

On the Formalization of Martingales

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Abstract

In the scope of this project, we present a formalization of martingales in arbitrary Banach spaces using Isabelle/HOL.

The current formalization of conditional expectation in the Isabelle library is limited to real-valued functions. To overcome this limitation, we extend the construction of conditional expectation to general Banach spaces, employing an approach similar to the one described in [1]. We use measure theoretic arguments to construct the conditional expectation using suitable limits of simple functions.

Subsequently, we define stochastic processes and introduce the concepts of adapted, progressively measurable and predictable processes using suitable locale definitions¹. We show the relation

$$\text{adapted} \supseteq \text{progressive} \supseteq \text{predictable}$$

Furthermore, we show that progressive measurability and adaptedness are equivalent when the indexing set is discrete. We pay special attention to predictable processes in discrete-time, showing that $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is predictable if and only if $(X_{n+1})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is adapted.

Moving forward, we rigorously define martingales, submartingales, and supermartingales, presenting their first consequences and corollaries². Discrete-time martingales are given special attention in the formalization. In every step of our formalization, we make extensive use of the powerful locale system of Isabelle.

The formalization further contributes by generalizing concepts in Bochner integration by extending their application from the real numbers to arbitrary Banach spaces equipped with a second-countable topology. Induction schemes for integrable simple functions on Banach spaces are introduced, accommodating various scenarios with or without a real vector ordering³. Specifically, we formalize a powerful result called the ‘‘Averaging Theorem’’[3] which allows us to show that densities are unique in Banach spaces.

In-depth information on the formalization and the proofs of the individual theorems can be found in [2].

¹Martingale.Stochastic_Process

²Martingale.Martingale

³Martingale.Bochner_Integration_Addendum

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theory Measure-Space-Supplement
  imports HOL-Analysis.Measure-Space
begin

```

1 Supplementary Lemmas for Measure Spaces

1.1 σ -Algebra Generated by a Family of Functions

definition *family-vimage-algebra* :: '*a* set \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b*) set \Rightarrow '*b* measure \Rightarrow '*a* measure **where**

family-vimage-algebra Ω S $M \equiv$ sigma Ω ($\bigcup f \in S. \{f - ' A \cap \Omega \mid A. A \in M\}$)

For singleton S , i.e. $S = \{f\}$ for some f , the definition simplifies to that of *vimage-algebra*.

lemma *family-vimage-algebra-singleton*: *family-vimage-algebra* Ω $\{f\}$ $M =$ *vimage-algebra* Ω f M \langle proof \rangle

lemma

shows *sets-family-vimage-algebra*: *sets* (*family-vimage-algebra* Ω S M) = *sigma-sets* Ω ($\bigcup f \in S. \{f - ' A \cap \Omega \mid A. A \in M\}$)

and *space-family-vimage-algebra[simp]*: *space* (*family-vimage-algebra* Ω S M) = Ω \langle proof \rangle

lemma *measurable-family-vimage-algebra*:

assumes $f \in S$ $f \in \Omega \rightarrow$ *space* M

shows $f \in$ *family-vimage-algebra* Ω S $M \rightarrow_M$ M

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *measurable-family-vimage-algebra-singleton*:

assumes $f \in \Omega \rightarrow$ *space* M

shows $f \in$ *family-vimage-algebra* Ω $\{f\}$ $M \rightarrow_M$ M

\langle proof \rangle

A collection of functions are measurable with respect to some σ -algebra N , if and only if the σ -algebra they generate is contained in N .

lemma *measurable-family-iff-sets*:

shows ($S \subseteq N \rightarrow_M$ M) \longleftrightarrow $S \subseteq$ *space* $N \rightarrow$ *space* $M \wedge$ *family-vimage-algebra* (*space* N) S $M \subseteq N$

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *family-vimage-algebra-diff*:

shows *family-vimage-algebra* Ω S $M =$ sigma Ω (*sets* (*family-vimage-algebra* Ω ($S - I$) M) \cup *family-vimage-algebra* Ω ($S \cap I$) M)

\langle proof \rangle

end

theory *Conditional-Expectation-Banach*

imports *HOL-Probability.Conditional-Expectation HOL-Probability.Independent-Family*

begin

2 Conditional Expectation in Banach Spaces

While constructing the conditional expectation operator, we have come up with the following approach, which is based on the construction in [1]. Both our approach, and the one in [1] are based on showing that the conditional expectation is a contraction on some dense subspace of the space of functions $L^1(E)$. In our approach, we start by constructing the conditional expectation explicitly for simple functions. Then we show that the conditional expectation is a contraction on simple functions, i.e. $\|E(s|F)(x)\| \leq E(\|s(x)\||F)$ for μ -almost all $x \in \Omega$ with $s : \Omega \rightarrow E$ simple and integrable. Using this, we can show that the conditional expectation of a convergent sequence of simple functions is again convergent. Finally, we show that this limit exhibits the properties of a conditional expectation. This approach has the benefit of being straightforward and easy to implement, since we could make use of the existing formalization for real-valued functions. To use the construction in [1] we need more tools from functional analysis, which Isabelle/HOL currently does not have.

Before we can talk about 'the' conditional expectation, we must define what it means for a function to have a conditional expectation.

definition *has-cond-exp* :: '*a measure* \Rightarrow '*a measure* \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b*) \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b*::{*real-normed-vector*, *second-countable-topology*}) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

has-cond-exp *M F f g* = (($\forall A \in \text{sets } F. (\int x \in A. f x \partial M) = (\int x \in A. g x \partial M)$))

\wedge *integrable* *M f*
 \wedge *integrable* *M g*
 \wedge *g* \in *borel-measurable* *F*)

This predicate precisely characterizes what it means for a function f to have a conditional expectation g , with respect to the measure M and the sub- σ -algebra F .

lemma *has-cond-expI'*:

assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{sets } F \implies (\int x \in A. f x \partial M) = (\int x \in A. g x \partial M)$

integrable *M f*

integrable *M g*

g \in *borel-measurable* *F*

shows *has-cond-exp* *M F f g*

<proof>

lemma *has-cond-expD*:

assumes *has-cond-exp M F f g*

shows $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{sets } F \implies (\int x \in A. f x \partial M) = (\int x \in A. g x \partial M)$

integrable M f

integrable M g

g \in borel-measurable F

<proof>

Now we can use Hilberts ϵ -operator to define the conditional expectation, if it exists.

definition *cond-exp* :: *'a measure* \Rightarrow *'a measure* \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b*) \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b*::{*banach*, *second-countable-topology*}) **where**

*cond-exp M F f = (if $\exists g. \text{has-cond-exp } M F f g$ then (SOME *g. has-cond-exp M F f g*) else ($\lambda-. 0$))*

lemma *borel-measurable-cond-exp[measurable]*: *cond-exp M F f \in borel-measurable F*

<proof>

lemma *integrable-cond-exp[intro]*: *integrable M (cond-exp M F f)*

<proof>

lemma *set-integrable-cond-exp[intro]*:

assumes *A \in sets M*

shows *set-integrable M A (cond-exp M F f) <proof>*

lemma *has-cond-exp-self*:

assumes *integrable M f*

shows *has-cond-exp M (vimage-algebra (space M) f borel) f f*

<proof>

lemma *has-cond-exp-sets-cong*:

assumes *sets F = sets G*

shows *has-cond-exp M F = has-cond-exp M G*

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-sets-cong*:

assumes *sets F = sets G*

shows *A E x in M. cond-exp M F f x = cond-exp M G f x*

<proof>

context *sigma-finite-subalgebra*

begin

lemma *borel-measurable-cond-exp'[measurable]*: *cond-exp M F f \in borel-measurable M*

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-null*:
assumes $\nexists g. \text{has-cond-exp } M F f g$
shows $\text{cond-exp } M F f = (\lambda-. 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

We state the tower property of the conditional expectation in terms of the predicate *has-cond-exp*.

