

Conditioned Martingales*

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Abstract

It is well known that upward conditioned Brownian motion is a three-dimensional Bessel process, and that a downward conditioned Bessel process is a Brownian motion. We give a simple proof for this result, which generalizes to any continuous local martingale and clarifies the role of finite versus infinite time in this setting. As a consequence, we can describe the law of regular diffusions that are conditioned upward or downward.

Keywords: Doob's h-transform, change of measure; upward conditioning; downward conditioning; local martingale; diffusion; nullset; Bessel process.

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1 Introduction

We study the law Q of a continuous nonnegative P -local martingale X , if conditioned never to hit zero. The key step in our analysis is the simple observation that the conditional measure Q , on the corresponding σ -algebra, is given by $(X_T/X_0)dP$, where T denotes the first hitting time of either 0 or another value $y > X_0$. This observation relates the change of measure over an infinite time horizon (through a conditioning argument) to the change of measure in finite time (via the Radon-Nikodym derivative X_T).

Under the conditional measure Q , the process X diverges to ∞ , and $1/X$ is a local martingale. This insight allows us to condition X downwards, which corresponds to conditioning $1/X$ upwards and can therefore be treated with our previously developed arguments. In the case of a diffusion it is possible to write down the dynamics of the upward conditioned process explicitly, defined via its scale function, - and similarly for downward conditioned diffusion.

For example, if X is a P -Brownian motion stopped in 0, then X is a Q -three-dimensional Bessel process. This connection of Brownian motion and Bessel process has been well known, at least since the work of McKean [11] building on Doob [4]. Following McKean, several different proofs were given for this result, mostly embedding this statement in a more general result such as the one about path decompositions in Williams [19]. Most of these proofs are analytical and rely strongly on the Markov property of Brownian motion and Bessel process - or even on the fact that the transition densities are known for these processes.

As the study of the law of upward and downward conditioned processes has usually not been the main focus of these papers, results have, to the best of our knowledge, not been proven in the full generality of this paper, and the underlying arguments were often only indirect. Our proof uses only elementary arguments, it is probabilistic, and works for continuous local martingales

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and certain jump processes. We show that in finite time it is not possible to obtain a Bessel process by conditioning a Brownian motion not to hit zero and we point out that conditioning a Brownian motion upward and conditioning a Bessel process downward can be understood using the same result.

In Subsection 2.1 we treat the case of upward conditioning of local martingales and in Subsection 2.2 the case of downward conditioning. In Section 3 we study the implications of these results for diffusions. In Appendix A we illustrate that conditioning on a nullset (such as the Brownian motion never hitting zero) is highly sensitive with respect to the approximating sequence of sets. Appendix B contains the slightly technical proof of Proposition 3.2, which describes the change of dynamics of a diffusion after a change of measure. In Appendix C we study a class of jump processes that can be treated with our methods.

Review of existing literature

The connection of Brownian motion and the three-dimensional Bessel process has been studied in several important and celebrated papers. Most of these studies have focused on more general statements than this connection only. To provide a complete list of references is beyond this note. In the following paragraphs, we try to give an overview of some of the most relevant and influential work in this area.

For a Markov process X , Doob [4] studies its h -transform, where h denotes an excessive function such that, in particular, $h(X)$ is a supermartingale. Using $h(X)/h(X_0)$ as a Radon-Nikodym density, a new (sub-probability) measure is constructed. Doob shows, among many other results, that, if h is harmonic (and additionally “minimal,” as defined therein), the process X converges under the new measure to the points on the extended real line where h takes the value infinity. In this sense, changing the measure corresponds to conditioning the process to the event that X converges to these points. For example, if X is Brownian motion started in 1, then $h(x) = x$ is harmonic and leads to a probability measure, under which X , now distributed as a Bessel process, tends to infinity. Our results also yield this observation; furthermore they contain the case of non-Markovian processes X that are nonnegative local martingales only.

An analytic proof of the fact that upward conditioned Brownian motion is a three-dimensional Bessel process is given in McKean’s work [11] on Brownian excursions. He shows that if W is a Brownian motion started in 1, if $B \in \mathcal{F}_s$, where \mathcal{F}_s is the σ -algebra generated by W up to time s for some $s > 0$, and if T_0 is the hitting time of 0, then $P(W \in B | T_0 > t) \rightarrow P(X \in B)$ as $t \uparrow \infty$, where X is a three-dimensional Bessel process. The proof is based on techniques from partial differential equations. In that article, also a path decomposition is given for excursions of Brownian motion in terms of two Bessel processes, one run forward in time, and the other one run backward. McKean already generalizes all these results to regular diffusions.

