

Παράδειγμα 3.5 Έστω ότι ριχνουμε το νόμισμα κ' αναλογα με το εάν έρθει

Η η' Τ κερδίω κ' έχω αντίστοιχα  $1 \in \Rightarrow \Delta_{n-1} \tilde{F} = \tilde{F}_n - \tilde{F}_{n-1} \stackrel{d}{=} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

Έστω  $\tau = \inf \{t \geq 0 : \tilde{F}_t = 10 \text{ ή } \tilde{F}_t = 0\}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(\tilde{F}_1, \dots, \tilde{F}_n)$  ανεξάρτητες προσεγγίσεις  
 κ' ότι αρχίζω να παίζω με ποσό  $0 < \tilde{F}_0 < 10 \Rightarrow \Omega = \{0 < \tilde{F}_0 < 10\}$

$\mathcal{B} = (-\infty, 0] \cup [10, \infty)$

$\{\tau = n\} = \left( \underbrace{\{0 < \tilde{F}_1 < 10\}}_{\in \mathcal{F}_1} \cap \dots \cap \underbrace{\{0 < \tilde{F}_{n-1} < 10\}}_{\in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \subset \mathcal{F}_n} \right) \cap \underbrace{(\{\tilde{F}_n = 10\} \cup \{\tilde{F}_n = 0\})}_{\in \mathcal{F}_n} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  Ο χρόνος εισόδου στο  $\mathcal{B}$  είναι χρόνος στάσης

Λέμμα 3.9 Εάν  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  σ.δ. προσηρτημένη στην διηρθνηση  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  κ'  $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ . Δ.ό ο χρόνος εισόδου της  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$  στο  $B$  είναι χρόνος στάσης

$\tau^B = \inf \{t \geq 0 : \tilde{F}_t \in B\}$

$\{\tau^B = n\} = \left( \bigcap_{k=1}^{n-1} \underbrace{\{\tilde{F}_k \notin B\}}_{\{\tilde{F}_k \in B\}' \in \mathcal{F}_k \subset \mathcal{F}_n} \right) \cap \underbrace{\{\tilde{F}_n \in B\}}_{\in \mathcal{F}_n} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

Ορισ Εάν  $\tau$  είναι χρόνος στάσης ορίζουμε την σταθιστημένη διεδοκη-  
 σία στο  $\tau$ ,  $\tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau} = \tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}$  όπου  $\tau \wedge n = \min\{\tau, n\}$  (the sequence stopped at  $\tau$ )

$\tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau}(\omega) = \tilde{F}_{\tau(\omega) \wedge n}(\omega)$

Άσκ 3.10 Δό' εάν  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  είναι προσηρτημένη στην  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  τότε κ'  
 η  $\{\tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau}\}_{n \geq 1}$  είναι προσηρτημένη στην  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$

$\tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \tilde{F}_{\tau(\omega)} & , \tau(\omega) \leq n \\ \tilde{F}_n(\omega) & , \tau(\omega) > n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau} = \tilde{F}_{\tau} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \leq n\}} + \tilde{F}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \{\tilde{F}_{\tau \wedge n}^{\tau} \in B\} = \{\tilde{F}_{\tau} \in B, \tau \leq n\} \cup \{\tilde{F}_n \in B, \tau > n\} \quad (30.1)$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \{\tilde{F}_{\tau} \in B, \tau \leq n\} &= \bigcup_{k=1}^n (\{\tilde{F}_k \in B\} \cap \{\tau = k\}) \\ \{\tilde{F}_k \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}_k \subset \mathcal{F}_n, \{\tau = k\} \in \mathcal{F}_k \subset \mathcal{F}_n \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\tilde{F}_{\tau} \in B, \tau \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \quad (30.2)$

$$\{\tau = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \stackrel{(\cdot)'}{\Leftrightarrow} \{\tau > n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Rightarrow \{\tau \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Rightarrow \{\tau \in B, \tau > n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n : (31.1)$$

$$(31.1)(30.1)(30.2) \Rightarrow \{\tau \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

