

Numerical Solution to the Optimal Portfolio Selection Problem for Power Utility Function

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Abstract

This work studies the optimal portfolio selection problem for an investor with a power utility function in a continuous-time market consisting of a risk-free bond and a risky stock. The investor seeks to maximize the expected utility of terminal wealth by dynamically allocating investments between the two assets. The problem is formulated through a Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman equation, which is then solved numerically. We develop a finite difference scheme that maximizes the use of central differencing for improved accuracy, switching to forward or backward differencing only when needed to maintain stability. Boundary conditions are carefully treated to ensure realistic behavior at extreme wealth levels.

Keywords: Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman equation, finite difference methods, CRRA utility

1 Problem Setup

Consider a financial market containing two financial assets that are traded continuously on a finite horizon $[0, T]$. The first asset is a risk-free bond P that evolves according to the following ordinary differential equation

$$dP_t = rP_t dt, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (1)$$

where r is a risk-free rate. The second asset is a risky stock that evolves according to the following stochastic differential equation

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t, \quad t \in [0, T] \quad (2)$$

where $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant drift term, $\sigma \geq 0$ is a constant volatility term, and W_t is a standard Brownian motion.

The investor is interested in determining an efficient strategy for her final wealth. Define the wealth process X_t , at any time $t < T$, the investor needs to decide what proportion u_t of her wealth to invest in the risky asset S_t and invest the remaining proportion $1 - u_t$ to the risk-free bond. The wealth process must evolve according to the following stochastic differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= u_t X_t \frac{dS_t}{S_t} + (1 - u_t) X_t r dt \\ &= u_t X_t (\mu dt + \sigma dW_t) + (1 - u_t) X_t r dt \\ &= u_t X_t \mu dt + u_t X_t \sigma dW_t + X_t r dt - u_t X_t r dt \\ &= [r + u_t(\mu - r)] X_t dt + X_t u_t \sigma dW_t. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Assume that the initial wealth is positive i.e. $X_0 = x_0 > 0$. The investor is interested in finding an optimal investment strategy u_t^* such that the expected utility of the terminal wealth X_T is maximized. The objective function is given by,

$$\max_{u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E}[U(X_T^u)]. \quad (4)$$

Here, \mathcal{A} is the set of admissible controls if the investor had an initial endowment of x_0 , and $U(x)$ is a utility function that is strictly increasing and concave up. We apply the power utility function such that the objective function becomes,

$$\max_{u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{(X_T^u)^\gamma}{\gamma} \right]. \quad \gamma \in (0, 1) \quad (5)$$

By the martingale optimality principle and the verification theorem for Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman (HJB) equation for the Merton problem, the portfolio problem (4) can be evaluated by solving the following HJB-equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \max_{u_t \in \mathcal{A}} \left\{ [u_t(\mu - r) + r] X_t \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} X_t^2 \sigma^2 u_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} \right\} = 0 \\ V(T, x) = \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

2 Numerical Scheme for the HJB Equation

The PDE (6) can be written as,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \max_{u_t \in \mathcal{A}} \{ \mathcal{L}^u V \} = 0 \\ V(T, x) = \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Here,

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}^u V = a(X_t, u_t) \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} + b(X_t, u_t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \\ a(X_t, u_t) = \frac{1}{2} X_t^2 \sigma^2 u_t^2 \\ b(X_t, u) = [r + u_t(\mu - r)] X_t. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

\mathcal{L} is the infinitesimal generator of the process. The domain of the PDE is $\Omega = \{(t, X_t) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}\}$.

3 Boundary Conditions

In order to evaluate the HJB PDE numerically, boundary conditions need to be established. At the boundary $X_t = 0$, the PDE reduces to

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (9)$$

Furthermore, for large X_t , we make the assumption that the optimal control is $u = 0$. The intuition for this assumption is that for a sufficiently large wealth, the marginal gain an investor generates from investing in the risky asset is small compared to investing in the risk-free asset. The PDE (6) reduces to

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + r X_t \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0. \quad (10)$$

Define $\tau = T - t$, the solution (See Appendix A) to the PDE above is given by,

$$V(T - \tau, x) = \delta^2(\tau) x^2 + \delta(\tau) x, \quad (11)$$

where,

$$\delta(\tau) = \exp(r\tau) \quad (12)$$

4 Finite Difference

The first step is to localize the PDE to a finite interval $[0, X_{max}]$. Suppose that the price process can be discretized into M nodes, and the time process can be discretized into N nodes. Define $\Delta x = \frac{X_{max}}{M-1}$ and $\Delta \tau = \frac{T}{N-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= (i-1)\Delta x, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M \\ \tau_n &= (n-1)\Delta \tau, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The values at each grid point is denoted as $V_i^n = V(\tau_n, x_i)$. The infinitesimal generator $\mathcal{L}^u V$ can be approximated as,

$$(\mathcal{L}_{\Delta x}^u V)_i = \alpha_i V_{i-1} + \beta_i V_{i+1} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i) V_i. \quad (14)$$

