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*Stochastic Differential Equations - MIT OpenCourseWare*

A stochastic differential equation (SDE) is a differential equation in which one or more of the terms is a stochastic process, resulting in a solution which is also a stochastic process. SDEs are used to model various phenomena such as unstable stock prices or physical systems subject to thermal fluctuations. Typically, SDEs contain a variable which represents random white noise calculated as the derivative of Brownian motion or the Wiener process. However, other types of random behaviour are possible.

### STOCHASTIC FUZZY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH AN APPLICATION

First aim of the paper is to present a survey of possible approaches for the study of fuzzy stochastic differential or integral equations. They are stochastic counterparts of classical approaches known from the theory of deterministic fuzzy differential equations. For our aims we present first a notion of fuzzy stochastic integral with a semimartingale integrator and its main properties. Next we focus on different approaches for fuzzy stochastic differential equations.

The topic of fuzzy stochastic differential equations with solutions that are the fuzzy stochastic processes with continuous sample paths is very new and its foundations are contained in [1]. Such equations generalize both the deterministic fuzzy differential equations and the crisp stochastic differential equations [2]. They join together some features of each kind of mentioned equations to offer a mathematical apparatus appropriate in description of dynamic systems evolving in fuzzy and ...

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On First Order Linear Homogeneous Ordinary Differential Equation in Fuzzy Environment *Lesson 6 (5/5). Stochastic differential equations. Part 5 Functional Stochastic Differential Equations* Lecture 1: Introduction: Fuzzy Sets, Logic and Systems-10026 Applications By Prof. Nishchal K. Verma *Stochastic Fuzzy Differential Equations With*

Stochastic fuzzy differential equations with an application [12] where  $k$ - $k$  denotes a norm in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . It is known that  $K(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is a complete and separable metric space with respect to  $d_H$ . If  $A, B, C \in K(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , we have  $d_H(A + C, B + C) = d_H(A, B)$  (see e.g. Laksh- mikantham, Mohapatra).

### STOCHASTIC FUZZY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH AN APPLICATION

In this paper we present the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the stochastic fuzzy differential equations driven by Brownian motion. The continuous dependence on initial condition and stability properties are also established. As an example of application we use some stochastic fuzzy differential equation in a model of population dynamics.

[PDF] *Stochastic fuzzy differential equations with an ...*

We write the stochastic fuzzy differential equations with delay (stochastic fuzzy functional differential equations) in their symbolic form as follows: (4.1)  $d x(t) = J P \cdot 1 f(t, x(t)) dt + \int g(t, x(t)) dB(t)$ ,  $x(0) = P \cdot 1 \xi$ , where  $x(t)$  denotes the value of the fuzzy stochastic process  $x$  at the instant  $t$ , and  $x(t) = \{x(t + \theta) \mid \theta \in [-\tau, 0]\}$  could be considered as a  $C^\tau$ ,  $S$ -valued stochastic process.

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The way of writing fuzzy stochastic differential equations in differential forms and is symbolic only, because these equations are always considered as integral equations: where the first integrals on both sides are the fuzzy stochastic Lebesgue-Aumann integrals and the remaining integrals are the crisp stochastic Ito integrals.

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We define stochastic differential equations with fuzzy set coefficients and prove that their solutions are random fuzzy set processes. This is achieved by obtaining almost sure boundedness of solutions to stochastic differential equations with set coefficients.

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*Review Article Fuzzy Stochastic Differential Equations ...*

We study fuzzy stochastic differential equations driven by multidimensional Brownian motion with solutions of decreasing fuzziness. The drift and diffusion coefficients are random. Under a non-Lipschitz condition, the existence and pathwise uniqueness of solutions to such the equations are proven.

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*Fuzzy Stochastic Differential Equations Driven by ...*

Then, for the unique local solutions  $x, y: I \times \Omega \rightarrow F(\mathbb{R}^d)$  to the stochastic fuzzy differential equations of nonincreasing type and it holds  $E \sup_{t \in I} d_\infty^2(x(t), y(t)) \leq E d_\infty^2(x(0), y(0)) e^{2(m+1)(T^*+4m)L T^*}$ . Proof. The existence and uniqueness of solutions  $x, y$  to and (3.6), respectively, is assured by Theorem 3.6.

*Stochastic fuzzy differential equations of a nonincreasing ...*

important, stochastic differential equations is given by  $dX(t) = X(t)dt + \int X(t)dB(t)$  with  $X(0) = x_0 > 0$ ; where  $1 < \alpha < 1$  and  $\beta > 0$  are constants. Let us pretend that we do not know the solution and suppose that we seek a solution of the form  $X(t) = f(t; B(t))$ . For this candidate, we have  $f'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} dX$

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such a requirement is met. Symmetric fuzzy stochastic differential equations  $x(t) = \int_0^t f(s, x(s))ds + \int_0^t g(s, x(s))dB(s) = x_0 + \int_0^t f^*(s, x(s))ds + \int_0^t g^*(s, x(s))dB^*(s)$ ,  $t \in [0, T]$  are such equations. They are also the first fundamental step towards possibility of future research on periodic solutions of fuzzy stochastic differential equations.

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*Stochastic differential equation - Wikipedia*

In the chapter, the author considers an approach used in the studies of stochastic fuzzy differential equations. These equations are new mathematical tools for modeling uncertain dynamical systems. Some qualitative properties of their solutions such as existence and uniqueness are recalled, and stability properties are shown.

*Modeling with Stochastic Fuzzy Differential Equations ...*

(c.) A  $\Theta$ -valued stochastic process  $(M_t)_{t \in I}$  indexed by  $I$  is a supermartingale with respect to  $\{F_t\}_{t \in I}$  if the stochastic process  $(-M_t)_{t \in I}$  is a submartingale. That is, if (i) For every  $t \in I$ ,  $E[M_{-t}] = E[\min(M_t, 0)] > -\infty$ . (ii) For every  $t \in I$ ,  $M_t$  is  $F_t$ -measurable. (iii) For every  $s \leq t \in I$ ,  $E[M_t | F_s] \leq M_s$ .

**STOCHASTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

Some fuzzy stochastic differential equations are solved explicitly and some visualizations of simulations connected with their solutions are included. All the results can be applied immediately to ...

*Itô type stochastic fuzzy differential equations with delay*

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We study fuzzy stochastic differential equations driven by multidimensional Brownian motion with solutions of decreasing fuzziness. The drift and diffusion coefficients are random. Under a non-Lipschitz condition, the existence and pathwise uniqueness of solutions to such the equations are proven.

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