

ON THE CONTINUITY OF THE VECTOR VALUED AND SET VALUED CONDITIONAL EXPECTATIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we study the dependence of the vector valued conditional expectation (for both single valued and set valued random variables), on the σ -field and random variable that determine it. So we prove that it is continuous for the $L^1(X)$ convergence of the sub- σ -fields and of the random variables. We also present a sufficient condition for the $L^1(X)$ -convergence of the sub- σ -fields. Then we extend the work to the set valued conditional expectation using the Kuratowski-Mosco (K-M) convergence and the convergence in the Δ -metric. We also prove a property of the set valued conditional expectation.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Conditional expectation, $L^1(X)$ convergence of sub- σ -fields, Hausdorff metric, Kuratowski-Mosco convergence, integrable selectors, Rådstrom embedding theorem.

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1) INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this note is to study the dependence of the vector valued conditional expectation (for single valued and multivalued random variables), on the two quantities that define it. Namely on the sub- σ -field and on the random variable.

Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be a complete probability space and X a Banach space. The following are well known for X -valued random variables:

(a) If $f \in L^1(X)$, $\{\Sigma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is an increasing (decreasing) sequence of sub- σ -fields and $\hat{\Sigma} = \bigvee_{n \geq 1} \Sigma_n$ ($\hat{\Sigma} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \Sigma_n$),
then $E^{\Sigma_n} f \xrightarrow{s} E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f$ in $L^1(X)$ and also μ -a.e..

This theorem, known in the literature as the "Neveu–Ionescu–Tulcea theorem", can be found in Neveu [8], proposition v–2–6. It is a particular case of the "martingale convergence theorem" (see Metivier [7], corollary 11.8).

(b) If $f_n \xrightarrow{s} f$ in $L^1(X)$ and Σ_0 is a sub- σ -field of Σ ,
then $E_{\Sigma_0} f_n \xrightarrow{s} E_{\Sigma_0} f$ in $L^1(X)$.

This is a consequence of the fact that the vector valued conditional expectation is a continuous, linear operator on $L^1(X)$ (see Neveu [8]).

Combining (a) and (b) above, it is easy to see that the following is true:

(c) If $\{\Sigma_n, \hat{\Sigma}\}_{n \geq 1}$ are sub- σ -fields of Σ as in (a) and $f_n \xrightarrow{s} f$ in $L^1(X)$,
then $E_{\Sigma_n} f_n \xrightarrow{s} E_{\hat{\Sigma}} f$ in $L^1(X)$.

In this paper, we examine what happens if the sequence $\{\Sigma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ of sub- σ -fields of Σ is not necessarily monotone increasing. Our work extends those of D.N. Nghiem [9] and Fetter [3], who dealt with single valued random variables with values in \mathbb{R} .

2) PRELIMINARIES

Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be a complete probability space and X a separable Banach space. We will be using the following notations:

$$P_{f(c)}(X) = \{A \subseteq X: \text{nonempty, closed, (convex)}\}$$

and $P_{(w)k(c)}(X) = \{A \subseteq X: \text{nonempty, (w-) compact, (convex)}\}$.

Also if $A \in 2^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, we define $|A| = \sup \{\|x\| : x \in A\}$ ("norm" of A), $\sigma(x^*, A) = \sup \{x^*(x) : x \in A\} x^* \in X^*$ (support function of A) and for every $z \in X$, $d(z, A) = \inf \{\|z - x\| : x \in A\}$ (distance function from A).

A multifunction $F: \Omega \rightarrow P(X)$ is said to be measurable, if for all $z \in X$, $\omega \mapsto d(z, F(\omega))$ is measurable. Other equivalent definitions of measurability of a multifunction can be found in Wagner [14].

By S_F^1 we will denote the set of integrable selectors of $F(\cdot)$. So:

$$S_F^1 = \{f(\cdot) \in L^1(X) : f(\omega) \in F(\omega) \text{ } \mu\text{-a.e.}\}.$$

It is easy to show that S_F^1 is nonempty if and only if $\inf \{\|x\| : x \in F(\omega)\} \in L_+^1$. We say that $F(\cdot)$ is integrably bounded if and only if $\omega \mapsto |F(\omega)|$ is an L_+^1 –function. In

this case $S_F^1 \neq \emptyset$. Also using S_F^1 we can define a set valued integral for $F(\cdot)$ by setting $\int_{\Omega} F = \{\int_{\Omega} f: f \in S_F^1\}$.

