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Working Paper

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SFB 373 Discussion Paper, No. 1998,18

Provided in Cooperation with:

Collaborative Research Center 373: Quantification and Simulation of Economic Processes,
Humboldt University Berlin

Suggested Citation: Lamberton, Damien; Pham, Huy  n; Schweizer, Martin (1998) : Local risk-minimization under transaction costs, SFB 373 Discussion Paper, No. 1998,18, Humboldt University of Berlin, Interdisciplinary Research Project 373: Quantification and Simulation of Economic Processes, Berlin,
<https://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:kobv:11-10056588>

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Local Risk-Minimization under Transaction Costs

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** Research for this paper was partially carried out within Sonderforschungsbereich 373. This paper was printed using funds made available by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Abstract: We propose a new approach to the pricing and hedging of contingent claims under transaction costs in a general incomplete market in discrete time. Under the assumptions of a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, substantial risk and a nondegeneracy condition on the conditional variances of asset returns, we prove the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy inclusive of transaction costs for every square-integrable contingent claim. Then we show that local risk-minimization is robust under the inclusion of transaction costs: The preceding strategy which is locally risk-minimizing inclusive of transaction costs in a model with bid-ask spreads on the underlying asset is also locally risk-minimizing without transaction costs in a fictitious model which is frictionless and where the fictitious asset price lies between the bid and ask price processes of the original model. In particular, our results apply to any nondegenerate model with a finite state space if the transaction cost parameter is sufficiently small.

Key words: option pricing, hedging, transaction costs, locally risk-minimizing strategies, mean-variance tradeoff

AMS 1991 subject classification: 90A09, 60K30

JEL Classification Numbers: G10, C60

0. Introduction

This paper proposes a new approach to the pricing and hedging of contingent claims in the presence of transaction costs in a general incomplete market in discrete time. The existing literature on this topic can be separated into four major strands. Group zero studies the very basic question of characterizing arbitrage-free models with transaction costs; see for instance Jouini/Kallal (1995) or Ortu (1996). The first group of those really concerned with pricing and hedging considers self-financing strategies which exactly *duplicate* the desired payoff at maturity; examples are the papers by Merton (1989), Shen (1991) or Boyle/Vorst (1992). Quite apart from the fact that most contingent claims in an incomplete market will not permit the construction of such a strategy, it was also pointed out by Bensaid/Lesne/Pagès/Scheinkman (1992) that it can be less expensive to dominate the required payoff rather than to match it exactly. This *super-replication* approach was studied for instance by Bensaid/Lesne/Pagès/Scheinkman (1992), Edirisinghe/Naik/Uppal (1993) and Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996) in discrete time or by Cvitanić/Karatzas (1996) in continuous time; a convergence result in this context has been obtained by Kusuoka (1995). As shown by Soner/Shreve/Cvitanić (1995), however, prices derived by super-replication are typically much too high and thus unfeasible in practice. A third major method for pricing options in the presence of transaction costs therefore explicitly introduces preferences, usually in the form of *utility* functions, to obtain a valuation formula; proponents of this approach are for instance Hodges/Neuberger (1989), Davis/Panas/Zariphopoulou (1993) or Constantinides/Zariphopoulou (1996).

The present paper is also to some degree in the spirit of the third methodology, but there are some differences. Like Leland (1985), Lott (1993), Henrotte (1993), Ahn/Dayal/Grannan/Swindle (1995) or Kabanov/Safarian (1997), we do not insist on the use of self-financing strategies. Besides exact replication of the desired payoff at maturity, our optimality criterion for strategies is *local risk-minimization*, a local quadratic criterion first introduced by Schweizer (1988). For frictionless models without transaction costs, this approach has been studied and used by several authors. In the case of transaction cost models, it has been applied by Mercurio/Vorst (1997), but under rather restrictive assumptions and without completely rigorous proofs. Our first main result is the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy for every square-integrable contingent claim under certain technical but intuitive assumptions on the price process of our basic asset. The second main result is a very appealing economic interpretation of this strategy in terms of a model without transaction costs.

A quadratic risk-minimization approach can of course be criticized from a financial viewpoint since it gives equal weight to upside and downside risks. On the other hand, it has several properties which make its use rather appealing for practical purposes. One major advantage is its mathematical tractability which even leads to computable formulae in simple cases. On the theoretical side, it provides one possible way of selecting a pricing measure by specifying an optimality criterion; see the financial introduction of Delbaen/Monat/Schachermayer/Schweizer/Stricker (1997) for a discussion of this. On the practical side, it seems to produce hedging strategies whose initial costs are substantially lower than those of superreplicating strategies and whose replicating errors are relatively small; this is for instance illustrated by the numerical results of Mercurio/Vorst (1997).

The paper is structured as follows. Section 1 introduces our model, defines locally risk-minimizing strategies and characterizes them in a way amenable to subsequent analysis. Section 2 defines two properties of an asset price process or more precisely its increments: boundedness of the mean-variance tradeoff process which was already introduced in Schweizer

(1995) or (implicitly) in Schweizer (1988), and the condition of *substantial risk* which we believe is new. A number of technical results then lays the ground for section 3 where we first prove in Theorem 6 the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy inclusive of transaction costs under the assumptions of a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, substantial risk and a nondegeneracy condition on the conditional variances of asset returns. This is a general result which requires only square-integrability of the contingent claim to be hedged; no convexity or concavity is required. Theorem 7 then gives a striking economic interpretation of this strategy. In fact, we show that there exists a fictitious asset price process (depending on the contingent claim under consideration) which lies between the bid and ask price processes for our basic asset and which has the following property: if we hedge our contingent claim by a locally risk-minimizing strategy *without* transaction costs in this fictitious model, we obtain exactly the locally risk-minimizing strategy *inclusive of* transaction costs in the original model with bid-ask spreads. This means that the criterion of local risk-minimization has a rather remarkable robustness property under the inclusion of transaction costs. Section 4 discusses special cases and examples; we show in particular that our results apply to any nondegenerate model with a *finite* state space if the transaction cost parameter is small enough. Finally, the appendix contains a technical result on the minimization of a conditional variance which is used in the proof of Theorem 6 in section 3.

1. Formulation of the problem

This preliminary section has two purposes. We first introduce some terminology to formulate the basic problem that we study in this paper. Then we provide two auxiliary results which will help us later on to solve our optimization problem.

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability space with a filtration $\mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_k)_{k=0,1,\dots,T}$ for some fixed time horizon $T \in \mathbb{N}$. The stochastic process $X = (X_k)_{k=0,1,\dots,T}$ describes the discounted price of some risky asset, here called *stock*, and so we assume that X is adapted to \mathbb{F} and nonnegative. There is also a riskless asset (called *bond*) whose discounted price is 1 at all times.

Remark. By considering discounted prices, we leave aside all problems related to the choice of a numeraire. These questions typically arise in the context of foreign exchange markets and would lead to additional modelling problems, including possibly transaction costs on the numeraire itself. This would certainly be an important extension of our approach, but is beyond the scope of the present paper.

Definition. For any stochastic process $Y = (Y_k)_{k=0,1,\dots,T}$, we denote by $\Theta(Y)$ the space of all predictable processes $\vartheta = (\vartheta_k)_{k=1,\dots,T+1}$ such that $\vartheta_k \Delta Y_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 1, \dots, T$, where $\Delta Y_k := Y_k - Y_{k-1}$. Recall that ϑ is predictable if and only if ϑ_k is \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable for $k = 1, \dots, T+1$.

Definition. A (*trading*) *strategy* φ is a pair of processes ϑ, η such that

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \vartheta &\in \Theta(X), \\ \eta &= (\eta_k)_{k=0,1,\dots,T} \text{ is adapted} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad V_k(\varphi) := \vartheta_{k+1}X_k + \eta_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P) \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

The adapted process $V(\varphi)$ is then called the *value process* of φ .

To motivate the subsequent definition of the cost process of a strategy under transaction costs, it is helpful to first provide an *interpretation* of a strategy and to explain how it is implemented in our model. At each date k , one can choose the number ϑ_{k+1} of shares of stock and the number η_k of bonds that one will hold until the following date $k+1$. Predictability of ϑ is imposed to obtain a simple correspondence to a formulation in continuous time. Clearly, $V_k(\varphi)$ is then the theoretical or book value of the portfolio $(\vartheta_{k+1}, \eta_k)$ with which one leaves date k after trading. While the present notation conforms with the one in Schäl (1994) or Mercurio/Vorst (1997), it is different from the one used in Schweizer (1988, 1995), and we shall comment on this later on.

We view $V(\varphi)$ as a theoretical value because it is based on X which itself is only a theoretical stock price. Stock transactions do not take place at this value; due to the presence of proportional *transaction costs*, they will involve a proportional bid-ask spread. More precisely, fix some transaction cost parameter $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ and let $(1 - \lambda)X_k$ and $(1 + \lambda)X_k$ denote the bid and ask prices, respectively, for one share of stock at date k . Using the strategy φ dictates at a given date k to buy or sell (depending on the signs) $\eta_k - \eta_{k-1}$ bonds and $\vartheta_{k+1} - \vartheta_k$ shares of stock. The total outlay at date k due to this transaction is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & \eta_k - \eta_{k-1} + (\vartheta_{k+1} - \vartheta_k)X_k(1 + \lambda \text{sign}(\vartheta_{k+1} - \vartheta_k)) \\ &= V_k(\varphi) - V_{k-1}(\varphi) - \vartheta_k(X_k - X_{k-1}) + \lambda X_k |\vartheta_{k+1} - \vartheta_k|, \end{aligned}$$

and summing over all dates up to k yields the cumulative costs of the strategy φ . We denote here and in the following by sign the sign function with the convention

$$\text{sign}(0) = 0.$$

Definition. The *cost process* of a strategy $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ is

$$(1.3) \quad C_k(\varphi) := V_k(\varphi) - \sum_{j=1}^k \vartheta_j \Delta X_j + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^k X_j |\Delta \vartheta_{j+1}| \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

Remarks. 1) More generally, we could model bid and ask prices by $(1 - \lambda_k)X_k$ and $(1 + \mu_k)X_k$ for some predictable processes λ and μ with values in $[0, 1)$ and $[0, \infty)$, respectively. But to simplify the notation, we have chosen a fixed and symmetric bid-ask spread.

