

Continuous Bounded Positive Solutions of Black-Scholes Equations with Multiple Singular Inner Boundary

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Abstract

In this paper, the mathematical model is established of the Black Scholes equation in the region $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ with a number of singular inner boundary $s = s_j(t)$, $0 < t < T$, $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, and introduce the generalized characteristic function method to be able to obtain the exact solution of the mathematical model, and further to obtain singular boundary is exponential function curve $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$, $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$. It is proved that the maximum value of the exact solution $u(s, t)$ in the closed interval $[0, s_0(t)]$ is on the singular boundary $s_0(t)$, the maximum value in the interval $[s_N(t), \infty)$ is obtained on the singular boundary $s_N(t)$. In particular, consider the mathematical model with only a singular boundary, the maximum value in the interval $[0, \infty)$ of solution $u(s, t)$ on the singular boundary $s = s(t)$, $0 < t < T$ that is, $u(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} u(s, t)$. The free boundary problem of IIIA and IIIB about Black Scholes equation are all solved. At the same time to obtain exponential function curve $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$ of the free boundary, and singular boundary coincides, so the curve $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$ is American option implement best boundary.

Keywords

Optimal Implementation Boundary, Free Boundary Problem, Singular Inner Boundary, Black-Scholes Equation

具有多条奇异内边界的Black-Scholes方程数学模型的连续有界正解

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摘要

本文建立了Black-Scholes方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 具有多条奇异内边界 $s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T; j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ 的数学模型, 引入广义特征函数法获得了数学模型的精确解 $u(s, t)$, 并进一步获得奇异内边界是指数函数曲线 $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, 证明了在任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$, 函数 $u(s, t)$ 在闭区间 $[0, s_0(t)]$ 中的最大值在奇异内边界 $s_0(t)$ 上取得, 区间 $[s_N(t), \infty)$ 中的最大值在奇异内边界 $s_N(t)$ 上取得。特别地, 考虑在区域 Ω 内仅有一条奇异内边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 的数学模型, 获得了奇异内边界是指数函数曲线 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$, 证明了: 解在奇异内边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 取最大值, 即 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} u(s, t)$; 且问题IIIA和IIIB的自由边界与奇异内边界重合, 指数函数曲线 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$ 就是美式期权最佳实施边界。

关键词

最佳实施边界, 自由边界问题, 奇异内边界, Black-Scholes方程

1. 引言

美式期权合约中具有提前实施的条款, 因此最佳实施边界的确定对于美式期权具有特殊意义。在美式期权定价研究中, 需要研究Black-Scholes方程的自由边界问题。姜礼尚[1]依据偏微分方程理论对最佳实施边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 作了很多深入的研究, 得到很多重要的结论。其中包括 $s(T)$ 的位置, $s(t)$ 的单调性, $s(t)$ 的上下界以及 $s(t)$ 的凸性等, 并给出了 $s(t)$ 在 $t = T$ 附近的渐近表达式。这些结果增加了对最佳实施边界的认识, 对美式期权定价的数值计标产生了重要的影响。本文建立了Black-Scholes方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 具有多条奇异内边界 $s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T; j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 的数学模型, 引入广义特征函数法获得了数学模型的精确解 $u(s, t)$ 的表达式。并获得奇异内边界的指数函数表达式 $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, 且满足 $u(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} u(s, t), u(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} u(s, t)$ 。特别地, 考虑在 $\Omega \equiv \{(s, t) | 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T\}$ 内仅有一条奇异内边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 的数学模型, 解在奇异内边界 $s = s(t), 0 < t < T$ 取最大值, 即 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} u(s, t)$; 同时获得了Black-Scholes方程的自由边界问题IIIA和自由边界问题IIIB的自由边界的表达式 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$, 问题IIIA和IIIB的自由边界与奇异内边界重合, 奇异内边界就是美式期权最佳实施边界。

2. 主要结果

2.1. Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 具有多条奇异内边界

$s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T; j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 的终值问题数学模型 I 的研究

Black-Scholes 方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + (r - q) s \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} - ru = - \sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \quad (0)$$

引入微分算子

$$L = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(p(s) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) - Q(s)$$

其中

$$p(s) = s^{-(2\omega-1)}, Q(s) = \frac{2rs^{-(2\omega+1)}}{\sigma^2}, \rho(s) = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} s^{-(2\omega+1)}, \omega = \frac{q-r}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Black-Scholes 方程的等价形式是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = - \sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \quad (0)'$$

于是得到数学模型 I (Black-Scholes 方程具有多条奇异内边界的终值问题)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = - \sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T & (1) \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s), 0 < s < \infty & (2) \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty & (3) \end{cases}$$

其中: $\delta(s)$ 为 Dirac 函数;

$$f(s, t; s_j(t)) = \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_j(t)}{2} s^2 \delta(s - s_j(t)), j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\} \quad (4)$$

微分算子

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(p(s) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) - Q(s) \\ p(s) &= s^{-(2\omega-1)}, Q(s) = \frac{2rs^{-(2\omega+1)}}{\sigma^2}, \rho(s) = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} s^{-(2\omega+1)}, \omega = \frac{q-r}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = 0, 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s), 0 < s < \infty \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

数学模型 I.2 (Black-Scholes 方程具有多条奇异内边界带齐次终值条件的终值问题)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = -\sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ u(s, T) = 0, 0 < s < \infty \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

2.1.1. Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 具有多条奇异内边界

$s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T; j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 的终值问题的数学模型 I 的结果

记 $s_j(T) \equiv s_{jT}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, \Sigma: 0 < s < \infty, \Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$

