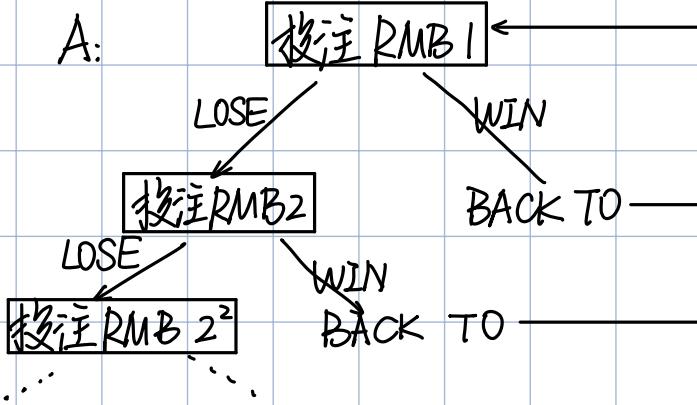


7.7 草快 Martingale

· 18世纪流行于法国的投注策略



这个策略，只要中间赢一次，就会赢 1 RMB

A一直输的概率为 0

记 $N = \min\{n \geq 1, A \text{ 赢}\}$ 假设游戏公平，输赢各占一半

$P(N=n) = (\frac{1}{2})^n \Rightarrow P(N < \infty) = 1 \rightarrow A \text{ 肯定在有限时间内赢一次}$

A需要准备多少钱才能拿到赢？

$N=n$ 时需准备 $1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$ 概率 $(\frac{1}{2})^n$

$\therefore A \text{ 需准备 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n (1 + 2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}) = \infty$

$S_n \sim n$ 次之后余下的钱 $S_0 \sim$ 初始的钱

$E(S_{n+1} | S_n, \dots, S_1, S_0) = S_n \sim \text{Martingale}$ 用来描述“公平”

$\leq S_n \sim \text{上鞅}$ 收益减，不公平

$\geq S_n \sim \text{下鞅}$ 收益增

定义 3：称 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 的草快，若

(a) $E|S_n| < \infty, \forall n \geq 1$

(b) $E(S_{n+1} | X_n, \dots, X_1) = S_n, n \geq 1$

注：1. 由条件期望定义知 S_n 为 X_1, \dots, X_n 的函数

2. $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 关于 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 通常不是草快

很多情况下， $\exists \phi, s.t. \{S_n = \phi(X_n), n \geq 1\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为草快

例6. X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 相互独立r.v. 且 $E|X_n| < \infty$

则 $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为鞅

Pf. $\cdot E|S_n| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i| < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}\cdot E(S_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_1) &= E(S_n + X_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_1) \\ &= S_n + E(X_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_1) \\ &= S_n + EX_{n+1} = S_n\end{aligned}$$

例7. X_0, X_1, \dots 为离散时间马氏链, S, \mathbb{P} .

$\Psi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界函数, 满足

$$(8) \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij} \Psi(j) = \Psi(i)$$

则 $S_n = \Psi(X_n)$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为鞅

Pf. (a) Ψ 有界 $\Rightarrow E|S_n| < \infty$

$$(b) E(S_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_0) = E(\Psi(X_{n+1}) | X_n \dots X_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\stackrel{\text{延性}}{=} E(\Psi(X_{n+1}) | X_n) \\ &\stackrel{\text{期望效}}{=} \sum_{j \in S} P_{X_n j} \Psi(j) = \Psi(X_n) = S_n\end{aligned}$$

例9. X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 相互独立r.v. 且 $E|X_n| = 0, 0 < E|X_n|^2 < \infty$

则 $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为鞅(例6)

令 $T_n = S_n^2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}E(T_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_1) &= E(S_n^2 + 2S_n X_{n+1} + X_{n+1}^2 | X_n \dots X_1) \\ &= S_n^2 + 2S_n E(X_{n+1} | X_n \dots X_1) + E(X_{n+1}^2 | X_n \dots X_1) \\ &= S_n^2 + E(X_{n+1}^2) \\ &> S_n^2 = T_n \rightarrow \text{下鞅}\end{aligned}$$

⑩ 条件概率性质:

