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ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES OF AN ESTIMATOR FOR THE DRIFT COEFFICIENT OF A STOCHASTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION WITH FRACTIONAL BROWNIAN MOTION

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ABSTRACT. A stochastic differential equation with respect to fractional Brownian motion is considered. We study the maximum likelihood estimator for the drift coefficient. We assume that the coefficient belongs to a given compact set of functions and prove the strong consistency of the estimator and its asymptotic normality.

Let (Ω, F, P) be a probability space and let a real stochastic process

$$\{x(t), t \geq 0\}$$

and a fractional Wiener process (fractional Brownian motion) $\{Z(t), t \geq 0\}$ be defined on (Ω, F, P), where $\mathsf{E}\, Z(t) = 0$, $Z(0) = 0$, and

$$\mathsf{E}\{Z(t)Z(\tau)\} = \frac{1}{2}\left(t^{2H} + \tau^{2H} - |t-\tau|^{2H}\right), \qquad \frac{1}{2} < H < 1.$$

Assume that a stochastic process $\{y(t), t \geq 0\}$ possesses the stochastic differential

$$dy(t) = s_0(t)x(t)\,dt + dZ(t), \qquad t \geq 0, \tag{1}$$

where s_0 is a certain unknown function.

The problem considered in this paper is to estimate the function s_0 from the observations $\{(x(t), y(t)), 0 \leq t \leq T\}$.

Note that an analogous problem is considered in [1], where a standard Wiener process is substituted for Z in equation (1).

1. Consistency and the asymptotic distribution of estimators

Below we list the main conditions to be imposed on the function s_0 and the stochastic processes $\{x(t), t \geq 0\}$ and $\{Z(t), t \geq 0\}$.

1. The function s_0 belongs to the family K of all 2π-periodic functions $s\colon \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ whose Fourier coefficients

$$c_k(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} s(t)e^{ikt}\,dt, \qquad k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

are such that $|c_0(s)| \leq L$ and $|c_k(s)| \leq L|k|^{-a}$, $k \neq 0$, for some constants $L > 0$ and $a > 3$.

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It is obvious that the functions of the family K are continuously differentiable and that K is a compact set with respect to the uniform convergence of functions.

For functions $s \in K$, we introduce the norm

$$\|s\| = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} s^2(t)\,dt\right)^{1/2}.$$

We say that $s_0 \in K$ is an interior point of K if

$$|c_0(s_0)| \le \tilde{L}, \qquad |c_k(s_0)| \le \frac{\tilde{L}}{|k|^a}, \quad k \ne 0,$$

for some constant $\tilde{L} < L$.

2. The processes $\{x(t), t \ge 0\}$ and $\{Z(t), t \ge 0\}$ are independent.
3. There exists a constant $c > 0$ such that
$$\mathsf{E}\left\{(x(t))^2\right\} \le c$$
for all $t \ge 0$.
4. The trajectories of the process $\{x(t), t \ge 0\}$ are continuously differentiable with probability 1.
5. The process $\left\{(x(t))^2, t \ge 0\right\}$ is stationary in the wide sense.

Denote by $r(t)$ the covariance function of the process $\left\{(x(t))^2, t \ge 0\right\}$:

$$r(t) = \mathsf{E}\left\{\left((x(t))^2 - \mathsf{E}(x(0))^2\right)\left((x(0))^2 - \mathsf{E}(x(0))^2\right)\right\}.$$

6. For some $L_1 > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$,
$$\int_0^T |r(t)|\,dt \le L_1 T^{1-\gamma}, \qquad T > 0.$$

Using conditions 2–4 and integration by parts [2], we define the following stochastic integral:

$$\int_a^b s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau), \qquad 0 \le a \le b,$$

for an arbitrary continuously differentiable function $s\colon \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{C}$ (where $\mathbf{C}$ is the set of complex numbers).

