



一类带马氏切换与时滞的未定权益模型的对冲策略

摘要

在风险资产服从一类带马尔科夫模式切换(马氏切换)的时滞随机微分方程模型的情形下,考虑了一个以上述风险资产为标的资产的欧式未定权益,利用 Esscher 变换找到了等价鞅测度,并在此基础上得到该权益价格过程的鞅表示.同时,在资产价格过程的系数满足一定条件的假设下,给出了在由马氏切换的出现而导致的不完备市场中,通过最小化残余风险而求得的最优连续对冲策略.

关键词

对冲;马尔科夫模式切换(马氏切换);时滞;随机微分方程

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0 引言

自 Hamilton^[1] 在 1989 年引入马尔科夫模式切换(马氏切换)的概念以来,带有马氏切换的随机微分方程一直备受关注,因为它允许方程的某些系数在有限个状态间切换,因此可以对在实际中时有发生、由某些诸如金融危机或政策调整等重大事件而引起的市场或趋势上的突变进行建模.另一方面,经验和逻辑均表明,当前的风险资产价格受过去价格的影响,因此,时滞随机微分方程可能更好地表达风险资产价格的变动趋势.Arriojas 等^[2] 推广了传统的 Black-Scholes 公式^[3],给出了基于时滞随机微分方程的 Black-Scholes 公式.同时,在实际应用中,考虑到侧重点和实际操作效率,一般情况下,对风险资产价格的波动率的建模更为复杂,而对于长期均衡值的建模则相对简洁.

综合以上考量,本文考虑一类波动率受价格影响,均值由价格和一个马尔科夫链共同刻画的模型.值得注意的是,由马尔科夫链而引入的不确定性使得市场不再完备,因此在这种情形下不再存在完美的对冲策略.

在金融方面的实际应用中,对于资产贴现价格的鞅表示可以用于构造资产的最优对冲策略.比如,Colwell 等^[4] 就应用鞅表示方法构造了最优局部风险下的对冲策略.

由 Harrison 等^[5-6] 提出的传统资产定价理论指出了无套利机会与等价鞅测度的存在性之间的关系.由 Delbaen 等^[7] 提出的现代资产定价理论指出了无套利机会等价于存在一个等价鞅测度使得在该测度下,贴现资产价格为鞅.而 Esscher 变换是一种可以用于找到一个等价鞅测度的方法.

Arriojas 等^[2] 考虑了当标的资产 S_t 服从形如下式的时滞随机微分方程

$$dS_t = \mu S_{t-a} S_t dt + g(S_{t-b}) S_t dW_t$$

时,欧式期权的定价问题.Elliott 等^[8] 考虑了当标的资产 S_t 服从形如下式的带马尔科夫模式切换 X_t 的随机微分方程

$$dS_t = \mu(t, S_t, X_t) S_t dt + \sigma(t, S_t, X_t) S_t dW_t$$

时,欧式未定权益的最优对冲策略.

本文在此基础上,考虑标的资产服从一类带马尔科夫模式切换的时滞随机微分方程模型

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$dS_t = \mu(t, \mathbf{X}_t) S_{t-} S_t dt + \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) S_t dW_t$
 的欧式未定权益,在使用 Esscher 变换找到一个等价的鞅测度后,得到了未定权益价格的鞅表示,继而通过最小化由不完备市场导致的残余风险而得到了连续最优对冲策略.

1 预备知识

令 (Ω, F, P) 为一个完备概率空间,其中, P 为真实世界概率.

W_t 为定义在 (Ω, F, P) 上的标准一维布朗运动,记 $F_t^W, t \in [0, T], 0 < T < \infty$ 表示由 W 生成的流.

记 $\mathbf{X} := \{\mathbf{X}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为一个定义在 (Ω, F, P) 上的有 N 个状态的连续马尔科夫链,这里,该马尔科夫链用于解释经济环境的变化.令 $F_t^X, t \in [0, T]$ 表示由马氏链 \mathbf{X} 生成的流.记该马氏链状态空间的典型表示为 $\mathbf{E} := \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_N\}$,其中, $e_i, i = 1, \dots, N$ 为单位向量 $e_i = (0, 0, \dots, \underset{i}{1}, \dots, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbf{R}^N$.同时,记矩阵 A 为马尔科夫链 \mathbf{X} 的生成矩阵.根据 Elliott^[9] 给出的马尔科夫链的半鞅分解,有

$$\mathbf{X}_t = \mathbf{X}_0 + \int_0^t A \mathbf{X}_s ds + \mathbf{M}_t, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

其中, $\{\mathbf{M}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为 N 维 (F_t^X, P) -鞅.

