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Working Paper

Duality theory for optimal investments under model uncertainty

SFB 649 Discussion Paper, No. 2005-025

Provided in Cooperation with:

Collaborative Research Center 649: Economic Risk, Humboldt University Berlin

Suggested Citation: Schied, Alexander; Wu, Ching-Tang (2005) : Duality theory for optimal investments under model uncertainty, SFB 649 Discussion Paper, No. 2005-025, Humboldt University of Berlin, Collaborative Research Center 649 - Economic Risk, Berlin

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/25044>

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Duality Theory for Optimal Investments under Model Uncertainty

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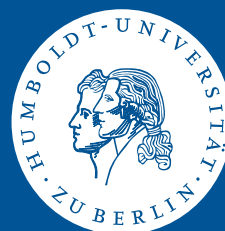
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This research was supported by the Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft through the SFB 649 "Economic Risk".

<http://sfb649.wiwi.hu-berlin.de>
ISSN 1860-5664

SFB 649, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
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Duality theory for optimal investments under model uncertainty

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First version: Feb 25, 2005, this version: Sep 2, 2005

Abstract: Robust utility functionals arise as numerical representations of investor preferences, when the investor is uncertain about the underlying probabilistic model and averse against both risk and model uncertainty. In this paper, we study the duality theory for the problem of maximizing the robust utility of the terminal wealth in a general incomplete market model. We also allow for very general sets of prior models. In particular, we do not assume that all prior models are equivalent to each other, which allows us to handle many economically meaningful robust utility functionals such as those defined by $AVaR_\lambda$, concave distortions, or convex capacities. We also show that dropping the equivalence of prior models may lead to new effects such as the existence of arbitrage strategies under the least favorable model.

1 Introduction

There is a vast literature on the construction of utility-maximizing investment strategies in complete and incomplete market models. An implicit assumption made in most papers on this subject is that the investor is in possession of a market model that accurately describes the probabilities for the future stock price evolution. In reality, however, the exact probabilities themselves are often unknown, i.e., the choice of an appropriate model is subject to *Knightian uncertainty*.

In the late 1980's, Gilboa and Schmeidler [8], [21], [9] and Yaari [22] formulated natural axioms which should be satisfied by a preference order on payoff profiles such as to account for aversion against both risk and Knightian uncertainty. They showed that such

*Supported by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft through the Research Center MATHEON "Mathematics for key technologies" (FZT 86) and the SFB 649 "Economic Risk".

**Supported by the National Science Council under Grant NSC 91-2115-M-390-002.

a preference order can be numerically represented by a *robust utility functional* of the form

$$X \longmapsto \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(X)],$$

where \mathcal{Q} is a set of probability measures and U is a utility function; see also [6, Section 2.5].

In a financial market model, a natural question is thus to construct dynamic investment strategies whose terminal wealth maximizes a given robust utility functional. Systematic approaches to this question were independently¹ given by M. Quenez [16] and the first author [19]. Quenez [16] gives two types of result. The first is a duality result in the spirit of Kramkov and Schachermayer [13, 14] under relatively strong assumptions on the prior set \mathcal{Q} ; in particular it is assumed that

$$\text{all measures in (the closure of) } \mathcal{Q} \text{ are equivalent to a given reference measure } \mathbb{P}. \quad (1)$$

The second class of results in [16] deals with explicit examples that can be handled with BSDE techniques. This technique basically requires that \mathcal{Q} consists of the class of all market models with a fixed volatility and a varying drift process that takes values in (possibly random) closed sets $C_t \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

In [19], the focus is on determining explicit solutions for several classes of prior sets \mathcal{Q} in complete market models. More precisely, it is shown that in numerous situations the set \mathcal{Q} admits a measure \widehat{Q} that is “least-favorable” in the sense that the robust problem becomes equivalent to the standard problem for \widehat{Q} , regardless of the choice of the utility function. For most examples in [19], the condition (1) is too restrictive. For instance, (1) cannot not hold if the set \mathcal{Q} arises from coherent risk measures such as Average Value at Risk,

$$AVaR_\lambda(X) = \sup \left\{ E_Q[-X] \mid Q \ll \mathbb{P} \text{ and } \frac{dQ}{dP} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \right\},$$

which typically coincides with the worst conditional expectation

$$WCE_\lambda(X) = \sup \left\{ \mathbb{E}[-X \mid A] \mid \mathbb{P}[A] > \lambda \right\}.$$

Condition (1) is also often violated if the prior set is the core of a concave distortion or, more generally, of a submodular capacity. These examples also play an important role in economics; see, e.g., Schmeidler [21] and Yaari [22]. The same is true for law-invariant robust utility functionals as considered in [20] and by Jouini et al. [12]. Another example for which (1) is not satisfied is provided by the case of “weak information”, where \mathcal{Q} consists of all measures $Q \ll \mathbb{P}$ under which a given random variable has a fixed distribution; see Plachky and Rüschendorf [17] and Baudoin [2]. Nevertheless, in many of these cases it is possible to construct solutions for the robust utility maximization problem, at least if the market model is complete; see [19]. We also refer to Cont [4] for a further discussion of (1) in the theory of model uncertainty.

¹In fact, a first version of the present paper was completed by us without knowledge of [16], and we are grateful to Martin Schweizer for informing us about this related work.

In a more recent paper, Gundel [11] has extended the method of Goll and Rüschendorf [10] to obtain results in an incomplete market. This method works if U is defined on all of \mathbb{R} but may fail, e.g., for HARA utility functions. Gundel [11] also requires condition (1). For a recent extension of the BSDE approach, we refer to Müller [15].

In this note, we are interested in developing the duality theory for robust utility maximization in a very general framework. As for the conditions on the financial market model and the utility function, the benchmark has already been set in the work of Kramkov and Schachermayer [13, 14]. Here we will adopt their framework in assuming that the price process S is a general d -dimensional semimartingale defined on a filtered probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t), \mathbb{P})$. As in [13, 14], we will assume that the model is ‘arbitrage free’ in the sense that there exists an equivalent martingale measure for all admissible value processes.

With the market model being fixed, we need to formulate natural conditions on the set \mathcal{Q} from which our robust utility functional will be defined. First of all, it is necessary that each measure $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ respects \mathbb{P} -nullsets, for otherwise a stochastic integral defined with respect to \mathbb{P} might make no sense under Q . Thus, we assume that

(a) $Q \ll \mathbb{P}$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$.

Next, there is no loss of generality in assuming that

(b) \mathcal{Q} is convex.

As mentioned above, a typical result in all previous papers on robust utility maximization is the existence of a measure \hat{Q} which is “least favorable” in the sense that the robust problem is equivalent to the standard problem for \hat{Q} . If one wishes to get some control over \hat{Q} then it is natural to require that $\hat{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}$. This requirement will be guaranteed by assuming that

(c) \mathcal{Q} is closed in some reasonable topology such as total variation.

To obtain the existence of \hat{Q} in our general setup, one needs to assume that

(d) \mathcal{Q} is relatively compact in a reasonable topology.

We finally add the assumption that our set \mathcal{Q} is “sensitive” in the sense that

(e) $Q[A] = 0$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ implies $\mathbb{P}[A] = 0$.