lemma *has-cond-exp-nested-subalg*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes $\text{subalgebra } G F \text{ has-cond-exp } M F f h \text{ has-cond-exp } M G f h'$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M F h' h$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The following lemma shows that the conditional expectation is unique as an element of L1, given that it exists.

lemma *has-cond-exp-charact*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes $\text{has-cond-exp } M F f g$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M F f (\text{cond-exp } M F f)$
 $AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x = g x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *cond-exp-charact*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{sets } F \implies (\int x \in A. f x \partial M) = (\int x \in A. g x \partial M)$
 $\text{integrable } M f$
 $\text{integrable } M g$
 $g \in \text{borel-measurable } F$
shows $AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x = g x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Identity on F-measurable functions:

If an integrable function f is already F -measurable, then $\text{cond-exp } M F f = f$ μ -a.e. This is a corollary of the lemma on the characterization of *cond-exp*.

corollary *cond-exp-F-meas[intro, simp]*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f$
 $f \in \text{borel-measurable } F$
shows $AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x = f x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Congruence

lemma *has-cond-exp-cong*:
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \implies f x = g x \text{ has-cond-exp } M F g h$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M F f h$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-cong*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$

assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ integrable\ M\ g \wedge x. x \in space\ M \implies f\ x = g\ x$

shows $AE\ x\ in\ M. cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ x$

<proof>

lemma *has-cond-exp-cong-AE*:

assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ AE\ x\ in\ M. f\ x = g\ x\ has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ h$

shows $has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ h$

<proof>

lemma *has-cond-exp-cong-AE'*:

assumes $h \in borel-measurable\ F\ AE\ x\ in\ M. h\ x = h'\ x\ has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ h'$

shows $has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ h$

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-cong-AE*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$

assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ integrable\ M\ g\ AE\ x\ in\ M. f\ x = g\ x$

shows $AE\ x\ in\ M. cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ x$

<proof>

The conditional expectation operator on the reals, *real-cond-exp*, satisfies the conditions of the conditional expectation as we have defined it.

lemma *has-cond-exp-real*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow real$

assumes $integrable\ M\ f$

shows $has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ (real-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f)$

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-real[intro]*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow real$

assumes $integrable\ M\ f$

shows $AE\ x\ in\ M. cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x = real-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x$

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-cmult*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow real$

assumes $integrable\ M\ f$

shows $AE\ x\ in\ M. cond-exp\ M\ F\ (\lambda x. c * f\ x)\ x = c * cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x$

<proof>

2.1 Existence

Showing the existence is a bit involved. Specifically, what we aim to show is that $has-cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ (cond-exp\ M\ F\ f)$ holds for any Bochner-integrable f . We will employ the standard machinery of measure theory. First, we will prove existence for indicator functions. Then we will extend our proof by

linearity to simple functions. Finally we use a limiting argument to show that the conditional expectation exists for all Bochner-integrable functions.

Indicator functions

lemma *has-cond-exp-indicator*:

assumes $A \in \text{sets } M \text{ emeasure } M \ A < \infty$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. \text{indicat-real } A \ x \ *_R \ y) \ (\lambda x. \text{real-cond-exp } M \ F \ (\text{indicator } A) \ x \ *_R \ y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-indicator[intro]*:

fixes $y :: 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $[\text{measurable}] : A \in \text{sets } M \text{ emeasure } M \ A < \infty$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. \text{indicat-real } A \ x \ *_R \ y) \ x = \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ (\text{indicator } A) \ x \ *_R \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Addition

lemma *has-cond-exp-add*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $\text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ f \ f' \ \text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ g \ g'$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x) \ (\lambda x. f' \ x + g' \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-cond-exp-scaleR-right*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $\text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ f \ f'$
shows $\text{has-cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. c \ *_R \ f \ x) \ (\lambda x. c \ *_R \ f' \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-scaleR-right*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M \ f$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. c \ *_R \ f \ x) \ x = c \ *_R \ \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ f \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-uminus*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M \ f$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ (\lambda x. - \ f \ x) \ x = - \ \text{cond-exp } M \ F \ f \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Together with the induction scheme *integrable-simple-function-induct*, we can show that the conditional expectation of an integrable simple function exists.

corollary *has-cond-exp-simple*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $\text{simple-function } M \ f \ \text{emeasure } M \ \{y \in \text{space } M. f \ y \neq 0\} \neq \infty$

shows *has-cond-exp M F f (cond-exp M F f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Now comes the most difficult part. Given a convergent sequence of integrable simple functions s , we must show that the sequence $\lambda n. \text{cond-exp } M F (s n)$ is also convergent. Furthermore, we must show that this limit satisfies the properties of a conditional expectation. Unfortunately, we will only be able to show that this sequence converges in the L1-norm. Luckily, this is enough to show that the operator $\text{cond-exp } M F$ preserves limits as a function from L1 to L1.

In anticipation of this result, we show that the conditional expectation operator is a contraction for simple functions. We first reformulate the lemma *real-cond-exp-abs*, which shows the statement for real-valued functions, using our definitions. Then we show the statement for simple functions via induction.

lemma *cond-exp-contraction-real*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes *integrable[measurable]: integrable M f*
shows $AE\ x\ \text{in}\ M. \text{norm} (\text{cond-exp } M F f\ x) \leq \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \text{norm} (f\ x))\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cond-exp-contraction-simple*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes *simple-function M f emeasure M {y ∈ space M. f y ≠ 0} ≠ ∞*
shows $AE\ x\ \text{in}\ M. \text{norm} (\text{cond-exp } M F f\ x) \leq \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \text{norm} (f\ x))\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *has-cond-exp-simple-lim*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes *integrable[measurable]: integrable M f*
and $\bigwedge i. \text{simple-function } M (s\ i)$
and $\bigwedge i. \text{emeasure } M \{y \in \text{space } M. s\ i\ y \neq 0\} \neq \infty$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \implies (\lambda i. s\ i\ x) \longrightarrow f\ x$
and $\bigwedge x\ i. x \in \text{space } M \implies \text{norm} (s\ i\ x) \leq 2 * \text{norm} (f\ x)$
obtains r
where *strict-mono r has-cond-exp M F f (λx. lim (λi. cond-exp M F (s (r i)) x))*
 $AE\ x\ \text{in}\ M. \text{convergent} (\lambda i. \text{cond-exp } M F (s\ (r\ i))\ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Now, we can show that the conditional expectation is well-defined for all integrable functions.

corollary *has-cond-expI*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes *integrable M f*
shows *has-cond-exp M F f (cond-exp M F f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

2.2 Properties

The defining property of the conditional expectation now always holds, given that the function f is integrable.

lemma *cond-exp-set-integral*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ A \in\ sets\ F$
shows $(\int\ x \in\ A.\ f\ x\ \partial M) = (\int\ x \in\ A.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x\ \partial M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The following property of the conditional expectation is called the "Tower Property".

lemma *cond-exp-nested-subalg*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ subalgebra\ M\ G\ subalgebra\ G\ F$
shows $AE\ \xi\ in\ M.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ \xi = cond-exp\ M\ F\ (cond-exp\ M\ G\ f)\ \xi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The conditional expectation is linear.

lemma *cond-exp-add*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ integrable\ M\ g$
shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x + g\ x)\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x + cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-diff*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ integrable\ M\ g$
shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x - g\ x)\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x - cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-diff'*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f\ integrable\ M\ g$
shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ (f - g)\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x - cond-exp\ M\ F\ g\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-scaleR-left*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow real$
assumes $integrable\ M\ f$
shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond-exp\ M\ F\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x *_{R}\ c)\ x = cond-exp\ M\ F\ f\ x *_{R}\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The conditional expectation operator is a contraction, i.e. a bounded linear operator with operator norm less than or equal to 1.

