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The Super Biheston Spread Risks Model

Introduction

β_{optimal}

BiSabr, NormalHeston are common ways to represent a spread risk. The main problem is to have a consistent way to :

- 1) - take into account the smile of the underlyings inside an arbitrage free framework,
- 2) - have additional flexibility to introduce the notion of correlation smile that can be adjusted to market data
- 3) - be useable up to 40 years maturity options

The final test of acceptance will be of course the stability of the hedge ratios

In addition of these requirements some "nice to have" feature can also be considered:

- 4) - The ability to fit several maturities for the options, so allowing to have a real diffusion model, that can be used to price american deals
- 5) - The ability to do fit several maturities in an autonomous way, that mean without using time dependant coefficients, so improving forward smile behaviour, which is important for american deals
- 6) - The ability to have "closed form" formula for other type of options: Digitals on the underlyings, Min-Max options, Double condition options,
- 7) - The ability to have additional flexibility to represent smile behaviour of the tail of the underlying beyond the usual 4 parameters framework

The Super BiHeston Framework fulfill all the requirements from 1) to 7) at a certain cost (computation time and complexity) but is very likely the only one to do so

Specification of the model

notation

M : mean reversion

Σ_∞ : Long term variance

ρ : correlation underlying - variance

Σ : variance initial value

γ : frequency (Fourier parameters)

Y : Log of Underlying initial value

β : Relative vol of vol (convergence : $\beta > 1$)

τ : maturity

Variance Process

$$d\Sigma_t = (M (\Sigma_t - \Sigma_\infty) + (\Sigma_t - \Sigma_\infty) M^*) dt + \sqrt{\Sigma_t} dW_t Q + Q^* dW_t^* (\sqrt{\Sigma_t})^*$$

Bru shows the $\beta > 1$ is enough to insure non explosion of the model

$$\Omega \Omega^* = \beta Q^* Q$$

where

$$\Omega \Omega^* = -M \Sigma_\infty - \Sigma_\infty M^*$$

$$\Sigma_t = \begin{pmatrix} (\Sigma^{11})_t & (\Sigma^{12})_t \\ (\Sigma^{12})_t & (\Sigma^{22})_t \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{3 process of variance}}$$

we note :

$$\sqrt{\Sigma_t} = \sigma_t = \begin{pmatrix} (\sigma^{11})_t & (\sigma^{12})_t \\ (\sigma^{21})_t & (\sigma^{22})_t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{such that } \Sigma_t = \sigma_t \sigma_t^*$$

In the 1 dim case, we compute the vol of vol by :

$$Q = \sqrt{-M \Sigma_\infty} / \beta$$

Variance Process Parameters

$$\text{Initial value of the variance : } \Sigma_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} (\Sigma^{11})_\theta & (\Sigma^{12})_\theta \\ (\Sigma^{21})_\theta & (\Sigma^{22})_\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vol of vol : } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Mean reverting speed : } M = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{11} & \kappa_{12} \\ \kappa_{21} & \kappa_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Long term variance : } \Sigma_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

M definite negative

Q inversible

Σ_θ definite positive

Σ_∞ definite positive

Asset Returns

$$\text{Vect} [dS_{i,t}] = \sqrt{\Sigma_t} dZ_t$$

Covariance asset - asset volatility

$$Z_{i,t} = \text{Tr} [W_t R_i^*] + B_{i,t} \sqrt{1 - \text{Tr} [R_i R_i^*]} \quad i \in \{1, 2\}$$

such that $\|R\| \leq 1$ with W_t et B_t independant

we show that affinity of the process implies that $\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}$

$$\text{such that } R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 & \rho_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \rho_1 & \rho_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Risk Geometry

We use Einstein summation conventions

$$\text{soit } \sigma = \sqrt{\Sigma}$$

Underlying 1 Variance : projector P1

$$\text{Var} [Y_1] dt = \langle \sigma_{1k} dZ_k, \sigma_{1m} dZ_m \rangle \geq \sigma_{1k} \sigma_{1m} \langle dZ_k, dZ_m \rangle,$$

$$dZ_m \geq \sigma_{1k} \sigma_{1m} \delta_{km} dt = \sigma_{1k} \sigma_{1k} dt = \Sigma_{11} dt$$

Variance of Underlying 1 Variance :

we see that it does not work if we do not symmetrize Σ_{ij} dynamics : we can not get $\sigma_{1m} \sigma_{1m}$ in factor

on a $\Sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{jk}$

$$dY_i = (..) dt + \sigma_{ik} dZ_k$$

$$d\Sigma_{jk} = (..) dt + \sigma_{jm} dW_{mn} Q_{nk} + Q_{mj} dW_{nm} \sigma_{kn}$$

$$\langle dZ_k, dW_{mn} \rangle = R_{k,mn} dt = \delta_{km} (\delta_{n1} \rho_1 + \delta_{n2} \rho_2) dt$$

donc

$$\text{Var} [\Sigma_{11}] dt = \langle \sigma_{1m} dW_{mn} Q_{n1} + Q_{m1} dW_{nm} \sigma_{1n}, \sigma_{1u} dW_{uv} Q_{v1} + Q_{u1} dW_{vu} \sigma_{1v} \rangle =$$

$$\langle \sigma_{1m} dW_{mn} Q_{n1}, \sigma_{1u} dW_{uv} Q_{v1} \rangle +$$

$$\langle \sigma_{1m} dW_{mn} Q_{n1}, Q_{u1} dW_{vu} \sigma_{1v} \rangle +$$

$$\langle Q_{m1} dW_{nm} \sigma_{1n}, \sigma_{1u} dW_{uv} Q_{v1} \rangle +$$

$$\langle Q_{m1} dW_{nm} \sigma_{1n}, Q_{u1} dW_{vu} \sigma_{1v} \rangle$$

$$= \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} \langle dW_{mn}, dW_{uv} \rangle + \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} \langle dW_{mn}, dW_{vu} \rangle +$$

$$Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} \langle dW_{nm}, dW_{uv} \rangle + Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} \langle dW_{nm}, dW_{vu} \rangle$$

$$= \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} \delta_{mu} \delta_{nv} +$$

$$\sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} \delta_{mv} \delta_{nu} +$$

$$Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} \delta_{nu} \delta_{mv} +$$

$$Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} \delta_{nv} \delta_{mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} + \\
&\quad \sigma_{1m} Q_{n1} Q_{n1} \sigma_{1m} + \\
&\quad Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} \sigma_{1n} Q_{m1} + \\
&\quad Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} Q_{m1} \sigma_{1n} \\
&= \sigma_{1m} \sigma_{1m} (Q_{n1} Q_{n1} + Q_{n1} Q_{n1} + Q_{m1} Q_{m1} + Q_{m1} Q_{m1}) = 4 \Sigma_{11} (Q_{11}^2 + Q_{12}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

Covariance entre l'underlying i et la variance de l'underlying 1 :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Covar}[Y_i, \Sigma_{11}] dt &= \langle \sigma_{ik} dZ_k, \sigma_{1u} dW_{uv} Q_{v1} + Q_{u1} dW_{vu} \sigma_{1v} \rangle = \\
&\langle \sigma_{ik} dZ_k, \sigma_{1u} dW_{uv} Q_{v1} \rangle + \langle \sigma_{ik} dZ_k, Q_{u1} dW_{vu} \sigma_{1v} \rangle = \\
&\sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} \langle dZ_k, dW_{uv} \rangle + \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} \langle dZ_k, dW_{vu} \rangle = \\
&\sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} R_{k,uv} + \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} R_{k,v,u} =
\end{aligned}$$

Affinité

Il est nécessaire que la covariance entre Y_i et Σ_{11} soit
linéaire en Σ_{11} (et ou Y_i mais ici, cela n'apparaît pas)

donc il faut que

$\sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} R_{k,uv} + \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} R_{k,v,u}$ soit une fonction de Σ_{1i}

c'est à dire $Q_{v1} R_{k,uv}$ doit être nul pour k et u différents

et en plus pour $k = u$,

on doit avoir le même coefficient quelque soit u , appelons le ρ_k

Covariance

donc

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} (\delta_{ku} (\delta_{v1} \rho_1 + \delta_{v2} \rho_2)) + \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} (\delta_{kv} (\delta_{u1} \rho_1 + \delta_{u2} \rho_2)) = \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} (\delta_{ku} (\delta_{v1} \rho_1)) + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1u} Q_{v1} (\delta_{ku} (\delta_{v2} \rho_2)) + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} (\delta_{kv} (\delta_{u1} \rho_1)) + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} Q_{u1} \sigma_{1v} (\delta_{kv} (\delta_{u2} \rho_2)) \\
&= \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1k} Q_{11} \rho_1 + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{1k} Q_{21} \rho_2 + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} Q_{11} \sigma_{1k} \rho_1 + \\
&\quad \sigma_{ik} Q_{21} \sigma_{1k} \rho_2 \\
&= \Sigma_{1i} Q_{11} \rho_1 + \Sigma_{1i} Q_{21} \rho_2 + \Sigma_{1i} Q_{11} \rho_1 + \Sigma_{1i} Q_{21} \rho_2 = \\
&\quad 2 \Sigma_{1i} (Q_{11} \rho_1 + Q_{21} \rho_2)
\end{aligned}$$

Correspondance Heston / BiHeston (Risque)

$$dY_1 = (\dots) dt + \sqrt{\Sigma_1} dP_1$$

$$d\Sigma_1 = (\dots) dt + \gamma_1 \sqrt{\Sigma_1} dQ_1$$

On a donc les équations suivantes :

$$\text{Var}[dY_1] = \Sigma_1 dt$$

donc c'est la même normalisation de la vol

$$\text{Var} [d\Sigma_1] = \nu_1^2 \Sigma_1 dt$$

$$\text{Covar} [dY_1, d\Sigma_1] = \rho_{s1} \nu_1 \Sigma_1$$

on a donc

$$\rho_{s1} \nu_1 = \frac{Q_{11} \rho_1 + Q_{21} \rho_2}{2}$$

$$\rho_{s2} \nu_2 = \frac{Q_{12} \rho_1 + Q_{22} \rho_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\nu_1^2}{4} = Q_{11}^2 + Q_{21}^2$$

$$\frac{\nu_2^2}{4} = Q_{12}^2 + Q_{22}^2$$

Correspondance Heston / BiHeston (Drift)

On a

$$\Omega \Omega^* = \beta Q^* Q = \beta (Q_{11}^2 + Q_{21}^2)$$

le drift de $d\Sigma_{11}$ est : $(\beta (Q_{11}^2 + Q_{21}^2) + 2 (M_{11} \Sigma_{11} + M_{21} \Sigma_{12})) dt$

celui de $d\Sigma_1$ est $\lambda_1 (\Sigma_{\infty 1} - \Sigma_1) dt$

donc on a les equations :

$$\beta (Q_{11}^2 + Q_{21}^2) + 2 M_{21} \Sigma_{12} = \lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1}$$

$$2 M_{11} = -\lambda_1$$

$$\beta (Q_{12}^2 + Q_{22}^2) + 2 M_{12} \Sigma_{21} = \lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2}$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta (Q_{12}^2 + Q_{22}^2)}{2 \Sigma_{12}}$$

$$M_{21} = \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta (Q_{21}^2 + Q_{11}^2)}{2 \Sigma_{12}}$$

$$2 M_{22} = -\lambda_2$$

mais on n'oublie pas que $\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{12}$

On a donc , au total :

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\lambda_1}{2} & \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta (Q_{12}^2 + Q_{22}^2)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} \\ \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta (Q_{21}^2 + Q_{11}^2)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} & \frac{-\lambda_2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformé de fourier du payoff Vanille

We start computing the option for $K > 0$, then we will use conversion formula to deduce the case $K < 0$

But the payoff does not belong to a suitable space of functions so we decompose the payoff in two and formulate a fourier transformation theory with specific shift in the fourier plane for each part :

$$\text{PayOff}[x1_ , x2_ , K_ , \alpha_ , \beta_] := \text{Max} \left[\left(\alpha e^{x1} - \beta e^{x2} - K \right), 0 \right]$$

$\text{PayOff}[x1, x2, K] == \text{PayOff_1}[x1, x2, K] + \text{PayOff_2}[x1, x2, K]$

ou $\text{PayOff_1}[x1, x2, K] =$

$$\text{Max} \left[\left(e^{x1} - e^{x2} - K \right), 0 \right] 1_{x2 > 0} \text{ et } \text{PayOff_2}[x1, x2, K] = \text{Max} \left[\left(e^{x1} - e^{x2} - K \right), 0 \right] 1_{x2 < 0}$$

$\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}$ implements the fourier transform of PayOff_1

$\text{CompleteFourierPayOffGauche}$ implements the fourier transform of PayOff_2

The Fourier Transform of $\text{PayOff}[x1, x2, K]$ is therefore the sum of both

The case $K == 0$ is much simpler. It is handled separately.

The computations are done in annex 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_ , K_] := & \frac{K^{\frac{1}{2} k1}}{k1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k1) k2 (-\frac{1}{2} + k2)} \left(\frac{K^{\frac{1}{2} k2+1}}{\text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} k1]} \left(\right. \right. \\ & (1 + \frac{1}{2} k2) \text{Gamma}[1 + \frac{1}{2} k2] (\text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} (k1 + k2)]) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} k2 \text{Gamma}[2 + \frac{1}{2} k2] (\text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} + k1 + k2)]) - \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2} k2 \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k1, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k2, 2 + \frac{1}{2} k2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] + \right. \\ & \left. \left. K (1 + \frac{1}{2} k2) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k1, \frac{1}{2} k2, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_ , K_ , \alpha_ , \beta_] := & \\ - \frac{(k1 (\alpha - \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \beta) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k1, -\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} + k1 + k2), -\frac{1}{2} (k1 + k2), -K\right]}{k1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k1) (-\frac{1}{2} + k1 + k2)} - & \\ \frac{K (\frac{1}{2} + k1 (-1 + \alpha)) \frac{1}{2} \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k1, -\frac{1}{2} (k1 + k2), -\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} + k1 + k2), -K\right]}{\frac{1}{2} (k1 + k2) k1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k1)} & \end{aligned}$$

{ $\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[1.1, 2.2, 0.1]$,
 $\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[1.1, 2.2, 0.1, 1, 1]$ }
{0.180133- 0.089615 i, 0.180133- 0.089615 i}

$$\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_] := \frac{1}{k1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k1) (1 + \frac{1}{2} k1 + \frac{1}{2} k2)}$$

$$\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_ , \alpha_ , \beta_] := \frac{-(k1 (\alpha - \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \beta)}{k1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k1) (-\frac{1}{2} + k1 + k2)}$$

{ $\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[1.17, 2.2]$, $\text{CompleteFourierPayOffDroite}[1.17, 2.2, 1, 1]$ }
{0.13256- 0.0859277 i, 0.13256- 0.0859277 i}

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1_, k2_, K_] :=

$$\frac{K^{\frac{1}{2} k_1}}{k_1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_1) k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2)} \left(\frac{1}{2} k_2 \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, 2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] + \right. \\ \left. K (1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, \frac{1}{2} k_2, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] \right)$$

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1_, k2_, K_, α_, β_] := $\frac{1}{(-1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1) k_1 k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2)}$

$$K^{\frac{1}{2} k_1} \left(k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + \beta) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, 2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] + \right. \\ \left. K (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2) (1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, \frac{1}{2} k_2, 1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{K}\right] \right)$$

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1_, k2_, K_, α_, β_] := $\frac{1}{(-1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1) k_1 k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2)}$

$$\left(k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + \beta) \left(\frac{(K)^{1+\frac{1}{2} k_1+\frac{1}{2} k_2} \text{Gamma}[-1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2] \text{Gamma}[2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2]}{\text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1]} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, -1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -K]}{1 + \frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2} \right) + \\ (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2) (1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) \left(\frac{(K)^{1+\frac{1}{2} k_1+\frac{1}{2} k_2} \text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2] \text{Gamma}[1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2]}{\text{Gamma}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1]} + \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{(K) \frac{1}{2} k_2 \text{Hypergeometric2F1}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, -\frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, 1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -K]}{\frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2} \right) \right)$$

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1_, k2_, K_, α_, β_] := Module[{a0 = (K)^{1+½ k1+½ k2},

g1 = Gamma[-1 - ½ k1 - ½ k2], g2 = Gamma[1 + ½ k2], g3 = Gamma[-½ k1]},

$$\frac{1}{(-1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1) k_1 k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2)} \left(k_2 (-\frac{1}{2} k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + \beta) \left(\frac{a_0 g_1 g_2 (1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2)}{g_3} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2) \text{Hypergeometric2F1}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, -1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -\frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -K]}{1 + \frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2} \right) + \\ (-\frac{1}{2} + k_2) (1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) \left(\frac{a_0 g_1 (-1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2) g_2}{g_3} + \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{(K) \frac{1}{2} k_2 \text{Hypergeometric2F1}[-\frac{1}{2} k_1, -\frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, 1 - \frac{1}{2} k_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_2, -K]}{\frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2} \right) \right) \\]$$

{CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[1.17, 2.2, 0.1],

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[1.17, 2.2, 0.1, 1, 1]}

{-0.158254 + 0.0845554 i, -0.158254 + 0.0845554 i}

CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1_, k2_] := $\frac{-1}{k_1 (-\frac{1}{2} + k_1) (1 + \frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2)}$

$$\text{CompleteFourierPayOffGauche}[k1_ , k2_ , \alpha_ , \beta_] := \frac{(k1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta)}{k1 (-i + k1) (-i + k1 + k2)}$$

{CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[1.17, 2.2], CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[1.17, 2.2, 1, 1]}
 {-0.13256 + 0.0859277 i, -0.13256 + 0.0859277 i}

When the strike get higher than 1 , we can use the following rule :

$$\text{RuleHyper} = \left\{ \text{Hypergeometric2F1}[a_ , b_ , c_ , z_] \rightarrow \frac{\Gamma[a-b] \Gamma[c]}{\Gamma[b] \Gamma[c-a]} (-z)^{-a} \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[a, a-c+1, a-b+1, \frac{1}{z}\right] + \frac{\Gamma[a-b] \Gamma[c]}{\Gamma[a] \Gamma[c-b]} (-z)^{-b} \text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[b, b-c+1, b-a+1, \frac{1}{z}\right] \right\};$$

Laplace transform of the propagator of the process

by Feynman Kac :

$$L = \text{TR} \left[(\Omega \Omega^* + M \Sigma + \Sigma M) D + \frac{\Sigma D Q^* Q D}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_Y \Sigma \nabla_Y^* + \text{Tr}[D Q^* \rho \nabla_Y \Sigma] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Vec}[\Sigma_{ii}] \nabla_Y$$

the security price verifies :

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = L p \\ p[0] = (S_1 e^{Y_1} - S_2 e^{Y_2} - K)^+ \end{cases}$$

then

$$E \left[(S_1 e^{Y_{1,T}} - S_2 e^{Y_{2,T}} - K)^+ \right] = \frac{S_1 S_2}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2i(Y_1 \gamma_1 + Y_2 \gamma_2)} q[-i\gamma_1, -i\gamma_2] d\gamma_1 d\gamma_2$$

we assume for non explosion purposes (see Bru 1987)

$$Q Q^* = \frac{-2 M \Sigma \inf}{\beta}$$

The laplace transform of the probability transition is affine with coefficients A and c

$$q[\gamma_1, \gamma_2] = E[\exp[\langle \gamma, Y \rangle]] = \exp[\text{Tr}[A \cdot \Sigma] + \gamma^T \cdot Y + c]$$

we can show (see Fonseca 2007)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial c[\tau]}{\partial \tau} = M \Theta A[\tau] \\ \frac{\partial A[\tau]}{\partial \tau} = \frac{Q Q^*}{2} A[\tau]^2 + A[\tau] M + M^* A[\tau] + \gamma \rho^* Q A[\tau] + A[\tau] Q^* \rho \gamma^* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{cases}$$

that we can solve by linearizing the flow when we double the space dimension.

Solution of a Riccati

We want to solve : $dA = (A a_2 A + a_1 A + A a_1 s + a_0) dt$

$$\text{let } A[\tau] = F^{-1} G \text{ soit } G = F A$$

$$\text{Then } d[F A] = dF A + F dA = dG$$

$$dA = (A a_2 A + a_1 A + A a_1 s + a_0) dt$$

$$dG = F dA + dF A = (F A a_2 A + F a_1 A + F A a_1 s + F a_0) dt + dF A$$

$$dG = (G a_2 A + F a_1 A + G a_1 s + F a_0) dt + dF A$$

We split:

$$(G a_1 s + F a_0) dt = dG$$

$$(G a_2 + F a_1) dt + dF = 0$$

$$\text{then } dF = (-F a_1 - G a_2) dt \text{ et } dG = (G a_1 s + F a_0) dt$$

$$\text{therefore } d(F, G) = (F, G) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & a_0 \\ -a_2 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix} dt$$

and we can use matrix exponentiation to deduce the solution of the system

Computation of A

$$\{F, G\} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & a_0 \\ -a_2 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{-a_1 F - a_2 G, a_0 F + a_1 s G\}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{Q Q^*}{2}; a_1 = M^* + \gamma \rho^* Q; a_1 s = M + Q^* \rho \gamma^*; a_0 = \frac{\gamma \gamma^*}{2}$$

$$\text{initial condition } A[0] = 0 \text{ soit } F = 1 \text{ et } G = 0$$

$$\text{then } \{F, G\} = \{1, 0\} \cdot \text{Exp} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & a_0 \\ -a_2 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\text{then } \begin{pmatrix} F \\ G \end{pmatrix} = \text{Transpose} \left[\text{Exp} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & a_0 \\ -a_2 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix} \right] \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \begin{pmatrix} F \\ G \end{pmatrix} = \text{Exp} \left[\text{Transpose} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & a_0 \\ -a_2 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix} \right] \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Exp} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 \\ a_0 & a_1 s \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}\} \cdot \{1, 0\}$$

$$\{a_{11}, a_{21}\}$$

$$A = a_{11}^{-1} a_{21}$$

Computation of c

$$dc = \text{Tr} \left[-\beta^2 Q Q^* A \right] dt$$

but

$$dG = (G a_1 s + F a_0) dt = \left(F \frac{\gamma \gamma^*}{2} + G \left(\frac{M + Q^* \rho \gamma^*}{2} \right) \right) dt$$

$$dF = (-F a_1 - G a_2) dt = -F \left(\frac{M^* + \gamma R Q}{2} \right) - G \frac{Q^* Q}{2}$$

$$\text{where } a_2 = \frac{Q Q^*}{2}; a_1 = M^* + \gamma \rho^* Q; a_1 s = M + Q^* \rho \gamma^*; a_0 = \frac{\gamma \gamma^*}{2}$$

we get:

$$G = -2 \left(\frac{dF}{dt} + F \left(\frac{M^* + \gamma R Q}{2} \right) \right) (Q^* Q)^{-1}$$

we multiplies by F

$$A = F^{-1} G = -2 \left(F^{-1} \frac{dF}{dt} + \left(\frac{M^* + \gamma R Q}{2} \right) \right) (Q^* Q)^{-1}$$

then

$$dc = -2 \beta^2 \text{Tr} \left[\left(F^{-1} \frac{dF}{d\tau} + \left(\frac{M^* + \gamma R Q}{2} \right) \right) \right] d\tau$$

Using trace properties

$$c = -2 \beta^2 \text{Tr} \left[\left(\text{Log}[F] + \left(\frac{M^* + \gamma R Q}{2} \right) \tau \right) \right]$$

Handling of the gap at the money

Due to integration difficulty, the call put conversion relationship which is used to compute the $K < 0$ cases can lead to discontinuities of the smile at the money and if we handle the discontinuity, to discontinuity of the derivatives. To take care of them, we start from the $T = 0$ relationship that should have no discontinuity:

$$(S_1 - S_2 - K)^+ = (S_1 - S_2 - K) + (S_2 - S_1 - (-K))^+$$

Obviously this relationship is continuous and has the same continuous derivatives in $K > 0$

$$(e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+ = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2})^+ - (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1})^+ - K + (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} - (-K))^+$$

let $f[x_1, x_2, K] \equiv$

$$1_{K>0} (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+ + 1_{K<0} \left((e^{x_1} - e^{x_2})^+ - (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1})^+ - K + (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} - (-K))^+ \right)$$

we have

$$f[x_1, x_2, K] = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+ \text{ for all } K \in \mathbb{R}$$

but we use the definition of F to compute its fourier transform

Theory of special fourier operators to handle the $K > 0$ cases

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ the special fourier transform that regularize with λ_1 and λ_2 the functions like $g[x_1, x_2] = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+$ and make them convergent:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g][k_1, k_2] = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{i(k_1 + i\lambda_1)x_1 + i(k_2 - i\lambda_2)x_2} 1_{x_2 < 0} \right) g[x_1, x_2] dx_1 dx_2 \right) + \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{i(k_1 + i\lambda_1)x_1 + i(k_2 + i\lambda_2)x_2} 1_{x_2 > 0} \right) g[x_1, x_2] dx_1 dx_2 \right)$$

We have the inverse fourier transform:

$$\mathcal{G}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \right] [x_1, x_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{-i(k_1 + i\lambda_1)x_1 - i(k_2 - i\lambda_2)x_2} \right) h_1[k_1, k_2] dk_1 dk_2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{-i(k_1 + i\lambda_1)x_1 - i(k_2 + i\lambda_2)x_2} \right) h_2[k_1, k_2] dk_1 dk_2$$

that we can justify by saying that we

analyze separately the $1_{x_2 < 0}$ part and the $1_{x_2 > 0}$ part

we can check that

$$G_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} \circ F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g] = g$$

let

$$g_c[K] = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+$$

$$g_p[K] = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2})^+ - (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1})^+ - K + (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} - (-K))^+$$

$$g_f = (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2})^+ - (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1})^+$$

having analytic closed forms for $F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g_c]$:

$$F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g_c] =$$

$$\left(\frac{\kappa^{i k_1} \left(i k_2 \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, 1+i k_2, 2+i k_2, -\frac{1}{\kappa} \right] + K (1+i k_2) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, 1+i k_2, 2+i k_2, -\frac{1}{\kappa} \right] \right)}{k_1 (-i+k_1) k_2 (-i+k_2)} \right. \\ \left. \frac{\kappa^{i k_1}}{k_1 (-i+k_1) k_2 (-i+k_2)} \left(\frac{\kappa^{i k_2+1}}{\Gamma[-i k_1]} \left((1+i k_2) \Gamma[1+i k_2] \left(\Gamma[-i(k_1+k_2)] \right) \right) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. (i k_2 \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, 1+i k_2, 2+i k_2, -\frac{1}{\kappa} \right] + K (1+i k_2) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, 1+i k_2, 2+i k_2, -\frac{1}{\kappa} \right] \right) \right) \right. \\ \left. \right)$$

$$F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g_f] = \left(-\frac{1}{k_1 (-i+k_1) (1+i k_1+i k_2)} \quad / \cdot \quad \{k_1 \rightarrow k_1 + i \lambda_1, k_2 \rightarrow k_2 - i \lambda_2\} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{k_1 (-i+k_1) (1+i k_1+i k_2)} \quad / \cdot \quad \{k_1 \rightarrow k_1 + i \lambda_1, k_2 \rightarrow k_2 + i \lambda_2\} \right)$$

$F_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} g_c[k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, K] :=$

$$\left\{ K^{\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1), 1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), 2 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), -\frac{1}{K}\right] + K(1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1), \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), 1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), -\frac{1}{K}\right] \right) \right\} /$$

$$\frac{((k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1))(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)))}{1} \\ \frac{(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1))(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2))}{K^{\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma[-\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)]} K^{\frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2) + 1} \right.} \\ \left. ((1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)) \Gamma[1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)] \Gamma[-\frac{1}{2}((k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1) + (k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2))] + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2) \Gamma[2 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)] \Gamma[-\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1) + (k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2))] \right) -$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1), 1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), 2 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), -\frac{1}{K}\right] + K(1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1), \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), 1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2), -\frac{1}{K}\right] \right) \right\}$$

$F_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} g_f[k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2] :=$

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1))(1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2))}, \frac{1}{(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1)(-\frac{1}{2} + (k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1))(1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2))} \right\}$$

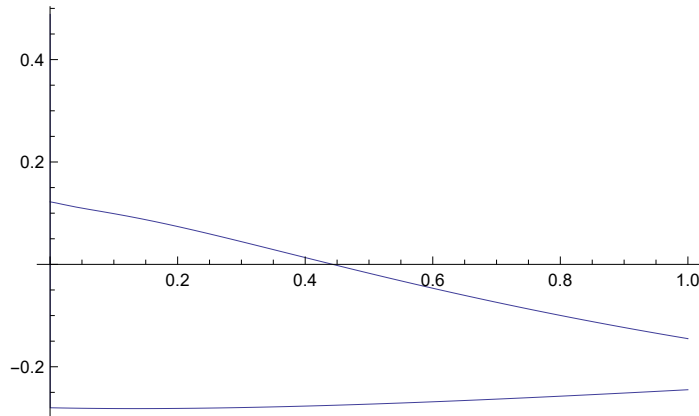
$\text{Module}[\{k_1 = 1, k_2 = 1, \lambda_1 = 1.1, \lambda_2 = 1.2\}, F_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} g_f[k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2]]$

$\{0.122192 + 0.266569 i, -0.280064 - 0.0173219 i\}$

$\text{Module}[\{k_1 = 1, k_2 = 1, \lambda_1 = 1.1, \lambda_2 = 1.2\}, F_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} g_c[k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, 0.0001]]$

$\{0.122168 + 0.266592 i, -0.280067 - 0.0173439 i\}$

$\text{Module}[\{k_1 = 1, k_2 = 1, \lambda_1 = 1.1, \lambda_2 = 1.2\}, \text{Plot}[\text{Re}[F_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} g_c[k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, K]], \{K, 0, 1\}]]$



on a bien convergence

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow 0} F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g_c[K]] = F_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}[g_f]$$

Differentiability at $K = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial g_c[K]}{\partial K} &= \frac{\partial (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+}{\partial K} = \frac{\partial ((e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K])}{\partial K} = \\ &= \frac{\partial (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)}{\partial K} \theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K] + (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \frac{\partial (\theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K])}{\partial K} = \\ &= -\theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K] - (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \delta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K]\end{aligned}$$

assume two different definitions of f , for $K > 0$ and $K < 0$:

$$f[K] = \theta[K] fp[K] + (1 - \theta[K]) fn[K] = fn[K] + \theta[K] (fp[K] - fn[K])$$

$$\frac{\partial f[K]}{\partial K} = \frac{\partial fn[K]}{\partial K} + \theta[K] \frac{\partial (fp[K] - fn[K])}{\partial K} + (fp[K] - fn[K]) \times \delta[K]$$

$$\text{we have } fn[x_1, x_2, K] = \Delta S - K + fp[x_2, x_1, -K]$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f[K]}{\partial K} &= -1 - \frac{\partial fp[x_2, x_1, -K]}{\partial K} + \theta[K] \frac{\partial (fp[x_1, x_2, K] + 1 + fp[x_2, x_1, -K])}{\partial K} + \\ &+ (fp[x_1, x_2, K] - (\Delta S - K + fp[x_2, x_1, -K])) \times \delta[K] \\ \frac{\partial f[K]}{\partial K} &= \theta[K] \frac{\partial fp[x_1, x_2, K]}{\partial K} - (1 - \theta[K]) \frac{\partial fp[x_2, x_1, -K]}{\partial K} + \\ &+ (fp[x_1, x_2, K] - (\Delta S - K + fp[x_2, x_1, -K])) \times \delta[K] \\ \frac{\partial f[K]}{\partial K} &= \mathbf{1}_{K>0} \frac{\partial fp[x_1, x_2, K]}{\partial K} - \mathbf{1}_{K<0} \frac{\partial fp[x_2, x_1, -K]}{\partial K} + \\ &+ (fp[x_1, x_2, K] - (\Delta S - K + fp[x_2, x_1, -K])) \times \delta[K]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{let suppose } \Delta S = fp[x_1, x_2, 0] - fp[x_2, x_1, 0]$$

then

$$\left. \frac{\partial f[x_1, x_2, K]}{\partial K} \right|_{\theta_+} = \left. \frac{\partial f[x_1, x_2, K]}{\partial K} \right|_{\theta_-} + \left(\frac{\partial fp[x_1, x_2, 0]}{\partial K} - \frac{\partial fp[x_2, x_1, 0]}{\partial K} \right)$$

$$\text{but we have } fp[x_1, x_2, K] = g_c[K]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial g_c[K]}{\partial K} &= \frac{\partial (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)^+}{\partial K} = \frac{\partial ((e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K])}{\partial K} = \\ &= \frac{\partial (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K)}{\partial K} \theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K] + (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \frac{\partial (\theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K])}{\partial K} = \\ &= -\theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K] - (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K) \delta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} - K]\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial fp[x_1, x_2, 0]}{\partial K} - \frac{\partial fp[x_2, x_1, 0]}{\partial K} \right) &= \\ &= -\theta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}] - (e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}) \delta[e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}] - (-\theta[e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}] - (e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}) \delta[e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}])\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{let } \Delta S = e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \text{fp}[x1, x2, \theta]}{\partial K} - \frac{\partial \text{fp}[x2, x1, \theta]}{\partial K} \right) = -\theta[\Delta S] - (\Delta S) \delta[\Delta S] - (-\theta[-\Delta S] - (-\Delta S) \delta[-\Delta S]) =$$

$$-\theta[\Delta S] - (\Delta S) \delta[\Delta S] - (- (1 - \theta[\Delta S]) - (-\Delta S) \delta[\Delta S]) =$$

$$-\theta[\Delta S] - \Delta S \delta[\Delta S] - (-1 + \theta[\Delta S] + \Delta S \delta[\Delta S]) = -\theta[\Delta S] - \Delta S \delta[\Delta S] + 1 - \theta[\Delta S] - \Delta S \delta[\Delta S] = 1$$

```
f[ΔS_] := -HeavisideTheta[ΔS] - ΔS DiracDelta[ΔS]
```

```
Simplify[f[ΔS] - f[-ΔS]]
```

```
HeavisideTheta[-ΔS] - HeavisideTheta[ΔS]
```

```
= 1 - 2 θ[ΔS]
```

```
f[S_, K_] := Max[S - K, 0]
```

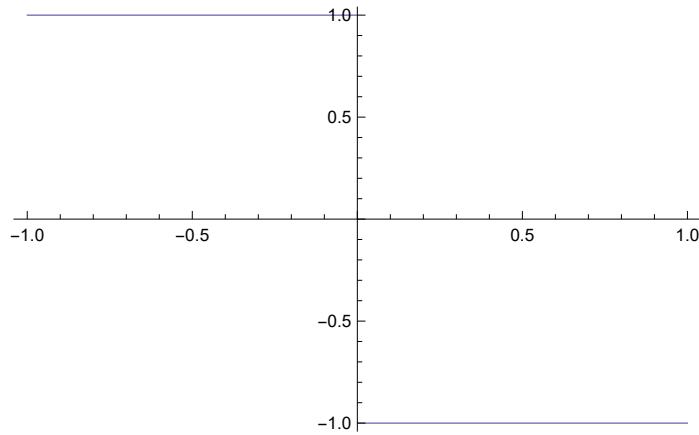
```
h = (D[f[S, K], K] - D[f[-S, K], K]) /. K -> 0
```

```
{ -1 -S < 0 - { -1 S < 0
```

```
FullForm[h]
```

```
Plus[Piecewise[List[List[-1, Less[Times[-1, S], 0]]], 0],  
Times[-1, Piecewise[List[List[-1, Less[S, 0]]], 0]]]
```

```
Plot[h, {S, -1, 1}]
```



