





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

https://qiskit.org/documentation/finance/tutorials/05_bull_spread_pricing.html

本教程包含:

- 1. 牛市套利
- 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/05_bull_spread_pricing.py https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum_qiskit_finance/05_bull_spread_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]





期权是一种"选择交易与否的权利"。 如果此权利为"买进"标的物,则称为买权,也称为看涨期权; 如果此权利为"卖出"标的物,则称为卖权,也称为看跌期权。

期权交易的4种策略

- 买入"买权(看涨期权)"(看涨期权多头)
- 卖出"买权(看涨期权)"
- 买入"卖权(看跌期权)"
- 卖出"卖权(看跌期权)"

期权的分类

- 欧式期权与美式期权
- 实值期权、平值期权、虚值期权
- 现货期权、期货期权

期权合约要素

- 标的物
- 单位合约数量
- 执行日期(到期日)
- 执行价格(敲定价格)
- 期权买方 (期权多头方)
- 期权卖方 (期权空头方)
- 权利金 (期权费、期权价格)

几种期权交易策略



- 单个期权交易
- 用一个期权和基础资产组合
- 期权组合 Combination:同时用看涨和看跌构造的交易策略
 - 跨式期权 Straddle
 - 偏跨式期权 Strips and Straps 宽跨式期权 Strangles
- 期权价差 Spread: 用同一类型的两个或更多期权构造的交 易策略
- – 牛市价差 Bull Spreads
 - 熊市价差 Bear Spreads
 - 蝶式价差 Butterfly Spreads
 - 日历价差 Calendar Spreads
 - 对角价差 Diagonal Spreads

牛市价差 — 用看涨期权构造



• 有两份看涨期权

相同的到期日: $T_1 = T_2$

不同的执行价格: $X_1 < X_2$

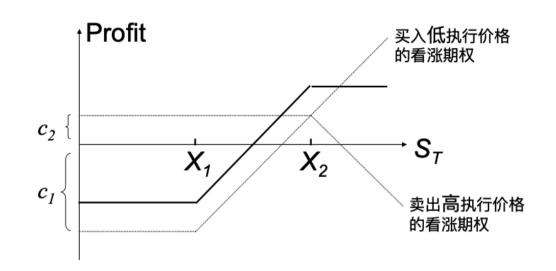
期权价格也不同: $c_1 > c_2$

策略:

买入一份较低执行价格的看涨期权 卖出一份较高执行价格的看涨期权

初始支出 $: c_1$ 初始收入: c_2

初始净支出: $c_1 - c_2$



• 初始净支出: c₁ - c₂

• 可能从牛市中获得的最大收入: (X₂ - X₁) -(c₁ - c₂)

• 盈亏平衡点: X₁ +(c₁ - c₂)





假定 $K_1 < K_2$, 损益函数定义为: $\min\{\max\{S_T - K_1, 0\}, K_2 - K_1\}$

• T: 期权到期日

• S: 现货市价

• K: 成交价

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:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\min\{\max\{S_T - K_1, 0\}, K_2 - K_1\}\right]$$

金融衍生品期权定价的现货市价约束条件:

$$\Delta = \mathbb{P}\left[K_1 \leq S \leq K_2\right]$$





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,加载对数正态分布(Log-Normal Distribution)数据,初始化量子态。数据分布区间[low,high],使用 2^n 个网格点离散化, n 表示使用的量子位数。幺正变换算子如下:

$$|0\rangle_n \mapsto |\psi\rangle_n = \sum_{i=0}^{2^{n}-1} \sqrt{p_i} |i\rangle_n,$$

P_i 表示离散分布概率, i为对应正确区间的仿射映射:

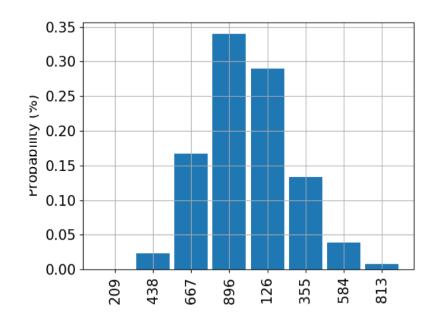
$$\{0,\ldots,2^n-1\}\ni i\mapsto \frac{\mathrm{high}-\mathrm{low}}{2^n-1}*i+\mathrm{low}\in[\mathrm{low},\mathrm{high}].$$



Uncertainty Model

```
# parameters for considered random distribution
S = 2.0 # initial spot price
vol = 0.4 # volatility of 40%
r = 0.05 # annual interest rate of 4%
T = 40 / 365 # 40 days to maturity
# 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
```

```
# construct A operator for QAE for the payoff function by
# composing the uncertainty model and the objective
uncertainty_model = LogNormalDistribution(
    num_uncertainty_qubits, mu=mu, sigma=sigma**2,
bounds=(low, high)
)
```







 $S_T < K_1$ 时损益函数等于0,然后损益函数线性增加,边界为 K_2 。使用2个比较器实现,如果 $S_T > = K_1$ 且 $S_T < = K_2$ 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。 $\sin^2(v + \pi/4) \approx v + 1/2$

 $\sin (y + m \cdot i) \approx y + m$

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

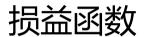
有: $\sin^2(\pi/2 * c_{\text{approx}} * (x - 1/2) + \pi/4) \approx \pi/2 * c_{\text{approx}} * (x - 1/2) + 1/2$

我们使用受控绕Y轴旋转,很容易构造一个算子:

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

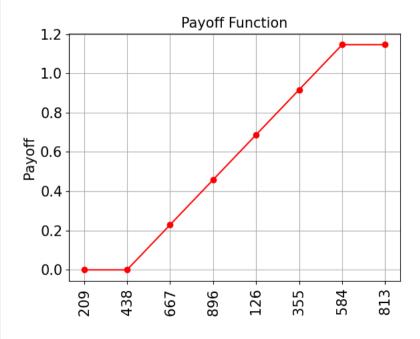
最后,我们需要做的是测量|1>的概率振幅: $\sin^2(a*x+b)$

 c_{approx} 越小越准,但是量子位m也需要相应调整。





```
bull spread objective = LinearAmplitudeFunction(
  num uncertainty qubits,
  slopes,
  offsets.
  domain=(low, high),
  image=(f min, f max),
  breakpoints=breakpoints,
  rescaling factor=rescaling factor,
# construct A operator for QAE for the payoff function by
# composing the uncertainty model and the objective
bull spread = bull spread objective.compose(uncertainty model, front=True)
# plot exact payoff function (evaluated on the grid of the uncertainty model)
x = uncertainty model.values
y = np.minimum(np.maximum(0, x - strike price 1), strike price 2 -
strike price 1)
plt.show()
```



结果:

exact expected value: 0.5695

exact delta value: 0.9291



振幅估计

```
# Evaluate Expected Payoff
# set target precision and confidence level
epsilon = 0.01
alpha = 0.05
gi = QuantumInstance(Aer.get backend("aer simulator"), shots=100)
problem = EstimationProblem(
  state preparation=bull spread,
  objective qubits=[num uncertainty qubits],
  post_processing=bull_spread_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)
print("Exact value: \t%.4f" % exact value)
print("Estimated value:\t%.4f" % result.estimation processed)
print("Confidence interval: \t[%.4f, %.4f]" % tuple(conf int))
```

结果:

Exact value: 0.5695

Estimated value: 0.5630

Confidence interval: [0.5454, 0.5805]





[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/



