

# 受随机扰动的两种资产积累模型的最优逼近控制\*

刘亚婷<sup>1</sup>, 张启敏<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 北方民族大学 信息与计算科学学院, 银川 750021; 2. 宁夏大学 数学与计算机学院, 银川 750021)

**摘要:**将随机扰动和资产积累过程中资产之间的相互影响考虑到模型中, 讨论了一类带有 Fractional Brown 运动和 Markov 调制的 2 种随机资产积累系统的最优逼近控制问题。采用最优控制的经典方法——最大值原理来对问题进行求解。利用 Ito's 公式及一些基本不等式等证明了在利普希茨条件下, 资产积累模型和其相对应的伴随方程的解都是有界的, 并且给出了 2 种随机资产积累系统的最优逼近控制存在的必要条件是哈密顿函数的期望值无限逼近于其最大值。另一方面, 利用 Ekeland 变分原理对哈密顿函数进行变分处理, 得到当模型的最优逼近控制的期望值为哈密顿函数的上确界时, 资产积累模型最优逼近控制是存在的。

**关键词:**随机资产积累; Fractional Brown 运动; Markov 调制; 最优逼近控制; Ekeland 变分; Ito's 公式

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考虑带有如下随机扰动的资产积累系统模型

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\frac{\partial K_1(t,a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial K_1(t,a)}{\partial a} = -\sigma_1(a,t)K_1(t,a) + u_1(t,a)K_1(t,a) + \rho_1 K_1(t,a)K_2(t,a) + \\
\quad I_1(r(t), K_1(t,a)) + g_1(t, K_1(t,a)) \frac{\partial B^H}{\partial t} \\
\frac{\partial K_2(t,a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial K_2(t,a)}{\partial a} = -\sigma_2(a,t)K_2(t,a) + u_2(t,a)K_2(t,a) + \rho_2 K_1(t,a)K_2(t,a) + \\
\quad I_2(r(t), K_2(t,a)) + g_2(t, K_2(t,a)) \frac{\partial B^H}{\partial t} \\
K_j(t,0) = I_{j_0}(t) = \gamma_j(t)A_j(t)F_j(L_j(t), \int_0^A K_j(t,a)da), t \in [0, T] \\
N_j(t) = \int_0^A K_j(t,a)da \\
K_j(0,a) = K_{j_0}(a), a \in [0, A] \\
r(0) = i_0
\end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

其中  $(t, a) \in Q, Q = (0, A) \times [0, T], j = 1, 2$  分别是第 1 种和第 2 种资产的下标表示,  $A_j(t)$  表示资本使用的最大年限、最大役龄,  $K_j(t, a)$  为  $t$  时刻年龄为  $a$  的相应的资本密度函数,  $N_j(t)$  为资本总量,  $\sigma_j(a, t)$  为资本折旧率,  $I_{j_0}(t)$  为资本的初始分布函数,  $r_j(t) (j = 1, 2)$  为资本的积累率,  $0 < r_j(t) < 1, A_j(t) (j = 1, 2)$  为技术进步系数,  $u_j(t, a)$  是人为做出的控制。  $\rho_j$  为 2 种资产的作用系数,  $0 < \rho_j < 1, I_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  表示 2 种无风险的资本。现实生活中总存在一些不确定性的、不连续的突然扰动, 例如技术的革新、新产品的引进、新政策的变化等。这些因素的变化使得资产是包含有风险的资产。由于资本市场是复杂的, 而且资产是不连续的和不可预期的。把 Fractional Brown 运动和 Markov 链考虑到模型中, 假设  $I_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  被一个随机扰动产生影响,  $g(t, K_j(t, a))$  是相应的随机扰动  $I_j(t, K_j(t, a)) = I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a)) + g(t, K_j(t, a)) \frac{\partial B^H}{\partial t}$ 。

目前, 关于带有 Markov 和 Fractional Brown 运动随机项的文章已有了许多相关的研究, 如 Cheng 和 Mao

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作者简介: 刘亚婷, 女, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为应用概率统计与非线性动力系统, E-mail: 549207331@qq.com; 通讯作者: 张启敏, E-mail: zhangqimin64@sina.com

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用欧拉方法证明了带有 Markov 调制的随机偏微分方程数值解的收敛性<sup>[1]</sup>; Zhang 证明了与年龄相关的带有 Markov 调制的随机资产积累系统的数值解的收敛性<sup>[2]</sup>; Wenjun Ma 对一类与年龄相关的带有 Fractional Brown 运动的人口模型进行了数值分析<sup>[3]</sup>。但是对带有 Fractional Brown 运动和 Markov 调制的随机扰动的资产积累系统的最优控制的研究并不多见,关于带有随机项的 2 种竞争资产积累的最优控制的文章更是少见。众所周知,一般情况下由于最优控制的条件比较严格,并不是任何一个问题的最优控制都存在,一些学者就此研究了近似最优<sup>[4-13]</sup>。本文主要采用 Ekeland 变分原理, Ito's 公式及一些特殊不等式等方法证明了带有 Fractional Brown 运动和 Markov 调制的 2 种随机竞争资产积累系统的最优逼近控制存在的问题,给出了两种随机竞争资产积累系统的最优逼近控制都存在的充分和必要条件。

