

## Itô's Lemma 3 Questions & Answers

**1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Questions:** Application of Itô's Lemma

**3<sup>rd</sup> Question:** Itô's Lemma and Sharpe Ratio

**Q1.**

$$\int_0^t W_s dW_s$$

**Solution:**

Since  $W_t$  is Standard Brownian motion then  $Y_t = W_t^2$  satisfies Itô's Lemma. So;

$$dY_t = 2W_t dW_t + \frac{1}{2} 2dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(dY_t - dt) = W_t dW_t.$$

By taking the integration for both sides, the result follows:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (dY_s - ds) = \frac{1}{2} (Y_t - t) = \frac{1}{2} (W_t^2 - t) = \int_0^t W_s dW_s$$

**Q2.** Let  $B_t$  be a standard Brownian motion in a the Black-Scholes framework and  $Y_t = t^2 B_t^4$  be a solution of a stochastic differential equation. Find the SDE.

**Solution:**

Since  $Y_t$  satisfies Itô's Lemma, then:

$$dY_t = d(t^2 B_t^4) = t^2 4B_t^3 dB_t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 12B_t^2 dB_t^2 + 2tB_t^4 dt$$

$$dY_t = (6t^2 B_t^2 + 2tB_t^4)dt + 4t^2 B_t^3 dB_t$$

$$dY_t = \left(6tY_t^{1/2} + 2\frac{Y_t}{t}\right)dt + 4t^{1/2}Y_t^{3/4}dB_t$$

Arranging the terms concludes the result.

$$dY_t = \left(6(t^2 Y_t)^{1/2} + 2\frac{Y_t}{t}\right)dt + 4(t^{2/3} Y_t)^{3/4} dB_t$$

**Q3.** Two non-dividend paying stocks,  $X$  ve  $Y$  have the same source of uncertainty as  $W_t$ , a standard Brownian motion izlenmektedir. Price of the assets follows the below stochastic differential equations:

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = 0.07dt + 0.12dZ_t$$

$$\frac{dY_t}{Y_t} = A dt + B dZ_t$$

The equality  $d[\ln Y_t] = \alpha dt + 0.085dZ_t$  is given and the continuous interest rate is assumed as 4%. Find the constant  $A$ .

**Solution:**

Since  $Y_t$  is a geometric Brownian motion, the function  $G_t = \ln Y_t$  satisfies Itô's Lemma. Then

$$d[\ln Y_t] = \frac{1}{Y_t} dY_t + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{Y_t^2} \right) (dY_t)^2$$

$$d[\ln Y_t] = A dt + B dZ_t - \frac{1}{2} B^2 dt$$

$$d[\ln Y_t] = \left( A - \frac{1}{2} B^2 \right) dt + B dZ_t$$

$$\text{and } B = 0.085.$$

Since they have the same source of uncertainty, they have the same Sharpe ratios.

So;

$$\frac{\mu_X - r}{\sigma_X} = \frac{\mu_Y - r}{\sigma_Y}$$

$$\frac{0.07 - 0.04}{0.12} = \frac{A - 0.04}{0.085}$$

$$A = 0.06125.$$