# **Advanced Equity Derivatives**

#### Homework 2

Ju Hyung Kang

jk8448

Use the files "Option Prices" and "Gatheral SVI" to produce a local volatility surface on S&P500 index. This can be implemented in Python or another programming language. Discuss your choices and observations on quality of the fit, as well as on arbitrages in the surface.

- To use SPX option prices please refer to https://www.cboe.com/delayed\_quotes/spx/quote\_table
- Choose maturities (suggest one day a month) called slices
- For each slice, use OTM options: calls with strikes higher than spot, puts with strikes lower
- Use USD rates from https://www.global-rates.com/en/ (interpolate for time slices)
- For dividends use Put Call Parity: takes ATM (closest strike to spot) puts and calls and

```
Call(T) - Put(T) = Spot \cdot exp{- dividend \cdot T} - Strike \cdot exp{-rate \cdot T}
```

```
In [1]: def get_rate(url):
    response = requests.get(url)

if response.status_code == 200:
    soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, "html.parser")

date = soup.select("div > div > section:nth-child(2) > div > div > div:nth-child
    rate = soup.select("div > div > section:nth-child(2) > div > div > div:nth-child
    rate = float(rate)/100

    return rate, date
else:
    print("Failed to fetch the webpage. Status code:", response.status_code)
```

```
In [2]: url_1m = "https://www.global-rates.com/en/interest-rates/libor/american-dollar/19/usd-li
url_3m = "https://www.global-rates.com/en/interest-rates/libor/american-dollar/21/usd-li
url_6m = "https://www.global-rates.com/en/interest-rates/libor/american-dollar/24/usd-li
```

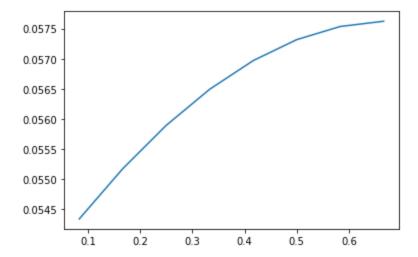
```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

rate_1m, date_1m = get_rate(url_1m)
rate_3m, date_3m = get_rate(url_3m)
rate_6m, date_6m = get_rate(url_6m)

print(date_1m, rate_1m)
print(date_3m, rate_3m)
print(date_6m, rate_6m)
```

```
04-15-2024 0.0543072
04-15-2024 0.055786800000000004
04-15-2024 0.057101
```

```
rate 1m = 0.0543377
         rate 3m = 0.0558927
         rate 6m = 0.0573163
In [5]:
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         def rate(x, x1=1/12, y1=rate 1m, x2=3/12, y2=rate 3m, x3=6/12, y3=rate 6m):
             # Log interpolation
             log y1 = np.log(y1)
             log y2 = np.log(y2)
             log y3 = np.log(y3)
             # Fit a quadratic function in logarithmic space
             A = \text{np.array}([[1, x1, x1**2], [1, x2, x2**2], [1, x3, x3**2]])
             b = np.array([log y1, log y2, log y3])
             coeffs = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
             # Calculate the interpolated value at x
             \log y = \operatorname{coeffs}[0] + \operatorname{coeffs}[1] *x + \operatorname{coeffs}[2] *x **2
             return np.exp(log y)
         x = [i/12 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(1,9)]
         y = [rate(i) for i in x]
         plt.plot(x,y)
```



# 04-12-2024 us rates

plt.show()

In [4]:

```
In [6]: import pandas as pd

option_chain_04 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202404.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_05 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202405.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_06 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202406.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_07 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202407.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_08 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202408.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_09 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202409.csv", skiprows=3)
    option_chain_10 = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202410.csv", skiprows=3)
```

```
In [7]: from datetime import datetime

TODAY = pd.read_csv("option_prices/202404.csv", skiprows=2, nrows=1, header=None)[0][0].

TODAY = datetime.strptime(TODAY, "%B %d, %Y at %I:%M %p")

TODAY
```

Out[7]: datetime.datetime(2024, 4, 12, 11, 54)

```
In [8]: NUM_DAYS_IN_YEAR = 252
```

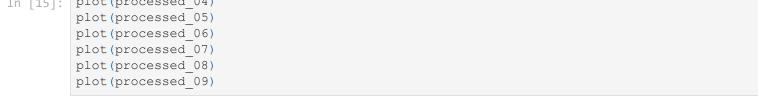
```
S0 = float(pd.read csv("option prices/202404.csv", skiprows=1, nrows=1, header=None)[1][
 In [9]:
         5151.75
Out[9]:
         from scipy.stats import norm
In [10]:
         def N(x):
             return norm.cdf(x)
         C:\Users\kangj\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\ init .py:146: UserWarning: A NumPy v
         ersion >=1.16.5 and <1.23.0 is required for this version of SciPy (detected version 1.2
         6.4
          warnings.warn(f"A NumPy version >={np minversion} and <{np maxversion}"</pre>
In [11]: from scipy.optimize import newton
         # Call implied volatiltiy
         def call iv(C, S, tau, K, r, q):
             def equation(sigma):
                 d1 = (np.log(S / K) + (r - q + sigma**2 / 2) * tau)
                 d2 = d1 - sigma * np.sqrt(tau)
                 return C - (S * np.exp(-q * tau) * N(d1) - K * np.exp(-r * tau) * N(d2))
             iv = newton(equation, x0=0.2, tol=1e-10, maxiter=1000)
             return iv
         # Put implied volatiltiy
         def put iv (P, S, tau, K, r, q):
             def equation(sigma):
                 d1 = (np.log(S / K) + (r - q + sigma**2 / 2) * tau)
                 d2 = d1 - sigma * np.sqrt(tau)
                 return P - (K * np.exp(-r * tau) * N(-d2) - S * np.exp(-q * tau) * N(-d1))
             iv = newton(equation, x0=0.2, tol=1e-10, maxiter=1000)
             return iv
         # Calculate iv array
         def iv(price, S, tau, K, r, q, mode):
            n = len(price)
             iv = np.zeros(n)
             if mode=="C":
                 for i in range(n):
                     iv[i] = call iv(price[i], S, tau, K[i], r, q)
             elif mode=="P":
                 for i in range(n):
                     iv[i] = put iv(price[i], S, tau, K[i], r, q)
             return iv
In [12]:
         import pandas as pd
         from datetime import datetime
         from scipy.optimize import curve fit
         def raw(k, a, b, rho, m, sigma):
             return a + b * (rho * (k - m) + np.sqrt((k-m)**2 + sigma**2))
```

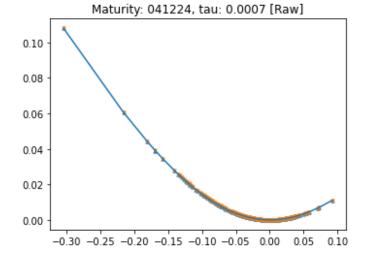
def natural(k, Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta):

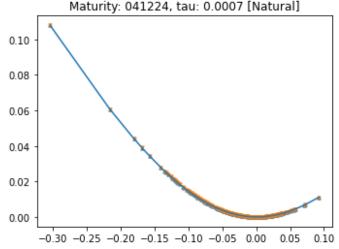
```
return Delta + w / 2 * (1 + zeta * rho * (k - mu) + np.sqrt((zeta * (k - mu) + rho)*
def option chain process (option chain):
    grouped = option chain.groupby('Expiration Date')
   grouped dfs = {}
    for group name, group data in grouped:
            # Make dataframe
            group df = pd.DataFrame(group data).reset index(drop=True)
            group df = group df[group df['Calls'].str.startswith('SPXW')]
            date obj = datetime.strptime(group name, "%a %b %d %Y")
            formatted date str = date obj.strftime("%m%d%y")
            # Get expiration date
            expiration date str = group df['Expiration Date'].iloc[0]
            # Parse the date string into a datetime object
            expiration date = datetime.strptime(expiration date str, "%a %b %d %Y")
            # Set the time to 4:00 PM (16:00)
            expiration date = expiration date.replace(hour=16, minute=0, second=0)
            # tau (T-0)
            tau = (expiration date - TODAY).total seconds() / 3600 / 24 / NUM DAYS IN YE
            # r
            r = rate(tau)
            # F
            F = S0*np.exp(r*tau)
            ### Dividend
            K = np.array(group df['Strike'])
            # ATM index
            atm K idx = np.abs(K - S0).argmin()
            # Get price of ATM call and put
            atm C = (group df['Bid'].iloc[atm K idx] + group df['Ask'].iloc[atm K idx])
            atm P = (group df['Bid.1'].iloc[atm K idx] + group df['Ask.1'].iloc[atm K id
            atm K = K[atm K idx]
            # a
            q = np.log((atm C - atm P + atm K * np.exp(-r * tau)) / S0) / (-tau)
            # Implied volatility
            n = len(group df)
            call bid = np.array(group df['Bid'])
            put bid = np.array(group df['Bid.1'])
            call ask = np.array(group df['Ask'])
            put ask = np.array(group df['Ask.1'])
            put bid iv = iv(put bid[K \leq F], S0, tau, K[K \leq F], r, q, "P")
            call bid iv = iv(call bid[K > F], S0, tau, K[K > F], r, q, "C")
            bid iv = np.append(put bid iv, call bid iv)
            put ask iv = iv(put ask[K \le F], S0, tau, K[K \le F], r, q, "P")
            call ask iv = iv(call ask[K > F], S0, tau, K[K > F], r, q, "C")
```

