

# 部分信息的完全耦合正倒向系统的随机最大值原理

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**摘要** 本文研究了系统为 Brown 运动驱动的完全耦合的非线性正倒向随机微分方程的随机最优控制问题. 系统要求可允许控制过程适应于标的 Brown 运动生成的  $\sigma$  域流的一个子  $\sigma$  域流. 对于这种部分信息的随机最优控制问题, 在控制区域为凸集和控制变量可以进入控制系统正向扩散系数的情形下, 证明了最优性的一个充分条件 (验证定理) 和一个必要条件.

**关键词** 最大值原理 随机最优控制 部分信息

**MSC(2000) 主题分类** 93E20, 60H10, 60H30

## 1 引言

设  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$  是一个带流的完备概率空间, 其中  $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  是满足通常条件的  $\mathcal{F}$  的子  $\sigma$  域流. 设  $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  是  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  上的一个  $d$  维标准 Brown 运动. 不妨假设  $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  是由  $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  所生成的自然  $\sigma$  域流的完备化. 本文考虑如下受控的完全耦合的非线性正倒向随机系统

$$\begin{cases} dx_t = b(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)dt + \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)dB_t, \\ dy_t = -f(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)dt + z_t dB_t, \\ x(0) = a, \\ y(T) = \xi, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} b(t, x, y, z, v) &: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \sigma(t, x, y, z, v) &: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, \\ f(t, x, y, z, v) &: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \end{aligned}$$

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是给定的关于  $(x, y, z, v)$  的连续可微映射,  $T > 0$  是给定的常数,  $a$  是给定的  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的常量,  $\xi$  是给定的取值于  $\mathbb{R}^m$  的  $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_T, P)$  中的随机变量. 系统 (1.1) 中的随机过程  $v(\cdot) = \{v_t(\omega), t \in [0, T], \omega \in \Omega\}$  是可允许控制过程, 要求其取值于一个给定的非空凸集  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ , 而且关于  $\sigma$  域流  $\{\varepsilon_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  是适应的, 其中  $\varepsilon_t \subseteq \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in [0, T]$  是给定的  $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  的子域流, 表示控制者所能利用到的部分信息. 例如: 取  $\varepsilon_t = \mathcal{F}_{(t-\delta)^+}, \forall t \in [0, T]$ , 其中  $\delta > 0$  是给定的信息延迟步长. 另外, 要求对任一可允许控制过程  $v(\cdot)$ , 正倒向随机微分方程 (1.1) 存在唯一的强解

$$(x_t, y_t, z_t) := (x_t^{(v)}, y_t^{(v)}, z_t^{(v)}), \quad \forall t \in [0, T]$$

和下面的 (1.3) 式成立. 部分信息的可允许控制的全体记作  $\mathcal{A}$ . 如果  $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $(x_t, y_t, z_t) = (x_t^{(v)}, y_t^{(v)}, z_t^{(v)})$  是对应于系统 (1.1) 的强解, 那么称  $(v_t; x_t, y_t, z_t)$  为可允许控制组.

考虑如下的随机最优控制问题: 任给  $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $(x_t, y_t, z_t) = (x_t^{(v)}, y_t^{(v)}, z_t^{(v)})$ , 性能指标为

$$J(v(\cdot)) = E \left[ \int_0^T l(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) dt + \phi(x_T) + h(y_0) \right], \quad (1.2)$$

其中

$$l(t, x, y, z, v) : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\phi(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$h(y) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

是给定的连续可微函数, 而且满足下述条件

$$E \left[ \int_0^T |l(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)| dt + |\phi(x_T)| + |h(y_0)| \right] < \infty. \quad (1.3)$$

这个条件可以保证随机最优控制问题是有意义的. 部分信息的随机最优控制问题就是寻找一可允许控制  $u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 使得性能指标 (1.2) 达到最小, 即

$$J(u(\cdot)) = \inf_{v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}} J(v(\cdot)). \quad (1.4)$$

满足 (1.4) 式的可允许控制  $u(\cdot)$  称为最优控制. 如果  $(x_t, y_t, z_t) = (x_t^{(u)}, y_t^{(u)}, z_t^{(u)})$  是对应于系统 (1.1) 的强解, 那么  $(u_t; x_t, y_t, z_t)$  称为最优控制组.

