

MARTINGALES IN A σ -FINITE MEASURE SPACE INDEXED BY DIRECTED SETS⁽¹⁾

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Introduction. Martingale theory for a linearly ordered index set in a finite measure space has been systematically discussed by Doob [4]. As convergence theory and system theory are the two main topics in martingale theory, Helms [6] has extended Doob's results on mean convergence to martingales in a finite measure space, indexed by directed sets, and Krickeberg [8; 9] extended the results of pointwise convergence and stochastic convergence to martingales in a σ -finite measure space, indexed by directed sets. Krickeberg uses measure algebra and lattice theoretic methods, and in [8] makes the assumption in pointwise convergence that the martingales have some covering property, which is called V_0 in his paper. Dieudonné [3] has given a martingale which is not pointwise convergent and has non-negative, bounded functions in a finite measure space, indexed by a countable directed set. Therefore, some additional conditions like Krickeberg's V_0 to the usual ones seem to be necessary for pointwise convergence. However, the condition V_0 is too weak to be the only additional condition needed for pointwise convergence of martingales indexed by noncountable directed sets. Some conditions such as terminal separability are needed.

For the system theory, Bochner [2] has given some extensions to martingales indexed by directed sets, but without proofs. Some of his results are, unfortunately, not true. Snell [14] has defined regularity (which is closely related to system theorems) of martingales in a finite measure space, indexed by positive integers, and has given some sufficient conditions. He has not discussed the necessary conditions, nor the relation between regularity and the system theorems.

In this paper, §1 gives preliminary definitions and notation. §2 is devoted to the definition of conditional expectation in a σ -finite measure space W , and §3 to that of martingales indexed by directed sets in W as well as to individual system theorems and inequalities. In §4, a general pointwise convergence theorem is proved, and a new kind of convergence theorem, based on a differentiation theorem of interval functions [13, p. 192] is given. We

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give three Vitali conditions; one of them is the same as Krickeberg's and another one is strong enough to guarantee the pointwise convergence of martingales under the usual conditions. §5 is devoted to the differentiation theory of an interval function in a Euclidean space. In that section the usual Lebesgue theorem is proved as an application of previous convergence theorems. An extension of Andersen and Jessen's result [1] on countably additive set functions to finitely additive set functions is given in §7.

1. Definitions and notation. In the following (W, \mathfrak{F}, μ) will be a fixed σ -finite measure space, where W is an abstract set with points w , \mathfrak{F} is a σ -algebra of subsets of W , μ is a σ -finite complete measure on W . A function will be extended real valued, if we do not mention the range explicitly. If x is a function defined on a subset W' of W , $\max(x, 0)$ and $\max(-x, 0)$ will be respectively denoted by x^+ and x^- . The integral $\int_V x d\mu$ will be shortened to $\int_V x$, if no confusion arises.

If \mathcal{G} is a family of sets, we will use the terms \mathcal{G} -sets, \mathcal{G} -measurable, and \mathcal{G} -functions respectively for sets belonging to \mathcal{G} , measurable with respect to \mathcal{G} , and functions being \mathcal{G} -measurable. An \mathfrak{F} -set is called a null set if it is of measure 0. The empty set is denoted by \emptyset . $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G})$ will be the σ -algebra generated by \mathcal{G} , i.e., the smallest σ -algebra containing \mathcal{G} .

Let x be an \mathfrak{F} -function defined on a subset W' of W , and \mathcal{G} be a family of \mathfrak{F} -sets containing W' . If either $\int_V x^+$ or $\int_V x^-$ defines a σ -finite measure on \mathcal{G} in W' , then x is said to be σ -integrable on \mathcal{G} in W' . If x is σ -integrable on \mathfrak{F} in W , we will just say that x is σ -integrable. If $\int_W x^+$ or $\int_W x^-$ is finite, x is said to be integrable in W' . If x is integrable in W , we will just say x is integrable. Replacing "or" by "and" in the above two definitions, we will have the definitions for x to be σ -summable and summable respectively. If x is integrable, we will write $E(x) = \int_W x$.

If f is a function defined in $W' \subset W$ with the range R' , the set " $\{w: x(w) \in RR'\}$ " will be denoted by $\{x \in R\}$. The set of all positive integers is denoted by N , and $0 \cdot \infty$ will be defined as 0. "Countable" will mean denumerable or finite. Let A and B be two sets. " $A - B$ " and " χ_A " will mean respectively $A - AB$ and the characteristic function of A . $\bar{\mu}$ will be the outer measure induced by μ . It is easy to prove that:

LEMMA 1.1. *Let \mathcal{G} be an algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets. If x and y are σ -integrable on \mathcal{G} , then there exists a sequence $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \dots$ of \mathcal{G} -sets such that $\lim U_n = W$ and both x and y are integrable in each U_n . If x and y are σ -integrable, σ -summable, or summable on \mathcal{G} , so is $\max(x, y)$.*

Let \mathcal{G} be an algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets. A \mathcal{G} -set of positive measure is said to be a \mathcal{G} -atom if $\mu(A - U) = 0$ for every \mathcal{G} -set $U \subset A$ of positive measure. Two atoms A and A' are considered to be the same if $\mu(A - A') + \mu(A' - A) = 0$.

2. Conditional expectations.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let \mathcal{G} be a σ -algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets. If the restriction of μ to

\mathfrak{B} is σ -finite, then \mathfrak{G} is said to be σ -finite.

Let x be σ -integrable on a σ -finite σ -algebra \mathfrak{G} of \mathfrak{F} -sets, and let $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \cdots$ be a sequence of \mathfrak{G} -sets such that $\lim U_n = W$ and x is integrable in each U_n . Let $\mathfrak{G}_n = (V: V \in \mathfrak{G}, V \subset U_n)$. Then \mathfrak{G}_n is a σ -algebra. By the Radon-Nikodym theorem [5; p. 131], there exists a \mathfrak{G}_n -measurable function x_n (which may have value $\pm \infty$) in U_n such that, for every \mathfrak{G}_n -set V ,

$$(2.1) \quad \int_V x = \int_V x_n.$$

For $w \in U_k - U_{k-1}$, where $U_0 = \emptyset$, define

$$(2.2) \quad E(x | \mathfrak{G})(w) = x_k(w).$$

Evidently, $E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ is \mathfrak{G} -measurable and for every \mathfrak{G} -set V in which x is integrable,

$$(2.3) \quad \int_V E(x | \mathfrak{G}) = \int_V x.$$

Let y be any \mathfrak{G} -function satisfying (2.3), by replacing $E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ by y . Then $y = E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ a.e. by the uniqueness of the Radon-Nikodym derivatives on each U_n . Thus, a \mathfrak{G} -function $E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ is uniquely (up to an equivalence) defined by (2.3). $E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ is said to be the conditional expectation of x given \mathfrak{G} . An equivalent definition of $E(x | \mathfrak{G})$ has been given in [7]. From the definition, we have immediately:

COROLLARY 2.1. *Let \mathfrak{G} be a σ -finite σ -algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets and let x and y be σ -integrable on \mathfrak{G} . If there is a sequence $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \cdots$ of \mathfrak{G} -sets such that $\lim U_n = W$ and both x and y are integrable in U_n , and if for each U_n and each \mathfrak{G} -set $V \subset U_n$ $\int_V x \leq \int_V y$, then $E(x | \mathfrak{G}) \leq E(y | \mathfrak{G})$ a.e.*

Let x and y be σ -integrable on a σ -algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets. Then by following the corresponding results of [4], we have:

$$(2.4) \quad E(x | \mathfrak{G}) \geq 0 \text{ a.e. if } x \geq 0 \text{ a.e.; } E(1 | \mathfrak{G}) = 1 \text{ a.e.};$$

$$(2.5) \quad E(cx | \mathfrak{G}) = cE(x | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ a.e. if } c \text{ is a real number};$$

$$(2.6) \quad E^+(x | \mathfrak{G}) \leq E(x^+ | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ and } E^-(x | \mathfrak{G}) \leq E(x^- | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ a.e.};$$

$$(2.7) \quad E(x+y | \mathfrak{G}) = E(x | \mathfrak{G}) + E(y | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ a.e. if } x^+ \text{ and } y^+ \text{ are } \sigma\text{-summable, or if } x^- \text{ and } y^- \text{ are } \sigma\text{-summable.}$$

$$(2.8) \quad \text{If } y \text{ is a real-valued } \mathfrak{G}\text{-function, then}$$

$$E(xy | \mathfrak{G}) = yE(x | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ a.e.}$$

$$(2.9) \quad \text{If } (y_n, N) \text{ is a sequence of } \mathfrak{F}\text{-functions such that } \lim y_n = y \text{ a.e., and if } x \text{ is } \sigma\text{-summable on } \mathfrak{G} \text{ such that } |y_n| \leq x \text{ a.e. for every } n, \text{ then,}$$

$$\lim E(y_n | \mathfrak{G}) = E(y | \mathfrak{G}) \text{ a.e.}$$

(2.10) Let $\mathfrak{G} \subset \mathfrak{G}'$ be σ -finite, σ -algebras of \mathfrak{F} -sets and x σ -integrable on \mathfrak{G} . Then $E(x|\mathfrak{G}')$ is σ -integrable on \mathfrak{G} . If, moreover, x is integrable, so is $E(x|\mathfrak{G})$.

(2.11) Let $\mathfrak{G} \subset \mathfrak{G}'$ be σ -finite, σ -algebras of \mathfrak{F} -sets and x σ -integrable on \mathfrak{G} . Then,

$$E(E(x|\mathfrak{G})|\mathfrak{G}') = E(x|\mathfrak{G}) = E(E(x|\mathfrak{G}')|\mathfrak{G}). \text{ a.e.}$$

THEOREM 2.1. Let \mathfrak{G} be a σ -finite σ -algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets, x and y be σ -summable on \mathfrak{G} , x be \mathfrak{G} -measurable, and g be a real-valued, continuous, convex function on the real line such that $g^+(y)$ is σ -summable on \mathfrak{G} . If (i) $x = E(y|\mathfrak{G})$ a.e., or (ii) g is nondecreasing and $x \leq E(y|\mathfrak{G})$ a.e., then $g(x) \leq E(g(y)|\mathfrak{G})$ a.e.

Proof. Since g is continuous and convex, the right-hand side derivative $g'_+(t)$ of g at t exists and is finite for every real t , and g'_+ is nondecreasing and

$$(2.12) \quad g(t') - g(t) \geq g'_+(t)(t' - t)$$

for every real t' . Therefore, $g'_+(x)$ is \mathfrak{G} -measurable. By Lemma 1.1, there exist \mathfrak{G} -sets $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \dots$ such that x , y and $g'_+(y)$ are summable in each U_n and $\lim U_n = W$. Let V be a \mathfrak{G} -set and $V \subset U_n$. Let $x = E(y|\mathfrak{G})$ a.e. For $k \in N$, put $V_k = V \setminus \{ |g'_+(x)| \leq k \}$. Then $g'_+(x)(y - x)$ is summable in V_k and

$$(2.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{V_k} g'_+(x)(y - x) &= \int_{V_k} E(g'_+(x)(y - x)|\mathfrak{G}) \\ &= \int_{V_k} g'_+(x)(E(y|\mathfrak{G}) - x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $g'_+(x)(y - x)$ is summable in V_k , $g(y) - g(x)$ is integrable in V_k by (2.12), and by (2.12) and (2.13)

$$(2.14) \quad \int_{V_k} [g(y) - g(x)] \geq 0.$$

If $V = \{g(x) > 0\} U_n$, then (2.14) implies that

$$\int_{U_n \setminus \{ |g'_+(x)| \leq k \}} [g^+(y) - g^+(x)] \geq \int_{U_n \setminus \{ |g'_+(x)| \leq k \}} [g(y) - g(x)] \geq 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\infty > \int_{U_n} g^+(y) \geq \int_{U_n \setminus \{ |g'_+(x)| \leq k \}} g^+(x).$$

Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ we have $\int_{U_n} g^+(x) < \infty$. By (2.14),

$$(2.15) \quad \int_{V_k} g(y) \geq \int_{V_k} g(x)$$

for every \mathcal{G} -set $V \subset U_n$, where $V_k = V \{ |g'_+(x)| \leq k \}$. Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we have $\int_V g(y) \geq \int_V g(x)$. Therefore, $E(g(y) | \mathcal{G}) \geq E(g(x) | \mathcal{G}) = g(x)$ a.e., since $g(x)$ is \mathcal{G} -measurable.

For (ii), $g(x) \leq g(E(y | \mathcal{G})) \leq E(g(y) | \mathcal{G})$ a.e. by (i). The proof is complete.

