

2021/22 Semester 2

Stochastic Control and Dynamic Asset Allocation

Problem Sheet 3 - Last updated 18th January 2022

Exercise 3.1. For any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$, define the stochastic process $(X_s^{t,x})_{s \in [t, T]}$ as

$$X_s^{t,x} = x + W_{s-t}.$$

Let $\mathbb{E}^{t,x}[\cdot] := \mathbb{E}[\cdot | X_t = x]$. Define a function $v = v(t, x)$ as

$$v(t, x) = \mathbb{E}^{t,x}[g(X_T)] \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}.$$

Assume that $v \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ and that $(\partial_x v(s, W_s))_{s \in [t, T]} \in L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$. Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t v + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{xx} v &= 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}, \\ v(T, \cdot) &= g \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Hints:

- i) Apply Itô formula to the function v and process $X^{t,x}$.
- ii) Take expectation. The condition $(\partial_x v(s, W_s))_{s \in [t, T]} \in L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ ensures stochastic integral is a martingale and so it will disappear under expectation.
- iii) Convince yourself that the PDE must hold.

Exercise 3.2. For any $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$, define the stochastic process $(X_s^{t,x})_{s \in [t, T]}$ as the solution to the SDE

$$dX_s^{t,x} = b(X_s^{t,x}) ds + \sigma(X_s^{t,x}) dW_s, \quad \forall s \in [t, T], \quad X_t = x.$$

Let $\mathbb{E}^{t,x}[\cdot] := \mathbb{E}[\cdot | X_t = x]$. Define a function $v = v(t, x)$ as

$$v(t, x) = e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^{t,x}[g(X_T)] \quad \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}.$$

Assume that $v \in C^{1,2}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ and that $(e^{-rs} \sigma(s, X_s) \partial_x v(s, X_s))_{s \in [t, T]} \in L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$. Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t v + b \partial_x v + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \partial_{xx} v - rv &= 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}, \\ v(T, \cdot) &= g \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$