

# Vega Behavior

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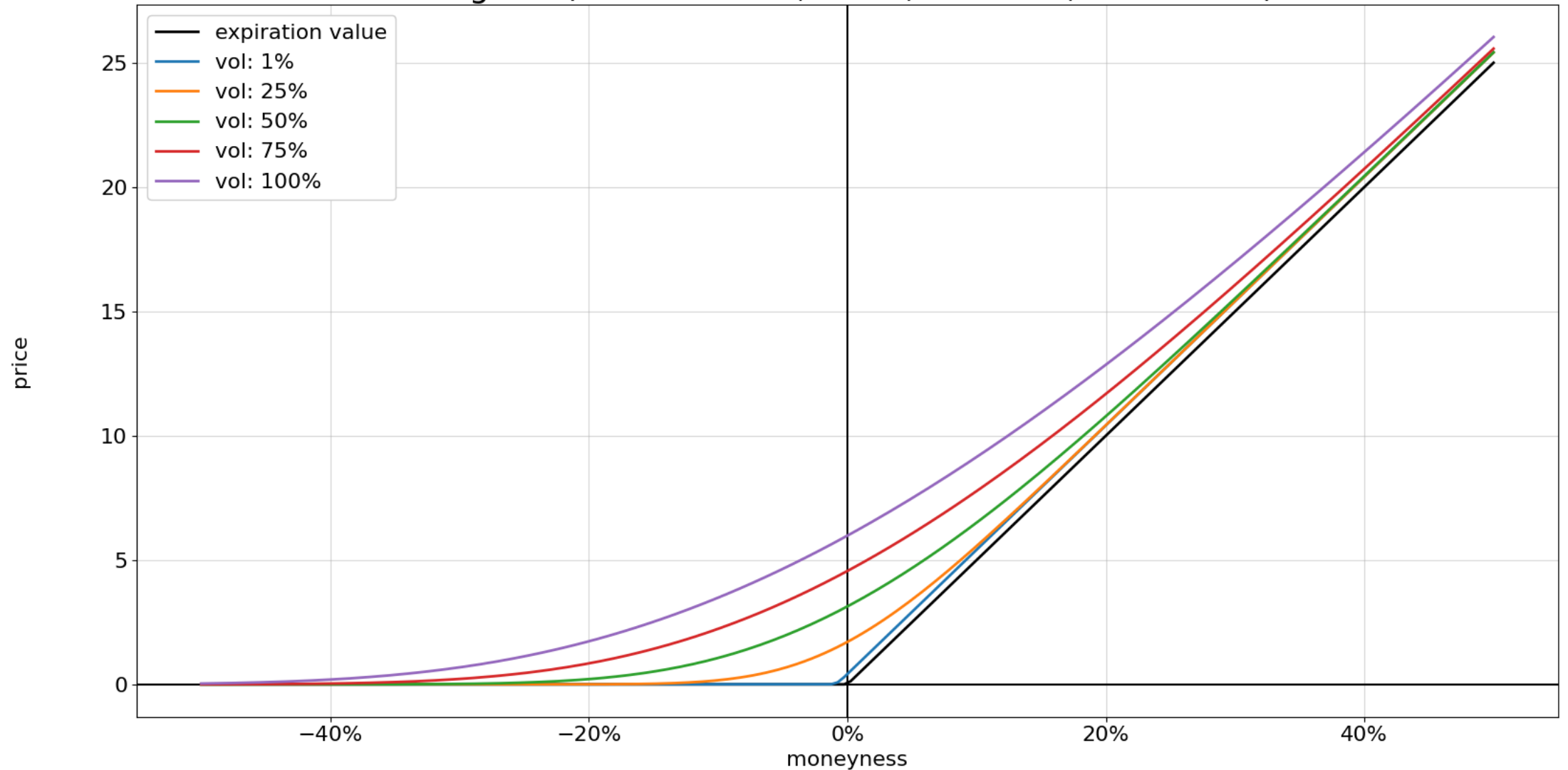
# Vega

Call, Put

$$v = \frac{dC}{d\sigma} = \frac{dP}{d\sigma} = \frac{d\Delta}{dS_0} = S_0 n(d_1) \sqrt{T}$$