1° $h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 一一映射, 则 $E(X|h(Y)) = E(X|Y)$

2° Tower Property: $E[E[X|Y_1, Y_2]|Y_1] = E[X|Y_1]$

• (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $A \in \mathcal{F}$ X r.v. $F_{X|A}(x) = P(X \leq x | A)$ $E[X|A]$

引理 12: $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j, \sum_{i=1}^n B_i = A$, 则 $E(X|A)P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X|B_i)P(B_i)$

• (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) X $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ r.v. $A \in \mathcal{F}$

① 由 Tower property \Rightarrow (13) $E(X|A) = E[E(X|Y, A)|A]$

② 若 A 满足例如 $A = \{Y_1 \leq 1\}, A = \{Y_2 Y_3 - Y_4 > 2\}$ (Y 和 A 是否发生不确定)

则 $E[E(X|Y)|A] = E[E(X|Y, A)|A] = E(X|A)$

i.e. $A \in \sigma(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = \sigma(\{w: Y_i(w) \leq x\}, \forall i=1, \dots, n, x \in \mathbb{R})$

引理 16: 若 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为鞅, 则

(a) $\forall m, n \geq 1, E(S_{m+n}|X_m, \dots, X_1) = S_m$

(b) $E(S_n) = E(S_1), \forall n \geq 1$

PF. (a) $E(S_{m+n}|X_m, \dots, X_1) \stackrel{\text{Tower}}{=} E[E(S_{m+n}|X_{m+n+1}, \dots, X_1)|X_m, \dots, X_1]$

$\stackrel{\text{鞅性}}{=} E[S_{m+n+1}|X_m, \dots, X_1]$

$= E(S_{m+1}|X_m, \dots, X_1)$

$\stackrel{\text{鞅性}}{=} S_m$

(b) $\forall m=1, E[E(S_{m+1}|X_1)] = E[S_1]$

作业: 1, 3, 4

7.8 鞅收敛定理 (Martingale Convergence Theorem)

定理 1. 若 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为鞅, $\sup_{n \geq 1} E(S_n^2) < M < \infty$

则 \exists r.v. S s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

$|E(S_n - S)^2| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$

定理2. Doob-Kolmogorov 不等式:

$$\text{假设同定理1}, \text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |S_i| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E(S_n^2)$$

例7 条件: ① X_0, X_1, \dots 不可约 + 常返 马氏链. S IP

② $\psi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界函数且满足 $\sum_{j \in S} p_{ij} \psi(j) = \psi(i), \forall i \in S$

结论: ① $\{S_n = \psi(X_n)\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为鞅

$$E S_n^2 \leq M < \infty \quad (\psi \text{ 有界})$$

② 分析: $\exists r.v. Y$ s.t. $\begin{cases} S_n \rightarrow Y & \text{a.s.} \\ E(S_n - Y)^2 \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$

由不可约 + 常返 $\xrightarrow{6.15.5+6.15.6} \forall i \in S, X_n \text{ 依概率} 1 \text{ 经过 } i \text{ 无穷多次}$

$$n_1(\omega) < n_2(\omega) < \dots < n_k(\omega) < \dots \quad X_{n_k(\omega)}(\omega) = i$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n_k(\omega)}(\omega) = \psi(X_{n_k(\omega)}(\omega)) \equiv \psi(i)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n_k(\omega)}(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega) = \psi(i)$$

$\therefore S_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \psi(i), \forall i \in S \quad \therefore \psi \text{ 只能是常数}$

7.8 鞅收敛定理.

① Thm1. 若 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 的鞅. $\sup_{n \geq 1} E(S_n^2) < M < \infty$.