### 1 预备知识

**定义 1**<sup>[3]</sup> (Fractional Brown 运动) $B^H = \{B^H(t), t \in \mathbf{R}\} (0 < H < 1)$  是一个连续的高斯过程,是一个半鞅,期望和协方差分别为  $E[B^H(t)] = 0; E[B_t^H B_s^H] = \frac{1}{2}(|t|^{2H} + |s|^{2H} - |t-s|^{2H}); t, s \in \mathbf{R}$ ; 并且  $B^H$  是一个定义在完备概率空间  $(\Omega, F, P)$  上的取值在一个可分的 Hilbert 空间上的 Fractional Brown 运动,取  $B^H(0) = 0$ 。显然当  $H = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $B^{\frac{1}{2}}$  是一个标准的布朗运动。

为了给出本文的主要结论,需要定义函数运算的空间。令  $V = H^1([0, A]) \equiv \{\varphi \mid \varphi \in L^2([0, A]), \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a} \in L^2([0, A])\}$ , 其中  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a}$  是广义偏导数。  $V$  是 Sobolev 空间,  $H = L^2([0, A])$ , 且满足  $V \rightarrow H \equiv H' \rightarrow V', V' = H^{-1}([0, A])$  是  $V$  的对偶空间。定义  $|\cdot|$  和  $\|\cdot\|$  分别为  $V, V'$  上的范数;  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  表示  $V$  与  $V'$  空间的内积,  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  是  $H$  空间上的数量积。

设  $(\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$  是完备概率空间, 并假设  $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  是由 3 个完全独立的过程生成的滤波算子(左极限是右连续的, 并且  $F_0$  包含所有的零测集)算子  $B \in L(K, H)$  是所有从  $K$  到  $H$  的有界线性算子空间,  $\|B\|_2^2$  表 Hilbert-Schmidt 范数, 即  $\|B\|_2^2 = \text{tr}(BWB^T)$ 。

设  $\{r(t), r \geq 0\}$  是定义在概率空间上取值于有限状态  $S = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  的右连续的 Markov 链, 其生成元  $\Gamma = (\gamma_{ij})_{N \times N}$  如下给定  $P\{r(t+\Delta t) = j \mid r(t) = i\} = \begin{cases} \gamma_{ij}\Delta + o(\Delta), & \text{如果 } i \neq j \\ 1 + \gamma_{ii}\Delta + o(\Delta), & \text{如果 } i = j \end{cases}$ , 其中  $\Delta \gg 0, \gamma_{ij} \geq 0$  表示从状态  $i$  到状态  $j$  的概率,  $\gamma_{ii} = -\sum_{j \neq i} \gamma_{ij}$ 。假设  $r(t)$  与 Fractional Brown 运动  $B_t^H$  相互独立。易知  $r(t)$  的每一个样本轨道是一个右连续的阶梯函数, 且在  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上的任何一个有限子区间上至多含有有限多个跳跃点。  $C = C([0, T]; H)$  表示所有从  $[0, T]$  到  $H$  的连续函数组成的空间, 其范数定义为

$$\|\phi\|_C = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} |\phi(s)|, L_V^p = L^p([0, T]; V), L_H^p = L^p([0, T]; H)$$

$I_j(i, K_j(t, a))$  是  $S \times L_H^2 \rightarrow H$  上的一族几乎处处  $F_t$  可测的非线性算子; 而  $g_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  是  $[0, T] \times L_H^2 \rightarrow L(K, H)$  上的一族几乎处处  $F_t$  可测的非线性算子,  $K_{j0}(a) \in L_H^2, u_j$  为控制过程, 假设  $U = L^2(\Omega_s)$  是一个非空闭凸集, 则  $u: [0, T] \times [0, A] \times \Omega \rightarrow U$  是取值在  $U$  上的  $F_t$  适应过程。  $U_{ad}$  为一类允许控制集合。

考虑如下目标函数<sup>[4]</sup>

$$J(u_j(t, a)) = E \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^\omega [p(t)f(t-a)u_j(t, a)K_j(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a))]^2] da dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} [b_0 I_{j0}(t) + \frac{c_0}{2} (I_{j0}(t))^2] dt \right]$$

其中设  $l = p(t)f(t-a)u_j(t, a)K_j(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a))]^2$ , 为证明下述问题的控制问题的存在性, 引进性能指标泛函  $V = \sup_{u_j(t, a) \in U_{ad}[0, T]} J(u_j(t, a))$ 。

**定义 2**<sup>[5]</sup> ( $\epsilon$ -最优逼近) 对于任意充分小的  $\epsilon > 0, u^\epsilon(\cdot)$  是  $\epsilon$ -最优逼近, 若  $|J(u^\epsilon(\cdot)) - V| \leq \xi(\epsilon)$ , 对于任意小的  $\epsilon$ , 存在  $\xi$  是  $\epsilon$  的函数, 满足  $\xi(\epsilon) \rightarrow 0$  且  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 其中  $\xi(\epsilon)$  是误差阶。即若存在一些与常数  $C$  无关且大于 0 的  $\delta$ , 并且有  $\xi(\epsilon) = C\epsilon^\delta$  成立, 则  $u^\epsilon(\cdot)$  就叫做  $\epsilon^\delta$  阶的最优逼近。