记 $G_t = F_t^X \vee F_t^W, \tilde{G}_t := F_t^X \vee F_t^W, t \in [0, T]$.记市场无风险利率为 $\{r_t\}_{t \geq 0}$,并假设 $r_t := r(t, \mathbf{X}_t) = \langle \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{X}_t \rangle$,其中, $\mathbf{r} := (r_1, \dots, r_N)^T \in \mathbf{R}^N$,且 $r_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, N$;另外,记 $\{B_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为零时刻价值为 1 的无风险资产的在 t 时刻收益,则 $B_t = \exp\left(\int_0^t r_s ds\right)$.记风险资产 S 的贴现价格为 $\tilde{S}_t := \{\tilde{S}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}, \tilde{S}_t = B_t^{-1} S_t$.记 $C([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R}^d)$ 为所有连续函数 $\eta: [-\tau, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^d$ 构成的空间,其范数定义为 $\|\eta\| = \sup_{-\tau \leq \alpha \leq 0} |\eta(\alpha)|$.用 $L^p(\mathbf{R}^m; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 表示满足 $\int_0^\infty |\eta(t)|^p dt < \infty$ a.s. 的波莱尔可测函数 $\eta: \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ 的集合.用 $S_t \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R})$ 表示 $S_t(s) := S(t+s), t \geq 0, s \in [-\tau, 0]$.若 \mathbf{r} 为 N 维向量,记 $\text{diag}(\mathbf{r})$ 为以向量 \mathbf{r} 为元素的 N 维对角阵.

G_T 上关于参数 $\{\theta_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 的模式切换 Esscher 变换 $Q^\theta \sim P$ 定义如下: $\left. \frac{dQ^\theta}{dP} \right|_{G_T} = \Lambda_T^\theta$.

定理 1^[2] (Girsanov 定理) 令 $W(t), t \in [0, T]$ 为概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的标准布朗运动, Σ 为满足

$\int_0^T |\Sigma(u)|^2 du < \infty$ a.s. 的可料过程.令 $\rho_t := \exp\left\{\int_0^t \Sigma(u) dW(u) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |\Sigma(u)|^2 du\right\}, t \in [0, T]$,并假设有 $E^P(\rho_T) = 1$,其中 $E^P(\cdot)$ 表示测度 P 下的期望.如下定义 (Ω, F) 上测度 $Q, dQ/dP := \rho_T$,则 $\tilde{W}(t) := W(t) - \int_0^t \Sigma(u) du, t \in [0, T]$ 为 Q 下的标准布朗运动.

定理 2^[10] (条件贝叶斯定理) 设概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 且 $G \subset F$ 为其子 σ -代数.设 \bar{P} 为另一概率测度,关于 P 绝对连续,且有 $d\bar{P}/dP = \Lambda$.则对于任意 \bar{P} -可积随机变量 φ ,有 $\bar{E}[\varphi | G] = \psi$,

$$\psi = \begin{cases} \frac{E[\Lambda \varphi | G]}{E[\Lambda | G]}, & E[\Lambda | G] > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其余,} \end{cases}$$

$\bar{E}[\cdot]$ 表示测度 \bar{P} 下的期望.

2 对冲策略

假设风险资产 S 的价格过程服从如下所示的定义在上述完备概率空间上的、带有马尔科夫切换 \mathbf{X} 的时滞随机微分方程

$$\begin{cases} dS_t = \mu(t, \mathbf{X}_t) S_{t-} S_t dt + \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) S_t dW_t, \\ t \in [0, T], \\ S_t = s_t, \quad t \in [-l, 0], \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,常数 $l > 0, \sigma(\cdot): \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ 为连续函数,反映资产价格的波动率, $\mu(\cdot, \cdot): [0, T] \times E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ 反映过程的长期均衡值.

