**FE5222 ADP Project Two**

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# Introduction

Spread options have terminal payoffs based on the difference in prices between two underlying assets together with a strike. When the strike equals , the spread option is equivalent to an option to exchange one asset for another, where the Margrabe’s formula works as an explicit solution **[1], [2]**. The Kirk’s approximation as published in 1995, is a valid formula when the strike is small but non-zero, where a special sigma is adopted into the generalized Black-Scholes option pricing **[3]–[5]**.

In this project, we would investigate the spread option pricing via Kirk’s approximation, and employ the Monte Carlo (MC) simulation output as a benchmark. Results from both methods are compared and discussed in various scenarios.

# Materials and Methods

## Monte Carlo Simulation

The process of using Monte Carlo simulation to price spread call option is similar to the process of pricing European vanilla option. The initial step is to generate terminal prices for the two correlated stocks’ geometric Brownian motions:

The simulation is repeated multiple times. Then we calculate the payoff for each simulation at expiry:

By taking expectation and involving discount factors, we would arrive at the Monte Carlo estimated spread call value.

## Kirk’s Approximation

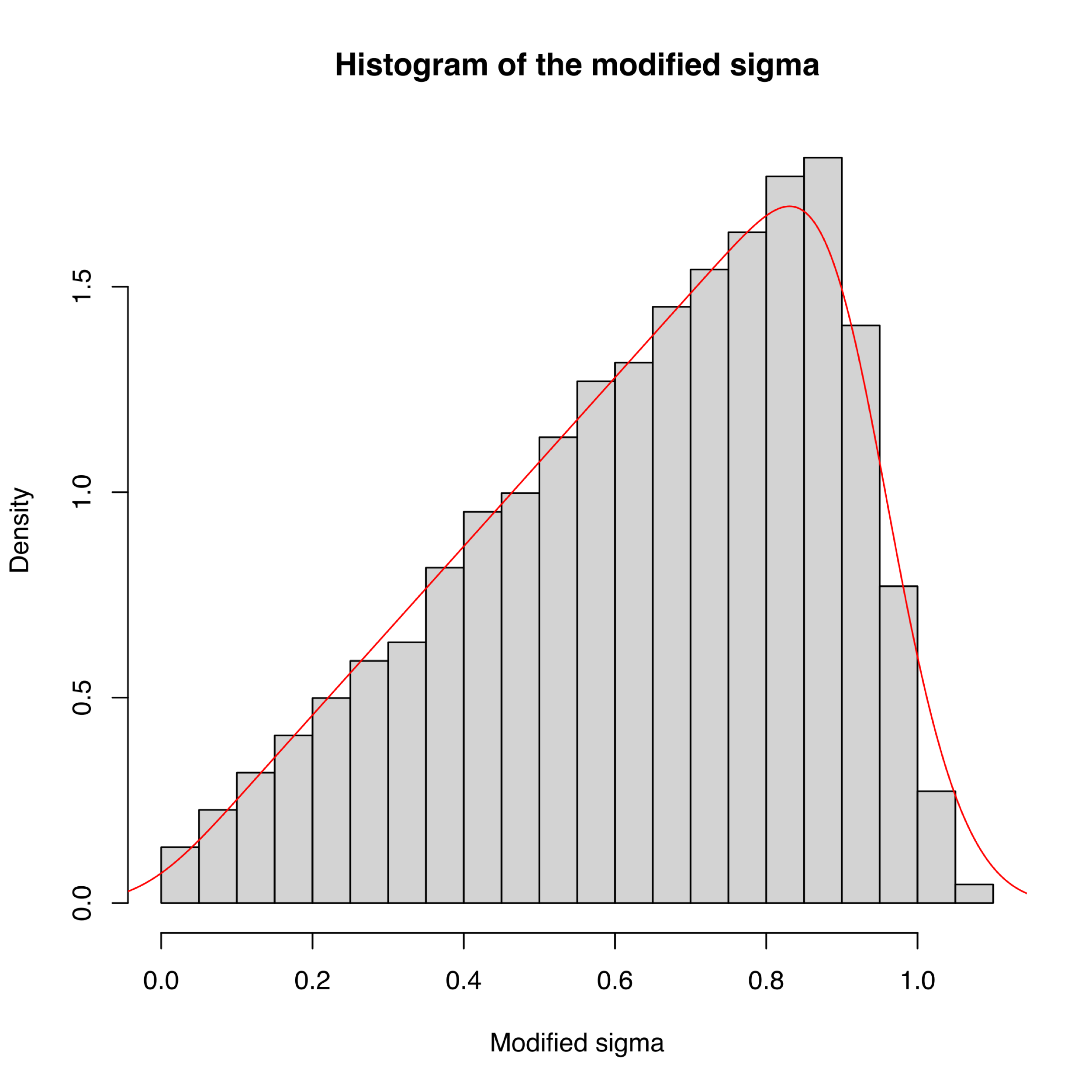
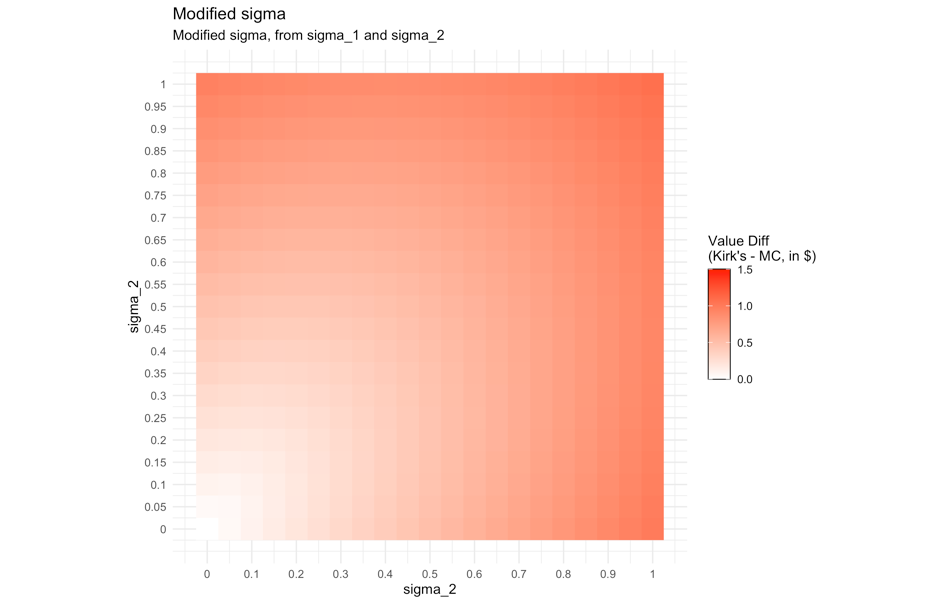


