## Lecture 27

David Aldous

30 October 2015

## Theorem (Optional Sampling Theorem)

If $\left(X_{t}\right)$ is a martingale and $\tau$ is a stopping time, then (under extra technical conditions)

$$
\mathbb{E} X_{\tau}=\mathbb{E} X_{0} .
$$

Advanced Probability courses give different versions of the "extra technical conditions" - see [BZ] Theorem 3.1 for one version of these conditions. In the examples I will give, it is not hard to show the conditions hold.

The "double when you lose" strategy shows that some extra condition is necessary. [board]

Conceptual point: The Optional Sampling Theorem and the previous "gambling systems" theorem constitute an informal "conservation of fairness" principle: the overall results of any "system" based on fair games is like a single fair bet. Even in models not explicitly involving gambling, one can do calculations by inventing hypothetical gambling strategies and using this principle.

| Outcome | PredictWise | Derived Betfair Price | Betfair Back | Betfair Lay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England Patriots | 25 \% | \$ 0.241 | 4.10 | 4.20 |
| Green Bay Packers | 22 \% | \$ 0.211 | 4.70 | 4.80 |
| Cincinnati Bengals | $9 \%$ | \$ 0.093 | 10.50 | 11.00 |
| Seattle Seahawks | $7 \%$ | \$ 0.073 | 13.00 | 14.50 |
| Carolina Panthers | $6 \%$ | \$ 0.061 | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| Denver Broncos | $6 \%$ | \$ 0.060 | 16.50 | 17.00 |
| Arizona Cardinals | $5 \%$ | \$ 0.053 | 18.50 | 19.50 |
| Atlanta Falcons | $4 \%$ | \$ 0.038 | 26.00 | 27.00 |
| Pittsburgh Steelers | $3 \%$ | \$ 0.031 | 30.00 | 34.00 |
| Indianapolis Colts | $2 \%$ | \$ 0.021 | 46.00 | 50.00 |
| New York Giants | $2 \%$ | \$ 0.021 | 44.00 | 50.00 |
| Philadelphia Eagles | $2 \%$ | \$ 0.020 | 48.00 | 55.00 |
| New York Jets | $2 \%$ | \$ 0.019 | 50.00 | 55.00 |
| Minnesota Vikings | $1 \%$ | \$ 0.015 | 65.00 | 70.00 |
| Dallas Cowboys | $1 \%$ | \$ 0.014 | 65.00 | 80.00 |
| St Louis Rams | $1 \%$ | \$ 0.011 | 75.00 | 110.00 |
| Miami Dolphins | $1 \%$ | \$ 0.008 | 110.00 | 150.00 |
| Washington Redskins | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.006 | 100.00 | 700.00 |
| Oakland Raiders | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.005 | 160.00 | 350.00 |
| New Orleans Saints | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.004 | 200.00 | 350.00 |
| San Diego Chargers | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.004 | 150.00 | 550.00 |
| Baltimore Ravens | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.002 | 400.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Kansas City Chiefs | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.002 | 350.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Buffalo Bills | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.002 | 300.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Chicago Bears | $0 \%$ | \$ 0.002 | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |

0

[from Lecture 1]
Just for fun, here are probabilities (as perceived by gamblers) for next Superbowl winner.

No simple math theory for the actual numbers here (can build complex statistical models based on players statistics for past performance) but there is math theory for how these probabilities will fluctuate as the season progresses:
there will be (on average) 5 teams whose perceived probability will sometime exceed $20 \%$.

I'll explain this in the "martingales" section of the course.
there will be (on average) 5 teams whose perceived probability will sometime exceed $20 \%$.

Initially each team's probability was less than $20 \%$. So consider the strategy:

Place a 20 unit bet (fair odds) on each team, at the moment (if ever) its probability reaches $20 \%$.
[continue on board]
(Here we assume probabilities change as a continuous function, not quite realistic).
[show relevant slides from popular talk]
[Link to paper on course web page]
[show Predictit] [show Ladbrokes] [show "real clear" poll]

