

Cours de Méthodes de Monte-Carlo

Exercices : 22 septembre 2020.

Exercice 1 Soit $(X_n, n \geq 1)$ une suite de variables aléatoires à valeurs dans \mathbb{R} indépendantes suivant toutes la même loi, telle que $\mathbb{E}(X_1^2) < +\infty$. On pose $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$. On cherche à démontrer la loi forte des grands nombres :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = \mathbb{E}(X_1).$$

1. Montrer que si $(Z_n, n \geq 1)$ est une suite de variables aléatoires à valeurs réelles telles que $\sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E}(|Z_n|) < +\infty$, alors Z_n converge vers 0 presque sûrement (on peut déduire simplement de ce résultat le lemme de Borel-Cantelli).
2. En déduire que si $\sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E}(|Z_n|^2) < +\infty$, Z_n converge vers 0 presque sûrement.
3. Calculer $\text{Var}(S_{n^2})$ et montrer que S_{n^2}/n^2 tend presque sûrement vers $\mathbb{E}(X_1)$.
4. On pose $p_n = \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$. Montrer que $\frac{S_n}{n} - \frac{S_{p_n^2}}{n}$ tend vers 0 presque sûrement lorsque n tend vers $+\infty$. En déduire le résultat annoncé.

Exercice 2 En utilisant Python (pour installer Python sur votre machine voir [ici](#)), calculer par simulation $\mathbb{E}(e^{\beta G})$ où G est une gaussienne centrée réduite et $\beta = 1, 2, \dots, 10$.

Donner un intervalle de confiance pour les résultats. Que constatez vous ?

Exercice 3 1. Soit X une variable aléatoire suivant une loi de Cauchy réduite, c'est à dire suivant la loi

$$\frac{dx}{\pi(1+x^2)}.$$

Calculer la fonction de répartition de X , notée F .

2. Vérifier que F est une bijection de \mathbb{R} dans $]0, 1[$. On note F^{-1} son inverse et l'on considère une variable aléatoire U de loi uniforme sur $[0, 1]$. Quelle est la probabilité que U vaille 0 ou 1 ? Montrer que $F^{-1}(U)$ suit la même loi que X . En déduire une méthode de simulation selon la loi de Cauchy.
3. Soit V une variable aléatoire qui vaut 1 ou -1 avec probabilité $1/2$ et Z une variable aléatoire qui suit une loi exponentielle de paramètre 1. Quelle est la loi de VZ ? Calculer sa fonction caractéristique. En déduire, en utilisant la formule d'inversion de la transformation de Fourier, que :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iux} \frac{dx}{\pi(1+x^2)} = e^{-|u|}.$$

4. Soient X et Y deux variables aléatoires indépendantes suivant des lois de Cauchy de paramètres respectifs a et b . Calculer la loi de $X + Y$.

5. Soit $(Y_n, n \geq 1)$, une suite de variables aléatoires réelles convergeant presque sûrement vers une variable aléatoire Z . Montrer, en utilisant le théorème de Lebesgue, que l'on a, pour tout $\epsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}(|Y_{2n} - Y_n| \geq \epsilon) = 0.$$

6. Soit $(X_n, n \geq 1)$ une suite de variables aléatoires indépendantes suivant une loi de Cauchy de paramètre 1. On considère la suite

$$Y_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}.$$

Calculer la loi de $Y_{2n} - Y_n$. La suite des Y_n converge t'elle en loi ? presque sûrement ?

7. Montrer que la suite $(Z_n, n \geq 1)$ définie par

$$Z_n = \left(\sqrt{|X_1|} + \sqrt{|X_2|} + \dots + \sqrt{|X_n|} \right) / n$$

converge presque sûrement et écrire sa limite sous forme d'une intégrale.

8. Vérifier par simulation que Y_n diverge (p.s.) et que Z_n converge (p.s.).

Exercice 4 Soient f et g deux fonctions de \mathbb{R} dans \mathbb{R}^+ telles que $f(x)$ et $g(x)$ soient les densités de lois de variables aléatoires à valeurs dans \mathbb{R} . On suppose de plus que, pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) \leq kg(x).$$

Soient $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n, \dots)$ une suite de variables aléatoires indépendantes suivant la loi de densité $g(x)$ et $(U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n, \dots)$ une suite de variables aléatoires indépendantes suivant une loi uniforme sur $[0, 1]$ indépendante de la suite des Y_i . On pose $N = \inf\{n \geq 1, kU_n g(Y_n) < f(Y_n)\}$.

