

Research on the Implementation of the Optimal Implementation of the Multi-Asset Option

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the problem of determining the optimal implementation boundary of multi-asset option, and establish a mathematical model of multidimensional Black-Scholes equation with singular inner boundary function vector $s = s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t))$, $0 < t < T$. In multi-dimension region $\Omega \cong \{(s, t) | s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T)\}$, the option price function is an unknown function. The exact solution $u(s, t)$ of the mathematical model is obtained by using the matrix theory and the generalized characteristic function method. And the exponential function vector expression of the singular inner boundary is obtained $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$. It is demonstrated that: when any $t \in (0, T)$, the maximum value $\max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t)$ of the solution $u(s, t)$ of the region $R_+^m : 0 < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$

is obtained on the singular boundary, namely $u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t)$. The free boundary problem A and free boundary problem B of Black-Scholes equation are solved. The free boundary of problem A and B is expressed by the function vector $R_+^m : 0 < s_j < \infty, j = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, $1, \dots, m$.

The free boundary of the problem A and problem B coincides with the singular inner boundary. So the vector expression of the exponential function is the best implementation of the boundary. The exponential function vector $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ satisfies the condition

$\omega_k \equiv -\frac{1}{s_k(t)} \frac{ds_k(t)}{dt}$, $k = 1, \dots, m$; and ω_k is calculated by $\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k b_{kj} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nj} \right]$; the

formula shows that ω_k is only determined by all the parameters appearing in the multidimensional Black-Scholes equation.

Keywords

Multi-Asset Option, Best Implementation Boundary, Free Boundary Problem, Multi-Dimension Black-Scholes Equation

多资产期权确定最佳实施边界问题的研究

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摘要

本文研究多资产期权确定最佳实施边界的问题, 建立了多维Black-Scholes方程在多维区域

$\Omega \equiv \{(s, t) | s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T)\}$ 具有奇异内边界函数向量 $s = s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)), 0 < t < T$ 的数学模型, 期权价格函数为未知函数。应用矩阵理论和广义特征函数法获得了期权价格函数的精确解 $u(s, t)$ 。并获得了奇异内边界的指数函数向量表达式 $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 。证明了: 当任意 $t \in (0, T)$, 数学模型的解 $u(s, t)$ 在奇异内边界取区域 $R_+^m : 0 < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$ 中的最大值, 即 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t), t \in (0, T)$;

同时获得了 Black-Scholes 方程的自由边界问题A和自由边界问题B的精确解和其自由边界的指数函数向量表达式 $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, 问题A和问题B的自由边界与奇异内边界重合。从而指数函数向量表达式 $s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 为最佳实施边界。指数函数向量

$(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 满足条件 $\omega_k \equiv -\frac{1}{s_k(t)} \frac{ds_k(t)}{dt}, k = 1, \dots, m$; 且有 ω_k 的计算公式

$\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k b_{kj} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nj} \right]$; 公式表明 $\omega_k, k = 1, \dots, m$ 由多维Black-Scholes方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

关键词

多资产期权, 最佳实施边界, 自由边界问题, 多维Black-Scholes方程

1. 引言

期权是风险管理的核心工具, 姜礼尚[1]对期权定价理论作了系统深入的阐述, 利用偏微分方程理论和方法对期权理论作深入的定性和定量分析, 特别对美式期权展开了深入的讨论。美式期权合约中具有提前实施的条款, 因此最佳实施边界的确定对于美式期权具有特殊意义。在美式期权定价研究中, 姜礼尚[1]建立了 Black-Scholes 方程的自由边界问题, 对最佳实施边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 作了很多深入的研究,

得到很多重要的结论。其中包括 $s(T)$ 的位置, $s(t)$ 的单调性, $s(t)$ 的上下界以及 $s(t)$ 的凸性等, 并给出了 $s(t)$ 在 $t = T$ 附近的渐近表达式。这些结果增加了对最佳实施边界的认识, 对美式期权定价的数值计算产生了重要的影响。期权定价问题历来是金融经济学中的重要研究课题之一[1]-[8], 多年来, 众多经济学家与研究人员对这一问题进行不断深入的研究, 但是这些研究大多是围绕具有单个资产的期权进行的。多资产期权在现代金融交易市场中占有重要的地位, 研究多资产(或单个资产)期权定价模型大多是围绕数值解法进行的[9]-[21], 姜礼尚[1]建立了关于期权价格函数 $V = V(s, t) = V(s_1, \dots, s_m, t)$ 的多维 Black-Scholes 方程

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} s_k s_j \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial s_k \partial s_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) s_k \frac{\partial V}{\partial s_k} - rV = 0, (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m, 0 < t < T \quad (01)$$

其中矩阵 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为实对称非负矩阵。研究关于方程(01)的多资产期权的数学模型。

由于

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} s_k s_j \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial s_k \partial s_j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m a_{kk} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) V \quad (02)$$

故方程(01)可改记为

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) V + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial V}{\partial s_k} - rV = 0 \quad (03)$$

本文研究多资产期权确定最佳实施边界的问题, 建立了多维 Black-Scholes 方程在多维区域 $\Omega \equiv \{(s, t) | s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T)\}$ 具有奇异内边界函数向量 $s = s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t))$, $0 < t < T$ 的数学模型, 期权价格函数 $u(s, t)$ 为未知函数。应用矩阵理论和广义特征函数法获得了数学模型的精确解 $u(s, t)$ 。并获得了奇异内边界的指数函数向量表达式 $s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 。证明了: 当任意 $t \in (0, T)$, 数学模型的解 $u(s, t)$ 在奇异内边界取 $R_+^m: 0 < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$ 中的最大值, 即

$u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t), t \in (0, T)$; 同时获得了 Black-Scholes 方程的自由边界问题 **A** 和自由边界问题 **B** 的精确解和其自由边界的指数函数向量表达式 $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, 问题 **A** 和问题 **B** 的自由边界与奇异内边界重合。从而指数函数向量表达式 $s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 为最佳实施边界。指数函数向量 $(s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, 满足条件 $\omega_k \equiv -\frac{1}{s_k(t)} \frac{ds_k(t)}{dt}, k = 1, \dots, m$;

且有 ω_k 的计算公式 $\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k b_{kj} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nj} \right]$; 公式表明 $\omega_k, k = 1, \dots, m$ 由多维 Black-Scholes 方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

2. 主要结果

2.1. 多资产期权的数学模型 I 的研究

引入记号

$$\Omega \equiv \{(s, t) | s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T)\}, \Omega_- = \{(s, t) | s \in E_-(t), t \in (0, T)\}, \Omega_+ = \{(s, t) | s \in E_+(t), t \in (0, T)\}$$

$$E_-(t) : 0 < s_j < s_j(t), j = 1, \dots, m; E_+(t) : s_j(t) < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m; \bar{E}_-(t) : 0 \leq s_j \leq s_j(t), j = 1, \dots, m;$$

$$\bar{E}_+(t) : s_j(t) \leq s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m.$$

数学模型 I (多维 Black-Scholes 方程具有奇异内边界的终值问题):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru = -f(s, t), s = (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m, 0 < t < T & (1) \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s) & (2) \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty & (3) \end{cases}$$

数学模型 I 是关于多资产期权的数学模型, 它是多维 Black-Scholes 方程在区域 Ω 具有奇异内边界 $s(t) \equiv (s_1(t), \dots, s_k(t))$, $0 < t < T$ 的终值问题, 未知函数 $u(s, t)$ 为期权价格函数。