Let Σ_0 be a sub- σ -field of Σ and let $F: \Omega \rightarrow P_f(X)$ be a measurable multifunction s.t. $S_F^1 \neq \emptyset$. Following Hiai-Umegaki [4], we define the set valued conditional expectation of $F(\cdot)$ with respect to Σ_0 , to be the Σ_0 -measurable multifunction $E^{\Sigma_0} F: \Omega \rightarrow P_f(X)$ for which we have:

$$S_E^1 \Sigma_0 = \text{cl} \{E^{\Sigma_0} f: f \in S_F^1\}$$

the closure taken in the $L^1(X)$ -norm. If $F(\cdot)$ is integrably bounded (resp. convex valued), then so is $E^{\Sigma_0} F(\cdot)$.

On $P_f(X)$ we can define a (generalized) metric, known as the Hausdorff metric, by setting:

$$h(A, B) = \max\{\sup(d(a, B), a \in A), \sup(d(b, A), b \in B)\}.$$

Recall that $(P_f(X), h)$ is a complete metric space. Similarly on the space of all $P_f(X)$ -valued, integrably bounded multifunctions, we can define a metric $\Delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ be setting $\Delta(F, G) = \int_{\Omega} h(F(\omega), G(\omega)) d\mu(\omega)$. As usual, we identify $F_1(\cdot)$ and $F_2(\cdot)$, if $F_1(\omega) = F_2(\omega)$ μ -a.e.. The space of $P_f(X)$ -valued, integrably bounded multifunctions, together with $\Delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a complete metric space.

A multifunction $M: \Sigma \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ is a set valued measure, if for all $x^* \in X^*$, $A \rightarrow \sigma(x^*, M(A))$ is a signed measure.

Also let us recall a notion of convergence of sets that we will be using in the sequel. So let $\{A_n, A\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq 2^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. We set:

$$\begin{aligned} s\text{-}\underline{\lim} A_n &= \{x \in X: x_n \xrightarrow{s} x, x_n \in A_n, n \geq 1\} \\ \text{and } w\text{-}\overline{\lim} A_n &= \{x \in X: x_k \xrightarrow{w} x, x_k \in A_{n_k}, n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k < \dots\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here s denotes the strong topology on X and w the weak topology. We say that the A_n 's converge to A is the Kuratowski-Mosco sense, denoted by $A_n \xrightarrow{K-M} A$, if $w\text{-}\overline{\lim} A_n = A = s\text{-}\underline{\lim} A_n$.

Finally, let us recall two notions of convergence of sub- σ -fields of Σ . The first was used by Nghiem [9]. So we say that $\{\Sigma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ $L^1(X)$ -converges to $\hat{\Sigma}$ (denoted by $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$) if and only if for every $f \in L^1(X)$, $E^{\Sigma_n} f \xrightarrow{s} E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f$ in $L^1(X)$. If to each Σ_n , we associate $E^{\Sigma_n}(\cdot) \in \mathcal{L}(L^1(X))$, then we see that this convergence of the sub- σ -fields is the convergence of the corresponding continuous, linear operators in the strong operator topology on $\mathcal{L}(L^1(X))$ (pointwise convergence).

The second notion was used by Fetter [3]. So we may say that $\lim \Sigma_n = \hat{\Sigma}$ if and only if $\liminf \Sigma_n = \bigvee_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} \Sigma_n = \limsup \Sigma_n = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigvee_{n=k}^{\infty} \Sigma_n = \hat{\Sigma}$.

3) SINGLE VALUED CONDITIONAL EXPECTATION

Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be a complete probability space, $\{\Sigma_n, \hat{\Sigma}\}_{n \geq 1}$ sub- σ -fields of Σ and X a Banach space.

