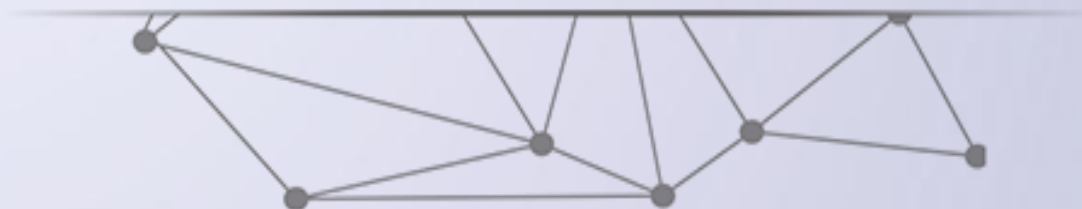


内容

- 隐含波动率
- Python循环语句
- 代码



隐含波动率



隐含波动率含义

- 在B-S-M模型期权定价中，给定一组参数 S (当前股价)、 X (执行价格)、 T (有效期)、 r (连续复利无风险利率)和 σ (股票收益率的标准方差，也称波动率)，可以计算欧式看涨期权的定价 c 。
- 反过来，如果知道 S 、 X 、 T 、 r 和期权价格 c ，求解得出的 σ 值就是隐含波动率。
- 可行的计算方法：试错方法+收敛条件

标准求解

- 给定期权报价的隐含波动率 $C(S_t, X, T, r, \sigma^{imp}) = C^*$
- 对这个方程没有闭合解，可使用牛顿迭代法等数值求根过程估算正确的解。用相关函数的起始值进行迭代，直到达到某种精度。对于起始值 σ_0^{imp} 和 $0 < n < \infty$ ，有：
- 方程数值化求根的牛顿迭代法

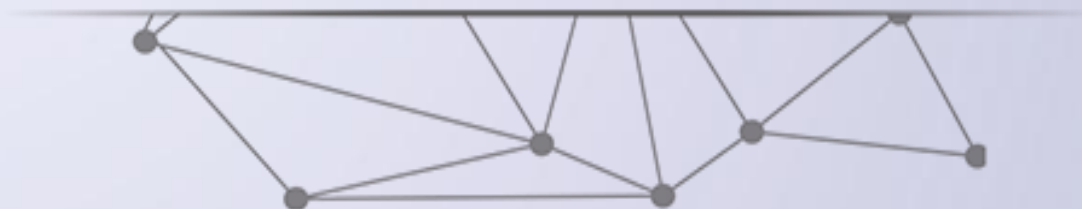
$$\sigma_{n+1}^{imp} = \sigma_n^{imp} - \frac{C(\sigma_n^{imp}) - C^*}{\partial C(\sigma_n^{imp}) / \partial \sigma_n^{imp}}$$

- BSM模型中欧式期权的Vega (期权定价公式对于波动率的偏微分)

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial \sigma} = S_t N(d_1) \sqrt{T}$$



循环语句



遍历循环：for语句

遍历循环：

根据循环执行次数的确定性，循环可以分为确定次数循环和非确定次数循环。确定次数循环指循环体对循环次数有明确的定义循环次数采用遍历结构中元素个数来体现

Python通过保留字for实现“遍历循环”：

```
for <循环变量> in <遍历结构>:  
    <语句块>
```

遍历循环：for 语句

遍历结构可以是字符串、文件、组合数据类型或range()函数：

循环N次

```
for i in range(N):
```

 <语句块>

遍历文件fi的每一行

```
for line in fi:
```

 <语句块>

遍历字符串s

```
for c in s:
```

 <语句块>

遍历列表ls

```
for item in ls:
```

 <语句块>

遍历循环还有一种扩展模式，使用方法如下：

```
for <循环变量> in <遍历结构>:
```

```
    <语句块1>
```

```
else:
```

```
    <语句块2>
```

遍历循环：for 语句

- 当for循环正常执行之后，程序会继续执行else语句中内容，else语句只在循环正常执行之后才执行并结束，
- 因此，可以在<语句块2>中放置判断循环执行情况的语句。

```
1 for s in "BIT":  
2     print("循环进行中: " + s)  
3 else:  
4     s = "循环正常结束"  
5 print(s)
```

```
>>>
```

```
循环进行中: B
```

```
循环进行中: I
```

```
循环进行中: T
```

```
循环正常结束
```


