



**AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA
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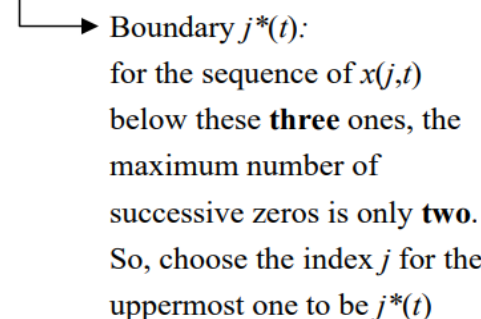
American Monte Carlo

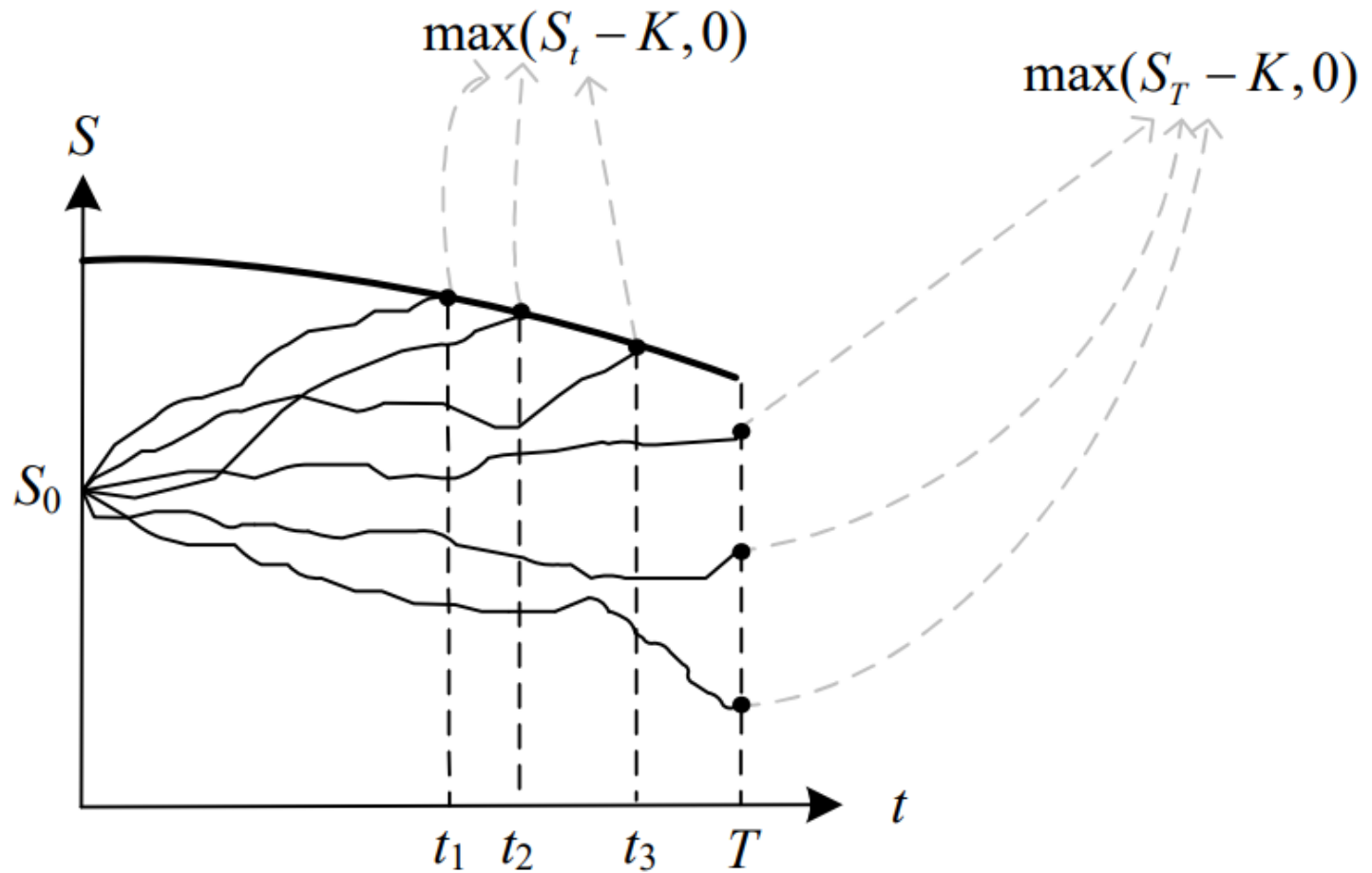
Comparison: Tsitsiklis-Van Roy vs. Tilley