A ∈ K Έστω τ = stopping time κ' {F<sub>n</sub>}<sub>n ≥ 0</sub>, F<sub>0</sub> = 0 martingale ως προς {F<sub>n</sub> = F<sub>n</sub><sup>τ</sup>}<sub>n ≥ 0</sub> δ.υ' (i) η διαδικασία {α<sub>n</sub>}<sub>n ≥ 1</sub> με α<sub>n</sub> = 1<sub>{τ ≥ n}</sub> είναι στρατηγική παίγνιου (ii) η διαδικασία F<sub>τ ∧ n</sub> ≡ F<sub>n</sub><sup>τ</sup> μπορεί να αναποδοκροτάει σαν μετασχηματισμός martingale F<sub>n</sub><sup>τ</sup> = (α<sub>n</sub> · F<sub>n</sub>)

$$(i) \alpha_n = 1_{\{\tau \geq n\}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \tau \geq n \\ 0, & \tau < n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{\alpha_n \in B\} = \{1_{\{\tau \geq n\}} \in B\} = 1_{\{\tau \geq n\}}^{-1}(B) = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & 0 \notin B, 1 \notin B \\ \Omega, & 0 \in B, 1 \in B \\ \{\tau \geq n\}, & 0 \notin B, 1 \in B \\ \{\tau < n\}, & 0 \in B, 1 \notin B \end{cases} : (31.2)$$

$$\tau = \text{stopping time} \Leftrightarrow \{\tau = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau \leq n-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow \{\tau < n\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} : (31.3)$$

$$\{\tau \geq n\} = \{\tau > n-1\} = \{\tau \leq n-1\}' \stackrel{\{\tau \leq n-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}}{\Rightarrow} \{\tau \geq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} : (31.4)$$

$$(31.2)(31.3)(31.4) \Rightarrow \{\alpha_n \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$$

$$(ii) F_{\tau \wedge n} = (F_{\tau} - F_0) 1_{\{\tau \leq n\}} + (F_n - F_0) 1_{\{\tau > n\}} = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\tau} (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}} \right] 1_{\{\tau \leq n\}} + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}} \right] 1_{\{\tau > n\}} = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\tau} (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}} + \sum_{k=\tau+1}^n (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}} \right] 1_{\{\tau \leq n\}} + \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}} \right] 1_{\{\tau > n\}} = \sum_{k=1}^n (F_k - F_{k-1}) 1_{\{\tau \geq k\}}$$

Ασκ Δ.ο' εαν  $\tau_1$  κ'  $\tau_2$  είναι stopping times τότε κ'

$\tau_1 \wedge \tau_2, \tau_1 \vee \tau_2$  είναι stopping times οπου  $\tau_1 \wedge \tau_2 = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2\}$  κ'

$\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 = \max\{\tau_1, \tau_2\}$

(i)  $\{\tau_1 \wedge \tau_2 = n\} = \{\tau_1 \wedge \tau_2 = n, \tau_1 \leq \tau_2\} \cup \{\tau_1 \wedge \tau_2 = n, \tau_1 > \tau_2\}$   
 $= \{\tau_1 = n, \tau_2 \geq n\} \cup \{\tau_2 = n, \tau_1 > n\} = (\{\tau_1 = n\} \cap \{\tau_2 \geq n\}) \cup (\{\tau_2 = n\} \cap \{\tau_1 > n\})$

$\tau_1 = s.t. \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_1 = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_1 \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_1 > n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_1 > n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

$\tau_2 = s.t. \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_2 = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_2 \leq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_2 \leq n-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \{\tau_2 > n-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow \{\tau_2 \geq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \subset \mathcal{F}_n$

(ii)  $\{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 = n\} = \{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 = n, \tau_1 \leq \tau_2\} \cup \{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 = n, \tau_1 > \tau_2\}$   
 $= \{\tau_2 = n, \tau_1 \leq n\} \cup \{\tau_1 = n, \tau_2 < n\}$  κλπ...

Προτ. 3.2 Εαν  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  martingale ως προς την  $\{\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathcal{F}}\}_{n \geq 0}$  τότε  $\{\mathcal{F}_{\tau \wedge n}\}_{n \geq 0}$  είναι martingale ως προς την  $\{\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathcal{F}}\}_{n \geq 0}$ . Το ίδιο ισχύει για supermartingales κ' submartingales.