则 $\exists r.v. S$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$. P.a.s

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(S_n - S)^2 = 0.$$

② Thm2. Doob-Kolmogorov 不等式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: } \star \Omega &= \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} |S_i| < \varepsilon \right\} \cup \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} |S_i| \geq \varepsilon \right\} \\ &\stackrel{Ak.}{=} \bigcup_{j=1}^k \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq j} |S_i| < \varepsilon, |S_j| \geq \varepsilon \right\} \\ &\triangleq \bigcup_{j=1}^k B_j. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = A_k \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^k B_j. \quad \text{而 } A_k \cap B_j = \emptyset, B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset. \quad (\forall i \neq j).$$

$$\star (2). E(S_n^2) = E(S_n^2 I_{\Omega}) = \sum_{j=1}^k E(S_n^2 I_{B_j}) + E(S_n^2 I_{A_k}).$$

$$\geq \sum_{j=1}^k E(S_n^2 I_{B_j}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(S_n^2 | B_j) &= \mathbb{E}[(S_n - S_j + S_j)^2 | B_j] \\ &= \mathbb{E}(S_n - S_j)^2 | B_j] + 2\mathbb{E}[S_n - S_j]S_j | B_j] + \mathbb{E}(S_j^2 | B_j). \end{aligned}$$

① $\alpha > 0$. ② $\gamma \geq \varepsilon^2 p(B_j)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③. } \beta. \quad \mathbb{E}[(S_n - S_j)S_j | B_j] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[(S_n - S_j)S_j | B_j | X_j, \dots, X_i]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[S_j | B_j] \mathbb{E}[S_n - S_j | X_j, \dots, X_i] \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Pf (1). ①. $\mathbb{E}(S_n) \nearrow$ $\xrightarrow{\text{由上式}} \exists M' < \infty$. s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}S_n = M' \#.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(4). } \forall m, n \geq 1. \quad \mathbb{E}S_{m+n}^2 &= \mathbb{E}(S_{m+n} - S_m + S_m)^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}S_m^2 + \mathbb{E}(S_{m+n} - S_m)^2 + 2\mathbb{E}[S_m(S_{m+n} - S_m)]. \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}S_m^2. \end{aligned}$$

②. 令 $C = \{w \in \Omega : \{S_{n(w)}\}_{n \geq 1}\}$ 为柯西列}.

若 $P(C) = 1$. 定义 $S(w) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n(w)}, & w \in C. \\ 0, & w \notin C. \end{array} \right.$

且 $P(|S| = \infty)$ 可能大于 0.

$$\therefore P(C^c) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} P(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m(\varepsilon)) \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m(\varepsilon)). \#.$$

③. 证 $\mathbb{P}[P] \cdot P(C) = 1 \#.$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \{w \in \Omega : \forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists m(n, \varepsilon) > 0. \forall m > m(n, \varepsilon) \text{ 有 } |S_{m+n}(w) - S_{n(w)}| < \varepsilon\}. \\ &= \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \{w | \forall i \geq 1, |S_{m+i} - S_m| < \varepsilon\}. \\ &= \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \{w | \exists i \geq 1, |S_{m+i} - S_m| < \varepsilon\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } Y_n = S_{m+n} - S_m.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(M)} \quad \mathbb{E}[Y_{n+1} | Y_n, \dots, Y_1] &\stackrel{\text{由上}}{=} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y_{n+1} | X_1, \dots, X_{m+n}] | Y_1, \dots, Y_n] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[Y_n | Y_1, \dots, Y_n] = Y_n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(M)} \quad \mathbb{E}|Y_n| \leq \mathbb{E}|S_{m+n}| + \mathbb{E}|S_m| < \infty.$$

$\therefore Y$ 为可积.

对 Y 用 Thm 2.

$$P(\sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} |Y_i| \geq \varepsilon) = P(\exists i, 1 \leq i \leq n, |S_{m+i} - S_m| \geq \varepsilon).$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, P(A_n(\varepsilon)) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} (M' - ES_m^2).$$

$$\therefore m \rightarrow +\infty, \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(A_m(\varepsilon)) = 0 \#.$$

④ 最后, $E(S_n - S)^2 \rightarrow 0$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(S_n - S)^2 = E[\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (S_n - S_m)^2].$$

$$(\text{Factor}) \dots \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} E(S_n - S_m)^2 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} [ES_m^2 - ES_n^2] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M' - ES_n^2 = 0 \#.$$

注: $E(S_{m+n} - S_m)^2 = ES_m^2 - 2E[S_{m+n} \cdot S_m] + ES_n^2$
 $= ES_m^2 - 2E[(S_{m+n} - S_m + S_m)S_m] + ES_n^2$
 $= ES_m^2 - ES_n^2 \#.$

作业. 1.2

7.9. 条件期望 - 预测.