When $g(y)$ is σ -summable on \mathcal{G} , Theorem 2.1 has been proved by Doob [4; p. 295]. (2.9) can not be improved in the following sense. For the Lebesgue measure on the interval $[0, 1]$, and for any extended real number $a \geq 0$, there always exists a sequence of Lebesgue measurable functions (x_n, N) such that $\lim x_n = 0$, $x_n \geq 0$, $\lim E(x_n) = 0$, and

$$\limsup E(x_n | \mathcal{G}) = a, \quad \liminf E(x_n | \mathcal{G}) = 0, \text{ a.e. for some } \mathcal{G}.$$

To see this, for any $k \in N$ and $k \leq 4^n$, we write k as

$$k = (i_1 - 1)4^{n-1} + (i_2 - 1)4^{n-2} + \cdots + (i_{n-1} - 1)4 + i_n,$$

where $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Put $I_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} = [(k-1)/4^n, k/4^n]$, where $k = 1, 2, \dots, 4^n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Let

$$U_1^1 = I_1 \cup I_3, \quad U_2^1 = I_2 \cup I_4,$$

$$U_1^2 = I_{1,1} \cup I_{1,3} \cup I_{3,1} \cup I_{3,3}, \quad U_2^2 = I_{1,2} \cup I_{1,4} \cup I_{3,2} \cup I_{3,4},$$

$$U_3^2 = I_{2,1} \cup I_{2,3} \cup I_{4,1} \cup I_{4,3}, \quad U_4^2 = I_{2,2} \cup I_{2,4} \cup I_{4,2} \cup I_{4,4}$$

$$U_1^3 = I_{1,1,1} \cup I_{1,1,3} \cup I_{1,3,1} \cup I_{1,3,3} \cup I_{3,1,1} \cup I_{3,1,3} \cup I_{3,3,1} \cup I_{3,3,3},$$

$$U_2^3 = I_{1,1,2} \cup I_{1,1,4} \cup I_{1,3,2} \cup I_{1,3,4} \cup I_{3,1,2} \cup I_{3,1,4} \cup I_{3,3,2} \cup I_{3,3,4}, \dots$$

Suppose that \mathcal{G} is the algebra of sets generated by the U 's. For any given extended real number $a \geq 0$, take a sequence of real numbers (a_n, N) such that $\lim a_n = a$. Define (x_n, N) as follows:

$$x_1 = 2a_1\chi_{I_1}, \quad x_2 = 2a_2\chi_{I_2}, \quad x_3 = 4a_3\chi_{I_{1,1}}, \quad x_4 = 4a_4\chi_{I_{1,2}}, \quad x_5 = 4a_5\chi_{I_{2,1}},$$

$$x_6 = 4a_6\chi_{I_{2,2}}, \quad x_7 = 8a_7\chi_{I_{1,1,1}}, \quad x_8 = 8a_8\chi_{I_{1,1,2}}, \dots,$$

then $\lim x_n = 0$ and $\lim E(x_n) = 0$. But $\limsup E(x_n | \mathcal{G}) = a$ and $\liminf E(x_n | \mathcal{G}) = 0$ a.e., since $E(x_1 | \mathcal{G}) = a_1\chi_{U_1^1}$, $E(x_2 | \mathcal{G}) = a_2\chi_{U_2^1}$, $E(x_3 | \mathcal{G}) = a_3\chi_{U_1^2}$, $E(x_4 | \mathcal{G}) = a_4\chi_{U_2^2}$, $E(x_5 | \mathcal{G}) = a_5\chi_{U_3^2}$, $E(x_6 | \mathcal{G}) = a_6\chi_{U_4^2}$, $E(x_7 | \mathcal{G}) = a_7\chi_{U_1^3}$, $E(x_8 | \mathcal{G}) = a_8\chi_{U_2^3}$, \dots .

3. Martingales.

DEFINITION 3.1. A stochastic basis is a net $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$, where Δ is a directed set and, for ever δ , \mathfrak{F}_δ is a σ -finite σ -algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets with $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'} \subset \mathfrak{F}_\delta$ for $\delta > \delta'$. A stochastic process is a triple $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$, where $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a stochastic basis and x_δ is \mathfrak{F}_δ -measurable for each δ .

For a stochastic process (x_δ, Δ) we define

$$\limsup_\delta x_\delta = \inf_\delta \sup_{\delta' \geq \delta} x_{\delta'}, \quad \liminf_\delta x_\delta = \sup_\delta \inf_{\delta' \geq \delta} x_{\delta'},$$

where δ and $\delta' \in \Delta$. If no confusion arises, we will write

$$\bar{x} = \limsup_{\delta} x_{\delta} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x} = \liminf_{\delta} x_{\delta}.$$

When $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$, we write $\lim x_{\delta} = \bar{x}$.

DEFINITION 3.2. A stochastic process (x_{δ}, Δ) is said to be terminally separable, if there exists a countable cofinal subset Δ' of Δ such that $\bar{x} = \limsup_{\delta \in \Delta'} x_{\delta}$ and $\bar{x} = \liminf_{\delta \in \Delta'} x_{\delta}$ a.e.

DEFINITION 3.3. A function s defined on W with countable range $\Delta' \subset \Delta''$, where Δ'' is a directed set including Δ as a sub-directed set, is called a stopping variable of a stochastic process $(x_{\delta}, \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$ or a stochastic basis $(\mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$, if $\{s \leq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}$ and $\{s \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}$ for each δ . A stopping variable is called a sampling variable if $\Delta' \subset \Delta$. A net (s_{λ}, Λ) of sampling variables is called a sampling process if $s_{\lambda} \leq s_{\lambda'}$ a.e. for $\lambda \leq \lambda'$.

It is easy to see that, if s is a stopping variable, all the sets $\{s = \delta\}$, $\{s > \delta\}$, $\{s < \delta\}$, $\{s \leq \delta\}$, $\{s \geq \delta\}$; and $\{s \leq \text{or} \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}$ for each $\delta \in \Delta$.

Let s be a sampling variable of a stochastic process $(x_{\delta}, \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$. We define a new \mathfrak{F} -function x^* on the set $\{s \in \Delta\}$ by

$$(3.1) \quad x^*(w) = x_{s(w)}(w).$$

x^* is sometimes denoted by x_s also. If (s_{λ}, Λ) is a sampling process, and $(\mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$, we define

$$(3.2) \quad x_{\lambda}^* = x_{s_{\lambda}}.$$

THEOREM 3.1. Let $(x_{\delta}, \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$ be a stochastic process, and (s_{λ}, Λ) be a sampling process of $(\mathfrak{F}_{\delta}, \Delta)$. Let

$$(3.3) \quad \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^* = \mathcal{B}\{V\{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\}; \delta \in \Delta, V \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}\}.$$

Then $(x^*, \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^*, \Lambda)$ is a stochastic process and

$$(3.4) \quad \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^* = \mathcal{B}\{V\{s_{\lambda} = \delta\}; \delta \in \Delta, V \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}\}.$$

Proof. Evidently we may assume that Δ is countable. For any real a and any $\delta \in \Delta$,

$$\{x_{\lambda}^* \geq a\} \{s_{\lambda} = \delta\} = \{x_{\delta} \geq a, s_{\delta} = \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}.$$

Hence, $\{x_{\lambda}^* \geq a, s_{\lambda} = \delta\} = \{x_{\delta}^* \geq a, s_{\lambda} = \delta\} \{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^*$. Therefore, $\{x_{\lambda}^* \geq a\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^*$ and x_{λ}^* is \mathfrak{F}_{λ}^* -measurable.

To prove the $\mathfrak{F}_{\lambda}^* \subset F_{\lambda}^*$ for $\lambda < \lambda'$, let $V \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}$. Then $V\{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta}$, $V\{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\} = V\{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta, s_{\lambda'} \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*$, and therefore $F_{\lambda}^* \subset F_{\lambda'}^*$.

To prove that F_{λ}^* is σ -finite for each λ , let the $A_{\delta, n}$'s be \mathfrak{F}_{δ} -sets of finite measures and $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{\delta, n} = W$ for each δ . Then

$$W = \bigcup_{\delta \in \Delta} \{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\} = \bigcup_{\delta \in \Delta} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{s_{\lambda} \geq \delta\} A_{\delta, n}.$$

Since $\mu\{s_\lambda \geq \delta\} A_{\delta,n} < \infty$, \mathfrak{F}_λ^* is σ -finite. Thus $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Delta)$ is a stochastic process.

To prove (3.4), let $\mathfrak{F}_\lambda' = \mathcal{B}[V\{s_\lambda = \delta\} : \delta \in \Delta, V \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta]$. Then $V\{s_\lambda \geq \delta\} = \bigcup_{\delta' \geq \delta} V\{s_\lambda = \delta'\} \in \mathfrak{F}_\lambda'$, if $V \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{F}_\lambda^* \subset \mathfrak{F}_\lambda'$. Now $V\{s_\lambda = \delta\} = V\{s_\lambda = \delta, s_\lambda \geq \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*$, if $V \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$. Thus $\mathfrak{F}_\lambda' \subset \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*$. Hence $\mathfrak{F}_\lambda^* = \mathfrak{F}_\lambda'$.

COROLLARY 3.1. *Under the conditions of Theorem 3.1, if $V^* \in \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*$ then $V^*\{s_\lambda = \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$ for each δ .*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \{A : A \in \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, A\{s_\lambda = \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta \text{ for some } \delta\}$. Then $V\{s_\lambda = \delta\} \in \mathfrak{A}$ for $V \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$, and if $A \in \mathfrak{A}$, then $W - A \in \mathfrak{A}$. Let $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset A_3 \subset \dots$ and $A_n \in \mathfrak{A}$. Then $\lim A_n \in \mathfrak{A}$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*$.

DEFINITION 3.4. A stochastic process $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a semi-martingale if x_δ is σ -integrable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$ for each δ and $E(x_\delta | \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}) \geq x_{\delta'}$ a.e. for $\delta' < \delta$. If, moreover, for each δ , x_δ is σ -summable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$, x_δ is integrable, or x_δ is summable, then $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is said to be a σ -summable, an integrable, or a summable semi-martingale, respectively. If $\sup_{\delta \in \Delta} \delta \in \Delta$, the semi-martingale $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is said to be closed. If the inequality is replaced by an equality, we have the corresponding definitions for martingales.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ and $(y_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ be two semi-martingales, and let $z_\delta = \max(x_\delta, y_\delta)$. Then $(z_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a semi-martingale.*

Proof. By Lemma 1.1, for each $\delta' \in \Delta$, z_δ is σ -integrable on $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$, since x_δ and y_δ are, and for each $\delta' < \delta$ there exists a sequence $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \dots$ of $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$ -sets such that x_δ, y_δ and z_δ are integrable in each U_n and $\lim U_n = W$. Let V be an $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$ -set and $V \subset U_n$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V z_{\delta'} &= \int_{V\{x_{\delta'} \leq y_{\delta'}\}} y_{\delta'} + \int_{V\{x_{\delta'} > y_{\delta'}\}} x_{\delta'} \\ &\leq \int_{V\{x_\delta \leq y_\delta\}} y_\delta + \int_{V\{x_\delta > y_\delta\}} x_\delta \\ &\leq \int_{V\{x_\delta \leq y_\delta\}} z_\delta + \int_{V\{x_\delta > y_\delta\}} z_\delta = \int_V z_\delta = \int_V E(z_\delta | \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}). \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 2.1, $z_{\delta'} = E(z_\delta | \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'})$ a.e. if $\delta' < \delta$, and $(z_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a semimartingale.

We have the following corollary immediately:

COROLLARY 3.2. *If $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a semi-martingale, so is $(x_\delta^+, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$. If $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a martingale, then $(|x_\delta|, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a semi-martingale.*

When $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is σ -summable, this corollary can also be obtained from Theorem 2.1, since x^+ and $|x|$ are continuous convex functions of x and x^+ is nondecreasing. In the following, N^* and R will be the set of all integers and rational numbers respectively.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N^*)$ be a semi-martingale and (s_n, N^*) a sampling process of (\mathfrak{F}_n, N^*) . If for each n ,*

$$(3.5) \quad x_n^* \text{ is } \sigma\text{-integrable on every } \mathfrak{F}_k^*, \text{ and}$$

$$(3.6) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{s_n > k\}} x_k^+ = 0$$

for each n , then $(x_n^, \mathfrak{F}_n^*, N^*)$ is a semi-martingale.*

When $\mu(W) < \infty$ and (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is a summable semi-martingale, Theorem 3.3 has been proved by Doob [4, p. 302]. By a slight modification, his proof can be used to prove this theorem.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N^*)$ be a semi-martingale and (s_n, N^*) a sampling process. If s_n has only finitely many values for each n , and x_n^+ is σ -summable for every n on every \mathfrak{F}_k or x^- is σ -summable for every n on every \mathfrak{F}_k , then $(x_n^*, \mathfrak{F}_n^*, N^*)$ is a semi-martingale.*

LEMMA 3.1. *Let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a semi-martingale such that $x_r \geq 0$, and for every sampling variable s*

$$(3.7) \quad \limsup_r \int_{\{s > r\}} x_r < \infty.$$

Then,

$$(3.8) \quad \lim_r \int_{\{s > r\}} x_s = 0.$$

If, moreover, $E(x_r) < \infty$ for each r , then $E(x_s) < \infty$ for every sampling variable s .

Proof. If (3.8) is false, there exist a positive d , a sampling variable s , and a sequence $r_1 < r_2 < r_3 < \dots$ of R such that $\int_{\{r_{i+1} \leq s > r_i\}} x_s > id$. Let $r'' > r'$; then

$$(3.9) \quad \int_{\{r'' \leq s > r'\}} x_s = \sum_{r' < r \leq r''} \int_{\{s=r\}} x_r \leq \sum_{r' < r \leq r''} \int_{\{s=r\}} x_{r''} = \int_{\{r'' \leq s > r'\}} x_{r''}.$$

Therefore, $\int_{\{r_{i+1} \leq s > r_i\}} x_{r_{i+1}} > id$. Define a sampling variable s' by $s'(w) = r_{i+2}$ if $r_{i+1} < s(w) \leq r_{i+2}$, and $s'(w) = r_2$ if $s(w) \leq r_1$. Then, $kd < \int_{\{r_{k+1} \leq s > r_k\}} x_{r_{k+1}} = \int_{\{s' = r_{k+2}\}} x_{r_{k+1}}$. Thus, $\limsup_r \int_{\{s' > r\}} x_r \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{s' > r_{k+1}\}} x_{r_{k+1}} = \infty$, and this contradicts (3.7). Hence, (3.8) holds. To prove the second part, we have $\int_{\{s \leq r\}} x_s \leq \int_{\{s \leq r\}} x_r$ from (3.9), and then

$$E(x_s) = \int_{\{s \leq r\}} x_r + \int_{\{s > r\}} x_s < \infty,$$

if r is large enough. The proof is complete.

