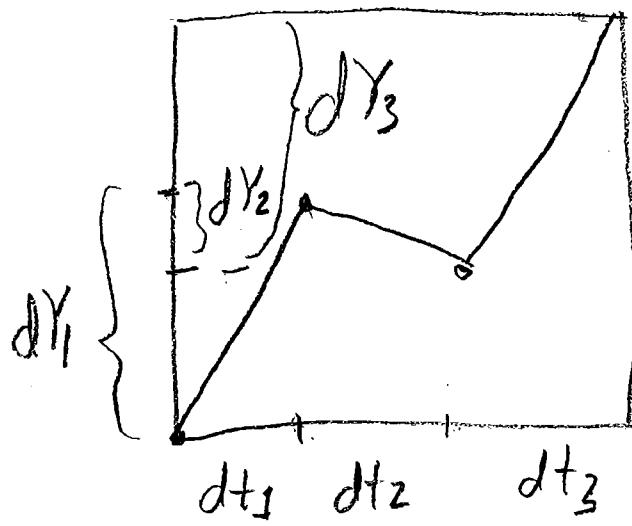


Multifactor finance Cartoons

- dependent events
- large jumps falling off according to a power law, not the normal distribution

 $t = \text{clock time}$ 

repeat this pattern



shuffling up & down

$$\frac{\log |dY_1|}{\log dt_1} = H_1$$

$$\frac{\log |dY_2|}{\log dt_2} = H_2$$

$$\frac{\log |dY_3|}{\log dt_3} = H_3$$

If $H_1 = H_2 = H_3$, this is fractional Brownian motion.

If some of the H_i are different, this gives a multifractal which is both dependent and has jumps scaled by a power law.

- These give surrogates statistically identical to real data.

- Trading Time:

$$|dY_1|^D + |dY_2|^D + |dY_3|^D = 1$$

Solve for D. The trading time increments are

$$dT_1 = |dY_1|^P$$

$$dT_2 = |dY_2|^P$$

$$dT_3 = |dY_3|^P$$

Trading Time Theorem: Any multifractal motion is fractional Brownian motion when measured in multifractal trading time.