① 预测: 1. 已知 $X/x_1, \dots, x_n / (x_0, t_0, T)$ 的条件下, 如何预测 Y.

i.e. 从 $\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$ 尽可能多得 Y 的信息.

2. 寻找 $h(x) \triangleq \hat{Y} \sim \text{"estimator" of } Y.$

$\sim \hat{Y}$ 与 Y 在某种预测下最近

3. “近/好”原则.

$$(1) \|V\|_2 = \sqrt{EV^2}.$$

$$(2) \|U - V\|_2 = \sqrt{E(U - V)^2}$$

$$(3) \|U_n - V\|_2 \rightarrow 0. \text{ 记 } U_n \xrightarrow{m.s.} U.$$

m.s.: mean square.

$$(4). \| \cdot \|_2 \sim L_2 \text{ norm.}$$

$$\sim \|U + V\|_2 \leq \|U\|_2 + \|V\|_2. \#$$

· 定义5. (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) r.v. X, Y . $EY^2 < \infty$.

若 $\hat{Y} = h(x)$ 满足 $\|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2$ 最小. 则称 \hat{Y} 为给定 X 条件下关于 Y 的最小二乘误差预测.

注. \hat{Y} 存在唯一性:

$$\text{令 } H = \{h(x) : h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, E[h(x)] < \infty\}.$$

则 ①. H 为线性空间.

②. 闭的.

$\therefore (H, \|\cdot\|_2)$ 为闭的线性空间.

作业 7.9. 6(a).

定理9. (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $(H, \|\cdot\|_2) \sim$ 闭线性空间

r.v. Y : $E|Y| < \infty$ 且 $E(Y - EY)^2 < \infty$

则 ① $\exists \hat{Y} \in H$ s.t.

存在性

$$(1) \|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2 \leq \|Y - Z\|_2, \forall Z \in H$$

② 若 $\bar{Y} \in H$ s.t. $\|Y - \bar{Y}\|_2 = \|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2$, 则 $P(\hat{Y} = \bar{Y}) = 1$ 唯一性

PF: 记 $d = \inf \{\|Y - Z\|_2 : Z \in H\}$

则 $\exists Z_1, Z_2, \dots \in H$, s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|Y - Z_n\|_2 = d$

$$\Delta A, B \in H \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \in H$$

$$(11) \|A - B\|_2^2 = 2 \left(\|Y - A\|_2^2 - 2\|Y - \frac{1}{2}(A+B)\|_2^2 + \|Y - B\|_2^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|Z_n - Z_m\|_2^2 &= 2 \left(\|Y - Z_n\|_2^2 - 2\|Y - \frac{1}{2}(Z_n + Z_m)\|_2^2 + \|Y - Z_m\|_2^2 \right) \\ &\leq 2(\|Y - Z_n\|_2^2 - 2d^2 + \|Y - Z_m\|_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } m, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$\therefore \{Z_n\}$ 为 $(H, \|\cdot\|_2)$ 中柯西列

$\exists \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{H}$ st. $Z_n \xrightarrow{\text{m.s.}} \hat{Y}$

$$\therefore d \leq \|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2 \leq \|Y - Z_n\|_2 + \|Z_n - \hat{Y}\|_2 \rightarrow d \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2 = d$$

再证唯一性：

假若 $\bar{Y} \in \mathcal{H}$ st. $\|Y - \bar{Y}\|_2 = d$

由(iii), $A = \bar{Y}$, $B = \hat{Y}$, 有

$$\|\bar{Y} - \hat{Y}\|_2^2 = 2(\|Y - \bar{Y}\|_2^2 - 2\|Y - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{Y} + \hat{Y})\|_2^2 + \|Y - \hat{Y}\|_2^2) \leq 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\bar{Y} - \hat{Y}\|_2^2 = 0 \quad \therefore P(\bar{Y} = \hat{Y}) = 1$$

(13) 例). X_1, X_2, \dots, X_D . $EX_i = 0$, $EX_i^2 = 1$, $EX_i X_j = 0$, $\forall i \neq j$ (标准白噪声)

在 $H \triangleq \{ \sum_i a_i X_i : a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 中寻找 Y 的最小均方误差预测.

