

### 1 QUESTION - 1:

The price of European Call and Put Option given by BSM framework obtained after solving Black-Scholes-Merton PDE is:

$$\begin{aligned}C(x, t) &= xN(d_1) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2) \\P(x, t) &= Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(-d_2) - xN(-d_1)\end{aligned}$$

where,

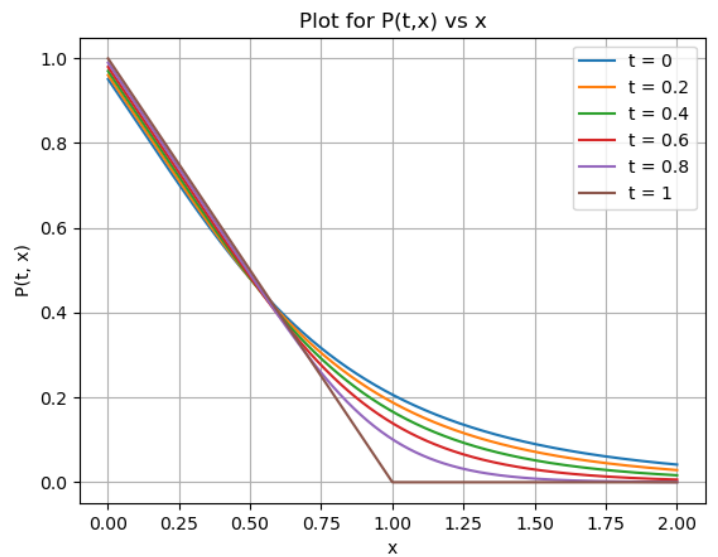
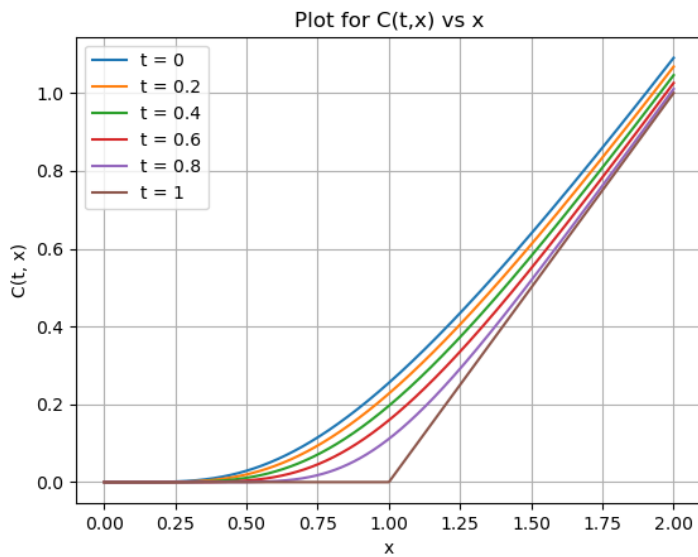
$$\begin{aligned}d_1 &= \frac{\log\left(\frac{x}{K}\right) + (r + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\d_2 &= \frac{\log\left(\frac{x}{K}\right) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\N(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy\end{aligned}$$

The program for computing the price of European call and put options at time t in the classical BSM framework is as follows:

```
8 import numpy as np
9 import math
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 from scipy.stats import norm
12
13 |
14 def BSM_model(x, t, T, K, r, sigma):
15     d1 = ( math.log(x/K) + (r + 0.5 * sigma * sigma) * (T - t) ) / ( sigma * math.sqrt(T - t) )
16     d2 = ( math.log(x/K) + (r - 0.5 * sigma * sigma) * (T - t) ) / ( sigma * math.sqrt(T - t) )
17
18
19     call_price = x * norm.cdf(d1) - K * math.exp( -r * (T - t) ) * norm.cdf(d2)
20     put_price = K * math.exp( -r * (T - t) ) * norm.cdf(-d2) - x * norm.cdf(-d1)
21
22     return call_price, put_price
23
24
25 def main():
26     C, P = BSM_model(10, 0.2, 1, 1, 0.05, 0.6)
27     print("Call Price =", C)
28     print("Put Price =", P)
29
30
31 if __name__ == "__main__":
32     main()
```

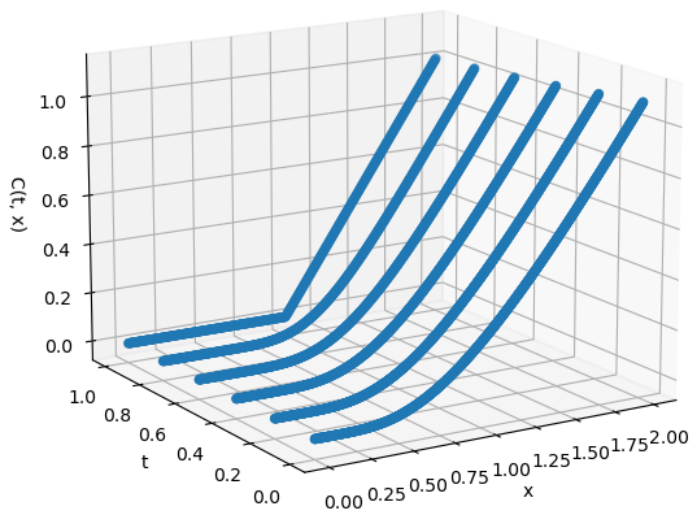
## 2 QUESTION - 2:

The plot of  $C(t, x)$  and  $P(t, x)$  as a function of  $x$  is as follows:

