

Übung 2.9 (Martingale bei der Irrfahrt mit Gaußschen Zuwächsen) Es seien  $(Z_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  i.i.d. normalverteilte Zufallsvariablen auf einem Wahrscheinlichkeitsraum  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$  mit Erwartung  $E_P[Z_1] = 0$  und Standardabweichung  $\sigma_P(Z_1) = \sigma > 0$ . Weiter sei  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$  die Irrfahrt mit Start  $X_0 = 0$  und Zuwächsen  $Z_n$ :

$$X_n = X_{n-1} + Z_n, \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}). \quad (2.88)$$

Es sei  $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$  die natürliche Filtration dazu:

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(X_m : m \in \mathbb{N}_0, m \leq n) = \sigma(Z_m : m \leq n)$$

Zeigen Sie, dass die folgenden Prozesse  $\mathcal{F}$ -Martingale sind:

1.  $A_n = X_n^2 - n\sigma^2, (n \in \mathbb{N}_0)$ ,
2.  $B_n = X_n^4 - 6X_n^2 n\sigma^2 + 3n^2\sigma^4, (n \in \mathbb{N}_0)$ ,
3.  $C_n = \exp\left(X_n - \frac{n\sigma^2}{2}\right), (n \in \mathbb{N}_0)$ .

1.) To show:  $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$  martingale, i.e.

- 1)  $E[|A_n|] < \infty \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$
- 2)  $A_n$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$
- 3)  $E[A_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = A_n$

zu 2)  $A_n = X_n^2 - n \cdot \sigma^2$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable,  
 because  $X_n$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable and because sum and product of  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable random variables are  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable

zu 3)  $E[A_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = E[X_{n+1}^2 - (n+1)\sigma^2 | \mathcal{F}_n]$

Lemma 1.28 (Linearität der bedingten Erwartung – Version für nichtnegative Zufallsvariablen) Es seien  $X, Y : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  zwei nichtnegative Zufallsvariablen auf einem Wahrscheinlichkeitsraum  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$  und  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$  eine Unter- $\sigma$ -Algebra. Weiter sei  $a \in [0, \infty]$ . Dann gilt:

1.  $E[X+Y | \mathcal{F}] = E[X | \mathcal{F}] + E[Y | \mathcal{F}]$   $P$ -fast sicher.
2.  $E[aX | \mathcal{F}] = aE[X | \mathcal{F}]$   $P$ -fast sicher.

$$= E[(X_n + Z_{n+1})^2 - (n+1)\sigma^2 | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$= E[X_n^2 + 2X_n Z_{n+1} + Z_{n+1}^2 - (n+1)\sigma^2 | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

linearity of conditional expectation  $\rightarrow$   $= E[X_n^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] + 2E[X_n Z_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] + E[Z_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] - (n+1)\sigma^2$

$X, Y$  RV  
 $X$   $\mathcal{F}$ -measurable  
 $E[X \cdot Y | \mathcal{F}] = X \cdot E[Y | \mathcal{F}]$

$X_n$   $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measur.

$$\rightarrow = X_n^2 + 2 \cdot X_n \cdot E[Z_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] + E[Z_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] - (n+1)\sigma^2$$

$(Z_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  independent

$X$  independent of  $\mathcal{F}$   
 $E[X | \mathcal{F}] = E[X]$

$Z_{n+1}$  is independent of  $\mathcal{F}_n$   $\rightarrow$   $= X_n^2 + 2 X_n \cdot \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1}]}_{=E[Z_1]=0} + \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1}^2]}_{=E[Z_{n+1}^2] - E[Z_{n+1}]^2 = \text{Var}(Z_{n+1}) = \sigma^2} - (n+1)\sigma^2 =$

$$= X_n^2 + \sigma^2 - (n+1)\sigma^2 =$$

$$= X_n^2 - n\sigma^2 = A_n$$

zu 1)  $E[|A_n|] = E[|X_n^2 - n\sigma^2|] \stackrel{\Delta\text{-inequality}}{\leq} E[X_n^2] + n\sigma^2$   
 $\leq E[(Z_1 + \dots + Z_n)^2] + n\sigma^2$   
 $\sim \mathcal{N}(0, n\sigma^2)$   
 $= n \cdot \sigma^2 + n\sigma^2 = 2n\sigma^2 < \infty$

