

# TD MAD N°4: Martingales

Soit  $(\mathcal{F}_m)_{m \geq 0}$  une filtration

- $(X_m)_{m \geq 0}$  est une  $(\mathcal{F}_m)$ -martingale.  
 $\forall n \geq 0, \mathbb{E}[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] \stackrel{\text{p.s.}}{=} X_n$  (Croissante).
- $(X_m)_{m \geq 0}$  est une surmartingale  
 $\forall n \geq 0, X_n \stackrel{\text{p.s.}}{\geq} \mathbb{E}[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n]$  (Décroissante).
- $(X_m)$  est une sousmartingale  
 $\forall n \geq 0, \mathbb{E}[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] \stackrel{\text{p.s.}}{\geq} X_n$  (Croissante).

Exercice 1:  $(Y_n)$  va i.i.d. tq  $\mathbb{P}(Y_n = 1) = \mathbb{P}(Y_n = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k, \quad \mathcal{F}_m = \sigma(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

1)  $(S_m)$  est  $(\mathcal{F}_m)$ -adapté  $\Leftrightarrow \forall m, S_m$  est  $\mathcal{F}_m$ -mesurable.

$$S_m = f(Y_1, \dots, Y_m), \quad f(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{k=1}^m x_k$$

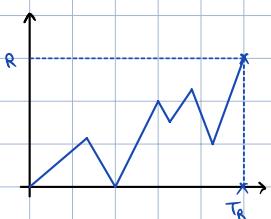
Donc  $S_m$  est  $\mathcal{F}_m$ -mesurable.

2) Montrons que  $(S_m)$  est une martingale

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[S_{m+1} | \mathcal{F}_m] &= \mathbb{E}[S_m + Y_{m+1} | \mathcal{F}_m] = \mathbb{E}[S_m | \mathcal{F}_m] + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[Y_{m+1} | \mathcal{F}_m]}_{=0} \\ &= S_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[S_{m+1}^2 - (m+1) | \mathcal{F}_m] &= \mathbb{E}[S_m^2 - 2S_m Y_{m+1} + Y_{m+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_m] - (m+1) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[S_m^2 | \mathcal{F}_m] - 2S_m \mathbb{E}[Y_{m+1} | \mathcal{F}_m] + \mathbb{E}[Y_{m+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_m] - (m+1) \\ &= S_m^2 - m \end{aligned}$$

Application:  $T_R = \inf \{m \geq 1, S_m = R\}$



## Théorème (optional sampling)

Temps d'arrêt borne,  $(S_n)$  martingale :  $E[S_0] = E[S_T]$

Pan optional Sampling,  $S_m^2 - m$  martingale.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[S_0^2] - o &= \mathbb{E}[S_{T_R}^2] - T_R = 0 \\ \mathbb{E}[T_R] &= R^2 \end{aligned}$$

## Autre feuille de TD - Exercice n°4:

( Celui du TD 5 )

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^N X_k, \quad N \text{ v.a. } \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (X_n) \text{ suite iid}$$

1) On conditionne par  $N$ , fixons  $\{N=m\}$ .

Dans ce cas  $E\left[\sum_{k=1}^N Y_k \mid N=m\right] = m E[Y_m] = f(m)$

Ainsi, pour en déduire  $E[Y|N]$ , on évalue  $f_{\pi(N)}$ , d'où  $E[Y|N] = f(N)$ .

$$\left( \forall A \in \sigma(N), [E[g(N)]_A] = [E[y]_A] \right)$$

$$E[Y] = E[E[Y|N]] = E[N E[Y_i]]$$

$$= E[N] E[X_i] \quad (\text{Première formule de Wald})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(YIN) &= E[(Y - E[YIN])^2 IN] \\ &= E[Y^2 IN] - E[Y IN]^2 \\ &= E[Y^2 IN] - N^2 E[X_i]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad & \mathbb{E}[Y' | N=m] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^m X_k\right)^2 | N=m\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^m X_k\right)^2\right] \\
 & = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k=1}^m X_k^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < k \leq m} X_i X_k\right] \\
 & = \sum_{k=1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_k^2] + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < k \leq m} \mathbb{E}[X_k] \mathbb{E}[X_i] \quad k \neq i \\
 & = m \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_j] \mathbb{E}[X_k] \\
 & = m \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} (m-j) \mathbb{E}[X_j]^2 \\
 & = m \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + 2m^2 \mathbb{E}[X_1]^2 - m(m-1) \mathbb{E}[X_1]^2 \\
 & = m \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + \mathbb{E}[X_1]^2 (2m^2 - m^2 - m) \\
 & = m \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + m(m-1) \mathbb{E}[X_1]^2 = g(m) \quad \text{avec } g \text{ mesurable.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Domc } \{E[Y^2] | N\} = N \{E[X_i^2]\} + N(N-1) \{E[X_i]\}^2$$

$$\text{D}_{\text{obs}} V(Y|N) = N E[X_1^2] + N(N-1) E[X_2]^2 - N^2 E[X_1]^2$$

$$= N E[X_1^2] - N E[X_1]^2 = N V(X_1)$$

$$V(Y) = \{E[V(Y|N)], V(E[V(Y|N)])\}$$

$$V(Y) = E[V(X)] + V(E[X])$$

$$V(Y) = E[N]V(X_i) + E[X_i^2]V(N)$$