

# MATH 6205 - Numerical Methods for Financial Derivatives Fall 2018

## Output:

```
In [147]: runfile('/Users/khan/Desktop/Sem-III/MATH 6204/Project/main.py', wdir='/Users/khan/Desktop/Sem-III/MATH 6204/Project')
```

```
Reloaded modules: mc_european, mc_american, explicit, thomas, brennan, fdm, sor, psor
```

### -----Question 1-----

#### 1(a). Finite Difference Methods (FDMs) for European Options

	FDM	Algorithm	European Call	Abs er_c	European Put	Abs er_p
0	Explicit	Explicit	23.686678	0.040491	22.701779	0.040274
1	Implicit	Thomas	23.690786	0.036383	22.705261	0.036792
2	Implicit	SOR	23.690801	0.036368	22.705774	0.036279
3	Crank-Nicholson	Thomas	23.708322	0.018847	22.723110	0.018943
4	Crank-Nicholson	SOR	23.708322	0.018847	22.723112	0.018941

#### 1(b). Finite Difference Methods (FDMs) for American Options

	FDM	Algorithm	American Call	American Put
0	Explicit	Explicit	23.698560	22.841751
1	Implicit	Brennan	23.702505	22.831401
2	Implicit	PSOR	23.703203	22.835309
3	Crank-Nicholson	Brennan	23.720096	22.853696
4	Crank-Nicholson	PSOR	23.720130	22.854883

### -----Question 2(a)-----

#### 2(a). Monte Carlo integration of risk neutral expectations (European Options)

	European Call	Abs error_c	European Put	Abs error_p
0	27.191132	3.463963	22.263111	0.478942

### -----Question 2(b)-----

#### 2(b). Monte Carlo Regression method II (American Options)

	American Call	American Put
0	28.821161	23.104331

### -----Question 3-----

#### 3. Closed-form solution formulas (European Options)

	European Call	European Put
0	23.727169	22.742053

```
In [148]:
```

**Analysis:**

The objective of this Python program is to compute the prices of European and American calls and puts using Finite Difference Methods (FDMs), Monte Carlo Simulations and the closed form solutions. Every method has its pros and cons. We have used Explicit, Implicit and Crank-Nicholson discretization methods to solve using differing algorithms such as Thomas, Brennan-Schwartz, SOR and PSOR. We know that American options are costlier than European counterparts and we validated using different methods. Also, we have calculated the absolute difference compared to the closed form, Black Scholes solution. Monte Carlo simulations were performed to price European options and also regression-based method II in Monte Carlo simulation to price American options.

The FDM methods do a very good job in computing the prices of options and the absolute difference is low compared to the Monte Carlo generated prices. When the number of dimensions is less, FDM methods are preferred to Monte Carlo methods. But when the number of dimensions increases, the space and time mesh become complex and FDM methods become computationally challenging.