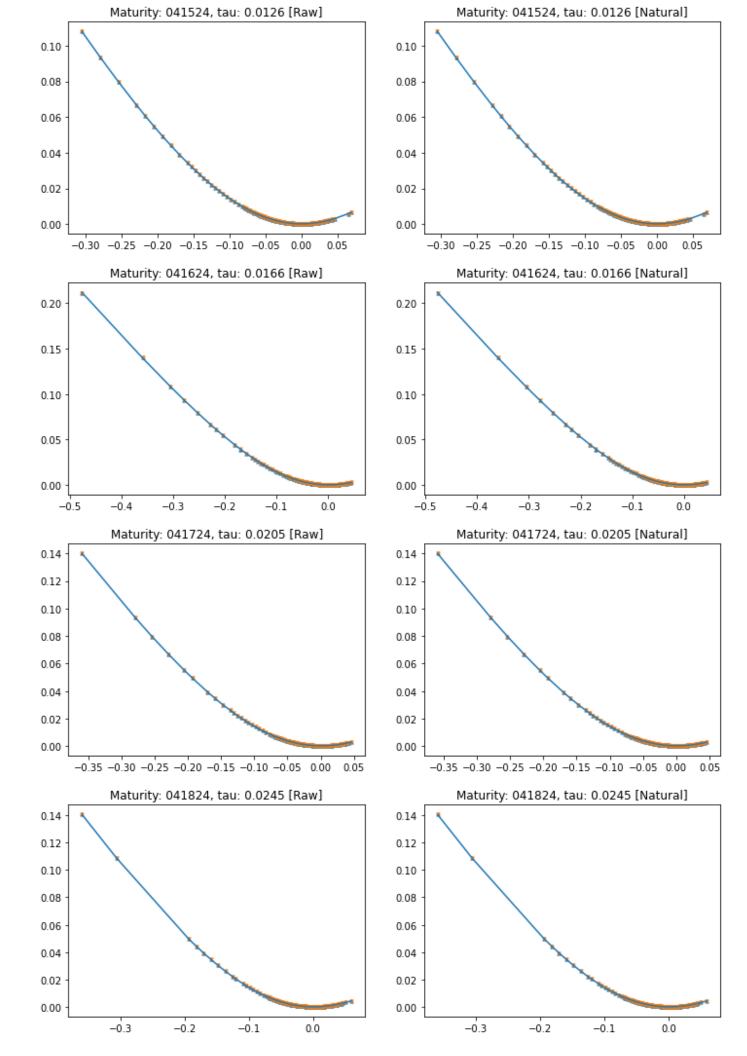
```
ask iv = np.append(put ask iv, call ask iv)
       group df['bid iv'] = bid iv
       group df['ask iv'] = ask iv
       bid w = bid iv**2 * tau
       ask w = ask iv**2 * tau
        group df['bid w'] = bid w
       group df['ask w'] = ask w
        # k (log strike)
        strike = np.array(group df['Strike'])
        k = np.log(strike/F)
        group df['k'] = k
        # raw
       x data = np.append(k, k)
        y data = np.append(bid w, ask w)
        lower bounds = [-np.inf, 0, -1, -np.inf, 1e-9]
        upper bounds = [np.inf, np.inf, 1, np.inf, np.inf]
        raw params, covariance = curve fit(raw, x data, y data, bounds=(lower bounds
        a, b, rho, m, sigma = raw params
       raw w = raw(k, a, b, rho, m, sigma)
        group df['raw w'] = raw w
        # natural
        lower bounds = [-np.inf, -np.inf, -1, 0, 1e-9]
        upper bounds = [np.inf, np.inf, 1, np.inf, np.inf]
       natural params, covariance = curve fit(natural, x data, y data, bounds=(lowe
        Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta = natural params
       natural w = natural(k, Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta)
       group df['natural w'] = natural w
        # SVI-JW
        a, b, rho, m, sigma = raw params
       v t = (a + b * (-rho * m + np.sqrt(m**2 + sigma**2))) / tau
       w t = v_t * tau
       psi t = 1 / np.sqrt(w t) * b / 2 * (-m / np.sqrt(m**2 + sigma**2) + rho)
       p t = 1 / np.sqrt(w t) * b * (1 - rho)
       c t = 1 / np.sqrt(w t) * b * (1 + rho)
       v tilde t = (a + b * sigma * np.sqrt(1 - rho**2)) / tau
        svi_jw_parmas = [v_t, psi_t, p_t, c_t, v_tilde_t]
        # Filter columns
       group df = group df[['k', 'Strike', 'Bid', 'Bid.1', 'Ask', 'Ask.1', 'IV', 'I
         print(group df)
        grouped dfs[formatted date str] = [tau, raw params, natural params, svi jw p
    except:
        print(group_name, "passed")
return grouped dfs
```

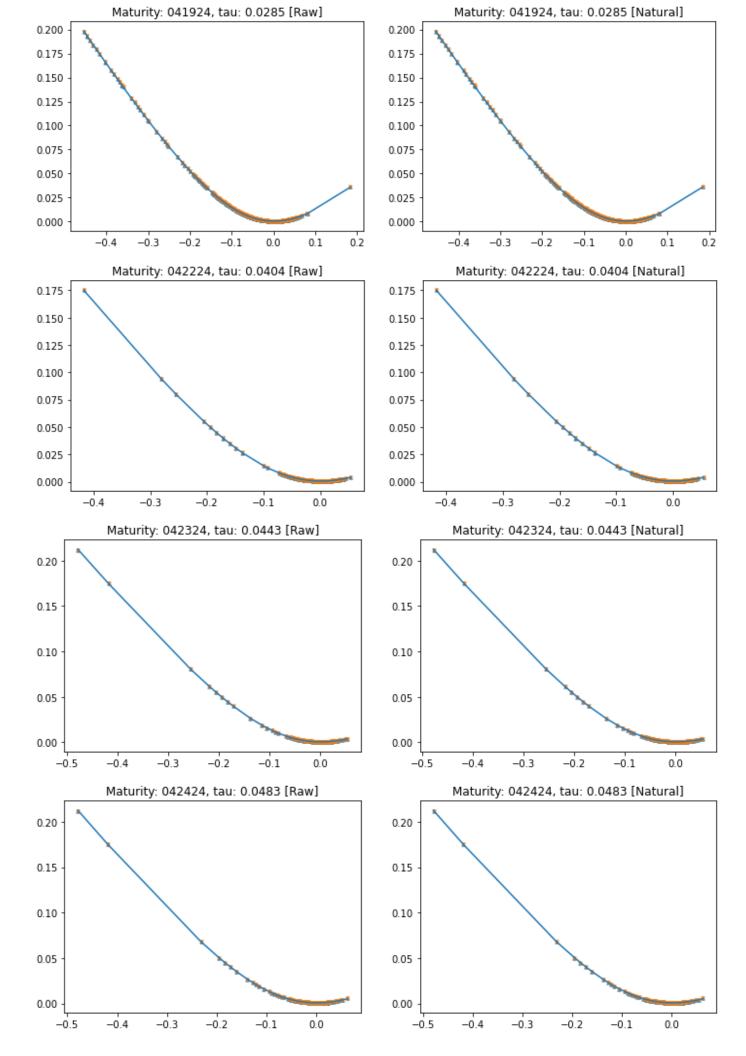
```
processed 04 = option chain process(option chain 04)
In [13]:
         processed 05 = option chain process(option chain 05)
         processed 06 = option chain process(option chain 06)
         processed 07 = option chain process(option chain 07)
         processed 08 = option chain process(option chain 08)
         processed 09 = option chain process(option chain 09)
        Mon May 20 2024 passed
        Tue May 07 2024 passed
        Tue May 21 2024 passed
        Fri Sep 20 2024 passed
In [14]: def plot(option dict):
             keys = option dict.keys()
             options li = sorted(option dict.items())
             for key, option in options li:
                 df = option[-1]
                 tau = option[0]
                 fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
                 axs[0].scatter(df['k'], df['bid w'], marker='^', s=10)
                 axs[0].scatter(df['k'], df['ask w'], marker='v', s=10)
                 axs[0].plot(df['k'], df['raw w'])
                 axs[0].set title(f'Maturity: {key}, tau: {np.round(tau,4)} [Raw]')
                 axs[1].scatter(df['k'], df['bid w'], marker='^', s=10)
                 axs[1].scatter(df['k'], df['ask w'], marker='v', s=10)
                 axs[1].plot(df['k'], df['natural w'])
                 axs[1].set title(f'Maturity: {key}, tau: {np.round(tau,4)} [Natural]')
                 plt.show()
In [15]:
        plot(processed 04)
         plot(processed 05)
         plot(processed 06)
         plot(processed 07)
         plot(processed 08)
         plot(processed 09)
```

