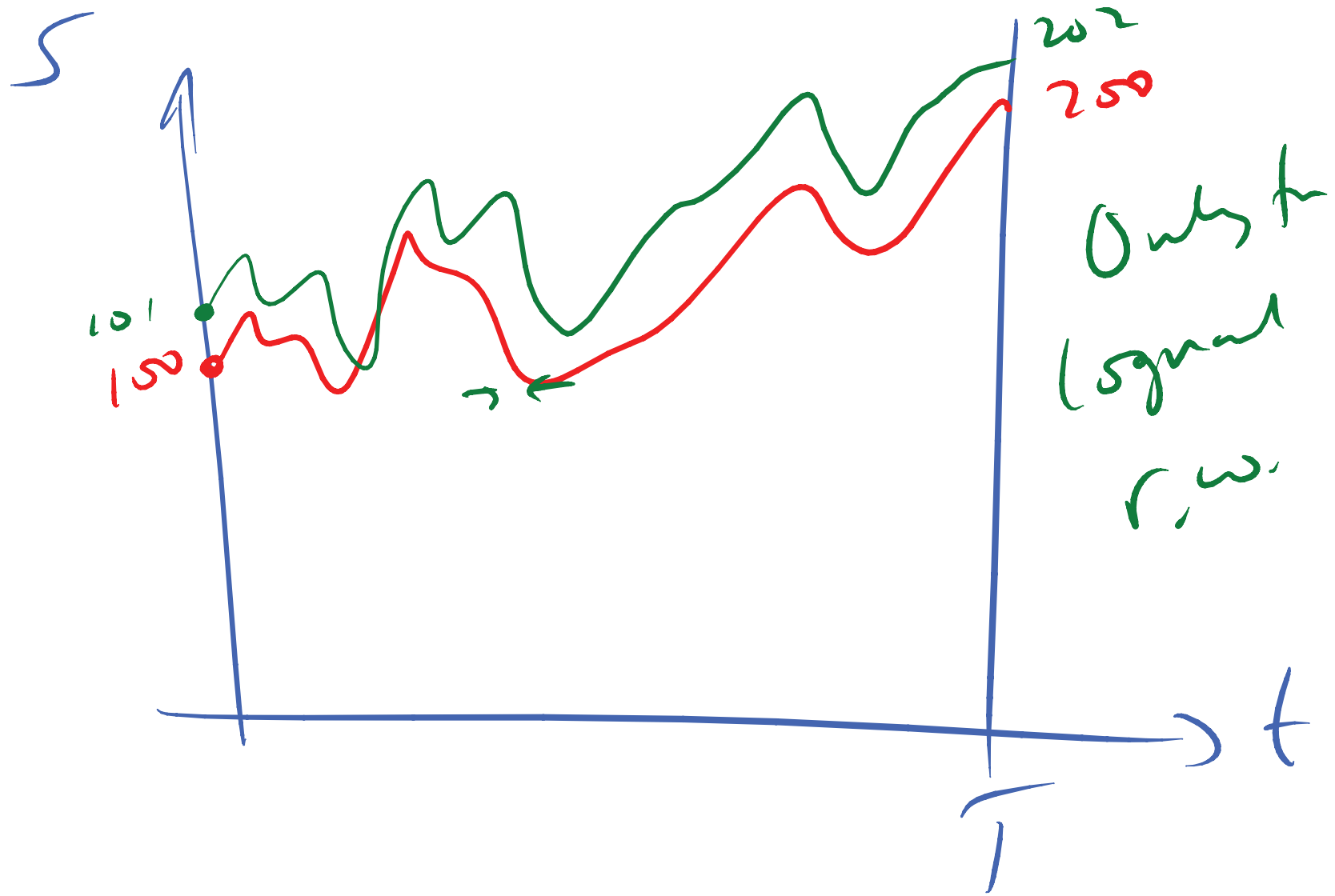
