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不完备市场下的财富优化

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摘要: 假定股票价格服从跳过程为计数过程的跳扩散过程, 讨论了投资者财富的最大化问题. 利用随机分析的方法证明了存在优化投资组合, 找到了唯一的等价鞅测度, 给出了优化财富过程、价值函数及优化投资组合, 将财富优化问题推广到不完备市场的条件下.

关键词: 跳扩散过程; 等价鞅测度; 不完备市场; 财富优化

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资产组合投资与财富优化问题是金融数学的核心问题之一. 许多学者都对此类问题进行了讨论, 如 R.C.Merton 等^[1-2]讨论了在完备市场中风险资产连续以及跳扩散时的财富最大化问题; H.Follmer 等^[3-6]讨论了在完备市场中风险资产连续或跳扩散时的风险最小化问题.

本文讨论下面的优化问题:

$$V(t, x) = \sup_{\pi \in \mathcal{A}(t, x)} E[U(X^{x, \pi}(T)) | X^{x, \pi}(t) = x],$$

其中 $U(x)$ 是效用函数^[7], $X^{x, \pi}(t)$ 是投资者的财富过程, \mathcal{A} 是可容许投资组合的集合. 在市场不完备的条件下讨论跳过程为计数过程^[8]的跳扩散模型.

在不完备的金融市场下, 等价鞅测度^[9]不一定是唯一的, 但等价鞅测度一定存在, 否则就会出现套利. 本文利用随机分析的方法找到了唯一的等价鞅测度, 给出了优化财富过程、价值函数及优化投资组合.

1 基本假设与模型

假定在不完备的金融市场及其滤波空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T})$ 中, $\{W_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 是定义在概率空间 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上的标准 Brown 运动, 考虑在 $[0, T]$ 内连续交易的资产, 一种是无风险资产, 其价格过程 $B(t)$ 满足微分方程

$$dB(t) = B(t)r(t)dt,$$

其中 r 为瞬时利率(无风险利率), 它为常数, 令 $B(0) = 1$. 另一种是风险资产(股票), t 时刻的价格用 $S(t)$ 表示, 满足随机微分方程

$$dS(t) = S(t)(b(t)dt + \sigma(t)dW(t) + \varphi(t)dM(t)).$$

设 $(\mathcal{F}_t, 0 \leq t \leq T)$ 是由相互独立的随机过程 $\{W(t), 0 \leq t \leq T\}$, $\{M(t), 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 生成的自然 σ -代数且满足通常条件; $M(t) = N(t) - \int_0^t \lambda(s)ds, 0 \leq t \leq T$; $\{N(t), 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 是非爆炸性的计数过程, 强度为 $\lambda(t)$.

假设市场是没有消费以及无摩擦、无交易费的, 投资者建立的策略是自融资策略, 其财富过程 $X^{x, \pi}(t)$ 为

$$X^{x, \pi}(t) = m_1(t)B(t) + m_2(t)S(t),$$

令 $m_2(t)S(t) = \pi(t)$, 则财富过程 $X^{x, \pi}(t)$ 满足随机微分方程

$$dX^{x, \pi}(t) = r(t)X^{x, \pi}(t)dt + \pi(t)((b(t) - r(t))dt + \sigma(t)dW(t) + \varphi(t)dM(t)).$$

投资者希望在 T 时刻财富得到最大化, 其价值函数为

$$V(t, x) = \sup_{\pi \in \mathcal{A}(t, x)} E[U(X^{x, \pi}(T)) | X^{x, \pi}(t) = x].$$

假设 1 函数 $\lambda(t)$, $r(t)$, $b(t)$, $\sigma(t)$, $\varphi(t)$ 都是有界的, Borel 可测的且满足: $\lambda(t) > 0$, $r(t) \geq 0$, $\sigma(t) > 0$, $\varphi(t) > -1$, $\varphi(t) \neq 0$.

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假设 2 效用函数 $U(x)$ 是单调递增的凸函数.

