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    Help
/*
 * American option pricing with the underlying asset follow
   ing a Samuelson
 * dynamics in two dimensions using the methodology of:
 *
 * Barty, K., Roy, J.-S., and Strugarek, C. (2005).
 * Temporal difference learning with kernels.
 * Available at Optimization Online:
 * http://www.optimization-online.org/DB\_HTML/2005/05/1133.html.
 *
 * with enhancements by Girardeau, P.
 *
 * More information on the specifics of the implemetation
   can be found in the
 * accompagnying documentation.
 *
 * The code was written by Girardeau, P. and Roy, J.-S. at
   the EDF R&D and is
 * Copyright (c) 2005-2006, EDF SA.
 */

static char const rcsid[] =
"@(#) $EDF: mc_bgrs2d.c,v 1.2 2006/01/19 17:00:26 girardea
  Exp $";

#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

extern "C" {
#include "bs2d_std2d.h"
#include "enums.h"
}
#include "pnl/pnl_mathtools.h"
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/* Type definitions */

typedef struct ifgt_set_
{
    double *C; /* coefficients of the Taylor expansion : C[bo
        x*binom+index] */
    int Kd; /* number of centers (number of boxes per dimens
        ion) */
    int binom; /* number of coefficients */
    int d; /* state dimension */
    int p; /* degree of the Taylor expansion */
    int rho; /* ~ number of neighbours to be considered */
    double h; /* bandwidth */
} ifgt_set;

typedef struct liste_ifgt_
{
    ifgt_set f;
    struct liste_ifgt_ *next;
} liste_ifgt;

typedef struct ifgt_
{
    int p; /* degree of the Taylor expansion */
    int rho; /* ~ number of neighbours to be considered */
    int d; /* state dimension */
    struct liste_ifgt_ *liste; /* 1st element of the list */
    double h0; /* first bandwidth, next ones decrease like h0
        *2^i */
} ifgt;

/* Prototypes */

static int nchoosek(int n, int k);
static void ifgt_set_init(ifgt_set *f, int d, int p, int rh
    o, double h);
static void ifgt_set_add(ifgt_set *f, std::vector<double> &
    x, double q);

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static double ifgt_set_eval(ifgt_set *f, std::vector<
    double> & x);
static void ifgt_init(ifgt *F);
static void ifgt_add(ifgt *F, std::vector<double> & x,
    double q, double h);
static double ifgt_eval(ifgt *F, std::vector<double> & x);
static void ifgt_free(ifgt *F);

static void alea_bb_traj(std::vector<double *> & x, double
    *x0, double dt, double L[2][2],
    double *si, double r, double *div
    id, int generator, int nmax);

static int MC_BGRS2D_aux(double x01, double x02, NumFunc_2
    *p, double tmax,
    double r, double divid1, double
    divid2, double sigma1, double sigma2,
    double rho, long N, int generator, double inc, int
    double *ptprice, double *ptdelta1,
    double *ptdelta2);

/* IFGT toolbox in [0, 1]**2 */

int nchoosek(int n, int k)
{
    int n_k = n - k;
    int nchsk = 1;
    int i;

    if (k < n_k)
    {
        k = n_k;
        n_k = n - k;
    }

    for (i = 1; i <= n_k; i++)
        nchsk = (nchsk*(++k))/i;

    return nchsk;

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}

void ifgt_set_init(ifgt_set *f, int d, int p, int rho,
    double h)
{
    int i, K;
    f->Kd = (int)ceil(0.5/h);

    for (K = f->Kd, i=1; i<d; i++) K *= f->Kd; /* Kd ^ d */
    f->p = p;
    f->rho = rho;
    f->d = d;
    f->h = h;

