

## 69. First Hitting Time for Bessel Processes

By Junji TAKEUCHI

Department of Mathematics, Ochanomizu University

(Communicated by Kôzaku YOSIDA, M. J. A., Oct. 14, 1985)

By a Bessel process with index  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ), we mean a conservative diffusion process on the half line  $[0, \infty)$  determined by the generator

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{\alpha-1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right).$$

In the case  $0 < \alpha < 2$ , an appropriate boundary condition must be imposed at the origin. In this note we restrict ourselves to the reflecting barrier case.

The following theorem for the  $d$ -dimensional Brownian motion is well known. Let  $\sigma_r$  denote the first exit time from the ball  $B_r$  with center 0 and radius  $r$ . Suppose  $\|x\| \leq r$ , where  $\|x\|$  denotes the Euclidean norm of  $x$ . Then the expect time spent in  $B_r$  by Brownian motion starting at  $x$  is given by

$$E_x(\sigma_r) = \frac{r^2 - \|x\|^2}{d}.$$

The object of this note is to extend this result to the Bessel processes with reflecting barrier, replacing  $d$  by general  $\alpha$ . Further we will derive explicitly the second moment of the first passage time to the point  $r$ .

Let  $T_r$  denote the first hitting time of the point  $r$  by the Bessel process  $X(t)$ , that is,

$$T_r = \inf \{t > 0 : X(t) = r\}.$$

**Proposition 1.** Consider points  $a < x < b$ . Then we have

$$P_x(T_a < T_b) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{2-\alpha} - b^{2-\alpha}}{a^{2-\alpha} - b^{2-\alpha}} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 2 \\ \frac{\log b - \log x}{\log b - \log a} & \text{if } \alpha = 2. \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* Let  $S(x)$  be a scale function for a regular diffusion on an interval  $I$  of the line. Therefore  $S$  is a strictly increasing function such that if  $a < x < b$  and  $a, b \in I^\circ$  (here  $I^\circ$  is the interior of  $I$ ), and the probability for the process reaching  $a$  before  $b$  is

$$P_x(T_a < T_b) = \frac{S(b) - S(x)}{S(b) - S(a)}.$$

We may take  $S(x) = \log x$  if  $\alpha = 2$ ,  $S(x) = (2-\alpha)^{-1}x^{2-\alpha}$  if  $\alpha \neq 2$  and so the desired formula is obtained.

By the standard argument in Markov process (K. Ito [2], F. B. Knight [4]), we obtain