定理 1 (具有多条奇异内边界的 Black-Scholes 方程终值问题解的存在定理): 若 $s_j(t), t \in [0, T]$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $\gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}, \varphi(s) \in C(\Sigma)$, 则数学模型 I 有精确解:

$$u(s, t) = v(s, t) + w(s, t)$$

$$v(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{\xi} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\xi} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\xi \quad (8)$$

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi) e^{-r(\xi-t)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (9)$$

其中(8)式是数学模型 I.1 的解; (9)式是数学模型 I.2 的解。

附注 1: 数学模型 I.1 中, $\varphi(s) \in C(\Sigma)$ 的条件可以削弱, $\varphi(s)$ 可以是广义函数, 公式仍成立。例如, 若 $\varphi(s) = \delta(s - \xi), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < \xi < \infty$, 利用 δ -函数的积分性质即有

$$v(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\delta(\xi - \xi)}{\xi} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\xi} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\xi = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\xi\sigma\sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\xi} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}}, \omega = \frac{q-r}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (10)$$

上式的结果与文献[1]中 132 页的结果完全一致。

附注 2: 数学模型 I.2 中 $s_j(t) \in C^2([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 由公式(9)利用换元积分法, 令 $\varsigma = \sqrt{\xi-t}$ 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} w(s, t) &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi) e^{-r(\xi-t)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_0^{\sqrt{T-t}} \gamma_j(\varsigma^2+t) s_j(\varsigma^2+t) e^{-r\varsigma^2} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\varsigma^2+t)} - \sigma^2 \omega\varsigma^2\right]^2}{2\sigma^2\varsigma^2}} d\varsigma \end{aligned}$$

再利用积分中值定理, 当 $t \rightarrow T$, 有 $w(s, T) = 0$, 满足齐次终值条件。 $\gamma_j(t)$ 也可以是广义函数, 公式仍成立。例如, $\gamma_j(t) = \nu_j \delta(t-T), j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}, 0 < t < T$, 由公式(9)立即可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(s,t) &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{v_j \delta(\xi - T) s_j(\xi) e^{-r(\xi-t)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \frac{v_j s_j(T) e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sqrt{T-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(T)} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

2.1.2. Black-Scholes 方程数学模型 I 的求解过程

先考虑特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} LE = -\lambda \rho(s) E, 0 < s < \infty \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |s^{-\omega} E| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |s^{-\omega} E| < \infty, \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

这是关于尤拉方程在半无界区间的奇异施图姆-刘维尔问题。

尤拉方程的特解形式为 $E = s^\alpha$ ，代入方程即有

特征根

$$\alpha_{\pm}^* = \omega \pm i \sqrt{\frac{2(\lambda - r)}{\sigma^2} - \omega^2}, \omega = \frac{q-r}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2} \tag{13}$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha^* &= \omega \pm i |\beta|, |\beta| = \sqrt{\frac{2(\lambda - r)}{\sigma^2} - \omega^2} \\
 \alpha^* &= \alpha^*_\beta = \omega + i\beta, \beta \in (-\infty, \infty)
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

于是得到特征值

$$\lambda = \lambda_\beta = \frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2 + \sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r \tag{15}$$

特征函数

$$E = E_\beta = s^\omega s^{i\beta}, \beta \in (-\infty, \infty) \tag{16}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\infty E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds &= \int_0^\infty s^{\frac{2\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + q - r\right)}{\sigma^2}} s^{i(\beta - \beta')} \frac{2}{\sigma^2} s^{\frac{2(r-q)}{\sigma^2} - 2} ds = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \int_0^\infty s^{i(\beta - \beta')} s^{-1} ds = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \int_0^\infty e^{i(\beta - \beta') \ln s} s^{-1} ds \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{i(\beta - \beta')x} dx = \frac{4\pi}{\sigma^2} \delta(\beta - \beta')
 \end{aligned}$$

即知特征函数系是半无界区间 $[0, \infty)$ 上带权函数 $\rho(s)$ 的正交系。

正交关系

$$\int_0^\infty E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds = \frac{4\pi}{\sigma^2} \delta(\beta - \beta'), \beta' \in (-\infty, \infty), \beta \in (-\infty, \infty) \tag{17}$$

将定义在 $[0, \infty)$ 的连续函数 $W(s)$ 可以展为特征函数的积分形式

$$W(s) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta E_\beta(s) d\beta \tag{18}$$

由正交关系

$$\int_0^\infty W(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\omega \int_0^\infty E_\beta(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds d\beta = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta \frac{4\pi}{\sigma^2} \delta(\beta - \beta') d\beta = \frac{4\pi}{\sigma^2} U_{\beta'}$$

$$U_{\beta'} = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty W(s) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(s) \rho(s) ds$$

$$U_\beta = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty W(s) \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds \quad (19)$$

由(18), (19)这一对关系式可以引入广义特征函数法[2] [3]求解 Black-Scholes 方程数学模型 I。由(18)将模型 I 解表为

$$u(s, t) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (20)$$

由(19)则有

$$U_\beta(t) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty u(s, t) \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds \quad (21)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (22)$$

$$f_\beta(t) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_0^\infty \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma_j(t)}{2} s^2 \delta(s - s_j(t)) \bar{E}_\beta(s) \rho(s) ds = \frac{\sigma^4}{8\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \gamma_j(t) s_j^2(t) s_j^\omega(t) s_j^{-i\beta}(t) \frac{2}{\sigma^2} s_j^{-(2\omega+1)}(t)$$

$$f_\beta(t) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \gamma_j(t) s_j^{1-\omega}(t) s_j^{-i\beta}(t) \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U'_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} Lu = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta(t) \frac{1}{\rho} LE_\beta(s) d\beta = - \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta(t) \lambda_\beta E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (25)$$

