

# Homework 3

The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
Department of Mathematics  
MMAT 5340 Probability and Stochastic Analysis  
Prepared by Tianxu Lan

Please send corrections, if any, to 1155184513@link.cuhk.edu.hk  
Please submit your solutions on blackboard before  
11:59 AM, Jan 27th 2025

January 20, 2025

## 1.

(a) Let  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a random variable such that  $X \equiv 0$ , i.e. for any  $\omega \in \Omega$   $X(\omega) = 0$ . Prove that  $\sigma(X) = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ .

(b) Let  $G := \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ , and  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be  $G$ -measurable. Prove that  $X \equiv c$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## 2.

Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  be a probability space and let  $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$  be a filtration. Given an  $\mathcal{F}$ -predictable process  $(H_n)_{n \geq 0}$ , which is uniformly bounded, and an  $\mathcal{F}$ -martingale  $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ , we define a process  $(V_n)_{n \geq 0}$  by

$$V_0 := 0, \quad V_n := \sum_{k=1}^n H_k (X_k - X_{k-1}).$$

Prove that  $(V_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is still an  $\mathcal{F}$ -martingale.

## 3.

Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  be a probability space and let  $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$  be a filtration. Given an  $\mathcal{F}$ -submartingale  $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ , we define

$$\Delta A_n := E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] - X_{n-1}, \quad \Delta M_n := X_n - E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}], \quad \forall n \geq 1,$$

and

$$A_0 = M_0 = 0, \quad A_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta A_k, \quad M_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta M_k.$$

(a) Prove that  $(M_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -martingale, and that  $(A_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is an increasing  $\mathcal{F}$ -predictable process.

(b) Prove that  $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$  has the decomposition

$$X_n = X_0 + M_n + A_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

(c) Let  $(A_n^1)_{n \geq 0}$  and  $(A_n^2)_{n \geq 0}$  be two  $\mathcal{F}$ -predictable processes such that  $A_0^1 = A_0^2 = 0$ . Prove that if  $(A_n^1 - A_n^2)_{n \geq 0}$  is an  $\mathcal{F}$ -martingale, then  $A_n^1 = A_n^2$ , a.s. for each  $n \geq 1$ .

(d) Deduce that the decomposition (1) is unique, i.e. if one has

$$X_n = X_0 + \tilde{M}_n + \tilde{A}_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

for some  $\mathcal{F}$ -martingale  $(\tilde{M}_n)_{n \geq 0}$  and increasing  $\mathcal{F}$ -predictable process  $(\tilde{A}_n)_{n \geq 0}$  such that  $\tilde{M}_0 = \tilde{A}_0 = 0$ , then  $A_n = \tilde{A}_n$  and  $M_n = \tilde{M}_n$ , a.s. for each  $n \geq 1$ .