At first glance, this condition may seem less natural than the preceding ones. But note that, due to the Halmos-Savage theorem and the assumptions (a), (b), and (c), it is equivalent to the rather weak requirement that there exists *one* $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ that is equivalent to \mathbb{P} . This latter requirement should be compared to the assumption (1), which would add to the set (a)–(e) the condition that “ $\mathbb{P} \ll Q$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ ”.

Our aim in this paper is to establish a duality theory for robust utility maximization given the set of assumptions (a)–(e). On the one hand, our main results will be formulated within the above-mentioned paradigm: For each level of initial wealth there exists a measure \hat{Q} that is least favorable in the sense explained above. On the other hand, we

will also challenge this paradigm at least partially: In our general setup, the measure \widehat{Q} may no longer be equivalent to the reference measure \mathbb{P} . In fact, we will see in Example 2.5 that one may have to face the situation that \widehat{Q} admits *arbitrage opportunities* when considered as a market model on its own. If this is the case, it will no longer be possible to apply the standard theory of utility maximization to the model with subjective measure \widehat{Q} . The failure of equivalence also creates some difficulties in our proofs and a number of open questions such as regularity properties of the value functions or the uniqueness of optimal strategies for the primal and dual problems.

2 Statement of main results

As in Kramkov and Schachermayer [13, 14], we assume that the utility function of the investor is a strictly increasing and strictly concave function $U : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, which is also continuously differentiable and satisfies the Inada conditions

$$U'(0+) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad U'(\infty-) = 0.$$

Payoffs are modeled as random variables X on a given probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. Their utility shall be assessed in terms of a robust utility functional

$$X \longmapsto \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(X)],$$

where \mathcal{Q} is a set of probability measures on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) . We assume the following conditions:

Assumption 2.1

- (i) \mathcal{Q} is convex.
- (ii) $\mathbb{P}[A] = 0$ if and only if $Q[A] = 0$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$
- (iii) The set $\mathcal{Z} := \{dQ/d\mathbb{P} \mid Q \in \mathcal{Q}\}$ is closed in $L^0(\mathbb{P})$

Condition (ii) combines assumptions (a) and (e) as formulated in Section 1. Condition (iii) takes care of closedness (c) and compactness (d); see Lemma 3.2. We emphasize once more that (ii) is strictly weaker than the assumption that all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} , which is assumed in [16], [11] and rules out many examples, which are explicitly solvable for complete models [19]. In fact, the Halmos-Savage theorem shows that, under condition (iii), condition (ii) is equivalent to the assumption

$$Q \ll \mathbb{P} \text{ for all } Q \in \mathcal{Q} \text{ and } \mathcal{Q}_e \neq \emptyset,$$

where \mathcal{Q}_e denotes the set of measures in \mathcal{Q} that are equivalent to \mathbb{P} .

We use the same setup as in [13, 14] also for the financial market model. The discounted price process of d assets is modeled by a stochastic process $S = (S_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$. We assume that S is a d -dimensional semimartingale on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ with respect to a filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$. A self-financing trading strategy can be regarded as a pair (x, ξ) , where $x \in \mathbb{R}$

is the initial investment and $\xi = (\xi_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is a d -dimensional predictable and S -integrable process. The value process X associated with (x, ξ) is given by $X_0 = x$ and

$$X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t \xi_r dS_r, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

For $x > 0$ given, we denote by $\mathcal{X}(x)$ the set of all such processes X with $X_0 \leq x$ that are admissible in the sense that $X_t \geq 0$ for $0 \leq t \leq T$. We assume that our model is arbitrage-free in the sense that $\mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$, where \mathcal{M} denotes the set of measures equivalent to \mathbb{P} under which each $X \in \mathcal{X}(1)$ is a local martingale; see [13]. Thus, our main problem can be stated as follows:

$$\text{Maximize } \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(X_T)] \text{ among all } X \in \mathcal{X}(x). \quad (2)$$

Consequently, the *value function of the robust problem* is defined as

$$u(x) := \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(X_T)]$$

One of our first results will be the minimax identity

$$u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} u_Q(x), \quad \text{where} \quad u_Q(x) := \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}(x)} E_Q[U(X_T)] \quad (3)$$

is the value function of the optimal investment problem for an investor with subjective measure $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$. Next, we define as usual the convex conjugate function V of U by

$$V(y) := \sup_{x > 0} (U(x) - xy), \quad y > 0.$$

With this notation, it follows from Theorem 3.1 of [13] that, for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$ with finite value function u_Q ,

$$u_Q(x) = \inf_{y > 0} (v_Q(y) + xy) \quad \text{and} \quad v_Q(y) = \sup_{x > 0} (u_Q(x) - xy), \quad (4)$$

where the dual value function v_Q is given by

$$v_Q(y) = \inf_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y)} E_Q[V(Y_T)],$$

and the space $\mathcal{Y}_Q(y)$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{Y}_Q(y) = \{ Y \geq 0 \mid Y_0 = y \text{ and } XY \text{ is a } Q\text{-supermartingale for all } X \in \mathcal{X}(1) \}.$$

We thus define the *dual value function of the robust problem* by

$$v(y) := \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} v_Q(y) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} \inf_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y)} E_Q[V(Y_T)]. \quad (5)$$

Remark: The reader may have noticed that the Q -expectation of $U(X_T)$ might not be well-defined in the sense that $E_Q[U^+(X_T)]$ and $E_Q[U^-(X_T)]$ are both infinite. There

are several ways to deal with such pairs (Q, X) . For instance, we can simply extend the expectation operator $E_Q[\cdot]$ to the entire set L^0 by letting

$$E_Q[F] := \sup_n E_Q[F \wedge n] \quad \text{for arbitrary } F \in L^0. \quad (6)$$

In doing so, we exclude X from the maximization problem (2). Moreover, we will see in Lemma 3.1 below that $u_Q(x) = \infty$ for all $x > 0$ as soon as $E_Q[U^+(X_T)] = \infty$ for one strategy X . Hence, such measures Q will not contribute to the robust value function $u(x) = \inf_{Q' \in \mathcal{Q}} u_{Q'}(x)$ unless our problem (2) is trivial. Finally, note that all expectations occurring in (5) are defined in the ordinary sense, since V is a decreasing convex function and $0 \leq E_Q[Y_T] \leq y$ for all $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y)$. \diamond

Theorem 2.2 *In addition to the above assumptions, let us assume that*

$$u_{Q_0}(x) < \infty \text{ for some } x > 0 \text{ and some } Q_0 \in \mathcal{Q}_e. \quad (7)$$

Then the value function u is concave, takes only finite values, and satisfies

$$u(x) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(X_T)] = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}(x)} E_Q[U(X_T)]. \quad (8)$$

Moreover, two value functions u and v are conjugate to another:

$$u(x) = \inf_{y > 0} (v(y) + xy) \quad \text{and} \quad v(y) = \sup_{x > 0} (u(x) - xy). \quad (9)$$

In particular, v is convex. The derivatives of u and v satisfy

$$u'(0+) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad v'(\infty-) = 0. \quad (10)$$

Remark 2.3 It will turn out in the proof of this theorem that the value function u and its dual v can be defined via the smaller set

$$\mathcal{Q}_e^f := \{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e \mid u_Q(x) < \infty \text{ for some } x > 0\} = \{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e \mid u_Q(x) < \infty \text{ for all } x > 0\},$$

i.e.,

$$u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e^f} u_Q(x) \quad \text{and} \quad v(y) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e^f} v_Q(y).$$

Also note that (7) can be restated as $\mathcal{Q}_e^f \neq \emptyset$. \diamond

The situation becomes much simpler if we assume that all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} . In this case, we also get some additional results, which generalize those in Quenez [16], where additional assumptions on \mathcal{Q} are required.