将(22), (24), (25)三式代入方程(1)则有

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty U'_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta - \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta(t) \lambda_\beta E_\beta(s) d\beta = - \int_{-\infty}^\infty f_\beta(t) E_\beta(s) d\beta$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty [U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) + f_\beta(t)] E_\beta(s) d\beta = 0 \quad (26)$$

于是

$$U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) + f_\beta(t) = 0 \quad (27)$$

由(2)式和(20), (21)有

$$\varphi(s) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_\beta(T) E_\beta(s) d\beta \quad (28)$$

$$U_\beta(T) \equiv \varphi_\beta = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \varphi(\zeta) \bar{E}_\beta(\zeta) \rho(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (29)$$

得到关于 $U_\beta(t)$ 的非齐次常微分方程的终值问题

$$\begin{cases} U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) = -f_\beta(t), 0 < t < T \\ U_\beta(T) = \varphi_\beta \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{cases} U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) = 0 \\ U_\beta(T) = \varphi_\beta \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

先求对应的齐次常微分方程

$$U'_\beta(t) - \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) = 0 \tag{32}$$

的通解。

$$\int \frac{dU_\beta(t)}{U_\beta(t)} = \int \lambda_\beta dt, \ln U_\beta(t) = \lambda_\beta t + \ln C, U_\beta(t) = Ce^{\lambda_\beta t} \tag{33}$$

用常数变易法求解非齐次常微分方程的终值问题。设满足非齐次常微分方程通解形式为

$$U_\beta(t) = C(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} \tag{34}$$

其中为 $C(t)$ 待求函数。

$$U'_\beta(t) = C'(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} + \lambda_\beta C(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)}$$

将上式代入非齐次常微分方程(30)即有

$$\begin{aligned} C'(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} + \lambda_\beta C(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} - \lambda_\beta C(t)e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} &= -f_\beta(t) \\ C'(t) &= -f_\beta(t)e^{\lambda_\beta(T-t)} \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

对上式在区间 $[t, T]$ 上积分

$$\begin{aligned} C(T) - C(t) &= -\int_t^T f_\beta(\xi)e^{\lambda_\beta(T-\xi)} d\xi \\ C(t) &= C(T) + \int_t^T f_\beta(\xi)e^{\lambda_\beta(T-\xi)} d\xi \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

再将上式代入(34) 式即有

$$U_\beta(t) = \left[C(T) + \int_t^T f_\beta(\xi)e^{\lambda_\beta(T-\xi)} d\xi \right] e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} \tag{37}$$

利用(31)即有

$$U_\beta(t) = \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} + \int_t^T f_\beta(\xi)e^{-\lambda_\beta(\xi-t)} d\xi \tag{38}$$

将上式代入(20)式即有

$$\begin{aligned} u(s, t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} + \int_t^T f_\beta(\xi)e^{-\lambda_\beta(\xi-t)} d\xi \right] E_\beta(s) d\beta \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta(T-t)} E_\beta(s) d\beta + \int_t^T d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_\beta(\xi)e^{-\lambda_\beta(\xi-t)} E_\beta(s) d\beta \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

其中 φ_β 由(29), $f_\beta(t)$ 由(23)确定, 即有

$$u(s, t) = v(s, t) + w(s, t) \tag{40}$$

$$v(s, t) = e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](T-t)} s^\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_\beta e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta \tag{40.1}$$

$$w(s, t) = s^\omega \int_t^T e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](\xi-t)} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta \tag{40.2}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta &= \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \gamma_j(\xi) s_j^{1-\omega}(\xi) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}} d\beta \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}} d\beta &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sigma^2(\xi-t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} \right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

利用 φ_β 的表达式(29)即有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_\beta e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \sigma^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta &= \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\zeta) \bar{E}_\beta(\zeta) \rho(\zeta) d\zeta e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \sigma^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\zeta) \zeta^\omega \zeta^{-i\beta} \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \zeta^{-(2\omega+1)} d\zeta e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \sigma^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\zeta) \zeta^\omega \zeta^{-(2\omega+1)} d\zeta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \sigma^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln \frac{s}{\zeta}} d\beta \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_\beta e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \sigma^2}{2}(T-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta &= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\zeta) \zeta^\omega \zeta^{-(2\omega+1)} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

将(41), (42)代入(40)得到

$$\begin{aligned} v(s, t) &= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} e^{-r(T-t)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega (T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (43) \\ w(s, t) &= s^\omega \int_t^T e^{-\left(\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right)(\xi-t)} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_\beta(\xi) e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln s} d\beta \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2 s^\omega}{4\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \gamma_j(\xi) s_j^{1-\omega}(\xi) e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](\xi-t)} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \beta^2}{2}(\xi-t)} e^{i\beta \ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}} d\beta \\ w(s, t) &= \frac{\sigma^2 s^\omega}{4\pi} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \gamma_j(\xi) s_j^{1-\omega}(\xi) e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](\xi-t)} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sigma^2(\xi-t)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi) e^{-\frac{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)\omega \ln\left(\frac{s}{s_j}\right)}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](\xi-t)} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\left[\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2} + r\right](\xi-t)} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)}\right]^2 - 2\sigma^2(\xi-t)\omega \ln\left(\frac{s}{s_j}\right) + \left[\sigma^2(\xi-t)\omega\right]^2 - \left[\sigma^2(\xi-t)\omega\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\ w(s, t) &= \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-r(\xi-t)} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (44) \end{aligned}$$