LEMMA 3.2. Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale and $E(x_n^-) < \infty$ for each n . Then $E(x_s^-) < \infty$ for every sampling variable s , if for every sampling variable s

$$(3.10) \quad \limsup \int_{\{s > n\}} x_n^+ < \infty.$$

Proof. For a given sampling variable s , put $A_n = \{s = n\}$ and $A'_n = \{s \geq n\}$. By Lemma 3.1 and (3.10), we can take $n \in N$ and $k \in N$ such that $\int_{A'_n} x_s^+ < k$ and $\int_{A'_i} x_i^+ < k$ whenever $i \geq n$. Then, for $j > n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A'_n} x_n &= \int_{A_{n+1}} x_n + \int_{A'_{n+1}} x_n \leq \int_{A_{n+1}} x_{n+1} + \int_{A'_{n+1}} x_{n+1} \leq \cdots \\ &\leq \sum_{i=n+1}^j \int_{A_i} x_i + \int_{A'_j} x_j \leq \sum_{i=n+1}^j \left(\int_{A_i} x_i^+ - \int_{A_i} x_i^- \right) + \int_{A'_j} x_j^+. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=n+1}^j \int_{A_i} x_i^- &\leq - \int_{A'_n} x_n + \sum_{i=n+1}^j \int_{A_i} x_i^+ + \int_{A'_j} x_j^+ \\ &\leq \int_{A'_n} x_n^- + \int_{A'_n} x_s^+ + \int_{A'_j} x_j^+ \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\int_{\{j \geq s > n\}} x_s^- \leq \int_{A'_n} x_n^- + 2k$ for every $j > n$. Thus, $\int_{A'_n} x_s^- < \infty$, and then $E(x_s^-) < \infty$, since $\int_{\{s \leq n\}} x_s^- \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_W x_i^- < \infty$.

LEMMA 3.3. Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a martingale and x_1^+ be σ -summable on \mathfrak{F}_1 . Suppose that s is a sampling variable of (\mathfrak{F}_n, N) and

$$(3.11) \quad \lim_n \int_{\{s > n\}} x_s^+ = 0.$$

Then x_s^+ is σ -summable on \mathfrak{F}_1 .

Proof. Take $k \in N$ so large such that $\int_{\{s > k\}} x_s^+ < 1$. By Lemma 1.1, there are \mathfrak{F}_1 -sets $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \cdots$ such that $\lim U_n = W$ and all the x_i 's, $i \leq k$, are integrable and x_1^+ is summable in each U_n . If $i \leq k$, then $\int_{U_n} x_i = \int_{U_n} x_1 \leq \int_{U_n} x_1^+ < \infty$. Therefore, x_i^+ is also summable in U_n for $i \leq k$. Hence,

$$(3.12) \quad \int_{U_n \{s \leq k\}} x_s^+ \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{U_n} x_i^+ < \infty.$$

Hence, x_s^+ is summable in U_n and then σ -summable on \mathfrak{F}_1 .

THEOREM 3.4. Let (s_λ, Δ) be a sampling process of a martingale $(x_s, \mathfrak{F}_s, \Delta)$ and Δ'' be a cofinal subset of Δ . Suppose that

$$(3.13) \quad \text{for each } \lambda, x_\lambda^* \text{ is } \sigma\text{-integrable on every } \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*, \lambda' \in \Delta, \text{ and}$$

(3.14) for each countable subset $\Delta' = (\delta_n, n=1, 2, 3 \dots)$ of Δ'' with $\delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3 < \dots$, and every sampling variable s' of $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta')$,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{s' > \delta_n\}} |x_{\delta_n}| < \infty$$

and

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{s' > \delta_n\}} |x_{\delta_n}| = 0,$$

or

(3.14)' each s_λ has only finitely many values. Then $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a martingale.

Proof. Let $\lambda, \lambda' \in \Lambda$ and $\lambda < \lambda'$. By (3.13), x_λ^* and $x_{\lambda'}^*$ are σ -integrable on \mathfrak{F}_λ^* , there are \mathfrak{F}_λ^* -sets $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset U_3 \subset \dots$ such that $\lim U_n = W$ and both x_λ^* and $x_{\lambda'}^*$ are integrable in every U_n , by Lemma 1.1. To prove $E(x_{\lambda'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*) = x_\lambda^*$ a.e., we need only to prove that, by Corollary 2.1, for each U_n and each \mathfrak{F}_λ^* -set $U \subset U_n$,

$$\int_U x_\lambda^* = \int_U x_{\lambda'}^*.$$

Since s_λ has only countably many values and both x_λ^* and $x_{\lambda'}^*$ are integrable in U , it suffices to prove that, for $V = U \{s_\lambda = \delta\}$,

$$\int_V x_\lambda^* = \int_V x_{\lambda'}^*.$$

Let all the values δ' of $s_{\lambda'}$ satisfying $\delta' > \delta$ be the set (δ_n, N') , where $N' = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ is finite or infinite. Then (3.16) is equivalent to

$$(3.17) \quad \int_V x_\delta = \sum_{n \in N'} \int_{V \{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_n\}} x_{\delta_n}.$$

Let $\delta'_1 \geq \delta_1$ and $\delta'_1 \in \Delta''$, and when the first j indices $\delta'_1 \leq \delta'_2 \leq \dots \leq \delta'_j$, $j \in N'$, have been defined, we denote by δ'_{j+1} any index of δ of Δ'' such that $\delta > \delta'_j$ and $\delta > \delta_j$ if $j+1 \in N'$, and stop the induction if $j+1 \notin N'$. Then we have a subset (δ'_n, N') of Δ'' such that $\delta < \delta'_1 \leq \delta'_2 \leq \dots$ and $\delta_n < \delta'_n$ for each $n \in N'$.

Let $n_1 = 1$ and n_{k+1} be the smallest $j \in N'$ such that $\delta'_j > \delta'_n$ if there is one, for $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (finite or infinite), and stop the induction if else. For each k let $\delta'_{n_k} = \delta'_k$ and let the set of δ'' 's be (δ'_k, N'') , where $N'' = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ (finite or infinite). Then $N'' \subset N'$, $\delta < \delta'_1 < \delta'_2 < \dots$, and $\delta'_k \geq \delta'_j \geq \delta_j$ for $j < n_{k+1}$.

Define $s'(w) = \delta$. If $s_{\lambda'}(w) \geq \delta$, and $s'(w) = \delta'_k$ if $s_{\lambda'}(w) = \delta_j$, for $j \in N'$,

$n_k \leq j < n_{k+1}$. (If n_{k+1} is not defined, $n_k \leq j < n_{k+1}$ is interpreted as $n_k \leq j$.) Then s' is defined on W , and $\{s' = \delta_k''\} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta_k'', k}$ for each k and $\{s' = \delta\} \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$. Therefore, s' is a sampling variable of $(\delta, \delta_1'', \delta_2'', \delta_3'', \dots)$ and $s' > \delta$. Each of (3.14) and (3.14)' implies that x_δ is σ -integrable on \mathfrak{F}_δ by Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2. From Theorem 3.3, $\int_V x_\delta = \int_V x_{\delta'}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in N'} \int_{V\{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_j\}} x_{\delta_j} &= \sum_k \sum_{j \in N', n_k \leq j < n_{k+1}} \int_{V\{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_j\}} x_{\delta_j} \\ &= \sum_k \sum_{j \in N', n_k \leq j < n_{k+1}} \int_{V\{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_j\}} x_{\delta_k''} \\ &= \sum_k \int_{V\{s' = \delta_k''\}} x_{\delta_k''} = \sum_k \int_{V\{s' = \delta_k''\}} x_{s'} = \int_V x_{s'} = \int_V x_\delta. \end{aligned}$$

Thus (3.17) is true and $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a martingale.

THEOREM 3.5. *Let $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ be a martingale, and (s_λ, Λ) be a sampling process. If each s_λ has only finitely many values and, for each δ , x_δ^+ is σ -summable on every \mathfrak{F}_δ , $\delta' \in \Delta$, then each $x_{\lambda'}^+$ is σ -summable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*$, $\lambda' \in \Lambda$, and therefore $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a martingale.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.4 we need only to prove that $x_{\lambda'}^+$ is σ -summable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*$, for $\lambda' \in \Lambda$. Let $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_k$ be the values of s_λ and $\delta_1', \dots, \delta_{k'}$ be those of $s_{\lambda'}$. Since $x_{\delta_1}^+, \dots, x_{\delta_k}^+$ are σ -summable on $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta_i'}$ for $i=1, \dots, k'$. By Lemma 1.1 there exist $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta_i'}$ -sets $U_{i,1} \subset U_{i,2} \subset U_{i,3} \subset \dots$ such that $\lim_n U_{i,n} = W$, for $i=1, \dots, k'$, and all the $x_{\delta_j}^+$, $j=1, \dots, k$, are summable in every $U_{i,n}$. Hence, x_λ^+ is summable in every $U_{i,n}$. Now

$$W = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k'} \{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_i'\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k'} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_i'\} U_{i,n}.$$

Let $V_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k'} \{s_{\lambda'} = \delta_i'\} U_{i,n}$, then $V_n \in \mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*$; $\lim V_n = W$; and $x_{\lambda'}^+$ is summable in every V_n , since it is summable in every $U_{i,n}$. Therefore, $x_{\lambda'}^+$ is σ -summable on each $\mathfrak{F}_{\lambda'}^*$.

Similar results of Theorems 3.4 and 3.5 for semi-martingales are stated in a recent paper of Bochner [2], but, unfortunately, they are not true. For example, let $W = [0, 1)$, $\mathfrak{F}_1 = (W, \phi)$, $\mathfrak{F}_2 = \mathcal{G}[[0, 1/2), [1/2, 1)]$, $\mathfrak{F}_{2'} = \mathfrak{F}_2 = \mathfrak{F}_3$, and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on W . Define $x_1 = 0$, $x_2(w) = 1$, if $w \in [0, 1/2)$ and $x_2(w) = -1$ if $w \in [1/2, 1)$; $x_{2'} = -x_2$; and $x_3 = 1$. Then $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a summable semi-martingale where $\Delta = (1, 2, 2', 3)$ and the order " $<$ " of Δ is defined by $1 < 2 < 3$ and $1 < 2' < 3$. Define $s_1 = 1$; $s_2(w) = 2$ for $w \in [1/2, 1)$, and $s_2(w) = 2'$ for $w \in [0, 1/2)$. Then s_1 and s_2 are sampling variables and $s_1 < s_2$. But x_1^* and x_2^* do not form a semi-martingale since

$$E(x_1^*) = 0 > -1 = E(x_2^*).$$

THEOREM 3.6. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, k \geq n \geq 1)$ be an integrable semi-martingale and let $A = \{\max x_n > \alpha, k \geq n \geq l\}$ and $B = \{\min x_n \leq \alpha, k \geq n \geq l\}$ where α is real and $l \geq 1$. Then*

$$(3.18) \quad \int_A x_k \geq \alpha \mu(A),$$

$$(3.19) \quad \int_A x_k \geq \int_A x_1.$$

If, moreover, $E(x_1)$ is finite, then

$$(3.20) \quad \alpha \mu(B) \geq E(x_1) - \int_{W-B} x_k.$$

Proof. Since

$$(3.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\{x_k > 0\}} x_n &\leq \int_{\{x_k > 0\}} x_n^+ \leq E(x_k^+) \int_{\{x_k > 0\}} x_k, \\ \int_{\{x_k > \alpha\}} x_n &\leq \int_{\{x_k > \alpha\}} x_k. \end{aligned}$$

Let β be a real number and define $y_n = \max(x_n, \beta)$. Then $(y_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, k \geq n \geq 1)$ is an integrable semi-martingale. Let $A_\beta = \{\max y_n > \alpha, k \geq n \geq l\}$. Define $s(w) = n$ to be the smallest n such that $y_n(w) > \alpha$, $l \leq n \leq k$, and $s(w) = k$ if there is no such n . Then (y_1, y_s) is an integrable semi-martingale. By (3.21),

$$\int_{A_\beta} y_1 = \int_{\{y_s > \alpha\}} y_1 \leq \int_{\{y_s > \alpha\}} y_s = \int_{A_\beta} y_s \leq \int_{\{y > \alpha\}} y_k = \int_{A_\beta} y_k,$$

therefore

$$\int_{A_\beta} y_k \geq \alpha \mu(A_\beta), \quad \int_{A_\beta} y_k \geq \int_{A_\beta} y_1.$$

Let $\beta \rightarrow -\infty$, we have (3.18) and (3.19). To prove (3.20), let $s(w) = n$ be the first n such that $x_n(w) \leq \alpha$, $k \geq n \geq l$, if ever; $s(w) = k$, if there is no such n . Then s is a sampling variable and $s \geq 1$. Since $E(x_1) > -\infty$, $E(x_n) > -\infty$ for each n , and then $E(x_s^-) < \infty$. By Corollary 3.3, $E(x_s) \geq E(x_1)$. Hence

$$\alpha \mu(B) + \int_{W-B} x_k \geq \sum_{n=l}^{k-1} \int_{\{s=n\}} x_n + \int_{\{s=k\}} x_k = E(x_s) \geq E(x_1).$$

Thus the proof is complete.