Corollary 2.4 *In addition to the assumptions of Theorem 2.2 suppose that all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} . Then for each $y > 0$ such that $v(y) < \infty$ there exist $\widehat{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}$ and $\widehat{Y} \in \mathcal{Y}_{\widehat{Q}}(y)$ such that $v(y) = E_{\widehat{Q}}[V(\widehat{Y}_T)]$. Moreover, \widehat{Y} is unique: any other optimal pair $(Q', Y') \in \{(Q, Y) \mid Q \in \mathcal{Q}, Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y)\}$ satisfies $Y' = \widehat{Y}$ \mathbb{P} -a.s.*

We now come to the existence of optimal strategies. The following simple example illustrates some of the difficulties one might meet if \mathcal{Q} contains measures that are not equivalent to \mathbb{P} .

Example 2.5 Consider a one-period model in discrete time ($t = 0, 1$) with two risky assets S^1, S^2 satisfying $S_0^1 = S_0^2 = 1$. Under the measure Q_1 , the first asset has, at time 1, the distribution

$$Q_1[S_1^1 = 2] =: q = 1 - Q_1[S_1^1 = 0],$$

where $1/2 < q < 1$. The second asset S_1^2 is independent of S_1^1 under Q_1 , has support $\{0, 1, \dots\}$, and finite expected value $E_{Q_1}[S_1^2] > S_0^2 = 1$. We take $\mathbb{P} := Q_1$ as our reference measure. We introduce another measure $Q_0 \ll \mathbb{P}$ by requiring that

$$Q_0[S_1^1 = 2] = Q_0[S_1^1 = 0] = 1/2 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_0[S_1^2 = 0] = 1.$$

For \mathcal{Q} we take the set of all convex combinations $Q_\alpha := \alpha Q_1 + (1 - \alpha)Q_0$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$.

Note first that a trading strategy can only be admissible for \mathbb{P} if it does not contain short positions in the second asset, because S_1^2 is unbounded. Let us now look at the optimal strategy under Q_α . First, one easily checks that there is some $\alpha_0 \in (0, 1)$ such that $E_{Q_\alpha}[S_1^2 \mid S_1^1] \leq 1$ \mathbb{P} -a.s. for $\alpha \leq \alpha_0$. Thus, for these values of α , the optimal portfolio will contain no long positions in the second asset; see, e.g., [6, Proposition 2.41]. But this means that for $\alpha \leq \alpha_0$ there will be no investment, long or short, into the second asset, because our admissibility assumption excludes short positions. Second, we have $E_{Q_\alpha}[S_1^1 \mid S_1^2] > 1$ \mathbb{P} -a.s. for all $\alpha > 0$. Hence, it will be optimal to allocate some investment into the first asset, resulting in $u_{Q_\alpha}(x) > U(x)$ for $\alpha > 0$. Third, under Q_0 it is not optimal to allocate any admissible investment, long or short, to either of the risky assets, and it follows that $u_{Q_0}(x) = U(x)$.

Thus, $\widehat{Q} := Q_0$ is the unique measure in \mathcal{Q} such that $u_{\widehat{Q}}(x) = u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} u_Q(x)$, and in order to determine the optimal strategy for the robust problem, we must look for the optimal strategy for the model \widehat{Q} . This task is straightforward in this simple example: just put everything into the bond. However, it would create difficulties if we would try to apply the general theory of utility maximization, because $\widehat{Q} = Q_0$ is *not* equivalent to the martingale measures in our market model. To make things worse, Q_0 considered as a market model on its own has not the same admissible strategies than \mathbb{P} , since short selling the second asset is admissible in the model Q_0 . In fact, such short sales even create *arbitrage opportunities* under Q_0 . \diamond

Our next aim is to get existence results for optimal strategies despite the difficulties displayed by the preceding example. Even for the classical case $\mathcal{Q} = \{Q\}$ additional assumptions are needed to guarantee the existence of optimal strategies for each initial capital: It was shown in [14] that a necessary and sufficient condition is the finiteness of the dual value function v_Q . This condition translates as follows to our robust setting:

$$v_Q(y) < \infty \quad \text{for all } y > 0 \text{ and each } Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e. \quad (11)$$

Recall from [14, Note 2] that (11) holds as soon as u_Q is finite for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$ and the asymptotic elasticity of the utility function U is strictly less than one:

$$AE(U) = \limsup_{x \uparrow \infty} \frac{xU'(x)}{U(x)} < 1. \quad (12)$$

While it is sufficient to assume (11) when all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} , we need to assume (12) to get some regularity results in the general case.

Theorem 2.6 *In addition to Assumption 2.1 let us assume (11). Then both value functions u and v take only finite values and satisfy*

$$u'(\infty-) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad v'(0+) = -\infty. \quad (13)$$

For any $x > 0$ there exist an optimal strategy $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}(x)$ and a measure $\hat{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that

$$u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(\hat{X}_T)] = E_{\hat{Q}}[U(\hat{X}_T)] = u_{\hat{Q}}(x).$$

In particular, the suprema and infima in (8) are attained. There also exist some \hat{y} in the superdifferential of $u(x)$ and some $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{\mathbb{P}}(\hat{y})$ such that,

$$v(\hat{y}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\hat{Z}V\left(\frac{Y_T}{\hat{Z}}\right)\right], \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{X}_T = I\left(\frac{Y_T}{\hat{Z}}\right) \quad \hat{Q}\text{-a.s.}, \quad (14)$$

where $\hat{Z} = d\hat{Q}/d\mathbb{P}$ and $I = -V'$. Furthermore, $\hat{X}Y$ is a martingale under \mathbb{P} , and the dual value function satisfies

$$v(y) = \inf_{P^* \in \mathcal{M}} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q\left[V\left(y \frac{dP^*}{dQ}\right)\right]. \quad (15)$$

If in addition $AE(U) < 1$ holds, then u is strictly concave and v is continuously differentiable. Moreover, $\hat{X}_T Y_T$ is supported by $\{\hat{Z} > 0\}$, i.e.,

$$\{\hat{X}_T Y_T > 0\} = \{\hat{Z} > 0\} \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} \quad (16)$$

Remark: The identity (16) shows that the duality relation (14) cannot be extended beyond the support of \hat{Q} . This fact challenges the paradigm of solving the robust problem via determining a least favorable measure. On the other hand, if S is *continuous* and

$$\hat{X} = x + \int_0^\cdot \hat{\xi}_t dS_t$$

is known under \hat{Q} , then this strategy can be extended to all of Ω by replacing $\hat{\xi}$ by $\hat{\xi}_t \mathbf{I}_{\{\zeta > t\}}$, where $\zeta := \inf\{t \geq 0 \mid \mathbb{E}[\hat{Z} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] = 0\}$. \diamond

We get some additional results if all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} :

Corollary 2.7 *In addition to the assumptions of Theorem 2.2 let us assume (11) and that all measures in \mathcal{Q} are equivalent to \mathbb{P} . Then both value functions u and v take only finite values, u is strictly concave, and v is continuously differentiable. For any $x > 0$, the optimal solution $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}(x)$ is unique and it is given by*

$$\hat{X}_T = I(\hat{Y}_T),$$

where I is the inverse function of U' and \hat{Y} is as in Corollary 2.4 for \hat{y} as in Theorem 2.6. If \hat{Q} is as in Corollary 2.4, then it satisfies all the properties of the measure \hat{Q} in Theorem 2.6.