2) Our next definition tacitly assumes that the cost process of any strategy is square-integrable. If Ω is finite or if there are no transaction costs so that $\lambda = 0$, this is clearly satisfied due to (1.1) and (1.2); in general, it will be a consequence of the technical assumptions imposed on X in section 2.

Definition. The *risk process* of a strategy φ is

$$R_k(\varphi) := E \left[(C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi))^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

Definition. A *contingent claim* is a pair $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$ of \mathcal{F}_T -measurable random variables satisfying

$$(1.4) \quad \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} X_T \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$$

and

$$(1.5) \quad H := \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} X_T + \bar{\eta}_T \in \mathcal{L}^2(P).$$

Intuitively, a contingent claim models a financial contract like for instance a call option. The quantities $\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ and $\bar{\eta}_T$ describe the number of shares and bonds, respectively, that we need to have at the terminal date T in order to fulfil our obligations; H in (1.5) is then the (theoretical) value of this portfolio. In agreement with most of the existing literature, we assume for simplicity that there are no transaction costs for the liquidation of a position at date T so that the sign of $\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ is irrelevant for the computation of the value H . Explicit examples for contingent claims as well as various possible modes of settlement for an option will be discussed in section 4.

Our goal in the following is to find for a given contingent claim a strategy which minimizes the risk in a local sense. To understand the idea underlying the subsequent definition, note that by (1.3), the cost difference $C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)$ and hence the risk $R_k(\varphi)$ depends on the strategy φ via the variables $\eta_k, \eta_{k+1}, \dots, \eta_T$ and $\vartheta_{k+1}, \vartheta_{k+2}, \dots, \vartheta_{T+1}$. But the only decision we have to take at date k is the choice of η_k and ϑ_{k+1} , and so we shall minimize $R_k(\varphi)$ only with respect to ϑ_{k+1} and η_k , leaving all other parameters fixed.

Definition. Let $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ be a strategy and $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T-1\}$. A *local perturbation of φ at date k* is a strategy $\varphi' = (\vartheta', \eta')$ with

$$\vartheta'_j = \vartheta_j \quad \text{for } j \neq k+1$$

and

$$\eta'_j = \eta_j \quad \text{for } j \neq k.$$

φ is called *locally risk-minimizing (inclusive of transaction costs)* if we have

$$R_k(\varphi) \leq R_k(\varphi') \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

for any date $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T-1\}$ and any local perturbation φ' of φ at date k .

The *basic problem* we study in this paper is then the following:

Given a contingent claim $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$, find a locally risk-minimizing strategy $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ with $\vartheta_{T+1} = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ and $\eta_T = \bar{\eta}_T$.

Remarks. 1) Note that date T is excluded in the definition of local risk-minimization. Any local perturbation φ' of φ must therefore satisfy the same terminal conditions as φ , i.e., $\vartheta'_{T+1} = \vartheta_{T+1}$ and $\eta'_T = \eta_T$, and so the preceding optimization problem makes sense as a formulation of hedging under transaction costs.

2) Since our definitions of a contingent claim and of the value process $V(\varphi)$ are different from the ones in Schweizer (1988), it is not completely evident that the preceding notion of local risk-minimization reduces to the one in Schweizer (1988) for $\lambda = 0$. But we shall see in subsection 4.1 that this is indeed the case.

Lemma 1. *If φ is locally risk-minimizing, then $C(\varphi)$ is a martingale and therefore*

$$(1.6) \quad R_k(\varphi) = E[R_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + \text{Var}[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T-1.$$

Proof. (1.6) is an immediate consequence of the martingale property of $C(\varphi)$ which in turn follows from a fairly standard argument. In fact, fix a date $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T-1\}$ and define a pair $\varphi' = (\vartheta', \eta')$ by setting $\vartheta' := \vartheta$, $\eta'_j := \eta_j$ for $j \neq k$ and

$$\eta'_k := E[C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + \eta_k.$$

Then η' is clearly adapted, and

$$(1.7) \quad V_k(\varphi') = V_k(\varphi) + E[C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k]$$

shows that φ' satisfies (1.2) and therefore is a strategy, hence a local perturbation of φ at date k . (Recall our tacit assumption that $C(\varphi)$ is square-integrable; see Lemma 3 below.) Due to (1.7) and the definition of φ' , we have

$$C_T(\varphi') - C_k(\varphi') = C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi) - E[C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k],$$

hence

$$R_k(\varphi') = \text{Var}[C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] \leq E \left[(C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi))^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_k \right] = R_k(\varphi).$$

But because φ is locally risk-minimizing, we must have equality P -a.s. and therefore $E[C_T(\varphi) - C_k(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] = 0$ P -a.s.

q.e.d.

Since $R_{k+1}(\varphi)$ does not depend on ϑ_{k+1} and η_k , Lemma 1 and (1.6) suggest to look for a locally risk-minimizing strategy by recursively minimizing $\text{Var}[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k]$ with respect to ϑ_{k+1} and then determining η_k from the martingale property of $C(\varphi)$. The next result tells us that this approach does indeed work.

Proposition 2. *A strategy $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ is locally risk-minimizing if and only if it has the following two properties:*

- 1) $C(\varphi)$ is a martingale.
- 2) For each $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T-1\}$, ϑ_{k+1} minimizes

$$\text{Var} [V_{k+1}(\varphi) - \vartheta'_{k+1} \Delta X_{k+1} + \lambda X_{k+1} | \vartheta_{k+2} - \vartheta'_{k+1} | \mathcal{F}_k]$$

over all \mathcal{F}_k -measurable random variables ϑ'_{k+1} such that $\vartheta'_{k+1} \Delta X_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ and $\vartheta'_{k+1} X_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.

Proof. By Lemma 1, $C(\varphi)$ is a martingale if φ is locally risk-minimizing. If $C(\varphi)$ is a martingale, then (1.6) and the definition of $C(\varphi)$ imply that

$$(1.8) \quad R_k(\varphi) = E[R_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + \text{Var} [V_{k+1}(\varphi) - \vartheta_{k+1} \Delta X_{k+1} + \lambda X_{k+1} | \vartheta_{k+2} - \vartheta_{k+1} | \mathcal{F}_k]$$

by omitting \mathcal{F}_k -measurable terms from the conditional variance. Finally, $\vartheta_{k+1}\Delta X_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ by (1.1), and the square-integrability of $\vartheta_{k+1}X_{k+1}$ will be a consequence of the technical assumptions imposed on X in section 2; see Lemma 3 below.

Now fix $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, T-1\}$ and let φ' be a local perturbation of φ at date k . Then

$$C_T(\varphi') - C_{k+1}(\varphi') = C_T(\varphi) - C_{k+1}(\varphi)$$

by the definition of the cost process, and since we may always assume that $C(\varphi)$ is a martingale, we obtain

$$(1.9) \quad R_k(\varphi') = E[R_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + E\left[(\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi'))^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_k\right]$$

by first conditioning on \mathcal{F}_{k+1} .

Suppose now first that 1) and 2) hold. Since φ' is a local perturbation of φ at date k , we have

$$(1.10) \quad V_{k+1}(\varphi') = V_{k+1}(\varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad \vartheta'_{k+2} = \vartheta_{k+2}$$

and therefore

$$\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi') = V_{k+1}(\varphi) - V_k(\varphi') - \vartheta'_{k+1}\Delta X_{k+1} + \lambda X_{k+1}|\vartheta_{k+2} - \vartheta'_{k+1}|.$$

Using (1.9), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R_k(\varphi') &\geq E[R_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + \text{Var}[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi')|\mathcal{F}_k] \\ &\geq E[R_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] + \text{Var}[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k] \\ &= R_k(\varphi), \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality uses 2), (1.8) and the irrelevance of \mathcal{F}_k -measurable terms in the conditional variance, and the last equality comes from (1.6). This shows that φ is locally risk-minimizing.

Conversely, suppose that φ is locally risk-minimizing so that 1) holds by Lemma 1. Comparing (1.6) and (1.9) then shows that

$$E\left[(\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi'))^2 \middle| \mathcal{F}_k\right] \geq \text{Var}[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi)|\mathcal{F}_k]$$

for any \mathcal{F}_k -measurable choice of ϑ'_{k+1} and η'_k . In particular, we can fix ϑ'_{k+1} and choose η'_k in such a way that $E[\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi')|\mathcal{F}_k] = 0$. Combining this with the preceding inequality and using the definition of $\Delta C_{k+1}(\varphi')$ and (1.10), we then obtain 2).

q.e.d.

According to the previous result, we can construct a locally risk-minimizing strategy by first recursively solving the optimization problem in part 2) of Proposition 2 backward through time and by then using the martingale property of $C(\varphi)$ to determine η . We shall use exactly this approach to prove the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy in section 3.

2. Conditions on X and technical results

This section collects a number of auxiliary results on integrability properties of strategies that we shall use in the next section to establish the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy. The processes X^γ introduced below will play an important role in that construction. Let us signal at this point that for a non-degenerate finite tree model, the results of this section will hold trivially; this is explained more carefully in subsection 4.2. Apart from the next definition and relation (2.3), this section can therefore be skipped by those readers who are only interested in the case of a *finite* probability space.

Throughout this section, we shall assume that X is a square-integrable process so that $X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$.

Definition. We denote by Γ the class of all adapted processes $\gamma = (\gamma_k)_{k=0,1,\dots,T}$ with values in $[-1, +1]$. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the process X^γ is defined by

$$X_k^\gamma := X_k(1 + \lambda\gamma_k) \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

If $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ is a strategy, the process $V^\gamma(\varphi)$ is defined by

$$(2.1) \quad V_k^\gamma(\varphi) := \vartheta_{k+1}X_k^\gamma + \eta_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

Since $\lambda \in [0, 1)$, it is clear that each process X^γ is again nonnegative, adapted and square-integrable. The significance of the processes X^γ is explained by a result of Jouini/Kallal (1995). They show that the pair of processes $X^{-1} = (1 - \lambda)X$ and $X^{+1} = (1 + \lambda)X$ defines an arbitrage-free system of bid and ask prices if and only if there exist a process $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and a probability measure Q equivalent to P such that X^γ is a Q -martingale; see also Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996). Intuitively, such a Q can be interpreted as a price system which is compatible with bid and ask prices given by X^{-1} and X^{+1} , respectively. X^γ is then a kind of re-valuation of the stock, and $V^\gamma(\varphi)$ is of course the value process of the strategy φ if one works in units of X^γ instead of X .

