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On two multistable extensions of stable Lévy motion and their semi-martingale representations

Ronan Le Guével*, Jacques Lévy Véhel** and Lining Liu**

Abstract

We study two versions of multistable Lévy motion. Such processes are extensions of classical Lévy motion where the stability index is allowed to vary in time, a useful property for modelling non-increment stationary phenomena. We show that the two multistable Lévy motions have distinct properties: in particular, one is a pure-jump Markov process, while the other one satisfies neither of these properties. We prove that both are semi-martingales and provide semi-martingale decompositions.

Keywords: Lévy motion, multistable process, semi-martingale.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 60G44, 60G51, 60G52

*Université de Rennes 2 - Haute Bretagne, Equipe de Statistique Irmair, UMR CNRS 6625, Place du Recteur Henri Le Moal, CS 24307, 35043 RENNES Cedex, France

**Regularity Team, Inria and MAS Laboratory, Ecole Centrale Paris - Grande Voie des Vignes, 92295 Châtenay-Malabry Cedex, France

ronan.leguevel@univ-rennes2.fr, jacques.levy-vehel@inria.fr, liningliu.422@gmail.com

1 Background on multistable Lévy motions

The class of *multistable processes* was introduced in [8] and further developed and studied in [1, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13]. These processes extend the well-known stable processes (see, *e.g.* [17]) by letting the stability index α evolve in “time”. Such models are useful in various applications where the data display jumps with varying intensity, such as financial records, EEG or natural terrains: indeed, multistability is one practical way to deal with non-stationarities observed in various real-world phenomena. Generally speaking, non-stationarity is a “non-property”, and as such, is hard to model directly. One approach to tackle this difficulty is to consider processes which are *localisable* [5, 6]. Recall that a process $Y = \{Y(t) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is *h*-localisable at

u if there exists an $h \in \mathbb{R}$ and a non-trivial limiting process Y'_u such that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{Y(u+rt) - Y(u)}{r^h} = Y'_u(t). \quad (1)$$

(Note Y'_u will in general vary with u .) When the limit exists, $Y'_u = \{Y'_u(t) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is termed the *local form* or tangent process of Y at u . The limit (1) may be taken either in finite dimensional distributions or distribution (one then speaks of strong localisability). A classical example of a localisable process is multifractional Brownian motion Z which “looks like” index- $h(u)$ fractional Brownian motion (fBm) close to time u but where $h(u)$ varies, that is

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{Z(u+rt) - Z(u)}{r^{h(u)}} = B_{h(u)}(t)$$

where B_h is index- h fBm. A generalization of mBm, where the Gaussian measure is replaced by an α -stable one, leads to multifractional stable processes [19].

The h -local form Y'_u at u , if it exists, must be h -self-similar, that is $Y'_u(rt) \stackrel{d}{=} r^h Y'_u(t)$ for $r > 0$. In addition, as shown in [5, 6], under quite general conditions, Y'_u must also have stationary increments at almost all u at which there is strong localisability. Thus, typical local forms are self-similar with stationary increments (sssi), that is $r^{-h}(Y'_u(u+rt) - Y'_u(u)) \stackrel{d}{=} Y'_u(t)$ for all u and $r > 0$. Conversely, all sssi processes are localisable. Classes of known sssi processes include fBm, linear fractional stable motion and α -stable Lévy motion, see [17].

Localisability provides a convenient way to handle non stationarity: an everywhere localisable process may heuristically be seen as a “gluing” of tangent “simple” increment-stationary processes, where simple, in this frame, means sssi. Multistable processes are instances of this idea with the tangent processes being Lévy stable ones, and the characteristic varying in time being the stability exponent α . Although the tangent processes are semi-martingales in this case, there is no reason why the original process will share this property. The main contribution of this work is to show that, for a simple class of multistable processes, this will indeed be the case. As a consequence, such multistable processes are well fitted for applications e.g. in financial modelling or traffic engineering.

Three paths have been explored so far to define multistable processes: the first one uses a *field of stable processes* $X(t, \alpha)$, and obtains a multistable process by considering a “diagonal” $Y(t) = X(t, \alpha(t))$ on this field. This is the approach of [8, 12]. In [7], multistable processes are obtained from *moving average processes*. Finally, in [9], *multistable measures* are used for this purpose.

In this work, we shall be interested only in multistable Lévy motions, which are the simplest examples of multistable processes. These multistable

extensions of α -stable Lévy motion were constructed in [8, 12] using respectively Poisson and Fergusson-Klass-LePage representations, while related processes were defined in [9] by their characteristic functions. In order to give precise definitions, let us set the following notation, which will be used throughout the paper:

- $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [c, d] \subset (0, 2)$ is a continuous function.
- Π is a Poisson point process on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$, $T > 0$, with mean measure the Lebesgue measure \mathcal{L} .
- $(\Gamma_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is a sequence of arrival times of a Poisson process with unit arrival time.
- $(V_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with uniform distribution on $[0, T]$.
- $(\gamma_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with distribution $P(\gamma_i = 1) = P(\gamma_i = -1) = 1/2$.

