

Contents

Preface to the second edition	xv
Preface to the first edition	xvii
Some frequently used notations	xix
1 Measure theory and probability	1
1.1 Some traps concerning the union of σ -fields	1
1.2 Sets which do not belong in a strong sense, to a σ -field	2
1.3 Some criteria for uniform integrability	3
1.4 When does weak convergence imply the convergence of expectations?	4
1.5 Conditional expectation and the Monotone Class Theorem	5
1.6 L^p -convergence of conditional expectations	5
1.7 Measure preserving transformations	6
1.8 Ergodic transformations	6
1.9 Invariant σ -fields	7
1.10 Extremal solutions of (general) moments problems	8
1.11 The log normal distribution is moments indeterminate	9
1.12 Conditional expectations and equality in law	10
1.13 Simplifiable random variables	11
1.14 Mellin transform and simplification	12

1.15	There exists no fractional covering of the real line	12
	Solutions for Chapter 1	14
2	Independence and conditioning	27
2.1	Independence does not imply measurability with respect to an independent complement	28
2.2	Complement to Exercise 2.1 : further statements of independence versus measurability	29
2.3	Independence and mutual absolute continuity	29
2.4	Size-biased sampling and conditional laws	30
2.5	Think twice before exchanging the order of taking the supremum and intersection of σ -fields!	31
2.6	Exchangeability and conditional independence: de Finetti's theorem	32
2.7	On exchangeable σ -fields.	33
2.8	Too much independence implies constancy	34
2.9	A double paradoxical inequality	35
2.10	Euler's formula for primes and probability	36
2.11	The probability, for integers, of being relatively prime	37
2.12	Completely independent multiplicative sequences of \mathbb{U} -valued random variables.	38
2.13	Bernoulli random walks considered at some stopping time	39
2.14	cosh, sinh, the Fourier transform and conditional independence	40
2.15	cosh, sinh, and the Laplace transform	41
2.16	Conditioning and changes of probabilities	42
2.17	Radon–Nikodym density and the Acceptance–Rejection Method of von Neumann	42
2.18	Negligible sets and conditioning	43
2.19	Gamma laws and conditioning	44

Contents

ix

2.20	Random variables with independent fractional and integer parts	45
2.21	Two characterizations of the simple random walk.	46
	Solutions for Chapter 2	48
3	Gaussian variables	75
3.1	Constructing Gaussian variables from, but not belonging to, a Gaussian space	76
3.2	A complement to Exercise 3.1	76
3.3	Gaussian vectors and orthogonal projections	77
3.4	On the negative moments of norms of Gaussian vectors	77
3.5	Quadratic functionals of Gaussian vectors and continued fractions	78
3.6	Orthogonal but non-independent Gaussian variables	81
3.7	Isotropy property of multidimensional Gaussian laws	81
3.8	The Gaussian distribution and matrix transposition	82
3.9	A law whose n -samples are preserved by every orthogonal transformation is Gaussian	82
3.10	Non-canonical representation of Gaussian random walks	83
3.11	Concentration inequality for Gaussian vectors	85
3.12	Determining a jointly Gaussian distribution from its conditional marginals	86
3.13	Gaussian integration by parts	86
3.14	Correlation polynomials.	87
	Solutions for Chapter 3	89
4	Distributional computations	103
4.1	Hermite polynomials and Gaussian variables	104
4.2	The beta–gamma algebra and Poincaré’s Lemma	105
4.3	An identity in law between reciprocals of gamma variables	108

