

TP2 Risk Management

TP2: Hair Parra , Alessio Bressan, Ioan Catalin

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Libraries

Risk Management: European Options Portfolio

The objective is to implement (part of) the risk management framework for estimating the risk of a book of European call options by taking into account the risk drivers such as underlying and implied volatility.

Data

Load the database Market. Identify the price of the **SP500**, the **VIX index**, the term structure of interest rates (current and past), and the traded options (calls and puts).

```
# load dataset into environment
load(file = here("data_raw", "Market.rda"))

# reassign name and inspect structure of loaded data
mkt <- Market
summary(mkt)
```

```
##           Length Class  Mode
## sp500 3410    xts    numeric
## vix   3410    xts    numeric
## rf      14 -none- numeric
## calls 1266 -none- numeric
## puts  2250 -none- numeric
```

```
str(mkt)
```

```
## List of 5
## $ sp500:An xts object on 2000-01-03 / 2013-09-10 containing:
##   Data:    double [3410, 1]
##   Index:   Date [3410] (TZ: "UTC")
## $ vix :An xts object on 2000-01-03 / 2013-09-10 containing:
##   Data:    double [3410, 1]
##   Index:   Date [3410] (TZ: "UTC")
## $ rf : num [1:14, 1] 0.00071 0.00098 0.00128 0.00224 0.00342 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:14] "0.00273972602739726" "0.0192307692307692" "0.0833333333333333" "0.25" .
## $ calls: num [1:422, 1:3] 1280 1370 1380 1400 1415 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##   .. ..$ : NULL
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:3] "K" "tau" "IV"
## $ puts : num [1:750, 1:3] 1000 1025 1050 1075 1100 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##   .. ..$ : NULL
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:3] "K" "tau" "IV"
```

Let's unpack these into the env. individually:

```
# unpack each of the elements in the mkt list
sp500 <- mkt$sp500
vix <- mkt$vix
Rf <- mkt$rf # risk-free rates
calls <- mkt$calls
puts <- mkt$puts

# assign colname for aesthetic
colnames(sp500) <- "sp500"
colnames(vix) <- "vix"
```

SP500 and VIX

By inspection, we observe that we the SP500 and VIX indices are contained in the `sp500` and `vix` xts objects respectively.

```
# show head of both indexes
head(sp500)
```

```
##              sp500
## 2000-01-03 1455.22
## 2000-01-04 1399.42
## 2000-01-05 1402.11
## 2000-01-06 1403.45
## 2000-01-07 1441.47
## 2000-01-10 1457.60
```

```
head(vix)
```

```
##              vix
## 2000-01-03 0.2421
## 2000-01-04 0.2701
## 2000-01-05 0.2641
## 2000-01-06 0.2573
## 2000-01-07 0.2172
## 2000-01-10 0.2171
```

```
par(mfrow = c(2,1))
```

```
# plot both series on top of each other
plot(sp500)
plot(vix)
```

