

标准布朗运动关于线性边界通过概率

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摘 要: 该文讨论了布朗运动关于线性边界的首出时问题, 求出了布朗运动停留在双侧 (单侧) 逐段线性边界内的概率的分析表达式.

关键词: 标准布朗运动; 首出时; 首中时; 双侧逐段线性边界.

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1 引言

给定概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{P})$ 和其上完备 σ -域流 $\{\mathbf{F}_t, t \geq 0\}$, 考虑一维标准布朗运动 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$; 定义布朗运动关于集合 B 的首出时为:

$$\tau_B = \begin{cases} \inf\{t \geq 0; W(t) \notin B\}, \\ \infty, \text{ 若上集合空.} \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

布朗运动是一种重要的具有连续时间参数空间与连续状态空间的随机过程, 它的首中时与首出时分布在多方面有着重要应用, 比如在非参数统计方面^[1], 序列分析方面^[2]以及在财政金融方面^[3]. 国内许多学者对其进行了大量研究, 并得到许多好的结果, 例如王梓坤教授求出 (从球心出发的) 布朗运动的首中与末离的联合分布^[4]; 吴荣教授等求出了布朗运动关于球的末离时分布^[5]; 尹传存教授求出了布朗运动关于球、球层等的首中时或首出时分布^[6]等等. 上述论文中研究的都是固定边界, 受上述论文的启发本论文中要对随时间变化的边界进行讨论.

本文主要讨论了布朗运动关于线性边界的首出时问题, 定理 3 与定理 4 是其中的主要结果, 给出了布朗运动停留在双侧 (单侧) 逐段线性边界内的概率的完整形式, 主要方法是利用到布朗运动的平稳独立增量性、正交不变性、Markov 性等. 应用本文主要结果论文最后求出了一类重要的风险模型的有限时间破产概率分布.

2 主要结果

引理 1 设 $f(s)$, $0 \leq t_1 \leq s \leq t_2$ 为任一线性函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & P\{-\infty < W(s) < f(s), t_1 \leq s \leq t_2 | W(t_1) = x, W(t_2) = y\} \\ & = 1_{\{f(t_1) > x, f(t_2) > y\}} [1 - \exp(-\frac{2(f(t_1) - x)(f(t_2) - y)}{t_2 - t_1})]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

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此引理的证明可参见 [7].

定理 1 设 $f(s)$, $0 \leq t_1 \leq s \leq t_2$ 为任一线性函数, 则有

$$P\{-\infty < W(s) < f(s), t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_1)} \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_2)} [1 - \exp(-\frac{2(f(t_1) - x)(f(t_2) - y)}{t_2 - t_1})] \times \\ \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{t_1(t_2 - t_1)}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x^2}{t_1} + \frac{(y - x)^2}{t_2 - t_1})\} dx dy. \quad (2.2)$$

证明 利用引理 1 及条件期望性质立即可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & P\{-\infty < W(s) < f(s), t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\} \\ &= E[P\{-\infty < W(s) < f(s), t_1 \leq s \leq t_2 | W(t_1) = x, W(t_2) = y\}] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_1)} \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_2)} P\{-\infty < W(s) < f(s), t_1 \leq s \leq t_2 | W(t_1) = x, W(t_2) = y\} \varphi_{t_1, t_2}(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_1)} \int_{-\infty}^{f(t_2)} [1 - \exp(-\frac{2(f(t_1) - x)(f(t_2) - y)}{t_2 - t_1})] \times \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{t_1(t_2 - t_1)}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x^2}{t_1} + \frac{(y - x)^2}{t_2 - t_1})\} dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\varphi_{t_1, t_2}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{t_1(t_2 - t_1)}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x^2}{t_1} + \frac{(y - x)^2}{t_2 - t_1})\}$ 为 $(W(t_1), W(t_2))$ 的联合密度. $\square$

定理 2 设 τ 为布朗运动 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 关于线性边界 $f(s) = as + b$, $0 \leq s \leq t$, $b > 0$ 的首出时, 则有

$$P(\tau > t) = \Phi(\frac{at + b}{\sqrt{t}}) - \exp(-2ab)\Phi(\frac{at - b}{\sqrt{t}}), \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $\Phi(x)$ 表示标准正态随机变量 $X \sim N(0, 1)$ 的分布函数.