The three sequences $(\Gamma_i)_{i \geq 1}$, $(V_i)_{i \geq 1}$, and $(\gamma_i)_{i \geq 1}$ are independent.

The following process, that we shall call *field-based multistable Lévy motion*, is considered in [8]:

$$L_F(t) = C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)} \sum_{(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \in \Pi} \mathbf{1}_{[0, t]}(\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{Y}^{<-1/\alpha(t)>} \quad (t \in [0, T]), \quad (2)$$

where $Y^{<-1/\alpha(t)>} := \text{sign}(Y)|Y|^{-1/\alpha(t)}$ and

$$C_u = \left(\int_0^\infty x^{-u} \sin(x) dx \right)^{-1}. \quad (3)$$

Note that, when $\alpha(t)$ equals the constant α for all t , L_F is simply the Poisson representation of α -stable Lévy motion, that we denote by L_α . If one considers instead the Fergusson-Klass-LePage representation of Lévy motion, then it is natural to define L_F as follows:

$$L_F(t) = C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)} T^{1/\alpha(t)} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t)} \mathbf{1}_{[0, t]}(V_i) \quad (t \in [0, T]). \quad (4)$$

This is the approach of [12], where it is proven that (2) and (4) indeed define the same process, and that the joint characteristic function of L_F equals:

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\exp \left(i \sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j L_F(t_j) \right) \right) = \exp \left(-2 \int_{[0,T]} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j \frac{C_{\alpha(t_j)}^{1/\alpha(t_j)}}{2y^{1/\alpha(t_j)}} 1_{[0,t_j]}(x) \right) dy dx \right) \quad (5)$$

where $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $(t_1, \dots, t_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

In [9], another path is followed to define a multistable extension of Lévy motion. Considering the characteristic function of α -stable Lévy motion L :

$$\mathbb{E}(\exp(i\theta L(t))) = \exp(-t|\theta|^\alpha),$$

one defines the process L_I by its joint characteristic function as follows:

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\exp \left(i \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j L_I(t_j) \right) \right) = \exp \left(- \int \left| \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j 1_{[0,t_j]}(s) \right|^{\alpha(s)} ds \right). \quad (6)$$

Both L_F and L_I are tangent, at each time u , to a stable Lévy motion with exponent $\alpha(u)$:

$$\frac{Y(u+rt) - Y(u)}{r^{\frac{1}{\alpha(u)}}} \rightarrow L_{\alpha(u)}(t)$$

as $r \searrow 0$, where $Y = L_F$ or $Y = L_I$, and convergence is of finite dimensional distributions. As discussed above, they thus provide flexible models to study phenomena which locally look like stable Lévy motions, but where the stability index would evolve in time.

It is clear from this definition that L_I has independent increments (this is why we call this version the *independent increments multistable Lévy motion*). This is a strong difference with L_F , which is not even a Markov process. The construction based on multistable measures thus offers the advantage of retaining some properties of classical Lévy motion: obviously the increments cannot be stationary any more, but we still deal with a pure jump additive process. This is not the case for the field-based Lévy motion (which is not a pure jump process, see Section 3). However, a drawback of (6) is that, while L_F coincides, at each fixed time, with a Lévy motion, this is not true of L_I .

The main aim of this work is to prove that both L_I and L_F are semimartingales. This is almost obvious of L_I , but far less so of L_F (we prove in fact a more general statement, see Theorem 6). This property is of crucial importance for the very applications for which multistable processes were designed in the first time, in particular financial modelling: in [14], we use this property to analyse a "stochastic local jump intensity" model, much in the spirit of classical stochastic volatility models, but where the parameter α rather than the volatility evolves in a random way.

The remainder of this work is organized as follows: Section 2 elucidates the links between L_F and L_I and provides series representations of L_I . We prove that both processes are semi-martingales and give their semi-martingales decompositions in Section 3.

2 Series representations of independent increments multistable Lévy Motion

While three characterizations of L_F are known, namely the Poisson and Fergusson-Klass-LePage representations and its characteristic function, only the latter is available for L_I . In this section, we provide the series representation of independent increments multistable Lévy motion.

Poisson series representation

Proposition 1. L_I admits the following representation in law for $t \in [0, T]$:

$$L_I(t) = \sum_{(X,Y) \in \Pi} C_{\alpha(X)}^{1/\alpha(X)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(X) Y^{\langle -1/\alpha(X) \rangle}. \quad (7)$$

Proof. The proof is rather routine. Call \tilde{L} the process on the right hand side of (7). Proposition 4.2 in [8] implies that the series converges, and that its marginal characteristic function reads:

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\exp(i\theta \tilde{L}(t)) \right) = \exp \left(-2 \int \int \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta C_{\alpha(s)}^{1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) |y|^{-1/\alpha(s)} \right) ds dy \right),$$

(an integral sign without bounds means integration over the whole domain).

