

# Stochastic Simulation

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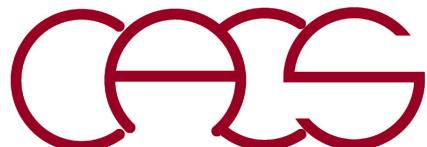
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Department of Quantitative & Computational Biology  
University of Southern California*

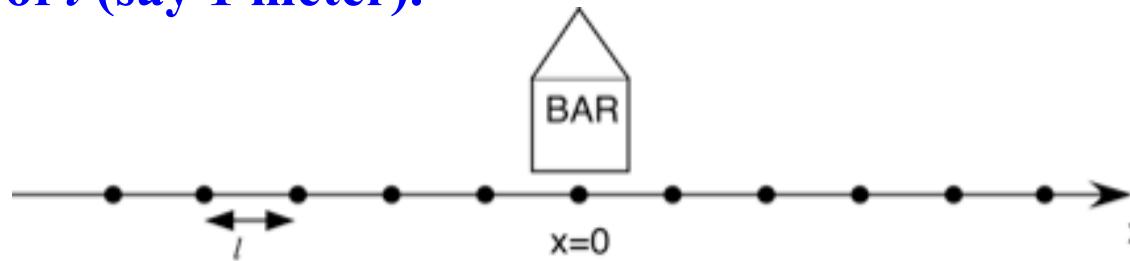
Email: [anakano@usc.edu](mailto:anakano@usc.edu)

**Goal: Random walk,  
central limit theorem,  
diffusion equation**



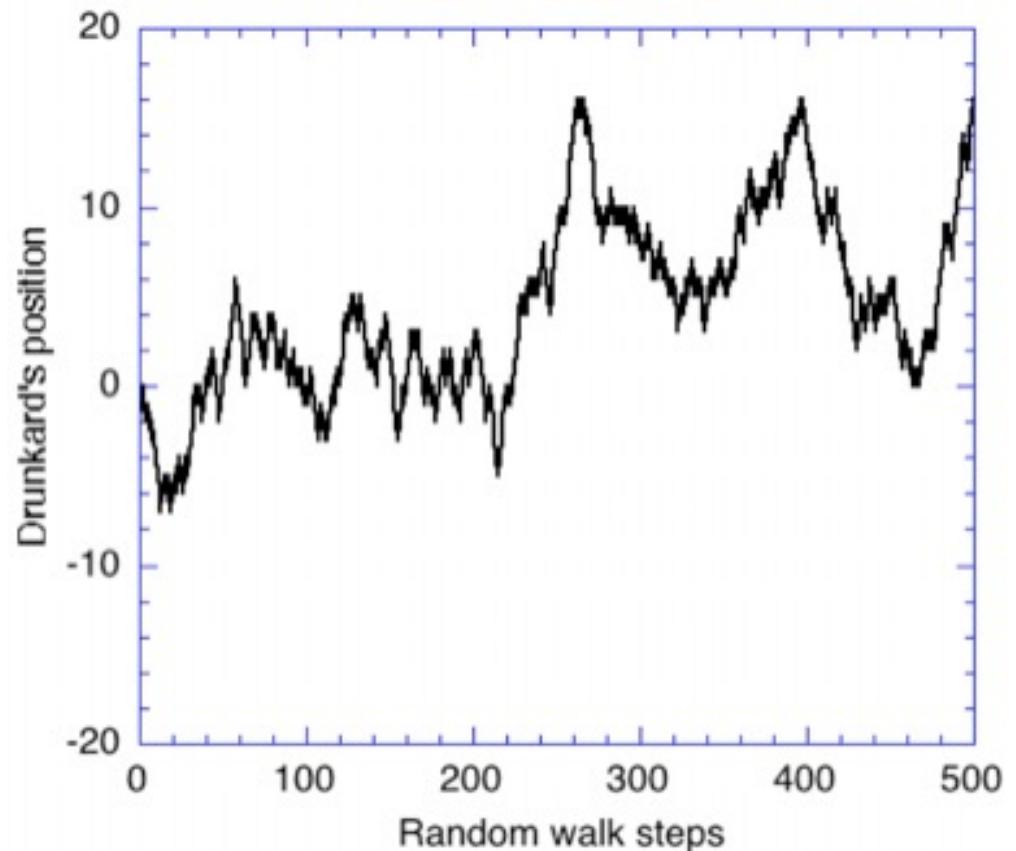
# Random Walk

- **Drunkard's walk problem:** A drunkard starts from a bar ( $x = 0$ ) & at every time interval  $\tau$  (say 1 second) moves randomly either to the right or to the left by a step of  $l$  (say 1 meter).



- **Program diffuse.c**

```
initialize a random number sequence
for walker = 1 to N_walker
    position = 0
    for step = 1 to Max_step
        if rand() > RAND_MAX/2 then
            increment position by l
        else
            decrement position by l
        endif
    endfor step
endfor walker
```



# Applications of Random Walk

## Applications in Phys 516

- $x$  = stock price: Stochastic simulation of a stock
- $x$  = 1D coordinate, histogram of the walkers = probability to find a quantum particle: Quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) simulation

## What to learn

- Probability: Central limit theorem
- Partial differential equation (PDE): Diffusion equation

## Historical origin

- Einstein's theory of Brownian motion (1905)



from Prof. Paul Newton's  
homepage



5. Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie  
der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden  
Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen;  
von A. Einstein.

In dieser Arbeit soll gezeigt werden, daß nach der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme in Flüssigkeiten suspendierte Körper von mikroskopisch sichtbarer Größe infolge der Molekularbewegung der Wärme Bewegungen von solcher Größe ausführen müssen, daß diese Bewegungen leicht mit dem Mikroskop nachgewiesen werden können. Es ist möglich, daß die hier zu behandelnden Bewegungen mit der sogenannten „Brown'schen Molekularbewegung“ identisch sind; die mir erreichbaren Angaben über letztere sind jedoch so ungenau, daß ich mir hierüber kein Urteil bilden konnte.

Wenn sich die hier zu behandelnde Bewegung samt den für sie zu erwartenden Gesetzmäßigkeiten wirklich beobachten läßt, so ist die klassische Thermodynamik schon für mikroskopisch unterscheidbare Räume nicht mehr als genau gültig anzusehen und es ist dann eine exakte Bestimmung der wahren Atomgröße möglich. Erwiese sich umgekehrt die Voraussage dieser Bewegung als unzutreffend, so wäre damit ein schwerwiegendes Argument gegen die molekularkinetische Auffassung

# Diffusion Equation

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*A. Einstein.*

und indem wir

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Delta^2}{2} \varphi(\Delta) d\Delta = D$$

Diffusion constant

$$D = \left\langle \frac{\Delta^2}{2\tau} \right\rangle_{\text{avg}}$$

setzen und nur das erste und dritte Glied der rechten Seite berücksichtigen:

(1)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}.$$

Histogram,  $f(x, t)$ , of random walkers follows a partial differential equation

Dies ist die bekannte Differentialgleichung der Diffusion, und man erkennt, daß  $D$  der Diffusionskoeffizient ist.

