

以可存品与非可存品为消费对象的最优投资消费决策

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摘要: 传统的投资消费决策问题考虑的消费对象局限于单一的非可存品或者单一的可存品. 而且假定银行的贷款利率等于存款利率. 本文假定银行的贷款利率大于存款利率, 并且投资者的消费对象为包含可存品与非可存品的组合. 可存品的价格假设服从几何布朗运动, 它的折旧率假定为一个常值. 应用随机控制方法, 得到等弹性效用函数情形下的最优投资消费策略的显式表达.

关键词: 最优投资消费; 可存品; 随机控制; HJB(Hamilton Jacobi Bellman)方程

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Optimal investment and consumption decisions with perishable and durable products as consumption objects

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Abstract: The consumption object considered in the traditional investment consumption decision problem is either a single perishable product or a single durable product and the borrowing rate of the bank is assumed to be equal to the deposit rate. In this paper the borrowing rate of the bank is assumed to be higher than its deposit rate, and the consumption objects of the investor are supposed to be a mixture of perishable and durable products. The unit price of the durable product is assumed to follow a geometric Brownian motion and the physical depreciation rate of the durable goods is supposed to be a constant. By using stochastic control methods, optimal investment-consumption strategies are derived explicitly for the isoelastic utility function case.

Key words: optimal investment-consumption; durable good; stochastic control; HJB(Hamilton Jacobi Bellman) equation

1 引言(Introduction)

投资消费问题就是投资者如何安排给定时域内的投资和消费使得消费的期望效用与最终财富的期望效用之和最大(如果是有限时域)或者使得消费的期望效用最大(如果是无限时域)的问题. 消费对象的种类影响到整个投资消费决策. 根据对投资决策的影响不同, 一般把消费对象分为两类: 一类是不能存储, 一经购买应立即消费, 其效用一次性释放, 比如食品等, 这里称之为非可存品; 另一类是可以长久使用, 在被使用期间其效用慢慢释放, 同时在使用一段时间后, 消费者还可以将它卖出, 再购买新的消费对象, 比如房屋、汽车、衣服、家具等, 这里称之为可存品. 可存品又可分为两类: 一类是可分可存品, 如衣服、家具等; 另一类是不可分可存品, 如汽车、房屋

等. 传统的投资消费模型中的消费对象只考虑单类的消费品, 如 Merton^[1], Cuoco 与 Liu^[2]考虑了非可存消费品; Grossman 与 Laroque^[3]考虑了可存消费品. 但实际生活中, 人们的消费对象往往是这两类消费品的结合. 另外, 传统的投资消费模型都假定银行的贷款利率等于存款利率, 但实际中, 贷款利率应大于存款利率. Fleming^[4]和 Xu^[5]曾考虑了这种情形, 但它们的消费品却是单一的.

针对这一实际情况, 本文考虑这样一个投资消费问题: 投资对象是可分可存品与非可存品的结合, 并假定银行的贷款利率大于存款利率. 利用随机最优控制方法以及 Kuhn-Tucker 条件证明了等弹性效用函数情形下最优策略的存在性并得到了最优策略的显式表达.

2 模型(Model)

考虑一个概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, \mathcal{F}_t)$, 设 $W_t = (W_t^1, W_t^2)$, 其中 $W_t^i (i = 1, 2)$ 是概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, \mathcal{F}_t)$ 上的一维 Brown 运动, 且 W_t^1 与 W_t^2 互不相关. $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 是 W_t 的自然滤波.