Theorem 3.6 has been proved by Doob [4, p. 314] for the case $\mu(W) < \infty$, $l = 1$ and $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, k \geq n \geq 1)$ is summable. It cannot be extended to martingales

indexed by a directed set without more conditions. In fact, let $W = [0, 1)$, \mathfrak{F} = the class of Lebesgue measurable sets, and μ = the Lebesgue measure in W . Let $\Delta = (1, 2, 2', 3)$ and the order " $<$ " of Δ be defined by $1 < 2 < 3$ and $1 < 2' < 3$. Put $\mathfrak{F}_1 = (W, \emptyset)$, $\mathfrak{F}_2 = \mathfrak{B}([0, 1/2), [1/2, 1])$, $\mathfrak{F}_{2'} = \mathfrak{B}([0, 1/3), [1/3, 1/6), [5/6, 1])$, and $\mathfrak{F}_3 = \mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{F}_{2'} \cup \mathfrak{F}_2)$. Define $x_1 = 1/2$; and $x_2(w) = 1$ if $w \in [0, 1/2)$, $= 0$ otherwise; $x_{2'}(w) = 1$ if $w \in [1/3, 5/6)$, $= 0$ otherwise; $x_3(w) = 3$ if $w \in [1/3, 1/2)$, $= 0$ otherwise. Then $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a martingale, but

$$\mu\{\max x_\delta \geq 1, \delta \in \Delta\} = 5/6 > \int_{\{\max x_\delta \geq 1, \delta \in \Delta\}} x_3.$$

THEOREM 3.7. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N^*)$ be a semi-martingale and s be a stopping variable of (\mathfrak{F}_n, N^*) . If $\sup_{n \in N^*} E(|x_n|) \leq K$, then*

$$\int_{\{s \in N^*\}} |x_s| \leq 3K.$$

Proof. Let $x'(w) = x_{s(w)}(w)$ if $s(w) \in N^*$, and $x'(w) = 0$ if $s(w) \notin N^*$. Put $s_n = \min(s, n)$. Then $\lim x_{s_n} \chi_{\{s \in N^*\}} = x' = x_s \chi_{\{s \in N^*\}}$. In view of Fatou's theorem, it now suffices to prove that $E(|x_{s_n}|) \leq 3K$ for each n . For each $k \in N^*$ and $k \leq n$, let $s'_k = \max(s_n, k)$. Then s'_k is a sampling variable and $k \leq s'_k \leq n$. Since

$$E(x_{s'_k}^+) = \sum_{j=k}^n \int_{\{s'_k=j\}} x_j^+ \leq E(x_n^+) \leq K,$$

$E(x_{s'_k}) \geq E(x_k)$ by Theorem 3.3. Hence

$$E(|x_{s'_k}|) = 2E(x_{s'_k}^+) - E(x_{s'_k}) \leq 2K - E(x_k) \leq 3K.$$

Letting $k \rightarrow -\infty$, $E(|x_{s_n}|) \leq 3K$. Thus the proof is complete.

4. Convergence of martingales. For a net (x_δ, Δ) of \mathfrak{F} -functions the essential supremum, denoted by $\sup_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta = y$, is defined to be the smallest (up to an equivalence) \mathfrak{F} -function such that $y \geq x_\delta$ a.e. for each $\delta \in \Delta$, and $\inf_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta$ is defined similarly. As usual, we define

$$\limsup_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta = \inf_{\delta'}^* \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'}^* x_\delta, \quad \liminf_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta = \sup_{\delta'}^* \inf_{\delta \geq \delta'}^* x_\delta.$$

The essential union $\bigcup_{\delta \in \Delta}^* K_\delta$ of a net of \mathfrak{F} -sets is defined to be the smallest (up to an equivalence) \mathfrak{F} -set U such that $K_\delta \subset U$ a.e. for each $\delta \in \Delta$.

DEFINITION 4.1. A net of \mathfrak{F} -sets (K_δ, Δ) is called a (or an essential) fine covering of a set A if $K_\delta \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$ for each δ , and $A \subset \bigcup_{\delta \geq \delta'} K_\delta$ (or $A \subset \bigcup_{\delta \geq \delta'} K_\delta$ a.e.) for each δ' . A stochastic basis $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is said to satisfy the Vitali condition V_0 (or V_0^*), if for each (or each essential) fine covering (K_δ, Δ) of a set A with $\bar{\mu}(A) < \infty$ there exist $\delta_i \in \Delta$ and \mathfrak{F}_δ -sets $L_i \subset K_{\delta_i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, such that $\bar{\mu}(A - \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty L_i) = 0$, and L_i 's are disjoint up to a null set. If the above statement holds only for \mathfrak{F} -sets A , $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is said to satisfy the condition V_1 .

The condition V_0^* is the same as Krickeberg's " V_0 ". He [8] proves that V_0^* is satisfied by every linearly ordered stochastic basis $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$. For V_0 , and even for V_1 , this is not true. For example, let W be the interval $[0, 1)$, \mathfrak{F} the class of Lebesgue measurable sets in $[0, 1)$, and μ the Lebesgue measure. Let Δ be the infinite interval $[0, \infty)$, ordered by the magnitude, and $\mathfrak{F}_\delta = \mathfrak{F}$ for every $\delta \in \Delta$. Let K_δ contain only one point $\delta - [\delta]$, where $[\delta]$ is the integral part of δ . Then (K_δ, Δ) is a fine covering of W . But there does not exist a sequence (δ_n, N) such that $\mu(W - \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty K_{\delta_n}) = 0$. Therefore $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ does not have the property V_1 , although Δ is linearly ordered. However, we have a weaker version of his result as follows:

THEOREM 4.1. *Let $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ be a countable, linearly-ordered stochastic basis, (K_δ, Δ) be a net of \mathfrak{F} -sets such that $K_\delta \in \mathfrak{F}_\delta$ for each δ , and A be a subset of W with $\bar{\mu}(A) < \infty$. If $A \subset \bigcup_{\delta \geq \delta'} K_\delta$ a.e. for each δ' and $\epsilon > 0$, then there exist $\delta_i \in \Delta$ and disjoint \mathfrak{F}_{δ_i} -sets $L_i \subset K_{\delta_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, such that $\bar{\mu}(A - \bigcup_{i=1}^k L_i) < \epsilon$.*

Proof. Write Δ as (δ_n, Δ) and let $K'_i = K_{\delta_i}$. For $i > 1$, define $K'_i = K_{\delta_i} - \bigcup_{j < i} K'_j$. Then (K'_n, N) is a disjoint sequence of \mathfrak{F} -sets and $A \subset \bigcup_{n \in N} K'_n$ a.e. Therefore, [5, p. 46], $\bar{\mu}(A) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \bar{\mu}(AK'_n)$. Since $\bar{\mu}(A) < \infty$, we can choose $n_0 \in N$ such that

$$\bar{\mu}\left(A - \bigcup_{n \leq n_0} K_{\delta_n}\right) = \bar{\mu}\left(\bigcup_{n > n_0} AK'_n\right) = \sum_{n > n_0} \bar{\mu}(AK'_n) < \epsilon.$$

Let $(\delta'_n, n \leq n_0)$ be a permutation of $(\delta_n, n \leq n_0)$ such that $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_1} \subset \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_2} \subset \dots \subset \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_{n_0}}$, and let $L_1 = K_{\delta'_1}$ and $L_i = K_{\delta'_i} - \bigcup_{j < i} L_j$, for $i > 1$. Then $L_i \subset K_{\delta'_i}$, $L_i \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, n_0$, L_i 's are disjoint and $\bar{\mu}(A - \bigcup_{i \leq n_0} L_i) < \epsilon$.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let (x_δ, Δ) be a net of \mathfrak{F} -functions. Then there exists a countable subset Δ' of Δ such that*

$$\sup_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta = \sup_{\delta \in \Delta'} x_\delta, \quad \inf_{\Delta}^* x_\delta = \inf_{\Delta'} x_\delta, \quad \text{a.e.}$$

This lemma is well known. In the following, we put $\bar{x} = \limsup_{\delta \in \Delta} x_\delta$, $\bar{x} = \liminf x_\delta$, $\bar{x}^* = \limsup_{\delta \in \Delta}^* x_\delta$, and $\bar{x}^* = \liminf^* x_\delta$.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let (x_δ, Δ) be a net of \mathfrak{F} -functions. Then: (i) There exists a countable subdirected set Δ' of Δ such that*

$$\bar{x}^* = \limsup_{\delta \in \Delta'} x_\delta, \quad \bar{x}^* = \liminf_{\delta \in \Delta'} x_\delta \quad \text{a.e.}$$

(ii) *If Δ has a countable cofinal subset, Δ' may be chosen to be a cofinal subset of Δ .*

(iii) *If Δ is linearly ordered, Δ' may be chosen to be a simple subsequence of Δ .*

(iv) *If Δ is linearly ordered and has a countable cofinal subset, Δ' may be chosen to be a cofinal simple subsequence of Δ .*

Proof. We may assume that x_δ 's are uniformly bounded and $\mu(W) < \infty$. In fact, if this is not the case, we may consider $x'_\delta = \arctan x_\delta$ and $\mu'(V) = \sum_1^\infty (\mu(VV_n)/1 + \mu(V_n))2^{-n}$, instead of x_δ and μ , where V_n is a fixed sequence of disjoint \mathfrak{F} -sets such that $\mu(V_n) < \infty$ for each n and $\bigcup_1^\infty V_n = W$.

(i) Let (δ_n'', N) be any subset of Δ and (δ_n, N) a subset of Δ such that $\bar{x}^* = \inf_{n \geq 1} \sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta$ and $\bar{x}^* = \sup_{n \geq 1} \inf_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta$ a.e. Choose δ'_1 and $(\delta_{1,n}; 1 \leq n \leq n_1)$ of Δ such that $\delta'_1 \geq \delta''_1$ and $\delta_1; \delta_{1,n} \geq \delta'_1$ for $1 \leq n \leq n_1$, and

$$\mu \left\{ \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_1}^* x_\delta > \sup_n x_{\delta_{1,n}} + 1 \right\} < \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\mu \left\{ \inf_{\delta \geq \delta'_1}^* x_\delta < \inf_n x_{\delta_{1,n}} - 1 \right\} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

Suppose that δ'_i and $(\delta_{i,n}; 1 \leq n \leq n_i)$ of Δ have been chosen. Then choose δ'_{i+1} and $(\delta_{i+1,n}; 1 \leq n \leq n_{i+1})$ of Δ such that

$$\delta'_{i+1} \geq \delta''_{i+1}, \delta_{i+1}, \delta_{i,1}, \delta_{i,2}, \dots, \text{ and } \delta_{i,n_i},$$

$$\delta_{i+1,n} \geq \delta'_{i+1} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq n \leq n_{i+1};$$

$$\mu \left\{ \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_{i+1}}^* x_\delta > \sup_n x_{\delta_{i+1,n}} + \frac{1}{i+1} \right\} < \frac{1}{2^{i+1}},$$

$$\mu \left\{ \inf_{\delta \geq \delta'_{i+1}}^* x_\delta < \inf_n x_{\delta_{i+1,n}} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right\} < \frac{1}{2^{i+1}}.$$

Clearly $\delta'_i \leq \delta'_i, \delta_i \leq \delta'_i \leq \delta'_{i+1}, \delta_{i,j} \leq \delta'_i \leq \delta_{s,t}$ for $i < s$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}^* &= \inf_n \sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n}^* x_\delta \geq \inf_n \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_n}^* x_\delta \\ &= \lim_n \sup_{\delta \leq \delta'_n}^* x_\delta \geq \lim_i \sup_{1 \leq n \leq n_i} x_{\delta_{i,n}} \geq \lim_{\delta \leq \delta'_1} \sup^* x_\delta \\ &\geq \inf_{\delta' \in \Delta} \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'}^* x_\delta = \bar{x}^* \text{ a.e.} \end{aligned}$$

Let $\Delta' = (\delta_{i,j}; i \in N, 1 \leq j \leq n_i)$. We have

$$\bar{x}^* = \lim_i \sup_{1 \leq n \leq n_i} x_{\delta_{i,n}} \leq \lim_i \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_{i-1}, \delta \in \Delta'} x_\delta \leq \lim_i \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_i}^* x_\delta = \bar{x}^* \text{ a.e.}$$

Therefore

$$\bar{x}^* = \inf_i \sup_{\delta \geq \delta'_{i-1}, \delta \in \Delta'} x_\delta = \inf_{\delta' \in \Delta'} \sup_{\delta \geq \delta', \delta' \in \Delta'} x_\delta = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta'} \sup x_\delta \text{ a.e.}$$

Similarly,

$$\bar{x}^* = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta'} \inf x_\delta \text{ a.e.}$$

(ii) By taking (δ_n'', N) to be a cofinal subset, Δ' is cofinal. (iii) Since for

each i we can linearly order $\delta'_{i,n}$ for $1 \leq n \leq n_i$, Δ' is a simple subsequence. (iv) By taking (δ_n'', N) to be a cofinal subset and ordering $\delta_{i,n}$ for each i , $1 \leq n \leq n_i$, Δ' is a cofinal simple subsequence.

The part (ii) of this lemma has been proved by Krickeberg [8, p. 334].

From Lemma 4.2, we have immediately:

COROLLARY 4.1. *Let (x_δ, Δ) be a net of \mathfrak{F} -functions. If every countable subset (x_δ, Δ') converges (may have value $\pm \infty$) a.e., or if Δ is linearly ordered and every simple subsequence converges a.e., then (x_δ, Δ) converges essentially. If Δ is countable, linearly ordered and every cofinal simple subsequence converges a.e., then (x_δ, Δ) converges a.e.*

The last part has been proved recently by Maharam [11].

LEMMA 4.3. *Let $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ be a stochastic process satisfying the condition V_0 , or satisfying V_1 and, in addition, \bar{x} and \bar{x}^* are measurable. Then $\bar{x} \leq \bar{x}^*$ and $\bar{x}^* \leq \bar{x}$ a.e.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.1 there exists a sequence (δ_n, N) such that $\bar{x}^* = \inf_n \sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta$ a.e. For any real c , let $U = \{\bar{x} > c\}$ and $K_\delta = \{x_\delta > c\}$. Then $(K_\delta, \delta \geq \delta_n)$ is a fine covering of U for each n . By V_0 , or by V_1 if \bar{x} is measurable, there exist $\delta_{n,k} \geq \delta_n$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, such that $\bar{\mu}\{U - \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty K_{\delta_{n,k}}\} = 0$. Hence $\bar{\mu}[U - \{\sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta > c\}] = 0$, and then $\bar{\mu}[U - \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \{\sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta > c\}] = 0$. Therefore $\bar{\mu}[U - \{\inf_n \sup_{\delta \geq \delta_n} x_\delta \geq c\}] = 0$ and $\bar{\mu}[U - \{\bar{x}^* \geq c\}] = 0$. Hence $\bar{\mu}[\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty (\{\bar{x} > r_n\} - \{\bar{x}^* \geq r_n\})] = 0$, where (r_n, N) is the set of rational numbers. Therefore, for each real number c , $\{\bar{x} > c\} \subset \{\bar{x}^* > c\}$ a.e., and then $\bar{x} \leq \bar{x}^*$ a.e. Similarly, we can prove $\bar{x}^* \leq \bar{x}$ a.e.