其中: 方程的自由项为

$$f(s, t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \quad (4)$$

$\delta(s_k - s_k(t))$ 为狄拉克 δ -函数; $\delta(s - s(t))$ 为 m 维狄拉克 δ -函数; $s(t) \equiv (s_1(t), \dots, s_k(t))$, $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为实对称非负矩阵。

数学模型 I.1 (多维 Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru = 0, s = (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m, 0 < t < T & (5) \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s) \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases}$$

数学模型 I.2 (多维 Black-Scholes 方程具有奇异内边界和齐次终值条件的终值问题):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru = -f(s, t), s = (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m, 0 < t < T & (6) \\ u(s, T) = 0 \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases}$$

2.1.1. Black-Scholes 方程数学模型 I 的求解

记偏微分算子

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} - r \quad (7)$$

先考虑 m 维 Euler 方程在半无界区域 R_+^m 的**特征值问题 I**

$$\begin{cases} LE(s) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial s_j} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial s_k} - rE(s) = -\lambda E(s), (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m & (8) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} |\chi_s E(s)| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |\chi_s E(s)| < \infty & (9) \end{cases}$$

为求解特征值问题 I 我们建立了引理 1.1~引理 1.6。

引理 1.1: 设 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m} \in R^{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵, 则存在正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m} \in R^{m \times m}$ 满足 $A = BB^T$ 且分解是唯一的; 且有

1) 正线下三角矩阵 B 的行列式 $|B| = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj} > 0$, $|A| = |B|^2$; $b_{kj} = 0, k < j, j = 2, \dots, m$;

2) 由 $(b_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 唯一确定 $(a_{kj})_{m \times m}$; 由 $(a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 唯一确定 $(b_{kj})_{m \times m}$;

3) 记 $(B^T)^{-1} = C = (c_{kj})_{m \times m}$, 则 C 为正线上三角矩阵,

$|C| = \prod_{j=1}^m c_{jj} = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj}^{-1} > 0, c_{kj} = 0, k > j, j = 1, \dots, m-1$; 由 $(a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 唯一确定 $(c_{kj})_{m \times m}$;

4) 记 $I(k; X) \cong \sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j, k = 1, \dots, m, X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T \in R^m$; 则当 $X \neq 0$ 时, 有 $\sum_{j=1}^m x_j I(j; X) > 0$ 。

从而当 $X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j > 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; X) > 0, k = 1, \dots, m$; $x_j < 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; X) < 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

证明: 由矩阵理论[22]即知存在正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m} \in R^{m \times m}$ 满足 $A = BB^T$ 且分解是唯一的。由 $A = BB^T$ 有 $|A| = |B|^2$ 。

正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m}$, 正线下三角矩阵 B 的行列式 $|B| = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj} > 0$, 且 $b_{kj} = 0, k < j, j = 2, \dots, m$;

B 的转置矩阵 B^T 为正线上三角矩阵。 B^T 的逆矩阵 C 为正线上三角矩阵。

$|C| = \prod_{j=1}^m c_{jj} = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj}^{-1} > 0, c_{kj} = 0, k > j, j = 1, \dots, m-1$ 。

下证 4) 由于 C 为正线上三角矩阵, 即有 $\sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j = \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j$ 和

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^1 c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T = \left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T; \text{ 从而有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(k; X) &\cong \sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j = \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j = [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{kk}, \dots, c_{km}] \left[\sum_{j=1}^1 c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T \\ &= [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{kk}, \dots, c_{km}] \left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T \end{aligned}$$

$X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T$ 为列向量, 应用分块矩阵的乘法运算即有 $\left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T = C^T X$

从而有

$$I(k; X) = [c_{k1}, c_{k2}, \dots, c_{km}] C^T X, k = 1, \dots, m \tag{10}$$

由于 $CC^T = \left((B^T)^{-1} \right) \left((B^T)^{-1} \right)^T = \left((B^T)^{-1} \right) (B^{-1}) = (BB^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}$ 即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} I(1; X) \\ I(2; X) \\ \vdots \\ I(m; X) \end{bmatrix} = CC^T X = A^{-1} X \tag{11}$$

$A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵, 则 A^{-1} 为正定矩阵, $X^T A^{-1} X$ 为正定二次齐式, 从而有

$$X^T \begin{bmatrix} I(1; X) \\ I(2; X) \\ \vdots \\ I(m; X) \end{bmatrix} = X^T A^{-1} X > 0, X \neq 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m x_j I(j; X) > 0, X \neq 0 \quad (13)$$

由 X 的任意性, 分别令 $X = y_p \varepsilon_p, y_p \neq 0, p = 1, \dots, m$,
其中 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \dots, \varepsilon_m = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)^T$ 。

由(13)式即有

$$y_p \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p > 0, p = 1, \dots, m$$

即 $\sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p^2 > 0, y_p \neq 0, p = 1, \dots, m$

从而

$$\sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p^2 > 0, y_p \neq 0 \quad (14)$$

再记 $y_p^2 \cong x_p, p = 1, \dots, m$; 有 $x_p > 0, p = 1, \dots, m$ 和

$$\sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p^2 = \sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} x_p = I(k; X), k = 1, \dots, m \quad (15)$$

由(14), (15)两式即有: 当 $X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j > 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; X) > 0, k = 1, \dots, m$; 显然也有: 当 $X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j < 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; X) < 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。引理证毕。

记 $\begin{bmatrix} \ln s_1 \\ \vdots \\ \ln s_m \end{bmatrix} \cong \ln s = \alpha \in R_+^m$, 作 R_+^m 到 R_+^m 的线性变换

$$\Phi(\alpha) = B^{-1} \alpha \cong \ln \eta = \begin{bmatrix} \ln \eta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \ln \eta_m \end{bmatrix} \in R_+^m, \ln s = B \ln \eta \quad (16)$$

$$\text{记 } E(s) = E^*(\ln s) = E^*(B \ln \eta) \cong Y(\eta) \quad (17)$$

引理 1.2: 若 $\ln s = B \ln \eta$, 则有

$$\nabla_\eta = B^T \nabla_s \quad (18)$$

其中 $\nabla_\eta \cong \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} \\ \vdots \\ \eta_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_m} \end{bmatrix}, \nabla_s \cong \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix}$ 为向量变系数偏微分算子。

证明(16)式即

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ln s_1 \\ \vdots \\ \ln s_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{p=1}^m b_{1p} \ln \eta_p \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{p=1}^m b_{mp} \ln \eta_p \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

由(17)式即有

$$E(s) = E^*(\ln s_1, \dots, \ln s_m) = E^*\left(\sum_{p=1}^m b_{1p} \ln \eta_p, \dots, \sum_{p=1}^m b_{mp} \ln \eta_p\right) = Y(\eta) \quad (20)$$

由复合函数的求导法则

$$\eta_k \frac{\partial Y(\eta)}{\partial \eta_k} = \frac{\partial Y(\eta)}{\partial \ln \eta_k} = b_{1k} \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial \ln s_1} + \dots + b_{mk} \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial \ln s_m} = [b_{1k}, \dots, b_{mk}] \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} E(s) \quad (21)$$

$$\text{从而} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} \\ \vdots \\ \eta_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_m} \end{bmatrix} Y(\eta) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}, \dots, b_{m1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1m}, \dots, b_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} E(s) = B^T \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} E(s)$$