We first prove that this quantity is equal to $\exp \left(- \int_0^t |\theta|^{\alpha(s)} ds \right)$. One computes:

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta C_{\alpha(s)}^{1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) |y|^{-1/\alpha(s)} \right) dy &= \int \left(1 - \cos(\theta C_{\alpha(s)}^{1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) |y|^{-1/\alpha(s)}) \right) dy \\ &= \alpha(s) |\theta|^{\alpha(s)} C_{\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) \int \frac{(1 - \cos(z))}{|z|^{\alpha(s)+1}} dz \\ &= |\theta \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s)|^{\alpha(s)}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the change of variables $z = \theta C_{\alpha(s)}^{1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) |y|^{-1/\alpha(s)}$ and the fact that

$$\alpha(s) \int \frac{(1 - \cos(z))}{|z|^{\alpha(s)+1}} dz = \frac{1}{C_{\alpha(s)}}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left(\exp(i\theta \tilde{L}(t)) \right) &= \exp \left(- \int \int 2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta C_{\alpha(s)}^{1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s) y^{-1/\alpha(s)} \right) ds dy \right) \\
&= \exp \left(- \int |\theta \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(s)|^{\alpha(s)} ds \right) \\
&= \exp \left(- \int_0^t |\theta|^{\alpha(s)} ds \right).
\end{aligned}$$

The process defined by the series on the right hand side of (7) clearly has independent increments. This fact and the above computation ensures that it coincides in law with L_I . \square

Fergusson-Klass-Le Page series representation

To simplify the notation, we set $T = 1$ in the next proposition.

Proposition 2. L_I admits the following representation in law:

$$L_I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_{\alpha(V_i)}^{1/\alpha(V_i)} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(V_i)} \mathbf{1}_{(V_i \leq t)}. \quad (8)$$

In particular, the marginal characteristic function of the right hand side Y of (8) is

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\exp(i\theta Y(t)) \right) = \exp \left(- \int_0^t |\theta|^{\alpha(u)} du \right). \quad (9)$$

Proof. Again, the proof is simple. Let us first verify that the marginal characteristic function of the right hand side Y of (8) is indeed given by (9). Set

$$f(X, m_X) = C_{\alpha(U)}^{1/\alpha(U)} \gamma X^{-1/\alpha(U)} \mathbf{1}_{(U \leq t)}$$

where $m_X = (\gamma, U)$. Using the Marking Theorem (see [11, p. 55]), since

$\mathbb{P}(\gamma = 1) = \mathbb{P}(\gamma = -1) = 1/2$, one computes:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(\exp(-i\theta Y(t))) &= \exp\left(\int \int (1 - e^{-f(x,m)}) dx \mathbb{P}(x, dm)\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\int \int (1 - e^{-i\theta C_{\alpha(u)}^{1/\alpha(u)} \gamma x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)}}) dx \mathbb{P}(x, dm)\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left((1 - e^{i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)}}) + (1 - e^{-i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)}}) \right) dx du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left(1 - \frac{e^{i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)}} + e^{-i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)}}}{2}\right) dx du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty (1 - \cos(\theta C_{\alpha(u)}^{1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(u \leq t)} x^{-1/\alpha(u)})) dx du\right) \tag{10} \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^t |\theta|^{\alpha(u)} du\right) \tag{11}
\end{aligned}$$

where the passage from (10) to (11) follows along the same lines as in the proof of Proposition 1. Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(\exp(-i\theta (Y(t) - Y(s)))) &= \exp\left(\int \int (1 - e^{-i\theta C_{\alpha(u)}^{1/\alpha(u)} \gamma x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)}}) dx \mathbb{P}(x, dm)\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left((1 - e^{i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)}}) + (1 - e^{-i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)}}) \right) dx du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left(1 - \frac{e^{i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)}} + e^{-i\theta x^{-1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)}}}{2}\right) dx du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty (1 - \cos(\theta C_{\alpha(u)}^{1/\alpha(u)} \mathbf{1}_{(s < u \leq t)} x^{-1/\alpha(u)})) dx du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_0^\infty |\mathbf{1}_{(s,t]}(u) \theta|^{\alpha(u)} du\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\int_s^t |\theta|^{\alpha(u)} du\right).
\end{aligned}$$

This implies independence of the increments and ends the proof. \square

3 Multistable Lévy motions are semi-martingales

3.1 Case of independent increments multistable Lévy motion

Let us first recall the following result (Theorem 4.14 in chapter II of [10]):