3 The duality of the value functions

As in [13, 14], we obtain “abstract versions” of our theorems if we replace the spaces $\mathcal{X}(x)$ and $\mathcal{Y}_Q(y)$ by the respective spaces

$$\mathcal{C}(x) = \{ g \in L_+^0(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_T, \mathbb{P}) \mid 0 \leq g \leq X_T \text{ for some } X \in \mathcal{X}(x) \}.$$

and, for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$,

$$\mathcal{D}_Q(y) = \{ h \in L_+^0(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_T, \mathbb{P}) \mid 0 \leq h \leq Y_T \text{ for some } Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y) \}.$$

It is easy to see that this substitution does not affect the values of our value functions. That is, we have $u_Q(x) = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)]$ and $v_Q(y) = \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}_Q(y)} E_Q[V(h)]$, where we use the convention (6). Moreover, if there is an optimal g or h , then it must clearly be the terminal value of some process $X \in \mathcal{X}(x)$ or $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_Q(y)$. We note next that the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_Q(y)$ and $\mathcal{D}_Q(y)$ can easily be related to $\mathcal{Y}(y) := \mathcal{Y}_{\mathbb{P}}(y)$ and $\mathcal{D}(y) := \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}}(y)$: if $(Z_t^Q)_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is the density process of $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$ with respect to \mathbb{P} , then

$$\mathcal{Y}_Q(y) = \{ Y/Z^Q \mid Y \in \mathcal{Y}(y) \} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}_Q(y) = \{ h/Z_T^Q \mid h \in \mathcal{D}(y) \},$$

as can be seen easily by the Bayes formula for conditional expectations. Hence, the dual value function satisfies

$$v(y) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} v_Q(y) = \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}_e} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \mathbb{E} \left[ZV \left(\frac{h}{Z} \right) \right], \quad (17)$$

where

$$\mathcal{Z}_e := \left\{ \frac{dQ}{d\mathbb{P}} \mid Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e \right\}; \quad \text{we also define} \quad \mathcal{Z} = \left\{ \frac{dQ}{d\mathbb{P}} \mid Q \in \mathcal{Q} \right\}.$$

The formula (17) is convenient, since the infimum is now taken over two sets that are no longer dependent on another. Also, recall from [13] that for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$

$$\begin{aligned} g \in \mathcal{C}(x) &\iff g \geq 0 \text{ and } \sup_{h \in \mathcal{D}_Q(y)} E_Q[hg] \leq xy \\ h \in \mathcal{D}_Q(y) &\iff h \geq 0 \text{ and } \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[hg] \leq xy. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Lemma 3.1 *With our convention (6), we have:*

- (a) *For any $Q \ll \mathbb{P}$ and $x > 0$, $g \mapsto E_Q[U(g)]$ is a concave functional on $\mathcal{C}(x)$.*
- (b) *$u_Q(x) = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)]$ and $u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} u_Q(x)$ are concave functions of x .*
- (c) *If there exist $x > 0$ and $g \in \mathcal{C}(x)$ such that $E_Q[U^+(g)] = \infty$, then $u_Q \equiv +\infty$.*

Proof: (a) Since U is concave and $x \mapsto x \wedge n$ is increasing and concave, we have $U(\alpha g + (1-\alpha)g') \wedge n \geq \alpha(U(g) \wedge n) + (1-\alpha)(U(g') \wedge n)$ for any convex combination of $g, g' \in \mathcal{C}(x)$. This implies the assertion.

(b) This follows from part (a) and the fact that

$$\{\alpha g + (1-\alpha)g' \mid g \in \mathcal{C}(x), g' \in \mathcal{C}(x')\} \subset \mathcal{C}(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)x').$$

(c) We have $1+g \in \mathcal{C}(x+1)$ and $E_Q[U(1+g)] = +\infty$. Hence, $u_Q(x+1) = +\infty$, which in view of part (b) implies $u_Q \equiv +\infty$. \square

Note that the concavity of u and (7) imply that u takes only finite values and is continuous on $(0, \infty)$. The following lemma is certainly well known; we include a short proof for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 3.2 *Suppose parts (i) and (ii) of Assumption 2.1 hold. Then part (iii) of Assumption 2.1 holds if and only if \mathcal{Z} is weakly compact in $L^1(\mathbb{P})$.*

Proof: Assume (iii), take $F \in L_+^\infty(\mathbb{P})$, and let (Z_n) be a sequence in \mathcal{Z} such that $\mathbb{E}[Z_n F]$ tends to $\inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \mathbb{E}[ZF]$. By the standard Komlos-type argument [5, Lemma A1.1], there exists a sequence of convex combinations $\tilde{Z}_n \in \text{conv}\{Z_n, Z_{n+1}, \dots\} \subset \mathcal{Z}$ converging \mathbb{P} -a.s. to some random variable $Z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}$. Thus, for every $F \in L_+^\infty(\mathbb{P})$ there exists $Z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}$ such that $\mathbb{E}[Z_0 F] \leq \mathbb{E}[ZF]$ for all $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$. Since all members of \mathcal{Z} are probability densities, the same result is true for arbitrary $F \in L^\infty$, and weak compactness follows from James' theorem (see, e.g., [7]).

Conversely, suppose (Z_n) is a sequence in \mathcal{Z} converging \mathbb{P} -a.s. to some Z_0 . Weak compactness of \mathcal{Q} gives $\mathbb{E}[Z_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Z_0]$, and it follows that $Z_n \rightarrow Z_0$ in $L^1(\mathbb{P})$. Since \mathcal{Z} is closed in $L^1(\mathbb{P})$ due to part (i) we get $Z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}$. \square

Recall that \mathcal{Q}^f denotes the set of $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that $u_Q(x) < \infty$ for some and hence all $x > 0$.