Knight [10] computes the dynamics of Brownian motion conditioned to stay either in the interval $[-a, a]$ or $(-\infty, a]$ for some $a > 0$ and thus, derives also the Bessel dynamics. To obtain these results, Knight uses a very astute argument based on inverting Brownian local time. He moreover illustrates the complications arising from conditioning on nullsets by providing an insightful example; we shall give another example based on a direct argument, without the necessity of any computations, in Appendix A to illustrate this point further.

In his seminal paper on path decompositions, Williams [19] shows that Brownian motion conditioned not to hit zero corresponds to the Bessel process. His results extend to diffusions and reach far beyond this observation. For example, he shows that “stitching” a Brownian motion up to a certain stopping time and a three-dimensional Bessel process together yields another Bessel process. In Pitman and Yor [15] this approach is generalized to killed diffusions. A diffusion process is killed with constant rate and conditioned to hit infinity before the killing time. This allows the interpretation of a two-parameter Bessel process as an upward conditioned one-parameter Bessel process.

Pitman [14] proves essentially Lemma 2.1 of this paper in the Brownian case. This is achieved

by approximating the continuous processes by random walks, which can be counted. For the continuous case, the statement then follows by a weak convergence argument. The main result of that article is Pitman's famous theorem that $2W^* - W$ is a Bessel process if W is a Brownian motion and W^* its running maximum.

Baudoin [1] takes a different approach. Given a Brownian motion, a functional Y of its path and a distribution ν , Baudoin constructs a probability measure under which Y is distributed as ν . The recent monograph by Roynette and Yor [17] studies penalizations of Brownian paths, which can be understood as a generalization of conditioned Brownian motion. Under the penalized measure, the coordinate process can have radically different behavior than under the Wiener measure. In our example it does not hit zero. In Roynette and Yor [17] there is an example of a penalized measure under which the supremum process stays almost surely bounded.

2 General case: continuous local martingales

Let $\Omega = C_{\text{abs}} := C_{\text{abs}}(\mathbb{R}_+, [0, \infty])$ be the space of $[0, \infty]$ -valued functions ω that are absorbed in 0 and ∞ , and that are continuous on $[0, T_\infty(\omega))$, where $T_\infty(\omega)$ denotes the first hitting time of $\{\infty\}$ by ω , to be specified below. Let X be the coordinate process, that is, $X_t(\omega) = \omega(t)$. Define, for sake of notational simplicity, $X_\infty := \sqrt{\limsup_{t \uparrow \infty} X_t \liminf_{t \uparrow \infty} X_t}$ (with $\infty \cdot 0 := 1$).¹ Denote the canonical filtration by $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with $\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(X_s : s \leq t)$, and write $\mathcal{F} = \bigvee_{t \geq 0} \mathcal{F}_t$. For all $a \in [0, \infty]$, define T_a as the first hitting time of $\{a\}$, to wit,

$$T_a = \inf\{t \in [0, \infty] : X_t = a\} \quad (2.1)$$

with $\inf \emptyset := \mathfrak{T}$, representing a time ‘‘beyond infinity.’’ The introduction of \mathfrak{T} allows for a unified approach to treat examples like geometric Brownian motion. We shall extend the natural ordering to $[0, \infty] \cup \{\mathfrak{T}\}$ by $t < \mathfrak{T}$ for all $t \in [0, \infty]$. For all stopping times τ , define the σ -algebras \mathcal{F}_τ as

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau = \{A \in \mathcal{F} : A \cap \{\tau \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \quad \forall t \in [0, \infty)\} = \sigma(X_s^\tau : s < \infty) = \sigma(X_s^{\tau \wedge T_0} : s < \infty),$$

where $X^\tau \equiv X^{\tau \wedge T_0}$ is the process X stopped at the stopping time τ . Let P be a probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , such that X is a nonnegative local martingale with $P(X_0 = 1) = 1$.

2.1 Upward conditioning

In this section, we study the law of the local martingale X conditioned never to hit zero. This event can be expressed as

$$\{T_0 = \mathfrak{T}\} = \bigcap_{a \in [0, \infty)} \{T_a \leq T_0\} \supset \bigcup_{a \in (0, \infty]} \{T_a \wedge T_0 = \mathfrak{T}\}. \quad (2.2)$$

The core of this article is the following simple observation:

Lemma 2.1 (Upward conditioning). *If $P(T_a \wedge T_0 < \mathfrak{T}) = 1$ for some $a \in (1, \infty)$, we have that*

$$dP(\cdot | T_a \leq T_0) = X_{T_a} dP.$$

Proof. Note that X^{T_a} is bounded and thus a uniformly integrable martingale. In particular,

$$1 = E_P(X_\infty^{T_a}) = aP(T_a \leq T_0) + 0,$$

which implies that, for all $A \in \mathcal{F}$,

$$P(A | T_a \leq T_0) = \frac{P(A \cap \{T_a \leq T_0\})}{P(T_a \leq T_0)} = \frac{P(A \cap \{T_a \leq T_0\})}{\frac{1}{a}} = E_P(X_\infty^{T_a} 1_A),$$

yielding the statement. □

¹The definition of X_∞ is not further relevant as X converges (or diverges to infinity) almost surely under all measures that we shall consider. We chose this definition of X_∞ since it commutes with taking the reciprocal $1/X_\infty$.