Implementation

Therefore we can write a first version of the propagator

```

SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransform[M_, {{θ11_, θ12_}, {θ12_, θ22_}},
  ρ_, {{Σ11_, Σ12_}, {Σ12_, Σ22_}}, γ_, β_, τ_] :=
Module[{H, EXPH, A11, A21, A, Q, v11, v12, v21, v22,
  c, Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ , ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} \\ \theta_{12} & \theta_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ ,
  Placement1 = {{1, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 0}}, Placement2 = {{0, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 1}},
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M \cdot \Sigma_{\text{infM}} + \Sigma_{\text{infM}} \cdot \text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)] / \beta$ ;

  H = Transpose[Placement1] .  $\left(\frac{- (M + \text{Transpose}[Q] \cdot \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \rho, \gamma])}{2}\right) \cdot \text{Placement1} +$ 
    Transpose[Placement1] . (-Transpose[Q] . Q / 2) . Placement2 +
    Transpose[Placement2] .
     $\left(\frac{1}{2} (\text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \gamma, \gamma] - \text{DiagonalMatrix}[\gamma])\right) \cdot \text{Placement1} +$ 
    Transpose[Placement2] .  $\left(\text{Transpose}\left[\frac{M + \text{Transpose}[Q] \cdot \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \rho, \gamma]}{2}\right]\right) \cdot$ 
    Placement2;
  EXPH = MatrixExp[τ H];
  A11 = {{EXPH[[1, 1]], EXPH[[1, 2]]}, {EXPH[[2, 1]], EXPH[[2, 2]]}};
  A21 = {{EXPH[[3, 1]], EXPH[[3, 2]]}, {EXPH[[4, 1]], EXPH[[4, 2]]}};
  A = Inverse[A11] . A21;
  c = -2 β2  $\left(\text{Tr}\left[\text{MatrixLog2}[A11] + \frac{\tau}{2} (\text{Transpose}[M] + \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \gamma, \rho] \cdot Q)\right]\right)$ ;
  (*c = - $\frac{\beta}{2} \text{Tr}[\text{Log}[A22]] + \tau (\text{Transpose}[M] + \text{Outer}[\text{Times}, \gamma, \rho] \cdot Q)$ );*)
  Exp[Tr[A . Σ] + c]
]

```

the problem of this version is that Q is recomputed inside the procedure that will be called at every node (y1, y2), so we optimize the procedure by externalizing the computation of Q and precomputing all the matrix algebra :

```

SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  {{M11_, M12_}, {M21_, M22_}}, {{Q11_, Q12_}, {Q21_, Q22_}},
  {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {{Σ11_, Σ12_}, {Σ21_, Σ22_}}, {γ1_, γ2_}, β_, τ_ :=
Module[{EXPH = MatrixExp[
  τ { { 1/2 (-M11 - Q11 γ1 ρ1 - Q21 γ1 ρ2), 1/2 (-M12 - Q11 γ2 ρ1 - Q21 γ2 ρ2),
        1/2 (-Q11^2 - Q21^2), 1/2 (-Q11 Q12 - Q21 Q22) }, { 1/2 (-M21 - Q12 γ1 ρ1 - Q22 γ1 ρ2),
        1/2 (-M22 - Q12 γ2 ρ1 - Q22 γ2 ρ2), 1/2 (-Q11 Q12 - Q21 Q22), 1/2 (-Q12^2 - Q22^2) },
        { 1/2 × (-1 + γ1) γ1, γ1 γ2 / 2, 1/2 (M11 + Q11 γ1 ρ1 + Q21 γ1 ρ2),
        1/2 (M21 + Q12 γ1 ρ1 + Q22 γ1 ρ2) }, { γ1 γ2 / 2, 1/2 × (-1 + γ2) γ2,
        1/2 (M12 + Q11 γ2 ρ1 + Q21 γ2 ρ2), 1/2 (M22 + Q12 γ2 ρ1 + Q22 γ2 ρ2) } } ], δ},
  δ = -EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[2, 1]] + EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[2, 2]];
  Exp[ 1/δ (EXPH[[2, 2]] × EXPH[[3, 1]] Σ11 - EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[4, 1]] Σ11 -
    EXPH[[2, 1]] × EXPH[[3, 1]] Σ12 + EXPH[[2, 2]] × EXPH[[3, 2]] Σ12 +
    EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[4, 1]] Σ12 - EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[4, 2]] Σ12 -
    EXPH[[2, 1]] × EXPH[[3, 2]] Σ22 + EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[4, 2]] Σ22) -
    2 β^2 (Log[δ] + τ/2 (M11 + M22 + Q11 γ1 ρ1 + Q12 γ2 ρ1 + Q21 γ1 ρ2 + Q22 γ2 ρ2)) ]
]

```

the same procedure but where 'underlying 1 is echanged with underlying 2


```

SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
  {{M22_, M21_}, {M12_, M11_}}, {{Q22_, Q21_}, {Q12_, Q11_}},
  {ρ2_, ρ1_}, {{Σ22_, Σ21_}, {Σ12_, Σ11_}}, {γ1_, γ2_}, β_, τ_ :=
Module[{EXPH = MatrixExp[
  τ { { 1/2 (-M11 - Q11 γ1 ρ1 - Q21 γ1 ρ2), 1/2 (-M12 - Q11 γ2 ρ1 - Q21 γ2 ρ2),
        1/2 (-Q11^2 - Q21^2), 1/2 (-Q11 Q12 - Q21 Q22) }, { 1/2 (-M21 - Q12 γ1 ρ1 - Q22 γ1 ρ2),
        1/2 (-M22 - Q12 γ2 ρ1 - Q22 γ2 ρ2), 1/2 (-Q11 Q12 - Q21 Q22), 1/2 (-Q12^2 - Q22^2) },
        { 1/2 × (-1 + γ1) γ1, γ1 γ2 / 2, 1/2 (M11 + Q11 γ1 ρ1 + Q21 γ1 ρ2),
        1/2 (M21 + Q12 γ1 ρ1 + Q22 γ1 ρ2) }, { γ1 γ2 / 2, 1/2 × (-1 + γ2) γ2,
        1/2 (M12 + Q11 γ2 ρ1 + Q21 γ2 ρ2), 1/2 (M22 + Q12 γ2 ρ1 + Q22 γ2 ρ2) } }], δ},
  δ = -EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[2, 1]] + EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[2, 2]];
  Exp[ 1/δ (EXPH[[2, 2]] × EXPH[[3, 1]] Σ11 - EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[4, 1]] Σ11 -
    EXPH[[2, 1]] × EXPH[[3, 1]] Σ12 + EXPH[[2, 2]] × EXPH[[3, 2]] Σ12 +
    EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[4, 1]] Σ12 - EXPH[[1, 2]] × EXPH[[4, 2]] Σ12 -
    EXPH[[2, 1]] × EXPH[[3, 2]] Σ22 + EXPH[[1, 1]] × EXPH[[4, 2]] Σ22) -
    2 β^2 (Log[δ] + τ/2 (M11 + M22 + Q11 γ1 ρ1 + Q12 γ2 ρ1 + Q21 γ1 ρ2 + Q22 γ2 ρ2)) ]
]

```

In annex, we write the 1 dimension case, and compare it with the known Heston formula. it tests and verifies the matrix exponential method for solving the riccati equation

Computation of the integrand

Naive integrand

following the preceding theory we can write a first version of the integrand

```

SuperBiHestonVanillaIntegrand[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, Y_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, ω1_, ω2_] :=
Module[{x1 = Y[[1]], x2 = Y[[2]]}, Re[
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransform[M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, {-i (ω1 + i λ1), -i (ω2 - i λ2)}, β, τ]
  e-i x1 (ω1 + i λ1) - i x2 (ω2 - i λ2) CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[ω1 + i λ1, (ω2 - i λ2), K] +
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransform[M, Σinf, ρ, Σ,
    {-i (ω1 + i λ1), -i (ω2 + i λ2)}, β, τ] e-i x1 (ω1 + i λ1) - i x2 (ω2 + i λ2)
  CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[ω1 + i λ1, (ω2 + i λ2), K] ] ] /; K ≠ 0

```

```

SuperBiHestonVanillaSymetrizedIntegrand[
  K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, Y_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, ω1_, ω2_] :=
(SuperBiHestonVanillaIntegrand[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2] +
  SuperBiHestonVanillaIntegrand[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, -ω1, ω2])

```

But this version recomputes the cholesky matrix every time the SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransform function is called, and we want to include the symmetrization.

Also we want to adress the $K < 0$ case and the handling of the ATM gap (or not)

Integrand without handling of the at the money gap

```
NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
  K_, τ_, M_, Q_, ρ_, Σ_, Y_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, ω1_, ω2_] :=
Module[{x1 = Y[[1]], x2 = Y[[2]], k1 = (ω1 + i λ1), Sk1 = (-ω1 + i λ1),
  k2 = (ω2 + i λ2), Sk2 = (-ω2 + i λ2), Sk1A = (-ω1 + i λ1), k1A = (ω1 - i λ1),
  k2A = (ω2 - i λ2), α, αA, Symα, SymαA, α2, αA2, Symα2, SymαA2, propagatorDroit,
  SympropagatorDroit, propagatorGauche, SympropagatorGauche, propagatorDroit2,
  SympropagatorDroit2, propagatorGauche2, SympropagatorGauche2},
Re[If[K > 0,
  α = e-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2;
  αA = e-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2A;
  Symα = e-i x1 Sk1 - i x2 k2;
  SymαA = e-i x1 Sk1A - i x2 k2A;
  propagatorDroit =
    SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2}, β, τ];
  SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1, -i k2}, β, τ];
  propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2A}, β, τ];
  SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1A, -i k2A}, β, τ];
  α propagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, K] +
  Symα SympropagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, K] +
  αA propagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A, K] +
  SymαA SympropagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1A, k2A, K],
If[K < 0,
  α2 = e-i x2 k1 - i x1 k2;
  αA2 = e-i x2 k1 - i x1 k2A;
  Symα2 = e-i x2 Sk1 - i x1 k2;
  SymαA2 = e-i x2 Sk1A - i x1 k2A;
  propagatorDroit2 =
    SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2}, β, τ];
  SympropagatorDroit2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1, -i k2}, β, τ];
  propagatorGauche2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2A}, β, τ];
  SympropagatorGauche2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
    M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1A, -i k2A}, β, τ];
  (α2 (propagatorDroit2 (CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, -K])) +
    Symα2 (SympropagatorDroit2 (CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, -K])) +
    (αA2 propagatorGauche2 (CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A, -K]) +
      SymαA2 SympropagatorGauche2 (CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1A, k2A, -K]))
  ,
  α = e-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2;
```

```

 $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
 $Sym\alpha = e^{-i x_1 Sk_1 - i x_2 k_2};$ 
 $Sym\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 Sk_{1A} - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
propagatorDroit =
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k_{2A}},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk_{1A}, -i k_{2A}},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
 $\alpha$  propagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2] +
  Sym $\alpha$  SympropagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2] +
   $\alpha A$  propagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k_{2A}] +
  Sym $\alpha A$  SympropagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1, k_{2A}] ] ] ] ]

```

Integrand with handling of the at the money gap

```

NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand[
  K_,  $\tau$ _, M_, Q_,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, Y_,  $\beta$ _,  $\lambda_1$ _,  $\lambda_2$ _,  $\omega_1$ _,  $\omega_2$ _] :=
Module[{x1 = Y[[1]], x2 = Y[[2]], k1 = ( $\omega_1 + i \lambda_1$ ), Sk1 = ( $-\omega_1 + i \lambda_1$ ), k2 = ( $\omega_2 + i \lambda_2$ ),
  Sk2 = ( $-\omega_2 + i \lambda_2$ ), Sk1A = ( $-\omega_1 + i \lambda_1$ ), k1A = ( $\omega_1 - i \lambda_1$ ), k2A = ( $\omega_2 - i \lambda_2$ ),
   $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha A$ , Sym $\alpha$ , Sym $\alpha A$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha A_2$ , Sym $\alpha_2$ , Sym $\alpha A_2$ , propagatorDroit,
  SympropagatorDroit, propagatorGauche, SympropagatorGauche, propagatorDroit2,
  SympropagatorDroit2, propagatorGauche2, SympropagatorGauche2},
Re[If[K > 0,
   $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_2};$ 
   $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
  Sym $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 Sk_1 - i x_2 k_2};$ 
  Sym $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 Sk_{1A} - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
  propagatorDroit =
    SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
  SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
  propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k_{2A}},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
  SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
    M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk_{1A}, -i k_{2A}},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
   $\alpha$  propagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, K] +
  Sym $\alpha$  SympropagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, K] +
   $\alpha A$  propagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k_{2A}, K] +
  Sym $\alpha A$  SympropagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk_{1A}, k_{2A}, K],
If[K < 0,
   $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_2};$ 
   $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
  Sym $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 Sk_1 - i x_2 k_2};$ 
  Sym $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 Sk_{1A} - i x_2 k_{2A}};$ 
  propagatorDroit =
    SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];

```

```

SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1, -i k2}, β, τ];
propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2A}, β, τ];
SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1A, -i k2A}, β, τ];
α2 = e-i x2 k1 - i x1 k2;
αA2 = e-i x2 k1 - i x1 k2A;
Symα2 = e-i x2 Sk1 - i x1 k2;
SymαA2 = e-i x2 Sk1A - i x1 k2A;
propagatorDroit2 =
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2}, β, τ];
SympropagatorDroit2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1, -i k2}, β, τ];
propagatorGauche2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2A}, β, τ];
SympropagatorGauche2 = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced2[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1A, -i k2A}, β, τ];
(α2 (propagatorDroit2 (CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, -K])) +
  Symα2 (SympropagatorDroit2 (CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, -K]))) +
(αA2 propagatorGauche2 (CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A, -K]) +
  SymαA2 SympropagatorGauche2 (CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1A, k2A, -K])) +
(α propagatorDroit - α2 propagatorDroit2) CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2] +
(Symα SympropagatorDroit - Symα2 SympropagatorDroit2)
CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2] +
(αA propagatorGauche - αA2 propagatorGauche2)
CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A] +
(SymαA SympropagatorGauche - SymαA2 SympropagatorGauche2)
CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1, k2A]

,
α = e-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2;
αA = e-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2A;
Symα = e-i x1 Sk1 - i x2 k2;
SymαA = e-i x1 Sk1A - i x2 k2A;
propagatorDroit =
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2}, β, τ];
SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1, -i k2}, β, τ];
propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i k1, -i k2A}, β, τ];
SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q, ρ, Σ, {-i Sk1A, -i k2A}, β, τ];
α propagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2] +
  Symα SympropagatorDroit CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2] +
  αA propagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A] +
  SymαA SympropagatorGauche CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1, k2A] ] ] ] ]

```

Of course all these functions computes the same things

```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.045, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02,
  θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2,
  scope1, scope2, nb = 40, printflag = 0, ω1 = 1, ω2 = 1, Σinf, M, Σ, Q},
  Σinf = {{θ1, √θ1 θ2 ρsinf}, {√θ1 θ2 ρsinf, θ2}};
  Σ = {{Σ1, √Σ1 Σ2 ρs}, {√Σ1 Σ2 ρs, Σ2}};
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M])/2]/β;
  {NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K, τ, M, Q, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {{Σ1, √Σ1 Σ2 ρs}, {√Σ1 Σ2 ρs, Σ2}}, {Log[S1], Log[S2]}, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2],
    SuperBiHestonVanillaSymetrizedIntegrand[K, τ, M, Σinf,
      {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {Log[S1], Log[S2]}, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2]
  }]]
{0.016, {-0.195351, -0.195351}}

```

Final Formula for the computation of the vanilla option

Option brute

with handling of the at the money gap

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_,
  Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] := NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K,
  τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, Scope1, Scope2, Nb, printflag] /; K ≥ 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_,
  Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] :=
  NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, Scope1,
  Scope2, Nb, printflag] + S[[1]] - S[[2]] - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_,
  Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] :=

$$\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Module}\left[\{res, Y = \{\text{Log}[S[[1]]], \text{Log}[S[[2]]]\}, Q\},\right.$$

```

$$Q = \text{CholeskyDecomposition}\left[-\left(\frac{M.\Sigmainf + \Sigmainf.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)\right] / \beta;$$

```

  If[printflag == 1, Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ,
    Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2}, " {Nb,Scope1,Scope2}=", {Nb, Scope1, Scope2}]]];
  res = CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
    K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &,
    RiemanCoeffs[Nb, 0, Scope1], RiemanCoeffs[Nb / 2, 0, Scope2]]];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["res-aux=", res]];
  res]

```

without handling of the at the money gap

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_,
  Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] := NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K,
  τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, Scope1, Scope2, Nb, printflag] /; K ≥ 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_,
  Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] :=
  NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux2[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2,
  Scope1, Scope2, Nb, printflag] - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux2[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_,
  Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_, λ2_, Scope1_, Scope2_, Nb_, printflag_] :=

$$\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Module}\left[\{res, Y = \{\text{Log}[S[[1]]], \text{Log}[S[[2]]]\}, Q\},\right.$$

```

$$Q = \text{CholeskyDecomposition}\left[-\left(\frac{M.\Sigmainf + \Sigmainf.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)\right] / \beta;$$

```

  If[printflag == 1, Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ,
    Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2}, " {Nb,Scope1,Scope2}=", {Nb, Scope1, Scope2}]]];
  res = CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand[
    K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &,
    RiemanCoeffs[Nb, 0, Scope1], RiemanCoeffs[Nb / 2, 0, Scope2]]];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["res-aux=", res]];
  res]

```

Option Interfacée Heston (avec traitement du gap a la monnaie)

Several integration shema are provided

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1_, ρs1_, χ1_, Σinf1_}, {v2_, ρs2_, χ2_, Σinf2_},
  {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {ρ12_, ρinf12_}, {Σ1_, Σ2_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_, K_,
  τ_, λ1_, λ2_, z1max_, z2max_, Nb_, Integflag_, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[{v1, ρs1, χ1, Σinf1}, {v2, ρs2, χ2, Σinf2},
  {ρ1, ρ2}, {ρ12, ρinf12}, {Σ1, Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, K, τ,
  λ1, λ2, z1max, z2max, Nb, Integflag, printflag] /; K ≥ 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1_, ρs1_, χ1_, Σinf1_}, {v2_, ρs2_, χ2_, Σinf2_},
  {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {ρ12_, ρinf12_}, {Σ1_, Σ2_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_, K_,
  τ_, λ1_, λ2_, z1max_, z2max_, Nb_, Integflag_, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[{v1, ρs1, χ1, Σinf1}, {v2, ρs2, χ2, Σinf2},
  {ρ1, ρ2}, {ρ12, ρinf12}, {Σ1, Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, K, τ, λ1, λ2,
  z1max, z2max, Nb, Integflag, printflag] + S1 - S2 - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[{v1_, ρs1_, χ1_, Σinf1_},
  {v2_, ρs2_, χ2_, Σinf2_}, {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {ρ12_, ρinf12_}, {Σ1_, Σ2_}, {S1_, S2_},
  β_, K_, τ_, λ1_, λ2_, z1max_, z2max_, Nb_, Integflag_, printflag_] :=
Module[{{M, Σinf, Σ, Q, Σ12, Scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ , Scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ },
  result, coeffs1, coeffs2, y0, Y1 = Log[S1], Y2 = Log[S2]}],
  Σ12 =  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2 \rho12}$ ;
  Q = DetermineQ[ρ1, ρ2, v1, v2, ρs1, ρs2, printflag];
  M = DetermineM[Q, β, Σinf1, Σinf2, χ1, χ2, Σ12, printflag];
  Σinf = {{Σinf1,  $\sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2 \rhoinf12}$ }, { $\sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2 \rhoinf12}$ , Σinf2}};
  Σ = {{Σ1, Σ12}, {Σ12, Σ2}};
  If[printflag == 1,
    Print["M=", M // MatrixForm, " Q=", Q // MatrixForm, " Σ=", Σ // MatrixForm,
      " Σinf=", Σinf // MatrixForm, " Scope1=", Scope1, " Scope2=", Scope2];];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2},
    Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2}, " {Nb,Scope1,Scope2}=", {Nb, Scope1, Scope2}]];
  If[Integflag == 0, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

  result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{},
    CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
      K, τ, M, Q, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {Y1, Y2}, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &,
      RiemanCoeffs[Nb / 2, 0, Scope1], RiemanCoeffs[Nb / 2, 0, Scope2]]];];
  If[Integflag == 1, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

  result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{}, CoeffBasedIntegrate[
    (NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K, τ, M, Q, {ρ1, ρ2},
      Σ, {Y1, Y2}, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &, ZeroTangeanteRiemanCoeffs[
      Nb / 2, 0, Scope1], ZeroTangeanteRiemanCoeffs[Nb / 2, 0, Scope2]]];];

  If[Integflag == 2, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

```

```

result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{ },
  CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
    K,  $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &,
    ReenforcedRiemanCoeffs[Floor[Nb / 2], 0, Scope1 / 3, Scope1],
    ReenforcedRiemanCoeffs[Floor[Nb / 2], 0, Scope2 / 3, Scope2]]];
If[Integflag == 3, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{ },
  CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
    K,  $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &,
    ZeroTangeanteReenforcedRiemanCoeffs[Floor[Nb / 2], 0, Scope1 / 3, Scope1],
    ZeroTangeanteReenforcedRiemanCoeffs[Floor[Nb / 2], 0, Scope2 / 3, Scope2]]];
If[Integflag == 10, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

coeffs1 = SpecialExpCoeffs[
  {0, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, 0}]},
  {Scope1 / 5, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {Scope1 / 5, 0}]},
  {Scope1 / 2, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {Scope1 / 2, 0}]},
  0, Scope1, Nb];
coeffs2 = SpecialExpCoeffs[
  {0, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, 0}]},
  {Scope2 / 5, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, Scope2 / 5}]},
  {Scope2 / 2, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, Scope2 / 2}]},
  0, Scope2, Nb];

result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{ },
  CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,  $\tau$ ,
    M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, coeffs1, coeffs2]]];
If[Integflag == 11, If[printflag == 1, Print["integflag=", Integflag]]];

y0 = Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
  K,  $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, 0}];
coeffs1 = SpecialExpCoeffs2[
  y0,
  {Scope1 / 2, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,  $\tau$ , M,
    Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {Scope1 / 2, 0}]},
  0, Nb];
coeffs2 = SpecialExpCoeffs2[
  {0, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, 0}]},
  {Scope2 / 5, Apply[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
     $\tau$ , M, Q, { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {Y1, Y2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , #1, #2]) &, {0, Scope2 / 5}]},

```



```

{Scope2 / 2, Apply[ (NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {Y1, Y2}, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &, {0, Scope2 / 2}]],
0, Scope2, Nb];
result =  $\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2}$  Module[{},
    CoeffBasedIntegrate[ (NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K, τ,
        M, Q, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {Y1, Y2}, β, λ1, λ2, #1, #2]) &, coeffs1, coeffs2]]];
result
]

```

Example of execution

```

Timing[
Module[ {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.0000001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041,
    ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05,
    β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 40, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},
    scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
    M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
    Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
    Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
    {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf,
        {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag],
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[0, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ,
        {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag],
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[-K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
        β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]
    }]]
{12.078, {0.00859547, 0.00861146, 0.00860579}}

```

```

Timing[
Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.045, K = 0.0000001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041,
  ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05,
  β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 40, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},
  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf,
    {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag],
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[0, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
    β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag],
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[-K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ,
    {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]
  }]]

{12.047, {0.0108955, 0.0109097, 0.010946}}

```

Handling of the Gap at the money

```

Timing[
Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15, ρs = 0.8,
  ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0.5, ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5,
  τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, strikes = {-0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005,
    -0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01}, scope1, scope2,
  nb = 40, inter, Lcoefs, vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Σ},
  M = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix};$$

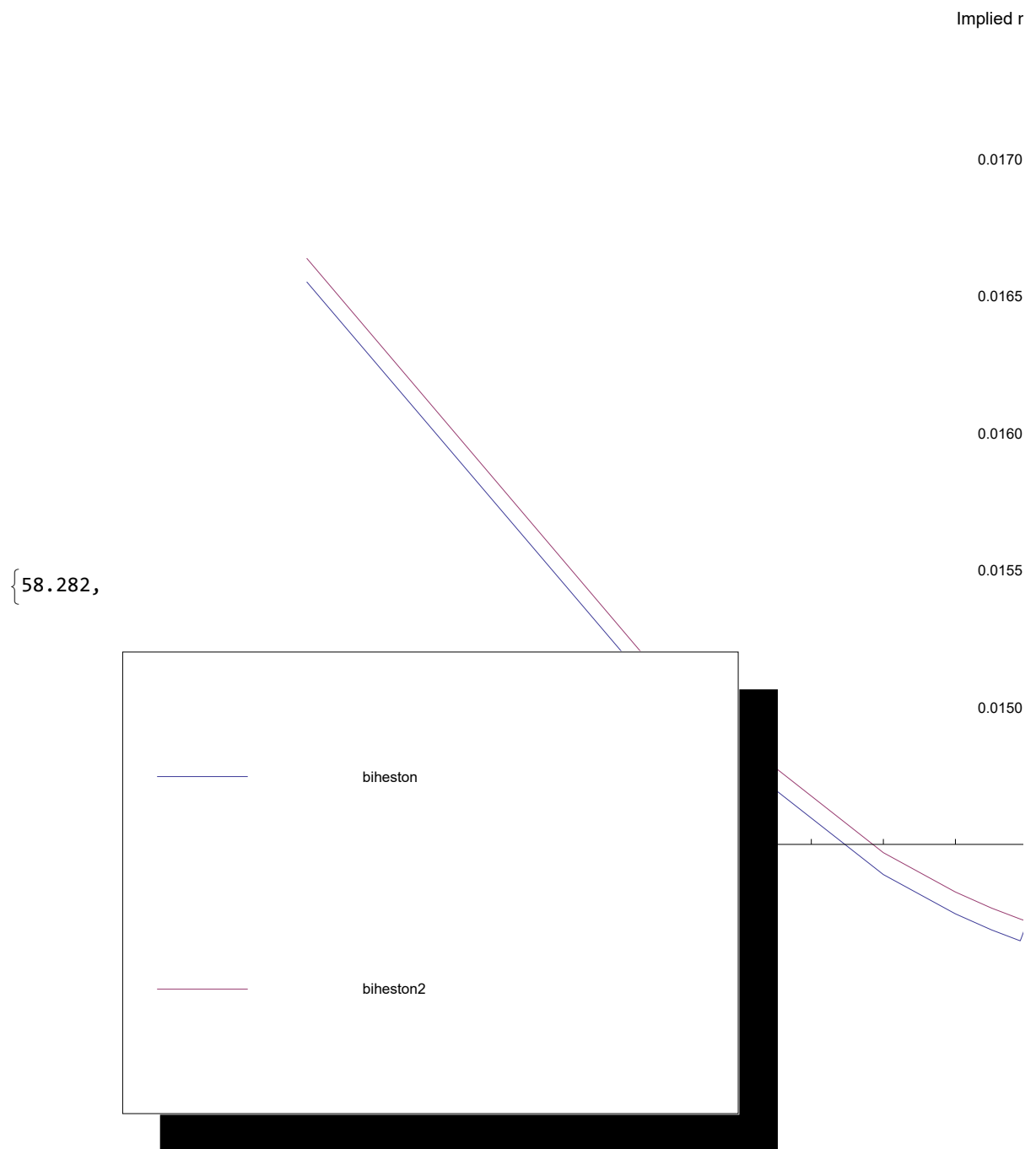
  Σinf = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix};$$

  Σ = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix};$$

  scope1 = 
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4} \tau}};$$
 scope2 = 
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4} \tau}};$$

  smile = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
    β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  smile2 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
    β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"biheston", "biheston2"}]
]

```



Comparaison with a lognormal model and spike at the money

Le smile presente un coin a la monnaie

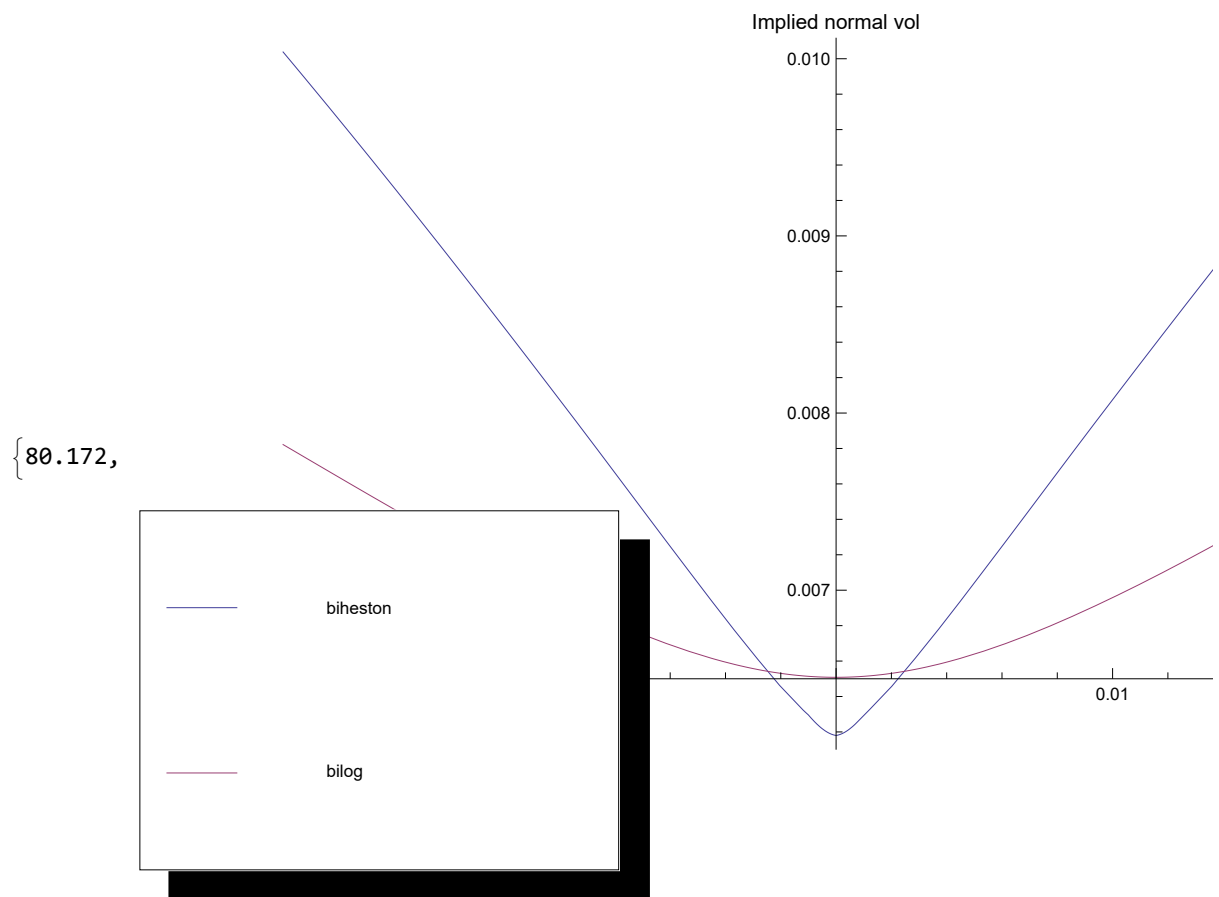
```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.1, v2 = 0.1,  $\chi$ 1 = 0.15,  $\chi$ 2 = 0.15,
   $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ inf1 = 0.15,  $\Sigma$ inf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
   $\rho$ 1 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ s1 = -0.6,  $\rho$ s2 = -0.6,  $\rho$ 12 = 0.8,  $\rho$ inf12 = 0.8,  $\beta$ , integflag = 0,
   $\tau$  = 5, zmax,  $\omega$ 1 = 1,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 60, flag = 1, det,
  Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40], vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes,  $\beta$ mul = 0.9},
strikes = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.0075, -0.005, -0.003,
  -0.001, 0, 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
 $\beta$  =  $\beta$ Optimal2[v1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1, v2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2];
Print[" $\beta$ =",  $\beta$ ];
 $\beta$  *=  $\beta$ mul;
z1max = 2; z2max = 4;
smile1 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1}, {v2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2},
  { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2}, { $\rho$ 12,  $\rho$ inf12}, { $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ 2}, {S1, S2},  $\beta$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,
   $\lambda$ 2, z1max, z2max, Nb, integflag, 0}]], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter1 = Interpolation[smile1];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2, v2, Lcoefs];

smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho$ 12, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter1[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend -> {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```

$\beta=9$.



