



Theorem ② Let $\{X_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ be a M.G. Let $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a ^(convex) Convex Function and $E|\varphi(X_n)| < \infty$, $n \geq 1$.
 then $\{\varphi(X_n), \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is sub M.G. (super M.G.)

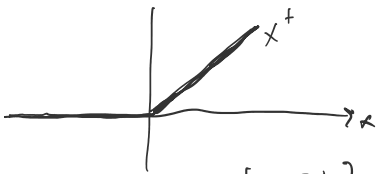
$$\varphi(x) = x^2 \quad \text{convex}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad x > 0 \quad \text{concave.}$$

$$\text{Proof} \quad E_{\mathcal{F}_n}(\varphi(X_{n+1})) \stackrel{\text{convex}}{\geq} \varphi(E_{\mathcal{F}_n}(X_{n+1})) = \varphi(X_n) \quad \text{a.s.} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\stackrel{\text{concave}}{\leq} \varphi(X_n) \quad \therefore \text{super M.G.}$$

$$\text{EX } ① \varphi(x) = x^+$$



$$\{X_n^+, \mathcal{F}_n\} \text{ sub M.G.}$$

$$\{ |X_n|^p, \mathcal{F}_n \}_{p \geq 1} \text{ " } p \geq 1 \quad \text{wait for part 3. of theorem.}$$

$$① \{X_n, \mathcal{F}_n\} \text{ sub M.G., } \varphi \text{ (super M.G.) convex and increasing.}$$

$$\text{Then } \{\varphi(X_n), \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0} \text{ is sub M.G. (super M.G.) as well.}$$

Proof: only for sub M.G.

$$E_{\mathcal{F}_n}(\varphi(X_{n+1})) \geq \varphi(E_{\mathcal{F}_n}(X_{n+1})) \geq \varphi(X_n)$$

← convex.

$$② |X_n|^p, \quad p \geq 1 \rightarrow \text{sub M.G. } p \geq 1$$

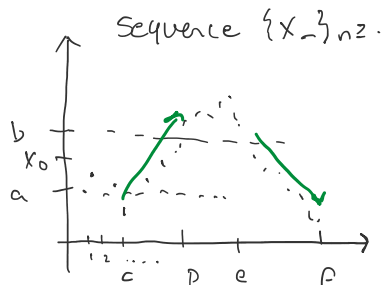
$$|x_n|^p$$

$$H_n = \mathbb{1}_{\{T \geq n\}}$$

Last Time: if $\{X_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is MG (Sub MG, Super MG)

and T is a S.T. then $\{X_{n \wedge T}, \mathcal{F}_n\}$ is MG (super, sub) as well

"so we can stop and still MG"



on interval (c, d)

we up-courses. Go from Below a to Above b.

likewise Down course e, f

Doob - we want $X_n \rightarrow x$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Then.

\uparrow # of up courses
 \uparrow time time from 0 to n

\uparrow \uparrow

with \uparrow Finite.

As n increases \uparrow increasing

if \uparrow is not Finite it never converges.

Doob trick: try to get $E(L_{\infty}^{a,b}) < \infty$
 which implies $L_{\infty}^{a,b} < \infty$ a.s.

look at only rationals.

The up crossing lemma

Let $a < b$, $\{X_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is sub MG.

$$\text{then } (b-a) E(L_n^{a,b}) \leq E[(X_n - a)^+] - E[(X_0 - a)^+] \leq E(X_n^+) + |a|$$

we can ignore using this as bound

$$(c+d)^+ \leq c^+ + d^+$$

Montingale Convergence theorem.

Let $\{X_n, Y_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is sub MG. (super MG)

Assume $\sup_{n \geq 0} E(X_n^+) < \infty$ ($\sup_{n \geq 0} E(X_n^-) < \infty$)

Then,

① $X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{a.s.} X$

② $E|X| < \infty$ (the limit is in L^1) (sub MG) ($\sup E(X_n)$ ^{max.})

Remark. For $\{X_n\}$ sub MG: $\sup E(X_n^+) < \infty$ iff $\sup_{n \geq 0} E|X_n| < \infty$

$$E|X_n| = E(X_n^+) + E(X_n^-)$$

$$E(X_n^-) = E(X_n^+) - E(X_n) = E(X_n^+) - E(X_0)$$

$$\sup_n E(X_n^-) \leq \sup_{n \geq 0} \{E(X_n^+)\} - E(X_0) < \infty.$$

$$\sup_n E|X_n| \leq \sup_{n \geq 0} E(X_n^+) + \sup_n E(X_n^-) < \infty$$

sub MG \uparrow

$$E(X_0) \leq E(X_1) \leq \dots \leq E(X_n) \leq \dots$$

sub MG.

$$E(X_0) \geq E(X_1) \geq \dots \geq E(X_n)$$

Proof of ② given ①: ① $\Rightarrow |X_n| \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{a.s.} |X|$ and we use Fatou Lemma.

Fatou: $E|X| = E \liminf |X_n| \leq \liminf E|X_n| < \infty$ Prop 2.

Proof ① From upcrossing

Application of super MG.

Ex $\{X_n, Y_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ super MG, $X_n \geq 0$ a.s., $n \geq 0$.

need to show $\sup_{n \geq 1} E(X_n^-) < \infty$. $X_n^- \equiv 0$.

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} E(X_n^-) = 0 < \infty.$$

then $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \geq 0$ $E(X) < \infty$

S.S.R.W. ind.

Martingale Diff is ind.