Three different probability measures

Consider three possible probability measures:

1. The local martingale X introduces an h -transform Q of P . This is the unique probability measure Q on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) that satisfies $dQ|_{\mathcal{F}_\tau} = X_\tau dP|_{\mathcal{F}_\tau}$ for all stopping times τ for which X^τ is a uniformly integrable martingale. The probability measure Q is called the *Föllmer measure* of X , see Föllmer [6] and Meyer [12].² Note that the construction of this measure does not require the density process X to be the canonical process on Ω - the extension only relies on the topological structure of $\Omega = C_{\text{abs}}$. This will be important later, when we consider diffusions. We remark that, in the case of X being a P -martingale, we could also use a standard extension theorem, such as Theorem 1.3.5 in Stroock and Varadhan [18].
2. If $P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$, Lemma 2.1 in conjunction with (2.2) directly yields the consistency of the family of probability measures $\{P(\cdot|T_a \leq T_0)\}_{a>1}$ on the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_{T_a})_{a>1}$. By Föllmer's construction again, there exists a unique probability measure \tilde{Q} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , such that $\tilde{Q}|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_a}} = P(\cdot|T_a \leq T_0)|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_a}}$.
3. If $P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T}) > 0$, we can define the probability measure $\hat{Q}(\cdot) = P(\cdot|T_0 = \mathfrak{T})$ via the Radon-Nikodym derivative $1_{\{T_0=\mathfrak{T}\}}/P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T})$.

Since in the case $P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$, we have $\{T_a \leq T_0\} =_{P\text{-a.s.}} \{T_a < T_0\}$ for all $a \in (0, \infty]$, the measure \tilde{Q} is also called *upward conditioned* measure since it is constructed by iteratively conditioning the process X to hit any level a before hitting 0.

Relationship of probability measures

We are now ready to relate the three probability measures constructed above:

Theorem 2.2 (Identity of measures). *Set $b := P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T}) = P(X_\infty > 0)$. If $b = 0$, then $Q = \tilde{Q}$. If $b > 0$, then $Q = \hat{Q}$ if and only if X is a uniformly integrable martingale with $P(X_\infty \in \{0, 1/b\}) = 1$.*

Proof. First, consider the case $b = 0$. Both Q and \tilde{Q} satisfy, for all $a > 1$,

$$d\tilde{Q}|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_a}} = X_{T_a} dP|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_a}} = dQ|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_a}}.$$

Thus Q and \tilde{Q} agree on $\vee_{a>1} \mathcal{F}_{T_a} = \vee_{a>1} \sigma(X_t^{T_a} : t \geq 0) = \mathcal{F}$.

Next, consider the case $b > 0$. Then, $Q = \hat{Q}$ and $d\hat{Q}/dP|_{\mathcal{F}_t} \leq 1/b$ imply that $X_t \leq 1/b$, yielding that X is a uniformly integrable martingale with $X_\infty = dQ/dP \in \{0, 1/b\}$. For the reverse direction, observe that $X_\infty = 1_{\{T_0=\mathfrak{T}\}}/b$. This observation together with its uniform integrability completes the proof. \square

This theorem implies, in particular, that in finite time the three-dimensional Bessel process cannot be obtained from conditioning Brownian motion not to hit zero. However, over finite time-horizons, a Bessel-process can be constructed via the h -transform $X_T dP$, when X is P -Brownian motion started in 1 and stopped in 0. Over infinite time-horizons, one has two choices; the first one is using an extension theorem for the h -transforms, the second one is conditioning X not to hit 0 by approximating this nullset by the sequence of events that X hits any $a > 0$ before it hits 0.

²See also Delbaen and Schachermayer [3] for a discussion of this measure, Pal and Protter [13] for the extension to infinite time horizons and Carr, Fisher, and Ruf [2] for allowing nonnegative local martingales.

