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## fd\_multigrid\_euro\_bs2d

Input parameters:

- Number of grids  $l$
- TimeStepNumber  $M$

Output parameters:

- Price
- Delta1
- Delta2

We have to solve the heat equation in 2D after change of variables. We use multigrid method. We refer to Hackbusch [1] for a detailed presentation of multigrid methods.

**/\*SpaceStepNumber  $N$ \*/**

$N = nn(l) + 1$  where  $nn(l)$  calculates the number of points in each direction in the grid of level  $l$ .

**/\*Memory Allocation\*/**

**/\*Covariance Matrix\*/**

**/\*Space localisation\*/**

Define the integration domain  $D = [-limit, limit]^2$  using probabilistic estimation.

**/\*Space Step\*/**

Define the space step  $h = \frac{2 * limit}{N}$ .

**/\*Time Step\*/**

Define the time step  $k = \frac{T}{M}$ .

**/\*Terminal Values\*/**

Put the value of the payoff into a vector  $P$ .

**/\*Homegenous Dirichlet Conditions\*/**

**/\*Finite difference Cycle\*/**

At any time step, we have to solve the linear discrete problem which can be written in the form

$$L^l u^l = f^l. \quad (1)$$

**/\*Init Rhs\*/**

**/\*Multigrid Method\*/**

We solve the linear discrete problem using the Multigrid method. The multigrid iteration (V-cycle) at level  $l$  for solving 1 is defined by the following recursive procedure:

$$v_l \leftarrow MGM(l, v^l, f^l)$$

**Step 1 /\*Factor of scheme\*/**

Initialize the matrix  $L^l$  issued from the discretization of the operator  $A$  in the case of Dirichlet Boundary conditions.  
Relax 2 times on  $L^l u^l = f^l$  with a given initial guess  $v^l$ .

**Step 2** if  $\Omega^l$  is the coarsest grid ( $l=0$ ) then go to step 4.

Else

$$\begin{aligned} f^{l-1} &\leftarrow I_l^{l-1}(f^l - L^l v^l). \\ v^{l-1} &\leftarrow 0. \\ v^{l-1} &\leftarrow MGM(l-1, v^{l-1}, f^{l-1}) \end{aligned}$$

**Step 3** Correct  $v^l \leftarrow v^l + I_{l-1}^l v^{l-1}$ .

**Step 4** Relax 2 times on  $L^l u^l = f^l$  with initial guess  $v^l$

where  $I_{l-1}^l$  is the linear interpolation operator and  $I_l^{l-1}$  the restriction operator.  $I_{l-1}^l$  is defined by the rule  $I_{l-1}^l v^{l-1} = v^l$  where

$$\begin{aligned} v_{2i,2j}^l &= v_{i,j}^{l-1}, \\ v_{2i+1,2j+1}^l &= \frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j}^{l-1} + v_{i+1,j}^{l-1}), \\ v_{2i,2j+1}^l &= \frac{1}{2}(v_{i,j}^{l-1} + v_{i,j+1}^{l-1}), \\ v_{2i+1,2j+1}^l &= \frac{1}{4}(v_{i,j}^{l-1} + v_{i+1,j}^{l-1} + v_{i,j+1}^{l-1} + v_{i+1,j+1}^{l-1}), \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

The restriction operator is defined by  $I_l^{l-1} v^l = v^{l-1}$ , where

$$v_{i,j}^{l-1} = v_{2i,2j}^l.$$

/\*Price\*/

/\*Delta\*/

/\*Memory Desallocation\*/

## References

- [1] Hackbusch, W.: Multi-grid methods and applications. Springer-Verlag. (1985) 1