假设  $(H_1): I_j(i, K_j(t, a)), g_j(t, K_j(t, a)), l_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  分别在  $S \times L_H^2, [0, T] \times L_H^2, S \times L_H^2$  上关于  $K_j(t, a)$  的偏导连续可微, 存在常数  $C_{1i}$ , 使得下式成立

$$|I_{jK_j}(i, K_j(t, a))| \vee |g_{jK_j}(t, K_j(t, a))| \vee |l_{jK_j}(i, K_j(t, a))| < C_{1i}(1 + |K_j(t, a)|), i \in S$$

$$I_{jK_j} = \frac{\partial I_j(i, K_j(t, a))}{\partial K_j(t, a)}, g_{jK_j} = \frac{\partial g_j(t, K_j(t, a))}{\partial K_j(t, a)}, l_{jK_j} = \frac{\partial l_j(i, K_j(t, a))}{\partial K_j(t, a)}$$

且  $l_{jK_j} = p(t)f(t-a)u_j K_j(t, a) - b(a)I_{jK_j}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - c(a)I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a))I_{jK_j}(r(t), K_j(t, a))$ 。

(H<sub>2</sub>): 对任意的  $0 \leq t \leq 1, (K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a)) \in \mathbf{R} \times U_{ad}, u'_j(t, a) \in U_{ad}, l_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  关于  $u_j(t, a)$  连续可微, 存在常数  $C_{2i}$  使得

$$|l_j(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a)) - l_j(t, K_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))| + |l_{ju_j}(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a)) - l_{ju_j}(t, K_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))| + |l_{jK_j}(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a)) - l_{jK_j}(t, K_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))| < C_{2i}d(u_j(t, a) - u'_j(t, a)), l_{ju_j} = \frac{\partial l_j(i, K_j, u_{jt})}{\partial u_{jt}}$$

(H<sub>3</sub>): (局部利普希茨条件) 存在常数  $C_{3i} > 0$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} & |I_j(i, K_j(t, a)) - I_j(i, K'_j(t, a))|^2 \vee |g_j(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_j(t, K'_j(t, a))|^2 \vee \\ & |l_j(i, K_j(t, a)) - l_j(i, K'_j(t, a))|^2 \leq C_{3i} |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2 \\ & |I_{jK_j}(i, K_j(t, a)) - I_{jK_j}(i, K'_j(t, a))| \vee |g_{jK_j}(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_{jK_j}(t, K'_j(t, a))| \vee \\ & |I_{jK_j}(i, K_j(t, a)) - l_{jK_j}(i, K'_j(t, a))| \leq C'_{3i} |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)| \end{aligned}$$

其中  $K_j(t, a), K'_j(t, a) \in \mathbf{R}, a. e. i \in S$ 。

本文假设条件如下, (A<sub>1</sub>):  $\sigma_j(t, a) \in L^1_{loc}([0, A], [0, T]), \int_0^{a_+} \sigma_j((a, a - a_+), t) da = +\infty$ , 且  $\sigma_j(a, t)$  是在  $(0, a_+) \times (-\infty, 0) \times (0, T)$  上的非负延续函数,  $p(t), f(t-a)$  连续有界;

(A<sub>2</sub>):  $\{0 \leq I_{j0} \leq I_{j0}(t) \leq I_{j0}^0, t > 0\}, I_{j0}, I_{j0}^0$  为常数;

(A<sub>3</sub>):  $K_{j0}(a) \in L^0_\sigma(0, a_+), K_{j0}(a) \geq 0$ , 对任意的  $a \in (0, a_+)$ ;

(A<sub>4</sub>):  $\gamma_j(t), A_j(t)$  是在  $[0, T]$  上的非负数, 并且  $\gamma_j(t)A_j(t) \leq \eta, \eta$  也为非负数;

(A<sub>5</sub>):  $I_j(i, 0) = 0, i \in S$ ;

$$(A_6): \begin{cases} F_j(L_j, N_j) \geq 0 (F_j(L_j, 0) = 0), \frac{\partial F_j(L_j, N_j)}{\partial L_j} > 0 \\ 0 < \frac{\partial F_j(L_j, N_j)}{\partial L_j} < F_1, \text{ 其中 } F_j \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

在上述条件下  $K_j(t, a) \in L^2_F([0, T] \times [0, A], \mathbf{R})$  是方程(1)式的唯一的解,  $L^2_F([0, T] \times [0, A], \mathbf{R})$  是由  $F_1$ -适应过程  $K_j(t, a)$  组成的 Hilbert 空间, 并且  $E \int_0^t |K_j(s, a)|^2 ds < +\infty$ 。