A. Einstein, *Ann. Phys.* **17**, 549-560 (1905)

# Stochastic Model of Stock Prices

## Fluctuation in stock price

Market Summary > Apple Inc

177.47 USD

+ Follow

+141.55 (394.07%) ↑ past 5 years

Mar 29, 1:42 PM EDT • Disclaimer

1D | 5D | 1M | 6M | YTD | 1Y | 5Y | Max



# Stochastic Model of Stock Prices

## Basis of Black-Scholes analysis of option prices

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$



The Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel  
1997

"for a new method to determine the value of derivatives"



**Robert C. Merton**

1/2 of the prize  
USA

Harvard University  
Cambridge, MA, USA  
b. 1944

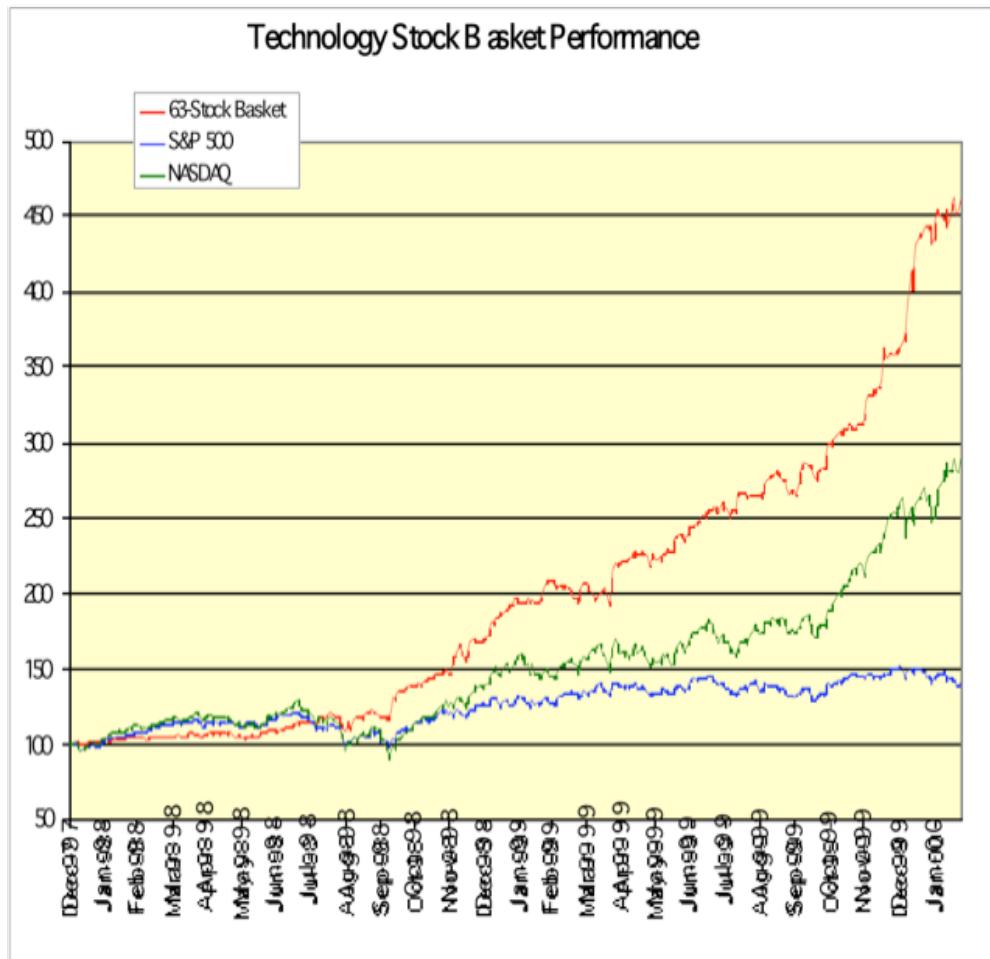


**Myron S. Scholes**

1/2 of the prize  
USA

Long Term Capital Management  
Greenwich, CT, USA  
b. 1941  
(In Timmins, ON, Canada)

## Computational stock portfolio trading



**Andrey Omelchenko ([Quantlab](#))**

## The Einsteins of Wall Street

How the financial markets can be made to obey the laws of physics. Or can they?

by Jeremy Bernstein

*If you decide you don't have to get A's, you can learn an enormous amount in college.*

—I.I. Rabi

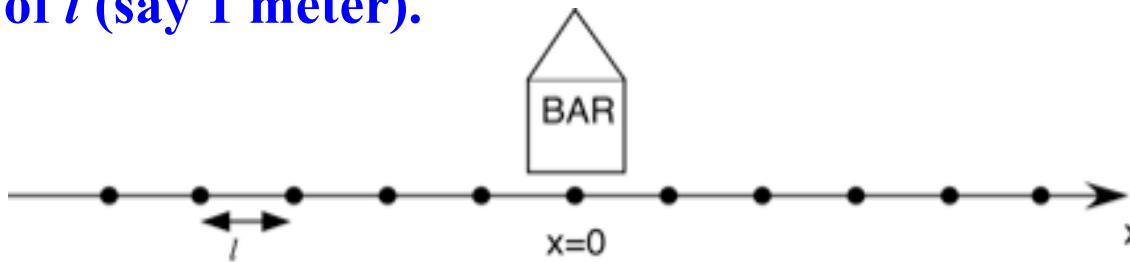
*cf. The Einsteins of Wall Street, J. Bernstein*

returned to the States, I called this young woman. She was seeing someone at the time, but she thought that her beau and I might have things to talk about. He was, she said, studying “derivatives,” which in calculus refers to the rate of change along a curve. Since this is one of the first things one learns in calculus, I assumed that he was a beginner, which did not seem to promise much by way of conversation. In the event, he turned out to be an amiable chap by the name of Myron.

I forget what we talked about. But I do dimly remember that at one point his girlfriend whispered in my ear that Myron was going to win the Nobel Prize someday. She turned out to be right about that, although it took a while: in 1997, Myron Scholes and Robert Merton shared the Nobel Prize in economics. Together with Fischer Black, who had died two years earlier (and who will come into this story later on), Scholes had created what is known as the Black-Scholes equation, published in 1973. Merton invented another approach to the same problem.

# Random Walk

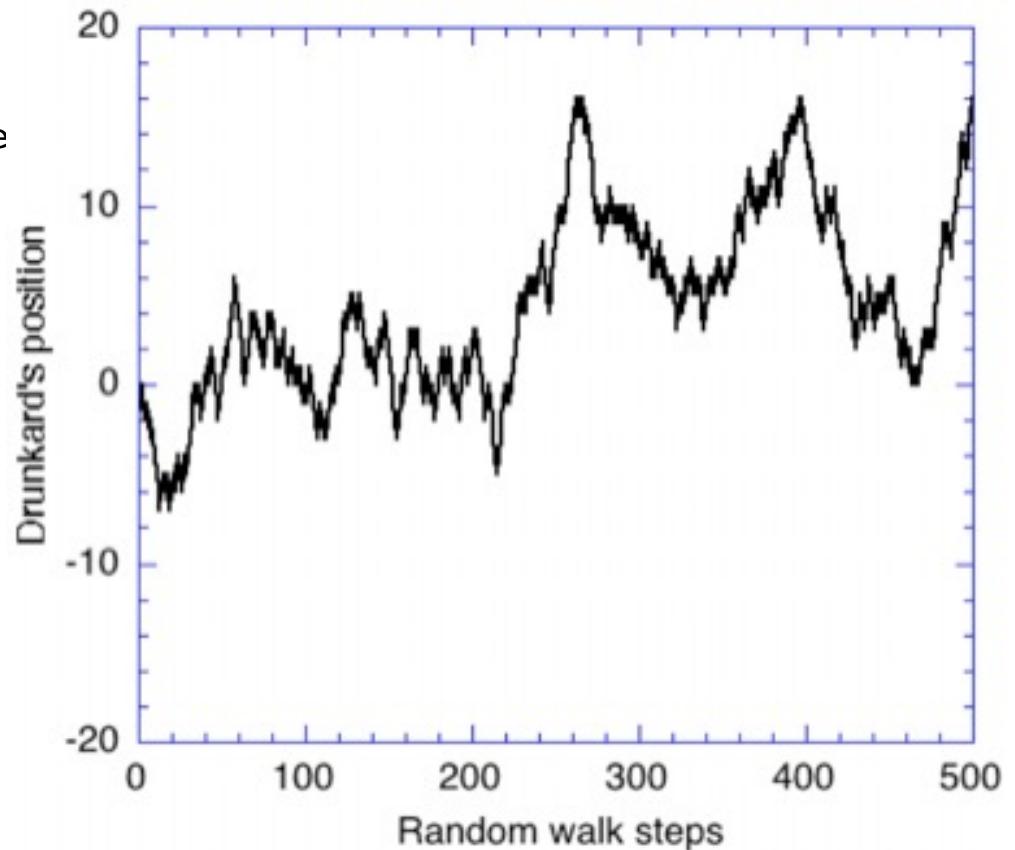
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- **Program** [diffuse.c](#)

