

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL: PROOFS

*Proof of Proposition 3.1.* The proof is an immediate consequence of equation (19) and the fact that, for all  $A \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_1)$ , it holds that

$$\hat{\nu}_{n+1}^\alpha(S_{n+1} \in A s_n | S_n = s_n) = \hat{\beta}_1^\alpha(A).$$

Indeed, by the linearity of the Choquet integral with respect to the integrating capacity (see, e.g., [30]) it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n) d\hat{\beta}_1^\alpha(a) &= \alpha \oint_{\mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n) d\hat{\beta}_1^\alpha(a) \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha) \oint_{\mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n) d\bar{\beta}_1^\alpha(a), \end{aligned}$$

where by Proposition 3 in [16] we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n) d\hat{\beta}_1^\alpha(a) &= \widehat{b}_u \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(us_n) + \widehat{b}_d \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(ds_n) \\ &\quad + (1 - (\widehat{b}_u + \widehat{b}_d)) \min_{a \in \mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n), \\ \oint_{\mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n) d\bar{\beta}_1^\alpha(a) &= \widehat{b}_u \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(us_n) + \widehat{b}_d \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(ds_n) \\ &\quad + (1 - (\widehat{b}_u + \widehat{b}_d)) \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_1} \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(as_n). \end{aligned}$$

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□

*Proof of Proposition 3.2.* We prove the statement by backward induction, focusing only on the case  $\varphi$  is non-decreasing, as the non-increasing case has a similar proof.

Define the function  $\varphi_T^\alpha = \varphi$  on  $\mathcal{S}_T$ , which is non-decreasing since  $\varphi$  is non-decreasing by hypothesis. For  $n = T - 1$ , define  $\varphi_{T-1}, \bar{\varphi}_{T-1} : \mathcal{S}_{T-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  by setting, for every  $s_{T-1} \in \mathcal{S}_{T-1}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{T-1}(s_{T-1}) &= \frac{1}{1+r} \widehat{\mathbf{C}}[\varphi_T(s_T) | S_{T-1} = s_{T-1}] \\ &= \frac{1}{1+r} \left( \widehat{b}_u \varphi_T^\alpha(us_{T-1}) + (1 - \widehat{b}_u) \varphi_T^\alpha(ds_{T-1}) \right), \\ \bar{\varphi}_{T-1}(s_{T-1}) &= -\frac{1}{1+r} \widehat{\mathbf{C}}[-\bar{\varphi}_T(s_T) | S_{T-1} = s_{T-1}] \\ &= \frac{1}{1+r} \left( (1 - \widehat{b}_d) \varphi_T^\alpha(us_{T-1}) + \widehat{b}_d \varphi_T^\alpha(ds_{T-1}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality of both equations follows from Proposition 3 in [16]. We have that both  $\varphi_{T-1}, \bar{\varphi}_{T-1}$  are non-decreasing since, for every  $s_{T-1}^i, s_{T-1}^j \in \mathcal{S}_{T-1}$  with  $s_{T-1}^i < s_{T-1}^j$  it holds  $ds_{T-1}^i < us_{T-1}^i \leq ds_{T-1}^j < us_{T-1}^j$ , which implies  $\varphi_{T-1}(s_{T-1}^i) \leq \varphi_{T-1}(s_{T-1}^j)$  and  $\bar{\varphi}_{T-1}(s_{T-1}^i) \leq \bar{\varphi}_{T-1}(s_{T-1}^j)$ . In turn, the function  $\varphi_{T-1}^\alpha : \mathcal{S}_{T-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  defined, for every  $s_{T-1} \in \mathcal{S}_{T-1}$ , as

$$\varphi_{T-1}^\alpha(s_{T-1}) = \alpha \varphi_{T-1}(s_{T-1}) + (1 - \alpha) \bar{\varphi}_{T-1}(s_{T-1}),$$

is non-decreasing since it is the  $\alpha$ -mixture of two non-decreasing functions.

Now, for every  $n = 0, \dots, T - 1$ , assuming that  $\varphi_{n+1}^\alpha : \mathcal{S}_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is non-decreasing, define  $\varphi_n, \bar{\varphi}_n : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  by setting, for every  $s_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n(s_n) &= \frac{1}{1+r} \widehat{\mathbf{C}}[\varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(S_{n+1}) | S_n = s_n] \\ &= \frac{1}{1+r} \left( \widehat{b}_u \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(us_n) + (1 - \widehat{b}_u) \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(ds_n) \right), \\ \bar{\varphi}_n(s_n) &= -\frac{1}{1+r} \widehat{\mathbf{C}}[-\bar{\varphi}_{n+1}(S_{n+1}) | S_n = s_n] \\ &= \frac{1}{1+r} \left( (1 - \widehat{b}_d) \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(us_n) + \widehat{b}_d \varphi_{n+1}^\alpha(ds_n) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality of both equations follows again from Proposition 3 in [16]. We have that both  $\varphi_n, \bar{\varphi}_n$  are non-decreasing since, for every  $s_n^i, s_n^j \in \mathcal{S}_n$  with  $s_n^i < s_n^j$  it holds  $ds_n^i < us_n^i \leq ds_n^j < us_n^j$ , which implies  $\varphi_n(s_n^i) \leq \varphi_n(s_n^j)$  and  $\bar{\varphi}_n(s_n^i) \leq \bar{\varphi}_n(s_n^j)$ . Again, the function  $\varphi_n^\alpha : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  defined, for every  $s_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$ , as

$$\varphi_n^\alpha(s_n) = \alpha \varphi_n(s_n) + (1 - \alpha) \bar{\varphi}_n(s_n),$$

is non-decreasing since it is the  $\alpha$ -mixture of two non-decreasing functions.

Finally, substituting the expression of  $\varphi_{n+1}^\alpha$  in that of  $\varphi_n^\alpha$  and proceeding backward from  $n = T - 1$ , we get the claim after setting  $\gamma^\alpha = \alpha \widehat{b}_u + (1 - \alpha)(1 - \widehat{b}_d)$  and grouping similar terms. □

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