Theorem 3. *Let X be a process with independent increments. Then X is also a semimartingale if and only if, for each real u , the function $t \mapsto \mathbb{E}(\exp(iuX_t))$ has finite variation over finite intervals.*

Proposition 4. *L_I is a semi-martingale.*

Proof. Let us check that the conditions of Theorem 3 are fulfilled. Since L_I is an independent increments process, it suffices to verify that the function $t \mapsto \mathbb{E}(\exp(i\theta Y(t)))$ has finite variations on finite intervals for each θ . This is obvious in view of (9). \square

It is easy to check that the system of generating triplets (in the notation of [18]) of L_I is $(0, \nu, 0)$, with $\nu(dx, dz) = |z|^{-\alpha(x)-1} dz dx$. If α ranges in $[c, d] \subset (0, 1)$, then L_I is a finite variation process, while if α ranges in $[c, d] \subset (1, 2)$, then $\int_0^1 \int_1^\infty |z| \nu(dx, dz) = \int_0^1 \int_1^\infty |z|^{-\alpha(x)} dx dz < \infty$, which implies that L_I is a martingale. The proof is a simple adaptation of the one for stable processes and is left to the reader. In general, the following decomposition holds:

Proposition 5.

$$L_I(t) = A(t) + M(t),$$

where

$$A(t) = \sum_{(X,Y) \in \Pi, |Y| < 1} C_{\alpha(X)}^{1/\alpha(X)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(X) Y^{<-1/\alpha(X)>}$$

is a finite variation process and

$$M(t) = \sum_{(X,Y) \in \Pi, |Y| \geq 1} C_{\alpha(X)}^{1/\alpha(X)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(X) Y^{<-1/\alpha(X)>}$$

is a martingale.

Proof. That A has finite variation is a direct consequence of the fact that it is almost surely composed of a finite number of (jump) terms.

To prove that M is a martingale, it is sufficient to show that it is in $L_1(\Omega)$ for all t . Note that the jumps of M are bounded by $K = \sup_{b \in [c,d]} C_b^{1/b}$. As a consequence, with obvious notation,

$$\int_0^t \int_1^\infty |z| \nu_M(dx, dz) \leq \int_0^t \int_1^K |z| \nu(dx, dz) = 2 \int_0^t \int_1^K |z|^{-\alpha(x)} dx dz < \infty.$$

This implies that, for all t , $M(t)$ has finite mean (see, e.g. [18, Theorem 25.3]). \square

Remarks

- A corresponding decomposition holds of course for the Fergusson-Klass-LePage representation, *i.e.*:

$$L_I(t) = A'(t) + M'(t),$$

where

$$A'(t) = \sum_{i=1, \Gamma_i < 1}^{\infty} C_{\alpha(U_i)}^{1/\alpha(U_i)} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(U_i)} \mathbf{1}_{(U_i \leq t)}$$

has finite variation and

$$M'(t) = \sum_{i=1, \Gamma_i \geq 1}^{\infty} C_{\alpha(U_i)}^{1/\alpha(U_i)} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(U_i)} \mathbf{1}_{(U_i \leq t)}$$

is a martingale. The notation $\sum_{i=1, \Gamma_i < 1}^{\infty}$ means that we sum over the set of indices $\{i \in \mathbb{N} : \Gamma_i < 1\}$.

- As is well-known, the decomposition above is not unique. Another decomposition of interest is the following:

$$L_I(t) = M_1(t) + A_1(t)$$

with

$$M_1(t) = \sum_{i=1, \alpha(U_i) > \frac{1}{i}}^{\infty} C_{\alpha(U_i)}^{1/\alpha(U_i)} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(U_i)} \mathbf{1}_{(U_i \leq t)}$$

is a martingale and

$$A_1(t) = \sum_{i=1, \alpha(U_i) < \frac{1}{i}}^{\infty} C_{\alpha(U_i)}^{1/\alpha(U_i)} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(U_i)} \mathbf{1}_{(U_i \leq t)}$$

is an adapted process with finite variations.

3.2 Case of field-based multistable Lévy motion

L_F is not an independent increments process, and, contrarily to what its definition might suggest at first sight, it is not a pure jump process (see below for a more precise statement). Thus it is not immediately obvious that it is indeed a semi-martingale. We shall use the characterization of semi-martingales as “good integrators” (see, *e.g.* [3, 16]) to prove this fact. More precisely, fix $t > 0$ and consider simple predictable processes ξ of the form

$$\xi(u) = \xi_0 \mathbf{1}_{\{0\}}(u) + \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \mathbf{1}_{(s_k, t_k]}(u)$$

where $0 \leq s_1 < t_1 \leq s_2 < t_2 \leq \dots \leq s_n < t_n = t$, $\xi_k \in \mathcal{F}_{s_k}$ and $|\xi_k| \leq 1$ a.s. for all $0 \leq k \leq n$. The integral of ξ with respect to a process Y is:

$$I_Y(\xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k (Y_{t_k} - Y_{s_k}).$$

It is well known that Y is a semi-martingale if and only if the family $\{I_Y(\xi), |\xi| \leq 1, \xi \text{ is a simple predictable process}\}$ is bounded in probability.