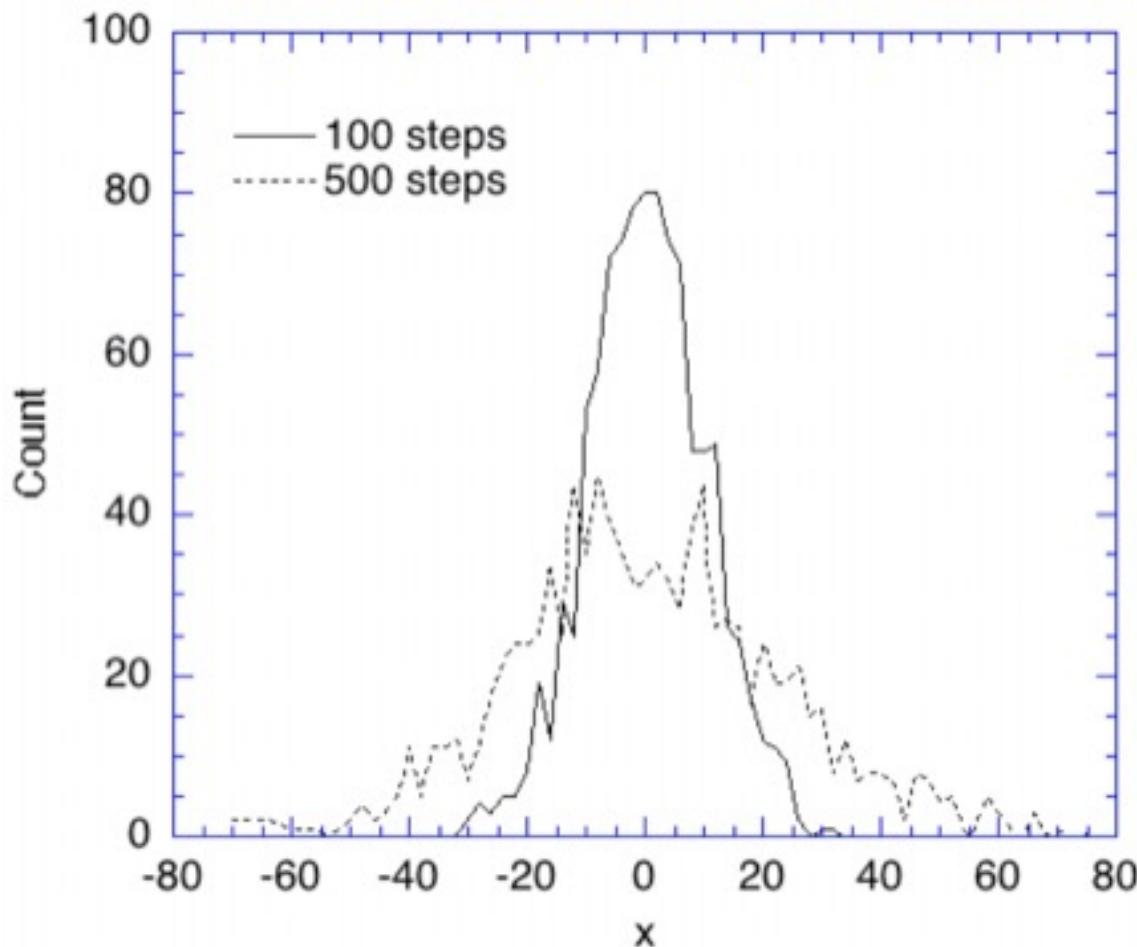
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endfor walker
```

Outer loop over walkers  
to take statistics



# Probability Distribution

- **Probability distribution,  $P(x, t)$ :** Histogram of the positions of many drunkards (with different random-number seeds)



See `hist[]` in [diffuse.c](#)

# Binomial Distribution

$$P_n(x = (n_{\rightarrow} - n_{\leftarrow})l) = \frac{n!}{n_{\rightarrow}! n_{\leftarrow}!} p^{n_{\rightarrow}} (1-p)^{n_{\leftarrow}}$$

$n_{\rightarrow} + n_{\leftarrow} = n$

- Generating function *cf. Legendre polynomial*

Binomial theorem  
(*cf. Tuckerman's paper*)

$$\sum_{n_{\rightarrow}=0}^n \frac{n!}{n_{\rightarrow}! n_{\leftarrow}!} p^{n_{\rightarrow}} q^{n_{\leftarrow}} = (p+q)^n$$

$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \leftarrow & \rightarrow & \leftarrow & \cdots \\ p & p & q & p & q & \cdots \\ p+q=1 \end{matrix}$

- Differentiate w.r.t.  $p$  & multiply by  $p$  (then w.r.t.  $q$ ),

$$\langle x_n \rangle = \sum_{n_{\rightarrow}=0}^n \frac{n!}{n_{\rightarrow}! n_{\leftarrow}!} p^{n_{\rightarrow}} (1-p)^{n_{\leftarrow}} (n_{\rightarrow} - n_{\leftarrow})l = n(p-q)l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_n^2 \rangle - \langle x_n \rangle^2 &= [n(n-1)(p-q)^2 + n]l^2 - [n(p-q)l]^2 \\ &= [1 - (p-q)^2]nl^2 \\ &= [(p+q)^2 - (p-q)^2]nl^2 \\ &= 4pqnl^2. \end{aligned}$$

- For  $p = q = 1/2$ ,  $Var[x_n] = nl^2$

See lecture note (p. 3) for proof

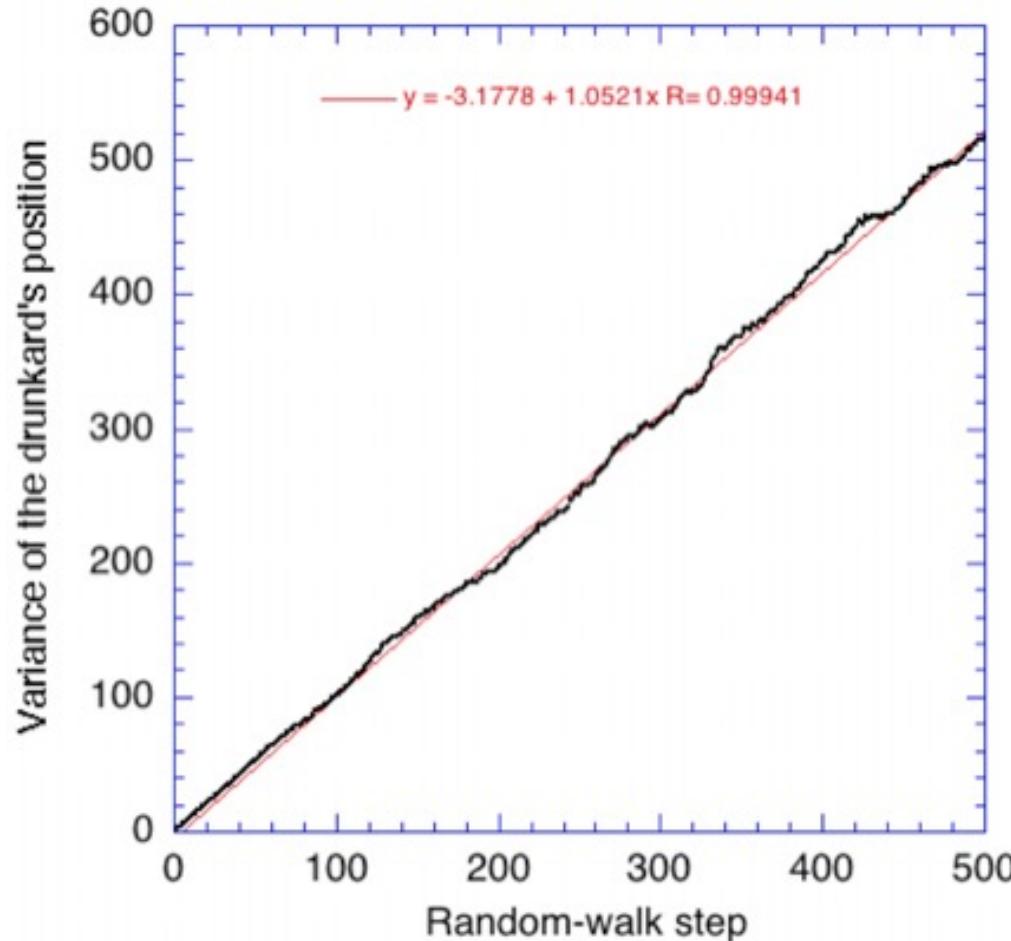
# Diffusion Law

$$\langle x(t = n\tau)^2 \rangle = nl^2 = 2 \left( \frac{l^2}{2\tau} \right) t$$

$\cancel{2\tau}$   
 $\cancel{l^2}$   
**D**

$$\langle \Delta R(t)^2 \rangle = 2Dt$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Delta^2}{2} \varphi(\Delta) d\Delta = D$$



# Continuous Limit: Diffusion Equation

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- Recursive relation

$$P(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} P(x-l,t-\tau) + \frac{1}{2} P(x+l,t-\tau)$$

$$\frac{P(x,t) - P(x,t-\tau)}{\tau} = \frac{l^2}{2\tau} \frac{P(x-l,t-\tau) - 2P(x,t-\tau) + P(x+l,t-\tau)}{l^2}$$

- $\tau \rightarrow 0, l \rightarrow 0, l^2/2\tau = D = \text{constant}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} P(x,t) = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} P(x,t)$$

- Schrödinger equation in imaginary time  $it \equiv \tau \rightarrow$  basis of Quantum Monte Carlo simulation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}.$$

# Analytic Solution of Diffusion Equation

- Formal solution