In what follows we need the following properties of the latter integral:

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{\left[\int_0^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2\right\} \le c_1\left(\int_0^t |s(\tau)|^{1/H}\,d\tau\right)^{2H}, \qquad t > 0, \tag{2}$$

where c_1 is a constant, and

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{\sup_{a\le t\le b}\left[\int_a^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2\right\} \le c_2\,(b-a)\left(\int_a^b |s(\tau)|^{2/(2H-1)}\,d\tau\right)^{2H-1}, \quad 0 \le a < b, \tag{3}$$

where c_2 is another constant.

Note that the constants c_1 and c_2 depend on H.

To prove (2) and (3) one uses well-known properties of the stochastic integral with respect to a fractional Wiener process ([3, 4]) and the mutual independence of the processes $\{x(t), t \ge 0\}$ and $\{Z(t), t \ge 0\}$.

With probability one, we have

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{\left[\int_0^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2 \Big/ \sigma\left\{x(\tau), \tau \geq 0\right\}\right\}$$
$$= H(2H-1)\int_0^t\int_0^t s(\tau_1)\,x(\tau_1)\,s(\tau_2)\,x(\tau_2)\,|\tau_1-\tau_2|^{2H-2}\,d\tau_1\,d\tau_2.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathsf{E}\left\{\left[\int_0^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2\right\}\\
&\quad= H(2H-1)\int_0^t\int_0^t s(\tau_1)\,s(\tau_2)\,\mathsf{E}\left\{x(\tau_1)\,x(\tau_2)\right\}|\tau_1-\tau_2|^{2H-2}\,d\tau_1\,d\tau_2\\
&\quad\leq c\int_0^t\int_0^t |s(\tau_1)|\,|s(\tau_2)|\,|\tau_1-\tau_2|^{2H-2}\,d\tau_1\,d\tau_2\\
&\quad\leq c_1\left(\int_0^t |s(\tau)|^{1/H}\,d\tau\right)^{2H}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the latter inequality is proved in [3].

Therefore property (2) is proved.

Further, it is shown in [4] that, with probability 1,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathsf{E}\left\{\sup_{a\leq t\leq b}\left[\int_a^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2 \Big/ \sigma\left\{x(\tau), \tau\geq 0\right\}\right\}\\
&\quad\leq c_3\left(\int_a^b |s(\tau)x(\tau)|^{1/H}\,d\tau\right)^{2H}\\
&\quad\leq c_3\left(\left[\int_a^b \left(|s(\tau)|^{1/H}\right)^{\alpha/(\alpha-1)}\,d\tau\right]^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}\left[\int_a^b\left(|x(\tau)|^{1/H}\right)^{\alpha}\,d\tau\right]^{1/\alpha}\right)^{2H}\\
&\quad= c_3\left(\int_a^b |s(\tau)|^{2/(2H-1)}\,d\tau\right)^{2H-1}\int_a^b |x(\tau)|^2\,d\tau
\end{aligned}$$

via the Hölder inequality with $\alpha = 2H$ and $\beta = 2H/(2H-1)$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{E}\left\{\sup_{a\leq t\leq b}\left[\int_a^t s(\tau)x(\tau)\,dZ(\tau)\right]^2\right\} &\leq c_3\left(\int_a^b |s(\tau)|^{2/(2H-1)}\,d\tau\right)^{2H-1}\int_a^b \mathsf{E}\left\{|x(\tau)|^2\right\}d\tau\\
&\leq c_2\,(b-a)\left(\int_a^b |s(\tau)|^{\frac{2}{2H-1}}\,d\tau\right)^{2H-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence property (3) is proved too.

We turn to the estimation of the function s_0. Consider the estimator defined as the point of maximum of the functional

$$Q_T(s) = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T s(t)x(t)\,dy(t) - \frac{1}{2T}\int_0^T s^2(t)x^2(t)\,dt, \qquad s\in K. \tag{4}$$

This estimator exists with probability one. Denote by s_T an arbitrary point of maximum of (4). As in the paper [5], the properties of the family K imply that the function $s_T(t,\omega)$ can be chosen to be a separable measurable process.

