

## Demonstrating ImplicitFiniteDifference class

In this notebook, I will demonstrate the functionality of the `ImplicitFiniteDifference` and `Option` classes defined in `methods.implicitfinitedifference` and `methods.option` respectively. I will do this by working through exercises proposed in:

Hull, J. C. (2003). *Options, Futures, and Other Derivatives* (2nd ed.). Prentice-Hall. Chapter 14: Numerical Methods.

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```
sys.path.append(os.path.abspath(os.path.join '..', '..'))

from methods.implicitfinitedifference import ImplicitFiniteDifference
from methods.option import Option, Put, Call
from methods.node import Node

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## Implicit Finite Differences

## Ex 14.1 American Put on r

```
# Time to maturity
T = 0.4167
```

```

tsteps = 10
# Boundary value of asset price
Smax = 100
# Value steps
vsteps = 20
# Boundary option prices
fmax = 0
fmin = 50
# Current asset price
S = 50
# Option to price
X = 50
option = Put(X, american = True)
# Risk free interest rate and asset volatility (we assume these are constant up
# to maturity). ImplicitFiniteDifference class can be extended so that these
# can be a function of time.
r = 0.10
sigma = 0.40

In [ ]: # Initialize and fit ImplicitFiniteDifference model
american_put_model = ImplicitFiniteDifference(T, tsteps, Smax, vsteps, fmax, fmin,
american_put_model.fit(r=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)

In [ ]: print(f'The computed option price for the given american put is {american_put_m
The computed option price for the given american put is 4.95732 dollars

```

```
In [ ]: american_put_model.show()
```

```
Out[ ]:      Time (years)  0.00 [0]  0.04 [1]  0.08 [2]  0.13 [3]  0.17 [4]  0.21 [5]  0.25 [6]  0.29 [7]  0.33 [8]  0.38 [9]
```

100.00 [30]	0.00
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[illegible]

```
american_put_model.show(heat=True, scale='log')
```

```
Out[ ]:      Time (years)  0.00 [0]  0.04 [1]  0.08 [2]  0.13 [3]  0.17 [4]  0.21 [5]  0.25 [6]  0.29 [7]  0.33 [8]  0.38 [9]  0.42 [10]
```

[illegible]

We can visualize how the model converges to the solution of the Black Scholes equation with the given boundary conditions (continuous time, continuous price, continuous volatility, continuous interest rate, continuous dividends, continuous dividends growth rate, continuous dividends yield, continuous dividends yield growth rate, continuous dividends yield growth rate growth rate, continuous dividends yield growth rate growth rate growth rate). The text follows the same pattern as the previous one, but with the following changes:

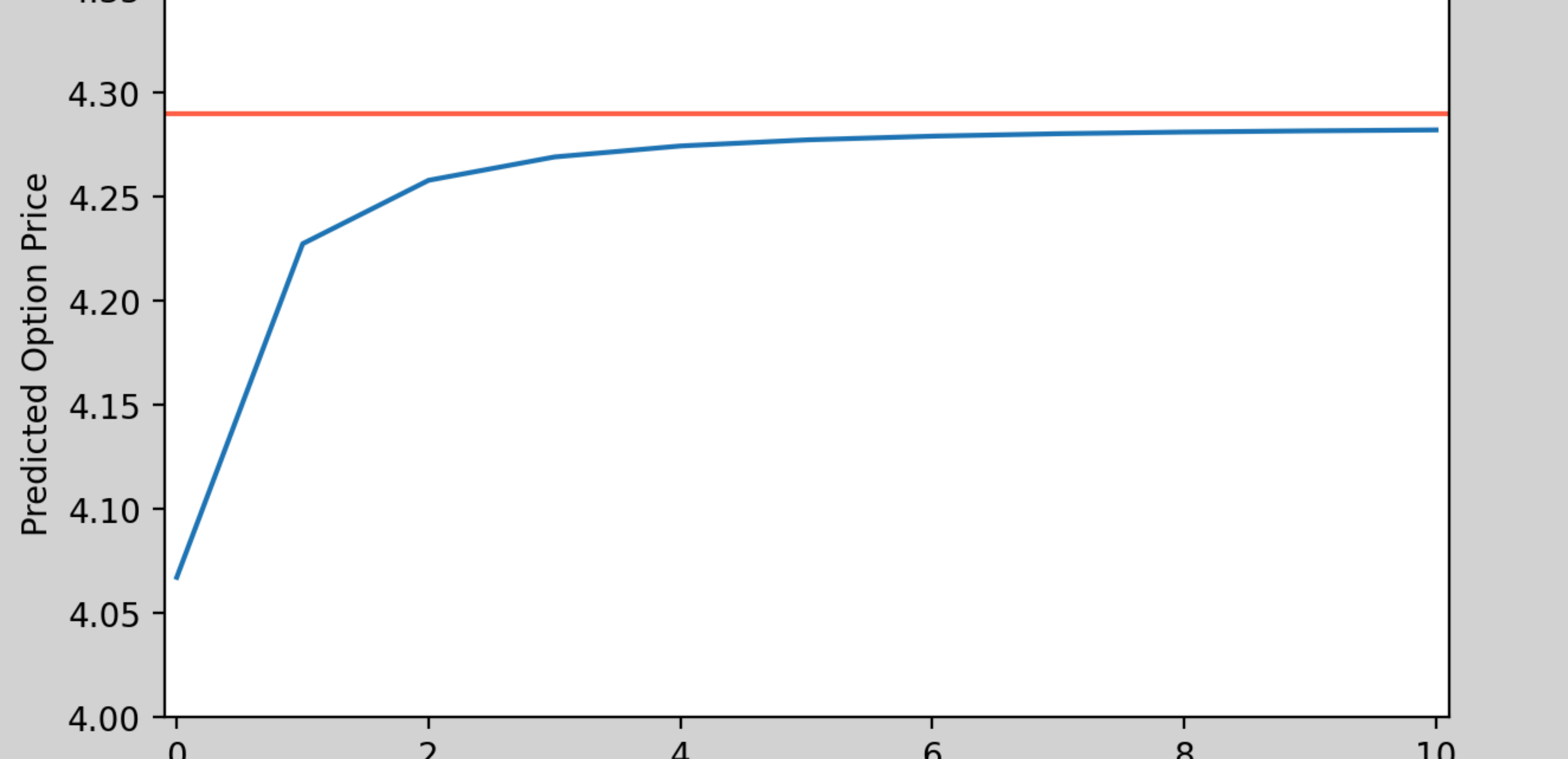
```
initial_vvalue = 20
initial_tvalue = 10
```

```
tvalues = [20, 0, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220]
fvalues = [(int((v/alpha)**2) for v in tvalues)]
fvalues = []

for i in range(len(tvalues)):
    model = ImplicitFittedDifference(T, tvalues[i], fmax, fmin)
    model.fit(r=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)
    fvalues.append(model.f)
```

```
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,4), dpi=200, facecolor='lightgray')
```

```
plt.title('Convergence of Implicit Finite Difference Model to Black and Scholes solution')
plt.xlabel('Convergence Step')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Option Price')
plt.ylim((4,4.35))
plt.xlim((-0.1,len(vvalues)-0.9))
plt.axhline(4.29, color='tomato')
plt.show()
```