定理 3 上述定义的随机微分方程在 $[0, T]$ 上有唯一解.且,若 $s_t \geq 0, t \in [-l, 0]$ a.s.,则有 $S_t \geq 0, t \in [0, T]$ a.s..进一步,若 $s_t > 0, t \in [-l, 0]$ a.s.,则有 $S_t > 0, t \in [0, T]$ a.s..

证明 类似于文献[2]和[11]中的方法即可得证.

记风险资产的贴现价格为 $\tilde{S}_t := \{\tilde{S}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$, 则有

$$d\tilde{S}_t = (\mu(t, \mathbf{X}_t) B_{t-} \tilde{S}_{t-} - r(t, \mathbf{X}_t)) \tilde{S}_t dt + \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) \tilde{S}_t dW_t. \quad (2)$$

2.1 测度变换

记 $\theta_t := \theta(t, \mathbf{X}_t) = \langle \theta, \mathbf{X}_t \rangle, t \in [0, T]$ 为 t 时刻模式切换 Esscher 参数,其中, $\theta := (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_N)^T \in \mathbf{R}^N$.令 G -适应过程 $\Lambda^\theta := \{\Lambda_t^\theta\}_{t \in [0, T]}$,

$$\Lambda_t^\theta := \frac{\exp\left(\int_0^t \theta_s dW_s\right)}{E^P\left[\exp\left(\int_0^t \theta_s dW_s\right) \mid F_t^X\right]}, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (3)$$

其中, $E^P[\cdot]$ 表示测度 P 下的期望.

经计算可得:

$$\Lambda_t^\theta = \exp\left(\int_0^t \theta_s dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \theta_s^2 ds\right), \quad (4)$$

相应地,有

$$d\Lambda_t^\theta = \Lambda_t^\theta \theta_t dW_t, \quad (5)$$

则 Λ^θ 为 (G, P) -局部鞅.此时,进一步假设 Λ^θ 为 (G, P) -鞅.

由 Delbaen 等^[7] 提出的现代资产定价理论指出了无套利机会等价于存在一个等价鞅测度,使得在该测度下,贴现资产价格为鞅.为了找到一个等价鞅测度,记 $\{\tilde{\theta}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为 t 时刻中性风险下的模式切换 Esscher 参数.由上述现代资产定价理论,鞅测度需满足如下鞅条件:

$$\tilde{S}_s = E^\theta[\tilde{S}_t \mid \tilde{G}_s], \quad \forall t, s \in [0, T], \quad s \leq t, \quad (6)$$

其中, $E^\theta[\cdot]$ 表示测度 Q^θ 下的期望.

命题 1 鞅条件(6) 成立,当且仅当

$$\tilde{\theta}_t := \tilde{\theta}(t, B\tilde{S}, X) = (r(t, X_t) -$$

$$\mu(t, X_t) B_{t-1} \tilde{S}_{t-1} (\sigma(t, X_t))^{-1}, \quad t \in [0, T].$$

证明 由鞅条件(6) 及条件贝叶斯定理,有

$$S_0 = E^\theta[\tilde{S}_1 \mid \tilde{G}_0] = E^P[\tilde{S}_1 \Lambda_1^\theta \mid \tilde{G}_0], \quad t \in [0, T].$$

再由式(2), 计算可得

$$E^P\left[\exp\left\{\int_0^t (\mu(s, X_s) S_{s-1} - r(s, X_s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(s, X_s) - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_s^2) ds + \int_0^t (\sigma(s, X_s) + \tilde{\theta}_s) dW_s\right\} \mid \tilde{G}_0\right] = 1, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

因此,鞅条件成立,当且仅当

$$\mu(s, X_s) S_{s-1} - r(s, X_s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(s, X_s) - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}_s^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma(s, X_s) + \tilde{\theta}_s)^2 = 0,$$

可得:

$$\tilde{\theta}_s = -\frac{\mu(s, X_s) S_{s-1} - r(s, X_s)}{\sigma(s, X_s)}, \quad s \in [0, T]. \quad (7)$$

