

**Homework 12**

**Exercise 1.** Let  $(M_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  be a submartingale with respect to a filtration  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  and  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a Borel-measurable and convex function such that  $\mathbb{E}(|\varphi(M_n)|) < +\infty, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- What additional property of  $\varphi$  ensures that the process  $(\varphi(M_n), n \in \mathbb{N})$  is also a submartingale?
- In particular, which of the following two processes is ensured to be a submartingale:  $(M_n^2, n \in \mathbb{N})$  and/or  $(\exp(M_n), n \in \mathbb{N})$ ?

Let  $(X_n, n \geq 1)$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables such  $\mathbb{P}(\{X_1 = +1\}) = \mathbb{P}(\{X_1 = -1\}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ; let  $S_0 = 0$  and  $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$  for  $n \geq 1$ ; finally, let  $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$  and  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

- For which value of  $c > 0$  is the process  $(S_n^2 - cn, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a martingale with respect to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ ?
- For which value of  $c > 0$  is the process  $(\frac{\exp(S_n)}{c^n}, n \in \mathbb{N})$  a martingale with respect to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ ?

Assume now that  $\mathbb{P}(\{X_1 = +1\}) = p = 1 - \mathbb{P}(\{X_1 = -1\})$  for some  $0 < p < 1$  with  $p \neq \frac{1}{2}$ .

- Does there exist a number  $c > 0$  such that the process  $(S_n^2 - cn, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a martingale with respect to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ ? If yes, compute the value of  $c$ ; otherwise, justify why it is not the case.
- Does there exist a number  $c > 0$  such that the process  $(\frac{\exp(S_n)}{c^n}, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a martingale with respect to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ ? If yes, compute the value of  $c$ ; otherwise, justify why it is not the case.

**Exercise 2\*.** A bag contains red and blue balls with initially  $r$  red and  $b$  blue where  $rb > 0$ . A ball is drawn from the bag, its colour noted, and the it is returned to the bag together with a new ball of the same color. Let  $R_n$  be the number of red balls after  $n$  such operations.

- Show that  $Y_n = \frac{R_n}{n+r+b}$  is a martingale with respect to the natural filtration  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ .
- Define a stopping time

$$T = \inf\{n \geq 1: \text{there are } m \text{ red balls or there are } m \text{ blue balls in the bag}\},$$

for some  $m > \max\{r, b\}$ . What is the expectation of  $Y_T$ ?

**Exercise 3.** (If one cannot win on a game, then it is a martingale)

Let  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  be a filtration and  $(M_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  be a process adapted to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  such that  $\mathbb{E}(|M_n|) < \infty$ , for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Show that if for any predictable process  $(H_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  such that  $H_n$  is a bounded random variable  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have

$$\mathbb{E}((H \cdot M)_N) = 0, \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N},$$

then  $(M_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a martingale with respect to  $(\mathcal{F}_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ .

**Exercise 4.** Let  $(X_n, n \geq 1)$  be a family of independent square-integrable random variables such that  $\mathbb{E}(X_n) = 0$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Let  $M_0 = 0$ ,  $M_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

The process  $(M_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a martingale, but it is also a process with independent increments. Show that  $(M_n^2 - \mathbb{E}(M_n^2), n \in \mathbb{N})$  is also a martingale (hence the process  $A$  in the Doob decomposition of the submartingale  $(M_n^2, n \in \mathbb{N})$  is a deterministic process in this case).