

# Notes on Static Replication

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## 1 Replication of a European Payoff

For a vanilla European call option with spot price  $S_t$ , strike  $K$ , expiration  $T$ , its value at  $t$  can be determined by

$$C(K) = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^{+\infty} (S_T - K)^+ p(t, S_t; T, S_T) dS_T = e^{-r\tau} \int_K^{+\infty} (S_T - K) p(t, S_t; T, S_T) dS_T, \quad (1)$$

where  $r$  is the risk free rate,  $p(t, S_t; T, S_T)$  is the transition density for the asset price starting from  $S_t$  at  $t$  and ending with  $S_T$  at  $T$ , and  $\tau = T - t$ . In the Black-Scholes world, the underlying process is

$$\frac{dS_t}{S_t} = (r - q)dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad (2)$$

where  $q$  is the dividend rate. The corresponding transition density is given by

$$p(t, S_t; T, S_T) = \frac{1}{S_T \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2\tau}} \exp \left( -\frac{\left( \log \left( \frac{S_T}{S_t} \right) - \left( r - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) \tau \right)^2}{2\sigma^2\tau} \right). \quad (3)$$

On the other hand, if we have the call option prices for a continuum of strikes, the transition density can be recovered by differentiating the call option price twice,

$$\frac{\partial^2 C(K)}{\partial K^2} = e^{-r\tau} p(t, S_t; T, K). \quad (4)$$

We can obtain the same result from put option prices, *i.e.*,

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(K)}{\partial K^2} = e^{-r\tau} p(t, S_t; T, K). \quad (5)$$

Given the transition density, the price of a European contract with arbitrary payoff  $f(S_T)$  at maturity is given by

$$V = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^{+\infty} f(K) p(t, S_t; T, K) dK. \quad (6)$$

Using Eqs. (4) and (5), Eq. (6) can be represented in terms of out-of-the-money (OTM) option prices,

$$V = \int_0^F f(K) \frac{\partial^2 P(K)}{\partial K^2} dK + \int_F^{+\infty} f(K) \frac{\partial^2 C(K)}{\partial K^2} dK, \quad (7)$$

where  $F$  is an arbitrary positive number. Integrating the above equation by parts twice, we have

$$V = e^{-r\tau} f(F) + f'(F) [e^{-q\tau} S_t - e^{-r\tau} F] + \int_0^F f''(K) P(K) dK + \int_F^{+\infty} f''(K) C(K) dK. \quad (8)$$

Here, we have used the call-put parity,

$$C(K) - P(K) = e^{-q\tau} S_t - e^{-r\tau} K. \quad (9)$$

Therefore, if  $F$  is chosen to be the forward price  $F_T = S_t e^{(r-q)\tau}$ , the linear term will drop out,

$$V = e^{-r\tau} f(F_T) + \int_0^{F_T} f''(K) P(K) dK + \int_{F_T}^{+\infty} f''(K) C(K) dK. \quad (10)$$

This means that we can replicate a European contract with arbitry payoff with plain vanilla options.

Another usefull representation of the static replication is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(S_T) &= f(F) + f'(F) [(S_T - F)^+ - (F - S_T)^+] \\ &\quad + \int_0^F f''(K) (F - S_T)^+ dK + \int_F^{+\infty} f''(K) (S_T - F)^+ dK. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

This can be viewed as the forward version of Eq. (8).

## 2 Static Replication of Barrier Options

Consider a down-and-in barrier option with barrier level  $H < S_t$  with terminal payoff  $f(S_T)$ , the option price is given by

$$V_{DI} = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^{+\infty} f(K) p(t, S_t; T, K; H) dK, \quad (12)$$

where  $p(t, S_t; T, K; H)$  is the transition density from  $S_t$  at  $t$  to  $K$  at  $T$ , while the underlying process has hit barrier  $H$  at least once in this time frame. The option price can be decomposed into two parts,

$$V_{DI} = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^H f(K) p(t, S_t; T, K) dK + e^{-r\tau} \int_H^{+\infty} f(K) p(t, S_t; T, K; H) dK. \quad (13)$$

The first term is identical to its European counterpart, since the terminal underlying price is below the barrier level, and the underlying process must have cross the barrier level at least once. Therefore, the transition density reduces to a plain vanilla one. For the second term, assume the

density for the first passage time to the barrier  $H$  starting from  $S_t$  at  $t$  is given by  $\phi(t, S_t; \delta, H)$ , then

$$p(t, S_t; T, K; H) = \int_t^T \phi(t, S_t; \delta, H) p(\delta, H; T, K) d\delta. \quad (14)$$