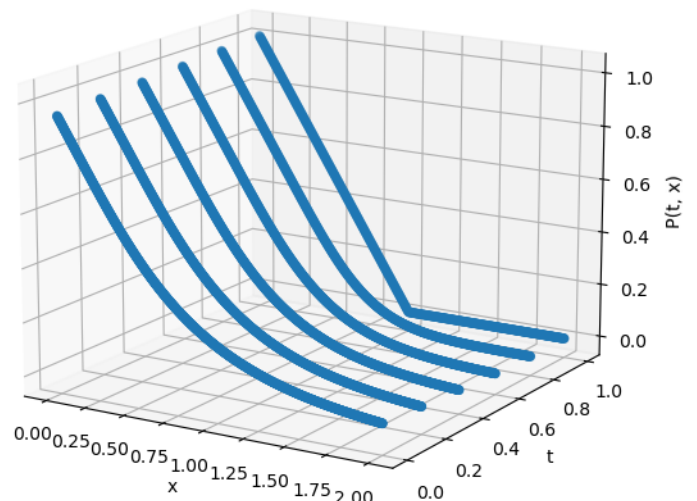


The 3-dimensional plots for  $C(t, x)$  &  $P(t, x)$  are:

Dependence of  $C(t, x)$  on  $t$  and  $x$



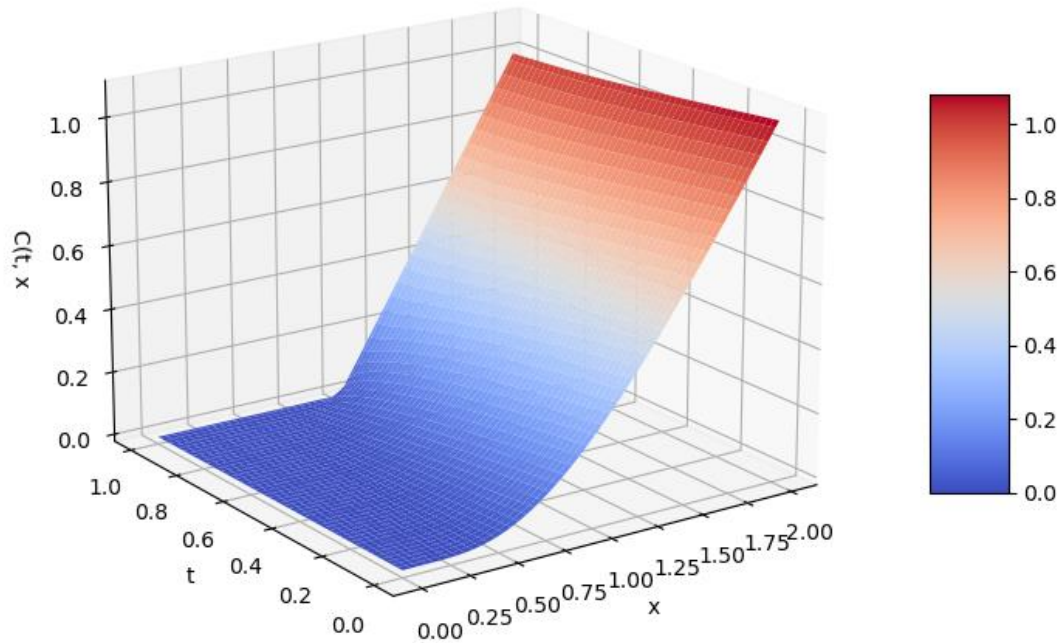
Dependence of  $P(t, x)$  on  $t$  and  $x$



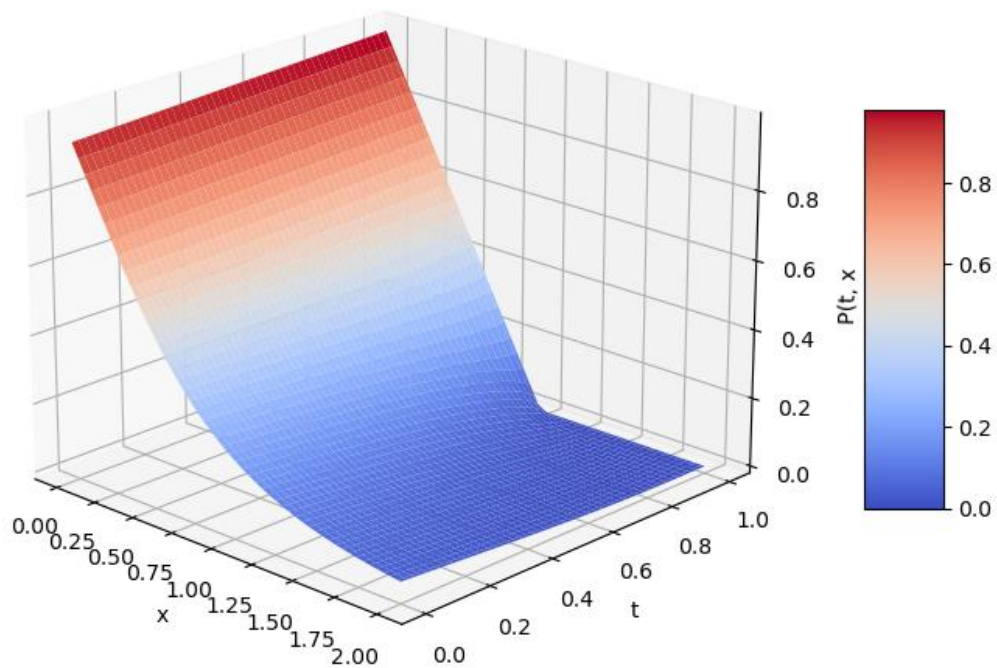
### 3 QUESTION – 3 :