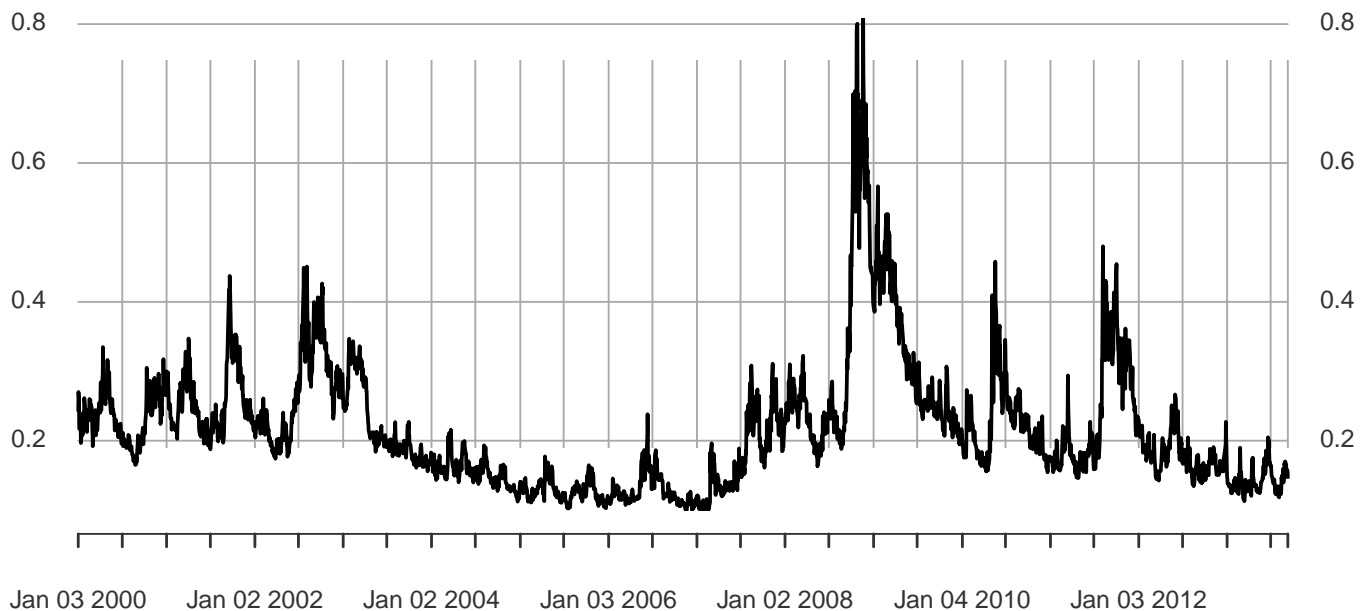
sp500

2000-01-03 / 2013-09-10



vix

2000-01-03 / 2013-09-10



Interest Rates

The **interest rates** are given in the `$rf` attribute. We can see that

```
Rf
```

```
##          [,1]
## [1,] 0.0007099993
## [2,] 0.0009799908
## [3,] 0.0012799317
## [4,] 0.0022393730
## [5,] 0.0034170792
## [6,] 0.0045123559
## [7,] 0.0043206525
```

```
## [8,] 0.0064284968
## [9,] 0.0090558654
## [10,] 0.0117237591
## [11,] 0.0141196498
## [12,] 0.0176131823
## [13,] 0.0207989304
## [14,] 0.0203526819
## attr(,"names")
## [1] "0.00273972602739726" "0.0192307692307692" "0.0833333333333333"
## [4] "0.25" "0.5" "0.75"
## [7] "1" "2" "3"
## [10] "4" "5" "7"
## [13] "10" "30"
```

These represent the interest rates at different maturities. The maturities are given as follows:

```
r_f <- as.vector(Rf)
names(r_f) <- c("1d", "1w", "1m", "3m", "6m", "9m", "1y", "2y", "3y", "4y", "5y", "7y", "10y", "30y")
r_f
```

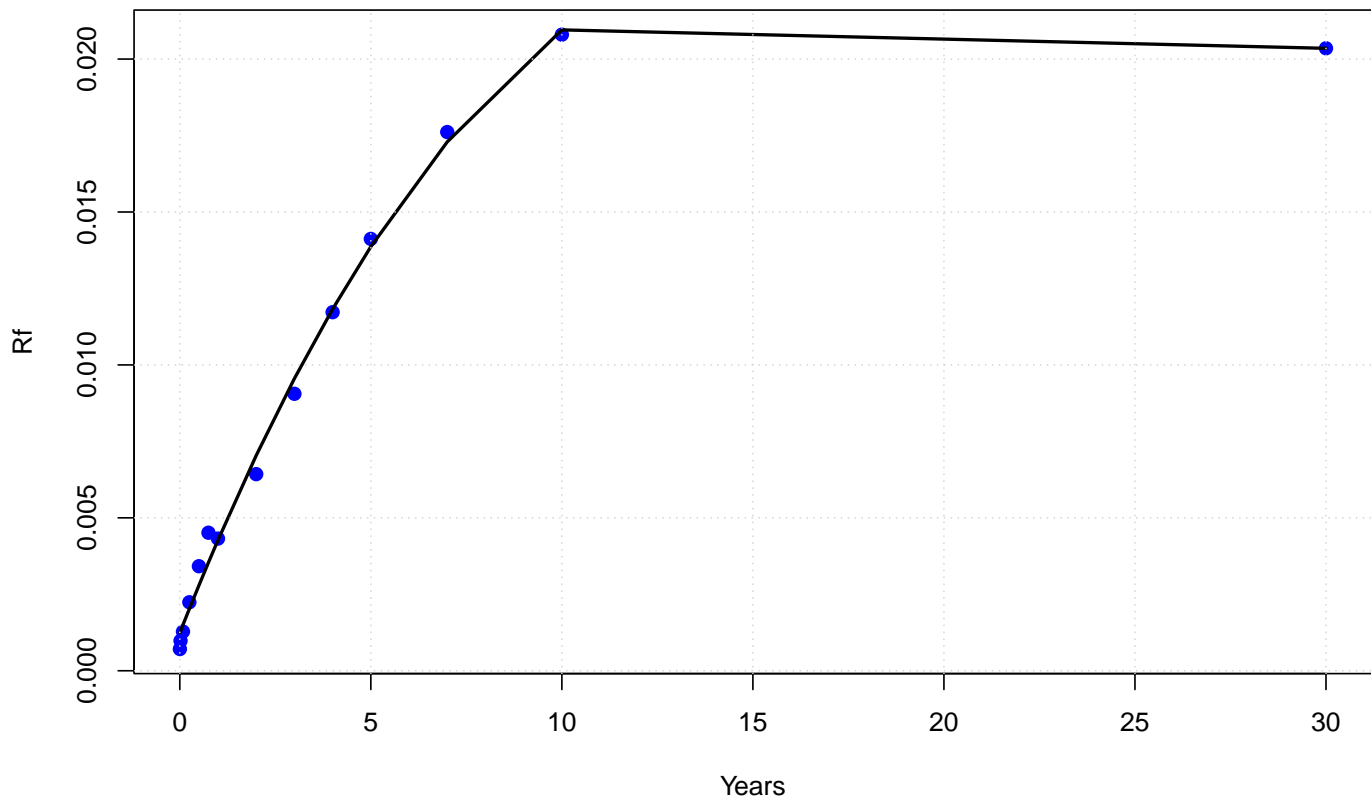
```
##          1d          1w          1m          3m          6m          9m
## 0.0007099993 0.0009799908 0.0012799317 0.0022393730 0.0034170792 0.0045123559
##          1y          2y          3y          4y          5y          7y
## 0.0043206525 0.0064284968 0.0090558654 0.0117237591 0.0141196498 0.0176131823
##          10y          30y
## 0.0207989304 0.0203526819
```