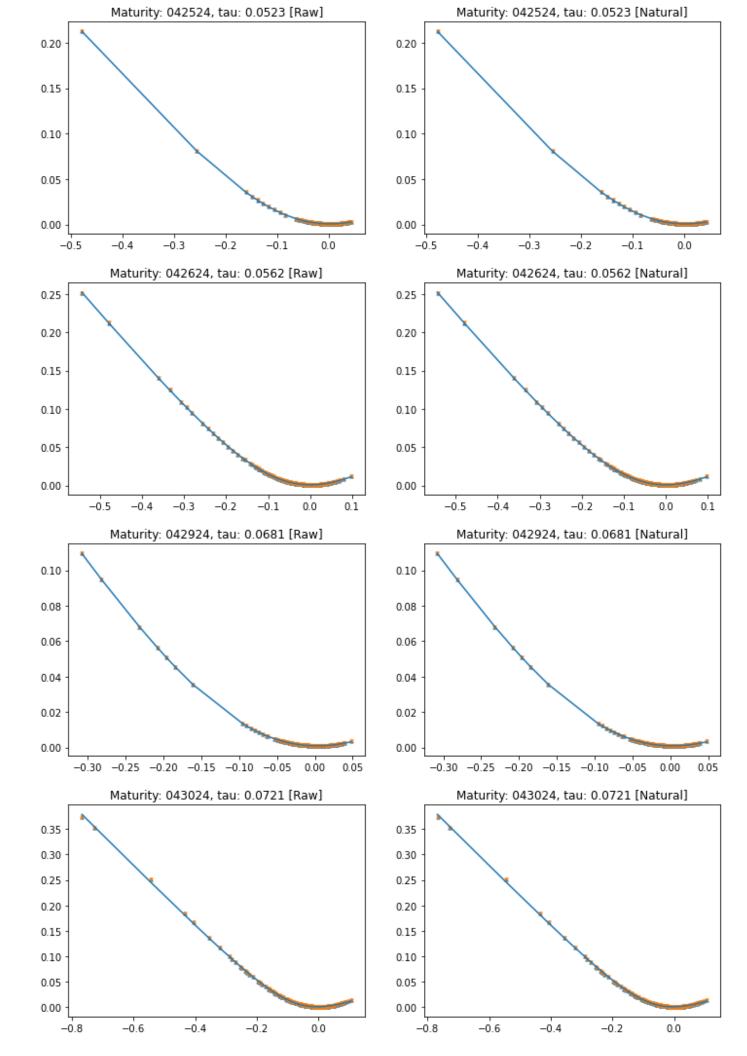


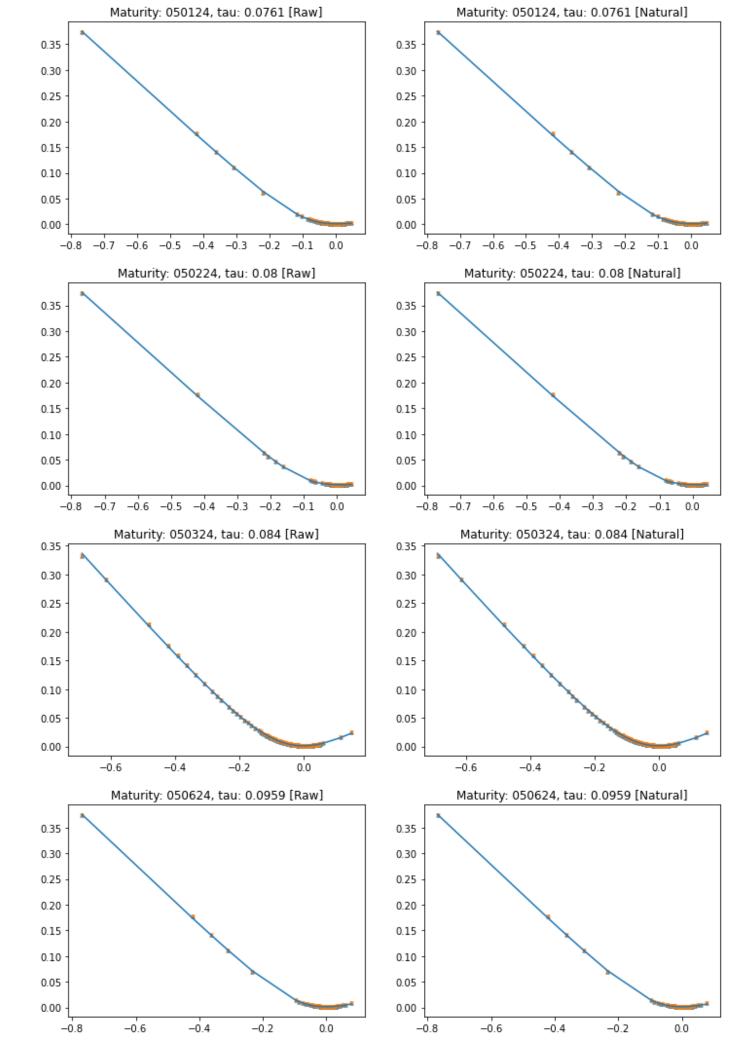


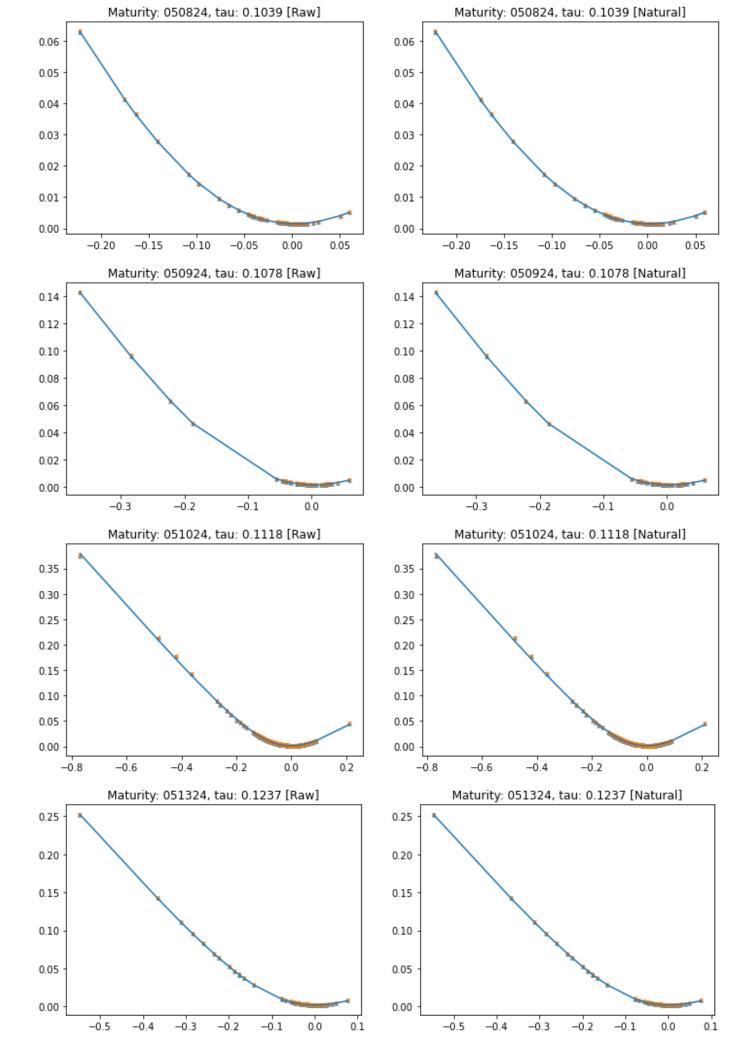


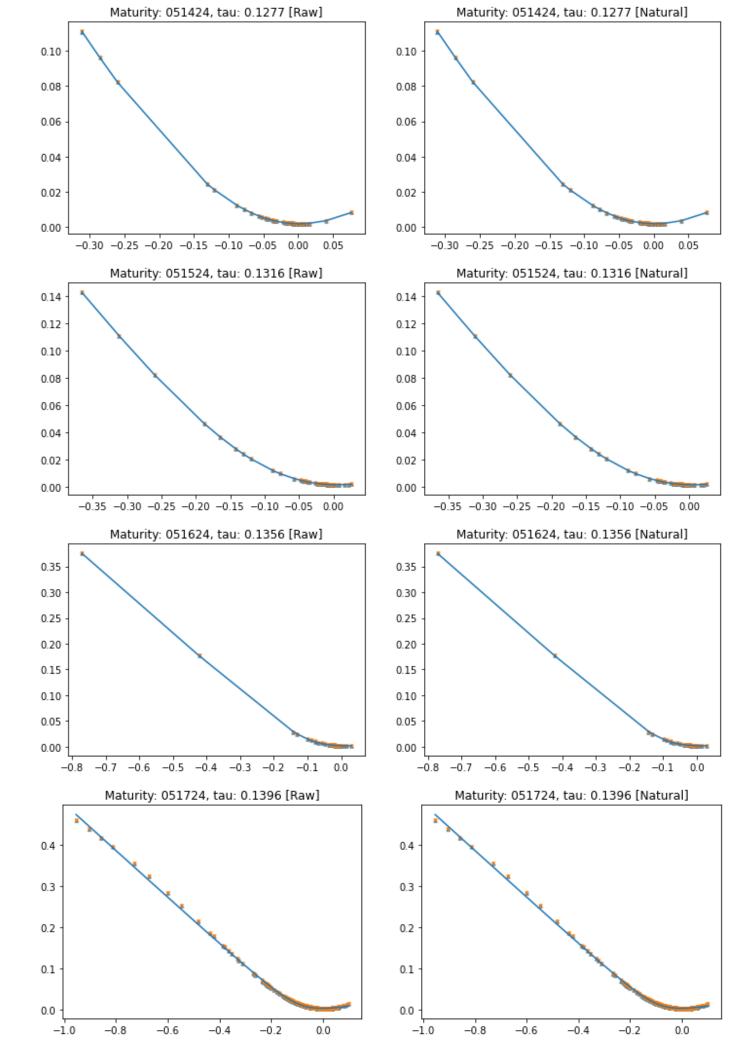


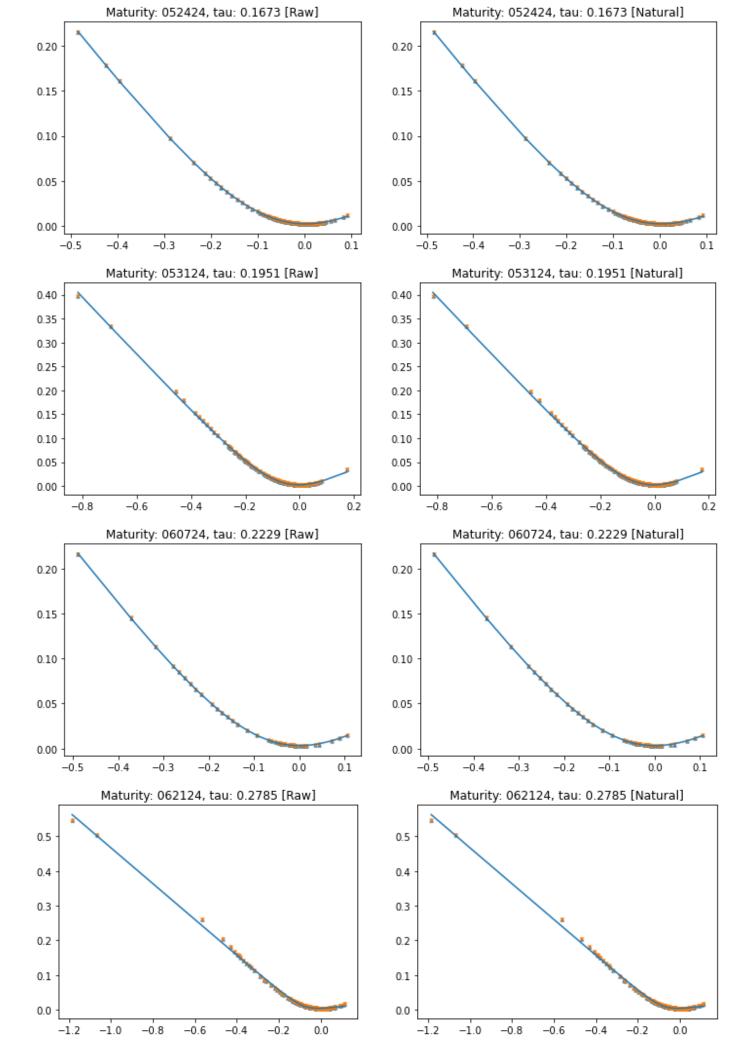


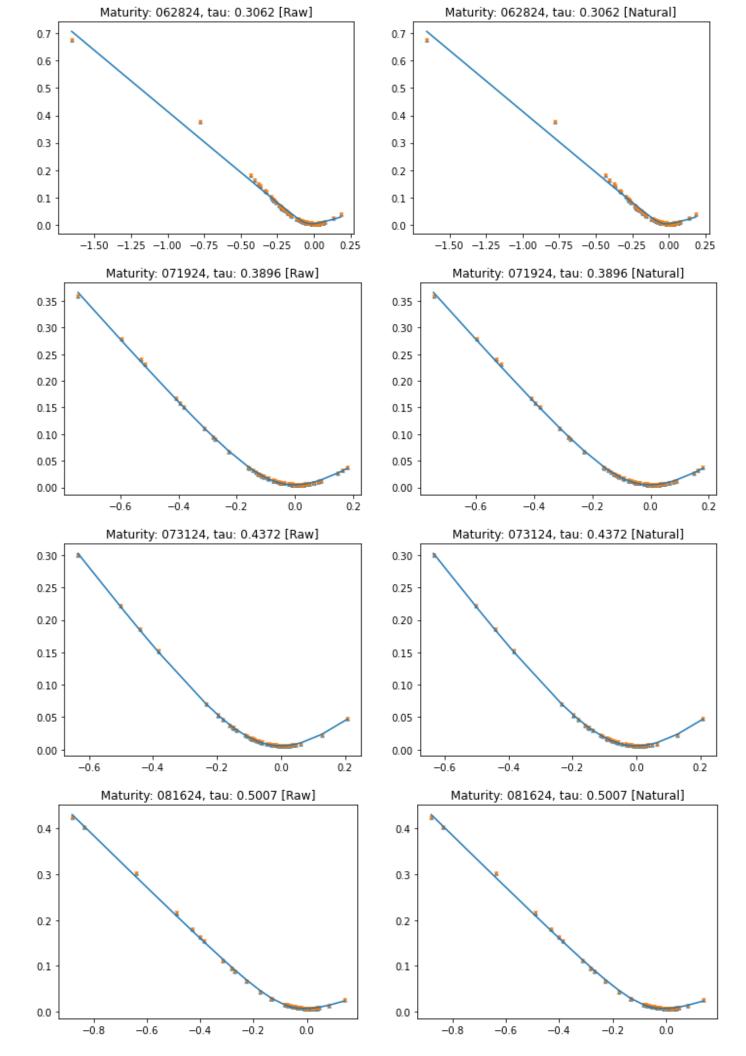


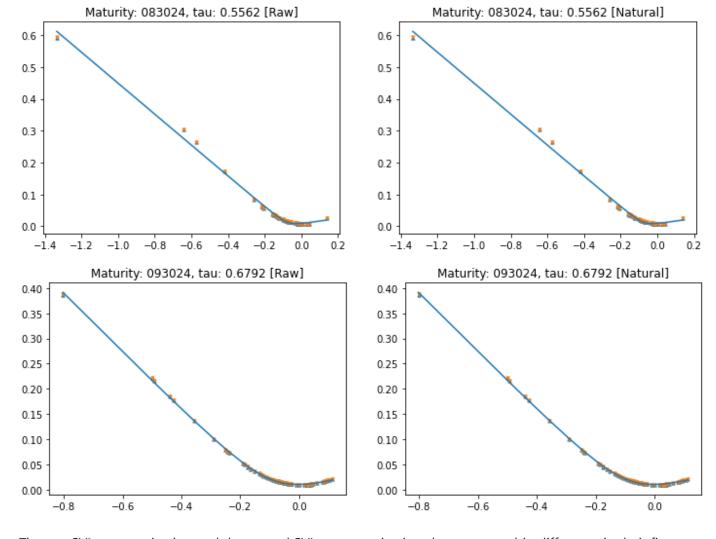












The raw SVI parametrization and the natural SVI parameterization showcases no big difference in their fit. Based on the plots, both parametrizations fit well with the bid/ask implied variances.

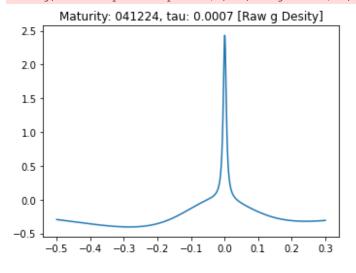
```
def g(k, w):
In [16]:
             n = len(k)
             h = k[1]-k[0]
             w 1 = np.zeros(n)
             w 2 = np.zeros(n)
             for i in range(n):
                 if i == 0:
                     w 1[i] = (w[i+1] - w[i]) / h
                 elif 0 < i < n-1:
                     w 1[i] = (w[i+1] - w[i-1]) / (2 * h)
                 elif i == n-1:
                     w 1[i] = (w[i] - w[i-1]) / h
             for i in range(n):
                 if i == 0:
                     w \ 2[i] = (w[i+2] - 2 * w[i+1] + w[i]) / h**2
                 elif 0 < i < n-1:
                     w \ 2[i] = (w[i+1] - 2 * w[i] + w[i-1]) / h**2
                 elif i == n-1:
                     w \ 2[i] = (w[i-2] - 2 * w[i-1] + w[i]) / h**2
             g = (1 - (k * w 1) / (2 * w)) **2
              - (w 1**2) / 4 * (1 / w + 1 / 4) + w 2 / 2
             return g
```

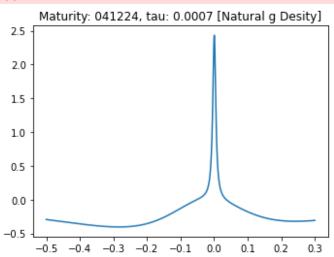
```
In [17]: def butterfly arbitrage(option dict):
             g dict = {}
             keys = option dict.keys()
             options li = sorted(option dict.items())
