Project 5

By - Ameya Shete

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In [1]: import numpy as np
import math
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Question 1

Consider the following information on the stock of company XYZ: The current stock price is \$50, and the volatility of the stock price is $\sigma = 30\%$ per annum. Assume the prevailing risk-free rate is r = 6% per annum. Use the following method to price the specified option and compute standard errors:

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In [2]: # Below, I will define the general functions that will be used across
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In [3]: s0, sigma, r, K, t1, t2, t3 = 50, 0.3, 0.06, 50, 0.25, 1, 3
n, N = 100, 100000
z = np.random.normal(0, 1, size=50000)
z_neg = -z
N = 100000
n = 100
delta_1, delta_2, delta_3 = t1/n, t2/n, t3/n
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In [158]: # The question has specified to use delta = 1/np.sqrt(100000). However
          # the total maturities given in the questions — 0.25, 1, 3. Thus, I us
          def stock evolution(S0, sigma, r, T, n, z):
              s0: Initial underlying price
              sigma: volatility of underlying
              T: time to maturity
              n: number of time steps
              z: standard normal variable
              delta_t = T/n
              return S0 * np.exp((r - (sigma**2)/2)*(delta_t) + (sigma)*(np.sqrt
          def stock_matrix(S0, sigma, r, T, n, K):
              z = np.random.normal(0, 1, size=n*int(N/2))
              z = np.reshape(z, (int(N/2), n))
              z neq = -z
              z = np.concatenate([z, z neg], axis=0)
              stock_matrix = np.zeros((N, n+1))
              stock matrix[:, 0] = s0
              for i in range(n):
                  stock_matrix[:, i+1] = stock_evolution(stock_matrix[:, i], sign
              stock_matrix = stock_matrix[:, 1:]/K
              return stock_matrix
```

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In [159]: stock_matrix_1 = stock_matrix(s0, sigma, r, t1, n, K)
stock_matrix_2 = stock_matrix(s0, sigma, r, t2, n, K)
stock_matrix_3 = stock_matrix(s0, sigma, r, t3, n, K)
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a)

Use the LSMC method with N=100,000 paths simulations (50,000 plus 50,000 antithetic variates) and a time step of Δ = 1 \sqrt{N} to price an American Put option with strike price of X = \$50 and maturity of 0.25-years, 1-year, and 3-years. Use the first k of the Laguerre Polynomials for k = 2, 3, 4. That is, you will compute 9 prices here. Compute the standard errors to assess and comment on the convergence of the 3 cases: k = 2, 3, 4.

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In [167]: # Laguerre Polynomials
           def lsmc_laguerre(k, time, stock_matrix):
               index = np.zeros((N, n))
               index[:, n-1] = np.ones(N)
               cash flows = np.zeros((N, n))
               cash flows[:, n-1] = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, <math>n-1])
               delta t = time/n
               disc factor = np.exp(-r * delta t)
               for i in reversed(range(n-1)):
                   payoffs = disc_factor * cash_flows[:, i+1]
                   stock path = stock matrix[:, i]
                   f_term1 = np.exp(-stock_path/2)
                   f_term2 = np.exp(-stock_path/2)*(1-stock_path)
                   f_{\text{term3}} = np_{\text{exp}}(-\text{stock\_path/2})*(1 - (2*\text{stock\_path}) + (\text{stock\_path})
                   f_{\text{term4}} = \text{np.exp}(-\text{stock path/2})*(1 - (3*\text{stock path}) + (3*\text{stock})
                   term = k
                   if term == 2:
                         X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2], axis = 1)
                   elif term == 3:
                         X= np.stack([f_term1, f_term2,f_term3], axis = 1)
                   elif term == 4:
                         X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2, f_term3, f_term4], axis =
                   A = np.dot(X.T,X)
                   b = np.dot(X.T,payoffs)
                   Y = np.dot(np.linalq.inv(A), b)
                   cont val = np.dot(X, Y)
                   exercise value = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, i])
                   cash_flows[:, i] = np.maximum(cont_val, exercise_value)
                   index[:, i] = np.where(exercise_value > cont_val, 1, 0)
               exercise_index = []
               for i in range(len(index)):
                   exercise_index.append(np.argmax(index[i]))
               index = np.zeros((N, n))
               for i in range(N):
                   index[i, exercise index[i]] = 1
               sum_payoffs = 0
               discount_factor = np.tile(np.exp(-r*delta_t*np.arange(1, n+1, 1)),
               premium = np.mean(np.sum(index*cash_flows*K*np.exp(discount_factor
               return premium
```

b)

In [171]: # Hermite Polynomials

def lsmc_hermite(k, time, stock_matrix):

index = np.zeros((N, n))