$$P(x,t) = \exp\left(tD \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right) P(x,0) \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} P = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} P$$

- Initial condition: delta function

$$P(x,0) = \delta(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \exp(ikx) \quad \text{Fourier transform}$$

$$P(x,t) = \exp\left(tD \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \exp(ikx) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \exp(-Dt k^2 + ixk)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \exp\left(-Dt \left(k - \frac{ix}{2Dt}\right)^2 + \frac{x^2}{4D^2t^2}\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \exp\left(-Dt \left(k - \frac{ix}{2Dt}\right)^2\right) \quad s^2 = Dt k^2$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{2\pi\sqrt{Dt}} \exp(-s^2) \quad ds = \sqrt{Dt} dk$$

$\oint dz = 0$   
Complex contour integral

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}\right) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\pi\sqrt{Dt}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \sigma^2 = 2Dt$$

# Delta Function

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- Orthonormal basis set: Plane waves

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \exp(ik_m x) \mid k_m = \frac{2\pi m}{L} \quad (m = 0, \dots, N-1) \right\}$$

- Completeness

$$\psi_j = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x_l)) \psi_l \quad \psi_j = \psi(x_j); \quad x_j = j\Delta x = j \frac{L}{N}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |m\rangle \langle m| \psi\rangle = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{ik_m x_j} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{-ik_m x_l} \psi_l$$

- $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\psi(x_j) = \int_0^L \frac{dx}{\Delta x} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x)) \psi(x) = \int_0^L \frac{dx}{L} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x)) \psi(x)$$

$$\Delta x \sum_l f(x_l) \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int dx f(x)$$

$$\therefore \delta(x_j - x) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x)) \quad \int dx f(x) \delta(x - x_j) = f(x_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(x_j - x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta k \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \exp(ik_m(x_j - x)) \quad \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_m f(k_m) = \Delta k \sum_m f(k_m) \xrightarrow{L \rightarrow \infty} \int dk f(k) \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk \exp(ik(x_j - x)) \end{aligned}$$

$L \rightarrow \infty$