4.4	The Gamma process and its associated Dirichlet processes	109
4.5	Gamma variables and Gauss multiplication formulae	110
4.6	The beta–gamma algebra and convergence in law	111
4.7	Beta–gamma variables and changes of probability measures	112
4.8	Exponential variables and powers of Gaussian variables	113
4.9	Mixtures of exponential distributions	113
4.10	Some computations related to the lack of memory property of the exponential law	114
4.11	Some identities in law between Gaussian and exponential variables	115
4.12	Some functions which preserve the Cauchy law	116
4.13	Uniform laws on the circle	117
4.14	Fractional parts of random variables and the uniform law.	117
4.15	Non-infinite divisibility and signed Lévy–Khintchine representation.	118
4.16	Trigonometric formulae and probability	119
4.17	A multidimensional version of the Cauchy distribution	119
4.18	Some properties of the Gauss transform	121
4.19	Unilateral stable distributions (1)	123
4.20	Unilateral stable distributions (2)	124
4.21	Unilateral stable distributions (3)	125
4.22	A probabilistic translation of Selberg’s integral formulae	128
4.23	Mellin and Stieltjes transforms of stable variables	128
4.24	Solving certain moment problems via simplification	130
	Solutions for Chapter 4	132
5	Convergence of random variables	163
5.1	Around Scheffé’s lemma.	164

Contents

xi

5.2	Convergence of sum of squares of independent Gaussian variables	164
5.3	Convergence of moments and convergence in law	164
5.4	Borel test functions and convergence in law	165
5.5	Convergence in law of the normalized maximum of Cauchy variables	165
5.6	Large deviations for the maximum of Gaussian vectors	166
5.7	A logarithmic normalization	166
5.8	A $\sqrt{n \log n}$ normalization	167
5.9	The Central Limit Theorem involves convergence in law, not in probability	168
5.10	Changes of probabilities and the Central Limit Theorem	168
5.11	Convergence in law of stable(μ) variables, as $\mu \rightarrow 0$	169
5.12	Finite-dimensional convergence in law towards Brownian motion	170
5.13	The empirical process and the Brownian bridge	171
5.14	The functional law of large numbers	172
5.15	The Poisson process and the Brownian motion	172
5.16	Brownian bridges converging in law to Brownian motions.	173
5.17	An almost sure convergence result for sums of stable random variables	174
	Solutions for Chapter 5	176
6	Random processes	191
6.1	Jeulin's lemma deals with the absolute convergence of integrals of random processes	193
6.2	Functions of Brownian motion as solutions to SDEs; the example of $\varphi(x) = \sinh(x)$	195
6.3	Bougerol's identity and some Bessel variants	196

6.4	Doléans–Dade exponentials and the Maruyama–Girsanov–Van Schuppen–Wong theorem revisited	197
6.5	The range process of Brownian motion	199
6.6	Symmetric Lévy processes reflected at their minimum and maximum; E. Csáki’s formulae for the ratio of Brownian extremes	200
6.7	Infinite divisibility with respect to time	201
6.8	A toy example for Westwater’s renormalization	202
6.9	Some asymptotic laws of planar Brownian motion	205
6.10	Windings of the three-dimensional Brownian motion around a line	206
6.11	Cyclic exchangeability property and uniform law related to the Brownian bridge	207
6.12	Local time and hitting time distributions for the Brownian bridge	208
6.13	Partial absolute continuity of the Brownian bridge distribution with respect to the Brownian distribution	210
6.14	A Brownian interpretation of the duplication formula for the gamma function	211
6.15	Some deterministic time-changes of Brownian motion	212
6.16	A new path construction of Brownian and Bessel bridges.	213
6.17	Random scaling of the Brownian bridge	214
6.18	Time-inversion and quadratic functionals of Brownian motion; Lévy’s stochastic area formula.	215
6.19	Quadratic variation and local time of semimartingales	216
6.20	Geometric Brownian motion	217
6.21	0-self similar processes and conditional expectation	218
6.22	A Taylor formula for semimartingales; Markov martingales and iterated infinitesimal generators	219
6.23	A remark of D. Williams: the optional stopping theorem may hold for certain “non-stopping times”	220
6.24	Stochastic affine processes, also known as “Harnesses”.	221

Contents

xiii

6.25	More on harnesses.	224
6.26	A martingale “in the mean over time” is a martingale	224
6.27	A reinforcement of Exercise 6.26	225
6.28	Some past-and-future Brownian martingales.	225
6.29	Additive and multiplicative martingale decompositions of Brownian motion	226
	Solutions for Chapter 6	229
	Where is the notion N discussed?	268
	Final suggestions: how to go further?	269
	References	270
	Index	278