即数学模型 I (Black-Scholes 方程具有多条奇异内边界 $s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T; j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 的终值问题)的解

$$u(s, t) = v(s, t) + w(s, t) \quad (45)$$

其中: $v(s, t)$ 由(43)式给出, $w(s, t)$ 由(44)式给出。

2.1.3. Black-Scholes 方程 N+1 条奇异内边界的确定

定解问题 II (Black-Scholes 方程确定 N+1 条奇异内边界的数学模型):

求 $\{w(s, t), s_j(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho}Lw = -\sum_{j=0}^N f(s, t; s_j(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

$$w(s, T) = 0, 0 < s < \infty \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{cases} w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t) = \phi_0(t), w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = \phi_N(t) \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s_0(t), t) = \nu_0(t), \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s_N(t), t) = \nu_N(t), 0 < t < T \quad (49)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |w| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \quad (50)$$

定理 2: 若 $\gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$; $s_j(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $s_j(t) < s_{j+1}(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$, 则定解问题 II 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_j(T) \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_j(T)]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{cases} s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, s_{jT} < s_{iT}, j < i \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

问题 II 有解的相容性条件是

$$\begin{cases} \nu_0(t) = \frac{-1}{2\sigma s_{0T} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

$$\begin{cases} \nu_N(t) = \frac{-1}{2\sigma s_{NT} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0(t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, \phi_0(T) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_N(t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, \phi_N(T) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

其中 $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, s_{jT} < s_{iT}, j < i$ 。

证明: 数学模型 I.2 的解即(51), 记为

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (57)$$

它已满足(46), (47), (50)三式。由(57)对 s 求偏导,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = \frac{-1}{2\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi) \left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t) \right]}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi-t)]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (58)$$

$$\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = \ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} + \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = \ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} + \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) \quad (59)$$

若令

$$\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = 0, \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (60)$$

则有

$$\ln \frac{s}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = \ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)}, \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (61)$$

下面建立四个引理 2.1~引理 2.4 来完成定理 2 的证明。

引理 2.1: 若 $s_j(t) < s_i(t), i > j, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ 且(60)式成立, 则有

$$w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t), w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)。$$

证明: 若 $s_0(t) < s_j(t) < s_N(t), j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$ 且(60)成立, 有(61)成立, 再由(58), 则有

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = \frac{-1}{2\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) s_j(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} \right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (62)$$

1) $0 < s < s_0(t)$,

由 $0 < s < s_0(t) < s_j(t) < s_N(t), j \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$,

$$1 > \frac{s}{s_0(t)} > \frac{s}{s_j(t)} > \frac{s}{s_N(t)}, 0 > \ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} > \ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} > \ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)}, j \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$$

即当 $0 < s < s_0(t)$ 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} < 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$; 再由(62)式即有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) > 0, 0 < s < s_0(t)$, 从而

$$w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t)。$$

2) $s_N(t) < s < \infty$

由 $0 < s_0(t) < s_j(t) < s_N(t) < s < \infty, j \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$, $0 < \frac{s_0(t)}{s} < \frac{s_j(t)}{s} < \frac{s_N(t)}{s} < 1$,

$$\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} > \ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} > \ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} > 0,$$

当 $s_N(t) < s < \infty$, 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_j(t)} > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$; 再由(62)式即有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) < 0, s_N(t) < s < \infty$, 从而

$$w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)。$$

引理 2.2: (60)式: $\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = 0, \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$

成立的充要条件为

$$s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (63)$$

证明: 1) 必要性: 若(60)式成立,

由 $\ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} = \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t)$, 即有 $\frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} = e^{\sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t)}$, $\frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} = e^{\sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t)} = \frac{e^{\sigma^2 \omega \xi}}{e^{\sigma^2 \omega t}}$,

故

$$s_j(t) e^{\sigma^2 \omega t} = s_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega \xi}, \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (64)$$

记

$$s_j(t) e^{\sigma^2 \omega t} \equiv I_j(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (65)$$

由(64)式即知

$$I_j(t) = I_j(\xi), \forall \xi \in (t, T], t \in (0, T], j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (66)$$

让 $\xi = T$ 即有

$$s_j(t) e^{\sigma^2 \omega t} = I_j(T) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \quad (67)$$

于是有(63)式成立。

2) 充分性: 由(63)式成立, 则

$$\forall j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{s_j(t)}{s_j(\xi)} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) &= \ln \frac{s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}}{s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) = \ln \frac{e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}}{e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}} - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) \\ &= \sigma^2 \omega(T - t) - \sigma^2 \omega(T - \xi) - \sigma^2 \omega(\xi - t) \equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$

即(60)式成立。

引理 2.3: 若 $s_j(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ 由(63)式给出, 条件 $s_j(t) < s_i(t), i > j, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ 与条件 $s_{jT} < s_{iT}, i > j, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$ 等价。

引理 2.4: 若 $s_j(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ 由(63)式给出, 且 $s_j(t) < s_i(t), i > j, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$, 则有 $w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t)$, $w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)$ 。

证明: 若 $s_j(t), j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ 由(63)式给出, 且 $s_{jT} < s_{iT}, i > j, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$, 由引理 2.3 推出引理 2.1 的条件成立, 从而由引理 2.1 得到 $w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t)$, $w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)$ 。

由(48), (49), (57), (62), (63)式容易验证问题 II 有解的相容性条件是(53)~(56)式。(63)式代入(57)式即有(51)式。证毕。