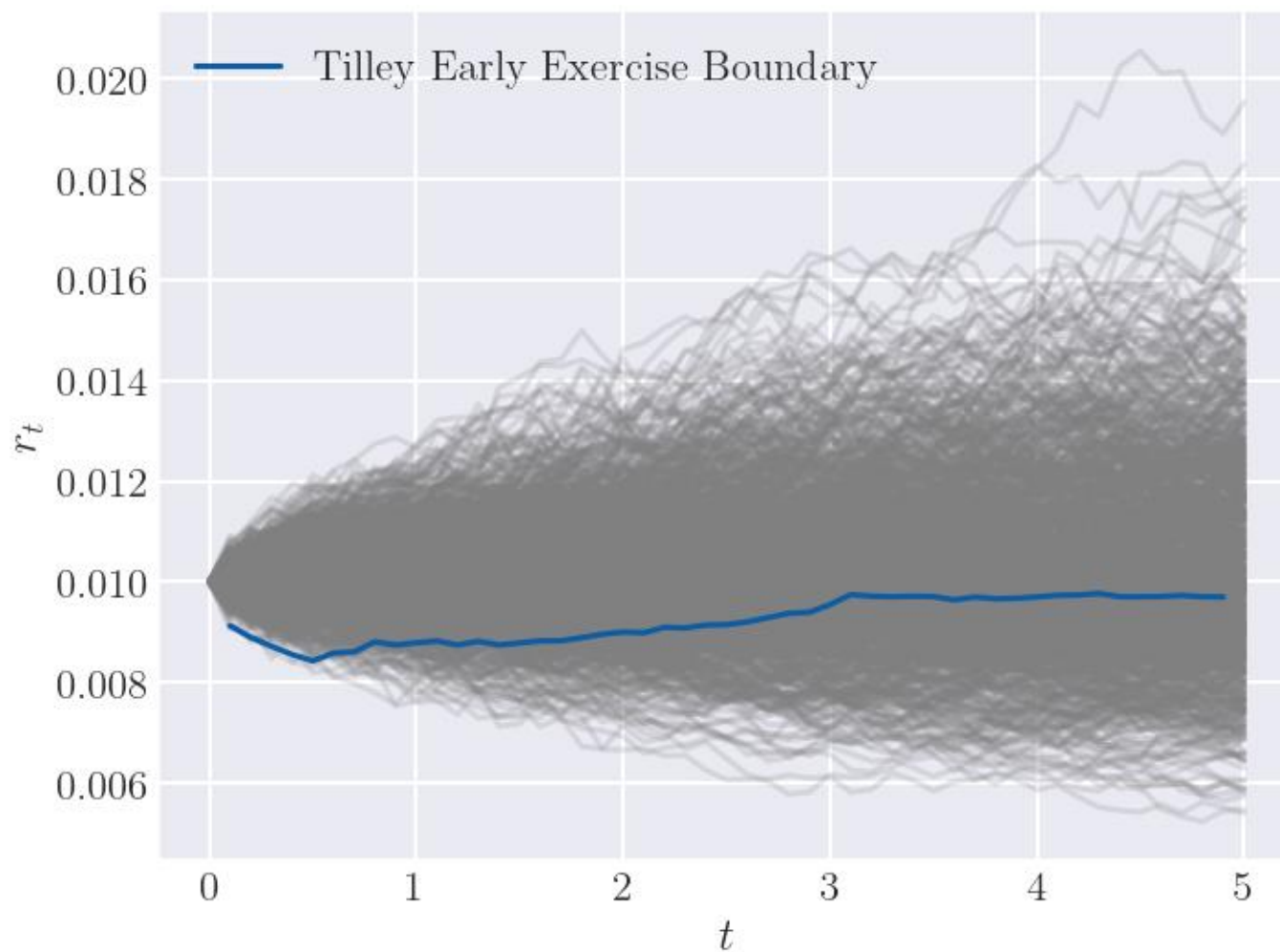


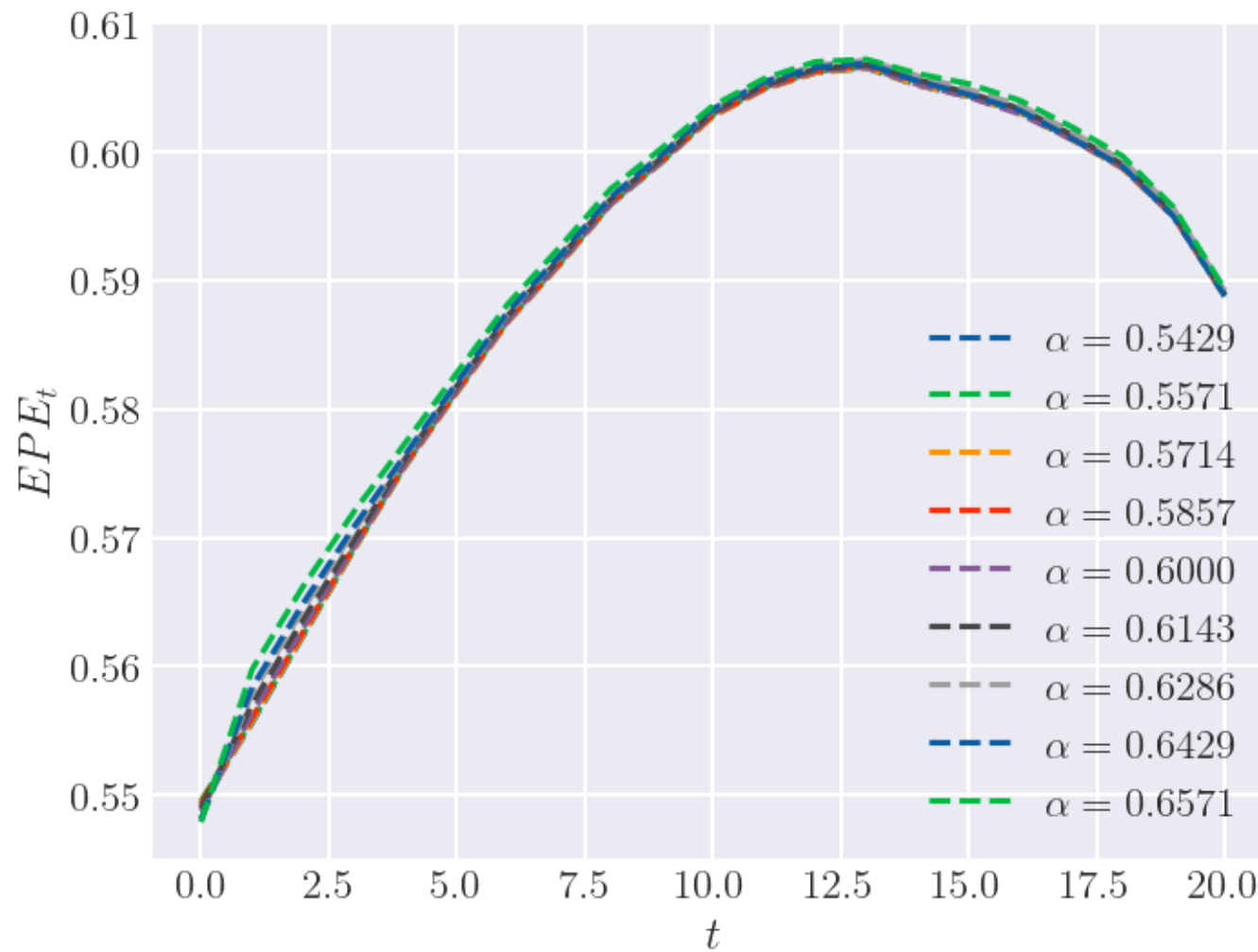
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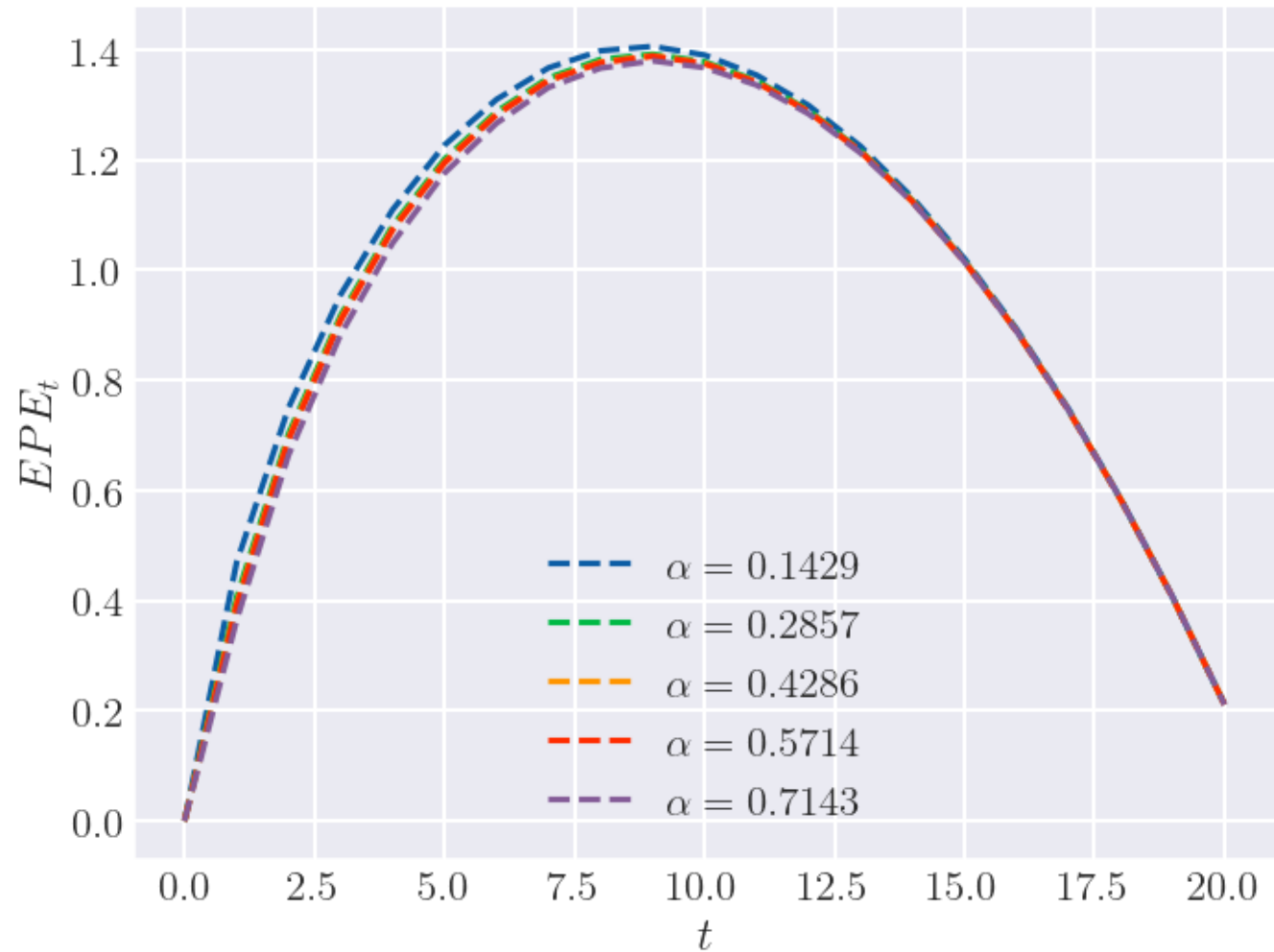
- The main idea is to devise a method based on the Monte Carlo simulation to decide the early exercise boundary.
- Once the early exercise boundary is determined, an American option can be viewed as a knocked-and-exercised option.