随机最优控制问题是随机控制科学中的基本问题之一. 解决随机最优控制问题主要有两种方法. 一是动态规划原理, 即利用最优性原理导出值函数所满足的 Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman (H-J-B) 方程. 另一种重要方法是随机最大值原理, 即利用对偶理论建立最优控制所满足的必要条件或充分条件. 对于完全信息的正向系统的随机最大值原理可以参阅书 [1] 及其相关参考文献.

部分可观测的随机最优控制问题, 控制者只能观测到控制系统的部分信息, 其目标是控制者利用比完全信息流  $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  较小的一个信息流, 寻找一个最优控制, 使得性能指标达到最优. 部分可观测的随机最优控制问题在金融数学上有着非常重要的应用, 特别地, 可以用来构建经济代理人之间有信息间隙的经济模型 (参见文献 [2, 3]). 目前, 对于部分观测的正向系统的随机最优控制问题及其相应的随机最大值原理已经得到了广泛的研究, 相关文献可参见文献 [4-7] 等. 最近, Bagheri 和 Øksendal<sup>[8]</sup> 建立了与本文同一类型的部分信息的正向系统的随机最大值原理. 在文献 [8] 中, 作者指出由于这种部分信息的一般性, 不能利用动态规划原理和 H-J-B 方程来研究相应的随机最优控制问题.

一个正向随机微分方程耦合一个倒向随机微分方程称之为一个正倒向随机微分方程. 在金融数学领域, 当考虑大户投资者时, 就会遇到完全耦合的正倒向随机微分方程. 另外在利用随机最大值原理来研究正向系统的随机最优控制问题时, 系统方程和其对偶方程也会构成一个正倒向随机微分方程, 称之为随机 Hamilton 系统. 显然数学经济和数学金融中的许多重要问题, 都可以归结为一个系统为正倒向随机微分方程 (1.1) 的随机最优控制问题<sup>[9-11]</sup>, 例如正倒向随机微分方程在金融数学中一个重要应用是研究随机递归效益的最优控制问题. 因此对系统为正倒向随机微分方程的随机最优控制问题的研究也变得非常重要起来. 目前对于完全信息的正倒向系统的随机最优控制问题已得到了充分的研究, 可参阅文献<sup>[12-14]</sup>. 他们在控制区域为非空凸集或系统正向扩散项系数不含有控制变量情形下, 只建立了最优控制所满足的必要条件.

本文的目的是研究部分信息的随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 的随机最大值原理. 文章第二部分证明了最优性满足的一个充分条件即验证定理, 文章第三部分证明了某种局部意义下的最优控制所满足的一个较弱的必要条件.

另外, 关于非线性完全耦合的正倒向随机微分方程的解的存在唯一性理论, 可以参见文献<sup>[15-18]</sup>.

## 2 部分信息充分的随机最大值原理

本节将证明部分信息的随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 的随机最大值原理的一个充分形式 (即验证定理). 首先引入对应于可允许控制组  $(v_t; x_t, y_t, z_t)$  的对偶正倒向随机微分方程

$$\begin{cases} dk_t = -[b_y^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)p_t + \sigma_y^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)q_t - f_y^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)k_t \\ \quad + l_y^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)]dt - [b_z^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)p_t \\ \quad + \sigma_z^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)q_t - f_z^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)k_t + l_z^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)]dB_t, \\ dp_t = -[b_x^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)p_t + \sigma_x^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)q_t - f_x^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)k_t \\ \quad + l_x^*(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t)]dt + q_t dB_t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ k_0 = -h_y^*(y_0), \quad p_T = \phi_x^*(x_T), \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $(p(\cdot), q(\cdot), k(\cdot)) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times \mathbb{R}^m$ , 并且上标 \* 表示矩阵的转置,  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  和  $|\cdot|$  表示空间  $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$  上通常的内积和 Euclid 空间范数.

定义 Hamilton 函数

$$\begin{aligned} H(t, x, y, z, v, p, q, k) = & \langle k, -f(t, x, y, z, v) + \langle p, b(t, x, y, z, v) \rangle \\ & + \langle q, \sigma(t, x, y, z, v) \rangle + l(t, x, y, z, v), \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $H: [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \times \mathcal{U} \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . 于是可以把对偶的正倒向随机微分方程 (2.1) 改写为 Hamilton 系统形式

$$\begin{cases} dk_t = -H_y(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, p_t, q_t, k_t)dt - H_z(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, p_t, q_t, k_t)dB_t, \\ dp_t = -H_x(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, p_t, q_t, k_t)dt + q_t dB_t, \\ k_0 = -h_y^*(y_0), \quad p_T = \phi_x^*(x_T). \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

那么有如下关于随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 最优性的验证定理.

