

$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}(\tau) \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \sigma(t) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \sigma^2(\tau) d\tau} \quad \checkmark \quad \curvearrowright$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(t) \quad \sigma(t)$$

1994:

Dupire (CB)

Derman + Kani

Rubinstein

Deterministic Volatility

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}}$:

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} (s - \epsilon) p(s) ds$$

\nearrow

$$-\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} p(s) ds - \cancel{(\epsilon - \epsilon) p(\dots)}$$

$$? \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} (\sigma^2 s^2 p)}_{\leftarrow} (s-\epsilon) ds$$

$$= \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial s} (\sigma^2 s^2 p)}_{\leftarrow} (s-\epsilon) \right]_{\epsilon}^{\infty} - \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\partial (\sigma^2 s^2 p)}{\partial s} ds$$

$$= 0 - \left[\underbrace{\sigma^2 s^2 p}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{evaluated at } \epsilon}} \right]_{\epsilon}^{\infty} = \underbrace{\sigma^2 \epsilon^2 p}_{\substack{\uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{evaluated at } \epsilon}} = \sigma^2 \epsilon^2 e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2}{2}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \epsilon^2}$$

$\sigma(\epsilon,)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\xi}^{\infty} \frac{\partial(r s_p)}{\partial s} (s-\xi) ds \\
 &= \left[r s_p (s-\xi) \right]_{\xi}^{\infty} - \int_{\xi}^{\infty} r s_p ds \\
 &= -r \int_{\xi}^{\infty} s_p ds =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= r \xi \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} - r V \quad \checkmark$$

Know: $V = \dots \int_{\xi}^{\infty} (s-\xi) p ds$

$$\xi \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} = \dots \int_{\xi}^{\infty} \xi p ds$$

$$V - \xi \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} = \int_{\xi}^{\infty} s p ds$$

$$V(S^*, T^*, E, T, r) \leftarrow$$

↑

$$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial E} \right|_{E=S}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{y=x} = 2x + y^3 = 2x + x^3$$



$$f(x, y)$$

\uparrow NS \uparrow EW

walk along a winding road $y = g(x)$



$$\left. \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \right|_{y=g(x)}$$

Turn to face north, what's the slope?