- Démontrer que N est fini presque sûrement et suit une loi géométrique dont on calculera la moyenne.
- On définit alors la variable aléatoire X en posant :

$$X = Y_N = \sum_{i \geq 1} Y_i \mathbf{1}_{\{N=i\}}.$$

Calculer pour n fixé et f bornée

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathbf{1}_{\{N=n\}} f(X)).$$

En déduire la loi de X . Quelle est la loi du couple (N, X) ?

- En déduire comment on peut simuler une variable aléatoire de loi $f(x)dx$ si on sait simuler une variable aléatoire de loi $g(x)dx$.

Monte-Carlo methods

Exercises : 29 September 2020.

Exercise 1 Let X be a real random variable and denote by F its distribution function. We assume that F is invertible and denote by F^{-1} its inverse.

1. How can you sample the law of X conditionally to the event $\{X > m\}$ using rejection method? What happens to this algorithm when m becomes large?
2. Let U be a random variable following a uniform distribution on $[0, 1]$, let :

$$Z = F^{-1}(F(m) + (1 - F(m))U).$$

Compute the distribution function of Z and deduce an efficient way to sample X conditionally to the event $\{X > m\}$. Compare the efficiency of this method to the rejection method when m is large.

3. Generalize the previous method to the sampling of X conditionally to the event $\{a < X < b\}$.
4. Python : write the rejection algorithm of question 1 and test its efficiency when $m = 2, 3, 4, 5$.
5. We denote by N the distribution function of a standard Gaussian random variable

$$N(d) = \int_{-\infty}^d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

Python : using N and N^{-1} write the simulation algorithm suggested at question 2 and test it when $m = 2$ and 5 . With Python N can be obtained by `norm.cdf` and N^{-1} by `norm.ppf` :

```
from scipy.stats import norm
norm.cdf(-1.96)    # = 0.025
norm.ppf(0.025)   # = -1.96
```

Exercise 2 We assume that X and Y are real independent random variables. We denote by F and G their (respective) distribution functions. We want to compute using a Monte-Carlo method :

$$\theta = \mathbb{P}(X + Y \leq t).$$

1. Describe the classical Monte-Carlo method for this problem. Explain how you can estimate the error of the method.
2. Assuming that F and G are numerically easily invertible, explain how to implement an antithetic variance reduction method. Why does this method always decrease variance?
3. By conditioning with respect to X propose a variance reduction method.

Exercise 3 We assume that h is a function such that $\int_0^1 |h(s)|^2 ds < +\infty$.

1. Let $(U_i, i \geq 1)$ be a sequence of independent random variables uniformly distributed on $[0, 1]$. Show that the estimator $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h((i-1 + U_i)/n)$ has a better variance than $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h(U_i)$.
2. Give an interpretation of this result in terms of a stratification method.

Exercise 4 Let $(W_t, t \geq 0)$ be a Brownian motion and $\rho(t)$ be a continuous function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . Identify the law of the couple $(\int_0^T \rho(s) dW_s, W_T)$ and deduce an efficient simulation method of this couple.

What happen when $\rho(t)$ does not depend on t ?

Exercise 5 Prove that, if G is a standard gaussian random variable (mean 0 and variance 1) and f is a bounded measurable function, we have, for a $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\mathbb{E}(f(G)) = \mathbb{E}\left(e^{-\lambda G - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}} f(G + \lambda)\right)$$

Let Z be a Gaussian random variable and K a positive real number.

1. Let $d = \frac{\mathbb{E}(Z) - \log(K)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}}$, prove that

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{1}_{\{Z \geq \log(K)\}} e^Z\right) = e^{\mathbb{E}(Z) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}(Z)} \mathbf{N}\left(d + \sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}\right).$$

2. Prove the formulas (“Black and Scholes formulas”)

$$\mathbb{E}\left((e^Z - K)_+\right) = e^{\mathbb{E}(Z) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}(Z)} \mathbf{N}\left(d + \sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}\right) - K \mathbf{N}(d),$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left((K - e^Z)_+\right) = K \mathbf{N}(-d) - e^{\mathbb{E}(Z) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}(Z)} \mathbf{N}\left(-d - \sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}\right)$$

Exercise 6 Let (ξ_1, \dots, ξ_d) be a vector of independant standard gaussian random variables and \mathbf{u} be a vector of \mathbb{R}^d , such that $|\mathbf{u}| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + \dots + u_d^2} = 1$. We want to use a stratification method using the random variable $\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi = \sum_{i=1}^d u_i \xi_i$.

