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stopped process

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Defines	pre-stopped process
Defines	prestopped process

A stochastic process $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{T}}$ defined on a measurable space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) can be stopped at a random time $\tau: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \cup \{\infty\}$. The resulting stopped process is denoted by X^τ ,

$$X_t^\tau \equiv X_{\min(t, \tau)}.$$

The random time τ used is typically a stopping time.

If the process X_t has <http://planetmath.org/CadlagProcess> left limits for every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, then it can alternatively be stopped just before the time τ , resulting in the pre-stopped process

$$X^{\tau-} \equiv \begin{cases} X_t, & \text{if } t < \tau, \\ X_{\tau-}, & \text{if } t \geq \tau. \end{cases}$$

Stopping is often used to enforce boundedness or integrability constraints on a process. For example, if B is a Brownian motion and τ is the first time at which $|B_\tau|$ hits some given positive value, then the stopped process B^τ will be a continuous and bounded martingale. It can be shown that many properties of stochastic processes, such as the martingale property, are stable under stopping at any stopping time τ . On the other hand, a pre-stopped martingale need not be a martingale.

For continuous processes, stopping and pre-stopping are equivalent procedures. If τ is the first time at which $|X_\tau| \geq K$, for any given real number K , then the pre-stopped process $X^{\tau-}$ will be uniformly bounded. However, for some noncontinuous processes it is not possible to find a stopping time $\tau > 0$ making X^τ into a uniformly bounded process. For example, this is the case for any <http://planetmath.org/LevyProcess> Levy process with unbounded jump distribution.

Stopping is used to generalize properties of stochastic processes to obtain the related localized property. See, for example, local martingales.