由假设条件知, $U'(x)$ 存在反函数, 用 $I(\cdot)$ 表示, $V(t, x)$ 也是关于 x 单调递增的凸函数, 用 $\mathcal{X}(t, \cdot)$ 表示 $V'_x(t, \cdot)$ 的反函数.

引理 1 对于任意与 P 等价鞅测度 P^* , 存在可测过程 $\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t)$ 满足

$$b(t) - r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t) = 0.$$

证 由于 P^* 是 P 的等价鞅测度, 则 $\frac{dP^*}{dP}|_{\mathcal{F}_t} =$

$L(t)$ 是 1 个 P 鞅, 由鞅表示定理知, $\exists \theta_1(t), \theta_2(t)$, 使

$$dL(t) = L(t-)(\theta_1(s)dW(s) + \theta_2(s)dM(s)),$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} L(t) &= \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \theta_1(s)dW(s) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \theta_1^2(s)ds \right\}, \\ &\quad \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \ln(1+\theta_2(s))dN(s) - \int_0^t \lambda(s)\theta_2(s)ds \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

且 $W^*(t) = W(s) - \int_0^t \theta_1(s)ds$ 是 P^* 下的标准 Brown 运动, $M^*(t) = N(t) - \int_0^t \lambda(s)(1+\theta_2(s))ds$ 是 P^* 鞅. 从而

$\tilde{S}(t) = S(t)/B(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} d\tilde{S}(t) &= \tilde{S}(t-)((b(t)-r(t))dt + \sigma(t)dW^*(t) + \\ &\quad \sigma(t)\theta_1(t)dt + \varphi(t)dM^*(t) + \varphi(t)\lambda(t)\theta_2(t)dt) = \\ &= \tilde{S}(t-)((b(t)-r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t))dt + \\ &\quad \sigma(t)dW^*(t) + \varphi(t)dM^*(t)). \end{aligned}$$

又 $\tilde{S}(t)$ 为 P^* 鞅, 则

$$b(t) - r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t) = 0.$$

2 主要结论

定理 1 函数

$$F(z) = z + \lambda\varphi - \frac{\lambda\varphi}{V'_x}V'_x \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b-z) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right)$$

有唯一的零点 $z_0 \in \mathbf{R}$.

证 易知 $V'_x(t, x) > 0, V''_{xx}(t, x) < 0$, 从而

$$F'(z) = 1 + \frac{\lambda\varphi^2}{\sigma^2 V''_{xx}} V''_{xx} \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b-z) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) > 0,$$

即 $F(z)$ 是严格递增的.

由微分中值定理知, $\exists \xi$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} V'_x \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) - V'_x(t, x) &= \\ \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} V''_{xx}(t, \xi), \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= \lambda\varphi - \frac{\lambda\varphi}{V'_x}V'_x \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) = \\ &= -\lambda\varphi^2 \frac{1}{\sigma^2}(r-b) \frac{1}{V''_{xx}} V''_{xx}(t, \xi), \end{aligned}$$

则

$$F(0)F(r-b) = -\lambda\varphi^2 \frac{1}{\sigma^2}(r-b)^2 \frac{1}{V''_{xx}} V''_{xx}(t, \xi) < 0.$$

再由 $F(z)$ 的严格递增性知, $F(z)$ 有唯一的零点 $z_0 \in \mathbf{R}$.

定理 2 存在唯一的 θ_2 , 使得

$$\mathcal{X}(t, (1+\theta_2)V'_x) - x = \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b - \lambda\varphi\theta_2) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}},$$

且确定了唯一的等价鞅测度 P^* .