Remark 2.3 (Conditioning on nullsets). We remark that the interpretation of the measure \tilde{Q} as P conditioned on a nullset requires specifying an approximating sequence of that nullset. In Appendix A we illustrate this subtle but important point. \square

Remark 2.4 (The trans-infinite time \mathfrak{T}). The introduction of \mathfrak{T} in this subsection allows us to introduce the upward-conditioned measure \tilde{Q} and to show its equivalence to the h -transform Q if X converges to zero but not necessarily hits zero in finite time, such as P -geometric Brownian motion. If one is only interested in processes as, say, stopped Brownian motion, then one could formulate all results in this subsection in the standard way when $\inf \emptyset := \infty$ in (2.1). One would then need to exchange \mathfrak{T} by ∞ throughout this subsection; in particular, one would have to assume in Lemma 2.1 that $P(T_a \wedge T_0 < \infty) = 1$ and replace the condition $P(T_0 = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$ by $P(T_0 = \infty) = 0$ for the construction of the upward-conditioned measure \tilde{Q} . \square

We note that the arguments of this section can be extended to certain jump processes. In Appendix C we treat a simple random walk example to illustrate this observation.

2.2 Downward conditioning

In this subsection, we consider the converse case of conditioning X downward instead of upward. Towards this end, we first provide a well-known result; see for example [2]. For sake of completeness, we provide a direct proof:

Lemma 2.5 (Local martingality of $1/X$). *Under the h -transformed measure Q , the process $1/X$ is a nonnegative local martingale and $Q(T_\infty = \mathfrak{T}) = E_P[X_\infty]$.*

Proof. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} f E_Q \left(1_A \frac{1}{X_{t+s}^{T_{1/n}}} \right) &= \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_m > t\}} \frac{1}{X_{t+s}^{T_{1/n} \wedge T_m}} \right) + E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_\infty \leq t\}} \frac{1}{X_{t+s}^{T_{1/n}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_P \left(1_{A \cap \{T_m > t\}} \frac{1}{X_{t+s}^{T_{1/n} \wedge T_m}} X_{t+s}^{T_m} \right) + E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_\infty \leq t\}} \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_P \left(1_{A \cap \{T_m > t\}} \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n} \wedge T_m}} X_t^{T_m} \right) + E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_\infty \leq t\}} \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_m > t\}} \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n} \wedge T_m}} \right) + E_Q \left(1_{A \cap \{T_\infty \leq t\}} \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n}}} \right) \\ &= E_Q \left(1_A \frac{1}{X_t^{T_{1/n}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_t$ and $s, t \geq 0$, where in the third equality we considered the two events $\{T_{1/n} \leq t\}$ and $\{T_{1/n} > t\}$ separately and used the P -martingality of X^{T_m} after conditioning on \mathcal{F}_t and $\mathcal{F}_{T_{1/n}}$, respectively - note that $A \cap \{T_m > t\} \cap \{T_{1/n} > t\} \in \mathcal{F}_{T_{1/n}}$.

The local martingality of $1/X$ then follows from

$$Q \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{1/n} < \infty \right) = \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} Q \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{1/n} < T_m \wedge \infty \right) = \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_P \left(1_{\{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{1/n} < T_m\}} X_\infty^{T_m} \right) = 0.$$

Therefore, $1/X$ converges Q -almost surely to some random variable $1/X_\infty$. We observe that

$$\begin{aligned} Q(T_\infty = \mathfrak{T}) &= 1 - \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} Q(T_m < \infty) = 1 - \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_P(1_{\{T_m < \infty\}} X_\infty^{T_m}) \\ &= \lim_{m \uparrow \infty} E_P(1_{\{T_m \geq \infty\}} X_\infty) = E_P(X_\infty), \end{aligned}$$

where we use that X converges P -almost surely. \square

The last lemma directly implies the following observation:

Corollary 2.6 (Mutual singularity). *We have $P(X_\infty = 0) = 1$ if and only if $Q(X_\infty = \infty) = 1$.*

This observation is consistent with our understanding that either condition implies that the two measures are supported on two disjoint sets. Corollary 2.6 is also consistent with Theorem 2.2, which yields that $P(X_\infty = 0) = 1$ implies the identity $Q = \tilde{Q}$, where \tilde{Q} denotes the upward conditioned measure.

Lemma 2.5 indicates that we can condition X downward under Q , corresponding to conditioning $1/X$ upward. The proof of the next result is exactly along the lines of the arguments in Subsection 2.1; however, now with the Q -local martingale $1/X$ taking the place of the P -local martingale X :

Theorem 2.7 (Downward conditioning). *If b of Theorem 2.2 satisfies $b = 0$, then*

$$dQ(\cdot | T_{1/a} \leq T_\infty) = \frac{1}{X_{T_{1/a}}} dQ$$

for all $a > 1$. In particular, there exists a unique probability measure \tilde{P} , such that $\tilde{P}|_{\mathcal{F}_{T_{1/a}}} = Q(\cdot | T_{1/a} < \mathfrak{T})$; in fact, $\tilde{P} = P$.

3 Diffusions

In this section, we apply Theorems 2.2 and 2.7 to diffusions.