The plots for  $C(t, x)$  and  $P(t, x)$  as smooth surfaces above the  $(t, x)$  plane are:

$C(t, x)$  vs  $x$  and  $t$



$P(t, x)$  vs  $x$  and  $t$



## 4 QUESTION – 4: SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

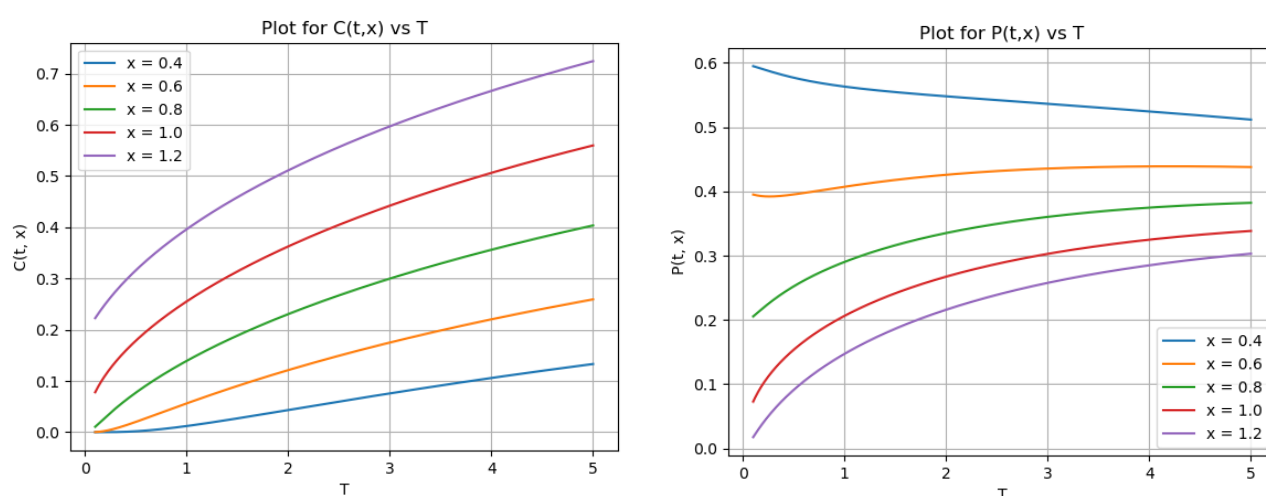
- The parameters values are varied accordingly, and where some particular values of parameters are required, they are taken from the following:

$$x = 0.8, \quad t = 0, \quad T = 1, \quad K = 1, \quad r = 0.05, \quad \sigma = 0.6$$

### i. Variation of C and P with stock price x:

The plots for this case was done in Q2 and Q3.

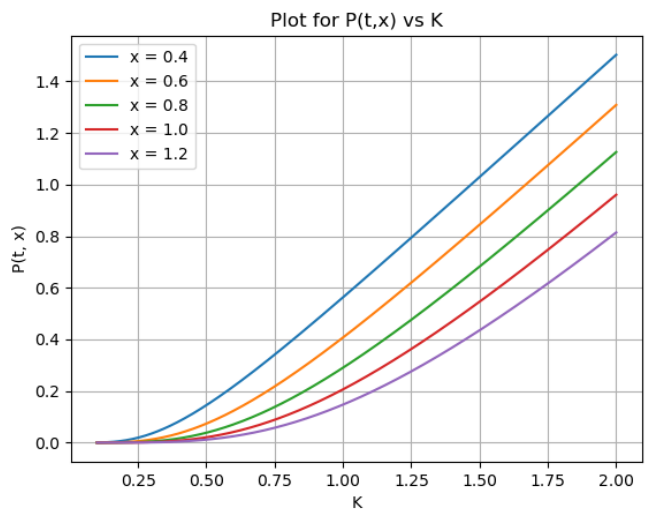
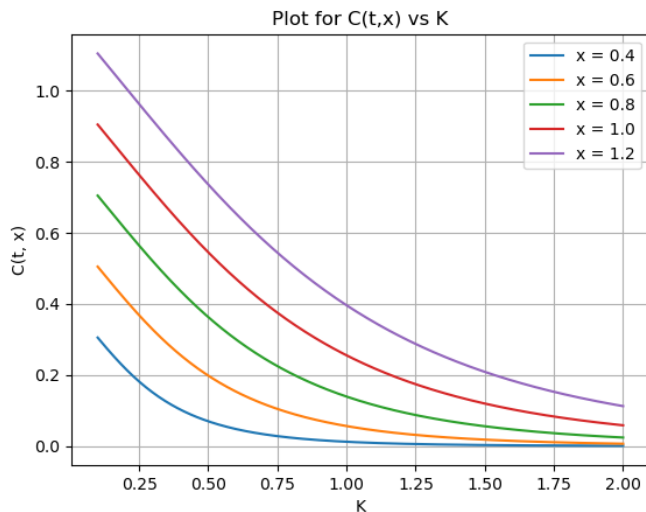
### ii. Variation of C and P with expiration time T:



Some of the values are: (with parameters as  $x = 0.8$ ,  $t = 0$ ,  $K = 1$ ,  $r = 0.05$  and  $\sigma = 0.6$ )

SI No.	T	C(t, x)	P(t, x)
1.	0.1	0.0104876	0.2055
2.	0.590982	0.0897777	0.260661
3.	1.08196	0.147911	0.29525
4.	1.57295	0.195092	0.319458
5.	2.06393	0.235421	0.33737
6.	2.55491	0.270874	0.350952
7.	3.04589	0.302594	0.361329
8.	3.53687	0.331314	0.369225
9.	4.02786	0.357547	0.375138
10.	4.51884	0.381665	0.379429

