

## Lezione

1) densità della legge di v.e.  $X$  regolare

2) concentrazione della misura (Sobolev - isoperimetria)

Esempi • Soluzioni di EDS  $dX_t = b(t, X_t)dt + \sigma(t, X_t)dW_t$

$\varphi(X_t)$ ,  $\bar{\mathbb{I}}((X_t)_{t \in [0, T]})$ .

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1) Ricordiamo cambio di variabile  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  con densità  $f_X$

e  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\mathcal{C}^1$  diffeo  $\Rightarrow g(X)$  ha densità

$$f_{g \circ X}(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \frac{1}{|g'(g^{-1}(y))|}$$

Una possibile strada è generalizzare  $X \leftrightarrow (W_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$

$g: \mathcal{C}_0([0, T]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  ( $d=1$  per semplicità)

$|g'|?$

Malliavin voleva in particolare dare una dimostrazione probabilistica

del teorema di Hörmander: se  $\mathcal{L}f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k b_i \nabla (b_i \nabla f)$

$b_i: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  campi vett.  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  valide

in ogni punto "generano" tutto  $\mathbb{R}^d \xRightarrow{\text{Teo}}$   $L$  è ipocoerente -

ossia se  $\boxed{Lu = f}$   $f \in \mathcal{C}_{loc}^\infty$ , allora  $u \in \mathcal{C}_{loc}^\infty$  -

probabilisticamente il Teo corrisponde a mostrare che

$$\text{la legge della SDE } \begin{cases} dX_t = \sum_{i=1}^k b_i(X_t) dW^i \\ X_0 = x \end{cases}$$

ha densità  $p_t(x, \cdot) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \forall t > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  -

L'osservazione chiave di Malliavin è la seguente (in dim 1)

Se  $\mu$  prob. su  $\mathbb{R}$  soddisfa una formula di integrazione per parti

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{C}_c^1(\mathbb{R}) : \int_{\mathbb{R}} f'(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) w(x) d\mu(x) \quad (\text{IBP})$$

con  $w \in L^1(\mu)$ , allora  $\mu \ll \text{Leb}$  con densità

$$p(x) = \frac{d\mu}{d\text{Leb}}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{I}_{\{y > x\}} w(y) d\mu(y)$$

Eucistica:  $\bullet \int \partial_x f d\mu = \int \partial_x f p dx = - \int f \frac{\partial_x p}{p} \overbrace{p dx}^{\mu}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = -\frac{p'}{p} = -(\log p)'} \quad \square$$

• Formula per  $p(x)$ ? "  $\partial_x f(x) = \delta_{x_0}(x)$  "  $\downarrow$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x d\delta_{x_0}(x) = \mathbb{I}_{\{x > x_0\}}$$

$$p(x_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta_{x_0}(x) d\mu(x) \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{\downarrow} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{I}_{\{x > x_0\}} \omega(x) d\mu(x) \quad \square$$

• Formula esplicita  $\Rightarrow$  altre informazioni, es: i)  $\|p(x)\|_{\infty} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\omega| d\mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad p(x) - p(x') &= \int_x^{+\infty} \omega(y) d\mu(y) - \int_{x'}^{+\infty} \omega(y) d\mu(y) = \\ &= \int_x^{x'} \omega(y) d\mu(y) = \int_{x'}^{x'} \omega(y) p(y) dy \leq \|\omega\|_{\infty} \|p\|_{\infty} |x - x'| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iii) Se vale} \quad \int f'' d\mu \stackrel{\text{IBP}_1}{=} \int f' \omega_1 d\mu \stackrel{\text{IBP}_2}{=} \int f \omega_2 d\mu \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{C}_c^2$$

