

NO ARBITRAGE UNDER TRANSACTION COSTS, WITH FRACTIONAL BROWNIAN MOTION AND BEYOND

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ABSTRACT. We establish a simple no-arbitrage criterion which reduces the absence of arbitrage opportunities under proportional transaction costs to the condition that the asset price process may have arbitrarily little over arbitrarily large time intervals.

We show that this criterion is satisfied when the return process is either a Strong Markov process with regular points, or a continuous process supported on all continuous functions. In particular, we prove that proportional transaction costs of any positive size eliminate arbitrage opportunities from Geometric Fractional Brownian Motion for $H \in (0, 1)$ and with an arbitrary continuous deterministic drift.

KEY WORDS: Arbitrage – Transaction Costs – Fractional Brownian Motion

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1. INTRODUCTION

Absence of arbitrage is one of the most unifying concepts in Finance. Yet, empirical studies sometimes propose models for asset prices which are not consistent with this basic assumption. A case which has recently drawn much attention is Fractional Brownian Motion (fBm), which displays the long-range dependence observed in empirical data (Cutland, Kopp & Willinger (1995), Willinger, Taqqu & Teverovsky (1999) and the references therein). Since fBm is not a semimartingale (Liptser & Shiriyayev 1989, Maheswaran & Sims 1993), the general results of Delbaen & Schachermayer (1994) already imply that it allows some kind of free lunch. In fact, Rogers (1997), Salopek (1998), Shiryaev (1998), Dasgupta & Kallianpur (2000) and Cheridito (2003) have shown that it allows outright arbitrage in a number of ways.

To bridge this chasm between theory and practice, one often cites market imperfections of various kinds, which may hinder arbitrageurs in their quest for riskless profits. For example, Salopek (1998) conjectured that that arbitrage with fBm would be eliminated by costly information or transaction costs. However, market imperfections usually lead to substantially more complicated models, and the effect on arbitrage possibilities is far from obvious. For instance, all explicit constructions of arbitrage for fBm involve trading very frequently, so one may expect that arbitrage disappears in a discrete-time, Donsker-type approximation of fBm. On the contrary, arbitrage persists (Sottinen 2001). This result in turn suggests the presence of arbitrage for fBm when a minimal waiting time is required between subsequent transactions. But then arbitrage disappears (Cheridito 2003).

¹Short title: No Arbitrage with Transaction Costs

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In this paper, which is originally motivated by the controversial case of Fractional Brownian Motion, we investigate the effect of transaction costs on arbitrage in more general models. We introduce a simple criterion, which shows that arbitrage opportunities disappear under transaction costs, as soon as the price process may remain within today's bid-ask spread over arbitrary (bounded) stochastic intervals. Motivated by this criterion, we define the related notion of *sticky*¹ process, which implies the absence of arbitrage for arbitrarily small transaction costs and over arbitrarily large time horizons. Then we prove that stickiness is a very weak condition, and in fact it is satisfied by a large class of Markov processes which includes most models, including diffusions and Levy-processes. To handle fBm, which is obviously not Markov, we show that a continuous process is sticky if it has full support. Then we exploit the characterization of the support of a Gaussian processes to verify that this condition is satisfied by fBm.

The significance of these results is threefold: first, we show that absence of arbitrage with proportional transaction costs is achieved under minimal conditions. Indeed, we give several examples of asset price processes which allow for arbitrage in frictionless markets, but that become arbitrage-free under arbitrarily small transaction costs. Second, for Fractional Brownian Motion we obtain a framework which, acknowledging the presence of transaction costs, combines the sound economic interpretation of pathwise integrals (Björk & Hult 2005) with the absence of arbitrage opportunities. Finally, we believe that these results will improve the understanding of absence of arbitrage under transaction costs, which is now clear in finite discrete time (see Kabanov, Rásonyi & Stricker (2001, 2002, 2003) and Schachermayer (2004)), but still lacks a definitive treatment in the general continuous-time case.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: in the next section, we describe the market model in detail and introduce the main no-arbitrage criterion, which reduces absence of arbitrage to the stickiness of the asset price. In section 3 we prove this condition for the class of Markov processes, using a very simple argument based on excursions. An analogous result is proved in section 4 for the class of continuous processes with full support. In this case the proof turns out to be more technical, although the underlying idea is still quite simple. Section 5 deals with the specific case of (geometric) fBm with drift, which is shown to satisfy the previous condition. In the last section we consider possible extensions, and compare the present results to the (NA) and (NFLVR) conditions in (Delbaen & Schachermayer 1994).

2. NO ARBITRAGE WITH TRANSACTION COSTS

We consider a market model with a riskless and a risky asset, based on a filtered probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}, P)$, where the filtration \mathcal{F}_t satisfies the usual assumptions of right-continuity and saturatedness. The riskless asset is used as numeraire, and hence is assumed identically equal to 1. The risky asset X satisfies the following:

ASSUMPTION 2.1 $(X_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ is a process with càdlàg (right-continuous with left-limits) paths, strictly positive almost surely, adapted to \mathcal{F}_t , and quasi-left continuous with respect to the same filtration.