3.1 Definition and h -transform for diffusions

We call *diffusion* any time-homogeneous strong Markov process $Y : C_{\text{abs}} \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [l, r]$ with continuous paths in a possibly infinite interval $[l, r]$ with $-\infty \leq l < r \leq \infty$. Note that we explicitly allow Y to take the values l and r ; we stop Y once it hits the boundary of $[l, r]$. We define τ_a for all $a \in [l, r]$ as in (2.1) with X replaced by Y . We denote the probability measure under which $Y_0 = y \in [l, r]$ by P_y .

Since Y is Markovian it has an *infinitesimal generator* (see page 161 in Ethier and Kurtz [5]). As we do not assume any regularity of the semigroup of Y , we find it convenient to work with the following *extended infinitesimal generator*: A continuous function $f : [l, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ with $f|_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R}$ is in the *domain* of the extended infinitesimal generator \mathcal{L} of Y if there exists a continuous function $g : [l, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ with $g|_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R}$, and an increasing sequence of stopping times $\{\rho_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, such that $P_y(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n \geq \tau_l \wedge \tau_r) = 1$ and

$$f(Y^{\rho_n}) - f(y) - \int_0^{\cdot \wedge \rho_n} g(Y_s) ds$$

is a P_y -martingale for all $y \in (l, r)$. In that case we write $f \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{L}f = g$.

Throughout this section we shall work with a *regular* diffusion Y ; that is, for all $y, z \in (l, r)$ we have that $P_y(\tau_z < \infty) > 0$. In that case there always exists a continuous, strictly increasing function $s : (l, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$, uniquely determined up to an affine transformation, such that $s(Y)$ is a local martingale (see Propositions VII.3.2 and VII.3.5 in Revuz and Yor [16]). We call every such s a *scale function* for Y , and we extend its domain to $[l, r]$ by taking limits. The next result summarizes Proposition VII.3.2 in [16] and describes the relationship of the scale function s and the limiting behaviour of Y :

Lemma 3.1 (Scale function). *We have that*

1. $P_y(\tau_l = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$ for one (and then for all) $y \in (l, r)$ if and only if $s(l) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $s(r) = \infty$;

2. $P_y(\tau_r = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$ for one (and then for all) $y \in (l, r)$ if and only if $s(l) = -\infty$ and $s(r) \in \mathbb{R}$;
3. $P_y(\tau_l \wedge \tau_r = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$ and $P_y(\tau_l < \mathfrak{T}) \in (0, 1)$ for one (and then for all) $y \in (l, r)$ if and only if $s(l) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $s(r) \in \mathbb{R}$.

Throughout this section, we shall work with the standing assumption that the scale function s satisfies $s(l) > -\infty$ (Assumption L) or $s(r) < \infty$ (Assumption R). Without loss of generality, we shall assume that then $s(l) = 0$ or $s(r) = 0$, respectively, and that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\tau_l \wedge \tau_r}$.

Since by assumption $s(Y)$ is a local martingale, it defines, under each P_y , a Föllmer measure Q_y as in Section 2, where we would set $X := s(Y)/s(y)$, for all $y \in [l, r]$ (with $0/0 := \infty/\infty := 1$). The next proposition illustrates how the extended infinitesimal generators of Y under P_y and Q_y are related:

Proposition 3.2 (*h-transform for diffusions*). *The process Y is a regular diffusion under the probability measures $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$. Its extended infinitesimal generator \mathcal{L}^s under $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$ is given by $\text{dom}(\mathcal{L}^s) = \{\varphi : s\varphi \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{L})\}$ and*

$$\mathcal{L}^s \varphi(y) = \frac{1}{s(y)} \mathcal{L}[s\varphi](y).$$

The proof of this proposition is technical and therefore postponed to Appendix B. The following observation is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.5 and the fact that Y is a regular diffusion under the probability measures $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$:

Lemma 3.3 (*Scale function for h-transform*). *Under $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$, the function $\tilde{s}(\cdot) = -1/s(\cdot)$ is, with the appropriate definition of $1/0$, a scale function for Y with $\tilde{s}(l) = -\infty$, $\tilde{s}(r) \in \mathbb{R}$ under Assumption L and with $\tilde{s}(r) = \infty$, $\tilde{s}(l) \in \mathbb{R}$ under Assumption R.*

3.2 Conditioned diffusions

We now are ready to formulate and prove a version of the statements of Section 2 for diffusions:

Corollary 3.4 (*Conditioning of diffusions*). *Fix $y \in (l, r)$ and make Assumption L.*

