

Project 7  
MFE 405: Computational Finance  
Professor Goukasian  
Student: Xiahao Wang

This is a summary of the project for data visualisation, for detail implementation and result, please refer to the print out of the program

Qn1, all implementation in C++

**Explicit Finite-Difference method:**

$\sigma\sqrt{dt}$

Price	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.8017	5.80199	-4.99829E-05
5	4.80183	4.80199	-3.33195E-05
6	3.80195	3.80206	-2.89317E-05
7	2.80462	2.80536	-0.000263781
8	1.84357	1.84427	-0.000379554
9	1.02501	1.02443	0.000566169
10	0.466006	0.464696	0.002819047
11	0.172229	0.171537	0.004034115
12	0.052905	0.0524596	0.008490343
13	0.0137246	0.0136507	0.005413642
14	0.00314309	0.00310847	0.011137312
15	0.000731843	0.000634385	0.153625953
16	0.000518862	0.000117774	3.405573386

$\sigma\sqrt{(3dt)}$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.80121	5.80199	-0.000134437
5	4.80121	4.80199	-0.000162433
6	3.80129	3.80206	-0.000202522
7	2.80478	2.80536	-0.000206747
8	1.84431	1.84427	2.16888E-05
9	1.02461	1.02443	0.000175707
10	0.464327	0.464696	-0.000794068
11	0.171789	0.171537	0.001469071
12	0.0529175	0.0524596	0.008728622
13	0.0139156	0.0136507	0.019405598
14	0.00327371	0.00310847	0.053157984
15	0.00069426	0.000634385	0.094376443
16	0.00013879	0.000117774	0.178460441

$$\sigma\sqrt{(4dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.8012	5.80199	-0.00013616
5	4.8012	4.80199	-0.000164515
6	3.80128	3.80206	-0.000205152
7	2.80472	2.80536	-0.000228135
8	1.84424	1.84427	-1.62666E-05
9	1.02442	1.02443	-9.76153E-06
10	0.464332	0.464696	-0.000783308
11	0.172169	0.171537	0.003684336
12	0.0528479	0.0524596	0.007401886
13	0.0139581	0.0136507	0.022518992
14	0.00323025	0.00310847	0.03917683
15	0.00068398	0.000634385	0.078173349
16	0.00013313	0.000117774	0.130376823

**Implicit Finite-Difference method:**

$$\sigma\sqrt{dt}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.80121	5.80199	-0.000134437
5	4.80121	4.80199	-0.000162433
6	3.80129	3.80206	-0.000202522
7	2.80475	2.80536	-0.000217441
8	1.84408	1.84427	-0.000103022
9	1.02466	1.02443	0.000224515
10	0.464875	0.464696	0.000385198
11	0.172039	0.171537	0.002926482
12	0.0529019	0.0524596	0.00843125
13	0.0139218	0.0136507	0.019859787
14	0.00323378	0.00310847	0.040312437
15	0.000680477	0.000634385	0.072656195
16	0.000132919	0.000117774	0.128593747

$$\sigma\sqrt{(3dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.80121	5.80199	-0.000134437
5	4.80121	4.80199	-0.000162433
6	3.80129	3.80206	-0.000202522
7	2.80478	2.80536	-0.000206747
8	1.84431	1.84427	2.16888E-05
9	1.02461	1.02443	0.000175707

10	0.464327	0.464696	-0.000794068
11	0.171789	0.171537	0.001469071
12	0.0529175	0.0524596	0.008728622
13	0.0139157	0.0136507	0.019412924
14	0.00327374	0.00310847	0.053167636
15	0.00069429	0.000634385	0.09442531
16	0.00013883	0.000117774	0.178740639

$$\sigma\sqrt{(4dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.80121	5.80199	-0.000134437
5	4.80121	4.80199	-0.000162433
6	3.8013	3.80206	-0.000199892
7	2.80481	2.80536	-0.000196053
8	1.84441	1.84427	7.59108E-05
9	1.02437	1.02443	-5.85692E-05
10	0.464052	0.464696	-0.001385852
11	0.172012	0.171537	0.002769082
12	0.0528786	0.0524596	0.007987099
13	0.0140392	0.0136507	0.028460079
14	0.00328428	0.00310847	0.056558371
15	0.0007077	0.000634385	0.115574927
16	0.00014131	0.000117774	0.1998149