1. What is the law of the random variable $\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi$? For which a value of v , a \mathbb{R}^d vector, the random vector $\xi - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi)v$ and the random variable $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi)$ are independant ?
2. Deduce a sampling method for the couple $(\xi - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi)\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \cdot \xi)$ which does not use the variance-covariance matrix of the vector $\xi - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \xi)\mathbf{u}$.
3. Let a and b be two real numbers such that $a < b$. Prpose a sampling method (which is not a rejection method) allowing to sample the random vector ξ conditionally to the event $\{a \leq \mathbf{u} \cdot \xi < b\}$.

Monte-Carlo methods and Stochastic Algorithms

Exercises : 6 October 2020.

Exercise 1 Let X be a standard Gaussian random variable (mean 0 and variance 1).

- Let f be a bounded function, we denote $I = \mathbb{E}(f(X))$ and I_n^1, I_n^2 the estimators :

$$I_n^1 = \frac{1}{2n} (f(X_1) + f(X_2) + \dots + f(X_{2n-1}) + f(X_{2n})).$$

$$I_n^2 = \frac{1}{2n} (f(X_1) + f(-X_1) + \dots + f(X_n) + f(-X_n)).$$

where $(X_n, n \geq 1)$ is a sequence of independent random variables following the distribution of X .

What is the limit in distribution of the sequence of random variables $\sqrt{n}(I_n^1 - I)$, and of the sequence of random variables $\sqrt{n}(I_n^2 - I)$. For each cases, compute the variance of the limit distribution.

- How can you estimate the variances of the previous limit distribution using the sample $(X_n, 1 \leq i \leq 2n)$ pour I_n^1 and $(X_n, 1 \leq i \leq n)$ pour I_n^2 ?
How can you estimate the Monte-Carlo error when using I_n^1 , then I_n^2 ?
- Show that if f is an increasing function $\text{Cov}(f(X), f(-X)) \leq 0$. What is, under this hypothesis, the best estimator of I , I_n^1 or I_n^2 ? Same question when f is decreasing.

Exercise 2 Let X and Y be 2 real random variable and Y . Y will be a control variate in the sequel. We assume that $\mathbb{E}(X^2) < +\infty$ and that $\mathbb{E}(Y) = 0, 0 < \mathbb{E}(Y^2) < +\infty$.

- Let λ be a real number, compute $\text{Var}(X - \lambda Y)$ and the value λ^* which minimize this variance.

In order to use Y as a control variate, is it useful to assume that X and Y are independent ?

- We assume that $((X_n, Y_n), n \geq 0)$ is a sequence of independent random variables draw along the law of a couple (X, Y) (X and Y are not necessarily independent). We define λ_n^* by

$$\lambda_n^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i)^2}.$$

Show that λ_n^* converge almost surely to λ^* when n goes to $+\infty$.

- We denote $\bar{Y}_n = (Y_1 + \dots + Y_n)/n$. Show using the Slutsky lemma (see the last question of this exercise) that $\{\sqrt{n}(\lambda_n^* - \lambda^*) \bar{Y}_n\}$ converge to 0.
- Still using Slutsky lemma, show that :

$$\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} (X_1 - \lambda_n^* Y_1 + \dots + X_n - \lambda_n^* Y_n) - \mathbb{E}(X) \right)$$

converge in distribution to a Gaussian random variable with variance $\text{Var}(X - \lambda^* Y)$.

How can you interpret this result when using λY as a control variate ?

Exercice 3 Méthode de biaisage d'un tirage uniforme par une loi β

On note U une variable aléatoire de loi uniforme sur l'intervalle $[0, 1]$. On considère la famille de loi $\beta(\alpha, 1)$ dont la densité est donnée, pour $\alpha > 0$, par :

$$\alpha u^{\alpha-1} \mathbf{1}_{\{u \in [0,1]\}}.$$

On note V_α une variable aléatoire de loi $\beta(\alpha, 1)$.

