

- Prove or disprove: Suppose f is convex and X is submartingale, prove that $g(t) = E[f(X_t)]$ is increasing.

Pf:

We could find a counter example to disprove it.

Let $f(x_t) = \frac{1}{x_t^2}$. Claim $t_1 < t_2$:

$$g_{t_2} - g_{t_1} = E[f(X_{t_2})] - E[f(X_{t_1})] = E\left[\frac{X_{t_1}^2 - X_{t_2}^2}{X_{t_2}^2 X_{t_1}^2}\right] = E\left[\frac{(X_{t_1} - X_{t_2})(X_{t_1} + X_{t_2})}{X_{t_2}^2 X_{t_1}^2}\right]$$

$\because X$ is a submartingale $\therefore E[X_{t_2}] > E[X_{t_1}]$, $t_2 > t_1$

$$\text{So } E\left[\frac{(X_{t_1} - X_{t_2})(X_{t_1} + X_{t_2})}{X_{t_1}^2 X_{t_2}^2}\right] < 0. \text{ That is } g_{t_2} - g_{t_1} < 0$$

So $g(t)$ is decreasing.

- Let $t \mapsto e^{rt} S_t$ be a martingale, then prove that $C(t) = E[e^{rt} (S_t - K)^+]$ is increasing.

Pf:

When $S_t < K$: Claim $t_2 > t_1$, $E[e^{-rt_2} (S_{t_2} - K)^+ | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}]$

$$= E[e^{-rt_2} \cdot 0] = 0. \text{ Similarly, } E[e^{-rt_1} (S_{t_1} - K)^+] = 0$$

When $S_t \geq K$: claim $t_2 > t_1$,

$$E[e^{-rt_2} (S_{t_2} - K)^+ | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}] = E[e^{-rt_2} (S_{t_2} - K) | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}] = E[e^{-rt_2} S_{t_2} - K(e^{-rt_2} + e^{-rt_1} - e^{-rt_1}) | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}]$$

$$= e^{-rt_1} S_{t_1} - K e^{-rt_1} + K E[e^{-rt_1} - e^{-rt_2}]$$

$$= e^{-rt_1} S_{t_1} - K e^{-rt_1} - K E[e^{-rt_2} - e^{-rt_1}]$$

$$\therefore e^{-rt_2} < e^{-rt_1} \therefore \cancel{e^{-rt_1} (S_t - K)}$$



$$\therefore e^{-rt_1}(S_{t_1}-K) - K \cdot E[e^{-rt_2} - e^{-rt_1}] \geq e^{-rt_1}(S_{t_1}-K)$$

And then $E[E[e^{-rt_2}(S_{t_2}-K)^+ | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}]] \geq E[e^{-rt_1}(S_{t_1}-K)^+]$

That is $E[e^{-rt_2}(S_{t_2}-K)^+] \geq E[e^{-rt_1}(S_{t_1}-K)^+] = E[e^{-rt_1}(S_{t_1}-K)^+]$

So, $C(t)$ is increasing.

- Suppose $r=0$ and S is martingale, prove that $p(t) = E[(S_t - K)^-]$ is increasing.

Pf:

~~When S_t~~ Claim $t_2 > t_1$,

when $S_t \geq K$, $p(t_2) - p(t_1) = 0$

when $S_t < K$:

$$E[K - S_{t_2} | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}] = K - S_{t_1} \geq (S_{t_1} - K)^-$$

Then $E[E[K - S_{t_2} | \mathcal{F}_{t_1}]] \geq E[(S_{t_1} - K)^-]$

That is $E[K - S_{t_2}] = E[(S_{t_2} - K)^-] \geq E[(S_{t_1} - K)^-]$

So, $p(t)$ is increasing.