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index[:, n-1] = np.ones(N)
               cash flows = np.zeros((N, n))
               cash flows[:, n-1] = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, <math>n-1])
               delta t = time/n
               disc factor = np.exp(-r * delta t)
               for i in reversed(range(n-1)):
                   payoffs = disc_factor * cash_flows[:, i+1]
                   stock path = stock matrix[:, i]
                   f term1 = 2*stock path
                   f term2 = 4*stock path**2 - 2
                   f_term3 = 8*stock_path**3 - 12 *stock_path
                   f term4 = 16*stock path**4 - 56*stock path**2 + 16
                   term = k
                   if term == 2:
                         X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2], axis = 1)
                   elif term == 3:
                         X= np.stack([f_term1, f_term2,f_term3], axis = 1)
                   elif term == 4:
                         X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2, f_term3, f_term4], axis =
                   A = np.dot(X.T,X)
                   b = np.dot(X.T,payoffs)
                   Y = np.dot(np.linalq.inv(A), b)
                   cont val = np.dot(X, Y)
                   exercise value = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, i])
                   cash flows[:, i] = np.maximum(cont val, exercise value)
                   index[:, i] = np.where(exercise_value > cont_val, 1, 0)
               exercise_index = []
               for i in range(len(index)):
                   exercise_index.append(np.argmax(index[i]))
               index = np.zeros((N, n))
               for i in range(N):
                   index[i, exercise index[i]] = 1
               sum_payoffs = 0
               discount_factor = np.tile(np.exp(-r*delta_t*np.arange(1, n+1, 1)),
               premium = np.mean(np.sum(index*cash_flows*K*np.exp(discount_factor
               return premium
In [172]: print("Premium at t = 0.25 and k = 2", lsmc_hermite(2, t1, stock_matri
           print("Premium at t = 0.25 and k = 3", lsmc_hermite(3, t1, stock_matriprint("Premium at <math>t = 0.25 and k = 4", lsmc_hermite(4, t1, stock_matriprint())
           Premium at t = 0.25 and k = 2 7.13777243709695
           Premium at t = 0.25 and k = 3 7.128829616710593
```

Premium at t = 0.25 and k = 4.7.107477407656418

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In [173]: print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 2", lsmc_hermite(2, t2, stock_matrix_2 print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 3", lsmc_hermite(3, t2, stock_matrix_2 print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 4", lsmc_hermite(4, t2, stock_matrix_2)

Premium at t = 1 and k = 2 12.408053588344476

Premium at t = 1 and k = 3 12.211311695344534

Premium at t = 1 and k = 4 12.213386669746786

In [174]: print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 2", lsmc_hermite(2, t2, stock_matrix_3 print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 3", lsmc_hermite(3, t2, stock_matrix_3 print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 4", lsmc_hermite(4, t2, stock_matrix_3)

Premium at t = 3 and k = 2 19.22787006186154

Premium at t = 3 and k = 3 18.484032421633753

Premium at t = 3 and k = 4 18.26582892695256
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c)

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In [175]: # Monomials Polynomials
          def lsmc_monomials(k, time, stock_matrix):
              index = np.zeros((N, n))
              index[:, n-1] = np.ones(N)
              cash flows = np.zeros((N, n))
              cash flows[:, n-1] = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, <math>n-1])
              delta t = time/n
              disc factor = np.exp(-r * delta t)
              for i in reversed(range(n-1)):
                  payoffs = disc_factor * cash_flows[:, i+1]
                  stock path = stock matrix[:, i]
                  f term1 = stock path
                  f term2 = stock path**2
                  f_term3 = stock_path**3
                  f_term4 = stock_path**4
                  term = k
                  if term == 2:
                       X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2], axis = 1)
                  elif term == 3:
                       X= np.stack([f_term1, f_term2,f_term3], axis = 1)
                  elif term == 4:
                       X = np.stack([f_term1, f_term2, f_term3, f_term4], axis =
                  A = np.dot(X.T,X)
                  b = np.dot(X.T,payoffs)
                  Y = np.dot(np.linalq.inv(A), b)
                  cont val = np.dot(X, Y)
                  exercise value = np.maximum(0, 1 - stock matrix[:, i])
                  cash flows[:, i] = np.maximum(cont val, exercise value)
                  index[:, i] = np.where(exercise_value > cont_val, 1, 0)
              exercise_index = []
              for i in range(len(index)):
                  exercise_index.append(np.argmax(index[i]))
              index = np.zeros((N, n))
              for i in range(N):
                  index[i, exercise index[i]] = 1
              sum_payoffs = 0
              discount_factor = np.tile(np.exp(-r*delta_t*np.arange(1, n+1, 1)),
              premium = np.mean(np.sum(index*cash_flows*K*np.exp(discount_factor
              return premium
```

```
In [177]: print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 2", lsmc_monomials(2, t2, stock_matrix)]
          print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 3", lsmc_monomials(3, t2, stock_matrix)
          print("Premium at t = 1 and k = 4", lsmc_monomials(4, t2, stock_matrix)
           Premium at t = 1 and k = 2 12.465618294199826
           Premium at t = 1 and k = 3 12.23424887664641
           Premium at t = 1 and k = 4 12.190800124715155
In [178]: print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 2", lsmc_monomials(2, t2, stock_matrix
          print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 3", lsmc_monomials(3, t2, stock_matrix)
           print("Premium at t = 3 and k = 4", lsmc_monomials(4, t2, stock_matrix)
           Premium at t = 3 and k = 2 19.37539341503627
           Premium at t = 3 and k = 3 18.762091717241145
           Premium at t = 3 and k = 4 18.493720178345917
           d)
           We find that the values are increasing in time and remain relatively the same for the different
           polynomial values taken.
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