There is a discontinuity in the smile at the money that can be traced back a discontinuity of the derivative of the option price with respect to K

```

Timing[
Module[
  {S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15, ρs = 0.8,
   ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0.5, ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5,
   τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, strikes = {-0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005,
    -0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01}, scope1, scope2,
   nb = 40, inter, Lcoefs, vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Σ},
  M = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix};$$

  Σinf = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix};$$

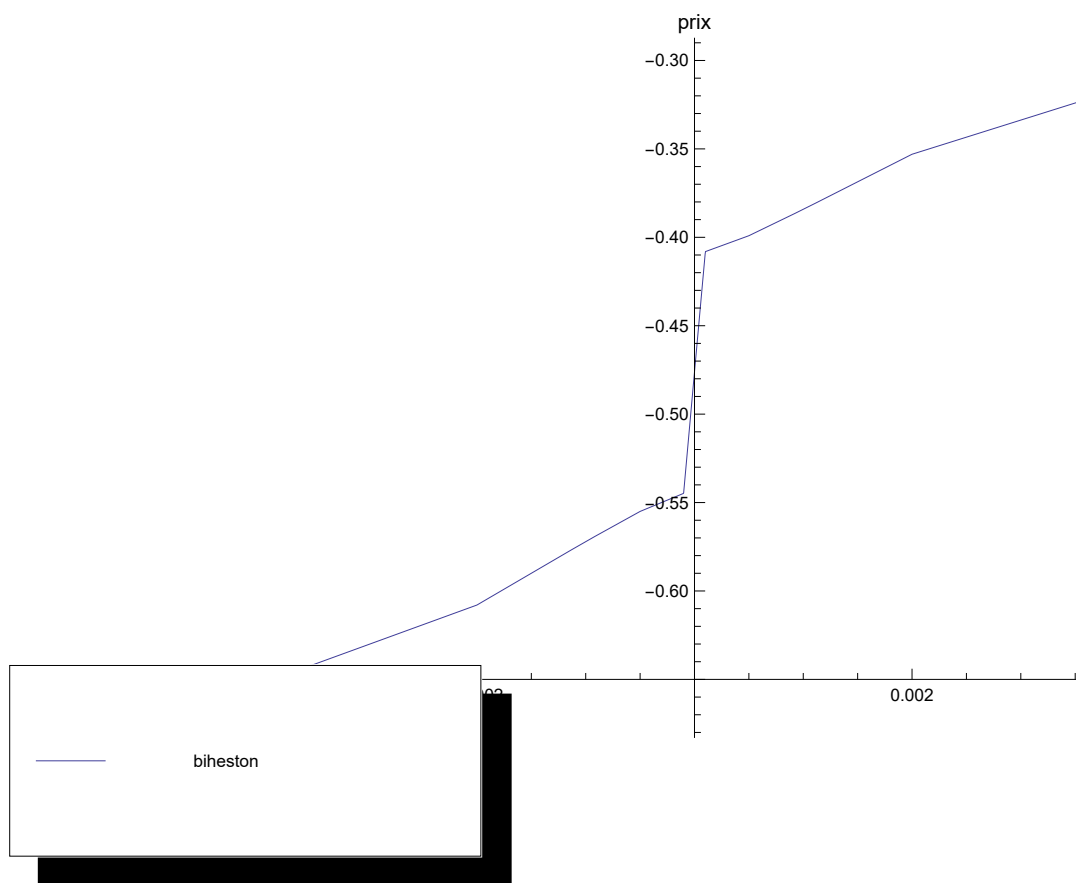
  Σ = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix};$$

  scope1 = 
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4} \tau}};$$
 scope2 = 
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4} \tau}};$$

  smile =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ,
    {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}];
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  shift = 0.0001;
  smile2 = Table[
    {strikes[[i]], (inter[strikes[[i]] + shift] - inter[strikes[[i]] - shift]) / (2 shift)},
    {i, 2, Length[strikes] - 1}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  Plot[{inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[2]], strikes[[Length[strikes] - 1]]}, PlotLabel → "prix",
    PlotLegend → {"biheston", "biheston2"}]
]

```

{ 76.109,



Smart Integration

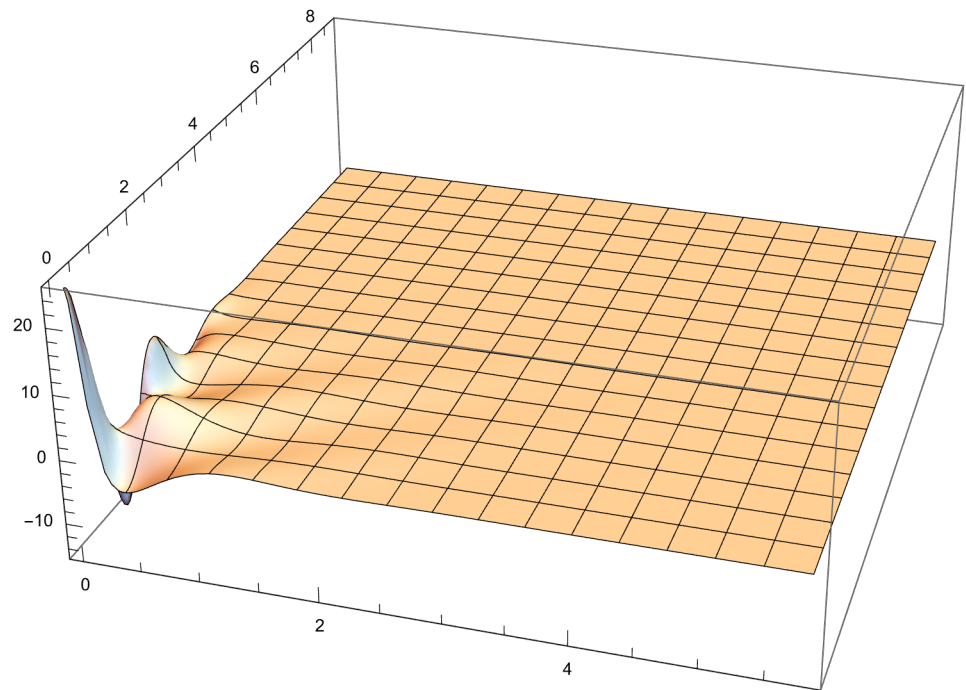
```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.8, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs,
  vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.001},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M])/2]/β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  Plot3D[NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2], {ω1, 0, scope1}, {ω2, 0, scope2},
    PlotPoints → nb, PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "K=" <> ToString[K]]]

```

$K=0.001$

{ 265.937,

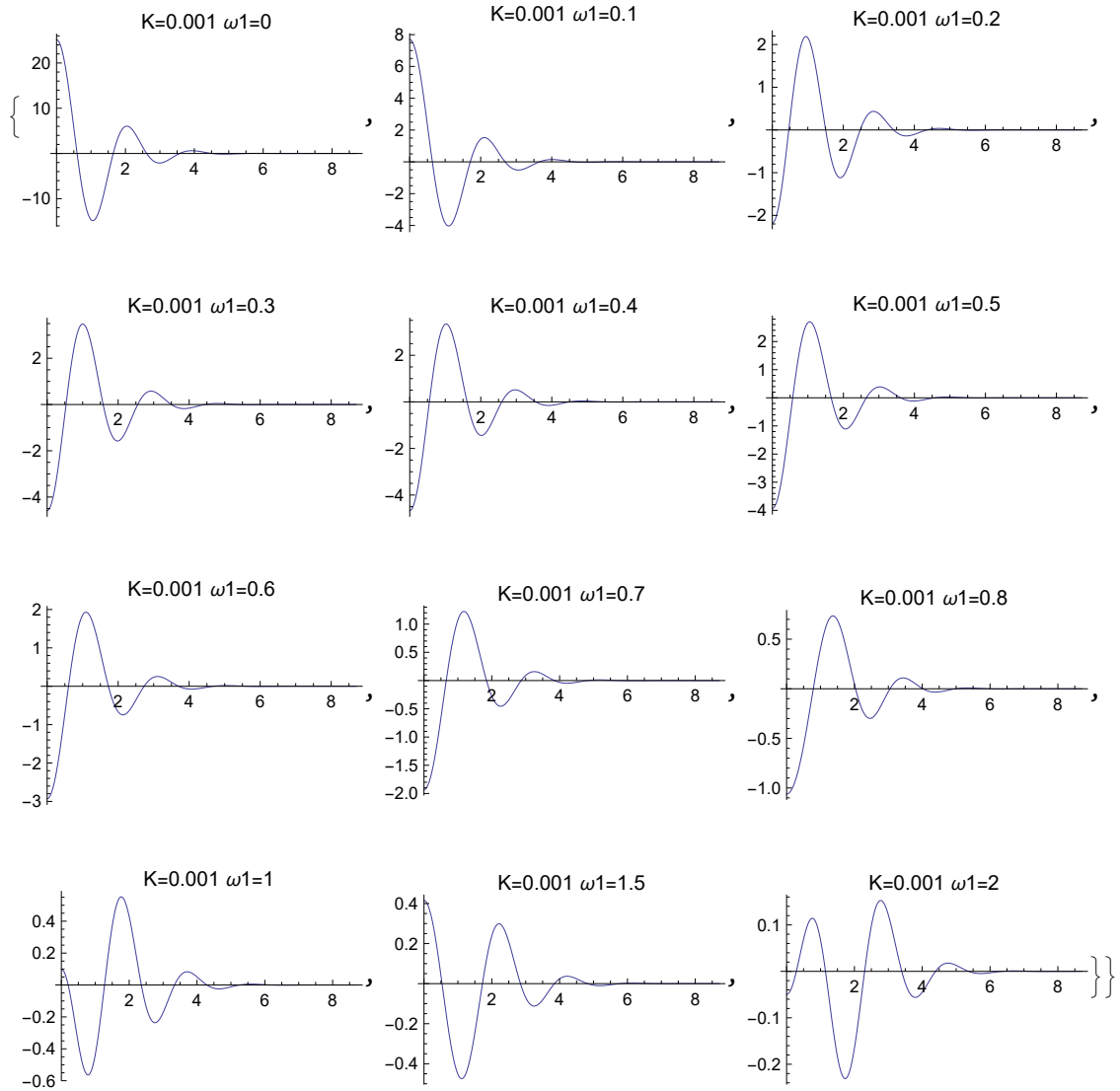


```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.8, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs,
  vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.001, ω1},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M])/2]/β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  Table[Plot[NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2], {ω2, 0, scope2}, PlotPoints → nb,
    PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "K=" <> ToString[K] <> " ω1=" <> ToString[ω1]],
    {ω1, {0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2}}]]]

```

{ 186.765,

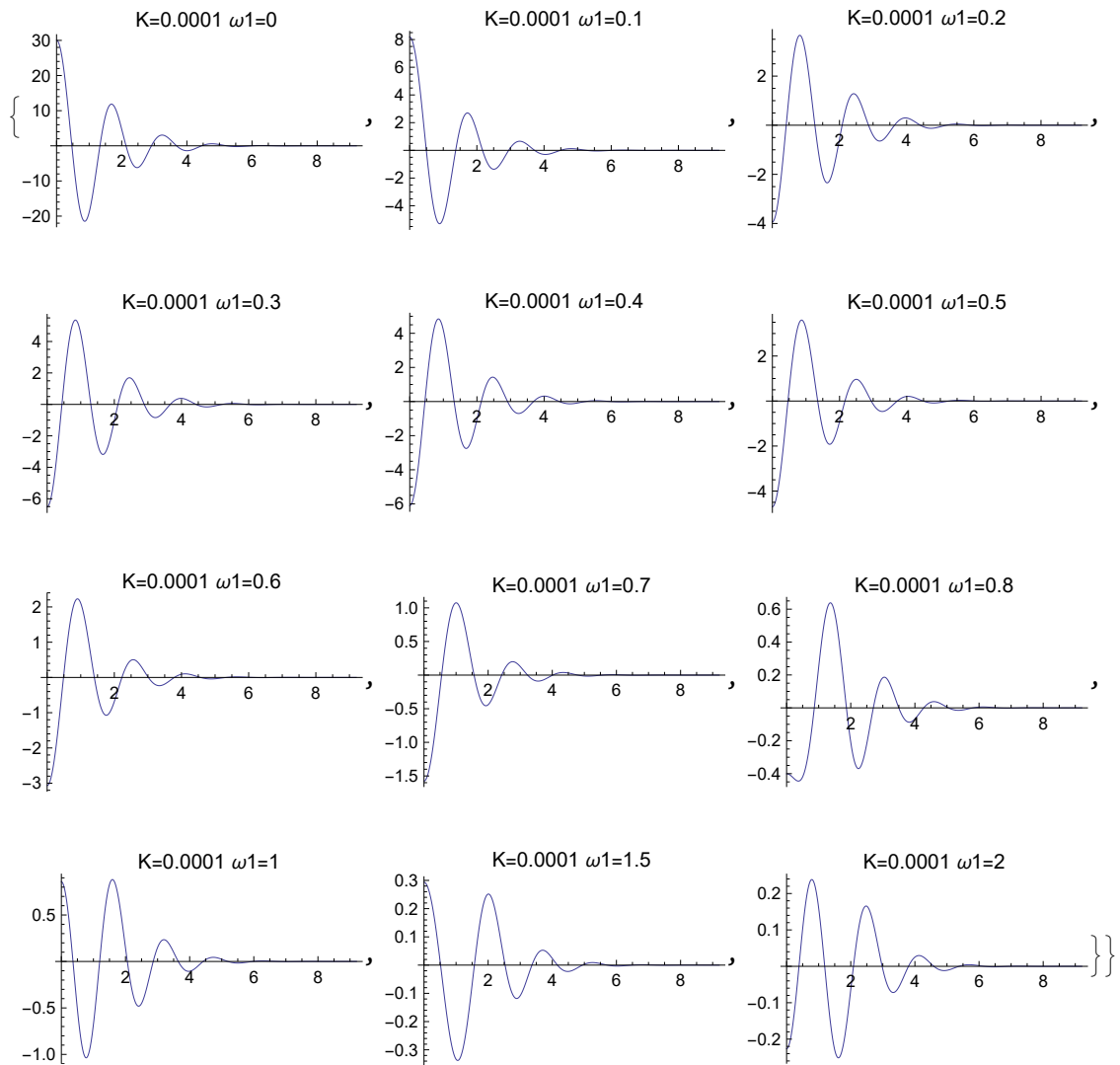


```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.02, S2 = 0.02, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.3, ρsinf = 0.3, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.02, Σ2 = 0.02,
  β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs, vol1,
  vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.0001, ω1},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M]) / 2] / β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 = 4 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  scope2 = 6 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  Table[Plot[NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2], {ω2, 0, scope2}, PlotPoints → nb,
    PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "K=" <> ToString[K] <> " ω1=" <> ToString[ω1]],
    {ω1, {0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2}}]]]

```

{ 203.032,

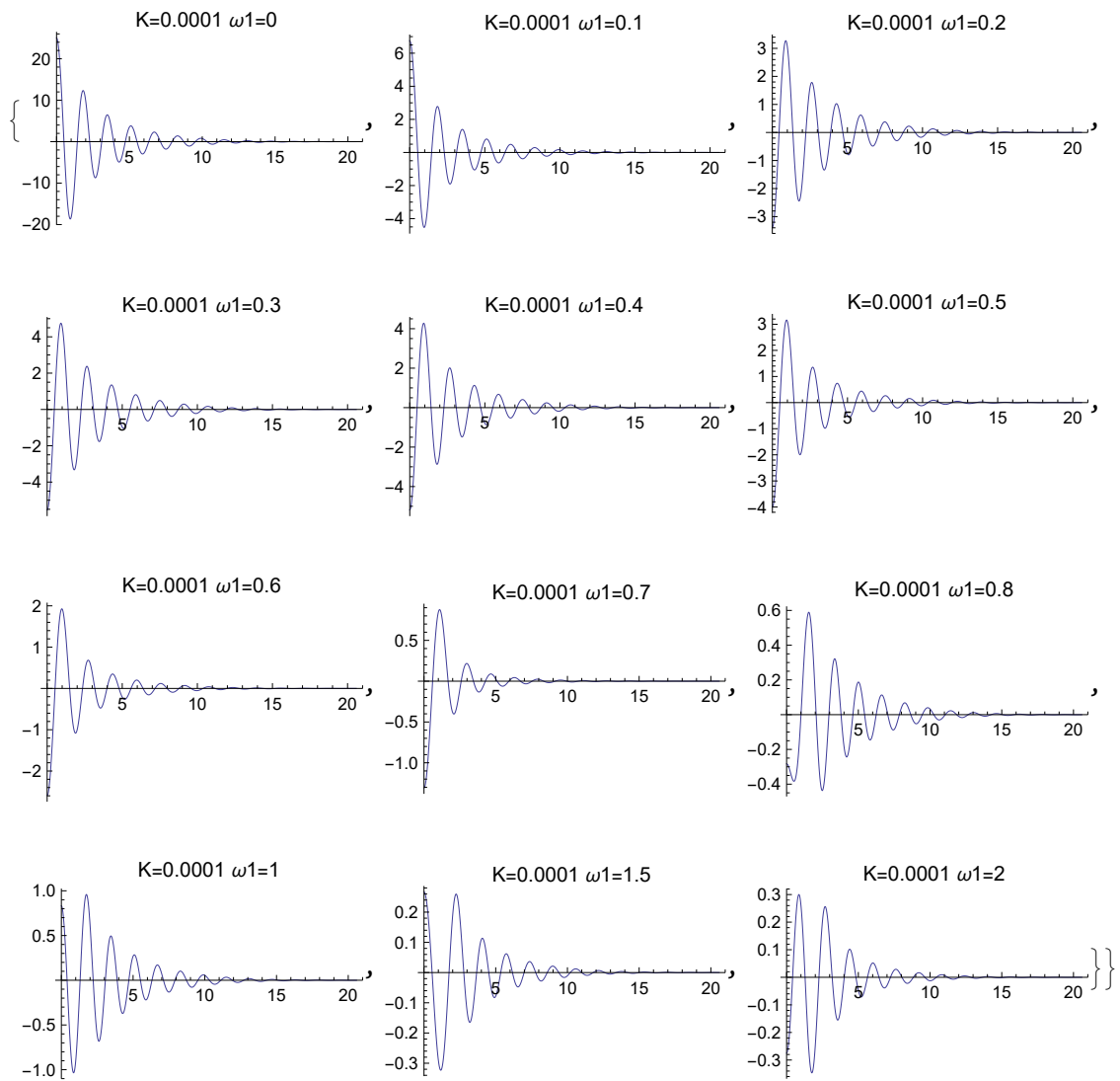


```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.02, S2 = 0.02, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.3, ρsinf = 0.3, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.02, Σ2 = 0.02,
  β = 10, τ = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs, vol1,
  vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.0001, ω1},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M]) / 2] / β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 = 4 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  scope2 = 6 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  Table[Plot[NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2], {ω2, 0, scope2}, PlotPoints → nb,
    PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "K=" <> ToString[K] <> " ω1=" <> ToString[ω1]],
    {ω1, {0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2}}]]]

```

{ 284.703,

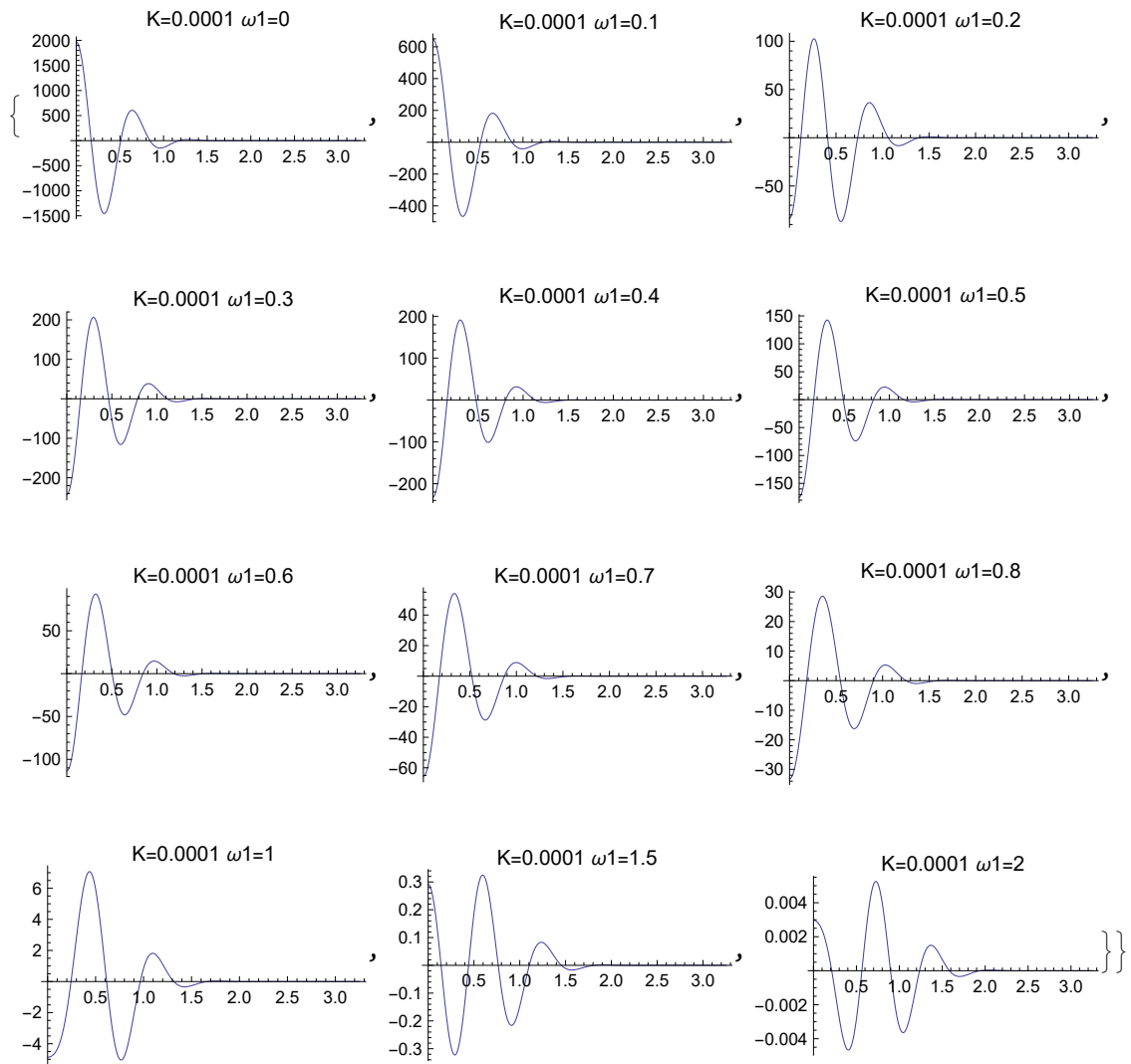



```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.02, S2 = 0.02, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.3, ρsinf = 0.3, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.02, Σ2 = 0.02,
  β = 10, τ = 40, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs, vol1,
  vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.0001, ω1},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M]) / 2] / β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 = 4 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  scope2 = 6 / (√((Σ1 + Σ2 + θ1 + θ2) / 4 τ));
  Table[Plot[NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
    τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2], {ω2, 0, scope2}, PlotPoints → nb,
    PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "K=" <> ToString[K] <> " ω1=" <> ToString[ω1]],
    {ω1, {0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2}}]]]

```

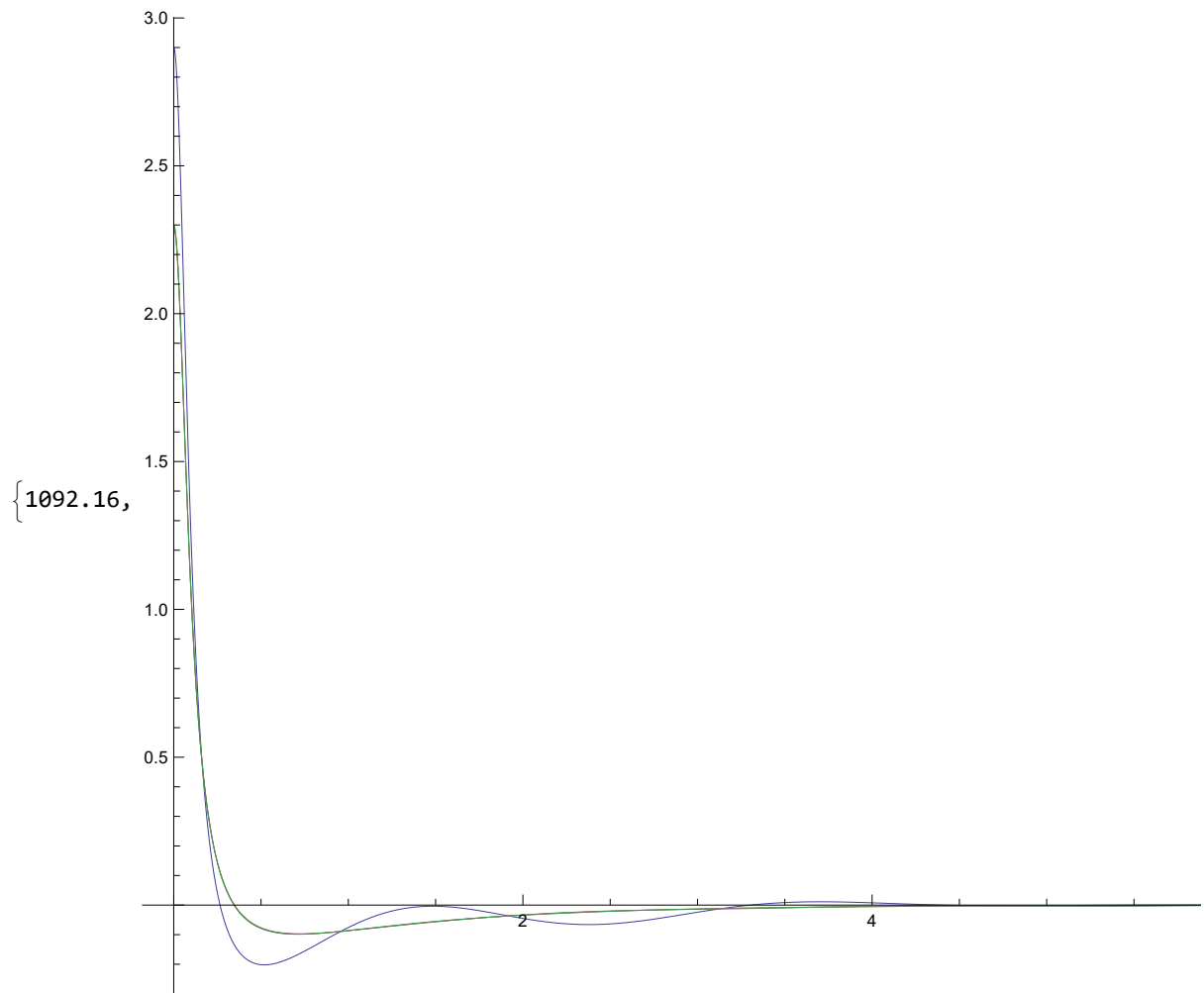
{ 212.141,



```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0.8, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04,
  β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs, vol1,
  vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Q, Σ, ρ, Y, zmax1, zmax2, K = 0.0001, ω1},
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ρ = {ρ1, ρ2};
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[-(M.Σinf + Σinf.Transpose[M])/2]/β;
  Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  Plot[
    {CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K, τ, M,
      Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, #]) &, RiemanCoeffs[nb, 0, scope2 / 3]],
      CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[K,
      τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, #]) &, RiemanCoeffs[nb, 0, scope2 / 1.5]],
      CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
      K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, #]) &, RiemanCoeffs[nb, 0, scope2]],
      CoeffBasedIntegrate[(NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand2[
      K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β, λ1, λ2, ω1, #]) &,
      RiemanCoeffs[nb, 0, scope2 * 1.3]]}, {ω1, 0, scope2}, PlotRange → All]]]

```



```
AdaptativeIntegrate[Func_, LegendreCoef0_, LegendreCoefn_, period0_, periodn_,  $\epsilon$ _] :=
Module[{sum = 0.0, increment =  $\epsilon$  + 1, i = 0},
  sum = CoeffBasedIntegrate[Func,
    LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoef0, 0, period0]];
  While[Abs[increment] >  $\epsilon$ , increment = CoeffBasedIntegrate[
    Func, LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoefn,
      period0 + i * periodn, period0 + (i + 1) * periodn]];
  i += 1;
  sum += increment];
{i, sum}]
```

```
AdaptativeIntegrate[Func_, LegendreCoef0_, period0_, periodn_,  $\epsilon$ _] :=
Module[{sum = 0.0, increment =  $\epsilon$  + 1, i = 0},
  sum = CoeffBasedIntegrate[Func,
    LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoef0, 0, period0]];
  While[Abs[increment] >  $\epsilon$ , increment = Func[period0 + (i + 1 / 2) * periodn] periodn;
  i += 1;
  sum += increment];
{i, sum}]
```

```
coefs = LegendreCoeffs[15]; coefs2 = LegendreCoeffs[5];
```

```

a = AdaptativeIntegrate[ ((1 + Sin[#^2]) Exp[-#] ) &, coefs, coefs2, 2, 0.5, 0.000001];
{a, a[[2]] - NIntegrate[ ((1 + Sin[x^2]) Exp[-x] ), {x, 0, ∞}]}
{{23, 1.27051}, -1.32787 × 10-6}

a = AdaptativeIntegrate[ ((1 + Sin[#^2]) Exp[-#] ) &, coefs, 4, 0.01, 0.0000001];
{a, a[[2]] - NIntegrate[ ((1 + Sin[x^2]) Exp[-x] ), {x, 0, ∞}]}
{{16, 1.25513}, -0.0153883}

```

```

AdaptativeIntegrate[Func_, LegendreCoef0_, LegendreCoefn_, period0_, periodn_, ε_] :=
Module[{sum = 0.0, increment = ε + 1, i = 0},
sum = CoeffBasedIntegrate[Func,
LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoef0, 0, period0]];
While[Abs[increment] > ε, increment = CoeffBasedIntegrate[
Func, LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoefn,
period0 + i * periodn, period0 + (i + 1) * periodn]];
i += 1;
sum += increment];
{i, sum}]

```

```

AdaptativeIntegrate[Func_, LegendreCoef0_, period0_, periodn_, ε_] :=
Module[{sum = 0.0, increment = ε + 1, i = 0},
sum = CoeffBasedIntegrate[Func,
LegendreCoeffsFromLegendre[LegendreCoef0, 0, period0]];
While[Abs[increment] > ε, increment = Func[period0 + (i + 1 / 2) * periodn] periodn;
i += 1;
sum += increment];
{i, sum}]

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ, S, β, λ1_,
λ2_, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_, ε1_},
{LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_, ε2_}, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2,
{LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
{LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag] /; K ≥ 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ, S, β, λ1_,
λ2_, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_, ε1_},
{LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_, ε2_}, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2,
{LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
{LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag] - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonVanillaAux[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, S_, β_, λ1_,
  λ2_, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_, ε1_},
  {LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_, ε2_}, printflag_] :=

$$\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Module}\left[\{a, \text{res}, \text{res2}, Y = \{\text{Log}[S[[1]]], \text{Log}[S[[2]]]\}, Q\},\right.$$

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition $\left[-\left(\frac{M.\Sigmainf + \Sigmainf.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)\right] / \beta;$ 
  If[printflag == 1,
    Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print[
    "{NbLegendreCoef1,NbLegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef1], Length[LegendreCoef1n], period1, period1n, ε1}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["{NbLegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef2], period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["{LegendreCoef1,LegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    " {LegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  res = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω2, a = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω1,
    NewSymetrizedSuperBiHestonVanillaReducedIntegrand[K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β,
    λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2]], LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1];
    If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_2=", a]];
    a[[2]], LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_1=", res]];
  res[[2]]]

```

```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02,
  θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5,
  ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1,
  scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1,
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},
  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag],
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[0, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag],
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[-K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]}]}
{6.437, {0.00877397, 0.00877929, 0.0087846}}

```

Correlation smile effect

The purpose of the whole framework is be able to model correlation smile effect that is visualized here through the rotation effect of the smile due to croos term inside the mean reverting matrix M

```
Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15,
```

```

θ2 = 0.15, ρs = 0.8, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15,
Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2,
nb = 100, inter, Lcoefs, vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Σ},
strikes = {-0.03, -0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
-0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03};

M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

ρm1 = 0.; ρm2 = 0.; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

smile00 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter00 = Interpolation[smile00, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = 0.5; ρm2 = 0.; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

smile10 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter10 = Interpolation[smile10, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = 0.; ρm2 = 0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

smile01 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter01 = Interpolation[smile01, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = 0.; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

smile50 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter50 = Interpolation[smile50, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = 0.; ρm2 = -0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

smile05 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter05 = Interpolation[smile05, InterpolationOrder → 1];

```



```

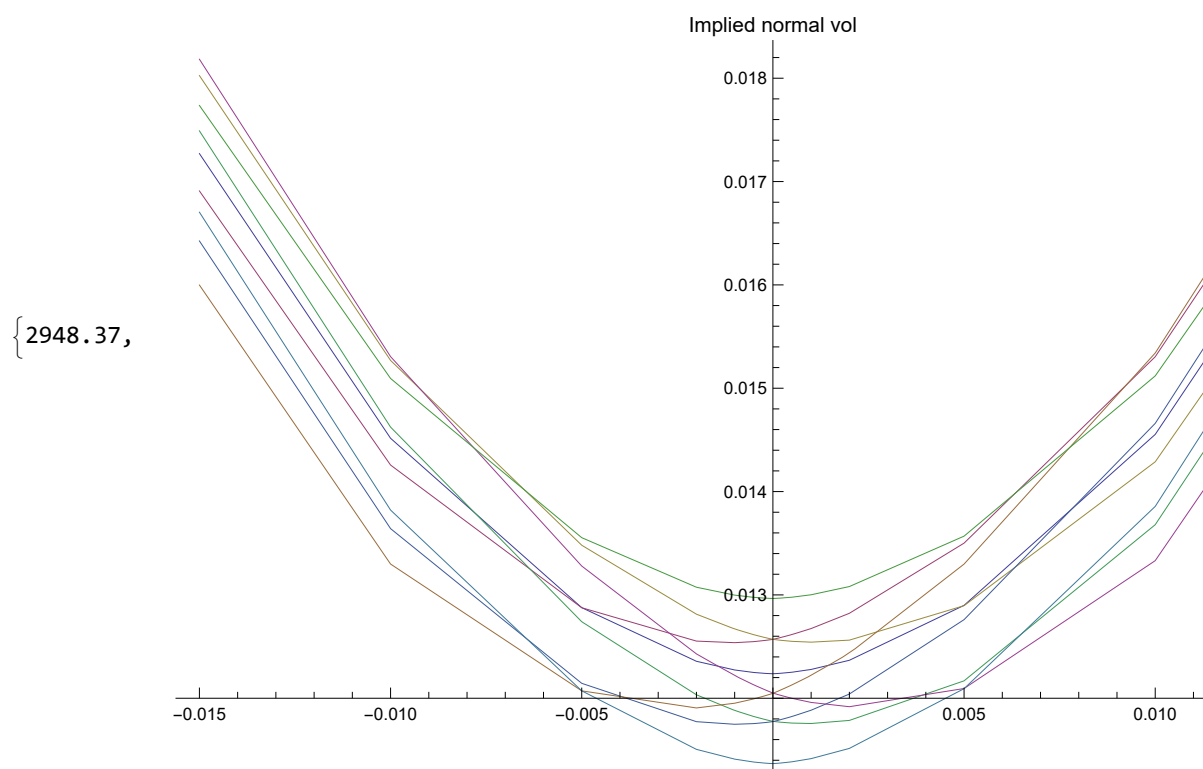
ρm1 = 0.5; ρm2 = 0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile11 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
  β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter11 = Interpolation[smile11, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = -0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile55 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
  β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter55 = Interpolation[smile55, InterpolationOrder → 1];

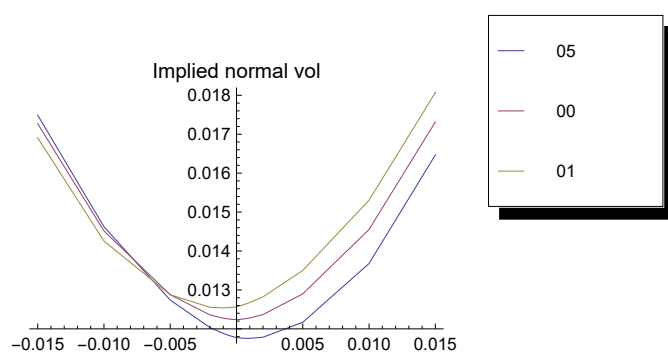
ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = 0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile51 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
  β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter51 = Interpolation[smile51, InterpolationOrder → 1];

ρm1 = 0.5; ρm2 = -0.5; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile15 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
  β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter15 = Interpolation[smile15, InterpolationOrder → 1];
Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40];
v1 = 0.2; vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, M1, v1, Lcoefs];
v2 = 0.2; vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, M2, v2, Lcoefs];
smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρs, strikes[[i]], τ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder → 1];
Plot[{inter00[x], inter01[x], inter10[x], inter05[x],
  inter50[x], inter15[x], inter51[x], inter11[x], inter55[x]},
{x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
PlotLegend → {"00", "01", "10", "05", "50", "15", "51", "11", "55"},
LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
]]

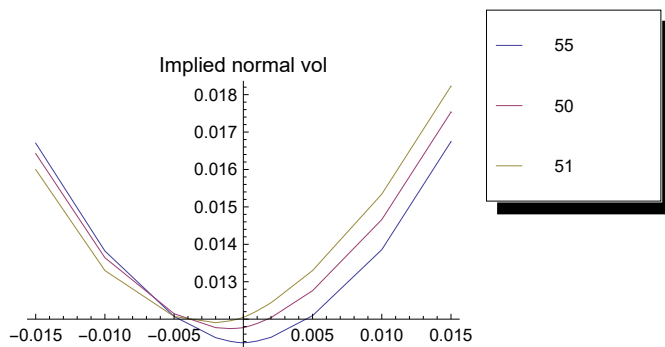
```