THEOREM 3.1: If $\lim \Sigma_n = \hat{\Sigma}$, then $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$

PROOF: Let $K_n = \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} \Sigma_k$ and $L_n = \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} \Sigma_k$. Clearly $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n = \bigvee_{n=1}^{\infty} L_n = \hat{\Sigma}$ and for every $n \geq 1$, we have $L_n \subseteq \Sigma_n \subseteq K_n$. Let $f \in L^1(X)$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 &\leq \|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{L_n} f\|_1 + \|E^{L_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \\ &= \|E^{\Sigma_n} E^{K_n} f - E^{\Sigma_n} E^{L_n} f\|_1 + \|E^{L_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the vector valued conditional expectation is an $L^1(X)$ -contraction. So we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|E^{\Sigma_n} E^{K_n} f - E^{\Sigma_n} E^{L_n} f\|_1 &\leq \|E^{K_n} f - E^{L_n} f\|_1 \\ &\leq \|E^{K_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 + \|E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f - E^{L_n} f\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

So finally we have:

$$\|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \leq 2 \|E^{L_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 + \|E^{K_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

from the "Neveu–Ionescu Tulcea theorem" (see section 1). Therefore $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$ as claimed by the theorem.

THEOREM 3.2: If $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$ and $f_n \xrightarrow{s} f$ in $L^1(X)$, then $E^{\Sigma_n} f_n \xrightarrow{s} E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f$ in $L^1(X)$.

PROOF: For every $n \geq 1$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\|E^{\Sigma_n} f_n - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 &\leq \|E^{\Sigma_n} f_n - E^{\Sigma_n} f\|_1 + \|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \\ &\leq \|f_n - f\|_1 + \|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1.\end{aligned}$$

But by hypothesis $\|f_n - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ and $\|E^{\Sigma_n} f - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus finally we have that $\|E^{\Sigma_n} f_n - E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Q.E.D.

Next we will determine a sufficient condition for the $L^1(X)$ -convergence of a sequence $\{\Sigma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ of sub- σ -fields of Σ .

For this we will need a stronger hypothesis on the Banach space X . So assume that X is strictly convex.

THEOREM 3.3: If for every $A \in \Sigma$ and for every $x \in X$, $\{E^{\Sigma_n} \chi_A(\cdot)x\}_{n \geq 1}$ is $L^1(X)$ -convergent,

then there exists $\hat{\Sigma}$ a sub- σ -field of Σ s.t. $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$.

PROOF: For every $n \geq 1$, set $T_n(f) = E^{\Sigma_n} f$, $f \in L^1(X)$. Then $T_n \in \mathcal{L}(L^1(X))$ and $\|T_n\| \leq 1$ for all $n \geq 1$. Clearly from our hypothesis, given any simple function $s(\cdot)$, $\{T_n(s)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is $L^1(X)$ -convergent. We claim that for every $f \in L^1(X)$, $\{T_n(f)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is $L^1(X)$ -convergent too. To this end this $\epsilon > 0$ be given. We can find $s(\cdot)$ simple function s.t. $\|f - s\|_1 < \epsilon$. Also there exists $n_0 \geq 1$ s.t. for $n, m \geq n_0$, we have $\|T_n(s) - T_m(s)\| < \epsilon/3$. So finally for $n, m \geq n_0$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\|T_n(f) - T_m(f)\|_1 &\leq \|T_n(f) - T_n(s)\|_1 + \|T_n(s) - T_m(s)\|_1 + \|T_m(s) - T_m(f)\|_1 \\ &\leq 2\|f - s\|_1 + \|T_n(s) - T_m(s)\| < \epsilon.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\{T_n(f)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is $L^1(X)$ -Cauchy, thus it converges in $L^1(X)$ to $T(f)$ and $T \in \mathcal{L}(L^1(X))$ (see Kato [5], p. 150). It is easy to see that $T(\cdot)$ is idempotent and $L^1(X)$ -contractive. So invoking the result of Landers-Rogge [6], we deduce that there exists $\hat{\Sigma}$ a sub- σ -field of Σ s.t. $T = E^{\hat{\Sigma}}$. Hence $\Sigma_n \xrightarrow{L^1(X)} \hat{\Sigma}$ as claimed by the theorem.

4) SET VALUED CONDITIONAL EXPECTATION

Here we extend the work of section 3 to set valued random variables.

In this section (Ω, Σ, μ) is a complete probability space and X a separable Banach space. Additional hypotheses will be introduced as needed.

We start with an interesting observation concerning set valued conditional expectations.

THEOREM 4.1: If X^* is separable, Σ_0 is a sub- σ -field of Σ and

$F: \Omega \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ is
integrably bounded,
then $E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega) \in P_{wkc}(X)$ μ -a.e..