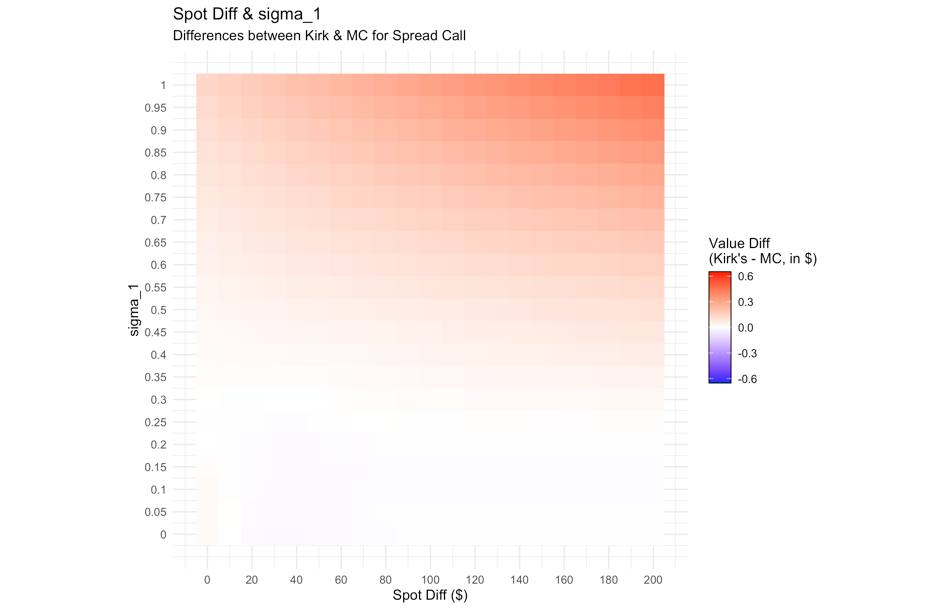
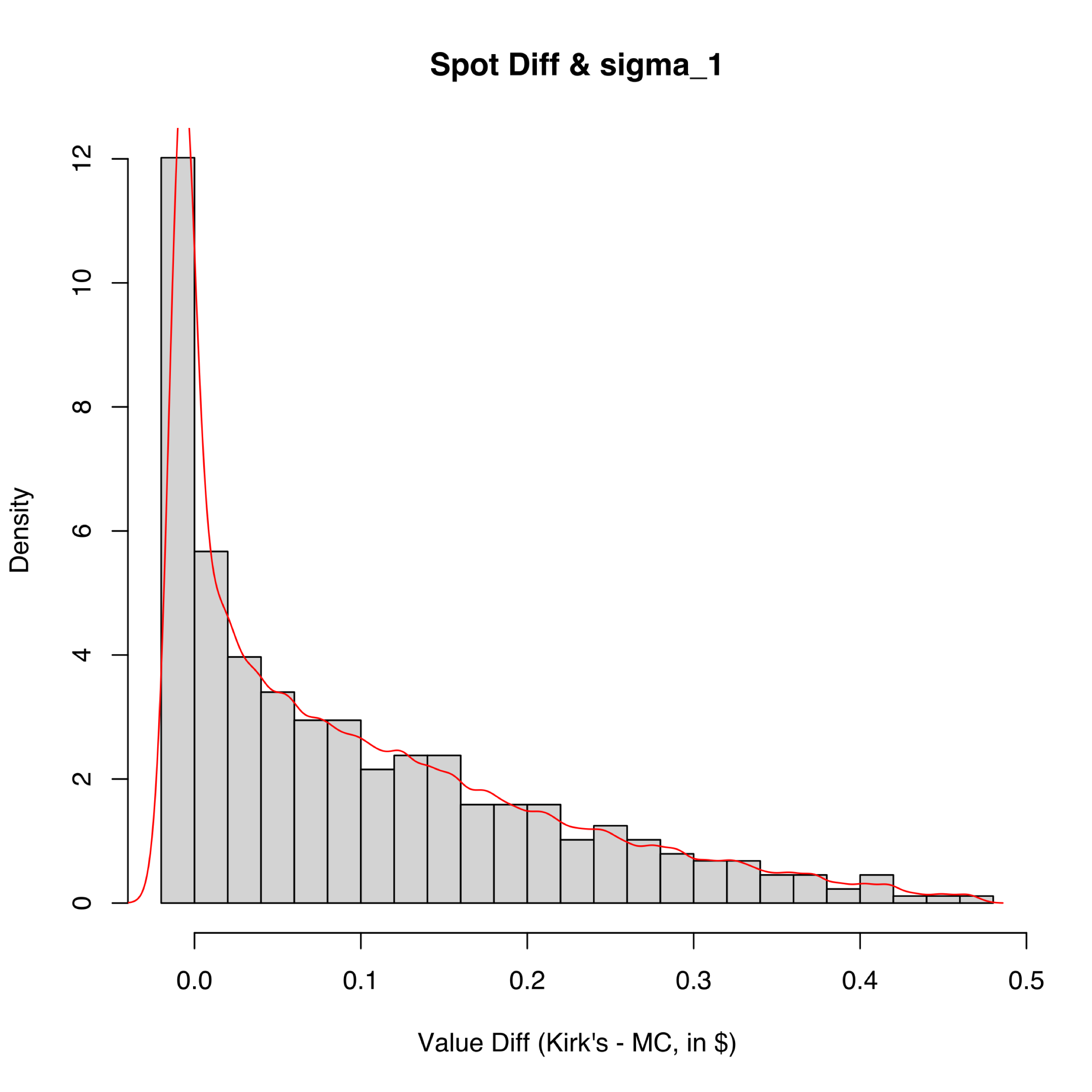
Figure 1. The modified , as calculated using and , ranges from 0.00 to 1.07   
with a negative skewness of -0.51 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.60.

## Comparison and Visualization

To compare the two investigated methods with respect to pricing parameters, we further performed pairwise pricing and visualized their differences (Kirk’s – MC’s) over two dimensional grids with red-white-blue color scales. To improve comparability, we kept the color scale bar centered around $0. Investigated pricing parameters with default values includes: Spot difference between the two stocks () = $110 - $100 = $10, Strike as in percentage of () = = 50%, volatility of the first stock () = 0.2, volatility of the second stock () = 0.2, instantaneous correlation () = 0.4, interest rate () = 0.08, and time to maturity () = 1. They are explored using equal spaced grids in corresponding plots but kept constant otherwise. To keep reproducibility and accelerate convergence, all Monte Carlo pricing schemes share the same initial random seed with 1,000,000 paths and antithetic variates. Visualizations are implemented in RStudio via packages ‘tidyverse’ and ‘ggplot2’ **[6], [7]**.