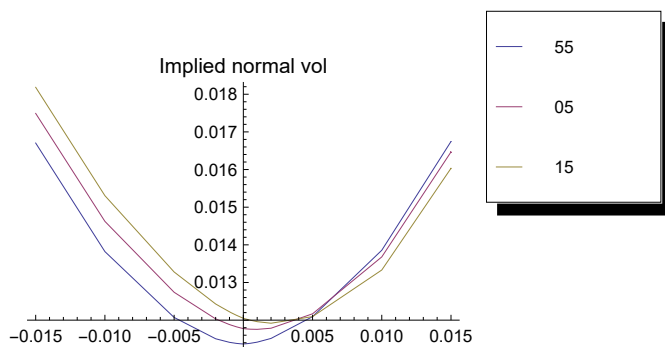
```
Plot[{inter05[x], inter00[x], inter01[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend -> {"05", "00", "01"}, LegendPosition -> {1, 0}]
```



```
Plot[{inter55[x], inter50[x], inter51[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"55", "50", "51"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
```



```
Plot[{inter55[x], inter05[x], inter15[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"55", "05", "15"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
```



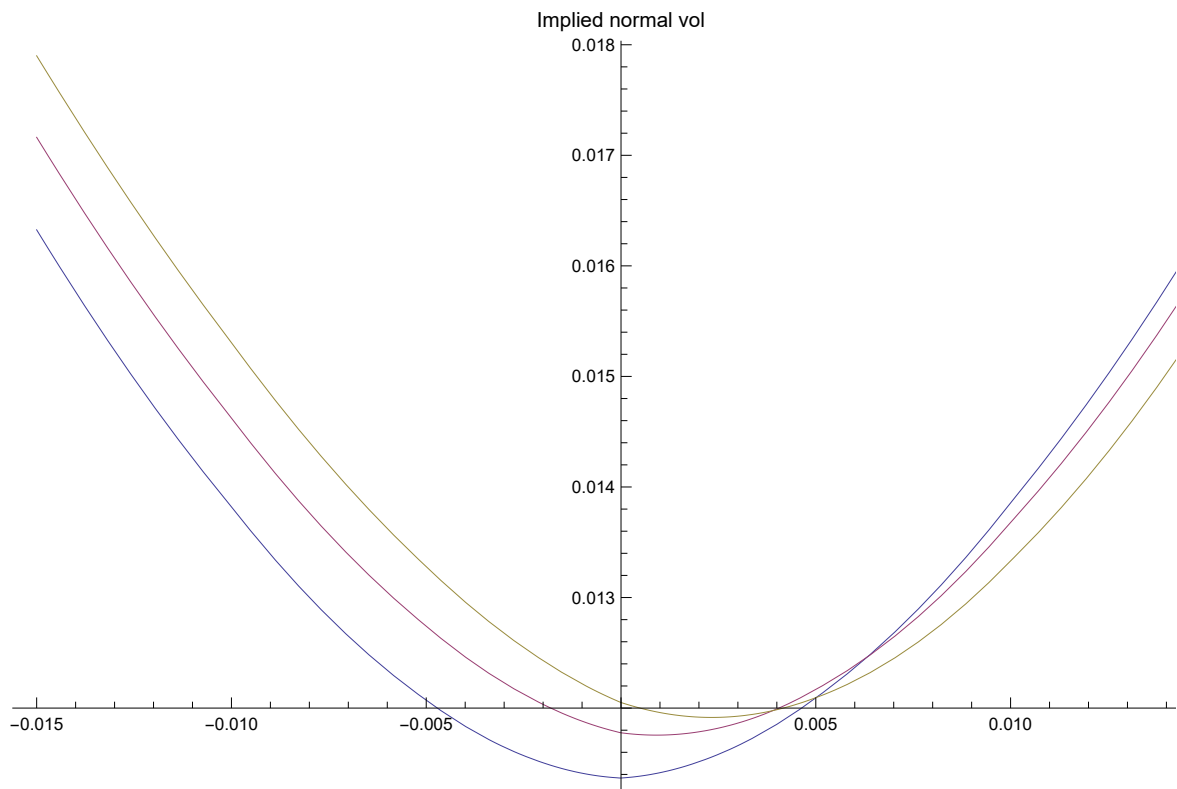
```
AjustOrder[n_] := Module[{},
  inter15 = Interpolation[smile15, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter51 = Interpolation[smile51, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter55 = Interpolation[smile55, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter11 = Interpolation[smile11, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter05 = Interpolation[smile05, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter50 = Interpolation[smile50, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter10 = Interpolation[smile10, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter00 = Interpolation[smile00, InterpolationOrder → n];
  inter01 = Interpolation[smile01, InterpolationOrder → n];
]
```

L'ordre de l'interpolation ne change rien car le smile presente reellement un coin

```

AjustOrder[2];
Plot[{inter55[x], inter05[x], inter15[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"55", "05", "15"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}]

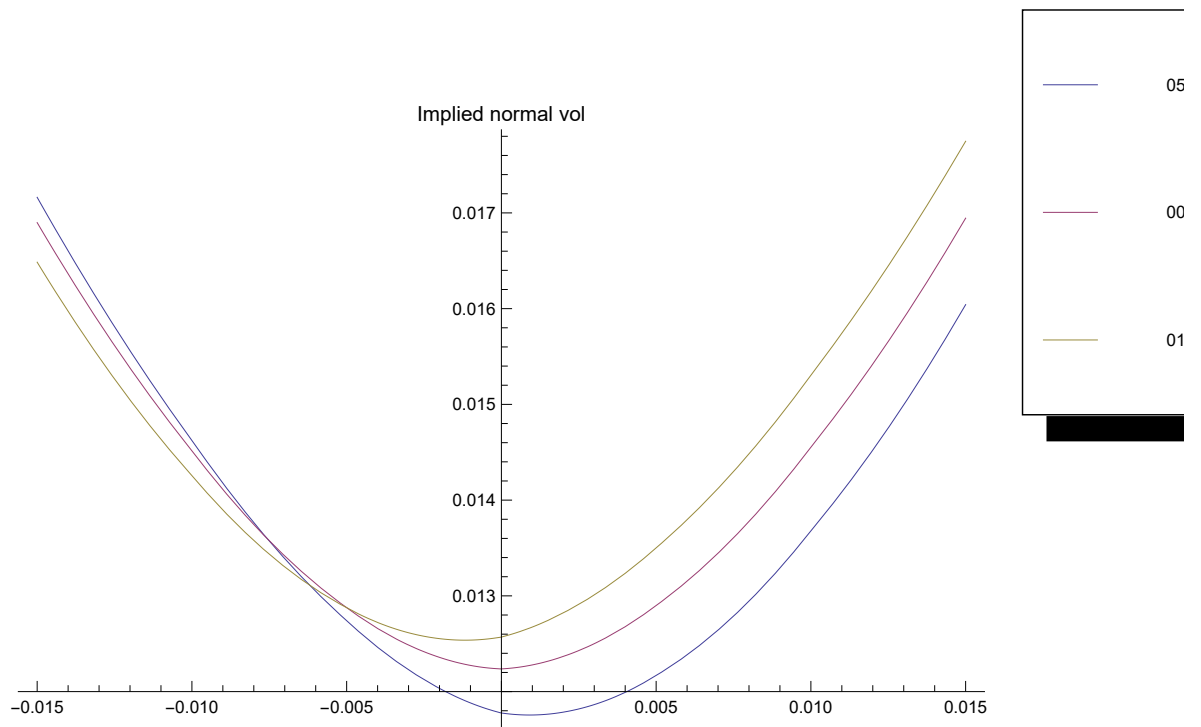
```



```

Plot[{inter05[x], inter00[x], inter01[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"05", "00", "01"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}]

```



Influence of the stochastic correlation

```

Timing[Module[
  {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6,
   ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
   τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
   period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
   Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

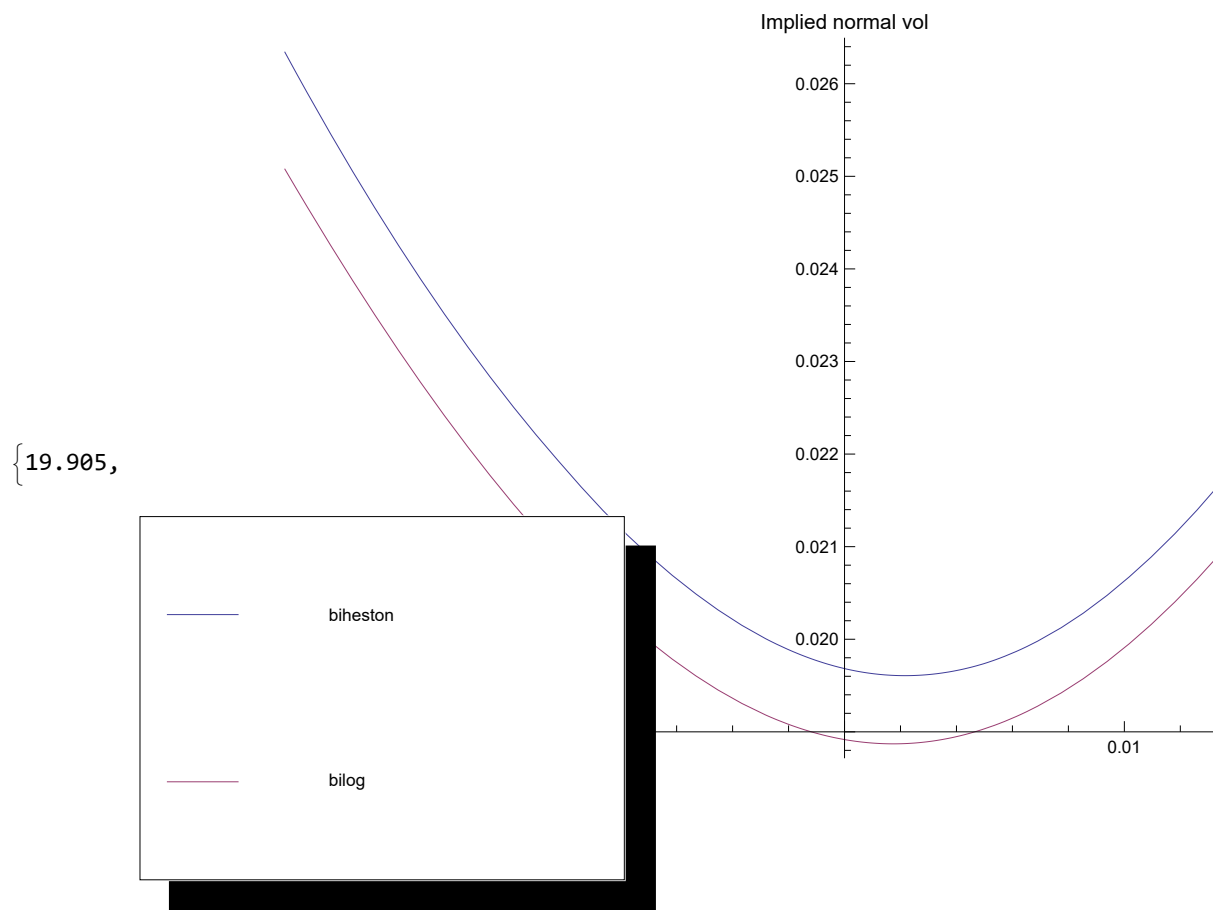
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0,
    0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 2];
  vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
  vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]; ρsmod = ρs;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
      S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρsmod, strikes[[i]], τ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```




```

Timing[
Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15, ρs = 0.8,
  ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.15, ρ2 = -0.15, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, β = 5,
  τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, nb = 60, inter, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
  vol1, vol2, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, printflag = 0, Σinf, M, Σ},
  strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
    -0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02};

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

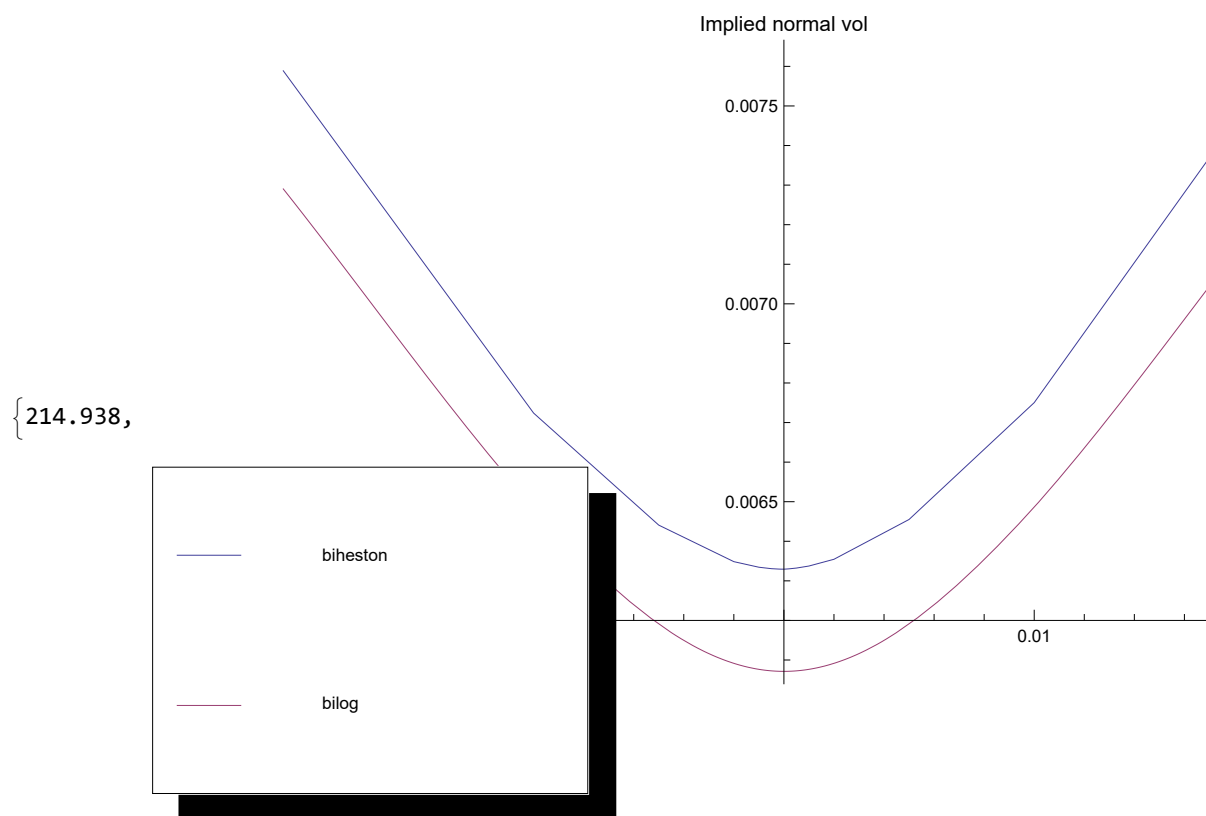
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  scope1 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  ρm1 = 0.; ρm2 = 0.; M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2},
    β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
  vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]; ρsmod = ρs;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
      S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρsmod, strikes[[i]], τ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]

```



smile000

```
{ {-0.02, 0.00719348}, {-0.01, 0.00655477}, {-0.005, 0.00630812},
  {-0.002, 0.00621388}, {-0.001, 0.00619576}, {-0.0005, 0.0061896},
  {-0.0002, 0.00618687}, {-0.0001, 0.00618613}, {0, 0.00618547}, {0.0001, 0.00618639},
  {0.0002, 0.00618739}, {0.0005, 0.00619087}, {0.001, 0.00619828},
  {0.002, 0.00621879}, {0.005, 0.00631958}, {0.01, 0.00657606}, {0.02, 0.00723526}}
```

```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075,  $\theta$ 1 = 0.15,
 $\theta$ 2 = 0.15,  $\rho$ s = 0.8,  $\rho$ sinf = 0.8,  $\rho$ m1 = 0.,  $\rho$ m2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 1 = -0.15,  $\rho$ 2 = -0.15,
 $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\beta$  = 5,  $\tau$  = 5,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2,
nb = 40, inter, Lcoefs, vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0,  $\Sigma$ inf, M,  $\Sigma$ },
strikes = {-0.03, -0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
-0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03};

M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

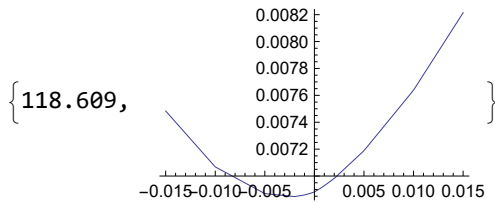
 $\Sigma$ inf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta 1 & \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} \\ \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} & \theta 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

 $\Sigma$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma 1 & \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s & \Sigma 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma$ inf, { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2},  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},
 $\beta$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,  $\lambda$ 2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]};
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder -> 1];
Plot[inter000[x], {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}]
]]

```



```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075,  $\theta$ 1 = 0.15,
 $\theta$ 2 = 0.15,  $\rho$ s = 0.8,  $\rho$ sinf = 0.8,  $\rho$ m1 = 0.,  $\rho$ m2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 1 = -0.15,  $\rho$ 2 = -0.15,
 $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\beta$  = 5,  $\tau$  = 5,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2,
nb = 40, inter, Lcoefs, vol1, vol2, v1, v2, printflag = 0,  $\Sigma$ inf, M,  $\Sigma$ },
strikes = {-0.03, -0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
-0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03};

M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

 $\Sigma$ inf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta 1 & \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} \\ \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} & \theta 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

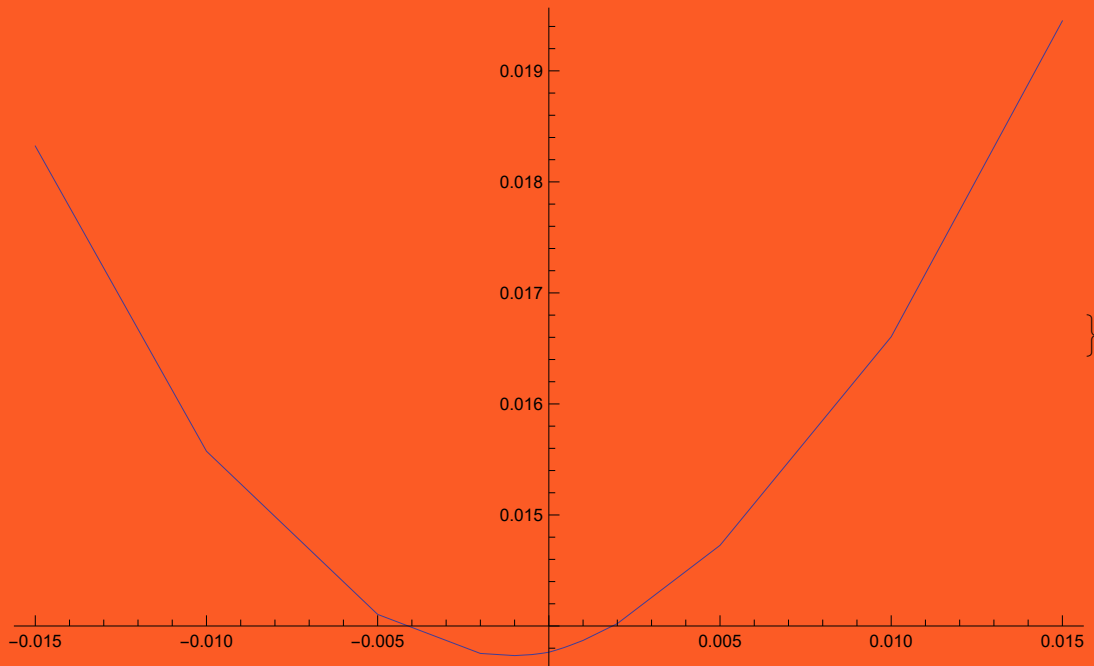
 $\Sigma$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma 1 & \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s & \Sigma 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

scope1 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

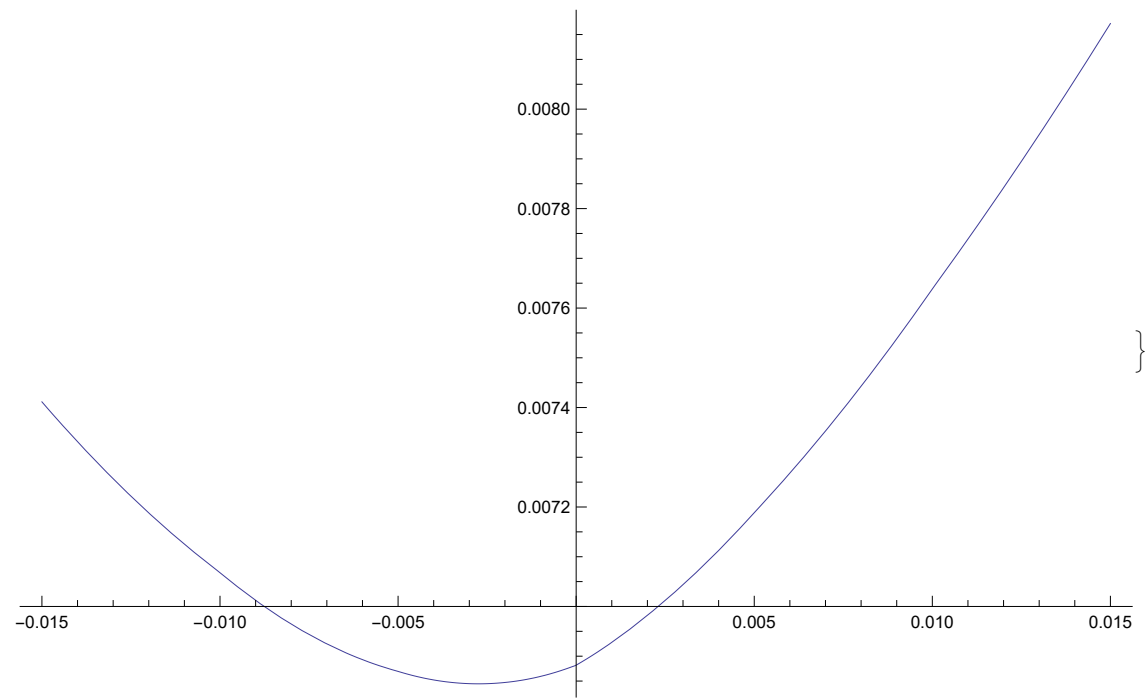
smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma$ inf, { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2},  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},
 $\beta$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,  $\lambda$ 2, scope1, scope2, nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder -> 1];
Plot[inter000[x], {x, strikes[[1]] / 2, Last[strikes] / 2}]
]]

```

{57.596,



{109.11,



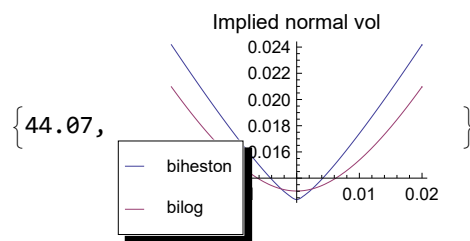
```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.1, v2 = 0.1,  $\chi$ 1 = 0.15,  $\chi$ 2 = 0.15,
   $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ inf1 = 0.15,  $\Sigma$ inf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
   $\rho$ 1 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ s1 = -0.6,  $\rho$ s2 = -0.6,  $\rho$ 12 = 0.8,  $\rho$ inf12 = 0.8,  $\beta$ , integflag = 0,
   $\tau$  = 5, zmax,  $\omega$ 1 = 1,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 60, flag = 1, det,
  Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40], vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes,  $\beta$ mul = 0.9},
strikes = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.0075, -0.005, -0.003,
  -0.001, 0, 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
 $\beta$  =  $\beta$ Optimal2[v1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1, v2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2];
Print[" $\beta$ =",  $\beta$ ];
 $\beta$  *=  $\beta$ mul;
z1max = 2; z2max = 4;
smile1 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1}, {v2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2},
  { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2}, { $\rho$ 12,  $\rho$ inf12}, { $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ 2}, {S1, S2},  $\beta$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,
   $\lambda$ 2, z1max, z2max, Nb, integflag, 0}]], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter1 = Interpolation[smile1];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2, v2, Lcoefs];

smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho$ 12, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter1[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend -> {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```

$\beta=9$.



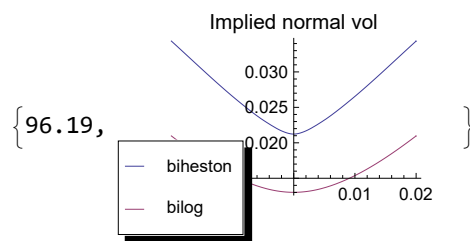
```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.1, v2 = 0.1,  $\chi$ 1 = 0.15,  $\chi$ 2 = 0.15,
   $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ inf1 = 0.15,  $\Sigma$ inf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
   $\rho$ 1 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ s1 = -0.6,  $\rho$ s2 = -0.6,  $\rho$ 12 = 0.8,  $\rho$ inf12 = 0.8,  $\beta$ , integflag = 0,
   $\tau$  = 5, zmax,  $\omega$ 1 = 1,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 80, flag = 1, det,
  Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40], vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes,  $\beta$ mul = 0.9},
strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.0075, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
  -0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.02};
 $\beta$  =  $\beta$ Optimal2[v1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1, v2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2];
Print[" $\beta$ =",  $\beta$ ];
 $\beta$  *=  $\beta$ mul;
z1max = 8; z2max = 12;
smile1 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1}, {v2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2},
  { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2}, { $\rho$ 12,  $\rho$ inf12}, { $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ 2}, {S1, S2},  $\beta$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,
   $\lambda$ 2, z1max, z2max, Nb, integflag, 0}]], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter1 = Interpolation[smile1];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2, v2, Lcoefs];

smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho$ 12, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter1[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend -> {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```

$\beta=9$.



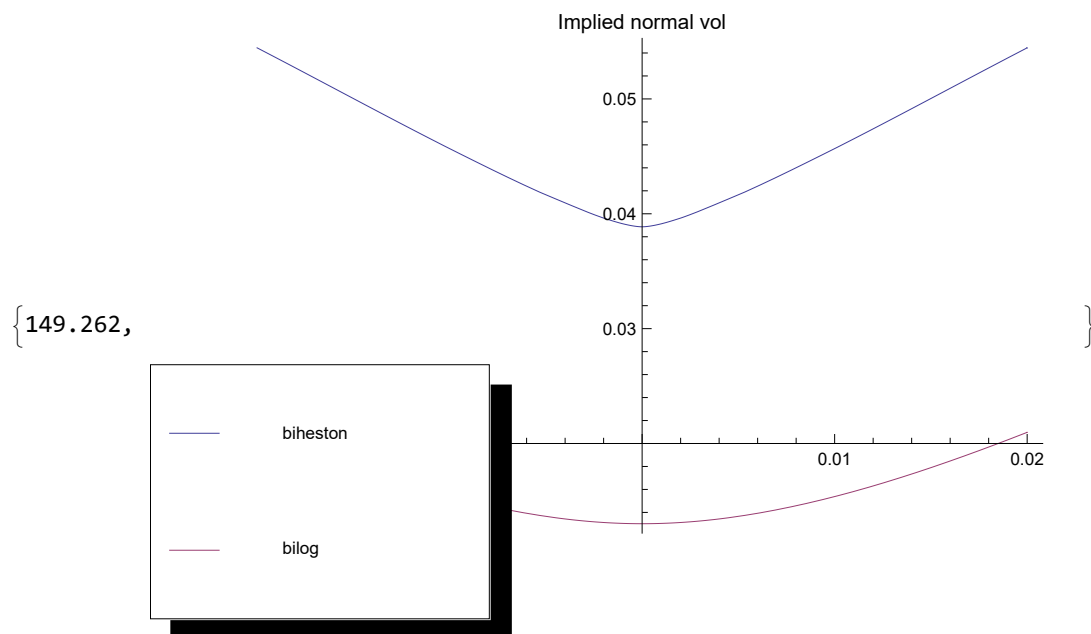
```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.1, v2 = 0.1,  $\chi$ 1 = 0.15,  $\chi$ 2 = 0.15,
   $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\Sigma$ inf1 = 0.15,  $\Sigma$ inf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
   $\rho$ 1 = 0.5,  $\rho$ 2 = 0.5,  $\rho$ s1 = -0.6,  $\rho$ s2 = -0.6,  $\rho$ 12 = 0.8,  $\rho$ inf12 = 0.8,  $\beta$ , integflag = 0,
   $\tau$  = 5, zmax,  $\omega$ 1 = 1,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 100, flag = 1, det,
  Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40], vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes,  $\beta$ mul = 0.9},
strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.0075, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002,
  -0.0001, 0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.02};
 $\beta$  = 1.2  $\beta$ Optimal2[v1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1, v2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2];
Print[" $\beta$ =",  $\beta$ ];
 $\beta$  *=  $\beta$ mul;
z1max = 15; z2max = 20;
smile1 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[{v1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1}, {v2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2},
  { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2}, { $\rho$ 12,  $\rho$ inf12}, { $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ 2}, {S1, S2},  $\beta$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,
   $\lambda$ 2, z1max, z2max, Nb, integflag, 0}]], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter1 = Interpolation[smile1];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 1,  $\Sigma$ inf1,  $\rho$ s1,  $\chi$ 1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 2,  $\Sigma$ inf2,  $\rho$ s2,  $\chi$ 2, v2, Lcoefs];

smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho$ 12, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter1[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend -> {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```

$\beta=10.8$



Option Vanille Partielle $(S_1 - K)^+$

$x_2 > 0$

```

integration1 = Simplify[ $\int_{\text{Log}[K]}^{\infty} e^{i k_1 x_1} (e^{x_1} - K) dx_1$ ]

If[Im[k1] > 1, - $\frac{K^{1+i k_1}}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ ,
  Integrate[ $e^{x_1+i k_1 x_1} - e^{i k_1 x_1} K$ , {x1, Log[K],  $\infty$ }, Assumptions → Im[k1] ≤ 1]]

integration11 = Simplify[integration1, Im[k1] > 1]
- $\frac{K^{1+i k_1}}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ 

integration12 = Simplify[Integrate[ $e^{i k_2 x_2}$  integration11, {x2, 0,  $\infty$ }], K > 0]
 $\frac{K^{1+i k_1} \text{If}[ \text{Im}[k_2] > 0, \frac{i}{k_2}, \text{Integrate}[e^{i k_2 x_2}, \{x_2, 0, \infty\}, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow \text{Im}[k_2] \leq 0]]}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ 

Simplify[integration12, Im[k2] > 0]
 $\frac{i K^{1+i k_1}}{i k_1 k_2 - k_1^2 k_2}$ 

```

$x_2 < 0$

```

integration1 = Simplify[ $\int_{\text{Log}[K]}^{\infty} e^{i k_1 x_1} (e^{x_1} - K) dx_1$ ]

If[Im[k1] > 1, - $\frac{K^{1+i k_1}}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ ,
  Integrate[ $e^{x_1+i k_1 x_1} - e^{i k_1 x_1} K$ , {x1, Log[K],  $\infty$ }, Assumptions → Im[k1] ≤ 1]]

integration11 = Simplify[integration1, Im[k1] > 1]
- $\frac{K^{1+i k_1}}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ 

integration12 = Simplify[Integrate[ $e^{i k_2 x_2}$  integration11, {x2, - $\infty$ , 0}], K > 0]
 $\frac{K^{1+i k_1} \text{If}[ \text{Im}[k_2] < 0, -\frac{i}{k_2}, \text{Integrate}[e^{-i k_2 x_2}, \{x_2, 0, \infty\}, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow \text{Im}[k_2] \geq 0]]}{k_1 (-i + k_1)}$ 

Simplify[integration12, Im[k2] < 0]
- $\frac{K^{1+i k_1}}{k_1 k_2 + i k_1^2 k_2}$ 

```

FirstUnderlyingPayOff[x1_, x2_, K_] := Max[$e^{x_1} - K$, 0]

$$\text{FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_ , K_] := \frac{i K^{1+i k1}}{i k1 k2 - k1^2 k2}$$

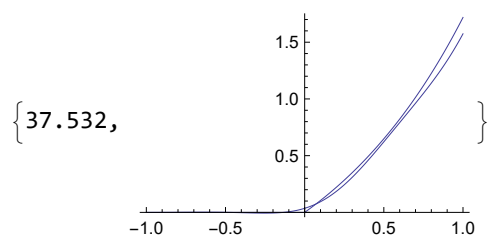
$$\text{FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche}[k1_ , k2_ , K_] := - \frac{K^{1+i k1}}{k1 k2 + i k1^2 k2}$$

```
Timing[Module[{x2 = 0.1, K = 1, λ1 = 2, λ2 = 1.2, coeff = RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8]},
  g1 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Re[Module[{x1 = i / 100},
    
$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \text{CoeffBasedIntegrate}[$$

    (
$$e^{-i x1 (\#1 + i \lambda1) - i x2 (\#2 - i \lambda2)}$$

    FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche[
      #1 + i λ1, (#2 - i λ2), K] + 
$$e^{-i x1 (\#1 + i \lambda1) - i x2 (\#2 + i \lambda2)}$$

    FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite[#1 + i λ1, (#2 + i λ2), K] & ,
    coeff, coeff]]], {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  g2 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Module[{x1 = i / 100},
    Re[FirstUnderlyingPayOff[x1, x2, K]]], {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  Show[g1, g2, PlotRange → All]]]
```



```

SymetrizedSuperBiHestonUnderlying1VanillaIntegrand[
  K_,  $\tau$ _, M_, Q_,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, Y_,  $\beta$ _,  $\lambda 1$ _,  $\lambda 2$ _,  $\omega 1$ _,  $\omega 2$ _] :=
Module[{x1 = Y[[1]], x2 = Y[[2]], k1 = ( $\omega 1 + i \lambda 1$ ), Sk1 = ( $-\omega 1 + i \lambda 1$ ),
  k2 = ( $\omega 2 + i \lambda 2$ ), Sk2 = ( $-\omega 2 + i \lambda 2$ ), Sk1A = ( $-\omega 1 + i \lambda 1$ ), k1A = ( $\omega 1 - i \lambda 1$ ),
  k2A = ( $\omega 2 - i \lambda 2$ ),  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha A$ , Sym $\alpha$ , Sym $\alpha A$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha A 2$ , Sym $\alpha 2$ , Sym $\alpha A 2$ , propagatorDroit,
  SympropagatorDroit, propagatorGauche, SympropagatorGauche, propagatorDroit2,
  SympropagatorDroit2, propagatorGauche2, SympropagatorGauche2},
  Re[ $\alpha = e^{-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2}$ ;
     $\alpha A = e^{-i x1 k1 - i x2 k2A}$ ;
    Sym $\alpha = e^{-i x1 Sk1 - i x2 k2}$ ;
    Sym $\alpha A = e^{-i x1 Sk1A - i x2 k2A}$ ;
    propagatorDroit =
      SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
    SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
      M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
    propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
      M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2A},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
    SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
      M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1A, -i k2A},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
     $\alpha$  propagatorDroit FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, K] +
    Sym $\alpha$  SympropagatorDroit FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, K] +
     $\alpha A$  propagatorGauche FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche[k1, k2A, K] +
    Sym $\alpha A$  SympropagatorGauche
    FirstUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1A, k2A, K]]]

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1Vanilla[K_,  $\tau$ _, M_,  $\Sigma$ inf_,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, S_,  $\beta$ _,
   $\lambda 1$ _,  $\lambda 2$ _, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_,  $\epsilon 1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_,  $\epsilon 2$ }, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1VanillaAux[K,  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma$ inf,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , S,  $\beta$ ,
   $\lambda 1$ ,  $\lambda 2$ , {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon 1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon 2$ }, printflag] /; K  $\geq$  0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1Vanilla[K_,  $\tau$ _, M_,  $\Sigma$ inf_,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, S_,  $\beta$ _,
   $\lambda 1$ _,  $\lambda 2$ _, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_,  $\epsilon 1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_,  $\epsilon 2$ }, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1VanillaAux[K,  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma$ inf,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , S,  $\beta$ ,
   $\lambda 1$ ,  $\lambda 2$ , {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon 1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon 2$ }, printflag] - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1VanillaAux[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, S_, β_,
  λ1_, λ2_, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_, ε1_},
  {LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_, ε2_}, printflag_] :=

$$\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Module}\left[\{a, \text{res}, \text{res2}, Y = \{\text{Log}[S[[1]], \text{Log}[S[[2]]]\}, Q\},\right.$$

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition
$$\left[-\left(\frac{M.\Sigmainf + \Sigmainf.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)\right] / \beta;$$

  If[printflag == 1,
    Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print[
    "{NbLegendreCoef1,NbLegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef1], Length[LegendreCoef1n], period1, period1n, ε1}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["{NbLegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef2], period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["{LegendreCoef1,LegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    " {LegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  res = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω2, a = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω1,
    SymetrizedSuperBiHestonUnderlying1VanillaIntegrand[K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β,
    λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2]], LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1];
    If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_2=", a]];
    a[[2]], LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_1=", res]];
  res[[2]]]