Our main goal in this section is to show that under suitable conditions on X and λ , we have $\Theta(X^\gamma) = \Theta(X)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Roughly speaking, this means that the same strategies can be used for all reasonable choices of units.

Definition. We say that X has *substantial risk* if there is a constant $c < \infty$ such that

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{X_{k-1}^2}{E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \leq c \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

The smallest constant c satisfying (2.2) will be denoted by c_{SR} .

The condition of substantial risk essentially provides a lower bound on the conditional variances of the increments of X , but it also has a very intuitive *interpretation*. If we define the return process ϱ of X as usual by

$$X_k = X_{k-1}(1 + \varrho_k) \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, T,$$

then (2.2) can equivalently be written as

$$E [\varrho_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \geq \frac{1}{c} > 0 \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

In particular, this means that X has substantial risk if and only if we have some lower bound on the returns of X . A simple example is the case where each ϱ_k is independent of \mathcal{F}_{k-1} (“independent returns”, if \mathbb{F} is generated by X) and not identically 0. Condition (2.2) is also satisfied in every non-degenerate finite tree model; this is discussed in more detail in subsection 4.2.

Lemma 3. *Assume that X has substantial risk. Then:*

- 1) $\Theta(X^\gamma) \supseteq \Theta(X)$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$.
- 2) $V_k^\gamma(\varphi) \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$, for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and for every strategy φ .
- 3) $\vartheta_{k+1}X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$ and for every $\vartheta \in \Theta(X)$.
- 4) $C_k(\varphi) \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$ and for every strategy φ .

Proof. By the definition of X^γ , we have

$$\vartheta_k \Delta X_k^\gamma = \vartheta_k \Delta X_k + \lambda \gamma_k \vartheta_k \Delta X_k + \lambda \vartheta_k X_{k-1} \Delta \gamma_k,$$

and since γ is bounded, 1) will follow from 3). By the definition of $V^\gamma(\varphi)$,

$$V_k^\gamma(\varphi) = V_k(\varphi) + \lambda \gamma_k \vartheta_{k+1} X_k,$$

and so (1.2) shows that 2) will also follow from 3). The definition of $C(\varphi)$ implies the useful relation

$$\begin{aligned} (2.3) \quad \Delta C_k(\varphi) &= \Delta V_k(\varphi) - \vartheta_k \Delta X_k + \lambda X_k |\Delta \vartheta_{k+1}| \\ &= \vartheta_{k+1} X_k (1 + \lambda \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_{k+1})) + \eta_k - \vartheta_k X_k (1 + \lambda \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_{k+1})) - \eta_{k-1} \\ &= \vartheta_{k+1} X_k^\gamma + \eta_k - \vartheta_k X_k^\gamma - \eta_{k-1} \\ &= \Delta V_k^\gamma(\varphi) - \vartheta_k \Delta X_k^\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

if we define the process γ by $\gamma_k := \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_{k+1})$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$. Note that $\gamma \in \Gamma$ because ϑ is predictable; (2.3) and (1.2) therefore show that 4) follows from 2) and 1), and so it only remains to prove 3). But this is easy:

$$E [(\vartheta_{k+1} X_k)^2] = E \left[(\vartheta_{k+1} \Delta X_{k+1})^2 \frac{X_k^2}{E [\Delta X_{k+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_k]} \right] \leq c_{\text{SR}} E [(\vartheta_{k+1} \Delta X_{k+1})^2] < \infty$$

since $\vartheta \in \Theta(X)$ and X has substantial risk.

q.e.d.

Remark. In particular, the assertions 3) and 4) in Lemma 3 clear up two points of integrability that were left open in section 1; see Lemma 1 and Proposition 2.

In order to obtain the reverse inclusion $\Theta(X^\gamma) \subseteq \Theta(X)$, we first study the mean-variance tradeoff process of X^γ .

Definition. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the *mean-variance tradeoff* process of X^γ is

$$\widehat{K}_\ell^\gamma := \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{(E[\Delta X_j^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}])^2}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_j^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}]} \quad \text{for } \ell = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

If \widehat{K}^γ is P -a.s. bounded by a constant, we denote by $c_{\text{MVT}}(\gamma)$ the smallest constant $c < \infty$ such that

$$(2.4) \quad \Delta \widehat{K}_\ell^\gamma = \frac{(E[\Delta X_\ell^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{\ell-1}])^2}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_\ell^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{\ell-1}]} \leq c \quad P\text{-a.s. for } \ell = 1, \dots, T.$$

One frequently made assumption on X is that X should have a bounded mean-variance tradeoff process; see for instance Schäl (1994) or Schweizer (1995). The following result provides a sufficient condition to ensure that X^γ then also has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff.

Proposition 4. *Assume that X has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff and substantial risk. Fix $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and assume that there is a constant $c > 0$ such that*

$$(2.5) \quad \text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \geq c \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

Then X^γ has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, and $\Theta(X^\gamma) = \Theta(X)$.

Proof. We first show that (2.5) implies that X^γ has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff. According to (2.4), this will be true if

$$(E[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}])^2 \leq \text{const.} \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

But since

$$\Delta X_k^\gamma = \Delta X_k + \lambda \gamma_k X_k - \lambda \gamma_{k-1} X_{k-1} = \Delta X_k + \lambda \gamma_k \Delta X_k + \lambda X_{k-1} \Delta \gamma_k,$$

we even have

$$\begin{aligned} E[(\Delta X_k^\gamma)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] &\leq 2(1 + \lambda)^2 E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] + 8\lambda^2 X_{k-1}^2 \\ &\leq \text{const.} E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \\ &\leq \text{const.} (1 + c_{\text{MVT}}(0)) \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}], \end{aligned}$$

where we use first that $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is bounded by 1, then (2.2) and finally (2.4) with $\gamma \equiv 0$.

Since the inclusion $\Theta(X) \subseteq \Theta(X^\gamma)$ was already established in Lemma 3, it only remains to show that $\Theta(X^\gamma) \subseteq \Theta(X)$. To that end, let $X^\gamma = X_0^\gamma + M^\gamma + A^\gamma$ be the Doob decomposition of X^γ so that

$$\vartheta_k \Delta X_k^\gamma = \vartheta_k \Delta M_k^\gamma + \vartheta_k \Delta A_k^\gamma = \vartheta_k \Delta M_k^\gamma + \vartheta_k E[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

and

$$\text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = E[(\Delta M_k^\gamma)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}].$$

Since X^γ has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, (2.4) shows that $\vartheta \in \Theta(X^\gamma)$ if and only if $\vartheta_k \Delta M_k^\gamma \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ for $k = 1, \dots, T$ for which we shortly write $\vartheta \in L^2(M^\gamma)$. The same holds of course for $X = X^0$. Now if ϑ is predictable and (2.5) holds, then

$$E[(\vartheta_k \Delta M_k)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = \vartheta_k^2 \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \leq \frac{1}{c} \vartheta_k^2 \text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = \frac{1}{c} E[(\vartheta_k \Delta M_k^\gamma)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

implies that $L^2(M^\gamma) \subseteq L^2(M)$, hence $\Theta(X^\gamma) \subseteq \Theta(X)$ since both mean-variance tradeoffs are bounded, and this completes the proof.

q.e.d.

Proposition 4 is quite satisfactory if one knows enough about γ to establish the estimate (2.5). But since we shall usually not be in such a position, we next show how to impose conditions on X and λ which ensure that (2.5) holds uniformly over all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Proposition 5. *If there is a constant $\delta < 1$ such that*

$$(2.6) \quad 2\lambda \sqrt{\frac{E[X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}} \leq \delta \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T,$$

then (2.5) holds simultaneously for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, with $c = 1 - \delta$. In particular, (2.6) holds if X has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff and substantial risk and if λ satisfies

$$(2.7) \quad 4\lambda^2 \left(1 + 2c_{\text{MVT}}(0) + 2c_{\text{SR}}(1 + c_{\text{MVT}}(0)) \right) < 1.$$

Proof. Since $X_k^\gamma = X_k(1 + \lambda\gamma_k)$, omitting \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable terms from the conditional variance yields

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] &= \text{Var}[\Delta X_k + \lambda\gamma_k X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \\ &\geq \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] - 2\lambda \sqrt{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \text{Var}[\gamma_k X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \end{aligned}$$

by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. Since γ is bounded by 1, (2.6) implies that

$$\text{Var}[\gamma_k X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \leq E[\gamma_k^2 X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \leq \frac{\delta^2}{4\lambda^2} \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}],$$

hence (2.5) with $c = 1 - \delta$. To obtain (2.6) from (2.7), write

$$E[X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] + (X_{k-1} + E[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}])^2$$

and use the estimates

$$X_{k-1}^2 \leq c_{\text{SR}} E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

from (2.2) and

$$E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \leq \text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (1 + c_{\text{MVT}}(0))$$

from (2.4).

q.e.d.

Condition (2.6) should be viewed as a quantitative formulation of the assumption that transaction costs have to be sufficiently small for our subsequent results to hold. This kind of condition is well known from the existing literature on transaction cost problems in discrete time, and we shall comment below on its relation to other work in this area.

3. Existence and structure of an optimal strategy

This section proves the existence of a locally risk-minimizing strategy under transaction costs and describes its structure in more detail. The basic idea to derive an optimal strategy is quite simple: we just solve for each k the conditional variance minimization problem in part 2) of Proposition 2 to obtain the optimal ϑ -component. The existence of a predictable process ϑ which minimizes the relevant conditional variance almost surely at each step is rather easily established from a general result proved in the appendix. But since this only gives existence by means of a measurable choice, it is not clear if the resulting ϑ is sufficiently integrable, i.e., if it lies in the space $\Theta(X)$. We therefore provide at the same time a representation of the optimal ϑ which allows us to prove the required integrability. If Ω is finite, integrability is of course no problem, but the expression for ϑ will still be of interest in view of the interpretation it will provide later on. Moreover, there are very natural situations where Ω is not finite; one example is the process obtained by discretizing the Black-Scholes model in time as in subsection 4.5.