Γραφίστε ότι  $\mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\mathcal{F}_k - \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq k\}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (\mathcal{F}_k - \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq k\}} + (\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau} = \mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} + (\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau} | \mathcal{F}_n^{\mathcal{F}}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{F}}] + \mathbb{E}[(\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}} | \mathcal{F}_n^{\mathcal{F}}]$   
 $\mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \underbrace{(\mathcal{F}_k - \mathcal{F}_{k-1})}_{\mathcal{F}_k - \text{περ.}} \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq k\}}}_{\mathcal{F}_{k-1} - \text{περ.}} = \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$  - περφόρο

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau} | \mathcal{F}_n^{\mathcal{F}}) = \mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} + \{ \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{F}}) - \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}} =$

$= \begin{cases} = \mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} & , \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{F}}) = \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \\ \leq \mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} & , \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{F}}) \leq \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \\ \geq \mathcal{F}_{(n-1) \wedge \tau} & , \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{F}}) \geq \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \end{cases}$

## Το τυχερό παιχνίδι ματίνγκαλε

Νόμισμα ρίχνεται επαναληπτικά  $\eta_i = \xi_i - \xi_{i-1} \stackrel{d}{=} \begin{pmatrix} T=-1 & H=1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$  κ' κερδίζει κάποιος  $1 \in$  στα Heads κ'  $-1 \in$  στα Tails. Αν κερδίσει σταματάει να παίζει ενώ εάν χυθεί διπλασιάζει το στοιχείμα κ' ξαναπαίζει εάν κερδίσει σταματάει εάν όχι ξαναδιπλασιάζει κ' συνεχίζει

$$\tau = \inf\{\eta \geq 0 : \eta_n = 1\}$$

$$\alpha_n = 2^{n-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}}$$

Το συνολικό κέρδος  $\mathcal{J}_n$  ακολουθώντας την στρατηγική  $\alpha_n$  θα είναι

$$\mathcal{J}_n = (\alpha \cdot \xi)_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \cdot (\xi_k - \xi_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - \xi_{k-1}) 2^{k-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq k\}} \text{ που είναι martingale}$$

ως προς την  $\mathcal{F}_n^\xi$

Ασκ Δ.ό (i)  $\tau \sim \text{Geo}(\cdot 1/2)$

(ii)  $\mathcal{J}_\tau(\omega) = 1, \forall \omega \in \Omega$

(iii) Εάν κάποιος παίζει με στρατηγική "martingale" οι αναμενόμενες απώλειες πριν την τελική νίκη (την στάση) θα είναι άπειρες.

(i)  $\{\tau \geq 1\} = \{H, TH, T^2H, \dots\} = \Omega, \{\tau = 1\} = \{H\}$

$\{\tau \geq 2\} = \{TH, T^2H, \dots\}, \{\tau = 2\} = \{TH\}$

⋮

$\{\tau \geq n\} = \{T^{n-1}H, T^nH, \dots\}, \{\tau = n\} = \{T^{n-1}H\}$

$\rightarrow P\{\tau = \infty\} = 0$

$$P\{\tau \geq n\} = \sum_{k=n-1}^{\infty} P\{T^k H\} = \sum_{k=n-1}^{\infty} (1-p)^k p = p \cdot \frac{(1-p)^{n-1}}{1-(1-p)} = (1-p)^{n-1} \stackrel{p=1/2}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$P\{\tau = n\} = P\{T^{n-1}H\} = (1-p)^{n-1} p \stackrel{p=1/2}{=} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

(ii)  $\mathcal{J}_\tau(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{\tau} 2^{k-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq k\}}(\omega) \eta_k(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{\tau-1} 2^{k-1} (-1) + 2^{\tau-1} (+1) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\tau-2} 2^k + 2^{\tau-1} =$

$$= -\frac{2^{\tau-1}-1}{2-1} + 2^{\tau-1} = 1, \forall \omega \in \Omega$$

(iii)  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_{\tau-1}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_{\tau-1} | \tau)] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_{\tau-1} | \tau=n)}_{-(2^{n-1}-1)} \underbrace{P\{\tau=n\}}_{\frac{1}{2^n}} = -\infty$

