

① C. proc stoc
Produit à droite

$\mathcal{F}(E, \mathbb{R})$ = l'ensemble des applications de E dans \mathbb{R}

E_μ ; P_μ on veut dire que $\mathcal{L}(X_0) = \mu$.

E_π , P_π on veut que $\mathcal{L}(X_0) = S_\pi$ (d'une manière certaine, la chaîne part de π).

On suppose que $|E| = m$, $E = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$.

L'application f de E dans \mathbb{R} s'identifie au vecteur colonne

$$\begin{pmatrix} f(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \quad x_i \quad x_m \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{array} \right\} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & x_j & \\ & \vdots & \\ & Q(x_i, x_j) & \\ & \vdots & \\ & Q(x_m, x_j) & \end{array} \right) \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} f(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_m) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (Qf)(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ (Qf)(x_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{L} \quad Qf(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m Q(x_i, x_j) f(x_j)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(E, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{Q} \mathcal{F}(E, \mathbb{R})$$

$$f \longmapsto Qf / Qf(x) = \sum_{y \in E} Q(x, y) f(y)$$

② Cet opération sera notée encore \mathbb{Q} .

$$\begin{aligned} E_\mu(f(x_1)) &= E_\mu\left(\underbrace{E_\mu(f(x_1)/X_0)}_{L(X_0)}\right) = E_\mu(L(X_0)) \\ &= \sum_{u \in E} L(u) \underbrace{P_\mu(X_0=u)}_{\mu(u)} \end{aligned}$$

Si $\mu = S_z$, alors $E_z(f(x_1)) = L(z) = E_z(f(x_1)/X_0=z)$

$$E_z(f(x_1)/X_0=z) = \sum_{y \in E} f(y) \underbrace{P(X_1=y/X_0=z)}_{Q(z,y)} = \mathbb{Q}f(z)$$

$$E_\mu(f(x_1)) = \sum_{u \in E} L(u) \mu(u)$$

$$L(u) = E_\mu(f(x_1)/X_0=u) = \sum_{y \in E} f(y) P_\mu(X_1=y/X_0=u)$$

$$= \sum_{y \in E} f(y) Q(u,y) = (\mathbb{Q}f)(u)$$

A' noter que

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} E(f(x_1)/X_0=u) &= \mathbb{Q}f(u) = E_u(f(x_1)) \\ &= L(u) \\ E(f(x_1)/X_0) &= \mathbb{Q}f(X_0) \end{aligned}}$$

$$E(f(x_{n+1})/X_n=u) = \sum_{y \in E} f(y) \underbrace{P(X_{n+1}=y/X_n=u)}_{Q(u,y)}$$

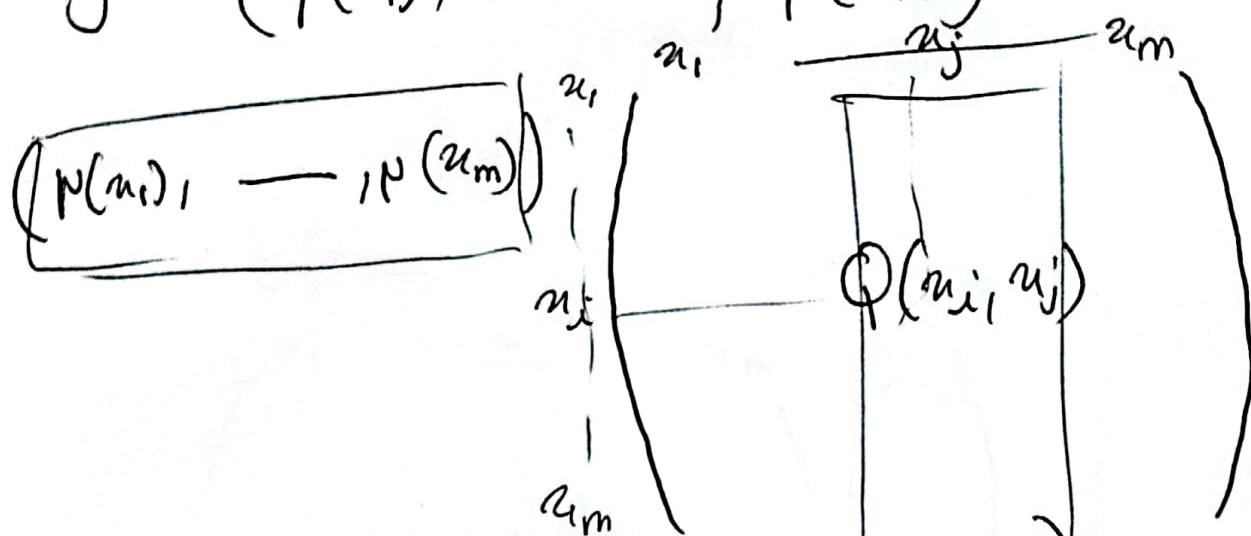
$$③ = Qf(\omega) \Rightarrow \boxed{E(f(X_{n+1}) / \mathcal{F}_n) = Qf(X_n)}$$

Produit à gauche

\mathcal{P} = l'ensemble des mesures positives sur E .