$$\begin{aligned} i.e. E(Y - \sum_i a_i X_i)^2 &= EY^2 - 2 \sum_i a_i EX_i Y + \sum_i a_i^2 \\ &= EY^2 + \sum_i [a_i - EX_i Y]^2 - \sum_i (EX_i Y)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_i = EX_i Y$$

$$\hat{Y} \triangleq \sum_i X_i E[X_i Y]$$

直观上, 把 X_i 看成 H 的一族标准正交基, \hat{Y} 为 Y 在 H 中的投影

14. 投影定理: $(H, \|\cdot\|_2)$ 闭的线性空间, $Y: EY^2 < \infty$, $M \in H$

$$(15) \|Y - M\|_2 \leq \|Y - Z\|_2, \forall Z \in H$$

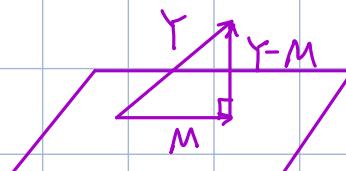
$$(16) E[(Y - M)Z] = 0, \forall Z \in H$$

$$(15) \Leftrightarrow (16).$$

Pf. (16) \Rightarrow (15).

$$E(Y - Z)^2 = E(Y - M + M - Z)^2$$

$$= E(Y - M)^2 + 2E[(Y - M)(M - Z)] + E(M - Z)^2$$



$$= E(Y-M)^2 + E(M-Z)^2 \\ \geq E(Y-M)^2$$

(15) \Rightarrow (16):

反证：假若 $\exists Z \in H$, s.t. $E[(Y-M)Z] \neq 0$

不妨设 $E[(Y-M)Z] = d > 0$ 且 $EZ^2 = 1$

定义 $M' = M + dZ \in H$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y-M)^2 &= E(Y-M+M-M')^2 \\ &= E(Y-M)^2 + 2E(Y-M)(M-M') + E(M-M')^2 \\ &= E(Y-M)^2 - 2d\underbrace{E(Y-M)Z}_{=-dZ} + d^2\underbrace{EZ^2}_{=1} \\ &= E(Y-M)^2 - d^2 \quad \text{矛盾!} \end{aligned}$$

定理17. $X, Y \sim \text{r.v. } EY^2 < \infty$

$H \triangleq \{h(X) : h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, E[h^2(X)] < \infty\} \sim \| \cdot \|_2$ 闭线性空间

则 $E[Y|X]$ 为给定 X 后 Y 的 最好预测.

i.e. $h(X) = E[Y|X] \in H$

$\forall Z \in H, \|Y-h(X)\|_2 \leq \|Y-Z\|_2$

$h(X)$ 在概率意义上唯一

Pf. ① $h(X) \in H$:

$$E[h^2(X)] = E[E[Y|X]^2] \stackrel{\text{Cs}}{\leq} E[E[Y^2|X]] = EY^2 < \infty$$

② $\forall Z \in H, Z = \psi(X)$

$$E[(Y-h(X))Z] = E[YZ] - E[h(X)Z]$$

$$= E[YZ] - E[E[Y|X]\psi(X)]$$

$$= E[YZ] - E[E[Y\psi(X)|X]]$$

$$= E[YZ] - E[Y\psi(X)]$$

$$= 0$$

注: 由(17) ~ $E(Y|X)$ 定义

① 对 $\forall X, Y$ r.v. 且 $EY^2 < \infty \Rightarrow E[Y|X]$ (不管 X, Y 是否连续 r.v.)

② 推广定义 $E[Y|\mathcal{F}]$

推广 1: 全 $X = \{X_i, i \in I\}$, $\bar{\mathcal{H}} = \{\psi(X) : E\psi^2(X) < \infty\}$

若 $EY^2 < \infty$, 则 $E[Y|X_i, i \in I] = \psi(X) \triangleq M \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}$ s.t. $\|Y - M\|_2$ 最小

由(17) $\psi(X) : E[(Y - \psi(X))Z] = 0, \forall Z \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}$

由(14) 唯一性: 若 $N \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}, \|Y - N\|_2 = \|Y - \psi(X)\|_2$, 则 $P(\psi(X) = N) = 1$

推广 2: $E[Y|\mathcal{G}]$:

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$ 子 σ -代数

给定 $Y : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ $EY^2 < \infty$

$H \triangleq \{r.v. Z : EZ^2 < \infty, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \{Z \leq a\} \in \bar{\mathcal{G}}\}$

H 关于 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 闭线性子空间.