这里只考虑两类不同的资产: 一是无风险证券, 价格为 p_{0t} , $t \geq 0$, 满足方程

$$dp_{0t} = \begin{cases} r_u p_{0t} dt, & p_{0t} \geq 0, \\ r'_l p_{0t} dt, & p_{0t} < 0. \end{cases}$$

其中 r_t, r'_t 分别为存款和贷款利率, 且 $r'_t > r_t$. 另一类是风险证券, 价格过程为 p_t , $t \geq 0$, 满足方程

$$dp_t = p_t [b_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t^1].$$

其中 b_t 表示瞬时期望收益率, σ_t 表示瞬时扩散率. 而且自然假定 $b_t > r'_t$. 设可存消费品价格过程 s_t , $t \geq 0$ 满足方程

$$ds_t = s_t [\mu_t dt + \sigma_{1t} dW_t^1 + \sigma_{2t} dW_t^2], \quad s(0) = s. \quad (1)$$

考虑到可存品的物理折旧过程, 不妨假设它的折旧率为 δ , 若 t 时投资者手头可存品的数量为 M_t , 则有

$$dM_t = -\delta M_t dt.$$

假定以上系数 $r_t, r'_t, b_t, \sigma_t, \sigma_{1t}, \sigma_{2t}, \mu_t$ 均是 $t \geq 0$ 的确定的一致有界的函数. 令

$$L^q = \{ \{ \mathcal{F}_t \}_{t \geq 0} - \text{适应的过程 } g_t : \int_0^T \|g_s\|^q ds < \infty, \text{ a.e. } -P, \forall T > 0 \},$$

$$q = 1, 2.$$

设非可存品的消费率(单位时间的消费量)为 $c_t \in L^1$, $\pi_{0t} \in L^1$, $\pi_t \in L^2$, $\theta_t \in L^2$ 分别表示投资者对无风险证券、风险证券以及可存品的持有量. π_{0t}, π_t 可正可负, 为正时表示持有多头, 为负时表示持有空头, $\theta_t \geq 0$. 设 x_t 表示投资者的财富过程, 初始财富为 x . 若 N_{0t}, N_t, M_t 分别表示 t 时投资者手头无风险证券、风险证券和可存品的数量, 则

$$\pi_{0t} = N_{0t} p_{0t}, \quad \pi_t = N_t p_t, \quad \theta_t = M_t s_t,$$

$$x_t = \pi_{0t} + \pi_t + \theta_t = N_{0t} p_{0t} + N_t p_t + M_t s_t.$$

由 Itô 公式(具体推导可参见文献[6]第 5.3 节或文献[7]第 3 节), 有

$$\begin{aligned} dx_t &= N_{0t} dp_{0t} + N_t dp_t + M_t ds_t - c_t dt = \\ &[x_t r_t + \pi_t (b_t - r_t) + \theta_t (\mu_t - r_t - \delta) - \\ &(x_t - \pi_t - \theta_t) (r'_t - r_t) - c_t] dt + \\ &(\pi_t \sigma_t + \theta_t \sigma_{1t}) dW_t^1 + \theta_t \sigma_{2t} dW_t^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

定义 称一个三元变量组 (π_t, θ_t, c_t) 为一个允许策略, 如果 $\pi_t \in L^2, \theta_t \in L^2, c_t \in L^1$, 且 $\theta_t \geq 0, c_t \geq 0, x_t \geq 0, t \geq 0$. 所有允许策略的集合, 记为 $\Lambda(x, s)$.

考虑一个无限时域(时间范围)的情形, 设投资者采取允许策略 (π_t, θ_t, c_t) 时, 折扣条件效用为

$$J^{(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t)}(x, s) = E_0 \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} U(c_t, \hat{\theta}_t) dt \right]. \quad (3)$$

其中 $U(c_t, \hat{\theta}_t)$ 是关于 $c_t, \hat{\theta}_t$ 可微的凹函数, $\hat{\theta}_t = \theta_t / s_t = M_t, \rho > 0$ 为折扣因子. 投资者的目的就是要从 $\Lambda(x, s)$ 中选取一个策略 (π_t, θ_t, c_t) 使得 $J^{(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t)}(x, s)$ 最大. 因此投资者的值函数定义为

$$V(x, s) = \sup_{(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) \in \Lambda(x, s)} J^{(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t)}(x, s). \quad (4)$$

3 引理(Lemmas)