Throughout this section, we assume that X is a square-integrable process.

Theorem 6. *Assume that X has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, substantial risk and satisfies (2.6) as well as*

$$\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] > 0 \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

Then for any contingent claim $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$, there exists a locally risk-minimizing strategy $\varphi^ = (\vartheta^*, \eta^*)$ with $\vartheta_{T+1}^* = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ and $\eta_T^* = \bar{\eta}_T$. Its first component ϑ^* can be described as follows: There exists a process $\delta^* \in \Gamma$ such that if we define $\nu \in \Gamma$ by setting $\nu_0 := 0$ and*

$$(3.1) \quad \nu_k := \text{sign}(\vartheta_{k+1}^* - \vartheta_k^*) + \delta_k^* I_{\{\vartheta_{k+1}^* = \vartheta_k^*\}} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, T,$$

then we have

$$(3.2) \quad \vartheta_k^* = \frac{\text{Cov}(\Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*), \Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1})}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

Proof. This is essentially just a backward induction argument relying on the existence results from the appendix and the technical results from section 2; the main difficulty is to write it down as concisely as possible. We shall prove by backward induction the existence of a predictable process ϑ^* with $\vartheta_{T+1}^* = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ and satisfying assertions a), b) below for $k = 0, 1, \dots, T$ and c), d), e) for $k = 1, \dots, T$:

- a) $\vartheta_{k+1}^* X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.
- b) $W_k^* := H - \sum_{j=k+1}^T \vartheta_j^* \Delta X_j + \lambda \sum_{j=k+1}^T X_j |\Delta \vartheta_{j+1}^*| \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.
- c) There exists an \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable random variable δ_k^* with values in $[-1, +1]$ such that if we define ν_k by (3.1), then we have

$$(3.3) \quad \vartheta_k^* = \frac{\text{Cov}(E[W_k^* | \mathcal{F}_k] + \lambda \nu_k X_k \vartheta_{k+1}^*, X_k(1 + \lambda \nu_k) | \mathcal{F}_{k-1})}{\text{Var}[X_k(1 + \lambda \nu_k) | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

- d) $\vartheta_k^* \Delta X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.
- e) ϑ_k^* minimizes

$$\text{Var} [E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k] - \vartheta_k \Delta X_k + \lambda X_k | \vartheta_{k+1}^* - \vartheta_k | | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

over all \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable random variables ϑ_k satisfying $\vartheta_k \Delta X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ and $\vartheta_k X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.

Once all this is established, we define η^* by

$$\eta_k^* := E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k] - \vartheta_{k+1}^* X_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

Then η^* is clearly adapted and $\vartheta_{k+1}^* X_k + \eta_k^* \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ by b) so that thanks to d), $\varphi^* = (\vartheta^*, \eta^*)$ will be a strategy satisfying $\vartheta_{T+1}^* = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$ and $\eta_T^* = \bar{\eta}_T$. By the definitions of η^* and W_k^* , $V_k(\varphi^*) = E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k]$ for all k and $C(\varphi^*)$ is a martingale. Hence we conclude from e) and Proposition 2 that φ^* is locally risk-minimizing. Moreover, the definition of η^* implies that

$$E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k] + \lambda \nu_k X_k \vartheta_{k+1}^* = V_k^\nu(\varphi^*),$$

and so (3.2) is just a restatement of (3.3).

To complete the proof, it thus remains to establish a) – e). If we define $\vartheta_{T+1}^* := \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$, it is clear from (1.4) and (1.5) that a) and b) hold for $k = T$. We shall show that the validity of a) and b) for any k implies the existence of an \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable random variable ϑ_k^* satisfying c) – e) for k , and that this in turn implies the validity of a) and b) for $k - 1$.

So assume that a) and b) hold for k . Set

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \overline{\text{sign}}(x) &:= \text{sign}(x) + I_{\{x=0\}} := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}, \\ \underline{\text{sign}}(x) &:= \text{sign}(x) - I_{\{x=0\}} := \begin{cases} +1 & \text{for } x > 0 \\ -1 & \text{for } x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \end{aligned}$$

and define the functions

$$f_k(c, \omega) := \text{Var} [E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k] - cX_k + \lambda X_k | \vartheta_{k+1}^* - c | | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (\omega)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} g_k(c, \alpha, \omega) &:= \text{Cov} \left(E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k] + \lambda X_k \vartheta_{k+1}^* S_k^{(\alpha, c)}, X_k \left(1 + \lambda S_k^{(\alpha, c)} \right) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right) (\omega) \\ &\quad - c \text{Var} \left[X_k \left(1 + \lambda S_k^{(\alpha, c)} \right) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right] (\omega) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$S_k^{(\alpha, c)} := \alpha \overline{\text{sign}}(\vartheta_{k+1}^* - c) + (1 - \alpha) \underline{\text{sign}}(\vartheta_{k+1}^* - c),$$

where the conditional variances and covariances are all computed with respect to a regular conditional distribution of $(E[W_k^*|\mathcal{F}_k], X_k, \vartheta_{k+1}^*)$ given \mathcal{F}_{k-1} . From Propositions A2 and A3 in the appendix, we then obtain the existence of an \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable random variable ϑ_k^* and an \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable random variable α_k^* with values in $[0, 1]$ such that

$$(3.5) \quad f_k(\vartheta_k^*(\omega), \omega) \leq f_k(c, \omega) \quad P\text{-a.s. for all } c$$

and

$$(3.6) \quad g_k(\vartheta_k^*(\omega), \alpha_k^*(\omega), \omega) = 0 \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

If we define $\delta_k^* := 2\alpha_k^* - 1$, then we get

$$S_k^{(\alpha_k^*, \vartheta_k^*)} = \text{sign}(\vartheta_{k+1}^* - \vartheta_k^*) + \delta_k^* I_{\{\vartheta_{k+1}^* = \vartheta_k^*\}} = \nu_k$$

and therefore (3.3) by rewriting (3.6) so that c) holds for k . Note that the ratio in (3.3) is well-defined thanks to a), b) for k and the boundedness of ν_k .

Next we prove that d) holds for k . Let γ be any process in Γ with $\gamma_k = \nu_k$ and define

$$W_k^\gamma := E[W_k^* | \mathcal{F}_k] + \lambda \nu_k X_k \vartheta_{k+1}^*.$$

By a) and b) for k , $W_k^\gamma \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$, and so (3.3) can be rewritten as

$$\vartheta_k^* = \frac{\text{Cov}(W_k^\gamma, \Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1})}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}$$

since \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable terms do not matter for the conditional variance and covariance. The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and Proposition 5 then imply that

$$\begin{aligned} E[(\vartheta_k^* \Delta X_k)^2] &\leq E \left[\frac{\text{Var}[W_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{c} E \left[E[(W_k^\gamma)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \frac{E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{c} (1 + c_{\text{MVT}}(0)) E[(W_k^\gamma)^2] < \infty \end{aligned}$$

so that d) holds for k . Since X has substantial risk, we conclude as in the proof of Lemma 3 that $\vartheta_k^* X_{k-1} \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ which establishes a) for $k-1$. At the same time, we obtain $\vartheta_k^* X_k = \vartheta_k^* \Delta X_k + \vartheta_k^* X_{k-1} \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ as required in e).

The validity of e) for k is now almost immediate. In fact, if ϑ_k is \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable and satisfies $\vartheta_k \Delta X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ and $\vartheta_k X_k \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$, then we have

$$\text{Var}[E[W_k^* | \mathcal{F}_k] - \vartheta_k \Delta X_k + \lambda X_k | \vartheta_{k+1}^* - \vartheta_k | | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}](\omega) = f_k(\vartheta_k(\omega), \omega) \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

and so e) for k follows from (3.5). Finally,

$$W_{k-1}^* = W_k^* - \vartheta_k^* \Delta X_k + \lambda X_k | \vartheta_{k+1}^* - \vartheta_k^* | \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$$

due to b) for k , d) for k , a) for k and the square-integrability of $\vartheta_k^* X_k$. Thus b) holds for $k-1$, and this completes the induction.

q.e.d.

From an economic point of view, the next result is now the central contribution of this paper. It provides a striking interpretation of the strategy φ^* which can be viewed as a robustness result for the approach of local risk-minimization. To formulate this, let us first

point out that we could or should have been more precise in our terminology by calling the strategy φ^* in Theorem 6 “locally risk-minimizing for the price process X inclusive of transaction costs”. In the same way, we can talk of a strategy which is “locally risk-minimizing for a price process Z without transaction costs” if we replace X by Z and set $\lambda = 0$ in all the definitions in section 1.

Theorem 7. *Assume the conditions of Theorem 6. The strategy φ^* which is locally risk-minimizing for the price process X inclusive of transaction costs is then also the strategy which is locally risk-minimizing for the price process X^ν without transaction costs, where ν is given by (3.1).*

Proof. Let $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ be locally risk-minimizing for the price process X^ν without transaction costs and denote by $\tilde{V}_k(\varphi) := \vartheta_{k+1}X_k^\nu + \eta_k$ and

$$\tilde{C}_k(\varphi) := \tilde{V}_k(\varphi) - \sum_{j=1}^k \vartheta_j \Delta X_j^\nu$$

the corresponding value and cost processes, when the price process is X^ν . Since X^ν has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff by Proposition 5, the results of Schweizer (1988) then imply that $\tilde{C}(\varphi)$ is a martingale and that

$$\vartheta_k = \frac{\text{Cov} \left(\Delta \tilde{V}_k(\varphi), \Delta X_k^\nu \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right)}{\text{Var} \left[\Delta X_k^\nu \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right]} \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

(Actually, this is not quite true as it stands: since the value process is defined differently in Schweizer (1988), we also have to show that the resulting locally risk-minimizing strategy is the same as with the present definition of $\tilde{V}(\varphi)$. This will be done in subsection 4.1.) By the definition of $V^\nu(\varphi)$ in (2.1), we have $\tilde{V}(\varphi) = V^\nu(\varphi)$, and so (3.2) shows that ϑ and ϑ^* coincide. Moreover, $\tilde{C}(\varphi) = C(\varphi)$ by (2.3), and since φ is mean-self-financing according to Lemma I.7 of Schweizer (1988), $\tilde{C}(\varphi) = C(\varphi)$ is a martingale. By Lemma 1, so is $C(\varphi^*)$, and since both have the same terminal value

$$H - \sum_{j=1}^T \vartheta_j \Delta X_j^\nu = H - \sum_{j=1}^T \vartheta_j^* \Delta X_j^\nu,$$

$C(\varphi)$ and $C(\varphi^*)$ must coincide, hence also η and η^* .

q.e.d.