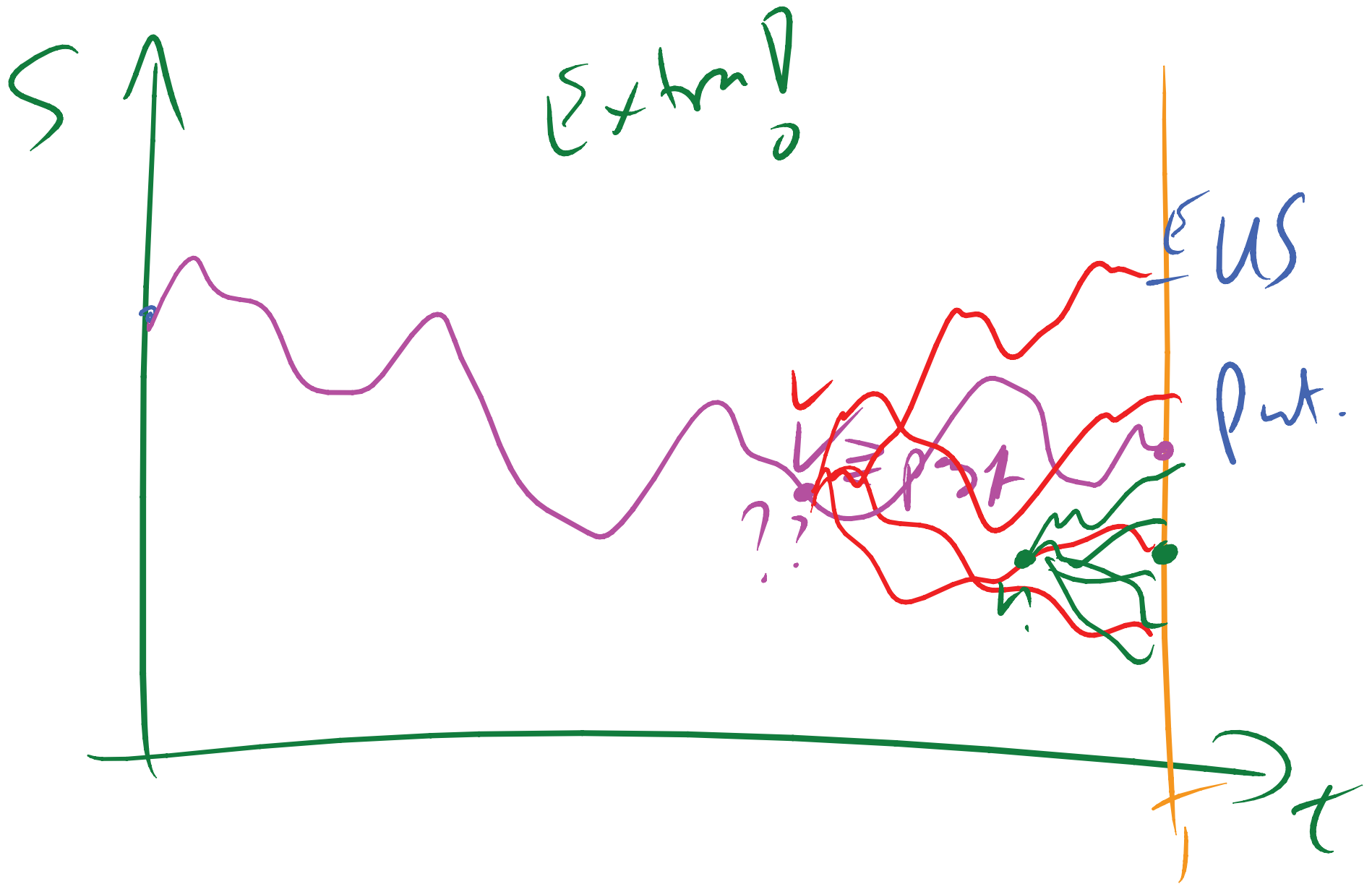