# Volatility is more impactful on at the money option prices

long call (t=1.0 months, K=50, r=10.0%, vol=30.0%)



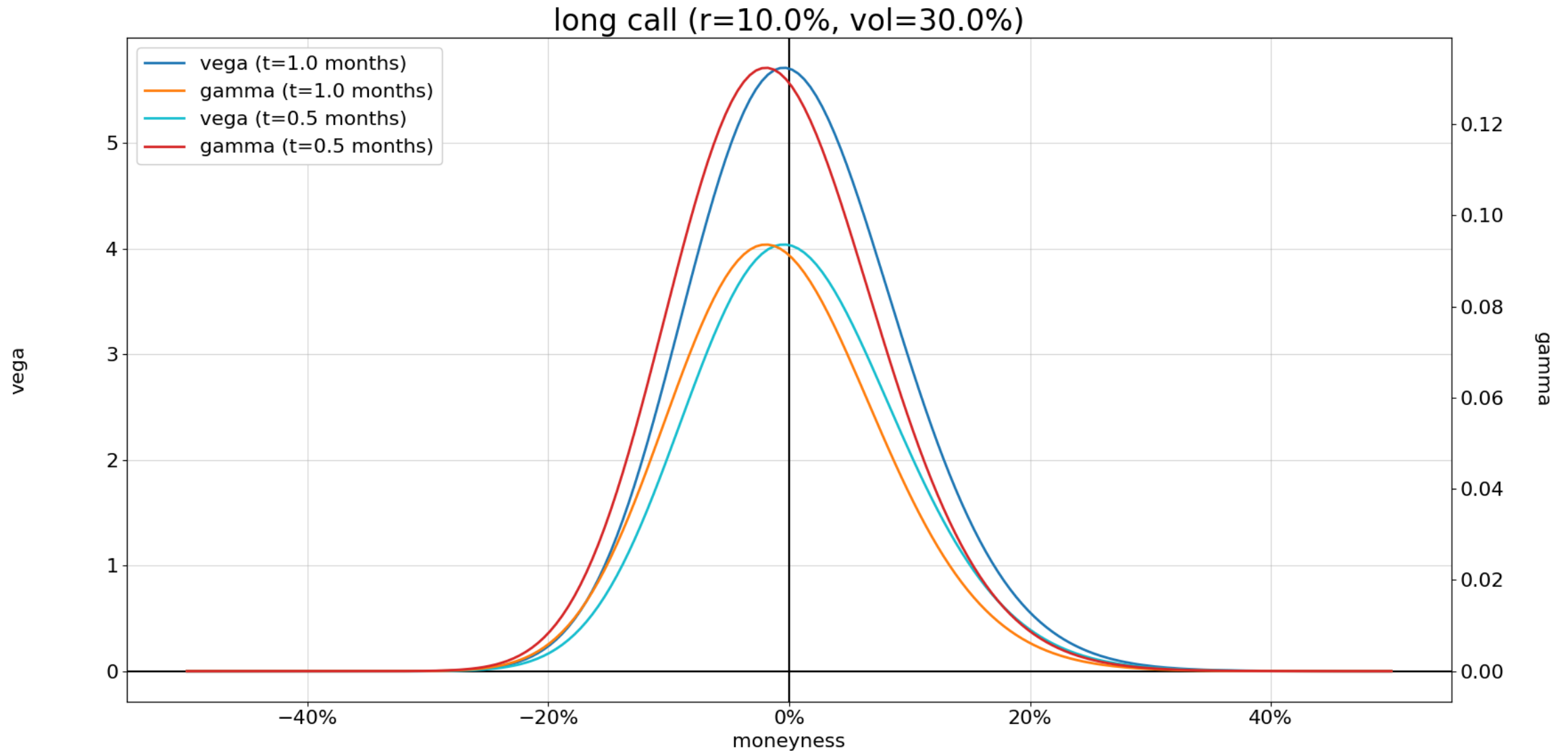
# Gamma and Vega Relationship

Given  $v = S_0 n(d_1) \sqrt{T}$  and  $\Gamma = \frac{n(d_1)}{S_0 \sigma \sqrt{T}}$  then