REMARK 2.2 The latter assumption of quasi-left continuity essentially requires that all jumps of X are totally inaccessible, and is satisfied by all processes considered here, which are either continuous or satisfy the Strong Markov property, which implies quasi-left continuity (Rogers & Williams 2000, III.11).

¹Our terminology of *sticky* price is reminiscent of, but otherwise unrelated to, the usual dichotomy between flexible and sticky prices, which is obviously not new in macroeconomics.

An investor trades in the risky asset according to the strategy $(\theta_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$, which represents the number of shares held at time t , and each unit of numeraire traded in the risky asset generates a transaction cost of k units, which is charged to the riskless asset account. Consider an elementary strategy θ , which requires a finite number of transactions at some stopping times $(\tau_i)_{i=1}^n$. We have that $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \theta^{(i)} 1_{] \tau_i, \tau_{i+1}]}$ for some random variables $(\theta^{(i)})_{i=1}^n$, where $\theta^{(i)}$ is \mathcal{F}_{τ_i} -measurable. We also conventionally set $\theta^{(0)} = 0$. Then the liquidation value of a portfolio with zero initial capital is:

$$(1) \quad V_t(\theta) = \sum_{\tau_i < t} \theta^{(i)} (X_{\tau_{i+1}} - X_{\tau_i}) - k \sum_{\tau_i < t} X_{\tau_i} |\theta^{(i+1)} - \theta^{(i)}| - k X_t |\theta_t|$$

where the first term accounts for the capital gain, the second for the cost incurred in the various transactions, and the third for the eventual cost of liquidation. Passing from a finite number of transactions to continuous trading (that is, approximating θ with elementary strategies), under the quasi-left continuity assumption it is easy to see that the above quantity converges to (Guasoni 2002):

$$(2) \quad V_t(\theta) = (\theta \cdot X)_t - k \int_{[0, t]} X_s d|D\theta|_s - k X_t |\theta_t|$$

here $D\theta$ denotes the weak derivative of θ in the sense of measures, and $|D\theta|$ the variation of $D\theta$. Note that we are adopting the usual convention that $\theta_{0-} = 0$, so that the second term accounts also for the initial transaction. Finally, observe that the integral $(\theta \cdot X)_t$ above is defined pathwise, and coincides with the usual stochastic integral when X is a semimartingale (Dellacherie & Meyer 1982, VIII.1-2).

DEFINITION 2.3 *An adapted, left-continuous (and hence predictable) process with paths of finite variation θ is an **admissible strategy** if $V_t(\theta) \geq -M$ a.s. for some $M > 0$ and for all $t > 0$. An admissible strategy is an **arbitrage opportunity on $[0, T]$** if $V_T(\theta) \geq 0$ a.s. and $P(V_T(\theta) > 0) > 0$. A market is **arbitrage free on $[0, T]$** if, for all admissible strategies θ , $V_T(\theta) \geq 0$ a.s. only if $V_T(\theta) = 0$ a.s.*

REMARK 2.4 The above assumption that θ is adapted and left-continuous can be relaxed to θ predictable and of finite variation. However, when X is quasi-left continuous, it turns out that $V(\theta) = V(\theta_-)$, therefore it is sufficient to consider adapted and left-continuous θ . See Guasoni (2002) for a detailed discussion of these issues.

We begin our investigation by observing that if some price process \tilde{X} lies within the bid-ask spread of X , then trading on X with transaction costs is not better than trading on \tilde{X} without transaction costs. This is the message of the following Lemma, which is formulated *path by path*, and in fact does not involve probability at all:

LEMMA 2.5 *Let $X, \tilde{X} : [0, \infty) \mapsto (0, \infty)$ be càdlàg functions such that:*

$$(3) \quad |X_t - \tilde{X}_t| < k X_t \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, \infty)$$

If $\theta : [0, \infty) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is a left-continuous function of bounded variation, then:

$$(4) \quad V_t(\theta) \leq (\theta \cdot \tilde{X})_t \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, \infty)$$

and equality holds for some t if and only if $\theta_s = 0$ for all $s \leq t$.

Proof. We have:

$$(5) \quad V_t(\theta) = (\theta \cdot \tilde{X})_t + (\theta \cdot (X - \tilde{X}))_t - \int_{[0, t]} k X_s d|D\theta|_s - k X_t |\theta_t|$$

Recalling the convention $\theta_{0-} = X_{0-} = 0$ and denoting by $\varepsilon_t = (X - \tilde{X})_t$, we obtain:

$$(\theta \cdot (X - \tilde{X}))_t = (\theta \cdot \varepsilon)_t = \theta_t \varepsilon_t - \int_{[0,t]} \varepsilon_s dD\theta_s$$

where the “integration by parts” in the second equality follows by the definition of $(\theta \cdot \varepsilon)$ (Dellacherie & Meyer 1982, VIII.1-2). From assumption (8) we have:

$$(6) \quad \theta_t \varepsilon_t - |\theta_t| k X_t \leq 0$$

$$(7) \quad - \int_{[0,t]} \varepsilon_s dD\theta_s - \int_{[0,t]} k X_s d|D\theta|_s \leq 0$$

which proves (4). To complete the proof, it suffices to observe that in (7) the left-hand side is strictly negative (by (8)) unless θ is constantly null on $[0, t]$. \square