Crank-Nicolson Finite Difference method:

$$\sigma\sqrt{(dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.8012	5.80199	-0.00013616
5	4.8012	4.80199	-0.000164515
6	3.80128	3.80206	-0.000205152
7	2.80466	2.80536	-0.000249522
8	1.84391	1.84427	-0.000195199
9	1.02471	1.02443	0.000273323
10	0.465154	0.464696	0.000985591
11	0.172196	0.171537	0.003841737
12	0.0528718	0.0524596	0.007857475
13	0.0138403	0.0136507	0.013889398
14	0.00317942	0.00310847	0.022824734
15	0.000656768	0.000634385	0.035282991
16	0.000124879	0.000117774	0.060327407

$$\sigma\sqrt{(3dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.8012	5.80199	-0.00013616
5	4.8012	4.80199	-0.000164515
6	3.80128	3.80206	-0.000205152
7	2.80469	2.80536	-0.000238829
8	1.84414	1.84427	-7.04886E-05
9	1.02466	1.02443	0.000224515
10	0.464607	0.464696	-0.000191523
11	0.171946	0.171537	0.002384325
12	0.0528871	0.0524596	0.008149128
13	0.0138342	0.0136507	0.013442534
14	0.00321958	0.00310847	0.035744273
15	0.00067058	0.000634385	0.057059987
16	0.00013067	0.000117774	0.109463888

$$\sigma\sqrt{(4dt)}$$

Price,	Pay Off	Black Scholes	Error In Percentage
4	5.8012	5.80199	-0.00013616
5	4.8012	4.80199	-0.000164515
6	3.80128	3.80206	-0.000205152
7	2.80472	2.80536	-0.000228135
8	1.84424	1.84427	-1.62666E-05
9	1.02442	1.02443	-9.76153E-06
10	0.464332	0.464696	-0.000783308
11	0.172169	0.171537	0.003684336
12	0.0528479	0.0524596	0.007401886
13	0.0139581	0.0136507	0.022518992
14	0.00323025	0.00310847	0.03917683
15	0.00068398	0.000634385	0.078173349
16	0.00013313	0.000117774	0.130376823

Comment:

In general when the put option is in the money and at the money, the error is very small using all of the three method. However, as the stock price goes further up, the option is way out of the money, the error starts to increase for all three method. Also because the option price is way too small (almost zero.)

Based on the data, the error also reduces for Implicit and Crank Nicolson methods in general. But that is not the case for Explicit Finite-Difference method. This might have to do with unconditional convergence for Implicit and Crank Nicolson methods.

## Qn 2.

Explicit Finite-Difference method:  $\sigma\sqrt{dx}$

```
ds_05 <- read.csv("~/Documents/ucla/Dropbox/Quarter2/Computational Finance/HW/ComputationalFinanceProje
ds_10 <- read.csv("~/Documents/ucla/Dropbox/Quarter2/Computational Finance/HW/ComputationalFinanceProje
ds_125 <- read.csv("~/Documents/ucla/Dropbox/Quarter2/Computational Finance/HW/ComputationalFinanceProje

priceRange <- seq(4,16,1)
colnames(ds_05) <- c("S","Method","type","OptionP")
colnames(ds_10) <- c("S","Method","type","OptionP")
colnames(ds_125) <- c("S","Method","type","OptionP")
color1 <- c("red","blue","yellow")
```

At S = \$10

At ds = 0.25

Call:

EFD = \$0.66231800 IFD = \$0.661739000 CNFD = \$0.662029000

Put:

EFD = \$0.481483000 IFD = \$0.480550000 CNFD = \$0.481011000

At ds = 1

Call:

EFD = \$0.624669000 IFD = \$0.623914000 CNFD = \$0.624292000

Put:

EFD = \$0.440889000 IFD = \$0.439993000 CNFD = \$0.440441000

At ds = 1.25

Call:

EFD = \$0.597990000 IFD = \$0.597213000 CNFD = \$0.59760200

Put:

EFD = \$0.416292000 IFD = \$0.415392000 CNFD = \$0.41584200

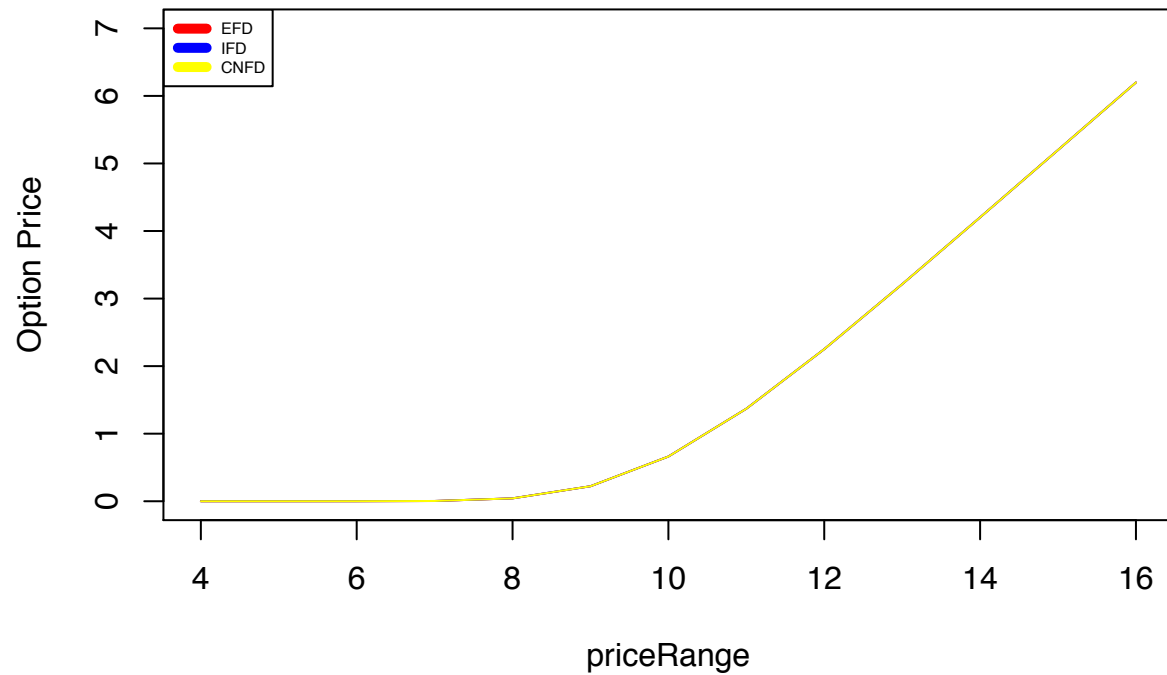
European Vanilla Call is at 0.66 and Put at 0.46, hence we can observe that the apporximation becomes less accurat when ds increases.

```
# Call ds =0.25
EFD <- ds_05[ds_05$Method=="EFD",]
IFD <- ds_05[ds_05$Method=="IFD",]
CNFD <- ds_05[ds_05$Method=="CNFD",]

