

FE 621- HW1 M.Furkan Isik

March 1, 2021

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import datetime as dt
import pandas as pd
import yfinance as yf
from scipy.stats import norm
from datetime import datetime
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math as math
```

0.1 Part1

Creating a function to import both option data and equity data

- Finding the type of option from the option name
- Creating organized data frame

```
[2]: # Importing option chain from yahoo finance, and organizing the dataframe

def get_optionchain(inpt,exprdt):

# expiration date format should be like this "2020-03-12"

    stock=yf.Ticker(inpt)

    opt=stock.option_chain(exprdt)

    call=opt.calls

    put=opt.puts

    option_chain=call.append(put)
```

```

a=option_chain.
↪drop(["lastTradeDate","change","percentChange","volume","openInterest","inTheMoney","contra

a["Expiration Date"]=exprdt

#a.columns(["Option Name",])

a.columns=['Option Name', 'Strike',"Last Price","Bid","Ask","Implied_
↪Volatility","Expiration Date"]

a.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)

# Loop to assign P or C values depending on the type of the option
for i,j in a.iterrows():

    if j["Option Name"][-9]=="P":

        a.loc[i,"Type"]="P"

    elif j["Option Name"][-9]=="C":

        a.loc[i,"Type"]="C"

a = a[['Option Name',"Expiration Date","Type",'Strike',"Bid","Ask","Last_
↪Price","Implied Volatility"]]

#a=a.drop(["index"],axis=1)

#a=a.reset_index()

```

```

a.sort_values(by=['Strike'], inplace=True, ascending=True)

return a

```

AMZN option chain with different maturities

```

[4]: # AMZN option and stock data

a1=get_optionchain("AMZN",exprdt="2021-03-05")
a2=get_optionchain("AMZN",exprdt="2021-03-26")
a3=get_optionchain("AMZN",exprdt="2021-04-16")

AMZN_opt1=a1.append(a2).append(a3)

AMZN_opt1=AMZN_opt1.reset_index()

AMZN_opt1

# AMZN Stock price 3112

```

```

[4]:

```

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid \
0	0	AMZN210305C01910000	2021-03-05	C	1910.0	1197.00
1	236	AMZN210305P01910000	2021-03-05	P	1910.0	0.00
2	1	AMZN210305C01920000	2021-03-05	C	1920.0	1182.65
3	237	AMZN210305P01920000	2021-03-05	P	1920.0	0.01
4	238	AMZN210305P01930000	2021-03-05	P	1930.0	0.01
...
1149	338	AMZN210416P05200000	2021-04-16	P	5200.0	2088.80
1150	339	AMZN210416P05250000	2021-04-16	P	5250.0	2136.25
1151	163	AMZN210416C05250000	2021-04-16	C	5250.0	0.06
1152	164	AMZN210416C05300000	2021-04-16	C	5300.0	0.10
1153	340	AMZN210416P05300000	2021-04-16	P	5300.0	2189.25

	Ask	Last Price	Implied Volatility
0	1203.60	1187.12	1.908936
1	0.01	0.06	1.093755
2	1186.65	1165.07	0.000010
3	0.24	0.06	1.353519
4	0.24	0.33	1.339847
...
1149	2095.20	2113.00	0.629063

1150	2145.40	1995.50	0.607365
1151	0.80	0.66	0.506841
1152	0.34	0.59	0.504155
1153	2197.35	1945.20	0.676242

[1154 rows x 9 columns]

SPY option chain with different maturities

```
[6]: # SPY option and stock data

s1=get_optionchain("SPY",exprdt="2021-03-05")
s2=get_optionchain("SPY",exprdt="2021-03-26")
s3=get_optionchain("SPY",exprdt="2021-04-16")

SPY_opt1=s1.append(s2).append(s3)

SPY_opt1=SPY_opt1.reset_index()

SPY_opt1

# SPY price 388.01
```

```
[6]:
```

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	Ask	\
0	0	SPY210305C00190000	2021-03-05	C	190.0	196.90	197.65	
1	131	SPY210305P00190000	2021-03-05	P	190.0	0.00	0.01	
2	132	SPY210305P00195000	2021-03-05	P	195.0	0.00	0.01	
3	1	SPY210305C00195000	2021-03-05	C	195.0	191.88	192.59	
4	133	SPY210305P00200000	2021-03-05	P	200.0	0.00	0.01	
..	
853	381	SPY210416P00500000	2021-04-16	P	500.0	117.65	118.42	
854	185	SPY210416C00505000	2021-04-16	C	505.0	0.01	0.02	
855	186	SPY210416C00510000	2021-04-16	C	510.0	0.00	0.00	
856	187	SPY210416C00515000	2021-04-16	C	515.0	0.01	0.02	
857	382	SPY210416P00515000	2021-04-16	P	515.0	128.47	129.33	

	Last Price	Implied Volatility
0	201.28	0.000010
1	0.01	1.812501
2	0.01	1.750001
3	186.84	0.000010
4	0.01	1.687502
..
853	132.88	0.616093

854	0.02	0.251961
855	0.01	0.125009
856	0.02	0.267585
857	126.33	0.520635

[858 rows x 9 columns]

VIX option chain with different maturities

```
[8]: # VIX option and stock data

v1=get_optionchain("^VIX",exprdt="2021-03-10")
v2=get_optionchain("^VIX",exprdt="2021-03-24")
v3=get_optionchain("^VIX",exprdt="2021-04-21")

VIX_opt1=v1.append(v2).append(v3)

VIX_opt1=VIX_opt1.reset_index()

