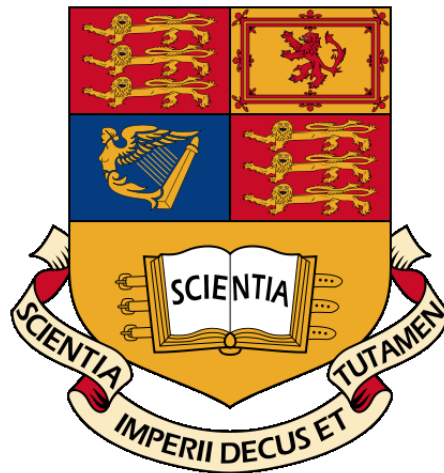


# TITLE OF THE THESIS

by

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I would like to thank my supervisor.....

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# 1 Introduction

General introduction.

## 2 Option pricing

### 2.1 The fundamental theorem of asset pricing

### 2.2 The Black-Scholes model

Consider a given probability space  $(\Omega, (\mathcal{F})_t, \mathbb{P})$  supporting a Brownian motion  $(W_t)_{t \geq 0}$ . In the Black-Scholes model, the stock price process  $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is the unique strong solution to the following stochastic differential equation:

$$\frac{dS_t}{S_t} = rdt + \sigma dW_t, \quad S_0 > 0, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $r \geq 0$  denotes the instantaneous risk-free interest rate and  $\sigma > 0$  the instantaneous volatility.

#### 2.2.1 No interest rates

#### 2.2.2 Including interest rates

A European call price  $C_t(S_0, K, \sigma)$  with maturity  $t > 0$  and strike  $K > 0$  pays at maturity  $(S_t - K)_+ = \max(S_t - K, 0)$ . When the stock price follows the Black-Scholes SDE (2.1), Black and Scholes [1] proved that its price at inception is worth

$$C_t(S_0, K, \sigma) = S_0 \mathcal{N}(d_+) - K e^{-rt} \mathcal{N}(d_-),$$

where

$$d_{\pm} := \frac{\log(S_0 e^{rt}/K)}{\sigma \sqrt{t}} \pm \frac{\sigma \sqrt{t}}{2},$$

and where  $\mathcal{N}$  denotes the cumulative distribution function of the Gaussian random variable.

Here is an example of how to insert a picture:

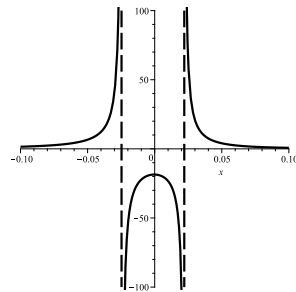


Figure 1: This is the caption for the figure.

or two side-by-side pictures:

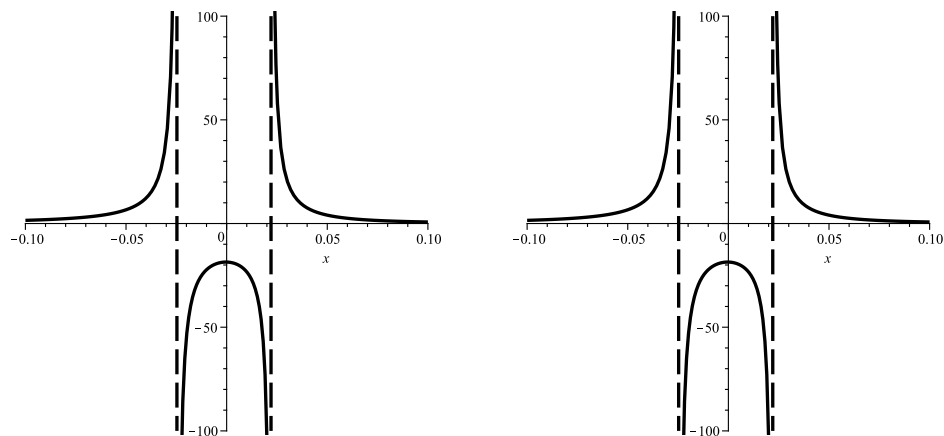


Figure 2: Blablabla

### 3 Model calibration

#### 3.1 What is calibration?

Here is an example of a matrix in  $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{1n.} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 3.2 Numerical methods for calibration

...

## A Review of stochastic calculus

### A.1 Riemann integration

### A.2 The Itô integral

## B Some technical proofs

# Conclusion

Conclusion if needed...

## References

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