

# Локальная устойчивость

Рассмотрим модель с 2 агентами,  $\lambda^1 = \lambda^2$  - оптимальные

Хотим доказать:

$$\forall \lambda^2 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : W_0^1 \geq 1 - \delta \Rightarrow P(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} W_t^1 = 1) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

Эквивалентно

$$\forall \lambda^2 \quad \exists \delta(w) > 0 \text{ п.н.} : \forall w : W_0^1 \geq 1 - \delta(w) \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} W_t^1(w) = 1$$

Замечание  $\delta(w)$  не  $F_0$ -измерим

2011

Задача проверить эквивалентность

## ① Устойчивость динам. систем

$$\bullet x \in X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \quad (\text{например, } x = (w^1, w^2), \quad X = \Delta^2)$$

$$\bullet f(x, s) : X \times S \rightarrow X \quad - \text{целесообразное отображение, } S - \text{некоторое измер. пр-во}$$

$$\bullet \text{Пусть } S_1(w), S_2(w), \dots - \text{н.о.р. эл-ты со значениями в } S$$

• Рассмотрим динам. с-му

$$x_0^a = a \in X \quad (\text{не агнт})$$

$$x_t^a(w) = f(x_{t-1}^a(w), S_t(w))$$

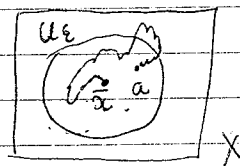
$$z_{t,n} = z_n(S_t(w))$$

• Равновесие

$$\bar{x} \in X \quad - \text{равновесие, если } \bar{x} = f(\bar{x}, s) \text{ для любого } s \in S$$

• Устойчивость

Равновесие  $\bar{x}$  устойчиво, если



$$\forall n, \lambda, w \in \Omega \quad \exists \varepsilon(w) > 0 \quad \forall a \in U_{\varepsilon(w)}(\bar{x}) \cap X : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_t^a(w) = \bar{x}$$

## ② Достаточное условие уединенности

Теорема Пусть  $\forall s \in S \exists \delta(s) > 0$   $L(s) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in U_{L(s)}(\bar{x}) \cap X \quad p(f(x, s), \bar{x}) \leq \delta(s) p(x, \bar{x})$   
и  $E|\ln L(s_i)| < \infty, E \ln L(s_i) < 0, E|\ln \delta(s_i)| < \infty$ .

Тогда  $\bar{x}$  - уединенное равновесие

Д-во 1. Из 3354 :  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w)) \xrightarrow{n.n.} E \ln L(s_i) < 0 \Rightarrow \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w)) \xrightarrow{n.n.} 0$

Пусть  $M'(w) = \sup_{t \geq 1} \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w)) < \infty$  н.н.

2.  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{\prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w))}{\delta(s_t(w))} \rightarrow E \ln L(s_i) < 0$

(т.к.  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \delta(s_t) \xrightarrow{n.n.} 0$  - это следует из того, что  $\frac{1}{t} \sum_{u=1}^t \ln \delta(s_u) \xrightarrow{n.n.} E \ln \delta(s_i)$  по 3354  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{t} \ln \delta(s_t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{u=1}^t \ln \delta(s_u) - \frac{1}{t} \sum_{u=1}^{t-1} \ln \delta(s_u) \rightarrow 0$ )

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta(s_t)} \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u) \xrightarrow{n.n.} 0$

Возьмем  $M''(w) = \sup_{t \geq 1} \frac{1}{\delta(s_t(w))} \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w)) < \infty$

$M(w) = \max(M'(w), M''(w))$

3. Возьмем  $\varepsilon(w) = \frac{1}{M(w)}$

Тогда если  $a \in U_{\varepsilon(w)}(\bar{x}) \cap X$ , то  $p(x_t^a(w), \bar{x}) \leq L(s_t(w)) p(a, \bar{x}) \leq L(s_t(w)) \varepsilon(w) \leq \delta(s_t(w))$

Аналогично  $p(x_t^a(w), \bar{x}) \leq L(s_t(w)) p(x_1^a(w), \bar{x}) \leq L(s_t(w)) L(s_1(w)) \varepsilon(w) \leq \delta(s_t(w))$

$\Rightarrow$  не существует  $x_t^a(w) \in U_{\delta(s_t(w))}(\bar{x})$

и  $p(x_t^a(w), \bar{x}) \leq \prod_{u=1}^t L(s_u(w)) \cdot \varepsilon(w) \rightarrow 0$

