





本教程基于 IBM 的 Qiskit, Qiskit[finance] 编写。

https://qiskit.org/documentation/finance/tutorials/06_basket_option_pricing.html

本教程包含:

- 1. 一篮子期权 (Basket Options)
- 2. 量子算法 通过QAE求解问题
- 3. 代码实例
- * TODO: 完善算法的详细解读

Qiskit:

https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting started.html

Qiskit finance:

https://qiskit.org/documentation/finance/tutorials/index.html

Github & Gitee 代码地址:

https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum_qiskit_finance/06_basket_option_pricing.py https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum_qiskit_finance/06_basket_option_pricing.py





虚拟环境

创建虚拟环境
conda create -n ENV_NAME python=3.8.0
切换虚拟环境
conda activate ENV_NAME
退出虚拟环境
conda deactivate ENV_NAME
查看现有虚拟环境
conda env list
删除现有虚拟环境
conda remove -n ENV_NAME --all

安装 Qiskit

pip install qiskit

install extra visualization support
For zsh user (newer versions of macOS)
pip install 'qiskit[visualization]'

pip install qiskit[visualization]

安装 Qiskit[finance]

For zsh user (newer versions of macOS)
pip install 'qiskit[finance]'

pip install qiskit[finance]



一篮子期权 (Basket Options)

- 奇异期权是相对于普通(标准)期权来说的,在场外衍生品市场上还有很多非标准化产品,也就是 奇异产品(exotic product)。奇异产品的产生当然是来自于需求,比如满足某种对冲需要、规避 法律或监管等,当然也不排除为了使产品更加诱人,吸引经验少的投资者等。
- 一篮子期权(basket potion)是奇异期权的一种,也称之为一揽子期权、篮筐式期权,是以一篮子资产组合的期权,篮子里的资产不是一只而是多只,资产可以包括股票、股指和货币等资产。由于期权的本质是风险管理工具,所以这种期权的设计也是为了对冲投资组合风险。
- 常见的一篮子期权基本结构有两种:
 - 一篮子最好认购期权 (Best of Basket Call Option)到期时只按照篮子中能带来最大收益的那只认购期权进行结算;
 - 一篮子最坏认沽期权(Worstof Basket Put Option)到期时按照跌幅最大的,即带来最大收益的那只认沽期权来进行结算;



一篮子期权 (Basket Options) – 案例分析

比如某机构投资者持有现金3000万元,现在对市场中5只股票都看好,即茅台、隆基股份、片仔癀、招商银行和宝钢股份。一种方法是按一定比例买入并持有5只股票,这样到期时获得的收益就是这5只股票按照买入比例加权后的收益;另一种方法是要获得涨幅最大的那只股票带来的收益,于是买入一篮子最好认购期权(Best of Basket Call Option),到期时只**按照篮子中能带来最大收益的那只认购期权进行结算**。

其中: 合约金额3000万的一篮子最好认购期权的期权费为8%。合约到期时,上面五只股票有涨有跌,涨幅分别为10%,15%,-2%,4%和8%。

两种方法的区别:

• 用现金等比例购买5只股票的收益,不考虑手续费:

收益: 3000 * (10%+15%+ (-2%) +4%+8%) / 5 = 210万

• 一篮子最好认购期权的收益,按照最高15%进行结算:

期初期权费 = 3000*8% = 240万

期权收益 = 3000*15% = 450万

最终收益 = 450-240 = 210万



一篮子期权 (Basket Options) – 案例分析

这个例子中,两个方法的收益虽然一样,但是从组合风险角度看区别是很大:

- 在第一种方法中要用真金白银5000万去买股票,要承担市场系统性风险和个股风险。
- 在第二种方法中,仅需要付出期权费240万,除非5只股票全部下跌会损失掉全部的期权费,但凡有一只股票上涨,期权都会有收益,最终收益取决于期权收益和期权费的高低。一篮子期权最后的收益率=210/240=87.5%

同理,如果同时看跌几只股票,则可以买入一篮子最坏认沽期权(Worstof Basket Put Option),到期时按照跌幅最大的,即带来最大收益的那只认沽期权来进行结算。





假定一篮子期权,损益函数定义为: $\max\{S_T^1 + S_T^2 - K, 0\}$

• T: 期权到期日

• S_T^1 , S_T^2 : 现货市价 (spot price)

• K: 成交价 (strike price)