对任意的  $u_j(t, a) \in U_{ad}$  和状态变量  $K_j(t, a)$ , 引入伴随方程和相应的哈密顿函数如下

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \lambda_1(t, a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \lambda_1(t, a)}{\partial a} = (\sigma_1(a, t) - u_1(t, a) - \rho_1 K_2(t, a) - I_{1K_1}(r(t), K_1(t, a)))\lambda_1(t, a) - p(t)f(t-a)u_1(t, a) + \\ b(a)I_{1K_1}(r(t), K_1(t, a)) + c(a)I_1(r(t), K_1(t, a))I_{1K_1}(r(t), K_1(t, a)) - g_{1K_1}(t, K_1(t, a))\psi_1(t, a) + \psi_1(t, a) \frac{dB^H}{dt} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda_2(t, a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \lambda_2(t, a)}{\partial a} = (\sigma_2(a, t) - u_2(t, a) - \rho_2 K_1(t, a) - I_{2K_2}(r(t), K_2(t, a)))\lambda_2(t, a) - p(t)f(t-a)u_2(t, a) + \\ b(a)I_{2K_2}(r(t), K_1(t, a)) + c(a)I_2(r(t), K_2(t, a))I_{2K_2}(r(t), K_2(t, a)) - g_{2K_2}(t, K_2(t, a))\psi_2(t, a) + \psi_2(t, a) \frac{dB^H}{dt} \\ \lambda_j(t, \omega) = 0, \lambda_j(T, a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H_1(t, K_1(t, a), u_1(t, a), \lambda_1(t, a), \psi_1(t, a)) := p(t)f(t-a)u_1(t, a)K_1(t, a) - b(a)I_1(r(t), K_1(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2}[I_1(r(t), K_1(t, a))]^2 + \lambda_1[I_1(r(t), K_1(t, a)) + \rho_1 K_1(t, a)K_2(t, a) - \sigma_1(a, t)K_1(t, a) + u_1(t, a)K_1(t, a)] + \psi_1(t, a)g_1(t, K_1(t, a))$$

$$H_2(t, K_2(t, a), u_2(t, a), \lambda_2(t, a), \psi_2(t, a)) := p(t)f(t-a)u_2(t, a)K_2(t, a) - b(a)I_2(r(t), K_2(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2}[I_2(r(t), K_2(t, a))]^2 + \lambda_2[I_2(r(t), K_2(t, a)) + \rho_2 K_1(t, a)K_2(t, a) - \sigma_2(a, t)K_2(t, a) + u_2(t, a)K_2(t, a)] + \psi_2(t, a)g_2(t, K_2(t, a))$$

$(\lambda_j(t, a), \psi_j(t, a))$  是相应于状态过程  $K_j(t, a)$  的伴随过程。在(H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>)条件下伴随方程存在唯一的  $F_t$ -适应解  $(\lambda_j(t, a), \psi_j(t, a)) \in L^2_F([0, T] \times [0, A], \mathbf{R}) \times L^2_F([0, T] \times [0, A], \mathbf{R})$ 。又因为  $I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a)), g_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  有界, 则存在与  $K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a)$  独立的常数  $C_4 > 0$ , 使得伴随过程满足

$$E(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} |\lambda_j(s, a)|^2) + E \int_0^T |\psi_j(s, a)|^2 ds < C_4 \tag{2}$$

**引理 1**<sup>[6]</sup> 设 \$(V, d)\$ 是一个完备的距离空间, \$F: V \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}\$ 是存在下确界的下半连续函数, 如果对 \$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists u^\epsilon \in V\$, 使得 \$F(u^\epsilon) \leq \inf\_{u \in V} F(u) + \epsilon\$. 则对 \$\delta > 0\$, 存在 \$u^\delta \in V\$ 使得 i) \$F(u^\delta) \leq F(u^\epsilon)\$, ii) \$d(u^\delta, u^\epsilon) \leq \delta\$, iii) \$F(u^\delta) \leq F(u) + \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} d(u, u^\delta), \forall u \in V\$, 且对 \$\forall u \in V, \forall u, v \in U\_{ad}\$ 定义 \$d(u, v) = dt \otimes P \{(t, \omega) \in [0, T] \times \Omega: u(r, t, \omega) \neq v(r, t, \omega)\}\$, 其中 \$dt \otimes P\$ 是 Lebesgue 测度 \$dt\$ 和概率测度 \$p\$ 的乘积测度, 显然 \$(U\_{ad}, d)\$ 是一个完备的距离空间.

## 2 最优逼近存在的必要条件

这一部分给出最优逼近控制存在的必要条件.

**引理 2** 对 \$\forall 0 < \alpha < 1, 0 \leq p \leq 2\$, 存在常数 \$C\_1 = C\_1(\alpha, p) > 0\$ 使得对 \$\forall u\_j(t, a), u'\_j(t, a) \in U\_{ad}\$ 以及相应的 \$K\_j(t, a), K'\_j(t, a)\$, 有下式成立

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^p \leq C_1 d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))^{\frac{p}{2}} \quad (3)$$

**证明** 假设 \$p=2\$, 对 \$|K\_j(t, a) - K'\_j(t, a)|^2\$ 采用 Ito's 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2 &\leq -2 \int_0^t \frac{\partial(K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a))}{\partial a} - (K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a), K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)) ds - \\ &2 \int_0^t \rho_j K_j(s, a) (K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)) |_{(i=1,2) \& (i \neq j)}, K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a) ds + \\ &2 \int_0^t (I_j(r(s), K_j(s, a)) - I_j(r(s), K'_j(s, a)), K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)) ds + \\ &2 \int_0^t (K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a), (g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g_j(s, K'_j(s, a)))) dB_s^H - \\ &2 \int_0^t (u_j(s, a) K_j(s, a) - u'_j(s, a) K'_j(s, a), K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)) ds + \\ &2H \int_0^t S^{2H-1} \|g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g_j(s, K'_j(s, a))\|_{\frac{2}{2}} ds \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

下面证明(4)式的第 1 部分

$$\begin{aligned} - \left( \frac{\partial(K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a))}{\partial a}, K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a) \right) &= - \int_0^A (K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)) d_a(K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)) = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \gamma_j^2(t) A_j^2(t) |F_j(L_j(t), \int_0^A K_j(t, a) da) - F_j(L_j(t), 0)|^2 \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 \left( \frac{\partial F_j(L_j, N_j)}{\partial N_j} \right) \left( \int_0^A (K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)) da \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} A_j F_1^2 \eta^2 |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

