Homework6 report

Haoyu Guan[1]

[1]Questrom School of Business, Boston University

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1 Simulation in the Heston Model:

Suppose that the underlying security SPY evolves according to the Heston model. That is, we know its dynamics are defined by the following system of SDEs:

$$
\begin{aligned}
dS_t &= (r-q)S_t dt + \sqrt{\nu_t} S_t dW_t^1 \\
d\nu_t &= \kappa\left(\theta - \nu_t\right) dt + \sigma\sqrt{\nu_t} dW_t^2 \\
\operatorname{Cov}\left(dW_t^1, dW_t^2\right) &= \rho dt
\end{aligned}
$$

You know that the last closing price for SPY was 282. You also know that the dividend yield for SPY is 1.77% and the corresponding risk-free rate is 1.5%

Using this information, you want to build a simulation algorithm to price a knock-out option on SPY, where the payoff is a European call option contingent on the option not being knocked out, and the knock-out is an upside barrier that is continuously monitored. We will refer to this as an up-and-out call.

This payoff can be written as:

$$c_0 = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(S_T - K_1\right)^+ 1_{\{M_T < K_2\}}\right]$$

where M_T is the maximum value of S over the observation period, and $K_1 < K_2$ are the strikes of the European call and the knock-out trigger respectively.

1. Find a set of Heston parameters that you believe govern the dynamics of SPY. You may use results from a previous Homework, do this via a new calibration, or some other empirical process. Explain how you got these and why you think they are reasonable.

I would set the Heston model parameters like this below:

$$\sigma = 1.9$$

$$\nu_0 = 0.05$$

$$\kappa = 3.65$$

$$\rho = -0.8$$

$$\theta = 0.07$$

Those parameters' value are from the previous homework.

2.Choose a discretization for the Heston SDE. In particular, choose the time spacing, ΔT as well as the number of simulated paths, N. Explain why you think these choices will lead to an accurate result.

I set N=100000 paths and M=1000 timeparts.

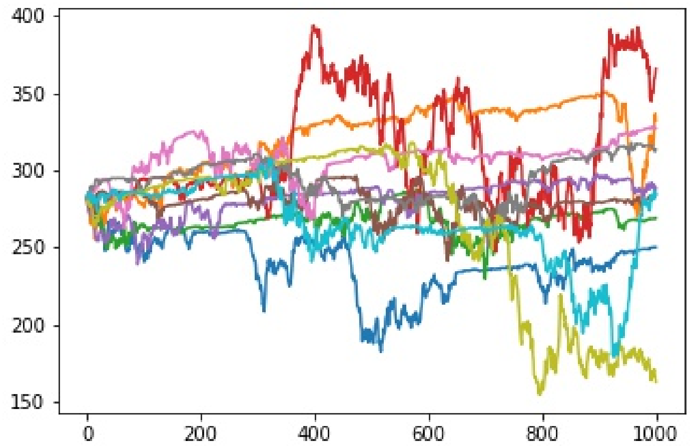

Figure 1: path generation

I think this is good enough because the N and M are big enough to make the mesh finer.

$$c_0 = 22.443401619891834$$

3.Write a simulation algorithm to price a European call with strike $K = 285$ and time to expiry $T = 1$. Calculate the price of this European call using FFT and comment on the difference in price.

$$c_0 = 18.523241425992897$$

I think it is right for a lower price.Because the simulation methods avoid those situation that volatility is negative.

4. Update your simulation algorithm to price an up-and-out call with $T = 1, K_1 = 285$ and $K_2 = 315$. Try this for several values of N. How many do you need to get an accurate price?

when N=100000

$$c_0 = 1.6594169853560121$$

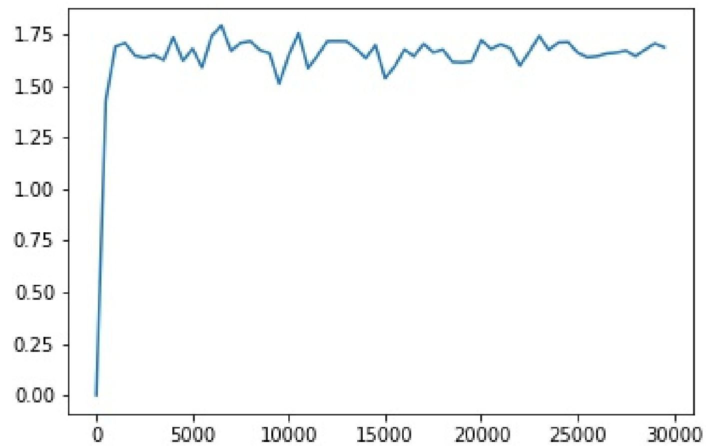

Figure 2: converge 1

5. Re-price the up-and-out call using the European call as a control variate. Try this for several values of N. Does this converge faster than before?

$$c_0 = 1.6871799736634712$$

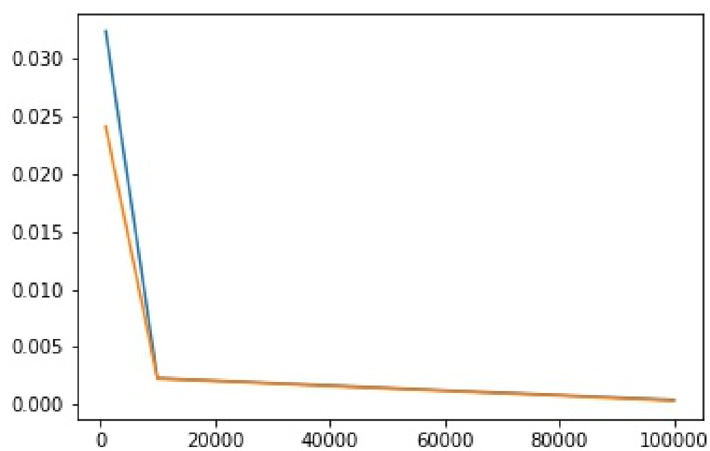

Figure 3: converge 2