

MF921 Topics in Dynamic Asset Pricing

Week 10

Yuanhui Zhao

Boston University

Chapter 14

Chapter 14 Viscosity Solutions and HJB Equations

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

We start with an open domain

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d,$$

and a function $u(t, x)$ satisfying a nonlinear second-order PDE

$$F(t, x, u(t, x), D_t u(t, x), D_x u(t, x), D_x^2 u(t, x)) = 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \Omega.$$

Where :

- $D_t u$: time derivative $\partial u / \partial t$
- $D_x u = \nabla_x u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_d} \right)^T$
- $D_x^2 u$: the Hessian matrix, with entries $(D_x^2 u)_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$

with the terminal condition

$$u(T, x) = g(x).$$

This is typical for backward PDEs (as in HJB equations). For infinite-horizon problems, there's no finite terminal time T , so this condition disappears.

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

Before defining viscosity solutions, we require F to behave "nicely" under perturbations, this ensures the notion of viscosity sub/supersolutions makes sense.

- (i) Ellipticity condition: for symmetric matrices M, \hat{M} :

$$M \leq \hat{M} \Rightarrow F(t, x, u, q, p, M) \geq F(t, x, u, q, p, \hat{M}), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \Omega.$$

So ellipticity ensures F is nonincreasing in the second derivative argument.

- (ii) Parabolicity condition: for the time derivative variable q :

$$q \leq \hat{q} \Rightarrow F(t, x, u, q, p, M) \geq F(t, x, u, \hat{q}, p, M), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \Omega.$$

A main motivation for viscosity: many HJB equations (or other nonlinear PDEs) have nonsmooth solutions — the value function $v(t, x)$ is typically not differentiable. So we can't plug v into the PDE in the classical sense (because Dv and D^2v don't exist everywhere).

Viscosity theory solves this by testing the PDE against smooth functions that touch v locally.

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

Definition. Assume both the ellipticity and parabolicity conditions are satisfied.

- A continuous function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a viscosity subsolution of the above PDE if for any $C^1 \times C^2$ function ϕ that touches u from above and any local maximum point $(t, y) \in [0, T) \times \Omega$ of $u - \phi$ we have

$$F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t\phi(t, y), D_x\phi(t, y), D_x^2\phi(t, y)) \leq 0,$$

and

$$u(T, x) \leq g(x).$$

- A continuous function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a viscosity supersolution of the above PDE if for any $C^1 \times C^2$ function $\phi : [0, T) \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and any local minimum point $(t, y) \in [0, T) \times \Omega$ of $u - \phi$ we have

$$F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t\phi(t, y), D_x\phi(t, y), D_x^2\phi(t, y)) \geq 0,$$

and

$$u(T, x) \geq g(x).$$

ϕ is called a test function. If u is both a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution, then u is called a viscosity solution (necessarily with $u(T, x) = g(x)$).

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

Lemma 1

- (i) A classical solution is a viscosity solution.
- (ii) A $C^1 \times C^2$ viscosity solution is a classical solution.

Proof

(i) Suppose u is a classical solution, i.e., $C^1 \times C^2$ and satisfying the PDE. For any test function ϕ and any local maximum point $(t, y) \in [0, T) \times \Omega$ of $u - \phi$ we have

$$D_x u(t, y) = D_x \phi(t, y), \quad D_x^2 u(t, y) \leq D_x^2 \phi(t, y),$$

because $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is an open domain, and the first-order inequality holds,

$$D_t u(t, y) \leq D_t \phi(t, y),$$

because the maximum point may be at the boundary $t = 0$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t \phi(t, y), D_x \phi(t, y), D_x^2 \phi(t, y)) \\ &= F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t \phi(t, y), D_x u(t, y), D_x^2 \phi(t, y)) \\ &\leq F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t \phi(t, y), D_x u(t, y), D_x^2 u(t, y)) \\ &\leq F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t u(t, y), D_x u(t, y), D_x^2 u(t, y)) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the first and second inequalities follow from the ellipticity and parabolicity

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

(ii) Suppose u is a viscosity solution and is $C^1 \times C^2$. Then we can take $\phi = u$. We have any point $(t, y) \in [0, T) \times \Omega$ is both a local maximum point and local minimum point of $u - \phi$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t u(t, y), D_x u(t, y), D_x^2 u(t, y)) \\ = F(t, y, u(t, y), D_t \phi(t, y), D_x \phi(t, y), D_x^2 \phi(t, y)) \\ = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality comes from the definitions of subsolution and supersolution. This shows that u is a classical solution.