The PDE (6) can be approximated using an explicit timestepping as,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_i^{n+1} - V_i^n}{\Delta t} + \max_{u \in \mathbb{R}} [(\mathcal{L}_{\Delta x}^u V^n)_i] &= 0 \\ \frac{V_i^{n+1} - V_i^n}{\Delta t} + \alpha_i^n V_{i-1}^n + \beta_i^n V_{i+1}^n - (\alpha_i^n + \beta_i^n) V_i^n &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

From (8), note that $a(X_t, u)$ is always positive, while $b(X_t, u)$ is not always positive. When either α_i or β_i is negative, oscillations may appear in the numerical solution. The numerical scheme presented involves the maximal use of central differences to improve the convergence rate and accuracy. In cases that either α_i or β_i is negative, we adopt forward or backward differences to ensure that the new coefficient is positive. The central difference is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,central}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{2\Delta x} \\ \beta_{i,central}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{2\Delta x} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

If $\alpha_{i,central}^n < 0$, we apply a forward difference to $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,forward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} \\ \beta_{i,forward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

If $\beta_{i,central}^n < 0$, we apply a backward difference to $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,backward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x} \\ \beta_{i,backward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

More detail is provided in Appendix B.

5 Numerical Algorithm

Define the matrix,

$$A^n(u^n) = \begin{pmatrix} -(\alpha_1^n + \beta_1^n) & \beta_1^n & & & \\ \alpha_2^n & -(\alpha_2^n + \beta_2^n) & \beta_2^n & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & \alpha_{M-2}^n & -(\alpha_{M-2}^n + \beta_{M-2}^n) & \beta_{M-2}^n & \\ & & \alpha_{M-1}^n & -(\alpha_{M-1}^n + \beta_{M-1}^n) & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_{\Delta x}^u V)_i &= \alpha_i V_{i-1} + \beta_i V_{i+1} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i) V_i \\ &= [A^n(u^n) V^n]_i. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Define the boundary condition vector $G^n = [0, 0, \dots, 0, G_M^n]$, where the entries are populated using the equation for the boundary condition for large X_t ,

$$\begin{aligned} V(T - \tau, x_{max}) &= \delta(\tau) x_{max}^2 + \delta(\tau) x_{max} \\ \rightarrow V(t, x_{max}) &= \delta(T - t) x_{max}^2 + \delta(T - t) x_{max} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} G_u^M &:= V(n\Delta t, x_{max}) \\ &= \delta(T - n\Delta t) x_{max}^2 + \delta(T - n\Delta t) x_{max} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Then the discretized PDE (15) can be written in terms of the control vector u^n

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_i^{n+1} - V_i^n}{\Delta t} + \max_{u_t \in \mathbb{R}} [\mathcal{L}^u V^n]_i &= 0 \\ \frac{V_i^{n+1} - V_i^n}{\Delta t} + [A^n(u^n) V^n]_i &= 0 \\ V_i^{n+1} - V_i^n + A^n(u^n) V^n \Delta t &= 0 \\ [I - A^n(u^n) \Delta t] V^n &= V^{n+1} + (G^{n+1} - G^n) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

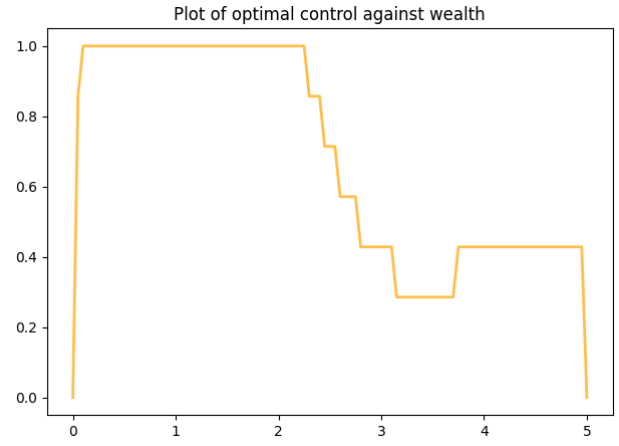
Here, $(G^{n+1} - G^n)$ enforces the boundary condition at x_{max} .