即(18)式成立。引理证毕。

m 维 Euler 方程在半无界区域 R_+^m 的特征值问题 II

$$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta_k^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y(\eta)}{\partial \eta_k^2} - d_k \eta_k \frac{\partial Y(\eta)}{\partial \eta_k} + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) Y(\eta) \right] = 0, \eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) \in R_+^m \right. \quad (22)$$

$$\left. \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} |\chi_\eta Y(\eta)| < \infty, \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} |\chi_\eta Y(\eta)| < \infty \right. \quad (23)$$

$$\text{其中 } \lambda = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k, \chi_\eta = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{-\frac{2d_k+1}{2}}, d_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{jj} + q_j - r \right) c_{jk}, k=1, \dots, m \quad (24)$$

引理 1.3: 若 $\ln s = B \ln \eta$, 则特征值问题 I 中方程(8)与特征值问题 II 中方程(22)等价。

证明: 由 $A = BB^T$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) E(s) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix}^T A \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} E(s) = (B^T \nabla_s)^T (B^T \nabla_s) E(s) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) E(s) \\ &= (\nabla_\eta)^T (\nabla_\eta) Y(\eta) = \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y(\eta)}{\partial \eta_k^2} \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

记 $C \cong (B^T)^{-1}$, 由引理 1.1 矩阵 C 为正线上三角矩阵。

由(18)式有

$$C \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} \\ \vdots \\ \eta_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{27}$$

由矩阵乘法

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{p=1}^m c_{1p} \eta_p \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_p} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{p=1}^m c_{mp} \eta_p \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_1} \\ \vdots \\ s_m \frac{\partial}{\partial s_m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{28}$$

从而

$$s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} = \sum_{p=1}^m c_{kp} \eta_p \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_p} \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial s_k} &= \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) \sum_{p=1}^m c_{kp} \eta_p \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_p} Y(\eta) \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^m \eta_p \left[\sum_{k=0}^m c_{kp} \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_p} Y(\eta) \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

由于 C 为正线上三角矩阵有

$$\sum_{k=0}^m c_{kp} \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^p c_{kp} \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right)$$

记

$$d_p = \sum_{k=1}^p \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{kk} + q_k - r \right) c_{kp}, \quad p = 1, \dots, m \tag{31}$$

即有

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial s_k} = - \sum_{p=1}^m d_p \eta_p \frac{\partial Y(\eta)}{\partial \eta_p} \tag{32}$$

由(26), (32)两式即知方程(8)与方程(22)等价。引理证毕。

引理 1.4: 特征值问题 II 的特征值

$$\lambda = \lambda_\beta = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \quad \beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) \in R^m \tag{33}$$

所对应的特征函数为

$$Y(\eta) = Y_\beta(\eta) = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2}} \eta_k^{i\beta_k} \quad (34)$$

且有

$$\chi_\eta = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2}}, \chi_\eta Y(\eta) = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{i\beta_k} \quad (35)$$

证明: 容易求解特征值问题 II: 由分离变量法令

$$Y(\eta) = \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) \quad (36)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta_k^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y_k(\eta_k)}{\partial \eta_k^2} \prod_{p=1, p \neq k}^m Y_p(\eta_p) - d_k \eta_k \frac{\partial Y_k(\eta_k)}{\partial \eta_k} \prod_{p=1, p \neq k}^m Y_p(\eta_p) + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) \right] = 0 \quad (37)$$

再令

$$Y_k(\eta_k) = \eta_k^{\alpha_k}, k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (38)$$

$$Y'_k(\eta_k) = \alpha_k \eta_k^{\alpha_k - 1}, Y''_k(\eta_k) = \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) \eta_k^{\alpha_k - 2}$$

$$\eta_k \frac{\partial Y_k(\eta_k)}{\partial \eta_k} = \alpha_k \eta_k^{\alpha_k} = \alpha_k Y_k(\eta_k) \quad (39)$$

$$\eta_k^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y_k(\eta_k)}{\partial \eta_k^2} = \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) \eta_k^{\alpha_k} = \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) Y_k(\eta_k) \quad (40)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{2} \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) Y_k(\eta_k) \prod_{p=1, p \neq k}^m Y_p(\eta_p) - d_k \alpha_k Y_k(\eta_k) \prod_{p=1, p \neq k}^m Y_p(\eta_p) + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{2} \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) - d_k \alpha_k \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) \right] = 0 \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha_k(\alpha_k - 1) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) - d_k \alpha_k \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) \prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p) = 0, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (42)$$

若(42)式成立则(41)式成立; 特征函数

$$\prod_{p=1}^m Y_p(\eta_p)$$

不恒为零, 由(42)推出

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha_k^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right) \alpha_k + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) = 0, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_k &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right)^2 - 2 \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right) \pm i \sqrt{2 \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right)^2} \\ \alpha_k &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k \right) \pm i |\beta_k| \end{aligned}$$

$$|\beta_k| = \sqrt{2\left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + d_k\right)^2}$$

$$\lambda_k = \lambda_{\beta_k} = \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (44)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\beta} = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R} \quad (45)$$

$$Y_k(\eta_k) = \eta_k^{\alpha_k} = \eta_k^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2}} \eta_k^{i\beta_k}, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (46)$$

$$Y(\eta) = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2}} \eta_k^{i\beta_k} \quad (47)$$

$$\chi_{\eta} = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{-\frac{1+2d_k}{2}}, \chi_{\eta} Y(\eta) = \prod_{k=1}^m \eta_k^{i\beta_k} \quad (48)$$

由(48)式即有(23)式成立。引理证毕。

由(16)和(17)式换回原变量即得特征值问题 I 的特征函数

$$E_{\beta}(s) = \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j},$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\beta} = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad (49)$$

且

$$\chi_s = \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j}, \chi_s E_{\beta}(s) = \prod_{k=1}^m e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \quad (50)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} |\chi_s E_{\beta}(s)| = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left| e^{i \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_k \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |\chi_s E_{\beta}(s)| = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left| e^{i \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_k \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right| < \infty \quad (51)$$

由(51)式即有(9)式成立。于是得到

引理 1.5: 特征值问题 I 的特征值

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\beta} = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad (52)$$

所对应的特征函数为

$$E_{\beta}(s) = \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad (53)$$

引理 1.6: 特征值问题 I 的特征函数系 $E_{\beta}(s) = \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j}$, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是半无界区域 \mathbb{R}_+^m 带

权函数 $\rho(s) = e^{-\sum_{j=1}^m \ln s_j} \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-(1+2d_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j}$ 的完备正交系；正交关系即

$$\int_{R_+^m} E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds = (2\pi)^m |B| \delta(\beta' - \beta), \beta' \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \quad (54)$$

证明：由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{R_+^m} E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds \\ &= \int_{R_+^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{-i\beta'_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right) e^{-\sum_{j=1}^m \ln s_j} \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-(1+2d_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} ds \\ &= \int_{R_+^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right) e^{-\sum_{j=1}^m \ln s_j} ds \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

引入变量代换

$$\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j = y_k, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (56)$$

由于行列式

$$\left| \frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}{\partial(s_1, \dots, s_m)} \right| = \prod_{j=1}^m \left(c_{jj} \frac{1}{s_j} \right) = |B|^{-1} \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{s_j}$$

即有变量替换的雅可比行列式

$$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(s_1, \dots, s_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}{\partial(s_1, \dots, s_m)} \right|^{-1} = \left| B \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{s_j} \right) \right|^{-1} \neq 0, s \in R_+^m \quad (57)$$