In fact, we shall establish the semi-martingale property for a more general class of processes defined through Ferguson-Klass-LePage representations as follows:

$$X(t) = C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t)} f(t, V_i), \quad (12)$$

where the function f is such that, for all t , $\int_0^T |f(t, x)|^{\alpha(t)} dx < \infty$, and give conditions on the kernel f ensuring that X is a semi-martingale.

Theorem 6. *Let X be defined by (12), with α a C^1 function. Assume that X is a càdlàg adapted process, and that there exists a constant L_∞ such that for all $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, T]$, $|f(t, x)| \leq L_\infty$. Assume in addition that, for all $x \in E$, the function $u \mapsto f(u, x)$ has finite variation on finite intervals, with total variation $Vf(\cdot, x)$ verifying*

$$\int_0^T |Vf(\cdot, x)|^p dx < +\infty \quad (13)$$

for some $p \in (d, 2)$. Then X is a semi-martingale.

Proof. We shall show that $\frac{X(t)}{C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)}}$ is a semi-martingale. Both processes $t \mapsto \gamma_1 \Gamma_1^{-1/\alpha(t)}$ and $t \mapsto f(t, V_1)$ have finite variation, thus the same holds for $t \mapsto \gamma_1 \Gamma_1^{-1/\alpha(t)} f(t, V_1)$. We shall prove that $Y(t) = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t)} f(t, V_i)$ is a semi-martingale.

One computes

$$\begin{aligned}
I_Y(\xi) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k (Y_{t_k} - Y_{s_k}) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \left(\Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t_k)} f(t_k, V_i) - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} f(s_k, V_i) \right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \left(\Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t_k)} - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} (f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)) \\
&=: A + B.
\end{aligned}$$

Let $K > 0$. We need to control $P(|I_Y(\xi)| > K)$.

For the term A , we shall use the mean value theorem: there exists a sequence of random variables $w_i^k \in (s_k, t_k)$ such that

$$\Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t_k)} - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} = (t_k - s_k) \frac{\alpha'(w_i^k)}{\alpha^2(w_i^k)} (\log \Gamma_i) \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(w_i^k)}.$$

One has

$$\begin{aligned}
&P \left(\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \left(\Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t_k)} - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \right| > K \right) \\
&= P \left(\left| \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \left((t_k - s_k) \frac{\alpha'(w_i^k)}{\alpha^2(w_i^k)} (\log \Gamma_i) \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(w_i^k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \right|^p > K^p \right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{K^p} E \left[\left| \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \left((t_k - s_k) \frac{\alpha'(w_i^k)}{\alpha^2(w_i^k)} (\log \Gamma_i) \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(w_i^k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \right|^p \right].
\end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of Proposition 4.9 of [13], we use Theorem 2 of [2] (note that random variables w_i^k are independent of the $(\gamma_j)_j$). Since $p < 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& P \left(\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \left(\Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t_k)} - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \right| > K \right) \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[\left| \gamma_i \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \left((t_k - s_k) \frac{\alpha'(w_i^k)}{\alpha^2(w_i^k)} (\log \Gamma_i) \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(w_i^k)} \right) f(t_k, V_i) \right|^p \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - s_k) \frac{\sup_{s \in [0, t]} |\alpha'(s)|}{c^2} |\log \Gamma_i| (\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d}) L_\infty \right)^p \right] \\
& \leq 2 \left(\frac{L_\infty t \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |\alpha'(s)|}{K c^2} \right)^p \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[\left| \log \Gamma_i (\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d}) \right|^p \right],
\end{aligned}$$

where the infinite sum in the last line above converges since $p > d$. Let us now consider the second term B of $I_Y(\xi)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& P \left(\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} (f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)) \right| > K \right) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{K^p} E \left[\left| \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} (f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)) \right|^p \right].
\end{aligned}$$

We use again Theorem 2 of [2] :

$$\begin{aligned}
& P \left(\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} (f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)) \right| > K \right) \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s_k)} (f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)) \right|^p \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n (\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d}) |f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)| \right)^p \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[(\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d})^p \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |f(t_k, V_i) - f(s_k, V_i)| \right)^p \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[(\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d})^p |Vf(\cdot, V_i)|^p \right] \\
& = \frac{2}{K^p} \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[(\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d})^p \right] E [|Vf(\cdot, V_i)|^p] \\
& = \frac{2}{K^p} E [|Vf(\cdot, V_1)|^p] \sum_{i=2}^{+\infty} E \left[(\Gamma_i^{-1/c} + \Gamma_i^{-1/d})^p \right],
\end{aligned}$$

where, in the last line above, the first expectation is finite by assumption (13) and the infinite sum converges because $p > d$.

