

Solutions to HW-8

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1. (a) By the formula for conditional dens: $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{(X,Y)}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$

$f_{(2W_3, W_5)}(x,y) = f_{W_5|2W_3}(y|x) f_{2W_3}(x)$
 $\sim N(0, 2^2 \times 3)$

$\begin{cases} W_5 - W_3 + x/2 \\ \sim N(x/2, 2) \end{cases}$ if $2W_3 = x$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 2} e^{-(y-x/2)^2/4} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \times 12}} e^{-x^2/24}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{6}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4}y^2 + \frac{1}{4}xy - \frac{5}{48}x^2\right\}$$

(b) Again by the formula for cond'l densities for $X=(W_2, 2W_3)$, $Y=W_5$

$f_{(W_2, 2W_3, W_5)}(x,y,z) =$

$= f_{W_5|(W_2, 2W_3)}(z|x,y) f_{(W_2, 2W_3)}(x,y)$

$\begin{cases} W_5 - W_3 + y/2 \\ \text{if } (W_2, 2W_3) = (x,y), \\ \sim N(y/2, 2) \end{cases}$

$= \frac{e^{-(z-y/2)^2/4}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 2} \times \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{8}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}xy - \frac{3}{4}x^2}}{4\pi\sqrt{2}}$

$= \frac{1}{8\pi\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}xy - \frac{3}{16}y^2 + \frac{1}{4}yz - \frac{1}{4}z^2\right\}$

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2. As $X_T = T + \sigma W_T \sim N(T, \sigma^2 T)$, use get

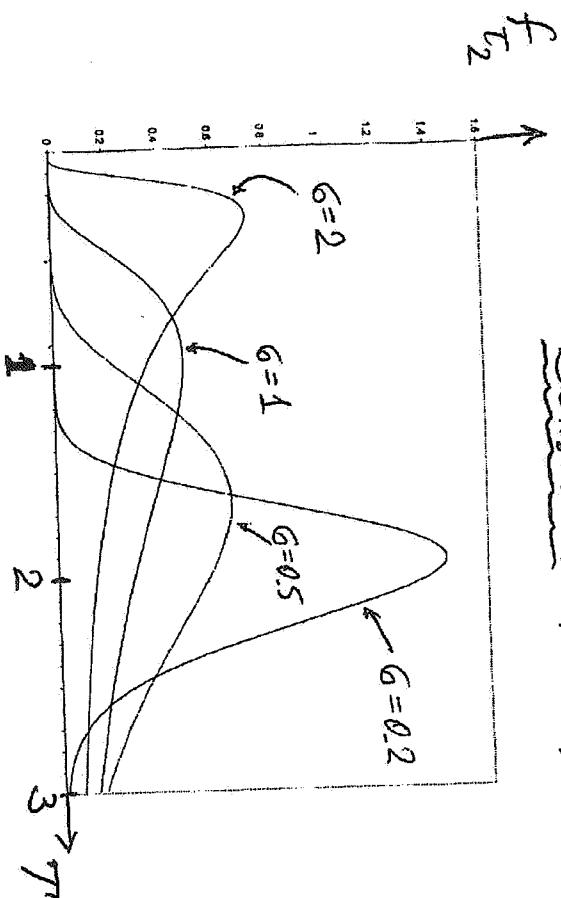
$f_{T_x}(t) = \frac{x}{T} f_{X_T}(x) = \frac{x}{T} \times \frac{e^{-(x-t)^2/2\sigma^2 T}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma \sqrt{T}}$

So for $x=2$:

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$$f_{T_2}(T) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi} \sigma T^{3/2}} e^{-(T-2)^2 / 2\sigma^2 T}, \quad T > 0.$$

Densities for diff σ 's:



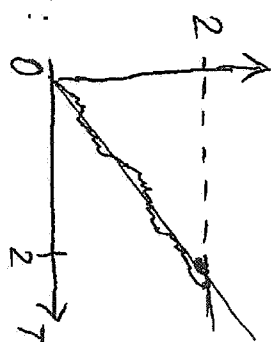
• For small σ , the density f_{T_2} is "bell-shaped", unimodal, nearly symmetric (about $T=2$), with a small spread. As σ increases, the mode of the density moves to the left, the spread

increases, and the shape becomes more and more skewed to the right.

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• When σ is small, the trajectory of $\{X_t\}$ closely follows the mean f^u $EX_t = t$. So it hits the level $x=2$ in a vicinity of the point $T=2$.



For larger σ , random oscillations about the mean f^u become more profound, increasing the probability of hitting $x=2$ very soon (or, in case $\{X_t\}$ first drops far enough pretty late).