# Results and Discussion

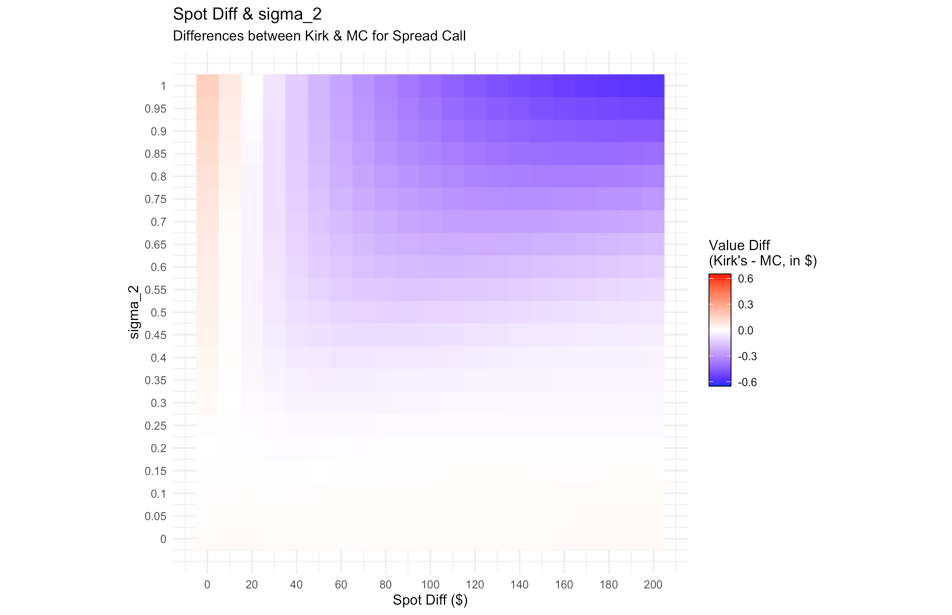
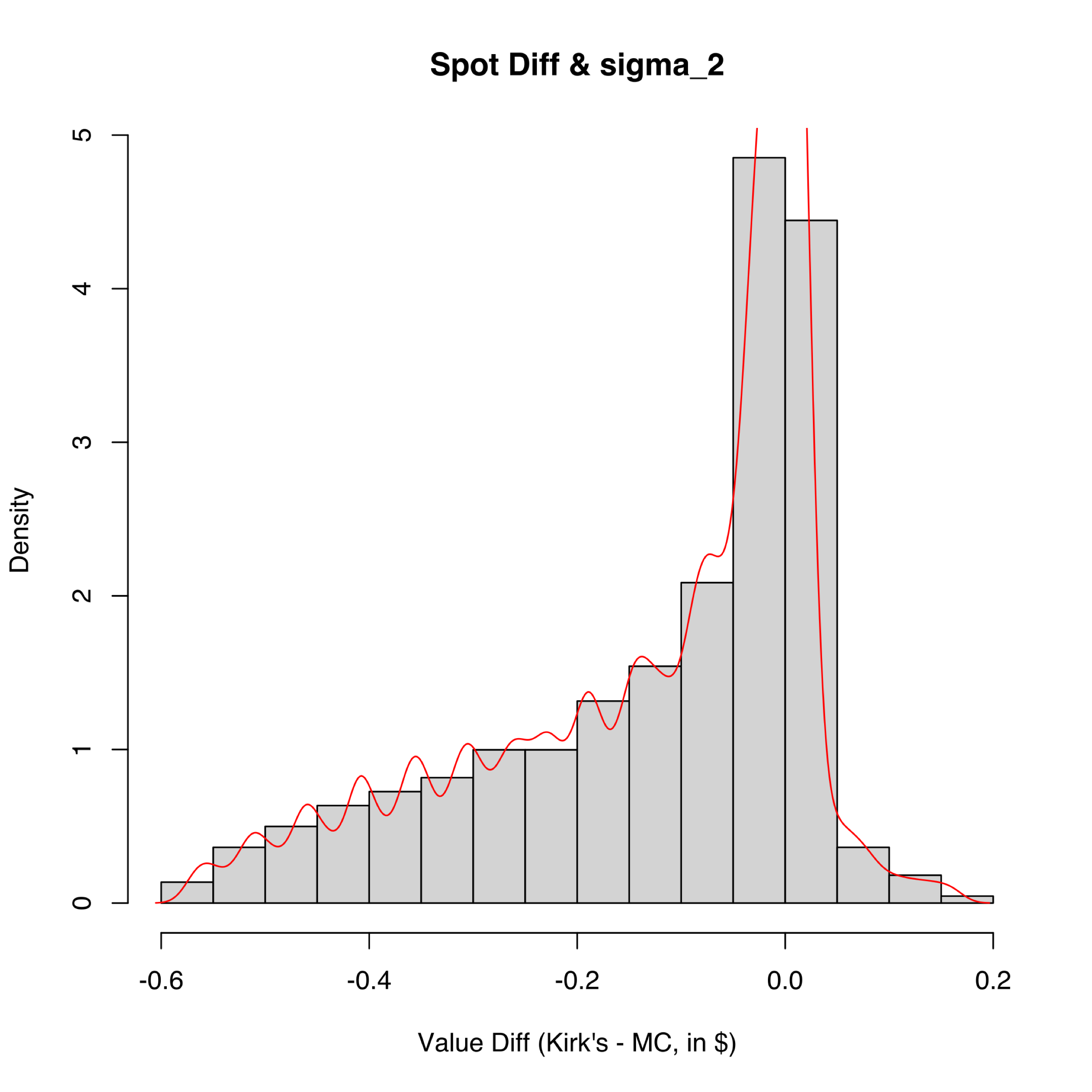
## Grid comparison for pricing parameters

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(a) (b)