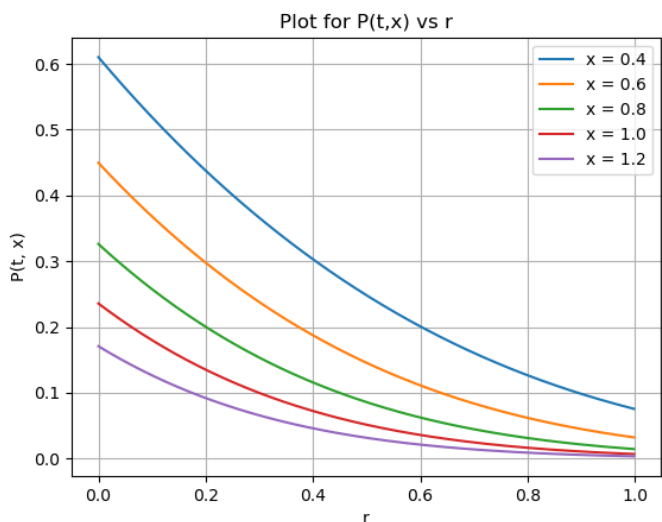
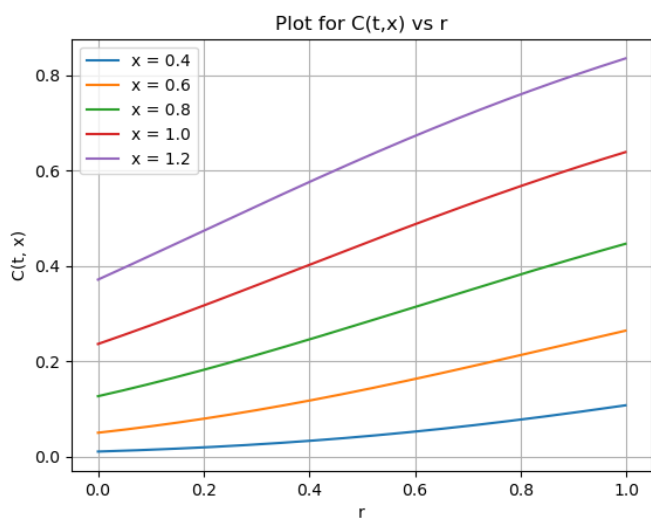
### iii. Variation of C and P with strike price K:



Some of the values are: (with parameters as  $x = 0.8$ ,  $t = 0$ ,  $T = 1$ ,  $r = 0.05$  and  $\sigma = 0.6$ )

SI No.	K	C(t, x)	P(t, x)
1.	0.1	0.704885	7.64124e-06
2.	0.290381	0.527951	0.00417013
3.	0.480762	0.376097	0.0334112
4.	0.671142	0.261841	0.100251
5.	0.861523	0.181355	0.200861
6.	1.0519	0.126098	0.3267
7.	1.24228	0.0883989	0.470096
8.	1.43267	0.0625982	0.625392
9.	1.62305	0.0448062	0.788695
10.	1.81343	0.0324182	0.957403

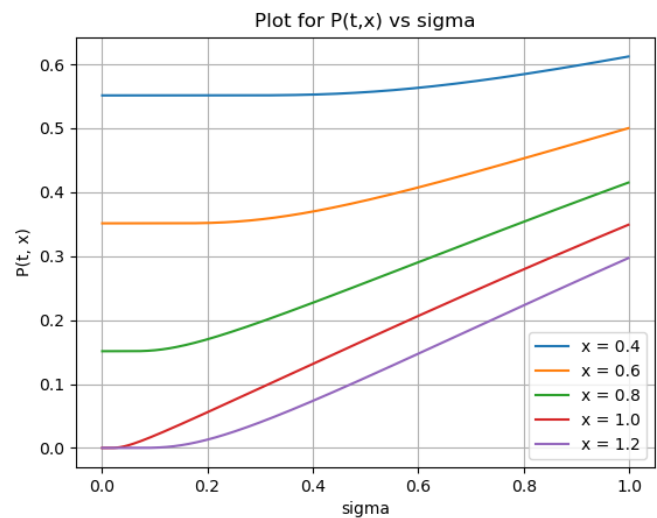
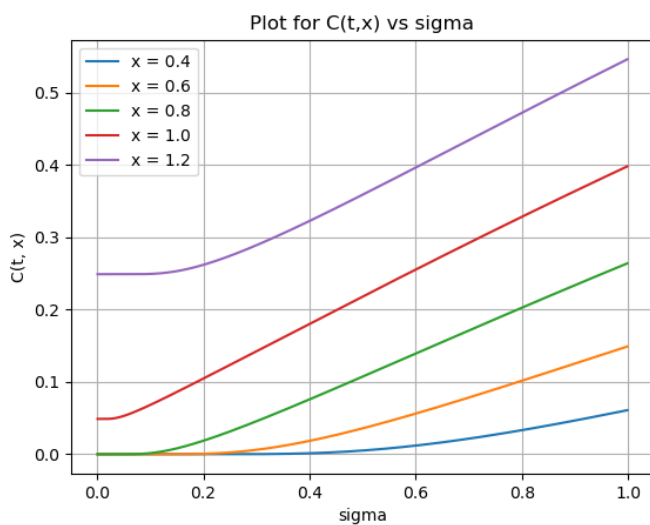
### iv. Variation of C and P with rate of interest r:



Some of the values are: (with parameters as  $x = 0.8$ ,  $t = 0$ ,  $T = 1$ ,  $K = 1$  and  $\sigma = 0.6$ )

