

**Definition 0.0.1** (martingales, submartingales, supermartingales). Consider a real-valued,  $\mathcal{F}$ -adapted process  $M = (M_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ , defined on a filtered probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ . If

- (i)  $M$  is integrable, that is,  $\mathbb{E}[M_t] < \infty$  for  $t \in [0, T]$ , and
- (ii) (martingale property) for any  $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$ 
  - $\mathbb{E}(M_t | \mathcal{F}_s) = M_s$ , then  $M$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -**martingale**. The expectation is a constant:  $\mathbb{E}(M_t) = \mathbb{E}(M_0)$ , for all  $t \in [0, T]$ .
  - $\mathbb{E}(M_t | \mathcal{F}_s) \geq M_s$ , then  $M$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -**submartingale**. The expectation is increasing:  $\mathbb{E}(M_t) \geq \mathbb{E}(M_0)$  for any  $t \in [0, T]$ .
  - $\mathbb{E}(M_t | \mathcal{F}_s) \leq M_s$ , then  $M$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -**supermartingale**. The expectation is decreasing:  $\mathbb{E}(M_t) \leq \mathbb{E}(M_0)$  for any  $t \in [0, T]$ .