定义随机指数

$$M_{s,t}(z) := 1 + \int_s^t M_{s,u}(z) \tilde{\theta}(u, B\tilde{S}, X) dW_u,$$

$$\forall t, s \in [0, T], \quad s \leq t, \quad (8)$$

可得:

$$M_{0,t}(z_0) = \exp\left[\int_0^t \tilde{\theta}_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{\theta}_u^2 du\right], \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad (9)$$

则 $\{M_{0,t}(z_0)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为 (G, P) -局部鞅, 且有 $E^P[M_{0,t}(z_0)] = 1$.同时,注意到

$$M_{0,T}(z_0) = M_{0,t}(z_0) M_{t,T}(z), \quad (10)$$

此时,令测度 $Q^\theta \sim P$ 如下:

$$\frac{dQ^\theta}{dP} \Big|_{\mathcal{G}_T} := M_{0,T}(z_0), \quad (11)$$

根据 Girsanov 定理,可知 $\tilde{W}_t := W_t - \int_0^t \tilde{\theta}(u, B\tilde{S}, X) du$

为 (G, θ^θ) 下标准一维布朗运动.并且,由式(2),有 $d\tilde{S}_t = \sigma(t, X_t) \tilde{S}_t d\tilde{W}_t$, 由此可知 \tilde{S}_t 为 (G, θ^θ) -局部鞅.进一步,假设 \tilde{S}_t 为 (G, θ^θ) -鞅.

2.2 鞅表示

记初始条件为 $\tilde{S}_{s,s}(z) = z \in \mathbf{R}^+$ 的式(2) 的唯一强解为 $\tilde{S}_{s,t}(z), t \geq s$. 根据文献[12], 若记 $D_{s,t}(z) := \frac{\partial \tilde{S}_{s,t}(z)}{\partial z}$, 则 $D_{s,t}(z)$ 与 $D_{s,t}^{-1}(z)$ 存在.

考虑一个二次可微函数 $\psi(\cdot) : \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 且该函数及其导数均满足线性增长条件.用 $\Psi(S_T)$ 表示一到期时间为 T 的欧式未定期权在 $T(> t)$ 时的损益.令 $\hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_T) := B_T^{-1} \Psi(B_T \tilde{S}_T) = B_T^{-1} \Psi(S_T)$, 因此函数 $\hat{\Psi}(\cdot)$ 也满足线性增长条件.

令 $V_t := \{V_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}, V_t = E^\theta[\hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_T) \mid \mathcal{G}_t]$ 为 (G, Q^θ) 上一平方可积鞅.

命题 2 上述 $\{V_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 有如下形式的鞅表示:

$$V_t = V_0 + \int_0^t \gamma_s d\tilde{W}_s + \int_0^t \langle \alpha_s, dM_s \rangle, \quad (12)$$

其中, γ_s 满足 $\int_0^T E[\gamma_s^2] ds < \infty$, 且 α_s 满足 $\int_0^T E[\|\alpha_s\|^2] ds < \infty$, $\|\cdot\|$ 表示 \mathbf{R}^N 上的欧式范数.同时, $\alpha_t = \mathbf{V}(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0))$,

$$\gamma_t =$$

$$E^\theta \left[\int_t^T \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u-1}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, X) D_{t,u-1}(z) + \\ \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, X) D_{t,u}(z) \\ \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) + \hat{\Psi}_{\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z)}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) D_{0,T}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_u \times \Big| \mathcal{G}_t \right] \times$$

$$D_{0,t}^{-1}(z_0) \sigma(t, X_t) \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

证明 设 $z := \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \forall t \in [0, T]$.由式(2)

解的半群性质,可知

$$\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0) = \tilde{S}_{t,T}(\tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0)) = \tilde{S}_{t,T}(z), \quad (13)$$

对 z_0 微分后得 $D_{0,T}(z_0) = D_{t,T}(z_0)D_{0,t}(z)$. 同时,由式(10),对于 $\forall t \in [0, T], \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^+, \forall \mathbf{x} \in E$, 记

$$V(t, z, \mathbf{x}) = E^P [M_{t,T}(z) \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z)) \mid \mathbf{X}_t = \mathbf{x}, S_{0,t}(z_0) = z] \quad (14)$$