SI No.	r	C(t, x)	P(t, x)
1.	0	0.126249	0.326249
2.	0.1	0.152689	0.257526
3.	0.2	0.181639	0.20037
4.	0.3	0.212714	0.153533
5.	0.4	0.24544	0.11576
6.	0.5	0.279282	0.0858129
7.	0.6	0.313685	0.0624963
8.	0.7	0.348098	0.0446838
9.	0.8	0.382015	0.0313436
10.	0.9	0.414987	0.0215565

**v. Variation of C and P with Volatility  $\sigma$ :**



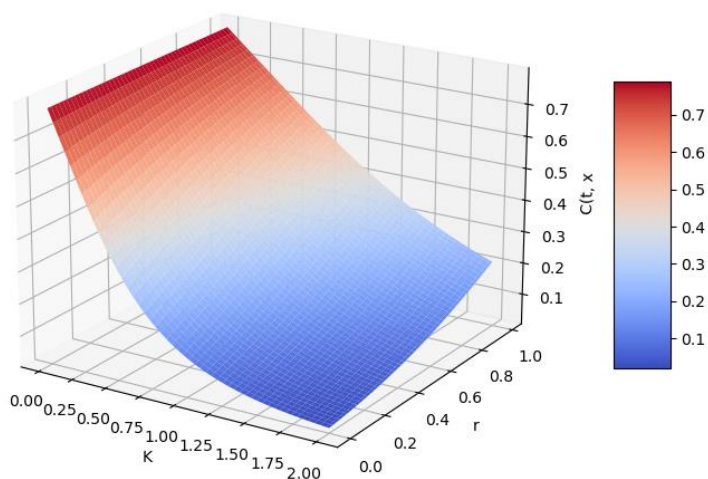
Some of the values are: (with parameters as  $x = 0.8$ ,  $t = 0$ ,  $T = 1$ ,  $K = 1$  and  $r = 0.05$ )

SI No.	$\sigma$	C(t, x)	P(t, x)
1.	0.001	0	0.151229
2.	0.1009	0.00154652	0.152776
3.	0.2008	0.0187849	0.170014
4.	0.3007	0.0457362	0.196966
5.	0.4006	0.0759687	0.227198
6.	0.5005	0.10742	0.258649
7.	0.6004	0.139262	0.290492
8.	0.7003	0.171081	0.32231
9.	0.8002	0.202627	0.353856
10.	0.9001	0.233733	0.384963