REMARK 2.6 According to Lemma 2.5, the same strategy θ delivers a lower payoff when applied to X with transaction costs than when applied to \tilde{X} without transaction costs. Therefore the claims attainable with X are dominated by those attainable with \tilde{X} , and any no-arbitrage condition which applies to \tilde{X} , will also extend to X . Hence we immediately obtain (somewhat artificial) examples of processes that are not semimartingales, but that are free of arbitrage under transaction costs. For example, consider a continuous martingale M , and a deterministic function f with finite (nonzero) p -variation, with $p \in (1, 2)$, and such that $\frac{1}{1+k} < |f_t| < \frac{1}{1-k}$ for all $t > 0$ and some $k > 0$. Then $X = M + f$ fails the the Doob-Meyer decomposition and therefore is not a semimartingale. On the other hand, it satisfies Lemma 2.5 almost surely with $\tilde{X} = M$, and therefore it is arbitrage-free in the strongest possible terms ((NFLVR), cf. section 6 below).

REMARK 2.7 It is easy to see that Lemma 2.5 admits the following straightforward generalization: if X, \tilde{X} are two processes such that:

$$(8) \quad |X_t - \tilde{X}_t| \leq k_t X_t - \tilde{k}_t \tilde{X}_t \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, \infty) \quad \text{a.s.}$$

then the payoff of θ on X with transaction costs k is lower than the payoff on \tilde{X} with transaction costs \tilde{k} . The proof is analogous.

From Lemma 2.5 we obtain the general no-arbitrage criterion:

PROPOSITION 2.8 *Let X satisfy Assumption 2.1, and let $k, T > 0$. If, for all stopping times τ such that $P(\tau < T) > 0$, we have that:*

$$P \left(\sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} \left| \frac{X_\tau}{X_t} - 1 \right| < k, \tau < T \right) > 0$$

then X is arbitrage free with transaction costs k in the interval $[0, T]$.

The main idea of the above criterion is the following: to achieve an arbitrage, at some point (τ) we have to start trading. This decision immediately generates a transaction cost which must be recovered at a later time, and this is possible only if the asset price moves enough in the future. Hence, if at all times there is a remote possibility of arbitrarily small price changes, then downside risk cannot be eliminated, and arbitrage is impossible. This idea can be made rigorous applying Lemma 2.5 to $\tilde{X} = X_{\tau \wedge t}$:

Proof of Proposition 2.8. Let θ be a strategy such that $V_T(\theta) \geq 0$ almost surely. We want to prove that $\theta_t = 0$ for all t . Define the stopping time τ and the event A by:

$$\tau = T \wedge \inf\{t : \theta_t \neq 0\} \quad A = \left\{ \sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} \left| \frac{X_\tau}{X_t} - 1 \right| < k, \tau < T \right\}$$

By assumption, $P(A) > 0$. Using Lemma 2.5 with $\tilde{X}_t \equiv X_{t \wedge \tau}$, we obtain that, on the event A :

$$V_T(\theta) = \int_{[\tau, T]} \theta_s dX_s - \int_{[\tau, T]} k X_s d|D\theta|_s - k X_T |\theta_T| < 0$$

for every θ which is not identically 0. Since we assumed that $V_T(\theta) \geq 0$ almost surely, it follows that $\theta_t(\omega) = 0$ for all t for almost every ω , and the proof is complete. \square

The assumptions on X in Proposition 2.8 seem weak enough to suggest that, in most cases, absence of arbitrage will hold for arbitrarily small transaction costs k and over arbitrarily large horizons T . This is the case when the asset price is *sticky*:

DEFINITION 2.9 A progressively measurable process Y is **sticky** with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F}_t if, for all $\varepsilon, T > 0$ and all stopping times τ such that $P(\tau < T) > 0$, we have that:

$$P \left(\sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} |Y_\tau - Y_t| < \varepsilon, \tau < T \right) > 0$$

COROLLARY 2.10 Let X satisfy Assumption 2.1. If $\log X$ is sticky, then X is arbitrage free with transaction costs k on the interval $[0, T]$, for all $k, T > 0$.

Proof. If X satisfies Assumption 2.1, it is progressively measurable since it is càdlàg and adapted, and also $Y_t = \log X_t$ is progressively measurable.

By the continuity in 0 of the function $x \mapsto |e^x - 1|$, for all $k > 0$ there exists some $\gamma > 0$ such that, for all $T > 0$:

$$\left\{ \sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} \left| \frac{X_\tau}{X_t} - 1 \right| < k \right\} = \left\{ \sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} |e^{Y_\tau - Y_t} - 1| < k \right\} \supset \left\{ \sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} |Y_t - Y_\tau| < \gamma \right\}$$

and the claim follows. \square

3. MARKOV PROCESSES

In this section we show that a general class of Markov processes satisfies the *stickiness* condition (Definition 2.9). This is intuitively clear for the special case of Markov chains over a finite state space, where holding times are exponential, and hence take arbitrarily large values.

The point of view of excursions brings this idea to much greater generality. Holding times are replaced by waiting times for excursions larger than ε , which are still exponential, and essentially the same proof carries over.