由多重积分变量替换公式，即有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R_+^m} E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds &= \int_{R_+^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right) e^{-\sum_{j=1}^m \ln s_j} ds \\ &= \int_{R^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) y_k} \right) \left| \frac{\partial(s_1, \dots, s_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right| e^{-\sum_{j=1}^m \ln s_j} dy \\ &= \int_{R^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) y_k} \right) |B| \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{s_j} \right)^{-1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{s_j} \right) dy \\ &= |B| \int_{R^m} \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) y_k} \right) dy \\ &= |B| \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\beta_k - \beta'_k) y_k} dy_k \right) \\ &= |B| (2\pi)^m \prod_{k=1}^m \delta(\beta'_k - \beta_k) \\ &= |B| (2\pi)^m \delta(\beta' - \beta), \beta' \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{R_+^m} E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds = (2\pi)^m |B| \delta(\beta' - \beta), \beta' \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \quad (58)$$

(58)式即(54)式。引理证毕。

由引理 1.5 与引理 1.6 的结论可以引入广义特征函数法[23] [24]求解 数学模型 I。不妨设解 $u \in C(R_+^m \times [0, T])$ ，将其表为特征函数的积分形式

$$u(s, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (59)$$

将上式两边乘以 $\bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s)$ 再关于变量 s 在 R_+^m 积分，利用正交关系(54)则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R_+^m} u(s, t) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds &= \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) \int_{R_+^m} E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds d\beta \\ &= \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) |B| \left(\prod_{k=1}^m 2\pi \delta(\beta_k - \beta'_k) \right) d\beta \\ &= (2\pi)^m |B| U_{\beta'}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

得到

$$U_\beta(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_+^m} u(s, t) \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds, \beta \in R^m \quad (61)$$

将方程中的自由项 $f(s, t)$ 也表为特征函数的积分形式

$$f(s, t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) = \int_{R^m} f_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (62)$$

由(61)即有

$$f_\beta(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_+^m} \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \right] \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds \quad (63)$$

应用 δ -函数的积分性质即得

$$f_\beta(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \bar{E}_\beta(s(t)) \rho(s(t)) \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \quad (64)$$

含参变量积分与算子 L 的运算交换次序即有

$$Lu(s, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) LE_\beta(s) d\beta = - \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) \lambda_\beta E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (65)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(s, t) = \int_{R^m} U'_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (66)$$

由(2)即有

$$\varphi(s) = u(s, T) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(T) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (67)$$

$$\varphi_\beta = U_\beta(T) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_+^m} \varphi(s) \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds \quad (68)$$

将(62), (65), (66)代入方程(1)即有

$$\int_{R^m} [U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) + f_\beta(t)] E_\beta(s) d\beta = 0 \quad (69)$$

由特征函数系的完备正交性即有 $U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) + f_\beta(t) = 0$ ，再由(68)式即得

非齐次常微分方程的终值问题

$$\begin{cases} U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) + f_\beta(t) = 0, 0 < t < T \\ U_\beta(T) = \varphi_\beta \end{cases} \quad (70)$$

用常数变易法得到非齐次常微分方程的终值问题的解为

$$U_\beta(t) = \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} + \int_t^T f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\lambda_\beta(\xi-t)} d\xi \quad (71)$$

将上式代入(59)式即得

$$u(s, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta = \int_{R^m} \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} E_\beta(s) d\beta + \int_{R^m} \left[\int_t^T f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\lambda_\beta(\xi-t)} d\xi \right] E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (72)$$

将 $\lambda_\beta, E_\beta(s)$ 的表达式(52), (53)代入(72), 并记

$$u(s, t) = V(s, t) + W(s, t) \quad (73)$$

$$V(s, t) = \int_{R^m} \varphi_\beta e^{-\left(T-t\right) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}} \left[\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right] d\beta \quad (74)$$

$$W(s, t) = \int_{R^m} \left[\int_t^T f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\left(\xi-t\right) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}} d\xi \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} \right] d\beta \quad (75)$$

其中 φ_β 由(68), $f_\beta(t)$ 由(64)确定。

由(74)式即有

$$\begin{aligned} V(s, t) &= \int_{R^m} \varphi_\beta e^{-\left(T-t\right) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}} \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} d\beta \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_t^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \xi_j} e^{-i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \xi_j} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{-(1+2d_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \xi_j} \right) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_t^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}} \right) d\xi \int_{R^m} e^{-\left(T-t\right) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2r}{m}} \prod_{k=1}^m e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}} d\beta \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_t^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}} \right) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left(T-t\right) \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(T-t\right) \frac{\beta_k^2}{2}} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}} d\beta_k \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R_t^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}} \right) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left(T-t\right) \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{T-t} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \left(\frac{2\pi}{T-t} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \int_{R_t^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{\frac{2(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j}}{2(T-t)} e^{\frac{(T-t)^2 \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2(T-t)}} e^{\frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \right) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \left(\frac{2\pi}{T-t} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \int_{R_+^m} \varphi(\xi) \left(\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{\xi_k} e^{\frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2 - 2(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} + (T-t)^2 \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2}{2(T-t)}} \right) d\xi \\
 &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{R_+^m} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi
 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$V(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{R_+^m} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (76)$$

将 $\rho(s), E(s)$ 的表达式代入(64)式, 化简即得

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_\beta(t) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(t)} e^{-i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(t)} \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{s_k(t)} e^{-(1+2d_k) \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(t)} \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \left[\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(t)} e^{-i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(t)} \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k(t) \right] \quad (77)
 \end{aligned}$$

将(77)代入(75)式, 并化简

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(s, t) &= \int_{R^m} \left[\int_t^T \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \left[\prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(\xi)} e^{-i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j(\xi)} \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 2r}{2}} d\xi \right] \prod_{k=1}^m e^{\frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln s_j} d\beta \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)}} e^{-(\xi-t) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2}{2}} e^{-(\xi-t)r} d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{(\xi-t)\beta_k^2}{2}} e^{i\beta_k \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)}} d\beta_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)}} e^{-(\xi-t) \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2}{2}} e^{-(\xi-t)r} d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{2\pi}{\xi-t} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\xi-t} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2}{2}} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \left\{ \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2 - 2(\xi-t) \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right\}}}{2(\xi-t)} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\xi-t} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left\{ \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2 - 2(\xi-t) \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} + [(\xi-t) \frac{1+2d_k}{2}]^2 - [(\xi-t) \frac{1+2d_k}{2}]^2 \right\}}}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} - (\xi-t) \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \right]^2}}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(\xi) s_k(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\xi-t} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\xi-t)}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(d_k+1)^2}{2}} e^{\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1+2d_k}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)}} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi$$

即得

$$W(s, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (78)$$

定理 1 (数学模型 I 解的存在定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定对称矩阵, $|A| = |B|^2$;
- 2) $s_{j0}(t), t \in [0, T], j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 为充分光滑的单调函数;
- 3) $\gamma_k(t) \in C([0, T]), k = 1, \dots, m, \varphi(s) \in C(\mathbb{R}_+^m)$ 。

则数学模型 I 有精确解:

$$u(s, t) = V(s, t) + W(s, t) \quad (79)$$

$$V(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (80)$$

$$W(s, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (81)$$

且数学模型 I.1 的解 $V(s, t)$ 由(80)式给出, 数学模型 I.2 的解 $W(s, t)$ 由(81)式给出。

2.1.2. 多维 Black-Scholes 方程奇异内边界 $s(t) \cong (s_1(t), \dots, s_k(t))$ 的确定

数学模型 II (多维 Black-Scholes 方程确定奇异内边界的终值问题):