Use the
same
random
#s!

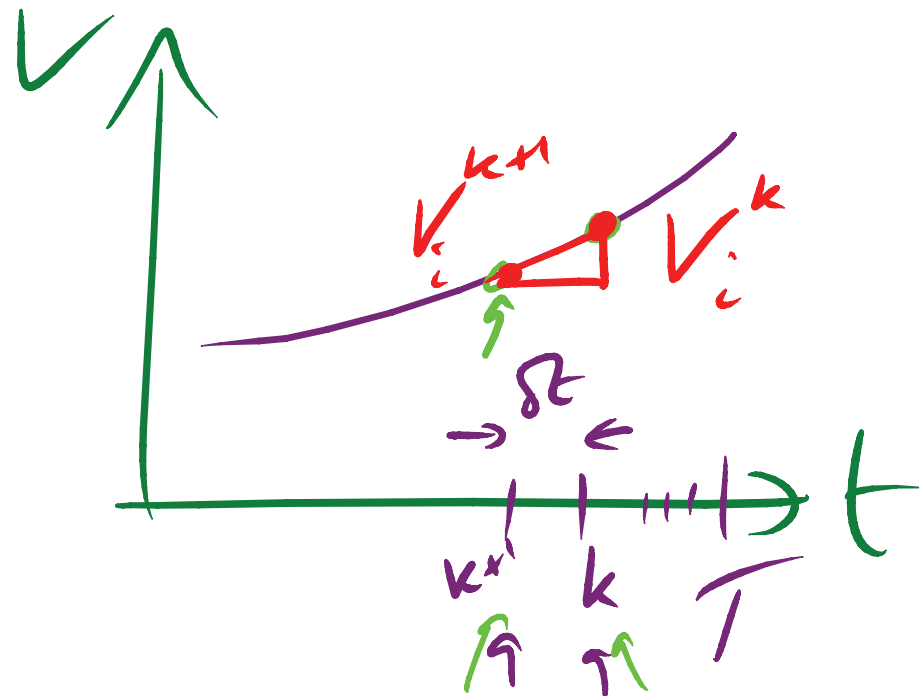




$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + r S \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} - r V = 0$$

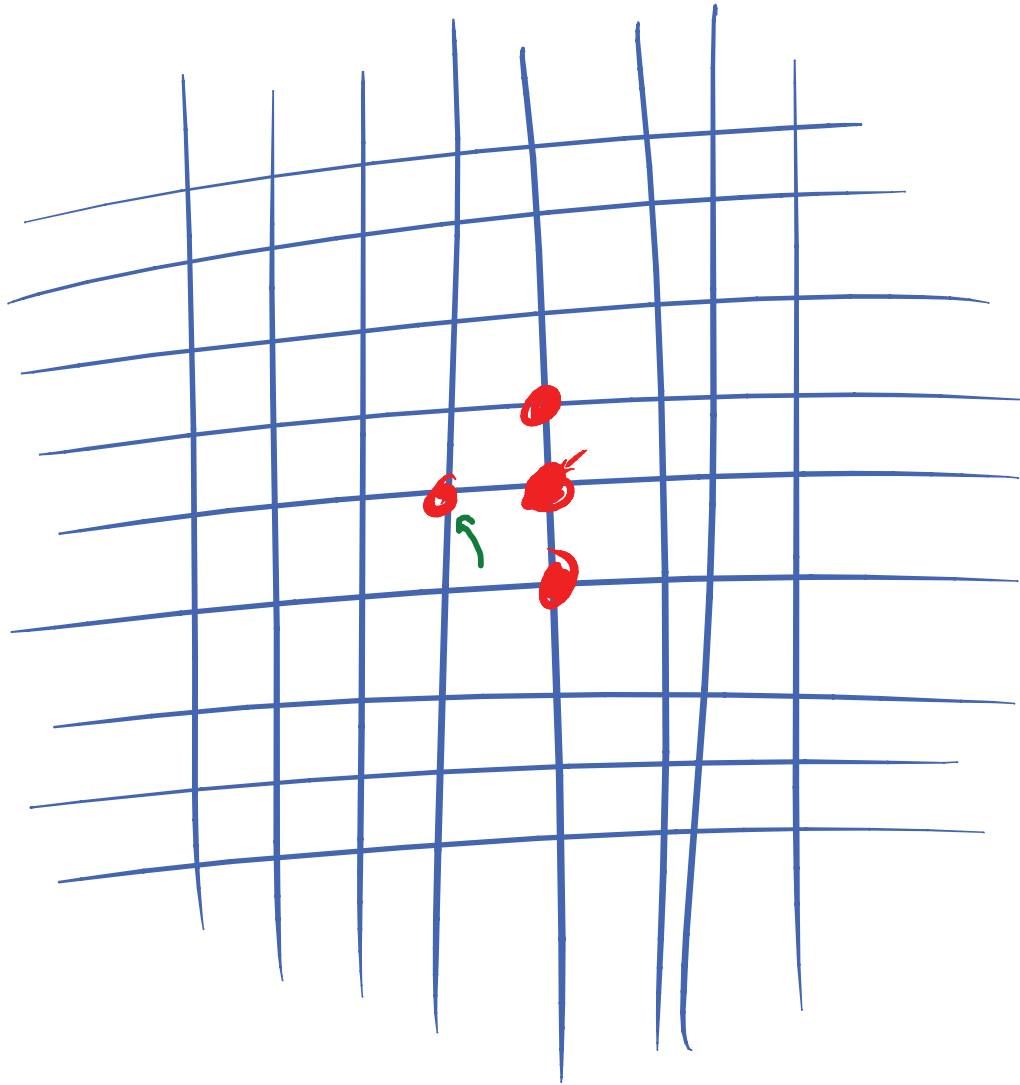
$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$ ✓
 $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2}$ ✓
 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}$ ✓

