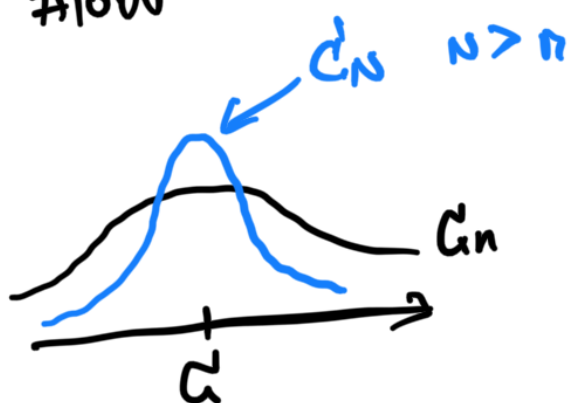


Call option example

theoretical BS price = C

$$\text{MC estimator} = C_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(z_i)$$

<u>Trial</u>	<u>samples drawn</u>	<u>simulated price</u>	
#1	$z_1^{(1)}, \dots, z_n^{(1)}$	$C_n^{(1)}$	empirical distrib. of C_n
#2	$z_1^{(2)}, \dots, z_n^{(2)}$	$C_n^{(2)}$	
\vdots			
#1000		$C_n^{(1000)}$	



variance reduction

Find an unbiased estimator of C , \tilde{C}_n s.t.

$$\text{var}(\tilde{C}_n) < \text{var}(C_n)$$

Antithetic sampling

Ref. Glasserman Chap 4.2

Call option example

<u>sample</u>	<u>asset at T</u>	<u>disc. payoff</u>	$K=160$
$z_1 = 0.1$	$S(z_1) = 181$	$f(z_1) = 0.99 \times 21$	
$-z_1 = -0.1$	$S(-z_1) = 178$	$f(-z_1) = 0.99 \times 18$	
z_2	$S(z_2)$	$f(z_2)$	
$-z_2$	$S(-z_2)$	$f(-z_2)$	
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	

$$\tilde{C}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{f(z_i) + f(-z_i)}{2} \right]$$

Can prove that $\text{var}(\tilde{C}_n) \leq \text{var}(C_n)$ (Glasserman P. 208)

Indeed in coll option case.

$$\text{var}(\tilde{C}_n) \leq \text{var}(C_{2n})$$

This is true if $f(z)$ is monotonic increasing
or " decreasing.

Options on multiple assets

① Options on spread of 2 asset prices $S_1(t), S_2(t)$

call payoff = $\max(S_1(T) - S_2(T) - K, 0)$
at expiry T

- crack spread (NYMEX)
heating oil vs. WTI crude oil.

- location spread (NYMEX)
WTI crude oil vs Brent oil

② Options on a basket of assets $S_1(t), S_2(t), \dots, S_k(t)$

- currency market / equity mkt

eg. Basket : 50% AAPL, 30% Google, 20% MFS

- call option on % change in basket price

$$P(0) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i S_i(0) \quad \text{initial weighted avg price}$$

$$P(T) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i S_i(T)$$

payoff rate at expiry T

$$= \max\left(\frac{P(T) - P(0)}{P(0)} - K, 0\right)$$

Assume $S_1(t), S_2(t), \dots, S_k(t)$ follows
correlated GBM.

$$\frac{dS_i(t)}{S_i(t)} = \mu_i dt + \sigma_i dW_i(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln S_i(t) &= \left(\mu_i - \frac{\sigma_i^2}{2}\right) dt \\ &\quad + \sigma_i dW_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

$W_1(t), \dots, W_k(t)$ correlated std. BM.

$$S_i(T) = S_i(0) \exp \left(\left(\mu_i - \frac{\sigma_i^2}{2} \right) T + \sigma_i \sqrt{T} z_i \right)$$

$$(z_1, \dots, z_k) \sim \text{MUN}(0, \Sigma)$$

corr. matrix
(cov)

vol, corr : historical asset prices

→ log returns → estimate for vol.
corr.

One simulation

random
sample

asset prices

$$(z_1, \dots, z_k) \longrightarrow S_1(z_1), S_2(z_2), \dots, S_k(z_k)$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{discounted payoff } f(\vec{z})$$

var
reduction

$$(-z_1, \dots, -z_k) \longrightarrow S_1(-z_1), \dots, S_k(-z_k)$$

$$\longrightarrow f(-\vec{z})$$

Path dependent options

• Asian options

- options on daily avg price over fixed period.

- FX, commodity, energy.

eg. daily avg of closing prices over month of April.

- WTI crude, electricity ...

$S(t)$ = asset price at t

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ 0 & t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & \dots & t_m = T & \text{expiry.} \end{array}$$

$$A(t) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m S(t_i)$$

call payoff at $T = \max(A(T) - K, 0)$

Suppose $S(t)$ follows GBM.

$$\frac{dS(t)}{S(t)} = \mu dt + \sigma dW(t)$$

Simulate a path $S(0), S(t_1), S(t_2), \dots, S(t_m)$

① $S(t_1) = S(0) \exp\left((\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})t_1 + \sigma\sqrt{t_1} z_1\right), \quad z_1 \sim N(0,1)$

Now $S(t_1)$ known. How to sample $S(t_2)$?

② $S(t_2) = S(t_1) \exp\left((\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(t_2 - t_1) + \sigma\sqrt{t_2 - t_1} z_2\right)$
 $z_2 \sim N(0,1)$

$d \ln S(t) = (\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})dt + \sigma dW(t)$

integrate over $[t_1, t_2]$

$\ln S(t_2) - \ln S(t_1) = (\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(t_2 - t_1) + \sigma[W(t_2) - W(t_1)]$

- sample $z_1 \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow S(t_1, z_1)$ ①
 - sample $z_2 \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow S(t_2, z_2)$ ②
 - \vdots
 - $z_m \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow S(t_m, z_m)$
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} A(T) \\ \parallel \\ A(t_1, \dots, t_m) \end{array} \right\}$

Recurisvely, we get a path of asset prices

$$S(t_i) = S(t_{i-1}) \exp\left((\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(t_i - t_{i-1}) + \sigma\sqrt{t_i - t_{i-1}} z_i\right)$$

z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m indept. samples of $N(0,1)$