THEOREM 4.2. *Let $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ be a martingale such that*

(4.1) *for every $\delta_0 \in \Delta$ and every $B \in (B_n, N)$ where $B_n \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta_0}$, $\mu(B_n) < \infty$ and $\bigcup_1^\infty B_n = W$, every subset $\Delta' = (\delta_n, N)$ of Δ with $\delta_0 \leq \delta_1 \leq \delta_2 \leq \dots$, and every stopping variable s' of $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta')$, we have $\int_{B(s' \in \Delta')} x_{\delta'}^+ < \infty$.*

(4.2) *If $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ satisfies the condition V_0 , or satisfies V_1 and, in addition, \bar{x} and \bar{x} are measurable, then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}^*$ a.e.*

(4.2)* *If $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ satisfies the condition V_1^* , then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}^*$ a.e.*

Proof. We will only give a proof of (4.2)*, which is applicable for (4.2) also. Suppose, if possible, that there exist α and β such that $\bar{\mu}\{\bar{x}^* > \beta > \alpha > \bar{x}^*\} > 0$. For simplicity we may assume $\beta = 1$ and $\alpha = 0$. Then there exists an \mathfrak{F} -set U contained in some $A \in (B_n, N)$, such that $U \subset \{\bar{x}^* > 1, 0 > \bar{x}^*\}$ and $\mu(U) \geq d > 0$. Let $K_\delta = A \{x_\delta > 1\}$. Then $(K_\delta, \delta \geq \delta_0)$ is an essential covering of the set U . By the condition V_1^* , for any $\epsilon > 0$, we can find indices $\delta_i \geq \delta_0$ and disjoint, up to a null set, \mathfrak{F}_{δ_i} -sets $L_i \subset K_{\delta_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, such that $\bar{\mu}\{U - A_1\} < \epsilon$, where $A_1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^k L_i$. Choose $\eta_1 \in \Delta$ such that $\eta_1 \geq \delta_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, and let $K'_\delta = A_1 \{x_\delta < 0\}$. Then $(K'_\delta, \delta \geq \eta_1)$ is an essential fine covering of UA_1 . By the condition V_1^* again, we can choose $\delta'_i \geq \eta_1$ and disjoint, up to a null set,

$\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_i}$ -sets $L'_i \subset K'_{\delta'_i}$, $i=1, \dots, k'$, such that $\mu\{UA_1 - A'_1\} < \epsilon$, where $A'_1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k'} L'_i$. Then $A'_1 \subset A_1$. Choose $\eta'_1 \in \Delta$ such that $\eta'_1 \geq \delta'_i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k'$. Define s_1 and s_2 by:

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(w) &= \delta_i \text{ if } w \in L_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k, & s_2(w) &= \delta'_i \text{ if } w \in L'_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k', \\ &= \eta_i \text{ if } w \in A - A_1, & &= \eta_i \text{ if } w \in A - A_1, \\ &= \delta_0 \text{ if } w \in W - A. & &= \eta'_i \text{ if } w \in A_1 - A'_1, \\ & & &= \delta_0 \text{ if } w \in W - A. \end{aligned}$$

Then s_1 and s_2 are defined a.e., equivalent to sampling variables, and $s_1 \leq s_2$ a.e. Since (4.1) implies that x_δ^+ is σ -summable on $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'}$, $\delta' \in \Delta$, and both s_1 and s_2 have only finitely many values. By Theorem 3.5 (x_i^* , \mathfrak{F}_i^* , $i=1, 2$) is a martingale. By (3.3), $A_1 \in \mathfrak{F}_1^*$, and then $\int_{A_1} x_{s_1} = \int_{A_1} x_{s_2}$. Therefore

$$\int_{A_1 - A'_1} x_{\eta'_1} \geq \int_{A_1 - A'_1} x_{\eta_1} + \sum_1^k \int_{\{\delta_2 = \delta'_i\}} x_{\delta'_i} = \int_{A_1} x_{s_2} = \int_{A_1} x_{s_1} \geq \mu(A_1) > d - \epsilon.$$

Hence, $\int_{A_1 - A'_1} x_{\eta'_1} > d - \epsilon$.

Let $U_1 = UA'_1$ and $y_\delta = \chi_{A'_1} x_\delta$. Then $(y_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \delta \geq \eta'_1)$ is a martingale and satisfies the conditions (4.1) and (4.2) and $U_1 \subset \{\bar{y}^* > 1, \bar{y}^* < 0\}$ and $\mu(U_1) > d - \epsilon$. Therefore there exist $\eta_2, \eta'_2 \in \Delta$, and sets A_2, A'_2 such that $\eta'_2 \geq \eta_2 \geq \eta'_1 \geq \delta_0$, $A \supset A'_1 \supset A_2$, $A'_2 \subset A_2 \in \mathfrak{F}_{\eta_2}$, $A'_2 \in \mathfrak{F}_{\eta'_2}$, and $\int_{A_2 - A'_2} > d - \epsilon - \epsilon/2$. By induction, for each positive integer n , we can find $\eta_n, \eta'_n \in \Delta$, and sets A_n, A'_n such that $\eta'_n \geq \eta_n \geq \eta'_{n-1} \geq \delta_0$, $A \supset A'_{n-1} \supset A_n \supset A'_n$, $A_n \in \mathfrak{F}_{\eta'_n}$ and $\int_{A_n - A'_n} x_{\eta'_n} > d - \epsilon - \epsilon/2 - \dots - \epsilon/2^{n-1}$.

Define a stopping variable s' by $s'(w) = \eta'_n$ if $w \in A'_{n-1} - A'_n$ for $n > 1$, and $s'(w) = \eta_1$ if $w \in A_1$. Then, if ϵ is small enough,

$$\int_{A\{s' \in \Delta\}} x_{s'}^+ \geq \sum_n \int_{A_n - A'_n} x_{\eta'_n}^+ = \infty,$$

which contradicts (4.1). Thus the proof is complete.

In [8], Krickeberg has proven that, if $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is an integrable martingale satisfying the condition V_0^* and

$$(4.3) \quad \sup_\delta \int_W x_\delta^+ < \infty,$$

then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}$ a.e. By Theorem 3.7, (4.1) is implied by (4.3). In general, (4.1) is not equivalent to (4.3). To see this, let $W = (0, 1]$, \mathfrak{F} = the class of Lebesgue measurable sets in W , and μ = the Lebesgue measure on W . For $n \in N$ put $I_n = (0, 1/2 + 1/2^n]$, $\mathfrak{F}_n = \mathfrak{G}[I_k, k \geq n]$, and $a_n = (n-1)2^n/(2^{n-1}+1)$. Define $x_1 = 0$ and $x_n(w) = x_{n-1}(w)$ for $w \in I_{n-1}$, $x_n(w) = -2^n$ for $w \in I_{n-1} - I_n$, and $x_n(w) = a_n$ if $w \in I_n$, for $n > 1$. Then (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is a summable martingale which satisfies (4.1) but not (4.3).

COROLLARY 4.2. *Let $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ be a martingale satisfying (4.1). If V_0 is satisfied by every countable subset $(\mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta')$ of (\mathfrak{F}_i, Δ) then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}^*$ a.e. Therefore, if Δ is linearly ordered, then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}^*$ a.e. If V_0 is satisfied by (\mathfrak{F}_i, Δ) , then $\bar{x} = \bar{x} = \bar{x}^* = \bar{x}^*$ a.e.*

This corollary follows immediately from (4.2) and Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3.

DEFINITION 4.2. A stochastic process $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ is said to satisfy the condition V_2 (or V_2^*), if for $\epsilon > 0$, $\delta_0 \in \Delta$, α, β reals, and any sets A, B such that $\mu(A) < \infty$, $\mu(B) < \infty$, $A \subset \{\bar{x} > \alpha\}$ and $B \subset \{\bar{x} < \beta\}$ (or $A \subset \{\bar{x}^* > \alpha\}$, $B \subset \{\bar{x}^* < \beta\}$), there exist $\delta_i, \delta'_j \in \Delta$, $\delta_i \geq \delta_0$, $\delta'_j \geq \delta_0$, and disjoint, up to a null set, \mathfrak{F}_{δ_i} -sets $L_i \subset \{x_{\delta_i} > \alpha\}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, and disjoint, up to a null set, $\mathfrak{F}_{\delta'_j}$ -sets $L'_j \subset \{x'_{\delta'_j} < \beta\}$, $j = 1, \dots, k'$, such that $\mu\{A - \bigcup_{i=1}^k L_i\} < \epsilon$, $\mu\{B - \bigcup_{j=1}^{k'} L'_j\} < \epsilon$. If the above statement holds only for \mathfrak{F} -sets A and B , $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ is said to satisfy the condition V_3 .

LEMMA 4.4. *If a stochastic process $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ satisfies the condition V_2 , or the condition V_3 and \bar{x} and \bar{x} are measurable then $\bar{x}^* \geq \bar{x}$ and $\bar{x} \geq \bar{x}^*$ a.e. If, moreover, Δ has a countable cofinal subset, then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}$ and $\bar{x} = \bar{x}^*$ a.e.*

Proof. The first part follows from the proof of Lemma 4.3. If Δ has a countable cofinal subset, then [8] $\bar{x}^* \leq \bar{x}$ and $\bar{x} \leq \bar{x}^*$ a.e., and therefore, $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}$ and $\bar{x} = \bar{x}^*$ a.e.

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ be a martingale satisfying (4.1). If V_2 is satisfied, or if V_3 is satisfied and \bar{x} and \bar{x} are measurable, then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$ a.e. If V_2^* is satisfied, then $\bar{x}^* = \bar{x}$ a.e.*

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ be a semi-martingale satisfying (4.1). If $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ has the property V_2 , or the property V_3 and, in addition, \bar{x} and \bar{x} are measurable, and if for any sampling variables s and s' , which have only finitely many values, and $s \leq s'$, $E(x_s) \leq E(x_{s'})$, then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$ a.e. Therefore, if Δ is countable, linearly ordered, and $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ satisfies (4.1), then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$ a.e.*

From the definition of terminal separability and Corollary 4.3, we have

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let $(x_i, \mathfrak{F}_i, \Delta)$ be a terminally separable martingale satisfying (4.1) and V_3 . Then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$ a.e.*

Let T be a subset of the real numbers. Then every terminally separable stochastic process (x_t, \mathfrak{F}_t, T) satisfies the condition V_2 by Theorem 4.1. From Corollary 3.3, Theorem 3.7, and Corollary 4.4, we obtain

COROLLARY 4.6. *Let (x_t, \mathfrak{F}_t, T) be a terminally separable semi-martingale. If $\sup_{t \in T} E(x_t^+) < \infty$, then $\bar{x} = \bar{x}$ a.e.*

When $\mu(W) < \infty$ and $\sup_{t \in T} E(|x_t|) < \infty$, which is equivalent to $\sup_{t \in T} E(x_t^+) < \infty$ if $\inf_{t \in T} t \in T$ and x_t is summable for each t , Corollary 4.6 has proved by Doob [4; p. 354].

If (\mathfrak{F}_s, Δ) satisfies the condition V_0 or V_1 , then V_2 or V_3 is respectively satisfied by every stochastic process $(x_s, \mathfrak{F}_s, \Delta)$. The same relation holds if the V 's are replaced by V^* 's. V_3 and V_2^* may not be satisfied even by a countable martingale. Dieudonné [3] has an example which is a non-negative bounded martingale in a finite measure space with countable Δ and $\mu\{\bar{x} \neq \bar{x}\} > 0$. Therefore, it does not have the property V_3 nor V_2^* by Corollary 4.4.

THEOREM 4.3. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ be an integrable semi-martingale and $E(x_{-1}^+) < \infty$. Let $V \in \bigcap_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \mathfrak{F}_n$ and $0 < \mu(V) < \infty$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n = x_\infty$ exists (may be infinite) a.e. in V .*

Proof. Let the restriction of \mathfrak{F} , μ , x_n and \mathfrak{F}_n to V be \mathfrak{F}' , μ' , x'_n and \mathfrak{F}'_n respectively. Then $(x'_n, \mathfrak{F}'_n, n \leq -1)$ is a semi-martingale defined in a finite measure space (V, \mathfrak{F}', μ') . Thus [10, p. 397] $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n = x_\infty$ exists a.e. in V .

The condition $E(x_{-1}^+) < \infty$ cannot be dropped from Theorem 4.3. For example, let $W = (0, 1]$, μ = the Lebesgue measure, and $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}_{-1} = \mathcal{B}[(0, 1/k], k \geq 1]$, $\mathfrak{F}_{-n} = \mathcal{B}[(0, 1/k], k \geq n]$. Define $x_{-1} = \infty$, $x_{-n} = \infty$ if $w \in (0, 1/n]$, and $= 1 + (-1)^n$ if $w \in (1/n, 1]$. Then $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ is an integrable semi-martingale, but $\bar{x} = 2$ and $\bar{x} = 0$ a.e., where $\bar{x} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n$ and $\bar{x} = \liminf_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n$.

