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In [46]: import numpy as np
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In [47]: from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal as mvn
from scipy.stats import norm
from scipy import optimize
```

```
In [48]: from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # noqa: F401 unused import

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
from matplotlib.ticker import LinearLocator, FormatStrFormatter
import numpy as np
%matplotlib notebook
```

## Exercise 1

### I. Compute the price once

```
In [49]: K = 0.6 #[0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.2]
tau = 2 #[2, 5, 7, 9]
T = 10
D = 50
V0 = 100
sigma = 0.4
r = 0.05
```

```
In [50]: def N2(a,b,rho):
    mean = np.array([0,0])
    covariance = np.array([[1, rho],[rho, 1]])
    dist = mvn(mean=mean, cov=covariance)
    return dist.cdf(np.array([a,b]))

def N(x):
    return norm.cdf(x)
```

```
In [51]: # The compound option will be exercised iff:
# The option is worth K

def Call_price_minus_K(v):
    dplus = ( np.log( v/D ) + (r+sigma**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma * np.sqrt(T-tau) )
    dminus = ( np.log( v/D ) + (r-sigma**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma * np.sqrt(T-tau) )
    return v * N(dplus) - D * N(dminus) * np.exp(-r * (T-tau)) - K

sol = optimize.root_scalar(Call_price_minus_K, bracket=[1, 200], method='brentq')
Vstar = sol.root
if not sol.converged:
    raise Exception('The optimization did not converge')

a1 = ( np.log( V0/ Vstar ) + ( r + sigma**2/2 ) * tau ) / ( sigma * np.sqrt( tau ) )
a2 = a1 - sigma * np.sqrt( tau )

b1 = ( np.log( V0/ D ) + ( r + sigma**2/2 ) * T ) / ( sigma * np.sqrt(T) )
b2 = b1 - sigma * np.sqrt( T )

C = V0 * N2(a1, b1, np.sqrt( tau/T ) ) \
    - D * np.exp( - r * T ) * N2(a2, b2, np.sqrt( tau/T ) ) \
    - np.exp( - r * tau ) * K * N( a2 )

print('Vstar: '+str(Vstar)+' C: '+str(C) )
```

Vstar: 7.058373740490534 C: 74.83865630937639

```
In [52]: # compute the implied volatility:
def option_price_with_vol(sigma_):
    global C
    dplus = ( np.log( V0/D ) + (r+sigma_**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma_ * np.sqrt(T-tau) )
    dminus = ( np.log( V0/D ) + (r-sigma_**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma_ * np.sqrt(T-tau) )
    return V0 * N(dplus) - D * N(dminus) * np.exp( -r * (T-tau)) - C

sol = optimize.root_scalar(option_price_with_vol, bracket=[0.0001, 2], method='brentq')
implied_vol = sol.root
if not sol.converged:
    raise Exception('The optimization did not converge')

print('implied vol: ' + str(implied_vol) )
```

implied vol: 0.4845833136983299

## II. Compute the price as a function of K and tau:

In [53]: *# Let's define a function to compute for different values of K and tau:*

```
def compute(K, tau):
    T = 10
    D = 50
    V0 = 100
    sigma = 0.4
    r = 0.05

    def N2(a,b,rho):
        mean = np.array([0,0])
        covariance = np.array([[1, rho],[rho, 1]])
        dist = mvn(mean=mean, cov=covariance)
        return dist.cdf(np.array([a,b]))

    def N(x):
        return norm.cdf(x)

    def Call_price_minus_K(v):
        dplus = ( np.log( v/D ) + (r+sigma**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma * np.
sqrt(T-tau) )
        dminus = ( np.log( v/D ) + (r-sigma**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma * n
p.sqrt(T-tau) )
        return v * N(dplus) - D * N(dminus) * np.exp(-r * (T-tau)) - K

    sol = optimize.root_scalar(Call_price_minus_K, bracket=[1, 200], metho
d='brentq')
    Vstar = sol.root
    if not sol.converged:
        raise Exception('The optimization did not converge')

    a1 = ( np.log( V0/ Vstar ) + ( r + sigma**2/2 ) * tau ) / ( sigma * np.s
qrt(tau) )
    a2 = a1 - sigma * np.sqrt( tau )

    b1 = ( np.log( V0/ D ) + ( r + sigma**2/2 ) * T ) / ( sigma * np.sqrt
(T) )
    b2 = b1 - sigma * np.sqrt( T )