Figure 2. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

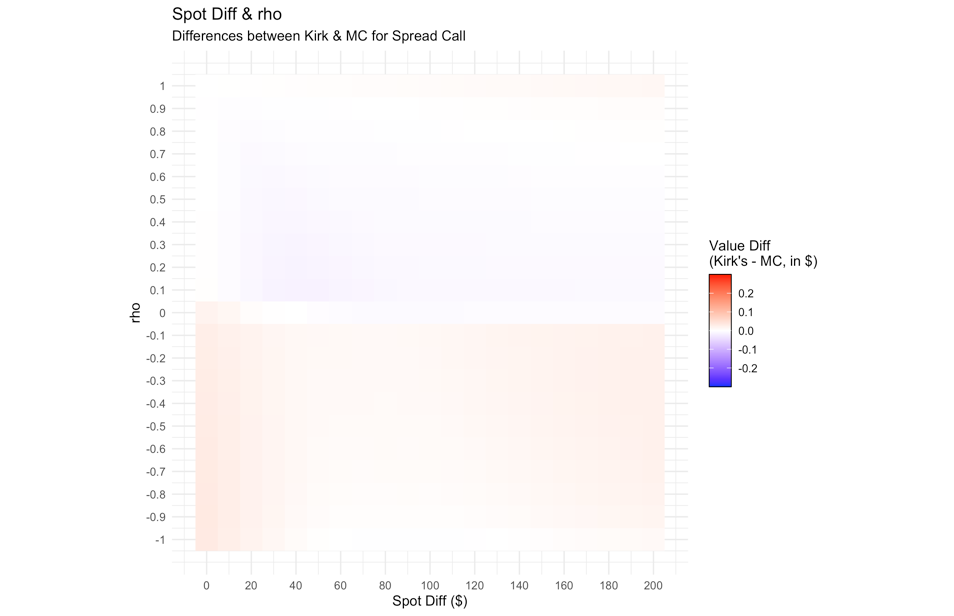
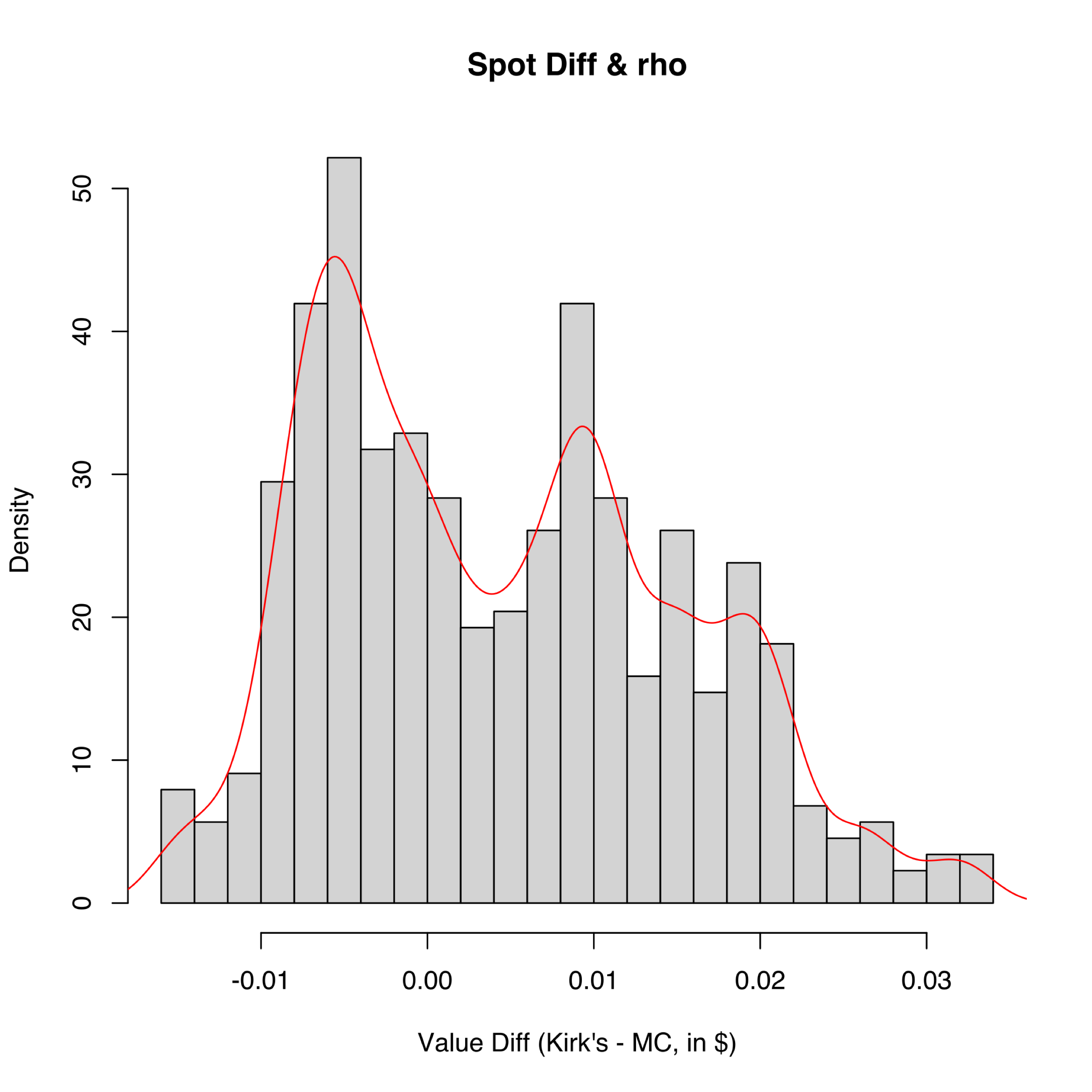
The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.2. The value difference ranging from $-0.02 to $0.46 has its mean at $0.10 and median at $0.06 with a positive skewness of 1.10 and a positive excess kurtosis of 0.46. Generally, larger spot differences or larger would bring positive value differences.

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(a) (b)