Further, we can pack different sources of information in a matrix:

```
# pack Rf into a matrix with rf, years, and days
rf_mat <- as.matrix(r_f)
rf_mat <- cbind(rf_mat, as.numeric(names(Rf)))
rf_mat <- cbind(rf_mat, rf_mat[, 2]*360)
colnames(rf_mat) <- c("rf", "years", "days")
rf_mat
```

```
##          rf          years          days
## 1d 0.0007099993 0.002739726 0.9863014
## 1w 0.0009799908 0.019230769 6.9230769
## 1m 0.0012799317 0.083333333 30.0000000
## 3m 0.0022393730 0.250000000 90.0000000
## 6m 0.0034170792 0.500000000 180.0000000
## 9m 0.0045123559 0.750000000 270.0000000
## 1y 0.0043206525 1.000000000 360.0000000
## 2y 0.0064284968 2.000000000 720.0000000
## 3y 0.0090558654 3.000000000 1080.0000000
## 4y 0.0117237591 4.000000000 1440.0000000
## 5y 0.0141196498 5.000000000 1800.0000000
## 7y 0.0176131823 7.000000000 2520.0000000
## 10y 0.0207989304 10.000000000 3600.0000000
## 30y 0.0203526819 30.000000000 10800.0000000
```

Term Structure of Risk-Free Rates



Calls

The `calls` object displays the different values of K (**Strike Price**), τ (**time to maturity**) and $\sigma = IV$ (**Implied Volatility**)

```
dim(calls)
```

```
## [1] 422 3
```

```
head(calls)
```

```
##      K      tau      IV
## [1,] 1280 0.02557005 0.7370370
## [2,] 1370 0.02557005 0.9691616
## [3,] 1380 0.02557005 0.9451401
## [4,] 1400 0.02557005 0.5274481
## [5,] 1415 0.02557005 0.5083375
## [6,] 1425 0.02557005 0.4820041
```

Add days column for convenience:

```
calls <- cbind(calls, calls[, "tau"]*250)
colnames(calls) <- c("K", "tau", "IV", "tau_days")
head(calls)
```

```
##      K      tau      IV tau_days
## [1,] 1280 0.02557005 0.7370370 6.392513
## [2,] 1370 0.02557005 0.9691616 6.392513
## [3,] 1380 0.02557005 0.9451401 6.392513
```

```
## [4,] 1400 0.02557005 0.5274481 6.392513
## [5,] 1415 0.02557005 0.5083375 6.392513
## [6,] 1425 0.02557005 0.4820041 6.392513
```

```
tail(calls)
```

```
##           K      tau      IV tau_days
## [417,] 1925 2.269406 0.1605208 567.3514
## [418,] 1975 2.269406 0.1602093 567.3514
## [419,] 2000 2.269406 0.1559909 567.3514
## [420,] 2100 2.269406 0.1480259 567.3514
## [421,] 2500 2.269406 0.1441222 567.3514
## [422,] 3000 2.269406 0.1519319 567.3514
```