Remark:

1): For the infinite-horizon problem, the first term t and D_t is dropped from F , i.e., we have

$$F(x, u(x), D_x u(x), D_x^2 u(x)) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

the terminal condition disappears, and we do not need the parabolicity condition. For a finite-horizon deterministic control problem, the term D_x^2 is dropped from F , i.e., we have

Definition of Viscosity Solutions

$$F(t, x, u(t, x), D_t u(t, x), D_x u(t, x)) = 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times \Omega,$$

and we do not need the ellipticity condition. For an infinite-horizon deterministic control problem, we have

$$F(x, u(x), D_x u(x)) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

for which both ellipticity and parabolicity conditions are not needed.

2): For any viscosity subsolution, we can always choose the new test function $\hat{\phi}$ touches u at one point, which is the local maximum point of $u - \hat{\phi}$, and $\hat{\phi}$ is above the subsolution u . Indeed, for any viscosity subsolution and a test function at any local maximum point $(t_0, y_0) \in [0, T) \times \Omega$ of $u - \phi$, we have

$$u(t, x) - \phi(t, x) \leq u(t_0, y_0) - \phi(t_0, y_0), \quad \forall (t, x) \in N_{(t_0, y_0)},$$

where $N_{(t_0, y_0)}$ is a sufficiently small neighborhood of (t_0, y_0) within $[0, T) \times \Omega$. We can define a new test function

$$\hat{\phi}(t, x) = \phi(t, x) + u(t_0, y_0) - \phi(t_0, y_0).$$

Then

$$u(t_0, y_0) = \hat{\phi}(t_0, y_0),$$

$$u(t, x) - \hat{\phi}(t, x) = u(t, x) - \phi(t, x) - u(t_0, y_0) + \phi(t_0, y_0) \leq 0, \quad \forall (t, x) \in N_{(t_0, y_0)}.$$



Definition of Viscosity Solutions

Thus, the new test function $\hat{\phi}$ touches u at one point (t_0, y_0) , which is the local maximum point of $u - \hat{\phi}$, and $\hat{\phi}$ is above the subsolution u . Similarly, for any supersolution u , there is a test function $\hat{\phi}$ that touches u at a local minimum point of $u - \hat{\phi}$, and $\hat{\phi}$ is below the supersolution u .

3): The fact that u is a viscosity solution to the PDE $F = 0$ does not imply that u is a viscosity solution to the PDE $-F = 0$.

Connection with the HJB Equation: An Overview

For a finite-horizon stochastic control for diffusion process,

$$v(t, x) = \sup_{u_t \in U} E \left[\int_0^T e^{-\beta s} c(X_s, u_s) ds + e^{-\beta T} g(X_T) \middle| X_t = x \right],$$

$$dX_t = b(X_t, u_t) dt + \sigma(X_t, u_t) dW_t, \quad t \geq 0,$$

where $b : \mathbb{R}^d \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is the drift and $\sigma(X_t, u_t)$ is the volatility matrix. The HJB equation is given by

$$-\frac{\partial v(t, x)}{\partial t} + \beta v(t, x) - \sup_{u \in U} [A_u v(t, x) + c(x, u)] = 0,$$

$$v(T, x) = g(x),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_u v(t, x) &= \sum_{i=1}^d b_i(x, u) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d a_{ij}(x, u) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \\ &= b^\top(x, u) \cdot Dv + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su} (a(x, u) \circ D^2 v), \end{aligned}$$

Connection with the HJB Equation: An Overview

and the matrix $a(x, u) = \sigma(x, u)\sigma^\top(x, u)$ is assumed to be positive semi-definite, \circ denotes the Hadamard product, and $\text{Su}(A)$ denotes the sum of all the elements in the matrix A . In this case the finite-horizon HJB equation can be written as

$$F(t, x, r, q, p, M) = -q + \beta r - \sup_{u \in U} \left[b^\top(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ M) + c(x, u) \right].$$

The parabolicity condition is automatically satisfied thanks to the $-q$ term above. Next, we shall prove that the ellipticity condition is satisfied.