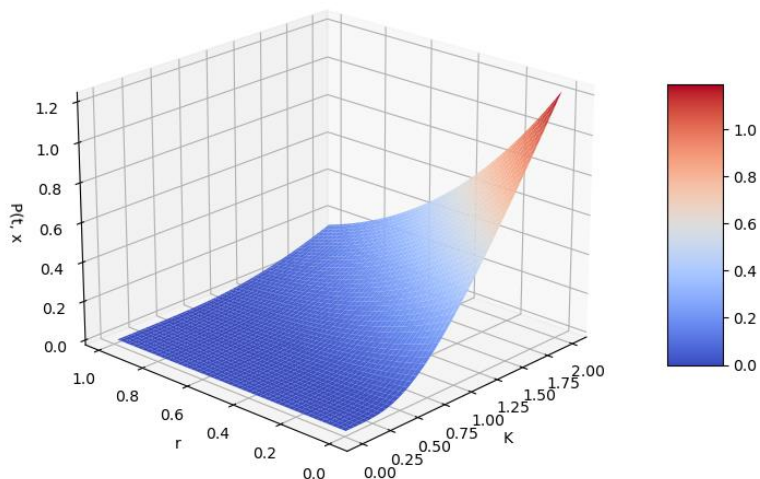


## vi. Variation of C and P with K & r:

$C(t, x)$  vs K and r

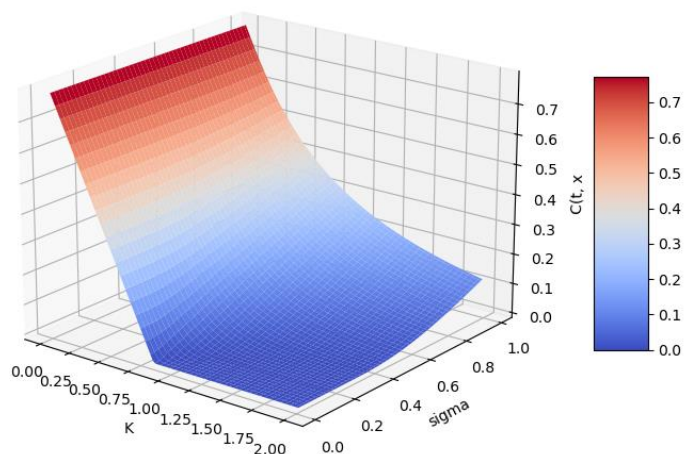


$P(t, x)$  vs K and r

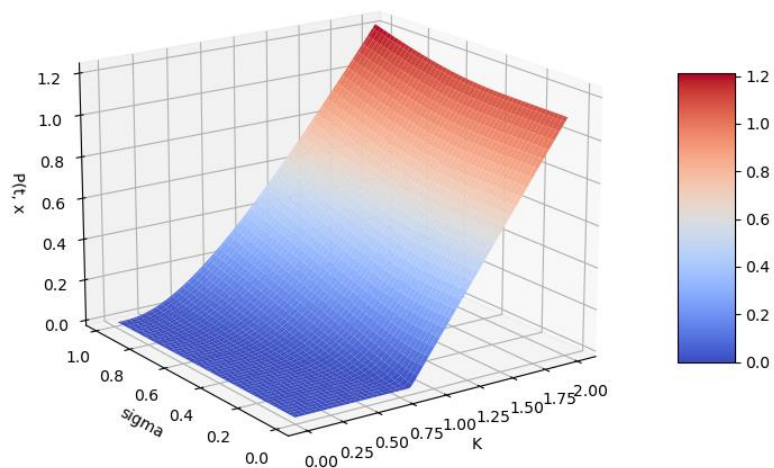


## vii. Variation of C and P with K & $\sigma$ :

$C(t, x)$  vs K and sigma

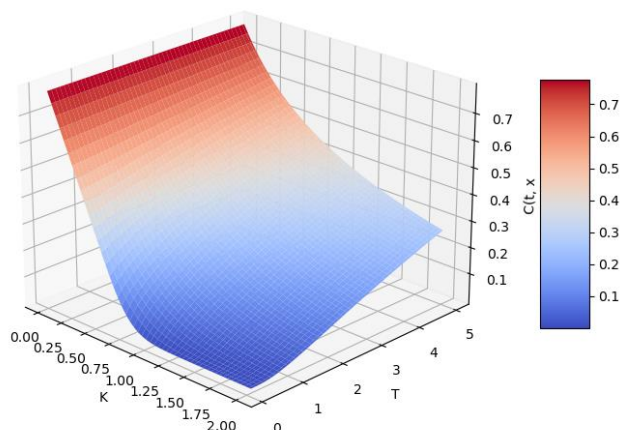


$P(t, x)$  vs K and sigma

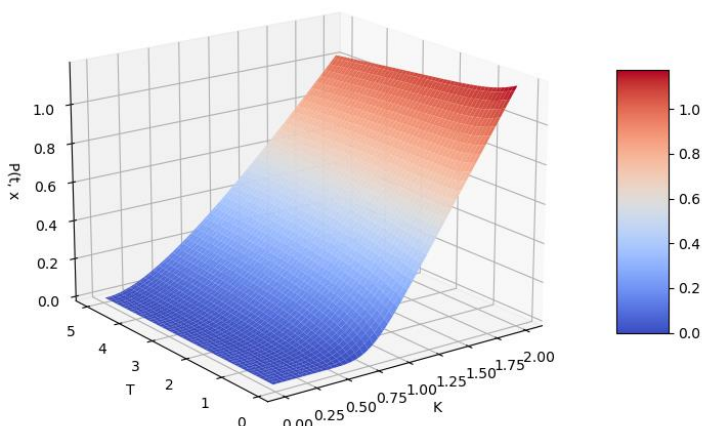


## viii. Variation of C and P with K & T:

$C(t, x)$  vs K and T

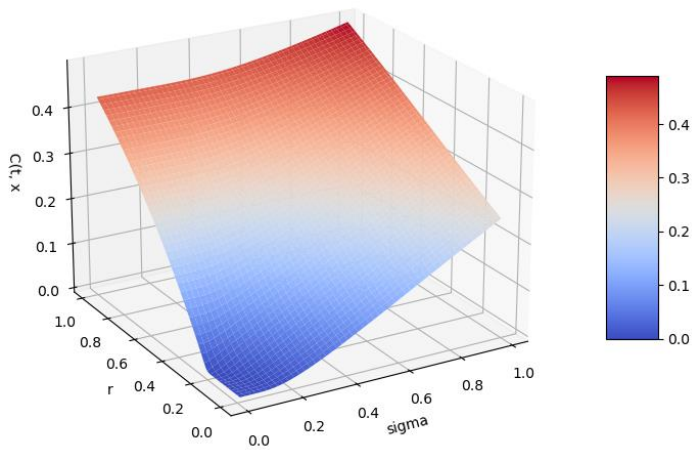


$P(t, x)$  vs K and T

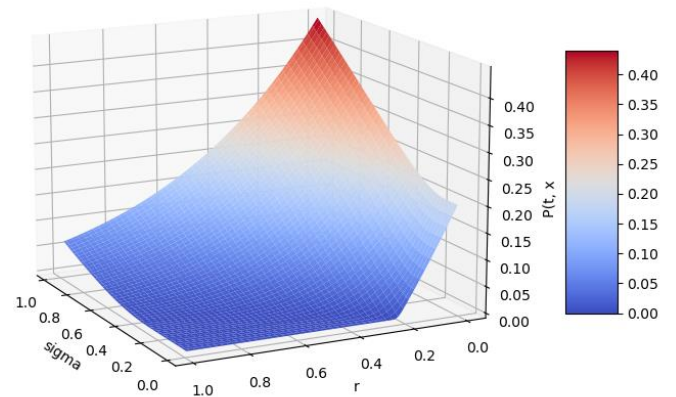