COROLLARY 4.8. (i) *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ be a semi-martingale and $\sup E(|x_n|) < \infty$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n = x_\infty$ exists a.e. and $E(|x_\infty|) < \infty$. (ii) *If it is a martingale and $E(|x_{-1}|) < \infty$, then $\lim x_n = x_\infty$ exists a.e. and $E(|x_\infty|) < \infty$.**

Proof. For (i), let α and β be two arbitrary real numbers and $V = \{\bar{x} > \alpha > \beta > \bar{x}\}$. If $\alpha > 0$, by (3.18) $\mu(V) < \infty$, and if $\beta < 0$, by (3.20) $\mu(V) < \infty$. Therefore, $\mu(V) = 0$ by Theorem 4.3. Thus x_∞ exists a.e. and $E(|x_\infty|) < \infty$ follows from Fatou's theorem. (ii) follows from (i) immediately, since $(|x_n|, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ is a semi-martingale which satisfies the condition of (i).

Another proof of Corollary 4.8 has been given recently by Jerison [7].

The condition $\sup E(|x_n|) < \infty$ of (i) cannot be replaced by $E(|x_n|) < \infty$ for each $n \leq -1$. For example, let $W = [0, \infty)$, μ = the Lebesgue measure on W , and $\mathfrak{F}_{-n} = \mathcal{B}([0, k], k \geq n]$ and $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}_{-1}$. Define $x_{-n}(w) = 0$ if $w > 2^{n-1}$, and $= -1 - [1 + (-1)^{n-1}]/2$ if $0 \leq w \leq 2^{n-1}$. Then $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ is a semi-martingale with $E(|x_n|) < \infty$ for each $n \leq -1$, but $\limsup_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n = -1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n = -2$ a.e.

The condition $E(|x_{-1}|) < \infty$ of (ii) cannot be replaced by $x_n \leq 0$ for each $n \leq -1$. For example, let W , \mathfrak{F}_n and μ be the same as before, and define $x_{-1}(w) = -2$ for $0 \leq w \leq 1$, $x_{-1}(w) = 0$ for $2^{2n} < w \leq 2^{2n+1}$, and $x_{-1}(w) = -3$ for $2^{2n+1} < w \leq 2^{2n+2}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Define $x_{-n}(w) = -1 - 1 - (-1)^n/2$ for $w \leq 2^{n-1}$ and $x_{-n}(w) = x_{-n+1}(w)$ for $w > 2^{n-1}$, $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$. Then $x_n \leq 0$ and $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, n \leq -1)$ is a martingale, but $\bar{x} = -1$ and $\bar{x} = -2$ a.e. In [7], we can also find another example for the latter.

THEOREM 4.4. Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale such that for each $n \in N$,
 (4.4) \mathfrak{F}_n is generated by disjoint atoms $I_i^n, i=1, 2, \dots$, of finite measure
 and $\inf[\mu(I_j^{n+1})/\mu(I_i^n): i, j, n, I_j^{n+1} \subset I_i^n] = d > 0$. If for a given $1 > \epsilon > 0$, there
 exist an \mathfrak{F} -set $V \subset \{\liminf x_n < K\}$ and an \mathfrak{F}_r -atom U such that

(4.5) $\mu(UV) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(U)$, and for each n ,

(4.6) $x_n(w) \leq 0$ whenever $w \in UV$, then

(4.7) $\int_U x_r < K(1 - \epsilon/d)\mu(U)$ for $K \leq 0$ and $\int_U x_r < K\mu(U)$ for $K \geq 0$.

Proof. By Theorem 4.1, (\mathfrak{F}_n, N) have the property V_0 . Therefore, there exist disjoint \mathfrak{F}_{n_j} -atoms $I_j, j=1, 2, \dots, s, r < n_1 \leq n_2 \leq \dots \leq n_s$, such that $I_j \subset U, I_j V \neq \emptyset$, and

$$(4.8) \quad \mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^s I_j\right) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(U) \quad \text{and} \quad x_{n_j}(w) < K \quad \text{for } w \in I_j.$$

Let $\mathfrak{A}_1 = (I_j, 1 \leq j \leq s), \mathfrak{A}_2 = (E: E \text{ is an } \mathfrak{F}_k\text{-atom, } r \leq k \leq n_s, E \subset U, EV \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } E'(\bigcup_{j=1}^s I_j) = \emptyset \text{ for some } \mathfrak{F}_{k+1}\text{-atom } E' \subset E), \text{ and } \mathfrak{A}_3 = \mathfrak{A}_1 \cup \mathfrak{A}_2 \text{ then}$

$$(4.9) \quad U = \bigcup (E: E \in \mathfrak{A}_3).$$

Suppose, if possible, that it is false. There would exist an \mathfrak{F}_{n_s} -atom $E_1 \subset U - \bigcup (E: E \in \mathfrak{A}_3)$, and then $E_1 V = \emptyset$. Let $E_2 \supset E_1$ be an \mathfrak{F}_{n_s-1} -atom, then $E_2 V = \emptyset$ and $E_2(\bigcup_{j=1}^s I_j) = \emptyset$, since $E_2 V \neq \emptyset$ implies $E_2 \in \mathfrak{A}_2$ and $E_2(\bigcup_{j=1}^s I_j) \neq \emptyset$ implies E_2 contains some I_j or vice versa. By induction we could find \mathfrak{F}_{n_s-1} -atoms $E_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n_s - r$, such that $E_i V \neq \emptyset$ for each i . Now $E_{n_s-r} \in \mathfrak{F}_r$ and then $E_{n_s-r} = U$, but we have $E_{n_s-r} = \emptyset$. Therefore, $UV = \emptyset$, which contradicts (4.5). Thus (4.9) holds.

Since each \mathfrak{A}_3 -set is an \mathfrak{F}_i -atom for some $r \leq i \leq n_s$, one of any two non-disjoint \mathfrak{A}_3 -sets is always contained in the other. Hence, we can replace \mathfrak{A}_3 by $\mathfrak{A} \subset \mathfrak{A}_3$ which also covers U and consists of disjoint sets only. Let U_1 be the union of the \mathfrak{A} -sets which are also \mathfrak{A}_1 -sets, and let $U_2 = U - U_1$. Then U_2 is the union of finitely many disjoint \mathfrak{A}_2 -sets, say $C_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$, where C_i is an \mathfrak{F}_{j_i} -atom and $r \leq j_i \leq j_{i+1} \leq n_s$. Since x_n is σ -integrable on each $\mathfrak{F}_{n'}$, x_n is integrable in every union of finitely many atoms $I_j^{n'}$, where n' and $j \in N$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U x_r &\leq \int_U x_{j_1} = \int_{C_1} x_{j_1} + \int_{U-C_1} x_{j_1} \leq \int_{C_1} x_{j_1} + \int_{U-C_1} x_{j_2} \\ &\leq \int_{C_1} x_{j_1} + \int_{C_2} x_{j_2} + \int_{U-(C_1 \cup C_2)} x_{j_2} \leq \dots \leq \sum \int_{C_i} x_{j_i} + \int_{U_1} x_{n_s}. \end{aligned}$$

Since in each C_i there is always an $\mathfrak{F}_{j_{i+1}}$ -atom C'_i such that $C'_i \subset C_i, C'_i \subset U - \bigcup_{j=1}^s I_j$, and $\mu(C'_i) \geq d\mu(C_i)$, we have

$$(4.10) \quad \mu(U - U_1) = \mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k C'_i\right) \leq \mu\left(U - \bigcup_{i=1}^s I_j\right) / d < \epsilon\mu(U)/d.$$

Now $C_i V \neq \emptyset$ and C_i is an \mathfrak{F}_i -atom. By (4.6) we have $\int_{C_i} x_{j_i} \leq 0$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, and by (4.8) $\int_{U_1} x_{n_i} < K\mu(U_1)$. Thus $\int_U x_r < K\mu(U_1) < K(1 - \epsilon/d)\mu(U)$.

THEOREM 4.5. *Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale satisfying (4.4). Then $\bar{x} = \bar{x} = x_\infty$ exists a.e. in $\{\bar{x} < \infty\}$. If, moreover, $x_1 > -\infty$ a.e., x_∞ is finite a.e. in $\{\bar{x} < \infty\}$.*

Proof. Suppose, if possible, that

$$(4.11) \quad V' = \{\bar{x} < \bar{x} < \infty\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(V') > 0.$$

Take M large enough such that $\mu\{\bar{x} < \bar{x} < M\} > 0$. By replacing x_n by $x_n - M$, we can assume that $M \leq 0$. Then there exist numbers $0 > \beta > \alpha$ and positive integer k such that $\mu\{\bar{x} > \beta > \alpha > \bar{x}; x_n < 0 \text{ for } n \geq k\} > 0$. We may assume that $k = 1$. Since \mathfrak{F}_1 is σ -finite, there exists an \mathfrak{F} -set V such that

$$(4.12) \quad V \subset \{\bar{x} > \beta > \alpha > \bar{x}; x_n < 0 \text{ for } n \in N\}, \quad 0 < \mu(V) < \infty,$$

and $V \in \mathfrak{B}[\bigcup_{n \in N} \mathfrak{F}_n]$. For given $1 > \epsilon > 0$, take $U' \in \mathfrak{F}_{r'}$ for some r' such that

$$\mu(U' - V) + \mu(V - U') < \epsilon\mu(V),$$

and then $\mu(U'V) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(U')$. Let $A_n = U' \{x_n > \beta, x_n < 0\}$. Then $(A_n, n \geq r')$ is a fine covering of $U'V$. By the Vitali condition V_0 , there exist disjoint \mathfrak{F}_n -sets $B_n \subset A_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, such that $\mu(U'V - \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty B_n) = 0$. Therefore

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty \mu(B_n V) = \mu(U'V) > (1 - \epsilon) \sum_{n=1}^\infty \mu(B_n).$$

Hence, we can choose $r \geq r'$ such that

$$U(B_r V) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(B_r).$$

Therefore there exists an \mathfrak{F}_r -atom $U \subset B_r$ such that

$$(4.13) \quad \mu(UV) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(U) \quad \text{and} \quad x_r(w) > \beta \text{ if } w \in U.$$

By Theorem 4.4 we have $\int_U x_r < \alpha(1 - \epsilon/d)\mu(U)$, and from (4.13), $\int_U x_r > \beta\mu(U)$. Thus we have $\beta < \alpha(1 - \epsilon/d)$, since $\mu(U) > 0$. When ϵ is small enough, we get a contradiction. Hence, x_∞ exists a.e. in $\{\bar{x} < \infty\}$. The second part follows from the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.6. *Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale satisfying (4.4). Then $\limsup x_n = \bar{x} > -\infty$ a.e., if $x_1 > -\infty$ a.e.*

Proof. To prove this, let us suppose, if possible, that

$$V' = \{\bar{x} = -\infty\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(V') > 0.$$

As before, we can suppose that there exists an \mathfrak{F} -set

$$V \subset \{\bar{x} = -\infty; x_n < 0 \text{ for } n \in N\} \quad \text{and} \quad \infty > \mu(V) > 0,$$

and there exists an \mathfrak{F}_r -set U' such that

$$\mu(U'V) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu(U'), \quad \text{for a given } 1 > \epsilon > 0.$$

Clearly there is an \mathfrak{F}_r -atom $U \subset U'$ such that $\mu(UV) > (1 - \epsilon)\mu U$. Since $V \subset \{\bar{x} < K\}$ for every real number $K < 0$, by Theorem 4.4, we have $\int_U x_r < K\mu(U)$ for every real number $K < 0$. Hence, $\int_U x_r = -\infty$, which contradicts the fact that $x_1 > -\infty$ a.e. Thus the proof is complete.

5. Applications to derivatives. In this section we are going to show that the classical Lebesgue differentiation theorem of additive functions of bounded variation in a Euclidean space follows from the martingale convergence theorem 4.2. For one dimensional case, it has been given by Doob [4, p. 346].

Let W be a p -dimensional Euclidean space, μ the Lebesgue measure in W , and \mathfrak{F} the class of Lebesgue measurable sets. A partition δ is a countable family of disjoint, bounded intervals I_k^δ , $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$, which are of the form $(\alpha_1 < w_1 \leq \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_p < w_p \leq \beta_p)$, such that $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty I_k^\delta = W$. Δ will be the family of all partitions δ and the order " $\delta < \delta'$ " of Δ is defined to mean δ' is a refinement of δ and every δ -interval is the union of finitely many δ' -intervals. For each $\delta \in \Delta$, F_δ will be the σ -algebra of sets generated by I_k^δ 's. Δ_α will be understood to be the subset of Δ consisting of all the partitions δ such that every δ -interval I^δ has parameters of regularity [13, p. 106] $r(I^\delta) \geq \alpha > 0$.

We need the following lemmas, which are respectively due to Helms^{*}[6] and Krickeberg [8].

LEMMA 5.1. *If $(x_\lambda, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda, \Lambda)$ is a closed summable martingale in a finite measure space, then it is uniformly integrable and (x_λ, Λ) converges in mean of order 1.*

LEMMA 5.2. *For every stochastic process (x_λ, Λ) , we have*

$$(5.1) \quad \int_A \liminf_{\lambda}^* |x_\lambda| \leq \liminf_{\lambda} \int_A |x_\lambda|$$

for every \mathfrak{F} -set A .

LEMMA 5.3. *Let Δ'_α be a subdirected set of Δ_α , and let a set A be contained in an \mathfrak{F}_{δ_0} -interval I , $\delta_0 \in \Delta'_\alpha$. If $(K_\delta, \Delta'_\alpha)$ is a fine covering of A and $\bigcup_{\delta \in \Delta'_\alpha} K_\delta \subset I$, then there exist disjoint sets (K_{δ_n}, N) such that $\delta_n \in \Delta'_\alpha$ and $\mu(A - \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty K_{\delta_n}) = 0$.*

Proof. The proof of this lemma follows closely that of Vitali's Covering Theorem [13, pp. 109–110]. Choose $E_1 = K_{\delta_1}$ for an arbitrary $\delta_1 \geq \delta_0$, and when the first n disjoint sets $E_1 = K_{\delta_1}, \dots, E_n = K_{\delta_n}$ have been defined, we denote ϵ_n the supremum of the diameters of all the sets K_δ , $\delta \geq \delta_0$, which are disjoint from $\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i$, and by E_{n+1} any one of these sets with diameter exceeding $\epsilon_n/2$. Since Δ'_α is a directed set, such a set must exist, unless E_1, \dots, E_n cover the set A , in which case we have the proof already. We may, therefore, suppose that this induction can be continued indefinitely.

