#### PREDIZIONE

Proposizione (Disuguaglianza di Seusen per il V.M.C.):

Date  $X \in L^{1}$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  convessa E.c.  $f(X) \in L^{1}$ ,

si ha che  $\forall F$  T-algebra:

$$\mathbb{E}(f(x)|F) \gg f(\mathbb{E}(x|F))$$

# Teorema:

Sia  $X \in L^2(\underline{\Lambda}, \underline{A}, \underline{P}) \iff \underline{E}(X^2) < +\infty$ . Allora:

$$E(X|F) \in \mathcal{L}^{2}(\Omega, F, P)$$

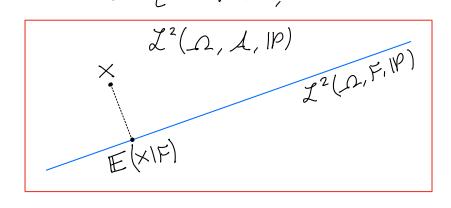
# Dim.:

Per Seuseu si ha:

$$E(X^2|F) > (E(X|F))^2$$
  
⇒  $E(E(X|F)^2) \leq E(E(X^2|F)) = E(X^2) < + \infty$ 

lu un qualuique sporto Z² é definitor il seguente prodotto scolore:

$$\langle \times, \times \rangle := \mathbb{E}(\times \times)$$
  
Si definisce inaltre  $\| \times \|_{L^2} := \sqrt{\langle \times, \times \rangle}$ 



Tenema:

Sia  $X \in L^{2}(\Omega, A, P)$ ,  $F \subseteq A$ , allora:

|| ×- ZII<sub>L2</sub> > || ×- 圧(×1)||

 $\forall z \in Z^2(\Delta, F, IP)$ 

<u>Dim.</u>:

 $\|X - Z\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = \mathbb{E}((X - Z)^{2}) = \mathbb{E}((X - \mathbb{E}(X | F) + \mathbb{E}(X | F)) + \mathbb{E}(X | F) + \mathbb{E$ 

Ossewouds che  $\mathbb{E}((X-\mathbb{E}(X|F))^2) = \|X-\mathbb{E}(X|F)\|_{L^2}^2$  e che  $\mathbb{E}((\mathbb{E}(X|F)-Z)^2) \ge 0$ , per concludere bosto mostrore che  $\mathbb{E}((X-\mathbb{E}(X|F))(\mathbb{E}(X|F)-Z)) = 0$ 

Notioner le  $V \in L^2(\Omega, F, IP)$ , E(U|F) = 0. Quindi:

E(UV) = E(E(UVIF)) = E(VE(UIF)) = 0

Dati (2, A, IP), F \( \int \), se A \( \int \) possiauo definire:

$$P(A|F) = E(\mathcal{L}_A|F)$$

Chiamianur no  $\mathbb{P}(A|F) = \mathbb{Q}(A, w)$ . Notioner che se  $A, B \in A$  con  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ , si ho  $\mathbb{Q}(A \cup B, w) = \mathbb{Q}(A, w) + \mathbb{Q}(B, w)$ 

Nonontante  $E(I_A|F)$  sia definito q.c., si varrebbe definire Q(A, w)  $\forall A$  evento,  $\forall w \in \Omega$  E.c.:

1)  $A \mapsto Q(A, w) \in una$  probabilità

e  $Q(A, w) = E(I_A|F)$  q.c.  $\forall w$ 2)  $w \mapsto Q(A, w) \in F$ - misuralile  $\forall A$  Z' esisteura di tale  $Q: A \times \Omega \longrightarrow [0, 1]$  non  $\in Q$ garantita: dipende da  $(\Omega, A, P)$ 

Sianor X, Y v.a. ind. e  $f(X,Y) \in \mathbb{Z}^{1}$ . Calcalianor  $\mathbb{E}(f(X,Y)|Y)$ :

 $\mathbb{E}(f(X,Y)|Y) = f(Y) \text{ con } f(Y) = \mathbb{E}(f(X,Y))$ (Y parametro fissator)

La mastriama assumenda X, y ass. cont.; in tal casa si ha:

 $((\gamma) = \int f(x, \gamma) f_{\times}(x) dx$ 

Per verificare che  $\mathbb{E}(f(X,Y)|Y) = \gamma(Y)$  dobliamo mostrore che:

 $E(1_A Y(Y)) = E(1_A f(X,Y)) \forall A \in Y(Y)$ 

 $\Rightarrow A \in \Upsilon(Y) \Leftrightarrow A = \{Y \in \mathcal{B}\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_A = \mathcal{A}_\mathcal{B}(Y)$ 

 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left(\mathcal{A}_{B}(\gamma)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathcal{A}_{B}(\gamma)\right)(\gamma) = \int \mathcal{A}_{B}(\gamma)(\gamma)f_{\gamma}(\gamma)d\gamma$   $= \iint \mathcal{A}_{B}(\gamma)f(x,\gamma)f_{x}(x)f_{y}(\gamma)dxdy = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathcal{A}_{B}(\gamma)f(x,\gamma)\right)$ 

=  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{L}_A f(x,y)) = f_{x,y}(x,y) (x,y)$  indipendenti)

Usandor tale dimostrarione si deduce che se (X, Y)

é un veltne ass. cont. (« discreta) allora:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\left. g(\times, \times) \right| \times\right) = \left. \zeta(\times) \right)$$

Cou:

$$\gamma(y) = \int g(x,y) f_{x|y}(x|y) dx$$

#### esercitio:

Siano X, Y, Z v.a. reali t.c.:

2) 
$$f_{Y|X}(y|X) = \begin{cases} (y-X)e^{-(y-X)} & \text{se } y>X, X \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

3) 
$$f_{2|(X,Y)}(z|(X,Y)) = \begin{cases} (Y-X)e^{-Z(Y-X)} & z>0, y>X, X \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

c) 
$$f_{(x,y)|z}((x,y)|z)$$

# Sol:

a) 
$$f_{x,y,z}(x,y,z) = f_{z|(x,y)}(z|(x,y)) f_{x,y}(x,y)$$
  
=  $f_{z|(x,y)}(z|(x,y)) f_{y|x}(y|x) f_{x}(x)$   
=  $\begin{cases} (y-x)^2 e^{-(z+1)(y-x)} & z>0, y>x, x \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{oltrimenti} \end{cases}$ 

6) 
$$f_{z}(z) = \iint f_{x,y,z}(x,y,z) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{+\infty} (y-x)^{2} e^{-(z+1)(y-x)} dy dx$$
  
 $\frac{1}{u = y-x} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u^{2}} e^{-(z+1)u} du = \dots = \frac{2}{(z+1)^{3}} \frac{1}{u^{2}} (0,+\infty) (z)$ 

c) 
$$f_{(x,y)/2} = \frac{f_{(x,y)/2}(x,y,z)}{f_{(x,y)/2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{(2+1)^3}{2}(y-x)^2 e^{-(2+1)(y-x)} & 2>0, y>x, \\ & x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$

d) 
$$\mathbb{E}(NY-X|Z) = Y(Z) \text{ cm}:$$

$$Y(z) = \int NY-X f_{(X,Y)|Z}(X,Y)|Z) dX dY = ... = 8$$
ovvera  $\mathbb{E}(NY-X|Z) = 8$ 

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(NY-X) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(NX-X|Z)) = 8$$