Deterministic criteria for the absence of arbitrage in diffusion models

Aleksandar Mijatović

Department of Mathematics

Imperial College London

6th World Congress of the Bachelier Finance Society

Toronto, Canada

26 June 2010

Based on joint work with **Mikhail Urusov**

Structure of the talk

1. Definition of various concepts of no-arbitrage (NFLVR, NGA, NRA).
2. Deterministic characterisation in diffusion models and comparison.

Free lunch with vanishing risk (FLVR)

Discounted asset price model: semimart $S = (S_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$, $T \in (0, \infty]$.
Admissible Trading strategy: predictable process $H = (H_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ s.t. $\exists$ a constant $c_H \geq 0$ and

$$H \cdot S_t \geq -c_H \quad \text{a.s.} \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

Discounted wealth process with the initial capital $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $x + H \cdot S$.

The model S satisfies the *NFLVR* condition if $\overline{C} \cap L^\infty_+ = \{0\}$ where

$$C := \{g \in L^\infty \mid \exists \text{ admissible } H \text{ such that } g \leq H \cdot S_T \text{ a.s.}\}.$$

$\overline{C}$ is the closure of $C \subset L^\infty$ in the norm topology.

Financial significance and characterisation of NFLVR

FLVR in $S \Longrightarrow \exists\, g \in L^\infty_+ \setminus \{0\}$, $g_n \in L^\infty$ and attainable claims $H^n \cdot S_T$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$g_n \le H^n \cdot S_T \quad \text{a.s.} \quad \text{and} \lim_{n \to \infty} \|g - g_n\|_\infty = 0.$$

Economic interpretation: the risk of H^n vanishes with increasing n

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left((H^n \cdot S_T) \wedge 0 \right) = 0.$$

(Delbaen and Schachermayer 1998): S satisfies NFLVR iff there exists an equivalent sigma-martingale measure for S.

If S is locally bounded from below, NFLVR holds iff $\exists$ equivalent local martingale measure for S (Ansel-Stricker lemma)

Generalised arbitrage (GA)

Disc. asset price model: non-negative semimart $S = (S_t)_{t\in[0,T]}$.
Predictable trading strategies $H = (H_t)_{t\in[0,T]}$ is given by

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^{N} h_{k-1} I_{(\tau_{k-1},\tau_k]}, \text{ where } N \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \le \tau_0 \le \cdots \le \tau_N \le T$$

are stopping times, h_{k-1} are $\mathbb{R}$-valued $\mathcal{F}_{\tau_{k-1}}$-measurable. Let

$$C := \{h \in L^\infty \mid \exists H \text{ simple strategy s.t. } h \le \frac{(H\cdot S)_T}{(1+S_T)} \text{ a.s.}\}.$$

The model S satisfies *NGA* if

$$\overline{C}^* \cap L^\infty_+ = \{0\},$$

where $\overline{C}^*$ is closure of C in weak-* topology $\sigma(L^\infty, L^1)$ on L^∞.

NFLVR and NGA

FLVR: (Delbaen and Schachermayer 1994)
GA: (Sin 1996), (Yan 1998), (Cherny 2007)

Discounted asset price process: non-negative cts. semimart S

NFLVR on $[0, T] \iff \exists$ Q $\sim$ P: $(S_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ is a Q-loc. mart.
NFLVR on $[0, \infty) \iff \exists$ Q $\sim$ P: $(S_t)_{t \in [0,\infty)}$ is a Q-loc. mart.

NGA on $[0, T] \iff \exists$ Q $\sim$ P: $(S_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ is a Q-mart.
NGA on $[0, \infty) \iff \exists$ Q $\sim$ P: $(S_t)_{t \in [0,\infty)}$ is a Q-u.i. mart.

In particular, NGA $\Longrightarrow$ NFLVR

Setting

Bond price $\equiv 1$
Stock price $dY_t = \mu(Y_t)\,dt + \sigma(Y_t)\,dW_t$, $Y_0 = x_0 \in J := (0, \infty)$

Assumptions
(A) $\sigma(x) \neq 0 \ \forall x \in J$
(B) $1/\sigma^2 \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(J)$
(C) $\mu/\sigma^2 \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(J)$
(D) Y does not exit at ∞

On the contrary, Y may exit at 0. We stop Y after it reaches 0.