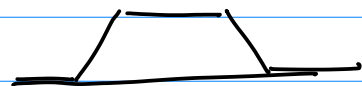
$$\begin{aligned} \text{allora} \quad p'(x_0) &= \partial_{x_0} \int \mathbb{I}_{\{x - x_0 > 0\}} \omega_1(x) d\mu(x) \\ &= \int -\partial_x \mathbb{I}_{\{x - x_0 > 0\}} \omega_1(x) d\mu(x) \stackrel{\text{IBP}_2}{=} \\ &= - \int \mathbb{I}_{\{x > x_0\}} \omega_2(x) d\mu(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{DSS } d > 1, \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow \delta_{\bar{x}} = \partial_{x_1} \partial_{x_2} \dots \partial_{x_d} \prod_{i=1}^d \mathbb{I}_{\{x_i > \bar{x}_i\}}$$

$$\text{oppure} \quad \delta_{\bar{x}} = \Delta G(x, \bar{x})$$

Lemma Se  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\omega \in L^1(\mu)$  sono t.c.  $\forall f \in \underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}'_c(\mathbb{R})}}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f'(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \omega(x) d\mu(x)$$



allora  $\mu$  ha densità  $\mathcal{C}'_b(\mathbb{R})$  data da

$$p(x_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} I_{\{x > x_0\}} \omega(x) d\mu(x) -$$

Dim Osserviamo che  $p$  è continua a sx per conv. dominata e pure limitata -

Sia  $f \in \mathcal{C}'_c(\mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\int f(x_0) p(x_0) dx_0} &= \int f(x_0) \left( \int I_{\{x > x_0\}} \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right) dx_0 \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} I_{\{x > x_0\}} f(x_0) dx_0 \right) \omega(x) d\mu(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \mapsto F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x_0) dx_0 \quad \text{è } \mathcal{C}'_b$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(x) \omega(x) d\mu(x) \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} F'(x) d\mu(x)$$

$$= \boxed{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\mu(x)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  criteri coincidenti

di misura  $\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\mu = p \text{ Leb}^1} -$$

Notazione probabilistica: Se  $\mu = P_X$ ,  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int f d\mu = \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$$

$$(IBP) \quad \mathbb{E}[f'(X)] = \mathbb{E}[f(X) \omega(X)]$$

Lemma  $P_X(\omega) = \mathbb{E}[I_{\{X > x\}} \omega(X)]$

Esercizio Se vale  $\mathbb{E}[f'(X)] = \mathbb{E}[f(X) \cdot H]$  con  $H \in L^1(P)$ ,  
allora vale IBP con  $\omega(X) = \mathbb{E}[H|X]$ .

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Come ottenere IBP? Idea: se  $X = \Phi((W_t)_{t \in [0, T]})$

allora IBP segue da quella per  $DX \dots$

$$\mathbb{D}^{1,2} = \{X \in L^2(P) : DX \in L^2(P)\} \quad H = \text{Cameron-Martin}$$

Lemma Sia  $X \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ ,  $G \in L^2(H)$  tale che  $\frac{G}{\langle DX, G \rangle_H} \in \text{dom } \delta$

e  $\langle DX, G \rangle \neq 0$  P.q.c.,

$$\text{allora} \quad \mathbb{E}[f'(X)] = \mathbb{E}\left[f(X) \delta\left(\frac{G}{\langle DX, G \rangle}\right)\right]$$

$\forall f \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

Infatti  $\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{f'(X) \langle DX, G \rangle}{\langle DX, G \rangle}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\langle D(f \circ X), G \rangle}{\langle DX, G \rangle}\right] =$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[f(X) \delta\left(\frac{G}{\langle DX, G \rangle}\right)\right] \quad \square$$

oss Se  $G = DX \rightsquigarrow |DX| \neq 0$  P.q.c.

(Lemma Se  $X \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$  se  $|\mathbb{D}X| \neq 0$  p.q.c. allora  $X$  ammette densità -)

In  $d > 1$  è cruciale la matrice di Malliavin:

Dato  $X = (X_1 \dots X_d) \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$  si pone  $A_{ij} = \langle DX_i, DX_j \rangle_H$

OSS  $A_{ij} = A_{ji}$   $v^T A v \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^d$  p.q.c.

$$v^T A v = \sum_{i,j} v_i A_{ij} v_j = \sum_{i,j} \langle D v_i X_i, D v_j X_j \rangle = \left| D \sum_{i=1}^d v_i X_i \right|^2$$

Se  $f \in \mathcal{C}_c^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , allora  $D(f \circ X) = \sum_{i=1}^d (\partial_{x_i} f)(X) DX_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D(f \circ X), DX_j \rangle &= \sum_i (\partial_{x_i} f)(X) \langle DX_i, DX_j \rangle \\ &= \sum_i (\partial_{x_i} f)(X) A_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Se  $A$  è invertibile  $\Rightarrow (\partial_{x_i} f)(X) = \sum_j A^{-1}_{ij} \langle DX_j, D(f \circ X) \rangle$   
 $= \langle G_{i, \cdot} D(f \circ X) \rangle$