To show this we first obtain a subsequence $\lambda x i. s (r i) x$, such that $\lambda i. \text{cond-exp } M F (s (r i)) x$ converges to $\text{cond-exp } M F f x$ a.e. Afterwards, we obtain a sub-subsequence $\lambda x i. s (r (r' i)) x$, such that $\lambda i. \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \text{norm } (s (r i))) x$ converges to $\text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) x$ a.e. Finally, we show that the inequality holds by showing that the terms of the subsequences obey the inequality and the fact that a subsequence of a convergent sequence converges to the same limit.

lemma *cond-exp-contraction*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$

assumes *integrable* $M f$

shows $AE x \text{ in } M. \text{norm } (\text{cond-exp } M F f x) \leq \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) x$

<proof>

The following lemmas are called "pulling out whats known". We first show the statement for real-valued functions using the lemma *real-cond-exp-intg*, which is already present. We then show it for arbitrary g using the lecture notes of Gordan Zitkovic for the course "Theory of Probability I" [4].

lemma *cond-exp-measurable-mult*:

fixes $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable* $M (\lambda x. f x * g x)$ *integrable* $M g f \in \text{borel-measurable } F$

shows *integrable* $M (\lambda x. f x * \text{cond-exp } M F g x)$

$AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. f x * g x) x = f x * \text{cond-exp } M F g x$

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-measurable-scaleR*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$

assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable* $M (\lambda x. f x *_R g x)$ *integrable* $M g f \in \text{borel-measurable } F$

shows *integrable* $M (\lambda x. f x *_R \text{cond-exp } M F g x)$

$AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. f x *_R g x) x = f x *_R \text{cond-exp } M F g x$

<proof>

lemma *cond-exp-sum [intro, simp]*:

fixes $f :: 't \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$

assumes [*measurable*]: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (f i)$

shows $AE x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \sum i \in I. f i x) x = (\sum i \in I. \text{cond-exp } M F (f i) x)$

<proof>

2.3 Linearly Ordered Banach Spaces

In this subsection we show monotonicity results concerning the conditional expectation operator.

lemma *cond-exp-gr-c*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \text{ AE } x \text{ in } M. f x > c$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x > c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *cond-exp-less-c*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \text{ AE } x \text{ in } M. f x < c$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x < c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-mono-strict*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \text{ integrable } M g \text{ AE } x \text{ in } M. f x < g x$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x < \text{cond-exp } M F g x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-exp-ge-c*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $[\text{measurable}]: \text{integrable } M f$
and $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x \geq c$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x \geq c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *cond-exp-le-c*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f$
and $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x \leq c$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x \leq c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *cond-exp-mono*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \text{ integrable } M g \text{ AE } x \text{ in } M. f x \leq g x$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F f x \leq \text{cond-exp } M F g x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *cond-exp-min*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$
assumes $\text{integrable } M f \text{ integrable } M g$
shows $\text{AE } \xi \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M F (\lambda x. \min (f x) (g x)) \xi \leq \min (\text{cond-exp } M F f \xi) (\text{cond-exp } M F g \xi)$

<proof>

corollary *cond-exp-max*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector}\}$

assumes *integrable M f integrable M g*

shows *AE ξ in M. cond-exp M F ($\lambda x. \max (f x) (g x)$) $\xi \geq \max (cond-exp M F f \xi) (cond-exp M F g \xi)$*

<proof>

corollary *cond-exp-inf*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector, lattice}\}$

assumes *integrable M f integrable M g*

shows *AE ξ in M. cond-exp M F ($\lambda x. \inf (f x) (g x)$) $\xi \leq \inf (cond-exp M F f \xi) (cond-exp M F g \xi)$*

<proof>

corollary *cond-exp-sup*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, linorder-topology, ordered-real-vector, lattice}\}$

assumes *integrable M f integrable M g*

shows *AE ξ in M. cond-exp M F ($\lambda x. \sup (f x) (g x)$) $\xi \geq \sup (cond-exp M F f \xi) (cond-exp M F g \xi)$*

<proof>

end

2.4 Probability Spaces

lemma (in *prob-space*) *sigma-finite-subalgebra-restr-to-subalg*:

assumes *subalgebra M F*

shows *sigma-finite-subalgebra M F*

<proof>

lemma (in *prob-space*) *cond-exp-trivial*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$

assumes *integrable M f*

shows *AE x in M. cond-exp M (sigma (space M) {}) f x = expectation f*

<proof>

The following lemma shows that independent σ -algebras don't matter for the conditional expectation. The proof is adapted from [4].

lemma (in *prob-space*) *cond-exp-indep-subalgebra*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach, real-normed-field}\}$

assumes *subalgebra: subalgebra M F subalgebra M G*

and independent: *indep-set G (sigma (space M) (F \cup vimage-algebra (space M) f borel))*

assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable M f*

shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond\text{-}exp\ M\ (sigma\ (space\ M)\ (F\ \cup\ G))\ f\ x = cond\text{-}exp\ M\ F\ f\ x$
 <proof>

If a random variable is independent of a σ -algebra F , its conditional expectation $cond\text{-}exp\ M\ F\ f$ is just its expectation.

lemma (in *prob-space*) *cond-exp-indep*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{second\text{-}countable\text{-}topology, banach, real\text{-}normed\text{-}field\}$
assumes *subalgebra*: $subalgebra\ M\ F$
and *independent*: $indep\text{-}set\ F\ (vimage\text{-}algebra\ (space\ M)\ f\ borel)$
and *integrable*: $integrable\ M\ f$
shows $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ cond\text{-}exp\ M\ F\ f\ x = expectation\ f$
 <proof>

end

theory *Filtered-Measure*
imports *HOL-Probability.Conditional-Expectation*
begin

3 Filtered Measure Spaces

3.1 Filtered Measure

locale *filtered-measure* =
fixes $M\ F$ **and** $t_0 :: 'b :: \{second\text{-}countable\text{-}topology, order\text{-}topology, t2\text{-}space\}$
assumes *subalgebras*: $\bigwedge i.\ t_0 \leq i \implies subalgebra\ M\ (F\ i)$
and *sets-F-mono*: $\bigwedge i\ j.\ t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies sets\ (F\ i) \leq sets\ (F\ j)$
begin

lemma *space-F[simp]*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i$
shows $space\ (F\ i) = space\ M$
 <proof>

lemma *sets-F-subset[simp]*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i$
shows $sets\ (F\ i) \subseteq sets\ M$
 <proof>

lemma *subalgebra-F[intro]*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i\ i \leq j$
shows $subalgebra\ (F\ j)\ (F\ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *borel-measurable-mono*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i\ i \leq j$
shows $borel\text{-}measurable\ (F\ i) \subseteq borel\text{-}measurable\ (F\ j)$

$\langle proof \rangle$
end
locale *linearly-filtered-measure* = *filtered-measure* $M F t_0$ **for** M **and** $F :: - ::$
 $\{linorder-topology, conditionally-complete-lattice\} \Rightarrow -$ **and** t_0
context *linearly-filtered-measure*
begin
 σ -algebra at infinity
definition *F-infinity* :: 'a measure **where**
 $F\text{-infinity} = \text{sigma} (\text{space } M) (\bigcup t \in \{t_0..\}. \text{sets } (F t))$
notation *F-infinity* ($\langle F_\infty \rangle$)
lemma *space-F-infinity[simp]*: $\text{space } F_\infty = \text{space } M$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *sets-F-infinity*: $\text{sets } F_\infty = \text{sigma-sets } (\text{space } M) (\bigcup t \in \{t_0..\}. \text{sets } (F t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *subset-F-infinity*:
assumes $t \geq t_0$
shows $F t \subseteq F_\infty$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *F-infinity-subset*: $F_\infty \subseteq M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *F-infinity-measurableI*:
assumes $t \geq t_0$ $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F t)$
shows $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F_\infty)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
end
locale *nat-filtered-measure* = *linearly-filtered-measure* $M F 0$ **for** M **and** $F :: \text{nat}$
 $\Rightarrow -$
locale *enat-filtered-measure* = *linearly-filtered-measure* $M F 0$ **for** M **and** $F :: \text{enat}$
 $\Rightarrow -$
locale *real-filtered-measure* = *linearly-filtered-measure* $M F 0$ **for** M **and** $F :: \text{real}$
 $\Rightarrow -$
locale *ennreal-filtered-measure* = *linearly-filtered-measure* $M F 0$ **for** M **and** $F ::$
 $\text{ennreal} \Rightarrow -$

3.2 σ -Finite Filtered Measure

The locale presented here is a generalization of the *sigma-finite-subalgebra* for a particular filtration.

