Programmation Stochastique avec Recours

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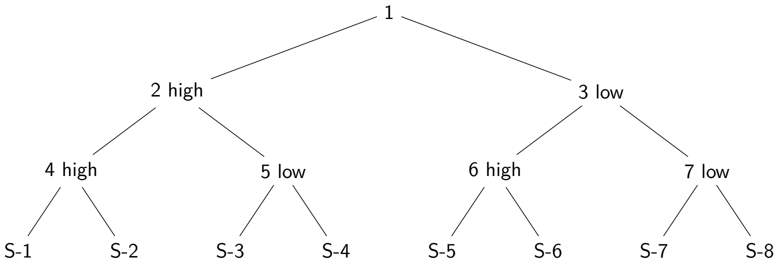
Arbre de décision



Solution

Table 1: Optimal asset allocation at each node in the 3-period tree

Node	Stock	Bond
1	41479	13521
2	65095	2168
3	36743	22368
4	83840	0
5	0	71429
6	0	71429
7	64000	0

The excess or shortfall at horizon T for each scenario is displayed in Table @ref(tab:es).

Solution Stochastique vs Miope

Table 3: Expected Value vs. Recourse solutions of the asset allocation problem.

	EV solution		Recourse solution	
Scenario	Shortfall	Surplus	Shortfall	Surplus
1		27422		24800
2		11094		8870
3		11094		1429
4	2752			
5		11094		1429
6	2752			
7	2752			
8	14494		12160	

Lagrangien Augmenté

Algorithm 1: Augmented Lagrangian algorithm

Input : ρ, tol, k_{max}

Output: x^*

$k < -0; \lambda_k < -0$

while $k < k_{max}$ *and* $t > tol$ **do**

$\quad x_{k+1} < -\underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \phi_k(x)$

$\quad \lambda_{k+1} < -\lambda_k - \rho g(x_{k+1})$

$\quad k < -k + 1$

$\quad t_1 < -||\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k||$

$\quad t_2 < -||g(x_{k+1}||$

$\quad t < -t_1 \text{and} t_2$

end

Algo Progressive Hedging

Algorithm 2: Progressive Hedging algorithm

Input : ρ, tol, i_{max}

Output: x^*

$i < -0; \lambda_i < -0;$ converged $< -False$

while $k < k_{max}$ *and* !*converged* **do**

  Solve the K subproblems **??** to obtain $x_k^{i+1}, k = 1, \ldots, K$

  Compute $\hat{x}^{i+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k x_k^{i+1}$

  Update the multipliers: $\lambda_k^{i+1} = \lambda_k^i - \rho(x_k^{i+1} - \hat{x}^{i+1})$

  $i < -i + 1$

  $t_1 < -||\lambda^{i+1} - \lambda^i|| <$ tol$_1$

  $t_2 < -||g^1(x^{i+1}|| <$ tol $<$ tol$_2$

  $t_3 < -||g^2(x^{i+1}|| <$ tol $<$ tol$_3$

  converged $< -t_1$ andt_2 andt_3

end

First Example

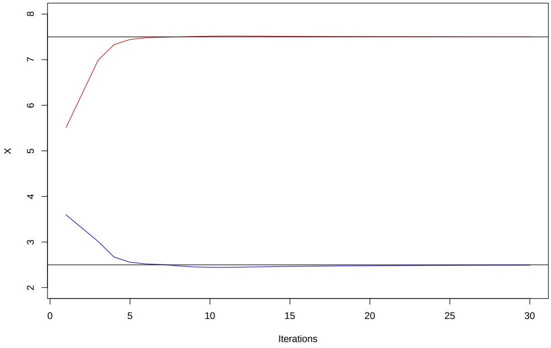


Figure 1: Progressive Hedging Iterations

Second example: A 3-stage optimization problem