```

```

Module[ {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.05, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02,
  θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5,
  ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1,
  scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1,
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Timing[
    NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1Vanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
      {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
      {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]] ]

{1.156, 0.00918266}

```

```
Off[InterpolatingFunction::"dmval"];
```

```

Timing[Module[
  {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6,
  ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
  τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
  period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

```

```

scope2 =  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
Nb1 = 12;
LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
Nb1n = 8;
LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
period1 = scope1;
period1n = scope1;
e1 = 0.00001;
Nb1F = 35;
LegendreCoef1F = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1F];
Nb1nF = 12;
LegendreCoef1nF = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1nF];
Nb2 = 20;
LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
period2 = scope2;
period2n = scope2 / 10;
e2 = 0.00001;
Nb2F = 20; LegendreCoef2F = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2F];

M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

Zinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta 1 & \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \sin f \\ \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \sin f & \theta 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

Z =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma 1 & \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s & \Sigma 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

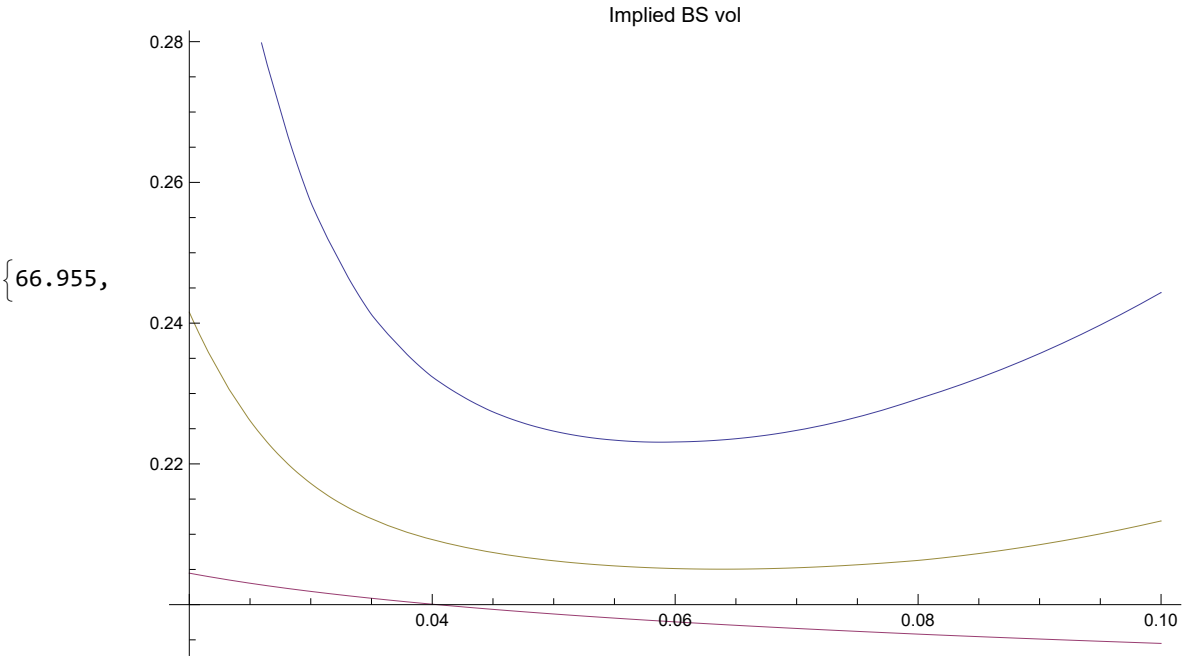
strikes = {0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045,
  0.048, 0.049, 0.0499, 0.05, 0.0501, 0.0505, 0.055, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1};
smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolBS[S1, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying1Vanilla[strikes[[i]],
 $\tau$ , M, Zinf, { $\rho 1$ ,  $\rho 2$ }, Z, {S1, S2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda 1$ ,  $\lambda 2$ ,
{LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, e1},
{LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, e2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolHeston2[S1, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma 1$ ,  $\theta 1$ ,  $\rho 1$ , -M1, v1, Lcoefs]}],
    {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
smile3 = Table[
  {strikes[[i]] + 0.0001, ImpVolBS[S1, strikes[[i]] + 0.0001,  $\tau$ , NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[
    strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M, Zinf, { $\rho 1$ ,  $\rho 2$ }, Z, {S1, 0.0001},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda 1$ ,  $\lambda 2$ ,
    {LegendreCoef1F, LegendreCoef1nF, period1, period1n / 2, e1}, {LegendreCoef2F,
    period2, period2n / 4, e2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];

inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x], inter3[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$  "Implied BS vol",
  PlotLegend  $\rightarrow$  {"BiHestonUnderlying1", "Heston", "Bihestonlimit"},

```

LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
]]

InterpolatingFunction::dmval : Input value {0.0200016} lies outside the range of data in the interpolating function. Extrapolation will be used. >>



```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075,  $\theta$ 1 = 0.15,  $\theta$ 2 = 0.15,
   $\rho$ s = 0.,  $\rho$ sinf = 0.,  $\rho$ m1 = 0.,  $\rho$ m2 = 0.,  $\rho$ 1 = -0.5,  $\rho$ 2 = -0.5,  $\Sigma$ 1 = 0.04,
   $\Sigma$ 2 = 0.04,  $\beta$  = 2.25,  $\tau$  = 5,  $\lambda$ 1 = 1.1,  $\lambda$ 2 = 1.1,  $\nu$ 1, S = {0.04, 0.0001}, Q,
  strikes = {0.02, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.12},
  scope1, scope2, nb = 70, inter, inter2, integflag = 0,
  coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], M,  $\Sigma$ inf,  $\Sigma$ },
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma 1 + \Sigma 2 + \theta 1 + \theta 2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

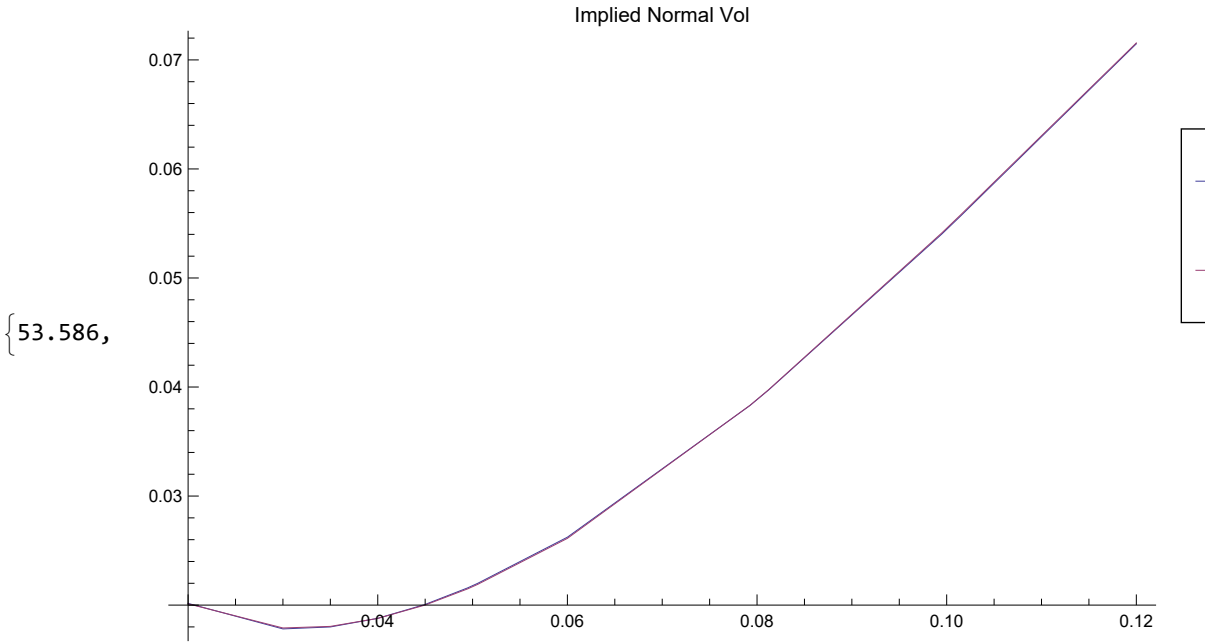
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma$ inf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta 1 & \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} \\ \sqrt{\theta 1 \theta 2} \rho \text{sinf} & \theta 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma 1 & \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma 1 \Sigma 2} \rho s & \Sigma 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  smile = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]],
     $\tau$ , NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma$ inf, { $\rho$ 1,  $\rho$ 2},  $\Sigma$ ,
    S,  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda$ 1,  $\lambda$ 2, scope1, scope2, nb, 0]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder -> 1];
  Q =  $\sqrt{-M1 \theta 1} / \beta$ ;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , HestonCall2[S[[1]],
      strikes[[i]] + S[[2]],  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma$ 1,  $\theta$ 1,  $\rho$ 1, -M1, Q, coeffs]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder -> 1];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied Normal Vol",
    PlotLegend -> {"BiHeston", "Heston"}, LegendPosition -> {1, 0}, LegendSize -> 0.5]
]]

```

```

Timing[Module[
  {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.01, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6,
   ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
   τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
   period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
   Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

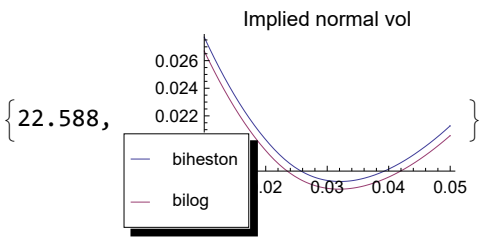
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0, 0.0001,
    0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02} + 0.03;
  smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 2];
  vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
  vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]; ρsmod = ρs;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
      S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρsmod, strikes[[i]], τ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```



```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.0001, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01,
  M2 = -0.02,  $\theta_1$  = 0.03,  $\theta_2$  = 0.041,  $\rho_s$  = 0.6,  $\rho_{\text{sinf}}$  = 0.8,  $\rho_{m1}$  = 0.3,
   $\rho_{m2}$  = -0.3,  $\rho_1$  = 0.5,  $\rho_2$  = 0.8,  $\Sigma_1$  = 0.04,  $\Sigma_2$  = 0.05,  $\beta$  = 5,  $\tau$  = 5,  $\lambda_1$  = 1.1,
   $\lambda_2$  = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
  period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $v_1$  = 0.01,  $v_2$  = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ , printflag = 0, M,  $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$ ,  $\Sigma$ },

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 35;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 15;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
   $\epsilon_1$  = 0.000001;
  Nb2 = 16;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 20;
   $\epsilon_2$  = 0.000001;

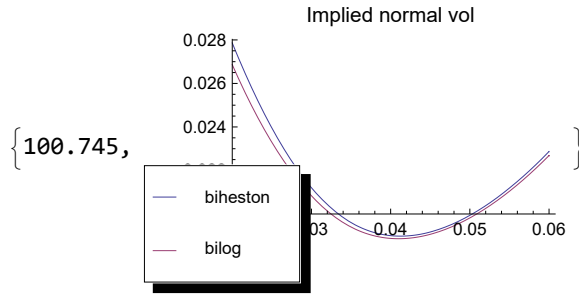
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\text{sinf}} \\ \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\text{sinf}} & \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_s & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0, 0.0001,
    0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02} + 0.04;
  smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$ , { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder -> 2];
  vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_1$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\rho_1$ , -M1,  $v_1$ , Lcoefs];
  vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_2$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $\rho_2$ , -M2,  $v_2$ , Lcoefs];  $\rho_{\text{smod}} = \rho_s$ ;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
      S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho_{\text{smod}}$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend -> {"biheston", "bilog"}]
]]

```



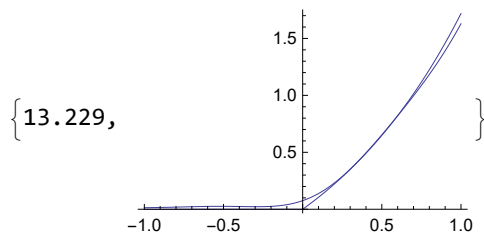
Option Vanille Partielle $(S_2 - K)^+$

$$\text{SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite}[k1_ , k2_ , K_] := \frac{i K^{1+i k2}}{i k1 k2 - k2^2 k1}$$

$$\text{SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche}[k1_ , k2_ , K_] := - \frac{K^{1+i k2}}{k1 k2 + i k2^2 k1}$$

$$\text{SecondUnderlyingPayOff}[x1_ , x2_ , K_] := \text{Max}[e^{x2} - K, 0]$$

```
Timing[Module[{x1 = 0.1, K = 1, λ1 = 2, λ2 = 1.2, coeff = RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8]},
  g1 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Re[Module[{x2 = i / 100},
     $\frac{1}{(2 \pi)^2} \text{CoeffBasedIntegrate}[$ 
     $(e^{-i x1 (\#1 - i \lambda1) - i x2 (\#2 + i \lambda2)} \text{SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche}[$ 
     $\#1 - i \lambda1, (\#2 + i \lambda2), K] + e^{-i x1 (\#1 + i \lambda1) - i x2 (\#2 + i \lambda2)}$ 
     $\text{SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite}[\#1 + i \lambda1, (\#2 + i \lambda2), K]) \&$ 
     $\text{coeff}, \text{coeff}]]], \{i, -100, 100\}], \text{Joined} \rightarrow \text{True}];$ 
  g2 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Module[{x2 = i / 100},
    Re[SecondUnderlyingPayOff[x1, x2, K]]]}, \{i, -100, 100\}], \text{Joined} \rightarrow \text{True}];
  Show[g1, g2, PlotRange \rightarrow \text{All}]]]
```



```

SymetrizedSuperBiHestonUnderlying2VanillaIntegrand[
  K_,  $\tau$ _, M_, Q_,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, Y_,  $\beta$ _,  $\lambda_1$ _,  $\lambda_2$ _,  $\omega_1$ _,  $\omega_2$ _] :=
Module[{x1 = Y[[1]], x2 = Y[[2]], k1 = ( $\omega_1 + i \lambda_1$ ), Sk1 = ( $-\omega_1 + i \lambda_1$ ), k2 = ( $\omega_2 + i \lambda_2$ ),
  Sk1A = ( $-\omega_1 - i \lambda_1$ ), k1A = ( $\omega_1 - i \lambda_1$ ), k2A = ( $\omega_2 + i \lambda_2$ ),  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha A$ , Sym $\alpha$ ,
  Sym $\alpha A$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha A_2$ , Sym $\alpha_2$ , Sym $\alpha A_2$ , propagatorDroit, SympropagatorDroit,
  propagatorGauche, SympropagatorGauche, propagatorDroit2,
  SympropagatorDroit2, propagatorGauche2, SympropagatorGauche2},
Re[ $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 k_1 - i x_2 k_2}$ ;
 $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 k_{1A} - i x_2 k_{2A}}$ ;
Sym $\alpha = e^{-i x_1 S_{k1} - i x_2 k_2}$ ;
Sym $\alpha A = e^{-i x_1 S_{k1A} - i x_2 k_{2A}}$ ;
propagatorDroit =
  SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
SympropagatorDroit = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1, -i k2},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
propagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i k1A, -i k2A},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
SympropagatorGauche = SuperBiHestonLaplaceTransformReduced[
  M, Q,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , {-i Sk1A, -i k2A},  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ ];
 $\alpha$  propagatorDroit SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite[k1, k2, K] +
  Sym $\alpha$  SympropagatorDroit SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffDroite[Sk1, k2, K] +
 $\alpha A$  propagatorGauche SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche[k1A, k2A, K] +
  Sym $\alpha A$  SympropagatorGauche
  SecondUnderlyingVanillaFourierPayOffGauche[Sk1A, k2A, K]]]

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2Vanilla[K_,  $\tau$ _, M_,  $\Sigma_{inf}$ _,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, S_,  $\beta$ _,
 $\lambda_1$ _,  $\lambda_2$ _, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_,  $\epsilon_1$ },
{LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2VanillaAux[K,  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{inf}$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , S,  $\beta$ ,
 $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
{LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag] /; K  $\geq$  0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2Vanilla[K_,  $\tau$ _, M_,  $\Sigma_{inf}$ _,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma$ _, S_,  $\beta$ _,
 $\lambda_1$ _,  $\lambda_2$ _, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_,  $\epsilon_1$ },
{LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag_] :=
NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2VanillaAux[K,  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{inf}$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma$ , S,  $\beta$ ,
 $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
{LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag] - K /; K < 0

```

```

NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2VanillaAux[K_, τ_, M_, Σinf_, ρ_, Σ_, S_, β_,
  λ1_, λ2_, {LegendreCoef1_, LegendreCoef1n_, period1_, period1n_, ε1_},
  {LegendreCoef2_, period2_, period2n_, ε2_}, printflag_] :=

$$\frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Module}\left[\{a, \text{res}, \text{res2}, Y = \{\text{Log}[S[[1]]], \text{Log}[S[[2]]]\}, Q\},\right.$$

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition $\left[-\left(\frac{M.\Sigmainf + \Sigmainf.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)\right] / \beta;$ 
  If[printflag == 1,
    Print["{K,τ,M,Σinf,ρ,Σ,S,β,λ1,λ2}=", {K, τ, M, Σinf, ρ, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print[
    "{NbLegendreCoef1,NbLegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef1], Length[LegendreCoef1n], period1, period1n, ε1}]];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["{NbLegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {Length[LegendreCoef2], period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  If[printflag == 1, Print["{LegendreCoef1,LegendreCoef1n,period1,period1n,ε1}=",
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    " {LegendreCoef2,period2,period2n,ε2}=",
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}]];
  res = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω2, a = AdaptativeIntegrate[Function[ω1,
    SymetrizedSuperBiHestonUnderlying2VanillaIntegrand[K, τ, M, Q, ρ, Σ, Y, β,
    λ1, λ2, ω1, ω2]], LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1];
    If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_2=", a]];
    a[[2]], LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2];
  If[printflag == 2, Print["Integ_1=", res]];
  res[[2]]]

```

```

Module[ {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.05, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02,
  θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5,
  ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1,
  scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1,
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Timing[
    NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2Vanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
      {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
      {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]] ]

{0.312, 0.0104251}

```



```

Timing[Module[
  {S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6,
   ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
   τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
   period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
   Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

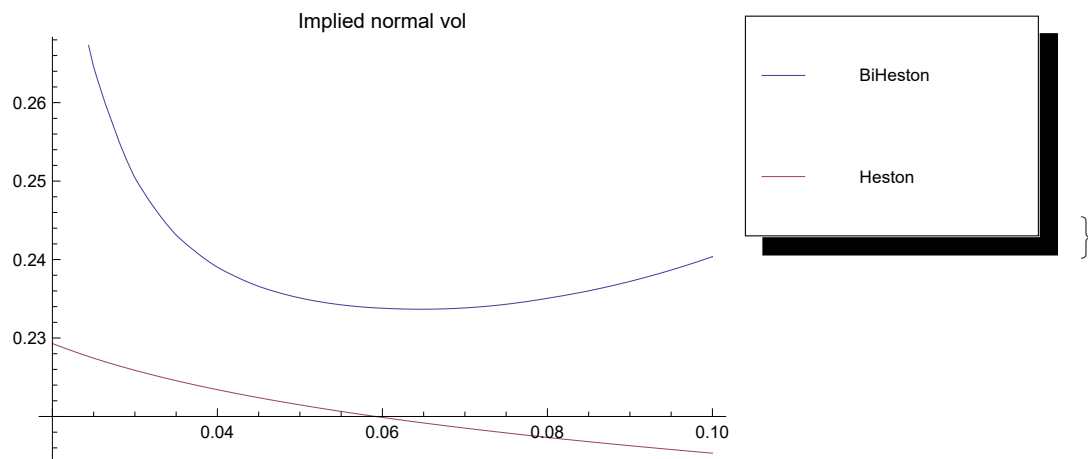
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  strikes = {0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045,
    0.048, 0.049, 0.0499, 0.05, 0.0501, 0.0505, 0.055, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1};
  smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolBS[S1, strikes[[i]], τ,
    NewSuperBiHestonUnderlying2Vanilla[strikes[[i]],
    τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 2];
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolHeston2[S2, strikes[[i]], τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]},
    {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter000[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"BiHeston", "Heston"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
]]

```

{8.627,



Link with Heston formula

```
LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCallIntegrand[F_, K_, z_, V_, τ_, θ_, λ_, ν_, ρ_] :=
Module[{ψp, ψm, ξ, X},
  Re[e-Log[F] I z
    HestonLaplaceTransform4[-λ, θ, ρ, V, -I z, ν, τ] × FourierPayOffLNSepp[z, K]]]
```

```
LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCall[F_, K_, V0_, τ_, λ_, θ_, ν_, ρ_, limsup_] :=
F + 1 / Pi NIntegrate[
  LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCallIntegrand[F, K, k1 + I / 2, V0, τ, θ, λ, ν, ρ],
  {k1, 0, limsup}, MaxRecursion → 20]
```

```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0., ρsinf = 0., ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.5, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 2.25, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.1, v1, S = {0.04, 0.0001},
  strikes = {0.01, 0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.038, 0.04, 0.042, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06,
    0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15}, scope1, scope2, nb = 120,
  integflag = 0, coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], K, limsup = 3000, Σinf, Σ, M, Q},
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; K = 0.041;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M \cdot \Sigmainf + \Sigmainf \cdot \text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb,
    0], LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCall[S[[1]], K + S[[2]], Σ1, τ, -M1, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, limsup]}]}]
{55.016, {0.00793082, 0.00569173}}

```

```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0., ρsinf = 0., ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.5, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 2.25, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.1, v1, S = {0.04, 0.0001},
  strikes = {0.01, 0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.038, 0.04, 0.042, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06,
    0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15}, scope1, scope2, nb = 40,
  integflag = 0, coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], K, limsup = 3000, Σinf, Σ, M, Q},
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; K = 0.041;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M \cdot \Sigmainf + \Sigmainf \cdot \text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb,
    0], LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCall[S[[1]], K + S[[2]], Σ1, τ, -M1, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, limsup]}]}]
{5.39, {0.00806349, 0.0743083}}

```

```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075,  $\theta_1$  = 0.15,  $\theta_2$  = 0.15,
   $\rho_S$  = 0.,  $\rho_{\sin f}$  = 0.,  $\rho_{M1}$  = 0.,  $\rho_{M2}$  = 0.,  $\rho_1$  = -0.5,  $\rho_2$  = -0.5,  $\Sigma_1$  = 0.04,
   $\Sigma_2$  = 0.04,  $\beta$  = 2.25,  $\tau$  = 5,  $\lambda_1$  = 1.1,  $\lambda_2$  = 1.1,  $v_1$ , S = {0.04, 0.0001}, Q,
  strikes = {0.01, 0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.038, 0.04, 0.042, 0.045,
    0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15}, scope1,
  scope2, nb = 250, integflag = 0, coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], M,  $\Sigma_{\sin f}$ ,  $\Sigma$ },
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho_{M1} \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho_{M2} \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

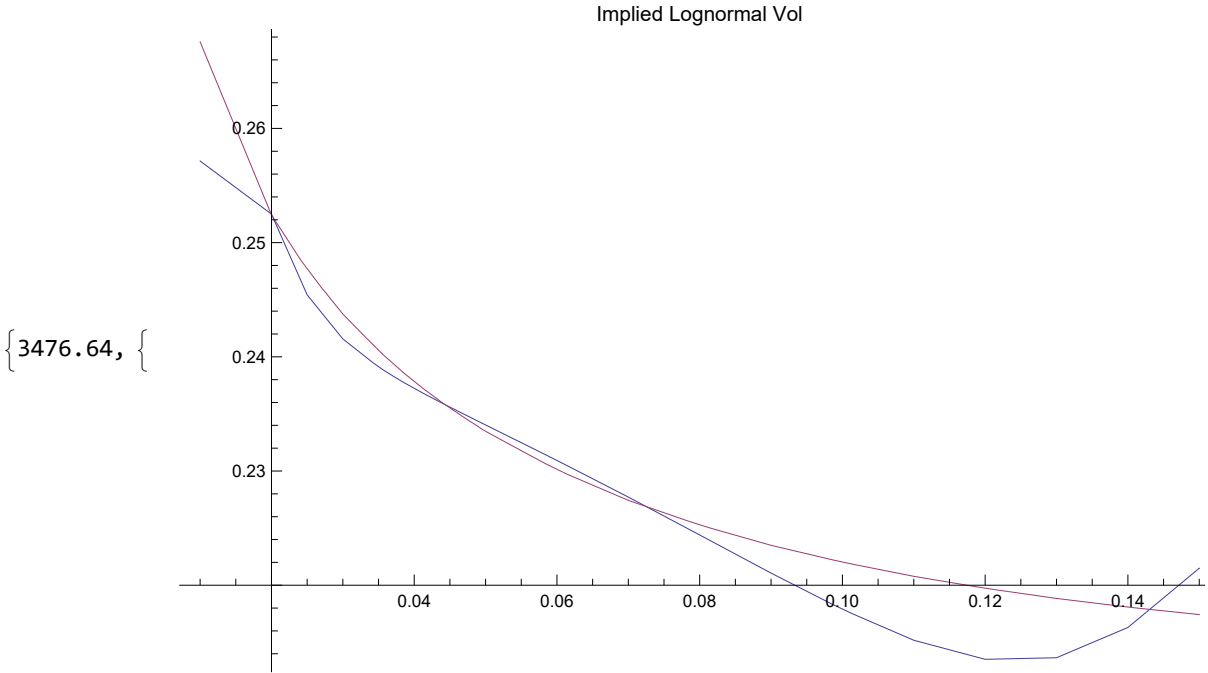
   $\Sigma_{\sin f}$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\sin f} \\ \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\sin f} & \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma$  =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_S \\ \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_S & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  smile = Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolBS[S[[1]], strikes[[i]] + S[[2]],
     $\tau$ , NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\sin f}$ , { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ ,
    S,  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , scope1, scope2, nb, 0]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  1];
  inter1 = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
  Q =  $\sqrt{-M1 \theta_1} / \beta$ ;

  smile2 = Table[{strikes[[i]], ImpVolBS[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , HestonCall2[S[[1]],
    strikes[[i]] + S[[2]],  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_1$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\rho_1$ , -M1, Q, coeffs]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  1];
  inter21 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
  {Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]}, {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]},
    PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$  "Implied Lognormal Vol", PlotLegend  $\rightarrow$  {"BiHeston", "Heston"},
    LegendPosition  $\rightarrow$  {1, 0}, LegendSize  $\rightarrow$  0.5],
  Plot[{inter1[x], inter21[x]}, {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]},
    PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$  "Implied Lognormal Vol", PlotLegend  $\rightarrow$  {"BiHeston", "Heston"},
    LegendPosition  $\rightarrow$  {1, 0}, LegendSize  $\rightarrow$  0.5}]
]]

```



```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075,  $\theta_1 = 0.15$ ,  $\theta_2 = 0.15$ ,
   $\rho_S = 0.$ ,  $\rho_{\sin f} = 0.$ ,  $\rho_{M1} = 0.$ ,  $\rho_{M2} = 0.$ ,  $\rho_1 = -0.5$ ,  $\rho_2 = -0.5$ ,  $\Sigma_1 = 0.04$ ,
   $\Sigma_2 = 0.04$ ,  $\beta = 2.25$ ,  $\tau = 5$ ,  $\lambda_1 = 1.1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 1.1$ ,  $v_1$ ,  $S = \{0.04, 0.0001\}$ ,  $Q$ ,
  strikes = {0.02, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.12},
  scope1, scope2, nb = 70, inter, inter2, integflag = 0,
  coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], M,  $\Sigma_{\sin f}$ ,  $\Sigma$ },
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

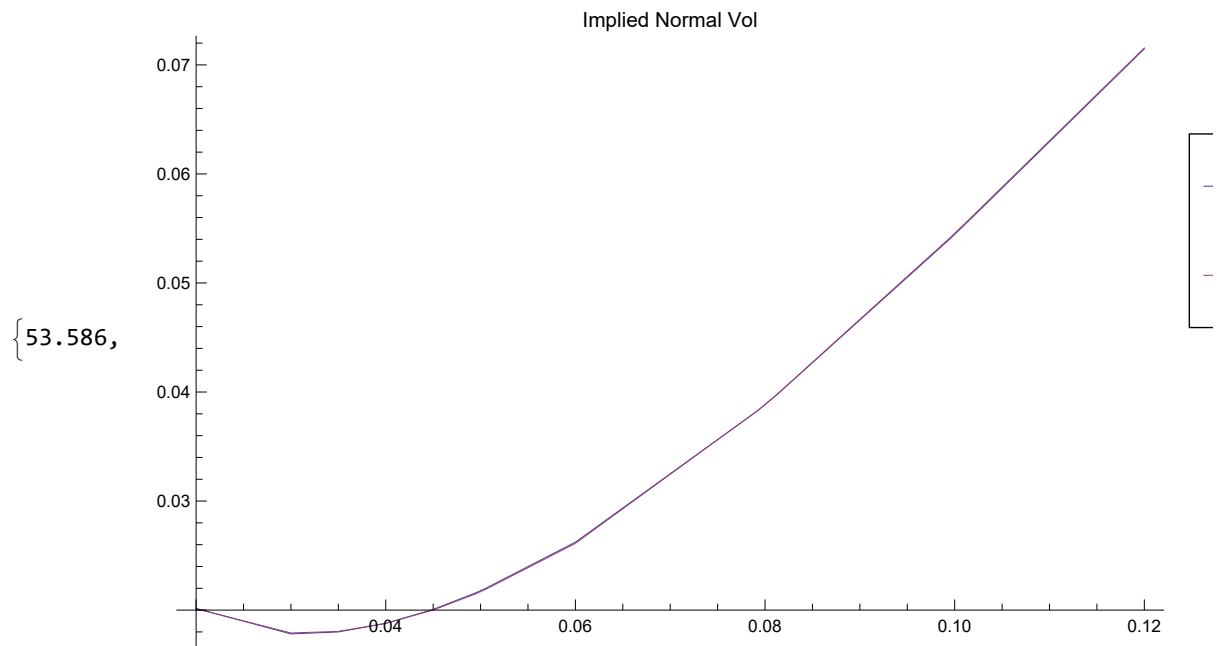
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho_{M1} \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho_{M2} \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma_{\sin f} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\sin f} \\ \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\sin f} & \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

   $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_S \\ \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_S & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  smile = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]],
     $\tau$ , NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\sin f}$ , { $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ ,
    S,  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , scope1, scope2, nb, 0]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]};
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  1];
  Q =  $\sqrt{-M1 \theta_1} / \beta$ ;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , HestonCall2[S[[1]],
      strikes[[i]] + S[[2]],  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_1$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\rho_1$ , -M1, Q, coeffs]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  1];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$  "Implied Normal Vol",
    PlotLegend  $\rightarrow$  {"BiHeston", "Heston"}, LegendPosition  $\rightarrow$  {1, 0}, LegendSize  $\rightarrow$  0.5]
]]

```



Comparaison with Montecarlo Calculations

Test of the Heston Formula

we use a function that computes the all smile in one shot :

```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150,
  flag = 1, vol1, vol2, spdopt, StrikeList, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1,
  ρm2, TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 100, dt, printflag = 0},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.0325, 0.035,
    0.037, 0.039, 0.041, 0.043, 0.045, 0.0475, 0.05, 0.055, 0.06};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;
  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ;
  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  HestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M1,
    Σinf1, ρ1, Σ1, S1, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag]]]
β=2.25
{7.062, {0.0245178, 0.0200306, 0.0160621, 0.0142936, 0.0127151, 0.0115819, 0.0105933,
  0.00970611, 0.00893601, 0.00820456, 0.00739942, 0.00666619, 0.0054356, 0.00441009}}

```

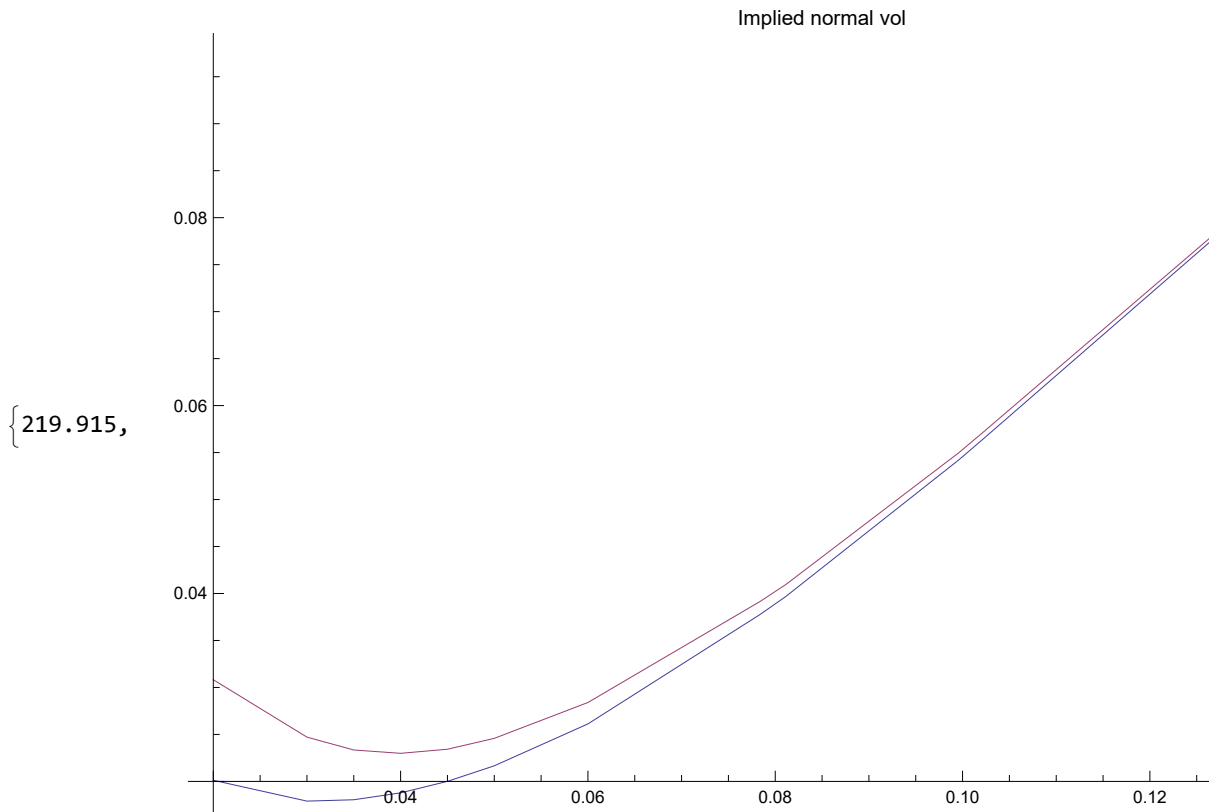