VIX_opt1

# VIX value is 23.76
```

```
[8]:
```

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	Ask	\
0	29	VIXW210310P00012000	2021-03-10	P	12.0	NaN	0.00	
1	30	VIXW210310P00014000	2021-03-10	P	14.0	0.0	0.03	
2	0	VIXW210310C00015000	2021-03-10	C	15.0	8.6	10.37	
3	31	VIXW210310P00015000	2021-03-10	P	15.0	0.0	0.05	
4	1	VIXW210310C00016000	2021-03-10	C	16.0	7.5	9.28	
..			
179	80	VIX210421P00130000	2021-04-21	P	130.0	0.0	0.00	
180	43	VIX210421C00140000	2021-04-21	C	140.0	0.0	0.10	
181	81	VIX210421P00140000	2021-04-21	P	140.0	0.0	0.00	
182	44	VIX210421C00150000	2021-04-21	C	150.0	0.0	0.10	
183	82	VIX210421P00150000	2021-04-21	P	150.0	0.0	0.00	

	Last Price	Implied Volatility
0	0.02	0.500005
1	0.03	1.375003
2	11.14	2.796878
3	0.13	1.312503
4	9.80	2.382817
..
179	103.70	0.000010

180	0.10	1.789064
181	113.69	0.000010
182	0.05	1.843751
183	124.60	0.000010

[184 rows x 9 columns]

0.1.1 Part1.3

AMZN is the ticker name of Amazon.Inc traded on Nasdaq.

SPY is well diversified basket of assets. it is consisted of the stocks in S&P 500 stocks The aim is to produce an investment vehicle that replicates S&P500 index's return

VIX is CBOE volatility index, real time market index representing the markets expectation for upcoming 30days

Option symbol is created by ticker of the equity, last two digit of the expiration date

two digits of the expiration month and two digits of expiration date, then type of the Call C or P and lastly strike price of the option. Hence, we can determine the option expiration from the symbol.

For example, AMZN210226C01800000, This is a option of Amazon, expiration date: 2021-02-26. It is a call option and the strike price is 1800

AMZN Stock price 3112

SPY price 388.01

VIX value is 23.76

risk free rate=0.0008

0.2 Part 2

0.2.1 Blacksholes

```
[ ]: ## Blacksholes function to calulate option price

# S= Stock Price

# K= Strike Price

# t= Expiration Date

# sig= Volatility

# optype= Type

# r= risk free interest rate
```

```
def blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,sig,r=0.0008):

    d1= (np.log(S/K)+(r+sig**2/2)*t)/(sig*np.sqrt(t))

    d2= d1-sig*np.sqrt(t)

    call_price=norm.cdf(d1,0,1)*S- norm.cdf(d2,0,1)*K*np.exp(-r*t)

    put_price = K* np.exp(-r*t)* norm.cdf(-d2,0,1) - S* norm.cdf(-d1,0,1)

    if optype== "C":

        return call_price

    elif optype=="P":

        return put_price
```

Implementing blackscholes for Amazon

```
[11]: # Implementing blackscholes for Amazon

blackscholes(S=3112,K=5250,t=46/365,optype="C",sig=0.2)
```

```
[11]: 3.3532187533524453e-12
```

Implementing blackscholes for SPY

```
[12]: # Implementing blackscholes for SPY

blackscholes(S=388,K=515,t=46/365,optype="P",sig=0.2)
```

```
[12]: 126.94831967356708
```

0.2.2 Bisection Method

```
[87]: # another bisection function compatible with apply function

def bisection(row):

    S=3140
    K=row["Strike"]
    optype=row["Type"]
```

```

today = datetime.today()
exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
t=(exp-today).days

avr_price=(row["Bid"]+row["Ask"])/2

a= 0.01

b=1

f_b=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,b)-avr_price
f_a=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,a)-avr_price
count=0
while b-a>0.01:

    count+=1

    if count>1000:

        break

    c=a+b/2

    f_c=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,c)-avr_price

    f_b=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,b)-avr_price

    f_a=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,a)-avr_price

```



```

        if f_c<0.01:

            break

        if f_c*f_b<0:

            a=c

        elif f_c*f_a<0:

            b=c

    return c

```

[190]: *# Creating a small dataframe of AMAZON*

```

amzn=AMZN_opt1.loc[477:570]
amzn

```

[190]:

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	Ask	\
477	164	AMZN210326P01870000	2021-03-26	P	1870.0	0.40	1.29	
478	165	AMZN210326P01890000	2021-03-26	P	1890.0	0.42	1.37	
479	166	AMZN210326P01920000	2021-03-26	P	1920.0	0.56	1.48	
480	167	AMZN210326P01950000	2021-03-26	P	1950.0	0.69	1.60	
481	168	AMZN210326P01970000	2021-03-26	P	1970.0	0.70	1.48	
..		
566	25	AMZN210326C02780000	2021-03-26	C	2780.0	341.50	351.50	
567	228	AMZN210326P02790000	2021-03-26	P	2790.0	17.80	18.45	
568	26	AMZN210326C02790000	2021-03-26	C	2790.0	332.50	342.50	
569	229	AMZN210326P02800000	2021-03-26	P	2800.0	18.65	19.40	
570	27	AMZN210326C02800000	2021-03-26	C	2800.0	326.95	332.30	

Last Price Implied Volatility

477	1.80	0.750491
478	1.70	0.740725
479	1.00	0.730227
480	1.55	0.718509
481	1.43	0.700076
..
566	326.88	0.379836
567	29.50	0.362128
568	318.20	0.377066
569	18.20	0.359259
570	317.30	0.367270

[94 rows x 9 columns]

```
[191]: # example using bisection with apply function
amzn_vol=amzn.apply(lambda row: bisection(row),axis=1)
amzn_vol
```

