

# Alternate CRR model

Tuesday, September 25, 2012  
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$$A \begin{cases} p & A e^{\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \\ & A e^{-\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \end{cases}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \sqrt{\Delta t}}{\sigma} \right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}} [A_1] \sim e^{\mu \Delta t} A$$

$$\mathbb{V}^{\mathbb{P}} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{A_1}{A} \right) \right] \sim \sigma^2 \Delta t$$

$$q = \textcircled{p} + \textcircled{p} \sqrt{\Delta t} + \dots$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \quad A \begin{cases} & A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \\ p & A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) \Delta t - \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \end{cases}$$

$$1 \begin{cases} e^{r \Delta t} \\ e^{r \Delta t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}} [A_1] &= A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) \Delta t} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \right] \\ &\downarrow \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \Delta t + \dots) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1 - \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \Delta t + \dots) \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \Delta t + \dots \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \Delta t + \dots} \\ &= A e^{\mu \Delta t} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{V}^{\mathbb{P}} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{A_1}{A} \right) \right] = \sigma^2 \Delta t$$

$$\mathbb{V}^P [\ln A_1] = \sigma^2 \Delta t$$


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$$A \begin{cases} A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} \\ A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} \end{cases} \quad 1 \begin{cases} e^{r\Delta t} \\ e^{r\Delta t} \end{cases}$$

$$A = e^{-r\Delta t} \mathbb{E}^Q [A_1]$$

$$A = e^{-r\Delta t} [q A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} + (1-q) A e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}}]$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{e^{r\Delta t} - e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}}}{e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} - e^{(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}}}$$

$$\hat{r} = \frac{e^{(r - (\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2))\Delta t} - e^{-\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}}}{e^{\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} - e^{-\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}}}$$

$$\sim \frac{(1 + \hat{r}\Delta t) - (1 - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t) + \dots}{(1 + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t) - (1 - \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t) + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + (\hat{r} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t + \dots}{2\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\hat{r} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma} \sqrt{\Delta t} \right] + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{r - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{\Delta t} \right] + \dots$$

$$\left( q_{\text{down}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma} \sqrt{\Delta t} \right] + \dots \right)$$

show that  $\mathbb{E}^Q [A_1] = e^{r \Delta t} A$

$$\mathbb{V}^Q \left[ \ln \left( \frac{A_1}{A} \right) \right] = \sigma^2 \Delta t + \dots$$

$$A \begin{cases} A e^{(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \\ p \\ A e^{(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) \Delta t - \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \end{cases}$$

determine IP s.t.  $\mathbb{E}^{\text{IP}} [A_1] = e^{\mu \Delta t} + \dots$

(when  $\alpha = \mu$ ,  $p = \frac{1}{2}$ )

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu - \alpha}{\sigma} \sqrt{\Delta t} \right) + \dots ?$$

# Forward Starting Option

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$$A_T \stackrel{d}{=} A_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T + \sigma\sqrt{T}z}, \quad z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

Euro call option pays  $Q = (A_T - K)_+$  @ T

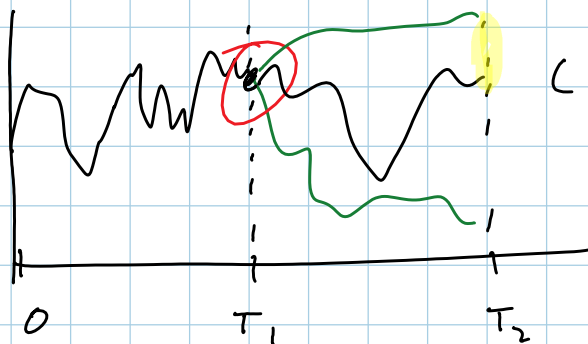
$$V_0 = e^{-rT} \mathbb{E}^Q [(A_T - K)_+]$$

= ...

$$= A_0 \Phi(d_+) - K e^{-rT} \Phi(d_-)$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(A_0/K) + (r \pm \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

Forward starting call pays  $Q = (S_{T_2} - \alpha S_{T_1})_+$



$$( \cdot )_+ \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \max( \cdot, 0 )$$

$$V_0 = e^{-rT_2} \mathbb{E}^Q [(S_{T_2} - \alpha S_{T_1})_+]$$

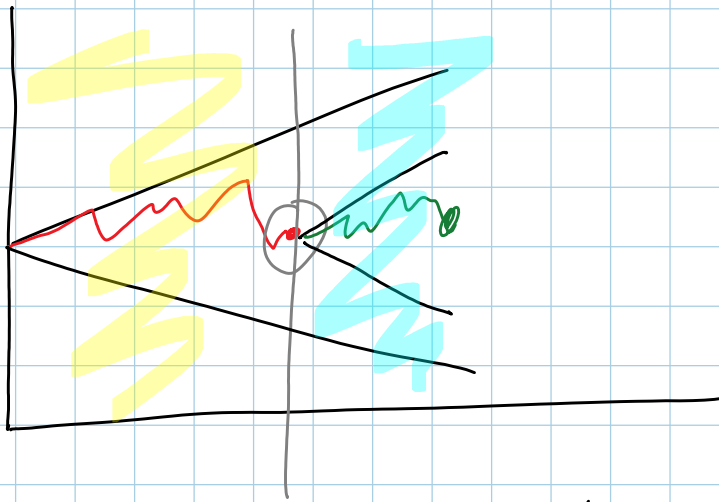
$$S_T \stackrel{d}{=} S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T_1 + \sigma\sqrt{T_1}z_1}$$