PROOF: From the corollary to proposition 3.1 of [10], we have that for all $A \in \Sigma_0$, $M(A) = \int_A F(\omega) d\mu(\omega) = \{ \int_A f(\omega) d\mu(\omega) : f \in S_F^1 \} \in P_{wkc}(X)$. Using theorem 2.2 of Hiai-Umegaki [4], we have:

$\sigma(x^*, M(A)) = \int_A \sigma(x^*, F(\omega)) d\mu(\omega)$
 $\Rightarrow A \rightarrow \sigma(x^*, M(A))$ is a signed measure,
 $\Rightarrow M(\cdot)$ is a set valued measure.

Apply theorem 3 of Costé [1] to get $G: \Omega \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ Σ_0 -integrably bounded s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} M(A) &= \int_A G(\omega) d\mu(\omega) \\ &\rightarrow \int_A E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega) d\mu(\omega) = \int_A G(\omega) d\mu(\omega) \\ &\Rightarrow \int_A \sigma(x^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) d\mu(\omega) = \int_A \sigma(x^*, G(\omega)) d\mu(\omega) \\ &\Rightarrow \sigma(x^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) = \sigma(x^*, G(\omega)) \\ &\text{for all } \omega \in \Omega \setminus N(x^*), \mu(N(x^*)) = 0 \\ &\text{Let } \{x_n^*\}_{n \geq 1} \text{ be dense in } X^* \text{ and let } N = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} N(x_n^*), \mu(N) = 0. \text{ Let } x^* \in X^* \text{ and} \\ &\text{pick } \{x_k^*\}_{k \geq 1} \subseteq \{x_n^*\}_{n \geq 1} \text{ s.t. } x_k^* \xrightarrow{s} x^*. \text{ Then for } \omega \in \Omega \setminus N, \text{ we have:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|\sigma(x^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) - \sigma(x^*, G(\omega))| \\ &\leq |\sigma(x^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) - \sigma(x_k^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega))| + |\sigma(x_k^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) - \sigma(x_k^*, G(\omega))| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

So for all $\omega \in \Omega \setminus N$, $\mu(N) = 0$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma(x^*, E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega)) = \sigma(x^*, G(\omega)) \\ &\Rightarrow E^{\Sigma_0} F(\omega) = G(\omega) \in P_{wkc}(X) \mu\text{-a.e..} \end{aligned}$$

Next we will derive a set valued version of theorem 3.2. For this we will need the following simple lemmata.

LEMMA 4.1: If Σ_0 is a sub- σ -field of Σ , $f \in L^1(X)$ and $v \in L^\infty(\Sigma_0, X^*)$,

$$\text{then } \int_{\Omega} (f(\omega), v(\omega)) d\mu(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} (E^{\Sigma_0} f(\omega), v(\omega)) d\mu(\omega).$$

PROOF: Let $v(\omega) = \chi_A(\omega)x^*$ with $A \in \Sigma_0$ and $x^* \in X^*$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (E^{\Sigma_0} f(\omega), \chi_A(\omega)x^*) d\mu(\omega) &= \int_A (E^{\Sigma_0} f(\omega), x^*) d\mu(\omega) \\ &= \int_A E^{\Sigma_0}(f(\omega), x^*) d\mu(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} \chi_A(\omega) E^{\Sigma_0}(f(\omega), x^*) d\mu(\omega) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} E^{\Sigma_0}(f(\omega), \chi_A(\omega)x^*) d\mu(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} (f(\omega), \chi_A(\omega)x^*) d\mu(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

So the lemma is true for countably valued $v(\cdot)$ belonging in the Lebesgue–Bochner space $L^\infty(\Sigma_0, X^*)$. But from corollary 3, p. 42, of Diestel–Uhl [2], we know that these functions are dense in $L^\infty(\Sigma_0, X^*)$. So by a simple density argument, we conclude that the lemma holds for all $v \in L^\infty(\Sigma_0, X^*)$.

Q.E.D.

LEMMA 4.2: If Σ_0 is a sub- σ -field of Σ , $f \in L^1(\Sigma_0, X)$ and $v \in L^\infty(X^*)$,

$$\text{then } \int_{\Omega} (f(\omega), v(\omega)) d\mu(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} (f(\omega), E^{\Sigma_0} v(\omega)) d\mu(\omega).$$

PROOF: As in lemma 4.1, we can check that the result holds for $f(\cdot)$ being a simple function. But recall that simple functions are dense in $L^1(\Sigma_0, X)$. So the lemma follows by density.