□

### ③ Примерение к модели Блэ-Блэ актуала

2 агента ( $N=2$ ),  $K$  актуалов

$$W_t^n = \alpha \sum_{k=1}^K x_{t-1,k}^n (D_{t,k} + P_{t,k})$$

$$D_{t,k} = D_k(s_t(w))$$

Докажем, что  $\lambda^*$  - опт. стратегия  
(не зависит от  $t, w$ )

$$\lambda_k^* = E \left( \frac{D_k(s_t)}{\sum_i D_i(s_t)} \right) = E R_k(s_t) \quad \text{где } R_k = \frac{D_k}{|D|}$$

Хотим показать, что если  $\lambda^1 = \lambda^*$ ,  $\lambda^2 \neq \lambda^*$  ( $\lambda^2 = \text{const}$ ), то

$y = 1$  - равновесие, где  $y$  есть  $\frac{W_t^1}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$  | у каждого  $x$ , если не играть с  $x_{t-1,k}^n$

Дан с-ма:

$$y \in [0, 1] \quad (\sim \frac{W_{t-1}^1}{W_{t-1}^1 + W_{t-1}^2})$$

$$f(y, s) = \alpha \left( \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 y}{\lambda_k^1 y + \lambda_k^2 (1-y)} (Z_k(s) + \right.$$

$$\frac{W_t^1}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$$

$$x_{t-1,k}^1 = \frac{\lambda_k^1 W_{t-1}^1}{P_{t-1,k}} = \frac{\lambda_k^1 W_{t-1}^1}{\lambda_k^1 W_{t-1}^1 + \lambda_k^2 W_{t-1}^2}$$

$$\frac{D_{t,k}}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$$

Из основного ур-я

$$\frac{W_t^1}{|W_t|} = \alpha \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 W_{t-1}^1}{\lambda_k^1 W_{t-1}^1 + \lambda_k^2 W_{t-1}^2} \left( \frac{D_{t,k}}{|W_t|} + \frac{\lambda_k^1 W_t^1 + \lambda_k^2 W_t^2}{|W_t|} \right)$$

$$|W_t| = \alpha \sum_k (D_{t,k} + P_{t,k})$$

$$= \alpha (|D_t| \cdot |W_{t-1}| + |W_t|) \Rightarrow |W_t| = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} |D_t|$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t = \alpha \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 Y_{t-1}}{\lambda_k^1 Y_{t-1} + \lambda_k^2 (1-Y_{t-1})} \left( \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} R_k(s_t) + \lambda_k^1 Y_t + \lambda_k^2 (1-Y_t) \right)$$

↑

$$Y_t = \frac{W_t^1}{|W_t|} = \frac{W_t^1}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_k \left( 1 + d \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 Y_{k-1}}{\lambda_k^1 Y_{k-1} + \lambda_k^2 (1 - Y_{k-1})} (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1) \right) = \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 Y_{k-1}}{\lambda_k^1 Y_{k-1} + \lambda_k^2 (1 - Y_{k-1})} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right)$$

• Дим. с-ма

$$y \in [0, 1]$$

$$f(y, s) = \frac{\sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 y}{\lambda_k^1 y + \lambda_k^2 (1-y)} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right)}{1 + d \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^1 y}{\lambda_k^1 y + \lambda_k^2 (1-y)} (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1)}$$

Хотим показать, что  $\bar{y} = 1$  - равновесие

Проверим  $f(\bar{y}, s) = \bar{y}$ .

$$f(1, s) = \frac{\sum_k \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right)}{1 + d \sum_k (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1)} = \frac{1-d+d}{1} = 1$$

Симметричность: найдем  $f'(y)$

$$f'(y) \Big|_{y=1} = \left\{ \sum_k \frac{(\lambda_k^1)^2 - \lambda_k^1 (\lambda_k^1 - \lambda_k^2)}{(\lambda_k^1)^2} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right) \cdot \left( 1 + d \sum_k (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1) \right) - \right. \\ \left. - \sum_k \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right) \cdot d \sum_k \frac{(\lambda_k^1)^2 - \lambda_k^1 (\lambda_k^1 - \lambda_k^2)}{(\lambda_k^1)^2} (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1) \right\} \cdot \left( 1 + d \sum_k (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1) \right)^{-2}$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k^1} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right) - \sum_k \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right) d \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k^1} (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1)$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k^1} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^2 \right) - d \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k^1} (\lambda_k^2 - \lambda_k^1)$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k^1} \left( (1-d) R_k(s) + d \lambda_k^1 \right) =: L(s)$$

$$EL(s_i) = 1 \Rightarrow E \ln L(s_i) < 0 \quad (\text{если } R_k \neq \text{const})$$

Однородность  $\delta(s)$  можно брать модно ( $\delta(s) = 1$ )

④ Опт. стратегия с S.p. активами

[ см. Fustignere et al. 2011  
Math Fin Econ ("risk-free") ]

$$d E_{t-1} \left( \lambda_{t,k}^* + \frac{D_{t,k}}{W_t^*} \right) = \lambda_{t-1,k}^*$$

$$\text{где } W_t^* = \frac{d |D| + d W_{t-1} \lambda_{t-1,0}^*}{1 - d (1 - \lambda_{t,0}^*)}$$