Lemma 1.1. *Let conditions 1–4 hold. Then*

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{\lim_{T\to\infty}\max_{s\in K}\left|\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t)\right| = 0\right\} = 1.$$

Proof. Put

$$\eta_T = \max_{s\in K}\left|\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|.$$

Expanding s in the Fourier series we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{E}\left\{(\eta_T)^2\right\} &= \mathsf{E}\left\{\max_{s\in K}\left(\frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\left[c_k(s)\int_0^T e^{ikt}x(t)\,dZ(t)\right]\right)^2\right\}\\ &\le \mathsf{E}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\frac{L}{|k|^a}\left|\int_0^T e^{ikt}x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|\right]\right)^2\right\}.\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

By definition, the denominator of the term corresponding to $k=0$ in the latter sum (and in similar sums throughout below) is equal to 1 but not $|k|^a$.

Applying the Cauchy–Bunyakovskiĭ inequality and the first property of the stochastic integral, we derive from relation (5) that

$$\mathsf{E}\left\{(\eta_T)^2\right\} \le \left(\frac{1}{T}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{L}{|k|^a}\left[\mathsf{E}\left|\int_0^T e^{ikt}x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|^2\right]^{1/2}\right)^2 \le \frac{c_4}{T^{2(1-H)}}, \tag{6}$$

where $c_4 = c_1L^2\left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}|k|^{-a}\right)^2$.

It is clear that there exists a positive integer number p such that $2p(1-H) > 1$. Consider the sequence $T(n) = n^p$, $n\in\mathbf{N}$. According to bound (6) and the Borel–Cantelli lemma,

$$\mathsf{P}\left(\lim_{n\to\infty}\eta_{T(n)} = 0\right) = 1. \tag{7}$$

For $T_0 \ge 1$,

$$\sup_{T>T_0}\eta_T \le \sup_{n\colon T(n+1)>T_0}\ \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)}\eta_T. \tag{8}$$

For all n,

$$\begin{aligned}\sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)}\eta_T &= \eta_{T(n)} + \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)}\left(\eta_T - \eta_{T(n)}\right)\\ &\le \eta_{T(n)}\\ &\quad + \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)}\max_{s\in K}\left|\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t) - \frac{1}{T(n)}\int_0^{T(n)} s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|\\ &\le \eta_{T(n)} + \frac{T(n+1)-T(n)}{(T(n))^2}\max_{s\in K}\left|\int_0^{T(n)} s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|\\ &\quad + \frac{1}{T(n)}\sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)}\max_{s\in K}\left|\int_{T(n)}^T s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|\\ &= \frac{T(n+1)}{T(n)}\eta_{T(n)} + \zeta_n,\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where

$$\zeta_n = \frac{1}{T(n)} \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)} \max_{s\in K} \left| \int_{T(n)}^{T} s(t)x(t)\,dZ(t) \right|.$$

We have

$$\frac{T(n+1)}{T(n)} = \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^p \to 1, \qquad n\to\infty.$$

Taking into account equality (7) we get

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{ \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{T(n+1)}{T(n)} \eta_{T(n)} = 0 \right\} = 1. \tag{10}$$

Performing elementary transformations and using properties of the stochastic integral, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{E}\left\{(\zeta_n)^2\right\} &\le \frac{1}{(T(n))^2}\,\mathsf{E}\left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{L}{|k|^a} \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)} \left| \int_{T(n)}^{T} e^{ikt} x(t)\,dZ(t) \right| \right] \right)^2 \\
&\le \frac{1}{(T(n))^2} \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{L}{|k|^a} \left(\mathsf{E}\left\{ \sup_{T(n)\le T\le T(n+1)} \left| \int_{T(n)}^{T} e^{ikt} x(t)\,dZ(t) \right|^2 \right\} \right)^{1/2} \right] \right)^2 \\
&\le \frac{(T(n+1)-T(n))^{2H}}{(T(n))^2} c_2 L^2 \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|k|^a} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{c_5}{n^{2p(1-H)}} \left(\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^p - 1 \right)^{2H} \\
&\le \frac{c_6}{n^{2p(1-H)}},
\end{aligned}$$

where c_5 and c_6 are some constants. This implies that

$$\mathsf{P}\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \zeta_n = 0 \right) = 1. \tag{11}$$