由条件贝叶斯定理以及马尔科夫性质,有

$$V_t = E^\theta [\hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) \mid G_t] = E^P [M_{t,T}(z) \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z)) \mid \mathbf{X}_t = \mathbf{x}, S_{0,t}(z_0) = z] = V(t, z, \mathbf{x}).$$

由前述,在 Q^θ 下,有 $d\tilde{S}_t = \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) \tilde{S}_t d\tilde{W}_t$, 即 $d\tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0) = \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) \tilde{S}_t d\tilde{W}_t$, 且马尔科夫链 \mathbf{X} 有其半鞅分解 $\mathbf{X}_t = \mathbf{X}_0 + \int_0^t \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_s ds + \mathbf{M}_t, t \in [0, T]$.

记 $\mathbf{V}(t, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0)) := ((V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), e_1), \dots, (V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), e_N)))$, 由伊藤公式,有

$$V(t, z, \mathbf{x}) := V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{x}) = V(t, z_0, \mathbf{X}_0) + \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial V(s, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(s, \mathbf{X}_s) \tilde{S}_s^2 \frac{\partial^2 V(s, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial z^2} \right] ds + \int_0^t \sigma(s, \mathbf{X}_s) \tilde{S}_s \frac{\partial V(s, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial z} d\tilde{W}_s + \int_0^t \langle V(s, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_s) ds + \int_0^t \langle V(s, \tilde{S}_{0,s}(z_0), d\mathbf{M}_s \rangle. \quad (15)$$

由此可见 V_t 为一特殊半鞅,根据特殊半鞅分解的唯一性,有式(12)与(15)的等价性,由此可得

$$\frac{\partial V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2(t, \mathbf{X}_t) \tilde{S}_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial z^2} + \langle \mathbf{V}(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_t) \rangle = 0, \text{ 且有 } V(T, z, \mathbf{x}) = \psi(z). \text{ 同时, } \gamma_t = \frac{\partial V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial z} \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t) \tilde{S}_t, \alpha_t = \mathbf{V}(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0)).$$

已知 $\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z) = \tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)$ 及式(14),则由可微性:

$$\frac{\partial V(t, z, \mathbf{x})}{\partial z} = E^P \left[\frac{\partial M_{t,T}(z)}{\partial z} \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) + M_{t,T}(z) \frac{\partial \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0))}{\partial z} \right], \quad (16)$$

再由式(8), $\tilde{W}_t := W_t - \int_0^t \tilde{\theta}_u du$, 以及解的可微性,有

$$\frac{\partial M_{t,T}(z)}{\partial z} = M_{t,T}(z) \int_t^T \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u-l}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u-l}(z) + \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_u. \quad (17)$$

又由伊藤微分法则,随机乘积准则^[13]及式(8),得式(17)右边等于

$$\int_t^T M_{t,u}(z) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{u-l}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u-l}(z) + \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_u}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u}(z) \end{pmatrix} dW_u + \int_t^T \left[M_{t,u}(z) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{s-l}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,s-l}(z) + \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_s}(s, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,s}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_s \right] \times \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) \end{pmatrix} \Bigg] dW_u,$$

再由式(17),有

$$\frac{\partial M_{t,s}(z)}{\partial z} = M_{t,s}(z) \int_t^s \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u-l}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u-l}(z) + \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{t,u}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_u,$$

又式(8),从而,式(17)可以得到验证.

又 $z = \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0)$, 且有式(16), (17), 由条件贝叶斯定理,则可推出

$$\frac{\partial V(t, \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0), \mathbf{x})}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial V(t, z, \mathbf{x})}{\partial z} = E^P \left[\frac{\partial M_{t,T}(z)}{\partial z} \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) + M_{t,T}(z) \frac{\partial \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0))}{\partial z} \right] = E^\theta \left[\int_t^T \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u-l}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{0,u-l}(z) + \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u}(z)}(u, B\tilde{S}, \mathbf{X}) D_{0,u}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_u \times \hat{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) + \hat{\Psi}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z)}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) D_{0,T}(z) \Bigg| G_t \right] \times D_{0,t}^{-1}(z_0), \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

2.3 对冲策略

因为模型中加入了马尔科夫链的不确定因素,导致在一般情况下,市场不再是完备的,即完美的对冲策略不再存在.从而,引入零息债券,并通过最小化不完美对冲下的残余风险,得出了连续时间下的最优对冲策略.