自由边界问题 IIA (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $0 < s < s_0(t), 0 < t < T$ 上的齐次终值条件的自由边界问题): 求 $\{w(s, t), s_0(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lw = 0, 0 < s < s_0(t), 0 < t < T \\ w(s, T) = 0, 0 < s < s_1(T) \\ w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t) = \phi_0(t) \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s_0^-(t), t) = v_0(t), 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

推论 2.1 (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $0 < s < s_0(t), 0 < t < T$ 上的自由边界问题): 若

- 1) $\gamma_j(t) \in C^1([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$,
- 2) $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}; s_{jT} < s_{iT}, i > j$

则自由边界问题 IIA 的连续有界的精确解为

$$\begin{cases} w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_j(T) \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_{jT}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (69)$$

$$s_0(t) = s_{0T} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, s_{0T} < s_{1T} \quad (70)$$

有解的相容性条件为

$$\begin{cases} v_0(t) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma s_{0T} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0(t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, \phi_0(T) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (72)$$

自由边界问题 IIB (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $s_N(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 上的齐次终值条件的自由边界问题): 求 $\{w(s, t), s_N(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lw = 0, s_N(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ w(s, T) = 0, s_N(T) < s < \infty \\ w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = \phi_N(t) \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s_N(t), t) = v_N(t) \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (73)$$

推论 2.2 (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $s_N(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 上的自由边界问题 IIB): 若

- 1) $\gamma_j(t) \in C^1([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$,
- 2) $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}, s_{jT} < s_{iT}, i > j$;

则自由边界问题 IIB 的连续有界的精确解为

$$\begin{cases} w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_{jT}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{cases} \quad (74)$$

$$s_N(t) = s_{NT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, s_{NT} > s_{N-1, T} \quad (75)$$

有解的相容性条件为

$$\begin{cases} v_N(t) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma s_N(T)e^{\sigma^2\omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2\omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi & (76) \\ \phi_N(t) = \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2\omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, \phi_N(T) = 0 & (77) \end{cases}$$

引理 2.5: 若 $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2\omega(T-t)}$, $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, 且 $\varphi(s) \in C([0, \infty))$

1) 当 $s \in (s_{0T}, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}] \cup [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 则数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解

$$v(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(T-t)} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (78)$$

且解 $v(s, t)$ 满足 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v(s, t) = v(s_0(t), t)$, $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v(s, t) = v(s_N(t), t)$ 。

2) 当 $s \in (s_{0T}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}]$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 则数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解

$$v_A(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(T-t)} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (79)$$

且解 $v_A(s, t)$ 满足 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v(s, t) = v(s_0(t), t)$ 。

3) 当 $s \in (0, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 则数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解

$$v_B(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(T-t)} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (80)$$

且解 $v_B(s, t)$ 满足 $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v(s, t) = v(s_N(t), t)$ 。

证明: 1) 当 $s \in (s_{0T}, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}] \cup [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 由数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解(8)式即有

$$v(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(T-t)} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (81)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial s}(s, t) = \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi}(T-t)} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \left[\frac{\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2\omega(T-t)}{\sigma^2(T-t)} \right] d\zeta \quad (82)$$

$$s_{NT} > \zeta > s_{0T}, \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta} < 0, \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta} > 0 \quad (83)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial s}(s, t) &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta \\
 &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta
 \end{aligned} \tag{84}$$

当 $0 < s < s_0(t)$ 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta} < 0$, 由(84)式有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial s}(s, t) > 0$, 从而 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v(s, t) = v(s_0(t), t)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial s}(s, t) &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta \\
 &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta
 \end{aligned} \tag{85}$$

当 $s_N(t) < s < \infty$ 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta} > 0$, 由(85)式 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial s}(s, t) < 0$, 从而 $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v(s, t) = v(s_N(t), t)$ 。

2) 当 $s \in (s_{0T}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}]$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 则数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解由(79)式给出。由(79)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial v_A}{\partial s}(s, t) &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_0(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]}{2\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta \\
 &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta
 \end{aligned} \tag{86}$$

当 $0 < s < s_0(t)$ 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_0(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta} < 0$, 由(86)式有 $\frac{\partial v_A}{\partial s}(s, t) > 0$, 从而 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v_A(s, t) = v_A(s_0(t), t)$ 。

3) 当 $s \in (0, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$; 则数学模型 I.1 (Black-Scholes 方程的终值问题)的解由(80)式给出。由(80)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial v_B}{\partial s}(s, t) &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} + \ln \frac{s_N(t)}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta \\
 &= \frac{-e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]}{\sigma^2(T-t)} d\zeta
 \end{aligned} \tag{87}$$

当 $s_N(t) < s < \infty$ 有 $\ln \frac{s}{s_N(t)} + \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta} > 0$, 由(87)式有 $\frac{\partial v_B}{\partial s}(s, t) < 0$, 从而 $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v_B(s, t) = v_B(s_N(t), t)$ 。

证毕。

定理 3: 若

- 1) $\gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$
- 2) $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}; s_{jT} < s_{iT}, i > j$
- 3) $\varphi(s) \in C([0, \infty))$ 且当 $s \in (s_{0T}, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}] \cup [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$;

则数学模型 I 有连续有界的精确解

$$u(s, t) = v(s, t) + w(s, t) \tag{88}$$

$$v(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \tag{89}$$

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_{jT}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \tag{90}$$

且满足 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} u(s, t) = u(s_0(t), t)$, $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} u(s, t) = u(s_N(t), t)$ 。

证明: 由定理 2 有 $w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t)$, $w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)$