Tsitsiklis-Van Roy Algorithm

- We use the regression technique to approximate the conditional expectation function at each exercising date:

$$C_i(x) = \mathbb{E}[V_{i+1}(X_{i+1})|X_i = x]$$

- We are calculating value of an asset by using:

$$\hat{V}_{i,j} = \max\{h_i(X_{i,j}), \hat{C}_i(X_{i,j})\}$$

- Difference between Longstaff - Schwartz and Tsitsiklis -Van Roy algorithms:

- Tsitsiklis - Van Roy:

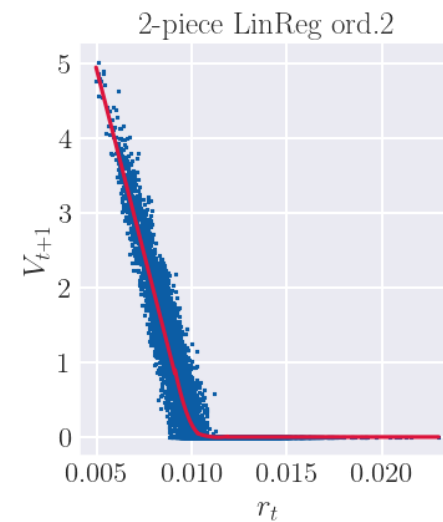
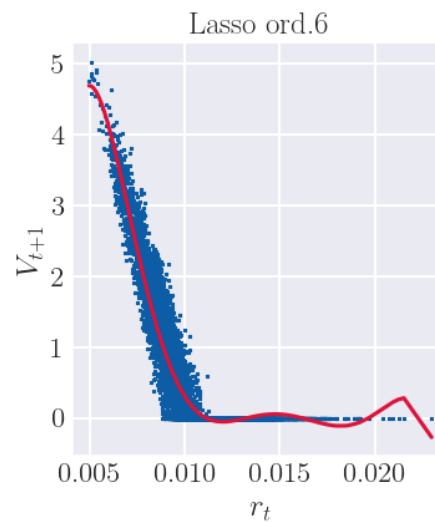
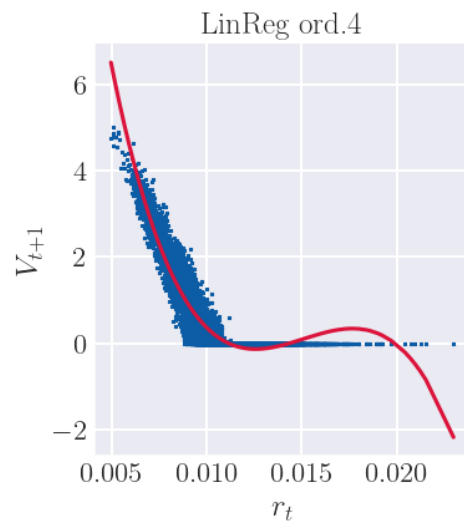
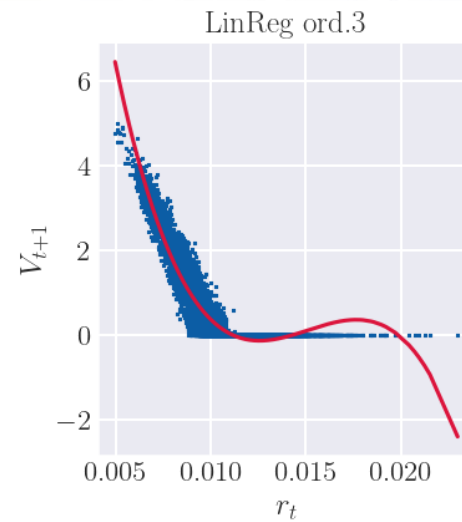
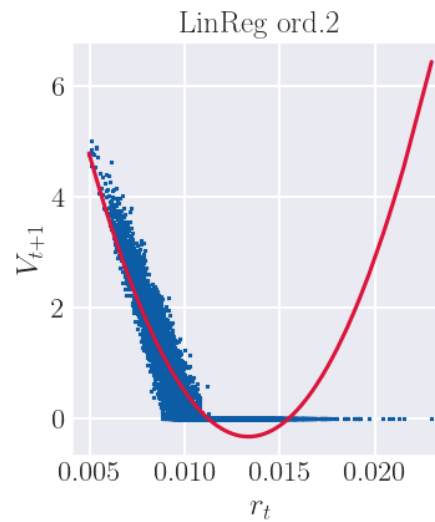
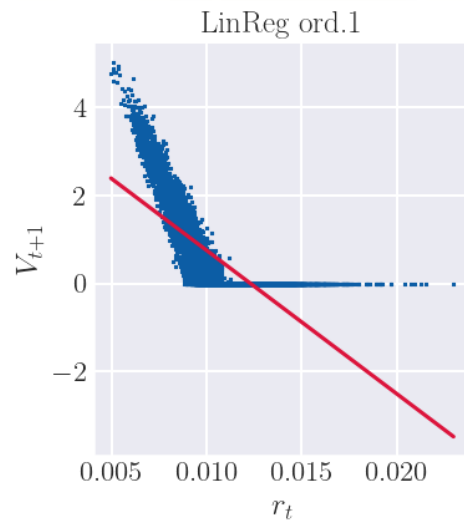
$$\hat{V}_{i,j} = \max\{h_i(X_{i,j}), \hat{C}_i(X_{i,j})\}$$

- Longstaff –Schwartz:

$$\hat{V}_{ij} = \begin{cases} h_i(X_{i,j}) & h_i(X_{i,j}) \geq \hat{C}_i(X_{i,j}) \\ \hat{V}_{i+1,j} & h_i(X_{i,j}) < \hat{C}_i(X_{i,j}) \end{cases}$$

Tsitsiklis-Van Roy

Choice of regression



Interest rate (GBM):

- Number of paths – 1000
- Number of time steps – 21
- $T = 5$ years
- $\mu = 5\%$
- $\sigma = 20\%$

Receiver Swap:

