

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

## HW Assignment 5

**Problem 5.1.** Show that (see slides for notation)

$$B(e) = \{c : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \forall \pi \in \mathcal{M}, \pi \cdot c \leq \pi \cdot e\}.$$

(*Hint.* One direction is easy - just use positivity of  $\pi$ . For the other direction, it is clearly enough to consider the case  $e = 0$ , and suppose that there exists  $c^*$  such that  $\pi \cdot c^* \leq 0$ , for all  $\pi \in \mathcal{M}$ , but  $c^*$  is not dominated by any vector of the form  $Wz$ . That means that the compact and convex set  $\{c^*\}$  and the closed and convex set  $B(0)$  do not intersect. Therefore, there exists a linear functional  $\tilde{\pi}$  which separates them. Show that  $\tilde{\pi}$  can be normalized so that  $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{M}$  and reach a contradiction.

**Problem 5.2.** Prove that there exists a compact subset  $K$  of  $B(e)$  such that  $U(c) < U(e)$  for  $c \in B(e) \setminus K$ . (*Hint.* If one of the coordinates of  $c$  is “large positive”, some other will have to be “large negative”. The fact that  $U'(x) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  implies that a “large negative” coordinate will destroy the utility to the extent that no other “large positive” coordinate can repair. Now translate this into mathematics. )

**Problem 5.3.** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be an incomplete financial market. Given  $\pi^* \in \mathcal{M}$ , show that there exist a finite number  $\bar{D}^{J+1}, \dots, \bar{D}^{J+m}$  of contracts with the property that the market  $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \cup \bar{D}^{J+1} \cup \dots \cup \bar{D}^{J+m}$  is complete and its unique present-value price process is  $\pi^*$ .

**Problem 5.4.** Let  $\bar{q}$  be a MUBP for the contract  $\bar{D}$ . Then

- (1)  $\bar{q}$  is an arbitrage-free price process for  $\bar{D}$ .
- (2)  $\bar{q}$  is unique.

(*Hint.* For the first part, note that an arbitrage opportunity would certainly not be overseen by a utility-maximizing investor. She would pump money into it. In order to prove the second part, try to deduce it from the proof of the existence theorem. Alternatively, try to construct a purely financial argument, but that might be quite difficult.)