← где берем b

Предположим, что

$$D_{t,k} = \lambda_{t-1,k}^* W_{t-1}^* Z_{t,k}$$

Тогда

$$|D| = W_{t-1} \sum_k \lambda_{t-1,k}^* Z_{t,k}$$

Пусть  $Z_t$  - м.р., тогда можно считать  $\lambda^* = \text{const}$

⇓

$$d E \left( \lambda_k^* + \frac{\lambda_k^* W_{t-1} Z_k (1 - d (1 - \lambda_0^*))}{d W_{t-1} \sum_k \lambda_k^* Z_k + d W_{t-1} \lambda_0^*} \right) = \lambda_k^* \quad k=1, \dots, K$$

⇓

$$d E \left( 1 + \frac{Z_k (1 - d (1 - \lambda_0^*))}{d \sum_k \lambda_k^* Z_k + d \lambda_0^*} \right) = 1 \quad k=1, \dots, K$$

⇓

$$E \frac{Z_k (1 - d (1 - \lambda_0^*))}{\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^* Z_k + \lambda_0^*} = 1 - d$$

Почему решение существует?

(и существует ли?)

⑤ Устойчивость (+ уравнение для портф. капитала)

$$y \sim \frac{W_{t+1}^1}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$$

$$Y_t \sim f(y, \varepsilon)$$

$$Y_t = \frac{W_t^1}{W_t^1 + W_t^2}$$

$$\frac{W_{t-1}'}{|W_{t-1}|} = \frac{\alpha}{|W_{t-1}|} \left( \sum_K \frac{\lambda_K' W_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2} \left( (\lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2) z_{t,K} + \lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2 \right) + \lambda_0' W_{t-1}' \right)$$

$$z_{t,0} \equiv 1 \mid = \frac{\alpha}{|W_{t-1}|} \left( \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' W_{t-1}' z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 Y_{t-1}^2} \cdot (\lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2) \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( \frac{W_{t-1}'}{|W_{t-1}|} \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 Y_{t-1}^2} (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 Y_{t-1}^2) \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( Y_{t-1}' \frac{|W_{t-1}|}{|W_{t-1}|} \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} (Y_{t-1}' (\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2) + \lambda_K^2) \right)$$

⇓ (не сразу, но можно)  
и так

$$Y_t \left( 1 - \alpha \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' (\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2)}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} \right) = \alpha \left( Y_{t-1}' \frac{|W_{t-1}|}{|W_{t-1}|} \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' \lambda_K^2 Y_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} \right)$$

$$|W_t| = \alpha \left( \sum_{K=1}^K (D_{t,K} + P_{t,K}) + \lambda_0' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_0^2 W_{t-1}^2 \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( \sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2) z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K (\lambda_K' W_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 W_{t-1}^2) \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( |W_{t-1}| \sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) z_{t,K} + |W_{t-1}| \sum_{K=1}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) \right)$$

⇓

$$|W_t| = \frac{\alpha |W_{t-1}| \sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) z_{t,K}}{1 - \alpha \sum_{K=1}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}'))}$$

⇓

$$Y_t \left( 1 - \alpha \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' (\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2)}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} \right) = \alpha \left( Y_{t-1}' \frac{1 - \alpha \sum_{K=1}^K ((\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2) Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2)}{\alpha \sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) z_{t,K}} \cdot \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} + \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' \lambda_K^2 Y_{t-1}'}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} \right)$$

$$Y_t \left( 1 - \alpha \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' (\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2)}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} + \alpha Y_{t-1}' \frac{\sum_{K=1}^K (\lambda_K' - \lambda_K^2)}{\sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) z_{t,K}} \cdot \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( Y_{t-1}' \frac{1 - \alpha (1 - \lambda_0^2)}{\alpha \sum_{K=0}^K (\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')) z_{t,K}} \cdot \sum_{K=0}^K \lambda_K' z_{t,K} + Y_{t-1}' \sum_{K=1}^K \frac{\lambda_K' \lambda_K^2}{\lambda_K' Y_{t-1}' + \lambda_K^2 (1 - Y_{t-1}')} \right)$$

$$f(y, s) = \frac{A}{B}$$

maximal bei  $y_{t-1}$

$$A = \frac{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2)}{\alpha \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)) z_k} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k' \lambda_k^2}{\sum_{k=1}^K (\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)) z_k}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\alpha y} - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k' (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)}{\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k}{\sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)) z_k}$$