Puts

```
dim(puts)
```

```
## [1] 750  3
```

```
head(puts)
```

```
##           K      tau      IV
## [1,] 1000 0.02557005 1.0144250
## [2,] 1025 0.02557005 1.0083110
## [3,] 1050 0.02557005 0.9622093
## [4,] 1075 0.02557005 0.9170457
## [5,] 1100 0.02557005 0.8728757
## [6,] 1120 0.02557005 0.8381910
```

```
puts <- cbind(puts, puts[, "tau"]*250)
colnames(puts) <- c("K", "tau", "IV", "tau_days")
head(puts)
```

```
##           K      tau      IV tau_days
## [1,] 1000 0.02557005 1.0144250 6.392513
## [2,] 1025 0.02557005 1.0083110 6.392513
## [3,] 1050 0.02557005 0.9622093 6.392513
## [4,] 1075 0.02557005 0.9170457 6.392513
## [5,] 1100 0.02557005 0.8728757 6.392513
## [6,] 1120 0.02557005 0.8381910 6.392513
```

```
tail(puts)
```

```
##           K      tau      IV tau_days
## [745,] 1750 2.269406 0.1899088 567.3514
## [746,] 1800 2.269406 0.1698365 567.3514
## [747,] 1825 2.269406 0.1986200 567.3514
## [748,] 1850 2.269406 0.1853406 567.3514
## [749,] 2000 2.269406 0.1520378 567.3514
## [750,] 3000 2.269406 0.2759397 567.3514
```

Pricing a Portfolio of Options

Black-Scholes

Notation:

- S_t = Current value of underlying asset price
- K = Options **strike price**
- T = Option **maturity** (in years)
- t = **time** in years
- $\tau = T - t$ = **Time to maturity**
- r = **Risk-free rate**
- y **Dividend yield**
- $R = r - y$
- σ = **Implied volatility**
- c = **Price Call Option**
- p = **Price Put Option**

Proposition 1 (Black-Scholes Model). Assume the notation before, and let $N(\cdot)$ be the cumulative standard normal distribution function. Under certain assumptions, the Black-Scholes models prices Call and Put options as follows:

$$\begin{cases} C(S_t, t) = S e^{yT} N(d_1) - K e^{-r \times \tau} N(d_2), \\ P(S_t, t) = K e^{-r \times \tau} (1 - N(d_2)) - S e^{y \times T} (1 - N(d_1)), \end{cases}$$

where:

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{S_t}{K}\right) + \tau\left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)}{\sigma\sqrt{\tau}} \\ d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{\tau} \end{cases}$$

, further the Put Option price corresponds to the ****Put-Call parity****, given by:

$$C(S_t, t) + K e^{-r \times \tau} = P(S_t, t) + S_t$$

Note As here we don't have dividends, then $y = 0$, and so

$$\begin{cases} C(S_t, t) = S_t N(d_1) - K e^{-r \times \tau} N(d_2), \\ P(S_t, t) = K e^{-r \times \tau} (1 - N(d_2)) - S_t (1 - N(d_1)), \end{cases}$$

Implementation

```
get_d1 <- function(S_t, K, tau, r, sigma){
  ### Compute d1 for the Black-Scholes model
  # INPUTS
  # S_t: Current value of underlying asset price
  # K: Strike Price
  # tau: T- t, where T=maturity, and t=current time
  # r: risk-free rate
  # sigma Implied volatility (i.e. sigma)

  num <- (log(S_t/K) - tau*(r + 0.5*sigma**2)) # numerator
  denom <- sigma * sqrt(tau) # denominator

  return(num/denom)
```

```

}

get_d2 <- function(d1, sigma, tau){
  ### Compute d2 for the Black-Scholes model
  # INPUTS
  # d1: d1 factor calculated by the get_d1 function
  # tau: T- t, where T=maturity, and t=current time
  # sigma Implied volatility (i.e. sigma)

  return(d1 - sigma * sqrt(tau))
}

# Function to implement the Black-Scholes model
black_scholes <- function(S_t, K, r, tau, sigma, put=FALSE){
  # Calculates a Call (or Option) price using Black-Scholes
  # INPUTS
  # S_t: [numeric] Current value of underlying asset price
  # K: [numeric] Strike Price
  # r: [numeric] risk-free rate
  # tau: [numeric] T- t, where T=maturity, and t=current time
  # sigma: [numeric] Implied volatility (i.e. sigma)
  # put: [logical] if TRUE, calculate a Put, if FALSE, calculate a Call.
  # FALSE by default (Call).
  #
  # OUTPUTS:
  # P or C: [numeric] Option value according to Black-scholes

  # calculate d1 & d2
  d1 <- get_d1(S_t, K, tau, r, sigma)
  d2 <- get_d2(d1, sigma, tau)

  if(put==TRUE){
    # calculate a Put option
    P <- S_t * pnorm(d1) - K*exp(r*tau) * pnorm(d2)
    P <- as.numeric(P)
    return(P)
  }
  # else calculate a Call option (default)
  C <- K*exp(r*tau)*(1 - pnorm(d2)) - S_t * (1 - pnorm(d1))
  return( as.numeric(C) )
}

# Test: Call Option
S_t = 100
K = 1600
r = 0.03
tau = 10/360
sigma = 1.05
black_scholes(S_t, K, r, tau, sigma)

```

```
## [1] 1501.334
```

Book of Options

Assume the following book of **European Call Options**:

- 1x strike $K = 1600$ with maturity $T = 20d$
- 1x strike $K = 1605$ with maturity $T = 40d$

3. **1x** strike $K = 1800$ with maturity $T = 40d$

Find the price of this book given **the last underlying price** and the **last implied volatility** (take the VIX for all options). Use **Black-Scholes** to price the options. Take the current term structure and **linearly interpolate** to find the corresponding rates. Use 360 days/year for the term structure and **250 days/year** for the maturity of the options.