Inputs: functions μ and σ
Outputs: determnistic criteria for NFLVR, NGA and NRA in terms of μ and σ

Ingredients

$$\frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^4} \in L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(J) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{x\mu^2(x)}{\sigma^4(x)} \in L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(0+) \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sigma^2(x)} \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(0+) \tag{3}$$

Recall (C) $\mu/\sigma^2 \in L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(J)$

Criteria for NFLVR and NGA in the difussion model Y

Assume (A)–(D)

Theorem 1 *NFLVR on* $[0, T] \iff$ *(a) or (b), where*
(a) (1) and (2) hold
(b) (1) and (3) hold and Y *does not exit at 0*

Corollary 2 *(Delbaen and Shirakawa 2002) If* Y *does not exit at 0: NFLVR on* $[0, T] \iff$ *(1) and (3)*

Theorem 3 *NFLVR on* $[0, \infty) \iff$ *(1), (2), and* $s(\infty) = \infty$*, where* s *denotes the scale function of* Y

Proposition 4 *NGA on* $[0, T] \iff$ *NFLVR on* $[0, T]$ *and* $x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(\infty-)$

Proposition 5 *There is always GA on* $[0, \infty)$

Proofs: see (Mijatović and Urusov 2009a) and (Mijatović and Urusov 2009b)

The setting for relative arbitrage (RA)

Stochastic portfolio theory (Fernholz 2002), (Fernholz and Karatzas 2008b). Assume from now on $T < \infty$.

RA on $[0, T]$: there exists a self-financing strategy with a strictly positive wealth $(V_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ such that $V_0 = Y_0$, $V_T \geq Y_T$ a.s., and $\mathsf{P}(V_T > Y_T) > 0$

For RA we assume (A), (B), (C'), and (D')
(A) $\sigma(x) \neq 0 \; \forall x \in J$
(B) $1/\sigma^2 \in L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(J)$
(C') $\mu^2/\sigma^4 \in L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(J)$
(D') Y exits neither at 0 nor at ∞

Criterion for NRA

Assume (A), (B), (C'), and (D')

Recall $dY_t = \mu(Y_t)\,dt + \sigma(Y_t)\,dW_t$, $Y_0 = x_0 \in J = (0, \infty)$
Set $\overline{Z}_t := \exp\{-\int_0^t (\mu/\sigma)(Y_u)\,dW_u - (1/2)\int_0^t (\mu^2/\sigma^2)(Y_u)\,du\}$
By Itô's formula $\overline{Z}Y = (\overline{Z}_t Y_t)_{t\in[0,T]}$ is a local martingale

(Fernholz and Karatzas 2008a) and (Mijatović and Urusov 2009a):

$$\text{NRA} \iff \overline{Z}Y \text{ martingale}$$

Proposition 6 *NRA* $\iff x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(\infty-)$

Proof. $d(\overline{Z}_t Y_t) = \overline{Z}_t Y_t b(Y_t)\,dW_t$ with $b(x) = \sigma(x)/x - \mu(x)/\sigma(x)$
$\overline{Z}_t Y_t = x_0 \mathcal{E}(\int_0^\cdot b(Y_u)\,dW_u)_t$ □

Comparison

Assume (A), (B), (C'), and (D')

(i) NFLVR $\Longleftrightarrow x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(0+)$
(ii) NRA $\Longleftrightarrow x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(\infty-)$
(iii) NGA $\Longleftrightarrow x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(0+)$ and $x/\sigma^2(x) \notin L^1_{\mathsf{loc}}(\infty-)$

Thus, NFLVR and NRA are in a general position and

$$\text{NGA} \iff \text{NFLVR and NRA}$$

NFLVR & NRA	$dY_t = Y_t\,dt + Y_t\,dW_t$
NFLVR & RA	$dY_t = Y_t\,dt + Y_t^2\,dW_t$
FLVR & NRA	$dY_t = \frac{1}{Y_t}\,dt + dW_t$
FLVR & RA	$dY_t = 2\,dt + (\sqrt{Y_t} + Y_t^2)\,dW_t$

Thank you for your attention!

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