Το θεώρημα της επιλεκτικής στάσης (optional stopping thm)

$Z$  είναι μια martingale  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  ως προς  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  έχουμε ότι

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) = \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \stackrel{\mathbb{E}(\cdot)}{\Rightarrow} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_{n-1}), \forall n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1), \forall n \geq 1$$

κ' επιπλέον  $\{\mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau}\}_{n \geq 1}$  ως προς  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  είναι martingale κ' εδώ

$$\text{έχουμε ότι } \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_{1 \wedge \tau}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1), \forall n \geq 1.$$

Για την τμ  $\mathcal{F}_\tau = \text{κέρδη την στιγμή της στάσης γενικά } \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) \neq \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1)$

Παράδ

$$Z_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\eta}_i, \quad \bar{\eta}_i = 2^{i-1} \eta_i = 2^{i-1} (\mathcal{F}_i - \mathcal{F}_{i-1}), \quad \eta_i \stackrel{d}{=} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{n \wedge \tau} = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq i\}} \bar{\eta}_i$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Z_n) = \mathbb{E}(Z_1) = \mathbb{E}(\bar{\eta}_1) = \mathbb{E}(\eta_1) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Z_{n \wedge \tau}) = \mathbb{E}(Z_{1 \wedge \tau}) = \mathbb{E}(Z_1) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(Z_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(1) = 1 \neq \mathbb{E}(Z_1) \quad \kappa' \quad \mathbb{E}(Z_{\tau-1}) = -\infty$$

Optional Stopping Thm: Εάν  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  martingale ως προς  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  κ'

$\tau$  είναι stopping time ως προς  $\mathcal{F}_n$  τότε οι συνθήκες:

(i)  $\tau < \infty$  P-a.s. (η τμ  $\tau$  είναι πλήρης)

(ii)  $\mathcal{F}_\tau \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$

(iii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = 0$

τότε εφαρμόζονται ότι  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ .

$$\mathcal{F}_{\tau \wedge n}(\omega) + [\mathcal{F}_\tau(\omega) - \mathcal{F}_n(\omega)] \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_n(\omega) + [\mathcal{F}_\tau(\omega) - \mathcal{F}_n(\omega)] \cdot 1, & \omega \in \{\tau > n\} \\ \mathcal{F}_\tau(\omega) + [\mathcal{F}_\tau(\omega) - \mathcal{F}_n(\omega)] \cdot 0, & \omega \in \{\tau \leq n\} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_\tau = \mathcal{F}_{\tau \wedge n} + (\mathcal{F}_\tau - \mathcal{F}_n) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1) + \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) - \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}})$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) \quad : (34.1)$$

$$\{\tau > n\} = \bigcup_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \{\tau = k\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) &= \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}}) = \mathbb{E}(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}}) = \\ &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}}) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) : (35.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\Omega}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}}) < \infty \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = k\}}) < \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = 0 : (35.2)$$

$$(34.1)(35.1)(35.2) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_\tau) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{F}_1)$$

Ασκ Δ.ό στο παιχνίδι "Martingale" το optional stopping theorem ισχύει.

$$\mathcal{J}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} (\mathcal{F}_k - \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} \eta_k$$

Θα δείξουμε ότι  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) \neq 0$

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} \mathbb{E}(\eta_k \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) : (35.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\eta_k \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) &= \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} \eta_k(\omega) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}(\omega) P\{\omega\} = \sum_{\omega \in \{\tau > n\}} \overbrace{\eta_k(\omega) P\{\omega\}}^{-1 \leq k \leq n} = \\ &= - \sum_{\omega \in \{\tau > n\}} P\{\omega\} = -P\{\tau > n\} = - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$(35.3) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = -1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{J}_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = -1$$

Η αναμενόμενη πηγή του χρόνου εισόδου για τυχαίο περίπατο.

$\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  = συμμετρικός τυχ. περιπ.

$\tau = \inf \{n \geq 0 : |S_n| = k\}$  θέλουμε να υπολογίσουμε την  $\mathbb{E}(\tau)$ .