对应问题(4), 由随机最优控制原理(见文献[8] III.9)及 Itô 公式容易得到 HJB 方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \rho V &= V_x x_t r_t + V_s \mu_t s_t + \frac{1}{2} V_{ss} (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) s_t^2 + \\ &\sup_{\pi_t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta_t \in \mathbb{R}_+, c_t \in \mathbb{R}_+} f(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) &= U(c_t, \hat{\theta}_t) + V_x [\pi_t (b_t - r_t) + \theta_t (\mu_t - r_t - \delta) - \\ &(x_t - \pi_t - \theta_t) (r'_t - r_t) - c_t] + \\ &\frac{1}{2} V_{xx} [\pi_t^2 \sigma_t^2 + \theta_t^2 (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) + 2\pi_t \theta_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}] + \\ &s_t V_{xs} [\pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t} + \theta_t (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)], \\ V_{xx} &= \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2}(x, s), \quad V_{xs} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial s}(x, s), \\ V_{ss} &= \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial s^2}(x, s), \quad V_x = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(x, s), \quad V_s = \frac{\partial V}{\partial s}(x, s). \end{aligned}$$

下面考虑一类特殊的可分离、等弹性效用函数, 它的一般表达式如下:

$$U(c_t, \hat{\theta}_t) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (c_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma}. \quad (6)$$

其中参数 $\beta, \gamma \in (0, 1)$.

下面求解(6)对应的 HJB 方程(5).

因对 $\forall k > 0, (\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) \in \Lambda(x, s) \Leftrightarrow (k\pi_t, k\theta_t, kc_t) \in \Lambda(kx, ks)$, 且 $U(kc_t, \hat{\theta}_t) = k^{\beta(1-\gamma)} U(c_t, \hat{\theta}_t)$, 故 $V(kx, ks) = k^{\beta(1-\gamma)} V(x, s)$, 特别取 $k = s^{-1}$, 则 $V(x, s) = s^{\beta(1-\gamma)} V(x/s, 1) = s^{\beta(1-\gamma)} V_1(x/s)$. 令 $x_t/s_t = y_t, \hat{\pi}_t = \pi_t/s_t, \hat{\theta}_t = \theta_t/s_t, \hat{c}_t = c_t/s_t$ 并代入式(5)得

$$\{\rho - \beta(1-\gamma)[\mu_t - \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)]\} V_1(y) =$$

$$V_1(y) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a_v y^{1-\gamma}. \quad (9)$$

$$\sup_{\pi_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{\theta}_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t). \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t) = & \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (\hat{e}_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma} + V_1'(y) [(r_t + \\ & (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \\ & \delta \hat{\theta}_t + \pi_t(b_t - r_t - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma\sigma_{1t}) - \\ & (y_t - \pi_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - (r_t' - r_t) - \hat{e}_t] + \\ & \frac{1}{2} V_1''(y) [\pi_t^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)^2 - \\ & 2\pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)]. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_1(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t) = & \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (\hat{e}_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma} + V_1'(y) [(r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma)) \\ & (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \delta \hat{\theta}_t + \\ & \pi_t(b_t - r_t - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma\sigma_{1t}) - \hat{e}_t] + \frac{1}{2} V_1''(y) [\pi_t^2 \sigma_t^2 + \\ & (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)^2 - 2\pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)], \\ \hat{f}_2(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t) = & \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (\hat{e}_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma} + V_1'(y) [(r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ & \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \delta \hat{\theta}_t + \pi_t(b_t - r_t' - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma\sigma_{1t}) - \hat{e}_t] + \frac{1}{2} V_1''(y) [\pi_t^2 \sigma_t^2 + \\ & (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)^2 - 2\pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)], \\ \hat{f}_3(\hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t) = & \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (\hat{e}_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma} + V_1'(y) [(r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ & \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \delta \hat{\theta}_t + (y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)(b_t - r_t - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma\sigma_{1t}) - \hat{e}_t] + \frac{1}{2} V_1''(y) (\sigma_t^2 + \\ & \sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2 - 2\sigma\sigma_{1t})(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)^2, \end{aligned}$$

