## Mathematical Finance

## Exercise sheet 5

Please hand in your solutions by Wednesday, 07.11.2018, 12:00 into your assistant's box next to HG G 53.2.

**Exercise 5.1** Construct an example where S is a martingale but  $\mathcal{G}_{adm} = \{0\}$ .

**Exercise 5.2** Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [0,T]}, P)$  be a filtered probability space,  $S = (S^1, \ldots, S^d_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$  a *d*-dimensional semimartingale and  $Q \approx P$  on  $\mathcal{F}_T$  an equivalent probability measure.

- (a) Assume that  $\mathcal{F}_0$  is trivial and Q is a separating measure for S. Show that if S is (locally) bounded, then Q is an equivalent (local) martingale measure for S.
- (b) Assume that Q is an equivalent  $\sigma$ -martingale measure for S. Show that it is also an equivalent separating measure.
- (c) Now assume that d = 1, that  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$  is the natural (completed) filtration of S and that the process  $S = (S_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$  is of the form

$$S_t = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 \le t < T, \\ X & \text{for } t = T, \end{cases}$$

where X is normally distributed with mean  $\mu \neq 0$  and variance  $\sigma^2 > 0$ . Show that in this case, the class  $\mathcal{M}_{sep}$  of equivalent separating measures for S is strictly bigger than the class  $\mathcal{M}_{\sigma}$  of equivalent  $\sigma$ -martingale measures for S.

**Exercise 5.3** Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \ge 0}, P)$  be a filtered probability space and  $X = (X_t)_{t \ge 0}$  a *d*-dimensional RCLL  $\sigma$ -martingale with  $X_0 = 0$ .

- (a) Prove that there exists a sequence of predictable sets  $(\Sigma_n)_{n\geq 1}$  (i.e. each  $\Sigma_n$  lies in the predictable  $\sigma$ -algebra  $\mathcal{P}$  on  $\Omega \times [0, \infty)$ ) such that  $\Sigma_n \subseteq \Sigma_{n+1}$  for all n,  $\bigcup_n \Sigma_n = \Omega \times [0, \infty)$  and for each n, the process  $1_{\Sigma_n} \bullet X = (1_{\Sigma_n} \bullet X^i)_{i=1,\dots,d}$  is a *d*-dimensional uniformly integrable martingale.
- (b) Show that every continuous  $\sigma$ -martingale is a local martingale.