```
[191]: 477    0.035313
478    0.035313
479    0.035313
480    0.035313
481    0.035313
...
566    0.510000
567    0.021914
568    0.510000
569    0.021914
570    0.510000
Length: 94, dtype: float64
```

Bisection Method Implementation for AMZN

```
[192]: amzn_vol=amzn_vol.to_frame()

amzn_vol.columns=["Computed Implied Vol"]

amzn_vol
```

```
[192]:      Computed Implied Vol
477      0.035313
478      0.035313
479      0.035313
480      0.035313
481      0.035313
..      ...
```

```

566          0.510000
567          0.021914
568          0.510000
569          0.021914
570          0.510000

```

[94 rows x 1 columns]

[146]: *# Creating a small dataframe of SPY*

```

spy=SPY_opt1.loc[477:570]
spy

```

[146]:

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	Ask	\
477	189	SPY210416P00170000	2021-04-16	P	170.0	0.05	0.06	
478	1	SPY210416C00175000	2021-04-16	C	175.0	199.35	200.23	
479	190	SPY210416P00175000	2021-04-16	P	175.0	0.06	0.07	
480	191	SPY210416P00180000	2021-04-16	P	180.0	0.06	0.08	
481	2	SPY210416C00180000	2021-04-16	C	180.0	206.74	207.63	
..	
566	40	SPY210416C00300000	2021-04-16	C	300.0	87.44	87.89	
567	239	SPY210416P00300000	2021-04-16	P	300.0	0.88	0.90	
568	41	SPY210416C00301000	2021-04-16	C	301.0	86.74	87.19	
569	240	SPY210416P00301000	2021-04-16	P	301.0	0.89	0.91	
570	42	SPY210416C00302000	2021-04-16	C	302.0	85.62	86.50	

	Last Price	Implied Volatility
477	0.10	0.818361
478	195.70	0.000010
479	0.07	0.804689
480	0.06	0.783205
481	194.00	0.000010
..
566	85.84	0.000010
567	0.88	0.417975
568	82.74	0.315437
569	0.87	0.414435
570	86.72	0.364752

[94 rows x 9 columns]

[147]:

```

spy_vol=spy.apply(lambda row: bisection(row),axis=1)
spy_vol

```

[147]:

477	0.08125
478	0.51000
479	0.08125

```

480    0.08125
481    0.51000
...
566    0.51000
567    0.08125
568    0.51000
569    0.08125
570    0.51000
Length: 94, dtype: float64

```

Bisection Method Implementation for SPY

```

[148]: spy_vol=spy_vol.to_frame()

spy_vol.columns=["Computed Implied Vol"]
spy_vol

```

```

[148]:      Computed Implied Vol
477          0.08125
478          0.51000
479          0.08125
480          0.08125
481          0.51000
..          ...
566          0.51000
567          0.08125
568          0.51000
569          0.08125
570          0.51000

```

[94 rows x 1 columns]

0.2.3 Secant Method

```

[157]: def secant(row):

    S=3140
    K=row["Strike"]
    optype=row["Type"]

    today = datetime.today()
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
    t=(exp-today).days

```

```

avr_price=(row["Bid"]+row["Ask"])/2

a= 0.01

b=1

f_b=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,b)-avr_price
f_a=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,a)-avr_price
count=0

#if f_b*f_a<0:

while b-a>0.001:

    count+=1

    if count>800:

        break

    c=(a*f_b-b*f_a)/(f_b-f_a)

    f_c=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,c)-avr_price

    f_b=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,b)-avr_price

    f_a=blackscholes(S,K,t,optype,a)-avr_price

```

```

        if f_c<0.01:

            break

        if f_c*f_b<0:

            a=c

        elif f_c*f_a<0:

            b=c

    return c

```

Secant Method Implementation for AMZN

```

[ ]: amzn_vol_secant=amzn.apply(lambda row: secant(row),axis=1)

amzn_vol_secant

```

```

[159]: amzn_vol_secant=amzn_vol_secant.to_frame()
amzn_vol_secant.columns=["Computed Implied Vol"]
amzn_vol_secant

```

```

[159]:      Computed Implied Vol
477      0.010465
478      0.010487
479      0.010546
480      0.010604
481      0.010569
..      ...
566     -0.014500
567      0.016619
568     -0.014123
569      0.016914
570     -0.013339

```

```

[94 rows x 1 columns]

```

Measuring the time difference between bisection method and secant method - As it can be seen below, it is obvious that secant method take much less time to find the root

```
[161]: # Measuring time spent on bisection method

start = time.time()

amzn_vol=amzn.apply(lambda row: bisection(row),axis=1)
#amzn_vol

end = time.time()

print(end-start)
```

32.12326979637146

```
[162]: # Measuring time spent on secant method

start = time.time()

amzn_vol=amzn.apply(lambda row: secant(row),axis=1)
#amzn_vol

end = time.time()

print(end-start)
```

0.4698491096496582

```
[ ]: amzn["Bisection vol"]=amzn_vol
amzn
```

```
[194]: amzn["Secant Vol"]=amzn_vol_secant
amzn
```

<ipython-input-194-47a7e7010b5f>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
amzn["Secant Vol"]=amzn_vol_secant