EFDCall <- EFD[EFD$type=="Call",]
IFDCall <- IFD[IFD$type=="Call",]
CNFDCall <- CNFD[CNFD$type=="Call",]

plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDCall$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS = 0.
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDCall$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDCall$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")
legend("topleft", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=color1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```

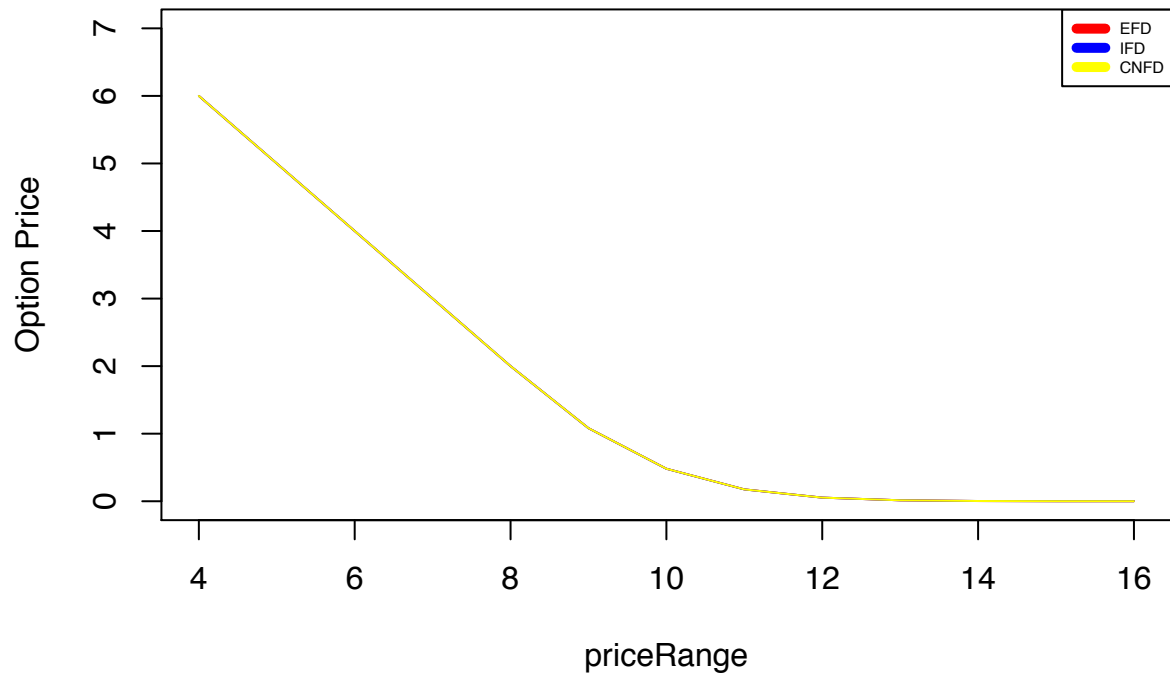
## dS = 0.5, Call Options