$$\theta = \frac{V_i^k - V_i^{k+1}}{\Delta t}$$



$$O(\Delta t)$$

$$O(\delta^2)$$



$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2}$$

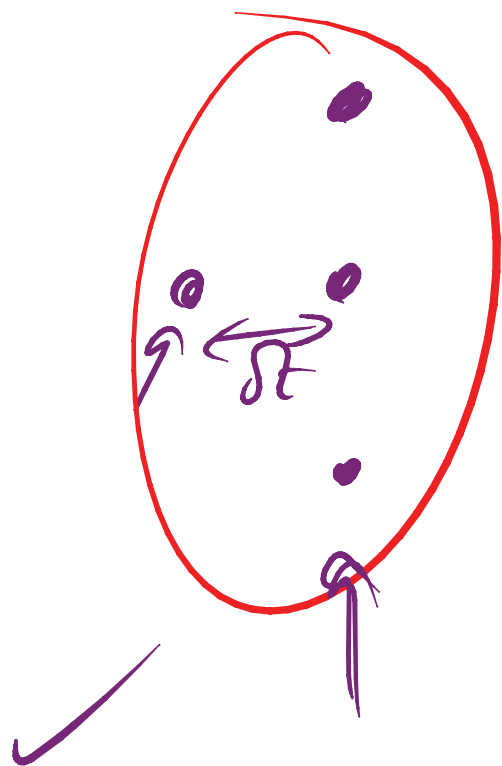
$$+ r S \frac{\partial V}{\partial S}$$

$$- r V$$

$$= 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \dots$$

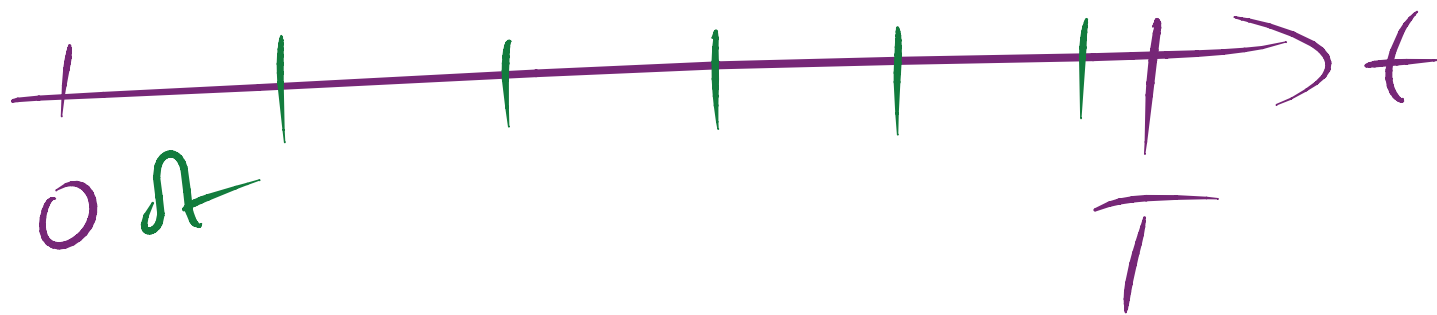
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + r S v = r V$$



Implicit

Crank-Nicolson

$$\Omega < \frac{1}{\sigma^2 N A^2}$$



Richardson Extrapolation.

