Course project
«High-dimensional integrals for option pricing»

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Plan

Introduction to option pricing

Black-Scholes equation

Black-Scholes equation

$$\frac{\partial c(s,t)}{\partial t} + rs\frac{\partial c(s,t)}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 s^2 \frac{\partial^2 c(s,t)}{\partial s^2} = rc(s,t),$$
$$c(s,T') = g(s), \qquad s \in \mathbb{R}_+,$$
$$c(0,t) = 0, \qquad t \in [0;\ T'].$$

Substitution

- New variable: $x = \ln s$
- New initial condition: $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{\gamma^2}(r-\frac{\gamma^2}{2})x} g(e^x)$,
- New coefficients: $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2$, $V(x,t) = V = r + \frac{1}{2\gamma^2}\left(r - \frac{\gamma^2}{2}\right)^2$,
- New solution: $u(x,t) = e^{\frac{1}{\gamma^2}(r-\frac{\gamma^2}{2})x} c(e^x, T'-t)$

Diffusion equation

One-dimensional reaction-diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \sigma \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - V(x,t)u(x,t), \quad t \in [0;\ T'],$$
$$u(x,0) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Fast method for solving this equation was proposed in the paper:
"A low-rank approach to the computation of path integrals",
M. Litsarev, I. Oseledets, 2015.

Idea of the method

Experiments: european put option

Experiments: something else (bounded!)

Discussion

Unbounded terminal condition

- If n is big, numerical solution $\to +\infty$.
  Explanation:
  substitution $x = \ln s$ and one speciality of the algorithm.
- If n is small, numerical solution is not accurate and cross approximation is not useful.

Bounded terminal condition

- No such failure with big n as in the previous case.
- The bigger n, the more accurate solution.
- Cross approximation is useful: allows to reduce complexity.

More detailed analysis on that in our report.

Thanks for your attention!