$\Delta k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \rightarrow 0$

# Big Picture: Closing the Loop

drunkard's walk

$$\xrightarrow{\tau, l \rightarrow 0 \quad l^2/\tau = \text{cnst} \equiv 2D}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} P = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} P$$

↓ binomial  
distribution

↓ exact  
solution

$$P_N(x) = \frac{N!}{N_{\rightarrow}! N_{\leftarrow}!} p^{N_{\rightarrow}} q^{N_{\leftarrow}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty}$$

central limit theorem

$$P(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
$$\sigma = l\sqrt{N}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 2Dt = 2\frac{l^2}{2\tau}t = Nl^2$$

# Central Limit Theorem

$$P_N(x) = \frac{N!}{\left(\frac{N+x}{2}\right)!\left(\frac{N-x}{2}\right)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^N \quad x = (n_{\rightarrow} - n_{\leftarrow})$$

Here, we set  $l = 1$

- For  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(x) = P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \sigma = \sqrt{N}$$

where we have used Stirling's formula

$$N! = \sqrt{2\pi} N^{N+1/2} e^{-N} \left(1 + \frac{1}{12N} + \dots\right)$$

- **Central limit theorem:** Sum of any random variables,  $Y = (y_1 + \dots + y_N)$ , itself is a random variable that follows the normal (Gaussian) distribution for large  $N$

# Stirling's Formula

- **Gamma function:**  $\Gamma(z) \equiv \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt \quad (z \in C; \operatorname{Re} z > 0)$

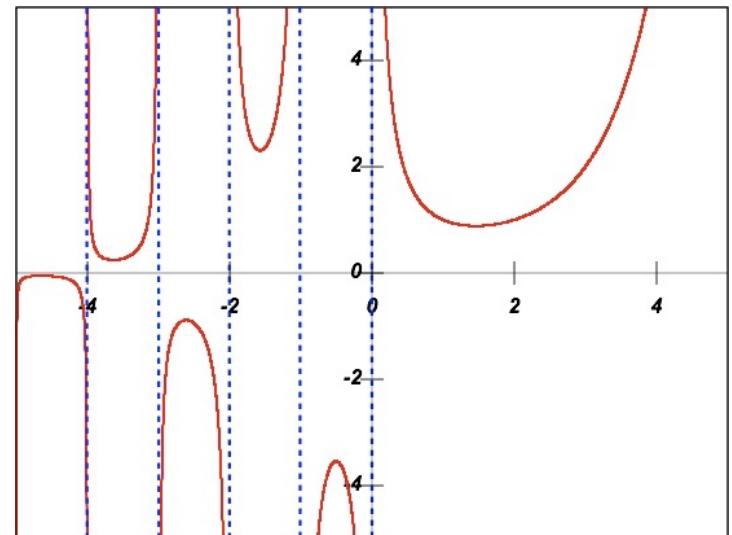
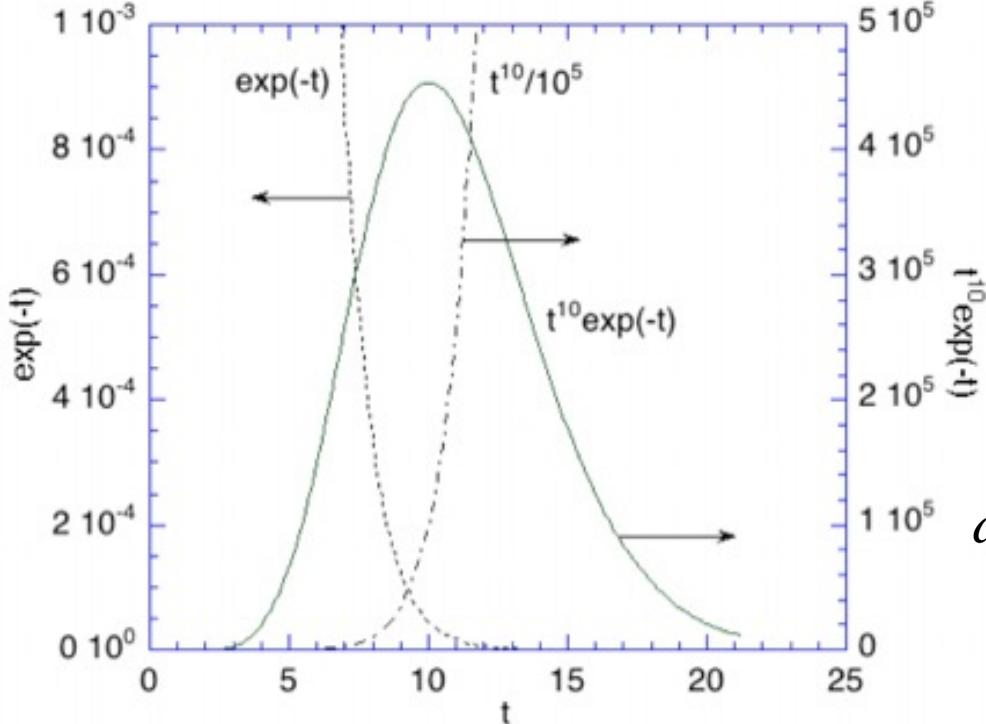
1.  $\Gamma(z+1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^z dt = \left[ -e^{-t} t^z \right]_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty (-e^{-t}) z t^{z-1} dt = z \Gamma(z)$

2.  $\Gamma(0) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt = \left[ -e^{-t} \right]_0^\infty = 1$  Integration by parts

$$\therefore \Gamma(N+1) = N\Gamma(N) = N(N-1)\Gamma(N-1) = \dots = N!$$

- **Asymptotic expansion strategy**

$$\Gamma(z+1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^z dt = \int_0^\infty f(t) dt$$



$$df / dt = e^{-t} t^{z-1} (-t + z) = 0$$



$$t = z$$

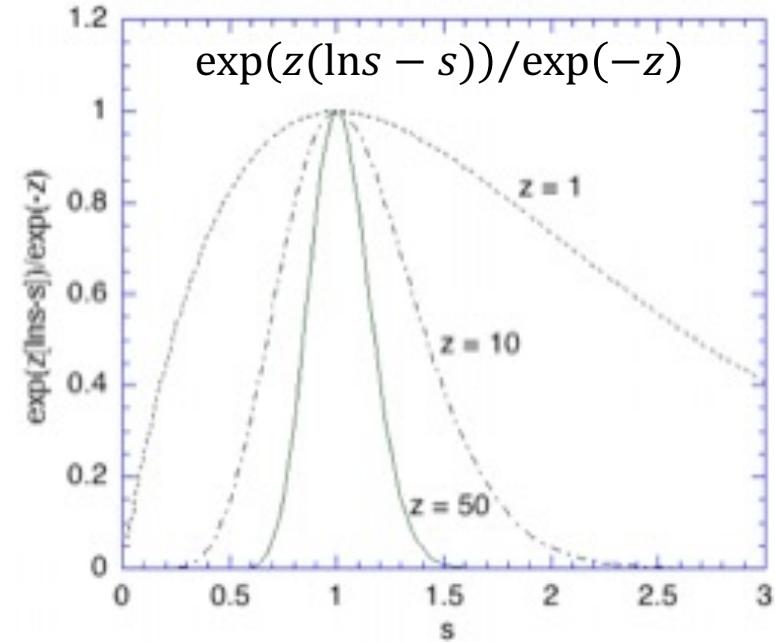
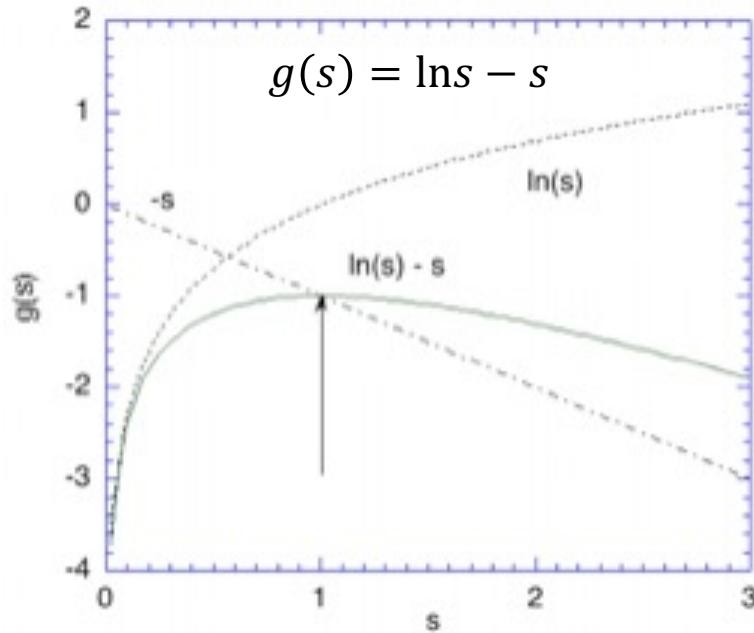
# Saddle-Point Method

- $t \equiv sz$  — factor out explicit  $z$  dependence:

$$\ln(s^z) = z \ln s \Rightarrow s^z = \exp(z \ln s)$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-zs} (zs)^z z ds = z^{z+1} \int_0^\infty e^{-zs} \exp(z \ln s) ds = z^{z+1} \int_0^\infty \exp(z(\ln s - s)) ds$$

