

PATHWISE STOCHASTIC OPTIMAL CONTROL

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Controlled Markov process with values in \mathcal{X} , with finite horizon, and objective

$$E \left[\sum_{j=0}^{T-1} f_j(X_j, a_j) + F(X_T) \right]$$

to be maximized over adapted $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

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satisfies the [Bellman equations](#):

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- How do we store V_n ?
- How do we compute integrals over \mathcal{X} ?
- Use Monte Carlo for high-dimensional integration **but what controls would we use along a simulated path?**

Simplest example: optimal stopping.

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If we stop at time τ , we get reward Z_τ . The American option pricing problem (=optimal stopping problem) with horizon T is to find stopping time τ^* such that

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- optimising over a *much* larger class;
- many possible laws to consider;

Problem formulation.

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$$\Lambda_t(a) \equiv \prod_{r=0}^{t-1} \varphi(X_r, X_{r+1}; a_r) \equiv \prod_{r=0}^{t-1} \varphi_{r+1}(a_r) \in L^1(\mathcal{F}_t);$$

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so the problem is

$$V_0(X_0) = \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} v_0(X_0; a) \equiv \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) f_j(X_j, a_j) \right].$$

Main result, 1.

Fixing $a \in \mathcal{A}$, for any martingale M ,

$$\begin{aligned} v_0(X_0; a) &= E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) f_j(X_j, a_j) \right] \\ &= E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + \Delta M_{j+1} \} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} V_0(X_0) &= \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} v_0(X_0; a) \\ &= \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_{j+1}(X_{j+1})\varphi_{j+1}(a_j) \} \right] \\ &= \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} E^* \left[h_0(X_0) + \sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_j(X_j) \} \right] \\ &\leq E^* \left[\sup_a \left\{ h_0(X_0) + \sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_j(X_j) \} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} V_0(X_0) &\leq h_0(X_0) + E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \sup_a \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_j(X_j) \} \right] \\ &\leq h_0(X_0) + E^* \left[\sum_{j=0}^T \sup_a \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_j(X_j) \}^+ \right] \end{aligned}$$

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To see this, use the Bellman equation:

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Main result: remarks.

$$V_0(X_0) = \min_{(h_j)} E^* \left[\sup_a \sum_{j=0}^T \Lambda_j(a) \{ f_j(X_j, a_j) + Ph_{j+1}(X_j, a_j) - h_{j+1}(X_{j+1})\varphi_{j+1}(a_j) \} \right].$$

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- This approach is a new *strategy* for optimal control.
- In fact, we have an infinite-dimensional *linear program*, where the choice variable is the RCD for a given X .

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$$dX_t = dW_t + a_t dt, \quad X_0 = x_0 \neq 0,$$

aiming to $\max E|X_T|^2$ subject to $|a_t| \leq 1$.

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Step 7: Increase n by 1 and return to Step 2.

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