```
[194]:
```

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	Ask	\
477	164	AMZN210326P01870000	2021-03-26	P	1870.0	0.40	1.29	
478	165	AMZN210326P01890000	2021-03-26	P	1890.0	0.42	1.37	
479	166	AMZN210326P01920000	2021-03-26	P	1920.0	0.56	1.48	
480	167	AMZN210326P01950000	2021-03-26	P	1950.0	0.69	1.60	
481	168	AMZN210326P01970000	2021-03-26	P	1970.0	0.70	1.48	

..
566	25	AMZN210326C02780000	2021-03-26	C	2780.0	341.50	351.50
567	228	AMZN210326P02790000	2021-03-26	P	2790.0	17.80	18.45
568	26	AMZN210326C02790000	2021-03-26	C	2790.0	332.50	342.50
569	229	AMZN210326P02800000	2021-03-26	P	2800.0	18.65	19.40
570	27	AMZN210326C02800000	2021-03-26	C	2800.0	326.95	332.30

	Last Price	Implied Volatility	Bisection vol	Secant Vol
477	1.80	0.750491	0.035313	0.010465
478	1.70	0.740725	0.035313	0.010487
479	1.00	0.730227	0.035313	0.010546
480	1.55	0.718509	0.035313	0.010604
481	1.43	0.700076	0.035313	0.010569
..
566	326.88	0.379836	0.510000	-0.014500
567	29.50	0.362128	0.021914	0.016619
568	318.20	0.377066	0.510000	-0.014123
569	18.20	0.359259	0.021914	0.016914
570	317.30	0.367270	0.510000	-0.013339

[94 rows x 11 columns]

0.2.4 Put Call parity

```
[197]: def put_call_parity(row):

    S=3140
    K=row["Strike"]
    opttype=row["Type"]
    price=row["Last Price"]

    r=0.0008

    today = datetime.today()
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
    t=(exp-today).days

    if opttype=="C":

        Calculated_Put= price-S+K*np.exp(-r*t)
```



```

row["Calculated Put"]=Calculated_Put

elif opttype=="P":

    Calculated_Call=S+price- K*np.exp(-r*t)

    #print(Calculated_Call)

    row["Calculated Call"]=Calculated_Call


return row

```

- From the table we can see that calculated price of the option using put call parity is very close to the bid and ask given in the table

```
[199]: AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: put_call_parity(row),axis=1 )
```

```

[199]:
      Ask      Bid  Calculated Call  Calculated Put  Expiration Date  \
0    1203.60  1197.00             NaN      -47.458504      2021-03-05
1         0.01      0.00    1234.638504             NaN      2021-03-05
2    1186.65  1182.65             NaN     -59.532475      2021-03-05
3         0.24      0.01    1224.662475             NaN      2021-03-05
4         0.24      0.01    1214.956446             NaN      2021-03-05
...
1149  2095.20  2088.80    236.870474             NaN      2021-04-16
1150  2145.40  2136.25     71.138459             NaN      2021-04-16
1151     0.80      0.06             NaN    1925.021541      2021-04-16
1152     0.34      0.10             NaN    1973.183555      2021-04-16
1153  2197.35  2189.25    -27.393555             NaN      2021-04-16

      Implied Volatility  Last Price      Option Name  Strike Type  index
0          1.908936    1187.12  AMZN210305C01910000   1910.0    C      0
1          1.093755      0.06  AMZN210305P01910000   1910.0    P     236
2          0.000010    1165.07  AMZN210305C01920000   1920.0    C      1
3          1.353519      0.06  AMZN210305P01920000   1920.0    P     237
4          1.339847      0.33  AMZN210305P01930000   1930.0    P     238
...
1149          0.629063    2113.00  AMZN210416P05200000   5200.0    P     338

```

1150	0.607365	1995.50	AMZN210416P05250000	5250.0	P	339
1151	0.506841	0.66	AMZN210416C05250000	5250.0	C	163
1152	0.504155	0.59	AMZN210416C05300000	5300.0	C	164
1153	0.676242	1945.20	AMZN210416P05300000	5300.0	P	340

[1154 rows x 11 columns]

```
[200]: AMZN_calls=AMZN_opt1[AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C"]
```

```
[201]: cal_call=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: put_call_parity(row),axis=1 )["Option_
↳Name","Expiration Date","Calculated Call"].dropna()
cal_call
```

```
[201]:
```

	Option Name	Expiration Date	Calculated Call
1	AMZN210305P01910000	2021-03-05	1234.638504
3	AMZN210305P01920000	2021-03-05	1224.662475
4	AMZN210305P01930000	2021-03-05	1214.956446
5	AMZN210305P01950000	2021-03-05	1194.864388
7	AMZN210305P01960000	2021-03-05	1184.748360
...
1145	AMZN210416P05100000	2021-04-16	6.734503
1147	AMZN210416P05150000	2021-04-16	52.752489
1149	AMZN210416P05200000	2021-04-16	236.870474
1150	AMZN210416P05250000	2021-04-16	71.138459
1153	AMZN210416P05300000	2021-04-16	-27.393555

[589 rows x 3 columns]

```
[202]: AMZN_calls=AMZN_opt1[AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C"]
AMZN_calls[["Expiration Date","Last Price"]]
```

```
[202]:
```

	Expiration Date	Last Price
0	2021-03-05	1187.12
2	2021-03-05	1165.07
6	2021-03-05	1091.07
8	2021-03-05	1149.16
9	2021-03-05	1086.35
...
1144	2021-04-16	0.74
1146	2021-04-16	0.64
1148	2021-04-16	0.63
1151	2021-04-16	0.66
1152	2021-04-16	0.59

[565 rows x 2 columns]

```
[204]: cal_put=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: put_call_parity(row),axis=1 )[[ "Option_
↳Name", "Expiration Date", "Calculated Put" ]].dropna()
cal_put
```