1. *Suppose that $P_y(\tau_l = \mathfrak{T}) = 0$, which is equivalent to $s(r) = \infty$. Then the family of probability measures $\{P_y(\cdot | \tau_a \leq \tau_l) |_{\mathcal{F}_{\tau_a}}\}_{y < a < r}$ is consistent and thus has an extension \tilde{Q}_y on \mathcal{F} . Moreover, the extension satisfies $\tilde{Q}_y = Q_y$.*
2. *Suppose that $P_y(\tau_l = \mathfrak{T}) > 0$, which is equivalent to $s(r) < \infty$, and define $\hat{Q}_y = P_y(\cdot | \tau_l = \mathfrak{T})$. Then \hat{Q}_y satisfies $\hat{Q}_y = Q_y$.*

Furthermore, provided that $s(r) = \infty$, the family of probability measures $\{Q_y(\cdot | \tau_a \leq \tau_r) |_{\mathcal{F}_{\tau_a}}\}_{l < a < y}$ is consistent. Its unique extension is P_y .

Under Assumption R, all statements still hold with r exchanged by l and, implicitly, $y < a < r$ exchanged by $l < a < y$.

Proof. We only consider the case of Assumption L, as Assumption R requires the same steps. We write $X = s(Y)/s(y)$. The hitting times T_a of X are defined as in (2.1). Since s is strictly increasing, we have that, for all $y < a < r$,

$$\{\tau_a \leq \tau_l\} = \{T_{s(a)/s(y)} \leq T_0\}.$$

Since X is a nonnegative local martingale with $P_y(X_0 = 1) = 1$, the statements in 1. and 2. follow immediately from Theorem 2.2 and Lemma 3.1, which shows that $s(Y)_\infty$ takes exactly two values. The remaining assertions follow from Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 2.7. \square

It is clear that the measure Q under Assumption L corresponds to the upward conditioned diffusion Y , while under Assumption R it corresponds to the downward conditioned diffusion.

After finishing this manuscript we learned about Kardaras [9]. Therein, by similar techniques it is shown that Y under Q tends to infinity if $s(r) = \infty$; see Section 6.2 in [9]. In Section 5 therein, a similar probability measure is constructed for a Lévy process X that drifts to $-\infty$. After a change of measure of the form $s(X)$ for a harmonic function s , the process X under the new measure drifts now again to infinity.

3.3 Explicit generators

In this section we formally derive the dynamics of upward conditioned and downward conditioned diffusions. For this purpose suppose that Y is a diffusion with extended infinitesimal generator \mathcal{L} , such that $\text{dom}(\mathcal{L}) \supseteq C^2$, where C^2 denotes the space of twice continuously differentiable functions on (l, r) , and

$$\mathcal{L}\varphi(y) = b(y)\varphi'(y) + \frac{1}{2}a(y)\varphi''(y), \quad \varphi \in C^2$$

for some locally bounded functions b and a such that $a(y) > 0$ for all $y \in (l, r)$.

Finding the scale function then at least formally corresponds to solving the linear ordinary differential equation

$$b(y)s'(y) + \frac{1}{2}a(y)s''(y) = 0. \tag{3.1}$$

This is for example done in Section 5.5.B of Karatzas and Shreve [8]. From now on, we continue under either Assumption L or Assumption R with s being either nonnegative or nonpositive. We plug s into the definition of \mathcal{L}^s . Towards this end, let $\varphi \in C^2$. Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^s\varphi(y) &= \frac{1}{s(y)}\mathcal{L}(s\varphi)(y) = \frac{1}{s(y)} \left(b(y)(s\varphi)'(y) + \frac{1}{2}a(y)(s\varphi)''(y) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{s(y)} \left(b(y)(s'(y)\varphi(y) + s(y)\varphi'(y)) + \frac{1}{2}a(y)(s''(y)\varphi(y) + 2s'(y)\varphi'(y) + s(y)\varphi''(y)) \right) \\ &= \left(b(y) + \frac{a(y)s'(y)}{s(y)} \right) \varphi'(y) + \frac{1}{2}a(y)\varphi''(y) \end{aligned}$$

since $s'' = -2(b/a)s'$ due to (3.1). Therefore, the upward or downward conditioned process has an additional drift of $(as')/s$. This drift is always positive (or always negative), as is to be expected.

Now, under Assumption L (upward conditioning) with $l = 0$, if $b = 0$, then $s(y) = y$; therefore the additional drift of the upward conditioned process is $a(y)/y$. Under Assumption R (downward conditioning) with $r = \infty$, if $b(y) = a(y)/y$, then (3.1) yields $s(y) = -\frac{1}{y}$ and thus an additional drift of $-a(y)/y = -b(y)$. These observations lead to the well-known fact:

Corollary 3.5 ((Geometric) Brownian motion). *A Brownian motion conditioned on hitting ∞ before hitting 0 is a three-dimensional Bessel process. Vice versa, a three-dimensional Bessel process conditioned to hit 0 is a Brownian motion. Moreover, a geometric Brownian motion conditioned on hitting ∞ before hitting 0 is a geometric Brownian motion with unit drift.*

A Conditioning on nullsets

Before Theorem 2.2, we constructed a probability measure \tilde{Q} by conditioning P on the nullset $\{T_0 = \mathfrak{T}\} = \bigcap_{a \in [0, \infty)} \{T_a \leq T_0\}$ using an extension theorem. It is important to point out that the choice of the approximating sequence of events, necessary for this construction, is highly

relevant. We remark that this has been illustrated before by Knight [10] with another example, which, in our opinion, is slightly more involved than the one presented in the following.