由引理 2.5 有 $\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v(s, t) = v(s_0(t), t)$, $\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v(s, t) = v(s_N(t), t)$;

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} u(s, t) &= \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} v(s, t) + \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t) \\ &= v(s_0(t), t) + w(s_0(t), t) = u(s_0(t), t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} u(s, t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} v(s, t) + \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = v(s_N(t), t) + w(s_N(t), t) = u(s_N(t), t).$$

证毕。

自由边界问题 IA (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $0 < s < s_0(t), 0 < t < T$ 上的非齐次终值条件的自由边界问题): 求 $\{u(s, t), s_0(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = 0, 0 < s < s_0(t), 0 < t < T \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s), 0 < s < s_1(T) \\ u(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} u(s, t) = \phi_0(t) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}(s_0^-(t), t) = \nu_0(t), 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \tag{91}$$

推论 3.1: 若

- 1) $\gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$

- 2) $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$; $s_{jT} < s_{iT}$, $i > j$
- 3) $\varphi(s) \in C([0, \infty))$ 且当 $s \in (s_{0T}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in (0, s_{0T}]$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$;

则自由边界问题 IA 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} u(s, t) = v_A(s, t) + w(s, t) & (92) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s_0(t) = s_{0T} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, s_{0T} < s_{1T} & (93) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } v_A(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (94)$$

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_{jT}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (95)$$

有解的相容性条件为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma^3 s_{0T} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \sqrt{2\pi} (T-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta) \left[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \\ & + \frac{1}{2\sigma s_{0T} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi = -\nu_0(t) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (96)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \phi_0(t) = & \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{s_{0T}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta + \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{-\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{0T}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \end{aligned} \right. \quad (97)$$

自由边界问题 IB (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $s_N(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 上的非齐次终值条件的自由边界问题): 求 $\{u(s, t), s_N(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lu = 0, s_N(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ u(s, T) = \varphi(s), s_N(T) < s < \infty \\ u(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} u(s, t) = \phi_N(t) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}(s_N(t), t) = \nu_N(t) \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (98)$$

推论 3.2: 若

- 1) $\gamma_j(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma_j(t) > 0, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$
- 2) $s_j(t) = s_{jT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}$, $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$; $s_{jT} < s_{iT}$, $i > j$
- 3) $\varphi(s) \in C([0, \infty))$ 且当 $s \in (0, s_{NT})$, $\varphi(s) > 0$, 当 $s \in [s_{NT}, \infty)$, $\varphi(s) \equiv 0$;

则自由边界问题 IB 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} u(s, t) = v_B(s, t) + w(s, t) \end{cases} \quad (99)$$

$$\begin{cases} s_N(t) = s_{NT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, s_{NT} > s_{N-1, T} \end{cases} \quad (100)$$

其中

$$v_B(s, t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{\zeta} - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \quad (101)$$

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma e^{rt} e^{\sigma^2 \omega T}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{\gamma_j(\xi) e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_{jT}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (102)$$

有解的相容性条件为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^3 s_{NT} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} (T-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta) \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta \\ & + \frac{1}{2\sigma s_N(T) \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}} \sum_{j=0}^N \left[s_{jT} \ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi = -v_N(t) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (103)$$

$$\phi_N(t) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_0^{s_{NT}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{\zeta}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} d\zeta + \frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^N s_{jT} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-r(\xi-t)} \gamma_j(\xi) e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-\xi)}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s_{NT}}{s_{jT}}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (104)$$

附注 3: 非齐次终值条件的自由边界问题 IA 的解 $\{u(s, t), s_0(t)\}$ 与齐次终值条件的自由边界问题 IIA 的解 $\{w(s, t), s_0(t)\}$ 满足 $u(s, t) \geq w(s, t)$; 但自由边界问题 IA 和 IIA 所得到的自由边界 $s_0(t)$ 是一致的。

非齐次终值条件的自由边界问题 IB 的解 $\{u(s, t), s_N(t)\}$ 与齐次终值条件的自由边界问题 IIB 的解 $\{w(s, t), s_N(t)\}$ 满足 $u(s, t) \geq w(s, t)$; 但自由边界问题 IB 和 IIB 所得到的自由边界 $s_N(t)$ 是一致的。

2.2. Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 有且仅有一条奇异内边界 $s = s_j(t), 0 < t < T$ 的齐次终值问题数学模型 III

数学模型 III (有且仅有一条奇异内边界的齐次终值问题):

求 $\{w(s, t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} Lw = -f(s, t; s(t)), 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (105)$$

$$w(s, T) = 0, 0 < s < \infty \quad (106)$$

$$\begin{cases} w(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = \phi(t) \end{cases} \quad (107)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t), t) = 0, 0 < t < T \quad (108)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |w| < \infty, \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \quad (109)$$

其中:

$$f(s, t; s(t)) = \frac{\sigma^2 \gamma(t)}{2} s^2 \delta(s - s(t)) \quad (110)$$

定理 4: 若 $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0, T]), \gamma(t) > 0, t \in (0, T)$, 则数学模型 III 的精确解

$$\begin{cases} w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi, 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \end{cases} \quad (111)$$

有解的相容性条件是

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} d\xi, \phi(T) = 0 \quad (113)$$

证明: 由定理 2 中令 $N = 0$, $s(t) = s_0(t)$, $s(T) \cong s_T$ 即得(111), (112)。

问题 II 有解的相容性条件(55)即得数学模型 III 有解的相容条件(113)。

问题 II 有解的相容性条件(53)推出应有条件 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t), t) = 0$, 事实上由(111)关于 s 求偏导得到