```
[204]:
```

	Option Name	Expiration Date	Calculated Put
0	AMZN210305C01910000	2021-03-05	-47.458504
2	AMZN210305C01920000	2021-03-05	-59.532475
6	AMZN210305C01950000	2021-03-05	-103.604388
8	AMZN210305C01960000	2021-03-05	-35.538360
9	AMZN210305C01980000	2021-03-05	-78.396302
...
1144	AMZN210416C05100000	2021-04-16	1780.405497
1146	AMZN210416C05150000	2021-04-16	1828.537511
1148	AMZN210416C05200000	2021-04-16	1876.759526
1151	AMZN210416C05250000	2021-04-16	1925.021541
1152	AMZN210416C05300000	2021-04-16	1973.183555

[565 rows x 3 columns]

```
[205]: AMZN_puts=AMZN_opt1[AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="P"]
az=AMZN_puts[[ "Expiration Date", "Last Price" ]]
az
```

```
[205]:
```

	Expiration Date	Last Price
1	2021-03-05	0.06
3	2021-03-05	0.06
4	2021-03-05	0.33
5	2021-03-05	0.19
7	2021-03-05	0.05
...
1145	2021-04-16	1786.40
1147	2021-04-16	1880.65
1149	2021-04-16	2113.00
1150	2021-04-16	1995.50
1153	2021-04-16	1945.20

[589 rows x 2 columns]

0.2.5 Plotting

```
[207]: AMZN_opt1.loc[(AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C")&(AMZN_opt1["Expiration_
↳Date"]=="2021-03-05")]
```

```
[207]:
```

	index	Option Name	Expiration Date	Type	Strike	Bid	\
0	0	AMZN210305C01910000	2021-03-05	C	1910.0	1197.00	
2	1	AMZN210305C01920000	2021-03-05	C	1920.0	1182.65	
6	2	AMZN210305C01950000	2021-03-05	C	1950.0	1154.20	

8	3	AMZN210305C01960000	2021-03-05	C	1960.0	1147.00
9	4	AMZN210305C01980000	2021-03-05	C	1980.0	1127.80
..
469	231	AMZN210305C04600000	2021-03-05	C	4600.0	0.00
470	232	AMZN210305C04700000	2021-03-05	C	4700.0	0.00
472	233	AMZN210305C04800000	2021-03-05	C	4800.0	0.00
475	234	AMZN210305C04900000	2021-03-05	C	4900.0	0.00
476	235	AMZN210305C05000000	2021-03-05	C	5000.0	0.01

	Ask	Last Price	Implied Volatility
0	1203.60	1187.12	1.908936
2	1186.65	1165.07	0.000010
6	1159.10	1091.07	0.000010
8	1152.90	1149.16	1.747560
9	1131.00	1086.35	1.312503
..
469	0.09	0.40	0.996094
470	0.23	0.01	1.122075
472	0.00	0.01	0.500005
475	0.09	0.01	1.140629
476	0.00	0.01	1.031255

[236 rows x 9 columns]

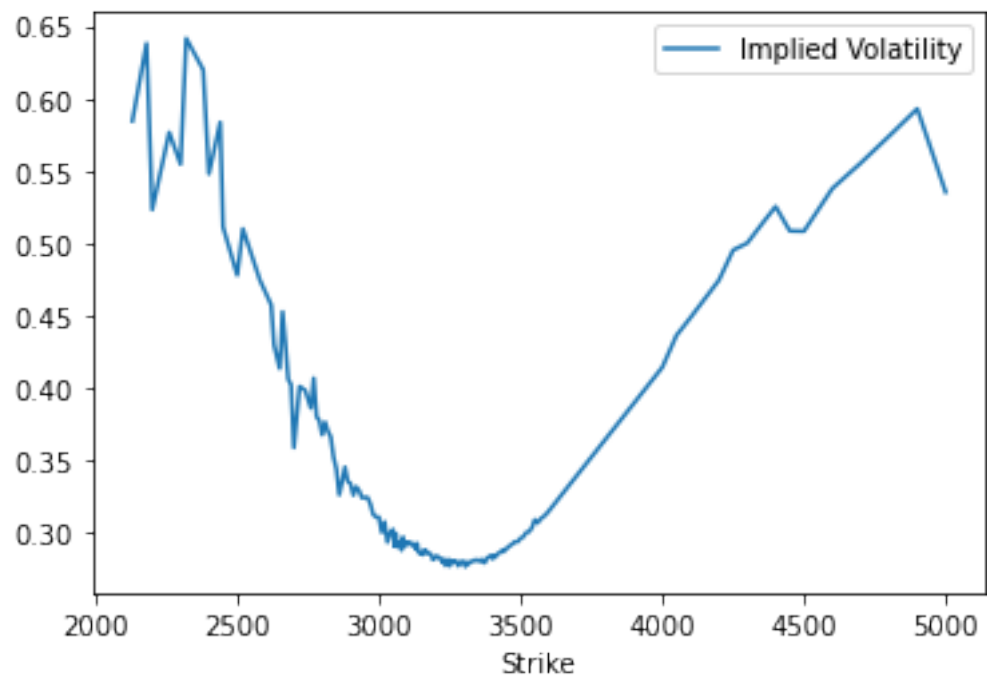
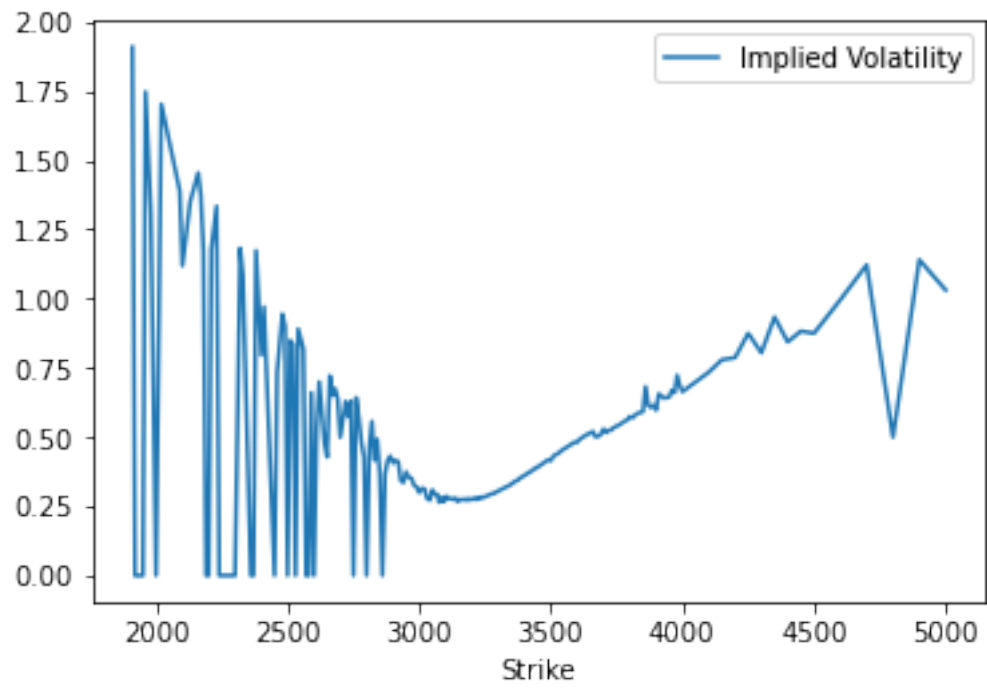
- According to plots below, it could be say that there is a smile shape in the plot.
- In some place of the graph data is randomly scatter, it might be due to missing data issues

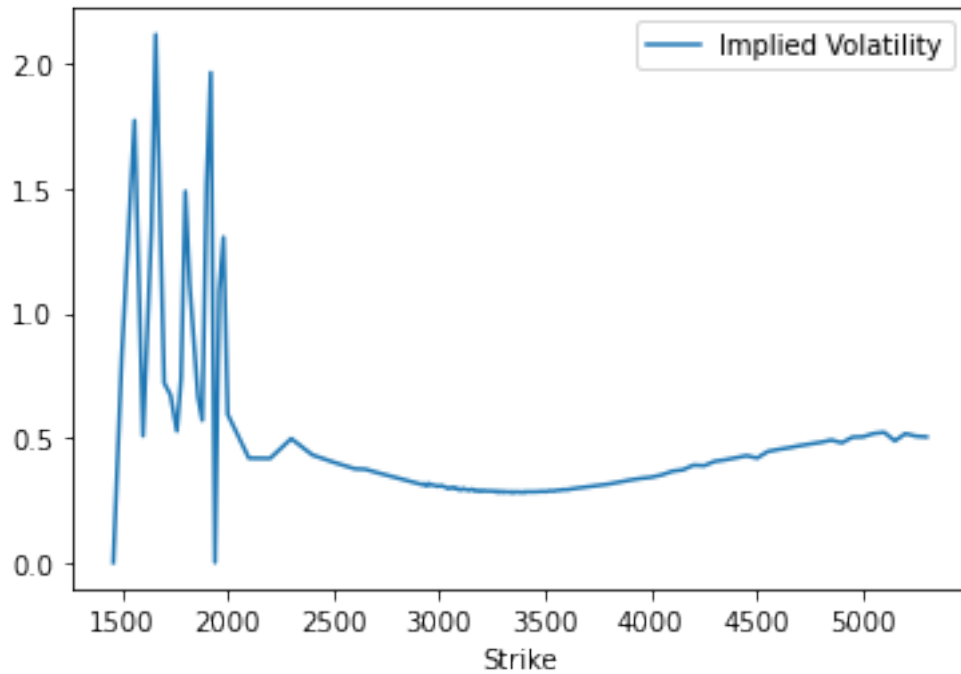
```
[211]: ## Plotting