    C = V0 * N2(a1, b1, np.sqrt( tau/T ) ) \
        - D * np.exp( - r * T ) * N2(a2, b2, np.sqrt( tau/T ) ) \
        - np.exp( - r * tau ) * K * N( a2 )

    def option_price_with_vol(sigma_):
        dplus = ( np.log( V0/D ) + (r+sigma_**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma_ *
np.sqrt(T-tau) )
        dminus = ( np.log( V0/D ) + (r-sigma_**2/2) * (T-tau) ) / ( sigma_ *
np.sqrt(T-tau) )
        return V0 * N(dplus) - D * N(dminus) * np.exp( -r * (T-tau)) - C

    sol = optimize.root_scalar(option_price_with_vol, bracket=[0.0001, 2], m
ethod='brentq')
    implied_vol = sol.root
    if not sol.converged:
        raise Exception('The optimization did not converge')

    return implied_vol
```

```
In [54]: for K in [0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.2]:  
         for tau in [2, 5, 7, 9]:  
             print(compute(K, tau))
```

```
0.4845833136983299  
0.6972027272598683  
0.9621131020842989  
1.7655167446085707  
0.47976378415300014  
0.6927089053245818  
0.95745561563845  
1.759588125844489  
0.4749351280306966  
0.6882372399122371  
0.9528529712106832  
1.753751308298117  
0.4700961258696247  
0.6837871592423744  
0.9482999154699511  
1.7479934604527025
```

```
In [55]: computev = np.vectorize(compute)
```

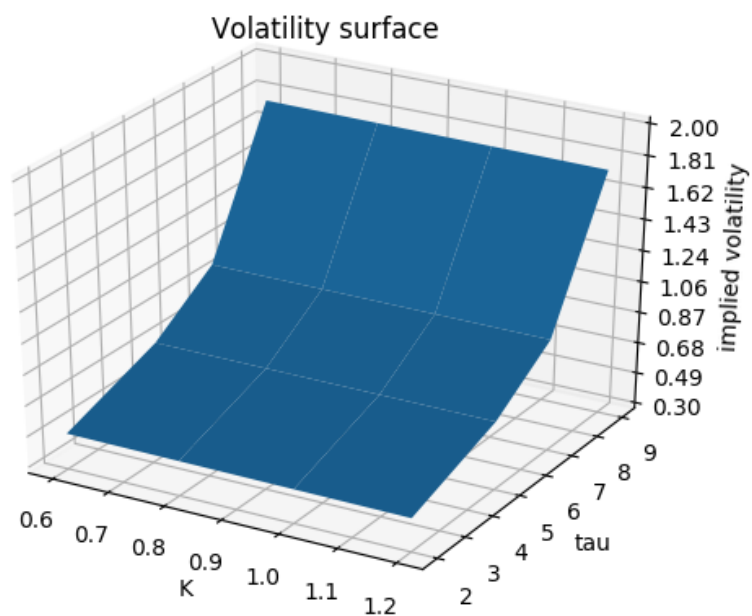
```
In [56]: fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')

# Make data.
X = [ 0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.2] # K
Y = [2, 5, 7, 9]      # tau
X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)
Z = computev(X,Y)