**定理 2.1** (部分信息充分的随机最大值原理) 假设  $(\hat{u}_t; \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t)$  是一个可允许控制组, 且其对应的对偶正倒向随机微分方程 (2.3) 存在适应解  $(\hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)$ . 再假设对  $\forall v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ ,

$$E \int_0^T (\hat{x}_t - x_t^{(v)})^* \hat{q}_t \hat{q}_t^* (\hat{x}_t - x_t^{(v)}) dt < +\infty, \quad (2.4)$$

$$E \int_0^T (\hat{y}_t - y_t^{(v)})^* (H_z H_z^*)(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{v}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) (\hat{y}_t - y_t^{(v)}) dt < +\infty, \quad (2.5)$$

$$E \int_0^T \hat{p}_t^* (\sigma \sigma^*)(t, x_t^{(v)}, y_t^{(v)}, z_t^{(v)}, v_t) \hat{p}_t dt < +\infty, \quad (2.6)$$

$$E \int_0^T \hat{k}_t^* (z_t^{(v)} z_t^{(v)*}) \hat{k}_t dt < +\infty, \quad (2.7)$$

$$E \int_0^T |H_u(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)|^2 dt < +\infty. \quad (2.8)$$

进一步假设对所有的  $t \in [0, T]$ ,  $H(t, x, y, z, v, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)$  关于  $(x, y, z, v)$  是凸的,  $h(y)$  关于  $y$  是凸的,  $\phi(x)$  关于  $x$  是凸的, 而且成立部分信息的最优性条件

$$E[H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) | \varepsilon_t] = \min_{v \in U} E[H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, v, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) | \varepsilon_t]. \quad (2.9)$$

那么  $\hat{u}_t$  是部分信息的随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 的最优控制.

**证明** 设  $(v_t; x_t, y_t, z_t) = (v_t; x_t^{(v)}, y_t^{(v)}, z_t^{(v)})$  是任一可允许控制组, 由性能指标 (1.2) 的定义知

$$\begin{aligned} J(v(\cdot)) - J(\hat{u}(\cdot)) &= E \int_0^T [l(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - l(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)] dt \\ &\quad + E[\phi(x_T) - \phi(\hat{x}_T)] + E[h(y_0) - h(\hat{y}_0)] \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

其中

$$I_1 = E \int_0^T [l(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - l(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)] dt, \quad (2.11)$$

$$I_2 = E[\phi(x_T) - \phi(\hat{x}_T)], \quad (2.12)$$

$$I_3 = E[h(y_0) - h(\hat{y}_0)]. \quad (2.13)$$

对  $\langle \hat{p}(t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle + \langle \hat{k}(t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle$  使用 Itô公式,

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \phi_x(\hat{x}_T), x_T - \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle h_y(\hat{y}_0), y_0 - \hat{y}_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{p}_T, x_T - \hat{x}_T \rangle + \langle \hat{k}_T, y_T - \hat{y}_T \rangle - \langle \hat{p}_0, x_0 - \hat{x}_0 \rangle - \langle \hat{k}_0, y_0 - \hat{y}_0 \rangle \\ &= \int_0^T \langle x_t - \hat{x}_t, d\hat{p}_t \rangle + \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, d(x_t - \hat{x}_t) \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt + \int_0^T \langle y_t - \hat{y}_t, d\hat{k}_t \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, d(y_t - \hat{y}_t) \rangle + \int_0^T \langle -H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle dt \\ &= - \int_0^T \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^T \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle dt \\
& - \int_0^T \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle dt \\
& + \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, b(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - b(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\
& + \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\
& + \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, -(f(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - f(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)) \rangle dt \\
& + \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, (\sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)) dB_t \rangle + \int_0^T \langle x_t - \hat{x}_t, \hat{q}_t dB_t \rangle \\
& + \int_0^T \langle y_t - \hat{y}_t, -H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) dB_t \rangle + \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, (z_t - \hat{z}_t) dB_t \rangle, \tag{2.14}
\end{aligned}$$

上述过程用到了下列事实:  $\phi_x^*(\hat{x}_T) = \hat{p}_T, h_y^*(\hat{y}_0) = -\hat{k}_0, y_T - \hat{y}_T = \xi - \xi = 0, x_0 - \hat{x}_0 = a - a = 0$ .