locale *sigma-finite-filtered-measure* = *filtered-measure* +

assumes *sigma-finite-initial: sigma-finite-subalgebra M (F t₀)*

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *sigma-finite-subalgebra-F[intro]*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i$
shows *sigma-finite-subalgebra M (F i)*
<proof>

locale *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure M F 0* ::
nat for M F

locale *enat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure M F 0* ::
enat for M F

locale *real-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure M F 0* ::
real for M F

locale *ennreal-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure M F 0*
:: *ennreal for M F*

sublocale *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *nat-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *enat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *enat-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *real-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *real-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *ennreal-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *ennreal-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *sigma-finite-subalgebra M F i* *<proof>*

sublocale *enat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *sigma-finite-subalgebra M F i* *<proof>*

sublocale *real-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *sigma-finite-subalgebra M F |i|* *<proof>*

sublocale *ennreal-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *sigma-finite-subalgebra M F i*
<proof>

3.3 Finite Filtered Measure

locale *finite-filtered-measure* = *filtered-measure + finite-measure*

sublocale *finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*
<proof>

locale *nat-finite-filtered-measure* = *finite-filtered-measure M F 0* :: **nat for M F**

locale *enat-finite-filtered-measure* = *finite-filtered-measure M F 0* :: **enat for M F**

locale *real-finite-filtered-measure* = *finite-filtered-measure M F 0* :: **real for M F**

locale *ennreal-finite-filtered-measure* = *finite-filtered-measure M F 0* :: **ennreal for M F**

sublocale *nat-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *enat-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *enat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *real-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *real-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

sublocale *ennreal-finite-filtered-measure* \subseteq *ennreal-sigma-finite-filtered-measure* *<proof>*

3.4 Constant Filtration

lemma *filtered-measure-constant-filtration*:

assumes *subalgebra M F*

shows *filtered-measure* M $(\lambda-. F) t_0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *sigma-finite-subalgebra* \subseteq *constant-filtration*: *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*
 $M \lambda- :: 't :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, linorder-topology}\}. F t_0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *finite-measure*) *filtered-measure-constant-filtration*:
assumes *subalgebra* $M F$
shows *finite-filtered-measure* $M (\lambda-. F) t_0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Stochastic-Process*
imports *Filtered-Measure Measure-Space-Supplement HOL-Probability.Independent-Family*
begin

4 Stochastic Processes

4.1 Stochastic Process

A stochastic process is a collection of random variables, indexed by a type $'b$.

locale *stochastic-process* =
fixes $M t_0$ **and** $X :: 'b :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, order-topology, t2-space}\} \Rightarrow$
 $'a \Rightarrow 'c :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\}$
assumes *random-variable[measurable]*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies X i \in \text{borel-measurable } M$
begin

definition *left-continuous* **where** *left-continuous* = $(AE \xi \text{ in } M. \forall t. \text{continuous}(\text{at-left } t) (\lambda i. X i \xi))$

definition *right-continuous* **where** *right-continuous* = $(AE \xi \text{ in } M. \forall t. \text{continuous}(\text{at-right } t) (\lambda i. X i \xi))$

end

lemma *stochastic-process-const-fun*:
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } M$
shows *stochastic-process* $M t_0 (\lambda-. f)$ ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *stochastic-process-const*:
shows *stochastic-process* $M t_0 (\lambda i -. c i)$ ⟨*proof*⟩

In the following segment, we cover basic operations on stochastic processes.

context *stochastic-process*
begin

lemma *compose-stochastic*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies f\ i \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. (f\ i)\ (X\ i\ \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *norm-stochastic*: *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. \text{norm}\ (X\ i\ \xi))$ *<proof>*

lemma *scaleR-right-stochastic*:

assumes *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ Y$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. (Y\ i\ \xi)\ *R\ (X\ i\ \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-fun-stochastic*:

assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } M$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. f\ \xi\ *R\ (X\ i\ \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-stochastic*: *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. c\ i\ *R\ (X\ i\ \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *add-stochastic*:

assumes *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ Y$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. X\ i\ \xi + Y\ i\ \xi)$
<proof>

lemma *diff-stochastic*:

assumes *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ Y$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda i\ \xi. X\ i\ \xi - Y\ i\ \xi)$
<proof>

lemma *uminus-stochastic*: *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (-X)$ *<proof>*

lemma *partial-sum-stochastic*: *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda n\ \xi. \sum_{i \in \{t_0..n\}} X\ i\ \xi)$
<proof>

lemma *partial-sum'-stochastic*: *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda n\ \xi. \sum_{i \in \{t_0..<n\}} X\ i\ \xi)$
<proof>

end

lemma *stochastic-process-sum*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{stochastic-process } M\ t_0\ (X\ i)$
shows *stochastic-process* $M\ t_0\ (\lambda k\ \xi. \sum_{i \in I} X\ i\ k\ \xi)$ *<proof>*

4.1.1 Natural Filtration

The natural filtration induced by a stochastic process X is the filtration generated by all events involving the process up to the time index t , i.e. F

$t = \sigma(\{X s \mid s. s \leq t\})$.

definition *natural-filtration* :: 'a measure \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'c :: topological-space) \Rightarrow 'b :: {second-countable-topology, order-topology} \Rightarrow 'a measure **where**
natural-filtration M t₀ Y = (λt . family-vimage-algebra (space M) {Y i | i. i \in {t₀..t}} borel)

abbreviation *nat-natural-filtration* \equiv λM . natural-filtration M (0 :: nat)

abbreviation *real-natural-filtration* \equiv λM . natural-filtration M (0 :: real)

lemma *space-natural-filtration[simp]*: space (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = space M \langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration*: sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A. A \in borel})
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration'*:

assumes borel = sigma UNIV S

shows sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A. A \in S})

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration-open*:

sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A. open A})

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration-oi*:

sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A :: - :: {linorder-topology, second-countable-topology} set. A \in range greaterThan})

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration-io*:

sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A :: - :: {linorder-topology, second-countable-topology} set. A \in range lessThan})

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *sets-natural-filtration-ci*:

sets (natural-filtration M t₀ X t) = sigma-sets (space M) ($\bigcup i \in \{t_0..t\}$. {X i - ' A \cap space M | A :: real set. A \in range atLeast})

\langle proof \rangle

context *stochastic-process*

begin

lemma *subalgebra-natural-filtration*:

shows subalgebra M (natural-filtration M t₀ X i)

<proof>

lemma *filtered-measure-natural-filtration:*

shows *filtered-measure* M (*natural-filtration* M t_0 X) t_0

<proof>

In order to show that the natural filtration constitutes a filtered σ -finite measure, we need to provide a countable exhausting set in the preimage of X t_0 .