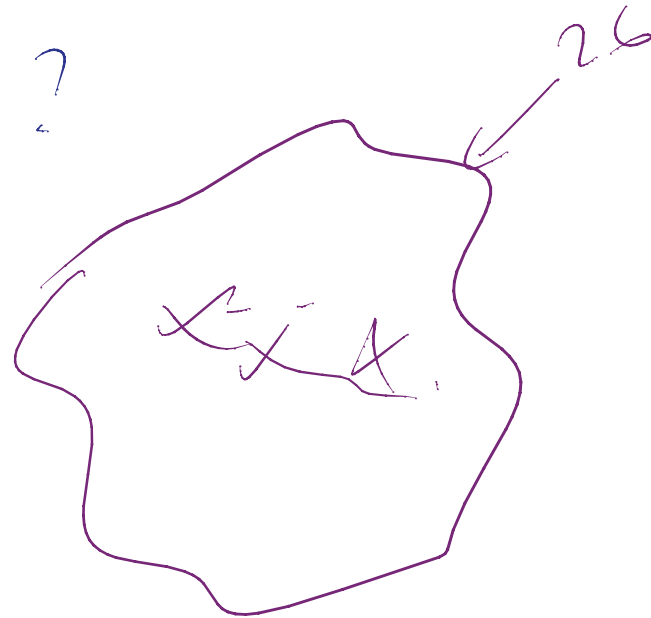
Numerical

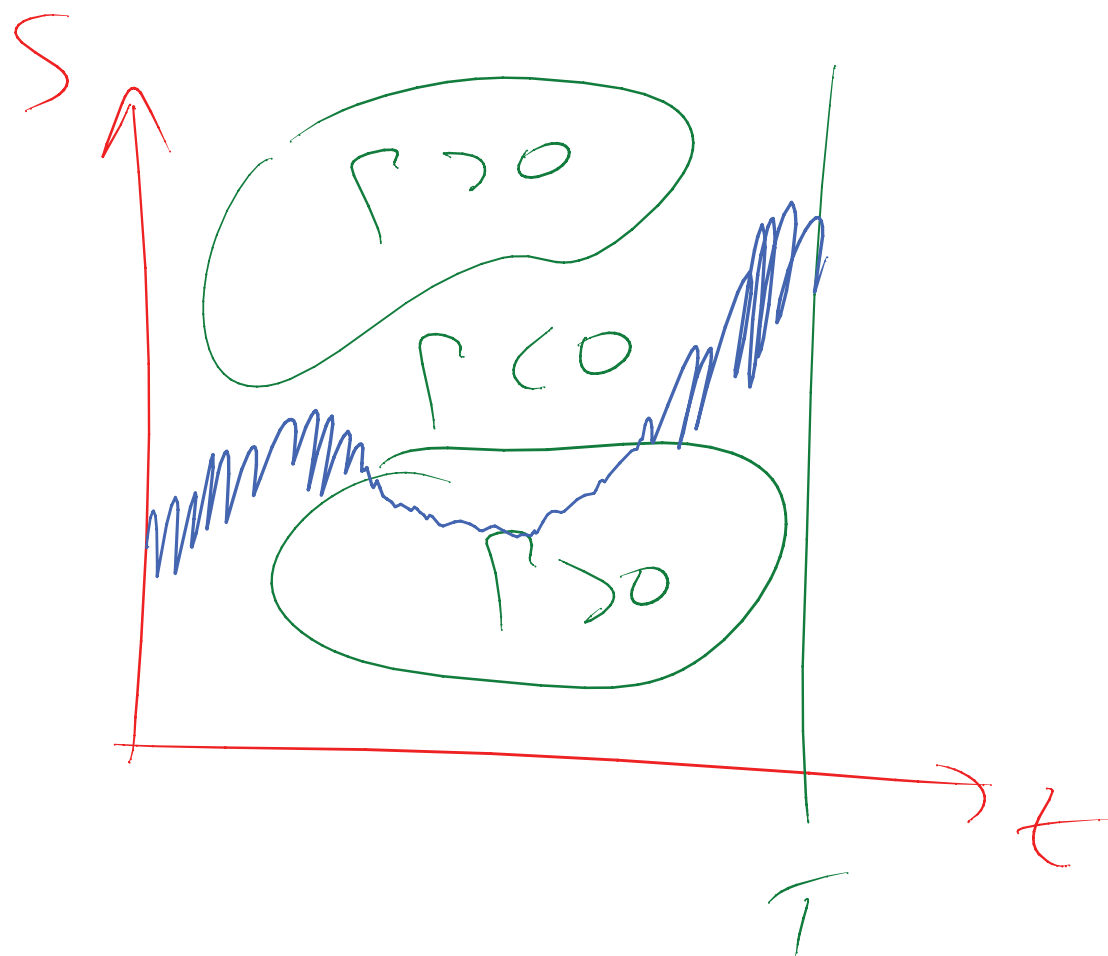
$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \epsilon^2} !$