Q.E.D.

From Diestel–Uhl [2], theorem 1, p. 98, we know that if X^* is separable, then $[L^1(X)]^* = L^\infty(X^*)$ and if $f \in L^1(X)$, $v \in L^\infty(X^*)$, then their duality brackets are defined by $\langle f, v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} (f(\omega), v(\omega)) d\mu(\omega)$.

THEOREM 4.2: If X^* is separable, $\sum_n \frac{L^1(X)}{E^{\Sigma_n} F_n} F_n: \Omega \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ are integrably bounded multifunctions s.t. $S_{F_n}^1 \xrightarrow{K-M} S_F^1$ and $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} S_{F_n}^1$

is relatively w-compact in $L^1(X)$,

then $S_{E^{\Sigma_n} F_n}^1 \xrightarrow{K-M} S_{E^{\Sigma} F}^1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

PROOF: First let $g \in S_{E^{\Sigma} F}^1$. From proposition 3.1 of [10], we know that S_F^1

is w-compact in $L^1(X)$. So $S_{E^{\Sigma} F}^1 = E^{\hat{\Sigma}} S_F^1$. Thus $g = E^{\hat{\Sigma}} f$, $f \in S_F^1$.

Since by hypothesis $S_{F_n}^1 \xrightarrow{K-M} S_F^1$, we can find $f_n \in S_{F_n}^1$ $n \geq 1$ s.t. $f_n \xrightarrow{s} f$ in $L^1(X)$.

Then theorem 3.2 tells us that $E^{\Sigma_{f_n}} \xrightarrow{s} \hat{E}^{\hat{\Sigma}_f}$ in $L^1(X)$ and for every $n \geq 1$ $E^{\Sigma_{f_n}} \in S_{E^{\Sigma_{F_n}}}^1$. Therefore we deduce that:

$$S_{E^{\Sigma_F}}^1 \subseteq s\text{-}\lim_{\leftarrow} S_{E^{\Sigma_{F_n}}}^1 \quad (1)$$

Next let $g \in w\text{-}\overline{\lim} S_{E^{\Sigma_{F_n}}}^1$. By definition, we can find $g_k \in S_{E^{\Sigma_{F_{n_k}}}}^1$ s.t.

$g_k \xrightarrow{w} g$ in $L^1(X)$. Also $g_k = E^{\Sigma_{f_k}}$, $f_k \in S_{F_{n_k}}^1$. Since by hypothesis $\overline{\bigcup_{k \geq 1} F_{n_k}}^w$ is w -compact in $L^1(X)$, by passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $f_k \xrightarrow{w} f$ in $L^1(X)$. Since $S_{F_n}^1 \xrightarrow{K-M} S_F^1$, we get that $f \in S_F^1$. Let $v(\cdot) \in L^\infty(X^*)$ $= [L^1(X)]^*$ and denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the duality brackets for the pair $(L^1(X), L^\infty(X^*))$.

From lemmata 4.1 and 4.2 we have:

$$\langle E^{\Sigma_{f_n}}, v \rangle = \langle E^{\Sigma_{f_n}}, E^{\Sigma_{v}} \rangle = \langle f_n, E^{\Sigma_{v}} \rangle.$$

By hypothesis we have $E^{\Sigma_{v}} \xrightarrow{s} \hat{E}^{\hat{\Sigma}_v}$ in $L^1(X)$. Also note that for all $n \geq 1$ $\|E^{\Sigma_{v}}(\omega)\| \leq E^{\Sigma_{v}}\|v(\omega)\| \leq \|v\|_\infty \mu\text{-a.e.}$. So invoking lemma 4.2 of [12], we get:

$$\langle f_n, E^{\Sigma_{v}} \rangle \rightarrow \langle f, \hat{E}^{\hat{\Sigma}_v} \rangle.$$

Again through lemmata 4.1 and 4.2 we get:

$$\langle f, \hat{E}^{\hat{\Sigma}_v} \rangle = \langle E^{\hat{\Sigma}_f}, E^{\hat{\Sigma}_v} \rangle = \langle E^{\hat{\Sigma}_f}, v \rangle.$$

Thus for every $v \in L^\infty(X^*) = [L^1(X)]^*$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E^{\Sigma_{f_n}}, v \rangle &\rightarrow \langle E^{\hat{\Sigma}_f}, v \rangle \\ &\Rightarrow E^{\Sigma_{f_n}} \xrightarrow{w} E^{\hat{\Sigma}_f} \text{ in } L^1(X) \text{ and } f \in S_F^1. \end{aligned}$$

So $g = E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F} \in S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}}$. Therefore we have:

$$w\text{-}\overline{\lim} S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F_n}} \subseteq S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}} \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2) above and since we always have $s\text{-}\lim S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F_n}} \subseteq w\text{-}\overline{\lim} S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F_n}}$,

we conclude that $S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F_n}} \xrightarrow{K-M} S^1_{E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Q.E.D.