Nearest values

This function will obtain the two nearest values a, b for a number x in a vector v , such that $a < x < b$.

```
# Obtain the two nearest values of x in vec.
get_nearest<- function(x, vec){
  # find all the numbers that are bigger and smaller than x in vec
  bigger <- vec >= x
  smaller <- vec <= x

  # filter only values with TRUE
  bigger <- bigger[bigger == TRUE]
  smaller <- smaller[smaller == TRUE]

  # obtain the indexes for the left and upper bound
  a_idx <- length(smaller)
  b_idx <- length(smaller)+1

  # retrieve values from original vector
  a <- vec[a_idx]
  b <- vec[b_idx]

  # return the retrieved values
  return( c(a,b) )
}

# Test
days <- rf_mat[, "days"]
get_nearest(40, rf_mat[, "days"]) # nearest day values
```

```
## 1m 3m
## 30 90
```

Linear Interpolation

Given two known values (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , we can estimate the y -value for some x -value with:

$$y = y_1 + \frac{(x - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$$

```
# Function to interpolate y given two points
interpolate <- function(x, x1=1, y1=1, x2=2, y2=2){
  y1 + (x-x1)*(y2-y1)/(x2-x1)
}
```

Finding the rates through interpolation

The **yield curve** for the given structure of interest rates can be modeled a function $r_f = f(x)$, where x is the number of years. Then, we can interpolate the values as follows:

```
# Interest rates
```

```
rf_mat
```

```
##           rf           years           days
## 1d  0.0007099993  0.002739726  0.9863014
## 1w  0.0009799908  0.019230769  6.9230769
## 1m  0.0012799317  0.083333333  30.0000000
## 3m  0.0022393730  0.250000000  90.0000000
## 6m  0.0034170792  0.500000000  180.0000000
## 9m  0.0045123559  0.750000000  270.0000000
## 1y  0.0043206525  1.000000000  360.0000000
## 2y  0.0064284968  2.000000000  720.0000000
## 3y  0.0090558654  3.000000000  1080.0000000
## 4y  0.0117237591  4.000000000  1440.0000000
## 5y  0.0141196498  5.000000000  1800.0000000
## 7y  0.0176131823  7.000000000  2520.0000000
## 10y 0.0207989304 10.000000000  3600.0000000
## 30y 0.0203526819 30.000000000 10800.0000000
```

```
head(calls)
```

```
##           K           tau           IV tau_days
## [1,] 1280 0.02557005 0.7370370 6.392513
## [2,] 1370 0.02557005 0.9691616 6.392513
## [3,] 1380 0.02557005 0.9451401 6.392513
## [4,] 1400 0.02557005 0.5274481 6.392513
## [5,] 1415 0.02557005 0.5083375 6.392513
## [6,] 1425 0.02557005 0.4820041 6.392513
```