无限循环：while语句

- 无限循环一直保持循环操作直到特定循环条件不被满足才结束，不需要提前知道确定循环次数。

- Python通过保留字while实现无限循环，使用方法如下：

```
while <条件>:
```

```
    <语句块>
```

无限循环：while语句

- 无限循环也有一种使用保留字else的扩展模式：

while <条件>:

<语句块1>

else:

<语句块2>

```
1 s, idx = "BIT", 0
2 while idx < len(s):
3     print("循环进行中: " + s[idx])
4     idx += 1
5 else:
6     s = "循环正常结束"
7 print(s)
```

>>>

循环进行中: B

循环进行中: I

循环进行中: T

循环正常结束

循环保留字：break和continue

- 循环结构有两个辅助保留字：break和continue，它们用来辅助控制循环执行；
- break用来跳出最内层for或while循环，脱离该循环后，程序从循环后的代码继续执行；

```
1 for s in "BIT":  
2     for i in range(10):  
3         print(s, end="")  
4         if s=="I":  
5             break
```

其中，break语句跳出了最内层for循环，但仍然继续执行外层循环。每个break语句只有能力跳出当前层次循环。

```
>>>
```

```
BBBBBBBBBBBITTTTTTTTTTTT
```

循环保留字：break和continue

- `continue`用来结束当前当次循环，即跳出循环体中下面尚未执行的语句，但不跳出当前循环。
- 对于`while`循环，继续求解循环条件。而对于`for`循环，程序流程接着遍历循环列表
- 对比`continue`和`break`语句，如下

```
1 for s in "PYTHON":  
2     if s=="T":  
3         continue  
4     print(s, end="")
```

```
>>>  
PYHON
```

```
1 for s in "PYTHON":  
2     if s=="T":  
3         break  
4     print(s, end="")
```

```
>>>  
PY
```

循环保留字：break和continue

continue语句和break语句的区别是：

- continue语句只结束本次循环，而不终止整个循环的执行。
- break语句则是结束整个循环过程，不再判断执行循环的条件是否成立

```
1 for s in "PYTHON":  
2     if s=="T":  
3         continue  
4     print(s, end="")
```

```
>>>  
PYTHON
```

```
1 for s in "PYTHON":  
2     if s=="T":  
3         break  
4     print(s, end="")
```

```
>>>  
PY
```

循环保留字：break和continue

- for循环和while循环中都存在一个else扩展用法。
- else中的语句块只在一种条件下执行，即for循环正常遍历了所有内容没有因为break或return而退出。
- continue保留字对else没有影响。看下面两个例子：

```
1  for s in "PYTHON":
2      if s=="T":
3          continue
4  print(s, end="")
5  else:
6      print("正常退出")
```

```
>>>
```

```
PYTHON正常退出
```

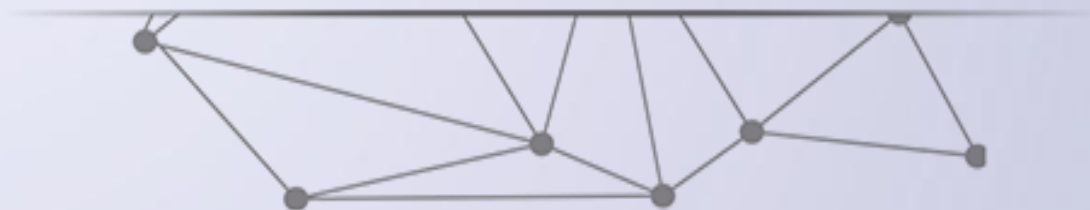
```
1  for s in "PYTHON":
2      if s=="T":
3          break
4  print(s, end="")
5  else:
6      print("正常退出")
```

```
>>>
```

```
PY
```