$$v = \frac{\Gamma}{S_0^2 \sigma T}$$

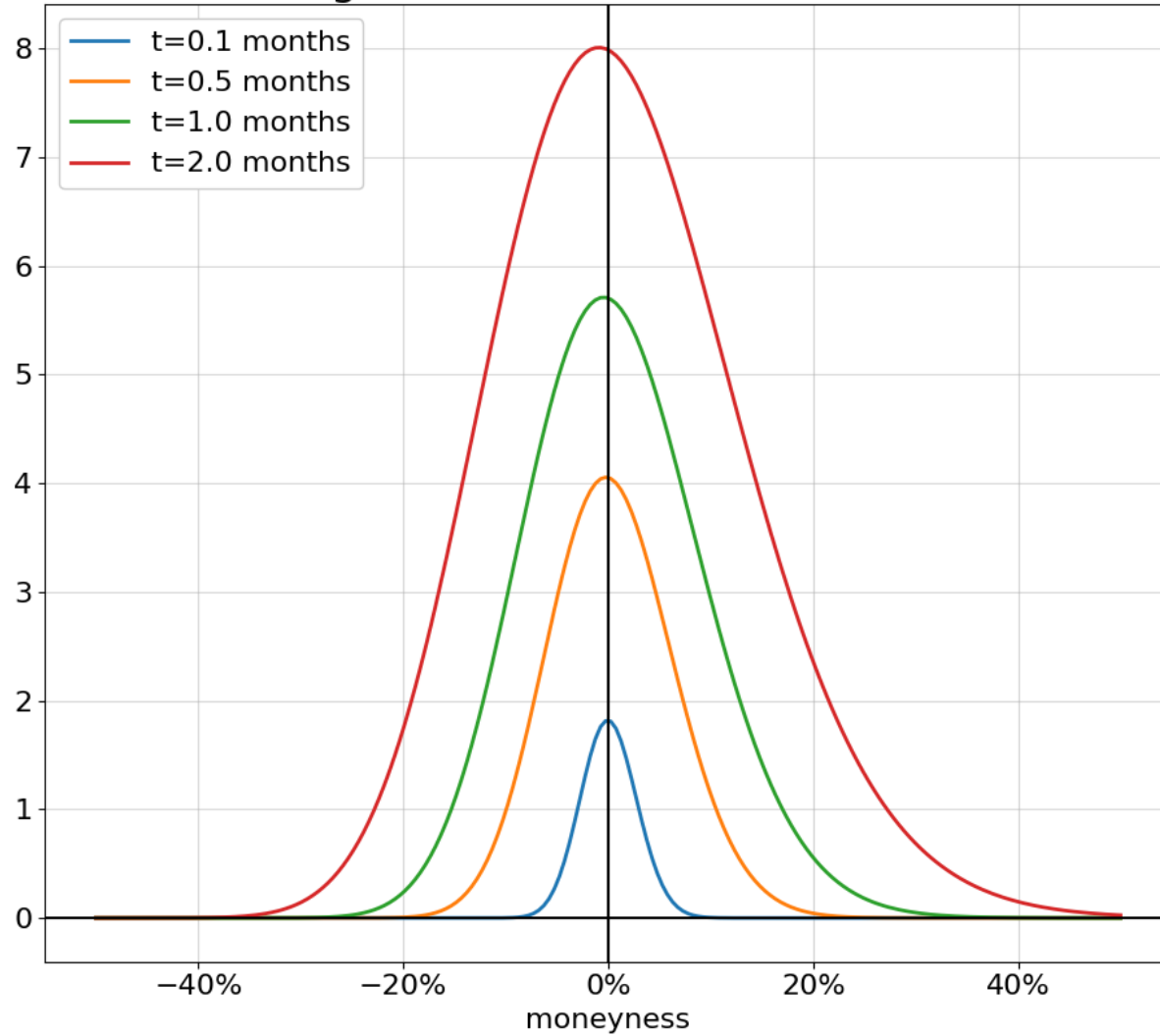
Which shows that gamma and vega are inversely related in respect to time. **What about volatility?**