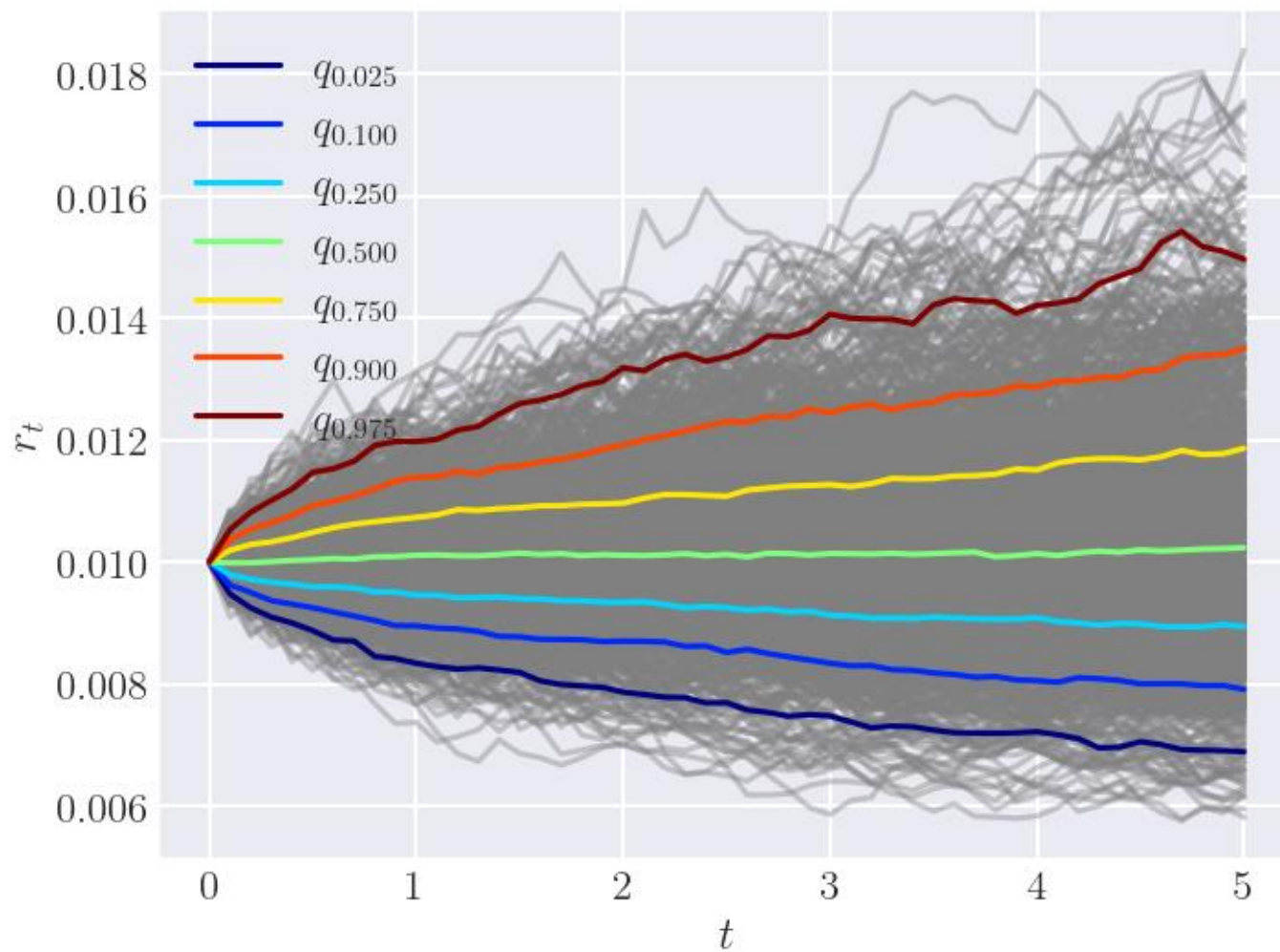
- Swap rate – 1,05%
- Maturity – 5 years
- Payment frequency – 3 months
- Notional – \$1000

American Option:

- Notional – \$1000
- Strike - 1%
- Expiry – 5 years
- Possible exercise dates – each interest rate step
- option_type – „put”

