

## VECTOR-VALUED TREE MARTINGALES

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**ABSTRACT.** In this paper, we first introduce some interesting nontrivial tree martingale examples. Second, we show that, if  $1 < a < 2$ , then  $X$ -valued predictable tree martingale operators  $S_t^{(a)}(f)$ ,  $\sigma_t^{(a)}(f)$  can be dominated by  $X$ -valued predictable tree martingales  $f$  in a certain quasi-norm provided the space  $X$  is isomorphic to a  $2a$ -uniformly convex Banach space.

### 1. Preliminaries and definitions.

**Definition 1.1.** Let  $\mathbf{T}$  be a countable, upward directed index set with respect to the partial ordering  $\preceq$  satisfying the following two conditions:

- (1) for every  $t \in \mathbf{T}$ , the set  $\mathbf{T}^t := \{u \in \mathbf{T} : u \preceq t\}$  is finite;
- (2) for every  $t \in \mathbf{T}$ , the set  $\mathbf{T}_t := \{u \in \mathbf{T} : t \preceq u\}$  is linearly ordered.

Thus  $\mathbf{T}$  is a tree set and every nonempty subset of  $\mathbf{T}$  has at least one minimum. The succeeding element of  $t \in \mathbf{T}$ , namely, the minimum element of the set  $\mathbf{T}_t - \{t\}$ , is denoted by  $t^+$ . A tree  $\mathbf{T}$  is also a special partially ordered set with respect to the partial ordering  $\preceq$ .

Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$  be a measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{S})$ , equipped with a finite measure  $\mu$ , and let  $L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$  be the space of integrable functions that are measurable relative to  $\mathcal{S}$ . With the help of positive contractive projections in  $L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$  spaces, the definition of tree martingales shall be given as follows:

**Definition 1.2.** Let  $(P_t, t \in \mathbf{T})$  be a family of positive contractive projections in  $L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$  spaces. Then for every  $f \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$ , the

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