Übung 21 (Möglichkeit ist die Lösung mit Gauß'schem Elimination) 10. April 2024

1) $X_1, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$	SW
2) $Z_1 = X_1 + X_2$	SW

Beim Gauß'schen Elimination:  $Z_1 = X_1 + X_2$

1.  $Z_1 = X_1 + X_2$

2.  $X_2 = Z_1 - X_1$

3.  $X_1 = Z_1 - X_2$

2) To show:  $(B_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$  martingale, i.e.

- $E[|B_n|] < \infty \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$
- $B_n$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$
- $E[B_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = B_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$

zu 2)  $B_n = X_n^4 - 6X_n^2 n \delta^2 + 3n^2 \delta^4$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable,

because  $X_n$  is  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable and sum and product of  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -meas. RV's are  $\mathcal{F}_n$ -measurable

zu 3)  $E[B_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = E[X_{n+1}^4 - 6X_{n+1}^2(n+1)\delta^2 + 3(n+1)^2\delta^4 | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$$= E[X_{n+1}^4 | \mathcal{F}_n] - 6(n+1)\delta^2 E[X_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] + 3(n+1)^2\delta^4$$

$$= E[(X_n + Z_{n+1})^4 | \mathcal{F}_n] - 6(n+1)\delta^2 E[(X_n + Z_{n+1})^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] + 3(n+1)^2\delta^4$$

$$= E[X_n^4 + \binom{4}{1}X_n^3 Z_{n+1} + \binom{4}{2}X_n^2 Z_{n+1}^2 + \binom{4}{3}X_n Z_{n+1}^3 + Z_{n+1}^4 | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$= X_n^4 + 4X_n^3 E[Z_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] + 6X_n^2 E[Z_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n] + 4X_n E[Z_{n+1}^3 | \mathcal{F}_n] + E[Z_{n+1}^4 | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$= X_n^4 + 4X_n^3 \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n]}_{=E[Z_{n+1}]=E[Z_1]=0} + 6X_n^2 \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n]}_{=E[Z_{n+1}^2]=E[Z_1^2]=\text{Var}(Z_1)=\text{Var}(Z_1)=\delta^2}} + 4X_n \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1}^3 | \mathcal{F}_n]}_{=E[Z_{n+1}^3]=E[Z_1^3]=0} + E[Z_{n+1}^4 | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$= X_n^4 + 6(n+1)\delta^2 \left( X_n^2 + 2X_n \underbrace{E[Z_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n]}_{=E[Z_{n+1}]=0} + \delta^2 \right) + 3(n+1)^2\delta^4$$

$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

binomial formula  
 $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$

linearity  
 $E[X+aY | \mathcal{F}] = E[X | \mathcal{F}] + aE[Y | \mathcal{F}]$   
 $X, Y$   $\mathcal{F}$ -meas  
 $E[X \cdot Y | \mathcal{F}] = X \cdot E[Y | \mathcal{F}]$   
 $X$  independent of  $\mathcal{F}$   
 $E[X | \mathcal{F}] = E[X]$

$\int_a^b f g' dx = [f \cdot g]_a^b - \int_a^b f' g dx$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx = \left[ x^3 \cdot (-\delta^2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3x^2 \cdot (-2\delta^2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx$

$= 3\delta^2 \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx = 3(\delta^2)^2 \sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2$   
 $= \text{Var}(Z_1) = E[Z_1^2] = \delta^2$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx =$

$E[Z_1^3] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 f_n(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx = 0$