1. Proposer une méthode de simulation selon la loi $\beta(\alpha, 1)$. Pour g une fonction bornée, comment peut-on estimer $\mathbb{E}(g(V_\alpha))$ à l'aide d'une méthode de Monte-Carlo ? Comment obtenir un ordre de grandeur de l'erreur dans cette méthode ?
2. Vérifier que, si f est une fonction de \mathbb{R} dans \mathbb{R} telle que $\mathbb{E}(|f(U)|) < +\infty$, pour tout $\alpha > 0$:

$$\mathbb{E}(f(U)) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{f(V_\alpha)}{\alpha V_\alpha^{\alpha-1}}\right).$$

Comment utiliser cette relation pour calculer $\mathbb{E}(f(U))$ à l'aide d'une méthode de Monte-Carlo ? Quelle fonction de α doit on alors minimiser pour obtenir une méthode optimale ?

3. On suppose que f est bornée. Montrer que, pour tout $0 < \alpha < 2$:

$$\sigma_\alpha^2 = \text{Var}\left(\frac{f(V_\alpha)}{\alpha V_\alpha^{\alpha-1}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{f^2(U)}{\alpha U^{\alpha-1}}\right) - \mathbb{E}(f(U))^2.$$

4. En utilisant le lemme de Fatou, montrer que, si $\mathbb{P}(f(U) \neq 0) > 0$, $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \sigma_\alpha^2 = +\infty$. Puis que, si f est continue en 0 avec $f(0) \neq 0$, $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 2^-} \sigma_\alpha^2 = +\infty$.

On supposera, dans la suite, que f est bornée, continue en 0 avec $f(0) \neq 0$ (ce qui implique que $\mathbb{P}(f(U) \neq 0) > 0$).

5. Montrez que, pour $0 < \alpha < 2$, σ_α^2 admet des dérivées d'ordre 1 et 2 par rapport à α qui s'écrivent sous la forme :

$$\frac{d\sigma_\alpha^2}{d\alpha} = \mathbb{E}(f^2(U)g_1(\alpha, U)) \text{ et } \frac{d^2\sigma_\alpha^2}{d\alpha^2} = \mathbb{E}(f^2(U)g_2(\alpha, U)),$$

g_1 et g_2 étant des fonctions de $\mathbb{R}^{++} \times [0, 1]$ dans \mathbb{R} que l'on calculera.

6. En déduire que σ_α^2 est une fonction convexe sur l'intervalle $]0, 2[$ qui atteint son minimum au point $\hat{\alpha}$ solution unique de l'équation $\psi(\alpha) = 0$ où

$$\psi(\alpha) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{f^2(U)}{\alpha^2 U^{\alpha-1}} (1 - \alpha |\ln(U)|)\right).$$

Monte-Carlo methods and Stochastic Algorithms

Exercises : 13 octobre 2020.

Exercise 1 Prove that, if $(M_n, n \geq 0)$ is a martingale with respect to $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \geq 0)$ and τ an \mathcal{F} -stopping time, the process

$$N_n = M_{n \wedge \tau}$$

is also an \mathcal{F} -martingale (hint : check that $N_{n+1} - N_n = \mathbf{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} (M_{n+1} - M_n)$).

Exercise 2 A martingale proof of the strong law of large number. Suppose that $(X_n, n \geq 1)$ are independent real random variables following the law of X , with $\mathbb{E}(|X|) < +\infty$. Define Y_n by :

$$Y_n = X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n\}}.$$

1. Prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E}(Y_n) = \mathbb{E}(X)$.
2. Prove that $\sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > n) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(|X| > n) \leq \mathbb{E}(|X|)$, and deduce that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Exists } n_0(\omega), \text{ for all } n \geq n_0, X_n = Y_n) = 1.$$

3. Check that $\text{Var}(Y_n) \leq \mathbb{E}(|X|^2 \mathbf{1}_{\{|X| \leq n\}})$ and prove that :

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\text{Var}(Y_n)}{n^2} \leq \mathbb{E}(|X|^2 f(|X|)),$$

where $f(z) = \sum_{n \geq \max(1, z)} \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{2}{\max(1, z)}$.

Deduce that $\sum_{n \geq 1} \text{Var}(Y_n)/n^2 \leq 2\mathbb{E}(|X|) < +\infty$.