考虑一个以上述风险资产 S 为标的资产的欧式未定权益,欲构建一个包含风险资产 S 和零息债券的投资组合,通过最小化残余风险而得到的方差最优对冲策略 $\{u_t, \tilde{\gamma}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$.

定理 4 对于一个到期时间为 T , 以上述风险资产 S 为标的资产的欧式未定权益,记其到期日的收益函数为 $\Psi(S_T)$, 记上述 $\{V_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为其价格过程,则该欧式未定权益连续时间下通过残余风险最小化得到的最优对冲策略为 $\{u_t, \tilde{\gamma}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$, 其中, $\tilde{\gamma}_t, u_t$ 分别为 t 时刻贴现风险资产和贴现零息债券的持有份额,且 $\phi(t)$ 可由带有边界条件 $\phi(T) = (1, \dots, 1)^T$ 的方程 $\frac{d\phi(t)}{d(t)} = (\text{diag}(r) - \mathbf{A}^T) \phi(t)$ 解得.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma}_t = & E^\theta \left[\int_t^T \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u-t}(z)}(u, \tilde{BS}, \mathbf{X}) D_{0,u-t}(z) + \\ \tilde{\theta}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,u}(z)}(u, \tilde{BS}, \mathbf{X}) D_{0,u}(z) \\ \tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) + \tilde{\Psi}'_{\tilde{S}_{t,T}(z)}(\tilde{S}_{0,T}(z_0)) D_{0,T}(z) \end{pmatrix} d\tilde{W}_u \times \right. \\ & \left. D_{0,t}^{-1}(z_0), \right. \\ u_t = & \varphi^T(t) (\text{diag}(\mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{X}_t) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_t) \mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{A} \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_t)) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t \times \\ & \left[\exp\left(-\int_0^t r_u du\right) \varphi^T(t) (\text{diag}(\mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{X}_t) - \right. \\ & \left. \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_t) \mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{A} \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_t)) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) \right]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

证明 令 $\tilde{\gamma}_t = \gamma_t / \tilde{S}_{0,t}(z_0) \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}_t)$. 且, 欧式未定权益的公平初始价格为 $V_0 = E^\theta[\hat{\psi}(\tilde{S}_T)]$. 由此, 可将式(12) 改写为

$$\begin{aligned} V_t = & E^\theta[\hat{\psi}(\tilde{S}_T)] + \int_0^t \tilde{\gamma}_s d\tilde{S}_s + \int_0^t \langle \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s, d\mathbf{M}_s \rangle, \\ & \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

现在, 考虑一个到期时间为 T , 票面值为 1 的零息债券. 易知, 其 t 时刻价格为 $P(t, T, \mathbf{X}_t) := E^\theta \left[\exp \left[-\int_t^T r_s ds \right] \middle| F_t^X \right]$. 令 $\varphi^i(t) = P(t, T, \mathbf{e}_i), i = 1, \dots, N, t \in [0, T]$, 记 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) := (\varphi^1(t), \dots, \varphi^N(t))^T$, 则有 $P(t, T, \mathbf{X}_t) = \langle \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \mathbf{X}_t \rangle$. 类似于 Elliott 等^[8] 的方法, 记该零息债券贴现价格为 $\tilde{P}(t, T, \mathbf{X}_t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t r_s ds\right) \langle \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \mathbf{X}_t \rangle$, 知 $\tilde{P}(t, T, \mathbf{X}_t)$ 为一 (F^X, Q^θ) -鞅. 根据伊藤公式, 再令 $\{u_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为 G -可料过程, 且满足 $\int_0^T E[u_t]^2 < \infty$,

