

## B60.4308: Applications of Stochastic Control to Revenue Management

Homework #4: Due Thursday, April 24, 2003

### Problem 1:

Consider the stochastic control problem

$$V(s, x) = \max_u E[(X_T)^r], \quad \text{where } 0 < r < 1$$

subject to  $dX_t = a u dt + u dB_t, \quad X_s = x > 0,$

where  $B_t \in \mathbb{R}$  is a Brownian motion,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  is a constant, and

$$T = \inf\{t > s : X_t = 0\} \wedge t_1,$$

where  $t_1 > s$  is a constant future time.

Solve this control problem and show that the optimal control is

$$u^*(t, x) = \frac{a x}{1 - r},$$

with corresponding optimal performance

$$V(s, x) = x^r \exp\left(\frac{a^2(T - s)r}{2(1 - r)}\right).$$

### Problem 2:

Consider the stochastic control problem

$$V(s, x) = \sup_u E\left[\int_s^\infty \exp(-\rho t) f(X_t) dt\right],$$

subject to  $dX_t = r u_t X_t dt + \alpha u_t X_t dB_t,$

where  $r, \alpha,$  and  $\rho > 0$  are constants,  $f(\cdot)$  is a bounded continuous function.

Assume that  $V \in C^2$  and the the optimal Markov control  $u^*$  exists.

a) Write down the Bellman equation and show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 V(t, x)}{\partial x^2} \leq 0.$$

b) Assume that  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} V(t, x) < 0$ . Prove that

$$u^*(t, x) = -\frac{r \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial x}}{\alpha^2 x \frac{\partial^2 V(t, x)}{\partial x^2}}$$

and that

$$2\alpha^2 \left( \exp(-\rho t) f(x) + \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial^2 V(t, x)}{\partial x^2} - r^2 \left( \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial x} \right)^2 = 0.$$

c) Assume that  $\frac{\partial^2 V(t, x)}{\partial x^2} = 0$ . Prove that  $\frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial x} = 0$  and

$$\exp(-\rho t) f(x) + \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial t} = 0.$$

d) Assume that  $u_t^* = u^*(X_t)$  and that b) holds. Prove that  $V(t, x) = \exp(-\rho t) g(x)$  where  $g(x)$  satisfies

$$2\alpha^2 (f(x) - \rho g(x)) g''(x) - r^2 (g'(x))^2 = 0.$$

### **Problem 3:**

Let  $X_t$  denote your wealth at time  $t$ . Suppose that at any time  $t$  you have a choice between two investments:

1) A risky investment where the unit price  $P_1$  satisfies the equation

$$dP_1(t) = a_1 P_1(t) dt + \sigma_1 P_1(t) dB_t.$$

2) A safer (less risky) investment where the unit price  $P_2$  satisfies

$$dP_2(t) = a_2 P_2(t) dt + \sigma_2 P_2(t) d\tilde{B}_t.$$

The parameters  $a_i$  and  $\sigma_i$  are constants such that

$$a_1 > a_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_1 > \sigma_2$$

and  $B_t$  and  $\tilde{B}_t$  are independent one-dimensional Brownian motions.

a) Let  $u_t$  denote the fraction of the fortune  $X_t$  which is placed in the risky investment at time  $t$ . Show that

$$dX_t = X_t (a_1 u_t + a_2 (1 - u_t)) dt + X_t (\sigma_1 u_t dB_t + \sigma_2 (1 - u_t) d\tilde{B}_t).$$

b) Assuming that  $u$  is a Markov control, *i.e.*,  $u_t = u(t, X_t)$ , find the generator of  $(t, X_t)$ .

c) Write down the HJB equation for the stochastic control problem

$$V(s, x) = \sup_u \mathbb{E} \left[ \sqrt{X_T} \right],$$

where  $T = \min\{t > s : X_t = 0\} \wedge t_1$ .

d) Find the optimal control  $u^*$  for the problem in c).

**Problem 4:**

Consider the following control problem (*Bounded Velocity Follower*):

$$V(x) = \min_{\xi} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\alpha t) (x + B_t - \xi_t)^2 dt \right]$$

subject to  $-\infty < \theta_0 \leq \dot{\xi}_t \leq \theta_1 < \infty$ ,

where  $B_t$  is a standard one-dimensional Brownian motion.

a) Write down the HJB equation and show that a bang-bang solution solves the problem.

b) Using the the smoothness fit assumption  $V(x) \in C^2$  solve the control problem.

**Problem 5:**

Consider the following singular control problem.

$$V(x) = \min_{\theta_t} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \theta_t^2 dt + pU_T + rL_T \right]$$

subject to  $dX_t = -\theta_t dt + dB_t + dL_t - dU_t$ ,

where the pair  $(U_t, L_t)$  is the two-sided regulator for the interval  $[0, b]$ .  $p$  and  $r$  are the cost of “hitting” the upper and lower boundaries  $x = b$  and  $x = 0$ , respectively.

Write down the HJB equation and find the optimal control policy  $\theta^*$ .