在后面的例子里,量子计算算法基于振幅估计实现,估算到期损益:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\max\{S_T^1+S_T^2-K,0\}\right].$$



Uncertainty Model

在后面的例子里,量子计算算法基于振幅估计实现,估算到期损益:

我们构造一个量子线路,加载多变量对数正态分布(Log-Normal Distribution)数据,初始化 n量子位量子态。对每一个维度 j=1,...d,数据分布区间[low_j,high_j],使用 2^{n_j} 个网格点离散化, n_i 表示用于维度 j 使用的量子位数,例如: n_i + ... + n_d = n_s 幺正变换算子如下:

$$|0\rangle_n \mapsto |\psi\rangle_n = \sum_{i_1,\ldots,i_d} \sqrt{p_{i_1\ldots i_d}} |i_1\rangle_{n_1} \ldots |i_d\rangle_{n_d},$$

 $P_{i1...id}$ 表示离散分布概率,i为对应正确区间的仿射映射:

$$\{0,\ldots,2^{n_j}-1\}\ni i_j\mapsto \frac{\operatorname{high}_j-\operatorname{low}_j}{2^{n_j}-1}*i_j+\operatorname{low}_j\in[\operatorname{low}_j,\operatorname{high}_j].$$

为了简化,我们假定两个股票价格是独立同分布的。当前实现最重要的假设是不同维度离散化网格具有相同的步长。

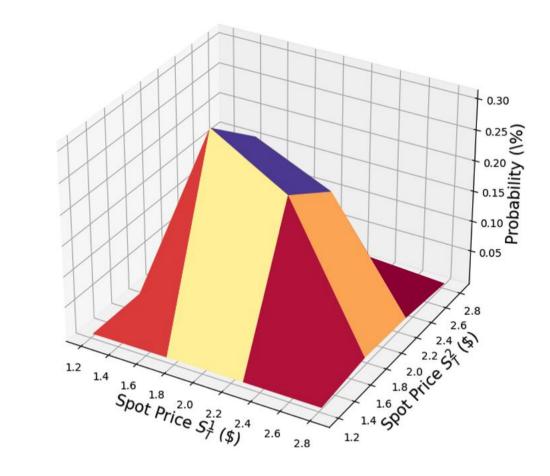


Uncertainty Model

```
# resulting parameters for log-normal distribution
mu = (r - 0.5 * vol**2) * T + np.log(S)
sigma = vol * np.sqrt(T)
mean = np.exp(mu + sigma**2 / 2)
variance = (np.exp(sigma^{**2}) - 1) * np.exp(2 * mu + sigma^{**2})
stddev = np.sqrt(variance)
# lowest and highest value considered for the spot price; in
between, an equidistant discretization is considered.
low = np.maximum(0, mean - 3 * stddev)
high = mean + 3 * stddev
# map to higher dimensional distribution
# for simplicity assuming dimensions are independent and
identically distributed)
dimension = 2
num qubits = [num uncertainty qubits] * dimension
low = low * np.ones(dimension)
high = high * np.ones(dimension)
mu = mu * np.ones(dimension)
cov = sigma**2 * np.eye(dimension)
```

construct circuit

u = LogNormalDistribution(num_qubits=num_qubits, mu=mu, sigma=cov, bounds=list(zip(low, high)))





损益函数 (Payoff Function)

 $S_T^1 + S_T^2 < K$ 时损益函数等于0,然后损益函数线性增加。使用一个带权重的sum算子计算现货市价 (spot prices)求和,保存于一个辅助寄存器,然后使用一个比较器,当 $S_T^1 + S_T^2 > = K$ 时,会交换辅助量子比特: $|0> \rightarrow |1>$, 辅助量子比特用于控制损益函数的线性部分。当 |y| 足够小时:

$$\sin^2(y + \pi/4) \approx y + 1/2$$

因此,对于一个给定的近似缩放因子: $c_{approx} \in [0,1]$ and $x \in [0,1]$

有:
$$\sin^2(\pi/2 * c_{\text{approx}} * (x - 1/2) + \pi/4) \approx \pi/2 * c_{\text{approx}} * (x - 1/2) + 1/2$$

我们使用受控绕Y轴旋转,很容易构造一个算子:

$$|x\rangle|0\rangle \mapsto |x\rangle \left(\cos(a*x+b)|0\rangle + \sin(a*x+b)|1\rangle\right)$$