### ix. Variation of C and P with $r$ & $\sigma$ :

$C(t, x)$  vs sigma and  $r$

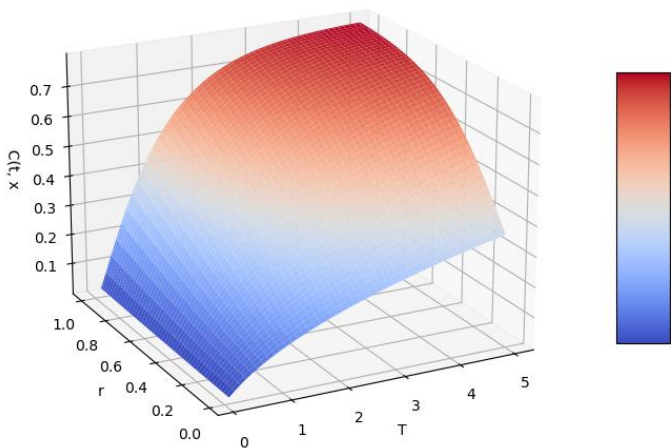


$P(t, x)$  vs sigma and  $r$

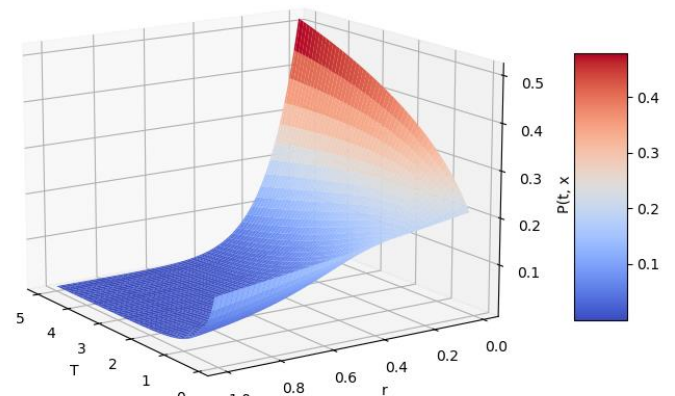


### x. Variation of C and P with $T$ & $r$ :

$C(t, x)$  vs  $T$  and  $r$

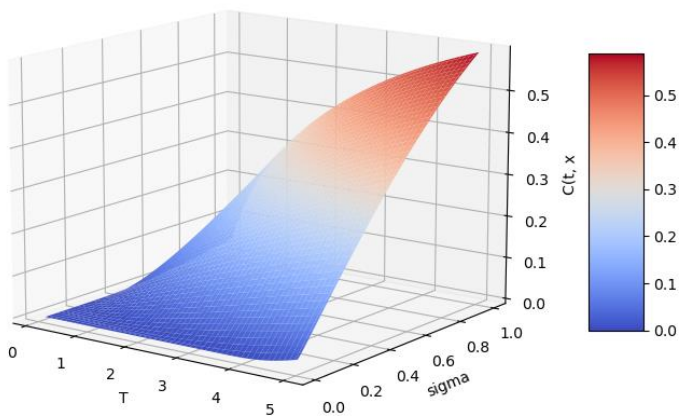


$P(t, x)$  vs  $T$  and  $r$

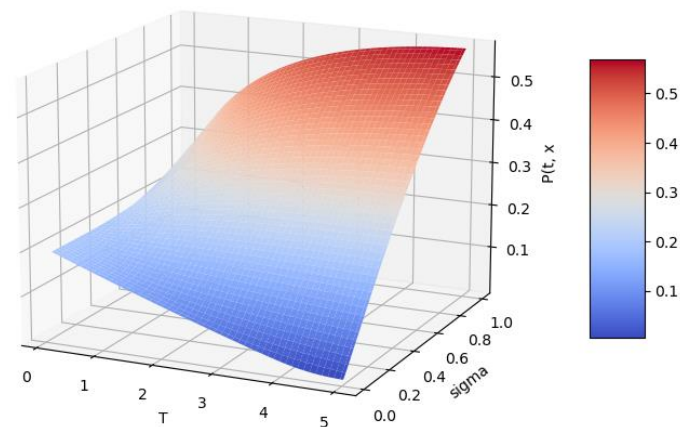


### xi. Variation of C and P with $T$ & $\sigma$ :

$C(t, x)$  vs  $T$  and sigma



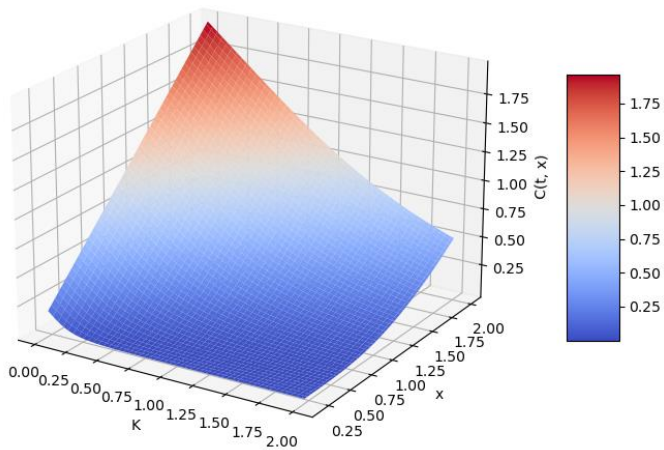
$P(t, x)$  vs  $T$  and sigma



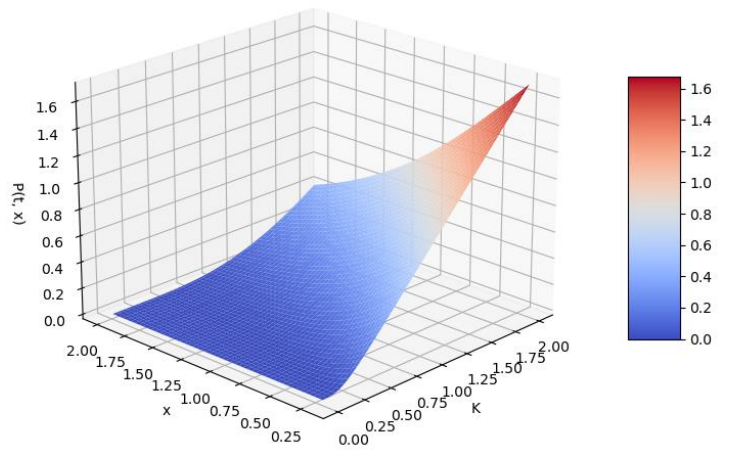


