

JOY KENDI MUTUA

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MFRA - Computational Finance CAT 2

Assignment 2

SIMS

2) Underlying Security

$$S \sim dS_t = \underbrace{\mu S_t}_{\text{drift}} dt + \sigma_t S_t dZ_t ; Z - \text{std Brownian Motion}$$

$$\text{var}(V(t)) = \sigma_t^2$$

$$V(t) \sim dV_t = \kappa(\theta - \underbrace{V(t)}_{\text{drift}})dt + \gamma\sqrt{V_t} dK_t.$$

Correlation ρ

$$\text{cov}(dZ_t, dK_t) = \rho dt.$$

Show that the generalized Black-Scholes equation is

$$\frac{1}{2} V S^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} + \rho \gamma V S \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V \partial S} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^2 V \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V^2} + r S \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} + [k(\theta - V) - \lambda V] \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} - rU + \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} =$$

$$\text{drift ; } S_t = r S_t dt$$

$$; V_t = \kappa(\theta - V_t) - \lambda V_t \text{ by Girsanov's Theorem}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SDE ; } dS_t &= r S_t dt + \sqrt{V_t} S_t dZ_t^{\mathbb{Q}} \\ dV_t &= [\kappa(\theta - V_t) - \lambda V_t] dt + \gamma \sqrt{V_t} dK_t^{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \text{cov}(dZ_t^{\mathbb{Q}}, dK_t^{\mathbb{Q}}) &= \rho dt. \end{aligned}$$

Multivariate Ito's lemma

$$dU = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} dS + \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} dV + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} (dS)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V^2} (dV)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial V} dS dV$$

$$S = S_t, V = V_t$$

$$dS = rSdt + \sqrt{v}Sdz$$

$$dv = [k(\theta - v) - \lambda v]dt + \gamma\sqrt{v}dk$$

$$(dS)^2 = vS^2dt ; dS = \mu Sdt + \sqrt{v}Sdz ; (dz)^2 = dt ; (dt)^2 = 0 ; (\mu Sdt + \sqrt{v}Sdz)^2 = (\mu S)^2(dt)^2 + 2\mu S \cdot d\sqrt{v}Sdz + vS^2(dz)^2 = vS^2dt.$$

$$(dv)^2 = \gamma^2 v dt ; (dv)^2 = (k(\theta - v)dt + \gamma\sqrt{v}dk)^2 = (\gamma\sqrt{v})^2 (dk)^2 = \gamma^2 v dt.$$

$$dSdv = \sqrt{v}S \cdot \gamma\sqrt{v} \cdot Pdt = P\gamma vSdt ; dS = \mu Sdt + \sqrt{v}Sdz ; dv = k(\theta - v)dt + \gamma\sqrt{v}dk$$

$$= dSdv = (\sqrt{v}Sdz)(\gamma\sqrt{v}dk) = \gamma vS \cdot dzdk$$

$$= \gamma vS Pdt.$$

$$d \cdot U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} (rSdt + \sqrt{v}Sdz) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} [k(\theta - v)dt + \gamma\sqrt{v}dk] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} vS^2dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial v^2} \gamma^2 v dt + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial v} P\gamma vSdt$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} rSdt + \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} \sqrt{v}Sdz + \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} [k(\theta - v)dt + \gamma\sqrt{v}dk]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} vS^2dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial v^2} \gamma^2 v dt + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial v} P\gamma vSdt.$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + rS \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} + [k(\theta - v) - \lambda v] \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{2} vS^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} + \frac{1}{2} vS^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial v^2} + P\gamma vS \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial v} \right] dt$$

under risk neutral measure; discounted derivative price must be a martingale.

$$\Rightarrow E^Q [dU - rUdt] = 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + rS \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} + (k(\theta - v) - \lambda v) \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{2} vS^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} + P\gamma vS \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial v} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^2 v \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial v^2} - rU = 0$$

which forms the generalized Black-Scholes model.