

Sheet 2, "Stochastic Analysis"

To be discussed on April 28, 2021

Problem 1 (Regularity of open sets in \mathbb{R}^1)

Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^1$ be an open and bounded interval with boundary ∂D . Show that ∂D is regular.

Problem 2 (Regularity of C¹-boundaries)

Let $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : g(x) < 0\}$, where $g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. Assume that $\nabla g(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \in \partial D$. Show that ∂D is regular.

Problem 3 (Uniqueness of the inhomogeneous heat equation)

Suppose that $g(t,x) : [0,\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded and continuous function. Assume that $h(t,x) \in C^{1,2}((0,\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d,\mathbb{R})$ solves

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x h + g(t, x), \tag{1}$$

h(0, x) = 0, and h is continuous up to the boundary $\{t = 0\}$. (2)

For simplicity, assume that h(t, x) is bounded on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ for any finite time-horizon T.

1) Show that, for a finite time-horizon T > 0:

$$M_s := h(T - s, B_s) + \int_0^s g(T - r, B_r) \, dr$$

is a martingale on [0, T). Here, under the measure \mathbb{P}_x , B_t is a Brownian motion starting in x.

2) Show that h(x,t) = v(x,t), where v(x,t) is defined as

$$v(x,t) := \mathbb{E}_x \Big[\int_0^t g(t-s, B_s) \, ds \Big].$$

3) Now, conversely, assume that v(t, x) as defined before lies in $C^{1,2}((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. Show that v fulfills (1) and (2) (without assuming the existence of h(t, x)).

Remark: A solution for $u(0,x) = f_0(x) \neq 0$ can be constructed as a sum of u_1 and u_2 , where u_1 solves the homogeneous equation $u_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u, u(0,x) = f_0(x)$, and u_2 solves the inhomogeneous equation $u_t = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_x u + f, u(0,x) = 0, u(0,x) = 0$.