```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0., ρsinf = 0., ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.5, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 2.25, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.1, v1, S = {0.04, 0.0001}, Q,
  strikes = {0.02, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.15},
  scope1, scope2, nb = 70, inter, inter2, integflag = 0,
  coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], dt, TimeStepsNb = 200, nbSample = 5000},
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; dt =  $\frac{\tau}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  Q =  $\sqrt{-M1 \theta1} / \beta$ ;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]], τ, HestonCall12[S[[1]],
      strikes[[i]] + S[[2]], τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, Q, coeffs]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  pricelist = HestonMonteCarloSmile[strikes,
    M1, θ1, ρ1, Σ1, S[[1]], β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, 0];
  smile3 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]],
    strikes[[i]], τ, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3, InterpolationOrder → 1];

  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x]},
    {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
    PlotLegend → {"Heston", "MC"}, LegendPosition → {1, 0}, LegendSize → 0.5]
]]

```



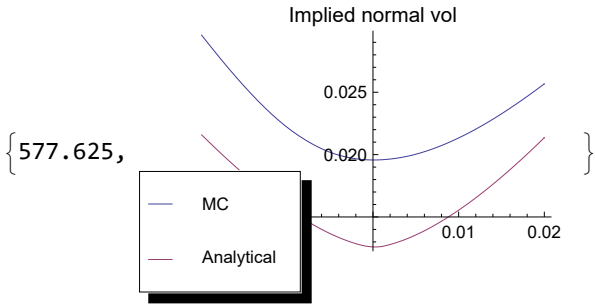
Test of the Bi Heston Formula

```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, Sinf1 = 0.15, Sinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 120, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 10000, dt, printflag = 0, SinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003,
    -0.002, -0.001, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, x1, Sinf1, v2, x2, Sinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 3; z2max = 5;
  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ;
  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  SinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} Sinf1 & \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho inf12 \\ \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho inf12 & Sinf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} S1 & \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho 12 \\ \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho 12 & S2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.SinfM + SinfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  pricelist = BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M, Q, SinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {S1,  $\sqrt{S1 S2} \rho 12$ , S2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];
  smile = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2,
    StrikeList[[i]], T, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter = Interpolation[smile];
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, SinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β,
    λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, Nb, printflag]]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]}, {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]},
    PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend → {"MC", "Analytical"}]
]]

```

β=2.25



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, Sinf1 = 0.15, Sinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  rho1 = 0.5, rho2 = 0.5, rhoS1 = -0.6, rhoS2 = -0.6, rho12 = 0.8,
  rhoInf12 = 0.8, beta, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, omega1 = 1, lambda1 = 1.1, lambda2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Sigma, M1, M2, rhoM1, rhoM2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, SigmaInfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003,
    -0.002, -0.001, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  beta = betaOptimal2[v1, x1, Sinf1, v2, x2, Sinf2]; Print["beta=", beta];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; rhoM1 = 0.0; rhoM2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho_{M1} \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho_{M2} \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  SigmaInfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} Sinf1 & \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho_{inf12} \\ \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho_{inf12} & Sinf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Sigma =  $\begin{pmatrix} S1 & \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12} \\ \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12} & S2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

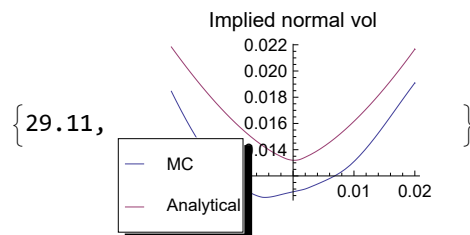
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.SigmaInfM + SigmaInfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/beta;

  pricelist = BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M, Q, SigmaInfM, {rho1, rho2},
    {S1,  $\sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12}$ , S2}, {S1, S2}, beta, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];

  smile = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2,
    StrikeList[[i]], T, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter = Interpolation[smile];
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, SigmaInfM, {rho1, rho2}, Sigma, {S1, S2}, beta,
    lambda1, lambda2, scope1, scope2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]}, {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]},
    PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend -> {"MC", "Analytical"}]
]]

```

$\beta=2.25$



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, Sinf1 = 0.15, Sinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  rho1 = 0.5, rho2 = 0.5, rho12 = -0.6, rho12 = 0.8,
  rho12 = 0.8, beta, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, omega1 = 1, lambda1 = 1.1, lambda2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Sigma, M1, M2, rhoM1, rhoM2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, SinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003,
    -0.002, -0.001, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  beta = betaOptimal2[v1, x1, Sinf1, v2, x2, Sinf2]; Print["beta=", beta];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{S1+S2+Sinf1+Sinf2}{4} T}}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; rhoM1 = 0.0; rhoM2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho_{M1} \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho_{M2} \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  SinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} Sinf1 & \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho_{inf12} \\ \sqrt{Sinf1 Sinf2} \rho_{inf12} & Sinf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Sigma =  $\begin{pmatrix} S1 & \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12} \\ \sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12} & S2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

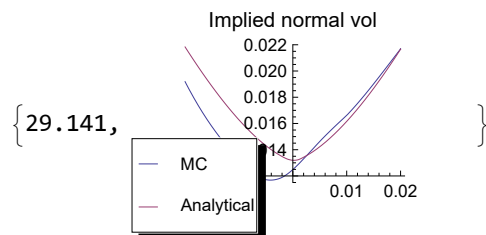
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.SinfM + SinfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/beta;

  pricelist = BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M, Q, SinfM, {rho1, rho2},
    {S1,  $\sqrt{S1 S2} \rho_{12}$ , S2}, {S1, S2}, beta, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];

  smile = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2,
    StrikeList[[i]], T, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter = Interpolation[smile];
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, SinfM, {rho1, rho2}, Sigma, {S1, S2}, beta,
    lambda1, lambda2, scope1, scope2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]}, {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]},
    PlotLabel -> "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend -> {"MC", "Analytical"}]
]]

```

$\beta=2.25$



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, Sinf1 = 0.15, Sinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003,
    -0.002, -0.001, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, x1, Σinf1, v2, x2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  pricelist = BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ1,  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12$ , Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];

  smile = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2,
    StrikeList[[i]], T, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};

  inter = Interpolation[smile];

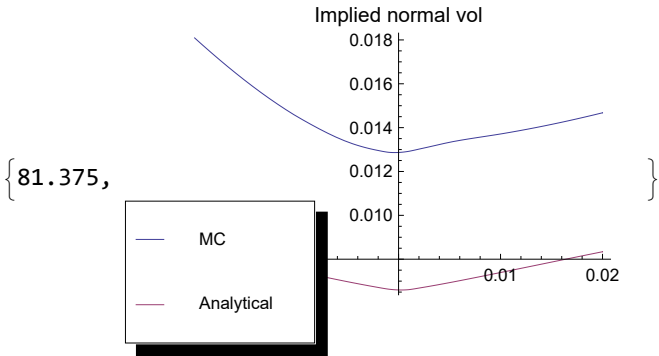
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β,
    λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};

  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];

  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x]}, {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]},
    PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend → {"MC", "Analytical"}]
]]

```

β=2.25



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb1 = 80; Nb2 = 200; Nb3 = 500;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

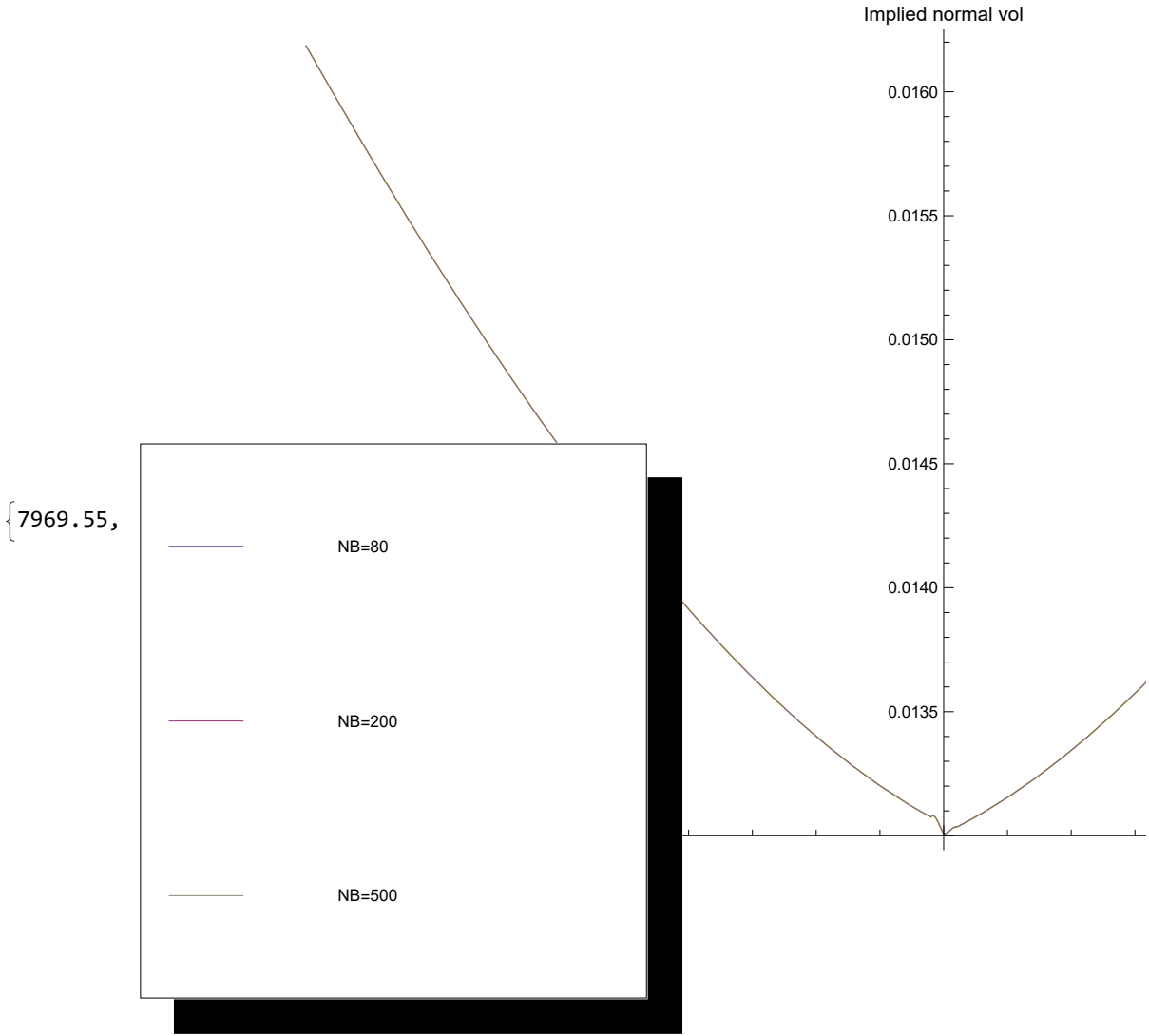
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}}];
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1, scope2, Nb2, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}}];
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1, scope2, Nb3, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}}];
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"NB=" <> ToString[Nb1], "NB=" <> ToString[Nb2], "NB=" <> ToString[Nb3]}]
]]

```

β=2.25



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.04, Sinf1 = 0.15, Sinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, x1, Sinf1, v2, x2, Sinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb = 60; mul1 = 1.5; mul2 = 2; mul3 = 2.2;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

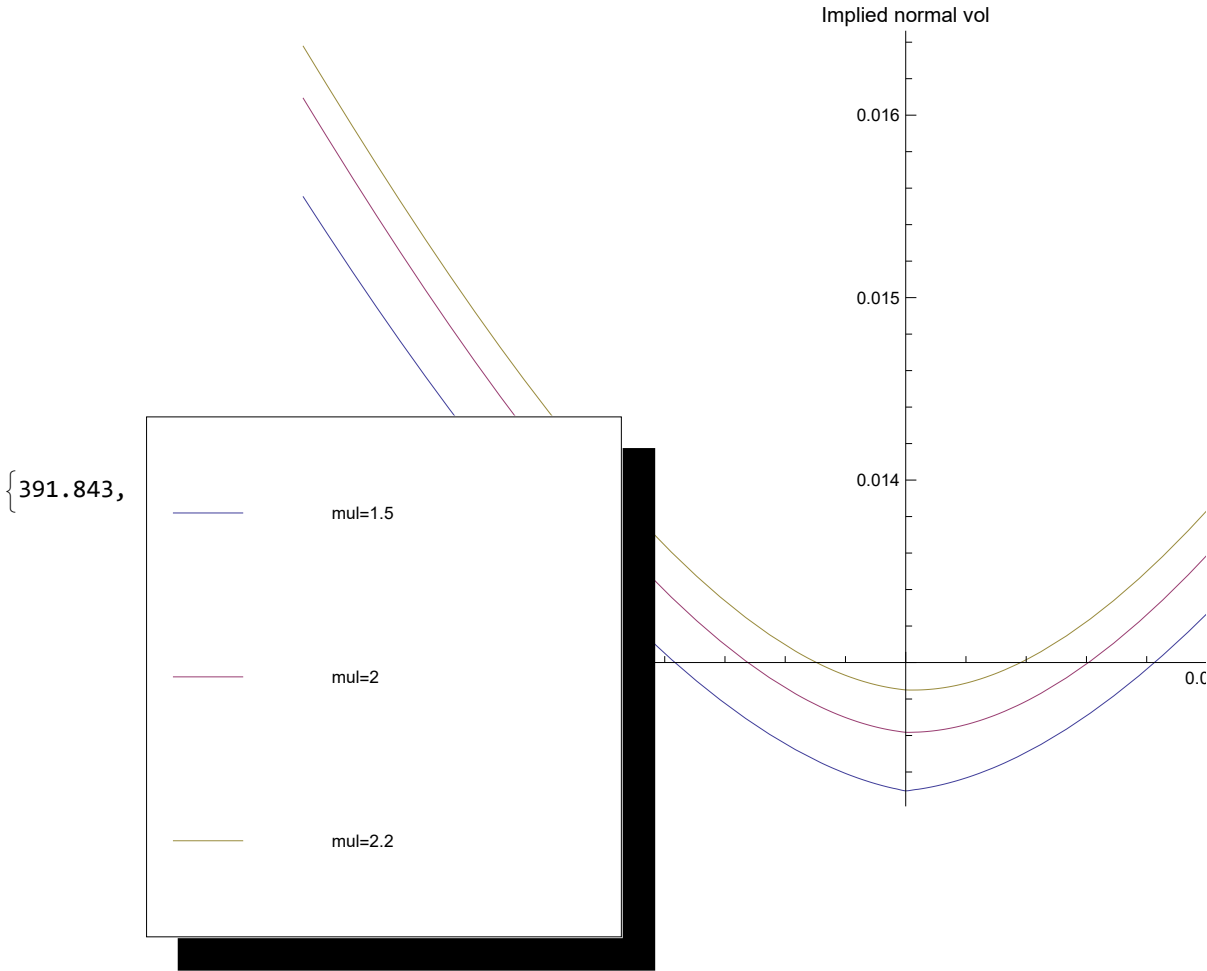
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul1, scope2 mul1, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul2, scope2 mul2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul3, scope2 mul3, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"mul=" <> ToString[mul1], "mul=" <> ToString[mul2], "mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}]
]]

```

β=2.25

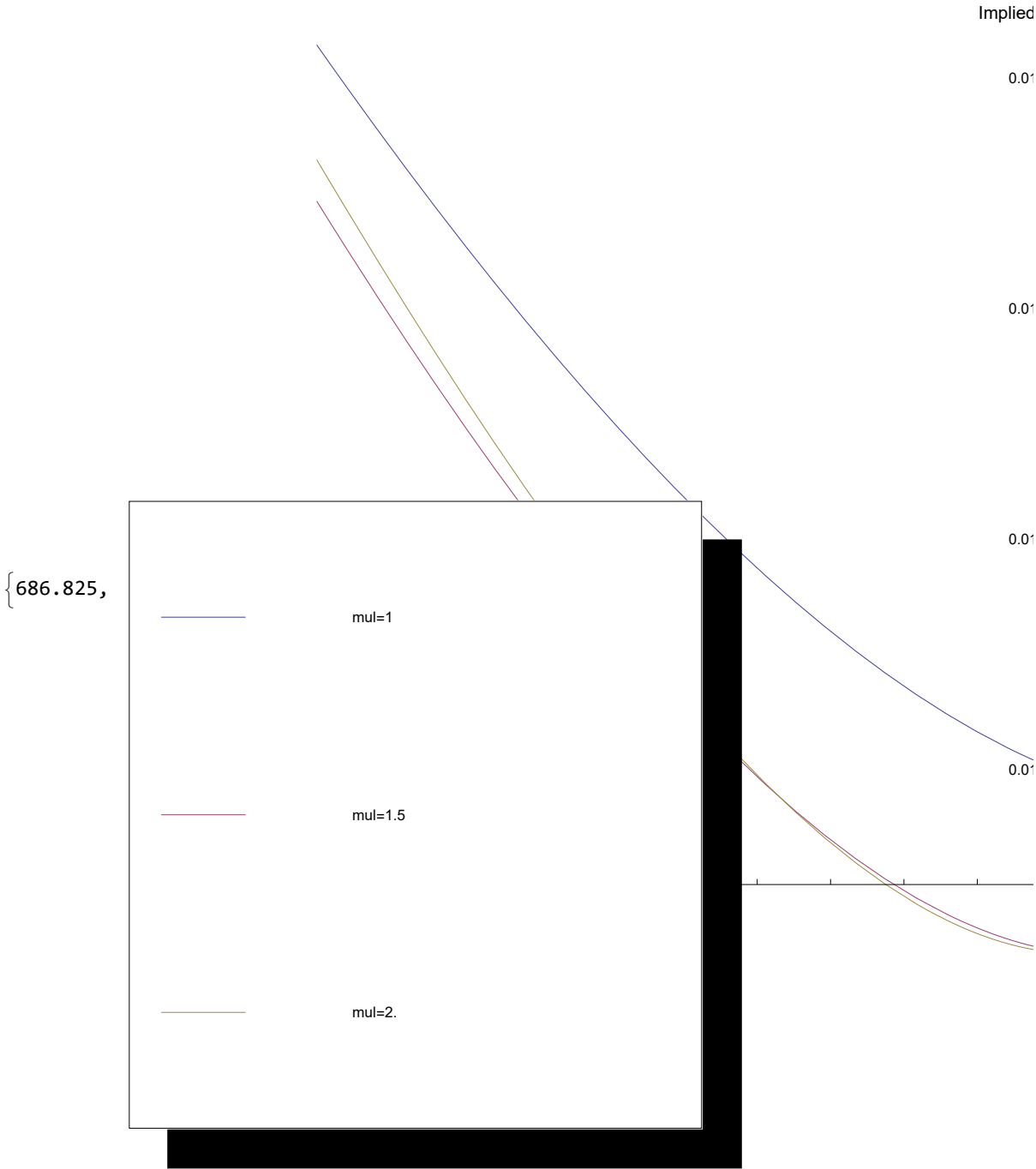


```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb = 80; mul1 = 1; mul2 = 1.5; mul3 = 2.;
  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;
  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul1, scope2 mul1, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul2, scope2 mul2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul3, scope2 mul3, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]};
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"mul=" <> ToString[mul1], "mul=" <> ToString[mul2], "mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}]
]]

```

β=2.25



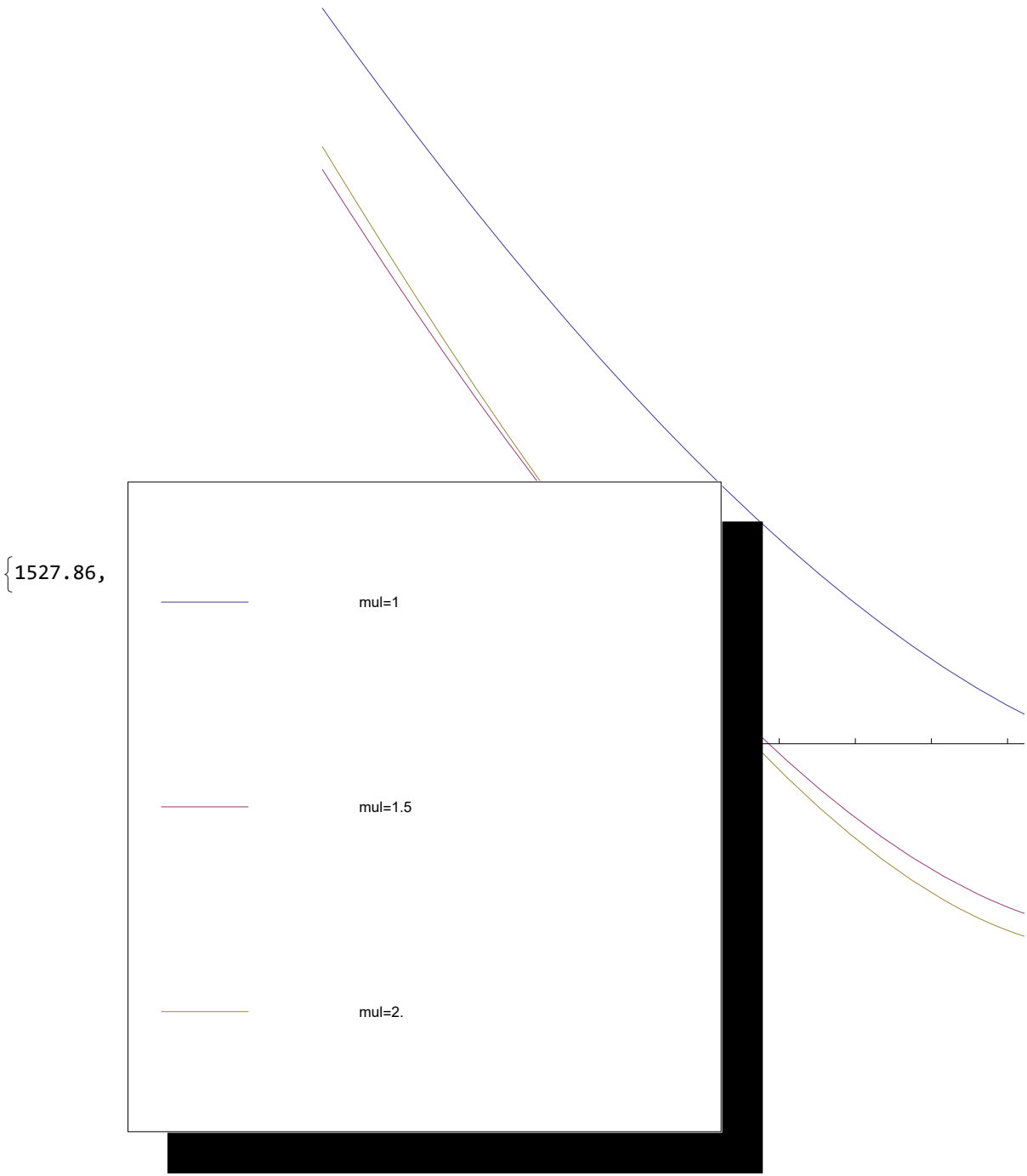
```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb = 120; mul1 = 1; mul2 = 1.5; mul3 = 2.;
  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;
  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul1, scope2 mul1, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul2, scope2 mul2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla2[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul3, scope2 mul3, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"mul=" <> ToString[mul1], "mul=" <> ToString[mul2], "mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}]
]]

```

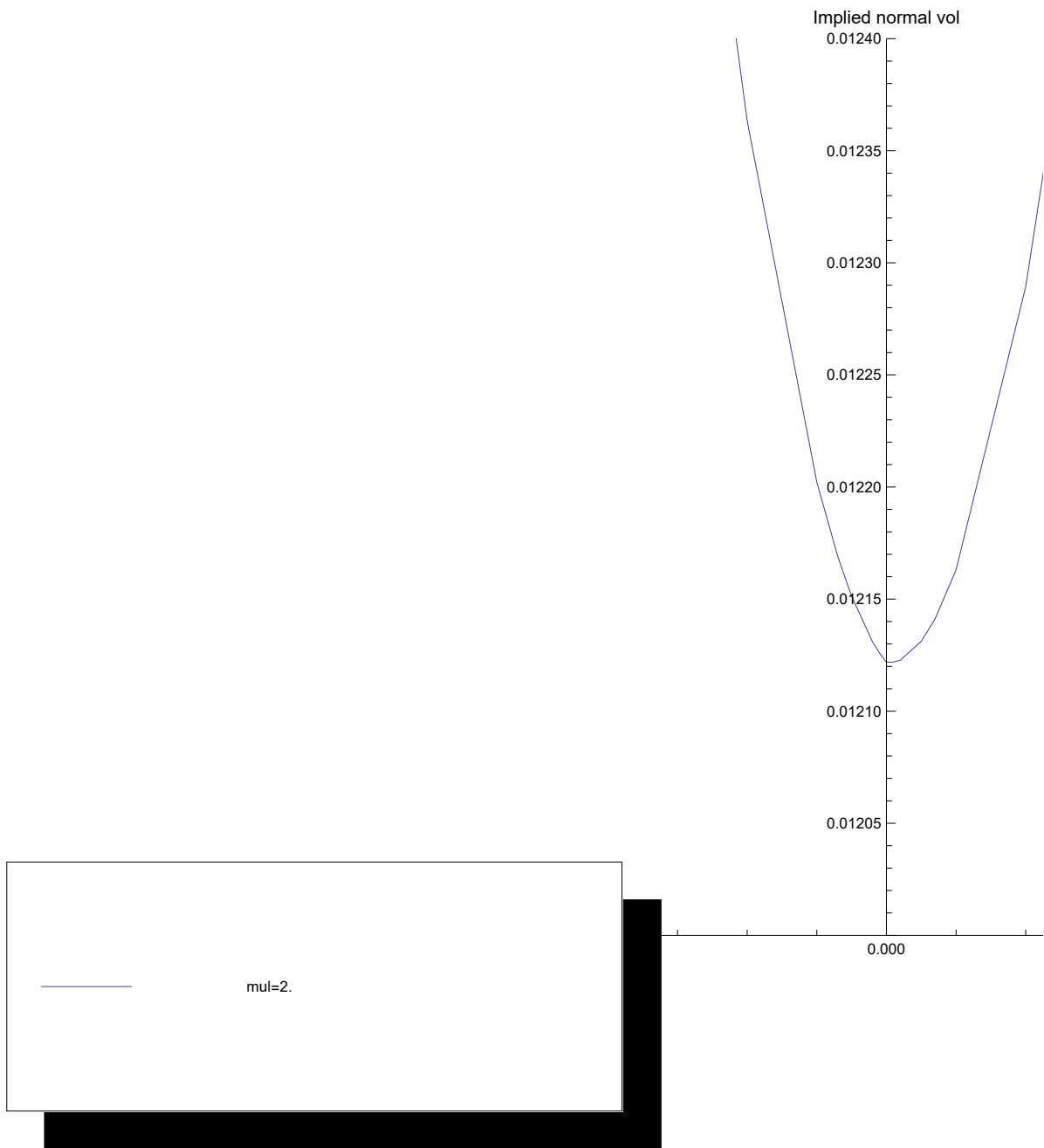
β=2.25

In



```
inter4 = Interpolation[smile4, InterpolationOrder -> 1];
```

```
Plot[{inter4[x]}, {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]},
  PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}, PlotRange → {0.012, 0.0124}]
```




```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb = 120; mul1 = 1; mul2 = 1.5; mul3 = 2.5;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

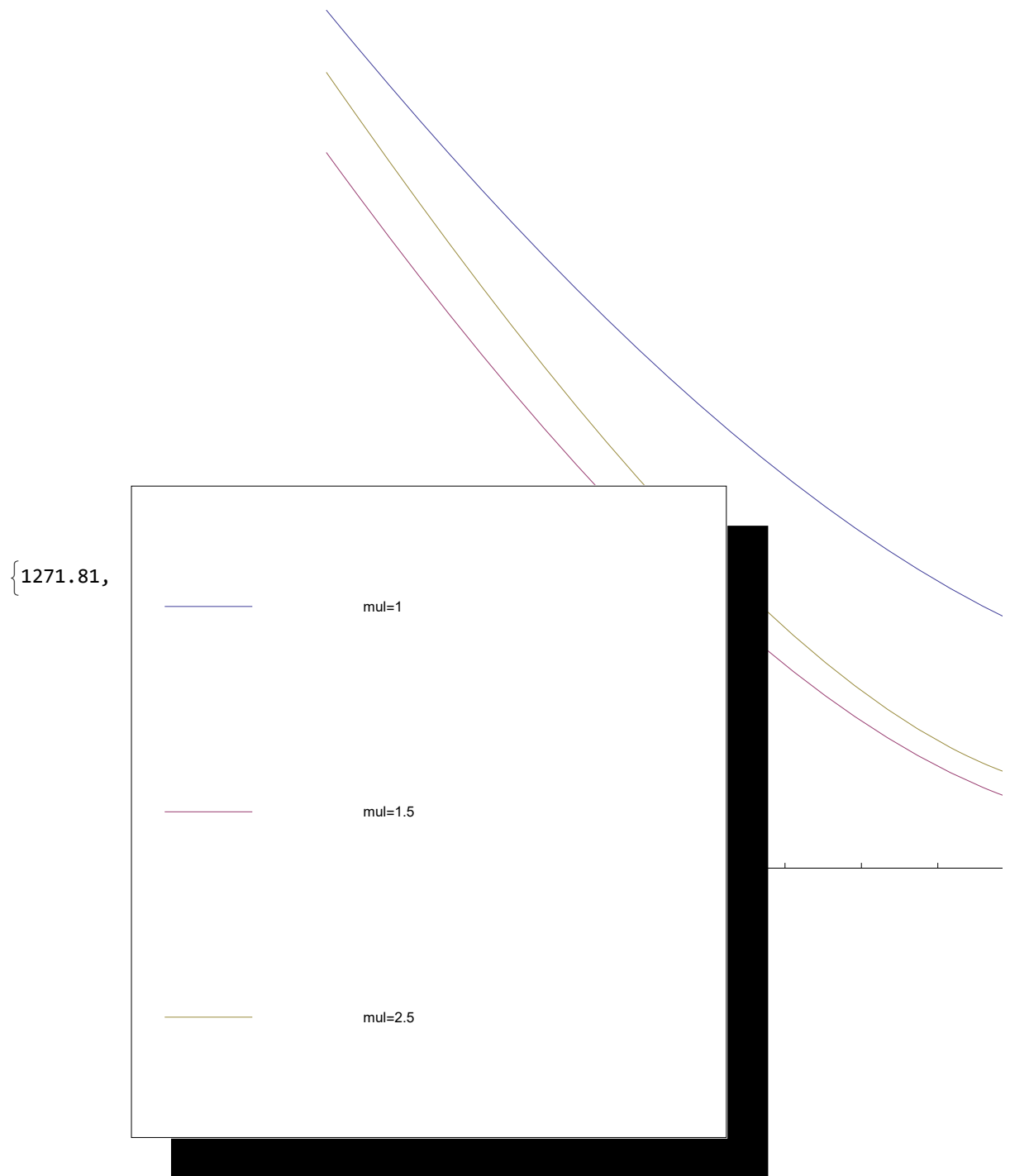
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul1, scope2 mul1, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul2, scope2 mul2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul3, scope2 mul3, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"mul=" <> ToString[mul1], "mul=" <> ToString[mul2], "mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}]
]]

```

β=2.25



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 40, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, inter, inter2, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 40, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList =
    {-0.01, -0.007, -0.005, -0.003, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0007, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001,
     0, 0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0007, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.005, 0.007, 0.01};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 2.5; z2max = 4.5; Nb = 500; mul1 = 1; mul2 = 1.5; mul3 = 2.5;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12 & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.Transpose[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  smile2 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul1, scope2 mul1, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
  smile3 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul2, scope2 mul2, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3];
  smile4 = Table[{StrikeList[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, StrikeList[[i]], T,
    NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[StrikeList[[i]], T, M, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1,
    λ2, scope1 mul3, scope2 mul3, Nb, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[StrikeList]}};
  inter4 = Interpolation[smile4];
  Plot[{inter2[x], inter3[x], inter4[x]},
    {x, StrikeList[[1]], Last[StrikeList]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend →
    {"mul=" <> ToString[mul1], "mul=" <> ToString[mul2], "mul=" <> ToString[mul3]}]
]]

```

β=2.25

{ 20 549.9,



```

Timing[Module[{M1 = -0.075, M2 = -0.075, θ1 = 0.15, θ2 = 0.15,
  ρs = 0., ρsinf = 0., ρm1 = 0., ρm2 = 0., ρ1 = -0.5, ρ2 = -0.5, Σ1 = 0.04,
  Σ2 = 0.04, β = 2.25, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.1, v1, S = {0.04, 0.0001}, Q,
  strikes = {0.02, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.15},
  scope1, scope2, nb = 70, inter, inter2, integflag = 0,
  coeffs = LegendreCoeffs[40], dt, TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 400, M, Σinf, Σ},
  scope1 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ; dt =  $\frac{\tau}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

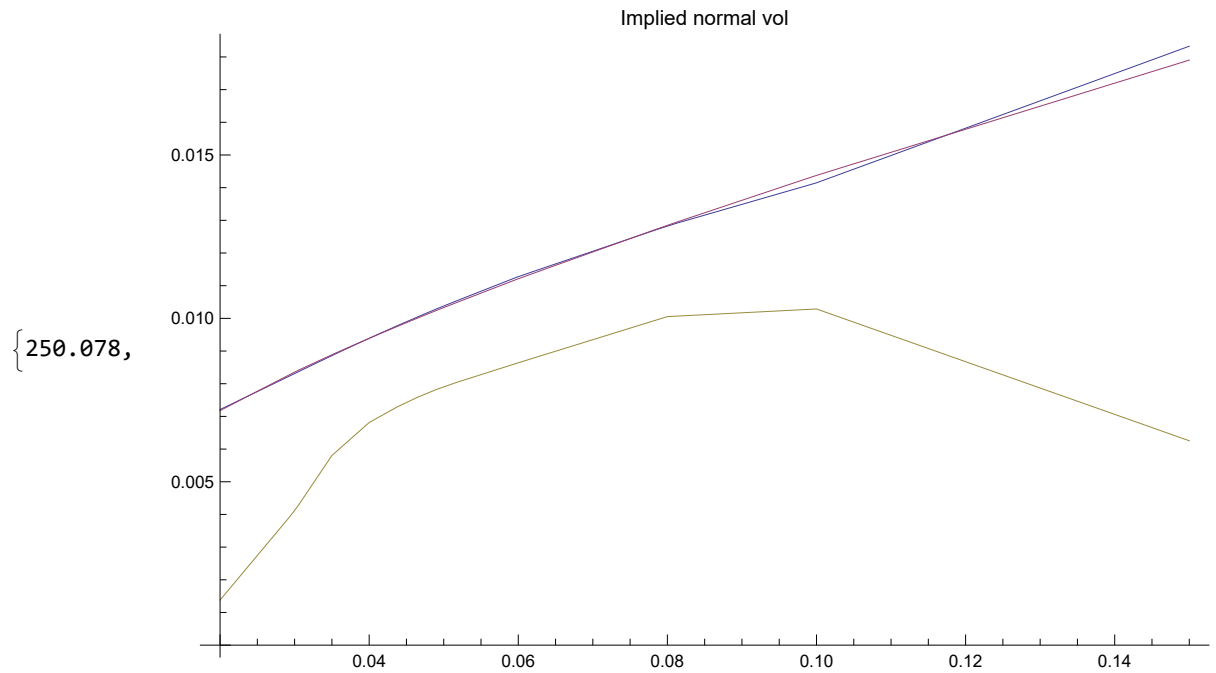
  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  smile = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]],
    strikes[[i]], τ, SuperBiHestonCall[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2},
    Σ, S, β, λ1, λ2, scope1, scope2, nb, 0]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter = Interpolation[smile, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  Q =  $\sqrt{-M1 \theta1} / \beta$ ;
  smile2 =
    Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]], strikes[[i]], τ, HestonCall2[S[[1]],
      strikes[[i]] + S[[2]], τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, Q, coeffs]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter2 = Interpolation[smile2, InterpolationOrder → 1];
  pricelist = BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[strikes,
    M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, S, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, 0];
  smile3 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S[[1]] - S[[2]],
    strikes[[i]], τ, pricelist[[i]]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
  inter3 = Interpolation[smile3, InterpolationOrder → 1];

