

1. Let  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$  with a subjective probability  $P : P(\omega_i) > 0, i = 1, 2$ .

Consider a single period model with one riskless and one risky asset. Suppose the riskless asset  $S^0 = \{S_0^0, S_1^0\}$  satisfies  $S_t^0 = (1+r)^t, t = 0, 1$  for  $r = \frac{1}{9}$ , and suppose the risky asset  $S^1 = \{S_0^1, S_1^1\}$  is such that  $S_0^1 = 5, S_1^1(\omega_1) = \frac{20}{3}, S_1^1(\omega_2) = \frac{40}{9}$ . The discounted value of  $S_1^1$  is given by  $S_1^{*,1} = S_1^1/S_1^0$  and  $\Delta S_1^{*,1} = S_1^{*,1} - S_0^1$ .

Consider the optimal portfolio selection problem

$$(OP) \begin{cases} \text{maximize } \{E^P[u(V_1)] : H \in \mathcal{H}\} \\ \text{subject to } V_0 = \nu \end{cases}$$

where  $\mathcal{H}$  is the set of self-financing trading strategies  $H = (H^0, H^1)$  and

$$V_1 = V_1(H) = H^0 S_1^0 + H^1 S_1^1 = (V_0(H) + H^1 \Delta S_1^{*,1}) S_1^0$$

is the value of  $H$  at time one and  $V_0 = V_0(H)$  is the initial value of  $H$ . Here, the initial wealth  $\nu$  is assumed to satisfy  $\nu \geq 0$ .

For each of the following utility functions, use the risk neutral computational approach to find the solution of  $(OP)$ .

(a)  $u(x) = \ln x$

(b)  $u(x) = -\exp(-x)$

(c)  $u(x) = \gamma^{-1} x^\gamma$  where  $-\infty < \gamma < 1, \gamma \neq 0$ .