4. Let $W_n = Y_n - \mathbb{E}(Y_n)$, prove, using the L^2 martingale convergence theorem, that $\sum_{k \leq n} \frac{W_k}{k}$ converge when n goes to $+\infty$, and deduce, using Kronecker lemma, that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \leq n} W_k = 0,$$

then deduce $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \leq n} Y_n = \mathbb{E}(X)$.

5. Using the result of question 2, prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \leq n} X_n = \mathbb{E}(X)$

Exercise 3 Let ϕ be a function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} , such that $\phi(x) = \mathbb{E}(F(x, U))$, where U is a random variable taking its values in \mathbb{R}^p and F is a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^p$ to \mathbb{R} . We assume that

- ϕ is a C^2 strictly convex function such that $|\phi''(x)| \leq K(1 + |x|)$ and there exist x^* which minimize ϕ on \mathbb{R} .
- $(\gamma_n, n \geq 1)$ and $(c_n, n \geq 1)$ are decreasing sequence of real numbers such that

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \gamma_n = +\infty, \sum_{n \geq 1} \gamma_n c_n < +\infty, \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\gamma_n^2}{c_n^2} < +\infty,$$

- $s^2(x) = \mathbb{E}(F^2(x, \mathbf{U})) \leq K(1 + |x|)$.
- $(\mathbf{U}_n^1, n \geq 1)$ and $(\mathbf{U}_n^2, n \geq 1)$ are 2 independent sequences of independent random variables following the law of \mathbf{U} .

We define $(X_n, n \geq 0)$ by $X_0 = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and, inductively

$$X_{n+1} = X_n - \gamma_n \frac{F(X_n + c_n, \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^1) - F(X_n - c_n, \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^2)}{2c_n}.$$

1. Prove that, for $|c| \leq 1$

$$|\phi(x + c) - \phi(x - c) - 2c\phi'(x + c)| \leq c^2K(1 + |x - x^*|). \quad (1)$$

2. Let $V_n = |X_n - x^*|^2$, prove that

$$\mathbb{E}(V_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq V_n$$

$$\mathbf{(A1 :=)} \quad + \frac{\gamma_n^2}{2c_n^2} (s^2(X_n + c_n) + s^2(X_n - c_n))$$

$$\mathbf{(A2 :=)} \quad - \frac{\gamma_n}{c_n} (X_n - x^*) [\phi(X_n + c_n) - \phi(X_n - c_n) - 2c_n\phi'(X_n)]$$

$$\mathbf{(A3 :=)} \quad - \gamma_n (X_n - x^*) \phi'(X_n).$$

3. Assuming that n is large enough to have $c_n \leq 1$, prove that

$$\mathbf{A1} \leq \frac{\gamma_n^2}{c_n^2} K(1 + V_n) \text{ and } \mathbf{A2} \leq K\gamma_n c_n (1 + V_n),$$

then deduce that

$$\mathbb{E}(V_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq V_n \left(1 + K \frac{\gamma_n^2}{c_n^2} + K\gamma_n c_n \right) + K \frac{\gamma_n^2}{c_n^2} + K\gamma_n c_n - \gamma_n (X_n - x^*) \phi'(X_n).$$

4. Using Robbins-Siegmund lemma, prove that V_n converge to a positive random variable V_∞ .
5. Prove that $\mathbb{P}(V_\infty = 0) = 1$, then conclude that X_n converge almost surely to x^* .

Cours de Méthodes de Monte-Carlo

Exercices : 10 novembre 2020.

Exercice 1 In this exercise, we prove the central limit theorem for martingale in a simple case.

Let $(M_n, n \geq 0)$ be a martingale such that $\sup_{n \geq 0} |\Delta M_n| \leq K < +\infty$, where $\Delta M_n = M_n - M_{n-1}$ and K is a constant. M is a square integrable martingale (why?) and, so, we can denote by $\langle M \rangle$ its bracket. Assume moreover that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\langle M \rangle_n}{n} = \sigma^2, \text{ a.s.} \quad (1)$$

where σ is a positive real number.

1. For λ real, let $\phi_j(\lambda) = \log \mathbb{E} (e^{\lambda \Delta M_j} | \mathcal{F}_{j-1})$, prove that

$$X_n = \exp \left(\lambda M_n - \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(\lambda) \right),$$

is a martingale.