## Explicit Finite Differences

The `ImplicitFiniteDifference` class also implements explicit finite differences computation: note that this method is based on the assumption that the delta and gamma of the derivative implied are extremely similar between adjacent time points and are therefore interchangeable in the finite differences approximation of the Black-Scholes equation. This is close to true when timesteps are very small but in some cases can lead to null results as is shown below.

necessity of smaller timesteps slows computation down considerably when decreasing timestep and underlying value step size to converge to the Black-Scholes equation's solution.

We will work with the same example as above.

```
# Number of timesteps
tsteps = 10
# Boundary value of asset price
Smax = 100
# Value steps
# ...
```

```
# Boundary option prices
fmax = 0
fmin = 50
```

```
# Current asset price
```

```
S = 50
# Option to price
```

X = 50

```
# Risk free interest rate and asset volatility (we assume these are constant up
# to maturity). ImplicitFiniteDifference class can be extended so that these
# can be a function of time.
r = 0.10
sigma = 0.40

# Initialize both implicit and explicit models, note they are identical but
# we will use a different fit function on each.
implicit_model = ImplicitFiniteDifference(T, tsteps, Smax, vsteps, fmax, fmin)
explicit_model = ImplicitFiniteDifference(T, tsteps, Smax, vsteps, fmax, fmin)

implicit_model.fit(r=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)
explicit_model.explicit_fit(r=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)

print(f'The computed option price for the implicit model is {implicit_model.f:.5f} dollars.')
print(f'The computed option price for the explicit model is {explicit_model.f:.5f} dollars.')

The computed option price for the implicit model is 4.06732 dollars.
The computed option price for the explicit model is 4.25695 dollars.

We can see that the two models give considerably different results. The explicit model's map also shows something unusual happenin
```

```
explicit_model.show(heat=True, scale='log')
```

Time (years)	0.00 [0]	0.04 [1]	0.08 [2]	0.13 [3]	0.17 [4]	0.21 [5]	0.25 [6]	0.29 [7]	0.33 [8]	0.38 [9]	0.42 [10]
Asset Price (dollars)											
100.00 [20]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95.00 [19]	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90.00 [18]	-0.11	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.00 [17]	0.28	-0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80.00 [16]	-0.13	0.20	-0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.00 [15]	0.46	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70.00 [14]	0.32	0.46	0.23	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65.00 [13]	0.91	0.68	0.63	0.44	0.37	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.00 [12]	1.48	1.37	1.17	1.02	0.81	0.65	0.42	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.00 [11]	2.59	2.39	2.21	1.99	1.77	1.50	1.24	0.90	0.59	0.00	0.00
50.00 [10]	4.26	4.08	3.89	3.68	3.44	3.18	2.87	2.53	2.07	1.56	0.00
45.00 [9]	6.76	6.61	6.47	6.31	6.15	5.96	5.75	5.50	5.24	5.00	5.00
40.00 [8]	10.28	10.20	10.13	10.06	10.01	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
35.00 [7]	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
30.00 [6]	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
25.00 [5]	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
20.00 [4]	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
15.00 [3]	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
10.00 [2]	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
5.00 [1]	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
0.00 [0]	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

We can see that the model allows negative values for the derivative's price (the ability to exercise the put early is overwritten to show

By increasing the timesteps attribute, meaning timesteps in the models are smaller, the assumption holds better and the two models predict much closer values.

```
implicit_model = ImplicitFiniteDifference(T, tsteps, Smax, vsteps, fmax, fmin)
explicit_model = ImplicitFiniteDifference(T, tsteps, Smax, vsteps, fmax, fmin)
```

```
implicit_model.fit(r=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)
```

```
explicit_model.explicit_fit(R=r, sigma=sigma, S=S, option=option)
```

```
print(f'The computed option price for the implicit model is {implicit_model}
```

```
print(f'The computed option price for the explicit model is {explicit_model.f:.5f} dollars.')
```

[illegible]

[2]