

Exercise 4.13 (Decomposition of correlated BMs into independent BMs)

Suppose $B_1(t)$ and $B_2(t)$ are Brownian motions and

$$dB_1(t)dB_2(t) = \rho(t)dt.$$

Here ρ is a stochastic process taking values strictly between -1 and 1. Define processes $W_1(t)$ and $W_2(t)$ in such a way that

$$B_1(t) = W_1(t), B_2(t) = \int_0^t \rho(s)dW_1(s) + \int_0^t \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(s)}dW_2(s)$$

and show that $W_1(t)$ and $W_2(t)$ are independent Brownian motion.

Proof

Note that the question is asking us to define $W_1(t)$ and $W_2(t)$ first. We do not need to show that if W_1 and W_2 satisfy the displayed equations, then they are Brownian motions.

$W_1(t)$ is, self-evidently, defined as $B_1(t)$. Now define

$$W_2(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(s)}} \cdot dB_2(s) - \int_0^t \frac{\rho(s)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(s)}} \cdot dB_1(s)$$

In fact, this equation is easily derived from statement's displayed equation. We need to assume that the following regularity condition holds

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^t \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2(s)} ds < +\infty$$

Note that

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^t \frac{\rho^2(s)}{1 - \rho^2(s)} ds = -t + \mathbb{E} \int_0^t \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2(s)} ds < +\infty$$

$W_2(t), t \geq 0$ is continuous and as sum of two Itô integral, it must be a martingale too. Continuing, we have that

$$dW_2(t) \cdot dW_2(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2(t)} \cdot (1 + \rho^2(t) - 2\rho^2(t)) dt = 1.$$

Furthermore,

$$dW_1(t)dW_2(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)}} \cdot (\rho(t) - \rho(t)) dt = 0.$$

Using Levy's theorem in dimension two, it follows that $W_1(t), t \geq 0$ and $W_2(t), t \geq 0$ are independent Brownian motions. We have that

$$dW_2(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)}} \cdot dB_2(t) - \frac{\rho(t)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)}} \cdot dB_1(t)$$

Thus,

$$dB_2(t) = \rho(t)dW_1(t) + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)}dW_2(t)$$

Since $B_2(0) = 0$, integration from both sides gives the result.