    /* Initialization of C to 0 */
    f->binom = nchoosek(p+d,d);
    f->C = (double *)calloc(K * f->binom, sizeof(*(f->C)));
}

void ifgt_set_add(ifgt_set *f, std::vector<double> & x,
    double q)
{
    std::vector<int> heads(f->d+1);
    int k, i, j, t, tail, ind;
    std::vector<int> cinds(f->binom);
    std::vector<double> dx(f->d);
    std::vector<double> ck(f->d);
    std::vector<double> prods(f->binom);
    double sum, sum2, *v;

    /* find the nearest center (ck) from x */
    for (ind = 0, i=0; i<f->d; i++)
    {
        if (x[i]<0. || x[i] >1.) return;

        j = (int)floor(x[i]*0.5/f->h);
        ind = ind*f->Kd+j;
        ck[i] = (j+0.5)*f->h*2;
    }

    /* compute dx */

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sum = 0.0;
for (i = 0; i < f->d; i++)
{
    dx[i] = (x[i] - ck[i]) / f->h;
    sum -= dx[i]*dx[i];
    heads[i] = 0;
}
heads[f->d] = f->binom+1;
sum2 = q * exp(sum);

/* for factorial(alpha) */
cinds[0] = 0;

/* update the coefficients with the new kernel */
prods[0] = 1.0;
v = &f->C[ind*f->binom];
v[0] += sum2;

/* recursive computing of multinomes (inspired by Yang) */
/
for (k=1, t=1, tail=1; k < f->p; k++, tail=t) /* boucle
    sur les puissances */
    for (i = 0; i < f->d; i++) /* boucle sur les coordonné
        es */
        for (j = heads[i], heads[i] = t; j < tail; j++, t++)
        {
            /* for factorial(alpha) */
            cinds[t] = (j < heads[i+1]) ? cinds[j] + 1 : 1;
            /* compute powers */
            prods[t] = dx[i] * 2.0 * prods[j] / cinds[t];

            v[t] += sum2 * prods[t];
        }
}

double ifgt_set_eval(ifgt_set *f, std::vector<double> & x)
{
    int sfac = 2*(f->rho)+1, b0, b1, j0, j1, b0min, b0max, b1
        min, b1max;
    double res = 0.0, d0, d1, *v, inv = 1.0/f->h, d1b;

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b0 = ((int)floor(x[0]*inv*0.5)) - f->rho;
b0min = b0 > 0 ? b0 : 0;
b0max = b0+sfac > f->Kd ? f->Kd : b0+sfac;
d0 = x[0]*inv - 1 - 2*b0min;

b1 = ((int)floor(x[1]*inv*0.5)) - f->rho;
b1min = b1 > 0 ? b1 : 0;
b1max = b1+sfac > f->Kd ? f->Kd : b1+sfac;
d1b = x[1]*inv - 1 - 2*b1min;

/* for every box near the one containing x */
for (j0=b0min; j0<b0max; j0++, d0 -= 2)
    for (d1 = d1b, j1=b1min; j1<b1max; j1++, d1 -= 2)
    {
        v = &f->C[(j0*f->Kd+j1)*f->binom];
        res += (((v[14]*d1+(v[13]*d0+v[9]))*d1+(v[12]*d0+
v[8])*d0+v[5])*d1
                + ((v[11]*d0+v[7])*d0+v[4])*d0+v[2])*d1
                + (((v[10]*d0+v[6])*d0+v[3])*d0+v[1])*d0
                + v[0]) * exp(-(d0*d0+d1*d1));
    }

return res;
}

void ifgt_init(ifgt *F)
{
    F->d = 2;
    F->liste = NULL;
    /* Default values for approx. 0.001 rel. precision */
    F->rho = 1;
    F->p = 5; /* DO NOT CHANGE THIS unless you change ifgt_se
t_eval */
}

void ifgt_add(ifgt *F, std::vector<double> & x, double q,
double h)
{
    liste_ifgt *Ltmp, *Ltmp2=NULL;

    if (F->liste == NULL)

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F->h0 = h;