Now the lemma follows from relations (8)–(11). □

Remark 1.1. If the assumptions of Lemma 1.1 hold, then

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{ \lim_{T\to\infty} \max_{s\in K} \left| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (s(t)-s_0(t))\,x(t)\,dZ(t) \right| = 0 \right\} = 1.$$

Lemma 1.2 ([1]). *Let $\{\xi(t), t\in \mathbf{R}\}$ be a real wide sense stationary stochastic process with mean $\mathsf{E}\,\xi(t)=0$ and whose covariance function $r(t)=\mathsf{E}\{\xi(t)\xi(0)\}$, $t\in\mathbf{R}$, is such that*

$$\int_0^T |r(t)|\,dt \le LT^{1-\gamma}$$

for all $T>0$ and some positive numbers L and γ. Then

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{ \lim_{T\to\infty} \sup_{s\in K} \left| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T s(t)\xi(t)\,dt \right| = 0 \right\} = 1.$$

Remark 1.2 ([1]). Lemma 1.2 remains true if the difference of two functions of the family K is substituted for $s\in K$ in the above integral.

Remark 1.3. Lemma 1.2 holds also for the square of the difference of two functions of the family K.

Remark 1.3 can be proved by an observation that the square of the difference of two functions belonging to K can be used in the proof of Lemma 2.2 in [1].

Theorem 1.1. *Let the assumptions of Lemma* 1.1 *as well as conditions 5 and 6 hold. Then*

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{\lim_{T\to\infty}\sup_{t\in\mathbf{R}}|s_T(t)-s_0(t)|=0\right\}=1.$$

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}Q_T(s_T)-Q_T(s_0)&=\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T(s_T(t)-s_0(t))\,x(t)\,dZ(t)\\&\quad-\frac{1}{2T}\int_0^T(s_T(t)-s_0(t))^2\,(x(t))^2\,dt.\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

By the definition of the estimator s_T,

$$Q_T(s_T)\geq Q_T(s_0).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}&\max_{s\in K}\left|\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T(s(t)-s_0(t))x(t)\,dZ(t)\right|\\&\qquad+\max_{s\in K}\left|\frac{1}{2T}\int_0^T(s_T(t)-s_0(t))^2\left[(x(t))^2-\mathsf{E}\left\{(x(0))^2\right\}\right]dt\right|\\&\geq\frac{1}{2T}\mathsf{E}\left\{(x(0))^2\right\}\int_0^T(s_T(t)-s_0(t))^2\,dt\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

by equality (12).

Lemmas 1.1 and 1.2 together with Remarks 1.1 and 1.3 and relation (13) imply that

$$\mathsf{P}\left\{\lim_{T\to\infty}\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T(s_T(t)-s_0(t))^2\,dt=0\right\}=1,\tag{14}$$

whence

$$\mathsf{P}\left(\lim_{T\to\infty}\|s_T-s_0\|=0\right)=1.\tag{15}$$

Now relation (15) yields Theorem 1.1. □

In what follows we will make use of the following conditions.

7. The process $\{x(t),t\geq 0\}$ is equal to 1 for all t.
8. Let a function $\varphi\in K$ be such that
   1) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi^2(t)\,dt=1$,
   2) $\lim_{T\to\infty}H\,(2H-1)\,T^{-2H}\int_0^T\int_0^T\varphi(t_1)\,\varphi(t_2)\,|t_1-t_2|^{2H-2}\,dt_1\,dt_2=\Delta$.
9. The function s_0 is an interior point of the set K.

Theorem 1.2. *Let conditions 1 and 7–9 hold. Then the random variable*

$$\frac{T^{1-H}}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\,(s_T(t)-s_0(t))\,dt$$

converges in distribution as $T\to\infty$ to the Gaussian law $N(0,\Delta)$ with mean 0 and variance Δ.