显然

$$\hat{f}(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t) = \begin{cases} \hat{f}_1(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t), & y_t - \pi_t - \hat{\theta}_t > 0, \\ \hat{f}_3(\hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t), & y_t - \pi_t - \hat{\theta}_t = 0, \\ \hat{f}_2(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t), & y_t - \pi_t - \hat{\theta}_t < 0. \end{cases}$$

首先求解 $y_t - \pi_t - \hat{\theta}_t > 0$ 的情形,即解方程

$$\{\rho - \beta(1-\gamma)[\mu_t - \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)]\} V_1(y) = \sup_{\pi_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{\theta}_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}} \hat{f}_1(\pi_t, \hat{\theta}_t, \hat{e}_t). \quad (8)$$

方程(8)的值函数具有下面形式:

最优控制具有形式

$$\pi_t = a_\pi y_t, \hat{\theta}_t = a_\theta y_t, \hat{e}_t = a_c y_t. \quad (10)$$

将式(9)代入式(8)整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \{\rho - \beta(1-\gamma)[\mu_t - \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)]\} \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a_v y^{1-\gamma} = & \sup_{\pi_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{\theta}_t \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (\hat{e}_t^\beta \hat{\theta}_t^{1-\beta})^{1-\gamma} + \\ & a_v y_t^{-\gamma} [(r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \delta \hat{\theta}_t + \pi_t(b_t - r_t - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma_t \sigma_{1t}) - \hat{e}_t] - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \gamma a_v y_t^{-\gamma-1} [\pi_t^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)^2 - 2\pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)] \}, \end{aligned}$$

那么式(8)取最大值的一阶条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{f}_1}{\partial \pi_t} = & a_v y_t^{-\gamma} (b_t - r_t - (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma_t \sigma_{1t}) - \\ & \gamma a_v y_t^{-\gamma-1} [\pi_t \sigma_t^2 - \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t)] = 0, \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{f}_1}{\partial \hat{\theta}_t} = & (1-\beta) \hat{e}_t^{\beta(1-\gamma)} \hat{\theta}_t^{-\gamma-\beta(1-\gamma)} - \\ & a_v y_t^{-\gamma} [r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t + \delta] + \gamma a_v y_t^{-\gamma-1} [(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(y_t - \hat{\theta}_t) - \pi_t \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}] = 0, \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}_1}{\partial \hat{e}_t} = \beta \hat{e}_t^{\beta(1-\gamma)-1} \hat{\theta}_t^{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} - a_v y_t^{-\gamma} = 0. \quad (13)$$

由式(13)及 $\hat{\theta}_t = a_\theta y_t, \hat{e}_t = a_c y_t$ 得

$$a_v = \beta a_c^{\beta(1-\gamma)-1} a_\theta^{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}. \quad (14)$$

由式(11)及 $\pi_t = a_\pi y_t, \hat{\theta}_t = a_\theta y_t$ 得

$$a_\pi = \frac{1}{\gamma \sigma_t^2} (b_t - r_t - (1-\gamma)(1-\beta)\sigma_t \sigma_{1t}) - \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t} a_\theta. \quad (15)$$

由式(12)及 $\pi_t = a_\pi y_t, \hat{\theta}_t = a_\theta y_t, \hat{e}_t = a_c y_t$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\beta) a_c^{\beta(1-\gamma)} a_\theta^{-\gamma-\beta(1-\gamma)} - \\ a_v [r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma)) - \mu_t + \delta] + \\ \gamma a_v [(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(1-a_\theta) - a_\pi \sigma_t \sigma_{1t}] = 0. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

将式(15)代入式(16),并利用式(14)得

$$\begin{aligned} a_c = & \frac{\beta \gamma}{1-\beta} \sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta^2 + \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} [r_t + (1-\gamma)(1-\beta) \sigma_{2t}^2 - \mu_t + \delta + \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t} (b_t - r_t)] a_\theta. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

