

Exercises for Stochastic Processes

1. (a) Let (S, \mathfrak{G}) be a measurable space and let $T \subset \mathbb{R}$ be uncountable. Show that the following identity holds for the product σ -algebra \mathfrak{G}^T :

$$\mathfrak{G}^T = \left\{ \{f \in S^T \mid (f(t_1), f(t_2), \dots) \in A\} \mid t_1, t_2, \dots \in T, A \in \mathfrak{G}^{\{t_1, t_2, \dots\}} \right\}.$$

(“All sets in the product σ -algebra are countably determined.”)

- (b) Consider the following subsets of the product space S^T :

- i) $\{f \in S^T \mid f \text{ is continuous}\}$,
- ii) $\{f \in S^T \mid f \text{ is bounded}\}$,
- iii) $\{f \in S^T \mid f \text{ is monotone increasing}\}$.

Are these sets measurable with respect to \mathfrak{G}^T ? Prove or disprove!

2. Let X and Y be two (real-valued) continuous-time processes with right-continuous sample paths defined on the same probability space (Ω, F, P) . Furthermore, let X be a modification of Y . Show that the two processes are indistinguishable.

(“For processes with right-continuous paths, the notions of modifications and indistinguishability coincide.”).

Definition (Stochastic continuity):

We call a real-valued continuous-time process X stochastically continuous if

$$\forall t \in T, \forall \epsilon > 0 : P(|X_{t+h} - X_t| > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0.$$

Alternatively, this can be formulated as

$$X_{t+h} \xrightarrow{P} X_t \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0,$$

where \xrightarrow{P} denotes *convergence in probability*.

3. (a) Let X be a (real-valued) continuous-time process with continuous sample paths. Show that X is stochastically continuous in the sense of the above definition.
(b) Show that the converse (i.e., “stochastic continuity implies continuity of the sample paths”) is not true - by finding a counterexample.

4. Let X be a (real-valued) continuous-time process with continuous sample paths defined on some probability space (Ω, F, P) . Show that the following subsets of Ω are measurable with respect to F :

- (a) $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid X_t(\omega) = 0 \text{ for every } t \in T\}$
- (b) $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid t \mapsto X_t(\omega) \text{ is bounded}\}$
- (c) $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid t \mapsto X_t(\omega) \text{ is monotone increasing}\}$.