$$A|_{y=1} = \frac{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2)}{\alpha} + 1 - \lambda_0^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$B|_{y=1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2 + \lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0' = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$A_y'|_{y=1} = - \frac{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2)}{\alpha \left( \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)) z_k \right)^2} \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) z_k \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k' \lambda_k^2 (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)}{(\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y))^2} \Big|_{y=1}$$

$$= - \frac{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2)}{\alpha \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k} \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) z_k - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k'} (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)$$

$$B_y'|_{y=1} = \frac{-1}{\alpha y^2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k' (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)^2}{(\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y))^2} - \frac{(\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2) \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k \cdot \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) z_k}{\left( \sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' y + \lambda_k^2(1-y)) z_k \right)^2} \Big|_{y=1}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\alpha} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)^2}{\lambda_k'} - (\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2) \cdot \frac{\sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) z_k}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k}$$

$$f'(y, s)|_{y=1} = \frac{A'B - B'A}{B^2} = \alpha (A'' - B'')$$

$$= \alpha \left( \frac{\sum_{k=0}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) z_k}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k} \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1 - \lambda_0^2 + \lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0' \right) - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda_k'} (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) + \frac{1}{\alpha} - \sum_{k=1}^K (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)}{\lambda_k'} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left( \left( 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k^2 z_k}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1 - \lambda_0' \right) + \frac{1}{\alpha} + \lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k^2 z_k}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k} (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0')) + \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2)$$

Для оптимальной системы имеем

$$E \frac{z_k (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0))}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k} = 1 - \alpha \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

⇓

$$E \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K z_k \lambda'_k (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0))}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k} = (1 - \alpha)(1 - \lambda'_0)$$

⇓

$$E \frac{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0))}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k} = (1 - \alpha)(1 - \lambda'_0) + E \frac{\lambda'_0 (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0))}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k}$$

⇓

$$1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0) = (1 - \alpha)(1 - \lambda'_0) + \lambda'_0 (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)) E \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k}$$

$$\lambda'_0 = \lambda'_0 (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)) E \left( \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k \right)^{-1}$$

$$\left[ (1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)) E \left( \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k \right)^{-1} = 1 \right] \Rightarrow E \left( \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda'_k z_k \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)}$$

Torque  $E f' = - \frac{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} (\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\lambda'_k} (\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) -$

$$- \left( -1 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2)^2}{\lambda_k'} - \alpha (\lambda_0' - \lambda_0') \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k' - \lambda_k^2) \cdot (1 - \alpha)}{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} + \frac{\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} \right) \right) (1 + \alpha(\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2))$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} + \frac{\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0'}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0) + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k^2)^2}{\lambda_k'} + 1 + \alpha(\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2)$$

$$- \alpha(1 + \alpha(\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2)) (1 - \lambda_0' - 2(1 - \lambda_0^2) + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k^2)^2}{\lambda_k'})$$

$$+ \alpha(\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') (1 + \alpha(\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2)) \left( \frac{(\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') (1 - \alpha)}{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} + \frac{\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(\lambda_k^2)^2}{\lambda_k'} \cdot \alpha^2 (\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') + (\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') (1 - \alpha - \alpha^2 (1 - \lambda_0' - 2(1 - \lambda_0^2)) + (\alpha + \alpha^2 (\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2)) \left( \frac{(\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0') (1 - \alpha)}{1 - \alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} + \frac{\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)} \right))$$

$$- \alpha(1 - \lambda_0' - 2(1 - \lambda_0^2)) - \alpha(1 - \lambda_0^2) + 1 + \frac{\lambda_0' - \lambda_0^2}{\alpha(1 - \lambda'_0)}$$



$$E f' = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^2 (1-\alpha) + \frac{\lambda_0^2 (1-\alpha(1-\lambda_0'))}{1-\alpha(1-\lambda_0')} + \alpha(1-\lambda_0^2)$$

$$= (1-\lambda_0^2)(1-\alpha) + \lambda_0^2 + \alpha(1-\lambda_0^2) = 1-\lambda_0^2 + \lambda_0^2 = 1$$

Τогда  $E \ln f' < 1$  (при невырожденности)

### ⑥ Пост доказательств в публике

ημε  $\Psi_t \equiv 1$

$$\frac{|W_t|}{|W_{t-1}|} = \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_{t,k}}{1 - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k'} = \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k}{1 - \alpha(1-\lambda_0')}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|W_{t-1}|}{|W_t|} = \frac{1 - \alpha(1-\lambda_0')}{\alpha \sum_{k=0}^K \lambda_k' z_k} \Rightarrow E \frac{|W_{t-1}|}{|W_t|} = \frac{1 - \alpha(1-\lambda_0')}{\alpha(1 - \alpha(1-\lambda_0'))} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Доказательств  $|W_t|$  в среднем убывает  $\Rightarrow$  не естественная модель