求 $\{w(s, t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) w + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial w}{\partial s_k} - rw \\ = - \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)), s = (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (82)$$

$$w(s, T) = 0 \quad (83)$$

$$w(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in \mathbb{R}_+^m} w(s, t) = \mu(t), t \in (0, T) \quad (84)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (85)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |w| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \quad (86)$$

定理 2 (数学模型 II 解的存在定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定对称矩阵;
- 2) $s_j(t), t \in [0, T], j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 为充分光滑的单调函数;

3) $\gamma_k(t) \in C([0, T]), k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

则数学模型 II 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} w(s, t) = \frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{rT}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi & (87) \\ s_k(t) = s_k(T) e^{\omega_k(T-t)}, k = 1, \dots, m & (88) \end{cases}$$

数学模型 II 有解的相容性条件是

$$\frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{rT}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)} d\xi = \mu(t), 0 < t < T \quad (89)$$

其中

$$\prod_{k=1}^m s_k(T) \gamma_k(t) \cong \Upsilon(t) \quad (90)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k = \sigma \quad (91)$$

$$\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj} (1 + 2d_j)}{2}, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (92)$$

$$d_j = \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_m + q_n - r \right) c_{nj}, j = 1, \dots, m \quad (93)$$

证明: 由定理 1(数学模型 I 解的存在定理)的结论, (81)式给出的 $W(s, t)$ 已满足条件(82) (83) (85)三式, 让 $W(s, t)$ 满足条件(84)式去确定奇异内边界 $s(t) \cong (s_1(t), \dots, s_k(t))$ 。

将(81)式 $W(s, t)$ 记为

$$w(s, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_n)(\xi-t)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi \quad (94)$$

由(94)式对 $w(s, t)$ 关于自变量 $s_k, k = 1, \dots, m$ 求偏导, 由复合函数的求导法则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial w(s, t)}{\partial s_k} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| s_k} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_n)(\xi-t)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} \frac{\sum_{n=k}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_n)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right] c_{kn}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}+1}} d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (95)$$

若令

$$\frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} \equiv 0, \forall \xi, t \in (0, T), k = 1, \dots, m \quad (96)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} = \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} + \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \\
 & = \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \\
 & = -\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

即有

$$\frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} = -\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \quad (97)$$

将(97)式代入(95)式即有

$$\frac{\partial w(s,t)}{\partial s_k} = \frac{-1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| s_k} \int_t^T \left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\frac{(1+2d_n)(\xi-t) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} \frac{\sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right] c_{kn}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}+1}} d\xi \quad (98)$$

下面建立引理 2.1~引理 2.4 来完成定理 2 的证明。

引理 2.1: 条件(96)成立, 则有

$$w(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R^m} w(s, t), t \in (0, T) \quad (99)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (100)$$

证明: 若条件(96)成立, 则有(98)成立。由(98)式易知(100)式成立。

由(98)即得到对任意 $t \in (0, T)$ 有

$$1) \text{ 当 } s \in E_-(t) \text{ 有 } \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} < 0, j = 1, \dots, m$$

由引理 1.1 的结论 4) 即有即有: 当 $\ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} < 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $\sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right] c_{kn} < 0$ 成立, 从而

$$\frac{\partial w(s,t)}{\partial s_k} > 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (101)$$

$$w(s, t) \leq w(s(t), t), s \in E_-(t)$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } s \in E_+(t) \text{ 有 } \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} > 0, j = 1, \dots, m$$

由引理 1.1 中结论 4) 即有: 当 $\ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} > 0, j = 1, \dots, m$, 有 $\sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right] c_{kn} > 0$ 成立, 从而

$$\frac{\partial w(s,t)}{\partial s_k} < 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (102)$$

$$w(s, t) \leq w(s(t), t), s \in E_+(t)$$

从而(99)式成立。引理证毕。

引理 2.2: 条件

$$\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} \equiv \omega_j(\xi - t), \forall \xi, t \in (0, T), j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (103)$$

成立的充要条件为

$$s_j(t) = s_j(T) e^{\omega_j(T-t)}, t \in (0, T), j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (104)$$

证明: 1) 必要性, 若(103)成立, 由 $\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} = \omega_j(\xi - t)$ 即有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} &= e^{\omega_j(\xi-t)} = \frac{e^{\omega_j \xi}}{e^{\omega_j t}}, \\ s_j(t) e^{\omega_j t} &= s_j(\xi) e^{\omega_j \xi} \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

记

$$I_j(t) \equiv s_j(t) e^{\omega_j t} \quad (106)$$

由(105)式有

$$I_j(t) \equiv I_j(\xi), \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (107)$$

让 $\xi = T$ 即有

$$s_j(t) e^{\omega_j t} = s_j(T) e^{\omega_j T} \quad (108)$$

于是有(104)式成立。

2) 充分性, 若(104)式成立, 即有

$$\begin{aligned} &\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \omega_j(\xi - t) \\ &\equiv \ln \frac{s_j(T) e^{\omega_j(T-t)}}{s_j(T) e^{\omega_j(T-\xi)}} - \omega_j(\xi - t) \\ &\equiv \ln \frac{e^{\omega_j(T-t)}}{e^{\omega_j(T-\xi)}} - \omega_j(\xi - t) \\ &\equiv \omega_j(T-t) - \omega_j(T-\xi) - \omega_j(\xi - t) \\ &\equiv \omega_j(\xi - t) - \omega_j(\xi - t) \equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$

即(103)成立。引理证毕。

引理 2.3: 当条件

$$\left\{ s_j(t) = s_j(T) e^{\omega_j(T-t)}, t \in (0, T), j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \right. \quad (109)$$

$$\left. \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \omega_j - \frac{(1+2d_k)}{2} = 0 \right. \quad (110)$$

成立时, 则条件(96)成立, 从而有 $w(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R^m} w(s, t), t \in (0, T), \frac{\partial w}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

证明: 由(109)式则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} &\equiv \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(T)e^{\omega_j(T-t)}}{s_j(T)e^{\omega_j(T-\xi)}} \\ &\equiv \frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \omega_j(\xi-t) \equiv (\xi-t) \left[\frac{(1+2d_k)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \omega_j \right] \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

再由(110)式即有

$$\frac{(1+2d_k)(\xi-t)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} \equiv 0, k=1, \dots, m \quad (112)$$

即条件(96)成立, 由引理 2.1 即有 $w(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R^m} w(s, t), t \in (0, T)$ 成立。引理证毕。

引理 2.4: 未知数 $\omega_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 的线性方程组(110)的解为

$$\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj}(1+2d_j)}{2}, k=1, \dots, m \quad (113)$$

证明: 线性方程组(110)写成矩阵形式即为

$$C^T \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(1+2d_1)}{2} \\ \frac{(1+2d_2)}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(1+2d_m)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (114)$$

由 C 矩阵的定义即有 $C^T = B^{-1}$, 从而

$$B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(1+2d_1)}{2} \\ \frac{(1+2d_2)}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(1+2d_m)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (115)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_m \end{bmatrix} = B \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(1+2d_1)}{2} \\ \frac{(1+2d_2)}{2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(1+2d_m)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (116)$$

由矩阵乘法即得线性方程组(110)的解由(113)式给出。引理证毕。
记

$$s_j(t) = s_j(T)e^{\omega_j(T-t)}, t \in (0, T), \omega_j = \sum_{n=1}^j \frac{b_{jn}(1+2d_n)}{2}, j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad (117)$$

