

Kruschwitz, Lutz; Löffler, Andreas

**Working Paper**

## Certainty Equivalent in Capital Markets

Diskussionsbeitrag, No. 272

**Provided in Cooperation with:**

School of Economics and Management, University of Hannover

*Suggested Citation:* Kruschwitz, Lutz; Löffler, Andreas (2003) : Certainty Equivalent in Capital Markets, Diskussionsbeitrag, No. 272, Universität Hannover, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Hannover

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/78353>

**Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:**

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

**Terms of use:**

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*

# Certainty Equivalent in Capital Markets

Lutz Kruschwitz  
Freie Universität Berlin

and

Andreas Löffler<sup>1</sup>  
Universität Hannover

version from January 23, 2003

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author, Königsworther Platz 1, 30167 Hannover, Germany,  
E-Mail: AL@wacc.de.

### **Abstract**

We generalize the classical concept of a certainty equivalent to a model where an investor can trade on a capital market with several future trading dates. We show that if a riskless asset is traded and the investor has a CARA utility then our generalized certainty equivalent can be evaluated using the sum of discounted one-period certainty equivalents. This is not true if the investor has a HARA utility.

**keywords:** certainty equivalent, CARA

**JEL class.:** D81, D92

## 1 Introduction

The concept of expected utility (dating back to Bernoulli (1738)) is used in economics to describe the behavior of an investor choosing between several lotteries or alternatives. Its applications include not only portfolio choice but insurance and game theory as well. A certainty equivalent (see Markowitz (1952)) of a risky outcome is a sure-thing lottery which yields the same utility as a random lottery. If the investor is risk-averse the outcome of the certainty equivalent will be less than the expected outcome of the random lottery. A certainty equivalent can be defined in a world where no capital market exists. Our goal is to show how this idea has to be modified if the investor can trade on an incomplete market with several future trading dates. In particular we show that for CARA utility and a capital market with only riskless assets the generalized certainty equivalent can be evaluated using the discounted sum of classical certainty equivalents. The same is not true if the investor has a HARA utility function.

## 2 A Model with a Riskless Capital Market

To keep our approach as simple as possible we look at three points in time,  $t = 0$  (present) and  $t = 1, 2$  (future). The future is uncertain. A project realizes cash-flows  $CF_0, \widetilde{CF}_1$  and  $\widetilde{CF}_2$ . Any investor valuing the projects uses his expected utility function  $u(x)$ . We assume that the utility function is not time-dependent, although there are discount factors  $\delta_1, \delta_2$ . Hence, the utility of an investment is given by

$$u(CF_0) + \delta_1 E[u(\widetilde{CF}_1)] + \delta_2 E[u(\widetilde{CF}_2)].$$

We now add a capital market to our model and consider the simplest capital market that is possible: only riskless assets can be traded. Let  $X_t$  and  $Y_t$  be the amount the investor can put on or get from a riskless money market account. A first idea to generalize a certainty equivalent would be a definition of the form

$$u(C_0 + Y_0) + \delta_1 \cdot E \left[ u(Y_1 - (1 + r_f)Y_0) \right] + \delta_2 \cdot E \left[ u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1) \right] =_{\text{Def}} u(CF_0 + X_0) + \delta_1 \cdot E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1 - (1 + r_f)X_0) \right] + \delta_2 \cdot E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_2 - (1 + r_f)X_1) \right] \quad (1)$$

In the last equation the definition of the certainty equivalent depends on the amount  $X_t$  and  $Y_t$  which cannot be accepted. A rational investor will optimize her strategy on the capital market: she will choose  $X_t$  and  $Y_t$  such that both sides on the equation will be as large as possible. Hence

$$\max_{Y_t} u(C_0 + Y_0) + \delta_1 E \left[ u(Y_1 - (1 + r_f)Y_0) \right] + \delta_2 E \left[ u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1) \right] =_{\text{Def}} \max_{X_t} u(CF_0 + X_0) + \delta_1 E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1 - (1 + r_f)X_0) \right] + \delta_2 E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_2 - (1 + r_f)X_1) \right]. \quad (2)$$

This will be our generalization of a certainty equivalent if a capital market is prevalent.

It is evident that riskless payments have to be valued using the riskless interest rate. Although this is obvious it has to be proven using our model (2). To this end we assume that  $CF_0 = 0$  and show the following result.