Lemma 3.3 *For $Q_0, Q_1 \in \mathcal{Q}^f$ and $0 \leq t \leq 1$ let $Q_t := tQ_1 + (1-t)Q_0 \in \mathcal{Q}$. Then $t \mapsto u_{Q_t}(x)$ is a continuous function for each $x > 0$.*

Proof: On the one hand, $f(t) := u_{Q_t}(x)$ takes only finite values and is convex as the supremum, taken over $g \in \mathcal{C}(x)$, of the affine functions $t \mapsto E_{Q_t}[U(g)]$. Hence f is continuous on $(0, 1)$ and upper semicontinuous on $[0, 1]$. On the other hand, $U(\cdot + \varepsilon)$ is bounded from below for any $\varepsilon \in (0, x)$, and so

$$t \mapsto E_{Q_t}[U(\varepsilon + g)] = \sup_n E_{Q_t}[U(\varepsilon + g) \wedge n]$$

is lower semicontinuous for each $g \in \mathcal{C}(x)$. Moreover, $g + \varepsilon \in \mathcal{C}(x)$ for each $g \in \mathcal{C}(x - \varepsilon)$ and hence

$$\liminf_{t \downarrow 0} u_{Q_t}(x) \geq \liminf_{t \downarrow 0} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x - \varepsilon)} E_{Q_t}[U(g + \varepsilon)] \geq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x - \varepsilon)} E_{Q_0}[U(g + \varepsilon)] \geq u_{Q_0}(x - \varepsilon).$$

Sending $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ and using the continuity of u_{Q_0} as a concave function, we get that f is also lower semicontinuous at $t = 0$. The proof for $t = 1$ is identical. \square

Lemma 3.4 *We have*

$$u(x) = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(g)] = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)] \quad (19)$$

$$= \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q[U(g)] = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)] \quad (20)$$

Proof: To prove that in (19) supremum and infimum may be interchanged, take $\varepsilon > 0$ and note that

$$u(x + \varepsilon) \geq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(\varepsilon + g)] = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \mathbb{E}[ZU(\varepsilon + g)].$$

As in the proof of Lemma 3.3, we see that $Z \mapsto \mathbb{E}[ZU(\varepsilon + g)]$ is, for each $g \in \mathcal{C}(x)$, a weakly lower semicontinuous affine functional defined on the weakly compact convex set \mathcal{Z} . Moreover, for each $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$, $g \mapsto \mathbb{E}[ZU(\varepsilon + g)]$ is a concave functional defined on the convex set $\mathcal{C}(x)$. Thus, the conditions of the lop sided minimax theorem [1, Chapter 6, p. 295] are satisfied, and so

$$\sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \min_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \mathbb{E}[ZU(\varepsilon + g)] = \min_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \mathbb{E}[ZU(\varepsilon + g)].$$

Hence, we arrive at

$$u(x + \varepsilon) \geq \min_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(\varepsilon + g)] \geq \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)] \geq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(g)] = u(x).$$

Sending $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ and using the continuity of u yields the first part of the lemma.

We still have to show that \mathcal{Q} may be replaced by \mathcal{Q}_e . We obtain from (7) and Lemma 3.3 that $u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} u_Q(x)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} u_Q(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} E_Q[U(g)] \geq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q[U(g)] \\ &\geq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(g)] = u(x). \end{aligned}$$

\square

A key observation for our future analysis is the convexity of the function $(z, y) \mapsto zV(y/z)$. A proof of this observation goes as follows. For $z_0, z_1, y_0, y_1 \in (0, \infty)$ let $\alpha := z_1/(z_0 + z_1) \in (0, 1)$. Then

$$\alpha \frac{y_1}{z_1} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{y_0}{z_0} = \frac{y_0 + y_1}{z_0 + z_1} = \frac{y_{\frac{1}{2}}}{z_{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

where $z_{\frac{1}{2}} := (z_0 + z_1)/2$ and $y_{\frac{1}{2}} := (y_0 + y_1)/2$. It follows that

$$z_{\frac{1}{2}} V\left(\frac{y_{\frac{1}{2}}}{z_{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) \leq z_{\frac{1}{2}} \left[(1 - \alpha) V\left(\frac{y_0}{z_0}\right) + \alpha V\left(\frac{y_1}{z_1}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} z_0 V\left(\frac{y_0}{z_0}\right) + \frac{1}{2} z_1 V\left(\frac{y_1}{z_1}\right). \quad (21)$$

Note that the inequality is strict if $y_0/z_0 \neq y_1/z_1$.

We will show next that in (17) the set \mathcal{Z}_e can be replaced by the larger set \mathcal{Z} or by the smaller set \mathcal{Z}_e^f , where \mathcal{Z}^f and \mathcal{Z}_e^f correspond to the densities of measures in \mathcal{Q}^f and \mathcal{Q}_e^f . If $Z = dQ/d\mathbb{P}$, we will also write u_Z and v_Z for u_Q and v_Q , respectively.

Lemma 3.5 *We have $v_Q(y) = \infty$ for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e \setminus \mathcal{Q}_e^f$, and for $v(y) < \infty$ the dual value function of the robust problem satisfies*

$$v(y) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e^f} v_Q(y) = \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \mathbb{E} \left[ZV\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right) \right].$$

Proof: First we show that

$$v(y) = \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}_e} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \mathbb{E} \left[ZV\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right) \right] = \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \mathbb{E} \left[ZV\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right) \right]. \quad (22)$$

Suppose $Z_1 \in \mathcal{Z} \setminus \mathcal{Z}_e$ and $h_1 \in \mathcal{D}(y)$ are such that $\mathbb{E}[Z_1 V(h_1/Z_1)] < \infty$. Due to our assumption $v(y) < \infty$, we may choose $Z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}_e$ and $h_0 \in \mathcal{D}(y)$ such that $\mathbb{E}[Z_0 V(h_0/Z_0)] < \infty$. Now let $Z_t := tZ_1 + (1-t)Z_0$ and $h_t := th_1 + (1-t)h_0$ for $0 \leq t < 1$. Since the function $t \mapsto \mathbb{E}[Z_t V(h_t/Z_t)]$ is convex and takes only finite values, it is upper semicontinuous and we get $\mathbb{E}[Z_1 V(h_1/Z_1)] \geq \limsup_{t \uparrow 1} \mathbb{E}[Z_t V(h_t/Z_t)]$. Since $Z_t \in \mathcal{Z}_e$ for $t < 1$, this yields our claim (22).

Now we will follow the proof of Lemma 3.4 in [13] to show that $v_Q(y) = \infty$ for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e \setminus \mathcal{Q}_e^f$. This fact will complete the proof. With $\mathcal{B}_n := \{g \mid 0 \leq g \leq n\}$, we get as in [13, Lemma 3.4] that, for $V^n(y) := \sup_{0 < x \leq n} (U(x) - xy)$,

$$v_Q^n(y) := \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} E_Q[V^n(h)] = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_n} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} E_Q[U(g) - gh] = \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_n} E_Q[U(g) - gh].$$

We also get that $v_Q(y) \geq v_Q^n(y)$ and that

$$v_Q^n(y) \nearrow \sup_{x > 0} (u_Q(x) - xy) = \infty.$$

This proves the assertion. □

Lemma 3.6 *With V^- denoting the negative part of V , the set of random variables*

$$\left\{ ZV^-\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right) \mid Z \in \mathcal{Z}, h \in \mathcal{D}(y) \right\}$$

is uniformly integrable with respect to \mathbb{P} .

