{-(t-s)} \leq |t-s|$$

Will moments help?

$$E(|N_t - N_s|^a) \stackrel{a \in \mathbb{N}}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^a}{n!} |t-s|^n e^{-(t-s)} \geq |t-s| e^{-(t-s)}$$

Thm (Kolmogorov-Centsov) Let $\{X_t: t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ be $\mathbb{R}$ -valued stoch. process s.t.

$$\exists C, a, b > 0 \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq s: E(|X_t - X_s|^a) \leq C |t - s|^{1+b}$$

Then there exists a version $\tilde{X}$ of X s.t.

$$\forall \gamma \in (0, b/a) \quad \forall t_0 > 0: \sup_{0 \leq s < t \leq t_0} \frac{|\tilde{X}_t - \tilde{X}_s|}{|t - s|^\gamma} < \infty$$

In particular, X admits a γ -Hölder cont. version for each $\gamma \in (0, b/a)$.

Pf: Let $\gamma \in (0, b/a)$ and $L \geq 1$ a natural.

Note $\forall 0 \leq s < t: P(|X_t - X_s| > u) \leq \frac{1}{u^a} C |t - s|^{1+b}$

So $\forall t \geq 0: P(|X_{t+2^{-n}} - X_t| > 2^{-n\gamma}) \leq C 2^{-n} 2^{-n(b-a\gamma)}$

So $P\left(\max_{k=1 \dots L \cdot 2^n} |X_{k2^{-n}} - X_{(k-1)2^{-n}}| > 2^{-n\gamma}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{L \cdot 2^n} P(|X_{k2^{-n}} - X_{(k-1)2^{-n}}| > 2^{-n\gamma})$
 $\leq L 2^n \cdot C 2^{-n} 2^{-n(b-a\gamma)} = CL 2^{-n(b-a\gamma)}$

Define: $n_0 := \inf \{ m \geq 1 : (\forall n \geq m \forall k=1 \dots L2^{-n} : |X_{k2^{-n}} - X_{(k-1)2^{-n}}| \leq 2^{-n\delta}) \}$

Borel-Cantelli $\Rightarrow P(n_0 < \infty) = 1$.

Assume $n_0 < \infty$ and denote $\mathbb{D}_n := \{ k2^{-n} : k=0, \dots, L2^{-n} \}$.

Then $\forall s, t \in \mathbb{D}_n$ with $s < t \exists s', t' \in \mathbb{D}_{n-1}$:

$$s \leq s' \leq t' \leq t \wedge s' - s \leq 2^{-n} \wedge t - t' \leq 2^{-n}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } |X_t - X_s| &\leq |X_t - X_{t'}| + |X_s - X_{s'}| + |X_{t'} - X_{s'}| \\ &\leq 2^{-n\delta} \text{ if } n \geq n_0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\max_{\substack{t, s \in \mathbb{D}_n \\ |t-s| \leq \delta}} |X_t - X_s| \leq 2 \cdot 2^{-n\delta} + \max_{\substack{t', s' \in \mathbb{D}_{n-1} \\ |t'-s'| \leq \delta}} |X_{t'} - X_{s'}|$$

Take $\delta < 2^{-n_0+1}$

Now iterate to get

$$\sup_{\substack{t, s \in \bigcup_{k=1}^n D_k \\ |t-s| < \delta}} |X_t - X_s| \leq 2 \cdot \sum_{n: 2^{-n+1} \delta} 2^{-n\gamma} = \frac{2}{1-2^{-\gamma}} \delta^{\gamma}$$

Hence, $\sup_{\substack{t, s \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \\ 0 \leq t < s \leq L}} \frac{|X_t - X_s|}{|t-s|^{\gamma}} < \infty$ on $\{\eta_0 < \infty\}$.

So X is γ -Hölder on $\eta_0 < \infty$.

Define: $\tilde{X}_t := \begin{cases} \lim_{\substack{s \rightarrow t \\ s \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n}} X_s & \text{on } \{\eta_0 < \infty\} \\ X_0 & \text{on } \{\eta_0 = \infty\}. \end{cases}$

Then $\tilde{X}$ is γ -Hölder. To show that $\tilde{X}$ is a version of X :

$$P(|X_t - X_s| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^a} |t-s|^{1+b}$$

Taking limits using Fatou:

$$P(|\tilde{X}_t - X_s| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^a} |t-s|^{1+b}. \quad \text{Now take } s \rightarrow t. \quad \square$$

Thm: A Standard Brownian motion exists

PF From FDD's & KET: We have prob space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ and $\{B_t: t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ wth these FDD's.

Since $B_t - B_s = N(0, t-s) = |t-s|^{1/2} N(0,1)$
 we have $E(|B_t - B_s|^a) = |t-s|^{a/2} E(|N(0,1)|^a)$
 $< \infty \quad \forall a > 0$

KCT $\Rightarrow$ B admits a γ -Hölder version
 for each $\gamma \in (0, \frac{a-1}{a})$ ($a > 2$)

This process has same FDD's and continuous paths
 and so it's a SBM. $\square$

other constructions $\leftarrow$ Lévy construction
 Donsker's theorem
 Folland's construction

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{[0,\infty)}) \supsetneq \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})^{\mathbb{Q} \cap [0,\infty)}$$