We have thus shown that $P(|I_Y(\xi)| > K) \leq \frac{C}{K^p}$ for some constant C , as required. \square

Corollary 7. *Assume α is a C^1 function. Then the field-based multistable Lévy motion is a semi-martingale.*

The result above does not give a semi-martingale decomposition of L_F . The following theorem does so. In addition, it elucidates the links between the two multistable Lévy motions:

Theorem 8. *Assume α is a C^1 function. Almost surely, for all t ,*

$$L_F(t) = A(t) + L_I(t), \quad (14)$$

where A is the finite variation process defined by:

$$A(t) = \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \frac{d \left(C_{\alpha(u)}^{1/\alpha(u)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(u)} \right)}{du}(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds. \quad (15)$$

From a heuristic point of view, this result states that, at all jumps points, both Lévy multistable motions vary by the same amount. “In-between” jumps, however, L_I does not change (it is a pure jump process), while L_F moves in a continuous fashion (and thus is not a pure jump process).

Proof. We wish to prove that:

$$C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) = \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i C_{\alpha(V_i)}^{1/\alpha(V_i)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(V_i)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i),$$

where $g_i(t) = C_{\alpha(t)}^{1/\alpha(t)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(t)}$.

We first prove a lemma about the uniform convergence of the series under consideration:

Lemma 9. *Let $(U_i^{(k)})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, $k \in \{1, 2\}$, two sequences satisfying for all $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $U_i^{(1)} = 1$ and $U_i^{(2)} = \ln \Gamma_i$.*

Let

$$D_N^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i U_i^{(k)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i),$$

and

$$D^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i U_i^{(k)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i).$$

Then, for all $k \in \{1, 2\}$, $D_N^{(k)}(s)$ converges uniformly on $[0, 1]$ to $D^{(k)}(s)$.

Proof of Lemma 9:

We introduce the series $E_N^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i)$ and $E^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i)$, where $W_i^{(1)} = U_i^{(1)}$ and $W_i^{(2)} = \ln(i)$.

We first prove that $E_N^{(k)}(s)$ converges uniformly on $[0, 1]$ to $E^{(k)}(s)$.

Case $d < 1$:

Fix $1 > \hat{d} > d$ and $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $i \geq i_0$, $|W_i^{(k)}| \leq \ln(i)$ and $\frac{\ln(i)}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \leq \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}}$. Then, for all $s \in [0, 1]$ and $q \geq p$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=p}^q \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i) \right| &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{|W_i^{(k)}|}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=p}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \\ &\leq p^{1-1/\hat{d}}. \end{aligned}$$

The uniform Cauchy criterion implies that $E_N^{(k)}(s)$ converges uniformly on $[0, 1]$ to $E^{(k)}(s)$.

Case $d \geq 1$:

Set

$$E_\alpha^j(s) = \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i),$$

and $b(j) = \frac{j(j+1)\ln 2}{2^{j/d}} \sqrt{2^j}$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} E(j) &= \left\{ \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_\alpha^j(s)| \leq \frac{j(j+1)\ln 2}{2^{j/d}} \sqrt{2^j} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_\alpha^j(s)| \leq b(j) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Fix $\hat{d} > d \geq 1$ and $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $i \geq i_0$, $\frac{(\ln i)^2}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \leq \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}}$.

Let $\delta > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{\hat{d}}$. Define the step function $\alpha_j(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{[2^{j\delta}]-1} \alpha\left(\frac{k}{[2^{j\delta}]}\right) \mathbf{1}_{\left[\frac{k}{[2^{j\delta}]}, \frac{k+1}{[2^{j\delta}]}\right]}(s)$.

For all $s \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha_j(s) - \alpha(s)| &= \sum_{k=0}^{[2^{j\delta}]-1} \left| \alpha\left(\frac{k}{[2^{j\delta}]}\right) - \alpha(s) \right| \mathbf{1}_{\left[\frac{k}{[2^{j\delta}]}, \frac{k+1}{[2^{j\delta}]}\right]}(s) \\ &\leq \frac{\sup_{t \in [0,1]} |\alpha'(t)|}{[2^{j\delta}]}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |\alpha_j(s) - \alpha(s)| \leq \frac{A}{[2^{j\delta}]},$$

with $A = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |\alpha'(t)|$.