2. We want to extend $\phi_j(z)$ to z a complex numbers. For this, we define the complex logarithm around 1 as, for $|z| \leq 1/2$

$$\log(1+z) = \sum_{k \geq 1} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{z^k}{k}. \quad (2)$$

We this definition, one can prove that $e^{\log(1+z)} = 1+z$ for $|z| \leq 1/2$, e denoting the complex exponential defined by $e^z = \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{z^k}{k!}$.

Prove, for u real, $|e^{iu \Delta M_j} - 1| \leq e^{|u|K} - 1$, that

$$|\mathbb{E} (e^{iu \Delta M_j} | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}) - 1| \leq e^{|u|K} - 1,$$

For $|u| \leq C_K = \frac{1}{K} \log(3/2)$, prove that we can define, using the definition (2)

$$\phi_j(iu) = \log \mathbb{E} (e^{iu \Delta M_j} | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}),$$

and that we have $e^{\phi_j(iu)} = \mathbb{E} (e^{iu \Delta M_j} | \mathcal{F}_{j-1})$.

3. Prove that, for $|u| \leq C_K$,

$$\left(\exp \left\{ iu M_n - \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(iu) \right\}, n \geq 0 \right)$$

is a (complex) martingale.

4. Let u be a given real number, show that for a n large enough

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(iu \frac{M_n}{\sqrt{n}} - \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(iu/\sqrt{n}) \right) \right] = 1.$$

5. Prove that, for x a complex number such that $|x| \leq 1/2$

$$|e^x - 1 - x - x^2/2| \leq |x|^3 \text{ and } |\log(1+x) - x| \leq |x|^2.$$

6. Show that, for n large enough

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(e^{i \frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} \Delta M_j} \middle| \mathcal{F}_{j-1} \right) - 1 + \frac{u^2}{2n} \mathbb{E} \left((\Delta M_j)^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{j-1} \right) \right| \leq \frac{u^3}{n^{3/2}} K^3,$$

and that, for a $c > 0$ (depending on u), for n large enough, for all $j \leq n$

$$\left| \phi_j \left(\frac{i u}{\sqrt{n}} \right) + \frac{u^2}{2n} \mathbb{E} \left((\Delta M_j)^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_{j-1} \right) \right| \leq \frac{c}{n^{3/2}},$$

and deduce, using (1), that, for a given u

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j \left(\frac{i u}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = -\frac{\sigma^2 u^2}{2}, \text{ a.s.}$$

7. Proves that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(i u \frac{M_n}{\sqrt{n}} - \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(i u / \sqrt{n}) \right) \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(i u \frac{M_n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sigma^2 u^2}{2} \right) \right] = 0,$$

and deduce that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(i u \frac{M_n}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \right] = \exp \left(\frac{\sigma^2 u^2}{2} \right)$. Conclude that $\frac{M_n}{\sqrt{n}}$ converge in distribution to a gaussian random variable.

8. Generalize the result when

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\langle M \rangle_n}{a(n)} = \sigma^2, \text{ a.s.}$$

where $a(n)$ is a sequence of positive real numbers increasing to $+\infty$ with n .

Exercise 2 We assume that X_n converge in probability to X and that $|X_n| \leq \hat{X}$ with $\mathbb{E}(\hat{X}) < +\infty$. We want to prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) = \mathbb{E}(X)$.

1. Let K be a positive real number and define $\phi_K(x)$ by $\phi_K(x) = (-K)\mathbf{1}_{\{x < -K\}} + x\mathbf{1}_{\{|x| \leq K\}} + K\mathbf{1}_{\{K < x\}}$. Prove that $|\phi_K(x) - \phi_K(y)| \leq |x - y|$.
2. Prove that

$$\mathbb{E}(|X_n - X|) \leq \mathbb{E}(|\phi_K(X_n) - \phi_K(X)|) + 2\mathbb{E}(\hat{X}\mathbf{1}_{\{\hat{X} \geq K\}}).$$

3. Prove that $\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\hat{X}\mathbf{1}_{\{\hat{X} \geq K\}}) = 0$.

4. Prove, for a given K , that, for each $\epsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{E}(|\phi_K(X_n) - \phi_K(X)|) \leq 2K\mathbb{P}(|X_n - X| \geq \epsilon) + \epsilon,$$

and deduce the extended Lebesgue theorem.