

# Options Volatility Script: Documentation

## Key Features:

- **Option Chain Data:** Fetches live call/put options from NSE.
- **Historical Data:** Retrieves daily OHLC data from NSE (last 90 days).
- **Historical Volatility (HV):** Calculates past stock price fluctuations.
- **GARCH Volatility:** Models future volatility based on past returns.
- **Implied Volatility (IV):** Derives market's expectation of future volatility from option prices.
- **Excel Output:** Saves all data into an organized Excel file.

## Mathematical Formulas :

### 1. Historical Volatility (HV)

- **What it is:** Annualized standard deviation of daily log returns.

- **Formula:**

1. Daily Log Return ( $R_t$ ):  $\ln(P_t/P_{t-1})$

2. Daily StDev ( $\sigma_{\text{daily}}$ ):  $\sqrt{N \sum (R_i - \bar{R})^2}$

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3. Annualized HV ( $\sigma_{\text{HV}}$ ):  $\sigma_{\text{daily}} \times \sqrt{252}$

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- **Code Reference:** `calculate_hv` function.

### 2. GARCH(1,1) Volatility

- **What it is:** Conditional volatility modeling, accounting for volatility clustering.

- **Formula:**  $\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \epsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2$

- $\sigma_t^2$ : Conditional variance at time  $t$ .
- $\epsilon_{t-1}^2$ : Squared past return (lagged error).
- $\sigma_{t-1}^2$ : Past conditional variance.
- $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \beta_1$ : Model parameters (estimated by the model).
- **Code Reference:** `estimate_garch` function. Result is then divided by 100 for decimal.

### 3. Black-Scholes Option Pricing (for IV Calculation)

- **What it is:** Model to price European options, inverted to find IV.
- **Call Price (C):**  $SN(d_1) - Ke^{-rT}N(d_2)$
- **Put Price (P):**  $Ke^{-rT}N(-d_2) - SN(-d_1)$
- **Where:**
  - $d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$

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  - $d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T}$

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  - S: Spot Price
  - K: Strike Price
  - T: Time to Expiration (years)
  - r: Risk-Free Rate
  - $\sigma$ : Volatility
  - $N(x)$ : Standard Normal CDF
- **Code Reference:** `black_scholes_price` function.

### 4. Implied Volatility (IV)

- **What it is:** The  $\sigma$  that makes the Black-Scholes price match the `market_price`.

- **Method:** Numerical optimization (minimizing the squared difference between Black-Scholes price and market price).
- **Objective:**  $\text{minimize}(\text{BS}(S,K,T,r,\sigma,\text{option\_type}) - \text{MarketPrice})^2$
- **Code Reference:** `implied_volatility` function (uses `scipy.optimize.fmin`).