Γνωρίζουμε ότι  $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  είναι martingale ως προς  $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  κ' ακριβώς ότι  $\{S_n^2 - n\}_{n \geq 0}$  είναι martingale ως προς  $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ . Εθν ισχύει το optional stopping thm για την διαδικασία  $\{S_n^2 - n\}_{n \geq 0}$

Θα έχουμε ότι:  $\mathbb{E}(S_\tau^2 - \tau) = \mathbb{E}(S_0^2) - \mathbb{E}(\tau) = \mathbb{E}(S_1^2 - 1) \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow k^2 - \mathbb{E}(\tau) = \mathbb{E}(S_1^2) - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathbb{E}(\tau) = k^2}$

Αρκεί λοιπόν να δείξουμε ότι ισχύει το OST για την  $S_n^2 - n$ .

(i)  $\boxed{\tau < \infty, P\text{-a.s.} \Leftrightarrow P\{\tau = \infty\} = 0}$

Ορίσουμε  $X = n$  τη που δίνει τον αριθμό των  $T = -1$  σε  $2k$  πραγματοποιήσεις της  $\eta \stackrel{d}{=} \begin{pmatrix} T = -1 & H = +1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow X \sim \text{Bin}(\cdot | 2k, 1/2) \Rightarrow P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k}$

Εστω ότι έχουμε  $n$  ακολουθίες από  $2k$  πραγματοποιήσεις της  $\eta$

$X_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Bin}(\cdot | 2k, 1/2), i = 1, \dots, n \Rightarrow P\{X_1 \geq 1, \dots, X_n \geq 1\} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2k}}\right)^n$ .

Το ενδεχόμενο  $\{X_1 \geq 1, \dots, X_n \geq 1\}$  περιέχει όλες τις τροχιές της  $\{S_n\}$  (χωρισμένες σε  $n$ -blocks μήκους  $2k$ ) εκτός από εκείνες που έχουν έστω κ' ένα block μόνο από  $H = +1$ .

Έτσι  $\{\tau > 2kn\} \subset \{X_1 \geq 1, \dots, X_n \geq 1\} \Rightarrow P\{\tau > 2kn\} \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2k}}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$  (36.1)

$\{\tau > 2kn\} \supset \{\tau > 2k(n+1)\} \Rightarrow \{\tau = \infty\} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \{\tau > 2kj\} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow P\{\tau = \infty\} = P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \{\tau > 2kj\}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{\tau > 2kn\} \stackrel{(36.1)}{=} 0$

(ii)  $\boxed{S_\tau^2 - \tau \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)}$

$\mathbb{E}(S_\tau^2 - \tau) \leq \mathbb{E}(S_\tau^2) + \mathbb{E}(\tau) < \infty$ , αρκεί να δείξουμε ότι  $\mathbb{E}(\tau) < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}(\tau) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P\{\tau=n\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2k} (2kn+i) P\{\tau=2kn+i\} \right) \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2k} (2kn+2k) P\{\tau=2kn+i\} \right) \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( 2k \sum_{i=1}^{2k} (n+1) P\{\tau > 2kn\} \right) = (2k)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) P\{\tau > 2kn\} \leq \\
 &\leq (2k)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2k}}\right)^n}_{\rho} = (2k)^2 \left\{ \rho \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \rho^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \rho^n \right\} = (2k)^2 \left\{ \rho \left(\frac{1}{1-\rho}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{1-\rho} \right\} \\
 &= \left(\frac{2k}{1-\rho}\right)^2 < \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad \mathbb{E} \left\{ (\bar{X}_n^2 - n) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega \in \{\tau > n\} &\Rightarrow |\bar{X}_n(\omega)| \leq k \Rightarrow \bar{X}_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \leq k^2 \Rightarrow \int_{\{\tau > n\}} \bar{X}_n^2 dP \leq k^2 \int_{\{\tau > n\}} dP \\
 \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} \bar{X}_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} dP &\leq k^2 P\{\tau > n\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E} \left[ \bar{X}_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (37.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} < \tau &\Rightarrow \int_{\{\tau > n\}} n dP \leq \int_{\{\tau > n\}} \tau dP \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} dP \leq \int_{\Omega} \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} dP \\
 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left[ n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] \quad (37.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=k\}} \right] = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=k\}} \right] = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k P\{\tau=k\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=k\}} \right] = \int_{\Omega} \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=k\}} dP = \int_{\{\tau=k\}} \tau dP = k \int_{\{\tau=k\}} dP = k P\{\tau=k\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ \tau \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k P\{\tau=k\} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right] = 0 \quad (37.2) \quad (37.1)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P\{\tau=k\} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left\{ (\bar{X}_n^2 - n) \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \right\} = 0$$