lemma *sigma-finite-filtered-measure-natural-filtration:*

assumes *exhausting-set: countable* A ($\bigcup A$) = *space* M \wedge $a. a \in A \implies$ *emeasure* M $a \neq \infty$ \wedge $a. a \in A \implies \exists b \in$ *borel*. $a = X$ t_0 - ' $b \cap$ *space* M

shows *sigma-finite-filtered-measure* M (*natural-filtration* M t_0 X) t_0

<proof>

lemma *finite-filtered-measure-natural-filtration:*

assumes *finite-measure* M

shows *finite-filtered-measure* M (*natural-filtration* M t_0 X) t_0

<proof>

end

Filtration generated by independent variables.

lemma (*in prob-space*) *indep-set-natural-filtration:*

assumes $t_0 \leq s < t$ *indep-vars* (λ -. *borel*) X $\{t_0..\}$

shows *indep-set* (*natural-filtration* M t_0 X s) (*vimage-algebra* (*space* M) (X t) *borel*)

<proof>

4.2 Adapted Process

We call a collection a stochastic process X adapted if X i is F i -borel-measurable for all indices i .

locale *adapted-process* = *filtered-measure* M F t_0 **for** M F t_0 **and** X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -
:: {*second-countable-topology*, *banach*} +

assumes *adapted[measurable]:* $\wedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies X$ $i \in$ *borel-measurable* (F i)

begin

lemma *adaptedE[elim]:*

assumes $\llbracket \wedge j i. t_0 \leq j \implies j \leq i \implies X$ $j \in$ *borel-measurable* (F i) $\rrbracket \implies P$

shows P

<proof>

lemma *adaptedD:*

assumes $t_0 \leq j < i$

shows X $j \in$ *borel-measurable* (F i) *<proof>*

end

lemma (in *filtered-measure*) *adapted-process-const-fun*:

assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F \ t_0)$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda \cdot. f)$

<proof>

lemma (in *filtered-measure*) *adapted-process-const*:

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ -. \ c \ i) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Again, we cover basic operations.

context *adapted-process*

begin

lemma *compose-adapted*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies f \ i \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. (f \ i) \ (X \ i \ \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *norm-adapted*: *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. \text{norm } (X \ i \ \xi)) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-right-adapted*:

assumes *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ R$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. (R \ i \ \xi) \ *_R \ (X \ i \ \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-fun-adapted*:

assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F \ t_0)$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. f \ \xi \ *_R \ (X \ i \ \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-adapted*: *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. c \ i \ *_R \ (X \ i \ \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *add-adapted*:

assumes *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ Y$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. X \ i \ \xi + Y \ i \ \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *diff-adapted*:

assumes *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ Y$

shows *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. X \ i \ \xi - Y \ i \ \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *uminus-adapted*: *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (-X) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partial-sum-adapted*: *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda n \ \xi. \sum_{i \in \{t_0..n\}} X \ i \ \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *partial-sum'-adapted*: *adapted-process* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda n \ \xi. \sum_{i \in \{t_0..<n\}} X \ i \ \xi)$

<proof>

end

In the discrete time case, we have the following lemmas which will be useful later on.

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *partial-sum-Suc-adapted*:
 assumes *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
 shows *adapted-process* $M F 0 (\lambda n \xi. \sum_{i < n}. X (Suc\ i) \xi)$
<proof>

lemma (in *enat-filtered-measure*) *partial-sum-eSuc-adapted*:
 assumes *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
 shows *adapted-process* $M F 0 (\lambda n \xi. \sum_{i < n}. X (eSuc\ i) \xi)$
<proof>

lemma (in *filtered-measure*) *adapted-process-sum*:
 assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{adapted-process } M F t_0 (X\ i)$
 shows *adapted-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda k \xi. \sum_{i \in I}. X\ i\ k\ \xi)$
<proof>

An adapted process is necessarily a stochastic process.

sublocale *adapted-process* \subseteq *stochastic-process* *<proof>*

A stochastic process is always adapted to the natural filtration it generates.

lemma (in *stochastic-process*) *adapted-process-natural-filtration*: *adapted-process*
 $M (\text{natural-filtration } M\ t_0\ X) t_0\ X$
<proof>

4.3 Progressively Measurable Process

locale *progressive-process* = *filtered-measure* $M F t_0$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \implies -$
 $\implies - :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\} +$
 assumes *progressive[measurable]*: $\bigwedge t. t_0 \leq t \implies (\lambda(i, x). X\ i\ x) \in \text{borel-measurable}$
(*restrict-space borel* $\{t_0..t\} \otimes_M F\ t$)
begin

lemma *progressiveD*:
 assumes $S \in \text{borel}$
 shows $(\lambda(j, \xi). X\ j\ \xi) - ' S \cap (\{t_0..i\} \times \text{space } M) \in (\text{restrict-space borel } \{t_0..i\} \otimes_M F\ i)$
<proof>

end

lemma (in *filtered-measure*) *progressive-process-const-fun*:
 assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F\ t_0)$
 shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda \cdot. f)$

<proof>

lemma (in *filtered-measure*) *progressive-process-const*:

assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i -. c i)$

<proof>

context *progressive-process*

begin

lemma *compose-progressive*:

assumes *case-prod* $f \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. (f i) (X i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *norm-progressive*: *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. \text{norm} (X i \xi))$ *<proof>*

lemma *scaleR-right-progressive*:

assumes *progressive-process* $M F t_0 R$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. (R i \xi) *_R (X i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-fun-progressive*:

assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable} (F t_0)$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. f \xi *_R (X i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-progressive*:

assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. c i *_R (X i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *add-progressive*:

assumes *progressive-process* $M F t_0 Y$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi + Y i \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *diff-progressive*:

assumes *progressive-process* $M F t_0 Y$

shows *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi - Y i \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *uminus-progressive*: *progressive-process* $M F t_0 (-X)$ *<proof>*

end

A progressively measurable process is also adapted.

sublocale *progressive-process* \subseteq *adapted-process* *<proof>*

In the discrete setting, adaptedness is equivalent to progressive measurabil-

ity.

theorem (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *progressive-iff-adapted: progressive-process* $M F 0 X \longleftrightarrow \text{adapted-process } M F 0 X$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem (in *enat-filtered-measure*) *progressive-iff-adapted: progressive-process* $M F 0 X \longleftrightarrow \text{adapted-process } M F 0 X$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.4 Predictable Process

We introduce the constant Σ_P to denote the predictable σ -algebra.