Figure 3. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

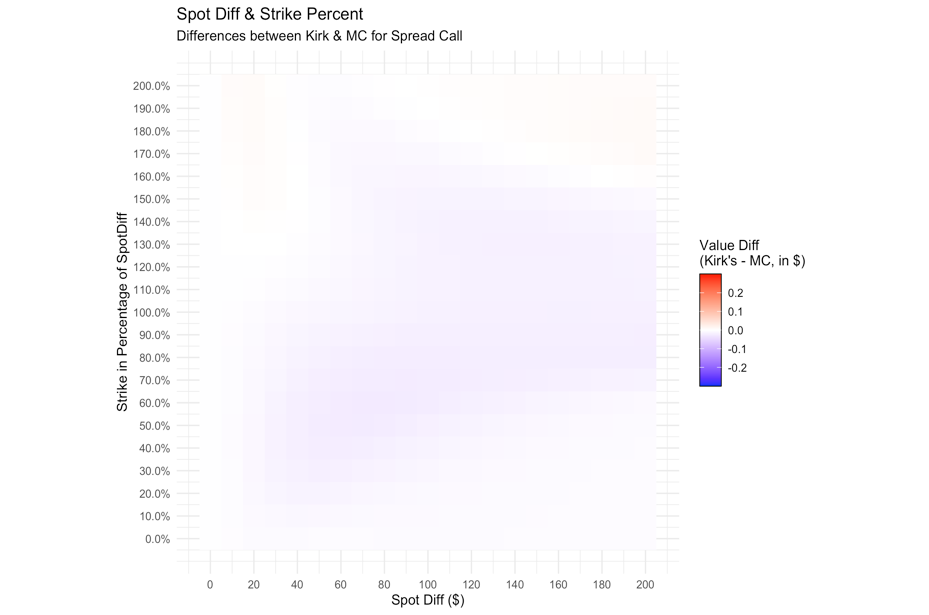
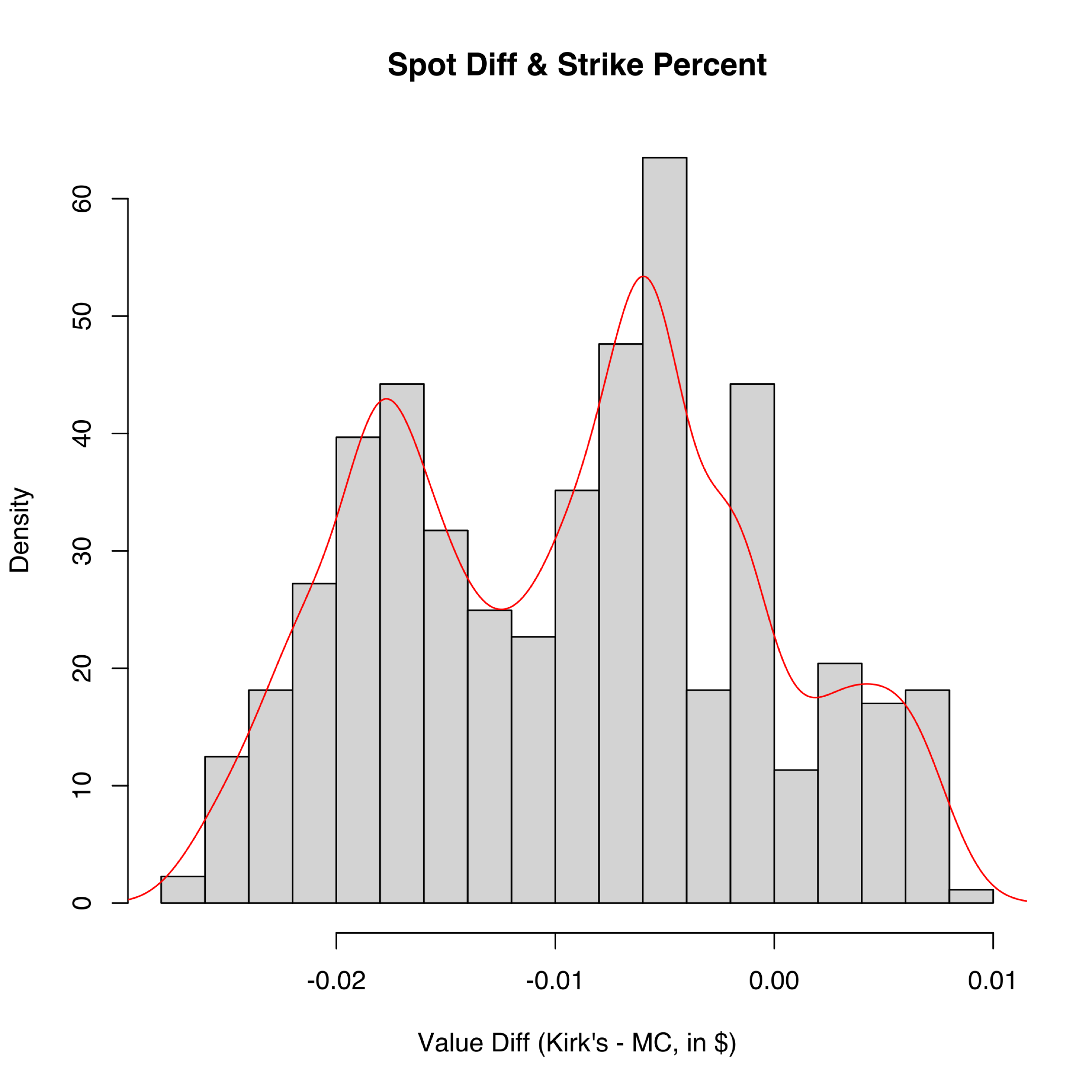
The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.3. The value difference ranging from $-0.57 to $0.16 has its mean at $-0.12 and median at $-0.05 with a negative skewness of -1.04 and a positive excess kurtosis of 0.10. At higher level, larger spot differences would bring negative value differences.

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(a) (b)