Theorem 7 shows that the criterion of local risk-minimization possesses a remarkable kind of *robustness* property under the addition of transaction costs. In fact, it tells us that we can construct a strategy which is locally risk-minimizing for X inclusive of transaction costs by first re-valuing the stock at a suitable price X^ν within the bid-ask range and then simply minimizing the risk locally for transaction cost free prices set at X^ν . This stability property of local risk-minimization complements results of Prigent (1995) and Runggaldier/Schweizer (1995) on stability under convergence and can thus be viewed as yet another argument in favour of this approach to the hedging of contingent claims.

Remark. To put things into perspective, we should perhaps add here that Theorem 7 is primarily a theoretical structural result. To effect the transformation from X to X^ν , we have to know ν which is given by (3.1). But this raises two difficulties: to compute ν , we have to know the optimal strategy ϑ^* , and we also have to find δ^* which is in general only given by an existence result. We shall see below that — as in most transaction cost problems — it seems very difficult to obtain more explicit expressions for the optimal strategy φ^* .

Thanks to the identification in Theorem 7, we can also say more about the value process of the optimal strategy φ^* . To do this, we first recall the notion of the *minimal signed martingale measure* \widehat{P}^γ for X^γ , where $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Define the process \widehat{Z}^γ by

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{Z}_k^\gamma &:= \prod_{j=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{E[\Delta X_j^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}]}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_j^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}]} (\Delta X_j^\gamma - E[\Delta X_j^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}]) \right) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{\Delta A_j^\gamma}{E[(\Delta M_j^\gamma)^2 | \mathcal{F}_{j-1}]} \Delta M_j^\gamma \right),\end{aligned}$$

where $X^\gamma = X_0^\gamma + M^\gamma + A^\gamma$ is the Doob decomposition of X^γ . If X^γ has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, it is not hard to check that \widehat{Z}^γ is a square-integrable P -martingale starting at 1 and that $\widehat{Z}^\gamma X^\gamma$ is also a P -martingale; see for instance Schweizer (1995). We are therefore justified in calling the signed measure \widehat{P}^γ defined by

$$\frac{d\widehat{P}^\gamma}{dP} := \widehat{Z}_T^\gamma$$

a signed martingale measure for X^γ , and we can define conditional expectations under \widehat{P}^γ via the Bayes rule by

$$\widehat{E}^\gamma[U_\ell | \mathcal{F}_k] := \frac{1}{\widehat{Z}_k^\gamma} E[U_\ell \widehat{Z}_\ell^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_k]$$

for any \mathcal{F}_ℓ -measurable random variable $U_\ell \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$.

Corollary 8. Assume the conditions of Theorem 6 and let φ^* be locally risk-minimizing inclusive of transaction costs for the contingent claim $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$. Then we have

$$(3.7) \quad V_k^\nu(\varphi^*) = \widehat{E}^\nu[\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} X_T^\nu + \bar{\eta}_T | \mathcal{F}_k] \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T,$$

where ν is given by (3.1).

Proof. Thanks to Theorem 7, this is well known from the results of Schweizer (1988, 1995) on local risk-minimization without transaction costs, but for completeness we give a proof based on Theorem 6. Since $V_T^\nu(\varphi^*) = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} X_T^\nu + \bar{\eta}_T$, it is enough to show that $V^\nu(\varphi^*)$ is a \widehat{P}^ν -martingale or more precisely that $\widehat{Z}^\nu V^\nu(\varphi^*)$ is a P -martingale. Since φ^* is locally risk-minimizing inclusive of transaction costs, we know from Lemma 1 and (2.3) that the cost process

$$C(\varphi^*) = V^\nu(\varphi^*) - \sum \vartheta_j^* \Delta X_j^\nu$$

is a P -martingale, and so plugging in (3.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] E [\Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*) - \vartheta_k^* \Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \\
&= E \left[\text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right] - \text{Cov} (\Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*), \Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) E [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \\
&= E \left[\Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*) \left(\text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] - E [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (\Delta X_k^\nu - E [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]) \right) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right] \\
&= \text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\nu | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] E \left[\Delta V_k^\nu(\varphi^*) \frac{\widehat{Z}_k^\nu}{\widehat{Z}_{k-1}^\nu} \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

which proves the assertion.

q.e.d.

Like Theorem 7, Corollary 8 has a very appealing economic interpretation. It tells us that the value process of a locally risk-minimizing strategy under transaction costs is the conditional expectation of the terminal payoff to be hedged under a certain (signed) measure \widehat{P}^ν . This \widehat{P}^ν has the property that it turns into a martingale one particular process (namely X^ν) which lies between the bid and ask price processes for our stock. In the terminology of Jouini/Kallal (1995), we have therefore identified \widehat{P}^ν as that (generalized) price system consistent with transaction costs which corresponds to the criterion of local risk-minimization inclusive of transaction costs. We say “generalized” since \widehat{P}^ν is typically not equivalent to P , but only a signed measure.

4. Special cases and examples

4.1. The case of no transaction costs

Consider first the case where $\lambda = 0$ so that there are no transaction costs. We show in this subsection that we then recover from Theorem 6 the results obtained in Schweizer (1988). This is not immediately evident since we use here slightly different definitions. Recall that in Schweizer (1988), the value and cost processes of a strategy $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ were defined as

$$\widetilde{V}_k(\varphi) := \vartheta_k X_k + \eta_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T$$

with $\vartheta_0 := 0$ and

$$\widetilde{C}_k(\varphi) := \widetilde{V}_k(\varphi) - \sum_{j=1}^k \vartheta_j \Delta X_j \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T,$$

and a contingent claim was simply an \mathcal{F}_T -measurable random variable $H \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$. Under the assumption that X has a bounded mean-variance tradeoff, a locally risk-minimizing strategy $\widetilde{\varphi}$ for H was then characterized by the properties that $\widetilde{V}_T(\widetilde{\varphi}) = H$ P -a.s., $\widetilde{C}(\widetilde{\varphi})$ is a martingale and

$$(4.1) \quad \widetilde{\vartheta}_k = \frac{\text{Cov} \left(\Delta \widetilde{V}_k(\widetilde{\varphi}), \Delta X_k \middle| \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \right)}{\text{Var} [\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 1, \dots, T.$$

Let us now show that for $\lambda = 0$, the strategy φ^* in Theorem 6 gives the same solution as the preceding $\tilde{\varphi}$. More precisely, we do not have $\varphi^* = \tilde{\varphi}$, but we claim that $\vartheta^* = \tilde{\vartheta}$ and $V(\varphi^*) = \tilde{V}(\tilde{\varphi})$, provided of course that H is given by $H = \tilde{\vartheta}_{T+1}X_T + \bar{\eta}_T$. In fact, it is obvious that

$$V_T(\varphi^*) = H = \tilde{V}_T(\tilde{\varphi}) \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

and therefore

$$\vartheta_T^* = \frac{\text{Cov}(H, \Delta X_T | \mathcal{F}_{T-1})}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_T | \mathcal{F}_{T-1}]} = \tilde{\vartheta}_T \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

by (3.2) and (4.1), since $X^\nu = X$ for $\lambda = 0$. If we already know that $V_{k+1}(\varphi^*) = \tilde{V}_{k+1}(\tilde{\varphi})$ and $\vartheta_{k+1}^* = \tilde{\vartheta}_{k+1}$, the martingale property of $C(\varphi^*)$ and $\tilde{C}(\tilde{\varphi})$ gives

$$E[\Delta V_{k+1}(\varphi^*) | \mathcal{F}_k] = \vartheta_{k+1}^* E[\Delta X_{k+1} | \mathcal{F}_k] = E[\Delta \tilde{V}_{k+1}(\tilde{\varphi}) | \mathcal{F}_k]$$

and therefore $V_k(\varphi^*) = \tilde{V}_k(\tilde{\varphi})$ P -a.s. This implies in turn that $\vartheta_k^* = \tilde{\vartheta}_k$ again by (3.2) and (4.1), and so the assertion follows by backward induction.

Note that due to the differing definitions of $V(\varphi)$ and $\tilde{V}(\varphi)$, we cannot have $\eta^* = \tilde{\eta}$ in general. But for practical purposes, φ^* and $\tilde{\varphi}$ can clearly be viewed as equivalent. We remark that the preceding argument clears up a point that was left open in the proof of Theorem 7.

4.2. The case where Ω is finite

For a finite probability space Ω , the problem of finding a locally risk-minimizing strategy inclusive of transaction costs has also been studied by Mercurio/Vorst (1997). They also assert the existence of an optimal strategy, but their proof does not seem to be completely rigorous. Moreover, they do not obtain any expression for the optimal strategy.

So let Ω be finite and X strictly positive. Our main point in this subsection is that in any non-degenerate finite event tree model, all the assumptions of Theorem 6 are satisfied as soon as the transaction cost parameter λ is sufficiently small. A *finite event tree model* is defined by the properties that $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$, \mathbb{F} is generated by X and Ω is finite with $P[\{\omega\}] > 0$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$. This implies that X_0 is deterministic and that the returns

$$\varrho_k(\omega) := \frac{X_k(\omega)}{X_{k-1}(\omega)} - 1$$

can only take a finite number of values for each ω at each date k . The date-price pairs $(k, X_k(\omega))$ can then be viewed as the nodes of a tree with root $(0, X_0)$ which completely describes \mathbb{F} and X ; this explains the terminology. A finite event tree model is called *non-degenerate* if each return variable ϱ_k takes at least two distinct values. In the tree notation, this means that each node has at least two branches leaving from it, while in mathematical terms, it simply says that $\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}](\omega) > 0$ for all k and ω . Since Ω is finite, it is clear that X has then substantial risk and a bounded mean-variance tradeoff.

