

SCILAB à l'École nationale des ponts et chaussées

<http://cermics.enpc.fr/scilab>

Halmstad 2006

Dynamic programming and Markov chains

Jean-Philippe CHANCELIER

15 novembre 2006 (dernière date de mise à jour)

Table des matières

0.1	Optimal stopping time problem : The house or secretary problem	2
-----	--	---

0.1 Optimal stopping time problem : The house or secretary problem

We want to buy a house deciding which one to buy by visiting a fixed sequence of N houses. The N houses have a value v_k ($v_1 < v_2 < \dots < v_N$) which are not known in advance. We obtain the value of a current house at the time we visit it and we are then able to compare its value with the previously visited ones. We assume that the probabilistic model is that when visiting a sequence of houses we will visit a random permutation of the N houses with a uniform law on all the random permutations. When we visit the k -th house we can decide to stop and buy the house or to continue it is not possible to come back on a non-selected house. Let S_k defined as follows :

$$S_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } W_k = k \text{ avec } W_k = \text{Argmax}_{j \in [1, k]} v_{\sigma(j)} \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

S_n is a Markov chain with $\{0, 1\}$ as state space and transition matrices $M^{(k)}$ are as follows : $M_{i,1}^{(k)} = 1/(k+1)$ and $M_{i,0}^{(k)} = k/(k+1)$ (Note that the s_k are in fact independent).

Our problem is a stopping time problem. We have to decide at which time to stop in order to maximize the probability that we have chosen the best house. We want to compute $u_1(1)$ and obtain the associated optimal strategy (note that $S_1 \equiv 1$), where $u_n(x)$ is given by :

$$u_n(x) \equiv \sup_{\tau \mathcal{F}_{n,t.a., n \leq \tau \leq N}} \mathbb{E}[g_\tau(S^\tau) | S_n = x].$$

with $g_k(1) = k/N$ and $g_k(0) \equiv 0$.

We recall here that $u_n(x)$ is solution of the following recursive equation :

$$u_n(x) = \max \left(\frac{1}{n+1} u_{n+1}(1) + \frac{n}{n+1} u_{n+1}(0), \frac{n}{N} \mathbb{I}_{x \neq 0} \right) ; u_N(x) = g_N(x) = x \quad (1)$$

Question 1 Write a program which computed $u_n(x)$ for $n \in [1, N]$ and draw on a graphics the curves $u_n(1)$, $u_n(0)$ and the two functions $g_n(1)$ and $g_n(0)$.

Question 2 We assume here that the values $v_i = i$. Use **grand** to obtain a random permutation of $(v_i)_{i \in [1, N]}$.

Question 3 Compute along the trajectory the value of u_n and compute the stopping time.

Question 4 Use monte Carlo simulation to evaluate the optimal value function.