由引理 2.1~引理 2.4 即知：当(117)成立时，有解 $\{w(s,t),s(t)\}$ 其中 $w(s,t)$ 由(94)给出， $s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (s_1(T)e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, s_m(T)e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 。由(117)式即有(96)成立，由引理 2.1 即有 $w(s(t),t) = \max_{s \in R^m} w(s,t), t \in (0,T)$ 和 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s_k}(s(t),t) = 0, k=1, \dots, m$ 成立。

由(117)式即有(97)式成立，将(97)代入(94)即有：

$$w(s,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(\xi) \right] e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi \tag{118}$$

再将(117)式代入(118)式，即有

$$w(s,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\left[\prod_{n=1}^m \gamma_n(\xi) s_n(T) \right] e^{(T-\xi) \sum_{n=1}^m \omega_n} e^{-(\xi-t)r} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi \tag{119}$$

引入记号： $\prod_{k=1}^m s_k(T) \gamma_k(t) \cong Y(t), \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k = \sigma$ ，再由(119)即得到 $w(s,t)$ 由(87)给出。由(87)式给出的解 $w(s,t)$ 满足条件(84)式和(85)式。从而满足数学模型 II，即(87)，(88)两式给出了数学模型 II 的解。由(87)式即知数学模型 II 有解的相容性条件是(89)式。定理证毕。

引入记号

$$X \in R^m, Y \in R^m$$

多维开区间 $(X,Y) \cong \{s | x_j < s_j < y_j, j=1, \dots, m\}$ ，多维闭区间 $[X,Y] \cong \{s | x_j \leq s_j \leq y_j, j=1, \dots, m\}$ 。

函数的支集 $\text{supp } \varphi = \{s | \varphi(s) \neq 0\}$ ，支集的闭包 $\overline{\text{supp } \varphi} = \overline{\{s | \varphi(s) \neq 0\}}$ ，记函数集合

$$\Lambda_{(X,Y)} \cong \{ \varphi | \varphi \in C(R_+^m), \varphi(s) \geq 0, s \in R_+^m, \text{且 } \overline{\text{supp } \varphi} \subset (X,Y) \subset R_+^m \}。$$

$$\Omega \cong \{(s,t) | s \in R_+^m, t \in (0,T)\}, \Omega_- = \{(s,t) | s \in E_-(t), t \in (0,T)\}, \Omega_+ = \{(s,t) | s \in E_+(t), t \in (0,T)\}$$

$$E_-(t) : 0 < s_j < s_j(t), j=1, \dots, m; E_+(t) : s_j(t) < s_j < \infty, j=1, \dots, m$$

$$\bar{E}_-(t) : 0 \leq s_j \leq s_j(t), j=1, \dots, m; \bar{E}_+(t) : s_j(t) \leq s_j < \infty, j=1, \dots, m$$

记

$$s(T) = \mathcal{G}, (s_1(T), \dots, s_m(T)) = (\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m) \tag{120}$$

$$s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}) \tag{121}$$

定理 3(数学模型 I.1 解的性质定理)：若 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵，

$s(t) = (s_1(t), \dots, s_m(t)) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ ；则

1) 当 $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - \mathcal{G})$ ；数学模型 I.1 的解

$$V(s,t) = \frac{c_{\mathcal{G}} e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\mathcal{G}_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \tag{122}$$

满足

$$V(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} V(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^2}, t \in (0, T) \quad (123)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (124)$$

其中

$$c_g \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{G}_j} \quad (125)$$

2) 当 $\varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(g, \infty)}$, 则数学模型 I.1 的解

$$V_A(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{(g, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (126)$$

且解 $V_A(s, t)$ 满足

$$\max_{s \in \mathbb{E}_-(t)} V_A(s, t) = V_A(s(t), t) \quad (127)$$

3) 当 $\varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0, g)}$, 数学模型 I.1 的解

$$V_B(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{(0, g)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (128)$$

且解 $V_B(s, t)$ 满足

$$\max_{s \in \mathbb{E}_+(t)} V_B(s, t) = V_B(s(t), t) \quad (129)$$

证 1): 数学模型 I.1 的解由定理 1 的(74)式给出, 由 $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - g)$ 有

$$V(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{R_+^m} \delta(\xi - g) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (130)$$

应用多维狄拉克 δ -函数的积分性质即得

$$V(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{k=1}^m \mathcal{G}_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\mathcal{G}_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \quad (131)$$

引入记号 $c_g \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{G}_j}$ 即有

$$V(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \quad (132)$$

由于 $\omega_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 线性方程组(110)的解, 由(110)即有

$$\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \omega_j - \frac{(1+2d_k)}{2} = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, m \quad (133)$$

由(112)式即有

即有

$$(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{g_j} = 0, t \in (0, T), k=1, \dots, m \quad (134)$$

由(132)和(134)两式即有

$$V(s(t), t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}}, t \in (0, T) \quad (135)$$

由于

$$e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \leq 1, s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T) \quad (136)$$

从而

$$V(s, t) \leq \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}}, s \in R_+^m, t \in (0, T) \quad (137)$$

故 $V(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} V(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}}, t \in (0, T)$ 。由(132)对 $V(s, t)$ 关于 $s_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 求偏导得到

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial s_k}(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}} s_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \left[\frac{\sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{g_j} \right] c_{kn}}{(T-t)} \right] \quad (138)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} s_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \left[\sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{g_j} \right] c_{kn} \right] \quad (139)$$

由(134), (139)即得(124)。

证 2): 数学模型 I.1 的解由定理 1 的(74)式给出。任意

$\varphi \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)} \cong \left\{ \varphi \mid \varphi \in C(R_+^m), \varphi(s) \geq 0, s \in R_+^m, \text{且 } \overline{\text{supp } \varphi} \subset (\vartheta, \infty) \subset R_+^m \right\}$ 即有 $\overline{\text{supp } \varphi} \subset (\vartheta, \infty)$ 。

$\varphi(s) > 0, s \in \text{supp } \varphi \subset (\vartheta, \infty); \varphi(s) \equiv 0, s \in R_+^m - \overline{\text{supp } \varphi}$, 故 $\varphi(s) \equiv 0, s \in (0, \vartheta]$ 。于是(74)式中积分的积分区域由 R_+^m 变为 (ϑ, ∞) 。则数学模型 I.1 的解

$$V_A(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{(\vartheta, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (140)$$

由(140)关于 $s_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 求偏导

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial V_A}{\partial s_k}(s, t) \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}} \int_{(\mathcal{G}, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} s_k \int_{(\mathcal{G}, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \left[\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)} \right] d\xi \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} s_k \int_{(\mathcal{G}, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi \\ & \frac{\partial V_A}{\partial s_k}(s, t) \\ &= \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} s_k \int_{(\mathcal{G}, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (141)$$

当 $s \in E_-(t)$ 有 $0 < s_j < s_j(t), j=1, \dots, m$; 积分变量 $\xi \in (\mathcal{G}, \infty)$, 有 $\mathcal{G}_j \leq \xi_j, j=1, \dots, m$;

$$\frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} > 1, \ln \frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} > 0, j=1, \dots, m \quad (142)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] c_{kn} = \sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{\mathcal{G}_j} + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{\mathcal{G}_j} - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] c_{kn} \\ &= \sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} c_{kn} \ln \frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (143)$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln \frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} \cong x_j, j=1, \dots, m; \sum_{n=k}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} c_{kn} \ln \frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} = \sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j \cong I(k; X), k=1, \dots, m; \text{ 由(142), 有} \\ & \ln \frac{s_j(t) \xi_j}{\mathcal{G}_j s_j} \cong x_j > 0, j=1, \dots, m, \text{ 引理 1.1 的结论 4) 即有 } I(k; X) > 0, k=1, \dots, m; \end{aligned}$$