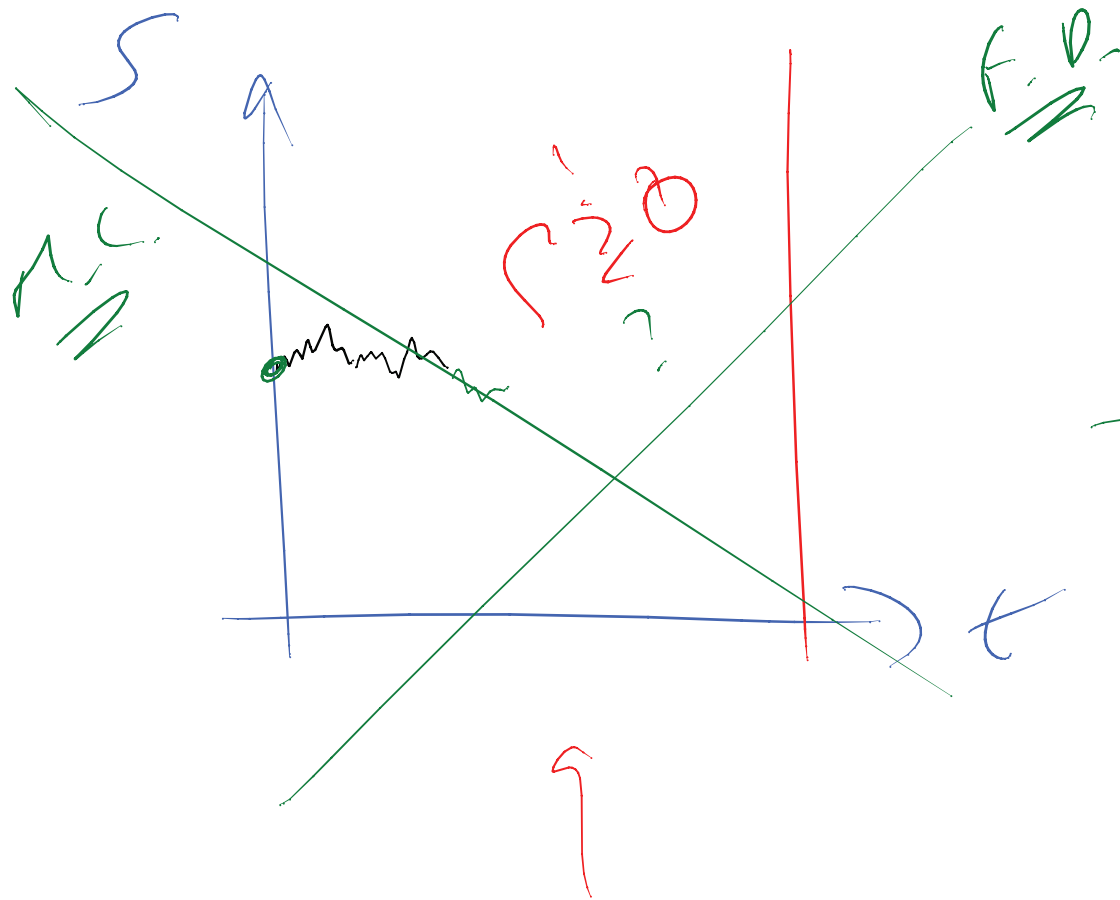
Model

$\sigma(S, t)$ ✓ ?