由函数  $\phi$  和  $h$  的凸性, 以及对 (2.14) 式取数学期望可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 + I_3 &= E[\phi(x_T) - \phi(\hat{x}_T)] + E[h(y_0) - h(\hat{y}_0)] \\
&\geq E\langle \phi_x(\hat{x}_T), x_T - \hat{x}_T \rangle + E\langle h_y(\hat{y}_0), y_0 - \hat{y}_0 \rangle \\
&= -E \int_0^T \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle dt \\
&\quad - E \int_0^T \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle dt \\
&\quad - E \int_0^T \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle dt \\
&\quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, b(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - b(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\
&\quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\
&\quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, -(f(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - f(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)) \rangle dt \\
&= -J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4, \tag{2.15}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= E \int_0^T \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle dt \\
&\quad + E \int_0^T \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle dt \\
&\quad + E \int_0^T \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle dt, \\
J_2 &= E \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, b(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - b(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt,
\end{aligned}$$

$$J_3 = E \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt,$$

$$J_4 = E \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, -(f(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - f(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)) \rangle dt,$$

注意在证明 (2.15) 式的过程中利用可积性条件 (2.4)–(2.7), 使得关于的 Brown 运动的随机积分具有零数学期望.

由 Hamilton 函数  $H$  的定义以及  $I_1, J_2, J_3, J_4$  的定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= E \int_0^T [l(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - l(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)] dt \\ &= E \int_0^T [H(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) - H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)] dt \\ &\quad - E \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, b(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - b(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\ &\quad - E \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - \sigma(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \rangle dt \\ &\quad - E \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, -(f(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t) - f(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)) \rangle dt \\ &= J_5 - J_2 - J_3 - J_4, \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

其中

$$J_5 = E \int_0^T [H(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) - H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)] dt. \quad (2.17)$$

由  $H(t, x, y, z, v, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)$  关于  $(x, y, z, v)$  的凸性可知

$$\begin{aligned} &H(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, v_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) - H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) \\ &\geq \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle + \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle + \langle H_u(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), v_t - \hat{u}_t \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

再由最优性条件 (2.9) 式, (2.8) 式以及  $v_t, \hat{u}_t$  关于  $\varepsilon_t$  的可测性可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle E[H_u(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) | \varepsilon_t], v_t - \hat{u}_t \rangle \\ &= E[\langle H_u(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), v_t - \hat{u}_t \rangle | \varepsilon_t] \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

因此结合 (2.17)–(2.19) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} J_5 &\geq E \int_0^T \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), x_t - \hat{x}_t \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), y_t - \hat{y}_t \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), z_t - \hat{z}_t \rangle dt, \\ &= J_1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

再结合 (2.10), (2.15), (2.16) 和 (2.20) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} J(v(\cdot)) - J(\hat{u}(\cdot)) &= I_1 + (I_2 + I_3) = (J_5 - J_2 - J_3 - J_4) + I_2 + I_3 \\ &\geq (J_1 - J_2 - J_3 - J_4) + (-J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由  $v(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$  的任意性, 可知  $\hat{u}(\cdot)$  是随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 的最优控制.

### 3 部分信息必要的随机最大值原理

本节使用类似于文献 [8] 的方法, 证明如果  $\hat{u}(\cdot)$  是随机最优控制问题 (1.1)–(1.4) 在某种意义下的局部最优控制, 那么  $\hat{u}(\cdot)$  满足随机最大值原理的某种局部必要形式. 文献 [8] 证明了部分信息情形下, 系统由 Brown 运动和补偿的 Poisson 随机测度驱动的正向系统的随机最优控制问题最优性的一个必要条件.