$$S_{T_1} \stackrel{d}{=} S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T_1 + \sigma\sqrt{T_1}z_1}$$

$$z_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$S_{T_2} \stackrel{d}{=} S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T_2 + \sigma\sqrt{T_2}z_2}$$

$$z_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$



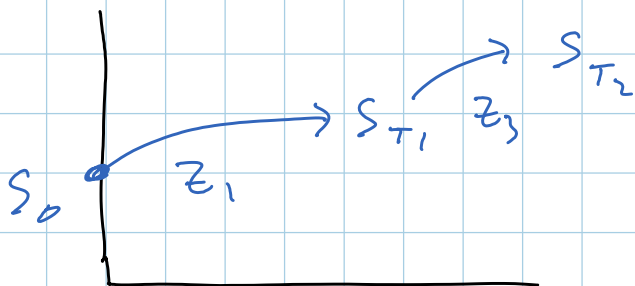
$$S_{T_2} \stackrel{d}{=} S_{T_1} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T_2 - T_1) + \sigma\sqrt{T_2 - T_1}z_3}$$

$$z_3 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$S_{T_1} \stackrel{d}{=} S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T_1 + \sigma\sqrt{T_1}z_1}$$

$$z_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$z_3$  &  $z_1$  are independent.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_0 &= e^{-rT_2} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (S_{T_2} - \alpha S_{T_1})_+ \right] \\
 &= e^{-rT_2} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (S_{T_2} - \alpha S_{T_1})_+ \mid S_{T_1} \right] \right] \\
 &= e^{-rT_1} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-r(T_2-T_1)} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (S_{T_2} - \alpha S_{T_1})_+ \mid S_{T_1} \right] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Black-Scholes with strike  $\alpha S_{T_1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & S_{T_1} \Phi(d_+) - \alpha S_{T_1} e^{-r(T_2-T_1)} \Phi(d_-) \\
 d_{\pm} &= \frac{\ln \left( \frac{S_{T_1}}{\alpha S_{T_1}} \right) + (r \pm \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2) (T_2 - T_1)}{\sigma \sqrt{T_2 - T_1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

= const. (not a r.v.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{-rT_1} \mathbb{E}^Q [S_{T_1}] \eta, \quad \eta = \Phi(d_+) - \alpha e^{-r(T_2-T_1)} \Phi(d_-) \\
 &= \eta S_0
 \end{aligned}$$

# MC simulation

Wednesday, September 26, 2012  
10:18 AM

## Monte Carlo Simulations.

strong law of large numbers ...

r.v.  $X$   $E[|X|] < +\infty$ , take independent

draws of  $X$ :  $X^{(1)}, X^{(2)}, \dots, X^{(M)}$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{X^{(1)} + X^{(2)} + \dots + X^{(M)}}{M} = E[X].$$

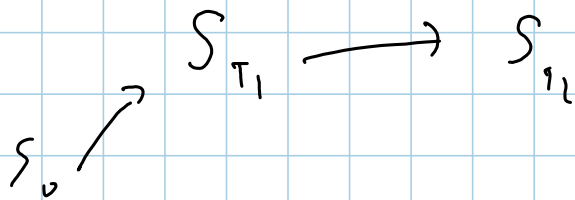
can estimate  $m_1 = E[X]$  by taking a finite sample

$$\hat{m}_1 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M X^{(m)} \rightarrow \text{sample mean}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{m_1} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{m=1}^M (X^{(m)} - \hat{m}_1)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{M^{1/2}} \rightarrow \text{sample variance}$$

# MC Simulation cont'd

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$$\rho[S_{T_2}, S_{T_1}] = \dots$$