/* find the floor with f.h the nearest from h */
for (Ltmp = F->liste; Ltmp!=NULL; Ltmp2 = Ltmp, Ltmp = Ltmp->next)
    if ( Ltmp->f.h*.5 < h && h <= Ltmp->f.h) break;

if (Ltmp == NULL) /* if we did not find a "good h" */
{
    /* compute the nearest  $h_0 \cdot 2^i$  from h */
    double htmp = F->h0 * pow( 2.0 , ceil(log(h/F->h0)/log(2.0)) );

    Ltmp = (liste_ifgt *) malloc(sizeof(*Ltmp));

    /* create a new floor */
    /* pointer to the next : NULL */
    Ltmp->next = NULL;

    /* Initialization of the corresponding fgt_set */
    ifgt_set_init(&(Ltmp->f), F->d, F->p, F->rho, htmp);

    if (F->liste) /* if F->liste is not NULL */
        Ltmp2->next = Ltmp; /* put it behind */
    else /* else */
        F->liste = Ltmp;
}

/* add x to the floor */
ifgt_set_add( &(Ltmp->f), x, q);
}

double ifgt_eval(ifgt *F, std::vector<double> & x)
{
    double res = 0.0;
    liste_ifgt *Ltmp;

    /* Sum over all bandwidths */
    for (Ltmp = F->liste; Ltmp != NULL; Ltmp = Ltmp->next)
        res += ifgt_set_eval(&(Ltmp->f), x);
}

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    return res;
}

void ifgt_free(ifgt *F)
{
    liste_ifgt *Ltmp, *L = F->liste;

    while (L) /* for every non-empty floor */
    {
        Ltmp = L;
        L = L->next;
        free(Ltmp->f.C);
        free(Ltmp);
    }
}

/* Compute price processes following Samuelson dynamic in
   dim. 2 */

void alea_bb_traj(std::vector<double *> & x, double *x0,
    double dt, double L[2][2], double *si,
    double r, double *divid, int generator,
    int nmax)
{
    int j, n = pnl_rand_or_quasi(generator);
    double tmax = dt * nmax;
    double W1, W2;

    /* log-tranform */
    for (j=0; j<2; j++)
        x[0][j] = log(x0[j]);

    /* draw all the transition noises */
    pnl_rand_gauss(2*nmax, CREATE, 0, generator);

    /* draw x(nmax) */
    W1 = pnl_rand_gauss(2*nmax, RETRIEVE, 0, generator);
    W2 = pnl_rand_gauss(2*nmax, RETRIEVE, 1, generator);

    for (j=0; j<2; j++)
        x[nmax][j] = x[0][j] + ((r-divid[j])-si[j]*si[j]/2)*tm

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    ax +
    sqrt(tmax)*(L[j][0]*W1+L[j][1]*W2);

/* compute brownian bridge from the end */
for (n=nmax-1; n>=1; n--)
{
    double t = n * dt;

    W1 = pnl_rand_gauss(2*nmax, RETRIEVE, 2*n,      generator);
    W2 = pnl_rand_gauss(2*nmax, RETRIEVE, 2*n+1,    generator);

    /* dynamic */
    for (j=0; j<2; j++)
        x[n][j] = x[0][j] + (t/(t+dt))*(x[n+1][j]-x[0][j])
+
        sqrt(t*dt/(t+dt))*(L[j][0]*W1+L[j][1]*W2);
}

/* inverse log-transform */
for (n=0; n<=nmax; n++)
    for (j=0; j<2; j++)
        x[n][j] = exp(x[n][j]);
}

/* Other functions */

/*
 * Main function
 */
int MC_BGRS2D_aux(double x01, double x02, NumFunc_2 *p,
    double tmax, double r,
        double divid1, double divid2, double si
    gma1, double sigma2, double rho,
        long N, int generator, double inc, int
    exercise_date_number, double *ptprice,
        double *ptdelta1, double *ptdelta2)
{