6 Simulation

The scheme described above is implemented in Python with the following parameter values:

- $r = 0.03$
- $\mu = 0.02$
- $\sigma = 0.15$
- $T = 20.0$
- $\gamma = 0.5$
- $x_{max} = 5.0$
- $M = 100$
- $N = 1600$
- $U_{max} = 1$

A plot of the value function $V(X_t, t)$ versus the wealth process X_t and a plot of the optimal control u against wealth X_t derived from the numerical scheme above is presented below:



The first result is a plot of the value function $V(x_0, t = 0)$ against initial wealth. It shows that $V(x_0, t = 0)$ starts at zero and increases in a concave way as wealth grows, which matches the behavior we expect from CRRA utility. Since the risk aversion parameter is $\gamma = 0.5$, the investor is relatively risk-tolerant. This means utility rises quickly with small increases in wealth but flattens out as wealth becomes larger because of diminishing marginal utility. The second plot shows the optimal proportion of wealth to invest in the risky asset. When wealth is very low ($x = 0$), there is no investment because there is nothing to invest. As wealth rises to $x = 1$ or $x = 2$, the investor becomes aggressive, taking on more risk to build capital. From $x = 2$ to $x = 5$, the investment in the risky asset gradually decreases as the investor becomes more cautious. Finally, at high wealth levels ($x = 5$), the control drops back to zero, showing that the investor prefers to hold wealth safely in the risk-free asset.

A Solution to the PDE (Appendix A)

Assume that the solution to the PDE is given by,

$$V(T - \tau, X_t) = \delta^2(\tau)X_t^2 + \delta(\tau)X_t \quad (23)$$

where

$$\delta(\tau) = \exp(r\tau). \quad (24)$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \\ &= -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} \\ &= -2r \exp(2r\tau)X_t^2 - r \exp(r\tau)X_t \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} rX_t \frac{\partial V}{\partial X_t} &= rX_t(2X_t\delta(\tau) + \delta(\tau)) \\ &= rX_t(2X_t \exp(2r\tau) + \exp(r\tau)) \\ &= 2r \exp(2r\tau)X_t^2 + r \exp(r\tau)X_t. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + rX_t \frac{\partial V}{\partial X_t} &= -2r \exp(2r\tau)X_t^2 - r \exp(r\tau)X_t + 2r \exp(2r\tau)X_t^2 + r \exp(r\tau)X_t. \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Therefore, $V(t, X_t) = \delta(\tau)X_t^2 + \delta(\tau)X_t$ is a solution to the PDE.

B Discretization Scheme (Appendix B)

We discretize the operator $\mathcal{L}^u V$ and derive the coefficients α_i^{n+1} and β_i^{n+1} ,

$$\mathcal{L}^u V = a(x_t, u_t) \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} + b(x_t, u_t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} a(x_t, u_t) = \frac{1}{2} x_t^2 \sigma^2 u_t^2. \quad (28)$$

Suppose we apply central differencing to $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &\approx \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1}}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} &\approx \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Then, (28) results in,

$$\mathcal{L}^u V \approx a(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} + b(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1}}{\Delta x} \quad (30)$$

Matching the coefficient with (14) results in:

$$\alpha_i V_{i-1} + \beta_i V_{i+1} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i) V_i = a(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} + b(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1}}{\Delta x} \quad (31)$$

For the above equation to hold,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,central}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{2\Delta x} \\ \beta_{i,central}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{2\Delta x} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Suppose instead that $\alpha_{i,central}^n < 0$ and we apply forward difference to $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$, and central difference to $\frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &\approx \frac{V_{i+1} - V_i}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} &\approx \frac{V_{i+1} + V_{i-1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Matching the coefficient with (14) results in:

$$\alpha_i V_{i-1} + \beta_i V_{i+1} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i) V_i = a(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i+1} + V_{i-1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} + b(x_t, u_t) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{V_{i+1} - V_i}{\Delta x} \quad (34)$$

For the above equation to hold,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,forward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} \\ \beta_{i,forward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

Suppose instead that $\beta_{i,central}^n < 0$ and we apply backward difference to $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$, and central difference to $\frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &\approx \frac{V_i - V_{i-1}}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{(\partial x)^2} &\approx \frac{V_{i+1} + V_{i-1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Matching the coefficient with (14) results in:

$$\alpha_i V_{i-1} + \beta_i V_{i+1} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i) V_i = a(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_{i+1} + V_{i-1} - 2V_i}{(\Delta x)^2} + b(x_t, u_t) \frac{V_i - V_{i-1}}{\Delta x} \quad (37)$$

For the above equation to hold,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i,backward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{b(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x} \\ \beta_{i,backward}^n &= \frac{a(x_i, u^n)}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$