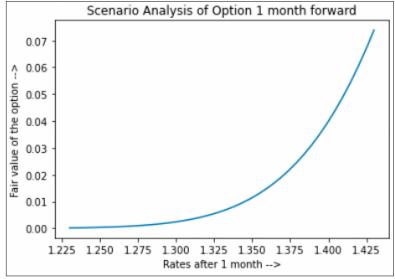
- I began by deciding the intervals over which the rate can change across the period of 1 month.
- Each interval is 0.05%. The values with which the initial r0 will change is shown in the image below. (As I used linspace to get these intervals they are shown until the 8th decimal place)

```
[-0.1]
             -0.09487179 -0.08974359 -0.08461538 -0.07948718 -0.07435897
-0.06923077 -0.06410256 -0.05897436 -0.05384615 -0.04871795 -0.04358974
-0.03846154 -0.03333333 -0.02820513 -0.02307692 -0.01794872 -0.01282051
-0.00769231 -0.0025641
                          0.0025641
                                       0.00769231
                                                   0.01282051
                                                               0.01794872
 0.02307692
              0.02820513
                          0.03333333
                                      0.03846154
                                                   0.04358974
                                                               0.04871795
 0.05384615
              0.05897436
                          0.06410256
                                      0.06923077
                                                   0.07435897
                                                               0.07948718
 0.08461538
             0.08974359
                          0.09487179
                                     0.1
```

- We add these "jumps" to r0, thus getting a possible value of r0 (after 1 month)
- These values of r0 are then used to calculate the fair value of the option, with a time to maturity of 2 months.
- The possible rate values are then graphed against the fair values of the option. This gives the following graph:



- Thus, we can see that as the rate increases the value of the option increases as we get closer to our strike "price" (rate).
- Code:

```
def calculateD(self):
    # calculating the Z value to get the normal distribution
    #print(self.scenarios) #uncomment to view the "jumps" in the rate
    for i in self.scenarios:
       self.Nd2.append(norm.cdf(d2))
def calculateValue0(self):
    self.calculateD()
    # calculating the normal value
    # final value calcualated using Black-Scholes Analytic
    for i in self.Nd2:
        self.v0.append(i*m.e**(-self.r*(self.T-self.t)))
    return (self.v0)
def graphScenario(self):
   plt.plot(self.rates, self.v0)
plt.xlabel("Rates after 1 month -->")
plt.ylabel("Fair value of the option -->")
    plt.title("Scenario Analysis of Option 1 month forward")
    plt.show()
```