证明 根据引理 1, 当 $t_1 = 0$, $t_2 = t$ 时可得

$$P\{-\infty < W(s) < as + b, 0 \leq s \leq t | W(t) = y\} = 1_{(at+b > y)} [1 - \exp(-\frac{2b(at + b - y)}{t})].$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t > 0. P(\tau > t) &= P(-\infty < W(s) < f(s), 0 \leq s \leq t) \\ &= E[P(-\infty < W(s) < f(s), 0 \leq s \leq t | W(t))] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(-\infty < W(s) < as + b, 0 \leq s \leq t | W(t) = y) \varphi_t(y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{at+b} [1 - \exp(-\frac{2b(at + b - y)}{t})] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{y^2}{2t}) dy \\ &= \Phi(\frac{at + b}{\sqrt{t}}) - \exp(-2ab)\Phi(\frac{at - b}{\sqrt{t}}). \end{aligned}$$

注 1 设 τ_1 为布朗运动 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 关于线性边界 $f(s) = -as - b$, $0 \leq s \leq t$, $b > 0$ 的首出时, 即

$$\tau_1 = \begin{cases} \inf\{t \geq 0; W(t) < -at - b\}, \\ \infty, \text{ 若上集合空.} \end{cases}$$

则利用布朗运动的正交不变性知: $\{-W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 仍然为一维标准布朗运动, 仿定理 2 可得 $P(\tau_1 > t) = \Phi(\frac{at+b}{\sqrt{t}}) - \exp(-2ab)\Phi(\frac{at-b}{\sqrt{t}})$.

引理 2 设 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 为一维标准布朗运动, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_n = t$ 为区间 $[0, t]$ 的一组分点, 则对于任意一维直线 R^1 上的 Borel 可测集 $B_1, B_2, \cdots, B_n$ 有: 在关于 σ -域 $\sigma(W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n))$ 的条件概率之下有:

n 个事件 $\{W(s) \in B_1, t_0 \leq s \leq t_1\}, \{W(s) \in B_2, t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\}, \cdots, \{W(s) \in B_n, t_{n-1} \leq s \leq t_n\}$ 相互独立.

证明 利用布朗运动的独立增量性可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\{W(s) \in B_1, t_0 \leq s \leq t_1\} \cap \cdots \cap \{W(s) \in B_n, t_{n-1} \leq s \leq t_n\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n)) \\ &= P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{W(s) \in B_i, t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n)) \\ &= P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{(W(s) - W(t_{i-1}) + W(t_{i-1})) \in B_i, t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n)) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(\{(W(s) - W(t_{i-1}) + W(t_{i-1})) \in B_i, t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n)) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(\{W(s) \in B_i, t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n)). \end{aligned}$$

可用相同方法证明:

$$\{W(s) \in B_1, t_0 \leq s \leq t_1\}, \{W(s) \in B_2, t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\}, \cdots, \{W(s) \in B_n, t_{n-1} \leq s \leq t_n\}$$

中的任意有限个事件关于 σ -代数 $\sigma(W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n))$ 也是相互独立的.

此即表明: $\{W(s) \in B_1, t_0 \leq s \leq t_1\}, \{W(s) \in B_2, t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\}, \cdots, \{W(s) \in B_n, t_{n-1} \leq s \leq t_n\}$ 在关于 $\sigma(W(t_0), W(t_1), \cdots, W(t_n))$ 的条件概率下是相互独立的. $\square$

注 2 $\{W(s) \in B_1, t_0 \leq s \leq t_1\}, \{W(s) \in B_2, t_1 \leq s \leq t_2\}, \cdots, \{W(s) \in B_n, t_{n-1} \leq s \leq t_n\}$ 这 n 个事件是条件独立, 而其本身并不一定相互独立.