context *linearly-filtered-measure*
begin

definition $\Sigma_P :: ('b \times 'a) \text{ measure where predictable-sigma: } \Sigma_P \equiv \text{sigma } (\{t_{0..}\} \times \text{space } M) (\{\{s<..t\} \times A \mid A \text{ s t. } A \in F s \wedge t_0 \leq s \wedge s < t\} \cup \{\{t_0\} \times A \mid A. A \in F t_0\})$

lemma *space-predictable-sigma[simp]: space* $\Sigma_P = (\{t_{0..}\} \times \text{space } M)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sets-predictable-sigma: sets* $\Sigma_P = \text{sigma-sets } (\{t_{0..}\} \times \text{space } M) (\{\{s<..t\} \times A \mid A \text{ s t. } A \in F s \wedge t_0 \leq s \wedge s < t\} \cup \{\{t_0\} \times A \mid A. A \in F t_0\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *measurable-predictable-sigma-snd:*
assumes *countable* $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \{\{s<..t\} \mid s \text{ t. } t_0 \leq s \wedge s < t\} \quad \{t_{0<..}\} \subseteq (\bigcup \mathcal{I})$
shows $\text{snd} \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F t_0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *measurable-predictable-sigma-fst:*
assumes *countable* $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \{\{s<..t\} \mid s \text{ t. } t_0 \leq s \wedge s < t\} \quad \{t_{0<..}\} \subseteq (\bigcup \mathcal{I})$
shows $\text{fst} \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M \text{borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale *predictable-process = linearly-filtered-measure* $M F t_0$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{second-countable-topology, banach}\} +$
assumes *predictable:* $(\lambda(t, x). X t x) \in \text{borel-measurable } \Sigma_P$
begin

lemmas *predictableD = measurable-sets[OF predictable, unfolded space-predictable-sigma]*

end

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-snd'*:
shows $\text{snd} \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F 0$

<proof>

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-fst'*:
shows $fst \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M \text{borel}$
<proof>

lemma (in *enat-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-snd'*:
shows $snd \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F 0$
<proof>

lemma (in *enat-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-fst'*:
shows $fst \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M \text{borel}$
<proof>

lemma (in *real-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-snd'*:
shows $snd \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F 0$
<proof>

lemma (in *real-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-fst'*:
shows $fst \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M \text{borel}$
<proof>

lemma (in *ennreal-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-snd'*:
shows $snd \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F 0$
<proof>

lemma (in *ennreal-filtered-measure*) *measurable-predictable-sigma-fst'*:
shows $fst \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M \text{borel}$
<proof>

We show sufficient conditions for functions constant in one argument to constitute a predictable process. In contrast to the cases before, this is not a triviality.

lemma (in *linearly-filtered-measure*) *predictable-process-const-fun*:
assumes $snd \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F t_0$ $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F t_0)$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda-. f)$
<proof>

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *predictable-process-const-fun'[intro]*:
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F 0)$
shows *predictable-process* $M F 0 (\lambda-. f)$
<proof>

lemma (in *enat-filtered-measure*) *predictable-process-const-fun'[intro]*:
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F 0)$
shows *predictable-process* $M F 0 (\lambda-. f)$
<proof>

lemma (in *real-filtered-measure*) *predictable-process-const-fun'[intro]*:

assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F \ 0)$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda\cdot. f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{ennreal-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}'[\text{intro}]$:
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F \ 0)$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda\cdot. f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{linearly-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}$:
assumes $\text{fst} \in \text{borel-measurable } \Sigma_P \ c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \cdot. c \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{linearly-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const-const}[\text{intro}]$:
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda\cdot \cdot. c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{nat-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}'[\text{intro}]$:
assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda i \cdot. c \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{enat-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}'[\text{intro}]$:
assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda i \cdot. c \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{real-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}'[\text{intro}]$:
assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda i \cdot. c \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $\text{ennreal-filtered-measure}$) $\text{predictable-process-const}'[\text{intro}]$:
assumes $c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ 0 \ (\lambda i \cdot. c \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context $\text{predictable-process}$
begin

lemma $\text{compose-predictable}$:
assumes $\text{fst} \in \text{borel-measurable } \Sigma_P \ \text{case-prod } f \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. (f \ i) \ (X \ i \ \xi))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma norm-predictable : $\text{predictable-process } M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. \text{norm } (X \ i \ \xi)) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{scaleR-right-predictable}$:

assumes *predictable-process* $M F t_0 R$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. (R i \xi) *R (X i \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-fun-predictable*:
assumes $snd \in \Sigma_P \rightarrow_M F t_0 f \in \text{borel-measurable } (F t_0)$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. f \xi *R (X i \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const-predictable*:
assumes $fst \in \text{borel-measurable } \Sigma_P c \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. c i *R (X i \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-const'-predictable*: *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. c *R (X i \xi))$
<proof>

lemma *add-predictable*:
assumes *predictable-process* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi + Y i \xi)$
<proof>

lemma *diff-predictable*:
assumes *predictable-process* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi - Y i \xi)$
<proof>

lemma *uminus-predictable*: *predictable-process* $M F t_0 (-X)$ *<proof>*

end

Every predictable process is also progressively measurable.

sublocale *predictable-process* \subseteq *progressive-process*
<proof>

The following lemma characterizes predictability in a discrete-time setting.

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *sets-in-filtration*:
assumes $(\bigcup i. \{i\} \times A i) \in \Sigma_P$
shows $A (Suc i) \in F i A 0 \in F 0$
<proof>

This leads to the following useful fact.

lemma (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *predictable-implies-adapted-Suc*:
assumes *predictable-process* $M F 0 X$
shows *adapted-process* $M F 0 (\lambda i. X (Suc i))$
<proof>

The following lemma characterizes predictability in the discrete setting.

theorem (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *predictable-process-iff*: *predictable-process* $M F 0 X \longleftrightarrow$ *adapted-process* $M F 0 (\lambda i. X (Suc i)) \wedge X 0 \in$ *borel-measurable* $(F 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary (in *nat-filtered-measure*) *predictable-processI*[*intro!*]:
assumes $X 0 \in$ *borel-measurable* $(F 0) \wedge i. X (Suc i) \in$ *borel-measurable* $(F i)$
shows *predictable-process* $M F 0 X$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Martingale*
imports *Stochastic-Process Conditional-Expectation-Banach*
begin

5 Martingales

The following locales are necessary for defining martingales.

5.1 Martingale

A martingale is an adapted process where the expected value of the next observation, given all past observations, is equal to the current value.

locale *martingale* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure* + *adapted-process* +
assumes *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies$ *integrable* $M (X i)$
and *martingale-property*: $\bigwedge i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies$ *AE* ξ *in* $M. X i \xi =$
cond-exp $M (F i) (X j) \xi$

locale *martingale-order* = *martingale* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -$
 :: {*order-topology*, *ordered-real-vector*}

locale *martingale-linorder* = *martingale* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -$
 - :: {*linorder-topology*, *ordered-real-vector*}

sublocale *martingale-linorder* \subseteq *martingale-order* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-const-fun*[*intro*]:
assumes *integrable* $M f f \in$ *borel-measurable* $(F t_0)$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda-. f)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-cond-exp*[*intro*]:
assumes *integrable* $M f$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i. \text{cond-exp } M (F i) f)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-zero*[*intro*]: *martingale* M
 $F t_0 (\lambda-. 0)$ ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary (in *finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-const*[intro]: *martingale* $M F t_0$ $(\lambda- . . c)$ *<proof>*

5.2 Submartingale

A submartingale is an adapted process where the expected value of the next observation, given all past observations, is greater than or equal to the current value.

locale *submartingale* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure* $M F t_0$ + *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{order-topology, ordered-real-vector\}$ +
assumes *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies integrable\ M\ (X\ i)$
and *submartingale-property*: $\bigwedge i\ j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies AE\ \xi\ in\ M. X\ i\ \xi \leq cond-exp\ M\ (F\ i)\ (X\ j)\ \xi$

locale *submartingale-linorder* = *submartingale* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{linorder-topology\}$

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *submartingale-const-fun*[intro]:

assumes *integrable* $M f f \in borel-measurable\ (F\ t_0)$

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda- . f)$

<proof>

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *submartingale-cond-exp*[intro]:

assumes *integrable* $M f$

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i. cond-exp\ M\ (F\ i)\ f)$

<proof>

corollary (in *finite-filtered-measure*) *submartingale-const*[intro]: *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda- . . c)$ *<proof>*

sublocale *martingale-order* \subseteq *submartingale* *<proof>*

sublocale *martingale-linorder* \subseteq *submartingale-linorder* *<proof>*

5.3 Supermartingale

A supermartingale is an adapted process where the expected value of the next observation, given all past observations, is less than or equal to the current value.

