Project 3: Derivatives Finance

Objective: How a stochastic volatility process can generate model prices that exhibit a Black-Scholes implied volatility smile

Submitted by-Nishtha Sah

Volatility Smiles and the Stochastic Volatility Process

Data: We will price a call option on the S&P 500 index. The index level at the close of yesterday was equal to 1,065. Assume an annualized long term volatility for the index of 20% per year. The 1-year LIBOR rate is at 1.25%. For the stochastic volatility process take a = 0.95 and c = 0.85.

Objective: We want to price several European call options on the S&P 500 index with maturity equal to 1 year (250 trading days) and strike prices between 100 and 2000. We will do this under different correlation scenarios. The purpose is to show how a stochastic volatility process can generate model prices that exhibit a Black-Scholes implied volatility smile.

Methodology: Monte Carlo simulation method-simulate 1000 paths of the underlying and the volatility/variance under the risk neutral probability. Using the following formula recursively(simulate path starting with S0 = \$1065, VI= $(0.2)^2$, simulating the paths at a daily frequency($\Delta t = 1/250$), continue till S250, repeat the procedure for 1000 paths):

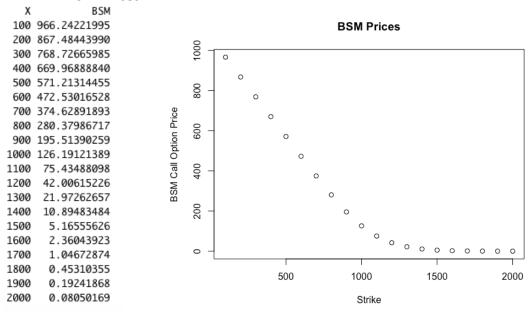
$$S_{(t+\Delta t)} = S_t e^{(r-0.5V_t)\Delta t + \sqrt{\Delta t} V_t \epsilon_{(t+\Delta t)}^1}$$

$$\tag{1}$$

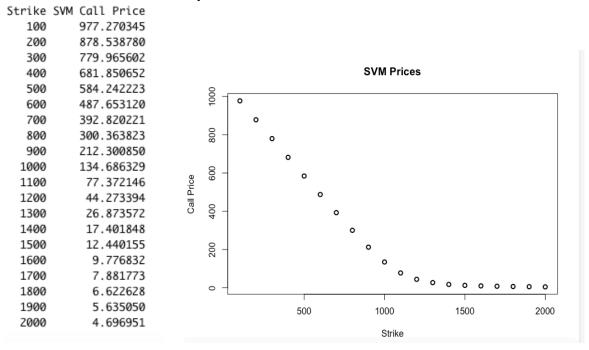
$$V_{(t+\Delta t)} = V_t + a(V_L - V_t)\Delta t + c\sqrt{\Delta t} |V_t| \left[\rho \epsilon_{(t+\Delta t)}^1 + \sqrt{(1-\rho^2)} \epsilon_{(t+\Delta t)}^2 \right]$$
(2)

Result

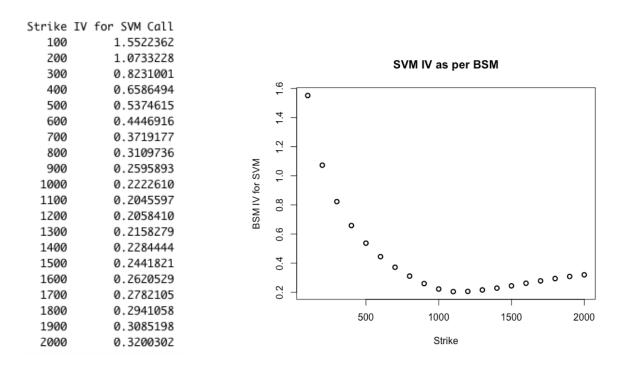
PART 1 -- BSM Prices:



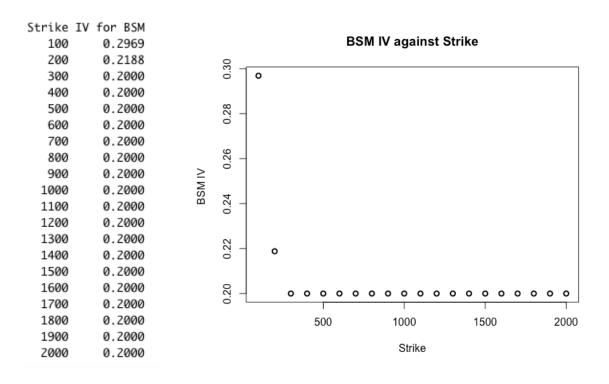
PART 2 --- Stochastic Volatility Model :