定理 3 设有两函数 $\tilde{f}(s), \tilde{g}(s)$ 满足: $-\infty < \tilde{f}(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t, \tilde{f}(s), \tilde{g}(s)$ 均为逐段线性函数且有相同的分段点 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_n = t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t) \\ &= \int_{\tilde{f}(t_1)}^{\tilde{g}(t_1)} \cdots \int_{\tilde{f}(t_n)}^{\tilde{g}(t_n)} \prod_{i=0}^n [1 - P_U - P_L] \times \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \\ & \quad \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}]\}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$P_U = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp\{[\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_i)](2j-1)[j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) + \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - x_i]\} \times$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \exp\left\{\frac{2(j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) + \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - x_i)}{\Delta t_i}\right. \\
& \left. [\Delta x_i - \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{g}(t_i)}{2} - (j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) + \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - x_i)]\right\} - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp\{[2j(\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_i))](2j - \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - 2x_i}{2})\} \times \\
& \exp\left\{\frac{2j}{\Delta t_i}(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}))[\Delta x_i - \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{g}(t_i)}{2} - j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}))]\right\}, \\
P_L = & \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp\{[\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_i)](2j - 1)[j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + x_i]\} \times \\
& \exp\left\{\frac{2(j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + x_i)}{\Delta t_i}\right. \\
& \left. [\Delta x_i + \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{g}(t_i)}{2} - (j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1})) - \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + x_i)]\right\} - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp\{[2j(\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i))(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_i))](2j + \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) + 2x_i}{2})\} \times \\
& \exp\left\{\frac{2j}{\Delta t_i}(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}))[\Delta x_i + \frac{\tilde{f}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(t_i) + \tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \tilde{g}(t_i)}{2} - j(\tilde{g}(t_{i+1}) - \right. \\
& \left. \tilde{f}(t_{i+1}))]\right\}, \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}; \Delta t_i = t_i - t_{i-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

证明 利用条件期望的性质及引理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t) \\
& = E[P(\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t | W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n))] \\
& = E[P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n))] \\
& = E[\prod_{i=1}^n P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n))]
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\Delta W(t_i) = W(t_{i+1}) - W(t_i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, 则显然有 $\sigma(W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n)) = \sigma(W(t_0), \Delta W(t_0), \dots, \Delta W(t_{n-1}))$, 同时利用布朗运动 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 的 Markov 性可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n)) \\
& = P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), W(t_i), \dots, W(t_n)) \\
& = P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) - W(t_{i-1}) + W(t_{i-1}) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), \\
& \quad \Delta W(t_{i-1}), \dots, \Delta W(t_{n-1})) \\
& = P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) - W(t_{i-1}) + W(t_{i-1}) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), \Delta W(t_{i-1})) \\
& = P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), \Delta W(t_{i-1})) \\
& = P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), W(t_i)).
\end{aligned}$$

于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t) \\
 &= E\left[\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} P(\{\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_{i-1} \leq s \leq t_i\} | W(t_{i-1}), W(t_i))\right] \\
 &= \int_{\tilde{f}(t_1)}^{\tilde{g}(t_1)} \cdots \int_{\tilde{f}(t_n)}^{\tilde{g}(t_n)} \prod_{i=0}^n [1 - P_U - P_L] \times \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \\
 &\quad \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}\right]\right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\tilde{f}(s) < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), t_i \leq s \leq t_{i+1} | W(t_i) = x_i, \\
 & W(t_{i+1}) = x_{i+1}) = 1 - P_U(t_i, t_{i+1}; x_i, x_{i+1}) - P_L(t_i, t_{i+1}; x_i, x_{i+1})^{[8]}; \\
 & (W(t_0), W(t_1), \dots, W(t_n))
 \end{aligned}$$

的联合分布为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varphi_{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}\right]\right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

使用与定理 3 相同的方法与技巧, 并利用引理 1 的结果即可得到下述布朗运动停留在单侧逐段线性边界内的概率.