证 对函数 $F(z)$, 设 $z = \lambda\varphi\theta$, 由定理 1 知, $\exists z_0$ 是 $F(z)$ 唯一的零点, 则 $\lambda\varphi\theta_2$ 是 $F(\lambda\varphi\theta)$ 唯一

的零点, 即 θ_2 是方程 $\theta + 1 - \frac{1}{V'_x}V'_x \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b - \lambda\varphi\theta) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) = 0$ 唯一解, 方程 $\theta + 1 - \frac{1}{V'_x}V'_x \left(t, x + \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b - \lambda\varphi\theta) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) = 0$ 可以变形为

$$\mathcal{X}(t, (1+\theta)V'_x) - x = \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b - \lambda\varphi\theta) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}},$$

即存在唯一的 θ_2 , 使得

$$\mathcal{X}(t, (1+\theta_2)V'_x) - x = \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2}(r-b - \lambda\varphi\theta_2) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}}.$$

令 $\theta_1 = \frac{r-b-\lambda\varphi\theta_2}{\sigma}$, $\frac{dP^*}{dP} = L(T)$, 可以确定唯

一的等价鞅测度 P^* .

定理 3 设效用函数 $U(x)$ 满足线性增长条件, 即

$\exists C > 0, p \in \mathbf{N}, \forall x \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $|U(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|^p)$, 则

$$\pi^* = \frac{r-b-z_0}{\sigma^2} \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}}.$$

证 不完备市场下的 H-J-B 方程^[10]为

$$\begin{aligned} V'_t + \sup_{\pi} \left\{ [xr + \pi(b - \lambda\varphi - r)]V'_x + \right. \\ \left. \pi^2 \sigma^2 V''_{xx}/2 + \lambda[V(t, x + \pi\varphi) - V] \right\} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

边界条件 $V(T, x) = U(x)$, 则 $V(T, x)$ 满足线性增长条件, 故有

$$(b - \lambda\varphi - r)V'_x + \pi\sigma^2 V''_{xx} + \lambda\varphi V'_x(t, x + \pi\varphi) = 0,$$

将此式可变形为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(r - b - \pi\sigma^2 \frac{V''_{xx}}{V'_x} \right) + \lambda\varphi - \frac{\lambda\varphi}{V'_x} V'_x \left(t, x + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\varphi}{\sigma^2} \left(r - b - \left(r - b - \pi\sigma^2 \frac{V''_{xx}}{V'_x} \right) \right) \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由定理1知, 上式存在唯一解 π^* ,

$$\pi^* = \frac{r - b - z_0}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{V'_x}{V''_{xx}}.$$

由定理2知, 存在可测过程 $\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t)$, 确定了唯一的等价鞅测度 P^* , 使

$$b(t) - r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t) = 0,$$

则财富过程 $X^{x,\pi}(t)$ 的贴现价值过程为

$$\tilde{X}^{x,\pi}(t) = x + \int_0^t \tilde{\pi}(s)\sigma(s)dW^*(s) + \int_0^t \tilde{\pi}(s)\varphi(s)dM^*(s),$$

即 $\tilde{X}^{x,\pi}(t)$ 为 P^* 鞅, 从而由 Bayes 法则有

$$E^*[\tilde{X}^{x,\pi}(t)|\mathcal{F}_0]E[L(T)|\mathcal{F}_0] = E[\tilde{X}^{x,\pi}(t)L(T)|\mathcal{F}_0],$$

则

$$E\left[\frac{X^{x,\pi}(T)}{B(T)}L(T)\right] = x.$$

由此可以解出

$$X^{x,\pi^*}(T) = I(v^*L(T)), E\left[\frac{I(v^*L(T))}{B(T)}L(T)\right] = x.$$

定理4 若效用函数 $U(x) = x^p / p, 0 < x < \infty$,

$0 < p < 1$, 则 $\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} b(t) - r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t) = 0, \\ (p-1)\sigma^2(1+\theta_2)^{1/(p-1)} + \lambda\varphi^2\theta_2 + \varphi(b-r) - (p-1)\sigma^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

最优财富过程为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{x,\pi^*}(t) &= xB(t)L^{1/(p-1)}(t)\exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\int_0^t \frac{-p}{(p-1)^2}\theta_1^2 ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^t \lambda\left(1+\frac{p}{p-1}\theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)}\right)ds\right\}, \end{aligned}$$

价值函数为

$$\begin{aligned} V(t, x) &= \frac{1}{p}x^p B^p(T-t)\exp\left\{\int_t^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)}\theta_1^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \lambda\left(p-1+p\theta_2+(1-p)(1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)}\right)ds\right\}, \end{aligned}$$

最优投资组合为 $\pi^* = \frac{X^{x,\pi^*}(t)}{\varphi} \left[(1+\theta_2)^{1/(p-1)} - 1 \right]$.

