

# PATHWISE STOCHASTIC INTEGRALS AND ITÔ FORMULA FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL GAUSSIAN PROCESSES

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Let  $X = (X^1, \dots, X^n)$  be  $n$ -dimensional Gaussian process on  $[0, T]$  with all  $X^k$  independent. We are interested in which generality stochastic integrals  $\sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^T f(X_u^1, \dots, X_u^n) dX_u^k$  exist in pathwise sense. We do not assume processes  $X^k$  are semimartingales, and hence standard integration techniques can not be applied.

Young showed that if  $f(x)$  has finite  $p$  variation and  $g(x)$  has finite  $q$  variation with  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > 1$ , then  $\int f(x) dg(x)$  exists as a limit of Riemann-Stieltjes sums. Föllmer introduced pathwise forward-type Riemann-Stieltjes integration and Zähle introduced the generalized Lebesgue-Stieltjes integrals, and later on Nualart and Răşcanu further developed the theory. The case with fractional Brownian motion was studied by Azmoodeh et al. to show that if  $B^H$  is a fractional Brownian motion with  $H > \frac{1}{2}$  and  $f$  is a convex function with left-sided derivative  $f'_-$ , then  $\int_0^T f'_-(B_s^H) dB_s^H$  exists as a generalized Lebesgue-Stieltjes integral. Later on, Sottinen and Viitasaari generalized the fractional Brownian motion case to a large class of Gaussian processes with some mild extra assumptions. They showed that the result also holds for Gaussian processes with  $\alpha$ -Hölder continuous trajectories for some  $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ . However all mentioned studies above only considered one dimensional case.

In this talk we study the existence of pathwise stochastic integrals with respect to a general class of  $n$ -dimensional Gaussian processes. Moreover, we consider a wide class of adapted integrands that are functions of locally bounded variation with respect to all variables. With some mild integrability assumption, we can prove the existence of integral  $\int_0^T f(X_u^1, \dots, X_u^n) dX_u^k$  for every  $k = 1, \dots, n$  in the sense of generalized Lebesgue-Stieltjes integral provided that each Gaussian process belongs to certain class and  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is of locally bounded variation separately with respect to each variable. Furthermore, it is not even necessary that processes  $X^k$  are independent provided that conditional processes belong to the considered class. We also derive the multidimensional Itô formula. Some extensions and applications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Föllmer integral, generalized Lebesgue-Stieltjes integral, Itô formula, pathwise stochastic integral.

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