Set

$$E_{\alpha_j}^j(s) = \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha_j(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i).$$

Then,

$$E_{\alpha}^j(s) - E_{\alpha_j}^j(s) = \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} (i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - i^{-1/\alpha_j(s)}) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i).$$

The finite increments theorem implies that there exists $\alpha^i(s) \in [\alpha_j(s), \alpha(s)]$ (or in $[\alpha(s), \alpha_j(s)]$) such that

$$E_{\alpha}^j(s) - E_{\alpha_j}^j(s) = (\alpha(s) - \alpha_j(s)) \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \gamma_i \frac{\ln i}{(\alpha^i(s))^2} W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha^i(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i),$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{\alpha}^j(s) - E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)| &\leq |\alpha(s) - \alpha_j(s)| \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \frac{(\ln i)^2}{d^2} i^{-1/d} \\ &\leq \frac{A}{[2^{j\delta}]d^2} \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \frac{(\ln i)^2}{i^{1/d}}. \end{aligned}$$

There exists $J_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all $j \geq J_0$,

$$\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha}^j(s) - E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)| \leq \frac{b(j)}{2}.$$

Then, for $j \geq J_0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(\overline{E(j)}) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha}^j(s)| > b(j)\right) \\
&\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{b(j)}{2} + \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)| > b(j)\right) \\
&= \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Denote by \mathcal{A}^j the set of possible values of α_j . Then $\text{Card}(\mathcal{A}^j) = [2^{j\delta}]$. For each random drawing of the $(V_i)_i$, $E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)$ is composed of a sum of n terms of the form $\gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}$ where $\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j$. There are 2^j possible values for n , and $[2^{j\delta}]$ possible values for α_0 . One thus has the following estimates:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(\overline{E(j)}) &\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha_j}^j(s)| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \{V_{l_1} < V_{l_2} < \dots < V_{l_{2^j}}\} \cap \left\{\sup_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sup_{1 \leq m \leq 2^j} \left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}\right| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right\}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \mathbb{P}\left(\{V_{l_1} < V_{l_2} < \dots < V_{l_{2^j}}\} \cap \left\{\sup_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sup_{1 \leq m \leq 2^j} \left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}\right| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right\}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \mathbb{P}(V_{l_1} < V_{l_2} < \dots < V_{l_{2^j}}) \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sup_{1 \leq m \leq 2^j} \left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}\right| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \frac{1}{(2^j)!} \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \bigcup_{m=1}^{2^j} \left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}\right| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(2^j)!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \sum_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sum_{m=1}^{2^j} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} W_{l_i}^{(k)} l_i^{-1/\alpha_0}\right| > \frac{b(j)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(2^j)!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \sum_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sum_{m=1}^{2^j} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{l_i} \frac{W_{l_i}^{(k)}}{(j+1) \ln 2} \frac{2^{j/d}}{l_i^{1/\alpha_0}}\right| > \frac{j}{2} \sqrt{2^j}\right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(2^j)!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_{2^j} \in [2^j, 2^{j+1}-1]} \sum_{\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}^j} \sum_{m=1}^{2^j} 2e^{-\frac{j^2}{8}} \\
&\leq 2 \cdot 2^j [2^{j\delta}] e^{-\frac{j^2}{8}},
\end{aligned}$$

where Lemma 1.5 of [15] was used in the end. As a consequence,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\liminf_j E(j) \right) = 1.$$

Now let $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and set $j_p = \lfloor \frac{\ln p}{\ln 2} \rfloor$. Define for $m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1} - 1 \rrbracket$

$$E_{\alpha}^{m,p}(s) = \sum_{i=m}^{2^{j_p+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i),$$

and

$$E_{\alpha_{j_p}}^{m,p}(s) = \sum_{i=m}^{2^{j_p+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha_{j_p}(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i).$$

As above,

$$\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |\alpha_{j_p}(s) - \alpha(s)| \leq \frac{A}{[2^{j_p \delta}]}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{\alpha}^{m,p}(s) - E_{\alpha_{j_p}}^{m,p}(s)| &\leq \frac{A}{[2^{j_p \delta}] d^2} \sum_{i=m}^{2^{j_p+1}-1} \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \\ &\leq \frac{A}{[2^{j_p \delta}] d^2} \sum_{i=2^{j_p}}^{2^{j_p+1}-1} \frac{1}{i^{1/\hat{d}}} \\ &\leq \frac{A}{[2^{j_p \delta}] d^2} \frac{2^{j_p}}{2^{j_p/\hat{d}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Fix $p_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $p \geq p_0$,

$$\sup_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1}-1 \rrbracket} \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha}^{m,p}(s) - E_{\alpha_{j_p}}^{m,p}(s)| \leq \frac{b(j_p)}{2},$$

and consider

$$E(p) = \left\{ \sup_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1}-1 \rrbracket} \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha}^{m,p}(s)| \leq b(j_p) \right\}.$$