  Plot[{inter[x], inter2[x], inter3[x]}, {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]},
    PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol", PlotLegend → {"BiHeston", "Heston", "MC"},
    LegendPosition → {1, 0}, LegendSize → 0.5]
]]

```



Appendices

Appendix 1

Computation of the Fourier transform of the payoff

Case $K > 0$

$$\text{integration1} = \text{Simplify}\left[\int_{\text{Log}[e^{x^2}+K]}^{\infty} e^{i k_1 x_1} (\alpha e^{x_1} - \beta e^{x_2} - K) dx_1\right]$$

$$\text{If}\left[\text{Im}[k_1] > 1, \frac{(e^{x^2} + K)^{i k_1} (K (i + k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) + e^{x^2} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta))}{(-1 - i k_1) k_1}, \text{Integrate}\left[-e^{i k_1 x_1} K + e^{x_1 + i k_1 x_1} \alpha - e^{i k_1 x_1 + x_2} \beta, \{x_1, \text{Log}[e^{x^2} + K], \infty\}, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow \text{Im}[k_1] \leq 1\right]\right]$$

$$\text{integration11} = \text{Simplify}[\text{integration1}, \text{Im}[k_1] > 1]$$

$$\frac{(e^{x^2} + K)^{i k_1} (K (i + k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) + e^{x^2} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta))}{(-1 - i k_1) k_1}$$

Simplify[Integrate[$e^{i k_2 x_2}$ integration11, x2], K > 0]

$$\frac{1}{(-1 - i k_1) k_1 k_2 (-i + k_2)} e^{i k_2 x_2} K^{i k_1} \left(e^{x_2 k_2 (-i k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + \beta)} \text{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, 1 + i k_2, 2 + i k_2, -\frac{e^{x_2}}{K} \right] + K (-i + k_2) (1 - i k_1 (-1 + \alpha)) \text{Hypergeometric2F1} \left[-i k_1, i k_2, 1 + i k_2, -\frac{e^{x_2}}{K} \right] \right)$$

ca converge pour $\text{Im}[k_1] > 1$, $\text{Im}[k_2] > 0$ pour $x_2 \in [G, +\infty[$

Case K = 0

integration2 = Simplify[$\int_{x_2}^{\infty} e^{i k_1 x_1} (\alpha e^{x_1} - \beta e^{x_2}) dx_1$]

If[$\text{Im}[k_1] > 1$, $\frac{e^{x_2 + i k_1 x_2} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta)}{(-1 - i k_1) k_1}$,

Integrate[$e^{x_1 + i k_1 x_1} \alpha - e^{i k_1 x_1 + x_2} \beta$, {x1, x2, ∞ }, Assumptions $\rightarrow \text{Im}[k_1] \leq 1$]

integration22 = Simplify[integration2, $\text{Im}[k_1] > 1$]

$$\frac{e^{x_2 + i k_1 x_2} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta)}{(-1 - i k_1) k_1}$$

Simplify[Integrate[$e^{i k_2 x_2}$ integration22, x2], K > 0]

$$\frac{e^{i (-i + k_1 + k_2) x_2} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta)}{k_1 (-i + k_1) (-i + k_1 + k_2)}$$

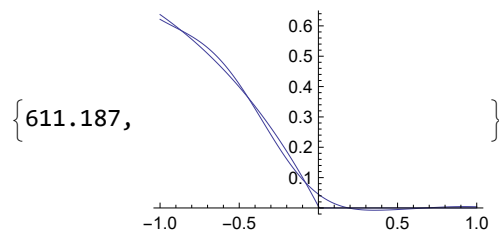
We can check that it is indeed the limit of $K \rightarrow 0^+$

Simplify[Integrate[$e^{i k_2 x_2}$ (integration11 /. K $\rightarrow 0$), x2], x2 > 0]

$$\frac{e^{x_2 (1 + i k_1 + i k_2)} (k_1 (\alpha - \beta) + i \beta)}{k_1 (-i + k_1) (k_1 - i (1 + i k_2))}$$

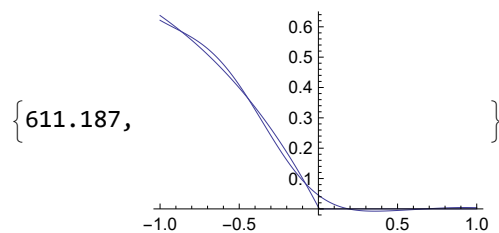
Check of the Fourier Transform numerically $K > 0$

```
Timing[Module[{x1 = 0.1, K = 0.1, λ = 2, λ2 = 1.2, G = -10},
  g1 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Re[Module[{x2 = i / 100},  $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}$  CoeffBasedIntegrate[
    (e-i x1 (#1+i λ) - i x2 (#2-i λ2) CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[#1 + i λ, (#2 - i λ2), K] +
    e-i x1 (#1+i λ) - i x2 (#2+i λ2) CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[#1 +
    i λ, (#2 + i λ2), K]) &, RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8],
    RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8]]]], {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  g2 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Module[{x2 = i / 100}, Re[PayOff[x1, x2, K]]]},
    {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  Show[g1, g2, PlotRange → All]]]
```



Check of the Fourier Transform numerically $K == 0$

```
Timing[Module[{x1 = 0.1, λ = 2, λ2 = 1.2, G = -10},
  g1 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Re[Module[{x2 = i / 100},  $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}$  CoeffBasedIntegrate[
    (e-i x1 (#1+i λ) - i x2 (#2-i λ2) CompleteFourierPayOffGauche[#1 + i λ, (#2 - i λ2)] +
    e-i x1 (#1+i λ) - i x2 (#2+i λ2) CompleteFourierPayOffDroite[#1 +
    i λ, (#2 + i λ2)]) &, RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8],
    RiemanCoeffs[40, -8, 8]]]], {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  g2 = ListPlot[Table[{i / 100, Module[{x2 = i / 100}, Re[PayOff[x1, x2]]]},
    {i, -100, 100}], Joined → True];
  Show[g1, g2, PlotRange → All]]]
```



Appendix 2

Computation of the β optimal

Mais il faut que les valeurs propres de M soient négatives, c' est équivalent à une trace négative et un déterminant positif, c' est à dire

$$\text{Det} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\lambda_1}{2} & \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta \left(\frac{\nu_2^2}{4} \right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} \\ \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta \left(\frac{\nu_1^2}{4} \right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} & \frac{-\lambda_2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right] > 0$$

Soit encore

$$\text{Simplify} \left[\text{Det} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\lambda_1}{2} & \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta \left(\frac{\nu_2^2}{4} \right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} \\ \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta \left(\frac{\nu_1^2}{4} \right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} & \frac{-\lambda_2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{\beta \nu_1^2 \left(-\beta \nu_2^2 + 4 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) + 4 \lambda_1 \left(\beta \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + 4 \lambda_2 \left(\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) \right)}{64 \Sigma_{12}^2}$$

la question est quant pour $\beta >$

$$1 \text{ on peut avoir } \beta \nu_1^2 \left(-\beta \nu_2^2 + 4 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) + 4 \lambda_1 \left(\beta \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + 4 \lambda_2 \left(\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) \right) > 0$$

$$\text{Collect} \left[\beta \nu_1^2 \left(-\beta \nu_2^2 + 4 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) + 4 \lambda_1 \left(\beta \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + 4 \lambda_2 \left(\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) \right), \beta \right]$$

Sum::sumwarn : Warning: Σ_{12}^2 contains a capital sigma; use `EscsumEsc` to enter a summation sign. >>

$$-\beta^2 \nu_1^2 \nu_2^2 + \beta \left(4 \lambda_1 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + 4 \lambda_2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) + 16 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left(\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{F}[\beta_] := -\beta^2 \nu_1^2 \nu_2^2 + \beta \left(4 \lambda_1 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + 4 \lambda_2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) + 16 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left(\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right)$$

Sum::sumwarn : Warning: Σ_{12}^2 contains a capital sigma; use `EscsumEsc` to enter a summation sign. >>

$$\text{Solve}[\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{F}[\beta], \beta] == 0, \beta]$$

$$\left\{ \left\{ \beta \rightarrow \frac{2 \left(\lambda_1 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1} + \lambda_2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right)}{\nu_1^2 \nu_2^2} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\text{let define } \beta_1 = \frac{2 \lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1}}{\nu_1^2} \text{ and } \beta_2 = \frac{2 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2}}{\nu_2^2} \text{ on naturellement } \beta_1 > 1 \text{ et } \beta_2 > 1$$

et

$$\beta_{\text{optimal}} = \beta_1 + \beta_2$$

$$\text{Simplify}[\mathbf{F}[\beta] /. \text{Solve}[\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{F}[\beta], \beta] == 0, \beta]]$$

$$\left\{ 4 \left(\frac{\lambda_1^2 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1}^2}{\nu_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2}^2}{\nu_2^2} + 2 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left(2 \Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{Simplify} \left[\frac{\lambda_1^2 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1}^2}{\nu_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2}^2}{\nu_2^2} /. \left\{ \Sigma_{\infty 1} \rightarrow \frac{\beta_1 \nu_1^2}{2 \lambda_1}, \Sigma_{\infty 2} \rightarrow \frac{\beta_2 \nu_2^2}{2 \lambda_2} \right\} \right]$$

Sum::sumwarn : Warning: $\Sigma_{\infty 1}^2$ contains a capital sigma; use `EscsumEsc` to enter a summation sign. >>

Sum::sumwarn : Warning: $\Sigma_{\infty 2}^2$ contains a capital sigma; use `EscsumEsc` to enter a summation sign. >>

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \right) \nu_1^2 \nu_2^2$$

$$\mathbf{F}[\beta_{\text{optimal}}] = 4 \left(\frac{\lambda_1^2 \nu_2^2 \Sigma_{\infty 1}^2}{\nu_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \nu_1^2 \Sigma_{\infty 2}^2}{\nu_2^2} + 2 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left(2 \Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\infty 1} \Sigma_{\infty 2} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 - 2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \right) v_1^2 v_2^2 + 16 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{12}^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2 + 16 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\beta_{\text{optimal}})^2 + 16 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \Sigma_{12}^2$$

Donc $\beta_{\text{optimal}} > 1$ et $F[\beta_{\text{optimal}}] > 0$

pour que les valeur propre de M soient reelle, il faut aussi que le discriminant > 0

discriminant = trace² - 4 determinant

$$\text{Simplify}\left[\text{Tr}\left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\lambda_1}{2} & \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta \left(\frac{v_2^2}{4}\right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} \\ \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta \left(\frac{v_1^2}{4}\right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} & \frac{-\lambda_2}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right]^2 - 4 \text{Det}\left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\lambda_1}{2} & \frac{\lambda_2 \Sigma_{\infty 2} - \beta \left(\frac{v_2^2}{4}\right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} \\ \frac{\lambda_1 \Sigma_{\infty 1} - \beta \left(\frac{v_1^2}{4}\right)}{2 \Sigma_{12}} & \frac{-\lambda_2}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right]\right] // .$$

$$\left\{ \Sigma_{\infty 1} \rightarrow \frac{\beta_1 v_1^2}{2 \lambda_1}, \Sigma_{\infty 2} \rightarrow \frac{\beta_2 v_2^2}{2 \lambda_2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{(\beta - 2 \beta_1) (\beta - 2 \beta_2) v_1^2 v_2^2 + 4 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 \Sigma_{12}^2}{16 \Sigma_{12}^2}$$

donc si β est plus grand que $2 \beta_1$ et $2 \beta_2$ ce sera positif

$$\beta_{\text{Optimal}}[v1_, \chi1_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}1}, v2_, \chi2_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}2}] := \frac{2 (\chi1 v2^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}1} + \chi2 v1^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}2})}{v1^2 v2^2}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Optimal}2}[v1_, \chi1_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}1}, v2_, \chi2_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}2}] := \frac{4 (\text{Max}[\chi1 v2^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}1}, \chi2 v1^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}2}])}{v1^2 v2^2}$$

$$\text{MDeterminant}[v1_, \chi1_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}1}, v2_, \chi2_, \Sigma_{\text{inf}2}, \Sigma_{12}, \beta_] :=$$

$$-\beta^2 v1^2 v2^2 + \beta (4 \chi1 v2^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}1} + 4 \chi2 v1^2 \Sigma_{\text{inf}2}) + 16 \chi1 \chi2 (\Sigma_{12}^2 - \Sigma_{\text{inf}1} \Sigma_{\text{inf}2})$$

geometrie du risque : rapprochement avec Heston

Clear[Q11, Q12, Q21, Q22]

$$\text{Simplify}\left[\text{Solve}\left[\left\{Q11^2 + Q21^2 == v1^2 / 4, Q11 \rho1 + Q21 \rho2 == \frac{v1}{2} \rho s1, Q12^2 + Q22^2 == v2^2 / 4,\right.\right.\right.$$

$$\left. Q12 \rho1 + Q22 \rho2 == \frac{v2}{2} \rho s2\right\}, \{Q11, Q21, Q12, Q22\}], (v1 > 0) \&\& (v2 > 0)]$$

$$\left\{ \left\{ Q11 \rightarrow \frac{v1 \left(\rho1^2 \rho s1 - \rho2 \sqrt{\rho1^2 (\rho1^2 + \rho2^2 - \rho s1^2)} \right)}{2 \rho1 (\rho1^2 + \rho2^2)} \right\}, \right.$$

$$\left. Q21 \rightarrow \frac{v1 \left(\rho2 \rho s1 + \sqrt{\rho1^2 (\rho1^2 + \rho2^2 - \rho s1^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho1^2 + \rho2^2)} \right\},$$

$$Q12 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 2 - \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q22 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 2 \rho s 2 + \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$\{ Q11 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 1 - \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q21 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \left(\rho 2 \rho s 1 + \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q12 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 2 + \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q22 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \rho 2 \rho s 2 - \nu 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)}}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$\{ Q11 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 1 + \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q21 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \rho 2 \rho s 1 - \nu 1 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)}}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q12 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 2 - \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q22 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 2 \rho s 2 + \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$\{ Q11 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 1 + \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q21 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 1 \rho 2 \rho s 1 - \nu 1 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 1^2 \right)}}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q12 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \left(\rho 1^2 \rho s 2 + \rho 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)} \right)}{2 \rho 1 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)},$$

$$Q22 \rightarrow \frac{\nu 2 \rho 2 \rho s 2 - \nu 2 \sqrt{\rho 1^2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 - \rho s 2^2 \right)}}{2 \left(\rho 1^2 + \rho 2^2 \right)} \}}}$$

Les quatre solutions sont équivalentes car elles redonnent les mêmes observables

```
DetermineQ[ρ1_, ρ2_, ν1_, ν2_, ρs1_, ρs2_, printflag_] :=  
Module[{Q11, Q21, Q12, Q22},
```

If $\left[(\rho_1 \neq 0) \mid \mid (\rho_2 \neq 0) \right],$

$$Q_{11} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_1 \rho s_1 - \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{21} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_2 \rho s_1 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{12} = \frac{v_2 \left(\rho_1 \rho s_2 - \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{22} = \frac{v_2 \left(\rho_2 \rho s_2 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

If $\left[((Q_{11} == 0) \&\& (Q_{12} == 0)) \mid \mid ((Q_{21} == 0) \&\& (Q_{22} == 0)) \right],$

$$Q_{11} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_1^2 \rho s_1 - \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{21} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_2 \rho s_1 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{12} = \frac{v_2 \left(\rho_1^2 \rho s_2 + \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)} \right)}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{22} = \frac{v_2 \rho_2 \rho s_2 - v_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}];$$

If $\left[((Q_{11} == 0) \&\& (Q_{12} == 0)) \mid \mid ((Q_{21} == 0) \&\& (Q_{22} == 0)) \right],$

$$Q_{11} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_1^2 \rho s_1 + \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{21} = \frac{v_1 \rho_2 \rho s_1 - v_1 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{12} = \frac{v_2 \left(\rho_1^2 \rho s_2 - \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)} \right)}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

$$Q_{22} = \frac{v_2 \left(\rho_2 \rho s_2 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)} \right)}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}];$$

If $\left[((Q_{11} == 0) \&\& (Q_{12} == 0)) \mid \mid ((Q_{21} == 0) \&\& (Q_{22} == 0)) \right],$

$$Q_{11} = \frac{v_1 \left(\rho_1^2 \rho s_1 + \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)} \right)}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)};$$

```


$$Q_{21} = \frac{v_1 \rho_2 \rho s_1 - v_1 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)} ;$$


$$Q_{12} = \frac{v_2 (\rho_1^2 \rho s_2 + \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)})}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)} ;$$


$$Q_{22} = \frac{v_2 \rho_2 \rho s_2 - v_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)} ] ;$$

, Print["error:  $\rho_1=0$  and  $\rho_2=0$ "];

] ×
If[printflag > 0, Print["{ $\rho_1, \rho_2, v_1, v_2, \rho s_1, \rho s_2$ }", { $\rho_1, \rho_2, v_1, v_2, \rho s_1, \rho s_2$ }]];
If[printflag > 0, Print["Autres sol=",
{ {  $\frac{v_1 (\rho_1^2 \rho s_1 - \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)})}{2 \rho_1 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_1 (\rho_2 \rho s_1 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,
 $\frac{v_2 (\rho_1 \rho s_2 + \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_2 \rho_2 \rho s_2 - v_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$  },
{  $\frac{v_1 (\rho_1 \rho s_1 + \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_1 \rho_2 \rho s_1 - v_1 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,
 $\frac{v_2 (\rho_1 \rho s_2 - \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_2 (\rho_2 \rho s_2 + \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$  },
{  $\frac{v_1 (\rho_1 \rho s_1 + \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_1 \rho_2 \rho s_1 - v_1 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_1^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,
 $\frac{v_2 (\rho_1 \rho s_2 + \rho_2 \sqrt{(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)})}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$ ,  $\frac{v_2 \rho_2 \rho s_2 - v_2 \sqrt{\rho_1^2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - \rho s_2^2)}}{2 (\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)}$  } } ]];
{{Q11, Q12}, {Q21, Q22}} ]

```

```

Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2,  $\rho_1$  = 0.5,  $\rho_2$  = 0.5,  $\rho s_1$  = -0.5,  $\rho s_2$  = -0.5},
Q = DetermineQ[ $\rho_1, \rho_2, v_1, v_2, \rho s_1, \rho s_2, 1$ ]
{ $\rho_1, \rho_2, v_1, v_2, \rho s_1, \rho s_2$ } = {0.5, 0.5, 0.2, 0.2, -0.5, -0.5}
Autres sol = {{-0.1, 0., 0., -0.1}, {0., -0.1, -0.1, 0.}, {0., -0.1, 0., -0.1}}
{{-0.1, 0.}, {0., -0.1}}

```

Determination du secteur du drift : rapprochement avec les hestons monodimensionnels

```

Σt = {{Σ11, Σ12}, {Σ12, Σ22}}
{{Σ11, Σ12}, {Σ12, Σ22}}

```

```
M = {{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}}
```

```
{ {M11, M12}, {M21, M22} }
```

```
Simplify[Σt.M + Transpose[M].Σt]
```

```
{ {2 (M11 Σ11 + M21 Σ12), M12 Σ11 + M11 Σ12 + M22 Σ12 + M21 Σ22},  
  {M12 Σ11 + M11 Σ12 + M22 Σ12 + M21 Σ22, 2 (M12 Σ12 + M22 Σ22)} }
```

```
Q = {{Q11, Q12}, {Q21, Q22}};
```

```
Transpose[Q].Q
```

```
{ {Q112 + Q212, Q11 Q12 + Q21 Q22}, {Q11 Q12 + Q21 Q22, Q122 + Q222} }
```

```
DetermineM[Q_, β_, Σinf1_, Σinf2_, χ1_, χ2_, Σ012_, flag_] :=  
Module[ {M11 = -χ1 / 2, M22 = -χ2 / 2, M21, M12, M, v1, v2},  
  v1 =  $\sqrt{4 (Q[1, 1]^2 + Q[2, 1]^2)}$  ; v2 =  $\sqrt{4 (Q[1, 2]^2 + Q[2, 2]^2)}$  ;  
  
  M21 =  $\frac{\beta (Q[1, 1]^2 + Q[2, 1]^2) - \chi1 \Sigmainf1}{2 \Sigma012}$  ;  
  M12 =  $\frac{\beta (Q[1, 2]^2 + Q[2, 2]^2) - \chi2 \Sigmainf2}{2 \Sigma012}$  ;  
  M = {{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}};  
  If[flag == 1,  
    Print["Q_,β,Σinf1,Σinf2,χ1,χ2,Σ012=", {Q, β, Σinf1, Σinf2, χ1, χ2, Σ012}];  
    Print["v12/2-χ1 Σinf1 doit etre negatif 1 : ", v12/2 - χ1 Σinf1];  
    Print["v22/2-χ2 Σinf2 doit etre negatif 2 : ", v22/2 - χ2 Σinf2];  
    Print["eigenvalues[M]=", Eigenvalues[M]]];  
  M  
]
```

il faut verifier que (Tr[M] < 0 et Det[M] > 0)

```
Module[ {v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15,  
  Σ012 = 0.12, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, β = 3, Q, M},  
  Q = DetermineQ[ρ1, ρ2, v1, v2, ρs1, ρs2, 0];  
  M = DetermineM[Q, β, Σinf1, Σinf2, χ1, χ2, Σ012, 1];  
]  
  
v12/2-χ1 Σinf1 doit etre negatif 1 : -0.0025  
v22/2-χ2 Σinf2 doit etre negatif 2 : -0.0025  
eigenvalues[M] = {-0.10625, -0.04375}
```

Appendix 3

Matrix Exponential

If faut montrer que $F = a11 = \left(\frac{2 \xi}{e^{\xi \tau/2} ((M + \rho Q \gamma) + \xi) - e^{-\xi \tau/2} (M + \rho Q \gamma - \xi)} \right)$

mais pour obtenir le bon A on doit changer en l' opposé : (peut etre $t \leftrightarrow \tau$)

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(M+Q\rho\gamma)}{2} & \frac{Q\rho}{2} \\ \frac{-\gamma\gamma}{2} & \frac{-(M+Q\rho\gamma)}{2} \end{pmatrix}; \xi1 = \text{Simplify}[-4 \text{Det}[H]]$$

$$M^2 + 2 M Q \gamma \rho + Q^2 \gamma^2 (-1 + \rho^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F = & \text{Simplify}[\\ & \text{Simplify}[\text{expM1}.\{1, 0\} /. \{a \rightarrow H[[1, 1]], b \rightarrow H[[1, 2]], c \rightarrow H[[2, 1]], d \rightarrow H[[2, 2]]\}]] \\ & 1]] /. \left\{ \sqrt{M^2 + 2 M Q \gamma \rho + Q^2 \gamma^2 (-1 + \rho^2)} \rightarrow \xi \right\} \\ & \frac{e^{-\frac{\xi \tau}{2}} \left((-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) M + (1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \xi + (-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) Q \gamma \rho \right)}{2 \sqrt{M^2 + 2 M Q \gamma \rho + Q^2 \gamma^2 (-1 + \rho^2)}} \\ & \frac{e^{-\frac{\xi \tau}{2}} \left((-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) M + (1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \xi + (-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) Q \gamma \rho \right)}{2 \xi} \end{aligned}$$

Si on diagonalise cette matrice ,

attention les matrice de passage ne sont pas orthogonale car la matrice n' est pas symetrique.

Soit une matrice $h = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ on la diagonalise en :

$$h = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{-a+d+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \right)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-a+d+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \\ \frac{-a+d+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} & \left(\frac{-a+d+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \right)^2 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{-a+d-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \right)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-a+d-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \\ \frac{-a+d-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} & \left(\frac{-a+d-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} \right)^2 \end{pmatrix} x_2$$

$$\text{ou } x_1 = \frac{a+d+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}; x_2 = \frac{a+d-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}; \Delta = a d - b c;$$

$$M1 = \begin{pmatrix} 7.1 & 2 \\ 41 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\{7.1, 2\}, \{41, 3\}\}$$

$$M1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Simplify[MatrixExp[M1]]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2})} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left(d - d e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} + a \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right) + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \left(1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right) \right), \right. \\ \left. \frac{b e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2})} \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right\}, \\ \left\{ \frac{c e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2})} \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}, \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right. \\ \left. e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2})} \left(a - a e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. d \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right) + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \left(1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right) \right) \right\} \right\} \\ \{x1, x2\} = \left\{ \frac{a + d + \sqrt{(a + d)^2 - 4 (a d - b c)}}{2}, \frac{a + d - \sqrt{(a + d)^2 - 4 (a d - b c)}}{2} \right\};$$

$$P1 = \left\{ \left\{ -\frac{-a + d + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}{2 c}, 1 \right\}, \left\{ -\frac{-a + d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}{2 c}, 1 \right\} \right\};$$

$$InvP1 = \left\{ \left\{ -\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right\}, \right. \\ \left. \left\{ -\frac{-a + d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}, \frac{-a + d + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right\} \right\};$$

Simplify[Transpose[(P1)].DiagonalMatrix[{x2, x1}].Transpose[(InvP1)]]

{ {a, b}, {c, d} }

expM1 =

Simplify[Transpose[(P1)].DiagonalMatrix[{Exp[τ x2], Exp[τ x1]}].Transpose[(InvP1)]]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right. \right. \\ e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} \left(d - d e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} + a \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \left(1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} \right) \right), \\ \left. \frac{b \left(-e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} + e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} \right\}, \\ \left\{ \frac{c \left(-e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} + e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}} e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d - \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}) \tau} \left(a - a e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. d \left(-1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} \right) + \sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \left(1 + e^{\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2} \tau} \right) \right) \right\} \right\}$$


```

MatrixId[M_] := Module[{ss = Eigensystem[M], P, InvP, eigen},
  eigen = ss[[1]];
  P = ss[[2]];
  InvP = Inverse[P];
  (Transpose[P].DiagonalMatrix[eigen]).Transpose[InvP]
]

```

```

MatrixExp2[{{a_, b_}, {c_, d_}}] :=
Module[{det =  $\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}$ , expdet, expab}, expdet =  $e^{\det}$ ;
  expab =  $e^{\frac{1}{2} (a+d-\det)}$ ;
  { $\frac{\expab (d - d \expdet + a (-1 + \expdet) + \det (1 + \expdet))}{2 \det}$ ,  $\frac{b \expab (-1 + \expdet)}{\det}$ },
  { $\frac{c \expab (-1 + \expdet)}{\det}$ ,  $\frac{\expab (a - a \expdet + d (-1 + \expdet) + \det (1 + \expdet))}{2 \det}$ }}]

```

Matrix Logarithm

```

MatrixLog2[{{a_, b_}, {c_, d_}}] :=
Module[{logdetm, adm, adp, logdetp, log4, P, InvP, det =  $\sqrt{a^2 + 4 b c - 2 a d + d^2}$ },
  adm = a + d - det; adp = a + d + det;
  If[(Im[adm] == 0) && (Re[adm] ≤ 0), logdetm = 0, logdetm = Log[adm]];
  If[(Im[adp] == 0) && (Re[adp] ≤ 0), logdetp = 0, logdetp = Log[adp]];
  log4 = Log[4];
  { $\frac{-\det \log 4 + (-a + d + \det) \logdetm + (a - d + \det) \logdetp}{2 \det}$ ,  $\frac{-b (\logdetm - \logdetp)}{\det}$ },
  { $\frac{c (-\logdetm + \logdetp)}{\det}$ ,  $\frac{-\det \log 4 + (a - d + \det) \logdetm + (-a + d + \det) \logdetp}{2 \det}$ }}]

```

```

mm = MatrixExp2[{{11, 2}, {1.2, 4.2}}]
{{80 040.3, 22 418.5}, {13 451.1, 3817.4}}

```

```

MatrixLog2[mm]
{{11., 2.}, {1.2, 4.2}}

```

la trace du log est tres simple a calculer :

```

TrMatrixLog2[{{a_, b_}, {c_, d_}}] := Module[{},
  Log[- b c + a d]
]

```

Implementation

Appendix 4

Lognormal Heston Formula and 1 dim Wishart case

Explicitation of the matrix method

Placement1 = {{1, 0}}; Placement2 = {{0, 1}};

$$H = - \left(\frac{M - i Q \rho \gamma}{2} \right) (\text{Transpose}[\text{Placement1}] . \text{Placement1}) + \\ (-Q Q / 2) (\text{Transpose}[\text{Placement1}] . \text{Placement2}) + \\ (-\gamma \gamma / 2 + i \gamma / 2) (\text{Transpose}[\text{Placement2}] . \text{Placement1}) + \\ \left(\frac{M - i Q \rho \gamma}{2} \right) (\text{Transpose}[\text{Placement2}] . \text{Placement2}) ;$$

{{E11, E12}, {E21, E22}} = Simplify[MatrixExp2[τ H]];

ξexp = -2 Simplify[E11[[2, 2]] /. τ → 1

$$\sqrt{M^2 - 2 i M Q \gamma \rho + Q^2 \gamma (-i + \gamma - \gamma \rho^2)}$$

ξexp[[1]]

$$M^2 - 2 i M Q \gamma \rho + Q^2 \gamma (-i + \gamma - \gamma \rho^2)$$

ExtractCarré[exp_, var_] :=

Module[{a, exp1 = Coefficient[exp, var, 1], exp2 = Coefficient[exp, var, 2]},
a = exp1 / (2 exp2);
exp2 (var + a)^2 + Simplify[exp - exp2 (var + a)^2, Evaluate[var] > 0]]

ExtractCarré[ξexp[[1]], M]

$$Q^2 \gamma (-i + \gamma) + (M - i Q \gamma \rho)^2$$

Simplify[M^2 - 2 i M Q γ ρ - Q^2 γ^2 (ρ^2)]

$$(M - i Q \gamma \rho)^2$$

XX = Collect[$e^{-\frac{\xi \tau}{2}}$ Simplify[E11, τ > 0] /. {(ξexp[[1]])ⁿ → ξ²ⁿ}, e^{ξ τ}]

$$\frac{e^{-\xi \tau} (M + \xi - i Q \gamma \rho)}{2 \xi} + \frac{-M + \xi + i Q \gamma \rho}{2 \xi}$$

Log[XX] + $\frac{\tau}{2} (M - i \gamma \rho Q + \xi)$

$$\frac{1}{2} (M + \xi - i Q \gamma \rho) \tau + \text{Log} \left[\frac{e^{-\xi \tau} (M + \xi - i Q \gamma \rho)}{2 \xi} + \frac{-M + \xi + i Q \gamma \rho}{2 \xi} \right]$$

$$B = \text{Simplify}\left[\frac{1}{2} \psi p \tau + \text{Log}\left[\frac{\psi m + \psi p e^{-\xi \tau}}{2 \xi}\right] /. \{\psi p \rightarrow -(\lambda + I z \rho Q) + \xi, \psi m \rightarrow (\lambda + I z \rho Q) + \xi\}\right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (\lambda - \xi + i Q z \rho) \tau + \text{Log}\left[\frac{\lambda + \xi + i Q z \rho + e^{-\xi \tau} (-\lambda - \xi - i Q z \rho)}{2 \xi}\right]$$

$$YY = \text{Simplify}[E21, \tau > 0] /. \{(\xi \exp[1])^n \rightarrow \xi^{2n}\}$$

$$- \frac{e^{-\frac{\xi \tau}{2}} (-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \gamma (-i + \gamma)}{2 \xi}$$

$$A = \text{Simplify}\left[e^{\frac{-\xi \tau}{2}} YY / XX\right]$$

$$\frac{(-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \gamma (-i + \gamma)}{(-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \lambda - (1 + e^{\xi \tau}) \xi - i (-1 + e^{\xi \tau}) Q \gamma \rho}$$

Implementation

Clear[LNHestonVanillaCall, LNHestonVanillaCallIntegrand, HestonPropagator]

```
HestonPropagator[V_, τ_, λ_, θ_, ν_, ρ_, z_] := Module[{ψp, ψm, ξ, X},
  ξ = Sqrt[(λ + I z ρ ν)^2 + ν^2 (-I z + z^2)];
  ψp = -(λ + I z ρ ν) + ξ;
  ψm = (λ + I z ρ ν) + ξ;
  A = -θ λ / ν^2 (ψp τ + 2 Log[ψm + ψp e^{-ξ τ} / (2 ξ)]);
  B = -(-I z + z^2) (1 - e^{-ξ τ}) / (ψm + ψp e^{-ξ τ});
  e^{A+B V}]
```

$$\text{FourierPayOffLNSepp}[z_, k_] := \frac{k^i z + 1}{z^2 - i z}$$

$$\text{Max}[F - K, 0] - F = (F - K) 1_{F>K} - F (1_{F>K} + 1_{F<K}) = -K 1_{F>K} - F 1_{F<K} = -(K 1_{F>K} + F 1_{F<K}) = -\text{Min}[F, K]$$

$$\text{on montre } \text{FourierTransform}[\text{Min}[x, K], x, z] = \frac{K^i z + 1}{z^2 - i z}$$

On passe par Min car le call n'est pas borné donc la théorie ne s'applique pas. D'ailleurs on trouve une pôle pour passer du call au min

```
LNHestonVanillaCallIntegrand[F_, K_, z_, V_, τ_, θ_, λ_, ν_, ρ_] :=
Module[{ψp, ψm, ξ, X},
  Re[e^{-Log[F] I z} HestonPropagator[V, τ, λ, θ, ν, ρ, z] × FourierPayOffLNSepp[z, K]]]
```

```
LNHestonVanillaCall[F_, K_, V0_, τ_, λ_, θ_, ν_, ρ_, limsup_] :=
  F + 1 / Pi NIntegrate[
    LNHestonVanillaCallIntegrand[F, K, k1 + I / 2, V0, τ, θ, λ, ν, ρ],
    {k1, 0, limsup}, MaxRecursion → 20]
```

```
LNHestonRiccattiVanillaCallIntegrand[F_, K_, z_, V_, τ_, θ_, λ_, ν_, ρ_] :=
  Module[{ψp, ψm, ξ, X},
    Re[ $e^{-\text{Log}[F] \cdot I z}$ 
      HestonLaplaceTransform4[-λ, θ, ρ, V, -i z, ν, τ] × FourierPayOffLNSepp[z, K]]]
```

