

Q7) Let  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  be a poisson process with parameter  $\lambda$ . Which of the following are martingales.

i)  $\{N(t) - t, t \geq 0\}$

$N(t)$  is not a martingale as  $E[N(t)] = \lambda t < \infty$   
for  $0 < s < t$

$$E[N(t) | \mathcal{F}_s] = E[N(t) - N(s) + N(s) | \mathcal{F}_s]$$

$$= E[N(t) - N(s) | \mathcal{F}_s] + E[N(s) | \mathcal{F}_s]$$

$$= \lambda(t-s) + N(s)$$

Hence,  $E[N(t) | \mathcal{F}_s] \neq N(s)$

So,  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  is not a martingale.

It is submartingale.

ii)  $\{N^2(t) - t, t \geq 0\}$

A Brownian motion is a continuous process with independent, Gaussian increments. A brownian motion  $W$  is standard if the increments  $W(t+s) - W(t)$ ,  $t, s \geq 0$  have mean zero and variance  $s$ .

$W$  is martingale

$$E[W(t+s) | \mathcal{F}_t^W] = E[W(t+s) - W(t) | \mathcal{F}_t^W] + W(t) = W(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_t^W = \sigma(W(s) : 0 \leq s \leq t)$$

$W$  has quadratic variation  $t$ , that is

$$[W]_t = \lim_{\sup |t_{i+1} - t_i| = 0} \sum_i (W(t \wedge t_{i+1}) - W(t \wedge t_i))^2 = t$$

in probability, or more precisely

$$\lim_{\sup |t_{i+1} - t_i| = 0} \sup_{t \leq T} \left| \sum_i (W(t \wedge t_{i+1}) - W(t \wedge t_i))^2 - t \right| = 0$$

in probability for each  $T > 0$

$W(t)^2 - t$  is a martingale.

Hence, we can say that  $\{W(t)^2 - t, t \geq 0\}$  is a martingale.

(ii)  $\{W(t)^2 - t, t \geq 0\}$

$$W_t = (W(t)^2 - t) - t$$

We need to prove that  $E[W_{t+s} | \mathcal{F}_t] = W_t$  to prove that this is a martingale.

$$E[W_{t+s} | \mathcal{F}_t] = E[(W(t+s) - (t+s))^2 - (t+s) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

$$E[N^2(t+s) + (t+s)^2 - 2(t+s)N(t+s) - (t+s) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

$$E[N^2(t+s)] + (t+s)^2 - 2(t+s)E[N(t+s) | \mathcal{F}_t] - (t+s)$$

$$E[N(t+s)]^2 + (t+s)^2 - 2(t+s)E[N(t+s) | \mathcal{F}_t] - (t+s)$$

$$[N(s) + N(t-s)]^2 + (t+s)^2 - 2(t+s)[N(s) + N(t-s)] - (t+s)$$



Now, we know that  $\lambda = 1$

$$N_t^2 + (N(s) + (t-s))^2 + (t+s)^2 - 2(t+s)(N(s) + (t-s)) - (t+s)$$

$$N_t^2(s) + (t-s)^2 + 2(t-s)N(s) + t^2 + s^2 + 2ts - 2(t+s)N(s) - 2(t^2 + s^2) - (t+s)$$

As, we can clearly see this is not equal to  $M_t$

$$\text{or } M_t = (N(s) - t)^2 - t$$

and hence this is not a martingale.