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double dt = tmax / (exercise_date_number-1.), exprdt =
    exp(-r*dt);
int k, j, n, d = 2, nmax = (int)floor(tmax / dt), k0 = (
    int)floor(60.0*N/100);
/* problem variables */
double sigma[2], divid[2];
/* cholesky */
double L[2][2];
std::vector<ifgt> f(nmax+1); /* optimal control for every
    step n */
/* price process xi */
std::vector<double *> xi(nmax+1);
double x[5][2];
/* results */
double J[5] = {0,0,0,0,0}, Jmoy[5] = {0,0,0,0,0};

/* Initializations */

sigma[0] = sigma1;
sigma[1] = sigma2;
divid[0] = divid1;
divid[1] = divid2;

/* covariance of the noises */
L[0][0] = sigma[0];
L[0][1] = 0.0;
L[1][0] = rho * sigma[1];
L[1][1] = sqrt(1-rho*rho) * sigma[1];

/* starting point */
x[0][0] = x01;
x[0][1] = x02;
x[1][0] = x[0][0] - inc*x01;
x[1][1] = x[0][1];
x[2][0] = x[0][0] + inc*x01;
x[2][1] = x[0][1];
x[3][0] = x[0][0];
x[3][1] = x[0][1] - inc*x02;
x[4][0] = x[0][0];
x[4][1] = x[0][1] + inc*x02;

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/* initialization of the fgt */
for (n=0; n<=nmax; n++)
{
    ifgt_init(&(f[n]));
    xi[n] = (double*)malloc(d*sizeof(double));
}

/* Test after initialization for the generator */
if (pnl_rand_init(generator, 2*nmax, N) == OK)
{
    for (k=0; k<N; k++)
    {
        std::vector<double> logxi1(d);
        std::vector<double> logxi2(d);
        /* turn over all starting points for hedging
computation */
        for (j=0; j<d; j++)
            xi[0][j] = x[k%5][j];

        /* draw price process xi */
        alea_bb_traj(xi, xi[0], dt, L, sigma, r, divid, generator, nmax);

        /* update */
        for (n=nmax-1; n>=0; n--)
        {
            /* steps of the algorithm */
            double td, rho_pow = 0.3, rho = 1.1/pow(k+1.0
, rho_pow),
            eps_pow = 0.2, eps = 1.0/pow(k+1.0, eps_pow);

            /* transform lognormal into normal centered
on 0.5 */
            for (j=0; j<d; j++)
            {
                if (n>0)
                    logxi1[j] =
                    (log(xi[n][j])-log(x[0][j])-n*dt
                    *((r-divid[j])-sigma[j]*sigma[j]/2))
                    /(sigma[j]*sqrt(n*dt)*10.0)+0.5;
                logxi2[j]=
                (log(xi[n+1][j])-log(x[0][j])-(n+1)*dt

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        *((r-divid[j])-sigma[j]*sigma[j]/2))
        /(sigma[j]*sqrt((n+1)*dt)*10.0)+0.5;
    }
    /* temporal difference */
    if (n>0)
        td = exprdt * MAX((p->Compute)(p->Par, xi[
n+1][0], xi[n+1][1]),
                        ifgt_eval(&(f[n+1]), logx
i2)) - ifgt_eval(&(f[n]), logxi1);
    else
        td = exprdt * MAX((p->Compute)(p->Par, xi[
n+1][0], xi[n+1][1]),
                        ifgt_eval(&(f[n+1]), logx
i2)) - J[k%5];

    /* update fgt */
    if (n>0)
        ifgt_add(&(f[n]), logxi1, rho * td, eps);
    else
        J[k%5] += rho * td;
}

/* Polyak Juditsky */
if (k<k0)
    Jmoy[k%5] = J[k%5];
else
    Jmoy[k%5] += (J[k%5] - Jmoy[k%5])/(k/5+1-k0/5);
}
}

*ptprice = MAX(Jmoy[0], (p->Compute)(p->Par, x[0][0], x[0]
[1]));
*ptdelta1 = (MAX(Jmoy[2], (p->Compute)(p->Par, x[2][0], x[
2][1]))
            -MAX(Jmoy[1], (p->Compute)(p->Par, x[1][0],
x[1][1])))/(2*inc*x01);
*ptdelta2 = (MAX(Jmoy[4], (p->Compute)(p->Par, x[4][0], x
[4][1]))
            -MAX(Jmoy[3], (p->Compute)(p->Par, x[3][0],
x[3][1])))/(2*inc*x02);

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/* free memory */
for (n=0; n<=nmax; n++)
{
    ifgt_free(&(f[n]));
    free(xi[n]);
}

return 0;
}

extern "C" {
int CALC(MC_BGRS2D)(void *Opt, void *Mod, PricingMethod *
    Met)
{
    TYPEOPT *ptOpt=(TYPEOPT*)Opt;
    TYPEMOD *ptMod=(TYPEMOD*)Mod;
    double r,divid1,divid2;

    r = log(1.+ptMod->R.Val.V_DOUBLE/100.);
    divid1 = log(1.+ptMod->Divid1.Val.V_DOUBLE/100.);
    divid2 = log(1.+ptMod->Divid2.Val.V_DOUBLE/100.);

    return MC_BGRS2D_aux(ptMod->S01.Val.V_PDOUBLE,
        ptMod->S02.Val.V_PDOUBLE,
        ptOpt->PayOff.Val.V_NUMFUNC_2,
        ptOpt->Maturity.Val.V_DATE-ptMod->
T.Val.V_DATE,
        r,
        divid1,
        divid2,
        ptMod->Sigma1.Val.V_PDOUBLE,
        ptMod->Sigma2.Val.V_PDOUBLE,
        ptMod->Rho.Val.V_RGDOUBLE,
        Met->Par[0].Val.V_LONG,
        Met->Par[1].Val.V_ENUM.value,
        Met->Par[2].Val.V_PDOUBLE,
        Met->Par[3].Val.V_INT,
        &(Met->Res[0].Val.V_DOUBLE),
        &(Met->Res[1].Val.V_DOUBLE),
        &(Met->Res[2].Val.V_DOUBLE));
}

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}

static int CHK_OPT(MC_BGRS2D)(void *Opt, void *Mod)
{
    Option *ptOpt= (Option*)Opt;
    TYPEOPT *opt= (TYPEOPT*)(ptOpt->TypeOpt);

    if ((opt->EuOrAm).Val.V_BOOL==AMER) return OK;
    return WRONG;
}

static int MET(Init)(PricingMethod *Met,Option *Opt)
{
    static int first=1;

    if (first)
    {
        Met->Par[0].Val.V_LONG=50000;
        Met->Par[1].Val.V_ENUM.value=0;
        Met->Par[1].Val.V_ENUM.members=&PremiaEnumRNGs;
        Met->Par[2].Val.V_PDOUBLE=0.1;
        Met->Par[3].Val.V_INT=10;
        first=0;
    }
    return OK;
}

PricingMethod MET(MC_BGRS2D) =
{
    "MC_BartyRoyStrugarek2d",
    {"N iterations",LONG,{100},ALLOW},
    {"RandomGenerator",ENUM,{100},ALLOW},
    {"Delta Increment Rel",PDOUBLE,{100},ALLOW},
    {"Number of Exercise Dates",INT,{100},ALLOW},
    {" ",PREMIA_NULLTYPE,{0},FORBID}},
    CALC(MC_BGRS2D),
    {"Price",DOUBLE,{100},FORBID},
    {"Delta1",DOUBLE,{100},FORBID} ,
    {"Delta2",DOUBLE,{100},FORBID},
    {" ",PREMIA_NULLTYPE,{0},FORBID}},
    CHK_OPT(MC_BGRS2D),

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        CHK_mc,  
        MET(Init)  
    };  
};
```

References