ex.: 1x strike $K = 1600$ with maturity $T = 20d$

```
price_option <- function(T, K, calls, rf_mat, stock=NA, S_t=NA, IV = NA, put=FALSE){
  # Calculates
  # INPUTS
  # T:      [numeric] maturity of option (in days)
  # K:      [numeric] Strike Price
  # calls:  [matrix] matrix containing information about tau and IV for different strike prices
  # rf_mat: [matrix] matrix containing risk-free term structure
  # stock:  [xts OR zoo like object] object containing stock prices for a single stock
  # S_t:    [numeric] Specific price at time t
  # IV:     [float] Implied volatility of the underlying
  # put:    [logical] if TRUE, calculate a Put, if FALSE, calculate a Call.
  #         FALSE by default (Call).
  #
  # OUTPUTS:
  # LIST containing:
  # - P or C: [numeric] Option value according to Black-scholes and available information
  # - r_interp: [numeric] Interpolated risk-free rate given risk-free term structure
  # - calls [matrix] relevant set of calls information
  # - rates [matrix] relevant set of risk-free rates used for the interpolation

  # Inputs
  tau = T/250 # days --> years
  days_calls <- calls[, "tau_days"] # extract days column
  days_rf <- rf_mat[, "days"] # extract days from rf_mat

  # extract the calls values
  ab <- get_nearest(T, days_calls) # search lower and upper nearest days to T
```

```

valid_days <- calls[, "tau_days"] == ab[1] | calls[, "tau_days"] == ab[2] # where match
calls_sub <- calls[ valid_days, ] # subset valid rows
calls_sub <- calls_sub[calls_sub[, "K"]==K, ] # subset matching K

# test whether matrix is empty (i.e. no matching K found)
if(all(is.na(calls_sub))){
  warning("No values matching K in Calls data\n")
}

# extract interpolated risk rates
ab <- get_nearest(T, days_rf) # obtain nearest days to T available in rf_mat
valid_days_rf <- rf_mat[, "days"] == ab[1] | rf_mat[, "days"] == ab[2] # where match
rates <- rf_mat[valid_days_rf, ] # subset for valid days

# interpolate risk free rate for Option given maturity
r <- interpolate(tau,
                 x1=rates[1,2],
                 y1=rates[1,1],
                 x2=rates[2,2],
                 y2=rates[2,1])

# use provided sigma by default, else calculate from calls matrix
if(is.na(sigma)){

  # retrieve implied volatility for option
  if(is.matrix(calls_sub)){
    # average between lower and upper values
    sigma <- (calls_sub[1, "IV"] + calls_sub[2, "IV"])/2

  } else{
    # retrieve from numeric vector (single match)
    sigma <- calls_sub["IV"]
  }

}
else{
  # rename for convenience
  sigma <- IV
}

# if price at t is not provided
if(is.na(S_t)){
  # retrieve last price for option from input index
  warning("Using last day's S_t from input index\n")
  S_t <- as.numeric( stock[length(stock)])
}

# Calculate Option price
if(put==TRUE){
  C <- NA
  P <- black_scholes(S_t, K, r, tau, sigma, put=TRUE)
}
else{
  C <- black_scholes(S_t, K, r, tau, sigma, put=FALSE)
  P <- NA
}

# pack everything into a List and return
return(list(Call = C,

```

```

        Put = P,
        r_interp = r,
        calls = calls_sub, # subset of calls used
        rates = rates # subset of rates used
    ))
}

S_t = sp500[length(sp500)] # last price of underlying
IV = vix[length(vix)] # last volatility

## test: specific price
price_option(T=20, K=1600, calls, rf_mat, stock = NA, S_t = S_t, IV = IV)

## $Call
## [1] 3.455489
##
## $Put
## [1] NA
##
## $r_interp
## [1] 0.001264335
##
## $calls
##      K      tau      IV tau_days
## [1,] 1600 0.02557005 0.1817481 6.392513
## [2,] 1600 0.10228238 0.1701946 25.570595
##
## $rates
##      rf      years      days
## 1w 0.0009799908 0.01923077 6.923077
## 1m 0.0012799317 0.08333333 30.000000

```

Next, using the function above we price the book of options given:

1. 1x strike $K = 1600$ with maturity $T = 20d$
2. 1x strike $K = 1605$ with maturity $T = 40d$
3. 1x strike $K = 1800$ with maturity $T = 40d$

First, we retrieve the latest value for the underlying (SP500) and the latest implied volatility (VIX):

```

S_t = sp500[length(sp500)] # last price of underlying
IV = vix[length(vix)] # last volatility

```

Then, we price the options accordingly:

```

# First Call Option
price_option(T=20, K=1600, calls, rf_mat, S_t = S_t, IV = IV)

## $Call
## [1] 3.455489
##
## $Put
## [1] NA
##
## $r_interp
## [1] 0.001264335
##

```

```
## $calls
##      K      tau      IV tau_days
## [1,] 1600 0.02557005 0.1817481 6.392513
## [2,] 1600 0.10228238 0.1701946 25.570595
##
## $rates
##      rf      years      days
## 1w 0.0009799908 0.01923077 6.923077
## 1m 0.0012799317 0.08333333 30.000000

# Second Call Option
price_option(T=40, K=1605, calls, rf_mat, S_t = S_t, IV = IV)
```

```
## $Call
## [1] 11.0012
##
## $Put
## [1] NA
##
## $r_interp
## [1] 0.001721275
##
## $calls
##      K      tau      IV tau_days
## 1605.0000000 0.1022824 0.1676923 25.5705949
##
## $rates
##      rf      years days
## 1m 0.001279932 0.08333333 30
## 3m 0.002239373 0.25000000 90
```

```
# Third Call Option
price_option(T=40, K=1800, calls, rf_mat, S_t = S_t, IV = IV)
```

```
## $Call
## [1] 122.7428
##
## $Put
## [1] NA
##
## $r_interp
## [1] 0.001721275
##
## $calls
##      K      tau      IV tau_days
## [1,] 1800 0.1022824 0.1057523 25.57059
## [2,] 1800 0.1789947 0.1044115 44.74868
##
## $rates
##      rf      years days
## 1m 0.001279932 0.08333333 30
## 3m 0.002239373 0.25000000 90
```

Two risk drivers and copula-marginal model (Student-t and Gaussian Copula)

1. Compute the daily log-returns of the underlying stock
2. Assume the first invariant is generated using a Student-t distribution with $\nu = 10$ df and the second invariant is generated using a Student-t distribution with $\nu = 5$ df.