Figure 4. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

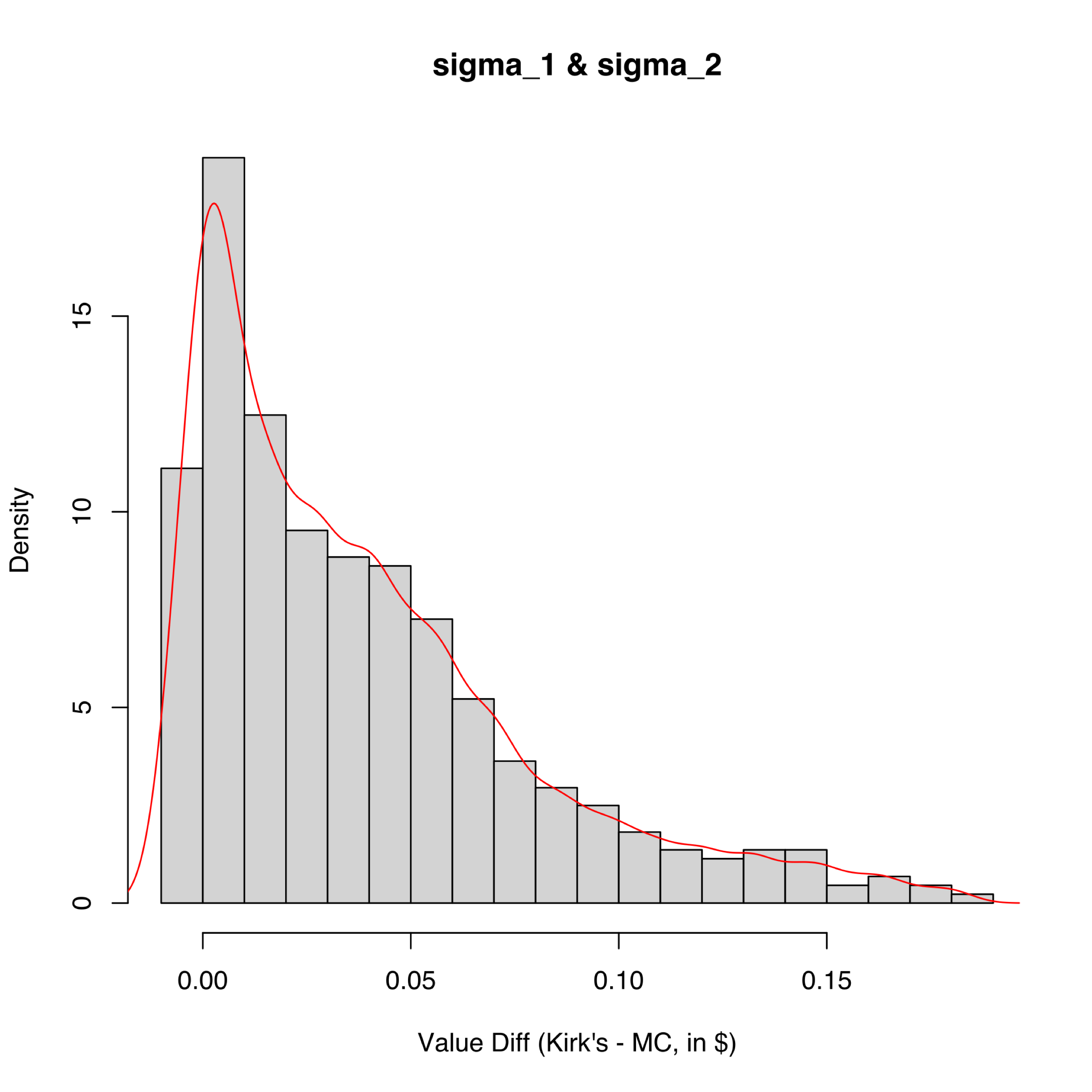
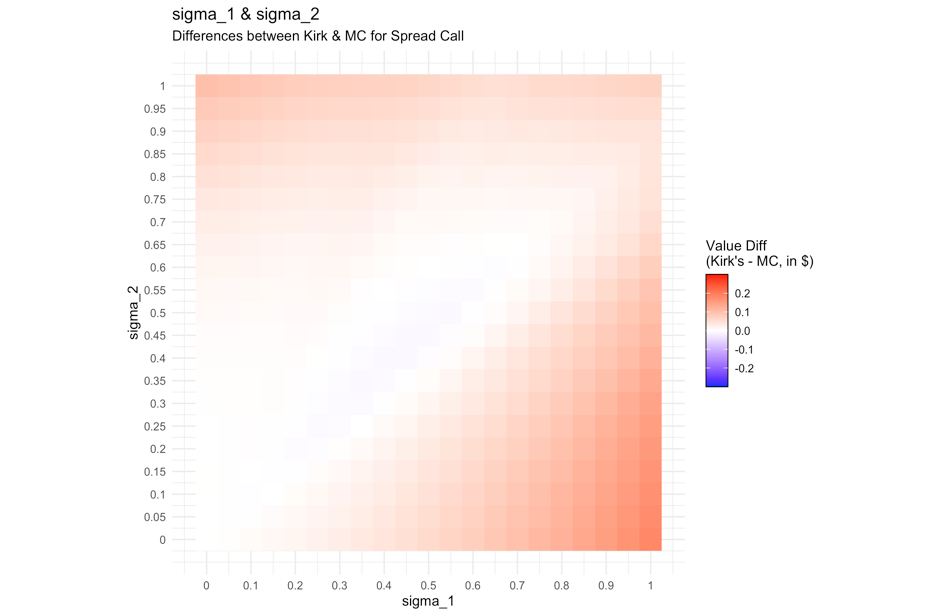
The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.4. The value difference ranging from $-0.02 to $0.03 has its mean at $0.00 and median at $0.00 with a positive skewness of 0.40 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.70. Generally, positive correlation would bring negative value differences, and vice versa.

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(a) (b)

Figure 5. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and Strike in percentage of , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.5. The value difference ranging from $-0.03 to $0.01 has its mean at $-0.01 and median at $-0.01 with a positive skewness of 0.05 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.92. The difference is more visible when the Strike is around the differences between two Spots.

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(a) (b)

Figure 6. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and Strike in percentage of , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.6. The value difference ranging from $-0.01 to $0.18 has its mean at $0.04 and median at $0.03 with a positive skewness of 1.24 and a positive excess kurtosis of 1.19. Both larger and larger would bring positive value differences. The difference is minimized when = .