The class of Strong Markov Processes considered in the next Proposition includes diffusion models, Levy processes, and Markov chains. In addition, it applies to singular diffusions such as $X_t = 1 + |B_t|$, where B is a Brownian Motion (Revuz & Yor 1994, III.1.14), (Karatzas & Shreve 1991, 2.8.7), which allow for arbitrage opportunities in frictionless markets, but not under arbitrarily small proportional transaction costs.

PROPOSITION 3.1 Let X satisfy Assumption 2.1, and denote by $Y = \log X$. Suppose that there exists a family of probability laws $(P_y, y \in \mathbb{R})$ such that:

- i) Y_t has the Strong Markov Property: for every finite \mathcal{F}_t -stopping time τ , under the conditional law $P(\cdot | Y_\tau = y)$ the process $(Y_{\tau+t})_{t \geq 0}$ is independent of \mathcal{F}_τ and has the law P_y .
- ii) All points are regular: for all y , $P_y(\inf\{t > 0 : Y_t = y\} = 0) = 1$

Then Y_t is sticky (Definition 2.9).

Note that the regularity condition ii) above ensures the existence of local times at all points and hence the validity of the excursion argument given below. It also excludes trivial cases, such as deterministic Markov processes, which may allow arbitrage even with transaction costs. We refer to Rogers & Williams (2000) for all definitions on Excursion Theory for Markov Processes.

Proof of Proposition 3.1. By the Strong Markov property, we only need to prove the claim for $\tau = 0$, $Y_\tau = y$, where y is an arbitrary constant.

By the regularity assumption, at any point y the process Y admits a local time, that we denote by L_t . Also, we denote by $\tau_l = \inf\{t : L_t > l\}$ its right-continuous inverse, by e_l the excursion process of Y from y at local time l , by $M(\xi) = \sup_{t > 0} |\xi_t|$ the height of an excursion ξ , by $\Gamma_\varepsilon = \{\xi : M(\xi) \geq \varepsilon\}$ the set of excursions with height higher than ε and by $N_l^\varepsilon = \sum_{s \leq l} 1_{\{e_s \in \Gamma_\varepsilon\}}$ their counting process.

By Itô's Theorem on excursions (Rogers & Williams 2000, VI.47.6), N_l^ε is a Poisson process. Moreover, its intensity $n(\Gamma_\varepsilon)$ has to be finite (Rogers & Williams 2000, VI.48.1 (ii) with $G = (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$). It follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |Y_t - y| \leq \varepsilon\right) &\geq P\left(\sup_{t \in [0, \tau_{L_T}] } |Y_t - y| \leq \varepsilon\right) = P(N_{L_T}^\varepsilon = 0) = \\ &= E\left[E\left[1_{\{N_{L_T}^\varepsilon = 0\}} | L_T\right]\right] = E\left[e^{-n(\Gamma_\varepsilon)L_T}\right] > 0 \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

4. CONTINUOUS PROCESSES WITH FULL SUPPORT

The excursion argument given in the previous section applies to most models for asset price dynamics considered in the literature, but it obviously fails for fBm, which is not a Markov process. To handle this case, which is the original motivation of the present paper, we now prove that stickiness (Definition 2.9) holds for a class of continuous processes characterized by the topological condition that the process is supported on the entire Wiener space. In particular, this condition will be satisfied in the case of fBm.

We denote the Wiener space by $\mathbb{W} = \{f \in C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}) : f(0) = 0\}$, its trace on the interval $[0, t]$ by $\mathbb{W}_t = \{f \in C([0, t], \mathbb{R}) : f(0) = 0\}$, and the canonical projection $\mathbb{W} \mapsto \mathbb{W}_t$ by Π_t . \mathbb{W}_t (resp. \mathbb{W}) is a complete separable metric (Polish) space with respect to the topology of uniform convergence (resp. uniform convergence on compact sets).

Recall that the support of a probability measure is the smallest closed set of probability one, and is always well-defined in the case of a Borel measure on a Polish space. In this section we prove the following:

PROPOSITION 4.1 *Consider the canonical process $Y_t(\omega) = \omega_t$ on the space $(\mathbb{W}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{W}), P)$ filtered by the augmentation \mathcal{F}_t of the natural filtration. If the support of Y is \mathbb{W} , then Y is sticky (Definition 2.9).*

Before passing to the proof of Proposition 4.1, we briefly discuss its implications. Recall that a fundamental aspect of the notion of arbitrage is its invariance with respect to equivalent changes of probability. In other words, to acknowledge the presence of an arbitrage opportunity, two agents only need to agree on which events are possible or not, and not on their exact probabilities.

In the presence of transaction costs, and in the special but important case of a continuous process with its natural filtration, Proposition 4.1 implies an even greater robustness. In fact, agents only need to agree that all *open* events are possible, and absence of arbitrage will follow, regardless of possible differences on the possibility of other more complex events.

In fact, when two processes are equivalent, they also have the same support, but the converse does not hold. For example, although Brownian Motion and Fractional Brownian Motion with $H \neq 1/2$ are mutually singular, in section 5 we show that they both are supported on the entire Wiener space.