除了第二节的假设仍然成立外, 在本节中再作如下假设:

(H<sub>1</sub>): 假设对所有满足  $0 \leq t < t+r \leq T$  的实数  $t, r$  和所有有界的取值于  $\mathbb{R}^k$  的  $\varepsilon_t$  可测随机变量  $\alpha = \alpha(\omega)$ , 控制过程  $\beta(s) := (0, \dots, \beta_i(s), 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  是  $\mathcal{A}$  中的可允许控制过程, 其中  $\beta_i(s) =: \alpha_i \mathcal{X}_{[t, t+r]}(s), s \in [0, T], i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

(H<sub>2</sub>): 假设对任意的  $u(\cdot), \beta(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 其中  $\beta(\cdot)$  有界, 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得任意  $y \in (-\delta, \delta)$ , 成立  $u(\cdot) + y\beta(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ .

任给  $u(\cdot), \beta(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 其中  $\beta(\cdot)$  有界, 定义过程  $(X_t^1, Y_t^1, Z_t^1) = (X_t^{(u, \beta)}, Y_t^{(u, \beta)}, Z_t^{(u, \beta)})$  为

$$\begin{aligned} X_t^1 &:= X_t^{(u, \beta)} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} x_t^{(u+y\beta)} \right|_{y=0}, \\ Y_t^1 &:= Y_t^{(u, \beta)} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} y_t^{(u+y\beta)} \right|_{y=0}, \\ Z_t^1 &:= Z_t^{(u, \beta)} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} z_t^{(u+y\beta)} \right|_{y=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

则  $(X_t^1, Y_t^1, Z_t^1)$  满足如下的线性正倒向随机微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t^1 &= [b_x(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)X_t^1 + b_y(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Y_t^1 \\ &\quad + b_z(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Z_t^1 + b_v(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)\beta_t]dt \\ &\quad + [\sigma_x(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)X_t^1 + \sigma_y(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Y_t^1 \\ &\quad + \sigma_z(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Z_t^1 + \sigma_v(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)\beta_t]dB_t, \\ dY_t^1 &= -[f_x(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)X_t^1 + f_y(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Y_t^1 \\ &\quad + f_z(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)Z_t^1 + f_v(t, x_t, y_t, z_t, u_t)\beta_t]dt + Z_t^1 dB_t \\ X_0^1 &= 0, \quad Y_T^1 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其中  $(x_t, y_t, z_t) = (x_t^{(u)}, y_t^{(u)}, z_t^{(u)})$ .

**定理 3.1** (部分信息必要的随机最大值原理) 假设  $\hat{u}(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 对任意有界的  $\beta(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得任意的  $y \in (-\delta, \delta)$ , 成立  $\hat{u}(\cdot) + y\beta(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}$ , 而且函数  $h(y) := J(\hat{u}(\cdot) + y\beta(\cdot)), y \in (-\delta, \delta)$  在  $y = 0$  达到最小. 假设对应于可允许控制组  $(\hat{u}_t; \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t)$  的对偶方程 (2.3) 存在一个的适应解  $(\hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t)$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_t &= \phi_x^*(\hat{x}_T) + \int_t^T H_x(s, \hat{x}_s, \hat{y}_s, \hat{z}_s, \hat{u}_s, \hat{p}_s, \hat{q}_s, \hat{k}_s)ds - \int_t^T \hat{q}_s dB_s, \\ \hat{k}_t &= -h_y^*(\hat{y}_0) - \int_0^t H_y(s, \hat{x}_s, \hat{y}_s, \hat{z}_s, \hat{u}_s, \hat{p}_s, \hat{q}_s, \hat{k}_s)ds \\ &\quad - \int_0^t H_z(s, \hat{x}_s, \hat{y}_s, \hat{z}_s, \hat{u}_s, \hat{p}_s, \hat{q}_s, \hat{k}_s)dB_s. \end{aligned}$$

进一步假设

$$E \int_0^T (\hat{X}_t^1)^* \hat{q}_t \hat{q}_t^* \hat{X}_t^1 dt < +\infty, \quad (3.3)$$

$$E \int_0^T (\hat{Y}_t^1)^* (H_z H_z^*)(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) \hat{Y}_t^1 dt < +\infty, \quad (3.4)$$

$$E \int_0^T \hat{p}_t^* \hat{\xi}_t^1 (\hat{\xi}_t^1)^*(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \hat{p}_t dt < +\infty, \quad (3.5)$$

$$E \int_0^T \hat{k}_t^* \hat{Z}_t^1 (\hat{Z}_t^1)^* \hat{k}_t dt < +\infty, \quad (3.6)$$