For $p \geq p_0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}\left(\overline{E(p)}\right) &\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1}-1 \rrbracket} \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha_{j_p}}^{m,p}(s)| > \frac{b(j_p)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1}-1 \rrbracket} \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha_{j_p}}^{m,p}(s)| > \frac{b(j_p)}{2}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_p}, 2^{j_p+1}-1 \rrbracket} 2 \cdot 2^{j_p} [2^{j_p \delta}] e^{-\frac{j_p^2}{8}} \\
&\leq 2 \cdot 2^{2j_p} [2^{j_p \delta}] e^{-\frac{j_p^2}{8}}.
\end{aligned}$$

As a consequence,

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\liminf_p E(p)\right) = 1.$$

Reasoning along the same lines and setting

$$E_{\alpha}^{m,q}(s) = \sum_{i=2^{j_q}}^m \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i),$$

and

$$E(q) = \left\{ \sup_{m \in \llbracket 2^{j_q}, 2^{j_q+1}-1 \rrbracket} \sup_{s \in [0,1]} |E_{\alpha}^{m,q}(s)| \leq b(j_q) \right\},$$

one gets

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\liminf_q E(q)\right) = 1.$$

Finally, let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, with $q \geq p$, and p large enough. For all $s \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
|E_q(s) - E_p(s)| &= \left| \sum_{i=p}^{2^{j_p+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) + \sum_{j=j_p+1}^{j_q-1} \sum_{i=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{i=2^{j_q}}^q \gamma_i W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)} \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) \right| \\
&\leq b(j_p) + \sum_{j=j_p+1}^{j_q-1} b(j) + b(j_q) \\
&\leq 2b(j_p) + \sum_{j=j_p}^{+\infty} b(j).
\end{aligned}$$

Again, the uniform Cauchy criterion implies that $E_N(s)$ converges uniformly on $[0, 1]$ to $E(s)$.

Convergence of the difference term:

Let $q \geq p$ and denote $R_{p,q}(s) = \sum_{i=p}^q \gamma_i (U_i^{(k)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)}) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i)$.

Fix p_0 such that, for all $p \geq p_0$,

$$R_{p,q}(s) = \sum_{i=p}^q \gamma_i (U_i^{(k)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)}) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s]}(V_i) \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2}.$$

One computes:

$$|R_{p,q}(s)| \leq \sum_{i=p}^q |U_i^{(k)} \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - W_i^{(k)} i^{-1/\alpha(s)}| \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2}.$$

Case $k = 1$:

For $i \geq 1$, $U_i^{(1)} = W_i^{(1)}$. We then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |R_{p,q}(s)| &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q |i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)}| \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{1}{i^{1/d}} \left| 1 - \left(\frac{\Gamma_i}{i}\right)^{-1/\alpha(s)} \right| \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2}. \end{aligned}$$

There exists a positive constant $K_{c,d}$ which depends only on c and d such that

$$|R_{p,q}(s)| \leq K_{c,d} \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{1}{i^{1/d}} \left| \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} - 1 \right|.$$

Case $k = 2$:

One computes:

$$\begin{aligned} |R_{p,q}(s)| &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q |\ln(i) i^{-1/\alpha(s)} - \ln(\Gamma_i) \Gamma_i^{-1/\alpha(s)}| \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{\ln(i)}{i^{1/d}} \left| 1 - \frac{\ln(\Gamma_i)}{\ln(i)} \left(\frac{\Gamma_i}{i}\right)^{-1/\alpha(s)} \right| \mathbf{1}_{\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} \leq 2} \\ &\leq K_{c,d} \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{\ln(i)}{i^{1/d}} \left| \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} - 1 \right|, \end{aligned}$$

where $K_{c,d}$ is again a positive constant.

Finally, in the two cases,

$$|R_{p,q}(s)| \leq K_{c,d} \sum_{i=p}^q \frac{\ln(i)}{i^{1/d}} \left| \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} - 1 \right|.$$

The series $\sum_i \frac{\ln i}{i^{1/d}} \left| \frac{\Gamma_i}{i} - 1 \right|$ converges almost surely. The uniform Cauchy criterion thus applies to the effect that $D_N^{(k)}(s) - E_N^{(k)}(s)$ converges uniformly. As a consequence, $D_N^{(k)}(s)$ converges uniformly to $D^{(k)}(s)$. \square

We have shown that, almost surely,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds = \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds.$$

Besides,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds &= \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i \int_0^t g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i \left(\int_{V_i}^t g'_i(s) ds \right) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i (g_i(t) - g_i(V_i)) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i g_i(t) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) - \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i g_i(V_i) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) \end{aligned}$$

which implies finally that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i g'_i(s) \mathbf{1}_{[0,s[}(V_i) ds = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i g_i(t) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \gamma_i g_i(V_i) \mathbf{1}_{[0,t]}(V_i).$$

This is (14).

That A has finite variation follows from the fact that it is an absolutely continuous function. \square

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