从而由(143)有

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] > 0 \quad (144)$$

再由(141)即有当 $s \in E_-(t)$,

$$\frac{\partial V_A}{\partial s_n}(s, t) > 0, n=1, \dots, m \quad (145)$$

当 $s \in E_-(t)$, $V_A(s, t) \leq V_A(s(t), t)$, 从而有 $\max_{s \in E_-(t)} V_A(s, t) = V_A(s(t), t)$ 成立。

证 3): 当 $\varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0, \vartheta)}$, 由数学模型 I.1 的解(74)式即有(128)成立。由(128) 式对 $V_B(s, t)$ 关于 $s_k, k = 1, \dots, m$ 求偏导即有

$$\frac{\partial V_B}{\partial s_k}(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} s_k^{(0, \vartheta)}} \int \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi \quad (146)$$

当 $s \in E_+(t)$, 有 $\frac{s_j(t)\xi_j}{\vartheta_j s_j} < 1, \ln \frac{s_j(t)\xi_j}{\vartheta_j s_j} < 0, j = 1, \dots, m$,

引理 1.1 的结论 4)即有 $\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right] < 0$

由(146)即有: 当 $s \in E_+(t)$, $\frac{\partial V_B}{\partial s_n}(s, t) < 0, n = 1, \dots, m$ 。当 $s \in E_+(t)$, $V_B(s, t) \leq V_B(s(t), t)$, 从而有

$\max_{s \in E_+(t)} V_B(s, t) = V_B(s(t), t)$ 成立。定理证毕。

2.2. 关于多维 Black-Scholes 方程的自由边界问题的研究

由 $E_-(t): 0 < s_j < s_j(t), j = 1, \dots, m; E_+(t): s_j(t) < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$

即有 $E_-(T): 0 < s_j < s_j(T), j = 1, \dots, m; E_+(T): s_j(T) < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$

即 $E_-(T): 0 < s_j < \vartheta_j, j = 1, \dots, m; E_+(T): \vartheta_j < s_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m$

即 $E_-(T) \cong (0, \vartheta), E_+(T) \cong (\vartheta, \infty)$

下面分别讨论关于多维 Black-Scholes 方程在 Ω_- 的自由边界问题 A 和在 Ω_+ 的自由边界问题 B。

自由边界问题 A (关于多维 Black-Scholes 方程在 $\Omega_- = \{(s, t) | s \in E_-(t), t \in (0, T)\}$ 的自由边界问题):

求 $\{u(s, t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru = 0, s \in E_-(t), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (147)$$

$$u(s, T) = 0, s \in (0, \vartheta) \quad (148)$$

$$u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in E_-(t)} u(s, t) = \mu_A(t), t \in (0, T) \quad (149)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = \psi_{Ak}(t), k = 1, \dots, m \quad (150)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \quad (151)$$

定理 4 (自由边界问题 A 多解性定理): 若

1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵;

2) $\gamma_k(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_k(t) \geq 0, t \in (0, T), k = 1, \dots, m$;

则自由边界问题 A 的有解 $\{u_A(s, t), s(t)\}$, 自由边界为

$$s(t) = \left(\vartheta_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \vartheta_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)} \right) \quad (152)$$

$u_A(s, t)$ 具有多解性, 第一解:

$$u_A(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}}} d\xi \quad (153)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\begin{cases} \mu_A(t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)} d\xi \\ \psi_{Ak}(t) \equiv 0, k = 1, \dots, m \end{cases} \quad (154)$$

$$\psi_{Ak}(t) \equiv 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (155)$$

第二解:

$$u_A(s, t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|^{(\vartheta, \infty)}} \int \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} d\xi + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}}} d\xi, \forall \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)} \quad (156)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\begin{cases} \mu_A(t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|^{(\vartheta, \infty)}} \int \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} d\xi + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)} d\xi, \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)} \\ \psi_{Ak}(t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}+1} s_k(t)^{(\vartheta, \infty)}} \int \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{g_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi, \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)}, k = 1, \dots, m \end{cases} \quad (157)$$

$$\psi_{Ak}(t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| (T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}+1} s_k(t)^{(\vartheta, \infty)}} \int \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{g_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{g_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi, \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)}, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (158)$$

$$c_g \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m g_j}, \Upsilon(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m g_k \gamma_k(t), \varpi = \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k, \omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj} (1 + 2d_j)}{2}, d_j = \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_m + q_n - r \right) c_{nj} \quad (159)$$

证明: 当 $s \in E_-(t), 0 < t < T, s_k \neq s_k(t), \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \equiv 0, f(s, t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \equiv 0$ 由定理

2 的(87)式给出的解满足齐次方程(147), 故由(153)式和(156)式给出的解满足齐次方程(147)。再由定理 2, 定理 3 的结论即知定理 4 成立。由(112), (152)两式即有

$$(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{\xi_j} = \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{g_j}, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (160)$$

推证相容性条件(158), 由(141), (160)两式即得。定理证毕。

附注 1: 定理 4 中的第二解对在函数集合 $\Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)}$ 任意给定的 $\varphi(s)$ 都有由(156)式给出的解 $u_A(s, t)$ 与之对应, 即得到了一个解族 $\Phi_A \cong \{u_A(s, t) | u_A(s, T) = \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(\vartheta, \infty)}\}$ 。

自由边界问题 B (关于多维 Black-Scholes 方程在 $\Omega_+ = \{(s,t) | s \in E_+(t), t \in (0,T)\}$ 的自由边界问题):
求 $\{u(s,t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru = 0, s \in E_+(t), t \in (0,T) \end{cases} \quad (161)$$

$$u(s, T) = 0, s \in (\mathcal{G}, \infty) \quad (162)$$

$$u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in E_+(t)} u(s, t) = \mu_B(t), t \in (0, T) \quad (163)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = \psi_{Bk}(t), k = 1, \dots, m \quad (164)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \quad (165)$$

定理 5 (自由边界问题 B 多解性定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵;
- 2) $\gamma_k(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_k(t) \geq 0, t \in (0, T), k = 1, \dots, m$;

则自由边界问题 B 有解 $\{u_B(s, t), s(t)\}$, 自由边界为

$$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}) \quad (166)$$

$u_B(s, t)$ 具有多解性, 第一解:

$$u_B(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\mathcal{G}_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} + \frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (167)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\begin{cases} \mu_B(t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} + \frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (168)$$

$$\psi_{Bk}(t) \equiv 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (169)$$

第二解:

$$u_B(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{(0, \mathcal{G})} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (170)$$

$$+ \frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, \forall \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0, \mathcal{G})}$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\mu_B(t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \int_{(0, \mathcal{G})} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{\mathcal{G}_j}{\xi_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} d\xi + \frac{e^{\sigma T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\sigma+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} d\xi, \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0, \mathcal{G})} \quad (171)$$

$$\psi_{Bk}(t) = \frac{e^{-(T-t)r}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}+1} s_k(t)} \int_{(0,\theta)} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^m \xi_k} e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{\theta_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \sum_{n=k}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{\xi_j}{\theta_j} \right] c_{kn} d\xi, \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0,\theta)}, k=1, \dots, m \quad (172)$$

其中

$$c_g \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \theta_j}, \Upsilon(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \mathcal{G}_k \gamma_k(t), \varpi = \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k, \omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj}(1+2d_j)}{2}, d_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nk} \quad (173)$$