             k \ arr = np.linspace(-0.5, 0.3, 1000)
             for key, option in options li:
                 df = option[-1]
                 tau = option[0]
                 raw params = option[1]
                 natural params = option[2]
                 a, b, rho, m, sigma = raw params
                 raw w = raw(k arr, a, b, rho, m, sigma)
                 Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta = natural params
                 natural w = natural(k arr, Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta)
                 raw g = g(k arr, raw w)
                 natural g = g(k arr, natural w)
                 g dict[key] = {'raw g': raw g, 'natural g': natural g}
                 fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
                 axs[0].plot(k arr, raw g)
                 axs[0].set title(f'Maturity: {key}, tau: {np.round(tau,4)} [Raw g Desity]')
                 axs[1].plot(k arr, natural g)
                 axs[1].set title(f'Maturity: {key}, tau: {np.round(tau,4)} [Natural g Desity]')
             return g dict
        g dict 04 = butterfly arbitrage(processed 04)
```

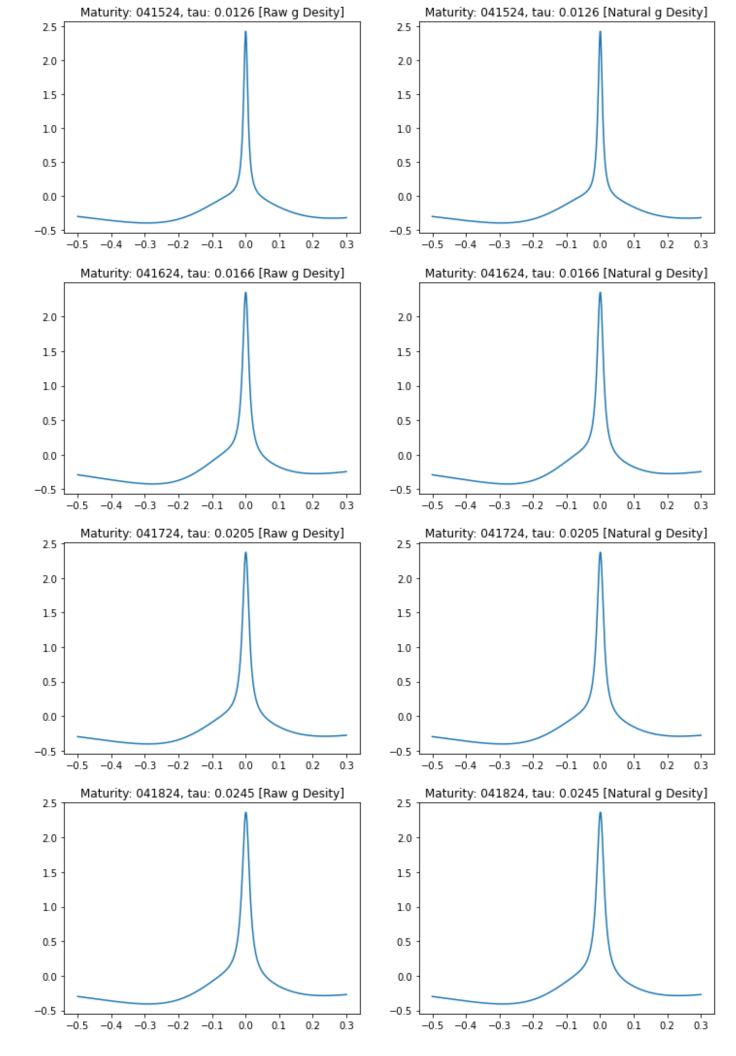
```
In [18]: g_dict_04 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_04)
    g_dict_05 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_05)
    g_dict_06 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_06)
    g_dict_07 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_07)
    g_dict_08 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_08)
    g_dict_09 = butterfly_arbitrage(processed_09)
```