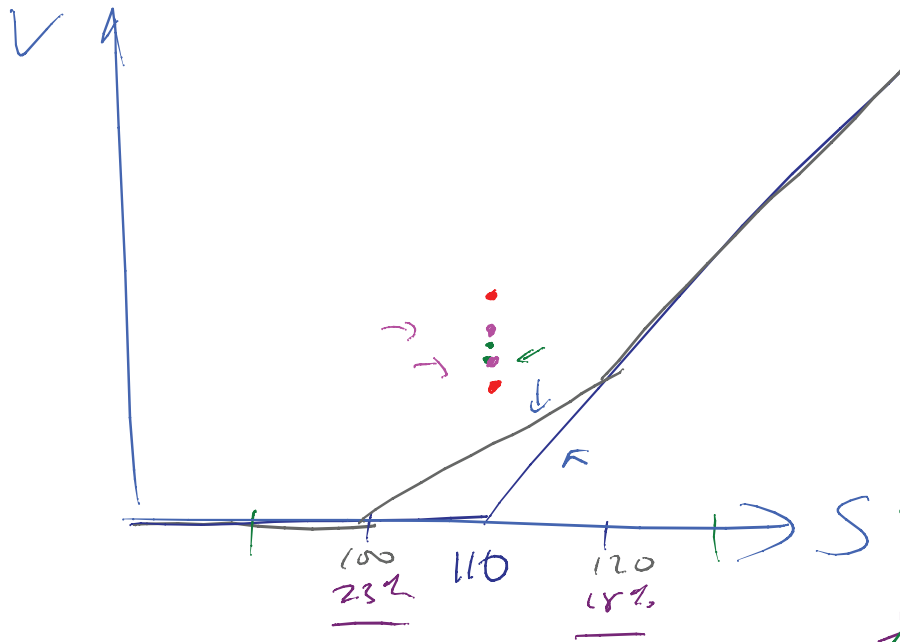
Inverse







$\Delta h =$
 $\Gamma =$
 $V_d = V_{dmin}$
 $\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If } \Gamma < 0 \text{ then } V_d = V_{dmax} \\ \text{Then } = \end{array} \right.$



15-25%

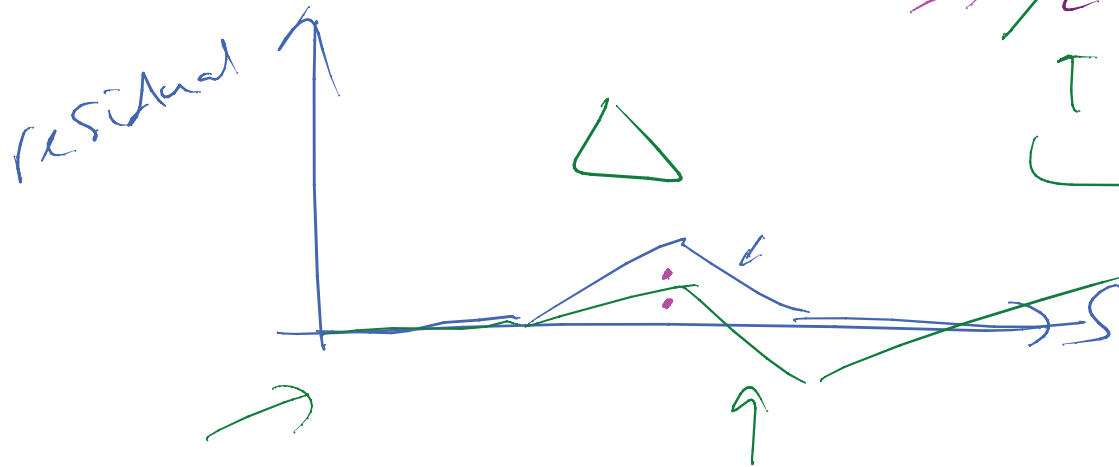
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{Cost } 100 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cost } 120 = \text{Static Hedge.}$$