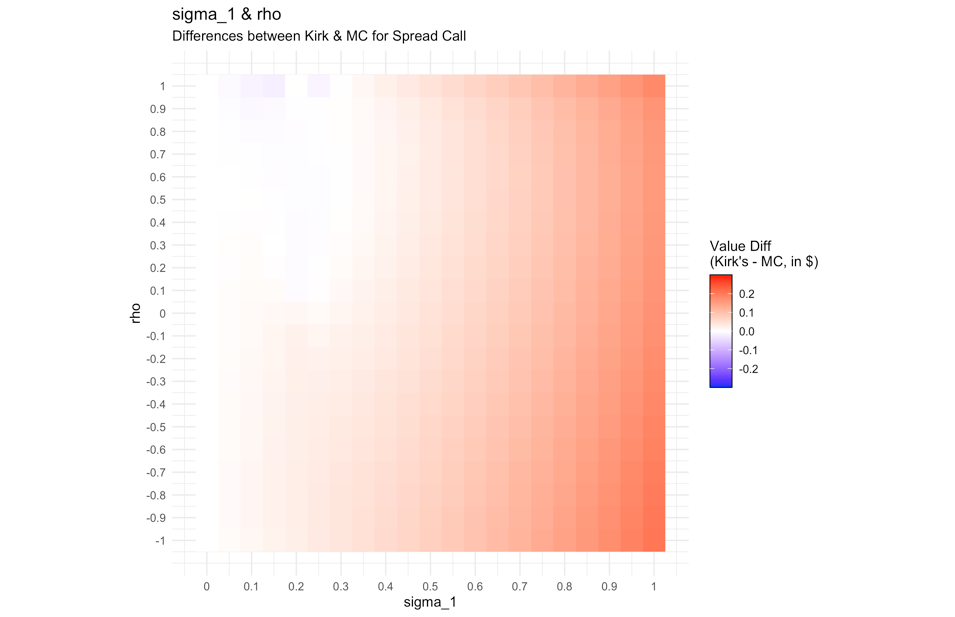
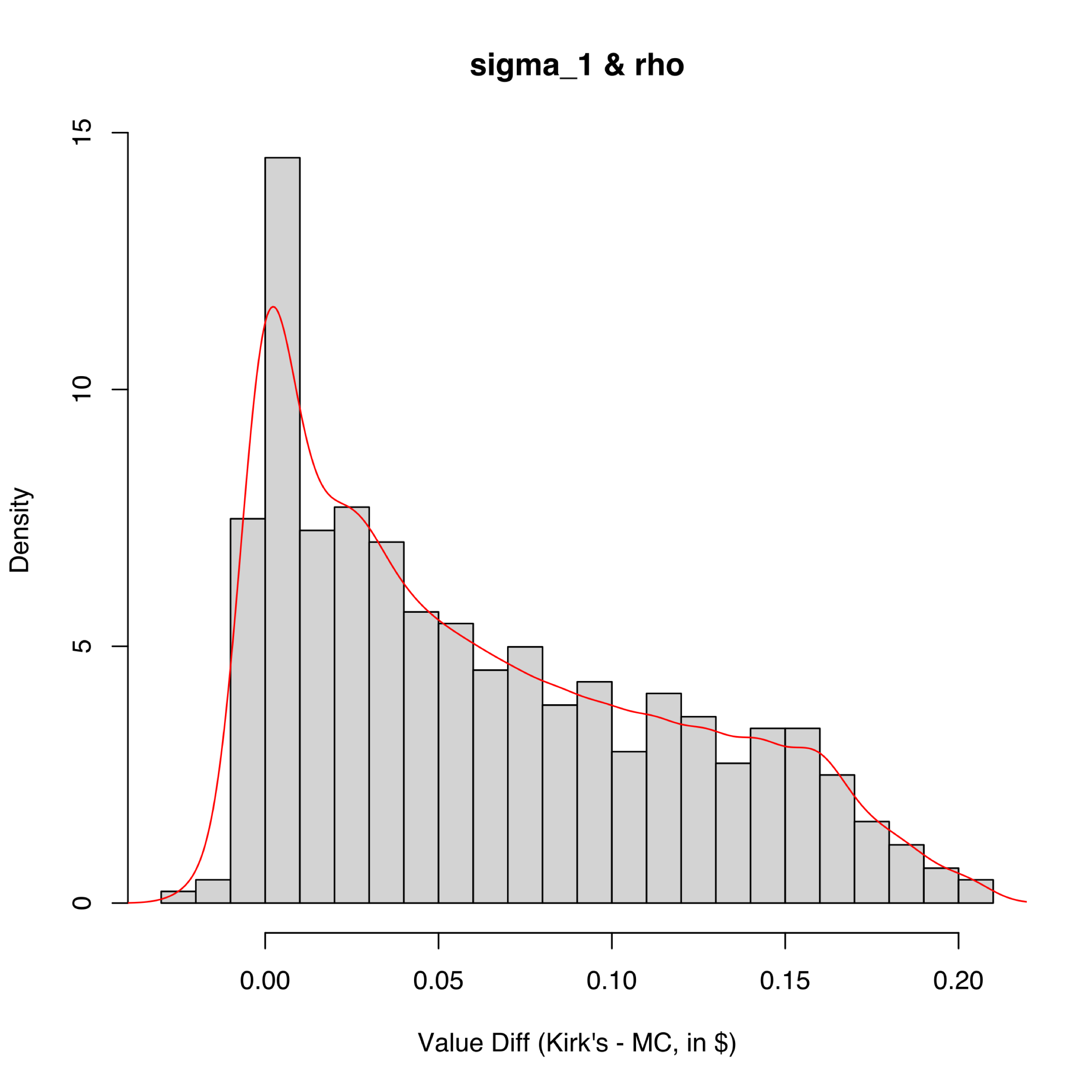
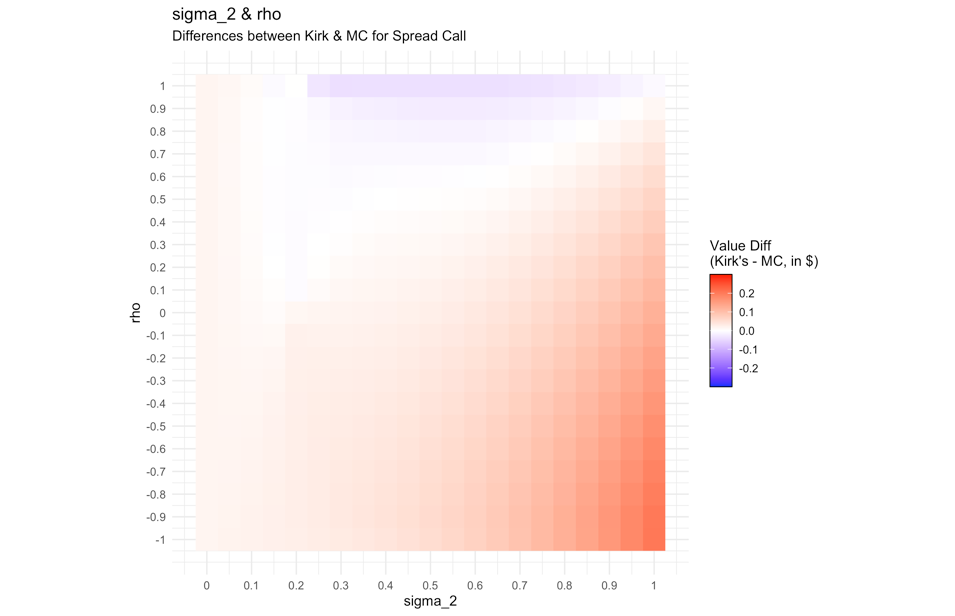
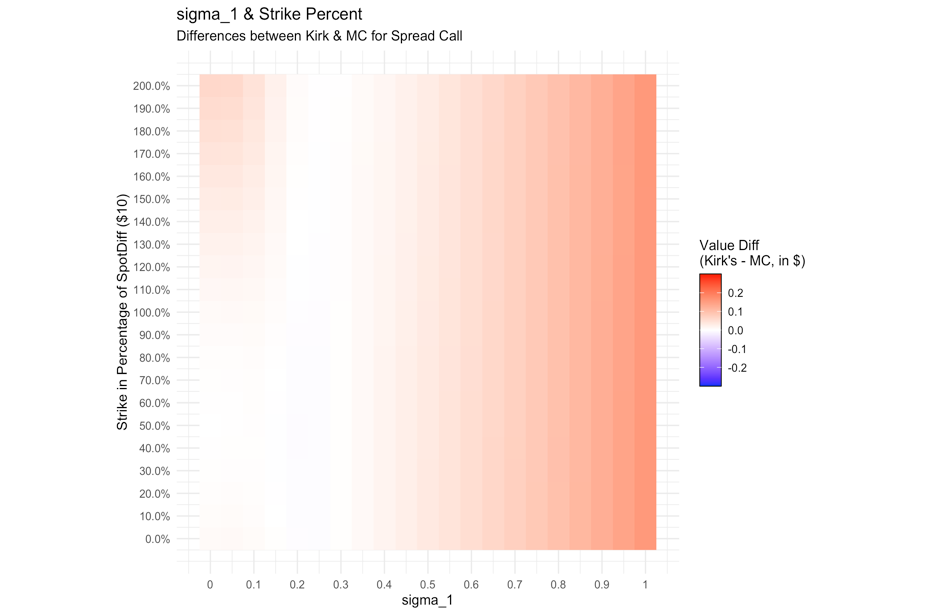
**** (a) (b)

Figure 7. The differences between Kirk’s and MC among various  
 and , as in (a) grid plot, and in (b) histogram.

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.3(b). The value difference ranging from $-0.02 to $0.21 has its mean at $0.06 and median at $0.05 with a positive skewness of 0.60 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.77.

