

On Some Applications of Stable Processes

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Objectives

- ▶ A statistical idea in anomalous “diffusions”



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- ▶ Stable processes in analysis



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- ▶ \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} independent
- ▶ $\mathbf{g}_n := y(\mathbf{s}_1) + \cdots + y(\mathbf{s}_n) = \text{random walk in random scenery}$
(Kesten and Spitzer, 1979)



$$g_n = y(s_1) + \cdots + y(s_n)$$



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An iterated logarithm law

Theorem (Kh–Lewis, 1998)

$\exists c \in (0, \infty)$ s.t.

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\ln \ln t}{t} \right)^{1-1/(2\alpha)} \frac{G(t)}{(\ln \ln t)^{3/2}} = c \quad \text{a.s.}$$



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- ▶ Interest here: A Borel–Cantelli lemma



Positive quadrant dependence

- ▶ U and V are *positive quadrant dependent* (PQD) if

$$P\{U > a, V > b\} \geq P\{U > a\} P\{V > b\},$$

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- ▶ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{Z_k \geq 0\} = \infty$; and
- ▶ there exists an integer sequence $n_1, n_2, \dots \nearrow \infty$ s.t.

$$\sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq n_\ell} \text{Cov}(Z_j, Z_k) = o\left(\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} P\{Z_k \geq 0\}\right|^2\right)$$



Hausdorff measure

- ▶ Given a set $A \subset \mathbf{R}^m$ and $\epsilon, s > 0$,

$$\mathcal{H}_s^\epsilon(A) := \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |A_i|^s : A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j, \sup_{k \geq 1} |A_k| \leq \epsilon \right\}.$$

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- ▶ If $s = m$, then that restriction is Lebesgue's measure, provided that we choose the diameter “ $|\cdot \cdot \cdot|$ ” correctly.



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- ▶ $\dim_{\text{H}} A$ = the “Hausdorff dimension” of A .



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- ▶ $m - 2 \leq m - \alpha < m$ (!)



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- ▶ Let $Y(t) := X(t) - X'(t)$, where X' is an independent copy of X [symmetrization]. Then, $\dim_{\mathbf{H}} Y(\mathbf{R}_+) \leq \dim_{\mathbf{H}} X(\mathbf{R}_+)$ a.s. Rigorizes an observation of Kesten (1969).