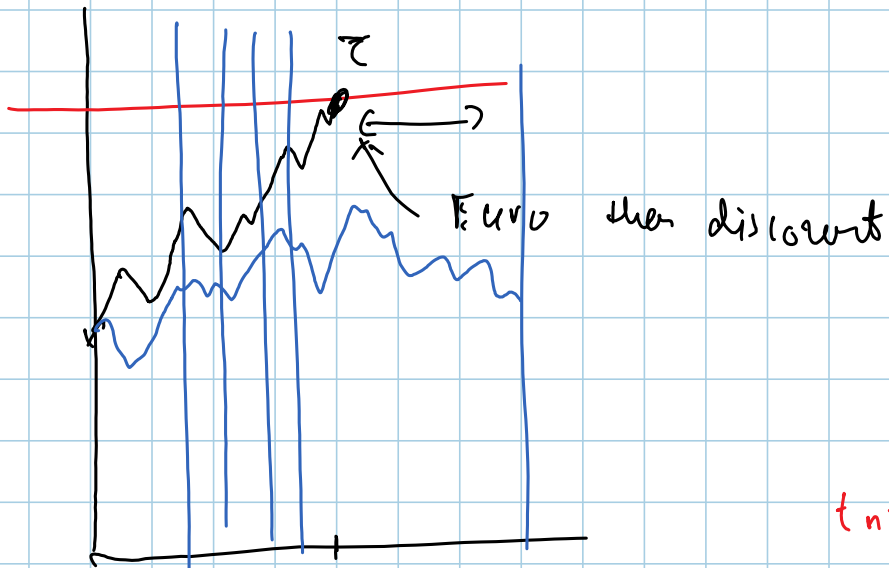
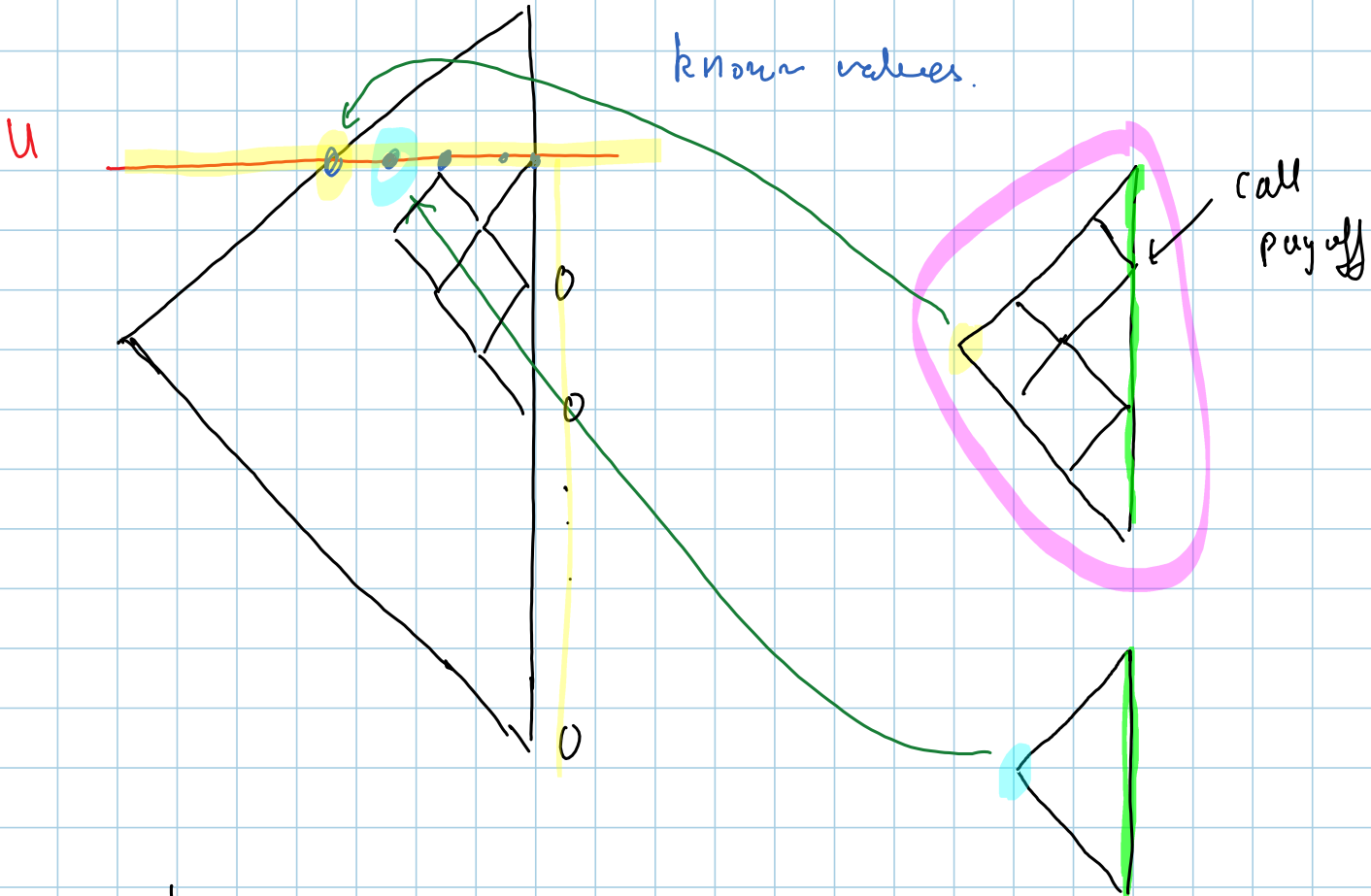
$$\rho = \frac{\rho[S_{T_2}, S_{T_1}]}{(\sigma[S_{T_1}]\sigma[S_{T_2}])^{1/2}}$$

Barrier options:

Knock In  $\rightarrow$  up and in call option







$$t_n - t_{n-1}$$

$$S_{t_n} = S_{t_{n-1}} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t_n + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t_n} Z_n}$$

$$Z_1, Z_2, \dots \text{ iid } \sim N(0, 1)$$