Lemma 9. *Let*

$$\varrho^{\min} := \max_{k, \omega} \max \{Y \mid Y \text{ is } \mathcal{F}_{k-1}\text{-measurable and } Y \leq \varrho_k\}$$

and

$$\varrho^{\max} := \min_{k, \omega} \min \{Y \mid Y \text{ is } \mathcal{F}_{k-1}\text{-measurable and } Y \geq \varrho_k\}.$$

If λ satisfies

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{1 + \lambda}{1 - \lambda} < \frac{1 + \varrho^{\max}}{1 + \varrho^{\min}},$$

then (2.5) holds uniformly for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Proof. Because Ω is finite, it is enough to show that $\text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (\omega)$ is bounded below uniformly in $\gamma \in \Gamma$ for each k and each ω . Since

$$\text{Var} [\Delta X_k^\gamma | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = \text{Var} [\Delta X_k + \lambda \gamma_k X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] = X_{k-1}^2 \text{Var} [\varrho_k + \lambda \gamma_k (1 + \varrho_k) | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

and X is strictly positive, it is sufficient to obtain a lower bound for

$$\text{Var} [\varrho_k + \lambda \gamma_k (1 + \varrho_k) | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (\omega)$$

which is uniform in γ . If we define

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{k-1} &:= \max \{Y \mid Y \text{ is } \mathcal{F}_{k-1}\text{-measurable and } Y \leq \varrho_k\}, \\ u_{k-1} &:= \min \{Y \mid Y \text{ is } \mathcal{F}_{k-1}\text{-measurable and } Y \geq \varrho_k\}, \end{aligned}$$

then clearly the complement of (ℓ_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) will be hit by ϱ_k with positive conditional probability given \mathcal{F}_{k-1} . By the definition of Γ , each γ_k has values in $[-1, +1]$; for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the conditional probability given \mathcal{F}_{k-1} that

$$Z_k^{(\gamma)} := \varrho_k + \lambda \gamma_k (1 + \varrho_k) = \varrho_k (1 + \lambda \gamma_k) + \lambda \gamma_k$$

hits the complement of the \mathcal{F}_{k-1} -measurable interval

$$I_{k-1} := (\ell_{k-1}(1 + \lambda) + \lambda, u_{k-1}(1 - \lambda) - \lambda)$$

is therefore also positive. If $I_{k-1}(\omega)$ is non-empty, $\text{Var} [Z_k^{(\gamma)} | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] (\omega)$ must then be > 0 , and the lower bound will be uniform in γ since I_{k-1} does not involve γ . But a sufficient condition for $I_{k-1}(\omega) \neq \emptyset$ for all k and all ω is obviously

$$\left(\max_{k, \omega} \ell_{k-1}(\omega) \right) (1 + \lambda) + \lambda < \left(\min_{k, \omega} u_{k-1}(\omega) \right) (1 - \lambda) - \lambda,$$

and so (4.2) implies the desired assertion.

q.e.d.

By rewriting (4.2) as

$$\lambda < \frac{\varrho^{\max} - \varrho^{\min}}{\varrho^{\max} + \varrho^{\min} + 2},$$

we thus conclude that for sufficiently small transaction costs, we can always find a locally risk-minimizing strategy if we have a non-degenerate finite event tree model. For a binomial model where each ϱ_k takes values in $\{u, d\}$ only, (4.2) reduces to the condition

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{1 + \lambda}{1 - \lambda} < \frac{1 + u}{1 + d}$$

which also appears in Boyle/Vorst (1992) and Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996); see the discussion in the next subsection.

4.3. Attainable claims

In this subsection, we briefly discuss those claims which can be perfectly hedged including transaction costs. For a more detailed study, we refer to Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996).

Definition. A contingent claim $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$ is called *attainable* if there exists a strategy $\varphi = (\vartheta, \eta)$ with $\vartheta_{T+1} = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}$, $\eta_T = \bar{\eta}_T$ and such that the cost process $C(\varphi)$ is almost surely constant over time. As usual, φ is then called *self-financing (inclusive of transaction costs)*.

Clearly, a contingent claim is attainable if and only if it can be hedged by a locally risk-minimizing strategy whose risk process is identically zero with probability one. In particular, this implies that the terminal value $H = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}X_T + \bar{\eta}_T$ can be written as

$$H = H_0 + \sum_{j=1}^T \vartheta_j^H \Delta X_j - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^T X_j |\Delta \vartheta_{j+1}^H| \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

for some $\vartheta^H \in \Theta(X)$; the optimal strategy is then $\varphi^* = \varphi = (\vartheta^H, \eta^*)$, and its value process is given by

$$V_k(\varphi^*) = H_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \vartheta_j^H \Delta X_j - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^k X_j |\Delta \vartheta_{j+1}^H| \quad P\text{-a.s. for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.$$

The problem of finding a *self-financing strategy including transaction costs* was first studied by Boyle/Vorst (1992) in a binomial model, where the returns ϱ_k are i.i.d. with values in $\{u, d\}$. They showed by elementary calculations that European call and put options are attainable, that their values at time 0 are given by an expectation quite analogous to (3.7), and that the attaining self-financing strategies are unique. Their results were subsequently extended to arbitrary attainable claims in general (not necessarily finite) discrete-time models by Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996) who showed in particular that a similar condition as (4.2) is sufficient for the uniqueness of the self-financing strategy. Moreover, Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996) also proved that the price of H at date 0 is given by H_0 and that it can be written as an expectation under a suitable measure Q^H as in (3.7). Other related work in binomial models was done by Merton (1989), Shen (1991) and Shirakawa/Konno (1995), among others. However, all these papers did not use local risk-minimization.

4.4. Settlement modes and uniqueness issues

A natural question in our problem is the uniqueness of the optimal strategy. We have not been able to obtain a general result so far, but we can give at least some partial answers. Since uniqueness is closely related to the way that options are settled, we first briefly discuss the latter issue in the special case where the contingent claim under consideration is a European call option on X with maturity T and strike price K . For this contract, there are at least three different ways to specify the terminal condition $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$. *Settlement with delivery* means that upon exercise, the option writer has to hand over physically one share of stock

in exchange for K units of cash so that

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} &= I_{\{(1+\lambda)X_T > K\}}, \\ \bar{\eta}_T &= -KI_{\{(1+\lambda)X_T > K\}}.\end{aligned}$$

With *cash settlement*, the option writer has to pay out in cash the value of the option at date T . In this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} &= 0, \\ \bar{\eta}_T &= ((1+\lambda)X_T - K)^+ = ((1+\lambda)X_T - K)I_{\{(1+\lambda)X_T > K\}}.\end{aligned}$$

Finally, *settlement up to the seller* means that the option writer can give the option holder any portfolio $(\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}, \bar{\eta}_T)$ of his own choice as long as its value $H = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1}X_T + \bar{\eta}_T$ is equal to the option's value $((1+\lambda)X_T - K)^+$.

For contingent claims which are attainable in the sense of the preceding subsection, the results of Koehl/Pham/Touzi (1996) show that an analogue of (4.2) always implies uniqueness of the corresponding optimal strategy. Provided that call options are attainable, this would guarantee uniqueness for both cash settlement and settlement with delivery. On the other hand, it is not surprising that there will never be uniqueness for the case of settlement up to the seller if transaction costs are different from 0. To see this, take $K = 0$ and consider first the simple buy-and-hold strategy φ given by

$$\begin{aligned}\vartheta_k &= 1 + \lambda & \text{for } k = 1, \dots, T+1, \\ \eta_k &= 0 & \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T.\end{aligned}$$

This strategy is clearly self-financing, hence locally risk-minimizing, and it has a terminal value of $(1+\lambda)X_T$. Its initial cost is $(1+\lambda)X_0$ if we neglect as usual transaction costs at date 0. An alternative strategy φ' is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\vartheta'_k &= \begin{cases} \frac{1+\lambda}{1-\lambda} & \text{for } k = 1, \dots, T \\ 0 & \text{for } k = T+1, \end{cases} \\ \eta'_k &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } k = 0, \dots, T-1 \\ (1+\lambda)X_T & \text{for } k = T. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, this strategy also leads to a final value of $(1+\lambda)X_T$. Its only transaction is at date T where it generates a cost increment of

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta C_T(\varphi') &= \Delta V_T(\varphi') - \vartheta'_T \Delta X_T + \lambda X_T |\Delta \vartheta'_{T+1}| \\ &= (1+\lambda)X_T - \frac{1+\lambda}{1-\lambda}X_{T-1} - \frac{1+\lambda}{1-\lambda}\Delta X_T + \lambda X_T \frac{1+\lambda}{1-\lambda} \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Hence φ' is also self-financing and therefore locally risk-minimizing. Its initial cost is $\frac{1+\lambda}{1-\lambda}X_0$, and it is obviously different from the first strategy. Since φ' is unambiguously more expensive, it is of course clear that one will discard it in favour of the buy-and-hold strategy φ . But our main point here is that the criterion of local risk-minimization alone may be insufficient to make such a distinction.

4.5. Explicit calculations in an example

It is a familiar feature of all models involving transaction costs that explicit expressions for option values or hedging strategies are rather difficult to obtain. Not surprisingly, this also happens in our present approach. To illustrate how far one can go, we consider in this subsection a model with i.i.d. returns where \mathbb{F} is generated by X and the returns ϱ_k are i.i.d. random variables in $\mathcal{L}^2(P)$. This implies that $X_k = X_{k-1}(1 + \varrho_k)$, where each ϱ_k is independent of \mathcal{F}_{k-1} and distributed like some fixed random variable ϱ . To have X nonnegative and not constant, we assume that $\varrho \geq -1$ P -a.s. and that $\text{Var}[\varrho] > 0$. The mean-variance tradeoff process of X is then given by

$$\Delta \widehat{K}_\ell = \frac{(E[\Delta X_\ell | \mathcal{F}_{\ell-1}])^2}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_\ell | \mathcal{F}_{\ell-1}]} = \frac{(E[\varrho])^2}{\text{Var}[\varrho]} \quad \text{for } \ell = 1, \dots, T;$$

it is clearly bounded, and

$$c_{\text{MVT}}(0) = \frac{(E[\varrho])^2}{\text{Var}[\varrho]}.$$

Moreover,

$$\frac{X_{k-1}^2}{E[\Delta X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]} = \frac{1}{E[\varrho^2]} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, T,$$

and so we see that X has also substantial risk and

$$c_{\text{SR}} = \frac{1}{E[\varrho^2]}.$$

Finally, condition (2.6) takes the form

$$\lambda \leq \frac{\delta}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}{E[X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}} = \frac{\delta}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\text{Var}[\varrho]}{E[(1 + \varrho)^2]}}$$

for some $\delta < 1$.

