

Introduction to Lévy Processes in Finance

Quant Finance Portfolio

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Abstract

This document provides a mathematical introduction to Lévy processes, a class of stochastic processes widely used in quantitative finance to model asset prices with jumps and heavy tails. We cover the definition, the Lévy-Khintchine representation, and key examples like the Merton Jump-Diffusion model.

1 Definition of a Lévy Process

A stochastic process $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ defined on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ is called a Lévy process if it satisfies the following properties:

1. $X_0 = 0$ almost surely.
2. **Independent Increments:** For any $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$, the increments $X_{t_2} - X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}}$ are independent.
3. **Stationary Increments:** The distribution of $X_{t+h} - X_t$ does not depend on t . Usefully, $X_{t+h} - X_t \stackrel{d}{=} X_h$.
4. **Stochastic Continuity:** For any $\epsilon > 0$ and $t \geq 0$, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{P}(|X_{t+h} - X_t| > \epsilon) = 0$.

2 The Lévy-Khintchine Representation

The characteristic function of a Lévy process X_t is given by the Lévy-Khintchine formula:

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{iuX_t}] = e^{t\psi(u)}, \quad u \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

where the characteristic exponent $\psi(u)$ is defined as:

$$\psi(u) = i\gamma u - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 u^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} (e^{iux} - 1 - iux\mathbf{1}_{|x| < 1})\nu(dx) \quad (2)$$

Here:

- $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ is the drift parameter.
- $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ is the diffusion coefficient (Gaussian part).
- ν is the **Lévy measure**, satisfying $\int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} \min(1, x^2)\nu(dx) < \infty$.

The triplet (γ, σ^2, ν) characterizes the Lévy process.

3 Examples of Lévy Processes

3.1 Brownian Motion

The simplest Lévy process is the standard Brownian motion W_t .

- Triplet: $(0, 1, 0)$.
- Characteristic exponent: $\psi(u) = -\frac{1}{2}u^2$.
- Paths are continuous almost surely.

3.2 Poisson Process

Let N_t be a Poisson process with intensity λ .

- Triplet: Depends on centering, but driven by jump measure $\lambda\delta_1$.
- Paths are piecewise constant step functions.

3.3 Merton Jump-Diffusion Model

In finance, the Merton model extends the Black-Scholes model by adding jumps. The asset price S_t follows:

$$S_t = S_0 e^{(r - \lambda k - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t + \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} Y_i} \quad (3)$$

where:

- W_t is a Brownian motion.
- N_t is a Poisson process with intensity λ .
- $Y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_J, \delta^2)$ are i.i.d. jump sizes (log-returns).
- $k = \mathbb{E}[e^{Y_1}] - 1$ is the compensator drift.

The log-price process $X_t = \ln(S_t/S_0)$ is a Lévy process with a Gaussian component and a Compound Poisson jump component.

3.4 Variance Gamma (VG) Process

The Variance Gamma process, introduced by Madan and Seneta, is obtained by subordinating a Brownian motion with drift by a Gamma process. Let $b(t; \theta, \sigma)$ be a Brownian motion with drift θ and variance σ^2 . Let T_t be a Gamma process with mean rate 1 and variance rate ν . The VG process is defined as:

$$X_t = b(T_t; \theta, \sigma) = \theta T_t + \sigma W_{T_t} \quad (4)$$

It has infinite activity (infinite jumps in any finite interval) but finite variation. Its Lévy measure is:

$$\nu_{VG}(dx) = \frac{1}{\nu|x|} \exp\left(\frac{Ax - B|x|}{\nu}\right) dx \quad (5)$$

3.5 Normal Inverse Gaussian (NIG) Process

The NIG process is obtained by subordinating Brownian motion with an Inverse Gaussian process. It is a subclass of the Generalized Hyperbolic distribution. The NIG distribution has heavier tails than the normal distribution and is closed under convolution, making it tractable for scaling over different time horizons.

4 Option Pricing via FFT (Carr-Madan Method)

While PIDEs offer one approach, the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) method by Carr and Madan (1999) is often more efficient for Lévy models. The characteristic function $\phi_T(u) = \mathbb{E}[e^{iu \ln S_T}]$ is typically known in closed form. The call option price $C(k)$ with log-strike $k = \ln K$ is given by:

$$C(k) = \frac{e^{-\alpha k}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-ivk} \psi(v) dv \quad (6)$$

where $\psi(v)$ is the Fourier transform of the damped call price:

$$\psi(v) = \frac{e^{-rT} \phi_T(v - (\alpha + 1)i)}{\alpha^2 + \alpha - v^2 + i(2\alpha + 1)v} \quad (7)$$

Here, $\alpha > 0$ is a damping factor to ensure square-integrability. The integral is computed efficiently using FFT.

5 Change of Measure: The Esscher Transform

In incomplete markets like Lévy models, the risk-neutral measure \mathbb{Q} is not unique. A common choice is the structure-preserving **Esscher Transform**. The Radon-Nikodym derivative is defined as:

$$\left. \frac{d\mathbb{Q}}{d\mathbb{P}} \right|_t = \frac{e^{\theta X_t}}{\mathbb{E}[e^{\theta X_t}]} \quad (8)$$

The parameter θ is determined by the martingale condition $\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{rt} S_t] = S_0$. Under \mathbb{Q} , the characteristic exponent becomes:

$$\psi_{\mathbb{Q}}(u) = \psi_{\mathbb{P}}(u - i\theta) - \psi_{\mathbb{P}}(-i\theta) \quad (9)$$

6 Simulation Algorithms

Simulating Lévy processes typically involves subordinators.

6.1 Simulating Variance Gamma (VG)

To simulate $X_t^{VG}(t)$ over step Δt :

1. Generate a Gamma random variate $G \sim \Gamma(\Delta t/\nu, \nu)$. This represents the random time change.
2. Generate a standard normal $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.
3. Set $\Delta X = \theta G + \sigma\sqrt{G}Z$.

6.2 Simulating Normal Inverse Gaussian (NIG)

1. Generate an Inverse Gaussian variate $I \sim IG(1, \delta\sqrt{\Delta t})$.
2. Generate standard normal Z .
3. Set $\Delta X = \beta I + \sqrt{I}Z$.

7 Conclusion

This course has covered the theoretical and computational aspects of Lévy processes. From the Lévy-Khintchine representation to advanced pricing using FFT and Esscher transforms, these tools form the backbone of modern quantitative finance beyond the Gaussian world. We also provided practical algorithms for Monte Carlo simulation of VG and NIG processes.