# Gamma and Vega diverge in relation to time

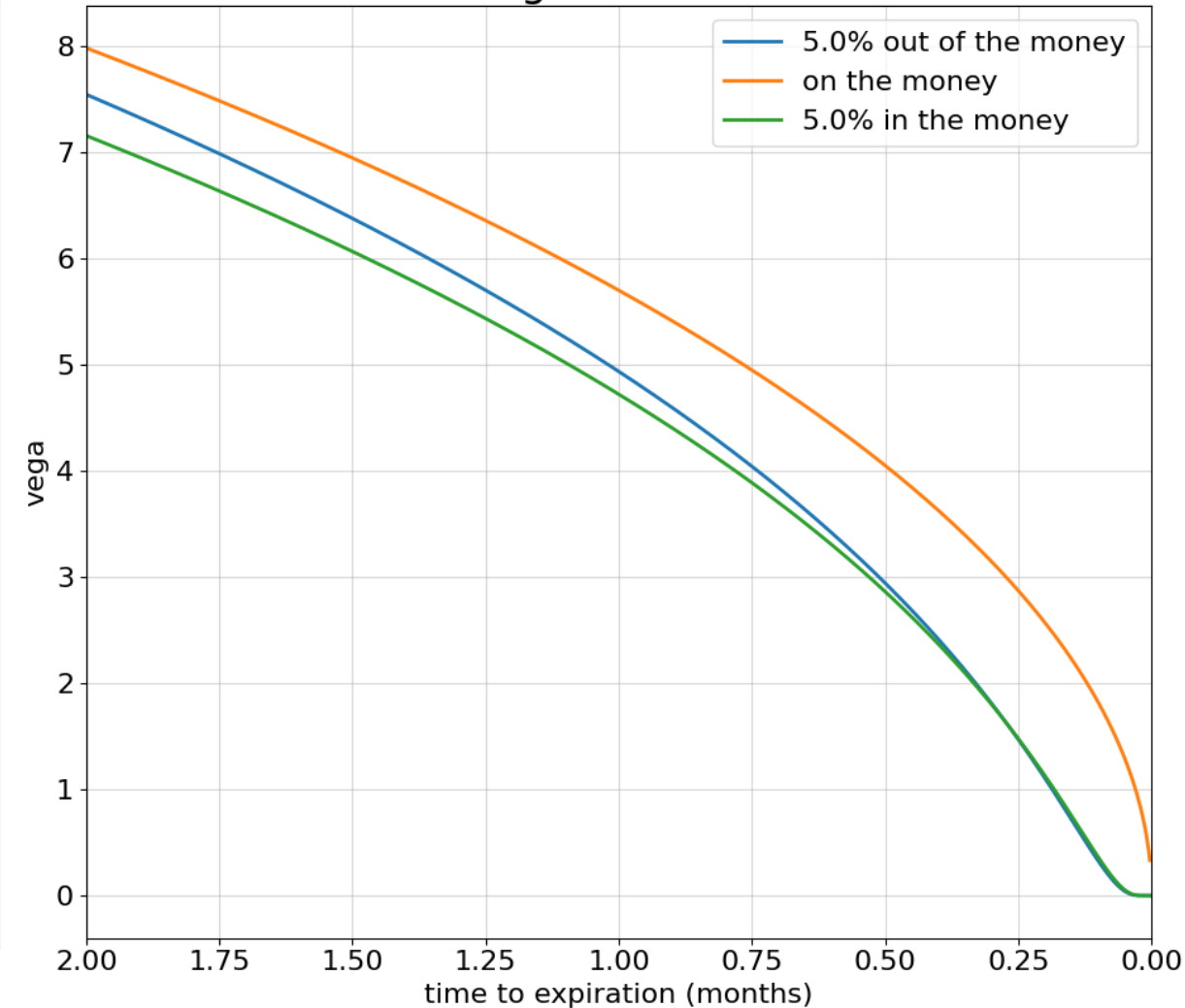


# Vega decays as