```
LNHestonRiccattiVanillaCall[F_, K_, V0_, τ_, λ_, θ_, ν_, ρ_, limsup_] :=
  F + 1 / Pi NIntegrate[
    LNHestonRiccattiVanillaCallIntegrand[F, K, k1 + I / 2, V0, τ, θ, λ, ν, ρ],
    {k1, 0, limsup}, MaxRecursion → 20]
```

Si on inclue le drift venant du fait que l'underlying est un log d'asset

```
HestonLaplaceTransform4[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, Q_, τ_] :=
  Module[{H, EXPH, A11, A1, A21, A, β, ν11, ν12, ν21, ν22, c,
    Placement1 = {{1, 0}}, Placement2 = {{0, 1}}, ξ},
    β =  $\sqrt{-M \theta} / Q$ ;
    H = -  $\left( \frac{M + Q \rho \gamma}{2} \right)$  (Transpose[Placement1] . Placement1) +
      (-Q Q / 2) (Transpose[Placement1] . Placement2) +
      (γ γ / 2 - γ / 2) (Transpose[Placement2] . Placement1) +
       $\left( \frac{M + Q \rho \gamma}{2} \right)$  (Transpose[Placement2] . Placement2);
    EXPH = MatrixExp2[τ H];
    A11 = EXPH[[1, 1]];
    A21 = EXPH[[2, 1]];
    A =  $\frac{A21}{A11}$ ;
    c = -2 β2  $\left( \text{Log}[A11] + \frac{\tau}{2} (M + \gamma \rho Q) \right)$ ;
    Exp[A Σ + c]
  ]
```

```
HestonFourierTransform4[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, β_, τ_] :=
  HestonLaplaceTransform4[M, θ, ρ, Σ, -i γ, β, τ]
```

```
Module[{λ = 0.05, ν = 0.2, ρ = -0.5, Σ = 0.04, Σinf = 0.05, τ = 5, z = 1},
  {HestonFourierTransform4[-λ, Σinf, ρ, Σ, z, ν, τ],
   HestonPropagator[Σ, τ, λ, Σinf, ν, ρ, z]}]
{0.888791+0.0581648 i, 0.888791+0.0581648 i}
```

```
Module[{S = 0.05, K = 0.06, T = 5, V = 0.04,
  Vinf = 0.04, ρ = -0.5, λ = 0.05, ν = 0.2, limsup = 3000},
{LNHestonRiccatiVanillaCall[S, K, V, T, λ, Vinf, ν, ρ, limsup],
  LNHestonVanillaCall[S, K, V, T, λ, Vinf, ν, ρ, limsup]}]
{0.00324844, 0.00324844}
```

Normal Heston case

```
HestonLaplaceTransform3[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, Q_, τ_] :=
Module[{H, EXPH, A11, A1, A21, A, v11, v12, v21, v22, c,
  Placement1 = {{1, 0}}, Placement2 = {{0, 1}}, ξ, β =  $\frac{\sqrt{-M\theta}}{Q}$ },
  H = -  $\left(\frac{M + Q\rho\gamma}{2}\right)$  (Transpose[Placement1] . Placement1) +
    (-Q Q / 2) (Transpose[Placement1] . Placement2) +
    (γ γ / 2) (Transpose[Placement2] . Placement1) +
     $\left(\frac{M + Q\rho\gamma}{2}\right)$  (Transpose[Placement2] . Placement2);
  EXPH = MatrixExp2[τ H];
  A11 = EXPH[[1, 1]];
  A21 = EXPH[[2, 1]];
  A =  $\frac{A21}{A11}$ ;
  c = -2 β2  $\left(\text{Log}[A11] + \frac{\tau}{2} (M + \gamma\rho Q)\right)$ ;
  Exp[A Σ + c]
]
```

```
HestonFourierTransform[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, β_, τ_] :=
HestonLaplaceTransform[M, θ, ρ, Σ, -i γ, β, τ]
```

```
HestonFourierTransform2[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, β_, τ_] :=
HestonLaplaceTransform2[M, θ, ρ, Σ, -i γ, β, τ]
```

```
HestonFourierTransform3[M_, θ_, ρ_, Σ_, γ_, β_, τ_] :=
HestonLaplaceTransform3[M, θ, ρ, Σ, -i γ, β, τ]
```

```

GaussianHestonFondamentalTransform[ρ_, M_, Σinf_, Q_, V_, γ_, τ_] :=
Module[{ξ, ψp, ψm, A, B, argξ},
  argξ = (M + I ρ Q γ)^2 + Q^2 (γ^2);
  If[Abs[argξ] ≤ 10^(-200),
    B =  $\frac{(M + I \rho Q \gamma)}{Q^2} - \frac{(M - I \rho Q \gamma) Q^2}{\tau (M + I \rho Q \gamma) + Q^4}$ ;
    A =  $\frac{1}{2 Q^2} \left( \Sigma \text{inf } M \left( 2 M \tau + 2 I \rho Q \tau \gamma - \right. \right.$ 
       $\left. \left. 2 I Q^4 \text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{Q \rho \tau \gamma}{Q^4 + M \tau}\right] + Q^4 \text{Log}\left[\frac{Q^8}{Q^8 + 2 Q^4 M \tau + M^2 \tau^2 + Q^2 \rho^2 \tau^2 \gamma^2}\right]\right) \right)$ ;
    e^(A+B V),
    ξ =  $\sqrt{(M + I \rho Q \gamma)^2 + Q^2 (\gamma^2)}$ ;
    ψp = -(M + I ρ Q γ) + ξ;
    ψm = (M + I ρ Q γ) + ξ;
    A = -  $\frac{\Sigma \text{inf } M \left( \tau \psi p + 2 \text{Log}\left[\frac{\psi m + e^{-\xi \tau} \psi p}{2 \xi}\right] \right)}{Q^2}$ ;
    B =  $\frac{-(\gamma^2) (1 - e^{-\xi \tau})}{\psi m + \psi p e^{-\xi \tau}}$ ;
    If[Re[A + B V] < -100, 0,
      e^(A+B V)]]]

```

```

Module[{M = -0.01, θ = 0.1, ρ = 0.5, Σ = 0.15, γ = 1, Q = 2, τ = 10},
  {HestonFourierTransform3[M, θ, ρ, Σ, γ, Q, τ],
   GaussianHestonFondamentalTransform[ρ, -M, θ, Q, Σ, γ, τ]}]

A11=2857.98+ 1748.79 I
 $\frac{\psi m + e^{-\xi \tau} \psi p}{2 \xi} = 0.503849 + 0.288656 I$ 
{0.93296+ 0.0368795 I, 0.93296+ 0.0368795 I}

```

Appendix 6

Log normale spreadoption (pour comparaison)

```
phi[x_] := Exp[-x^2 / 2] / Sqrt[2 Pi]
```

```

Nd[x_] :=  $\frac{\text{Erf}\left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right] + 1}{2}$ 

```

```
LogNormalSpreadDigitaleCall[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  NIntegrate[phi[x] × Nd[-(Log[(k + S2 E-1/2 sig2^2 t + sig2 Sqrt[t] x)
    (S1 E-1/2 sig1^2 t)] - rho sig1 Sqrt[t] x) /
    (sqrt(1 - rho^2) sig1 sqrt(t))], {x, -Infinity, -1, +Infinity}]
```

```
MeasureQTLogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  LogNormalSpreadDigitaleCall[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, rho, k, t]
```

```
MesureQ1LogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  LogNormalSpreadDigitaleCall[S1 Exp[sig1^2 t],
    S2 Exp[rho sig1 sig2 t], sig1, sig2, rho, k, t]
```

```
MesureQ2LogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  LogNormalSpreadDigitaleCall[S1 Exp[rho sig1 sig2 t],
    S2 Exp[sig2^2 t], sig1, sig2, rho, k, t]
```

```
LogNormalSpreadOptionAux[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  S1 MesureQ1LogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, rho, k, t] -
  S2 MesureQ2LogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, rho, k, t] -
  k MesureQTLogNormalSpreadDigitale[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, rho, k, t]
```

```
LogNormalSpreadOption[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  LogNormalSpreadOptionAux[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, rho, k, t] /; k ≥ 0
```

```
LogNormalSpreadOption[S1_, S2_, sig1_, sig2_, rho_, k_, t_] :=
  S1 - S2 - k + LogNormalSpreadOptionAux[S2, S1, sig2, sig1, rho, -k, t] /; k < 0
```

```
Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, sig1 = 0.2, sig2 = 0.3, ρ = 0.8, k = 0.01, t = 10},
  LogNormalSpreadOption[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, ρ, k, t]]
0.00596171
```

```
Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, sig1 = 0.2,
  sig2 = 0.2, k1 = 0.001, k2 = 0.01, k3 = 0.03, t = 5, ρ = 0.6},
  {LogNormalSpreadOption[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, ρ, k1, t],
  LogNormalSpreadOption[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, ρ, k2, t],
  LogNormalSpreadOption[S1, S2, sig1, sig2, ρ, k3, t]}]
{0.00743791, 0.00406613, 0.00100504}
```

Appendix 7

Monte Carlo functions used to test the closed form formulas

Monte Carlo functions for the Heston case

```

HestonGeneratePath[M_,  $\theta$ _,  $\rho$ 1_,  $\Sigma$ _, S1_,  $\beta$ _, TimeStepsNb_, dt_, printflag_] :=
Module[ {Cov, i, j, Z, W, W11, W12, W21, W22, Z1,
  Z2, Q, Yn, Y,  $\Sigma$ n,  $\Sigma$ infM,  $\sigma$ , sqdt =  $\sqrt{dt}$ ,  $\Sigma$ perturb, alea},

   $\Sigma$ infM =  $\theta$ ; Y = Log[S1];
  Q = Sqrt[- (M  $\Sigma$ infM)] /  $\beta$ ;
   $\Sigma$ n =  $\Sigma$ ; Yn = Y;
  Cov = dt {
    {1,  $\rho$ 1},
    { $\rho$ 1, 1}
  };
  If[printflag ≥ 1, Print["C=", Cov // MatrixForm]];
  Do[alea = Random[MultinormalDistribution[{0, 0}, Cov]];
    If[printflag ≥ 2, Print["alea=", alea // MatrixForm]];
    {Z, W} = alea;
     $\sigma$  = Sqrt[ $\Sigma$ ];
    (*
     $\Sigma$ perturb=M ( $\Sigma$ n- $\Sigma$ infM)dt+ $\sigma$  W Q;
     $\Sigma$ n+= $\Sigma$ perturb;
    *)
     $\Sigma$ n *=  $\left( M \left( 1 - \frac{\Sigma \text{infM}}{\Sigma n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{Q}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right) dt + \frac{W Q}{\sigma}$ ;

    Yn +=  $\sigma Z - \frac{dt}{2} \Sigma n$ ;

    If[printflag ≥ 3, Print[" $\Sigma$ perturb=",  $\Sigma$ perturb // MatrixForm]];
    If[printflag ≥ 4, Print[" $\Sigma$ n=",  $\Sigma$ n // MatrixForm, " Yn=", Yn // MatrixForm]];
    , {i, 1, TimeStepsNb}];
  {Exp[Yn],  $\Sigma$ n}]

```



```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150,
  flag = 1, vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,

  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 1, dt, printflag = 0}, dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  strikes = {0.001};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  HestonGeneratePath[M1, Σinf1, ρ1, Σ1, S1, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, 0]]]

```

β=2.25

{0.109, {0.0236387, 0.0582514}}

```

HestonGenerateSample[M_, θ_, ρ1_,
  Σ_, S1_, β_, TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] :=
Module[{k, samples}, samples = Table[HestonGeneratePath[M, θ, ρ1, Σ, S1,
  β, TimeStepsNb, dt, printflag], {k, 1, nbSample}];
samples]

```

```

ResSimul = Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150,
  flag = 1, vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,

  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 100, dt, printflag = 0}, dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  strikes = {0.001};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  HestonGenerateSample[M1, Σinf1,
  ρ1, Σ1, S1, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag]]]

```

β=2.25

```
HestonMonteCarloOption[K_, M_,  $\theta$ _,  $\rho$ _,  $\Sigma_{11}$ _, S1_,  $\beta$ _,
  TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] := Module[{samples},
  samples = HestonGenerateSample[M,  $\theta$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\Sigma_{11}$ , S1,
     $\beta$ , TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];
  Sum[If[samples[[i, 1]] - K  $\geq$  0, samples[[i, 1]] - K, 0], {i, 1, Length[samples]}} /
    Length[samples]]
```

```
HestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList_, M_,  $\theta_{11}$ _,  $\rho_1$ _,  $\Sigma_{11}$ _, S1_,  $\beta$ _,
  TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] := Module[{samples, i, k},
  samples = HestonGenerateSample[M,  $\theta_{11}$ ,  $\rho_1$ ,  $\Sigma_{11}$ ,
    S1,  $\beta$ , TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];
  Table[Sum[If[samples[[i, 1]] - StrikeList[[k]]  $\geq$  0, samples[[i, 1]] - StrikeList[[k]], 0],
    {i, 1, Length[samples]}} / Length[samples], {k, 1, Length[StrikeList]}}]
```

Monte Carlo functions for the Bi Heston case

```

BiHestonGeneratePath[{ {M11_, M12_}, {M21_, M22_}}, Q_, ΣinfM_, {ρ1_, ρ2_},
  {Σ11_, Σ12_, Σ22_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_, TimeStepsNb_, dt_, printflag_] :=
Module[{Cov, i, j, Z, W, W11, W12, W21, W22, Z1, Z2, M,
  Σ, Yn, Y, Σn, σ, sqdt =  $\sqrt{dt}$ , Σperturb, alea},
  M = {{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}};
  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ ; Y = {Log[S1], Log[S2]};
  Σn = Σ; Yn = Y;
  Cov = dt {
    {1, 0, ρ1, ρ2, 0, 0},
    {0, 1, 0, 0, ρ1, ρ2},
    {ρ1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0},
    {ρ2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0},
    {0, ρ1, 0, 0, 1, 0},
    {0, ρ2, 0, 0, 0, 1}
  };
  If[printflag == 1, Print["C=", Cov // MatrixForm]];
  Do[alea = Random[MultinormalDistribution[{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, Cov]];
    If[printflag == 2, Print["alea=", alea // MatrixForm]];
    {Z1, Z2, W11, W12, W21, W22} = alea;
    Z = {Z1, Z2}; W = {{W11, W12}, {W21, W22}};
    σ = CholeskyDecomposition[Σ];
    Σperturb = M (Σn - ΣinfM) dt + σ . W.Q;
    Σn += Σperturb + Transpose[Σperturb];
    Yn += σ.Z -  $\frac{dt}{2}$  {Σn[[1, 1]], Σn[[2, 2]]};
    If[printflag == 3, Print["Σperturb=", Σperturb // MatrixForm]];
    If[printflag == 4, Print["Σn=", Σn // MatrixForm, " Yn=", Yn // MatrixForm]];
    , {i, 1, TimeStepsNb}];
  {{Exp[Yn[[1]]], Exp[Yn[[2]]]}, Σn}]

```

```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2, TimeStepsNb = 100,

  nbSample = 1, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM}, dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  strikes = {0.001};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  BiHestonGeneratePath[M, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ1,  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12$ , Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, printflag]]]

β=2.25
{0.141, {{0.0227021, 0.0339462}, {{0.091216, 0.0429738}, {0.0429738, 0.125853}}}}

```

```

BiHestonGenerateSample[{{M11_, M12_}, {M21_, M22_}},
  Q_, ΣinfM_, {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {Σ11_, Σ12_, Σ22_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_,
  TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] := Module[{k, samples},
  samples = Table[BiHestonGeneratePath[{{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}}, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ11, Σ12, Σ22}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, printflag], {k, 1, nbSample}];
  samples]

```

```

ResSimul = Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2, TimeStepsNb = 100,

  nbSample = 100, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM}, dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  strikes = {0.001};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  BiHestonGenerateSample[M, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ1,  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12$ , Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag]]];

ResSimul[[1]]

β=2.25
9.937

```

```

BiHestonMonteCarloOption[K_, {{M11_, M12_}, {M21_, M22_}},
  Q_, ΣinfM_, {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {Σ11_, Σ12_, Σ22_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_,
  TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] := Module[{samples},
  samples = BiHestonGenerateSample[{{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}}, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ11, Σ12, Σ22}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];
  Sum[If[samples[[i, 1, 1]] - samples[[i, 1, 2]] - K ≥ 0, samples[[i, 1, 1]] -
    samples[[i, 1, 2]] - K, 0], {i, 1, Length[samples]}] / Length[samples]]

```

```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, x1 = 0.15, x2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150, flag = 1,
  vol1, vol2, spdopt, strikes, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2, TimeStepsNb = 100,

  nbSample = 100, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM}, dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;

  strikes = {0.001};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, x1, Σinf1, v2, x2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;

  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4}} T}$ ;

  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;

  BiHestonMonteCarloOption[K, M, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ1,  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12$ , Σ2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag]]]

β=2.25
{9.937, 0.0105103}

```

```

BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList_, {{M11_, M12_}, {M21_, M22_}},
  Q_, ΣinfM_, {ρ1_, ρ2_}, {Σ11_, Σ12_, Σ22_}, {S1_, S2_}, β_,
  TimeStepsNb_, dt_, nbSample_, printflag_] := Module[{samples, i, k},
  samples = BiHestonGenerateSample[{{M11, M12}, {M21, M22}}, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {Σ11, Σ12, Σ22}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag];
  Table[Sum[If[samples[[i, 1, 1]] - samples[[i, 1, 2]] - StrikeList[[k]] ≥ 0,
    samples[[i, 1, 1]] - samples[[i, 1, 2]] - StrikeList[[k]], 0],
    {i, 1, Length[samples]}] / Length[samples], {k, 1, Length[StrikeList]}]]

```

```

Timing[Module[{v1 = 0.2, v2 = 0.2, χ1 = 0.15, χ2 = 0.15,
  Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.04, Σinf1 = 0.15, Σinf2 = 0.15, S1 = 0.04, S2 = 0.040,
  ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.5, ρs1 = -0.6, ρs2 = -0.6, ρ12 = 0.8,
  ρinf12 = 0.8, β, K = 0.001, integflag = 0,
  T = 5, zmax, ω1 = 1, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, z1max, z2max, Nb = 150,
  flag = 1, vol1, vol2, spdopt, StrikeList, M, Q, Σ, M1, M2, ρm1, ρm2,
  TimeStepsNb = 100, nbSample = 100, dt, printflag = 0, ΣinfM},
  dt =  $\frac{T}{\text{TimeStepsNb}}$ ;
  StrikeList = {-0.02, -0.015, -0.01, -0.0075, -0.005,
    -0.003, -0.001, 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
  β = βOptimal2[v1, χ1, Σinf1, v2, χ2, Σinf2]; Print["β=", β];
  z1max = 1; z2max = 3;
  scope1 =  $\frac{z1max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4} T}}$ ; scope2 =  $\frac{z2max}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\Sigmainf1+\Sigmainf2}{4} T}}$ ;
  M1 = -0.075; M2 = -0.075; ρm1 = 0.0; ρm2 = 0;
  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  ΣinfM =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigmainf1 & \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 \\ \sqrt{\Sigmainf1 \Sigmainf2} \rhoinf12 & \Sigmainf2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
  Q = CholeskyDecomposition[- $\left(\frac{M.\SigmainfM + \SigmainfM.\text{Transpose}[M]}{2}\right)$ ]/β;
  BiHestonMonteCarloSmile[StrikeList, M, Q, ΣinfM, {ρ1, ρ2},
    {S1,  $\sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho12$ , S2}, {S1, S2}, β, TimeStepsNb, dt, nbSample, printflag]]]

```

β=2.25

```
{10.031, {0.0246112, 0.0197767, 0.0154796, 0.0135241, 0.0117236, 0.01044, 0.00936011,
  0.0083956, 0.00748358, 0.00666864, 0.00587163, 0.00522334, 0.004184, 0.003284}}
```

```

Timing[
  Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.05, M2 = -0.05, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041,
    ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1, ρm2, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
    τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
    period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
    Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},
    scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4} \tau}}$ ;
    scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4} \tau}}$ ;
    Nb1 = 12;
    LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
    Nb1n = 8;
    LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];

```

```

period1 = scope1;
period1n = scope1;
ϵ1 = 0.00001;
Nb2 = 10;
LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
period2 = scope2;
period2n = scope2 / 10;
ϵ2 = 0.00001;


$$\Sigma_{\text{inf}} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho \sin f \\ \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho \sin f & \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}; \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho s & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix};$$


strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0,
  0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = -0.5;


$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$


smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ϵ1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ϵ2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 2];
ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = 0;

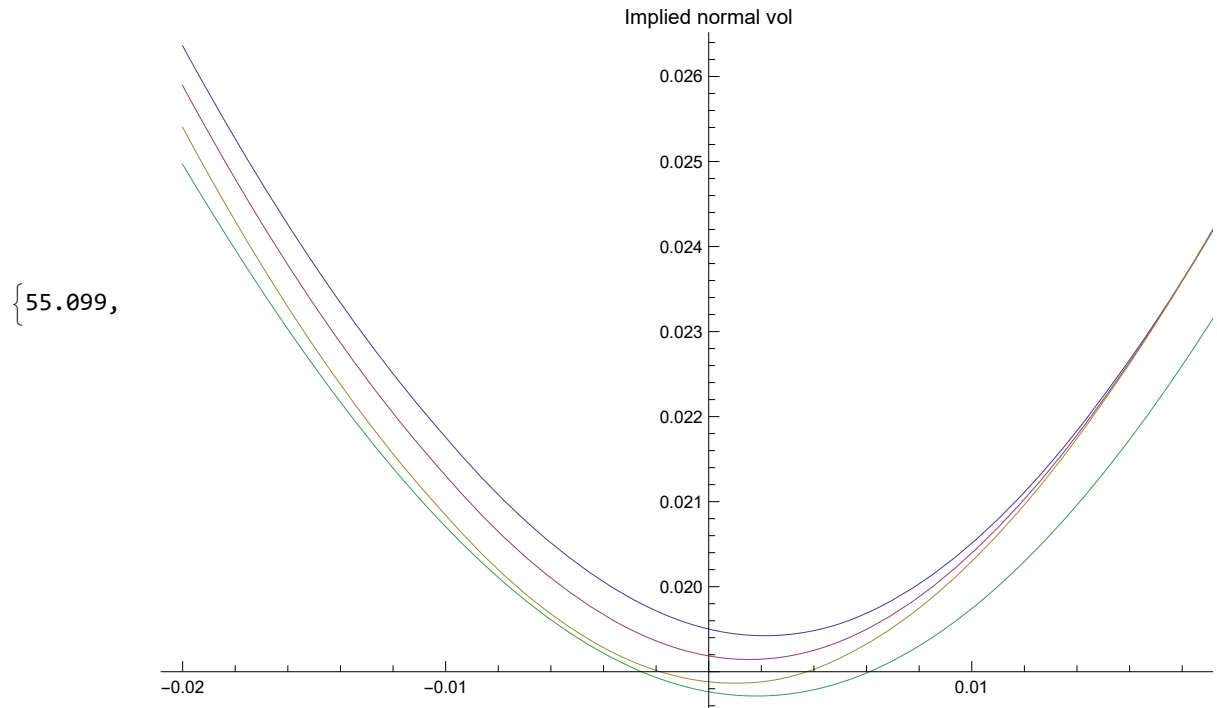

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$


smile001 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ϵ1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ϵ2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter001 = Interpolation[smile001, InterpolationOrder → 2];
ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = 0.5;


$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$


smile002 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ϵ1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ϵ2}, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter002 = Interpolation[smile002, InterpolationOrder → 2];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]; ρsmod = ρs;
smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρsmod, strikes[[i]], τ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}};
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter000[x], inter001[x], inter002[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"biheston --", "biheston -0", "biheston -+", "bilog"},
  LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
]]

```

```

Timing[
Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.05, M2 = -0.05, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041,
  ρS = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1, ρm2, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
  τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
  period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

```

```


$$\Sigma_{\text{inf}} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\text{sinf}} \\ \sqrt{\theta_1 \theta_2} \rho_{\text{sinf}} & \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}; \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2} \rho_s & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix};$$

strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0,
  0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};
 $\rho_{m1} = -0.5; \rho_{m2} = -0.5;$ 

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$

smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$ , { $\rho_1, \rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},  $\beta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ ,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
 $\rho_{m1} = 0.; \rho_{m2} = -0.5;$ 

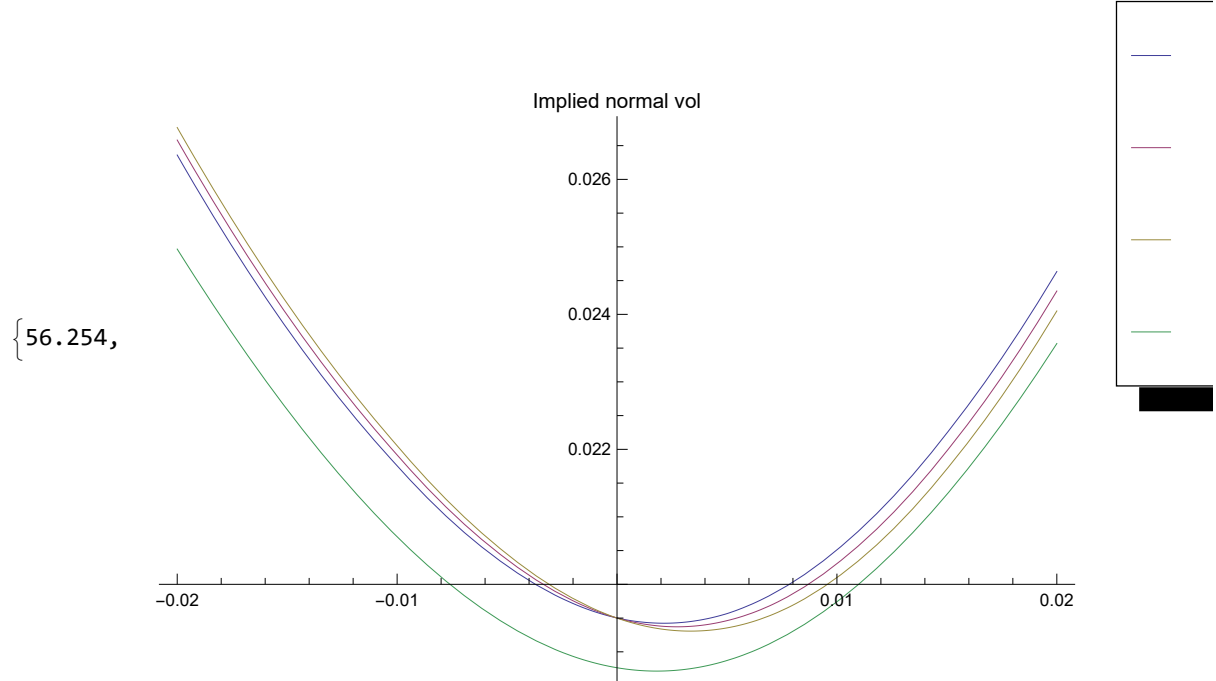
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$

smile001 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$ , { $\rho_1, \rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},  $\beta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ ,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter001 = Interpolation[smile001, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
 $\rho_{m1} = 0.5; \rho_{m2} = -0.5;$ 

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & \rho_{m1} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} \\ \rho_{m2} \sqrt{M_1 M_2} & M_2 \end{pmatrix};$$

smile002 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , M,  $\Sigma_{\text{inf}}$ , { $\rho_1, \rho_2$ },  $\Sigma$ , {S1, S2},  $\beta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ ,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n,  $\epsilon_1$ },
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n,  $\epsilon_2$ }, printflag]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter002 = Interpolation[smile002, InterpolationOrder  $\rightarrow$  2];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_1$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\rho_1$ , -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2,  $\tau$ ,  $\Sigma_2$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $\rho_2$ , -M2, v2, Lcoefs];  $\rho_{\text{smod}} = \rho_s;$ 
smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ , LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2,  $\rho_{\text{smod}}$ , strikes[[i]],  $\tau$ ]}], {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter000[x], inter001[x], inter002[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$  "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend  $\rightarrow$  {"biheston --", "biheston 0-", "biheston +-", "bilog"},
  LegendPosition  $\rightarrow$  {1, 0}]
]]

```



```

Timing[
Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.05, K = 0.00001, M1 = -0.2, M2 = -0.2, θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041,
  ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1, ρm2, ρ1 = 0.5, ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5,
  τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1, scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n,
  period1, period1n, ε1, v1 = 0.01, v2 = 0.01, Lcoefs = LegendreCoeffs[40],
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 0, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1 + \Sigma2 + \theta1 + \theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 12;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho_{sinf} \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho_{sinf} & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ; Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho_s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho_s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

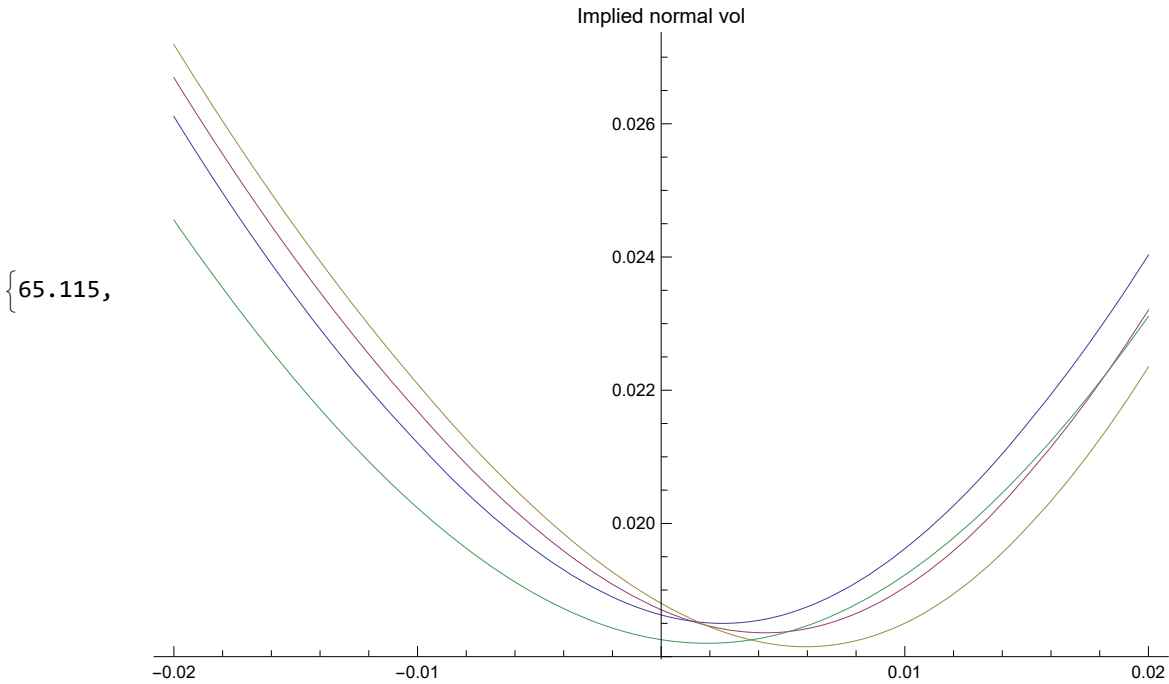
  strikes = {-0.02, -0.01, -0.005, -0.002, -0.001, -0.0005, -0.0002, -0.0001, 0,
    0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02};

```

```

ρm1 = -0.5; ρm2 = -0.5;
M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile000 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter000 = Interpolation[smile000, InterpolationOrder → 2];
ρm1 = 0.; ρm2 = -0.5;
M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile001 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter001 = Interpolation[smile001, InterpolationOrder → 2];
ρm1 = 0.5; ρm2 = -0.5;
M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
smile002 = Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ,
  NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[strikes[[i]], τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
  {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
  {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter002 = Interpolation[smile002, InterpolationOrder → 2];
vol1 = ImpVolHeston2[S1, S1, τ, Σ1, θ1, ρ1, -M1, v1, Lcoefs];
vol2 = ImpVolHeston2[S2, S2, τ, Σ2, θ2, ρ2, -M2, v2, Lcoefs]; ρsmod = ρs;
smile2 =
  Table[{strikes[[i]], NormalImplicitVol[S1 - S2, strikes[[i]], τ, LogNormalSpreadOption[
    S1, S2, vol1, vol2, ρsmod, strikes[[i]], τ]]}, {i, 1, Length[strikes]}}];
inter2 = Interpolation[smile2];
Plot[{inter000[x], inter001[x], inter002[x], inter2[x]},
  {x, strikes[[1]], Last[strikes]}, PlotLabel → "Implied normal vol",
  PlotLegend → {"biheston --", "biheston 0-", "biheston +-", "bilog"},
  LegendPosition → {1, 0}]
]]

```



```

Timing[Module[{S1 = 0.05, S2 = 0.005, K = 0.0000, M1 = -0.01, M2 = -0.02,
  θ1 = 0.03, θ2 = 0.041, ρs = 0.6, ρsinf = 0.8, ρm1 = 0.3, ρm2 = -0.3, ρ1 = 0.5,
  ρ2 = 0.8, Σ1 = 0.04, Σ2 = 0.05, β = 5, τ = 5, λ1 = 1.1, λ2 = 1.2, scope1,
  scope2, Nb1, LegendreCoef1, Nb1n, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1,
  Nb2, LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2, printflag = 2, M, Σinf, Σ},

  scope1 =  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  scope2 =  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma1+\Sigma2+\theta1+\theta2}{4}} \tau}$ ;

  Nb1 = 20;
  LegendreCoef1 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1];
  Nb1n = 8;
  LegendreCoef1n = LegendreCoeffs[Nb1n];
  period1 = scope1;
  period1n = scope1;
  ε1 = 0.00001;
  Nb2 = 10;
  LegendreCoef2 = LegendreCoeffs[Nb2];
  period2 = scope2;
  period2n = scope2 / 10;
  ε2 = 0.00001;

  M =  $\begin{pmatrix} M1 & \rho m1 \sqrt{M1 M2} \\ \rho m2 \sqrt{M1 M2} & M2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σinf =  $\begin{pmatrix} \theta1 & \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf \\ \sqrt{\theta1 \theta2} \rho sinf & \theta2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  Σ =  $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma1 & \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s \\ \sqrt{\Sigma1 \Sigma2} \rho s & \Sigma2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

  {NewSuperBiHestonVanilla[K, τ, M, Σinf, {ρ1, ρ2}, Σ, {S1, S2}, β, λ1, λ2,
    {LegendreCoef1, LegendreCoef1n, period1, period1n, ε1},
    {LegendreCoef2, period2, period2n, ε2}, printflag]}]]

```

$\{\text{NbLegendreCoef1}, \text{NbLegendreCoef1n}, \text{period1}, \text{period1n}, \epsilon_1\} = \{20, 8, 4.45823, 4.45823, 0.00001\}$

$\{\text{NbLegendreCoef2}, \text{period2}, \text{period2n}, \epsilon_2\} = \{10, 6.68734, 0.668734, 0.00001\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{2, 2.31505\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{2, 1.77644\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{2, -0.0614284\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, -0.69629\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, 0.169008\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, 0.0136468\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, -0.0279515\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, 0.0118366\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{2, 0.00183024\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, -0.00205849\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, -0.00188577\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, 0.00029081\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, 0.000192339\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{1, -0.0001716\}$

$\text{Integ_2} = \{3, -7.4355 \times 10^{-6}\}$

$\text{Integ_1} = \{5, 0.895297\}$

$\{2.403, \{0.0453563\}\}$