Proof: The set \mathcal{Z} is uniformly integrable according to Lemma 3.2 and the Dunford-Pettis theorem. Hence, there is nothing to show if V is bounded from below. If V is unbounded from below, let ϕ denote the inverse function of $-V$ and $y_0 := \phi(0)$ (we may assume without loss of generality that $V(0) > 0$). We have

$$\mathbb{E}\left[Z\phi\left(V^-\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right)\right) \right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[Z\phi\left(-V\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right)\right) \right] + y_0 \leq \mathbb{E}[h] + y_0 \leq y + y_0 =: M \quad (23)$$

for all $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $h \in \mathcal{D}(y)$. It was shown in Lemma 3.2 of [13] that $\phi(t)/t \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \uparrow \infty$. Hence, for every $a > 0$ there exists $c(a) > 0$ such that $\phi(t) \geq at$ for all $t \geq c(a)$. Let us write F_Z^h for $V^-(h/Z)$. Then (23) implies that

$$\mathbb{E}\left[ZF_Z^h \mathbf{I}_{\{F_Z^h \geq c(a)\}} \right] \leq \frac{1}{a} \mathbb{E}\left[Z\phi(F_Z^h) \right] \leq \frac{M}{a}, \quad (24)$$

uniformly in $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $h \in \mathcal{D}(y)$. Now suppose $\varepsilon > 0$ is given. Take $c := c(2M/\varepsilon)$ and let $\eta := \varepsilon/(2c)$. Hence, if $A \in \mathcal{F}$ is such that $\mathbb{E}[Z \mathbf{I}_A] \leq \eta$, then

$$\mathbb{E}\left[ZF_Z^h \cdot \mathbf{I}_A \right] = \mathbb{E}\left[ZF_Z^h \cdot \mathbf{I}_{A \cap \{F_Z^h \geq c\}} \right] + \mathbb{E}\left[ZF_Z^h \cdot \mathbf{I}_{A \cap \{F_Z^h < c\}} \right] \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + c \cdot \mathbb{E}[Z \mathbf{I}_A] \leq \varepsilon.$$

Finally, the uniform integrability of \mathcal{Z} yields the existence of some $\delta > 0$ such that $\mathbb{E}[Z \mathbf{I}_A] \leq \eta$ as soon as $\mathbb{P}[A] \leq \delta$, and the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.7 *If $v(y) < \infty$, then there exist $\widehat{Z} \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $\widehat{h} \in \mathcal{D}(y)$ such that*

$$v(y) = \mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z})].$$

Moreover, the function v is convex and lower semicontinuous on $[0, \infty)$ if we define $v(0) := V(0) := \lim_{y \downarrow 0} V(y)$.

Proof: In a first step, we show that the function

$$\mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D}(y) \ni (Z, h) \mapsto \mathbb{E}[ZV(h/Z)]$$

is lower semicontinuous with respect to \mathbb{P} -a.s. convergence. Without loss of generality, we may assume $V(\infty) < 0$. Suppose that almost surely $Z_n \rightarrow Z$ and $h_n \rightarrow h$.

We claim that \mathbb{P} -a.s. $\liminf_n Z_n V^+(h_n/Z_n) \geq ZV^+(h/Z)$ and $\lim_n Z_n V^-(h_n/Z_n) = ZV^-(h/Z)$, where we use the convention $0 \cdot \infty = 0$. The first inequality clearly becomes an identity on $\{Z > 0\}$. On $\{h > 0\} \cap \{Z = 0\}$, we have $Z_n V^+(h_n/Z_n) = 0 = ZV^+(h/Z)$ for large enough n , due to our assumption $V(\infty) < 0$. On $\{h = 0\} \cap \{Z = 0\}$, we have $\liminf_n Z_n V^+(h_n/Z_n) \geq 0$, but this inequality may be strict. As for the negative

part of V , the asserted convergence is clear on $\{Z > 0\}$. On $\{Z = 0\}$, we clearly have $\liminf_n Z_n V^-(h_n/Z_n) \geq 0 = ZV^-(h/Z)$. Moreover, there is some $c = c(\omega) > 0$ such that $h_n(\omega) \leq c(\omega)$ for all n . Hence $\limsup_n Z_n V^-(h_n/Z_n) \leq \lim_n Z_n V^-(c/Z_n) = 0$ on $\{Z = 0\}$, due to the fact that $V'(\infty) = 0$.

Now Fatou's lemma yields $\mathbb{E}[ZV^+(h/Z)] \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Z_n V^+(h_n/Z_n)]$, while Lemma 3.6 implies that $\mathbb{E}[Z_n V^-(h_n/Z_n)] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[ZV^-(h/Z)]$. Combining these two facts gives lower semicontinuity.

Now let $(Z_n, h_n) \in \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D}(y)$ be a sequence such that $\mathbb{E}[Z_n V(h_n/Z_n)] \rightarrow v(y)$. Applying twice the standard Komlos-type argument of Lemma A1.1 in [5], we obtain a sequence

$$(\tilde{Z}_n, \tilde{h}_n) \in \text{conv}\{(Z_n, h_n), (Z_{n+1}, h_{n+1}), \dots\} \subset \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D}(y)$$

that converges \mathbb{P} -a.s. to some (\hat{Z}, \hat{h}) . We have $\hat{Z} \in \mathcal{Z}$ by Lemma 3.2. Moreover, $\mathcal{D}(y)$ is closed in L^0 by (18), and we get $\hat{h} \in \mathcal{D}(y)$.

By the convexity of $(x, z) \mapsto zV(x/z)$ and step one of this proof we get

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{Z}V(\hat{h}/\hat{Z})] \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{Z}_n V(\tilde{h}_n/\tilde{Z}_n)] \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Z_n V(h_n/Z_n)] = v(y).$$

Lemma 3.5 then shows that the pair (\hat{h}, \hat{Z}) is as desired.

Convexity of v now follows easily from the convexity of $(Z, h) \mapsto \mathbb{E}[ZV(h/Z)]$. To show lower semicontinuity, take a sequence $y_n > 0$ converging to $y \geq 0$. There is nothing to show if $\liminf_n v(y_n) = \infty$, so we may assume that $\sup_n v(y_n) < \infty$. Then there are $\hat{h}_n \in \mathcal{D}(y_n)$ and $\hat{Z}_n \in \mathcal{Z}$ such that $v(y_n) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{Z}_n V(\hat{h}_n/\hat{Z}_n)]$. Hence, we can pass to a sequence of convex combinations, which converges \mathbb{P} -a.s. to some (\hat{h}, \hat{Z}) . Using (18) and our assumptions on \mathcal{Z} yields $(\hat{h}, \hat{Z}) \in \mathcal{D}(y) \times \mathcal{Z}$, while Lemma 3.5, convexity, and step 1 of this proof give $v(y) \leq \mathbb{E}[\hat{Z}V(\hat{h}/\hat{Z})] \leq \liminf_n v(y_n)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.2: By Lemma 3.4, (4), and Lemma 3.5,

$$u(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} u_Q(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e^f} u_Q(x) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e^f} \inf_{y > 0} (v_Q(y) + xy) = \inf_{y > 0} (v(y) + xy),$$

which is the first identity in (9). The second one follows from the first and the convexity and lower semicontinuity of v as established in Lemma 3.7; see, e.g., [6, Proposition A.6 (b)]. The identities in (10) can be proved as in [13, Lemma 3.5]. \square

Proof of Corollary 2.4: The uniqueness of \hat{Y} follows from the strict convexity of V and the fact that the inequality (21) is strict if $y_0/z_0 \neq y_1/z_1$. \square

4 The existence of optimal strategies

Throughout this section, we assume that the conditions of Theorem 2.6 are satisfied. In view of Lemma 3.5, we extend the definition of v_Z beyond the case $Z \in \mathcal{Z}_e$ by setting

$$v_Z(y) := \inf_{h \in \mathcal{D}(y)} \mathbb{E}\left[ZV\left(\frac{h}{Z}\right)\right] \quad \text{for any } Z \in \mathcal{Z}.$$

Lemma 4.1 For any $x_0 > 0$, there exist some $\widehat{Z} \in \mathcal{Z}$, $\widehat{y} > 0$, and $\widehat{h} \in \mathcal{D}(\widehat{y})$ such that

- (a) $u(x_0) = u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_0)$,
- (b) $v(\widehat{y}) = v_{\widehat{Z}}(\widehat{y}) = \mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z})]$,
- (c) $u(x_0) = v(\widehat{y}) + x_0\widehat{y}$.