- $g(s) = \ln s - s$ , is peaked at  $s = 1$  ( $dg/ds = 1/s - 1 = 0$  at  $s = 1$ )



- Taylor expansion at the maximum

$$g(s) = g(1) + g'(1)(s-1) + \frac{1}{2} g''(1)(s-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$= -1 - \frac{1}{2} (s-1)^2 + \dots$$

# Asymptotic Expansion

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$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(z+1) &= z^{z+1} \int_0^\infty ds \exp\left(z\left[-1 - \frac{1}{2}(s-1)^2 + \dots\right]\right) \\ &= z^{z+1} e^{-z} \int_0^\infty ds \exp\left(-\frac{z}{2}(s-1)^2 + \dots\right) \\ &\approx z^{z+1} e^{-z} \int_{-\infty}^\infty ds \exp\left(-\frac{z}{2}(s-1)^2\right) \\ &= z^{z+1} e^{-z} \sqrt{\frac{2}{z}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^\infty du \exp(-u^2)}_{\sqrt{\pi}} \quad u = \sqrt{z/2}(s-1) \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z+1/2} e^{-z} \end{aligned}$$

# Gaussian Integral

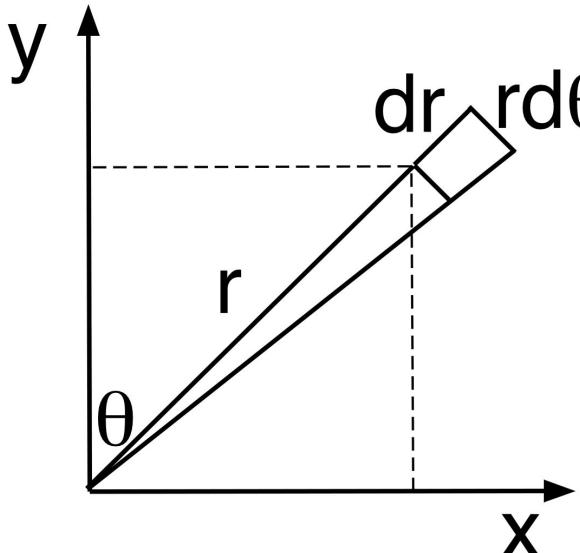
$$I^2 \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \exp(-x^2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \exp(-y^2)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} dr \int_0^{2\pi} rd\theta e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{r^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} dr r e^{-r^2} \quad r^2 = x$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-x} \quad 2rdr = dx$$

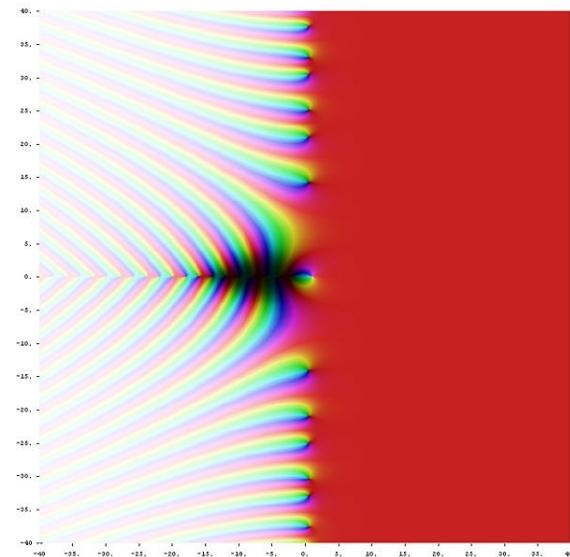
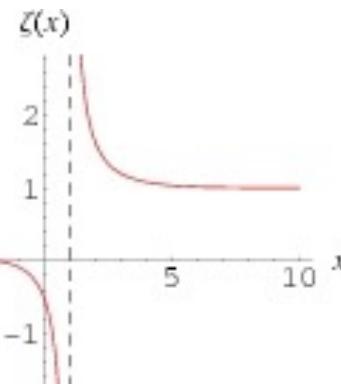
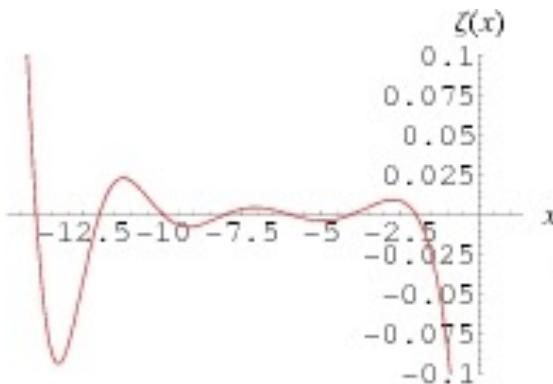
$$= \pi \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \pi$$



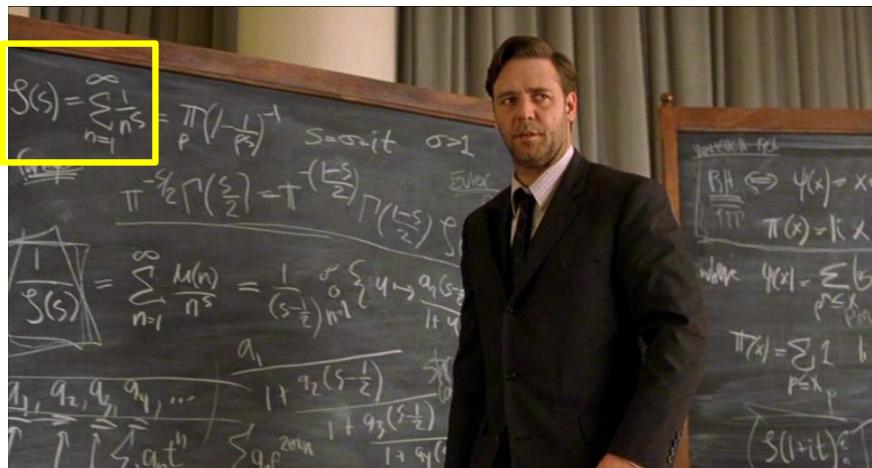
$$\therefore I \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \exp(-x^2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

# Digression: Riemann Zeta Function

$$\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$$



- Renormalization in quantum field theory & string theory
  - > Infinite zero-point energy
  - > Regularization by analytical continuation



$$\zeta(-1) = 1 + 2 + \dots = -\frac{1}{12}$$



Bernhard Riemann  
(1826-1866)

# Random Walk in Finance

- Geometric Brownian motion:  $\mu$ : drift;  $\sigma$ : volatility;  $\varepsilon$ : random variable following normal distribution with unit variance

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

- Let the 2nd term be 0,

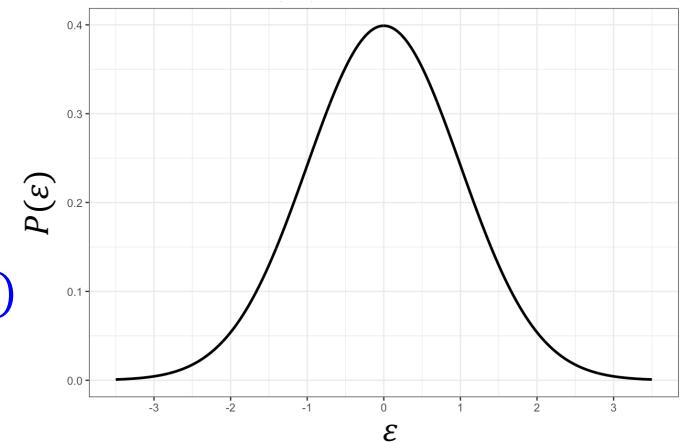
$$\frac{d}{dt} S = \mu S$$

$$S(t) = \exp(\mu t) S(0)$$

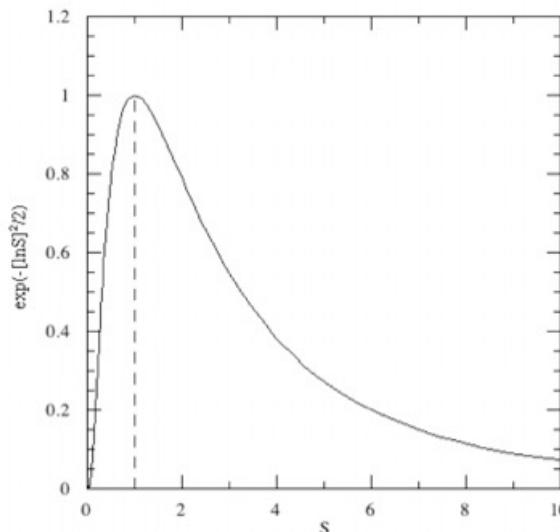
- Let the 1st term be 0, then for  $U = \ln S$  ( $dU = dS/S$ )

$$dU = \sigma \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