```
# Put ds = 0.5
EFDPut <- EFD[EFD$type=="Put",]
IFDPut <- IFD[IFD$type=="Put",]
CNFDPut <- CNFD[CNFD$type=="Put",]

plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDPut$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS = 0.5")
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDPut$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDPut$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")
legend("topright", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=col1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```

## dS = 0.5, Put Options

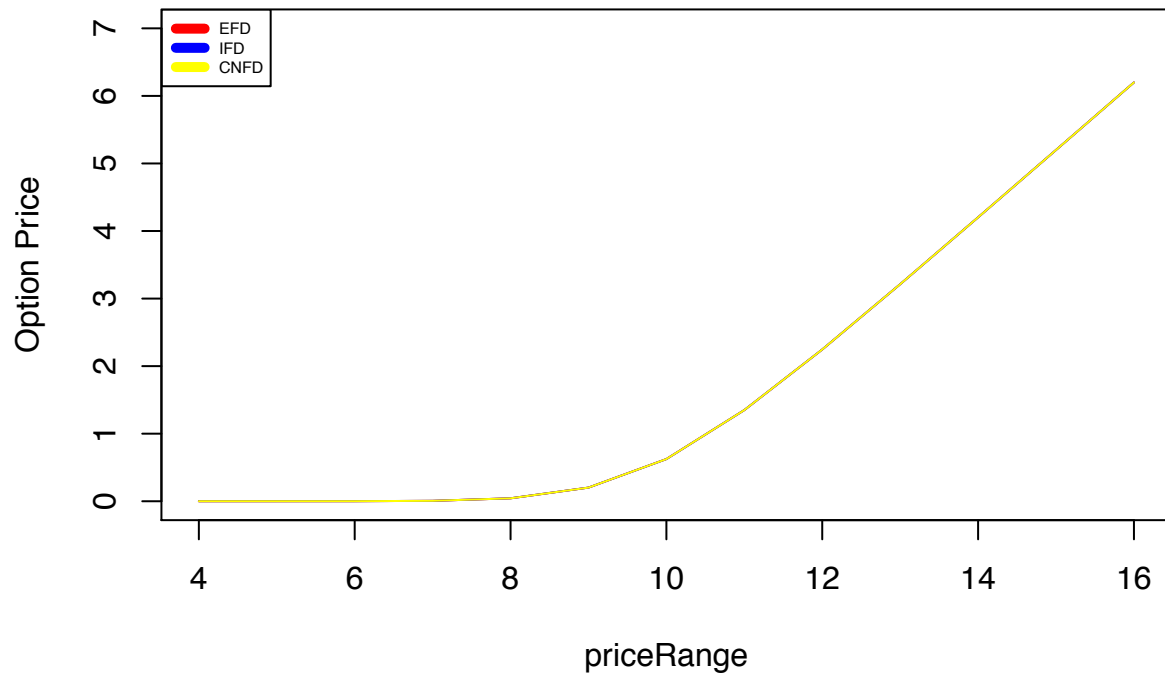


```
# Call ds =1
EFD_10 <- ds_10[ds_10$Method=="EFD",]
IFD_10 <- ds_10[ds_10$Method=="IFD",]
CNFD_10 <- ds_10[ds_10$Method=="CNFD",]

EFDCall_10 <- EFD_10[EFD_10$type=="Call",]
IFDCall_10 <- IFD_10[IFD_10$type=="Call",]
CNFDCall_10 <- CNFD_10[CNFD_10$type=="Call",]

plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDCall_10$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS = 
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDCall_10$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDCall_10$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")
legend("topleft", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=color1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```

## dS = 1, Call Options

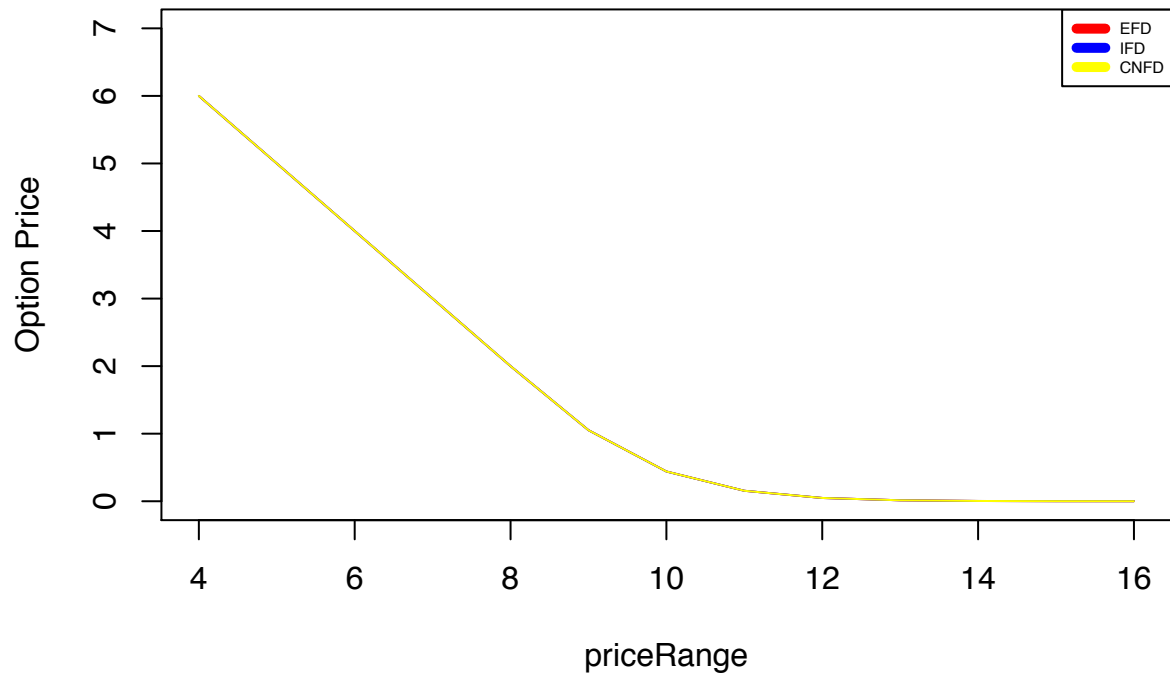