Interest rate

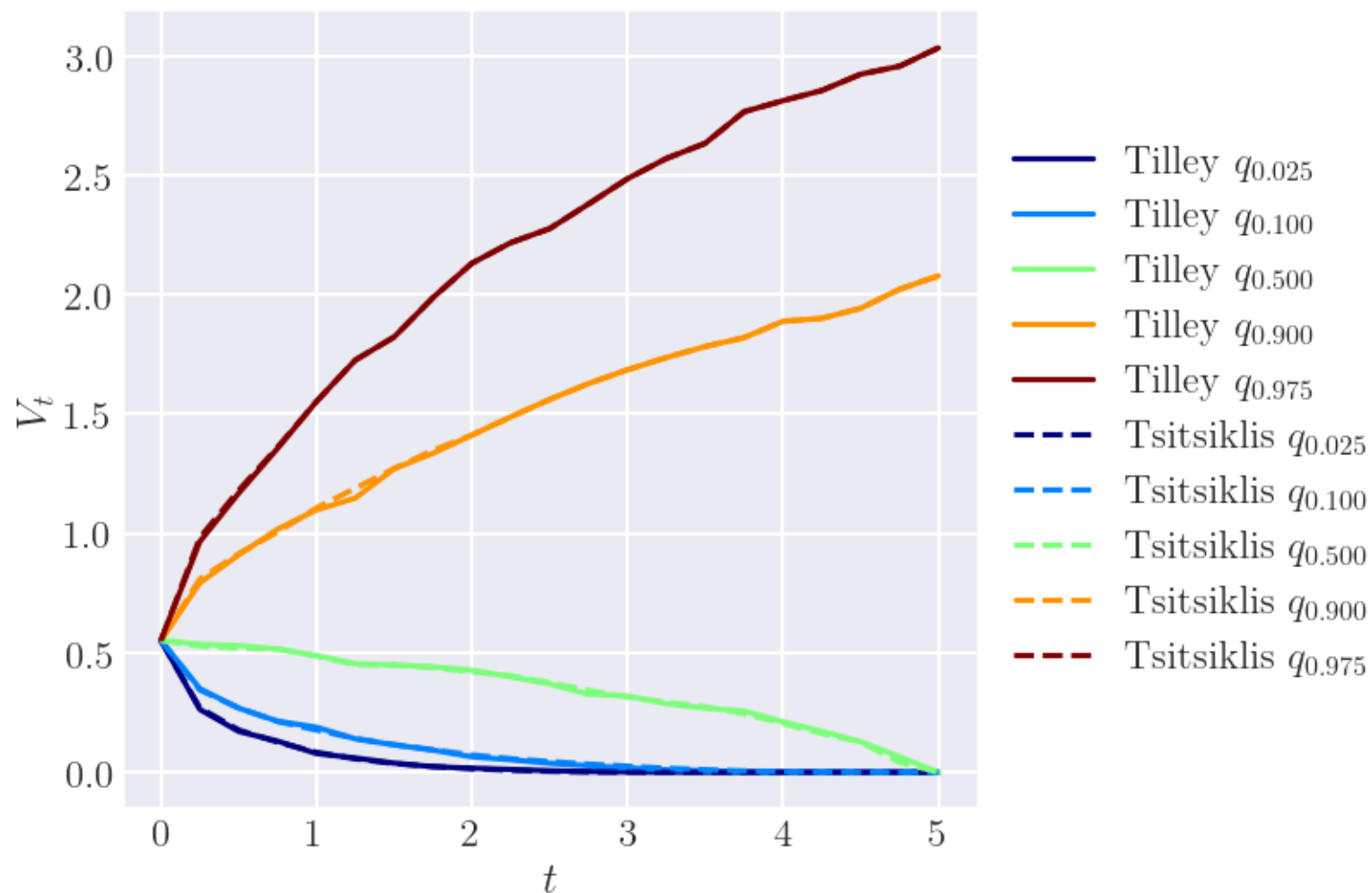
Distribution quantiles



American Option

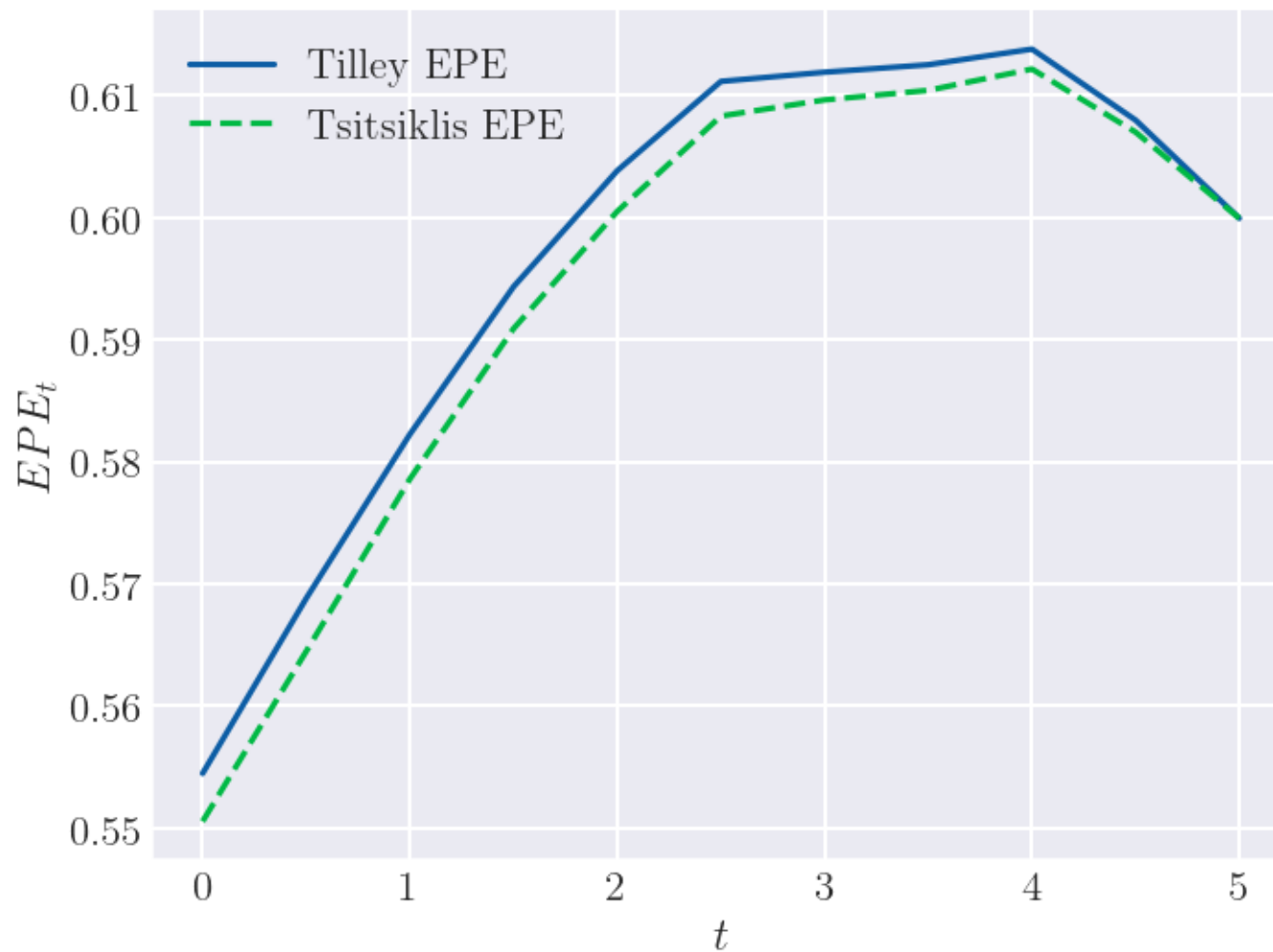