将 $V_1(y) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a_y y^{1-\gamma}$, $\hat{\pi}_t = a_\pi y_t$, $\hat{\theta}_t = a_\theta y_t$, $\hat{c}_t = a_c y_t$ 代入式(8)并整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\rho}{1-\gamma} - \beta[\mu_t - \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)] = \\ & (\frac{1}{(1-\gamma)\beta} - 1)a_c + [r_t + (1-\beta(1-\gamma))(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ & \sigma_{2t}^2) - \mu_t](1-a_\theta) - \delta a_\theta + a_\pi[b_t - r_t - \\ & (1-\beta(1-\gamma))\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}] - \frac{\gamma}{2}[a_\pi^2\sigma_t^2 + \\ & (\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)(1-a_\theta)^2 - 2a_\pi\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}(1-a_\theta)]. \end{aligned}$$

再利用式(14), (15), (17)得

$$A_0 a_\theta^2 + A_1 a_\theta + A_2 = 0. \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= (\frac{\beta\gamma}{1-\beta} + \frac{1+\gamma}{2})\sigma_{2t}^2 = (\frac{\gamma}{1-\beta} + \frac{1-\gamma}{2})\sigma_{2t}^2, \\ A_1 &= \frac{1}{1-\beta}[r_t + (1-\gamma)(1-\beta)\sigma_{2t}^2 - \\ & \mu_t + \delta + \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t}(b_t - r_t)], \\ A_2 &= -\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}\{r_t - (1-\beta)\mu_t + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta)[1 + (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)](\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ & \sigma_{2t}^2) + \frac{1}{2\gamma\sigma_t^2}[b_t - r_t - (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}]^2\}. \end{aligned}$$

因有 $\hat{\theta}_t > 0$, $\hat{c}_t > 0$ 限制, 故要求 $a_\theta > 0$, $a_c > 0$. 由式(17)及式(18)得

$$\begin{aligned} a_c &= \beta A_1 a_\theta + \beta(A_0 - \frac{1-\gamma}{2}\sigma_{2t}^2)a_\theta^2 = \\ & -\beta A_2 - \frac{1}{2}\beta(1-\gamma)\sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta^2. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对方程(18)(注意到 $A_0 > 0$), 作如下讨论:

- 1) 若 $A_1 > 0$, $A_2 > 0$, 则方程(18)无正根;
- 2) 若 $A_1 < 0$, $A_2 > 0$, 则方程(18)要么只有零根要么有两个正根. 但由式(19)知, 这两种情形都会使得 $a_c < 0$;
- 3) 若 $A_2 < 0$, 则方程(18)有唯一一个正根. 由式(19)知, 要保证 $a_c > 0$, 当且仅当 $A_2 < -\frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma)\sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta^2$.

从而有下面引理:

引理 1 若 $A_2 < 0$, a_θ 是方程(18)的唯一正根, 且有 $A_2 < -\frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma)\sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta^2$, 则当 $x_t - \pi_t - \theta_t > 0$ 时, 问题(5)对应问题的最优投资消费策略为

$$\pi_{1t}^* = a_\pi x_t, \theta_{1t}^* = a_\theta x_t, c_{1t}^* = a_c x_t, \quad (20)$$

值函数为

$$V_1(x, s) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a_v s^{-(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} x^{1-\gamma}.$$

其中 x_t 为这个策略下的财富过程, a_v , a_π , a_c 分别由式(14), (15), (19)给出.

证 由上面过程可知, 式(20)是个允许策略. 要证明式(20)为最优策略, $V_1(x, s)$ 是此策略下的值函数, 由文献[8]Theorem IV5.1 知, 只需验证

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-\rho t} E[x_t^{1-\gamma} s_t^{-(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}] = 0.$$

验证过程略. 证毕.