3. Assume the **normal copula** to merge the marginals.
4. Generate 10000 scenarios for the one-week ahead price for the underlying and the one-week ahead VIX value using the copula.
5. Determine the P&L distribution of the book of options, using the simulated values.
6. Take interpolated rates for the term structure.

Location-scale Student-t distribution

The location-scale model of the Student-t distribution with density function $f_t(x; \mu, \sigma, \nu)$ as:

$$f_t(x; \mu, \sigma, \nu) = \frac{1}{\sigma} f_t\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}; \nu\right),$$

where:

$$f_t(z, \nu) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$$

Gaussian Copula with two Student-t marginals

A bivariate distribution H can be formed via a copula C from two marginal distributions with CDFs F and G via:

$$H(x, y) = C(F(x), G(y)) = C(F^{-1}(u), G^{-1}(v))$$

with density

$$h(x, y) = c(F(x), G(y))f(x)g(y)$$

The **Gaussian Copula** is given by:

$$C_\rho^{\text{Gauss}}(u, v) = \Phi_\rho(\Phi^{-1}(u), \Phi^{-1}(v)).$$

In this case, a Gaussian copula with two Student-t marginals with CDFs $t(\nu_1)$ with ν_1 degrees of freedom and $t(\nu_2)$ with ν_2 degrees of freedom is given by:

$$C_\rho^{\text{Gauss}}(u, v) = \Phi_\rho(F_{\nu_1}^{-1}(u), F_{\nu_2}^{-1}(v)),$$

where F_{ν_1} and F_{ν_2} are their respective CDFs.

Log-returns

```
# load requiired libraries
library("PerformanceAnalytics")

# calculate returns
sp500_rets <- PerformanceAnalytics::CalculateReturns(sp500, method="log")
vix_rets <- PerformanceAnalytics::CalculateReturns(vix, method="log")

# remove nas
sp500_rets <- sp500_rets[rowSums(is.na(sp500_rets)) == 0,]
vix_rets <- vix_rets[rowSums(is.na(vix_rets)) == 0,]

# display
head(sp500_rets)
```

```
##                sp500
## 2000-01-04 -0.0390992269
## 2000-01-05  0.0019203798
## 2000-01-06  0.0009552461
## 2000-01-07  0.0267299353
## 2000-01-10  0.0111278213
## 2000-01-11 -0.0131486343
```

```
head(vix_rets)
```

```
##                vix
## 2000-01-04  0.1094413969
## 2000-01-05 -0.0224644415
## 2000-01-06 -0.0260851000
## 2000-01-07 -0.1694241312
## 2000-01-10 -0.0004605112
## 2000-01-11  0.0357423253
```

Generating the scenarios

Assumptions: - Marginal Student-t distributions - Disregard time dependence in the bootstrapping process

```
# Load required libraries
library("fGarch")
library("MASS")
library("Matrix")

# random seed for replication
set.seed(34)

# Simulation parameters
B = 10 # set number of bootstraps
n_ahead = 5 # days ahead to produce samples

# vector version since ignoring dates and using full past data
sp500_vec <- as.vector(sp500_rets)
vix_vec <- as.vector(vix_rets)

# preallocate matrices to store simulations
sim_sp500 <- matrix(NA, nrow = B, ncol=5)
sim_vix <- matrix(NA, nrow = B, ncol=5)

# assign days ahead
colnames(sim_sp500) <- c("T+1", "T+2", "T+3", "T+4", "T+5")
colnames(sim_vix) <- c("T+1", "T+2", "T+3", "T+4", "T+5")

# perform bootstrapping
for(b in 1:B){

  # Obtain the bootstrapped samples from the data
  b_sp500 <- sample(sp500_vec, size=length(sp500_vec), replace=TRUE)
  b_vix <- sample(vix_vec, size=length(vix_vec), replace=TRUE)

  ## Fit a Gaussian Copula to model the dependence

  # calculate the mean vector
  mu <- c(mean(b_sp500), mean(b_vix))
```

```

# calculate the covariance
r <- cor(b_sp500, b_vix)[[1]] # correlation coefficient
sig <- c(sd(b_sp500), sd(b_vix)) # standard deviation
R <- matrix(data = c(sig[1], r, r, sig[2]), # correlation matrix
            nrow = 2,
            ncol = 2,
            byrow = TRUE)

Sigma <- diag(sig) %*% R %*% diag(sig) # covariance matrix
Sigma <- (Sigma + t(Sigma)) / 2
Sigma <- as.matrix(nearPD(Sigma)$mat)

# Sample 5-days ahead from Gaussian Copula
Z <- mvrnorm(n = n_ahead, mu = mu, Sigma = Sigma)

# Draws from Gaussian Copula
U1 <- pnorm(q = Z[, 1], mu[1], sig[1]) # first dimension (sp500)
U2 <- pnorm(q = Z[, 2], mu[2], sig[2]) # second dimension (vix)

# Model marginals with student-t distributions & sample
X1 <- qt(U1, df = 10) # simulated sp500
X2 <- qt(U2, df = 5) # simulated vix

# store simulation in matrix
sim_sp500[b, ] <- X1
sim_vix[b, ] <- X2
}

head(sim_sp500)

