



## Stochastics II Exercise Sheet 11

Due to: Wednesday, 16th of January 2013

### Exercise 1 (7 Points)

Let  $X$  be an ID random variable with Lévy characteristics  $(a, b, \nu)$ .

(a) Let  $c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an arbitrary function with the following asymptotical properties:

$$c(x) = 1 + o(|x|), \quad |x| \rightarrow 0 \quad (1)$$

$$c(x) = \mathcal{O}(1/|x|), \quad |x| \rightarrow \infty \quad (2)$$

Show that the characteristic function  $\varphi$  of  $X$  can be written in the form

$$\varphi(z) = \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{a} z^2 + iz \tilde{b}_e + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{izx} - 1 - izxc(x)) \nu(dx) \right]$$

where  $\tilde{a} \geq 0$  and  $\tilde{b}_e \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(b) Show that the following functions  $\rho, \sigma, \tau : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  fulfill the conditions (1) and (2):

$$\rho(x) = 1/(1+x^2)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \sin(x)/x$$

$$\tau(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; |x| \leq 1 \\ 1/|x| & ; |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

(c) Find three more examples (different from  $\rho, \sigma, \tau$ ) for a function  $c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which fulfill the conditions (1) and (2).

### Exercise 2 (6 Points)

(a) Let  $P(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k s^k$  where  $p_k \geq 0$  and  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1$ . Assume  $P(0) > 0$  and that  $\log(\frac{P(s)}{P(0)})$  is a power series with positive coefficients. If  $\varphi$  is the characteristic function of an arbitrary distribution  $F$  show that  $P(\varphi)$  is an ID characteristic function.

**Hint:** Find the Lévy measure in terms of  $F^{*n}$ .

(b) Let  $\varphi$  be a characteristic function. Show that  $\psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  defined by

$$\psi(z) = \frac{1-b}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1-a\varphi(z)}{1-b\varphi(z)},$$

$0 \leq a < b < 1$ , is an ID characteristic function.

### Exercise 3 (3 Points)

Show that the subordinator  $T$  with marginal density

$$f_{T(t)}(x) = \frac{t}{2\sqrt{\pi}} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{4x}} \mathbb{1}\{x > 0\}$$

is a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -stable subordinator.

**Hint:** Differentiate the Laplace transform of  $T(t)$  and solve the differential equation.