

Bounding the Maximal Height of a Diffusion by the Time Elapsed

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Abstract

Let $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a one-dimensional time-homogeneous diffusion process associated with the infinitesimal generator

$$\mathbb{L}_X = \mu(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

where $x \mapsto \mu(x)$ and $x \mapsto \sigma(x) > 0$ are continuous. We show how the question of finding a function $x \mapsto H(x)$ such that

$$c_1 E(H(\tau)) \leq E\left(\max_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |X_t|\right) \leq c_2 E(H(\tau))$$

holds for all stopping times τ of X relates to solutions of the equation:

$$\mathbb{L}_X(F) = 1 .$$

Explicit expressions for H are derived in terms of μ and σ . The method of proof relies upon a domination principle established by Lenglart and Itô calculus.

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