

# Conditional expectation

**Def:** We have

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

if  $Z$  is a random variable such that

1.  $Z$  is  $\mathcal{F}$ -measurable
2. it holds that

$$\int_F Z dP = \int_F X dP$$

for all  $F \in \mathcal{F}$ .

## Properties of the conditional expectation:

1.  $X \geq 0 \implies E[X|\mathcal{F}] \geq 0 \quad P - a.s.$

2.  $E[\alpha X + \beta Y|\mathcal{F}] = \alpha E[X|\mathcal{F}] + \beta E[Y|\mathcal{F}]$

3. If  $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$  then

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

and especially

$$E[E[X|\mathcal{G}]] = E[X].$$

Also

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

4. If  $X$  is  $\mathcal{F}$ -measurable then

$$E[X|\mathcal{F}] = X \quad P - a.s.$$

and

$$E[XY|\mathcal{F}] = XE[Y|\mathcal{F}]$$

5. If  $X$  is independent of  $\mathcal{F}$  then

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

6. If  $f$  is convex then

$$f(E[X|\mathcal{F}]) \leq E[f(X)|\mathcal{F}] \quad P - a.s.$$

**Relation between  $\int_{\Omega} X(\omega) dP(\omega)$  and  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x f_X(x) dx$ ?**

Recall that  $X : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

The **distribution measure**  $\mu_X$  is defined by

$$\mu_X(B) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega | X(\omega) \in B\}) \quad B \in \mathcal{B}$$

The (cumulative) **distribution function**  $F_X$  is defined by

$$F_X(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega | X(\omega) \leq x\})$$

By definition

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{\Omega} g(X(\omega)) dP(\omega)$$

but it can be shown that

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) d\mu_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) \underbrace{dF_X(x)}_{f_X(x)dx}$$