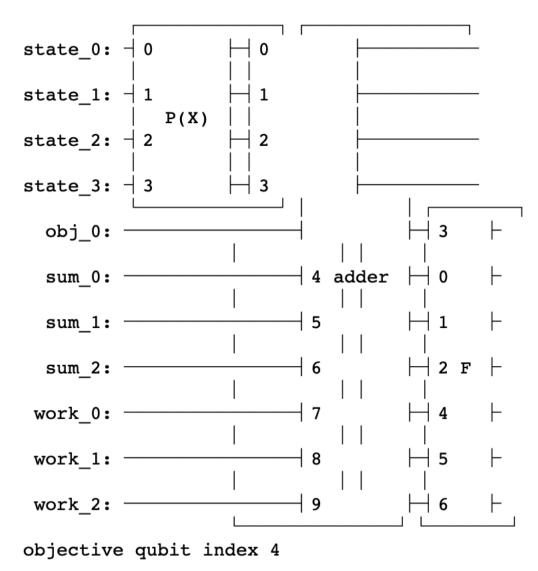
最后,我们需要做的是测量|1>的概率振幅: $\sin^2(a*x+b)$

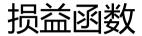
 c_{approx} 越小越准,但是量子位m也需要相应调整。

量子线路



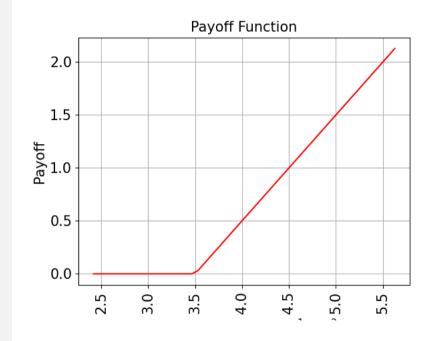
```
# define overall multivariate problem
gr state = QuantumRegister(u.num qubits, "state") # to load the
probability distribution
qr obj = QuantumRegister(1, "obj") # to encode the function values
ar sum = AncillaRegister(n s, "sum") # number of qubits used to
encode the sum
ar = AncillaRegister(max(n aux, basket objective.num ancillas),
"work") # additional qubits
objective index = u.num qubits
basket option = QuantumCircuit(qr state, qr obj, ar sum, ar)
basket option.append(u, gr state)
basket option.append(agg, qr state[:] + ar sum[:] + ar[:n aux])
basket option.append(basket objective, ar sum[:] + qr obj[:] + ar[:
basket objective.num ancillas])
print(basket option.draw())
print("objective qubit index", objective index)
```







```
basket objective = LinearAmplitudeFunction(
  n s,
  slopes,
  offsets,
  domain=(0, max value),
  image=(f min, f max),
  rescaling factor=c approx,
  breakpoints=breakpoints,
# define overall multivariate problem
qr state = QuantumRegister(u.num qubits, "state") # to load the probability
distribution
gr obj = QuantumRegister(1, "obj") # to encode the function values
ar sum = AncillaRegister(n s, "sum") # number of qubits used to encode the
sum
ar = AncillaRegister(max(n aux, basket objective.num ancillas), "work") #
additional qubits
objective index = u.num qubits
```



结果:

objective qubit index 4 exact expected value: 0.4870





```
problem = EstimationProblem(
  state preparation=basket option,
  objective qubits=[objective index],
  post processing=basket objective.post_processing,
# construct amplitude estimation
ae = IterativeAmplitudeEstimation(epsilon, alpha=alpha, quantum instance=qi)
result = ae.estimate(problem)
conf int = (
  np.array(result.confidence_interval_processed)
 /(2**num uncertainty qubits - 1)
  * (high - low )
print("Exact value: \t%.4f" % exact value)
print("Estimated value: \t%.4f"
  % (result.estimation_processed / (2**num_uncertainty_qubits - 1) * (high_ - low_))
print("Confidence interval:\t[%.4f, %.4f]" % tuple(conf int))
```

结果:

Exact value:

0.4870

Estimated value:

0.5397

Confidence interval:

[0.5124, 0.5670]





[1] Quantum Risk Analysis. Woerner, Egger. 2018. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41534-019-0130-6

[2] Option Pricing using Quantum Computers. Stamatopoulos et al. 2019. https://quantum-journal.org/papers/q-2020-07-06-291/