类似于求解方程(8)的方法分别求解 $y_t - \hat{\pi}_t - \hat{\theta}_t < 0$, $y_t - \hat{\pi}_t - \hat{\theta}_t = 0$ 这两种情形下的方程, 类似的讨论可以得到这两种情形分别对应的结论如下:

引理 2 若 $A'_2 < 0$, a'_θ 是下面方程的唯一正根:

$$A'_0 a_\theta^2 + A'_1 a_\theta + A'_2 = 0.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A'_0 &= A_0, \\ A'_1 &= \frac{1}{1-\beta}[r'_t + (1-\gamma)(1-\beta)\sigma_{2t}^2 - \\ & \mu_t + \delta + \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t}(b_t - r'_t)], \\ A'_2 &= -\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}\{r'_t - (1-\beta)\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta)[1 + (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)](\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ & \sigma_{2t}^2) + \frac{1}{2\gamma\sigma_t^2}[b_t - r'_t - (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}]^2\}, \end{aligned}$$

且有 $A'_2 < -\frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma)\sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta'^2$, 则当 $x_t - \pi_t - \theta_t < 0$ 时, 问题(5)对应问题的最优投资消费策略为

$$\pi_{2t}^* = a'_\pi x_t, \theta_{2t}^* = a'_\theta x_t, c_{2t}^* = a'_c x_t,$$

值函数为

$$V_2(x, s) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a'_v s^{-(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} x^{1-\gamma},$$

其中 x_t 为这个策略下的财富过程,

$$\begin{aligned} a'_\pi &= \frac{1}{\gamma\sigma_t^2}(b_t - r'_t - (1-\gamma)(1-\beta)\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}) - \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t}a'_\theta, \\ a'_c &= \frac{\beta\gamma}{1-\beta}\sigma_{2t}^2 a_\theta'^2 + \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}[r'_t + (1-\gamma)(1-\beta)\sigma_{2t}^2 - \\ & \mu_t + \delta + \frac{\sigma_{1t}}{\sigma_t}(b_t - r'_t)]a'_\theta, \\ a'_v &= \beta a_c'^{\beta(1-\gamma)-1} a_\theta'^{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3 若 $A''_2 < 0$, a''_θ 是如下方程的唯一正根:

$$A_0'' a_\theta^2 + A_1'' a_\theta + A_2'' = 0.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_0'' &= \left(\frac{\beta\gamma}{1-\beta} + \frac{\gamma+1}{2} \right) [(\sigma_t - \sigma_{1t})^2 + \sigma_{2t}] = \\ &\quad \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\beta} + \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \right) [(\sigma_t - \sigma_{1t})^2 + \sigma_{2t}], \\ A_1'' &= \frac{1}{1-\beta} [b_t - \mu_t + \delta + (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \\ &\quad \sigma_{2t}^2 - 2\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}) - \gamma(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma_t\sigma_{1t})], \\ A_2'' &= -\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \{ b_t - (1-\beta)\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta)[1 + \\ &\quad (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)](\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) - \\ &\quad (1-\beta)(1-\gamma)\sigma_t\sigma_{1t} - \frac{\gamma}{2}\sigma_t^2 \}, \end{aligned}$$

且有 $A_2'' < -\frac{1}{2}\beta(1-\gamma)[(\sigma_t - \sigma_{1t})^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2](a_\theta'')^2$, 则当 $x_t - \pi_t - \theta_t = 0$ 时, 问题(5)对应问题的最优投资消费策略为

$$\pi_{3t}^* = (1 - a_\theta'')x_t, \theta_{3t}^* = a_\theta''x_t, c_{3t}^* = a_c''x_t,$$

值函数为

$$V_3(x, s) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} a_c'' s^{-(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} x^{1-\gamma}.$$

其中 x_t 为这个策略下的财富过程,

$$\begin{aligned} a_c'' &= -\beta A_2'' - \frac{1}{2}\beta(1-\gamma)[(\sigma_t - \\ &\quad \sigma_{1t})^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2](a_\theta'')^2, \\ a_v'' &= \beta(a_c'')^{\beta(1-\gamma)-1}(a_\theta'')^{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