$$U(t) - U(0) = \sigma \sqrt{dt} \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i$$



- Central-limit theorem states that  $\sum_i \varepsilon_i$  is normal distribution with variance  $N$ ; let  $t = N\Delta t$
- Log-normal distribution

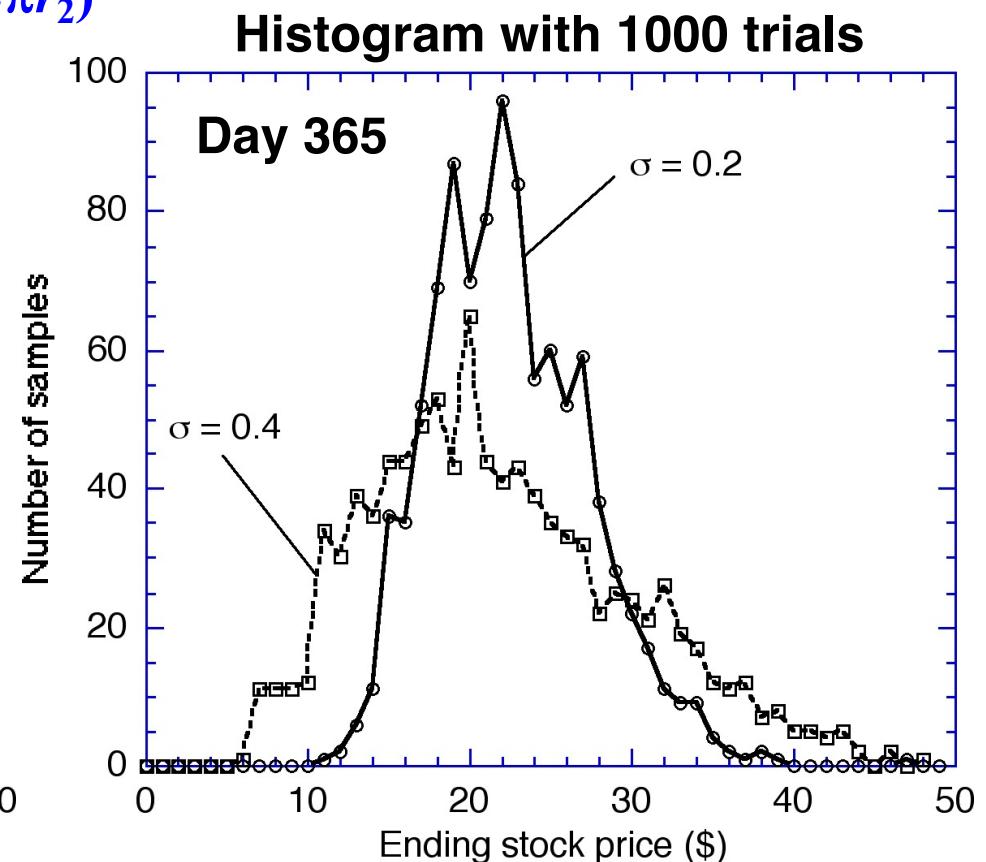
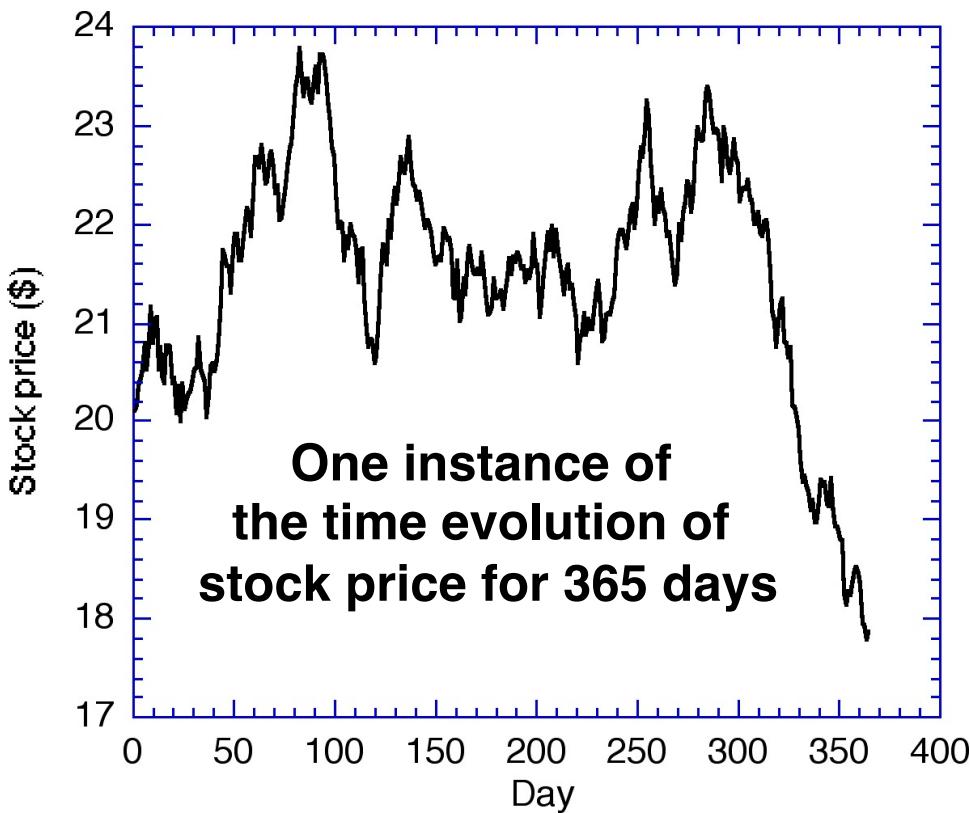


# MC Simulation of Stock Price

- Let:  $dt = 0.00274$  year (= 1 day); the expected return from the stock be 14% per annum ( $\mu = 0.14$ ); the standard deviation of the return be 20% per annum ( $\sigma = 0.20$ ); & the starting stock price be \$20.0

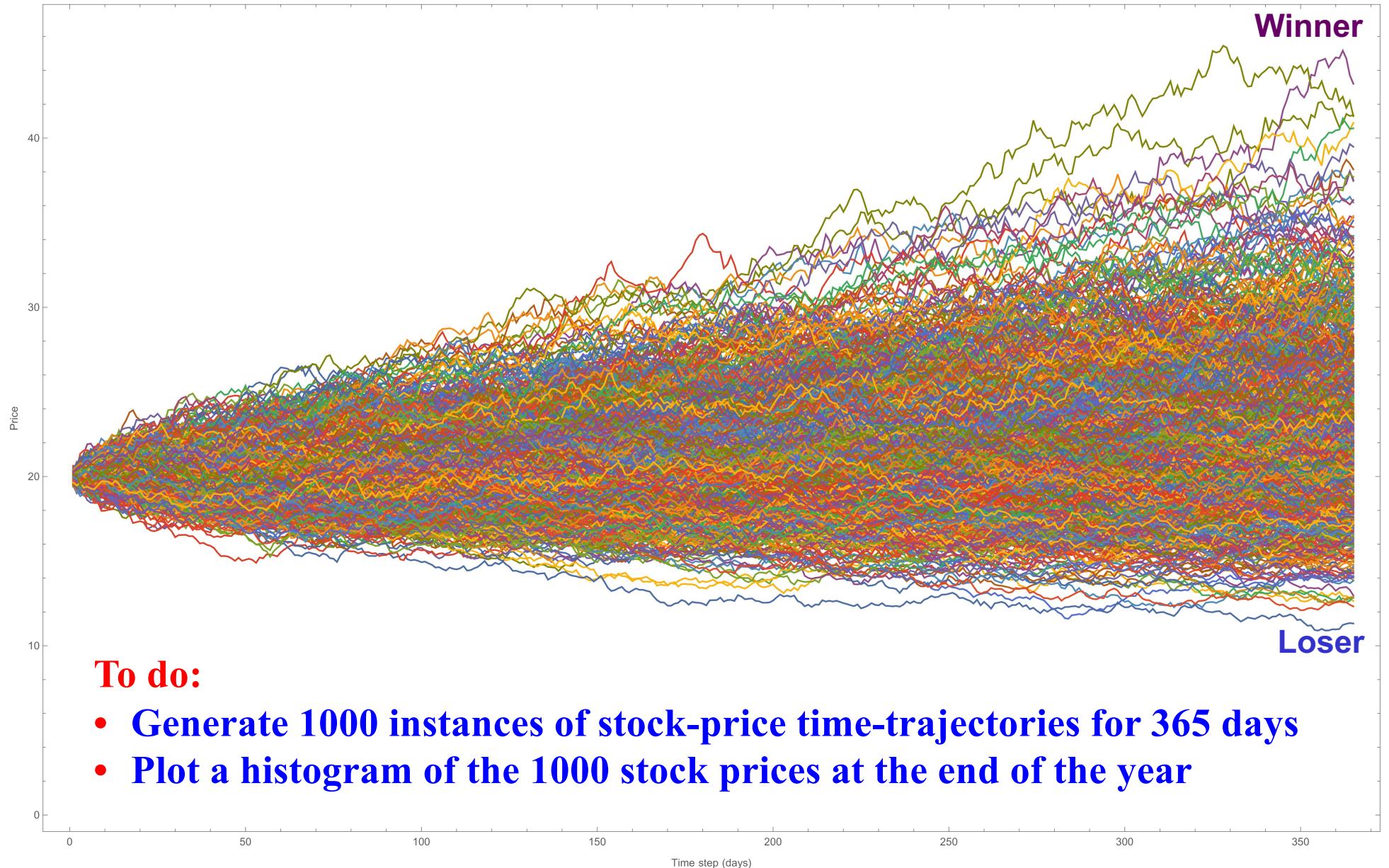
$$\frac{dS}{S} = \mu dt + \sigma \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

- Box-Muller algorithm:** Generate uniform random numbers  $r_1$  &  $r_2$  in the range (0, 1), then  $\xi = (-2\ln r_1)^{1/2} \cos(2\pi r_2)$



# Fate of a Thousand Investors

All Walkers Stock Profile

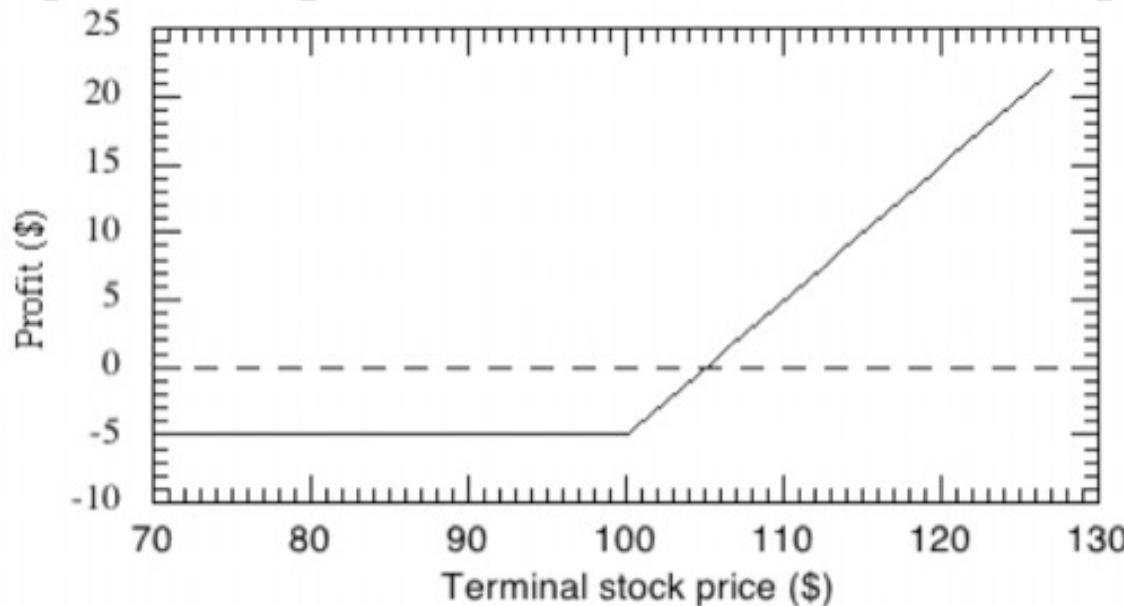


To do:

- Generate 1000 instances of stock-price time-trajectories for 365 days
- Plot a histogram of the 1000 stock prices at the end of the year

# Option Price

- A (European) **call option** gives its holder the right to buy the underlying asset at a certain date (**expiration date**) for a certain price (**strike price**)
- **Example:** European call option on IBM stock with a strike price of \$100 bought at \$5



- Assumptions in Black-Scholes analysis of the price of an option:
  - 1) The underlying stock price follows the geometric diffusive equation
  - 2) In a competitive market, there are no risk-less arbitrage opportunities (buying/selling portfolios of financial assets in such a way as to make a profit in a risk-free manner)
  - 3) The risk-free rate of interest,  $r$ , is constant & the same for all risk-free investments

# Ito's Lemma

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

- For option price  $f$  contingent on  $S$

$$df = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \mu S + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

$$f(S + dS, t + dt) - f(S, t)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} dS + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} (dS)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} (\mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} (\mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt})^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} (\mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} (\mu^2 S^2 dt^2 + 2\mu\sigma S^2 \varepsilon dt \sqrt{dt} + \sigma^2 S^2 \varepsilon^2 dt) + \dots$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma S \varepsilon \right) (dt)^{1/2} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \mu S + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \varepsilon^2 \right) dt + O((dt)^{3/2})$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma S \varepsilon \right) (dt)^{1/2} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \mu S + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \langle \varepsilon^2 \rangle \right) dt + O((dt)^{3/2})$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma S \varepsilon \right) (dt)^{1/2} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \mu S + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt + O((dt)^{3/2})$$

# First Gauss Prize

The International Mathematical Union (IMU) and  
the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung (DMV)  
jointly award the  
Carl Friedrich Gauss Prize for Applications of Mathematics  
to **Professor Dr. Kiyoshi Itô**



for laying the **foundations of the Theory of Stochastic Differential Equations and Stochastic Analysis**. Itô's work has emerged as one of the major mathematical innovations of the 20th century and has found a wide range of applications outside of mathematics. **Itô calculus** has become a key tool in areas such as **engineering** (e.g., filtering, stability, and control in the presence of noise), **physics** (e.g., turbulence and conformal field theory), and **biology** (e.g., population dynamics). It is at present of particular importance in **economics** and finance with **option pricing** as a prime example.

Madrid, August 22, 2006



Martin  
Grötschel

Sir John Ball  
President of IMU

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

Günter M. Ziegler  
President of DMV

# Black-Scholes Analysis

- Construct a risk-free portfolio:

$$\Pi = -f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} S$$

$$d\Pi = -df + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} dS$$

$$= -\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \mu S + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt - \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} (\mu S dt + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{dt})$$

$$= -\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt$$

- From assumption, the growth rate of any risk-free portfolio is  $r$

$$d\Pi = -\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt = r\Pi dt = r\left( f - \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} S \right) dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + r \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} S + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 = rf$$