time passes

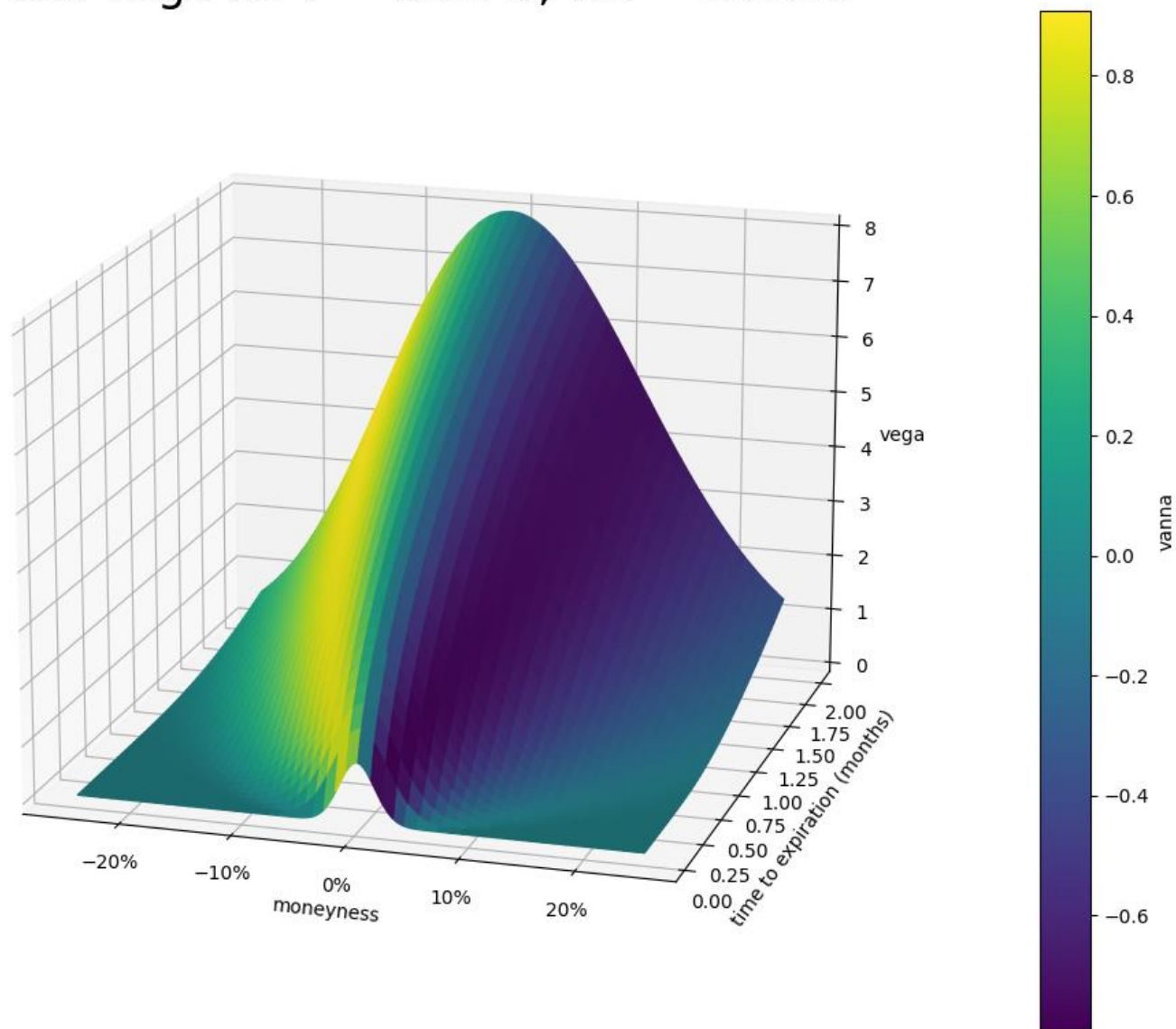
long call ( $r=10.0\%$ ,  $\text{vol}=30.0\%$ )