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = -\frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2s\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]}{\sigma^2(\xi-t)} d\xi \quad (114)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t), t) = -\frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2s(t)\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s(t) - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \frac{[\ln s(t) - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]}{\sigma^2(\xi-t)} d\xi \quad (115)$$

由(112)式两边取对数, 即得

$$\ln s(t) = \ln s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} = \ln s_T + \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) \quad (116)$$

将(116)式代入(115)式即有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t), t) = 0$ 成立。由(114), (116)两式易得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = -\frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma s \sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\ln \frac{s}{s(t)} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s}{s(t)} \right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \quad (117)$$

当 $0 < s < s(t), \ln \frac{s}{s(t)} < 0$, 由(117)式得到 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) > 0$ 从而

$$w(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s(t)} w(s, t) \quad (118)$$

当 $s(t) < s < \infty, \ln \frac{s}{s(t)} > 0$, 由(117)式得到 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) < 0$ 从而

$$w(s(t), t) = \max_{s(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) \quad (119)$$

由(118), (119)两式即有 $w(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s(t)} w(s, t) = \max_{s(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)$ 。证毕。

定理 5 (数学模型 III 解的性质定理): 若 $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0, T])$, $\gamma(t) > 0, t \in (0, T)$ 由(111), (112)给出的精确解满足

1) 内边界 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega (T-t)}$ 是指数函数, $s'(t) = -\sigma^2 \omega s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega (T-t)}$ 。当 $\omega > 0, s'(t) < 0$, $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调减函数; 当 $\omega < 0, s'(t) > 0$, $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调增函数。 $s''(t) = \sigma^4 \omega^2 s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega (T-t)} > 0$ 。

2) 解函数 $w(s, t)$ 在内边界 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega (T-t)}$ 上具有很好的光滑性:

$w(s, t) \in C(\bar{\Omega}), \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(s, t) \in C(\Omega), \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) \in C(\Omega), \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s, t) \in C(\Omega)$ 。且满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^+(t), t) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^-(t), t) = -\frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma s^2(t) \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\xi \quad (120)$$

证明: 显然有 $w(s, t) \in C(\bar{\Omega}), \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) \in C(\Omega)$ 。由(117)式

1) $0 < s < s(t), \ln \frac{s}{s(t)} < 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) > 0$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s^-(t), t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow s^-(t)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t) - \varepsilon, t)$$

$$= -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma(s(t) - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\ln \frac{(s(t) - \varepsilon)}{s(t)} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{[\ln \frac{(s(t) - \varepsilon)}{s(t)}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi$$

$$= 0$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t) - \varepsilon, t) = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s(t) - \varepsilon, t) = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^-(t), t)$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t) - \varepsilon, t) = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma(s(t) - \varepsilon) \sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\ln \frac{(s(t) - \varepsilon)}{s(t)} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{[\ln \frac{(s(t) - \varepsilon)}{s(t)}]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma s^2(t) \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\xi$$

$$= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^-(t))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^-(t)) = -\frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sigma s^2(t) \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\xi \quad (121)$$

2) $s(t) < s < \infty, \ln \frac{s}{s(t)} > 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) < 0$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s^+(t), t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow s^+(t)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s, t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t) + \varepsilon, t) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^+(t), t) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t) + \varepsilon, t) = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{r t}}{2\sigma(s(t) + \varepsilon)\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\ln \frac{s(t) + \varepsilon}{s(t)} \right] \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{\frac{\left[\ln \frac{s(t)+\varepsilon}{s(t)} \right]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} d\xi \\ &= -\frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{r t}}{2\sigma s^2(t)\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\xi \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}(s^+(t), t) &= -\frac{s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{r t}}{2\sigma s^2(t)\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{(\xi-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\xi \end{aligned} \tag{122}$$

由(121),(122)即是(120)。对(111)应用换元积分法即可变形为含参变量的变上限积分形式

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{r t}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{T-t}} e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)(\zeta^2+t)} \gamma(\zeta^2+t) e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2 \zeta^2}} d\zeta \tag{123}$$

$$\text{记 } I(s, t) = \int_0^{\sqrt{T-t}} e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)(\zeta^2+t)} \gamma(\zeta^2+t) e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2 \zeta^2}} d\zeta \tag{124}$$

$$w(s, t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{r t}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} I(s, t) \tag{125}$$

应用含参变量的变上限积分的求导公式即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}(s, t) &= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{T-t}} e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)T} \gamma(T) e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(T-t)}} \\ &\quad + \int_0^{\sqrt{T-t}} \frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-(r+\sigma^2\omega)(\zeta^2+t)} \gamma(\zeta^2+t) e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2 \zeta^2}} \right] d\zeta \end{aligned} \tag{126}$$

由(126)式即知当 $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0, T])$ 有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(s, t) \in C(\Omega)$ 。证毕。

自由边界问题 IIIA (Black-Scholes 方程在 $0 < s < s(t), 0 < t < T$ 上的自由边界问题): 求 $\{w(s, t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + (r-q)s \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} - rw = 0, 0 < s < s(t), 0 < t < T \\ w(s, T) = 0, s(T) < s < \infty \\ w(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s(t)} w(s, t) = \phi(t), 0 < t < T \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t), t) = 0, 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \tag{127}$$

推论 3.1: 若 $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0, T]), \gamma(t) > 0$, 则自由边界问题 IIIA 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} w(s,t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \gamma(\xi) d\xi, 0 < s < s(t), 0 < t < T \\ s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \end{cases} \quad (128)$$

$$s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \quad (129)$$

有解的相容性条件是

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} \gamma(\xi) d\xi, \phi(T) = 0 \quad (130)$$