**Theorem 1** *If cash-flows are riskless then*

$$C_0 = \frac{CF_1}{1 + r_f} + \frac{CF_2}{(1 + r_f)^2}.$$

Our proof reveals that this result is not restricted to the time horizon we have chosen. For simplicity we restrict ourselves to  $T = 2$ . The same will be true if risky assets are traded - if a market price for these risky assets exists our approach will yield the market price.

The utility functions are strictly concave. Hence,  $X_t^*$  and  $Y_t^*$  are unique. We know that  $Y_0^*$  and  $Y_1^*$  maximize the left hand side of (2). Substituting

$$\hat{Y}_0 := -\frac{CF_1}{1+r_f} - \frac{CF_2}{(1+r_f)^2} + X_0^*,$$

$$\hat{Y}_1 := -\frac{CF_2}{1+r_f} + X_1^*$$

the right hand side can be written as

$$u\left(\frac{CF_1}{1+r_f} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+r_f)^2} + \hat{Y}_0\right) + \delta_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[u\left(\hat{Y}_1 - (1+r_f)\hat{Y}_0\right)\right] + \delta_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[u\left(-(1+r_f)\hat{Y}_1\right)\right].$$

Since  $CF_0 = 0$  this will be the optimal solution of the right hand side of (2) iff

$$C_0 = \frac{CF_1}{1+r_f} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+r_f)^2}$$

holds. But the optimization of the left and the right hand side must yield identical values since the utility functions are strictly concave.

### 3 CARA-utility

Assume the investor has a utility function of CARA type

$$u(t) = -e^{-at}. \quad (3)$$

Let  $C_1^B$  and  $C_2^B$  be the (classical *Bernoulli*-)certainty equivalents without a capital market, i.e. riskless payments that yield the same utility as the

random cash-flows

$$\mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_1)] = u(C_1^B), \quad \mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_2)] = u(C_2^B). \quad (4)$$

We want to clarify the relation between the fair value  $C_0$  and the *Bernoulli*-certainty equivalents. The following theorem holds.

**Theorem 2** *If the utility function is of CARA type our certainty equivalent is the riskless discounted Bernoulli-certainty equivalent*

$$C_0 = \frac{C_1^B}{1 + r_f} + \frac{C_2^B}{(1 + r_f)^2}.$$

To prove theorem 2 we denote by  $X_t^*$  and  $Y_t^*$  the optimal money market account from (2). We will furthermore make use of the following two well-known properties of CARA utility for any random variables  $\tilde{X}$  and  $\tilde{Y}$

$$\mathbb{E}[u(\tilde{X} + \tilde{Y})] = \mathbb{E}[u(\tilde{X})] \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(\tilde{Y})]. \quad (5)$$

If  $CF_0 = 0$  equation (2) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned} & u(C_0 + Y_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*)] + \delta_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1^*)] \\ &= u(X_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*)] + \delta_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_2 - (1 + r_f)X_1^*)], \end{aligned}$$

which using (5) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & u(C_0 + Y_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*)] + \delta_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1^*)] \\ &= u(X_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_1)] \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*)] \\ &\quad + \delta_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(\widetilde{CF}_2)] \cdot \mathbb{E}[u(-(1 + r_f)X_1^*)]. \end{aligned}$$

With (4) this is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & u(C_0 + Y_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot u(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*) + \delta_2 \cdot u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1^*) \\ &= u(X_0^*) + \delta_1 \cdot u(C_1^B) \cdot u(X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) + \delta_2 \cdot u(C_2^B) \cdot u(-(1 + r_f)X_1^*). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

We now evaluate the optimal values  $X_t^*$  and  $Y_t^*$ . We start with  $Y_0^*$ . The FOC are

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= u'(C_0 + Y_0^*) - \delta_1 (1 + r_f) u'(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*) \\ u'(C_0 + Y_0^*) &= \delta_1 (1 + r_f) u'(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*). \end{aligned}$$

Given our utility functions where  $u' = -a u$  we get

$$u(C_0 + Y_0^*) = \delta_1 (1 + r_f) u(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*). \quad (7)$$

Analogously

$$\delta_1 u(Y_1^* - (1 + r_f)Y_0^*) = \delta_2 (1 + r_f) u(-(1 + r_f)Y_1^*). \quad (8)$$

Using a similar approach we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= u'(X_0^*) - \delta_1 (1 + r_f) E \left[ u'(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) \right] \\ u'(X_0^*) &= \delta_1 (1 + r_f) E \left[ u'(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) \right] \\ u(X_0^*) &= \delta_1 (1 + r_f) E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_1 + X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) \right] \\ u(X_0^*) &= \delta_1 (1 + r_f) E \left[ u(\widetilde{CF}_1) \right] \cdot u(X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) \\ u(X_0^*) &= \delta_1 (1 + r_f) u(C_1^B) \cdot u(X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Finally this gives

$$u(C_1^B) \cdot u(X_1^* - (1 + r_f)X_0^*) = \delta_2 (1 + r_f) u(C_2^B) \cdot u(-(1 + r_f)X_1^*) \quad (10)$$



We now plug (7) to (10) into (6) such that only  $u(X_0^*)$  and  $u(C_0 + Y_0^*)$  remain. This gives

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+r_f} + \frac{1}{(1+r_f)^2}\right) u(X_0^*) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+r_f} + \frac{1}{(1+r_f)^2}\right) u(C_0 + Y_0^*),$$

and hence

$$u(X_0^*) = u(C_0 + Y_0^*)$$

or, since the utility function is strictly monotonous

$$\begin{aligned} X_0^* &= C_0 + Y_0^* \\ X_0^* - Y_0^* &= C_0. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Now using (7) to (10) in (6) such that only the terms  $u(X_1^* - (1+r_f)X_0^*)$  and  $u(Y_1^* - (1+r_f)Y_0^*)$  left gives

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(1 + r_f + 1 + \frac{1}{1+r_f}\right) \delta_1 u(Y_1^* - (1+r_f)Y_0^*) \\ &= \left(1 + r_f + 1 + \frac{1}{1+r_f}\right) \delta_1 u(C_1^B) \cdot u(X_1^* - (1+r_f)X_0^*) \end{aligned}$$

or (using (5))

$$u(Y_1^* - (1+r_f)Y_0^*) = u(C_1^B + X_1^* - (1+r_f)X_0^*).$$

This is equivalent to

$$\frac{Y_1^* - X_1^*}{1+r_f} - (Y_0^* - X_0^*) = \frac{C_1^B}{1+r_f}. \tag{12}$$

We now use (7) to (10) again in (6) such that only the terms  $u(-(1+r_f)X_1^*)$  und  $u(-(1+r_f)Y_1^*)$  remain and we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\left((1+r_f)^2 + 1 + r_f + 1\right) \delta_2 u(-(1+r_f)Y_1^*) \\ &= \left((1+r_f)^2 + 1 + r_f + 1\right) \delta_2 u(C_2^B) \cdot u(-(1+r_f)X_1^*) \end{aligned}$$

or using (5)

$$u\left(-(1+r_f)Y_1^*\right) = u\left(C_2^B - (1+r_f)X_1^*\right).$$

Since the utility function is strictly monotonous

$$X_1^* - Y_1^* = \frac{C_2^B}{1+r_f} \quad (13)$$

and (11) to (13) finish our proof. This proof reveals that the restriction to  $T = 2$  is not a necessary restriction.

## 4 HARA-utility

We are convinced that our theorem 2 is not valid for any utility function. To this end we use a HARA-utility function

$$u(t) = \ln(t) \quad (14)$$

and will show that the riskless discounted *Bernoulli*-certainty equivalent is not the certainty equivalent of our theory. We restrict ourselves to  $T = 1$  and only two possible states of nature  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ . Both states may occur with the same probability. The equation (2) now for  $CF_0 = 0$  reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln(C_0 + Y_0^*) + \delta \ln(-(1+r_f)Y_0^*) \\ &= \ln(X_0^*) + \frac{\delta}{2} \left( \ln(CF_1(\omega_1) - (1+r_f)X_0^*) + \ln(CF_1(\omega_2) - (1+r_f)X_0^*) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The optimal value  $Y_0^*$  can easily be evaluated

$$0 = \frac{1}{C_0 + Y_0^*} + \frac{\delta}{Y_0^*} \implies Y_0^* = -\frac{C_0}{1 + \frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

