Simulation of the Brownian motion

Exercise 1 Simulate 10 paths of the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process on the time interval [0, 1] with step size $\Delta t = 0.02$

We recall that the Orstein-Uhlenbeck process is a continuous gaussian process $(X_t, t \ge 0)$ satisfying $\mathbb{E}[X_t] = 0$ for all $t \ge 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_tX_s] = \exp(-\gamma|t-s|)$, γ being a positive constant. We also assume that $X_0 = 0$.

Exercise 2 The fractional Brownian motion is a continuous gaussian process $(B^H(t), t \ge 0)$ starting in 0 such that $\mathbb{E}[B_t^H] = 0$ for all $t \ge 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[B_t^H B_s^H] = \frac{1}{2}(t^{2H} + s^{2H} - |t - s|^{2H})$. The parameter H is called the Hurst index.

- 1. Verify that the fractional Brownian motion is a Brownian motion when the parameter satisfies H = 1/2.
- 2. Simulate one trajectory of this process on the time interval [0,1] and with the step size $\Delta t = 0.02$.

Exercise 3 Let *Q* the following covariance matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -0.8\\ 1 & 1.04 & -0.8\\ -0.8 & -0.8 & 0.68 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let (B_t) be a 3-dimensional Q-Brownian motion. Represent on the same figure, a simulation of three trajectories each corresponding on one coordinate of (B_t) . Comment the dependences between the different coordinates of the Q-Brownian motion (interval [0, 1] and step size $\Delta t = 0.01$).