

12. **Investment with uncertain costs and returns.** (p.70) Consider the following project. The initial cost is  $S$ . The income is estimated to be  $\tilde{R}$  at the end of each year. The annual cost of operating the new system is estimated to be  $\tilde{C}$  at the end of each year. These estimates may err substantially. Use a fractional error info-gap model for costs and returns:

$$\mathcal{U}(h) \left\{ R, C : \left| \frac{R_k - \tilde{R}}{\varepsilon_R \tilde{R}} \right| \leq h, \left| \frac{C_k - \tilde{C}}{\varepsilon_C \tilde{C}} \right| \leq h, k = 1, \dots, N \right\}, \quad h \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

The company's minimal acceptable rate of return (MARR) is  $i$ . The system will operate for  $N$  years.

(a) Derive the robustness function of the PW.

(b) Compare two realizations of this system with the following characteristics:

$$\text{PW}(\tilde{R}_1, \tilde{C}_1) < \text{PW}(\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{C}_2) \quad (3)$$

$$\varepsilon_{1,R} \tilde{R}_1 + \varepsilon_{1,C} \tilde{C}_1 < \varepsilon_{2,R} \tilde{R}_2 + \varepsilon_{2,C} \tilde{C}_2 \quad (4)$$

For what values of the PW do you prefer option 1? Provide an intuitive explanation of the results.

**Solution to Problem 12, Investment with uncertain costs and returns, (p.10).****(a)**

- $S$  = Initial cost of the project.
- $\tilde{R}$  = estimated revenue at the end of each period.
- $\tilde{C}$  = estimated operating cost at the end of each period.
- $N$  = number of periods.
- MARR =  $i$ .

The PW is:

$$PW(R, C) = -S + \sum_{k=1}^N (1+i)^{-k} R_k - \sum_{k=1}^N (1+i)^{-k} C_k \quad (162)$$

The robustness is defined as:

$$\hat{h} = \max \left\{ h : \left( \min_{R, C \in \mathcal{U}(h)} PW(R, C) \right) \geq PW_c \right\} \quad (163)$$

Let  $m(h)$  denote the inner minimum, which occurs when:

$$R_k = \tilde{R} - \varepsilon_R \tilde{R} h = \tilde{R}(1 - \varepsilon_R h), \quad C_k = \tilde{C} + \varepsilon_C \tilde{C} h = \tilde{C}(1 + \varepsilon_C h) \quad (164)$$

Thus:

$$m(h) = -S + \sum_{k=1}^N (1+i)^{-k} \tilde{R}(1 - \varepsilon_R h) - \sum_{k=1}^N (1+i)^{-k} \tilde{C}(1 + \varepsilon_C h) \quad (165)$$

$$= PW(\tilde{R}, \tilde{C}) - (\varepsilon_R \tilde{R} + \varepsilon_C \tilde{C}) h \sum_{k=1}^N (1+i)^{-k} \quad (166)$$

$$= PW(\tilde{R}, \tilde{C}) - (\varepsilon_R \tilde{R} + \varepsilon_C \tilde{C}) h \frac{1 - (1+i)^{-N}}{i} \quad (167)$$

Equate this to  $PW_c$  and solve for  $h$  to obtain the robustness:

$$\hat{h} = \frac{PW(\tilde{R}, \tilde{C}) - PW_c}{\varepsilon_R \tilde{R} + \varepsilon_C \tilde{C}} \frac{i}{1 - (1+i)^{-N}} \quad (168)$$

or zero if this is negative.

**(b)** The conditions of eqs.(3) and (4) cause the robustness curves of the two options to cross (see fig. 5), where option 1 is nominally worse but with lower cost of robustness (steeper robustness curve). Thus, the robustness criterion prefers option 1 when  $PW_c$  is less than the value,  $PW_x$ , at which the robustness curves cross one another. This is obtained by equating the robustness functions:

$$\hat{h}_1 = \hat{h}_2 \implies \frac{PW(\tilde{R}_1, \tilde{C}_1) - PW_x}{\varepsilon_{1,R} \tilde{R}_1 + \varepsilon_{1,C} \tilde{C}_1} = \frac{PW(\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{C}_2) - PW_x}{\varepsilon_{2,R} \tilde{R}_2 + \varepsilon_{2,C} \tilde{C}_2} \quad (169)$$

$$\implies PW_x = \frac{\widetilde{PW}_1 E_2 - \widetilde{PW}_2 E_1}{E_2 - E_1} \quad (170)$$

which is positive if:

$$\frac{\widetilde{PW}_1}{E_1} > \frac{\widetilde{PW}_2}{E_2} \quad (171)$$

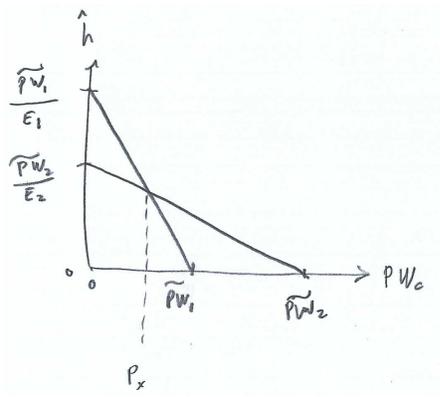


Figure 5: Robustnesses vs critical present worth, problem 12(b).

where we have defined:

$$E_i = \varepsilon_{i,R}\tilde{R}_i + \varepsilon_{i,C}\tilde{C}_i, \quad \tilde{PW}_i = PW(\tilde{R}_i, \tilde{C}_i) \quad (172)$$

In summary:

$$\text{option 1} \succ \text{option 2} \quad \text{if} \quad PW_c < PW_x \quad (173)$$