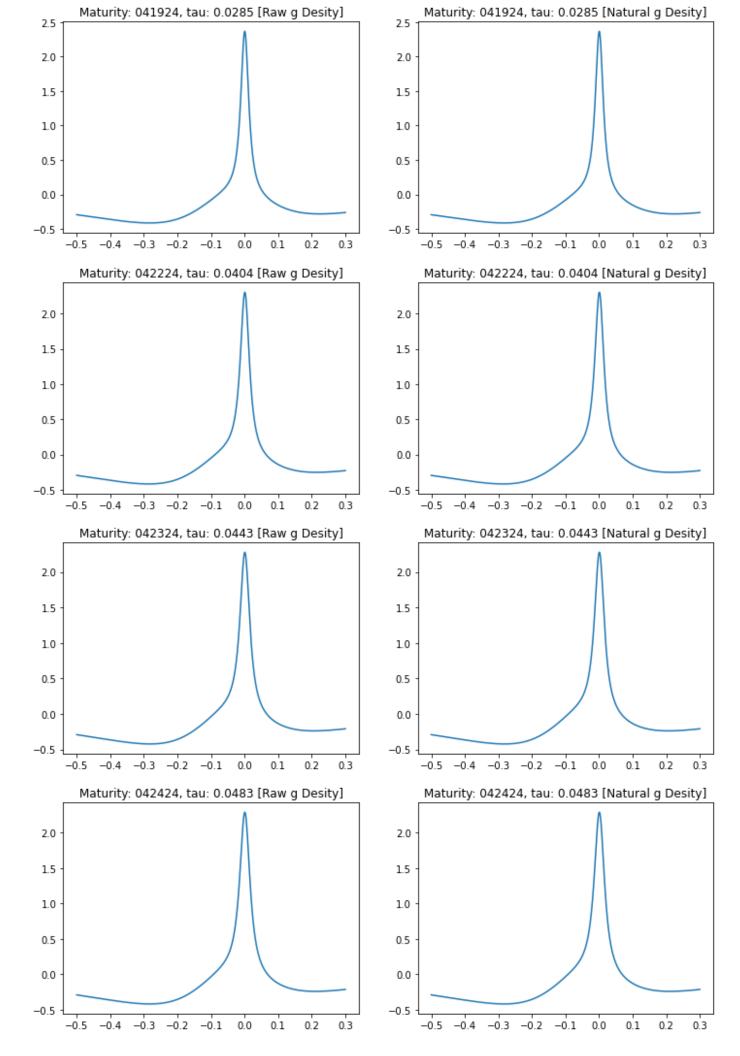
C:\Users\kangj\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_34988\3238590254.py:26: RuntimeWarning: More than 20 figures have been opened. Figures created through the pyplot interface (`matplot lib.pyplot.figure`) are retained until explicitly closed and may consume too much memor y. (To control this warning, see the rcParam `figure.max\_open\_warning`). Consider using `matplotlib.pyplot.close()`.

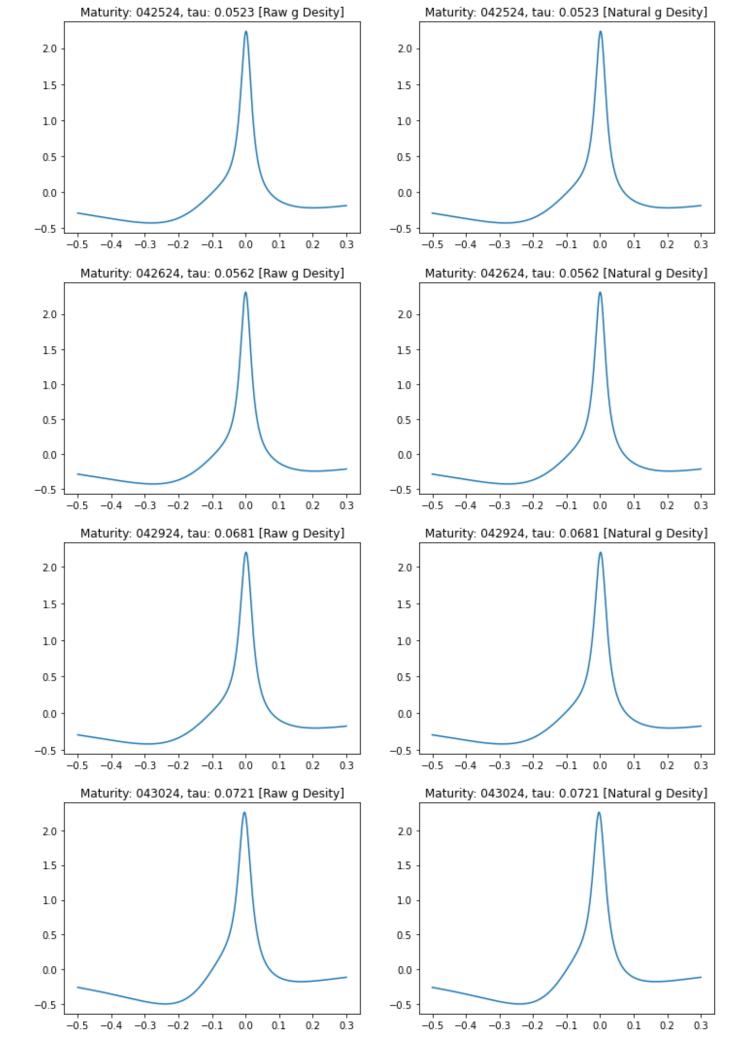
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))