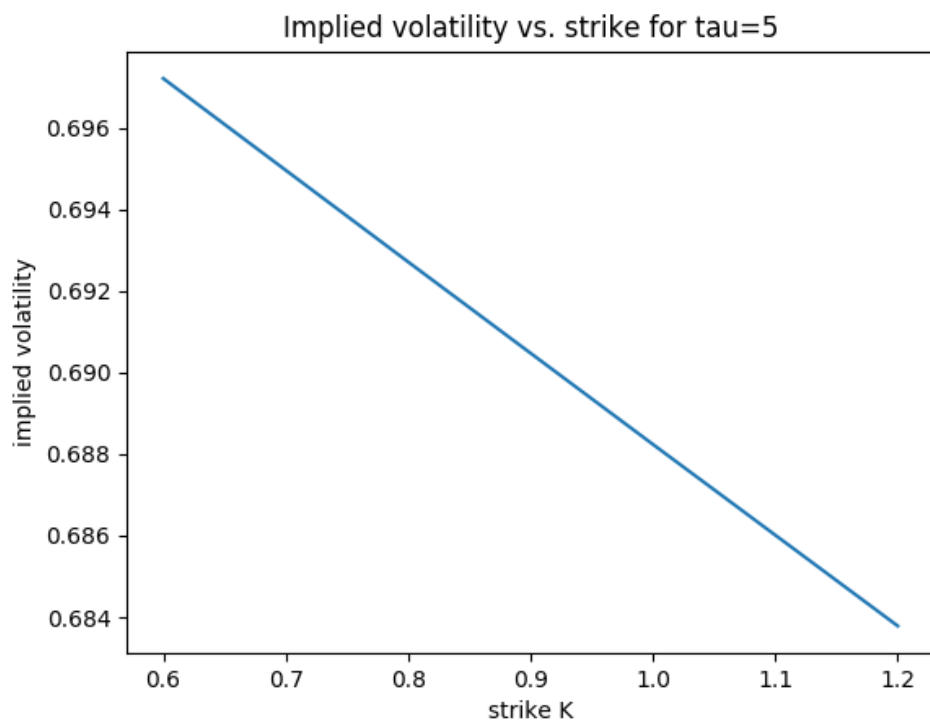
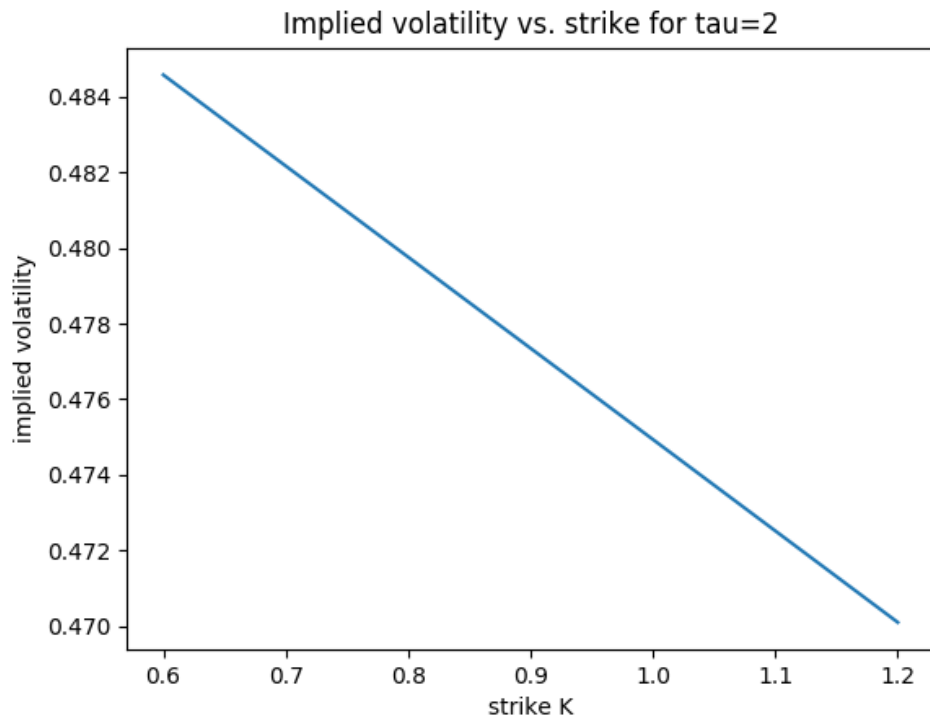
# Plot the surface.
surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z,
                      linewidth=0)