To illustrate the issue, consider the continuous martingale \tilde{X} , defined as

$$\tilde{X}_t = X_t + (X_t - 1)\mathbf{1}_{\{T_{3/4} \geq t\}} + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{X_t}{2}\right)\mathbf{1}_{\{T_{3/4} < t \leq T_{1/4}\}};$$

the process \tilde{X} moves twice as much as X until X hits $3/4$, then it moves half as much as X until X catches up, which occurs when X hits $1/4$. With this understanding, it is clear that \tilde{X} hits zero exactly when X hits zero. Therefore, we have that $\{T_0 = \mathfrak{T}\} = \bigcap_{a \in [0, \infty)} \{\tilde{T}_a \leq \tilde{T}_0\}$, where \tilde{T}_a is defined exactly like T_a with X replaced by \tilde{X} in (2.1).

Now, it is easy to see that $P(\cdot | \tilde{T}_a \leq T_0)$ defines a consistent family of probability measures on the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_{T_0 \wedge \tilde{T}_a})_{a > 1}$; namely the one defined through the Radon-Nikodym derivatives \tilde{X}_{T_a} . Since $P(\tilde{X}_{T_a} \neq X_{T_a}) > 0$, the induced measure differs from the one in Theorem 2.2. Therefore, although in the limit we condition on the same event, the induced probability measures strongly depend on the approximating sequence of events.

B Proof of Proposition 3.2

We only discuss the case $s(l) = 0$ since the case $s(r) = 0$ follows in the same way. In order to show the Markov property of Y under Q_y , we need to prove that

$$E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}) | \mathcal{F}_\rho) = E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}) | Y_\rho)$$

for all $t \geq 0$, for all bounded and continuous functions $f : [l, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and for all finite stopping times ρ . On the event $\{\rho \geq \tau_r\}$, the equality holds trivially as Y gets absorbed in l and r . On the event $\{\rho < \tau_r\}$, observe that

$$E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}) | \mathcal{F}_\rho) = \lim_{a \uparrow r} E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}^{\tau_a}) | \mathcal{F}_\rho) = \lim_{a \uparrow r} E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}^{\tau_a}) | Y_\rho^{\tau_a}) = E_{Q_y}(f(Y_{\rho+t}) | Y_\rho),$$

where the second equality follows from the generalized Bayes' formula in Proposition C.2 in [2] and the Markov property of Y^{τ_a} under P_y . Therefore, Y is strongly Markovian under Q_y . Since Y is also time-homogeneous under any of the measures Q_y , we have shown that Y is a diffusion under $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$.

As for the regularity, fix $a \in (l, y)$ and $b \in (y, r)$. Observe that Q_y is equivalent to P_y on $\mathcal{F}_{\tau_a \wedge \tau_b}$. This fact in conjunction with the regularity of Y under P and Proposition VII.3.2 in [16] yields that $Q_y(\tau_a < \infty) > 0$ as well as $Q_y(\tau_b < \infty) > 0$.

Denote now the extended infinitesimal generator of Y under $\{Q_y\}_{y \in [l, r]}$ by \mathcal{G} , let $\varphi \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{G})$ with localizing sequence $\{\rho_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, and fix $y \in (l, r)$. Fix two sequences $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $a_n \downarrow l$ and $b_n \uparrow r$ as $n \uparrow \infty$. We may assume, without loss of generality, that $\rho_n \leq \tau_{a_n} \wedge \tau_{b_n}$. By definition of the extended infinitesimal generator,

$$\varphi(Y^{\rho_n}) - \varphi(y) - \int_0^{\cdot \wedge \rho_n} \mathcal{G}\varphi(Y_s) ds$$

is a Q_y -martingale. Since $\varphi(\cdot)$ and $\mathcal{G}\varphi(\cdot)$ are bounded on $[a_n, b_n]$ this fact, in conjunction with Fubini's theorem, yields that

$$\frac{1}{s(y)} \left(\varphi(Y^{\rho_n}) s(Y^{\rho_n}) - \varphi(y) s(y) - \int_0^{\cdot \wedge \rho_n} \mathcal{G}\varphi(Y_u^{\rho_n}) s(Y_u^{\rho_n}) du \right)$$

is a P_y -martingale. Since $\{\rho_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges P_y -almost surely to $\tau_l \wedge \tau_r$ for all $y \in (l, r)$ this implies that $\varphi s \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{L}[\varphi s](y) = \mathcal{G}\varphi(y) s(y)$. The other inclusion can be shown in the same manner, which completes the proof. \square