locale *supermartingale* = *sigma-finite-filtered-measure* $M F t_0$ + *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{order-topology, ordered-real-vector\}$ +

assumes *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies integrable\ M\ (X\ i)$

and *supermartingale-property*: $\bigwedge i\ j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies AE\ \xi\ in\ M. X\ i\ \xi \geq cond-exp\ M\ (F\ i)\ (X\ j)\ \xi$

locale *supermartingale-linorder* = *supermartingale* $M F t_0 X$ **for** $M F t_0$ **and** $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{linorder-topology\}$

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *supermartingale-const-fun*[intro]:
assumes *integrable M f f ∈ borel-measurable (F t₀)*
shows *supermartingale M F t₀ (λ-. f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *supermartingale-cond-exp*[intro]:
assumes *integrable M f*
shows *supermartingale M F t₀ (λi. cond-exp M (F i) f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary (in *finite-filtered-measure*) *supermartingale-const*[intro]: *supermartingale M F t₀ (λ- -. c)* ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *martingale-order ⊆ supermartingale* ⟨*proof*⟩
sublocale *martingale-linorder ⊆ supermartingale-linorder* ⟨*proof*⟩

A stochastic process is a martingale, if and only if it is both a submartingale and a supermartingale.

lemma *martingale-iff*:
shows *martingale M F t₀ X ↔ submartingale M F t₀ X ∧ supermartingale M F t₀ X*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.4 Martingale Lemmas

In the following segment, we cover basic properties of martingales.

context *martingale*
begin

lemma *cond-exp-diff-eq-zero*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i \leq j$
shows $\mathbb{E} \xi \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (\lambda \xi. X j \xi - X i \xi) \xi = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *set-integral-eq*:
assumes $A \in F i t_0 \leq i \leq j$
shows $\text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i) = \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *scaleR-const*[intro]:
shows *martingale M F t₀ (λi x. c *_R X i x)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *uminus*[intro]:
shows *martingale M F t₀ (- X)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add[intro]*:
assumes *martingale* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi + Y i \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *diff[intro]*:
assumes *martingale* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i x. X i x - Y i x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Using properties of the conditional expectation, we present the following alternative characterizations of martingales.

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-of-cond-exp-diff-eq-zero*:
assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and *diff-zero*: $\bigwedge i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies AE x \text{ in } M. \text{ cond-exp } M (F i) (\lambda \xi. X j \xi - X i \xi) x = 0$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *martingale-of-set-integral-eq*:
assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and $\bigwedge A i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i) = \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X j)$
shows *martingale* $M F t_0 X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.5 Submartingale Lemmas

context *submartingale*
begin

lemma *cond-exp-diff-nonneg*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i \leq j$
shows *AE x in M. cond-exp M (F i) ($\lambda \xi. X j \xi - X i \xi$) x ≥ 0*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add[intro]*:
assumes *submartingale* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi + Y i \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *diff[intro]*:
assumes *supermartingale* $M F t_0 Y$
shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. X i \xi - Y i \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-nonneg*:

assumes $c \geq 0$

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. c *_{\mathbb{R}} X i \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-le-zero*:

assumes $c \leq 0$

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. c *_{\mathbb{R}} X i \xi)$

<proof>

lemma *uminus[intro]*:

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 (- X)$

<proof>

end

context *submartingale-linorder*

begin

lemma *set-integral-le*:

assumes $A \in F i t_0 \leq i i \leq j$

shows *set-lebesgue-integral* $M A (X i) \leq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X j)$

<proof>

lemma *max*:

assumes *submartingale* $M F t_0 Y$

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. \max (X i \xi) (Y i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *max-0*:

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. \max 0 (X i \xi))$

<proof>

end

lemma (**in** *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *submartingale-of-cond-exp-diff-nonneg*:

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and *diff-nonneg*: $\bigwedge i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies \mathbb{A}E x \text{ in } M. \text{ cond-exp } M (F i)$
 $(\lambda \xi. X j \xi - X i \xi) x \geq 0$

shows *submartingale* $M F t_0 X$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *submartingale-of-set-integral-le*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge A i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X$

$i) \leq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M \ A \ (X \ j)$
shows *submartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.6 Supermartingale Lemmas

The following lemmas are exact duals of the ones for submartingales.

context *supermartingale*
begin

lemma *cond-exp-diff-nonneg*:
assumes $t_0 \leq i \ i \leq j$
shows *AE* x *in* M . *cond-exp* $M \ (F \ i) \ (\lambda \xi. X \ i \ \xi - X \ j \ \xi) \ x \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add[intro]*:
assumes *supermartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ Y$
shows *supermartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. X \ i \ \xi + Y \ i \ \xi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diff[intro]*:
assumes *submartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ Y$
shows *supermartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. X \ i \ \xi - Y \ i \ \xi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-nonneg*:
assumes $c \geq 0$
shows *supermartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. c *_{\mathbb{R}} X \ i \ \xi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-le-zero*:
assumes $c \leq 0$
shows *submartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (\lambda i \ \xi. c *_{\mathbb{R}} X \ i \ \xi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus[intro]*:
shows *submartingale* $M \ F \ t_0 \ (- \ X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *supermartingale-linorder*
begin

lemma *set-integral-ge*:
assumes $A \in F \ i \ t_0 \leq i \ i \leq j$
shows *set-lebesgue-integral* $M \ A \ (X \ i) \geq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M \ A \ (X \ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *min*:

assumes *supermartingale* $M F t_0 Y$

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. \min (X i \xi) (Y i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *min-0*:

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 (\lambda i \xi. \min 0 (X i \xi))$

<proof>

end

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *supermartingale-of-cond-exp-diff-le-zero*:

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and *diff-le-zero*: $\bigwedge i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies AE x \text{ in } M. \text{ cond-exp } M (F i)$
 $(\lambda \xi. X j \xi - X i \xi) x \leq 0$

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 X$

<proof>

lemma (in *sigma-finite-filtered-measure*) *supermartingale-of-set-integral-ge*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F t_0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. t_0 \leq i \implies \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge A i j. t_0 \leq i \implies i \leq j \implies A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X j) \leq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i)$

shows *supermartingale* $M F t_0 X$

<proof>

Many of the statements we have made concerning martingales can be simplified when the indexing set is the natural numbers. Given a point in time $i \in \mathbb{N}$, it suffices to consider the successor $i + (1::'a)$, instead of all future times $i \leq j$.

5.7 Discrete Time Martingales

context *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure*

begin

A predictable martingale is necessarily constant.