利用局部利普希茨条件得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t S^{2H-1} \int_0^t \|g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g(s, K'_j(s, a))\|_{\frac{2}{2}} ds &\leq C_{3i} \int_0^T S^{2H-1} |K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)|^2 ds \leq \\ C_{3i} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} S^{2H-1} \int_0^T |K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)|^2 ds &\leq C_{3i} T^{2H-1} \int_0^T |K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)|^2 ds \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

对于(4)式的倒数第 3 部分, 由不等式和定义 1 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^t (K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a), (g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g_j(s, K'_j(s, a)))) dB_s^H &\leq \\ E \int_0^t \|K_j(s, a) - K'_j(s, a)\| \|g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g_j(s, K'_j(s, a))\|_2 dB_s^H &\leq \\ 2(C_{3i}')^{\frac{1}{2}} C_2 [E \left( \int_0^t \|g_j(s, K_j(s, a)) - g_j(s, K'_j(s, a))\|_2 dB_s^H \right)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} &\leq 2(C_{3i}')^{\frac{1}{2}} C_3^{\frac{1}{2}} C_2 C_4^H \Delta t \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

\$C\_2, C\_4\$ 都是常数. 对于(4)式的倒数第 2 部分

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \int_0^t (u_j(t, a) K_j(t, a) - u'_j(t, a) K'_j(t, a), K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)) &= \\ 2 \int_0^t (u_j(t, a) K_j(t, a) - u_j(t, a) K'_j(t, a), K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)) &+ 2(u_j(t, a) K_j(t, a) - \\ u'_j(t, a) K'_j(t, a)) \chi_{u_j(t, a) \neq u'_j(t, a)} |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)| &\leq 4C_1' |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2 + 4(C_2' |u_j(t, a) - u'_j(t, a)|^2 + \\ 4 |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2) \chi_{u_j(t, a) \neq u'_j(t, a)} &\leq 4C_3' |K_j(t, a) - K'_j(t, a)|^2 + C_4' d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a)) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由(3)~(8)式知, 引理得证.

证毕

**引理 3** 对  $\forall 0 < \alpha < 1$  和  $1 < p < 2$  满足  $(1 + \alpha\beta)p < 2$  存在常数  $C_5 = C_5(\alpha, \beta, p) > 0$  对任意的  $u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a) \in v$  及相应的状态变量  $K_j(t, a), K'_j(t, a)$  和伴随变量  $(\lambda_j(t, a), \psi_j(t, a)), (\lambda'_j(t, a), \psi'_j(t, a))$  有下式成立

$$E \int_0^T \{ |\lambda_j(t, a) - \lambda'_j(t, a)|^p + |\psi_j(t, a) - \psi'_j(t, a)|^p \} dt \leq C_5 d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))^{\frac{\alpha\beta p}{2}} \tag{9}$$

**证明** 注意到  $(\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a), \bar{\psi}_j(t, a)) \equiv (\lambda_j(t, a) - \lambda'_j(t, a), \psi_j(t, a) - \psi'_j(t, a))$  满足如下方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{\lambda}_1(t, a)}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{\lambda}_1(t, a)}{da} = \{ -(I_{1K}(r(t), K_1(t, a)) - \sigma_1(a, t) + u_1(t, a) + \rho_1 K_2(t, a)) \bar{\lambda}_1(t, a) + \\ \quad g_{1K}(t, K_1(t, a)) \bar{\psi}_1(t, a) + F_1(t, a) \} dt + \bar{\psi}_1(t, a) \frac{dB^H}{dt} \\ \frac{d\bar{\lambda}_2(t, a)}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{\lambda}_2(t, a)}{da} = \{ -(I_{2K}(r(t), K_2(t, a)) - \sigma_2(a, t) + u_2(t, a) + \rho_2 K_1(t, a)) \bar{\lambda}_1(t, a) + \\ \quad g_{2K}(t, K_2(t, a)) \bar{\psi}_2(t, a) + F_2(t, a) \} dt + \bar{\psi}_2(t, a) \frac{dB^H}{dt} \\ \bar{\lambda}_j(T) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中  $F_j(t, a) = \{ I_{jK}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - I_{jK}(r(t), K'_j(t, a)) \} \lambda'_j(t, a) + (u_j(t, a) - u'_j(t, a)) \lambda'_j(t, a) + \{ g_{jK}(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_{jK}(t, K'_j(t, a)) \} \psi'_j(t, a) + (\rho_j(t, a) K_i(t, a) - \rho'_j(t, a) K'_i(t, a)) |_{(i=1,2) \& (i \neq j)} \lambda'_j(t, a) + \{ p(t) f(t-a) u_j(t, a) - b(a) I_{jK}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - c(a) I(r(t), K_j(t, a)) I_{jK}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - p(t) f(t-a) u'_j(t, a) - b(a) I_{jK}(r(t), K'_j(t, a)) - c(a) I(r(t), K'_j(t, a)) I_{jK}(r(t), K'_j(t, a)) \}$