A related consequence is the robustness of Proposition 4.1 with respect to changes of drift which do not necessarily preserve the equivalence of processes. In fact, if f is a continuous function and Y has full support, then also $Y + f$ does, regardless of the equivalence between Y and $Y + f$. We illustrate this with the following:

EXAMPLE 4.2 Consider the process $Y_t = B_t + \sqrt{t}$, where B is a Brownian Motion. It is clear that Brownian Motion is *sticky* (Definition 2.9), but this does not immediately imply the same property for Y_t , since $f : t \mapsto \sqrt{t}$ does not belong to the Cameron-Martin space:

$$H = \left\{ g : \int_0^T |g'(s)|^2 ds < \infty \right\}$$

and therefore Y and B are mutually singular Gaussian Processes. Furthermore, in a frictionless market Delbaen & Schachermayer (1995, Example 3.4) have shown that $Y_t = B_t + \sqrt{t}$ allows *immediate arbitrage*, and so does $X_t = e^{Y_t}$. However, since Y is the translation of B by a continuous function null at zero, it has the same support as B , and Proposition 4.1 implies that for X_t arbitrage disappears under transaction costs (in fact, a stronger statement holds, cf. Example 6.3 below).

We now turn to the proof of Proposition 4.1. The idea is to argue by contradiction: if a stochastic interval existed where small oscillations are forbidden, then some paths (precisely those which move little along this interval) would be excluded from the support of the process.

Before proceeding further, we need some more notation. Given an \mathcal{F} -measurable function ξ and a σ -algebra $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$, we denote by $\text{ess inf}(\xi|\mathcal{G})$ the largest \mathcal{G} -measurable function smaller than ξ . Formally:

$$\text{ess inf}(\xi|\mathcal{G}) = \text{ess sup}\{g : g \text{ is } \mathcal{G}\text{-measurable, } g \leq \xi \text{ a.s.}\}$$

For the definition and properties of ess sup , see for instance Karatzas & Shreve (1998, Appendix A) or Föllmer & Schied (2002, A.4). When \mathcal{G} is trivial, the above definition coincides with the familiar $\text{ess inf } \xi = \sup\{c : c \in \mathbb{R}, c \leq \xi \text{ a.s.}\}$. We need the following:

LEMMA 4.3 Let (U, \mathcal{U}, P_U) and (V, \mathcal{V}, P_V) be Polish spaces (metrizable complete separable), such that \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} contain their respective Borel σ -algebras, and both the probabilities P_U, P_V have full support. Let $f : U \times V \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be continuous, uniformly in the second variable (i.e. the set $(f(\cdot, v))_{v \in V}$ is equicontinuous). Then we have that:

$$(9) \quad \text{ess inf}(f|\mathcal{U}) = \inf_{v \in V} f(\cdot, v) \quad \text{a.s. in } P_U \otimes P_V$$

and the right-hand side is a continuous function $U \mapsto \mathbb{R}$.

REMARK 4.4 With a slight abuse of notation, in the left-hand side of (9) we have identified \mathcal{U} with its image under the immersion of U in $U \times V$.

Proof. Denote the left and right hand sides of (9) respectively by \hat{f} and \tilde{f} , and also $P = P_U \otimes P_V$. We first show that \tilde{f} is continuous. Since it is the infimum of a family of continuous functions, it is upper semicontinuous. To see that it is lower semicontinuous, consider a sequence $(u_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset U$ converging to u , and denote by $(v_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset V$ a sequence such that $f(u_n, v_n) < \tilde{f}(u_n) + \frac{1}{n}$. We have that:

$$\tilde{f}(u) \leq f(u, v_n) \leq f(u_n, v_n) + \varepsilon_n \leq \tilde{f}(u_n) + \varepsilon_n + \frac{1}{n}$$

where ε_n converges to zero, and is independent of v by uniform continuity. Passing to the limit, the claim follows.

Since \tilde{f} is continuous, it is \mathcal{U} -measurable, and $\hat{f} \geq \tilde{f}$ almost surely. To see the reverse inequality, it suffices to find a sequence of \mathcal{U} -measurable functions $\phi_n : U \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ converging uniformly to \tilde{f} , and such that $\phi_n \geq \hat{f}$ almost surely. We define:

$$f_n(u, v) = \min_{v \in V} 2^{-n} (\lfloor 2^n f(u, v) \rfloor + 1)$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the integer part of x . Note that f_n decreases uniformly to f , hence $\text{ess inf}(f_n | \mathcal{U}) \geq \text{ess inf}(f | \mathcal{U})$. Also, for all (u, v) and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ the set $A_n(k) = \{(x, y) \in U \times V : f_n(x, y) = k2^{-n}\}$ contains an open set for infinitely many n . Hence we can define:

$$f'_n(u, v) = \min\{k2^{-n} : k \geq f_n(u, v), A_n(k) \text{ contains an open set}\}$$

which still decreases uniformly to f and has the additional property that all its level sets contain an open set. Since the support of P is $U \times V$, all nonempty open sets have positive probability. Defining $\phi_n(u) = \min_{v \in V} f'_n(u, v)$, we obtain that:

$$\phi_n(u) = \text{ess inf}(f'_n | \mathcal{U}) \geq \text{ess inf}(f | \mathcal{U})$$

and since ϕ_n decreases to \tilde{f} , the thesis follows. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1. We need to prove that, for all $\varepsilon, T > 0$ and any stopping time τ such that $P(\tau < T) > 0$:

$$(10) \quad P \left(\sup_{t \in [\tau, T]} |Y_t - Y_\tau| < \varepsilon, \tau < T \right) > 0$$

We prove this claim in three steps.

