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On Pre-Commitment Aspects of a Time-Consistent Strategy for a Mean-Variance Investor

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Abstract

In this paper, a link between a time-consistent and a pre-commitment investment 8 strategy is established. We define an implied investment target, which is implicitly con-9 tained in a time-consistent strategy at a given time step and wealth level. By imposing 10 the implied investment target at the initial time step on a time-consistent strategy, we 11 form a hybrid strategy which may generate better mean-variance efficient frontiers than 12 the time-consistent strategy. We extend the numerical algorithm proposed in [Cong, 13 F. and Oosterlee, C. W. (2016), Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, 64(1):23– 14 38] to solve constrained time-consistent mean-variance optimization problems. Since the 15 time-consistent and the pre-commitment strategies generate different terminal wealth 16 distributions, time-consistency is not always inferior to pre-commitment. 17

Keywords: Finance · Investment analysis · Decision analysis · Simulation · Time-18 consistency 19

Introduction 1 20

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Since Markowitz's pioneering work (Markowitz, 1952) on a single-period investment model, 21 the mean-variance portfolio optimization problem has become a very attractive topic in 22 academic and industrial research and development. One way to extend Markowitz's work 23 is to consider multi-period mean-variance optimization. 24

Dynamic mean-variance optimization is not a trivial task, as in general the Bell-25 man dynamic programming principle (Bellman, 1957) should be applied to this kind of 26 path-dependent optimization problem. Due to the nonlinearity of the variance operator, 27 however, the mean-variance problem cannot be solved in this manner. 28

In Zhou and Li (2000) and Li and Ng (2000), the authors introduced an embedding 29 technique, by which the original mean-variance problem was formulated as a tractable 30 linear-quadratic (LQ) problem. Instead of pursuing an optimal balance between profit and 31 risk, an investor then designs an investment strategy to minimize the difference between 32

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