则有 $\int_0^t u_s d\tilde{P}(s, T, \mathbf{X}_s) = \int_0^t \mu_s \exp\left(-\int_0^s r_u du\right) \langle \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), d\mathbf{M}_s \rangle$. 由上式及式(18), 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} V_t = & E^\theta[\hat{\psi}(\tilde{S}_T)] + \int_0^t \tilde{\gamma}_s d\tilde{S}_s + \int_0^t u_s d\tilde{P}(s, T, \mathbf{X}_s) + \\ & \int_0^t \langle \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s - u_s \exp\left(-\int_0^s r_u du\right) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), d\mathbf{M}_s \rangle, \\ & \forall t \in [0, T], \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

因此, 可构建投资组合 $\{u_t, \tilde{\gamma}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$, 其中, $u_t, \tilde{\gamma}_t$ 分别表示 t 时刻持有的贴现零息债券的数量和贴现风险资产的数量. 同时, 若令

$$\begin{aligned} R_t(u) := & \int_0^t \langle \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s - u_s \exp\left(-\int_0^s r_u du\right) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s), d\mathbf{M}_s \rangle, \\ & t \in [0, T], \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

且由前述, 设 $\text{var}[R_t(u)]$ 代表在这个不完备市场中的不完美对冲的残余风险. 从而, 式(19) 可改写为

$$V_t = E^\theta[\hat{\psi}(\tilde{S}_T)] + \int_0^t \tilde{\gamma}_s d\tilde{S}_s + \int_0^t u_s d\tilde{P}(s, T, \mathbf{X}_s) +$$

$$R_t(u), \forall t \in [0, T]. \tag{21}$$

由上述定义, 知 $\{R_t(u)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ 为 (F^X, P) -鞅, 从而 $\text{var}[R_T(u)] = E[(R_T(u))^2]$. 为了最小化残余风险, 可知, 若设最优的投资策略为 \hat{u} , 则 \hat{u} 为下式的解:

$$R_T(\hat{u}) = \min_u E[(R_T(u))^2]. \tag{22}$$

由前述马尔科夫链 \mathbf{X} 状态空间的典型表示, 有 $\mathbf{X}_t \otimes \mathbf{X}_t = \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_t)$, 对于上式, 类似于 Elliott 等^[8] 中的处理方法, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M} \rangle_t = & \int_0^t \text{diag}(\mathbf{A}_u \mathbf{X}_u) du - \int_0^t \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_u) \mathbf{A}^T du - \\ & \int_0^t \mathbf{A} \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_u) du, \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

令 $\mathbf{z}_s := \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s - u_s \exp\left(-\int_0^s r_u du\right) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s) \in \mathbf{R}^N$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E[R_T(u)]^2 = & E \left[\int_0^T \mathbf{z}_s^T d\langle \mathbf{M}_s, \mathbf{M}_s \rangle \mathbf{z}_s \right] = \\ & E \left[\int_0^T \mathbf{z}_s^T [\text{diag}(\mathbf{A}_s \mathbf{X}_s) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_s) \mathbf{A}^T - \right. \\ & \left. \mathbf{A} \text{diag}(\mathbf{X}_s)] \mathbf{z}_s ds \right], \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

为求式(22) 的解, 式(25) 对 u 求微分后令其为零, 得证.

3 结论

在风险资产服从一类带马尔科夫模式切换的时滞微分方程模型的情形下, 本文利用 Esscher 变换找到了不完备市场下的一个等价鞅测度, 并在此基础上考虑了一个以上述风险资产为标的资产的欧式未定权益价格过程的鞅表示. 同时, 在资产价格过程的系数满足一定条件的假设下, 在由马氏切换的出现而导致的不完备市场中, 引入一个零息债券, 通过最小化残余风险而求得了最优连续对冲策略.

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Hedging strategy for a class of contingent claim model with delay and Markov switching

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Abstract This paper considers the hedging problem for a class of stochastic differential delay equations with Markov switching. When the price process of a risky asset follows the considered model, we derive a martingale representation for the price process of a contingent claim written on the risky asset with respect to an equivalent martingale measure obtained by the Esscher transform. Then, under some conditions for the coefficients of the model, we identify the continuous-time hedging strategy by minimizing the residual risk in the incomplete market due to the additional source of uncertainty introduced by the regime switching.

Key words hedging; Markov switching; delay; stochastic differential equations