C Jumps

Here we illustrate on a simple example that our results about upward conditioning can be extended to certain jump processes. Towards this end, we consider the canonical space of paths ω taking values in $[0, \infty]$, getting absorbed in either 0 or ∞ , and being càdlàg on $[0, T_\infty(\omega))$. The measure P is chosen in such a way that the canonical process X is a purely discontinuous martingale starting in 1, whose semimartingale characteristics under the truncation function $h(x) = x1_{|x| \leq 1}$ are given by $(0, 0, \nu)$. Here ν is a predictable random measure, the compensator of the jump measure of X . We assume that

$$\nu(\omega, ds, dx) = \nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds) \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{-1/N} + \delta_{1/N})(dx),$$

for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, where ν_{int} denotes the jump intensity, and that

$$\nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds) \ll X_{s-}(\omega) \nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds);$$

to wit, X only has jumps of size $\pm 1/N$ and gets absorbed when hitting 0. We furthermore assume that ν is bounded away from ∞ and 0; that is, that for all $t \geq 0$ there exist two nonnegative functions $c(t)$ and $C(t)$ tending to infinity as t increases such that

$$1_{\{X_{t-}(\omega) > 0\}} c(t) \leq \int_{[0, t]} \nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds) \leq C(t).$$

For example, X could be a compound Poisson process with jumps of size $\pm 1/N$, getting absorbed in 0.

The conditions on X guarantee that $P(T_0 < \infty) = 1$ since a one-dimensional random walk is recurrent; furthermore, X satisfies $P(T_{n/N} < \infty) > 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, the assertion of Lemma 2.1 holds for $a = n/N$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq N$; hence, the h -transform Q , defined by $dQ|_{\mathcal{F}_t} = X_t dP|_{\mathcal{F}_t}$, equals the upward conditioned measure \tilde{Q} , defined as the extension of the measures $\{P(\cdot | T_{n/N} \leq T_0)\}_{n \geq N}$.

Girsanov's theorem (Theorem III.3.24 in Jacod and Shiryaev [7]) implies that, under the probability measure $Q = \tilde{Q}$, the process X has semimartingale characteristics $(0, 0, \nu')$, where

$$\nu'(\omega, ds, dx) = \nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{X_{s-}(\omega) - \frac{1}{N}}{X_{s-}(\omega)} \delta_{-1/N} + \frac{X_{s-}(\omega) + \frac{1}{N}}{X_{s-}(\omega)} \delta_{1/N} \right) (dx).$$

These computations show that we cannot expect $1/X$ to be a Q -local martingale; indeed, in our example, the process $1/X$ is bounded by N and a true Q -supermartingale. Thus, we cannot obtain P through conditioning X downward as we did for the continuous case in Subsection 2.2.

Consider now the case of deterministic jump times with

$$\nu_{\text{int}}(\omega, ds) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_{\{X_{s-}(\omega) > 0\}} \delta_{n\delta t}(ds),$$

where $\delta t := 1/N^2$. With a slight misuse of notation allowing X_0 to take the value $x = n/N$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, observe that, for all C^2 -functions f ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\delta t} (E_Q[f(X_{\delta t}) | X_0 = x] - f(x)) &= \frac{1}{\delta t} \left(E_P \left[f(X_{\delta t}) \frac{X_{\delta t}}{x} \middle| X_0 = x \right] - f(x) \right) \\ &= N^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} f \left(x + \frac{1}{N} \right) \frac{x + 1/N}{x} + \frac{1}{2} f \left(x - \frac{1}{N} \right) \frac{x - 1/N}{x} - f(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} N^2 \left[f \left(x + \frac{1}{N} \right) + f \left(x - \frac{1}{N} \right) - 2f(x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{N}{2} \left[f\left(x + \frac{1}{N}\right) + f\left(x - \frac{1}{N}\right) \right] \\
& \simeq \frac{1}{2} f''(x) + \frac{1}{x} f'(x).
\end{aligned}$$

Using arguments based on the martingale problem, we obtain the weak convergence of X under Q to a Bessel process as N tends to infinity (see Corollary 4.8.9 in [5]). On the other side, Donsker's theorem implies that X converges weakly to a Brownian motion under P . We thus recover Pitman's proof that upward conditioned Brownian motion is a Bessel process; see Pitman [14].

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