假设  $\eta_j(t, a)$  是如下方程的解

$$\begin{cases} d\eta_1(t, a) = \{ -(I_{1K}(r(t), K_1(t, a)) - \sigma_1(a, t) + u_1(t, a) + \rho_1 K_2(t, a)) \eta_1(t, a) + \\ \quad |\bar{\lambda}_1(t, a)|^{p-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\lambda}_1(t, a)) \} dt + \{ g_{1K}(t, K_1(t, a)) \eta_1(t, a) \} + |\bar{\psi}_1(t, a)|^{p-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\psi}_1(t, a)) \} dB_t^H \\ d\eta_2(t, a) = \{ -(I_{2K}(r(t), K_2(t, a)) - \sigma_2(a, t) + u_2(t, a) + \rho_2 K_1(t, a)) \eta_2(t, a) + \\ \quad |\bar{\lambda}_2(t, a)|^{p-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\lambda}_2(t, a)) \} dt + \{ g_{2K}(t, K_2(t, a)) \eta_2(t, a) \} + |\bar{\psi}_2(t, a)|^{p-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\psi}_2(t, a)) \} dB_t^H \\ \eta_j(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

对任意的向量  $\text{sgn}(a) \equiv (\text{sgn}(a^1), \dots, \text{sgn}(a^n))^*$  有  $a \equiv (a^1, \dots, a^n)^*$ 。在  $(H_1), (H_2)$  条件下, 上述方程有唯一的解并且  $E \int_0^T \{ \|\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)^{p-1} | \text{sgn}(\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)) \|^2 + \|\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)^{p-1} | \text{sgn}(\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)) \|^2 \} dt < +\infty$ 。设  $q > 2$ , 以及  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ , 得到

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |\eta_j(t, a)|^q \leq CE \int_0^T \{ |\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)|^{p-q} + |\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)|^{p-q} \} dt \leq C_6 E \int_0^T \{ |\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)|^p + |\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)|^p \} dt$$

显然由(2)式知上式右端有界。

另一方面对  $\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a) \cdot \eta_j(t, a)$  进行 Ito's 积分并取期望, 可以得

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^T \{ \bar{\lambda}_j(t, a) [ |\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)|^{p-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)) ] + \bar{\psi}_j(t, a) [ |\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)|^{q-1} \text{sgn}(\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)) ] \} dt = \\ E \{ \int_0^T [ F_j(t, a) \eta_j(t, a) ] dt \} \leq E \left\{ \int_0^T |F_j(t, a)|^p dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} E \left\{ \int_0^T |\eta_j(t, a)|^q dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ C_7 \{ E \int_0^T \{ |\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)|^p + |\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)|^p \} dt \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \{ E \int_0^T |F_j(t, a)|^p dt \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

显然

$$E \int_0^T \{ |\bar{\lambda}_j(t, a)|^p + |\bar{\psi}_j(t, a)|^p \} dt \leq C_7 E \int_0^T |F_j(t, a)|^p dt$$

进一步证明(9)式

$$E \int_0^T | (I_{jK}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - I_{jK}(r(t), K'_j(t, a))) \lambda'_j(t, a) |^p dt \leq C_8 d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))^{\frac{\alpha\beta p}{2}} \tag{10}$$

同理可得

$$E \int_0^T | (g_{jK}(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_{jK}(t, K'_j(t, a))) \psi'_j(t, a) |^p dt \leq C_9 d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))^{\frac{\alpha\beta p}{2}} \tag{11}$$

由(10)、(11)式得

$$E \left\{ \int_0^T [ F_j(t, a) \eta_j(t, a) ] dt \right\} \leq C_{10} d(u_j(t, a), u'_j(t, a))^{\frac{\alpha\beta p}{2}}$$

综上, 知(9)式成立, 即引理 3 得证。

证毕

**定理 1** 对  $\forall \gamma \in [0, \frac{1}{3})$ , 存在一个常数  $C_{11} = C_{11}(\gamma) > 0$  使得对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  和  $\forall \epsilon$ -控制  $u_j^\epsilon$ , 有下式成立

$$E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\epsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\epsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\epsilon(t, a)) dt \geq \\ \max_{u_j(t, a) \in U_{ad}} E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\epsilon(t, a), u_j^\epsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\epsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\epsilon(t, a)) dt - C_{11} \epsilon^\gamma$$

其中  $K_j^\epsilon(t, a)$  和  $(\lambda_j^\epsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\epsilon(t, a))$  分别为状态方程和伴随方程的解。

**证明** 分两步进行证明。第一步, 假设  $(\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a))$  是一个新的性能指标泛函的最优逼近解。在  $(H_1), (H_2)$  的条件下, 很容易看出  $J(u_j(t, a))$  是定义在距离空间  $U_{ad}$  上的一个连续函数。对  $\delta = \epsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 由 Ekeland 变分原理知, 存在可测控制  $u_j^\epsilon(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)$  使得  $d(u_j(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq \epsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}, \tilde{J}(\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq \tilde{J}(u_j(t, a))$  成立, 并且  $\tilde{J}(u_j^\epsilon(t, a)) = J(u_j(t, a)) + \epsilon^{\frac{1}{3}} d(u_j(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)$  是新的价值函数  $\tilde{J}$  的可测集。

下面证明  $(\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a))$  存在的必要条件。令  $t_0 \in [0, T]$  和  $u_j \in U_{ad}, \forall \theta > 0$ , 定义一个变量  $u_j^\theta \in U_{ad}[0, T]$ , 且有

$$u_j^\theta(t, a) = \begin{cases} u_j(t, a), & t \in [t_0, t_0 + \theta] \\ \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a), & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