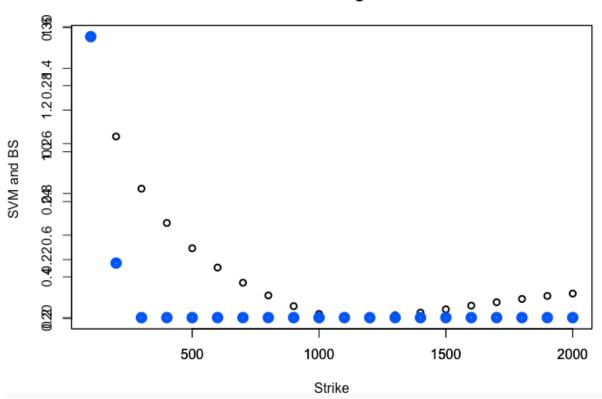
PART 3 --- Implied Volatility for SVM Calls:



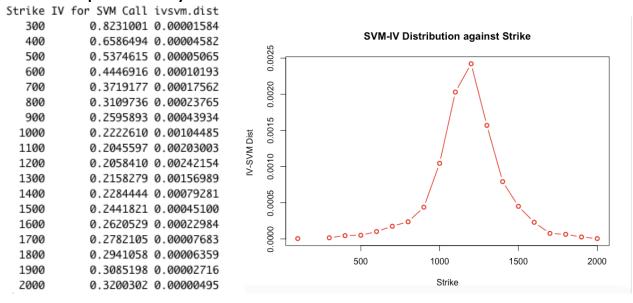
PART 3 --- Implied Volatility for BSM Calls:



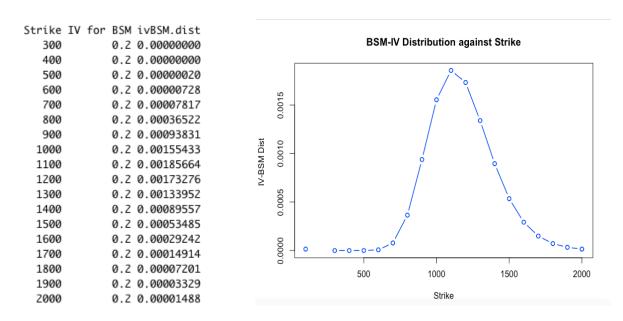




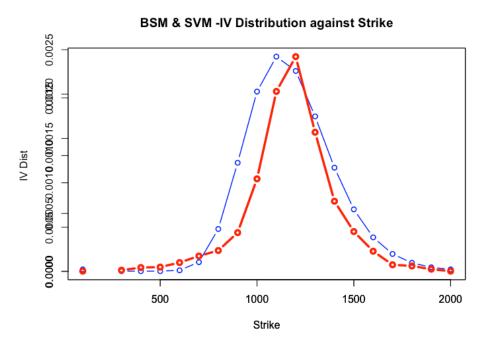
PART 4 ---- Implied Volatility Distribution for IV's of SVM Call Prices:



PART 4 --- Implied Volatility Distribution for IV's of BSM Call Prices:



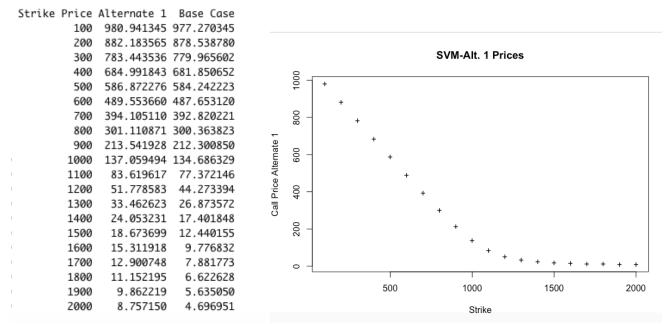
PART 4 --- Overlaying Plots of Implied Volatility Distribution derived from SVM and BSM Call Prices:



PART 5 -- In which way does a stochastic volatility model helps solving the implied volatility puzzle? BSM cannot explain negative skewness and leptokurtosis commonly observed in the market returns. This may be attributable to the fact that in practice, the assumption(behind BSM) of constant volatility does not hold.