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, the function s_T is an interior point of the family K with probability converging to 1 as $T \to \infty$. It is easy to show that the functional Q_T is differentiable at the point s_T with the same probability. Indeed, we evaluate the weak differential of Q_T in some neighborhood of s_T as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}DQ_T(s,h) &= \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} Q_T\left(s+\varepsilon h\right)\Big|_{\varepsilon=0}\\ &= \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T h(t)\,dZ(t) + \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T h(t)s_0(t)\,dt - \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T h(t)s(t)\,dt.\end{aligned}$$

Properties of the differential $DQ_T(s,h)$ imply that the strong differential of Q_T at the point s_T exists and it coincides with the weak differential [6].

By the necessary condition for the existence of an extremum,

$$DQ_T(s_T,\varphi) = 0$$

with probability converging to 1 as $T \to \infty$.

Thus, with the same probability,

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \varphi(t)\,dZ(t) + \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \varphi(t)\left(s_0(t) - s_T(t)\right)dt = 0 \tag{16}$$

as $T \to \infty$.

We add to and subtract from the left hand side of (16) the following expression:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(t)\left(s_T(t) - s_0(t)\right)dt\,\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \varphi^2(t)\,dt.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}&-\frac{1}{T}\int_0^{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]} \varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt\,\frac{1}{T}\int_0^{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}\varphi^2(t)\,dt\\ &\quad= -\frac{1}{T}\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt\\ &\qquad+\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt\,\frac{1}{T}\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi^2(t)\,dt\\ &\quad= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \varphi(t)\,dZ(t) + \frac{1}{T}\int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi(t)\left(s_0(t)-s_T(t)\right)dt\\ &\qquad+\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt\,\frac{1}{T}\int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi^2(t)\,dt\\ &\qquad-\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\varphi(t)\left(s_T(t)-s_0(t)\right)dt\,\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T\varphi^2(t)\,dt\\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

with probability converging to 1 as $T \to \infty$. Hence, with the same probability,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&T^{1-H} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \left(s_T(t) - s_0(t)\right) dt \\
&\quad = \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt \right)^{-1} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{T^H} \int_0^T \varphi(t)\, dZ(t) + \frac{1}{T^H} \int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi(t) \left(s_0(t) - s_T(t)\right) dt \right. \\
&\qquad \left. + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \left(s_T(t) - s_0(t)\right) dt \, \frac{1}{T^H} \int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{17}
$$

Consider

$$
\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{T} \left(\int_0^{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]} \varphi^2(t)\, dt + \int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt \right).
$$

Then

$$
\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]} \varphi^2(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{T}{2\pi} \right] \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi^2(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{T}{2\pi} \right] 2\pi \to 1, \qquad T \to \infty,
$$

$$
\frac{1}{T} \int_{2\pi\left[\frac{T}{2\pi}\right]}^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt \to 0, \qquad T \to \infty.
$$

Hence

$$
\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varphi^2(t)\, dt \to 1, \qquad T \to \infty. \tag{18}
$$

Since the functions of the family K are bounded, the second and third terms in the expression on the right hand side of (17) converge to 0 with probability 1 as $T \to \infty$.

Now we study the random variable

$$
\xi_T = \frac{1}{T^H} \int_0^T \varphi(t)\, dZ(t).
$$

Its distribution is normal [3] with mean 0 and variance

$$
\frac{H(2H-1)}{T^{2H}} \int_0^T \int_0^T \varphi\left(t_1\right) \varphi\left(t_2\right) \left|t_1 - t_2\right|^{2H-2} \, dt_1 \, dt_2.
$$

The assumptions of the theorem and properties of Gaussian random variables imply that ξ_T weakly converges to $N(0, \Delta)$ as $T \to \infty$.

Taking into account (18) and the preceding reasoning, we prove that the right hand side of equality (17) converges in distribution to $N\left(0, \Delta\right)$ as $T \to \infty$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.2. □

2. Concluding remarks

The results concerning the asymptotic behavior of the estimator of the drift diffusion of a stochastic differential equation with respect to fractional Brownian motion obtained above imply that the proposed estimators are optimal, and this allows one to use them for solving various applied problems.

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