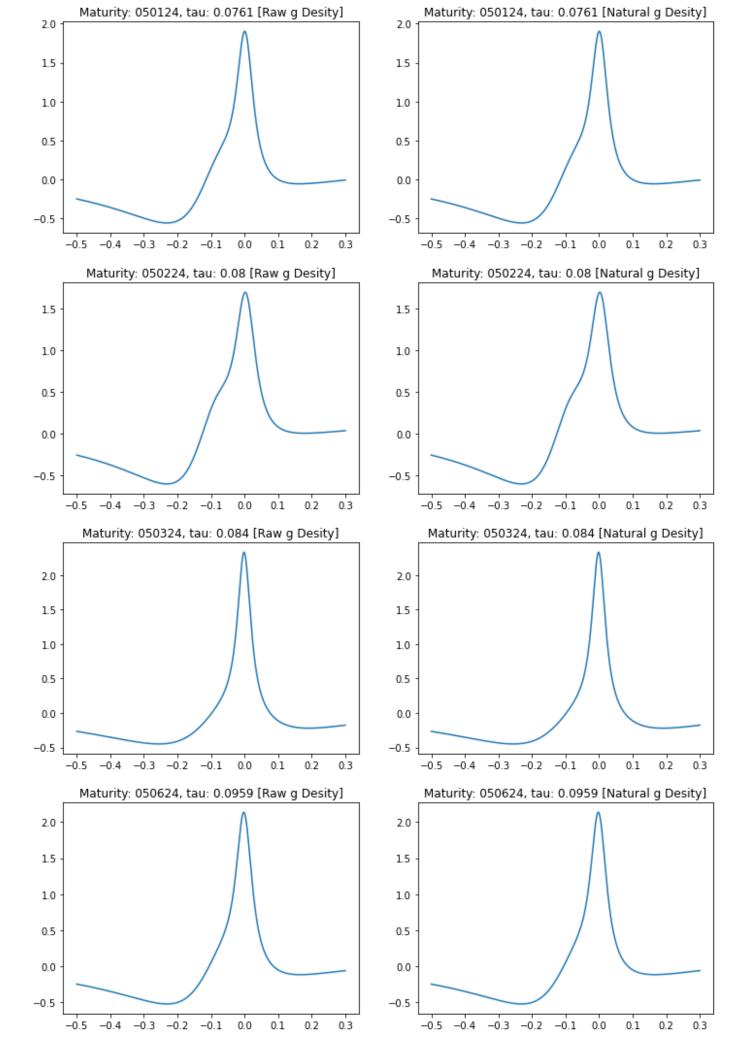


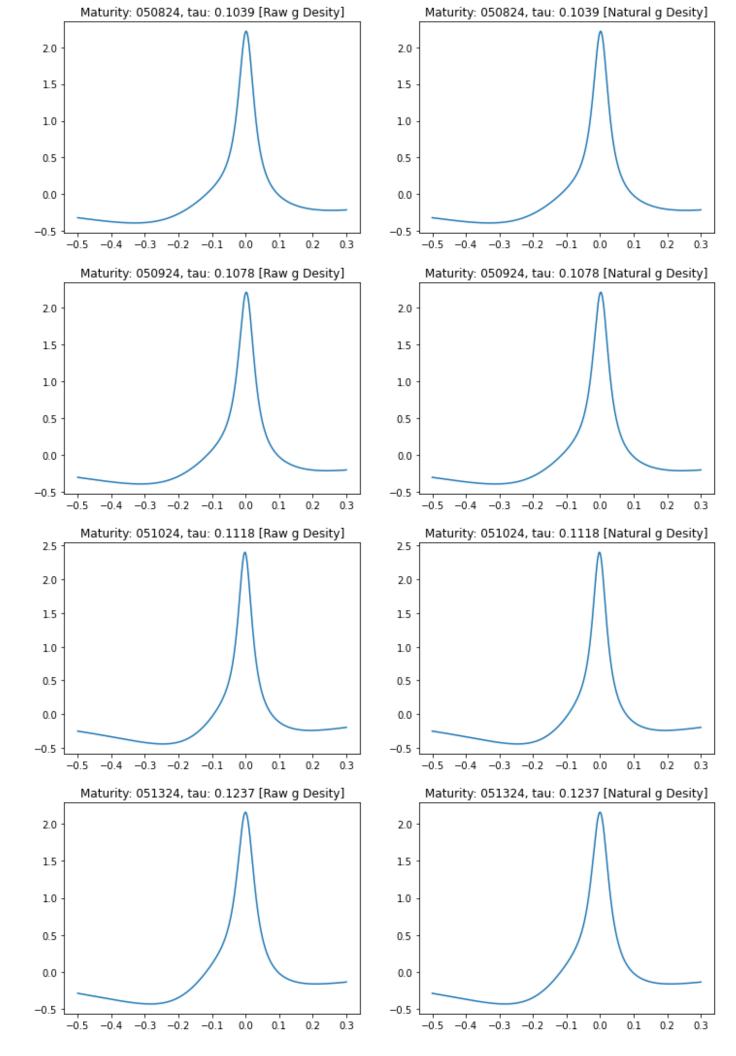


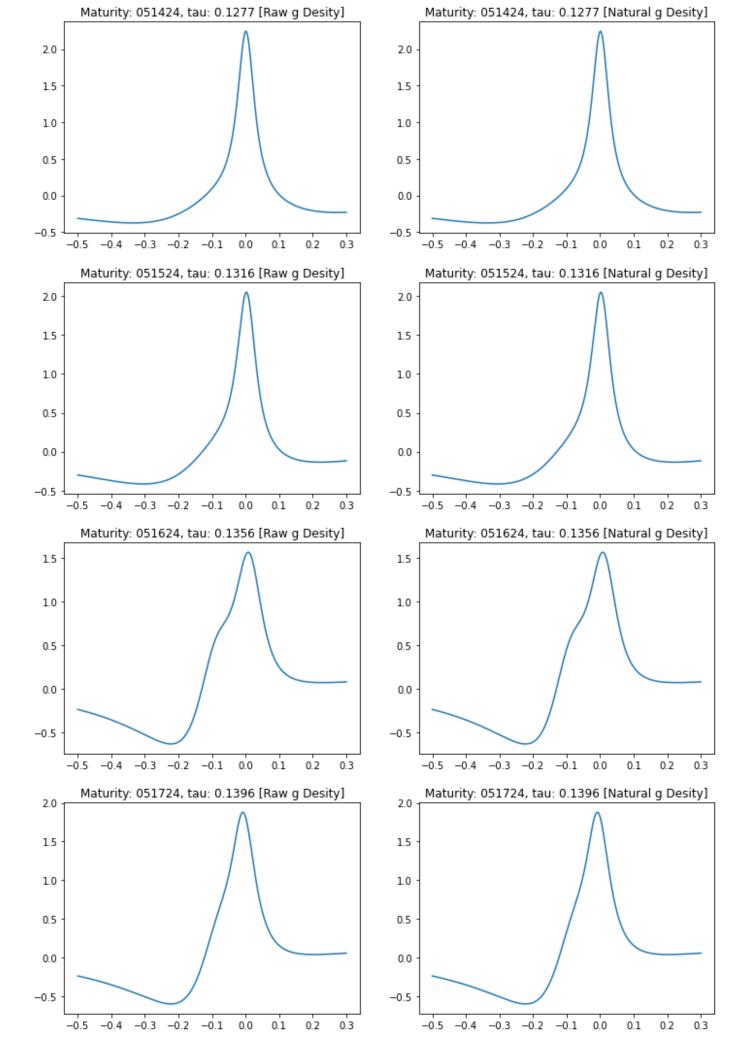


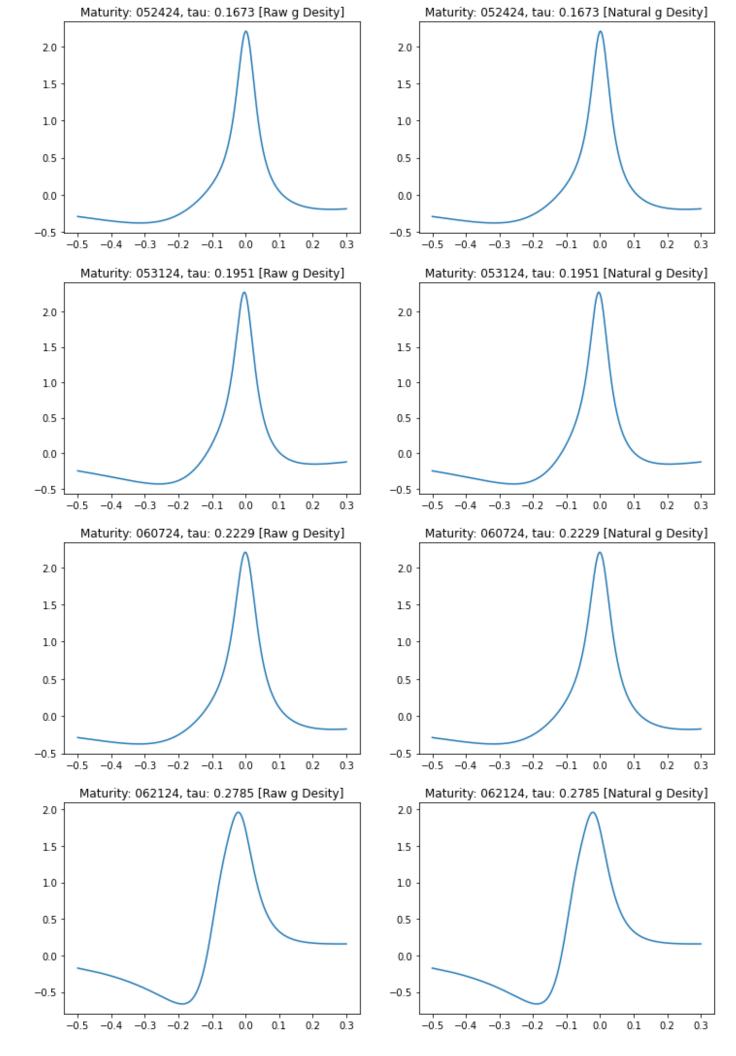


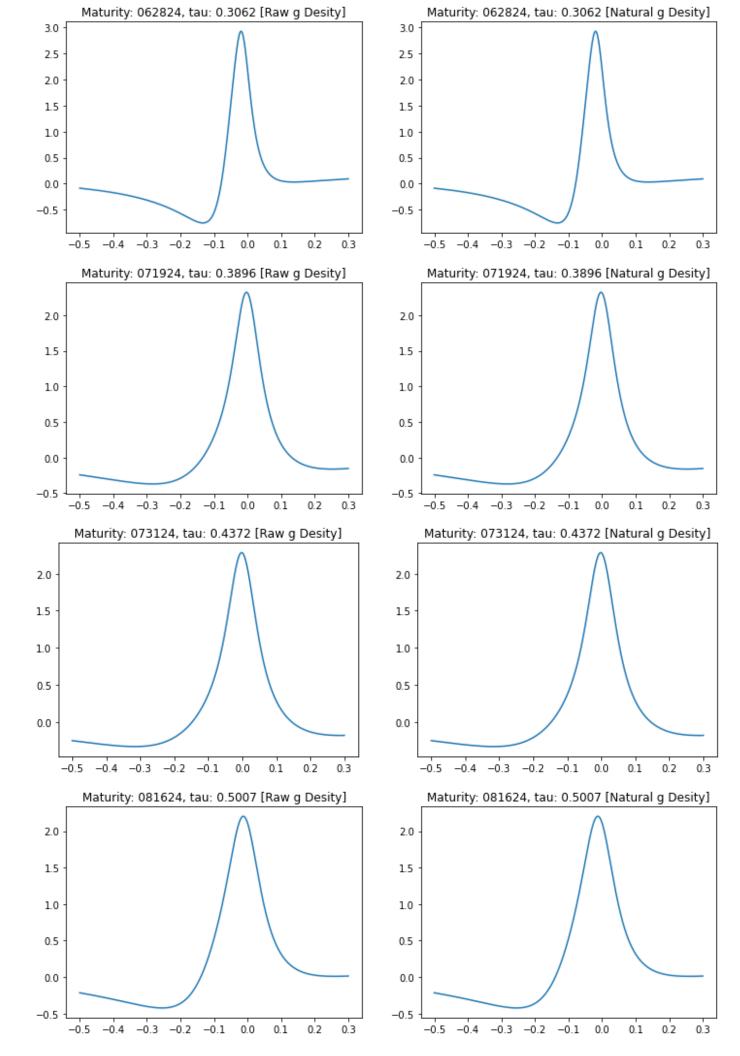


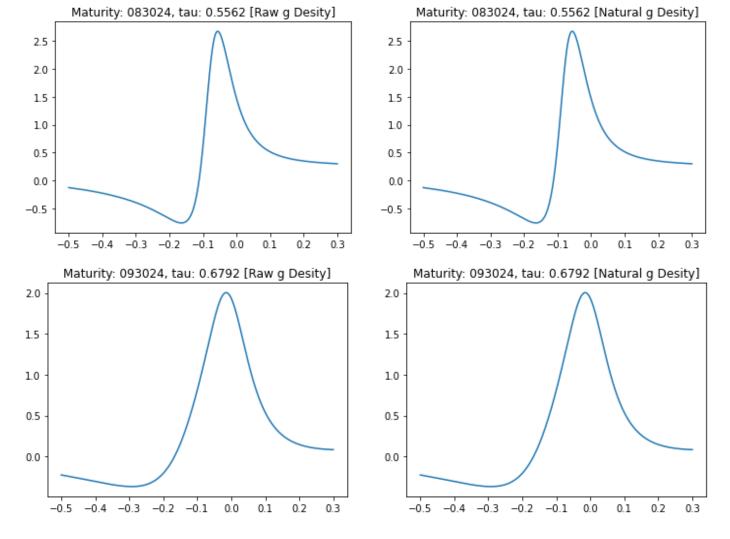












It is observable that the density g is negative for negative  $\tau$ 's. Since g < 0 for some k, slices are not free of butterfly arbitrage.

```
def column adder(df):
In [19]:
             cols = df.columns
             minval = np.inf
             for i in range(len(cols)-1):
                 minval = min(minval, cols[i+1] - cols[i])
             new arr = []
             for i in range(len(cols) - 1):
                 start = cols[i]
                 end = cols[i+1]
                 num values = int((end - start) / minval * 2)
                 if num values > 1:
                     interpolated values = np.linspace(start, end, num values - 1)[1:-2]
                     new arr.extend(interpolated values)
             return new arr
         def interpolate row(row):
             return row.astype(float).interpolate()
```

```
In [20]: def surface(option_batch_li):
    k_arr = np.linspace(-0.5, 0.3, 1000)
    raw_surface = pd.DataFrame(index=k_arr)
    natural_surface = pd.DataFrame(index=k_arr)

for option_batch in option_batch_li:
```

```
raw_params = option_batch[key][1]
                     natural params = option batch[key][2]
                     a, b, rho, m, sigma = raw params
                     raw w = raw(k arr, a, b, rho, m, sigma)
                     Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta = natural params
                     natural w = natural(k arr, Delta, mu, rho, w, zeta)
                     raw surface[tau] = raw w
                     natural surface[tau] = natural w
             raw surface = raw surface.sort index().sort index(axis=1)
             new columns = column adder(raw surface)
             new df = pd.DataFrame(columns=new columns)
             raw surface = pd.concat([raw surface, new df], axis=1)
             raw surface = raw surface.sort index().sort index(axis=1)
             raw surface = raw surface.astype(float).interpolate(axis=1)
             raw surface = raw surface.astype(float).interpolate(axis=0)
             raw surface = raw surface.astype(float)
             natural surface = natural surface.sort index().sort index(axis=1)
             new columns = column adder(natural surface)
             new df = pd.DataFrame(columns=new columns)
             natural surface = pd.concat([natural surface, new df], axis=1)
             natural surface = natural surface.sort index().sort index(axis=1)
             natural surface = natural surface.astype(float).interpolate(axis=1)
             natural surface = natural surface.astype(float).interpolate(axis=0)
             natural surface = natural surface.astype(float)
             return raw surface, natural surface
In [21]: raw surface, natural surface = surface([processed 04, processed 05, processed 06, proces
In [22]: raw_surface
Out[22]:
                  -0.500000 0.228676 0.229062 0.229449 0.229835 0.226177 0.228614 0.228624 0.227295 0.227187 0.22708
         -0.499199 0.228157 0.228541 0.228925 0.229308 0.225669 0.228093 0.228105 0.226782 0.226675 0.22656
         -0.498398 0.227638 0.228019 0.228400 0.228782 0.225162 0.227573 0.227586 0.226270 0.226162 0.22605
         -0.497598 0.227119 0.227498 0.227876 0.228255 0.224654 0.227053 0.227066 0.225757 0.225650 0.22554
         -0.496797 0.226600 0.226976 0.227352 0.227729 0.224147 0.226533 0.226548 0.225244 0.225138 0.22503
         0.296797 0.086410 0.087366 0.088321 0.089276 0.074233 0.080924 0.079105 0.077734 0.075469 0.07320
         0.297598 0.086777 0.087738 0.088698 0.089659 0.074537 0.081265 0.079437 0.078056 0.075781 0.07350
         0.298398 0.087144 0.088110 0.089076 0.090043 0.074842 0.081606 0.079769 0.078379 0.076093 0.07380
         0.299199 0.087512 0.088483 0.089455 0.090426 0.075147 0.081947 0.080102 0.078701 0.076405 0.07411
         0.300000 0.087879 0.088856 0.089834 0.090811 0.075452 0.082288 0.080434 0.079024 0.076718 0.07441
```

for key in option\_batch.keys():
 df = option\_batch[key][-1]
 tau = option batch[key][0]