4 定理及其证明(Theorem and its proof)

本节考虑问题(5), 基于上节的3个引理, 有下面定理成立:

定理 在引理1~3的假设条件下, 问题(5)的最优投资消费策略 $(\pi_t^*, \theta_t^*, c_t^*)$ 给出如下:

$$(\pi_t^*, \theta_t^*, c_t^*) = \begin{cases} (\pi_{1t}^*, \theta_{1t}^*, c_{1t}^*), & \eta_2 < 1, \\ (\pi_{3t}^*, \theta_{3t}^*, c_{3t}^*), & \eta_1 \leq 1 \leq \eta_2, \\ (\pi_{2t}^*, \theta_{2t}^*, c_{2t}^*), & 1 < \eta_1, \end{cases}$$

值函数为

$$V(x, s) = \begin{cases} V_1(x, s), & \eta_2 < 1, \\ V_3(x, s), & \eta_1 \leq 1 \leq \eta_2, \\ V_2(x, s), & 1 < \eta_1. \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1 &= \min\{a_\pi + a_\theta, a_\pi' + a_\theta'\}, \\ \eta_2 &= \max\{a_\pi + a_\theta, a_\pi' + a_\theta'\}, \end{aligned}$$

$a_\pi, a_\theta, a_c; a_\pi', a_\theta', a_c'$ 分别同引理1, 引理2.

证 只给出 $a_\pi' + a_\theta' \leq a_\pi + a_\theta$ 情形的证明, 对于情形 $a_\pi + a_\theta \leq a_\pi' + a_\theta'$ 证明类似, 故略去.

1) 当 $\pi_{1t}^* + \theta_{1t}^* < x_t$ 即 $a_\pi + a_\theta < 1$ 时, 因对任意 $\pi_t + \theta_t > x_t, c_t > 0$, 都有

$$(\pi_t + \theta_t)(r_t' - r_t) \geq x_t(r_t' - r_t),$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) &= \\ U(c_t, \theta_t) &+ V_x[\pi_t(b_t - r_t') + \theta_t(\mu_t - r_t' - \delta) + \\ &\quad x_t(r_t' - r_t) - c_t] + \frac{1}{2} V_{xx}[\pi_t^2\sigma_t^2 + \theta_t^2(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2) + \\ &\quad 2\pi_t\theta_t\sigma_t\sigma_{1t}] + s_t V_{xs}[\pi_t\sigma_t\sigma_{1t} + \theta_t(\sigma_{1t}^2 + \sigma_{2t}^2)] \leq \\ f_1(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) &\leq f_1(\pi_{1t}^*, \theta_{1t}^*, c_{1t}^*). \end{aligned}$$

而对 $\forall \pi_t + \theta_t \geq x_t, c_t > 0$, 有 $f(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) = f_1(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t)$, 所以结论成立.

2) 当 $\pi_{2t}^* + \theta_{2t}^* \leq x_t \leq \pi_{1t}^* + \theta_{1t}^*$, 即 $a_\pi' + a_\theta' \leq 1 \leq a_\pi + a_\theta$ 时, 考虑下面两个约束最优问题:

$$\begin{cases} \max f_1(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t), \\ \text{s.t. } \pi_t + \theta_t \leq x_t, \\ \theta_t > 0, c_t > 0, \\ \max f_2(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t), \\ \text{s.t. } \pi_t + \theta_t \geq x_t, \\ \theta_t > 0, c_t > 0. \end{cases}$$

利用 Kuhn-Tucker 条件容易验证: $(\pi_{3t}^*, \theta_{3t}^*, c_{3t}^*)$ 是这两个问题的最优解, 从而命题得证.