To show that $\mu(A - \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty E_n) = 0$, let us write $B = A - \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty E_n$ and suppose,

if possible, that $\mu(B) > 0$. For each E_n , take a cube J_n such that $E_n \subset J_n$ and $\mu(E_n) \geq \alpha \mu(J_n)$. Let J_n^* denote the cube with the same center J_n and with diameter $(4p+1)d(J_n)$, where $d(J)$ is the diameter of the set J . Now

$$(5.2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(J_n^*) = (4p+1)^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(J_n) \leq (4p+1)^p \alpha^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_n) \\ \leq (4p+1)^p \alpha^{-1} \mu(I) < \infty.$$

Therefore, we can find $n_0 \in N$ such that $\sum_{n \geq n_0} \mu(J_n^*) < \mu(B)$. It follows that there exists $x \in B - \bigcup_{n \geq n_0} J_n^*$. Take a partition $\delta' \geq \delta_0$, $\delta' \in \Delta'_\alpha$, such that E_k , $k=1, 2, \dots, n_0$ are δ' -intervals. Since $x \in \bigcup_{k \geq \delta'} K_\delta$, there exists $\delta'' \geq \delta'$, $\delta'' \in \Delta'_\alpha$, such that $x \in K_{\delta''} \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta''}$, and $K_{\delta''} \cap (\bigcup_{k=1}^{n_0} E_k) = \emptyset$, for the partition δ'' is a refinement of δ' . Hence $K_{\delta''} \cap (\bigcup_{k > n_0} E_k) \neq \emptyset$; for, otherwise, we should have, for each $n \in N$, $0 < d(K_{\delta''}) \leq \epsilon_n \leq 2d(E_{n+1}) \leq 2d(J_{n+1})$ and this is clearly impossible since $d(J_n) \rightarrow 0$.

Let n_1 be the smallest n for which $K_{\delta''} \cap E_n \neq \emptyset$. Then on the one hand, $K_{\delta''} \cap E_n = \emptyset$, for $n=1, 2, \dots, n_1-1$, so that

$$(5.3) \quad d(K_{\delta''}) \leq \epsilon_{n_1-1};$$

and on the other hand, $n_1 > n_0$, which implies, by definition of x , that x does not belong to $J_{n_1}^*$. Thus, we find that there are both some points outside $J_{n_1}^*$ and some points belonging to $E_{n_1} \subset J_{n_1}$, which are contained in $K_{\delta''}$. Therefore,

$$d(K_{\delta''}) \geq 2d(J_{n_1}) \geq 2d(E_{n_1}) > \epsilon_{n_1-1},$$

in contradiction to (5.3). Thus, $\mu(B) = 0$, and the proof is complete.

THEOREM 5.1. $(\mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta'_\alpha)$ satisfies the Vitali condition V_0 for every subdirected set Δ'_α of Δ_α .

Proof. Let $(K_\delta, \Delta'_\alpha)$ be a fine covering of a set A , $\mu(A) < \infty$, and $\epsilon > 0$. Let $\delta_0 \in \Delta'_\alpha$. Then there exists a bounded \mathfrak{F}_{δ_0} -set I such that

$$(5.4) \quad \mu(A - I) < \epsilon/2.$$

Then $(IK_\delta; \delta \geq \delta_0, \delta \in \Delta'_\alpha)$ is a fine covering of the set IA . By Lemma 5.3, there exists a disjoint sequence IK_{δ_n} such that $\delta_n \geq \delta_0$, $\delta_n \in \Delta'_\alpha$ and

$$(5.5) \quad \mu\left(IA - \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} IK_{\delta_n}\right) = 0.$$

Since $\mu(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} AIK_{\delta_n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(AIK_{\delta_n})$ [5, p. 46], there exists $k \in N$ such that

$$(5.6) \quad \sum_{n > k} \mu(AIK_{\delta_n}) < \epsilon/2.$$

Let $L_i = IK_{\delta_i}$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k$, then $L_i \subset K_{\delta_i}$, $L_i \in \mathfrak{F}_{\delta_i}$, L_i 's are disjoint, and $\mu(A - \bigcup_{i=1}^k L_i) < \epsilon$. The proof is complete.

THEOREM 5.2. *Let $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta_\alpha)$ be a martingale such that, for every δ_0 -interval A and every subset $\Delta' = (\delta_n, N)$ of Δ_α with $\delta_0 \leq \delta_1 \leq \delta_2 \leq \dots$,*

$$(5.7) \quad \sup_{\delta \in \Delta'} \int_A |x_\delta| < \infty.$$

Then $\lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha} x_\delta = x_\infty(\alpha)$ exists (may be $\pm \infty$) a.e. and

$$x_\infty(\alpha) = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha}^* x_\delta \text{ a.e.}$$

Proof. The existence of $x_\infty(\alpha)$ follows from Theorems 3.7, 4.2, and 5.1. By Corollary 4.2, $x_\infty(\alpha) = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha}^* x_\delta$ a.e.

Let f be a real valued, finitely additive interval function of bounded variation in \mathcal{W} (cf. [13, p. 61]). For $\delta \in \Delta$, define

$$(5.8) \quad x_\delta(w) = f(I_k^\delta)/\mu(I_k^\delta) \text{ for } w \in I_k^\delta, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Then $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a σ -summable martingale and $\sup_{\delta \geq \delta_0, \delta \in \Delta} \int_A |x_\delta| = K(A) < \infty$ for every fixed δ_0 -interval A . Therefore, for each $\alpha > 0$, $\lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha} x_\delta = x_\infty(\alpha)$ exists a.e. and $x_\infty(\alpha) = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha}^* x_\delta$ a.e. By Lemma 5.2,

$$(5.9) \quad \int_A |x_\infty(\alpha)| \leq K(A) < \infty.$$

DEFINITION 5.1. Given an interval function f , we call the ordinary upper (or lower) Dini derivate of f at w , denoted by $\overline{D}f(w)$ (or $\underline{D}f(w)$), the supremum (or infimum) of the number z such that there exists a regular sequence of intervals $I_n^{\delta_n}$ containing w as the northeastern vertex and tending to w such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(I_n^{\delta_n})/\mu(I_n^{\delta_n}) = z$. If $\overline{D}f(w) = \underline{D}f(w)$, the common value will be denoted by $Df(w)$. If, further, $Df(w)$ is finite, f is said to be derivable in the ordinary Dini's sense at w (northeastern).

THEOREM 5.3 (LEBESGUE). *If f is a real valued, finitely additive interval function of bounded variation, then its ordinary derivative f' exists a.e. and f' is summable in any bounded interval.*

Proof. Let $\overline{D}_\alpha f(w) = \limsup f(I^\delta)/\mu(I^\delta)$ and $\underline{D}_\alpha f(w) = \liminf f(I^\delta)/\mu(I^\delta)$, where $\delta \in \Delta_\alpha$, I^δ is a δ -interval and w is the southeastern vertex of I^δ . Let us suppose, if possible, that $\mu\{\overline{D}f > \underline{D}f\} > 0$. Then there exists $\beta > 0$ such that $\mu\{\overline{D}_\beta f > \underline{D}_\beta f\} > 0$, since

$$(5.10) \quad \overline{D}_\alpha f \uparrow \overline{D}f \text{ and } \underline{D}_\alpha f \downarrow \underline{D}f \text{ a.e.}$$

Clearly we have

$$\limsup_{\delta \in \Delta_\beta} x_\delta \geq \overline{D}_\beta f \geq \underline{D}_\beta f \geq \liminf_{\delta \in \Delta_\beta} x_\delta \text{ a.e.}$$

Since $\lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\beta} x_\delta$ exists a.e., $\mu\{\bar{D}_\beta f > \tilde{D}_\beta f\} = 0$ and then $\bar{D}f = \tilde{D}f$ a.e. By (5.9) again,

$$(5.11) \quad Df = D_\alpha f = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha} x_\delta \text{ for every } \alpha > 0.$$

Similarly (5.10) holds for the other $2^p - 1$ Dini derivatives. Therefore,

$$(5.12) \quad f' = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha} x_\delta = x_\infty(\alpha) \text{ a.e. for every } \alpha > 0,$$

and by (5.9) $\int_A |f'| < \infty$ for any bounded interval A .

Now let x be a σ -summable point function on every \mathfrak{F}_δ and for each partition δ , define

$$f(I_k^\delta) = \int_{I_k^\delta} x, \quad I_k^\delta \in \delta, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Then f is an additive interval function of bounded variation, and $(x_\delta, \mathfrak{F}_\delta, \Delta)$ is a martingale, closed by x on the right. By Theorem 5.3, f' exists a.e. and is summable on every bounded interval. By Lemma 5.1, for every bounded interval A ,

$$\int_A f' = \lim_{\delta \in \Delta_\alpha} \int_A x_\delta = \int_A x.$$

Therefore, $f' = x$ a.e. Thus we have

THEOREM 5.4. *An indefinite integral of a σ -summable function x on every \mathfrak{F}_δ is differentiable in the ordinary sense a.e., and its ordinary derivative is equal to x a.e.*

6. Regular martingale. In the following sections, R will be a subset of the rational numbers, and we will restrict ourselves to the discussion of the semi-martingales (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) only.

DEFINITION 6.1. A semi-martingale (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is said to be regular, if for every sampling process (s_λ, Λ) , (x_λ^*, Λ) is a semi-martingale; to be quasi-regular, if for every sampling variable s , x^* is σ -integrable and $E(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq x_r$ a.e. in $\{s \geq r\}$. A regular semi-martingale (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is said to be summable, if (x_λ^*, Λ) is summable for every sampling process (s_λ, Λ) . If both (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) and $(-x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R)$ are regular, quasi-regular, or summable regular semi-martingales, then (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is said to be a regular, quasi-regular, or summable regular martingale respectively.

There are martingales which are regular semi-martingales, but not regular martingales. For example, let $W = (0, 1]$, μ = the Lebesgue measure on W , and \mathfrak{F} = the class of Lebesgue measurable sets. For each $n \in N$, define $x_n(w) = -2^n$ for $w \in (0, 2^{-n}]$ and $= 0$ otherwise; and let $\mathfrak{F}_n = \mathfrak{G}[(0, 2^{-k}], k \leq n]$. Then

(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is a martingale, which is a regular semi-martingale by Theorem 3.3. Define a sampling variable s by $s(w) = n$ for $w \in (0, 2^{-n+1}] - (0, 2^{-n}]$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Then $x_s = 0$. Since $s \geq 1$ and $E(x_s) = 0 > E(x_1)$, (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is not a regular martingale.

The quasi-regularity defined above has been called "regularity" by Snell [14]. In the following we will prove the quasi-regularity is equivalent to the regularity. Thus the regularity defined above is essentially the same as Snell's.

THEOREM 6.1. *Let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a semi-martingale. Then it is quasi-regular if, and only if, for sampling variable s of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) , $(x_r^* = x_{\min(s, r)}, \mathfrak{F}_r, R)$ is a closed semi-martingale by adding $x^* = x_s$ as the last element.*

Proof. Let $(x_r^*, \mathfrak{F}_r, R)$ be a closed semi-martingale; then $E(x^* | \mathcal{F}_r) \geq x_r^*$ a.e. Hence, $\chi_{\{s \geq r\}} E(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq \chi_{\{s \geq r\}} x_r^* = \chi_{\{s \geq r\}} x_{\min(s, r)} = x_r$ a.e. It follows that (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is quasi-regular. To prove the converse, let $f = \chi_{\{s < r\}}$. For $r' > r$, we have

$$(6.1) \quad fE(x_{r'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = E(fx_{r'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = E(fx_r^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = fx_r^* \text{ a.e.}$$

Since $\min(s, r')$ is a sampling variable of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) , by the quasi-regularity, we get

$$(6.2) \quad (1 - f)E(x_{r'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq (1 - f)x_r = (1 - f)x_r^* \text{ a.e.}$$

Adding (6.1) and (6.2), we have $E(x_{r'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq x_r^*$ a.e. Therefore, $(x_r^*, \mathfrak{F}_r, R)$ is a semi-martingale. Now

$$fE(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = E(fx^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = E(fx_r^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) = fx_r^* \text{ a.e.}$$

and

$$(1 - f)E(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq (1 - f)x_r = (1 - f)x_r^* \text{ a.e.}$$

Hence, $E(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq x_r^*$ a.e., and the proof is complete.

