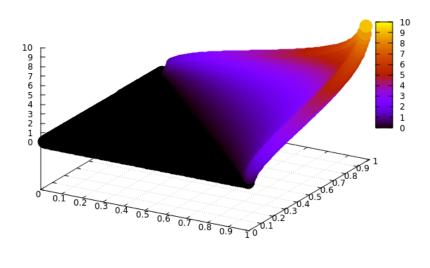
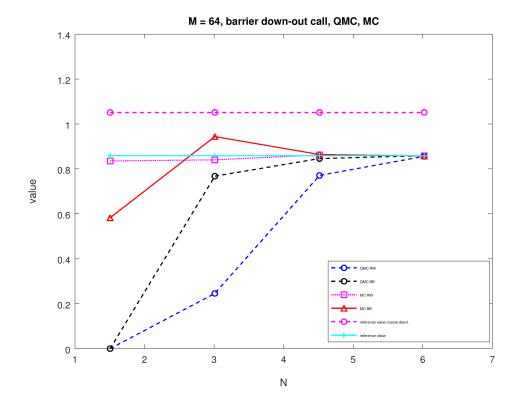
Task 1

Payoff of discrete Down-Out Call option

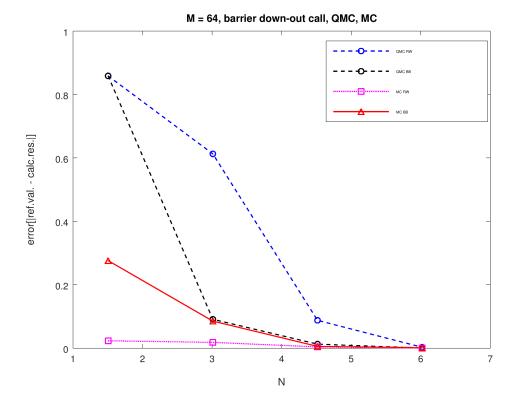


Task 2



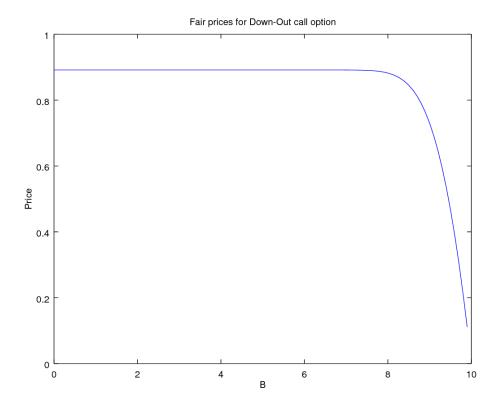
- On this figure value of barrier Down-Out Call option using different methods is plotted against number of used points (10^N) .
- Pink dashed line is reference value which you get, if precision is too low. So, if precision is too low then reference value lies above or below the actual price.
- From the plots, one can observe that for QMC Brownian-Bridge shows quicker convergence than Random-Walk, but for MC it is vice verse.

Next figure represents error convergence-rates of the above figure.



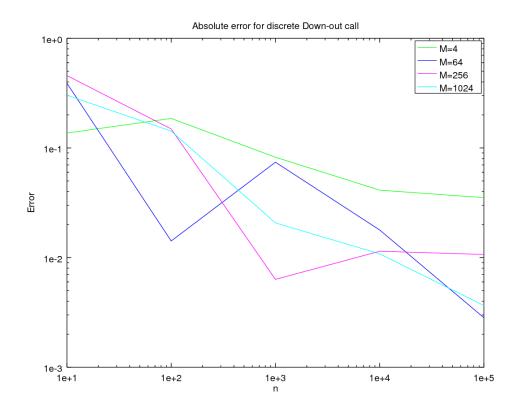
Task 3

The picture below shows the fair price for a Down-Out call option in respect to the barrier B. One can see that the fair price is going down if the barrier is lager then about B=8. This makes sence, because when the barrier has such a high value, the payoff is 0 in many cases (because for this value of B it happens more often that the price of the underlying is under the barrier).



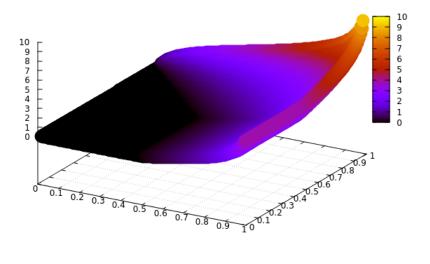
Task 4

The next plot shows the absolute error for the discrete Down-Out call option for different values of M. One can see that for $M \geq 64$ the convergence is much better then for M=4. Because of Monte Carlo, the error is for M=64 the smallest one in this simulation.

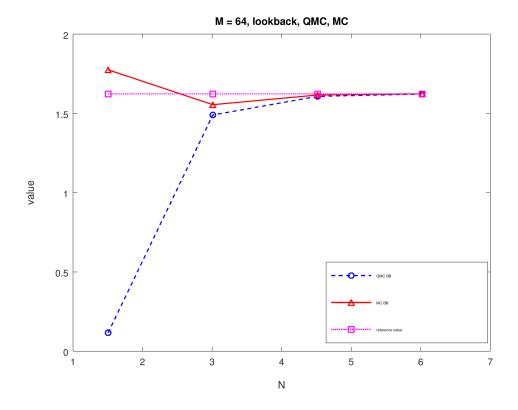


Task 5

Payoff of discrete Lookback option

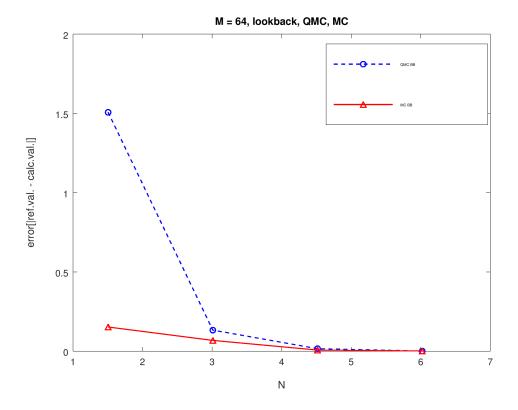


Task 6

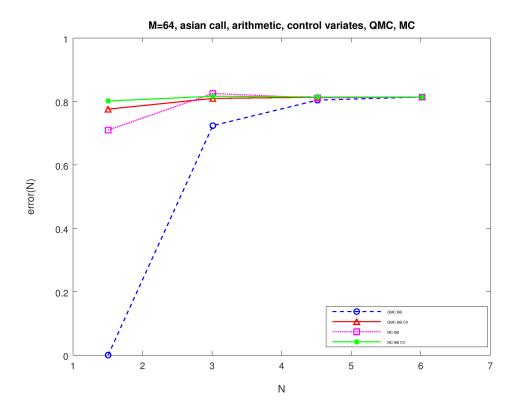


• On this figure value of lookback call option computed with QMC and MC methods using Brownian-Bridge is plotted against number of points.

Here, once more, error between reference value computed numerically and value computed with QMC and MC using Brownian-Bridge against number of points.



Task 7



• On this figure, results of **control variates** method are presented. The idea was presented on the worksheet, but we observe, that this method improves slightly the variance in case of an arithmetic Asian call option.