Example. Suppose that $1 + \varrho_k$ is lognormally distributed with parameters bh and $\sigma^2 h$, i.e.,

$$(4.4) \quad 1 + \varrho_k = \exp\left(bh + \sigma\sqrt{h}Z_k\right)$$

for i.i.d. standard normal random variables Z_k . This corresponds to a discretization of the well-known Black-Scholes model of geometric Brownian motion,

$$S_t = S_0 \exp(bt + \sigma W_t)$$

or

$$\frac{dS_t}{S_t} = \left(b + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) dt + \sigma dW_t,$$

with a discretization step size of h : we simply take $X_k = S_{kh}$. If S has growth rate μ and the instantaneous interest rate is r in continuous time, b is given by $b = \mu - r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2$. For this example, we obtain

$$c_{\text{MVT}}(0) = \frac{\left(e^{(b+\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)h} - 1\right)^2}{e^{(2b+\sigma^2)h} (e^{\sigma^2 h} - 1)} = \frac{(b + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)^2}{\sigma^2} h + O(h^2)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{c_{\text{SR}}} = e^{(2b+2\sigma^2)h} - 2e^{(b+\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)h} + 1 = \sigma^2 h + O(h^2).$$

As h tends to 0, a uniform bound on $c_{\text{MVT}}(0)$ corresponds to the boundedness of the squared market price of risk

$$\frac{(b + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)^2}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{\mu - r}{\sigma} \right)^2.$$

This is a familiar condition from other work on more general continuous-time models with random coefficients μ, r, σ . On the other hand, c_{SR} explodes as h tends to 0 which seems to bode ill for a continuous-time version of the present approach. However, a moment's thought reveals that things are not as bad as they may appear. In fact, the condition of substantial risk imposes a lower bound on the returns in the form

$$E[\varrho_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \geq \frac{1}{c_{\text{SR}}},$$

and the natural continuous-time analogue of this assumption is that the time derivative of the quadratic variation of the return process should be uniformly bounded below. In a diffusion model of the Black-Scholes type, this is simply the familiar condition that the volatility matrix should be uniformly elliptic.

Finally, let us look at the condition (2.6) of small transaction costs which states that

$$2\lambda \sqrt{\frac{E[X_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}{\text{Var}[\Delta X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]}} = 2\lambda \sqrt{\frac{e^{(2b+2\sigma^2)h}}{e^{(2b+\sigma^2)h} (e^{\sigma^2 h} - 1)}}$$

should be of the order $O(1)$. Squaring out and comparing with (2.6) shows that this requires

$$\lambda \leq \delta \frac{\sigma}{2} \sqrt{h} + O(h)$$

for some $\delta < 1$ so that the transaction cost parameter λ should be of the order \sqrt{h} . This is in perfect agreement with all known asymptotic results on option pricing under transaction costs; see for instance Henrotte (1993), Lott (1993), Kusuoka (1995), Kabanov/Safarian (1997) or Ahn/Dayal/Grannan/Swindle (1995). This ends the example.

Remark. As pointed out by the referee, typical market conditions ($\lambda = .05\%$ and $\sigma = 15\%$) lead to a minimum step size of the order of one hour which is perfectly reasonable. For less liquid markets, however, (2.6) may be a genuine restriction.

We now return to our general model with i.i.d. returns and consider the contingent claim

$$\bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} = 0 \quad , \quad \bar{\eta}_T = |X_T|^\beta$$

for some $\beta > 0$. (Although X is nonnegative, we write absolute values to avoid confusion with the processes X^γ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$.) Proposition 2 tells us that to compute ϑ_T^* , we have to minimize

$$\text{Var}[V_T(\varphi^*) - \vartheta_T \Delta X_T + \lambda X_T |\vartheta_{T+1}^* - \vartheta_T| | \mathcal{F}_{T-1}]$$

with respect to ϑ_T . Since the function $c \mapsto c - \lambda|c|$ is a bijection for $0 \leq \lambda < 1$ and since $V_T(\varphi^*) = |X_T|^\beta$ and $\vartheta_{T+1}^* = \bar{\vartheta}_{T+1} = 0$, we obtain

$$\vartheta_T^* - \lambda|\vartheta_T^*| = \frac{\text{Cov}(V_T(\varphi^*), X_T | \mathcal{F}_{T-1})}{\text{Var}[X_T | \mathcal{F}_{T-1}]} = |X_{T-1}|^{\beta-1} \frac{\text{Cov}((1 + \varrho)^\beta, \varrho)}{\text{Var}[\varrho]} \geq 0,$$

because $\text{Cov}(Y^\beta, Y) \geq 0$ for $\beta > 0$. This implies that

$$(4.5) \quad \vartheta_T^* = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} |X_{T-1}|^{\beta-1} \frac{\text{Cov}((1 + \varrho)^\beta, \varrho)}{\text{Var}[\varrho]} = b |X_{T-1}|^{\beta-1}$$

with

$$b := \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \frac{\text{Cov}((1 + \varrho)^\beta, \varrho)}{\text{Var}[\varrho]} \geq 0.$$

From the martingale property of $C(\varphi^*)$, the optimal value at date $T - 1$ is then given by

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} V_{T-1}(\varphi^*) &= E[V_T(\varphi^*) - \vartheta_T^* \Delta X_T + \lambda X_T |\Delta \vartheta_{T+1}^*| | \mathcal{F}_{T-1}] \\ &= E[|X_T|^\beta - b |X_{T-1}|^{\beta-1} X_{T-1} \varrho_T + \lambda X_{T-1} (1 + \varrho_T) b |X_{T-1}|^{\beta-1} | \mathcal{F}_{T-1}] \\ &= |X_{T-1}|^\beta E[(1 + \varrho)^\beta - b\varrho + \lambda b(1 + \varrho)] \\ &= c |X_{T-1}|^\beta \end{aligned}$$

with

$$c := E[(1 + \varrho)^\beta] + b(\lambda - (1 - \lambda)E[\varrho]).$$

Let us now assume that ϱ has a continuous distribution. The same then holds for $\vartheta_T^* = b \prod_{j=1}^{T-1} (1 + \varrho_j)^{\beta-1}$, and so

$$(4.7) \quad I_{\{\vartheta_T^* = \vartheta_{T-1}\}} = 0 \quad P\text{-a.s. for every } \mathcal{F}_{T-2}\text{-measurable random variable } \vartheta_{T-1}.$$

By Proposition 2, the optimal ϑ_{T-1}^* minimizes

$$\text{Var}[V_{T-1}(\varphi^*) - \vartheta_{T-1} \Delta X_{T-1} + \lambda X_{T-1} |\vartheta_T^* - \vartheta_{T-1}| | \mathcal{F}_{T-2}]$$

with respect to ϑ_{T-1} and satisfies

$$(4.8) \quad \vartheta_{T-1}^* = \frac{\text{Cov}\left(V_{T-1}(\varphi^*) + \lambda X_{T-1} \vartheta_T^* \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_T^*), X_{T-1} (1 + \lambda \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_T^*)) \middle| \mathcal{F}_{T-2}\right)}{\text{Var}[X_{T-1} (1 + \lambda \text{sign}(\Delta \vartheta_T^*)) | \mathcal{F}_{T-2}]}$$

according to Theorem 6 and (4.7). Plugging in (4.5) and (4.6) for ϑ_T^* and $V_{T-1}(\varphi^*)$ therefore shows that ϑ_{T-1}^* is a solution of the implicit equation

$$\vartheta_{T-1}^* = F(\vartheta_{T-1}^*, |X_{T-2}|^{\beta-1}),$$

where the function F is defined by

$$(4.9) \quad F(t, z) := z \frac{\text{Cov}\left((1 + \varrho)^\beta (c + \lambda b f(t, z, \varrho)), (1 + \varrho) (1 + \lambda f(t, z, \varrho))\right)}{\text{Var}[(1 + \varrho) (1 + \lambda f(t, z, \varrho))]}$$

with

$$(4.10) \quad f(t, z, \varrho) := \text{sign} \left(bz(1 + \varrho)^{\beta-1} - t \right).$$

It would now be very pleasant to have ϑ_T^* and ϑ_{T-1}^* of opposite signs because this would force the signs in (4.8) and (4.10) to always equal 1. Since $\vartheta_T^* \geq 0$ P -a.s., let us suppose for a moment that $\vartheta_{T-1}^* \leq 0$ P -a.s. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta_{T-1}^* &= \frac{\text{Cov} \left(c|X_{T-1}|^\beta + \lambda b|X_{T-1}|^\beta, X_{T-1}(1 + \lambda) \mid \mathcal{F}_{T-2} \right)}{\text{Var} \left[X_{T-1}(1 + \lambda) \mid \mathcal{F}_{T-2} \right]} \\ &= |X_{T-2}|^{\beta-1} \frac{c + \lambda b}{1 + \lambda} \frac{\text{Cov} \left((1 + \varrho)^\beta, 1 + \varrho \right)}{\text{Var}[1 + \varrho]}, \end{aligned}$$

and so we see that we then must have

$$c + \lambda b \leq 0.$$

However,

$$c + \lambda b = E \left[(1 + \varrho)^\beta \right] + 2\lambda b - b(1 - \lambda)E[\varrho]$$

will not always be nonpositive; a simple counter-example is the case where $E[\varrho] = 0$ which is here equivalent to saying that X is a martingale. In general, the sign of $\vartheta_T^* - \vartheta_{T-1}^*$ will therefore be random, and this unfortunately makes the analysis of F and its fixed point very complicated.