By the Schur product theorem, the Hadamard product of two positive semidefinite matrices is positive semidefinite. Thus, $a(x, u) \circ (\hat{M} - M)$ is positive semidefinite, if $\hat{M} - M$ is positive semidefinite. Therefore,

$$\text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ (\hat{M} - M)) = 1^T (a(x, u) \circ (\hat{M} - M)) 1 \geq 0,$$

where $1^T = (1, \dots, 1)$ is a d -dimensional row vector, yielding

$$b^\top(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ M) + c(x, u) \leq b^\top(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ \hat{M}) + c(x, u).$$

Connection with the HJB Equation: An Overview

Taking sup gives

$$b^T(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ M) + c(x, u) \leq \sup_{u \in U} \left[b^T(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ \hat{M}) + c(x, u) \right]$$

Repeating the sup leads to

$$\sup_{u \in U} \left[b^T(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ M) + c(x, u) \right] \leq \sup_{u \in U} \left[b^T(x, u) \cdot p + \frac{1}{2} \text{Su}(a(x, u) \circ \hat{M}) + c(x, u) \right].$$

Hence

$$F(t, x, r, q, p, M) \geq F(t, x, r, q, p, \hat{M}),$$

and the ellipticity condition holds, so that we can define the viscosity solution for the finite-horizon HJB equation.

The viscosity solution is connected to the HJB equation. With suitable regularity conditions, it can be shown that the value function of stochastic control problem is the unique bounded viscosity solution of the finite-horizon HJB equation.

Infinite-Horizon Deterministic Control and the First-Order HJB equation

Consider the following deterministic control problem

$$v(x) = \sup_{u_t \in U} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} c(X_t, u_t) dt,$$

with state dynamics

$$dX_t = f(X_t, u_t) dt, \quad t \geq 0, \quad X(0) = x.$$

The HJB equation is given by

$$\beta v(x) - \sup_{u \in U} [Dv(x) \cdot f(x, u) + c(x, u)] = 0.$$

Regularity Conditions:

- The set of controls U is compact.
- The state dynamic function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is continuous. Furthermore, f is Lipschitz continuous (a strong form of uniform continuous) in the first variable, i.e., there exists a constant $L > 0$ such that

$$\|f(x, u) - f(y, u)\| \leq L \|x - y\|, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad u \in U.$$

Infinite-Horizon Deterministic Control and the First-Order HJB equation

- The cost function $c : \mathbb{R}^d \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and uniformly bounded. Furthermore, c is Lipschitz continuous in the first variable, there exists a constant $L > 0$ such that

$$|c(x, u) - c(y, u)| \leq L\|x - y\|, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad u \in U.$$

We assume the above regularity conditions hold for all the results below.
Note that the HJB equation is a special case of the nonlinear first order PDE

$$F(x, u(x), Du(x)) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega. \tag{14.6}$$

Since the elliptical and parabolic conditions are automatically satisfied for the first order PDE (14.6), we can define viscosity solutions to (14.6).

Theorem 1. The value function v is the unique uniformly bounded viscosity solution to the HJB equation.

Note that unbounded viscosity solutions may exist, and they are not related to the value function of the control problem.