To get  $X_0^*$  we need the FOC on the right hand side

$$0 = \frac{1}{X_0^*} + \frac{\delta}{2} \left( \frac{-(1+r_f)}{CF_1(\omega_1) - (1+r_f)X_0^*} + \frac{-(1+r_f)}{CF_1(\omega_2) - (1+r_f)X_0^*} \right).$$

Some algebraic manipulations lead to

$$X_0^* = \frac{2 + \delta}{4(1+r_f)(1+\delta)} \left( CF_1(\omega_1) + CF_1(\omega_2) \pm \sqrt{CF_1^2(\omega_1) + CF_1^2(\omega_2) + 2CF_1(\omega_1)CF_1(\omega_2)} \frac{\delta^2 - 4\delta - 4}{\delta^2 + 4\delta + 4} \right)$$

Let without loss of generality  $CF_1(\omega_1) \leq CF_1(\omega_2)$ . Then,  $X_0^*$  has to be between  $\frac{CF_1(\omega_1)}{1+r_f}$  and  $\frac{CF_1(\omega_2)}{1+r_f}$ . Hence, the solution of the quadratic equation can only be the one with  $-$ . Now plugging the optimal values in  $C_0$  we get an equation for  $C_0$  that was solved numerically. We also evaluated the riskless discounted *Bernoulli*-certainty equivalent

$$C_1^B = \sqrt{CF_1(\omega_1) CF_1(\omega_2)}.$$

To show that theorem 2 with a HARA utility does not hold we considered a numerical example. To this end we have chosen  $CF_1(\omega_1) = 1$ ,  $r_f = 5\%$  and  $\delta = 0.95$ . A variation of  $CF_1(\omega_2) \in (1, 7]$  yielded several values for the riskless discounted *Bernoulli*-equivalent and  $C_0$ . The figure 1 shows a plot of both values. In our plot both values do not coincide, the difference is larger the larger the volatility of the cash-flow is.

## 5 Conclusion

We generalized the classical concept of a certainty equivalent to a model where a riskless capital market with several future trading dates exists.

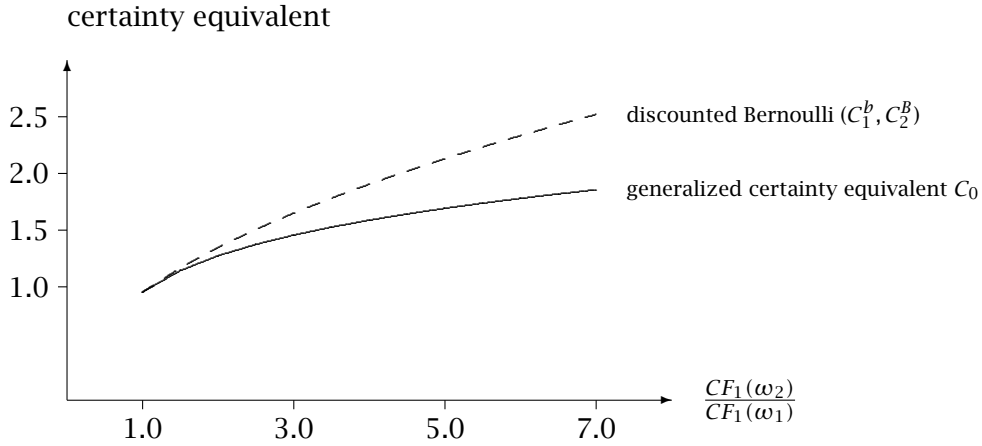


Figure 1: riskless discounted *Bernoulli*-equivalent and depending on volatility (with  $r_f = 5\%$ ,  $\delta = 0.95$ )

If the investor has a CARA utility then our generalized certainty equivalent can be evaluated using the sum of discounted one-period certainty equivalents. The same is not true with HARA utility.

The authors thank the *Verein zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Lehre und Praxis am Finanzplatz Hannover e.V.* for financial support and Wolfgang Ballwieser, Wolfgang Kürsten and Jochen Wilhelm for helpful remarks.

## References

Bernoulli, D. (1738), 'Specimen theoriae novae de mensura sortis', *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, 175-192, Louise Sommer: Exposition of a new theory on the measurement of risk, *Econometrica*, 22, 1954, 23-36).

Markowitz, H. M. (1952), 'Portfolio selection', *The Journal of Finance* 7, 77-91.