自由边界问题 IIIB (Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $s(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 上的自由边界问题): 求 $\{w(s,t), s(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + (r-q)s \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} - rw = 0, s(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ w(s,T) = 0, s(T) < s < \infty \\ w(s(t),t) = \max_{s(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s,t) = \phi(t) \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(s(t),t) = 0 \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (131)$$

推论 3.2: 若 $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0,T]), \gamma(t) > 0$,

则自由边界问题 IIIB 有连续有界的精确解

$$\begin{cases} w(s,t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \gamma(\xi) d\xi, s(t) < s < \infty, 0 < t < T \\ s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \end{cases} \quad (132)$$

$$s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \quad (133)$$

有解的相容性条件是

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} \gamma(\xi) d\xi, \phi(T) = 0 \quad (134)$$

定理 6 (数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 IIIA, IIIB 的自由边界三线合一定理):

当 $s(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $\gamma(t) \in C^1([0,T]), \gamma(t) > 0$, 且数学模型 III 与问题 IIIA, IIIB 中的边值函数满足条件(134), 则数学模型 III 的奇异内边界问题与问题 IIIA, IIIB 的解具有相同的表达式

$$\begin{cases} w(s,t) = \frac{\sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi}}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} e^{\frac{[\ln s - \sigma^2 \omega(T-t) - \ln s_T]^2}{2\sigma^2(\xi-t)}} \gamma(\xi) d\xi \\ s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \end{cases} \quad (135)$$

$$s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} \quad (136)$$

数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 IIIA, IIIB 的自由边界三曲线重合成一条指数函数曲线 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, 0 < t < T$; 数学模型 III 的解函数是问题 IIIA 和 IIIB 的解函数的共同连续开拓, 问题 IIIA 和 IIIB 的解函数是数学模型 III 的解函数在它们各自的定义域内的限制。

附注 4: 关于条件(134), 也可以称为数学模型 III 有解的相容性条件, 若给定函数 $\phi(t), 0 < t < T$, 则条件(134)是关于函数 $\gamma(t), 0 < t < T$ 的第一类 Volterra 积分方程[4]; 函数 $\gamma(t), 0 < t < T$ 必须是满足积分方程(134)的解。

例如, 若边值函数由(137)式给出, 容易验证(138)给出的 $\gamma(t)$ 是满足积分方程(134)的解。若 $\gamma(t)$ 由(138)式定义, 则相应的边值函数 $\phi(t)$ 必须使(137)式成立。

$$\phi(t) = \frac{e^{-(g-r)t} \sigma s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} \operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{g(T-t)}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{g}}, g > 0, 0 < t < T \tag{137}$$

$$\gamma(t) = e^{(r+\sigma^2 \omega)t} e^{-gt}, g > 0, 0 < t < T \tag{138}$$

其中 $\operatorname{erf}(y)$ 为误差函数。

附注 5: 若数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 IIIA, IIIB 中的边值函数 $\phi(t) \equiv |s(t) - K|$, 则 $s_T = K$, 且有解的相容性条件是函数 $\gamma(t)$ 为第一类 Volterra 积分方程(139)的解。

$$\int_t^T \frac{e^{-(r+\sigma^2 \omega)\xi} \gamma(\xi)}{\sqrt{\xi-t}} d\xi = \eta(t), 0 < t < T \tag{139}$$

其中

$$\eta(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2\pi} \left| e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)} - 1 \right|}{\sigma e^{\sigma^2 \omega T} e^{rt}} \tag{140}$$

3. 结论

I 简单期权价格曲面的情形, 即 Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 内有且仅有一条奇异内边界的情形。定理 6 的结果得到数学模型 III 的期权价格函数对任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$, 在奇异内边界 $s(t) = s_T e^{\sigma^2 \omega(T-t)}, 0 < t < T$ 上取最大值 $u(s(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s < \infty} u(s, t)$, 且数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 IIIA 和 IIIB 的自由边界三曲线重合。对简单期权价格曲面而言, 数学模型 III 的奇异内边界与问题 IIIA 和 IIIB 的自由边界都是最佳实施边界。

II 复杂期权价格曲面的情形, 即 Black-Scholes 方程在区域 $\Omega: 0 < s < \infty, 0 < t < T$ 具有 $N+1$ 条奇异内边界 $s_0(t) < s_1(t) < \dots < s_N(t)$ 的情形。由定理 2 期权价格函数 $w(s, t)$ 满足条件 $w(s_0(t), t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t)$, $w(s_N(t), t) = \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t)$ 。当 $\max_{0 \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) > \max \left[\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t), \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) \right]$ 时, 问题 IIA 的自由边界 $s_0(t)$ 与问题 IIB 的自由边界 $s_N(t)$ 都不是最佳实施边界; 当 $\max_{0 \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) = \max \left[\max_{0 \leq s \leq s_0(t)} w(s, t), \max_{s_N(t) \leq s < \infty} w(s, t) \right]$ 时, 问题 IIA 的自由边界 $s_0(t)$ 与问题 IIB 的自由边界 $s_N(t)$ 有可能成为最佳实施边界。在复杂多变的情况下, 一般不能用问题 IIA 的自由边界 $s_0(t)$, 或问题 IIB 的自由边界 $s_N(t)$ 的计标结果去推断其为美式期权最佳实施边界。单独考虑自由边界问题 IIA 或 IIB 所得到的自由边界的计标结果皆有可能与真实情况的最佳实施边界相差很远。

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