```
# put ds =1
EFDPut_10 <- EFD_10[EFD_10$type=="Put",]
IFDPut_10 <- IFD_10[IFD_10$type=="Put",]
CNFDPut_10 <- CNFD_10[CNFD_10$type=="Put",]

plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDPut_10$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS = 1, Call Options")
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDPut_10$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDPut_10$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")
legend("topright", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=col1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```



## dS = 1, Put Options

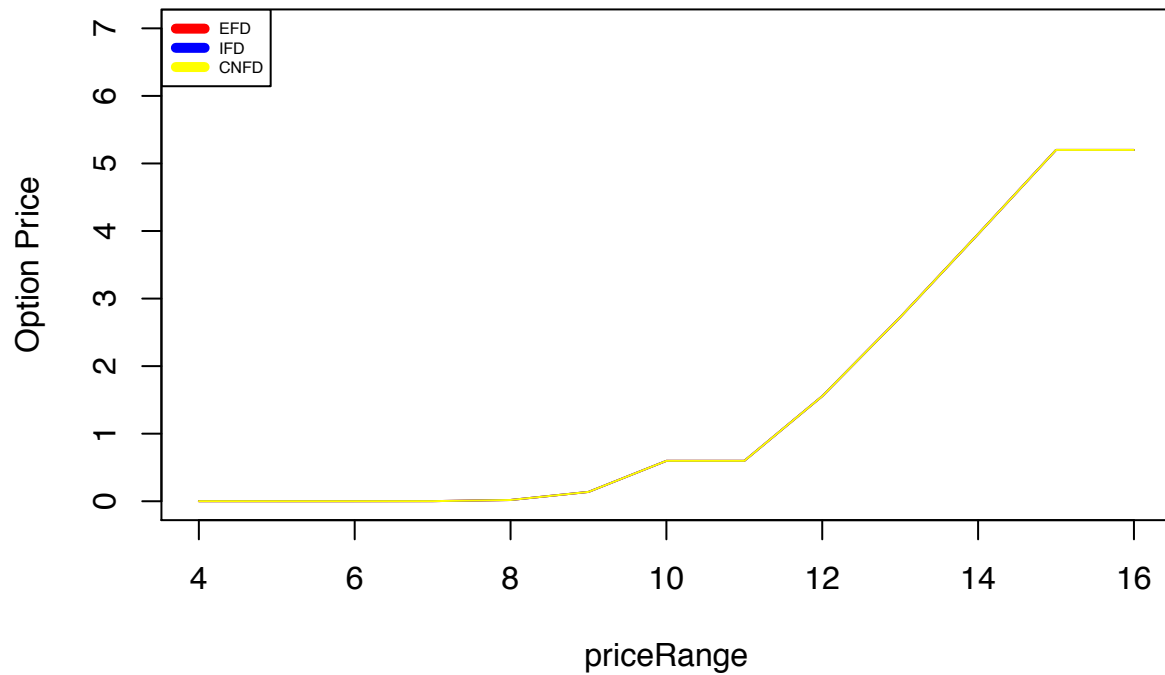


```
# Call ds =1.25
EFD_125 <- ds_125[ds_125$Method=="EFD",]
IFD_125 <- ds_125[ds_125$Method=="IFD",]
CNFD_125 <- ds_125[ds_125$Method=="CNFD",]

EFDCall_125 <- EFD_125[EFD_125$type=="Call",]
IFDCall_125 <- IFD_125[IFD_125$type=="Call",]
CNFDCall_125 <- CNFD_125[CNFD_125$type=="Call",]

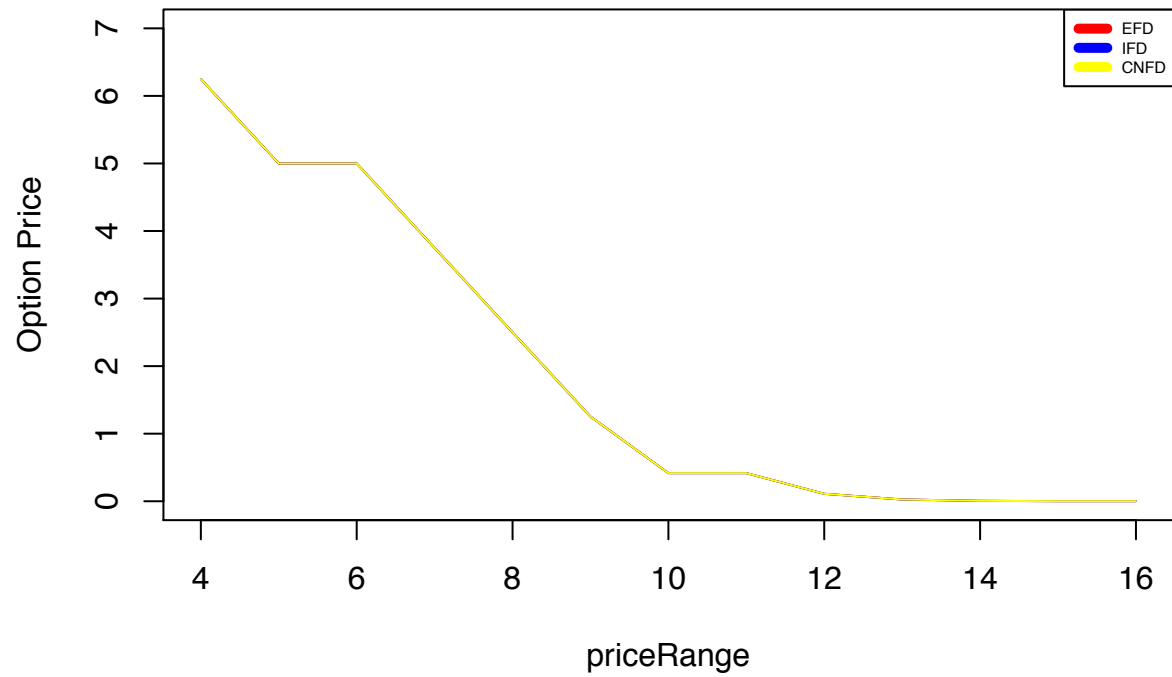
plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDCall_10$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS = 
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDCall_10$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDCall_10$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")
legend("topleft", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=color1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```

## dS = 1.25, Call Options



```
EFDPut_125 <- EFD_125[EFD_125$type=="Put",]  
IFDPut_125 <- IFD_125[IFD_125$type=="Put",]  
CNFDPut_125 <- CNFD_125[CNFD_125$type=="Put",]  
  
plot(x= priceRange, y= EFDPut_125$OptionP,type = "l",ylim = c(0,7), ylab = "Option Price", main = "dS =  
lines(x=priceRange, y= IFDPut_125$OptionP, type="l",col="blue")  
lines(x=priceRange, y= CNFDPut_125$OptionP, type="l",col="yellow")  
legend("topright", c("EFD","IFD","CNFD"), col=color1, lwd=5,cex=0.5)
```

### **dS = 1.25, Put Options**



Based on the data, the American Call and put price are very similar for all the three methods. And Values become less accurate as the ds increases. On the last graph when ds =1.25 the curve is not as smooth as when ds=0.25 and 1