

mas550 homework

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Problem (4.1.7).

By definition of $\text{Var}(X|\mathcal{F})$, we get the following:

$$E(\text{Var}(X|\mathcal{F})) = EX^2 - E(E(X|\mathcal{F})^2)$$

And clearly,

$$\text{Var}(E(X|\mathcal{F})) = E(E(X|\mathcal{F})^2) - (E(E(X|\mathcal{F})))^2$$

Therefore, by summing them vertically, we can get

$$\text{Var}(E(X|\mathcal{F})) + E(\text{Var}(X|\mathcal{F})) = EX^2 - (E(E(X|\mathcal{F})))^2$$

which is equal to $\text{Var}(X)$ since the last term is equal to square of EX . \square

Problem (4.1.9).

$$\begin{aligned} \int |X - Y|^2 dP &= \int X^2 - 2XY + Y^2 dP \\ &= \int X^2 - 2E(XY|\mathcal{G}) + Y^2 dP \\ &= \int X^2 - 2XE(Y|\mathcal{G}) + Y^2 dP \\ &= \int X^2 - 2X^2 + Y^2 dP \\ &= EY^2 - EX^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $|X - Y|^2 = 0$ a.s. which implies $X = Y$ a.s. Note that XY is integrable by Holder's inequality for $p = q = 2$ and finite second moment of X, Y . \square

Problem (4.2.3).

Clearly $\mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{F}_{m+1}$ for all positive integer m . Let $Z_n = X_n \vee Y_n$, then Z_n is clearly \mathcal{F}_n measurable.

Now, let $A \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_A E(Z_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) dP &= \int_A Z_n dP \\
&\geq \int_A X_n dP \vee \int_A Y_n dP \\
&= \int_A E(X_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) dP \vee \int_A E(Y_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) dP \\
&\geq \int_A X_{n-1} dP \vee \int_A Y_{n-1} dP
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\int_A E(Z_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) dP \geq \int_A X_{n-1}, Y_{n-1} dP$ for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$. Since $E(Z_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1})$ is \mathcal{F}_{n-1} measurable, we can conclude that conditional expectation of Z_n with respect to \mathcal{F}_{n-1} is equal or greater than X_{n-1} and Y_{n-1} a.s.

So, Z_n is a submartingale. \square

Problem (4.2.9).

Note that $\{N > n\} = \{N \leq n\}^c \in \mathcal{F}_n$ and $\{N < n\} = \{N \leq n-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$ since N is integer valued. Now, consider the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Z_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) &= 1_{N \geq n} E(X_n^1 | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) + 1_{N < n} E(X_n^2 | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) \\
&\leq 1_{N \geq n} X_{n-1}^1 + 1_{N < n} X_{n-1}^2 \\
&= 1_{N > n-1} X_{n-1}^1 + 1_{N \leq n-1} X_{n-1}^2 \\
&\leq 1_{N \geq n-1} X_{n-1}^1 + 1_{N < n-1} X_{n-1}^2 \\
&= Z_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

So, Z_n is supermartingale.

Now, consider the Y_n :

$$First, Y_n = X_n^1 1_{N > n} + X_n^2 1_{N = n} + X_n^2 1_{N < n} \leq X_n^1 1_{N \geq n} + X_n^2 1_{N < n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) &\leq 1_{N \geq n} E(X_n^1 | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) + 1_{N < n} E(X_n^2 | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) \\
&\leq 1_{N \geq n} X_{n-1}^1 + 1_{N < n} X_{n-1}^2 \\
&= 1_{N > n-1} X_{n-1}^1 + 1_{N \leq n-1} X_{n-1}^2 \\
&= Y_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

So, Y_n is also a supermartingale. \square