Moreover, u is a strictly increasing function.

Proof: Let (Z_n) be any sequence in \mathcal{Z}_e such that $u_{Z_n}(x_0) \rightarrow u(x_0)$. Such sequences exist due to Lemma 3.4. In the first step, we show that

$$u'_+(x_0) \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} u'_{Z_n}(x_0) \leq \limsup_{n \uparrow \infty} u'_{Z_n}(x_0) \leq u'_-(x_0),$$

where $u'_\pm(x_0)$ are the left- and right-hand derivatives of u in x_0 . Indeed, the concavity of u_{Z_n} implies that for $x_1 \in (0, x_0)$

$$u'_{Z_n}(x_0) \leq \frac{u_{Z_n}(x_0) - u_{Z_n}(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} \leq \frac{u_{Z_n}(x_0) - u(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1}.$$

Sending first $n \uparrow \infty$ and then $x_1 \uparrow x_0$ yields $\limsup_n u'_{Z_n}(x_0) \leq u'_-(x_0)$. To get the lower bound, use a similar argument with $x_2 > x_0$.

In the next step, we use the standard Komlos-type argument to obtain a sequence (Z_n) in \mathcal{Z}_e such that both $u_{Z_n}(x_0) \rightarrow u(x_0)$ and $Z_n \rightarrow \widehat{Z}$ \mathbb{P} -a.s., which is possible due to the convexity of the functional $Z \mapsto u_Z(x_0)$. Moreover, we have for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_0) &\leq \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x_0)} \mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}U(g + \varepsilon)] \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{C}(x_0)} \mathbb{E}[Z_n U(g + \varepsilon)] \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} u_{Z_n}(x_0 + \varepsilon) \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} (u_{Z_n}(x_0) + \varepsilon u'_{Z_n}(x_0)) \\ &\leq u(x_0) + \varepsilon u'_-(x_0). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ gives $u(x_0) = u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_0)$.

Next observe that $u(x_0) - u(x_0 - \varepsilon) \geq u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_0) - u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_0 - \varepsilon) > 0$ for each $\varepsilon \in (0, x_0)$. That is, the function u is strictly increasing.

Let $y_n := u'_{Z_n}(x_0)$. By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that (y_n) converges to some $\widehat{y} \in [u'_+(x_0), u'_-(x_0)]$. Since u is strictly increasing, we have $\widehat{y} > 0$. Applying the results of [13, 14] for each n , we get

$$v_{Z_n}(y_n) = u_{Z_n}(x_0) - x_0 y_n \longrightarrow u(x_0) - x_0 \widehat{y} = v(\widehat{y}),$$

where we have used the duality relation (9) and the fact that \widehat{y} belongs to the superdifferential of u . Due to the results in [13, 14], there exist $h_n \in \mathcal{D}(y_n)$ such that $v_{Z_n}(y_n) = \mathbb{E}[Z_n V(h_n/Z_n)]$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.7, we obtain a sequence

$$(Z'_n, h'_n) \in \text{conv}\{(Z_n, h_n), (Z_{n+1}, h_{n+1}), \dots\}$$

that converges \mathbb{P} -a.s. to $(\widehat{Z}, \widehat{h})$, where $\widehat{h} \in \mathcal{D}(\widehat{y})$. As in Lemma 3.7, we obtain $\mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z})] = v(\widehat{y})$. \square

Lemma 4.2 *If $AE(U) < 1$ then $\{\widehat{Z} > 0\} \subseteq \{\widehat{h} > 0\}$.*

Proof: Suppose by way of contradiction that $B := \{\widehat{Z} > 0\} \cap \{\widehat{h} = 0\}$ satisfies $\mathbb{P}[B] > 0$. If $V(0) = \infty$, then $\mathbb{P}[B] > 0$ would contradict the fact that $v(\widehat{y}) < \infty$. Now we consider the case $V(0) < \infty$. Take $h \in \mathcal{D}(\widehat{y})$ such that $\mathbb{P}[h > 0] = 1$ (e.g., we can take $ydP^*/d\mathbb{P}$ where $P^* \in \mathcal{M}$), and let $h_t := (1-t)\widehat{h} + thI_B \in \mathcal{D}(\widehat{y})$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Then $\widehat{Z}V(h_t/\widehat{Z}) \in L^1(\mathbb{P})$, due to Lemma 3.6.

Next, as $t \downarrow 0$, $\frac{1}{t}\widehat{Z}(V(h_t/\widehat{Z}) - V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z}))$ decreases to

$$V'(0+)h \cdot I_B - V'\left(\frac{\widehat{h}}{\widehat{Z}}\right)\widehat{h} \cdot I_{B^c \cap \{\widehat{Z} > 0\}}.$$

Due to our assumption $AE(U) < 1$ and [13, Lemma 6.3 (iv)], there exist constants $c, y_0 > 0$ such that $-V'(y) \leq cV(y)/y$ for $0 < y \leq y_0$. This implies that

$$-\mathbb{E}\left[V'\left(\frac{\widehat{h}}{\widehat{Z}}\right)\widehat{h} \cdot I_{B^c \cap \{\widehat{Z} > 0\}}\right] < \infty.$$

On the other hand, $V'(0+) = -\infty$, and so monotone convergence guarantees that

$$\frac{1}{t}\mathbb{E}\left[\widehat{Z}V\left(\frac{h_t}{\widehat{Z}}\right) - \widehat{Z}V\left(\frac{\widehat{h}}{\widehat{Z}}\right)\right] \longrightarrow -\infty \quad \text{as } t \downarrow 0,$$

in contradiction to the optimality of \widehat{h} . □

Proof of Theorem 2.6: Due to our assumption (11) and Lemma 3.5, we have $\mathcal{Q}_e^f = \mathcal{Q}_e$. In particular, we have $E_Q[U^+(g)] < \infty$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$ and $g \in \mathcal{C}(x)$ by Lemma 3.1. Moreover,

$$\frac{u_Q(x)}{x} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } x \uparrow \infty \tag{25}$$