Step 1: We define the mapping $S : \mathbb{W}_T \ni f \mapsto S^f \in \mathbb{W}_T$:

$$S_t^f = \sup_{s \in [t, T]} |f_s - f_t|$$

which is clearly 1-Lipschitz continuous with respect to the uniform topology. S maps adapted to non-adapted processes, therefore we define the positive and adapted process:

$$Z_t = \text{ess inf}(S_t^Y | \mathcal{F}_t)$$

In other words, Z is the largest adapted process which is almost surely less than or equal to S^Y , and is defined up to a modification. Recalling that Π_t is the canonical projection on \mathbb{W}_t , we claim that Z admits the following regular modification:

$$(11) \quad \tilde{Z}_t(\omega) = \inf\{S_t^Y(\zeta) : \zeta \in \mathbb{W}_T, \Pi_t(\zeta) = \Pi_t(\omega)\}$$

To see this, note that \mathbb{W}_T can be identified with $\mathbb{W}_t \times \mathbb{W}_{T-t}$ through the application $I : \mathbb{W}_T \mapsto \mathbb{W}_t \times \mathbb{W}_{T-t}$ defined by $I(\omega) = (\Pi_t(\omega), \Pi_{T-t}(\omega_{\cdot-t} - \omega_t))$. Also, \mathcal{F}_t coincides with the augmentation of the Borel σ -algebra of \mathbb{W}_t , and S^Y is Lipschitz and hence uniformly continuous. Then apply Lemma 4.3 with:

$$U = \mathbb{W}_t, \quad V = \mathbb{W}_{T-t}, \quad f : U \times V \mapsto \mathbb{R}, \quad f(\omega, \eta) = S_t^Y(I^{-1}(\omega, \eta))$$

As a result, the mapping $\tilde{Z} : \mathbb{W}_t \mapsto \mathbb{W}_t$ is continuous, and \tilde{Z}_t is a continuous process (by the representation (11)).

Step 2: We claim that:

$$(12) \quad P\left(\tilde{Z}_t = 0 \text{ for all } t \in [0, T]\right) = 1$$

For any $\varepsilon > 0$, consider the stopping time $\sigma^\varepsilon = \inf\{t : \tilde{Z}_t > \varepsilon\}$ defined as $\sigma^\varepsilon = \infty$ on the event $\{\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \tilde{Z}_t \leq \varepsilon\}$. Then (12) is equivalent to

$$(13) \quad \sigma^\varepsilon = \infty \quad \text{a.s. for all } \varepsilon > 0$$

and we now prove this equivalent statement. By contradiction, suppose for some $\varepsilon > 0$ that $P(\sigma^\varepsilon \leq T) > 0$. By definition, $Z_T = 0$ a.s., therefore $P(\sigma^\varepsilon < T) > 0$. Then there exists some $\eta \in \mathbb{W}_T$ such that $s = \sigma^\varepsilon(\eta) < T$.

By the continuity of $S^Y : \mathbb{W}_T \mapsto \mathbb{W}_T$, in some open neighborhood U of η we have that $S_s^Y(\omega) > \varepsilon/2$ for all $\omega \in U$. It follows that the open set:

$$\left\{ \omega \in \mathbb{W} : \Pi_s(\omega) \in U, S_s^Y < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}$$

contains η stopped at σ^ε and has zero probability, but this contradicts the assumption that the support of Y is \mathbb{W} , and (13) follows.

Step 3: Now we obtain (10) from (12). Again, we suppose by contradiction that (10) is violated by some $\varepsilon, T > 0$ and some stopping time τ such that $P(\tau < T) > 0$, so that:

$$\{S_\tau^Y \geq \varepsilon, \tau < T\} = \{\tau < T\} \quad \text{a.s.}$$

For fixed n , define the subset of dyadic rationals $D = \{k2^{-n} : k \in \mathbb{N}\} \setminus \{T\}$, and the stopping time:

$$\tau' = \inf \left\{ t > \tau : t \in D \text{ or } |Y_t - Y_\tau| = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}$$

In practice, τ' is the first time after τ which is either a multiple of 2^{-n} (excluding T if necessary), or at which Y moves by $\varepsilon/2$ from Y_τ . By the continuity of Y , for some large n we have that $P(\tau' \in D) > 0$. Since by construction $\sup_{t \in [\tau, \tau']} |Y_t - Y_\tau| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, on the set $\{\tau < T\}$ we have:

$$\varepsilon \leq S_\tau^Y = \sup_{t \in [\tau', T]} |Y_t - Y_\tau| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + S_{\tau'}^Y$$

and therefore $S_{\tau'}^Y \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ on the set $\{\tau' < T\}$. It follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= P\left(S_{\tau'}^Y < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \tau < T\right) \geq P\left(S_{\tau'}^Y < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \tau' \in D\right) = \\ &= \sum_{s \in D} P\left(S_s^Y < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \tau' = s\right) \geq \sum_{s \in D} P\left(\tilde{Z}_s = 0, \tau' = s\right) = P(\tau' \in D) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from (12). Thus we reach a contradiction, and the proof is complete. \square

REMARK 4.5 At the beginning of this section we have observed that, if the support of Y is the entire Wiener space, then the no-arbitrage property becomes robust with respect to arbitrary continuous *deterministic* changes of drift. For *stochastic* changes of drift, some care becomes necessary. For example, let B be a Brownian Motion, and define $f_t = -\inf_{s \leq t} B_s$, which is a continuous increasing function. By Skorohod's Lemma, we have that $Y_t = B_t + f_t = |B_t|$, which is supported on positive functions only, while the support of B_t is the entire Wiener space. However, one may obtain results involving stochastic drifts using the generalization of the Girsanov Theorem due to Bouleau & Hirsch (1991), which allows for singular changes of measure. For the case of fBm, see also the paper of Norros, Valkeila & Virtamo (1999).