**xii. Variation of C and P with K & x:**

$C(t, x)$  vs K and x

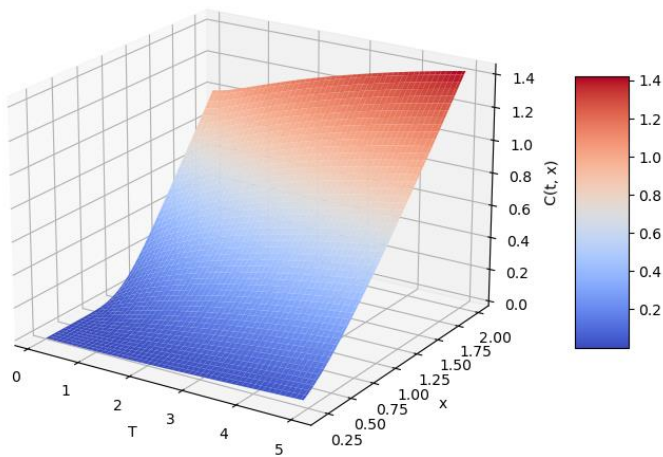


$P(t, x)$  vs K and x

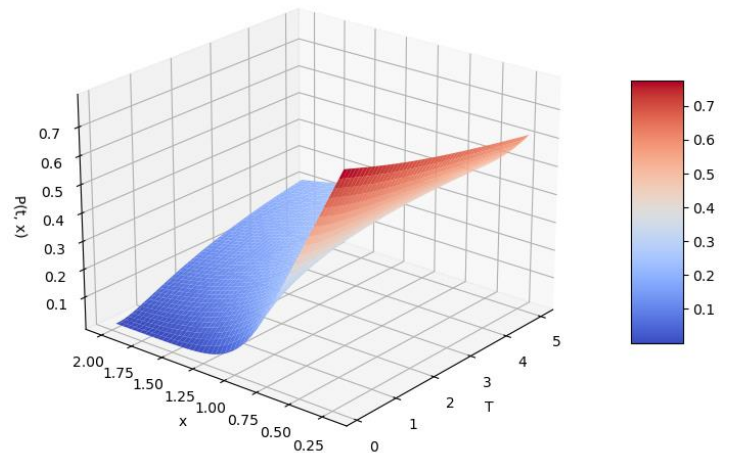


**xiii. Variation of C and P with T & x:**

$C(t, x)$  vs T and x

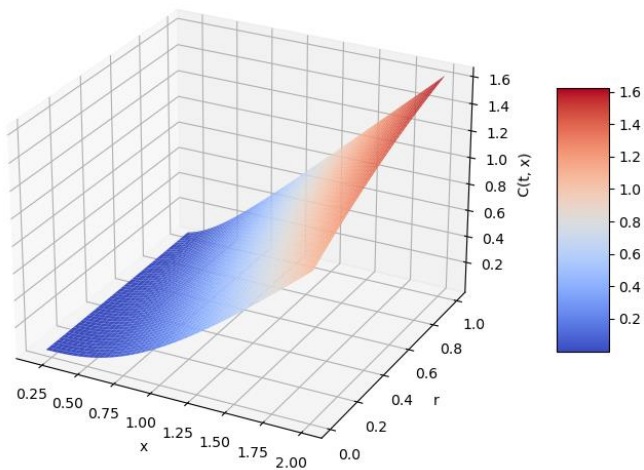


$P(t, x)$  vs T and x

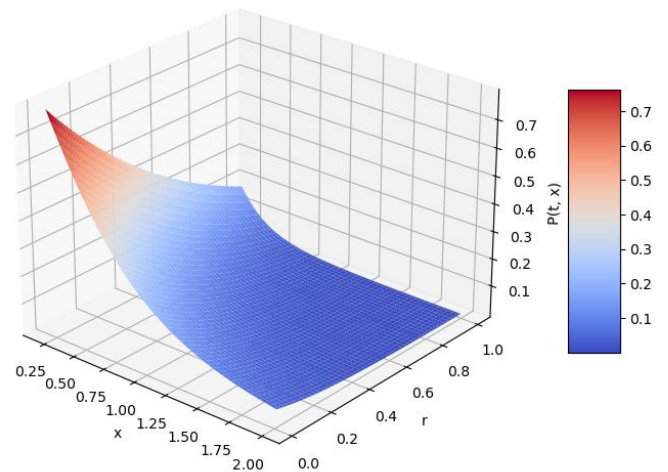


**xiv. Variation of C and P with x & r:**

$C(t, x)$  vs x and r

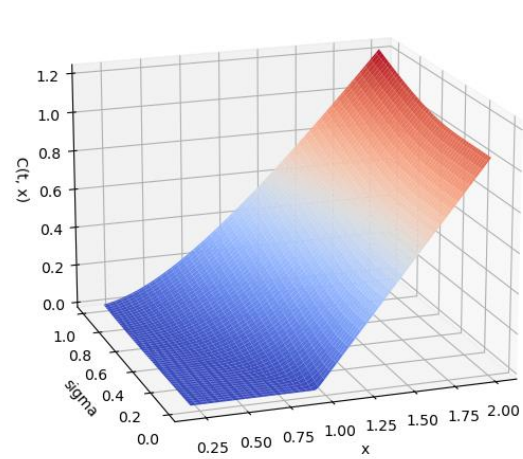


$P(t, x)$  vs x and r



xv. Variation of C and P with x &  $\sigma$ :

C(t, x) vs x and sigma



P(t, x) vs x and sigma

