

**Exercise sheet 12 (total – 18 points)      till January 31, 2018**

**Exercise 12-1 (2 points)**

Let  $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a discrete martingale and  $\tau$  a discrete stopping time w.r.t.  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ . Show that  $\{X_{\min\{\tau, n\}}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is also a martingale w.r.t.  $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ .

**Exercise 12-2 (4 points)**

(Doob decomposition) Let a random sequence  $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$  be a submartingale w.r.t. the filtration  $\{\mathcal{F}_n, n \geq 0\}$ . Prove that there exists a martingale  $\{M_n, n \geq 0\}$  and non-decreasing integrable random sequence  $\{A_n, n \geq 0\}$  such that  $A_0 = 0$ ,  $A_n$  is  $\mathcal{F}_{n-1}$ -measurable for each  $n \geq 1$ , and

$$X_n = M_n + A_n, \forall n \geq 0.$$

**Exercise 12-3 (3 points)**

Let the stochastic process  $X = \{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  be adapted and càdlàg. Show that

$$\mathbf{P} \left( \sup_{0 \leq v \leq t} X(v) > x \right) \leq \frac{\mathbf{E}X(t)^2}{x^2 + \mathbf{E}X(t)^2}$$

holds for arbitrary  $x > 0$  and  $t \geq 0$ , if  $X$  is a submartingale with  $\mathbf{E}X(t) = 0$  and  $\mathbf{E}X(t)^2 < \infty$ .

**Exercise 12-4 (3 points)**

Let  $X = \{X(n), n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  be a martingale. Show that the sequence of random variables  $X(\tau \wedge 1), X(\tau \wedge 2), \dots$  is uniformly integrable for every finite stopping time  $\tau$ , if  $\mathbf{E}|X(\tau)| < \infty$  and  $\mathbf{E}(|X(n)|\mathbb{I}_{\{\tau > n\}}) \rightarrow 0$  for  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Exercise 12-5 (6 points)**

1. (3 points) Prove that if  $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$  is a non-negative supermartingale, then  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = X$  a.s. and  $\mathbf{E}X \leq \mathbf{E}X_0$ .

Hint: Use the upcrossing inequality: if  $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$  is a submartingale then  $(b-a)\mathbf{E}U_n \leq \mathbf{E}(Y_n - a)_+ - \mathbf{E}(Y_0 - a)_+$ , where  $U_n$  is the number of upcrossings of interval  $(a, b)$  by  $Y_m, m \geq 0$  completed by time  $n$ .

2. (3 points) Let random sequences  $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$  and  $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$  be a.s. non-negative, integrable and adapted to the filtration  $\mathcal{F}_n, n \geq 0$ .

Suppose  $\mathbf{E}(X_{n+1}|\mathcal{F}_n) \leq (1 + Y_n)X_n, \forall n \geq 0$  with  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n < \infty$  a.s. Prove that  $X_n$  converges a.s. to a finite limit.

Hint: Consider  $Z_n = X_n / \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (1 + Y_i), n \geq 1$ .