#plt.plot(AMZN_opt1.loc[(AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C")&(AMZN_opt1["Expiration_
↪Date"]=="2021-03-26"))]
a=AMZN_opt1.loc[(AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C")&(AMZN_opt1["Expiration_
↪Date"]=="2021-03-05")]
b=AMZN_opt1.loc[(AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C")&(AMZN_opt1["Expiration_
↪Date"]=="2021-03-26")]
c=AMZN_opt1.loc[(AMZN_opt1["Type"]=="C")&(AMZN_opt1["Expiration_
↪Date"]=="2021-04-16")]
#plt.plot(a[["Computed Vol", "Strike"]], x="Strike", y="Computed Vol")

a.plot(x="Strike", y="Implied Volatility")
b.plot(x="Strike", y="Implied Volatility")
c.plot(x="Strike", y="Implied Volatility")
```

```
[211]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fedb9a7db80>
```





0.2.6 Greeks

[212]: *### Greeks*

```
def d(row):

    S=3140

    K=row["Strike"]

    r=0.0008

    sig=row["Implied Volatility"]

    today = datetime.today()
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
    t=(exp-today).days

    d1= 1/(sig*np.sqrt(t)) * (np.log(S/K) + (r+ sig**2/2)*t)
```

```
d2= d1- sig*np.sqrt(t)

return d1,d2
```

```
[222]: #delta calculation

def delta(row):