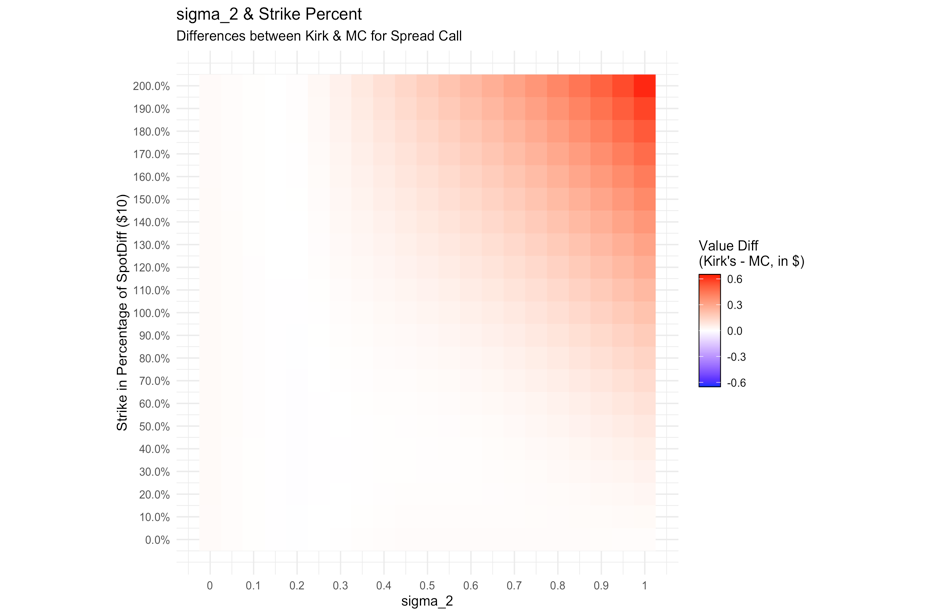
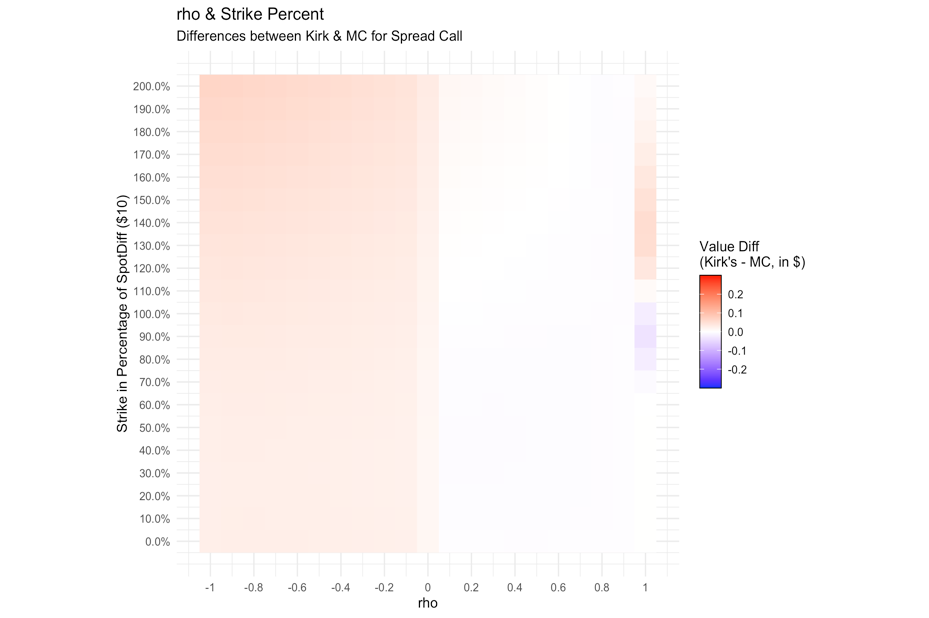
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(a) (b)

Figure 4. The differences between Kirk and MC among various   
(a) and Strike in percentage of , as well as (b) and .

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.4(a). The value difference ranging from $0.00 to $0.16 has its mean at $0.05 and median at $0.04 with a positive skewness of 0.71 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.74.

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.4(b). The value difference ranging from $-0.04 to $0.20 has its mean at $0.04 and median at $0.02 with a positive skewness of 1.23 and a positive excess kurtosis of 1.34. Positive would bring negative differences that may offset the positive differences brought by larger .

(a) (b)

Figure 5. The differences between Kirk and MC among various   
(a) and Strike in percentage of , as well as (b) and Strike in percentage of .

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.5(a). The value difference ranging from $0.00 to $0.62 has its mean at $0.08 and median at $0.02 with a positive skewness of 2.08 and a positive excess kurtosis of 4.17. Both larger and larger Strike would bring positive value differences.

The value differences between Kirk’s and MC’s among the inspected – pairs are plotted in Fig.5(b). The value difference ranging from $-0.04 to $0.06 has its mean at $0.02 and median at $0.02 with a positive skewness of 0.31 and a negative excess kurtosis of -0.99.

# Conclusion

In this project we investigated and implemented Monte Carlo together with Kirk’s approximation on spread call options pricing, then further compared their performances in various scenarios. Generally, larger spot differences or larger would bring positive value differences. At higher level, larger spot differences would bring negative value differences. Generally, positive correlation would bring negative value differences, and vice versa. The difference is more visible when the Strike is around the differences between two Spots. Both larger and larger would bring positive value differences. The difference is minimized when = . Positive would bring negative differences that may offset the positive differences brought by larger .

For future research, we would investigate the outcome of Kirk’s approximation in spread put option pricing, and compare its numerical performances with other approximation methods **[4], [8]**.

# References

[1] Paul Wilmott, *Paul Wilmott on Quantitative Finance*. 2006.

[2] W. Margrabe, “The Value of an Option to Exchange One Asset for Another,” *J. Finance*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 177, 1978.

[3] J. Choi, “Sum of all Black–Scholes–Merton models: An efficient pricing method for spread, basket, and Asian options,” *J. Futur. Mark.*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 627–644, 2018.

[4] M. Li, S. J. Deng, and J. Zhou, “Closed-form approximations for spread option prices and Greeks,” *J. Deriv.*, 2008.

[5] E. Kirk and J. Aron, “Correlation in the energy markets,” *Manag. energy price risk*, vol. 1, pp. 71--78, 1995.

[6] H. Wickham *et al.*, “Welcome to the Tidyverse,” *J. Open Source Softw.*, vol. 4, no. 43, p. 1686, 2019.

[7] H. Wickham, *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. 2016.

[8] N. D. Pearson, “An Efficient Approach for Pricing Spread Options,” *J. Deriv.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 76–91, 1995.

# Appendix

1. Spread Call Monte Carlo Pricing and Kirk’s Approximation in Python Codes, by Gao Jichen
2. Comparison & Visualization in R Codes, by Cheng Tuoyuan