When $R = N^*$, we have the slightly better result as follows,

THEOREM 6.2. *Let $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N^*)$ be a semi-martingale, and s be a sampling variable of (\mathfrak{F}_n, N^*) . Then $E(x_s | \mathfrak{F}_n) \geq x_n$ a.e. in $\{s \geq n\}$, if, and only if, $(x_n^*, \mathfrak{F}_n, N^*)$ is a closed semi-martingale by adding x^* as the last element.*

Proof. The "if" part follows immediately from the previous proof. To prove the "only if" part, we need to check the σ -integrability of the x_n^* 's and to find something to replace (6.2). For $n' \leq n$, let $V \in \mathfrak{F}_{n'}$ such that both x_n and x_s are integrable in V . (a) If $\int_V x_s^+ < \infty$, $\int_V x_n^+ = \int_{V \cap \{s \geq n\}} x_n^+ + \int_{V \cap \{s < n\}} x_s^+ \leq \int_V x_s^+ < \infty$, for the fact that $E(x_s | \mathfrak{F}_n) \geq x_n$ a.e. in $\{s \geq n\}$ implies that $E(x_s^+ | \mathfrak{F}_n) \geq x_n^+$ a.e. in $\{s \geq n\}$, by Corollary 3.2. (b) If

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_V x_n^+ < \infty, \quad \int_V x_n^{*+} &= \int_{V\{s \geq n\}} x_n^+ \int_{V\{s < n\}} x_s^+ \leq \int_{V\{s \geq n\}} x_n^+ + \sum_{j < n} \int_{V\{s=j\}} x_j^+ \\
 &\leq \int_{V\{s \geq n\}} x_n^+ + \sum_{j < n} \int_{V\{s=j\}} x_n^+ \\
 &\leq \int_V x_n^+ < \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) If both $\int_V x_s^- < \infty$ and $\int_V x_n^- < \infty$, then

$$\int_V x_n^{*-} = \int_{V\{s \geq n\}} x_n^- + \int_{V\{s < n\}} x_s^- \leq \int_V x_n^- + \int_V x_s^- < \infty.$$

Hence, x_n^* is σ -integrable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{n'}$, $n' \leq n$. Therefore, x_n^* is σ -integrable on every $\mathfrak{F}_{n'}$, $n' \in N^*$. To replace (6.2), let $f' = \chi_{\{s=n\}}$, and $f'' = \chi_{\{s>n\}}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6.2)' \quad (f' + f'')E(x_{n+1}^* | \mathfrak{F}_n) &= E(f'x_n + f''x_{n+1} | \mathfrak{F}_n) \geq f'x_n + f''x_n \\
 &= (f' + f'')x_n^* \text{ a.e.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $E(x_{n+1}^* | \mathfrak{F}_n) \geq x_n^*$ a.e., since $fE(x_{n+1}^* | \mathfrak{F}_n) = fx_n^*$ a.e. as proved in (6.1) before.

THEOREM 6.3. *A semi-martingale (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is quasi-regular, if, and only if it is regular.*

Proof. Let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a semi-martingale and s be a sampling variable of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) . For $r \leq r'$ define $S_r = r$, and define $s_\infty = \max(s, r')$. Let $R' = (t: t \in R \text{ and } t \leq r', \text{ or } t = \infty)$, and $f = \chi_{\{s \geq r'\}}$. Then (s_r, R) is a sampling process of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) . If (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is regular,

$$\begin{aligned}
 fE(x^* | \mathfrak{F}_{r'}) &= E(fx^* | \mathfrak{F}_{r'}) = E(fx_s | \mathfrak{F}_{r'}) = E(fx_\infty^* | \mathfrak{F}_{r'}) \\
 &= fE(x_\infty^* | \mathfrak{F}_{r'}) \geq fx_{r'}^* = fx_{r'} \text{ a.e.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is quasi-regular. To prove the converse, let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be quasi-regular and (s_λ, Λ) be a sampling process of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) . It suffices to prove that, for an \mathfrak{F}_λ^* -set V , in which x_λ^* is integrable, and $\lambda < \lambda'$ we have

$$(6.3) \quad \int_V x_\lambda^* \leq \int_V x_{\lambda'}^*.$$

If $U = V\{s_\lambda = r\}$, $U \in \mathfrak{F}_r$ by Corollary 3.1. Hence $\int_U x_{\lambda'}^* = \int_U E(x_{\lambda'}^* | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq \int_U x_r = \int_U x_\lambda^*$. Therefore, (6.3) is true. Hence, $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a semi-martingale.

COROLLARY 6.1. *If (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is a regular semi-martingale, then $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a semi-martingale for every sampling process (s_λ, Λ) of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) .*

Proof. Let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a regular semi-martingale; then it is quasi-regular, by Theorem 6.3. Therefore, by the last line of the previous proof, we have that $(x_\lambda^*, \mathfrak{F}_\lambda^*, \Lambda)$ is a semi-martingale.

THEOREM 6.4. *Let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a semi-martingale such that*

$$(6.4) \quad \limsup_r \int_{\{s>r\}} x_r^+ < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \liminf_r \int_{\{s>r\}} x_r^+ = 0,$$

for every sampling variable s . (i) If $E(x_r^+) < \infty$ for each $r \in R$, then (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is regular and $E(x_s^+) < \infty$ for every s . (ii) If $R = N$ and $E(x_n^-) < \infty$ for each $n \in N$, then (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular and $E(x_s^-) < \infty$. Conversely, let (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) be a regular semi-martingale and $E(x_s^+) < \infty$ for every sampling variable s , then

$$(6.5) \quad \lim_r \int_{\{s>r\}} x_r^+ = 0.$$

Proof. If (6.4) is satisfied and $E(x_r^+) < \infty$ for each r , then $E(x_s^+) < \infty$ for every sampling variable s of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) by Lemma 3.1, and (x_r, \mathfrak{F}_r, R) is regular by Theorem 3.3. If $R = N$, $E(x_n^+) < \infty$ for each $n \in N$, and (6.4) is satisfied, then $E(x_s^-) < \infty$ for every sampling variable s of (\mathfrak{F}_n, N) by Lemma 3.2, and (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular by Theorem 3.3 again. To prove the last part, let s be a sampling variable of (\mathfrak{F}_r, R) . Then $E(x_s^+ | \mathfrak{F}_r) \geq x_r^+$ a.e. in $\{s \geq r\}$ by Theorem 6.3. Therefore

$$\lim_r \int_{\{s>r\}} x_r^+ \leq \lim_r \int_{\{s>r\}} x_s^+ = 0.$$

7. Set functions. Let \mathfrak{G} be an algebra of \mathfrak{F} -sets and $M(\mathfrak{G})$ be the class of all real-valued, bounded, finitely additive set functions on \mathfrak{G} . The subset of $M(\mathfrak{G})$ consisting of non-negative functions will be denoted by $M^+(\mathfrak{G})$. A set function $f \in M^+(\mathfrak{G})$ is said to be purely finitely additive, if zero is the only countably additive, bounded set function g such that $0 \leq g \leq f$. A set function $f \in M(\mathfrak{G})$ is said to be purely finitely additive, if both its positive part f^+ and negative part f^- are purely finitely additive, where

$$f^+(V) = \sup\{f(U) : U \subset V, U \in \mathfrak{G}\} \quad \text{for } V \in \mathfrak{G} \text{ and } f^- = (-f)^+.$$

Yosida and Hewitt [15] proved that, for every $f \in M(\mathfrak{G})$, there exists a unique decomposition

$$(7.1) \quad f = f_p + f_c,$$

where f_p is purely finitely additive and f_c is countably additive. If \mathfrak{G} is a σ -algebra, then f_c can be further uniquely written as

$$(7.2) \quad f_c = f_s + f_a,$$

where f_s and f_a are respectively the singular and absolutely continuous parts (relative to μ) of f .

Let $\mathfrak{G}_1 \subset \mathfrak{G}_2 \subset \mathfrak{G}_3 \subset \cdots$ be a sequence of σ -algebras of \mathfrak{F} -sets, and \mathfrak{G} be the smallest σ -algebra containing $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n$. For $f \in M(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n)$, the restriction of f to \mathfrak{G}_n is denoted by f_n . We also denote the purely finitely additive, the singular, and the absolutely continuous parts of f_n respectively by f_{np} , f_{ns} , and f_{na} . If \tilde{f}_s and \tilde{f}_a are the singular and the absolutely continuous parts of the extension of f_c to \mathfrak{G} , the restrictions of \tilde{f}_s and \tilde{f}_a to $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n$ are respectively denoted by f_s and f_a . Let x and x_n be the Radon-Nikodym derivatives of \tilde{f}_a and f'_{na} . Andersen and Jessen [1] proved that $\lim x_n = x$ a.e., if $f_p = 0$. Theorem 7.1 will extend their theorem to the general case.

LEMMA 7.1. *Let $f \in M^+(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n)$ and $f = f_p$. Then $\lim x_n = 0$ a.e.*

Proof. Clearly, $(-x_n, \mathfrak{G}_n, N)$ is a semi-martingale and $E(x_n) \leq f(W)$. By Corollary 4.3, $\lim x_n = x_{\infty}$ exists a.e. Let $V \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n$. Since $f_p(V) = f(V) \geq \lim \int_V x_n$, $f_p(V) \geq \int_V x_{\infty}$, by Fatou's theorem. By the definition of purely finite additivity, $\int_V x_{\infty} = 0$ for every $V \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n$. Since $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n)$ and x_{∞} is \mathfrak{G} -measurable, $x_{\infty} = 0$ a.e.

THEOREM 7.1. *Let $f \in M(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n)$. Then $\lim x_n = x$ a.e.*

Proof. We may assume that $f \in M^+(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{G}_n)$. Let $f' = f_c$ and x'_n and x_{cn} be respectively the Radon-Nikodym derivatives of the absolutely continuous parts of the restrictions of f' and f_c to \mathfrak{G}_n . Then $x'_n = x_n - x_{cn}$ and $\lim x'_n = 0$ by Lemma 7.1, since f' is purely finitely additive. By Andersen and Jessen's theorem, $\lim x_{cn} = x$ a.e. Therefore $\lim x_n = x$ a.e.

Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale and $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$. Define

$$(7.3) \quad f(V) = \lim_n \int_V x_n \quad \text{for } V \in \bigcup_1^{\infty} \mathfrak{F}_n.$$

Then $f \in M(\bigcup_1^{\infty} \mathfrak{F}_n)$.

THEOREM 7.2. *If (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is a martingale and $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$ then f is completely additive if, and only if, (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular.*

Proof. Let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be regular and V_n be a sequence of disjoint sets such that

$$V_n \in \mathfrak{F}_n, \quad \bigcup_1^{\infty} V_n = V \in \mathfrak{F}_{n_0} \quad \text{for some } n_0.$$

Define a sampling variable s by

$$\{s = n\} = V_n \quad \text{for } n < n_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \{s = n_0\} = (W - V) \cup \bigcup_1^{n_0} V_n.$$

Then for $N > n_0$

$$f(V) - \sum_1^N f(V_n) = f\left(\bigcup_{n+1}^{\infty} V_n\right) = \int_{\bigcup_{n+1}^{\infty} V_n} x_N = \int_{\{s > N\}} x_N = \int_{\{s > N\}} x_s.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_N \left| f(V) - \sum_1^N f(V_n) \right| \leq \lim_N \int_{\{s > N\}} |x_s| = 0,$$

by Theorems 6.2 and 3.7. To prove the converse, let f be completely additive and s a sampling variable. For fixed n , put

$$V = \{E(x_s | \mathfrak{F}_n) < x_n, s \geq n\} \quad \text{and} \quad V_k = V \cdot \{s = k\} \quad \text{for } k \geq n.$$

Then $V \in \mathfrak{F}_n$, $V_k \in \mathfrak{F}_k$ and $V = \bigcup_n^{\infty} V_k$. Therefore $\sum_n^{\infty} f(V_k) = f(V) = \int_V x_s \geq \int_V x_s = \sum_n^{\infty} \int_{V_k} x_s = \sum_n^{\infty} f(V_k)$.

$$\int_V x_n = \int_V x_s.$$

Hence

$$\mu(V) = 0.$$

Similarly, we can prove that $\mu\{E(x_s | \mathfrak{F}_n) > x_n, s \geq n\} = 0$. Thus (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is quasi-regular. By Theorem 6.3 (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular.

THEOREM 7.3. *Suppose that (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a semi-martingale and that $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$. If f is completely additive, then (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular. Conversely, if (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular and if*

$$(7.4) \quad \lim_n \int_{\{s > n\}} x_n^- = 0$$

for every sampling variable s , then f is completely additive.

Proof. Put $x'_n = x_n - \sum_1^n d_j$ where $d_1 = 0$ and $d_j = E(x_j | \mathfrak{F}_{j-1}) - x_{j-1}$ for $j > 1$. Then $d_j \geq 0$ and $(x'_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N)$ is a summable martingale [4, p. 297]. Hence

$$E(x'_n) = E(x'_1) = E(x_1),$$

that is,

$$E(x_n) = E(x_1) + \sum_1^n E(d_j).$$

Therefore

$$\sum_1^n E(d_j) < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_n E(|x'_n|) < \infty.$$

For $V \in \bigcup_1^{\infty} \mathfrak{F}_n$, put

$$f'(V) = \lim_n \int_V x'_n \quad \text{and} \quad g(V) = \lim_n \int_V \sum_1^n d_j.$$

Then g is completely additive. Suppose that f be completely additive, then f' is completely additive. By Theorem 7.2, $(x'_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N)$ is a regular martingale. Hence (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is a regular semi-martingale. Conversely, let (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be regular and s be a sampling variable. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_n \int_{\{s > n\}} x_n'^+ &\leq \lim_n \int_{\{s > n\}} x_n^+ = 0. \\ \lim_n \int_{\{s > n\}} x_n'^- &\leq \lim_n \left(\int_{\{s > n\}} x_n^- + \sum_1^n d_j \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore [4, p. 302] $(x'_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N)$ is a regular martingale. By Theorem 7.2, f' is completely additive. Therefore f is completely additive.

The condition (7.4) is necessary in the following sense: there exist regular semi-martingales (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) such that $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$, but f are not completely additive. In fact, the example in §6 is one of them.

In concluding this section, let W be space of all real-valued sequences, (x_n, N) the sequence of coordinate variables, and $\mathfrak{F}_n = \mathcal{B}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then Moy [12], see also [10, p. 94] proves that if $(x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, \mu)$ is a martingale then the necessary and sufficient condition for f to be completely additive is $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$. Thus by Theorem 7.2 we have:

THEOREM 7.4. *Suppose that (x_n, N) be the sequence of coordinate variables of the space W of all real-valued sequences, $\mathfrak{F}_n = \mathcal{B}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, and (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) be a martingale. If $\sup_n E(|x_n|) < \infty$, then (x_n, \mathfrak{F}_n, N) is regular.*

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