    S=3140

    K=row["Strike"]

    r=0.0008

    sig=row["Implied Volatility"]

    today = datetime.today()
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
    t=(exp-today).days

    d1= 1/(sig*np.sqrt(t)) * (np.log(S/K) + (r+ sig**2/2)*t)

    if row["Type"]=="C":

        delta_call=norm.cdf(d1)

        return delta_call

    elif row["Type"]=="P":

        delta_put=norm.cdf(-d1)

        return delta_put
```

```
[ ]: az=AMZN_opt1.iloc[700:710]
az
```

```
[270]: amzn_delta=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: delta(row),axis=1)

amzn_delta=amzn_delta.to_frame()

amzn_delta.columns=["delta"]

amzn_delta
```

```
[270]:      delta
0      0.964405
1      0.112968
2      1.000000
3      0.083328
4      0.085172
...      ...
1149   0.022808
1150   0.027439
1151   0.940550
1152   0.939050
1153   0.015358

[1154 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
[230]: ## Gamma

def gamma(row):

    S=3140

    K=row["Strike"]

    r=0.0008
```



```

sig=row["Implied Volatility"]

today = datetime.today()
exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
t=(exp-today).days

d1= 1/(sig*np.sqrt(t)) * (np.log(S/K) + (r+ sig**2/2)*t)

d2= d1- sig*np.sqrt(t)

gamma= K*np.exp(-r*t)*norm.pdf(d2)/(S**2*sig*np.sqrt(t))

return(gamma)

```

```

[269]: amzn_gamma=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: gamma(row),axis=1)

amzn_gamma=amzn_gamma.to_frame()

amzn_gamma.columns=["gamma"]

amzn_gamma

```

```

[269]:
      gamma
0      0.000008
1      0.000032
2      0.000000
3      0.000021
4      0.000021
...      ...
1149    0.000004
1150    0.000005
1151    0.000011
1152    0.000011
1153    0.000003

```

[1154 rows x 1 columns]

```
[239]: ## Theta

def theta(row):

    S=3140

    K=row["Strike"]

    r=0.0008

    sig=row["Implied Volatility"]

    today = datetime.today()
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
    t=(exp-today).days

    d1= 1/(sig*np.sqrt(t)) * (np.log(S/K) + (r+ sig**2/2)*t)

    d2= d1- sig*np.sqrt(t)

    if row["Type"]=="C":

        theta_call= -S*sig*norm.pdf(d1)/(2*np.sqrt(t)) - r*K*np.exp(-r*t)*norm.
        ↪cdf(d2)

        return theta_call*100/365

    elif row["Type"]=="P":

        theta_put= - S*sig*norm.pdf(-d1)/(2*np.sqrt(t)) - r*K* np.
        ↪exp(-r*t)*norm.cdf(-d2)

        return theta_put*100/365
```

```
[240]: amzn_theta=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: theta(row),axis=1)
```

```
amzn_theta=amzn_theta.to_frame()
```

```
amzn_theta.columns=["theta"]
```

```
amzn_theta
```

```
[240]:
```

	theta
--	-------

0	-37.168706
---	------------

1	-52.371493
---	------------

2	-0.419813
---	-----------

3	-51.880288
---	------------

4	-52.205079
---	------------

...	...
-----	-----

1149	-3.267377
------	-----------

1150	-3.553049
------	-----------

1151	-3.880027
------	-----------

1152	-3.935766
------	-----------

1153	-2.786511
------	-----------

```
[1154 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
[242]: def vega(row):
```

```
    S=3140
```

```
    K=row["Strike"]
```

```
    r=0.0008
```

```
    sig=row["Implied Volatility"]
```

```
    today = datetime.today()
```

```
    exp=datetime.strptime(row["Expiration Date"],"%Y-%m-%d")
```

```
    t=(exp-today).days
```

```

d1= 1/(sig*np.sqrt(t)) * (np.log(S/K) + (r+ sig**2/2)*t)

vega= S*norm.pdf(d1)*np.sqrt(t)

return vega/100

```

```

[271]: amzn_vega=AMZN_opt1.apply(lambda row: vega(row),axis=1)

amzn_vega=amzn_vega.to_frame()

amzn_vega.columns=["vega"]

amzn_vega

```

```

[271]:
      vega
0    4.260940
1   10.423271
2    0.000000
3    8.337754
4    8.475828
...
1149  11.396816
1150  13.307181
1151  24.911445
1152  25.402135
1153   8.140373

[1154 rows x 1 columns]

```

```

[272]: horizontal_stack = pd.concat([amzn_delta,amzn_gamma,amzn_vega, amzn_theta],u
    ↪axis=1)
horizontal_stack

```

```

[272]:
      delta    gamma    vega    theta
0  0.964405  0.000008  4.260940 -37.168706
1  0.112968  0.000032  10.423271 -52.371493
2  1.000000  0.000000  0.000000 -0.419813
3  0.083328  0.000021  8.337754 -51.880288

```

4	0.085172	0.000021	8.475828	-52.205079
...
1149	0.022808	0.000004	11.396816	-3.267377
1150	0.027439	0.000005	13.307181	-3.553049
1151	0.940550	0.000011	24.911445	-3.880027
1152	0.939050	0.000011	25.402135	-3.935766
1153	0.015358	0.000003	8.140373	-2.786511

[1154 rows x 4 columns]

0.3 Part3