由定理 9, $\exists! M \in H$, s.t. $\forall Z \in H, \|Y - M\|_2 \leq \|Y - Z\|_2$

定义 $E[Y|\mathcal{G}] \triangleq M$.

推广 1 \leftrightarrow 推广 2: 全 $\mathcal{G} = \sigma(X_i, i \in I)$, 则 $E(Y|X_i, i \in I) = E(Y|\mathcal{G})$

$\sigma(X_i, i \in I) \triangleq \sigma(\{X_i \leq a\}, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in I)$

定义: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) r.v. Y $EY^2 < \infty$ Y 关于 \mathcal{G} 可测 $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$ 子 σ -代数

满足如下条件的 r.v. M

① M 关于 \mathcal{G} 可测 ($M \in \mathcal{G}$)

(21) ② $\forall Z \in H$ (推广 2 中的 H), $E[(Y - M)Z] = 0$

则称 M 为给 \mathcal{G} 后关于 Y 的条件期望, 记 $E[Y|\mathcal{G}]$, i.e. $M = E[Y|\mathcal{G}]$

(21) \Leftrightarrow (22): $\forall G \in \mathcal{G}, E[(Y - M)1_G] = 0$

(24) Doob's Martingale

全 $Y \sim r.v.$ $EY^2 < \infty, X_1, X_2, \dots$ r.v.

$Y_n = E[Y|X_1, \dots, X_n]$, 则 $\{Y_n\}$ 关于 $\{X_n\}$ 为算子.

Pf. 要证 $E|Y_n| < \infty$

$$E[Y_{n+1}|X_n \dots X_1] = Y_n$$

$$\cdot EY_n^2 = E[(EY|X_n \dots X_1)^2] \leq E[EY^2|X_n \dots X_1] = EY^2 < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow E|Y_n| < \infty$$

$\cdot Y_n$ 为 Y_{n+1} 关于 $X_n \dots X_1$ 的条件期望.

由条件期望的定义, 记 $H_n \triangleq \{\Psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \text{ 且 } E\Psi^2(X_1 \dots X_n) < \infty\}$

= {关于 $\mathcal{F}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 可测函数全体, 二阶矩有限}

Y_n 为 Y 在 H_n 中的投影 $Y - Y_n \perp H_n$ i.e. $\forall Z \in H_n, E[(Y - Y_n)Z] = 0$

Y_{n+1} 为 Y 在 H_{n+1} 中的投影 i.e. $\forall Z \in H_{n+1}, E[(Y - Y_{n+1})Z] = 0$

只须证明: $\{Y_n \in H_n\} (\Leftarrow Y_n = E[Y|X_n \dots X_1] \text{ 及 } EY_n^2 < \infty)$

$$\forall Z \in H_n, E[(Y_{n+1} - Y_n)Z] = 0$$

$$\forall Z \in H_n \subset H_{n+1}, E[(Y_{n+1} - Y_n)Z] = E[(Y_{n+1} - Y)Z] + E[(Y - Y_n)Z] = 0$$

• Doob's Martingale 一般形式 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $Y \sim \text{r.v. } EY^2 < \infty$

$\{G_n, n \geq 1\}$ 一列 \mathcal{F} -代数, $G_n \subset G_{n+1} \subset \mathcal{F}$ \rightarrow filtration

定义 $Y_n = E[Y|G_n]$, 则 $E|Y_n| < \infty, E[Y_{n+1}|G_n] = Y_n$

• 注: 例(24)中, G_n 取 $\mathcal{F}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

• 若 $\{Z_n, G_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ 满足 $\{E|Z_n| < \infty$

$$E[Z_{n+1}|G_n] = Z_n$$

则称 $\{Z_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{G_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为算子.

