Asymptotic estimates for the distribution of additive functionals of Brownian motion by the Wiener-Hopf factorization method

By

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1. Introduction

In [4], we studied the supremum process of the integral of Brownian motion and obtained the following estimates: Let b(t) be the one dimensional Brownian motion starting at 0. For t>0, t>0, t>0 and t>0 and t>0 are t>0.

$$(1.1) P_{ra}(A) = P\left\{ \int_0^t b(u) du \le r + at \text{ for all } 0 \le t \le A \right\}$$

and

(1.2)
$$P_{ra\sigma} = P\left\{ \int_0^t b(u) du \le r + at + \sigma t^2 \text{ for all } 0 \le t < \infty \right\}.$$

Then it holds

$$(1.3) P_{ra}(A) \sim C_1(r, a) A^{-1/4} \text{ as } A^{\uparrow} \infty$$

and

(1.4)
$$P_{ra\sigma} \sim C_2(r, a) \sigma^{1/2} \text{ as } \sigma \downarrow 0$$

with positive constants $C_i(r, a)$, i=1, 2, which can be given explicitly (see [4]). This is a refinement of Sinai's estimates in [9].

These asymptotics follow systematically from the theorem in [4] on a two dimensional process called the *Kolmogorov diffusion* (cf. [5]):

(1.5)
$$Y(t) = y + b(t), X(t) = x + \int_0^t Y(u) du = x + yt + \int_0^t b(u) du.$$

Let T be the first hitting time to the positive y-axis:

$$(1.6) T = \inf\{t \ge 0 : X(t) = 0, Y(t) \ge 0\}.$$

We denote by $E_{(x,y)}$ the expectation for the diffusion starting at $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.