

条件期望

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$$E[X|f] = \begin{cases} X & \text{if } f = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} \delta(x) \\ \frac{1}{P(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} x dP & \text{if } f = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} p_x \delta_x \\ E[X] & \text{if } f = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} \delta_x \end{cases}$$

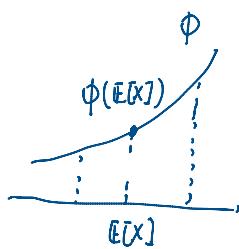
例. 对于两枚硬币 X_1 和 X_2 . $E[X_1 | X_1 + X_2] = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}$

样本空间 $\Omega = \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$ 分割: $\{00\}, \{01, 10\}, \{11\}$

定理: (条件期望的性质) ① $E[aX + Y | f] = aE[X | f] + E[Y | f]$ (线性性)

② 若 $X \leq Y$, 则 $E[X | f] \leq E[Y | f]$ (单调性)

③ 若 ϕ 是 convex 的. $E[X] < \infty$ $E[\phi(X)] < \infty$ $\phi(E[X | f]) \leq E[\phi(X) | f]$ (Jensen's Inequality).



④ 若 $f \leq g$ 则 $E[E[H | f] | g] = E[E[X | f] | g] = E[X | g]$. (Tower Property)

⑤ 若 $X \in f$ $E[Y] < \infty$, $E[XY] < \infty$, 则 $E[XY | f] = X E[Y | f]$

讨论: 如果 $\phi = |x|$, 则 $|E[X | f]| \leq E[|X| | f]$

如果 $\phi = x^2$ 则 $E[X | f]^2 \leq E[X^2 | f]$

如果 $f = \{\phi, \Omega\}$ 则 $E[E[X | f] | f] = E[X]$

例: (Markov Chain) X_n , S 和 P . $\hat{P}_x(X_n = y)$.

$$P(X_n = y | X_0) = E[1_{\{X_n = y\}} | X_0] = \underbrace{\sum_{x \in S} E[1_{\{X_n = y\}} | X_0 = x]}_{\hat{P}_x(X_n = y)} = \sum_{x \in S} P^n(x, y) \hat{P}_x(X_0 = x)$$

$$\text{因此 } P(X_n = y) = E[\hat{P}_x(X_n = y) | X_0] = E\left[\sum_{x \in S} P^n(x, y) \hat{P}_x(X_0 = x)\right] = \sum_{x \in S} P^n(x, y) P(X_0 = x)$$

例 (Random Walk) 让 X_i 是平均值为 μ 的独立同分布.

$$\text{设 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \text{然后 } E[S_{n+1} | X_1, \dots, X_n] = E[X_{n+1} + S_n | X_1, \dots, X_n] = \mu + S_n$$

Martingales.

定义：我们说 $F = \{F_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 或者 $\bar{F} = \{\bar{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 是一个 filtration 若 $F_n \subset F_{n+1}$ 或者 $\bar{F}_s \subset \bar{F}_t \quad \forall s \leq t$

例：典型的 filtration 是用随机过程创造的

$$\bar{F}_n^X := \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad \bar{F}_t^X := \sigma(X_s : 0 \leq s \leq t)$$

定义：(Stopping Time) 我们称 $\tau : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 是一个停止时间如果 $\{\tau \leq t\} \in \bar{F}_t$

定义：(Adaptedness) 我们称 X_t 是 adapted to $\bar{F} = \{\bar{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 若 $X_t \in \bar{F}_t, X_n \in \bar{F}_n$

- X_t 一直是 adapted to $\bar{F}^X = \{\bar{F}_t^X\}_{t \geq 0}$

- S_n (random walk) 是 adapted to \bar{F}_n^X 的。

定义：(Martingales) 让 $(\Omega, \bar{F}, \bar{P}, P)$ 是一个 filtered Space. 我们称一个随机过程 M_t

为 (\bar{F}, P) -martingale 如果

- M_t is adapted to \bar{F}

- $E[M_t] < \infty$.

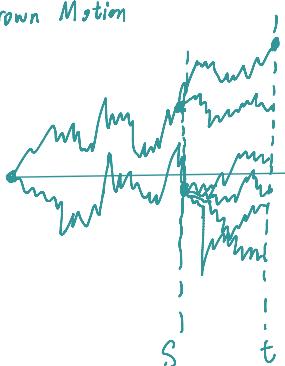
- $E[M_t | \bar{F}_s] = M_s, s \leq t$

例：(Brown Motion) 我们称 B_t 为 Brown Motion

- $B_0 = 0$

- 独立的增长

- $B_t - B_s \sim N(0, t-s)$



这是一个 Martingale 对于自己的 filtration.

也是个 Markov $E[B_t | \bar{F}_s^B] = E[B_t | \sigma(B_s)] = E[B_t - B_s | \sigma(B_s)] + B_s = B_s$

定义：Sub-Martingale. 上面改为 $E[M_t | \bar{F}_s] \geq M_s$.

Super-Martingale 上面改为 $E[M_t | \bar{F}_s] \leq M_s$.

Super-Martingale 上面改为 $\mathbb{E}[M_t | \mathcal{F}_s] \leq M_s$.

例子：(Asymmetric Simple RV) 让 X_i 为 +1 概率 p , -1 概率 $q = 1-p$

然后 $\mathbb{E}[S_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n^X] = S_n + (p-q)$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$

S_n 是 \leftarrow sub-martingale 如果 $p > q$. 否则为 Super-martingale.

$S_n - (p-q)$ 是 \leftarrow Martingale

然后. $\hat{M}_n := (\frac{q}{p})^{S_n}$ 是 \leftarrow martingale

原因是 adapted to \mathcal{F}_n^X 的 $(\frac{q}{p})^n + (\frac{q}{p})^{-n} < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\hat{M}_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n^X] &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{M}_n (\frac{q}{p})^{X_{n+1}} | \mathcal{F}_n^X] = \hat{M}_n \mathbb{E}\left[(\frac{q}{p})^{X_{n+1}}\right] \\ &= \hat{M}_n \left[(\frac{q}{p})^1 p + (\frac{q}{p})^{-1} q \right] = \hat{M}_n.\end{aligned}$$