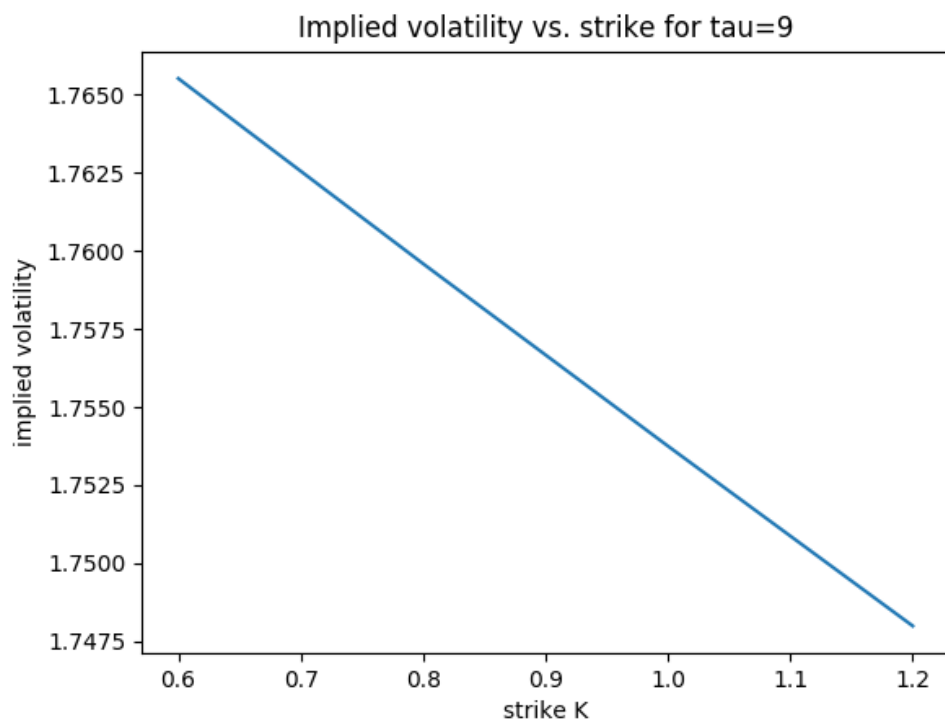
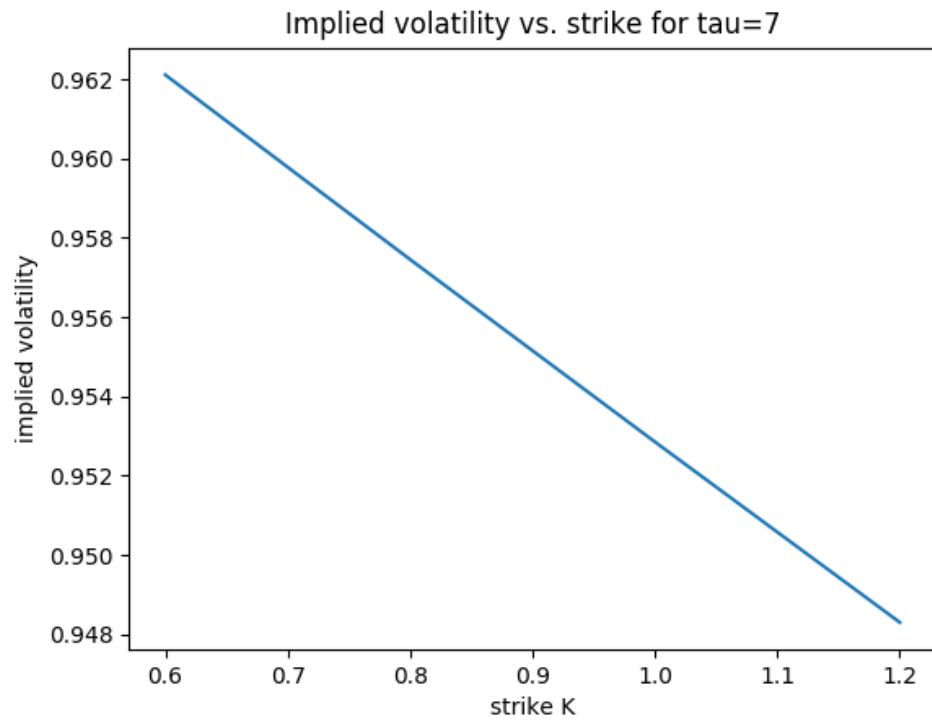
# Customize the z axis.
ax.set_zlim(0.3, 2)
ax.zaxis.set_major_locator(LinearLocator(10))
ax.zaxis.set_major_formatter(FormatStrFormatter('%.02f'))

ax.set_xlabel('K')
ax.set_ylabel('tau')
ax.set_zlabel('implied volatility')
plt.title('Volatility surface')
plt.show()
```



```
In [59]: #For every maturity  $\tau$ , plot the implied volatility as a function of strike
X = [ 0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.2]
for tau in [2, 5, 7, 9]:
    plt.figure()
    Y = computev(X, tau)
    plt.plot(X, Y)
    plt.xlabel('strike K')
    plt.ylabel('implied volatility')
    plt.title('Implied volatility vs. strike for tau='+str(tau))
    plt.show()
```





In [ ]: