

## Help

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#if defined(PremiaCurrentVersion) && PremiaCurrentVersion <
    (2007+2) //The "#else" part of the code will be freely av
    ailable after the (year of creation of this file + 2)
#else

#include <cmath>
#include "generator.h"

#include <vector>

#ifndef montecarlo2_h_
#define montecarlo2_h_

//Euler Scheme
//X(p)=X(p-1)+b(X(p), ph)h+sigma(X(p), ph)*sqrt(h)*random
    variable
//The functions b(), sigma() are differentes for differen
    tes models
//so we give the pointer to a model where these functions
    are described

//Also the vector of random variable can be different (wit
    h component correlated or non)
//so we give the pointer to a random vector.

//_nstep - number of partitions
std::vector<double> scheme_euler(rv_vector* _ptr_rv, model*
    _ptr_model, int _nstep, int generator)
{
    //h- step of discretisation
    double h=_ptr_model->T/_nstep;

    std::vector<double> x=_ptr_model->x0;

    for(int i=0; i<_nstep; i++)
    {
        x=x+_ptr_model->f_b(x, ((double)i)*h)*h + _ptr_model->
        f_sigma(x, ((double)i)*h)*sqrt(h)*_ptr_rv->get_rv();
    }
}

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    return x;
}

//Ninomiya-Victoir Scheme (Kusuoka Scheme)
//The functions f_1, f_2 and the vector of random variable
    are differentes for differentes model

//_nstep - number of partitions
std::vector<double> scheme_kusuoka(rv_vector* _ptr_rv,
    model* _ptr_model, int _nstep,int generator)
{
    //h- step of discretisation
    double h=_ptr_model->T/_nstep;

    std::vector<double> x=_ptr_model->x0;

    rv_bernoulli rv_b(0.5,-1,1,generator);

    double rv_b_real;

    for (int i=0; i<_nstep;i++)
    {
        x=_ptr_model->exp_V0(0.5*h, x);

        rv_b_real=rv_b.get_rv();
        std::vector<double> y=_ptr_rv->get_rv();

        if (rv_b_real==1)
            x=_ptr_model->f_1(x, h, y);
        else
            x=_ptr_model->f_2(x, h, y);

        x=_ptr_model->exp_V0(0.5*h, x);
    }

    return x;
}

//the Monte Carlo Method
//we estimate the solution of stochastic differential equation
    by discretisation scheme (nres)

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//we calculate a function of this solution (x)
//then (the last step) we apply the Monte Carlo Method to
    x:
//we construct the sum of x (_niter times) (=nsum_x)
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//_nstep      step of discretisation (for discretisation
               scheme)
//_niter      number of trajectories in the Monte Carlo Method
//_ptr_rv     pointer to the vector of random variable (
               for discretisation scheme)
//_function   function of processus discretized
//_function_delta function of option delta
//_schema     name of the scheme
//_ptr_model  pointer to a model
//_nerror     Monte Carlo Method error (_nerror*_nerror is
               a a variance of Monte Carlo method result)
//_ndelta     delta of option
//_nerror_delta delta error
```

```
template<class A, class B, class C> double monte_carlo
    (int _nstep, int _niter, rv_vector* _ptr_rv, A _function,
     B _function_delta, C _schema, model* _ptr_model, int generator, double& _
{

    std::vector<double> nres=_ptr_model->x0;

    double x=0.;
    double nsum_x=0.;
    double nsum_x_x=0.;

    double ndelta=0.;
    double nsum_delta=0.;
    double nsum_delta_delta=0.;

    double one_n=(1./((double)_niter));

    for (int i=0; i<_niter; i++)
    {
        nres=_schema(_ptr_rv, _ptr_model, _nstep,generator);
        x=_function(nres, _ptr_model);
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        nsum_x+=x;
        nsum_x_x+=x*x;

        ndelta=_function_delta(nres, _ptr_model);
        nsum_delta+=ndelta;
        nsum_delta_delta+=ndelta*ndelta;

    }

    _nerror=sqrt(one_n*std::abs(nsum_x_x-one_n*nsum_x*nsum_x)
        /((double)(_niter-1)));

    _ndelta=nsum_delta*one_n;
    _nerror_delta=sqrt(one_n*std::abs(nsum_delta_delta-one_n*
        nsum_delta*nsum_delta)/((double)(_niter-1)));

    return nsum_x*one_n;
}

//the Monte Carlo Method / Varince reduction

//we estimate the solution of stochastic differential equa
    tion by discretisation scheme (nres)
//we calculate a function of this solution (x)
//we construct a control variable (y)

//then we apply the varinace reduction technique
//In place of sum_x/_niter we estimate (nsum_x -alpha*nsum_
    y)/_niter+alpha*nesp_y;
//this expression gives a mean empiric with a smaller
    variance.
//where alpha is calculced by (covariance(x,y)/variance(y))
//here x-variable estimed and y - control variable ;

//the parameters are the same that one for monte_carlo
//_ncorr the correlation coefficient between variable es
    timated and control variable

template<class A, class B, class C> double monte_carlo2

```

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(int _nstep, int _niter, rv_vector* _ptr_rv, A _function,
    B _function_delta, C _scheme, model* _ptr_model, int generator, double&
    double &_ncorr)
{
    double epsilon=DBL_EPSILON;

    std::vector<double> nres=_ptr_model->x0;

    double x=0.;
    double y=0.;

    double nsum_x=0.;
    double nsum_y=0.;
    double nsum_x_y=0.;
    double nsum_y_y=0.;
    double nsum_x_x=0.;

    double ndelta=0.;
    double nsum_delta=0.;
    double nsum_delta_delta=0.;

    //mean of a control variable
    double nvar=0.;
    double nesp_y=_ptr_model->f_esp(nvar);

    double one_n=(1./((double)_niter));

    for (int i=0; i<_niter; i++)
    {
        nres=_scheme(_ptr_rv, _ptr_model, _nstep,generator);

        x=_function(nres, _ptr_model);
        y=_ptr_model->f_control(nres);

        nsum_x+=x;
        nsum_y+=y;
        nsum_x_y+=x*y;
        nsum_y_y+=y*y;
        nsum_x_x+=x*x;

        ndelta=_function_delta(nres, _ptr_model);
    }
}

```

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        nsum_delta+=ndelta;
        nsum_delta_delta+=ndelta*ndelta;
    }

    double ncov_x_y=one_n*nsum_x_y-one_n*one_n*nsum_y*nsum_x;

    double nvar_x=one_n*nsum_x_x-one_n*one_n*nsum_x*nsum_x;
    double nvar_y=one_n*nsum_y_y-one_n*one_n*nsum_y*nsum_y;

    double alpha=0.;

    alpha=(std::abs(nvar_y)<=epsilon)? 0.:ncov_x_y/nvar_y;

    _nerror=(std::abs(nvar_y)<=epsilon)? sqrt(one_n*std::abs(
        nvar_x)): sqrt(one_n*std::abs(nvar_x-ncov_x_y*ncov_x_y/nvar
        _y));

    _ncorr=((std::abs(nvar_y)<=epsilon) || (std::abs(nvar_x)<
        =epsilon))? 0. : ncov_x_y/sqrt(std::abs(nvar_x*nvar_y));

    _ndelta=nsum_delta*one_n;
    _nerror_delta=sqrt(one_n*std::abs(nsum_delta_delta-one_n*
        nsum_delta*nsum_delta)/((double)(_niter-1)));

    return one_n*nsum_x -alpha*one_n*nsum_y+alpha*nesp_y;
}

#endif
#endif //PremiaCurrentVersion

```

## References