↑ ↑

T T

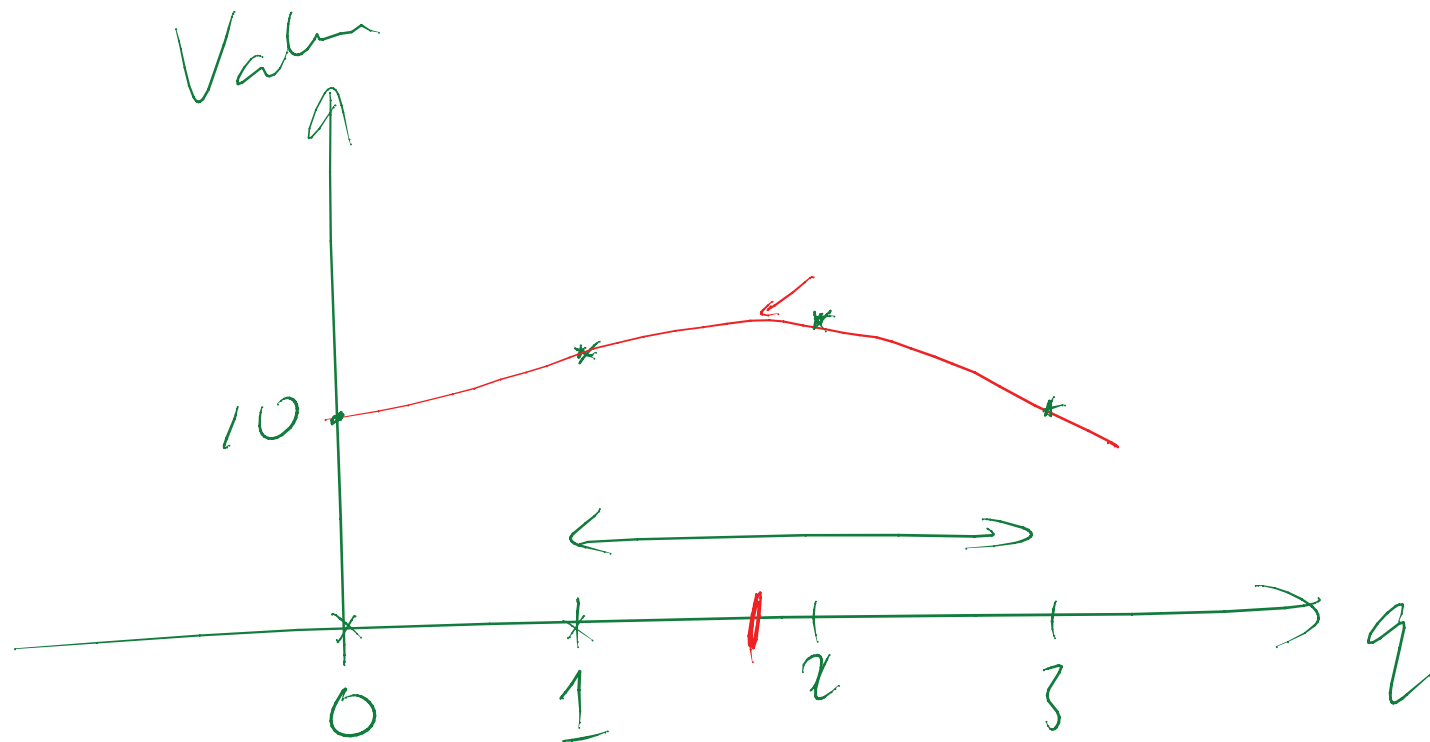
[]

Optimize



$$V_{\text{ahn}}(\mathcal{E}) = \dots$$

$$V_{\text{ahn}}\left(\mathcal{E} + \frac{1}{2}V_1 + \frac{1}{2}V_2\right) - \frac{1}{2}C_{\text{ahn}} - \frac{1}{2}C_{\text{ab}} =$$



$$\rightarrow \text{Value}(\text{Barrier} + 1 \times \text{value}) = \underline{\underline{16}} - 5 = 11$$

$$\text{Value}(\dots + 2 \times \dots) = \underline{\underline{21\frac{1}{2}}} - 10 = 11\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Value}(\dots + 3 \times \dots) = \underline{\underline{24\frac{1}{2}}} - 15 = 9\frac{1}{2}$$

Value (E) =

$$\max_{z_s} \left[\text{SOLVENTLPDE} \left(E + \sum_{i=1}^N z_i V_i \right) - \sum_{i=1}^N z_i \underset{\uparrow}{\text{cost}_i(z_i)} \right]$$

Value (V_3) =

$$q_3^{-1}, q_i = 0$$

↓

$$\max_{q_s} \left[\text{SOLVENLPDE} \left(\cancel{V_3 + \sum_{i=1}^N q_i V_i} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^N \cancel{q_i \cos W_i(q_i)} \right]$$

$\cos V_3$

$$\underline{7.84 - 11.52}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$9.08$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$11.27$$

