Preduciska 14 - Linearner soustay romic

Mohivace

ountries makes and $\frac{7}{2}$ => $E(\vec{x}) = \alpha$ => $E(\vec{x}) = \alpha$ => $E(\vec{x}) = \alpha$ => $E(\vec{x}) = \alpha$

-) ZI SPD =) hustota rozdelen je (2TT)". det (E')

vypocét 2:= [(Z-Z) odpovídá řešení soustavy [Z = x-h

- Systémy ODR: repodminéné stabilm metody = resem soustany alg. rovnic
- · Melinearní soustavy alg. rovnic: 1 krok Newtonovy metody = 1 soust. lin. alg. ric
- par cialu diferencialui rovnice:

 -> veden i tepla, proudem tekutin, 5 i Fem vlu (ænk, elektromagnetismus,...), -> vyroj ceny "options":

 - t. cas S(t) ... cena konkrétní komodity (stock)

 V. bez-rigiková úroková míra V(t,S) ... cena "option" založené na S(t)

 (rik-free)

 (value)
 - · G --- volatilita komodity S(+)

pak Black-Scholes model (jeden z nejpoužívanéjšíh modelů v praxi):

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(t,S(t)) + \frac{(G.S(t))^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial S^2} V(t,S(t)) = v.V(t) - v.S(t) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial S} V(t,S(t)) \times \frac$

Po vhodné transformaci pronených dostanene

xe (0,L) $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mu(\epsilon_1 x) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \mu(\epsilon_1 x) = 0$ te (oit)

 $X = \frac{6^2}{10^2}$ K= K(S) je " hýnht" $= \frac{6^2}{10^2}$ K= K(S) je " hýnht" optien na zíslute comy koudy $U(t_1 \times)$ --- transformované $V(t_1 S)$, f_1 transf. cena (option"... $U(t_1 \times) = V(t_1 S) \cdot e^{f_1(T+t_1)}$

My si tento model zjednodušíme (verealisticky) a položíme $r = \frac{5^2}{2} = x$ a dostaveme:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \, U(t_{1} \times) = -\frac{G^{2}}{L} \, \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \, U(t_{1} \times) \\ U(0_{1} \times) = U(x) & \text{possite can' podminka} \\ U(t_{1} 0) = g_{0}(t) \, & \text{U}(t_{1} L) = g_{L}(t) & \text{derajova' podminka} \\ \end{array} \right)$$

shodon okolmstí table rovnice se také používá k modelova'm spousty jinych fewomenie

Jak získat (aproximaci) u(x+)?

Podobne jako u ODR se spokojime s aproximaci u(1) v jistich bodech. Konkrétně, v bodech x; e (O,L) sovnoměrně pokrývajících (O,L), t.

Kroll: aproximujene proven stranu

•
$$\frac{3^{2}}{3 \times^{2}} U(t_{1} \times i) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\%_{X} U(t_{1} \times i_{1}) - \%_{X} U(t_{1} \times i)}{h}$$

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• $\frac{W$

=) prava strana muize byt aproximovana linearm returenci s dybon (tzv. distretizació dyba) rádu $\mathcal{T}(h^2)$ Kroz 2: ODR Zapis

-) ted groximujene (*) systemen ODR profunker u, (+), ..., un, (+):

$$(**) \begin{cases} u_{n-2}(t) = \frac{8^2}{2k^2} \left(u_{n-1}(t) - 2 u_{n-2}(t) + u_{n-3}(t) \right) \\ u_{n-n}(t) = \frac{6^2}{2k^2} \left(u_n(t) - 2 u_{n-1}(t) + u_{n-2}(t) \right) \end{cases}$$

to by mela by't hinke approximation u(t,0) -> to zname t obtajoné podminty -> uo $(t) \equiv g_0(t)$

$$\chi = \mathcal{U}(0) = \mathcal{U}(\times i)$$

to by mela by't funkce aproximujía u(t,L)-> -> tu zname e okrajove podminky -> un(+) = gL(+)

-> vektorový zapis:

$$\frac{1}{1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1}(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_{n-1}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(**) (=) \qquad \overrightarrow{u}'(t) = L \cdot u(t) + \overrightarrow{g}(t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{u}(0) = [u(x_0), ..., u(x_n)]^T$$

Krok 3: cha predporédet výroj dny - parzijeme impl. Euler

$$=) \quad \vec{u}(\tau) \approx \vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_0 + \vec{\tau} \cdot \left(L \vec{u}_1 + \vec{g}(\tau) \right) \quad (=)$$

(=)
$$(I-TL)U_1 = U_0 + Cg(T)$$
 systém lineárnich alg. rovnic

•
$$\vec{u}(2T) \approx \vec{u}_2 \times \vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_1 + T(L\vec{u}_2 + \vec{g}(T)) \iff$$

(=) $(T-TL)\vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_1 + T\vec{g}(2T)$ ______ system linear with alg. Formic

(=) (I-TL)
$$\vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_1 + T\vec{g}(2T)$$
 system linearing alg. Formic

•
$$\vec{u}(3T) \approx \vec{u}_3 \times (I-TL) \vec{u}_3 = \vec{u}_2 + T \cdot \vec{q}(8T)$$

mm > dostaulere aproximaci cen v závislosti na case & hodereté bandity S

Erob 4: V nie ktery'd aplikaa'd mi staci spočilat

(=aproximovat) tzv. (, steady state" - tj. ekvilibrium, ke

(terému in (t) smeruje mm> tj. stav ve kterém, nž se u(t)

S casem nemēni.

$$(=) - L U(+) = \overline{g}(+)$$
making $(+)$ = $\overline{g}(+)$