ϵ_{err}

$O(\delta\delta^2)$

$O(\delta t)$

1911

$O(\delta\delta^2)$

$$V(NAS) = V_{\text{exact}} + \frac{\alpha}{NAS^2} + \dots$$

$$V(20) = V_{\text{exch}} + \frac{\alpha}{20^2} + \dots$$

$$4 V(40) = 4 V_{\text{exch}} + 4 \frac{\alpha}{40^2} + \dots$$

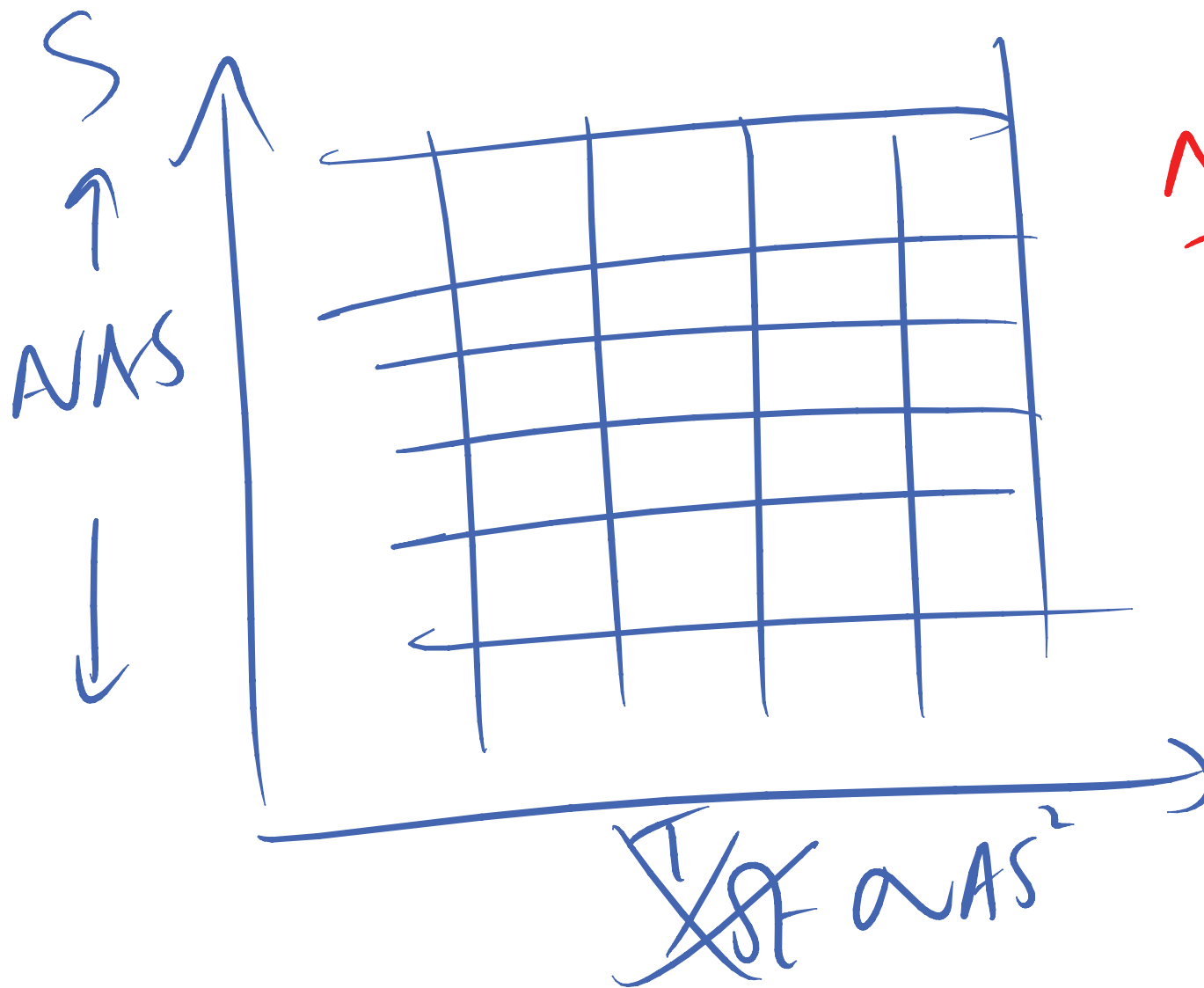
$$\frac{4 V(40) - V(20)}{3}$$

\uparrow
=

\uparrow

$V_{\text{exch}} + \dots$

\uparrow



ML > 4

Σ, D US 😞

$$\boxed{D \sim \Sigma^{-3/2}}$$

↑

$$\Sigma^{-3/2}$$

$$-3/2 = -1 - 1/2$$

FD < 4

Σ, D US ✓

$$\boxed{\Sigma^{-1-D/2}}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1-D/2}$$

$$\boxed{D=4}$$

Sound^{very} soon!

No live video...

but it will be there on
the recording.

Any minute now!!