事实上有  $\tilde{J}(\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq \tilde{J}(u_j^\theta(t, a)), d(u_j^\theta(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq \theta$ 。进一步对  $\tilde{J}(\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq \tilde{J}(u_j^\theta(t, a))$  按 Taylor 公式展开, 可得

$$-\epsilon^{\frac{\theta}{3}} \leq \tilde{J}(u_j^\theta(t, a)) - \tilde{J}(\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) \leq E \int_0^T [p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\theta(t, a) - b(a)I_{jK}(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \\ c(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))I_{jK}(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))] (K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) dt + \\ E \int_i^{i+\rho} [p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\theta(t, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))]^2) - \\ (p(t)f(t-a)\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))]^2)] dt + \\ E[b_0(K_j^\theta(T) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(T)) + c_0\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(T)(K_j^\theta(T) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(T))] + o(\rho) \quad (12)$$

对  $\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(t, a)(K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))$  采用 Ito's 公式变换, 有

$$E[\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(T)(K_j^\theta(T) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(T))] = E \int_0^T \left( -\frac{d\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(a, t)}{da} + \sigma_j(a, t)\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(t, a) \right) (K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) dt - \\ E \int_0^T [(I_j(r(t), K_j^\theta(t, a)) - I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(t, a) + (g_{jK}(t, K_j^\theta(t, a)) - g_{jK}(t, \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))\tilde{\phi}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - \\ (p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\theta(t, a) - b(a)I_{jK}(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - c(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))I_{jK}(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)))] (K_j^\theta(t, a) - \\ \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) dt + E \int_0^t \left( -\frac{\partial(K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))}{\partial a} + I_j(r(t), K_j^\theta(t, a)) \right) - I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \\ \sigma_j(a, t)(K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) + u_j^\theta K_j^\theta(t, a) - \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)\tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(t, a) dt \quad (13)$$

根据条件  $(H_1)$  和引理 1, 并将 (13) 式代入 (12) 式得

$$-\epsilon^{\frac{\epsilon}{3}} \leq E \int_i^{i+\rho} [(p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\theta(t, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))]^2) - \\ (p(t)f(t-a)\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(t, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(t, a))]^2)] dt + o(\rho) \quad (14)$$

在 (14) 式中令  $\rho \rightarrow 0$ , 得到

$$-\epsilon^{\frac{\theta}{3}} \leq E[(p(\tilde{t})f(\tilde{t}-a)u_j^\theta(\tilde{t}, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a) - b(a)I(r(\tilde{t}), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I(r(\tilde{t}), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a))]^2) - \\ (p(\tilde{t})f(\tilde{t}-a)\tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a)\tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a) - b(a)I(r(\tilde{t}), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I(r(\tilde{t}), \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a))]^2)] dt \quad (15)$$

i. e.

$$-\epsilon^{\frac{\theta}{3}} \leq E[H_j(\tilde{t}, \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{u}_j^\theta(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{\phi}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a)) - H_j(\tilde{t}, \tilde{K}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{u}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{\lambda}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{\phi}_j^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a))]$$

第二步, 讨论  $(K_j^\epsilon(t, a), u_j^\epsilon(t, a))$  成立的必要条件。对 (15) 式进行估计, 对所有的  $(\tilde{K}^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a), \tilde{u}^\epsilon(\tilde{t}, a))$  用  $(K^\epsilon(t, a), u^\epsilon(t, a))$  来代替, 得到

$$-C_{12}\epsilon^{\frac{\theta}{3}} \leq E \int_0^T \left[ (p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\theta(t, a)K_j^\epsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_j(r(t), K_j^\epsilon(t, a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2} [I_j(r(t), K_j^\epsilon(t, a))]^2) - \right.$$

$$\left( p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\varepsilon(t,a)K_j^\varepsilon(t,a) - b(a)I_j(r(t),K_j^\varepsilon(t,a)) - \frac{c(a)}{2}[I_j(r(t),K_j^\varepsilon(t,a))]^2 \right) dt$$

i. e. 
$$E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt \geq \max_{u_j(t, a) \in U_{ad}} E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt - C_{12}\varepsilon^\gamma$$

综上,关于资产积累系统的最优逼近控制存在的必要条件得证。

证毕

### 3 最优逼近存在的充分条件

此部分用哈密顿函数的最大值原理来引入最优逼近控制存在的充分条件。

假设空间是一维的  $n = m = d = 1$ , 并且有  $(H_4)$ :  $I_j(s, K_j(t, a)), g_j(t, K_j(t, a))$  关于  $u_j(t, a)$  是连续可微的, 存在常数  $C_1 > 0$  使得下式成立

$$|I_j(i, K_j(t, a)) - I_j(i, K_j'(t, a))| \vee |g_j(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_j(t, K_j'(t, a))| \vee |I_{ju}(i, K_j(t, a)) - I_{ju}(i, K_j'(t, a))| \vee |g_{ju}(t, K_j(t, a)) - g_{ju}(t, K_j'(t, a))| \leq C_1 |u_j(t, a) - u_j'(t, a)|$$

且  $I_{ju}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) = \frac{\partial I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a))}{\partial u_j(t, a)}, g_{ju}(t, K_j(t, a)) = \frac{\partial g_j(t, K_j(t, a))}{\partial u_j(t, a)}$ 。

**定理 2**  $(K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$  和  $(\lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$  分别是状态方程和伴随方程的最优逼近解。假设  $b(t, a), I(s, K)$  是减凹函数,  $H_j(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$  是凹函数。a. e.  $t \in [0, T]$ , P-a. s. 如果对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt \geq \sup_{u_j(t, a) \in u_{ad}} E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt - \varepsilon^\gamma$$