REMARKS: (a) If for all $n \geq 1$, $F_n = F: \Omega \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ and is integrably bounded, then the hypotheses of theorem 4.2 are automatically satisfied. Similarly if for all $n \geq 1$

$F_n(\omega) \subseteq W(\omega)$ μ -a.e. with $W: \Omega \rightarrow P_{wkc}(X)$ integrably bounded.

(b) Conditions that guarantee that $S^1_{F_n} \xrightarrow{K-M} S^1_F$ can be found in [11] (theorem 4.4).

Finally by strengthening the hypotheses on $F_n(\cdot)$ and dropping the separability requirement on X^* , we can prove convergence in the $\Delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ metric.

THEOREM 4.3: If $\lim \Sigma_n = \hat{\Sigma}$ and $F_n, F: \Omega \rightarrow P_{kc}(X)$ are integrably bounded multifunctions s.t. $F_n \xrightarrow{\Delta} F$,
then $\Delta(E^{\hat{\Sigma}_n F_n}, E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

PROOF: Using Radstrom's embedding theorem [13] (theorem 2), we can embed $P_{kc}(X)$ isometrically as a convex cone in a separable Banach space \hat{X} . Then $F_n(\cdot), F(\cdot)$ $n \geq 1$ can be viewed as \hat{X} -valued random variables and $E^{\hat{\Sigma}_n F_n}(\cdot), E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}(\cdot)$ are $P_{kc}(X)$ -valued, integrably bounded. Then if by $j(\cdot)$ we denote the embedding of $P_{kc}(X)$ in \hat{X} , theorem 3.6 of Hiai-Umegaki [4] and theorem 3.1 of this paper, tell us that

$$\Delta(E^{\hat{\Sigma}_n F_n}, E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F}) = \|j(E^{\hat{\Sigma}_n F_n}) - j(E^{\hat{\Sigma}_F})\|_{L^1(\hat{X})} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Q.E.D.

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As a multidisciplinary field, financial engineering is becoming increasingly important in today's economic and financial world, especially in areas such as portfolio management, asset valuation and prediction, fraud detection, and credit risk management. For example, in a credit risk context, the recently approved Basel II guidelines advise financial institutions to build comprehensible credit risk models in order to optimize their capital allocation policy. Computational methods are being intensively studied and applied to improve the quality of the financial decisions that need to be made. Until now, computational methods and models are central to the analysis of economic and financial decisions.

However, more and more researchers have found that the financial environment is not ruled by mathematical distributions or statistical models. In such situations, some attempts have also been made to develop financial engineering models using intelligent computing approaches. For example, an artificial neural network (ANN) is a nonparametric estimation technique which does not make any distributional assumptions regarding the underlying asset. Instead, ANN approach develops a model using sets of unknown parameters and lets the optimization routine seek the best fitting parameters to obtain the desired results. The main aim of this special issue is not to merely illustrate the superior performance of a new intelligent computational method, but also to demonstrate how it can be used effectively in a financial engineering environment to improve and facilitate financial decision making. In this sense, the submissions should especially address how the results of estimated computational models (e.g., ANN, support vector machines, evolutionary algorithm, and fuzzy models) can be used to develop intelligent, easy-to-use, and/or comprehensible computational systems (e.g., decision support systems, agent-based system, and web-based systems)

This special issue will include (but not be limited to) the following topics:

- **Computational methods:** artificial intelligence, neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, fuzzy inference, hybrid learning, ensemble learning, cooperative learning, multiagent learning

- **Application fields:** asset valuation and prediction, asset allocation and portfolio selection, bankruptcy prediction, fraud detection, credit risk management
- **Implementation aspects:** decision support systems, expert systems, information systems, intelligent agents, web service, monitoring, deployment, implementation

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