Out[23]: **-0.500000** 0.228676 0.229062 0.229449 0.229835 0.226177 0.22708 -0.499199 0.228157 0.228541 0.228925 0.229308 -0.498398 0.228782 0.225162 0.227573 0.227586 0.226270 0.226162 0.22605 **-0.497598** 0.227119 0.227498 0.227876 0.228255 0.224654 0.227053 0.227066 0.225757 0.225650 0.22554 **-0.496797** 0.226600 0.226976 0.227352 0.227729 0.224147 0.226533 0.226548 0.225244 0.225138 0.22503 **0.296797** 0.086410 0.087366 0.088321 0.089276 0.074233 0.080924 0.079105 0.077734 0.075469 0.07320 0.297598 0.086777 0.087738 0.088698 0.089659 0.074537 0.081265 0.079437 0.078056 0.075781 0.07350 0.298398 0.087144 0.088110 0.089076 0.090043 0.074842 0.081606 0.079769 0.078379 0.076093 0.07380 **0.299199** 0.087512 0.088483 0.089455 0.090426 0.075147 0.081947 0.080102 0.078701 0.076405 0.07411 **0.300000** 0.087879 0.088856 0.089834 0.090811 0.075453 0.082288 0.080434 0.079024 0.076718 0.07441

1000 rows × 277 columns

In [23]: natural surface

```
def calendar spread arbitrage (surface):
In [24]:
             n = surface.shape[1]
             cols = surface.columns
             cal df = pd.DataFrame(columns=cols)
             arb =[]
             for i in range(n):
                 if i < n-1:
                     val = (surface.iloc[:, i+1] - surface.iloc[:, i]) / (cols[i+1]-cols[i])
                     if sum(val < 0) > 0:
                         arb.append(pd.DataFrame({cols[i]: val[(val < 0)]}))</pre>
                     else:
                         print(f"No arbitrage for {cols[i]}")
                     cal df[cols[i]] = val
                 else:
                     val = (surface.iloc[:, i-1] - surface.iloc[:, i]) / (cols[i]-cols[i-1])
                     if len(val.index[val < 0]) > 0:
                         arb.append(pd.DataFrame({cols[i]: val[(val < 0)]}))</pre>
                     cal df[cols[i]] = val
             if arb == []:
                 print("There is no calendar spread arbitrage.")
             else:
                 cnt = 0
                 for i in range(len(arb)):
                    cnt += len(arb[i])
                 print(f"There are {cnt} / {cal df.shape[0]*cal df.shape[1]} calendar spread arbi
             return arb, cal df
```

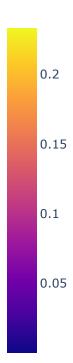
```
for i in range(array.shape[0]):
    for j in range(array.shape[1]):
        if array[i, j] > 0:
            # Down
            try:
                array[i-1, j] = min(1, array[i-1, j] + array[i, j] * x)
            except:
                pass
            # Up
            try:
                array[i+1, j] = min(1, array[i+1, j] + array[i, j] * x)
            except:
                pass
            # Right
            try:
                array[i, j+1] = min(1, array[i, j+1] + array[i, j] * x)
            except:
                pass
            # Left
            try:
                array[i, j-1] = min(1, array[i, j-1] + array[i, j] * x)
            except:
                pass
return array
```

```
In [26]: def plot_surface(df, caption):
            # Create meshgrid from DataFrame
            x, y = np.meshgrid(df.index, df.columns)
            z = df.values.T # Transpose to match x and y dimensions
             arb, cal df = calendar spread arbitrage(df)
            col map = cal df.copy()
            col map[cal df>0] = 0
            col map = -col map
             col map = (col map - col map.min().min()) / (col map.max().max() - col map.min().min
             colormap = brighten(brighten(col map.values)))
             # Create a colormap using colorscale
             colorscale = [[0, 'green'], [1.0, 'red']]
             # Create a 3D surface plot
            fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Surface(z=z, x=x, y=y)])
             fig.update layout(title=f'w_t Surface {caption}', scene=dict(
                                 xaxis title='k (log Strike)',
                                 yaxis title='t',
                                 zaxis title='w t'))
             fig.show()
             fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Surface(z=z, x=x, y=y, surfacecolor=colormap, colorscale=co
             fig.update layout(title=f'w t Surface Calendar Arbitrage, neg. derivative=red {capti
                                 xaxis title='k (log Strike)',
                                 yaxis title='t',
                                 zaxis title='w t'))
             fig.show()
```

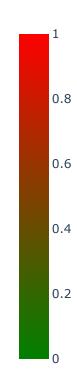
```
plot_surface(raw_surface, '[raw]')
plot_surface(natural_surface, '[natural]')
```

There are 111049 / 277000 calendar spread arbitrage points where  $\pread t w(k,t) < 0$ .