lemma *predictable-const*:

assumes *martingale* $M F 0 X$

and *predictable-process* $M F 0 X$

shows $AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi = X j \xi$

<proof>

lemma *martingale-of-set-integral-eq-Suc*:

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge A i. A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i) = \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X (\text{Suc } i))$
shows *martingale* $M F 0 X$
<proof>

lemma *martingale-nat*:

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi = \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (X (\text{Suc } i)) \xi$
shows *martingale* $M F 0 X$
<proof>

lemma *martingale-of-cond-exp-diff-Suc-eq-zero*:

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (\lambda \xi. X (\text{Suc } i) \xi - X i \xi) \xi = 0$
shows *martingale* $M F 0 X$
<proof>

end

5.8 Discrete Time Submartingales

context *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure*

begin

lemma *predictable-mono*:

assumes *submartingale* $M F 0 X$
and *predictable-process* $M F 0 X i \leq j$
shows $AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi \leq X j \xi$
<proof>

lemma *submartingale-of-set-integral-le-Suc*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$
assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and $\bigwedge A i. A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i) \leq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X (\text{Suc } i))$
shows *submartingale* $M F 0 X$
<proof>

lemma *submartingale-nat*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$
assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$
and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi \leq \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (X (\text{Suc } i)) \xi$
shows *submartingale* $M F 0 X$
<proof>

lemma *submartingale-of-cond-exp-diff-Suc-nonneg*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (\lambda \xi. X (Suc i) \xi - X i \xi) \xi \geq 0$

shows *submartingale* $M F 0 X$

<proof>

lemma *submartingale-partial-sum-scaleR*:

assumes *submartingale-linorder* $M F 0 X$

and *adapted-process* $M F 0 C \bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. 0 \leq C i \xi \bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. C i \xi \leq R$

shows *submartingale* $M F 0 (\lambda n \xi. \sum i < n. C i \xi *_{\mathbb{R}} (X (Suc i) \xi - X i \xi))$

<proof>

lemma *submartingale-partial-sum-scaleR'*:

assumes *submartingale-linorder* $M F 0 X$

and *predictable-process* $M F 0 C \bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. 0 \leq C i \xi \bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. C i \xi \leq R$

shows *submartingale* $M F 0 (\lambda n \xi. \sum i < n. C (Suc i) \xi *_{\mathbb{R}} (X (Suc i) \xi - X i \xi))$

<proof>

end

5.9 Discrete Time Supermartingales

context *nat-sigma-finite-filtered-measure*

begin

lemma *predictable-mono'*:

assumes *supermartingale* $M F 0 X$

and *predictable-process* $M F 0 X i \leq j$

shows $AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi \geq X j \xi$

<proof>

lemma *supermartingale-of-set-integral-ge-Suc*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge A i. A \in F i \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X i) \geq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (X (Suc i))$

shows *supermartingale* $M F 0 X$

<proof>

lemma *supermartingale-nat*:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$

assumes *adapted*: *adapted-process* $M F 0 X$

and *integrable*: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$

and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. X i \xi \geq \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (X (Suc i)) \xi$
shows *supermartingale* $M F 0 X$
 <proof>

lemma *supermartingale-of-cond-exp-diff-Suc-le-zero:*

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{linorder-topology}\}$
assumes *adapted: adapted-process* $M F 0 X$
and *integrable: $\bigwedge i. \text{integrable } M (X i)$*
and $\bigwedge i. AE \xi \text{ in } M. \text{cond-exp } M (F i) (\lambda \xi. X (Suc i) \xi - X i \xi) \xi \leq 0$
shows *supermartingale* $M F 0 X$
 <proof>

end

end

theory *Example-Coin-Toss*

imports *Martingale HOL-Probability.Stream-Space HOL-Probability.Probability-Mass-Function*
begin

6 Example: Coin Toss

Consider a coin-tossing game, where the coin lands on heads with probability $p \in [0, 1]$. Assume that the gambler wins a fixed amount $c > 0$ on a heads outcome and loses the same amount c on a tails outcome. Let $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a stochastic process, where X_n denotes the gamblers fortune after the n -th coin toss. Then, we have the following three cases.

1. If $p = 1/2$, it means the coin is fair and has an equal chance of landing heads or tails. In this case, the gambler, on average, neither wins nor loses money over time. The expected value of the gamblers fortune stays the same over time. Therefore, $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a martingale.
2. If $p \geq 1/2$, it means the coin is biased in favor of heads. In this case, the gambler is more likely to win money on each bet. Over time, the gamblers fortune tends to increase on average. Therefore, $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a submartingale.
3. If $p \leq 1/2$, it means the coin is biased in favor of tails. In this scenario, the gambler is more likely to lose money on each bet. Over time, the gamblers fortune decreases on average. Therefore, $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a supermartingale.

To formalize this example, we first consider a probability space consisting of infinite sequences of coin tosses.

definition *bernoulli-stream* $:: \text{real} \Rightarrow (\text{bool stream}) \text{ measure}$ **where**
bernoulli-stream $p = \text{stream-space } (\text{measure-pmf } (\text{bernoulli-pmf } p))$

lemma *space-bernoulli-stream[simp]*: $\text{space } (\text{bernoulli-stream } p) = \text{UNIV } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

We define the fortune of the player at time n to be the number of heads minus number of tails.

definition *fortune* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool stream} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{fortune } n = (\lambda s. \sum b \leftarrow \text{stake } (\text{Suc } n) s. \text{if } b \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

definition *toss* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool stream} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{toss } n = (\lambda s. \text{if } \text{snth } s \ n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

lemma *toss-indicator-def*: $\text{toss } n = \text{indicator } \{s. s !! n\} - \text{indicator } \{s. \neg s !! n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *range-toss*: $\text{range } (\text{toss } n) = \{-1, 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vimage-toss*: $\text{toss } n -^{\cdot} A = (\text{if } 1 \in A \text{ then } \{s. s !! n\} \text{ else } \{\}) \cup (\text{if } -1 \in A \text{ then } \{s. \neg s !! n\} \text{ else } \{\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fortune-Suc*: $\text{fortune } (\text{Suc } n) s = \text{fortune } n s + \text{toss } (\text{Suc } n) s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fortune-toss-sum*: $\text{fortune } n s = (\sum i \in \{..n\}. \text{toss } i s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fortune-bound*: $\text{norm } (\text{fortune } n s) \leq \text{Suc } n \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Our definition of *bernoulli-stream* constitutes a probability space.

interpretation *prob-space bernoulli-stream* $p \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *toss-filtration* $p \equiv \text{nat-natural-filtration } (\text{bernoulli-stream } p) \ \text{toss}$

The stochastic process *toss* is adapted to the filtration it generates.

interpretation *toss: adapted-process bernoulli-stream* $p \ \text{toss-filtration } p \ 0 \ \text{toss}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *bernoulli-stream-natural-filtration*: $\text{nat-finite-filtered-measure } \text{bernoulli-stream } p \ \text{toss-filtration } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Similarly, the stochastic process *fortune* is adapted to the filtration generated by the tosses.

interpretation *fortune: adapted-process bernoulli-stream* $p \ \text{toss-filtration } p \ 0 \ \text{fortune}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *integrable-toss: integrable (bernoulli-stream p) (toss n)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *integrable-fortune: integrable (bernoulli-stream p) (fortune n) ⟨proof⟩*

We provide the following lemma to explicitly calculate the probability of events in this probability space.

lemma *measure-bernoulli-stream-snth-pred:*
 assumes $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$ and finite J
 shows $\text{prob } p \{w \in \text{space } (\text{bernoulli-stream } p), \forall j \in J. P j = w !! j\} = p \wedge \text{card } (J \cap \text{Collect } P) * (1 - p) \wedge (\text{card } (J - \text{Collect } P))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
 assumes $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$
 shows *measure-bernoulli-stream-snth:* $\text{prob } p \{w \in \text{space } (\text{bernoulli-stream } p), w !! i\} = p$
 and *measure-bernoulli-stream-neg-snth:* $\text{prob } p \{w \in \text{space } (\text{bernoulli-stream } p), \neg w !! i\} = 1 - p$
 ⟨proof⟩

Now we can express the expected value of a single coin toss.

lemma *integral-toss:*
 assumes $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$
 shows $\text{expectation } p (\text{toss } n) = 2 * p - 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

Now, we show that the tosses are independent from one another.

lemma *indep-vars-toss:*
 assumes $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$
 shows *indep-vars* $p (\lambda-. \text{borel}) \text{toss } \{0..\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

The fortune of a player is a martingale (resp. sub- or supermartingale) with respect to the filtration generated by the coin tosses.

theorem *fortune-martingale:*
 assumes $p = 1/2$
 shows *martingale* $(\text{bernoulli-stream } p) (\text{toss-filtration } p) 0 \text{ fortune}$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *fortune-submartingale:*
 assumes $1/2 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$
 shows *submartingale* $(\text{bernoulli-stream } p) (\text{toss-filtration } p) 0 \text{ fortune}$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *fortune-supermartingale:*
 assumes $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1/2$
 shows *supermartingale* $(\text{bernoulli-stream } p) (\text{toss-filtration } p) 0 \text{ fortune}$

<proof>

end

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