证明： 当 $s \in E_+(t), t \in (0, T), s_k \neq s_k(t), \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \equiv 0, f(s, t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)) \equiv 0$ 由定理 2 的(87)式给出的解满足齐次方程(161), 故由(167)式和(170)式给出的解满足齐次方程(161)。再由定理 2, 定理 3 的结论即知定理 5 成立。推证相容性条件(172)由(146) (160)两式即得。定理证毕。

附注 2： 定理 5 中的第二解对在函数集合 $\Lambda_{(0,\theta)}$ 任意给定的 $\varphi(s)$ 都有由(170)式给出的解 $u_B(s, t)$ 与之对应, 即得到了一个解族 $\Phi_B \cong \{u_B(s, t) | u_B(s, T) = \varphi(s) \in \Lambda_{(0,\theta)}\}$ 。

2.3. 数学模型 III 与自由边界问题 A 和问题 B 的关系

数学模型 III (多维 Black-Scholes 方程确定奇异内边界的终值问题):

求 $\{u(s, t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(s_k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \right) \left(s_j \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} \right) u + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(r - q_k - \frac{1}{2} a_{kk} \right) s_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k} - ru \\ = - \prod_{k=1}^m \gamma_k(t) s_k^2(t) \delta(s_k - s_k(t)), s = (s_1, \dots, s_m) \in R_+^m, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (174)$$

$$u(s, T) = \varphi(s) \quad (175)$$

$$u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t) = \mu(t), t \in (0, T) \quad (176)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s_k}(s(t), t) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (177)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \quad (178)$$

定理 6 (奇异内边界与问题 A 和 B 的自由边界三线合一): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵;
- 2) $\gamma_k(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_k(t) \geq 0, k = 1, \dots, m$;
- 3) $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - \mathcal{G})$;
- 4) $\mu(t) = \mu_A(t) = \mu_B(t)$;
- 5) $\psi_{Ak}(t) \equiv \psi_{Bk}(t) \equiv 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

则数学模型 III 与问题 A 和问题 B 有相同表达式的解

$$u(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\theta_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi) e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} \ln \frac{s_j}{\theta_j} \right]^2}{2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (179)$$

$$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\theta_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\theta_m(T-t)}), t \in (0, T) \quad (180)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\mu(t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} + \frac{e^{\varpi T} e^{tr}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_t^T \frac{\Upsilon(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\xi(\varpi+r)} d\xi \quad (181)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} c_g &\cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{G}_j}, \Upsilon(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m \mathcal{G}_k \gamma_k(t), \varpi = \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k, \omega_k \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj}(1+2d_j)}{2}, d_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nk} \end{aligned} \quad (182)$$

数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 A 和问题 B 的自由边界三曲线重合成同一指数函数向量 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, $t \in (0, T)$; 数学模型 III 的解函数是问题 A 和 B 的解函数的共同连续开拓, 即

$$u(s, t) = \begin{cases} u_A(s, t), s \in E_-(t), t \in (0, T) \\ u(s(t), t) = u_A(s(t), t) = u_B(s(t), t), t \in (0, T) \\ u_B(s, t), s \in E_+(t), t \in (0, T) \end{cases} \quad (183)$$

定义 2: 若 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$, $t \in (0, T)$, $u(s, t)$ 由(183)定义, 称 $\{u(s, t), s(t)\}$ 为数学模型 III 与问题 A 和问题 B 的一致相容解。

定理 7 (奇异内边界与问题 A 和 B 的自由边界三线合一定理二): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵;
- 2) $\gamma_k(t) \equiv \mathcal{G}_k^{-2} \delta(T-t)$, $t \in (0, T)$, $k = 1, \dots, m$;
- 3) $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - \mathcal{G})$;
- 4) $\mu(t) = \mu_A(t) = \mu_B(t)$;
- 5) $\psi_{A_k}(t) \equiv \psi_{B_k}(t) \equiv 0$, $k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

则数学模型 III 与问题 A 和问题 B 的一致相容解

$$u(s, t) = \frac{c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \left[e^{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(T-t) \left(d_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\mathcal{G}_j} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} + e^{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^m \left[\sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2(T-t)}} \right] \quad (184)$$

$$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}), t \in (0, T) \quad (185)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\mu(t) = \frac{2c_g e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \quad (186)$$

$$c_g \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{G}_j}, \omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj}(1+2d_j)}{2}, d_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nk} \quad (187)$$

定理 8 (奇异内边界与问题 A 和问题 B 的自由边界三线合一定理三): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵;
- 2) $\gamma_k(t) \equiv 0, t \in (0, T), k = 1, \dots, m$;
- 3) $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - \mathcal{G})$;
- 4) $\mu(t) = \mu_A(t) = \mu_B(t)$;
- 5) $\psi_{A_k}(t) \equiv \psi_{B_k}(t) \equiv 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

则数学模型 III 与问题 A 和问题 B 的一致相容解

$$u(s, t) = \frac{c_{\mathcal{G}} e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m [(T-t)(d_k + \frac{1}{2}) - \sum_{j=1}^k c_{jk} \ln \frac{s_j}{\mathcal{G}_j}]^2}{2(T-t)}} \quad (188)$$

$$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}), t \in (0, T) \quad (189)$$

有解的相容性条件

$$\mu(t) = \frac{c_{\mathcal{G}} e^{-(T-t)r}}{(T-t)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \quad (190)$$

其中

$$c_{\mathcal{G}} \cong \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{G}_j}, \omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_{kj} (1 + 2d_j)}{2}, d_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nk} \quad (191)$$

由定理 6, 定理 7, 定理 8 给出的一致相容解 $u(s, t)$ 满足条件

$$u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t), t \in (0, T) \quad (192)$$

即一致相容解 $u(s, t)$ 在任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$ 在 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 取 R_+^m 中的最大值 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t)$, 从而称 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 为最佳实施边界。

定理 9 (多资产期权最佳实施边界定理): $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵, 则期权价格函数 $u(s, t)$ 在任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$ 在 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 取 R_+^m 中的最大值 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t)$, 多资产期权最佳实施边界为指数函数向量

$$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}), t \in (0, T) \quad (193)$$

满足

$$\omega_k = -\frac{1}{s_k(t)} \frac{ds_k(t)}{dt}, k = 1, \dots, m \quad (194)$$

且有 ω_k 的计算公式

$$\omega_k = \sum_{j=1}^k b_{kj} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^j \left(\frac{1}{2} a_{nn} + q_n - r \right) c_{nj} \right] \quad (195)$$

公式(195)表明 $\omega_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 由多维 Black-Scholes 方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

证明: 由定理 6, 定理 7, 定理 8 即知期权价格函数 $u(s, t)$ 在任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$ 在

$s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)})$ 取 R_+^m 中的最大值 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{s \in R_+^m} u(s, t)$, 从而多资产期权最佳实施边界为指数函数向量(193)。关于 d_j 的计算公式(93)式代入 ω_k 的计算公式(92)式即得 ω_k 的计算公式(195), 由引理 1.1 即知 $(b_{kj})_{m \times m}, (c_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 皆由 $(a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 唯一确定, 从而 $\omega_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 由多维 Black-Scholes 方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。定理证毕。

3. 结论

指数函数向量 $s(t) = (\mathcal{G}_1 e^{\omega_1(T-t)}, \dots, \mathcal{G}_m e^{\omega_m(T-t)}), t \in (0, T)$ 为多资产期权的最佳实施边界, 满足条件

$\omega_k \equiv -\frac{1}{s_k(t)} \frac{ds_k(t)}{dt}$; 且 $\omega_k, k=1, \dots, m$ 由多维 Black-Scholes 方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

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