其中

$$\hat{X}_t^1 = X_t^{(\hat{u}, \beta)}, \quad \hat{Y}_t^1 = Y_t^{(\hat{u}, \beta)}, \quad \hat{Z}_t^1 = Z_t^{(\hat{u}, \beta)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\xi}_t^1 &= \sigma_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) X_t^1 + \sigma_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Y_t^1 \\ &\quad + \sigma_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Z_t^1 + \sigma_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \beta_t. \end{aligned}$$

那么对几乎所有的  $t \in [0, T]$ ,

$$E[H_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) | \varepsilon_t] = 0.$$

**证明** 由函数  $h(y)$  在  $y = 0$  处达到最小可知

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = h'(0) &= E \int_0^T \langle l_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{X}_t^1 \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle l_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{Y}_t^1 \rangle dt + E \int_0^T \langle l_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{Z}_t^1 \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle l_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \beta_t \rangle dt + E \langle \phi_x(\hat{x}_T), \hat{X}_T^1 \rangle + E \langle h_y(\hat{y}_0), \hat{Y}_0^1 \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

对  $\langle \hat{p}_t, \hat{X}_t^1 \rangle + \langle \hat{k}_t, \hat{Y}_t^1 \rangle$ , 利用 Itô公式并取数学期望可得以下关系式

$$\begin{aligned} &E \langle \phi_x(\hat{x}_T), \hat{X}_T^1 \rangle + E \langle h_y(\hat{y}_0, \cdot), \hat{Y}_0^1 \rangle \\ &= E \langle \hat{p}_T, \hat{X}_T^1 \rangle + E \langle -\hat{k}_0, \hat{Y}_0^1 \rangle \\ &= -E \int_0^T \langle H_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t), \hat{X}_t^1 \rangle dt \\ &\quad - E \int_0^T \langle H_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), \hat{Y}_t^1 \rangle dt \\ &\quad - E \int_0^T \langle H_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), \hat{Z}_t^1 \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}_t, b_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) X_t^1 + b_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Y_t^1 \\ &\quad \quad + b_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Z_t^1 + b_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \beta_t \rangle dt \\ &\quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}_t, \sigma_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) X_t^1 + \sigma_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Y_t^1 \\ &\quad \quad + \sigma_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) Z_t^1 + \sigma_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t) \beta_t \rangle dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +E \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}_t, -f_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)X_t^1 - f_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)Y_t^1 \\
& \quad - f_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)Z_t^1 - f_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)\beta_t \rangle dt \\
& = -E \int_0^T \langle l_x(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{X}_t^1 \rangle dt - E \int_0^T \langle l_y(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{Y}_t^1 \rangle dt \\
& \quad - E \int_0^T \langle l_z(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t), \hat{Z}_t^1 \rangle dt + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{p}(t), b_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)\beta_t \rangle dt \\
& \quad + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{q}(t), \sigma_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)\beta_t \rangle dt + E \int_0^T \langle \hat{k}(t), -f_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t)\beta_t \rangle dt. \quad (3.8)
\end{aligned}$$

在证明 (3.8) 的过程中利用了平方可积条件 (3.3)–(3.6), 使得关于 Brown 运动的随机积分具有零数学期望.

将 (3.8) 代入 (3.7) 可得

$$E \int_0^T \langle H_v(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t), \beta_t \rangle dt = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

固定  $t \in [0, T]$ , 特别地取  $\beta = (0, \dots, \beta_i, \dots, 0)$ , 其中  $\beta_i(s) = \alpha_i(\omega)\mathcal{X}_{[t, t+r]}(s)$ ,  $s \in [0, T]$ ,  $t+r \leq T$ ,  $\alpha_i = \alpha_i(\omega)$  是  $\varepsilon_t$  可测的有界随机变量, 则由 (3.9) 可得

$$E \left[ \int_t^{t+r} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} H(s, \hat{x}_s, \hat{y}_s, \hat{z}_s, \hat{u}_s, \hat{p}_s, \hat{q}_s, \hat{k}_s) \alpha_i ds \right] = 0.$$

上式在  $r=0$  处对  $r$  求导可得

$$E \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) \alpha_i \right] = 0.$$

由于  $\alpha_i$  是任意  $\varepsilon_t$  可测的有界随机变量, 因此

$$E \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} H(t, \hat{x}_t, \hat{y}_t, \hat{z}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{p}_t, \hat{q}_t, \hat{k}_t) \middle| \varepsilon_t \right] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

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