定理 4 设有两函数 $\tilde{g}(s)$ 为逐段线性函数且有分段点 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_n = t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(-\infty < W(s) < \tilde{g}(s), 0 \leq s \leq t) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_1)} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_n)} \prod_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{2}{t_i - t_{i-1}}(\tilde{g}(t_{i-1}) - x_{i-1})(\tilde{g}(t_i) - x_i)\right)\right] \times \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \\
 &\quad \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}\right]\right\} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

证明省略. 注意定理 4 并不能完全由定理 3 推出, 因为定理 3 中的 $\tilde{f}(s)$ 在有限闭区间 $[0, t]$ 中不能趋于 $-\infty$.

作为定理 3 与定理 4 在理论上的一个应用: 利用逐段线性函数可以逼近任意函数的特性, 我们可以考虑对布朗运动关于一般曲线边界的首出概率进行近似计算, 限于篇幅在此就不展开讨论了.

下面我们考虑一种重要的风险模型:

$$X(t) = u + f(t) + \sigma W(t), \quad t \geq 0, \quad (2.6)$$

其中 $u \geq 0$ 为初始余额, $f(t)$ 为一逐段线性函数, 它表示保险公司在不同时段收取不同保费, $\sigma > 0$, $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 为一维标准布朗运动. 当 $f(t) = ct$ 时, $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 即为带漂移的布朗运动; 关于带漂移的布朗运动作为风险模型来研究可参见 [10] 和 [11] 等.

定义风险模型 (2.6) 的破产时 T 及破产概率 $\Psi(u, t)$ 如下:

$$T = \inf\{t \geq 0, X(t) \leq 0\}; \quad \Psi(u, t) = P(T \leq t | X(0) = u).$$

推论 1 设 $u, t > 0$, $f(s)$ (其中 $0 \leq s \leq t$) 为逐段线性函数且有分段点 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n = t$, 则风险模型 (2.6) 的有限时间破产概率为

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(u, t) = & 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_1)} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_n)} \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \exp(-\frac{2}{t_i - t_{i-1}}(\tilde{g}(t_{i-1}) - x_{i-1})(\tilde{g}(t_i) - x_i))] \times \\ & \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \\ & \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}]\} dx_1 \cdots dx_n, \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

其中 $\tilde{g}(s) = \frac{u+f(s)}{\sigma}$.

证明 利用布朗运动 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 的正交不变性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(T > t | X(0) = u) &= P(\forall s \in [0, t], X(s) > 0 | X(0) = u) \\ &= P(\forall s \in [0, t], \sigma W(s) > -u - f(s) | X(0) = u) \\ &= P(\forall s \in [0, t], -W(s) < \frac{u+f(s)}{\sigma} | X(0) = u). \end{aligned}$$

令 $\tilde{g}(s) = \frac{u+f(s)}{\sigma}$, 显然有 $\tilde{g}(s)$ 仍为逐段线性函数, 并且与函数 $f(s)$ 有相同的分段点. 利用定理 4, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\forall s \in [0, t], -W(s) < \tilde{g}(s) | X(0) = u) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_1)} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\tilde{g}(t_n)} \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - \exp(-\frac{2}{t_i - t_{i-1}}(\tilde{g}(t_{i-1}) - x_{i-1})(\tilde{g}(t_i) - x_i))] \times \\ & \quad \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n [2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[\frac{x_1^2}{t_1} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{t_2 - t_1} + \cdots + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})^2}{t_n - t_{n-1}}]\} dx_1 \cdots dx_n. \end{aligned}$$

于是利用 $\Psi(u, t) = P(T \leq t | X(0) = u) = 1 - P(T > t | X(0) = u)$, 立刻得到有限时间破产概率公式 (2.7). $\square$

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Linear Boundary Crossing Probability for Standard Brownian Motion

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Abstract: In this paper, the problem of the first passage time for Brownian motion to cross linear boundary is discussed. The two-sided piecewise linear boundary crossing probability for Brownian motion is derived in closed form.

Key words: standard Brownian motion; the first passage time; the first hitting time; two-sided piecewise linear boundary.