

TITLE OF THE THESIS

by

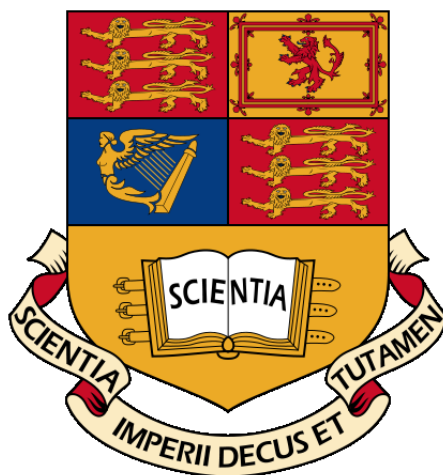
Michael Crone (CID: 01081191)

Department of Natural Sciences

Imperial College London

London SW7 2AZ

United Kingdom



Thesis submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the
MRes in Systems and Synthetic Biology, Imperial College London,
2015-2016

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my supervisor.....

Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Option pricing	4
2.1	The fundamental theorem of asset pricing	4
2.2	The Black-Scholes model	4
2.2.1	No interest rates	4
2.2.2	Including interest rates	4
3	Model calibration	5
3.1	What is calibration?	5
3.2	Numerical methods for calibration	5
A	Review of stochastic calculus	5
A.1	Riemann integration	5
A.2	The Itô integral	5
B	Some technical proofs	5
	Conclusion	6

1 Introduction

General introduction.

2 Option pricing

2.1 The fundamental theorem of asset pricing

2.2 The Black-Scholes model

Consider a given probability space $(\Omega, (\mathcal{F})_t, \mathbb{P})$ supporting a Brownian motion $(W_t)_{t \geq 0}$. In the Black-Scholes model, the stock price process $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is the unique strong solution to the following stochastic differential equation:

$$\frac{dS_t}{S_t} = rdt + \sigma dW_t, \quad S_0 > 0, \quad (2.1)$$

where $r \geq 0$ denotes the instantaneous risk-free interest rate and $\sigma > 0$ the instantaneous volatility.

2.2.1 No interest rates

2.2.2 Including interest rates

A European call price $C_t(S_0, K, \sigma)$ with maturity $t > 0$ and strike $K > 0$ pays at maturity $(S_t - K)_+ = \max(S_t - K, 0)$. When the stock price follows the Black-Scholes SDE (2.1), Black and Scholes [1] proved that its price at inception is worth

$$C_t(S_0, K, \sigma) = S_0 \mathcal{N}(d_+) - K e^{-rt} \mathcal{N}(d_-),$$

where

$$d_{\pm} := \frac{\log(S_0 e^{rt}/K)}{\sigma \sqrt{t}} \pm \frac{\sigma \sqrt{t}}{2},$$

and where \mathcal{N} denotes the cumulative distribution function of the Gaussian random variable.

Here is an example of how to insert a picture:

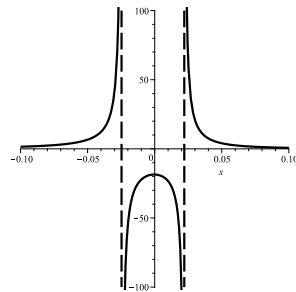


Figure 1: This is the caption for the figure.

or two side-by-side pictures:

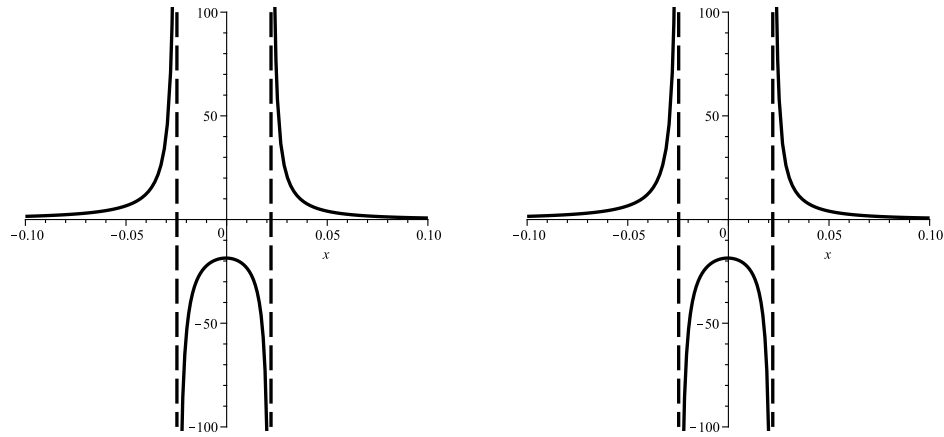


Figure 2: Blablabla

3 Model calibration

3.1 What is calibration?

Here is an example of a matrix in $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{1n.} \end{pmatrix}$$

3.2 Numerical methods for calibration

...

A Review of stochastic calculus

A.1 Riemann integration

A.2 The Itô integral

B Some technical proofs

Conclusion

Conclusion if needed...

References

- [1] F. Black and M. Scholes. The Pricing of Options and Corporate Liabilities. *Journal of Political Economy*, 81 (3): 637-659, 1973.
- [2] I. Karatzas and S.E. Shreve. Brownian Motion and Stochastic Calculus. Springer-Verlag, 1997.
- [3] S. Karlin and H. Taylor. A Second Course in Stochastic Processes. Academic Press, 1981.
- [4] P. Tankov. Pricing and hedging in exponential Lévy models: review of recent results. *Paris-Princeton Lecture Notes in Mathematical Finance*, Springer, 2010.
- [5] D. Williams. Probability With Martingales. CUP, 1991.