5. FRACTIONAL BROWNIAN MOTION

Finally, we apply the criterion established in the previous section to prove that Geometric fBm is free of arbitrage with arbitrarily small transaction costs, and on arbitrarily large finite intervals. As a bonus of Proposition 4.1, we will obtain a certain freedom for the drift term. Recall that Fractional Brownian Motion with Hurst parameter $H \in (0, 1)$ is a centered Gaussian process $(B_t^H)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ with covariance $\Gamma_H(s, t) = \frac{1}{2}(s^{2H} + t^{2H} - |t - s|^{2H})$. We have the following:

PROPOSITION 5.1 *Let $Y_t = f_t + \sigma B_t^H$, where $\sigma > 0$ and $f : \mathbb{R}_+ \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function. Then Y is sticky and thus for all $k, T > 0$, $X_t = X_0 e^{f_t + \sigma B_t^H}$ is arbitrage free with transaction costs k on the finite interval $[0, T]$.*

To prove this proposition, we shall use Theorem 3 in Kallianpur (1971), which states that the support of a Gaussian Process over a compact space and with continuous covariance function $\Gamma(s, t)$ is equal to the closure under the uniform norm of the corresponding Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space (RKHS).

The RKHS of a centered Gaussian process indexed in $[0, T]$ with covariance $\Gamma(s, t)$ is the Hilbert space spanned by the functions of the form $\Gamma(\cdot, t)$ with the scalar product defined by $\langle \Gamma(\cdot, s), \Gamma(\cdot, t) \rangle = \Gamma(s, t)$. It is well-known (see Grenander (1981) for details), that if the covariance function can be written as:

$$(14) \quad \Gamma(s, t) = \int_0^T K(s, u)K(t, u)du$$

for some square-integrable kernel K , then the RKHS is represented by:

$$(15) \quad \mathbb{H} = \left\{ \int_0^\infty K(t, u)g(u)du : g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_+) \right\}$$

There are various characterizations of the RKHS of Fractional Brownian Motion in the literature, including Barton & Poor (1988), Decreusefond & Üstünel (1999) and Pipiras & Taqqu (2000) (see Decreusefond (2003) for a recent survey). To handle the general case $H \in (0, 1)$, we need a last piece of notation (cf. Remark 5.2 below). The Liouville fractional integral I_{a+}^α is defined as (see Samko, Kilbas & Marichev (1993)):

$$(16) \quad (I_{a+}^\gamma f)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma)} \int_a^t f(s)(t-s)^{\gamma-1} ds$$

Then Decreusefond & Üstünel (1999, Corollary 3.1) have shown that (14) holds for Fractional Brownian Motion with a kernel K_H which satisfies the equality:

$$(17) \quad K_H f = \int_0^\cdot K_H(\cdot, s)f(s)ds = I_{0+}^{2H}(s^{1/2-H} I_{0+}^{1/2-H}(s^{H-1/2} f))$$

The idea of the following proof, which is based on that of Theorem 3.3 in Decreusefond & Üstünel (1999), is to combine the cited result of Kallianpur (1971) with (15), and conclude with the Stone-Weierstraß Theorem.

Proof of Proposition 5.1. We only need to show that the support of Fractional Brownian Motion on $[0, T]$ is \mathbb{W}_T , and the claim will follow from Proposition 4.1. For future reference, recall that for $a, b > 0$:

$$(18) \quad \int_0^t s^{a-1}(t-s)^{b-1} ds = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)} t^{a+b-1}$$

Let $f(s) = s^\alpha$. We have that:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0+}^{2H}(s^{1/2-H} I_{0+}^{1/2-H}(s^{H-1/2} f)) &= I_{0+}^{2H} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + H + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} s^{\alpha+1/2-H} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + H + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{3}{2} - H)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{3}{2} + H)} s^{\alpha+H+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Since we can freely choose $\alpha > -1$, by (17) we have that the RKHS of fBm contains the algebra of all polynomials with order greater than one. This algebra separates $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\}$, and is null only at zero, and the Stone-Weierstraß Theorem implies that the RKHS of fBm is dense in \mathbb{W}_T . Thus Theorem 3 in Kallianpur (1971) implies that the support of B^H on $[0, T]$ is exactly \mathbb{W}_T . \square

REMARK 5.2 For $H \in (1/2, 1)$, the above proof can be slightly simplified, using the RKHS characterization of Barton & Poor (1988):

$$(19) \quad \mathbb{H} = \left\{ \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^s (s-u)^{H-3/2} g(u) du ds : g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \right\}$$

and then the same argument carries over. However, this result does not apply to the case $H \in (0, 1/2)$, where fractional integrals seem inevitable.