3) 当 $x_t < \pi_{1t}^* + \theta_{1t}^*$ 即 $1 < a_\pi' + a_\theta'$ 时, 因对任意 $\pi_t + \theta_t \leq x_t, c_t > 0$, 都有

$$(\pi_t + \theta_t)(r_t' - r_t) \leq x_t(r_t' - r_t).$$

容易验证, 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) &\leq f_2(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) \leq \\ f_2(\pi_{2t}^*, \theta_{2t}^*, c_{2t}^*). \end{aligned}$$

而对 $\pi_t + \theta_t > x_t, c_t > 0, f(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t) = f_2(\pi_t, \theta_t, c_t)$. 所以结论成立. 证毕.

5 结论(Conclusion)

讨论了一个以可存品与非可存品为消费对象、贷款利率大于存款利率情况下的最优投资消费问题. 取等弹性函数为效用函数, 通过求解 HJB 方程, 得到了最优投资消费控制及值函数的显式表达.

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第6届中国智能机器人学术研讨会纪要

(2004年11月10日)

由中国人工智能学会智能机器人专业委员会主办,华中科技大学控制科学与工程系承办,中国人工智能学会机器人足球竞赛工作委员会和上海广茂达伙伴机器人有限公司协办的第6届中国智能机器人学术研讨会于2004年11月1~3日在武汉隆重召开.中国工程院院士、华中科技大学校长樊明武教授,中国科学院院士杨叔子教授,中国科学院院士熊有伦教授,中国人工智能学会理事长钟义信教授,中国人工智能学会指导委员会主任涂序彦教授,中国人工智能学会副理事长、智能机器人专业委员会名誉主任蔡自兴教授等嘉宾和来自全国和海外的专家学者150余人出席了开幕式.开幕式由本次会议组委会主任、华中科技大学控制科学与工程系主任王红卫教授主持,大会主席、中国人工智能学会智能机器人专业委员会主任黄心汉教授致开幕词,华中科技大学校长樊明武院士致欢迎词,杨叔子院士、钟义信理事长、涂序彦教授和蔡自兴教授发表了热情洋溢的讲话,向大会的召开表示热烈祝贺,涂序彦教授还宣读了他为大会所作的祝贺诗.

开幕式后,涂序彦教授、熊有伦院士、蔡自兴教授等11位专家作了大会报告.来自国内和海外的60位专家学者在各分会场报告了学术论文和科技成果,会场内外气氛活跃、讨论深入,代表们从不同侧面展示了近年来在智能机器人研究中的丰硕成果,交流了科技开发和学术活动的宝贵经验,展望了未来智能机器人的发展方向,深入探讨了智能机器人的发展战略.经过大会评审委员会的认真讨论和审议,评选出同济大学陈启军报告的“一种简单的机器人鲁棒自适应轨迹跟踪控制算法”和中科院合肥智能机械研究所吴仲城报告的“机器人网络化神经单元设计与实现”为本次大会的优秀论文.本次学术研讨会是我国智能机器人科技界、学术界和产业界的又一次盛会,它为我国智能机器人科技与产业的发展起到了重要的推动作用.

在本次学术会议期间,还进行了足球机器人表演赛,大会组委会邀请了近年来在国内和国际比赛中取得优异成绩的部分队伍参加比赛和表演,经过紧张角逐,华南理工大学、武汉大学和华中科技大学代表队分获5对5仿真组的前三名,武汉科技大学、武汉工程大学和华南理工大学代表队分获11对11仿真组前三名.通过比赛和表演,达到了切磋技艺、交流经验、活跃和丰富学术活动的目的.

大会期间,举行了智能机器人专业委员会全体与会委员会议,会议听取和讨论了黄心汉主任委员的工作报告,与会委员对专业委员会的工作表示满意,对今后的工作提出了许多有益的建议.会议对第3届专业委员会增补委员候选人进行了审议和表决,决定增补马宏绪等16人为中国人工智能学会智能机器人专业委员会委员.会议还审议和讨论了2006年第7届中国智能机器人学术研讨会的承办单位和举办地,哈尔滨工业大学、中科院自动化所、南京理工大学等单位在会上提出了申请,经过全体委员投票表决,决定2006年第7届中国智能机器人学术研讨会由哈尔滨工业大学承办.

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