Exercise : Fort X une v.a. diffire sur (r, T, P).

Paleder $\mathbb{E}[X \mid G]$ dam by cas survents

a) $G = A \phi_1 \Omega^4$

. E(X|G) est la projection L de X sur $L^2(\Omega, G, \mathbb{R})$ l'espace avectoriel des v.a. Gr-mereudles, $xi \times est L^2$ $c-\bar{a}-d$ de carré intégrable.

. If (X/G) est la meilleure approximation de x par une v.q. G7 - mesurdle.

. Il faut voir E(X|G) comme im filtre. C'est_comme

se on voyait × non plus à travers chaque ω ∈ Ω indivi.

mais à travers -chaque ensemble mesureble de G7.

Plus Gr est petit et plus on filtre fat ,—car en ne

voit plus eage. × qu'à _travers moins

d'éléments, en un certain sem.

. Dans le cas de la tribu trivide 6= 1\$, a7

On regarde X uniquement en mayennant seu les

valours qu'elle prend dons tout a .

Donc, $\Xi[X|G] = \Xi[X|G, AY] = \Xi[X]$

Hourque A st un évenement de probabilite non mulle on a : $E[X|A] = \frac{E(XIA)}{E(IA)} = \frac{F(XIA)}{F(A)} = \frac{\int XII dP}{\int P(A)}$

Puisque 67 = d d, sof est une partition de so

 $\rightarrow \mathbb{F}\left[\times |G=\{\phi,\alpha\}\} : \mathbb{E}\left(\times \mathcal{A}_{\phi}\right) \mathcal{A}_{\phi} + \mathbb{E}\left(\times \mathcal{A}_{\alpha}\right) \mathcal{A}_{\alpha}$ $\mathbb{P}(G)$

 $\Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}[X|G] = \mathbb{E}(X)$

Le plen, $\mathbb{E}[X|b]$ est comparte ear b, ∇a , $C_1 = d\phi, \Lambda Y$ - mescuells sout comparts

$$E[X[G]] \text{ st la prij. orthogonde de } X \text{ sun. } L^{2}(\Omega, G, P)$$

$$\Rightarrow X - E[X[G]] + L^{2}(\Omega, G, P)$$

$$\Rightarrow X + E[X[G]] + L^{2}(\Omega, G, P)$$

$$\Rightarrow X + E[X[G]] + L^{2}(\Omega, G, P)$$

$$\Rightarrow X + E[X[G]] + E$$

pet
$$\Omega$$
 st eve partion de G

Les $\int \phi n \Omega = \phi$
 $\int \phi D \Omega = \Omega$

Par definition
$$E[X|G] = E[X^{1}G] + E[X^{1}G]$$

$$E[X]G$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X|G] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \times d\mathbb{P} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[X]}{\mathbb{P}(A)}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \times d\mathbb{P} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \times d\mathbb{P}(dx)$$

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$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mathbb{P}(dx)$$

$$= \frac{\sum R P(x=h)}{\sum R x f_{x} cod dx}$$

$$= \frac{\sum P(x=h)}{R} f_{x} cod dx$$

$$= \frac{E(x)}{P(x)} = E(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pm \left[x \right] G = \pm \left[x \right] d\phi, & \text{a.s.} \\
& = \pm \left[x \right] d\phi, & \text{a.s.} \\
& = \pm \left[x \right] d\phi + \pm \left[x \right] d\phi + \pm \left[x \right] d\phi \\
& = \pm \left[x \right] d\phi
\end{aligned}$$

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& = \pm$$

Xet deposit menudolo (a) X=x46+B4

Hyper,
$$Z(\omega) = C \in J^{-10}$$
, aJ

=) $Z^{-1}(Z(\omega)) = Z^{-1}(C) \in Z^{-1}(J^{-10}, aJ)$
 $Z^{-1}(B) = \int_{0}^{C} \int_{0$

 $\Rightarrow w \notin Z^{-1}(3-\infty, a)) = w \in \emptyset$

Pewsque & w + si, Z(w) = c

$$= 1 + B \in G, \quad \# [\#[X]G] \cdot \#_B] = \# [X \#_B]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \#[X]G \cdot \#_B dP = \int_{\Omega} \times \#_B dP$$

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$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} (x \cdot \#_A + B \cdot \#_A) dP = \int_{\Omega} \times dP$$

Lan Si Z et 6= 16, A, A, 27 - morande (=) Z = x 4+134 Et pour B=A =) S L dP = S X dP SIX. IP(A) = SAXDP = 1 X = SAXDP IP(A)

Pour
$$B = \overline{A} = I$$
 $p = \frac{1}{A} \times dP$
 $P(A)$

Ann $E[X](G = \{\emptyset\}, A, \overline{A}, P_{i}P) = \frac{1}{P(A)} \cdot A_{i} + \frac{1}{P(A)} \cdot A_{i} + \frac{1}{P(A)} \cdot A_{i} + \frac{1}{P(A)} \cdot A_{i} + \frac{1}{P(A)} \cdot A_{i} \cdot A_{i}$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X \mid \sigma(A_{x_1 \cdots i} A_{m})\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \mathcal{I}_{A_{x_i}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{E}\left[X \cdot \mathcal{I}_{A_i}\right] \cdot \mathcal{I}_{A_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{E}\left[X \cdot \mathcal{I}_{A_i}\right] \cdot \mathcal{I}_{A_i}$$

Pour me partition de nombable or trouve

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X \mid \sigma\left(A_{1},\dots A_{n},\dots\right)\right] = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} X_{j} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{A_{j}}$$

on
$$X_i = \frac{\mathbb{E}[X \cdot Y_A]}{\mathbb{P}(A_i)}$$

b) labelle £ ((17), si 7 et une v.a. p.s. comstante Et si 2 et une v.a. disaite

$$E(x|z) = E(x|r(z)) = f(z)$$

$$\omega \mapsto 2(\omega) = C$$

$$=$$
 $\forall \omega \in \mathcal{L}$, $\omega = Z^{-1}(c)$

Ainsi, tout érenement élementaire danne une constante par l'application Z.

One
$$T(B) = A Z^{-1}(B)$$
, $B \in B(R)$?

Yet $B = J - \alpha, aJ$, $a + R$

One $w \in Z^{-1}(B) \Leftrightarrow w \in Z^{-1}(J - \omega, aJ)$

on $Y \cup \in S_1$, $Z(\omega) = C$, $\int A^{\omega} \subset (C \cup J - \omega, aJ)$
 $Y \cup \in S_1$, $Z(\omega) = C \in J - \omega, aJ$
 $Y \cup \in S_1$, $Z(\omega) = C \in J - \omega, aJ$
 $Y \cup \in S_1$, $Z(\omega) = C \in J - \omega, aJ$
 $Z^{-1}(B) = S_1$ $Z^{-1}(B)$ attach $w \in A$
 $Z^{-1}(B) = S_2$ $Z^{-1}(B)$ $Z^{-1}(B)$. (If one conhect accoun)

 $Z^{-1}(B) = A$ or $Z^{-1}(B) = A$

$$= E(x|x^{2}) = E(x|x^{2})$$

$$= E(x|x^{2}) = E(x|x^{2})$$