Ασκ  $\{\bar{X}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ ,  $\bar{X}_0 = 0$  είναι συμμετρ. τυχ. περ. κ'  $\{\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{X}_i\}_{n \geq 0}$  κ'

$\tau = \inf \{n \geq 0 : |\bar{X}_n| = k\}$ . (i) Δ.ό  $\{\bar{X}_n = (-1)^n \cos(\pi(\bar{X}_n + k))\}$  είναι martingale ως προς  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$ . (ii) Δ.ό  $\{\bar{X}_n\}$  κ'  $\tau$  ικανοποιούν ης συνθήκες OST

$$(iii) \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ (-1)^\tau \right] = ?$$



Είναι εύκολο να δείξουμε ότι  $\{Z_n\} = \cos \omega_n$  κ'  $\tau < \infty$ , P.-a.s. Τώρα  $Z_\tau \in L^1$  διότι  $E(|Z_\tau|) \leq E(Z) = 1$ .

Αρκεί να δ.ό.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(Z_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = 0$

προχρησ  $|E(Z_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}})| \leq E[|Z_n| \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}] \leq E(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}}) = P\{\tau > n\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\begin{aligned} OST \Rightarrow E(Z_\tau) &= E(Z_1) = -E[\cos(\chi(\mathcal{F}_1 + \kappa))] = -\left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi(\kappa+1)) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi(\kappa-1)) \right] \\ &= (-1) \cdot \begin{cases} +1, & \kappa = \text{περιττός} \\ -1, & \kappa = \text{άρτος} \end{cases} = (-1)(-1)^{\kappa-1} = (-1)^\kappa \end{aligned}$$

### Doob's Maximal Inequality (DMI)

Prop 7.1 Δίνεται  $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ ,  $F_n \geq 0$  submartingale κ'  $F_n^* = \max_{k \leq n} F_k$   
τότε για  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $E(F_n \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}) \geq \lambda P\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}$ . (38.1)

Για να δείξουμε την (38.1) θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε stopping time  $\tau \in \text{inv}$   
ιδιότητα  $\tau \leq n$  P.-a.s.  $\Leftrightarrow P\{\tau \leq n\} = 1$ . Ένα τέτοιο s.t. θα πρέπει να εξαρτάται από το  $n$  δηλ  $\tau \equiv \tau_n$

$$\tau = \begin{cases} \inf \{k \leq n : F_k \geq \lambda\}, & \exists k_i \leq n : F_{k_i} \geq \lambda \\ n, & \nexists k_i \leq n : F_{k_i} \geq \lambda \end{cases} \leq n, \text{ P.-a.s.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \{F_n\} = \text{submart} &\Rightarrow E(F_n) \geq E(F_{n-1}) \geq \dots \geq E(F_1) \Rightarrow E(F_n) \geq E(F_\tau) \\ &\tau \leq n \text{ P.-a.s.} \end{aligned} \right\}$$
$$E(F_\tau) = E(F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}) + E(F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* < \lambda\}})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(F_n) \geq E[F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}] + E[F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* < \lambda\}}] \Rightarrow$$

$\omega \in \{F_n^* < \lambda\} \Rightarrow F_\tau(\omega) = F_n(\omega)$

$$\Rightarrow E(F_n) \geq E[F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}] + E[F_n \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* < \lambda\}}] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E[F_n \underbrace{(1 - \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* < \lambda\}})}_{\mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}}] \geq E[F_\tau \mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}] \geq \lambda E[\mathbb{1}_{\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}}] = \lambda P\{F_n^* \geq \lambda\}$$

$\omega \in \{F_n^* \geq \lambda\} \Leftrightarrow F_\tau(\omega) \geq \lambda$