```
[244]: def f(x):

    if x==0:

        return 1

    else:

        return np.sin(x)/x


def trapezoidal(f,a,b,n):

    h=float(b-a)/n

    result=0.5*f(a)+0.5*f(b)

    for i in range(1,n):

        result+=f(a+i*h)

    result*=h

    return result
```

```
[254]: trapezoidal(f,-1000000,1000000,n=130000)
```

```
[254]: 15.70796091749369
```

```
[247]: def simpson(f,a,b,n):  
  
    x=np.linspace(a,b,n+1)  
  
    integral=0  
  
    for i in range(len(x)-1):  
  
        x1=x[i]  
  
        x2=x[i+1]  
  
        h=(x2-x1)/2  
  
        summ= (h/3)*(f(x1)+4*f((x1+x2)/2)+f(x2))  
  
        integral+=summ  
  
        continue  
  
    return integral
```

```
[255]: simpson(f,-1000000,1000000,n=130000)
```

```
[255]: 7.330372340238341
```

- From the table below, it is obvious that error would become to small as n increases
- Trapezoidal is better for large numbers whereas Simpson's rule is much better in small numbers

```
[250]: ## Truncation error  
  
def trunctrap_error(trapezoidal,a,b,n):
```

```

df_func=[]

df_error=[]

n_steps=[]

a=a

b=b


i=0
while 2**i<n:

    func_result=trapezoidal(f,a,b,n=2**i)

    error_result=func_result- np.pi

    n_steps.append(2**i)

    df_func.append(func_result)

    df_error.append(error_result)

    i+=1


df=pd.DataFrame({"n":n_steps,"result":df_func,"error":df_error})


return df

```

```

[251]: ## Truncation for trapezoidal

trunctrap_error(trapezoidal,-10**6,10**6,2**21)

```

```

[251]:

```

	n	result	error
0	1	-0.699987	-3.841580
1	2	999999.650006	999996.508414
2	4	500000.180666	499997.039073
3	8	249998.741156	249995.599563
4	16	125000.782187	124997.640595
5	32	62501.898891	62498.757298
6	64	31249.431008	31246.289416

7	128	15623.160000	15620.018407
8	256	7813.138512	7809.996920
9	512	3905.002313	3901.860721
10	1024	1950.932618	1947.791025
11	2048	977.035095	973.893502
12	4096	486.947222	483.805629
13	8192	241.903106	238.761513
14	16384	122.522087	119.380495
15	32768	59.690306	56.548713
16	65536	28.274393	25.132801
17	131072	15.707960	12.566367
18	262144	9.424769	6.283176
19	524288	3.141594	0.000001
20	1048576	3.141591	-0.000001

[252]: *## Truncation for simpson*

```
def truncsim_error(simpson,a,b,n):

    df_func=[]

    df_error=[]

    n_steps=[]

    a=a

    b=b

    i=0
    while 2**i<n:

        func_result=simpson(f,a,b,n=2**i)

        error_result=func_result- np.pi

        n_steps.append(2**i)

        df_func.append(func_result)

        df_error.append(error_result)

        i+=1

df=pd.DataFrame({"n":n_steps,"result":df_func,"error":df_error})
```



```
return df
```

```
[253]: truncsim_error(simpson,-10**6,10**6,2**21)
```

```
[253]:
```

	n	result	error
0	1	1.333333e+06	1.333330e+06
1	2	3.333337e+05	3.333305e+05
2	4	1.666649e+05	1.666618e+05
3	8	8.333480e+04	8.333165e+04
4	16	4.166894e+04	4.166580e+04
5	32	2.083194e+04	2.082880e+04
6	64	1.041440e+04	1.041126e+04
7	128	5.209798e+03	5.206656e+03
8	256	2.602290e+03	2.599149e+03
9	512	1.299576e+03	1.296434e+03
10	1024	6.524026e+02	6.492610e+02
11	2048	3.235846e+02	3.204430e+02
12	4096	1.602217e+02	1.570801e+02
13	8192	8.272841e+01	7.958682e+01
14	16384	3.874638e+01	3.560479e+01
15	32768	1.780242e+01	1.466083e+01
16	65536	1.151915e+01	8.377556e+00
17	131072	7.330372e+00	4.188779e+00
18	262144	1.047202e+00	-2.094390e+00
19	524288	3.141591e+00	-2.107140e-06
20	1048576	3.141591e+00	-1.883143e-06

- Trapezoidal converges more faster than simpson rule, 15 and 20 respectively

```
[256]: def convergence_trap(trapezoidal,a,b,n, epsilon = 10**-4):
    k=2

    a=a
    b=b

    while True:
        I_k = trapezoidal(f,a,b,n=(2**k)+1)
        I_k_1 = trapezoidal(f,a,b,n=(2**(k+1)) +1)
        error = abs(I_k_1 - I_k)
        if error<epsilon:
            df1 = pd.DataFrame({"Iterations": [k+1], "Ik": [I_k], "Ik+1": [I_k_1],
                                ↪ "Error": [error]})
            return df1
```

```
k+=1
```

```
[257]: convergence_trap(trapezoidal,-10**6,10**6,2**10, epsilon = 10**-4)
```

```
[257]:
```

	Iterations		Ik	Ik+1	Error
0	15	-3.141619	-3.141547	0.000072	

```
[260]: def convergence_simp(trapezoidal,a,b,n, epsilon = 10**-4):
        k=2

        a=a
        b=b

        while True:
            I_k = simpson(f,a,b,n=(2**k)+1)
            I_k_1 = simpson(f,a,b,n=(2**(k+1)) +1)
            error = abs(I_k_1 - I_k)
            if error<epsilon:
                df1 = pd.DataFrame({"Iterations": [k+1], "Ik": [I_k], "Ik+1": [I_k_1],
↪ "Error": [error]})
                return df1
            k+=1
```

```
[261]: convergence_simp(simpson,-10**6,10**6,2**10, epsilon = 10**-4)
```

```
[261]:
```

	Iterations		Ik	Ik+1	Error
0	20	3.141591	3.141591	2.239926e-07	