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

First recall the Gronwall inequality: Let $A(t)$, $\Psi(t)$ and $\chi(t)$ be real continuous functions defined on $t \in [a, b]$ with $A(t) \geq 0$. If

$$A(t) \leq \Psi(t) + \int_a^t A(s)\chi(s)ds, \quad t \in [a, b],$$

then

$$A(t) \leq \Psi(t) + \int_a^t \chi(s)\Psi(s) \exp\left[\int_s^t \chi(u)du\right] ds, \quad t \in [a, b].$$

Lemma 2: Suppose X_t^x and X_t^y are the state processes with the same control policy u_t but different starting values x and y , i.e., $X_t^x(u_t)$ has the dynamic

$$dX_t = f(X_t, u_t)dt, \quad X_0 = x.$$

Then we have

$$\|X_t^x - X_t^y\| \leq e^{Lt} \|x - y\|, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

[Proof]

We have

$$X_t^x = x + \int_0^t f(X_s^x, u_s) ds, \quad X_t^y = y + \int_0^t f(X_s^y, u_s) ds.$$

Thus,

$$X_t^x - X_t^y = x - y + \int_0^t f(X_s^x, u_s) - f(X_s^y, u_s) ds,$$

from which we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|X_t^x - X_t^y\| &\leq \|x - y\| + \int_0^t \|f(X_s^x, u_s) - f(X_s^y, u_s)\| ds \\ &\leq \|x - y\| + L \int_0^t \|X_s^x - X_s^y\| ds. \end{aligned}$$

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

Then the Gronwall inequality gives

$$\begin{aligned}\|X_t^x - X_t^y\| &\leq \|x - y\| + \int_0^t L \|x - y\| e^{L(t-s)} ds \\ &= \|x - y\| + L \|x - y\| e^{Lt} \left(\frac{1}{L} (1 - e^{-Lt}) \right) \\ &= \|x - y\| + \|x - y\| (e^{Lt} - 1) \\ &= \|x - y\| e^{Lt},\end{aligned}$$

from which the conclusion follows.

Proposition 1 : The value function v is uniformly bounded and uniformly continuous.

[Proof]

The uniformly boundedness follows from the fact that $|c(x, u)| \leq C$ and

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\beta t} C dt < \infty.$$

Fix an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$. Consider $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$. There exists a control policy u_t^ε such that

$$v(y) \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\beta t} c(X_t^y, u_t^\varepsilon) dt + \varepsilon,$$

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

X_t^y means that X_t^y starts from y (i.e., $X_0^y = y$), thanks to the definition of sup. Since u_t^ε is one of the control policies, we also have

$$v(x) \geq \int_0^\infty e^{-\beta t} c(X_t^x, u_t^\varepsilon) dt.$$

Thus,

$$v(y) - v(x) \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\beta t} [c(X_t^y, u_t^\varepsilon) - c(X_t^x, u_t^\varepsilon)] dt + \varepsilon.$$

Since c is uniformly bounded, we can find $T > 0$, independent of x and y , such that

$$\int_T^\infty e^{-\beta t} [c(X_t^y, u_t^\varepsilon) - c(X_t^x, u_t^\varepsilon)] dt < \varepsilon.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} v(y) - v(x) &\leq \int_0^T e^{-\beta t} [c(X_t^y, u_t^\varepsilon) - c(X_t^x, u_t^\varepsilon)] dt + 2\varepsilon \\ &\leq L \int_0^T e^{-\beta t} \|X_t^y - X_t^x\| dt + 2\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

via the Lipschitz condition.

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

Switching x and y in the above argument leads to

$$v(x) - v(y) \leq L \int_0^T e^{-\beta t} \|X_t^y - X_t^x\| dt + 2\varepsilon.$$

In summary,

$$|v(x) - v(y)| \leq L \int_0^T e^{-\beta t} \|X_t^y - X_t^x\| dt + 2\varepsilon.$$

Using Lemma 2, we have

$$|v(x) - v(y)| \leq L \|y - x\| \int_0^T e^{(L-\beta)t} dt + 2\varepsilon.$$

Thus, there exists a δ (independent of x and y) such that

$$|v(x) - v(y)| \leq 3\varepsilon,$$

as long as $\|y - x\| \leq \delta$. Thus, v is uniformly continuous.

Continuity and the Dynamic Programming Principle

Proposition 2: (Dynamic Programming Principle) For every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $t \geq 0$,

$$v(x) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left[\int_0^t e^{-\beta s} c(X_s, u_s) ds + e^{-\beta t} v(X_t) \right].$$