• 条件弱化: $\|Y\|_2 < \infty$ 反为 $E|Y| < \infty$

定理26: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) r.v. Y $E|Y| < \infty$ $G \subset \mathcal{F}$ 子 \mathcal{F} -代数

则 $\exists!$ r.v. Z (a) $Z \in G$

(b) $E|Z| < \infty$

(c) $\forall G \in \mathcal{G}, E[(Y - Z)1_G] = 0$

定义 $Z \triangleq E[Y|G]$

注: ① 若 $Y \geq 0$, 则 $E(Y|G) \geq 0$

② 若 $EY^+ < \infty$ 或 $EY^- < \infty$ $\Rightarrow E[Y|G]$

作业: 1, 4, 6(b)

2019.5.23

* 正弦函数的性质.

$$(A, T, P), (T_t)_{t \geq 0} = T$$

$$Y = (Y_t)_{t \geq 0}, \quad \text{① } Y_t = T_t$$

$$\text{1. } (T_t) \text{ 为单射}$$

$$\text{② } |Y_t| < \infty$$

$$\text{③ } E(Y_t | F_s) = H(Y_s, t-s)$$

若 $T_t \leq t$ 对任意 t , $E(Y_t | F_s) < \infty$, 则 Y_t 可积.

② 单射性:

$$\text{1. } \text{① } B \ni \{B_t, \omega \in \Omega\} \text{ 为单射.}$$

$$\text{② } \{B_t^2 - t, t \geq 0\} \ni \{T_t, t \geq 0\} \text{ 为单射.}$$

$$\text{③ } H \otimes G(R), \{ \exp[\theta B_t - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 t], t \geq 0 \} \ni \{T_t, t \geq 0\} \text{ 为单射.}$$

$$\text{④ } f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), \int_0^t f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \text{ 有逆,}$$

$$\text{D. } \left\{ f(B_t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f'(B_s) ds, t \geq 0 \right\}$$



$$[Pf]: \text{1. } \mathbb{E}|B_t|^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}|B_t| < \infty$$

· $B_t \in F_t$

· $\mathbb{E} T_{2S} = \mathbb{E} [B_t - B_S | F_S] \stackrel{\text{由2.1}}{=} \mathbb{E}[B_t - B_S] = 0$.

~~由2.1~~: $\mathbb{E} B_t = \mathbb{E}[h(B_t) | F_S] = \mathbb{E}[h(B_t) | B_S]$

H_t , $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界可积

$$[Pf]: \mathbb{E}[h(\underline{B_t - B_S + B_S}) | F_S] = g(B_S), \in \sigma(B_S).$$

由: ~~由~~ $g(x) = \mathbb{E}[h(B_t - B_S + x)]$.

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(t-s)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(u-x)^2}{2(t-s)}\right] du.$$

③ 轨道性质: $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 为标准 BM, 固定 t , $[0, t] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ 等分

$$\Delta_{m,n} \stackrel{def}{=} B\left(\frac{mt}{2^n}\right) - B\left(\frac{(m-1)t}{2^n}\right).$$

证明: $\mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} (\Delta_{m,n})^2 - t \right)^2 \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$

并用 B-C 引理 证明: $\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} (\Delta_{m,n})^2 \rightarrow t$, as

$$[Pf]: \begin{aligned} \text{① } \Delta_{m,n} &\stackrel{d}{=} N(0, \frac{t}{2^n}) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E} \Delta_{m,n}^2 = \frac{t}{2^n} \\ \text{② } \Delta_{m,n} - \frac{t}{2^n} &\perp \Delta_{k,n} - \frac{t}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LFD: } \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} (\Delta_{m,n})^2 - t \right)^2$$

$$= \text{Var.} \left(\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} \Delta_{m,n} - t \right)$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} \text{Var.} \left(\Delta_{m,n} - \frac{t}{2^n} \right) = \underbrace{\text{Var.} (\Delta_{m,n})}_{\frac{t}{2^n}}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} \mathbb{E} \left(\Delta_{m,n} - \frac{t}{2^n} \right)^2 - \left(\mathbb{E} \Delta_{m,n} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} \left(\frac{t}{2^n} \right)^2 \text{Var.} (\chi_i^2)$$

$$= 2t^2 / 2^n \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$



由 扫描全能王 扫描创建

证明(4) B-C引理

$$A_n = \left\{ w : \left| \sum_{m \in 2^n} \Delta_{m,n}^2 - t \right| > \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$
$$P(A_n) \leq n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{m \in 2^n} \Delta_{m,n}^2 - t \right)^2 \leq \frac{C \cdot n^2}{2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum P(A_n) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n, \omega_0) = 0$$

Rmk: $\{\omega\}$ 结果也称为 2 次变差有界性.