The second term of Eq. (13) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-r\tau} \int_H^{+\infty} f(K) p(t, S_t; T, K; H) dK \\ = & e^{-r\tau} \int_t^T d\delta \phi(t, S_t; \delta, H) \int_H^{+\infty} dK f(K) p(\delta, H; T, K) \\ = & e^{-r\tau} \int_t^T d\delta \phi(t, S_t; \delta, H) \int_0^H dK \left(\frac{H}{K}\right)^2 f\left(\frac{H^2}{K}\right) p\left(\delta, H; T, \frac{H^2}{K}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

From Eq. (3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{H}{K}\right)^2 p\left(\delta, H; T, \frac{H^2}{K}\right) \\ = & \left(\frac{H}{K}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\frac{H^2}{K} \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2(T-\delta)}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\log\left(\frac{H}{K}\right) - \left(r - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-\delta)\right)^2}{2\sigma^2(T-\delta)}\right) \\ = & \left(\frac{K}{H}\right)^k \frac{1}{K \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2(T-\delta)}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\log\left(\frac{K}{H}\right) - \left(r - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-\delta)\right)^2}{2\sigma^2(T-\delta)}\right) \\ = & \left(\frac{K}{H}\right)^k p(\delta, H; T, K), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

and the second term of Eq. (13) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-r\tau} \int_t^T d\delta \phi(t, S_t; \delta, H) \int_0^H dK f\left(\frac{H^2}{K}\right) \left(\frac{K}{H}\right)^k p(\delta, H; T, K) \\ = & e^{-r\tau} \int_0^H \left(\frac{K}{H}\right)^k f\left(\frac{H^2}{K}\right) p(t, S_t; T, K) dK, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where  $k = 1 - 2(r - q)/\sigma^2$ . Now, the down-and-in option price becomes

$$V_{DI} = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^\infty \hat{f}(K) p(t, S_t; T, K) dK, \quad (18)$$

which means that the down-and-in option with final payoff  $f(S)$  at maturity can be statically replicated with a European contract with terminal payoff [1]

$$\hat{f}(S) = \left[ f(S) + \left(\frac{S}{H}\right)^k f\left(\frac{H^2}{S}\right) \right] \mathcal{I}_{S < H} \quad (19)$$

at maturity. We can use the exact result from the previous section to replicate this European payoff with vanilla options.

For down-and-out options, the replication strategy can be obtained from the difference between a vanilla option and a down-and-in option with the same barrier as the down-and-out option. This is due to the fact that a vanilla option can be decomposed into a down-and-out and a down-and-in options with same features.

### 3 Variance swap

A variance swap is a forward contract on future realized variance. At maturity, the floating leg pays

$$A \times \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right), \quad (20)$$

where  $A$  is the notional amount of the variance swap,  $N$  is an annualization factor and is usually set to 252,  $n$  is the number of monitor dates, and  $S$  is the stock price at market close. The fixed leg payment is so determined that the variance swap has zero value at inception. In this section, we will discuss the valuation and replication of the variance swap, for both continuously and discretely monitored cases. Let us start with a very general result.

#### 3.1 Profit and loss of a delta-hedged position

Consider the price of a European payoff  $\phi(S)$  maturing at  $T$ ,  $V_{BS}(t, S_t; \sigma_{BS})$ , where a constant volatility is assumed throughout the life time of the contract. For the discounted price,  $f(t) = e^{-rt} V_{BS}(t, S_t; \sigma_{BS})$ , we have

$$f(T) = f(0) + \int_0^T df(t) = f(0) + \int_0^T e^{-rt} \left[ \left( -rV_{BS} + \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial t} \right) dt + \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} dS_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} (dS_t)^2 \right]. \quad (21)$$

Assume that the underlying follows a geometric Brownian motion,

$$dS_t = (r - q) S_t dt + \sigma_t S_t dW_t, \quad (22)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} f(T) &= f(0) + \int_0^T e^{-rt} \left( -rV_{BS} + \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial t} + (r - q) S_t \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 S_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} \right) dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^T e^{-rt} \sigma_t S_t \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} dW_t. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Notice that  $V(t, S_t; \sigma_{BS})$  satisfies the Black-Scholes PDE,

$$\frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial t} + (r - q) S \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{BS}^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} = rV_{BS}, \quad (24)$$

and finally, we have

$$f(T) = f(0) + \int_0^T e^{-rt} \frac{S_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma_{BS}^2) dt + \int_0^T e^{-rt} \sigma_t S_t \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} dW_t. \quad (25)$$

The expected value of the hedged position is then given by

$$E[f(T)] = f(0) + E \left[ \int_0^T e^{-rt} \frac{S_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma_{BS}^2) dt \right]. \quad (26)$$

From this, it is clear that, a delta-hedged option is sensitive to the difference between realized and implied variances. However, if one wants to trade the realized variance, the delta-hedged option is not a good choice, since the dollar gamma is peaked at the strike price. It can be shown, for a portfolio of options weighted by their inversed strike squared,  $1/K^2$ , the portfolio will be insensitive to the stock price move.