Example (continued). Consider again the case where $1 + \varrho_k$ is lognormally distributed with parameters bh and $\sigma^2 h$ as in (4.4). Then we can compute the function F in (4.9) more explicitly since it reduces to various combinations of expressions of the form

$$E \left[(1 + \varrho)^\alpha I_{\{bz(1+\varrho)^{\beta-1}-t>0\}} \right] =: h_{>}(\alpha, t, z).$$

and

$$E \left[(1 + \varrho)^\alpha I_{\{bz(1+\varrho)^{\beta-1}-t<0\}} \right] =: h_{<}(\alpha, t, z).$$

An elementary calculation with the lognormal distribution yields

$$h_{>}(\alpha, t, z) = \begin{cases} e^{b\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2\sigma^2} \Phi \left(\frac{b + \alpha\sigma^2 - \frac{1}{\beta-1} \log \frac{t}{bz}}{\sigma} \right) & \text{for } \beta > 1 \\ e^{b\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2\sigma^2} \Phi \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\beta-1} \log \frac{t}{bz} - b - \alpha\sigma^2}{\sigma} \right) & \text{for } \beta < 1 \end{cases}$$

and

$$h_{<}(\alpha, t, z) = 1 - h_{>}(\alpha, t, z),$$

where Φ is as usual the distribution function of the standard normal distribution. Thus we can express $F(t, z)$ in explicit form with the help of the functions $h_{>}(\alpha, t, z)$ and $h_{<}(\alpha, t, z)$ for suitable values of α . However, the result is still fairly complicated and does not provide much help for the determination of ϑ_{T-1}^* . It seems at present that the only way to find an optimal strategy is to compute the fixed point of F numerically and to proceed from there.

Appendix: An abstract conditional optimization problem

This appendix contains a general technical result which is used in the proof of our main result in section 3. Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability space and $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ a sub- σ -algebra of \mathcal{F} . Let U, Y, Z be \mathcal{F} -measurable real-valued random variables satisfying $U \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$, $Z \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$ and $YZ \in \mathcal{L}^2(P)$, and let $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ be a fixed real number. We consider the conditional variance

$$f(c, \omega) := \text{Var} [U - cZ + \lambda Z|Y - c| | \mathcal{G}] (\omega)$$

and want to show that it is minimized almost surely at some $c^*(\omega)$ which is \mathcal{G} -measurable and can be described more explicitly with the help of the first order conditions for optimality. Since U, Y, Z are real random variables, there exists a regular conditional distribution for (U, Y, Z) given \mathcal{G} . In the sequel, all conditional expectations, variances and covariances given \mathcal{G} which involve U, Y and Z will be computed with respect to this regular conditional distribution.

Lemma A1. *For P -almost every ω , $c \mapsto f(c, \omega)$ is a continuous function with left- and right-hand derivatives $f'_-(c, \omega)$ and $f'_+(c, \omega)$ given by*

$$f'_-(c, \omega) = -2\text{Cov} \left(U - cZ + \lambda Z|Y - c|, Z(1 + \lambda \overline{\text{sign}}(Y - c)) \middle| \mathcal{G} \right) (\omega)$$

and

$$f'_+(c, \omega) = -2\text{Cov} \left(U - cZ + \lambda Z|Y - c|, Z(1 + \lambda \underline{\text{sign}}(Y - c)) \middle| \mathcal{G} \right) (\omega),$$

respectively, where $\overline{\text{sign}}$ and $\underline{\text{sign}}$ are defined by (3.4).

Proof. The continuity of f in c is obvious, and by symmetry, it is enough to prove the formula for f'_+ . From the definition of f , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(c+h, \omega) - f(c, \omega)}{h} \\ &= \text{Cov} \left(-Z + \lambda Z \frac{|Y - c - h| - |Y - c|}{h}, 2U - 2cZ - hZ + \lambda Z(|Y - c - h| + |Y - c|) \middle| \mathcal{G} \right) (\omega) \end{aligned}$$

for any $h > 0$. Since

$$\lim_{h \searrow 0} \frac{|Y - c - h| - |Y - c|}{h} = -\underline{\text{sign}}(Y - c) \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

and

$$||Y - c - h| - |Y - c|| \leq h,$$

the dominated convergence theorem yields

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(c, \omega) &= \lim_{h \searrow 0} \frac{f(c+h, \omega) - f(c, \omega)}{h} \\ &= \text{Cov} \left(-Z - \lambda Z \underline{\text{sign}}(Y - c), 2U - 2cZ + 2\lambda Z|Y - c| \middle| \mathcal{G} \right) (\omega) \end{aligned}$$

which proves the assertion.

q.e.d.

The next result establishes the existence of a \mathcal{G} -measurable minimizer c^* .

Proposition A2. *Assume that $\text{Var}[Z|\mathcal{G}] > 0$ P -a.s. Then there exists a \mathcal{G} -measurable random variable c^* such that for P -almost every ω ,*

$$f(c^*(\omega), \omega) \leq f(c, \omega) \quad \text{for all } c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. We first show that

$$(A.1) \quad \lim_{|c| \rightarrow \infty} f(c, \omega) = +\infty \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

In fact, writing $|Y - c| = (Y - c) \text{sign}(Y - c)$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} f(c, \omega) &= c^2 \text{Var}[Z + \lambda Z \text{sign}(Y - c) | \mathcal{G}](\omega) \\ &\quad - 2c \text{Cov} \left(Z(1 + \lambda \text{sign}(Y - c)), U + \lambda Y Z \text{sign}(Y - c) \middle| \mathcal{G} \right) (\omega) \\ &\quad + \text{Var}[U + \lambda Y Z \text{sign}(Y - c) | \mathcal{G}](\omega) \\ &=: c^2 h_1(c, \omega) - 2c h_2(c, \omega) + h_3(c, \omega). \end{aligned}$$

For fixed ω , $h_2(c, \omega)$ and $h_3(c, \omega)$ are both bounded as functions of c due to the integrability assumptions on U, Y, Z . Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{c \rightarrow \pm\infty} h_1(c, \omega) &= \lim_{c \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{Var} [Z(1 + \lambda \text{sign}(Y - c)) | \mathcal{G}] (\omega) \\ &= \text{Var}[Z(1 \mp \lambda) | \mathcal{G}](\omega) \\ &= (1 \mp \lambda)^2 \text{Var}[Z | \mathcal{G}](\omega) > 0 \quad P\text{-a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

by dominated convergence, and this implies (A.1). Due to the continuity of $f(c, \omega)$ in c , we conclude that for P -almost all ω , $c \mapsto f(c, \omega)$ admits a minimum. In order to construct a \mathcal{G} -measurable minimizer, let $D_n := \{j2^{-n} | j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ be the set of dyadic rationals of order n and define

$$c_n(\omega) := \inf \{c \in D_n | f(c, \omega) \leq f(c', \omega) \text{ for all } c' \in D_n\}.$$

Since $\omega \mapsto f(c, \omega)$ is \mathcal{G} -measurable for fixed c , the random variable c_n is clearly \mathcal{G} -measurable. (A.1) implies that $(c_n(\omega))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded in n for P -almost every ω , and from the continuity of $f(c, \omega)$ in c , we conclude that $c^* := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$ has all the desired properties.

q.e.d.

In order to describe c^* with the help of the first order conditions for optimality, we now introduce the function g on $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \times \Omega$ defined by

$$g(c, \alpha, \omega) := \text{Cov} (U + \lambda Y Z S^{\alpha, c}, Z(1 + \lambda S^{\alpha, c}) | \mathcal{G}) (\omega) - c \text{Var}[Z(1 + \lambda S^{\alpha, c}) | \mathcal{G}](\omega)$$

with

$$S^{\alpha, c} := \alpha \overline{\text{sign}}(Y - c) + (1 - \alpha) \underline{\text{sign}}(Y - c).$$

Observe that

$$f'_+(c, \omega) = -2g(c, 0, \omega)$$

and

$$f'_-(c, \omega) = -2g(c, 1, \omega)$$

by Lemma A1.

Proposition A3. *Assume that $\text{Var}[Z|\mathcal{G}] > 0$ P -a.s. and let c^* be given as in Proposition A2. Then there exists a \mathcal{G} -measurable random variable α^* with values in $[0, 1]$ such that*

$$g(c^*(\omega), \alpha^*(\omega), \omega) = 0 \quad \text{for } P\text{-almost every } \omega.$$

Proof. Since $c^*(\omega)$ minimizes $c \mapsto f(c, \omega)$ for P -almost every ω , we have

$$f'_-(c^*(\omega), \omega) \leq 0 \leq f'_+(c^*(\omega), \omega) \quad P\text{-a.s.},$$

hence

$$g(c^*(\omega), 0, \omega) \leq 0 \leq g(c^*(\omega), 1, \omega) \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

But $\omega \mapsto g(c^*(\omega), \alpha, \omega)$ is \mathcal{G} -measurable for every fixed α and $\alpha \mapsto g(c^*(\omega), \alpha, \omega)$ is P -a.s. continuous, and so the existence of α^* follows from the subsequent lemma.

q.e.d.

Lemma A4. *Let G be a real-valued function on $[0, 1] \times \Omega$ satisfying*

$$(A.2) \quad \omega \mapsto G(\alpha, \omega) \text{ is } \mathcal{G}\text{-measurable for all } \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

and

$$(A.3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{For } P\text{-almost every } \omega \in \Omega, \alpha \mapsto G(\alpha, \omega) \text{ is continuous and satisfies} \\ &G(0, \omega)G(1, \omega) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then there exists a \mathcal{G} -measurable random variable α^ with values in $[0, 1]$ such that*

$$G(\alpha^*(\omega), \omega) = 0 \quad \text{for } P\text{-almost all } \omega.$$

Proof. (A.3) implies that for P -almost every ω , $\alpha \mapsto G(\alpha, \omega)$ has a zero in $[0, 1]$ so that

$$\min_{\alpha \in [0, 1]} |G(\alpha, \omega)| = 0 \quad P\text{-a.s.}$$

Thanks to (A.2), the existence of a \mathcal{G} -measurable minimizer can thus be proved by virtually the same argument as in the proof of Proposition A2.

q.e.d.

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