③ 引理: $[0, t]$ 上 B_s 处处非有界变差.

$$\text{i.e. } \exists \omega_0, \text{ s.t. } P(J_2 | J_{\omega_0}) = 0$$

且 $\forall w \in J_{\omega_0}, \{B(s, w), s \in [0, t]\}$ 有界变差

$$[\text{pf}]: \lambda_n(w) = \sup_{m \in 2^n} |\Delta_{m,n}(w)|$$

$$\because [0, t] \text{ 闭集} \Rightarrow [0, t] - \text{致闭集} \Rightarrow \lambda_n(w) \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{m \in 2^n} \Delta_{m,n}^2(w) \leq (\lambda_n(w))^2 \sum_{m \in 2^n} |\Delta_{m,n}(w)|$$

作业: 1. 9, 10, 12.

7. Kolmogorov 不等式.

$$(\text{定理}) \quad \forall \gamma > 0, \quad P(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |B_s| \geq \gamma) \leq t / \gamma^2$$

$$[\text{pf}]: \text{①} \exists Y = \left\{ Y_i = B\left(\frac{it}{2^n}\right), i=0, 1, \dots, 2^n \right\}$$

② Y 为高斯时间序列

$$\text{由此: } P(\max_{0 \leq i \leq 2^n} |Y_i| \geq \gamma) \leq \frac{t}{\gamma^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{t}{\gamma^2}$$



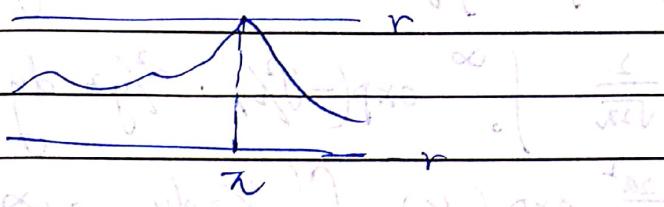
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{ \max_{0 \leq s \leq t^n} |\tau_s| > \gamma \} \supset \{ \sup_{[0, t]} |\tau_s| > \gamma \}$$

~~$$P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t^n} |\tau_s| > \gamma) \geq P(\sup_{[0, t]} |\tau_s| > \gamma).$$~~

$$\Rightarrow P(\sup_{[0, t]} |\tau_s| > \gamma) \leq t / \gamma^2.$$

为什么不直接考虑 $\{ \sup_{[0, t]} |\tau_s| > \gamma \}$?

注意:



$$(1): \text{令 } C_\varepsilon = \{ \omega : \sup_{[0, t]} |X_s| > \gamma - \varepsilon \}.$$

$$D = \{ \omega : \sup_{[0, t]} |X_s| > \gamma \}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} C_\varepsilon = D.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} P(C_\varepsilon) = P(D).$$

$$\Rightarrow P(D) \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} t / (\gamma - \varepsilon)^2 = t / \gamma^2.$$

习题课 (2019.5.25).

$\{W_{t+1}, t \geq 0\}$ 为标准 BM, $a > 0$ 时,
令 $\tau_a = \inf \{t : W_t \geq a\}$. 试证:

$$(1) P(\tau_a < \infty) = 1$$

$$(2) E \tau_a = \infty$$

pf. (1): $\star P(\tau_a \leq t) = 2 P(W_t \geq a)$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(W_t \geq a) &= P(W_t \geq a | \tau_a \leq t) \cdot P(\tau_a \leq t) \\ &\quad + P(W_t \geq a | \tau_a > t) \cdot P(\tau_a > t) \\ &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \cancel{P(\tau_a \leq t)} \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} P(\tau_a \leq t). \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) E \tau_a = \int_0^\infty P(\tau_a > t) dt.$$

$$= \int_0^\infty 1 - P(\tau_a \leq t) dt$$