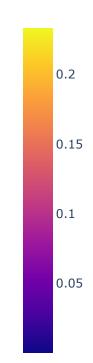
### w\_t Surface [raw]



### w\_t Surface Calendar Arbitrage, neg. derivative=red [raw]



## w\_t Surface [natural]



# w\_t Surface Calendar Arbitrage, neg. derivative=red [natural]



```
In [28]: arb, cal_df = calendar_spread arbitrage(raw surface)
        print(arb[0])
        print(cal df)
        There are 111049 / 277000 calendar spread arbitrage points where \partial t w(k,t) < 0.
                    0.000678
        -0.345445 -0.000375
        -0.344645 -0.000835
        -0.343844 -0.001293
        -0.343043 - 0.001748
        -0.342242 -0.002201
        -0.059560 -0.000754
        -0.058759 -0.000586
        -0.057958 -0.000420
        -0.057157 -0.000255
        -0.056356 -0.000093
        [362 rows x 1 columns]
                    0.000678 0.003654 0.006630 0.012583 0.016551 0.020519
        -0.500000 \quad 0.129830 \quad 0.129830 \quad 0.064915 \quad -0.921995 \quad 0.614102 \quad 0.002663
        -0.499199 0.128982 0.128982 0.064491 -0.917130 0.610874 0.002921
        -0.498398 \quad 0.128134 \quad 0.128134 \quad 0.064067 \quad -0.912275 \quad 0.607652 \quad 0.003177
        -0.497598 \quad 0.127289 \quad 0.127289 \quad 0.063644 \quad -0.907428 \quad 0.604435 \quad 0.003434
        -0.496797 \quad 0.126444 \quad 0.126444 \quad 0.063222 \quad -0.902590 \quad 0.601223 \quad 0.003689
                             ... ... ...
                         . . .
         0.296797 \quad 0.320900 \quad 0.320900 \quad 0.160450 \quad -3.790769 \quad 1.686121 \quad -0.458278
          0.297598 \quad 0.322752 \quad 0.322752 \quad 0.161376 \quad -3.810603 \quad 1.695226 \quad -0.460509
          0.298398 \quad 0.324607 \quad 0.324607 \quad 0.162304 \quad -3.830470 \quad 1.704348 \quad -0.462742
          0.299199 0.326467 0.326467 0.163233 -3.850370 1.713485 -0.464979
          0.300000 0.328331 0.328331 0.164165 -3.870301 1.722638 -0.467218
                    0.024487 0.028456 0.031432 0.034408 ... 0.658747 0.660797
        -0.500000 \ -0.334862 \ -0.036211 \ -0.036211 \ -0.018105 \ \dots \ 0.087479 \ 0.087479
        -0.499199 -0.333238 -0.036115 -0.036115 -0.018057 \dots 0.086927 0.086927
        -0.498398 -0.331615 -0.036019 -0.036019 -0.018009 ... 0.086375 0.086375
        -0.497598 -0.329995 -0.035923 -0.035923 -0.017962 ... 0.085823 0.085823
        -0.496797 \ -0.328377 \ -0.035829 \ -0.035829 \ -0.017914 \ \dots \ 0.085271 \ 0.085271
                                                   ...
                                        . . .
                              . . .
                         . . .
                                                                      . . .
                                                                                 . . .
         0.296797 \ -0.345575 \ -0.760947 \ -0.760947 \ -0.380473 \ \dots \ 0.133373 \ 0.133373
          0.297598 \ -0.348011 \ -0.764429 \ -0.764429 \ -0.382215 \ \dots \ 0.134005 \ 0.134005
          0.298398 - 0.350452 - 0.767916 - 0.767916 - 0.383958 \dots 0.134638 0.134638
          0.299199 \ -0.352899 \ -0.771406 \ -0.771406 \ -0.385703 \ \dots \ 0.135271 \ 0.135271
          0.300000 - 0.355352 - 0.774900 - 0.774900 - 0.387450 \dots 0.135905 0.135905
                    -0.500000 0.087479 0.087479 0.087479 0.087479 0.087479 0.087479
        -0.499199 0.086927 0.086927 0.086927 0.086927 0.086927 0.086927
        -0.498398 \quad 0.086375 \quad 0.086375 \quad 0.086375 \quad 0.086375 \quad 0.086375 \quad 0.086375
        -0.497598 0.085823 0.085823 0.085823 0.085823 0.085823 0.085823
        -0.496797 \quad 0.085271 \quad 0.085271 \quad 0.085271 \quad 0.085271 \quad 0.085271 \quad 0.085271
                                                       . . .
          0.297598 0.134005 0.134005 0.134005 0.134005 0.134005 0.134005
          0.299199 0.135271 0.135271 0.135271 0.135271 0.135271 0.135271
          0.300000 0.135905 0.135905 0.135905 0.135905 0.135905
```

```
-0.499199 0.043463 -0.043463
         -0.498398 0.043187 -0.043187
         -0.497598 0.042911 -0.042911
         -0.496797 0.042636 -0.042636
                              . . .
         . . .
                         . . .
          0.296797 0.066687 -0.066687
          0.298398 0.067319 -0.067319
          0.299199 0.067636 -0.067636
          0.300000 0.067953 -0.067953
         [1000 rows x 277 columns]
In [29]: arb, cal df = calendar spread arbitrage(natural surface)
         print(arb[0])
         print(cal df)
         There are 111074 / 277000 calendar spread arbitrage points where \partial t w(k,t) < 0.
                   0.000678
        -0.345445 -0.000375
         -0.344645 -0.000835
         -0.343844 -0.001293
         -0.343043 -0.001748
        -0.342242 -0.002201
         . . .
        -0.059560 -0.000754
        -0.058759 -0.000586
        -0.057958 -0.000420
         -0.057157 -0.000255
        -0.056356 -0.000093
         [362 rows x 1 columns]
                   0.000678 0.003654 0.006630 0.012583 0.016551 0.020519
         -0.500000 \quad 0.129830 \quad 0.129830 \quad 0.064915 \quad -0.921994 \quad 0.614102 \quad 0.002663
         -0.499199 \quad 0.128981 \quad 0.128981 \quad 0.064491 \ -0.917130 \quad 0.610874 \quad 0.002921
         -0.498398 0.128134 0.128134 0.064067 -0.912274 0.607652 0.003178
         -0.497598 \quad 0.127288 \quad 0.127288 \quad 0.063644 \quad -0.907427 \quad 0.604435 \quad 0.003434
         -0.496797 0.126444 0.126444 0.063222 -0.902589 0.601223 0.003689
                               . . .
                                                   . . .
                       . . .
                                          . . .
                                                              . . .
          0.298398 \quad 0.324607 \quad 0.324607 \quad 0.162304 \quad -3.830466 \quad 1.704344 \quad -0.462741
          0.299199 0.326467 0.326467 0.163233 -3.850365 1.713481 -0.464977
          0.300000 \quad 0.328330 \quad 0.328330 \quad 0.164165 \quad -3.870297 \quad 1.722634 \quad -0.467217
                    0.024487 0.028456 0.031432 0.034408 ... 0.658747 0.660797
         -0.500000 \ -0.334862 \ -0.036211 \ -0.036211 \ -0.018106 \ \dots \ 0.087492 \ 0.087492
         -0.499199 \ -0.333237 \ -0.036115 \ -0.036115 \ -0.018057 \ \dots \ 0.086940 \ 0.086940
        -0.498398 -0.331615 -0.036019 -0.036019 -0.018009 ... 0.086387 0.086387
         -0.497598 \ -0.329995 \ -0.035924 \ -0.035924 \ -0.017962 \ \dots \ 0.085836 \ 0.085836
         -0.496797 \ -0.328377 \ -0.035829 \ -0.035829 \ -0.017914 \ \dots \ 0.085284 \ 0.085284
                             ... ... ... ...
         0.296797 \ -0.345577 \ -0.760947 \ -0.760947 \ -0.380473 \ \dots \ 0.133335
          0.297598 - 0.348013 - 0.764429 - 0.764429 - 0.382215 \dots 0.133967 0.133967
         0.298398 \ -0.350455 \ -0.767916 \ -0.767916 \ -0.383958 \ \dots \ 0.134599 \ 0.134599
          0.299199 \ -0.352902 \ -0.771406 \ -0.771406 \ -0.385703 \ \dots \ 0.135232 \ 0.135232
          0.300000 \ -0.355354 \ -0.774900 \ -0.774900 \ -0.387450 \ \dots \ 0.135866 \ 0.135866
                    0.662847 0.664897 0.666948 0.668998 0.671048 0.673099
         -0.500000 0.087492 0.087492 0.087492 0.087492 0.087492 0.087492
         -0.499199 \quad 0.086940 \quad 0.086940 \quad 0.086940 \quad 0.086940 \quad 0.086940 \quad 0.086940
         -0.498398 \quad 0.086387 \quad 0.086387 \quad 0.086387 \quad 0.086387 \quad 0.086387 \quad 0.086387
```

0.675149 0.679249

-0.500000 0.043740 -0.043740

```
-0.497598 \quad 0.085836 \quad 0.085836 \quad 0.085836 \quad 0.085836 \quad 0.085836 \quad 0.085836
-0.496797 \quad 0.085284 \quad 0.085284 \quad 0.085284 \quad 0.085284 \quad 0.085284 \quad 0.085284
                                        . . .
                                                                . . .
                  . . .
                              . . .
                                                     . . .
 0.296797 \quad 0.133335 \quad 0.133335 \quad 0.133335 \quad 0.133335 \quad 0.133335
 0.297598 \quad 0.133967 \quad 0.133967 \quad 0.133967 \quad 0.133967 \quad 0.133967 \quad 0.133967
 0.298398 \quad 0.134599 \quad 0.134599 \quad 0.134599 \quad 0.134599 \quad 0.134599 \quad 0.134599
 0.299199 0.135232 0.135232
                                   0.135232 0.135232 0.135232 0.135232
 0.300000 \quad 0.135866 \quad 0.135866 \quad 0.135866 \quad 0.135866 \quad 0.135866
            0.675149 0.679249
-0.500000 0.043746 -0.043746
-0.499199 0.043470 -0.043470
-0.498398 0.043194 -0.043194
-0.497598 0.042918 -0.042918
-0.496797 0.042642 -0.042642
                  . . .
 0.296797 0.066667 -0.066667
 0.297598 0.066983 -0.066983
 0.299199 0.067616 -0.067616
 0.300000 0.067933 -0.067933
```

[1000 rows x 277 columns]

There are some points where  $\partial_t w(k,t) < 0$ . This indicates that there are calendar spread arbitrage opportunities.

```
In [ ]:
```