call vega accross time



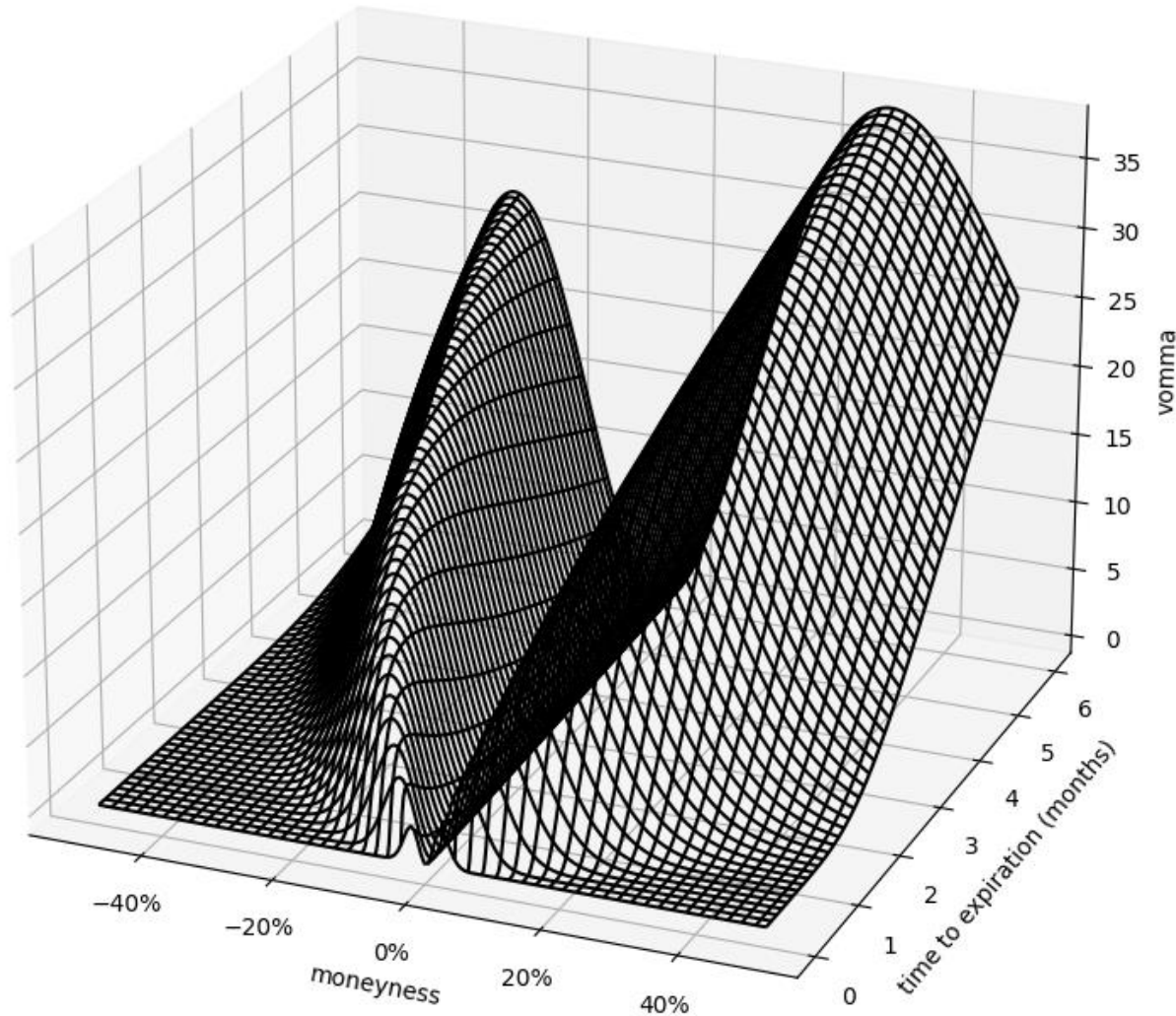
call vega for  $r = 10.0\%$ ,  $\text{vol} = 30.0\%$



$$vanna = \frac{d \text{vega}}{dS_0} = \frac{d \text{delta}}{d\sigma} = \frac{d^2 C}{dS_0 d\sigma} = \frac{d^2 P}{dS_0 d\sigma}$$

$$vanna = -n(d1) * \frac{d^2}{\sigma}$$

call vomma for  $r = 10.0\%$ ,  $\text{vol} = 30.0\%$



$$vomma = \frac{d \text{vega}}{d\sigma} = \frac{d^2 C}{d\sigma^2} = \frac{d^2 P}{d\sigma^2}$$

$$vomma = \text{vega} * d1 * d2 * \frac{1}{\sigma}$$