代 码



欧式看涨/跌期权的隐含波动率

```
#Implied volatility function based on a European call
```

```
def implied_vol_call(S,X,T,r,c):  
    from scipy import log,exp,sqrt,stats  
    for i in range(200):  
        sigma=0.005*(i+1)  
        d1=(log(S/X)+(r+sigma*sigma/2.)*T)/(sigma*sqrt(T))  
        d2 = d1-sigma*sqrt(T)  
        diff=c-(S*stats.norm.cdf(d1)-X*exp(-r*T)*stats.norm.cdf(d2))  
        if abs(diff)<=0.01:  
            return i,sigma, diff
```

```
#Implied volatility based on a put option model
```

```
def implied_vol_put_min(S,X,T,r,p):  
    from scipy import log,exp,sqrt,stats  
    implied_vol=1.0  
    min_value=100.0  
    for i in range(1,10000):  
        sigma=0.0001*(i+1)  
        d1=(log(S/X)+(r+sigma*sigma/2.)*T)/(sigma*sqrt(T))  
        d2 = d1-sigma*sqrt(T)  
        put=X*exp(-r*T)*stats.norm.cdf(-d2)-S*stats.norm.cdf(-d1)  
        abs_diff=abs(put-p)  
        if abs_diff<min_value:  
            min_value=abs_diff  
            implied_vol=sigma  
            k=i  
            put_out=put  
            print ('k,implied_vol, put_out,abs_diff')  
            return k,implied_vol, put_out,min_value
```


bsm_functions.py

```
# Valuation of European call options in Black-Scholes-Merton
model
```

```
# incl. Vega function and implied volatility estimation
```

```
# bsm_functions.py
```

```
#
```

```
# Analytical Black-Scholes-Merton (BSM) Formula
```

```
def bsm_call_value(S0, K, T, r, sigma):
```

```
    """
```

```
Valuation of European call option in BSM model.
```

```
Analytical formula.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
=====
```

```
S0 : float
```

```
initial stock/index level
```

```
K : float
```

```
strike price
```

```
T : float
```

```
maturity date (in year fractions)
```

```
r : float
```

```
constant risk-free short rate
```

```
sigma : float
```

```
volatility factor in diffusion term
```

```
Returns
```

```
=====
```

```
value : float
```

```
present value of the European call option
```

```
    """
```

```
    from math import log, sqrt, exp
```

```
    from scipy import stats
```

```
    S0 = float(S0)
```

```
    d1 = (log(S0 / K) + (r + 0.5 * sigma ** 2) * T) / (sigma * sqrt(T))
```

```
    d2 = (log(S0 / K) + (r - 0.5 * sigma ** 2) * T) / (sigma * sqrt(T))
```

```
    value = (S0 * stats.norm.cdf(d1, 0.0, 1.0)
```

```
              - K * exp(-r * T) * stats.norm.cdf(d2, 0.0, 1.0))
```

```
    # stats.norm.cdf --> cumulative distribution function
```

```
    # for normal distribution
```

```
    return value
```

```
# Vega function
```

```
def bsm_vega(S0, K, T, r, sigma):
```

```
    """
```

```
Vega of European option in BSM model.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
=====
```

```
S0 : float
```

```
initial stock/index level
```

```
K : float
```

```
strike price
```

```
T : float
```

```
maturity date (in year fractions)
```

```
r : float
```

```
constant risk-free short rate
```

```
sigma : float
```

```
volatility factor in diffusion term
```

```
Returns
```

```
=====
```

```
vega : float
```

```
partial derivative of BSM formula with
```

```
Respect to sigma, i.e. Vega
```

```
    """
```

```
    from math import log, sqrt
```

```
    from scipy import stats
```

```
    S0 = float(S0)
```

```
    d1 = (log(S0/K)+(r+0.5*sigma**2)*T)/(sigma*sqrt(T))
```

```
    vega = S0*stats.norm.cdf(d1,0.0,1.0)*sqrt(T)
```

```
    return vega
```

```
Implied volatility of European call option in BSM model.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
=====
```

```
S0 : float
```

```
initial stock/index level
```

```
K : float
```

```
strike price
```

```
T : float
```

```
maturity date (in year fractions)
```

```
r : float
```

```
constant risk-free short rate
```

```
sigma_est : float
```

```
estimate of impl. volatility
```

```
it : integer
```

```
number of iterations
```

```
Returns
```

```
=====
```

```
sigma_est : float
```

```
numerically estimated implied volatility
```

```
    """
```

```
    for i in range(it):
```

```
        sigma_est -= ((bsm_call_value(S0, K, T, r, sigma_est) - C0)
                       / bsm_vega(S0, K, T, r, sigma_est))
```

```
    return sigma_est
```

小 结

- 隐含波动率
- Python循环语句
- 编写计算隐含波动率