REMARK 5.3 Corollary 2.10 hints at a connection between absence of arbitrage under transaction costs and the literature on small-ball probabilities (see Li & Shao (2001) for a recent survey), which studies the rate of decay of:

$$(20) \quad P \left(\sup_{u \in [s, t]} |Y_u - Y_s| < \varepsilon \right)$$

as ε decreases to zero. Precise results of this type are available for various classes of Gaussian processes Y including fBm, therefore one wonders whether Proposition 5.1 can be proved quickly using these results instead. Indeed, for any stopping time $\tau \leq T$ we have that:

$$\sup_{u \in [\tau, T]} |Y_u - Y_\tau| \leq |Y_\tau| + \sup_{u \in [\tau, T]} |Y_u| \leq 2 \sup_{u \in [0, T]} |Y_u|$$

and therefore:

$$A_\varepsilon = \left\{ \sup_{u \in [\tau, T]} |Y_u - Y_\tau| < \varepsilon \right\} \supset \left\{ \sup_{u \in [0, T]} |Y_u| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}$$

Thus, if the small-ball in the right-hand side has positive probability for all $\varepsilon > 0$, then $P(A_\varepsilon) > 0$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$. However, in Corollary 2.9 we need a positive probability for the event $A_\varepsilon \cap \{\tau < T\}$, and not merely for A_ε , otherwise the argument in Proposition

2.8 fails. This is precisely the case when $\tau = T \wedge \inf\{t : \tilde{Z}_t \geq \varepsilon\}$ (see the proof of Proposition 4.1 for the definition of \tilde{Z}). Then we have that:

$$0 = P(A, \tau < T) < P(A) = P(\tau = T)$$

Hence, in general, small-ball estimates do not guarantee the absence of arbitrage.

6. (NA) VS. (NFLVR)

In this paper we show that transaction costs often eliminate arbitrage opportunities otherwise present in frictionless models. The attentive reader probably noticed that our Definition 2.3 of arbitrage opportunity corresponds to the (NA) condition in frictionless markets, which is weaker than the (NFLVR) condition (Delbaen & Schachermayer 1994). Then the question naturally arises if introducing transaction costs merely obtains the (NA) condition, or the stronger (NFLVR).

We begin with the following definition, given in analogy to the frictionless case:

DEFINITION 6.1 *Let X satisfy Assumption 2.1. A Free Lunch with Vanishing Risk on $[0, T]$ is a sequence of admissible strategies $(\theta_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ such that:*

- i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{ess inf } V_T(\theta_n) = 0$
- ii) $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_T(\theta_n) > 0) > 0$.

Thus X satisfies (NFLVR) if, for any of converging sequence of admissible strategies $(\theta_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ satisfying i), we have that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_T(\theta_n) = 0$.

The following criterion is a straightforward consequence of Lemma 2.5:

COROLLARY 6.2 *Let X satisfy Assumption 2.1. If there exists an adapted process \tilde{X} , such that:*

- i) \tilde{X} satisfies (NFLVR) without transaction costs.
- ii) $\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left| 1 - \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{X_t} \right| \leq k$ almost surely.

Then X satisfies (NFLVR) with transaction costs k on $[0, T]$.

The problem with this criterion is that \tilde{X} may not be easy to find, and this seems to be the case for Fractional Brownian Motion. We now show two examples previously considered, where this can be done:

EXAMPLE 6.3 Consider $Y_t = B_t + \sqrt{t}$, where B is a Brownian Motion. In a frictionless market, this model does not satisfy (NA) as shown by Delbaen & Schachermayer (1995, Example 3.4), and the same is true for $X_t = e^{Y_t}$. Since Y is sticky, X satisfies (NA) with arbitrarily small transaction costs. However, under the same assumptions we also have that (NFLVR) holds. Indeed, denote by $f_t^\varepsilon = e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{t}} \sqrt{t}$, $Y_t^\varepsilon = B_t + f_t^\varepsilon$ and $X^\varepsilon = e^{Y^\varepsilon}$. It is clear that $\sup_{t > 0} |Y_t^\varepsilon - Y_t| \downarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$. Also, Y^ε has a martingale measure, hence satisfies (NFLVR), and so does X^ε . Therefore the assumptions of Corollary 6.2 are satisfied, and X satisfies (NFLVR) with arbitrarily small transaction costs.

EXAMPLE 6.4 Let $Y_t = |B_t|$, where B is still a Brownian Motion. In a frictionless market, this model does not satisfy (NA), since arbitrage can be achieved by buying at some t such that $Y_t = 0$ and selling arbitrarily. The situation is analogous for $X_t = e^{Y_t}$. Defining $f_\varepsilon(x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + x^2}$ and $Y_t^\varepsilon = f_\varepsilon(B_t)$, we have $\sup_{t > 0} |Y_t - Y_t^\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon$. Then, Itô's formula and the boundedness of f_ε'' imply that both Y^ε and X^ε have a martingale measure. Hence Corollary 6.2 applies, and X satisfies (NFLVR) with arbitrarily small transaction costs.

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