paper.md 2025-02-24

title: 'StochasticDominance.jl: A Julia Package for Higher Order Stochastic Dominance' tags:

- Julia
- · stochastic dominance
- quantitative finance
- nonlinear optimization
- verification authors:
- name: Rajmadan Lakshmanan orcid: 0009-0006-3273-9063 affiliation: 1
- name: Alois Pichler orcid: 0000-0001-8876-2429 affiliation: 1 affiliations:
- name: Faculty of Mathematics, University of Technology, Chemnitz, Germany index: 1 date: 24 February 2025 bibliography: paper.bib

## Summary

Stochastic dominance plays a key role in decision-making under uncertainty and quantitative finance. It compares random variables using their distribution functions. This concept helps to evaluate whether one investment, policy, or strategy is better than others in uncertain conditions. By using cumulative distribution functions, stochastic dominance allows decision-makers to make comparisons without assuming specific utility functions. It provides a mathematically rigorous method often used in optimization to maximize returns or minimize risk. Its precision and reliability make it a powerful tool for analyzing complex probabilistic systems.

Despite being a crucial tool in decision-making under uncertainty and quantitative finance, (higher-order) stochastic dominance involves infinitely many constraints, making it *computationally intractable* in practice. Our recent research @lakshmanan: 2025 addresses this challenge by theoretically reducing the infinite constraints to a finite number. Building on this theoretical foundation, we have developed algorithms to maximize expected returns and minimize risk by satisfying the (higher-order) infinitely many stochastic dominance constraints. The paper aims to establish the mathematical completeness of this reduction and improve accessibility in research domains. However, no concrete, user-friendly implementation of (higher-order) stochastic dominance has been developed. Additionally, the existing prominent theoretical algorithms only discuss stochastic orders *two* and *three*, but not higher orders. Moreover, both, the discussion and implementation of non-integer orders, are absent.

## References