证 首先证明 $V(t, x)$ 可以表示为 $f(t)x^p$, 由定理3知, π^* 满足

$$(b - \lambda\varphi - r)V'_x + \pi^*\sigma^2 V''_{xx} + \lambda\varphi V'_x(t, x + \pi^*\varphi) = 0.$$

利用 $V(t, x) = f(t)x^p$ 可以将上式变形为

$$(b - \lambda\varphi - r)\varphi + (p-1)\frac{\varphi\pi^*}{x}\sigma^2 + \lambda\varphi^2\left(1 + \frac{\varphi\pi^*}{x}\right)^{p-1} = 0.$$

令 $\varphi\pi^*/x = \omega$, 则有

$$(b - \lambda\varphi - r)\varphi + (p-1)\omega\sigma^2 + \lambda\varphi^2(1+\omega)^{p-1} = 0.$$

显然有唯一的解 ω^* , 此时 H-J-B 方程变形为

$$0 = V'_t + \sup_{\pi} \{ [xr + \pi(b - \lambda\varphi - r)]V'_x + \pi^2\sigma^2 V''_{xx}/2 +$$

$$\lambda[V(t, x + \pi\varphi) - V]\} = V'_t + [xr + \pi^*(b - \lambda\varphi - r)]V'_x +$$

$$\pi^2\sigma^2 V''_{xx}/2 + \lambda[V(t, x + \pi^*\varphi) - V] =$$

$$f' x^p + \left\{ \left[r + \frac{\pi^*}{x}(b - \lambda\varphi - r) \right] p + \frac{\pi^2}{2x^2}\sigma^2 p(p-1) + \right.$$

$$\left. \lambda \left[\left(1 + \frac{\pi^*\varphi}{x} \right)^p - 1 \right] \right\} fx^p = f' x^p + \left\{ \left[r + \frac{\omega^*}{\varphi}(b - \lambda\varphi - r) \right] \cdot \right.$$

$$\left. p + \frac{\omega^{*2}}{2\varphi^2}\sigma^2 p(p-1) + \lambda[(1+\omega^*)^p - 1] \right\} fx^p = f' x^p + Af x^p,$$

即 $f' + Af = 0$, 边界条件 $V(T, x) = U(x)$ 为 $f(T) = 1/p$, 故有 $V(t, x) = e^{A(T-t)}x^p / p$.

由定理2和定理3知, $1 + \theta_2 = V'_x(t, x + \pi^*\varphi)/V'_x$,

又 $V(t, x) = e^{A(T-t)}x^p / p$, 则有 $1 + \theta_2 = (1+\omega)^{p-1}$, 从而 $(b - \lambda\varphi - r)\varphi + (p-1)\omega\sigma^2 + \lambda\varphi^2(1+\omega)^{p-1} = 0$ 可以化为

$$(p-1)\sigma^2(1+\theta_2)^{1/(p-1)} + \lambda\varphi^2\theta_2 + \varphi(b-r) - (p-1)\sigma^2 = 0.$$

下面求财富过程.

$$\text{由于 } X^{x,\pi^*}(T) = I(v^*L(T)), E\left[\frac{I(v^*L(T))}{B(T)}L(T)\right] =$$

x , 则

$$(v^*)^{1/(p-1)} = xB(T) / E[L^{p/(p-1)}(T)] = xB(T).$$

$$\exp\left\{\int_0^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)^2}\theta_1^2 + \lambda\left(1 + \frac{p}{p-1}\theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)}\right)dt\right\},$$

$$X^{x,\pi^*}(T) = I(v^*L(T)) = (v^*)^{1/(p-1)}L^{1/(p-1)}(T) = xB(T)L^{1/(p-1)}(T).$$

$$\exp\left\{\int_0^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)^2}\theta_1^2 + \lambda\left(1 + \frac{p}{p-1}\theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)}\right)dt\right\}.$$