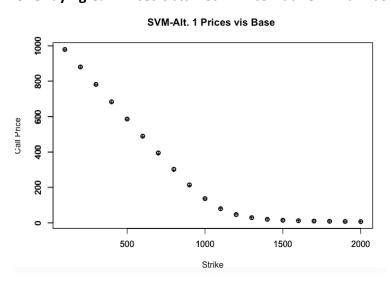
Volatility as a stochastic process is modeled into the SVM model of option pricing. The "c" in the model ,which is the volatility of volatility, helps to model clustering and produce heavier tails(which in turn create leptokurtic distribution of returns) ,while the correlation "p" between shocks to returns and shocks to volatility adds skew to the distribution(p<0 gives negative skew as observed in base case). Hence, SVM are useful since they help explain why options with different strikes and expirations have different BS implied volatilities(Volatility Smiles and Skew).

PART 6 --- Alternate 1 : When Correlation = 0
Call Prices under Alternate 1 vis-à-vis Base Case

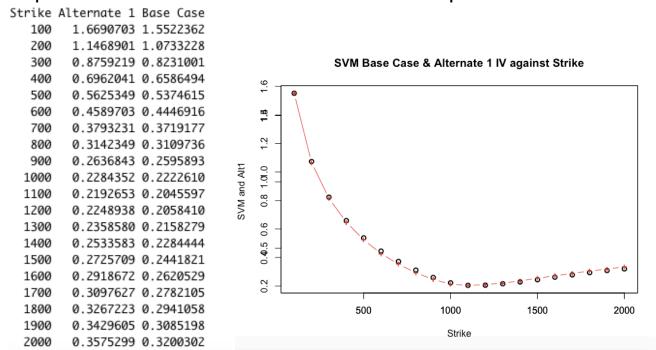


Comments: The options of the model derived from alternate 2 are priced slightly more than the base case

Overlaying Call Prices obtained in Alternative 1 with Base Case:

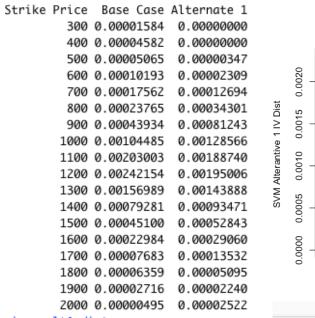


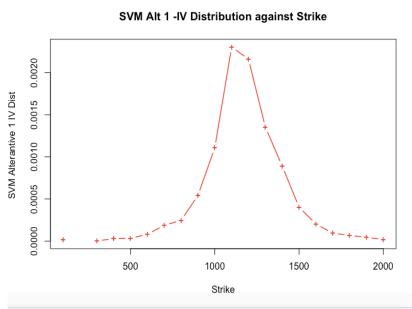
Implied Volatilities from SVM Call Prices under Alternative 1 compared with Base case:



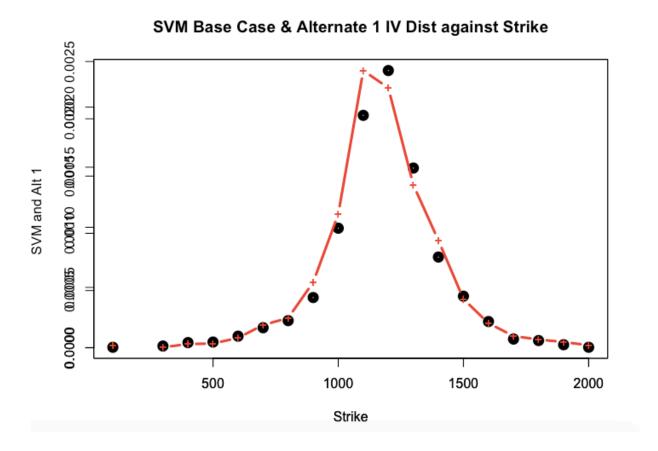
Comments: The Implied Volatilities for alternate 1 are higher than the IVs derived from Base Case SVM Call Prices

Distribution of Implied Volatility derived from SVM Call Prices under Alternate 1:



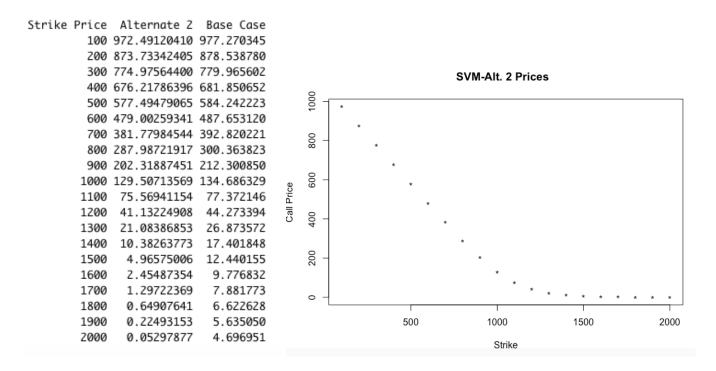


Overlaying Distribution of Implied Volatility derived from SVM Call Prices under Alternate 1 with Base



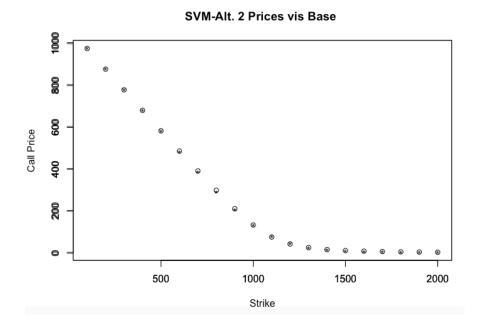
Comments : The distribution is still leptokurtic but due to zero correlation between shocks, it is more symmetric than Base Case

PART 7 --- Alternate 2 : c = 0.15
Call Price under Alternate 2 when compared with Base Case

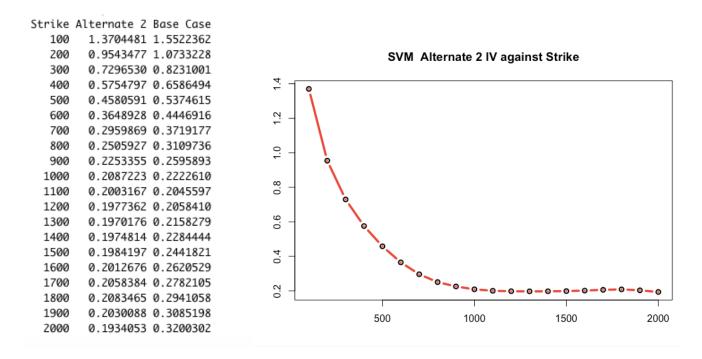


Comments: The options of the model derived from alternate 2 are priced slightly less than the base case

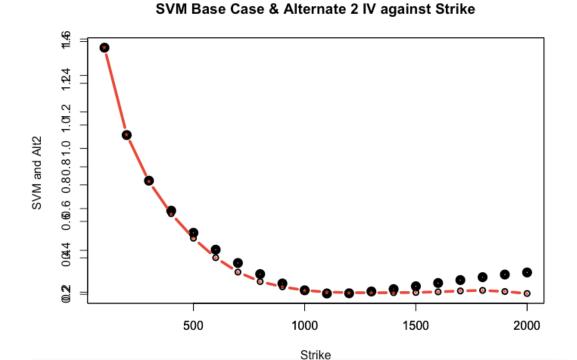
Overlay Plot for Call Prices obtained in Alternative 2 vis-a-vis Base Case:



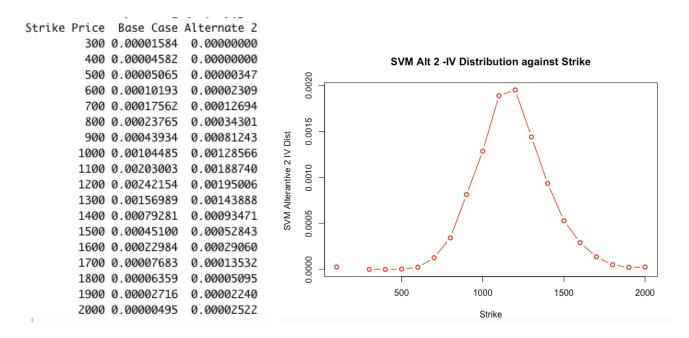
Implied Volatilities from SVM Call Prices under Alternative 2 compared with Base case:



Comments: The Implied Volatilities for alternate 2 are lower than the IVs derived from Base Case SVM Call Prices



Distribution of Implied Volatility derived from SVM Call Prices under Alternate 2:



Overlaying Distribution of Implied Volatility derived from SVM Call Prices under Alternate 2 with Base

Comments: The distribution for Alternate 2 is Leptokurtic but tails are thinner than base case