Lemma Sia  $X = (X_1 \dots X_d) \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$  con  $A$  invertibile p.q.c. e

$$G_{i, \cdot} = \sum_j A^{-1}_{ij} DX_j \in \text{dom } \delta \quad \forall i \Rightarrow \text{vale (IBP)}$$

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Esempi 0) Integrale di Wiener,  $h \in L^2([0, T])$

$$W(h) = \int_0^T h_s dW_s$$

allora  $DW(h) = h$  Il criterio dell'esistenza di  $dW_s^2$

$$h \neq 0 \quad G = h \quad \frac{G}{\langle DX, h \rangle} = \frac{h}{|h|^2} \in \text{dom}(\delta)$$

$$\delta(h) = W(h) \quad \square$$

Se considero  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_d \in L^2([0, T])$

$$A_{ij} = \langle h_i, h_j \rangle_{L^2([0, T])}$$

$(W(h_i))_{i=1}^d$  è v.v. Gaussiano con covarianza

$$\text{cov}(W(h_i), W(h_j)) = \langle h_i, h_j \rangle = A_{ij}$$

densità esiste  $\Leftrightarrow A$  è invertibile

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1) Integrali di Wiener iterati:  $h(s_1, s_2) \in L^2([0, T]^2)$

"  $\sum_{s_1, s_2} h(s_1, s_2) (dW_{s_1}) (dW_{s_2})$  " Wiener Chaos

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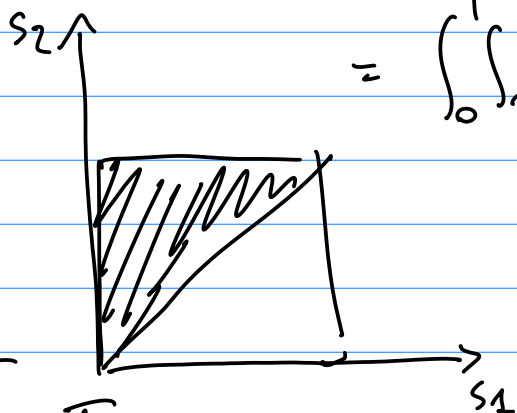
$$X = \int_0^T \left( \int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1} \right) dW_{s_2} \quad (E[X] = 0)$$

Iso Jiltka

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T \left(\int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1}\right)^2 ds_2\right]$$

$$= \int_0^T \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1}\right)^2\right] ds_2$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2)^2 ds_1 ds_2$$



$$\int_0^T \dots \int_0^{s_3, s_2} h(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) dW_{s_1} dW_{s_2} \dots dW_{s_n}$$

$$X = \int_0^T \int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1} dW_{s_2}$$

Lemma Sia  $(H_s)_{s \in [0, T]} \in M^2$  con

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T |DH_s|^2 ds\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T \int_0^s |D_r H_s|^2 dr ds\right] < \infty$$

allora  $\int_0^T H_s dW_s \in \mathcal{D}^{1,2}$

$$D_r \left(\int_0^T H_s dW_s\right) = \int_0^T (D_r H_s) dW_s + H_r \quad (r \leq T)$$



"Regola  $D_r(\int W_s) = \delta_0(r-s)$ "

$$D_r = \frac{\partial}{\partial(\int W_r)}$$

Dim  $\int_0^T H_s dW_s = \delta((H_s)_{s \in [0, T]})$

$$\boxed{D \delta = \delta D + Id}$$

$$X = \int_0^T \left( \int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1} \right) dW_{s_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_r X &= \int_0^T D_r \left( \int_0^{s_2} h(s_1, s_2) dW_{s_1} \right) dW_{s_2} + \int_0^r h(s_1, r) dW_{s_1} \\ &= \int_0^r \underbrace{h(r, s_2)} dW_{s_2} + \int_0^r \underbrace{h(s_1, r)} dW_{s_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad W_T^* = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} W_s \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2} \quad D_r W_T^*$$