则有 
$$\tilde{J}(u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq \inf_{u_j(t, a) \in u_{ad}} J(u_j(t, a)) + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

其中  $C_1$  是独立于  $\varepsilon$  的非负数。

**证明** 令  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 定义  $u_{ad}[0, T]$  上的  $\tilde{d}$  有

$$\tilde{d}(u_j(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) = E \int_0^T v_j^\varepsilon |u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)| dt$$

其中  $v_j^\varepsilon(t, a) = 1 + |\lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a)| \geq 1$ 。

定义  $u_{ad}[0, T]$  上的一个函数  $\beta(u_j(t, a)) = E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt$ 。显然有  $\beta(u_j(t, a), u_j'(t, a)) = C_2 E \int_0^T v_j^\varepsilon(t, a) |u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)| dt$ , 说明  $\beta$  是在  $u_{ad}[0, T]$  上关于  $\tilde{d}$  的连续函数。由 Ekeland's 引理, 存在  $\tilde{u}_j^\varepsilon(t, a) \in u_{ad}[0, T]$  使得  $d(u_j(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq \varepsilon$ , 并且

$$E \int_0^T H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt = \max_{u_j(t, a) \in u_{ad}[0, T]} E \int_0^T \tilde{H}_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a)) dt$$

其中

$$\tilde{H}_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a)) = H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} v_j^\varepsilon(t, a) |u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)|$$

由此式容易得到

$$H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \tilde{u}_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) = \max_{u_j(t, a) \in u_{ad}[0, T]} \tilde{H}_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j(t, a))$$

由  $H_j(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$  的凹性质, 又有

$$H_j(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq H_{jK}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))(K_j(t, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) + H_{ju}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))(u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$$

在条件  $(H_1) \sim (H_4)$  以及 (3)、(8) 式的条件下, 可证

$$H_{ju}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \phi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))(u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) = (p(t)f(t-a) + \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a)K_j^\varepsilon(t, a) + (\lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a) - b(a) - c(a))I_j(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)))I_{ju}(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) + \Psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)g_{ju}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq C_3 v_j^\varepsilon(t, a) |u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)| + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} v_j^\varepsilon(t, a)$$

事实上

$$H_{jK}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \Psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))(u_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) = (I_{jK}(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - \sigma_j(a, t) + u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)\lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a) + p(t)f(t-a)u_j^\varepsilon(t, a) - b(a)I_{jK}(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - c(a)I_j(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)))I_{jK}(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) + g_{jK}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a))\Psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)$$

从而

$$E \int_0^T \{H_j(t, K_j(t, a), u_j(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \Psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - H_j(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a), \Psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a))\} dt \leq C_4 \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

接着对  $\lambda_j^\varepsilon(t, a)(K_j(t, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(t, a))$  进行 Ito's 积分并取期望得

$$E[\lambda_j^\varepsilon(T, a)(K_j(T, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(T, a))] = E \int_0^T H_{jK}(t, K_j^\varepsilon(t, a), u_j^\varepsilon(t, a))(K_j(t, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) dt -$$

$$E \int_0^T \{g_{jK}(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - g_{jK}(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a))\} \psi_j^\varepsilon(t, a) dt + E \int_0^t \left\{ -\frac{\partial(K_j(t, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(t, a))}{\partial a} + I_j(r(t), K_j(t, a)) - I_j(r(t), K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) - \sigma_j(a, t)(K_j(t, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) + u_j(t, a)K_j(t, a) - u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)K_j^\varepsilon(t, a) \right\} \tilde{\lambda}_j^\varepsilon(t, a) dt$$

综上,有

$$E[\lambda_j^\varepsilon(T, a)(K_j(T, a) - K_j^\varepsilon(T, a))] \leq C_5 \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

即  $\tilde{J}(u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq J(u_j(t, a)) + C_6 \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , 因为  $u_j(t, a)$  的任意性, 从而结论得证, 即  $J(u_j^\varepsilon(t, a)) \leq J(u_j(t, a))$ 。 证毕

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## Near-optimality in Stochastic Control of Two Competitive Capital Accumulation System

LIU Ya-ting<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Qi-min<sup>1, 2</sup>

(1. School of Informatics and Computer Science, Beifang University for Nationalities, Yinchuan 750021;

2. School of Mathematics and Computer Science, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, China)

**Abstract:** Considering stochastic disturbance and the interaction between the asset accumulations into the model, we introduce two competitive capital systems with Markovian switching and Fractional Brown motion; establish sufficient and necessary condition for near-optimality. The maximum principle is one of the classical methods that be used to solve the problem. Under the local Lipschitz condition, we prove the bound of the solution of the state equation and their corresponding adjoins equation by using Ito formula and some basic inequality. Then, we get the necessary condition for near-optimality is that the expectation of the Hamiltonian function approaching its maximum. On the other hand, Ekeland variational principle is used in Hamiltonian function to get the sufficient condition for near-optimality of two competitive capital systems with Markovian switching and Fractional Brownian motion is that the expectation of the Hamiltonian function is equivalent to the supremum of Hamiltonian function.

**Key words:** stochastic of capital accumulation; Fractional Brown motion; Markov switching; near-optimal; Ekeland's variation; Ito's formula