由于 $\tilde{X}^{x,\pi}(t)$ 为 P^* 鞅, 则

$$X^{x,\pi^*}(t) = B(t)E^*\left[\frac{1}{B(T)}X^{x,\pi^*}(T)|\mathcal{F}_t\right] =$$

$$B(t)E\left[\frac{1}{B(T)}X^{x,\pi^*}(T)L(T)|\mathcal{F}_t\right] / E[L(T)|\mathcal{F}_t] = x \frac{B(t)}{L(t)}.$$

$$\exp\left\{\int_0^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)^2}\theta_1^2 + \lambda\left(1 + \frac{p}{p-1}\theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)}\right)dt\right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[L^{p/(p-1)}(T) \mid \mathcal{F}_t\right] &= x \frac{B(t)}{L(t)} \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{p}{p-1} \theta_1 dW(s) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{p^2}{2(p-1)^2} \int_0^t \theta_1^2 ds \right\} \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{p}{p-1} \ln(1+\theta_2) dN(s) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^t [\lambda(1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)} - \lambda] ds \right\} = \\ &= x B(t) L^{1/(p-1)}(t) \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{-p}{(p-1)^2} \theta_1^2 ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^t \lambda \left(1 + \frac{p}{p-1} \theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)} \right) ds \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

下面求价值函数 $V(t, x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} V(t, x) &= E\left[U(X^{x, \pi^*}(T)) \mid X^{x, \pi^*}(t) = x\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{p} E\left[(X^{x, \pi^*}(T))^p \mid X^{x, \pi^*}(t) = x\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{p} E\left[\left(x B(T-t) \left(\frac{L(T)}{L(t)}\right)^{1/(p-1)} \exp \left\{ \int_t^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)^2} \theta_1^2 + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. \lambda \left(1 + \frac{p}{p-1} \theta_2 - (1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)} \right) ds \right\} \right)^p\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{p} x^p B^p(T-t) \exp \left\{ \int_t^T \frac{-p}{2(p-1)} \theta_1^2 + \lambda(p-1+p\theta_2+ \right. \\ &\quad \left. (1-p)(1+\theta_2)^{p/(p-1)} \right) ds \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2 和定理 3 知, $\pi^* = \frac{1}{\varphi} [\mathcal{X}(t, (1+\theta_2)V'_x) - x]$,

化简得

$$\pi^* = \frac{X^{x, \pi^*}(t)}{\varphi} \left[(1+\theta_2)^{1/(p-1)} - 1 \right].$$

利用同样的方法可以得到对数效用函数的情况.

定理 5 若效用函数 $U(x) = \ln x, 0 < x < \infty$, 则 $\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} b(t) - r(t) + \sigma(t)\theta_1(t) + \lambda(t)\varphi(t)\theta_2(t) = 0, \\ \lambda\varphi^2\theta_2^2 + \theta_2(\sigma^2 + \lambda\varphi^2 + \varphi(b-r)) + \varphi(b-r) = 0, \end{cases}$$

最优财富过程为 $X^{x, \pi^*}(t) = x B(t) / L(t)$, 最优投资组合为 $\pi^* = \frac{-\theta_2}{(1+\theta_2)\varphi} X^{x, \pi^*}(t)$, 价值函数为

$$V(t, x) = \ln x + \int_t^T (r + \theta_1^2 / 2 + \lambda(\theta_2 - \ln(1+\theta_2))) ds.$$

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The Study on Wealth Optimization in the Incomplete Market

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Abstract: Maximum of wealth under assumption that the stock price follows a diffusion with jumps is discussed. It is proved that the existence of an optimal portfolio and unique equivalent martingale measure by the stochastic analysis method. The optimal wealth, the value function and the optimal portfolio are given. The validity of the method is also extended to the incomplete market conditions.

Key words: jump-diffusion process; equivalent martingale measure; incomplete financial market; wealth optimization

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