```

##	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4	T+5
## [1,]	-0.09988272	0.1597391	0.020393095	0.08082836	-0.11135821
## [2,]	0.06289194	0.1388180	-0.066662276	-0.02209684	0.21753095
## [3,]	-0.06687574	0.0232004	0.118442633	-0.14212840	0.03099787
## [4,]	-0.24399282	-0.1720448	0.035954377	0.05327871	-0.14746713
## [5,]	0.13385109	-0.1901853	0.001197527	0.09471018	-0.11451823
## [6,]	-0.05508518	-0.1786285	-0.168948238	0.01336690	-0.19055311

```
head(sim_vix)
```

##	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4	T+5
## [1,]	0.57903026	0.01225956	-0.28117211	-0.04075564	-0.4456458
## [2,]	-0.24630026	-0.13039396	-0.25996308	-0.01627521	-0.1803929
## [3,]	-0.08268102	0.26685837	-0.35763214	-0.30495127	0.2058168
## [4,]	-0.37176720	-0.26149486	0.05411856	0.08066552	-0.2238356
## [5,]	0.07687034	-0.31145261	-0.20096959	-0.12775658	-0.4725951
## [6,]	0.07014146	-0.43974077	-0.27050159	0.20510771	-0.4797965

```
f_return_to_price <- function(p0, forecasted_rets)
{
  # p0: initial price
  # forecasted_rets: matrix of forecasted returns

  forecasted_prices = matrix(NA, nrow(forecasted_rets), ncol(forecasted_rets))
  temp = p0

  for(i in 1:nrow(forecasted_rets))
  {
    for(j in 1:ncol(forecasted_rets))
```



```
{
  forecasted_prices[i,j] = exp(log(temp) + forecasted_rets[i,j])
}
temp = forecasted_prices[i,j]
}

# assign colnames
colnames(forecasted_prices) <- c("T+1", "T+2", "T+3", "T+4", "T+5")

return(forecasted_prices)
}
```

```
# Obtain Initial values (last value of simulation)
spT <- sp500[length(sp500)]
vixT <- vix[length(vix)]

# Convert back to price and to vix values
sim_price_sp500 <- f_return_to_price(spT, sim_sp500)
sim_vol_vix <- f_return_to_price(vixT, sim_vix)

# display head values
head(sim_price_sp500)
```

##	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4	T+5
## [1,]	1523.916	1975.665	1718.684	1825.756	1506.528
## [2,]	1604.320	1730.873	1409.374	1473.604	1872.620
## [3,]	1751.483	1916.574	2108.088	1624.517	1931.577
## [4,]	1513.377	1626.275	2002.289	2037.279	1666.740
## [5,]	1905.454	1378.070	1668.737	1832.314	1486.391
## [6,]	1406.727	1243.242	1255.336	1506.393	1228.505

```
head(sim_vol_vix)
```

##	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4	T+5
## [1,]	0.25925985	0.14709228	0.10968674	0.13949726	0.09305165
## [2,]	0.07273731	0.08167605	0.07175027	0.09154947	0.07769274
## [3,]	0.07152742	0.10145549	0.05433289	0.05727193	0.09544772
## [4,]	0.06581261	0.07348518	0.10075554	0.10346612	0.07630535
## [5,]	0.08240231	0.05588469	0.06241300	0.06715387	0.04756742
## [6,]	0.05102366	0.03064309	0.03629378	0.05839649	0.02943992

Recall the initial (call) options:

1. **1x** strike $K = 1600$ with maturity $T = 20d$
2. **1x** strike $K = 1605$ with maturity $T = 40d$
3. **1x** strike $K = 1800$ with maturity $T = 40d$

[illegible]

```
stock = NA, # ignore
S_t = y, # specific price
IV = IV)$Call}) # implied volatility + extract Call price
}

# maturities for each of the options
T1 <- 20
T2 <- 40
T3 <- 40

# Strikes for the options
K1 <- 1600
K2 <- 1605
K3 <- 1800

# loop through simulated prices
for(t in 1:ncol(sim_price_sp500)){

  # extract simulated prices for sp500 at T+t
  prices_t <- sim_price_sp500[, t]

  # extract implied volatility from vix at T+t
  vols_t <- sim_vol_vix

  # # price first Call option
  # cl_vec <- prc_opt(T1-t, K, calls, rf_mat, prices_t)
}
```

TO FINISH