American Option

Tsitsiklis-Van Roy vs Tilley – exposure profiles

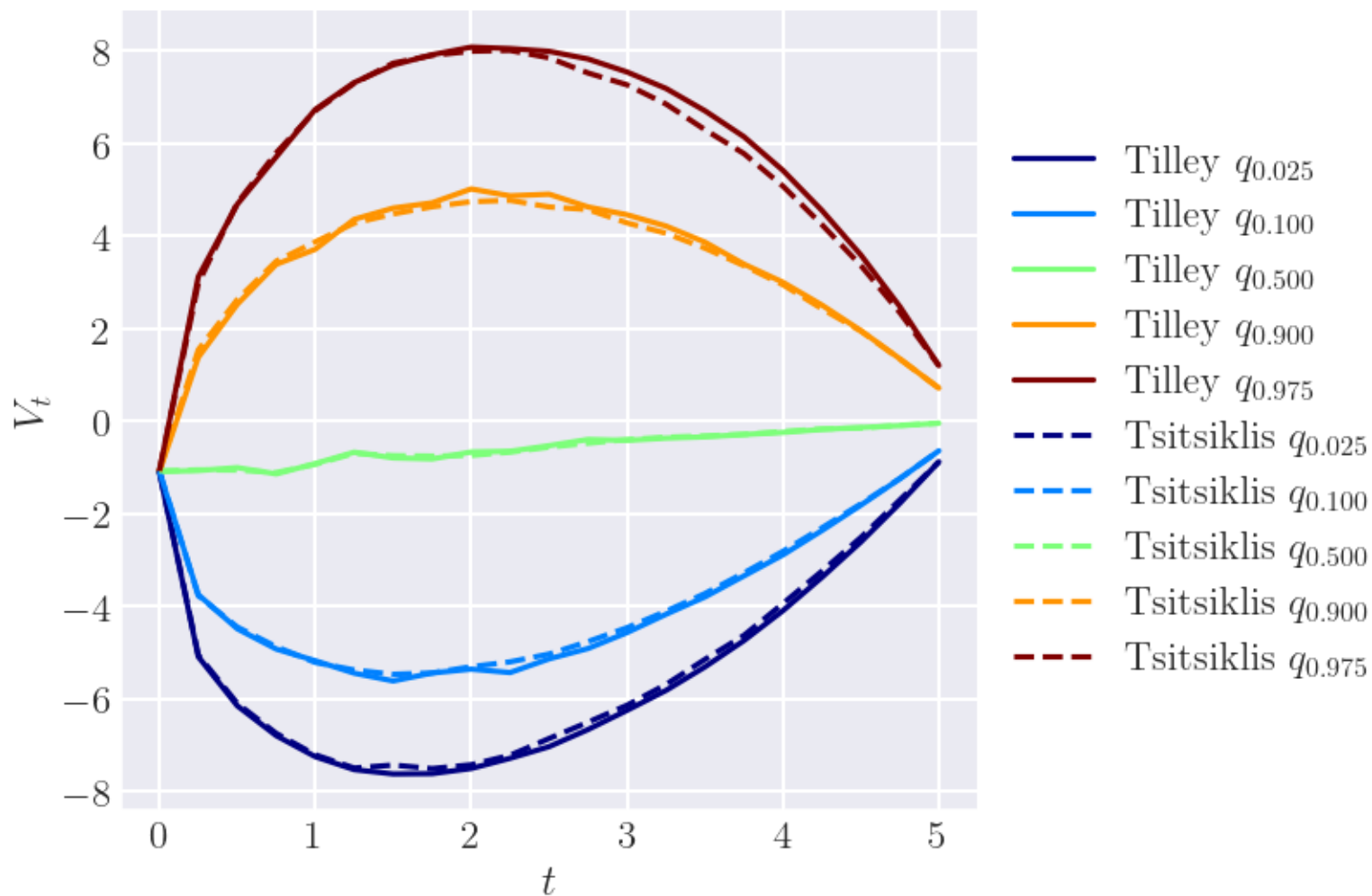


American Option

Tsitsiklis vs Tilley – Expected positive exposure



Interest Rate Swap



Interest Rate Swap

Tsitsiklis-Van Roy vs Tilley – Expected positive exposure