for each $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e$; see [14, Note 1]. Hence it follows from the proof of [14, Eq. (25)] that the mapping $\mathcal{C}(x) \ni g \mapsto E_Q[U(g)]$ is upper semicontinuous with respect to almost-sure convergence (note that the proof of Eq. (25) in [14] does not use the assumption that (g^n) is a maximizing sequence). Hence, $\mathcal{C}(x) \ni g \mapsto \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q[U(g)]$ is also upper semicontinuous with respect to almost-sure convergence. Now let (\widetilde{g}_n) be a maximizing sequence in $\mathcal{C}(x)$. By the usual Komlos-type argument there is a sequence $g_n \in \text{conv}\{\widetilde{g}_n, \widetilde{g}_{n+1}, \dots\}$ converging \mathbb{P} -a.s. to some $\widehat{g} \geq 0$. We have $\widehat{g} \in \mathcal{C}(x)$ due to (18). Moreover, the concavity of the functional $g \mapsto \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q[U(g)]$ implies that (g_n) is again a maximizing sequence, while its upper semicontinuity yields that $\inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_e} E_Q[U(\widehat{g})] \geq u(x)$. In fact, we even have $\inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(\widehat{g})] \geq u(x)$. To see this, note first that the set $\{Q \in \mathcal{Q} \mid E_Q[U(\widehat{g})] = -\infty\}$ must be empty, for otherwise it would have a non-void intersection with \mathcal{Q}_e . Hence, for $Q \in \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{Q}_e$ and $Q_0 \in \mathcal{Q}_e$, $E_Q[U(\widehat{g})]$ is the limit as $t \uparrow 1$ of $E_{Q_t}[U(\widehat{g})]$ with $Q_t := tQ + (1-t)Q_0 \in \mathcal{Q}_e$.

Next, for \widehat{Z} as in Lemma 4.1, we get

$$u(x) = u_{\widehat{Z}}(x) \geq \mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}U(\widehat{g})] \geq \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(\widehat{g})] \geq u(x),$$

so all inequalities are in fact identities, and \widehat{g} is optimal.

Next, we show that the optimal \widehat{g} coincides $d\widehat{Q} := \widehat{Z} d\mathbb{P}$ -a.s. with $I(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z})$, where \widehat{y} and \widehat{h} are as in Lemma 4.1 for $x_0 := x$. We have $0 \leq V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z}) + \widehat{g}\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z} - U(\widehat{g})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\widehat{Q}}[V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z}) + \widehat{g}\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z} - U(\widehat{g})] &= v(\widehat{y}) + \mathbb{E}\left[\widehat{g}\widehat{h} \mathbf{I}_{\{\widehat{Z} > 0\}}\right] - u(x) \\ &\leq v(\widehat{y}) + x\widehat{y} - u(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 = V(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z}) + \widehat{g}\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z} - U(\widehat{g})$ and in turn $\widehat{g} = I(\widehat{h}/\widehat{Z})$ \widehat{Q} -a.s. We also get $\mathbb{E}[\widehat{g}\widehat{h} \mathbf{I}_{\{\widehat{Z} > 0\}}] = x\widehat{y}$, which in view of the *a priori* bound $\mathbb{E}[\widehat{g}\widehat{h}] \leq x\widehat{y}$ implies that

$$\{\widehat{g}\widehat{h} > 0\} \subset \{\widehat{Z} > 0\}. \quad (26)$$

Clearly, $\widehat{g} = \widehat{X}_T$ and $\widehat{h} = Y_T$ for some $\widehat{X} \in \mathcal{X}(x)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}(\widehat{y})$. Their product forms a martingale under \mathbb{P} since $\mathbb{E}[\widehat{X}_T Y_T] = x\widehat{y}$. The identity (15) follows from the definition of the dual value function and the corresponding identity in [13, 14]. The assertion that $u'(\infty-) = 0$ follows from the fact that $u(x)/x \rightarrow 0$ as $x \uparrow \infty$, which is itself a consequence of [14, Note 1]. The second identity in (13) follows from the first and the duality relations between u and v .

Next, suppose that $AE(U) < 1$. The identity (16) follows from (26) and Lemma 4.2. We now prove the strict concavity of u , which will in turn imply the differentiability of v , due to the duality relations and general principles. Taking $Z_1 \in \mathcal{Z}_e$ and letting $Z_t := tZ_1 + (1-t)\widehat{Z} \in \mathcal{Z}_e$, one easily shows that $t \mapsto v_{Z_t}(y)$ is a convex function. By our assumption (11), this function is finite for $t > 0$ and thus upper semicontinuous. Using Lemma 3.3 and (4), we get

$$u_{\widehat{Z}}(x) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} u_{Z_t}(x) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \inf_{y > 0} (v_{Z_t}(y) + xy) \leq \inf_{y > 0} (v_{\widehat{Z}}(y) + xy). \quad (27)$$

Since $v_{\widehat{Z}}(\widehat{y}) < \infty$, it follows as in [14, Note 2] that $v_{\widehat{Z}}(y) < \infty$ for all $y > 0$ provided that $AE(U) < 1$ holds. Hence (27) implies that (25) holds for $Q := \widehat{Q}$. It follows from the proof of [14, Lemma 1] that for each $\xi > 0$ there is some $g \in \mathcal{C}(\xi)$ such that $u_{\widehat{Z}}(\xi) = \mathbb{E}[\widehat{Z}U(g)]$. This g must be \widehat{Q} -a.s. unique, and we obtain the strict concavity of the function $u_{\widehat{Z}}$. From here we get the strict concavity of the robust value function u : Take $x_1, x_2 > 0$, $x := (x_1 + x_2)/2$, and let \widehat{Z} be as above, then

$$\frac{1}{2}(u(x_1) + u(x_2)) - u(x) \leq \frac{1}{2}(u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_1) + u_{\widehat{Z}}(x_2)) - u_{\widehat{Z}}(x) < 0.$$

□

Proof of Corollary 2.7: Let us suppose that $\widehat{g}_i \in \mathcal{C}(x_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, are such that $u(x_i) = \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q[U(\widehat{g}_i)]$. Due to Lemma 3.2 and the weak lower semicontinuity of $Z \mapsto \mathbb{E}[ZF]$ for $F \geq 0$, there exists some $\widetilde{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} u\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) - \frac{u(x_1) + u(x_2)}{2} &\geq \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} E_Q\left[U\left(\frac{\widehat{g}_1 + \widehat{g}_2}{2}\right) - \frac{U(\widehat{g}_1) + U(\widehat{g}_2)}{2}\right] \\ &= E_{\widetilde{Q}}\left[U\left(\frac{\widehat{g}_1 + \widehat{g}_2}{2}\right) - \frac{U(\widehat{g}_1) + U(\widehat{g}_2)}{2}\right], \end{aligned}$$

and the last term is strictly positive as soon as $\mathbb{P}[\hat{g}_1 \neq \hat{g}_2] > 0$. With $x_1 = x_2$, this gives the uniqueness of the optimal \hat{g} , for $x_1 \neq x_2$ we then obtain the strict concavity of u . The asserted properties of v now follow by general principles (e.g., [18, Theorem V.26.3]) from the duality relation (9). The remaining assertions follow from the preceding results. \square

Acknowledgement: It is a pleasure to thank Shuenn-Jyi Sheu for discussions. We also thank Martin Schweizer for informing us about the work of M. Quenez [16] as well as Bernd Vorbrugg and Wiebke Wittmüß for comments on a preliminary version of the manuscript.

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This research was supported by the Deutsche
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