Si $|E| = m$ $E = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$.

une mesure positive μ sur E s'identifie au vecteur ligne $(\mu(x_1), \dots, \mu(x_m))$



$$= ((\mu Q)(x_1), \dots, (\mu Q)(x_m))$$

$$\mu \cdot Q(x_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu(x_i) Q(x_i, x_j)$$

⌞

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mu & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mu \cdot Q / (\mu \cdot Q)(x_j) = \sum_{u \in E} \mu(u) \cdot Q(u, x_j) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \underline{(P \cdot Q)(E)} = \sum_{y \in E} (P \cdot Q)(y) = \sum_{y \in E} \sum_{x \in E} P(x) Q(x, y) \\ = \sum_{x \in E} P(x) \left(\sum_{y \in E} Q(x, y) \right) = \sum_{x \in E} P(x) = \underline{\underline{P(E)}}$$

Si P est une mesure de probabilité, alors $P \cdot Q$ est aussi une mesure de probabilité

$$P = \mathcal{L}(X_0)$$

$$P_{P \cdot Q}(X_1 = y) = P_P \left((X_1 = y) \cap \left(\bigcup_{x \in E} (X_0 = x) \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in E} P_P(X_1 = y; X_0 = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in E} \underbrace{P_P(X_0 = x)}_{P(x)} \underbrace{P_P(X_1 = y | X_0 = x)}_{Q(x, y)}$$

$$= \sum_{x \in E} P(x) Q(x, y) = (P \cdot Q)(y), \quad \forall y \in E.$$

$$\mathcal{L}(X_0) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_1) \Leftrightarrow P(X_1 = y) = \sum_{x \in E} P(X_0 = x) Q(x, y)$$

$$\forall y \in E$$

$$\mathcal{L}(X_0) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_1)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \mathcal{L}(X_n) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_{n+1}=y) &= P(X_{n+1}=y) \cap \left(\bigcup_{x \in E} (X_n=x) \right) \\ &= \sum_{x \in E} P(X_n=x) \underbrace{P(X_{n+1}=y / X_n=x)}_{Q(x,y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_x(f(X_1)) = (Qf)(x) = E(f(X_1) / X_0=x)$$

$$Qf(X_0) = E(f(X_1) / X_0)$$

$$Qf(X_n) = E(f(X_{n+1}) / X_n)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(X_0) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(X_n) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+1})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L}(X_0) Q = \mathcal{L}(X_1) \\ \mathcal{L}(X_1) Q = \mathcal{L}(X_2) \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{L}(X_{n-1}) Q = \mathcal{L}(X_n) \end{array} \right\} \mathcal{L}(X_0) Q^n = \mathcal{L}(X_n)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L}(X_n) \cdot Q = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+1}) \\ \mathcal{L}(X_{n+1}) Q = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+2}) \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{L}(X_{n+m-1}) Q = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+m}) \end{array} \right\} \mathcal{L}(X_n) Q^m = \mathcal{L}(X_{n+m})$$

$$\textcircled{6} P(X_n = y) = \sum_{z \in E} P(X_0 = z) Q^n(z, y), \quad \forall y \in E; \quad P_u(X_n = y) = Q^n(u, y)$$

$$P(X_{n+m} = y) = \sum_{z \in E} P(X_n = z) Q^m(z, y);$$

$$E_u(f(X_n)) = \sum_{y \in E} f(y) \frac{P_u(X_n = y)}{Q^n(u, y)}; \quad \cancel{P_u(X_n = y)} = \cancel{Q^n(u, y)}$$

$$= (Q^n f)(u)$$

$$E(f(X_n) / X_0) = (Q^n f)(X_0)$$

$$E(f(X_{n+m}) / X_n = u) = \sum_{y \in E} f(y) \underbrace{P(X_{n+m} = y / X_n = u)}_{Q^m(u, y)}$$

$$E(f(X_{n+m}) / X_n = u) = Q^m f(u)$$

$$\hookrightarrow E(f(X_{n+m}) / X_n) = Q^m f(X_n)$$

$$E(f(X_{n+m})) = E(E(f(X_{n+m}) / X_n))$$

$$E_{/X_n = u}(f(X_{n+m})) = Q^m f(u)$$

$$\rightarrow K(x) = E(f(X_{n+m}) / X_n = x)$$

$$= \sum_{y \in E} f(y) Q^m(x, y)$$

$$= (Q^m f)(x)$$

$$K(X_n) = (Q^m f)(X_n)$$

⑦ (X_n) est un proc adapté à la filtration \mathcal{F}_n et de $L^1(P)$.

$$X_n = X_0 + M_n + A_n ; \text{ d'une manière rigoureuse } (A_n)_n \text{ proc prévisible tq } A_0 = 0.$$

\swarrow est un martingale \mathcal{F}_n

\nearrow est un ss-martingale $\Rightarrow (A_n)_n \nearrow$
 \rightarrow est un sur-martingale $\Rightarrow (A_n)_n \searrow$
 \searrow est un martingale ; $A_n = 0$

$$A_{n+1} - A_n = E(X_{n+1} - X_n / \mathcal{F}_n) .$$

$(U_n)_n$ est un martingale $L^2(P)$.

$(U_n^2)_n$ est un ss-martingale $L^2(P)$.

$$U_n^2 = U_0^2 + M_n^2 + A_n$$

$$A_{n+1} - A_n = E(U_{n+1}^2 - U_n^2 / \mathcal{F}_n) .$$