As a side result, notice that, in an arbitrage free world, we have

$$E[f(T)] = f(0), \quad (27)$$

which leads to

$$\sigma_{BS}^2 = \frac{E \left[ \int_0^T e^{-rt} \sigma_t^2 S_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} dt \right]}{E \left[ \int_0^T e^{-rt} S_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} dt \right]}. \quad (28)$$

This result implies that, the implied variance is the average of realized variance, weighted by dollar gamma. It can lead to interesting approximation for the implied volatility, for example, the so called “most likely path” method. However, in practice, the approximation is rather crude.

### 3.2 Static replication of variance swap

Suppose we risk manage our position with zero implied volatility, *i.e.*,  $\sigma_{BS} = 0$  in Eq. (25). Then, Eq. (25) can be written as

$$\int_0^T e^{-rt} \frac{S_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} \sigma_t^2 dt = f(T) - f(0) - \int_0^T e^{-rt} \sigma_t S_t \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} dW_t. \quad (29)$$

If we assume the underlying follows the stochastic process

$$dS_t = (r - q)S_t dt + \sigma_t S_t dW_t, \quad (30)$$

the last term becomes

$$\int_0^T e^{-rt} \frac{S_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} \sigma_t^2 dt = f(T) - f(0) - \int_0^T e^{-rt} \frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} (dS_t - (r - q)S_t dt). \quad (31)$$

Now, choose

$$\phi(S) = 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S} \right) + \frac{S}{F} - 1 \right], \quad (32)$$

then its price at time  $t$  with spot  $S_t$  is

$$V_{BS}(t, S_t; \sigma_{BS} = 0) = 2e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S_t} \right) - (r-q)(T-t) + \frac{S_t e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} - 1 \right]. \quad (33)$$

The first and second order derivatives are

$$\frac{\partial V_{BS}}{\partial S} = 2e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \frac{e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} - \frac{1}{S_t} \right], \quad (34)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 V_{BS}}{\partial S^2} = \frac{2e^{-r(T-t)}}{S_t^2}, \quad (35)$$

repectively. With these derivatives, Eq. (31) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt &= 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S_T} \right) + \frac{S_T}{F} - 1 \right] \\ &\quad - 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S_0} \right) - (r-q)T + \frac{S_0 e^{(r-q)T}}{F} - 1 \right] \\ &\quad - 2 \int_0^T \left[ \frac{e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} - \frac{1}{S_t} \right] (dS_t - (r-q)S_t dt). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Expand the last line, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \left[ \frac{e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} - \frac{1}{S_t} \right] (dS_t - (r-q)S_t dt) \\ &= \int_0^T \left[ \frac{e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} dS_t - \frac{dS_t}{S_t} - (r-q)S_t \frac{e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}{F} dt + (r-q)dt \right] \\ &= \frac{S_T}{F} - \frac{S_0 e^{(r-q)T}}{F} + \int_0^T \frac{dS_t}{S_t} + (r-q)T, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

where we have performed integration by parts for the third term on the second line in the above equations. Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt &= 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S_T} \right) + \frac{S_T}{F} - 1 \right] - 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S_0} \right) + \frac{S_0}{F} - 1 \right] \\ &\quad - 2 \int_0^T \left[ \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{S_t} \right] dS_t \\ &= 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{S_0}{S_T} \right) + \int_0^T \frac{dS_t}{S_t} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Now, write  $\log(S_0/S_T)$  as  $\log(S_0/S_*) + \log(S_*/S_T)$ , and notice that the fair strike of the variance

swap is the risk neutral expectation of time averaged realized variance, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{var} &= E \left[ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{T} \left[ (r-q)T - \frac{S_0}{S_*} e^{(r-q)T} - 1 - \log \left( \frac{S_*}{S_0} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + e^{rT} \int_0^{S_*} P(K) \frac{dK}{K^2} + e^{rT} \int_{S_*}^{+\infty} C(K) \frac{dK}{K^2} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

### 3.3 Discretely observed variance swap

$$V = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) \tag{40}$$

$$R_i = \frac{S_i - S_{i-1}}{S_i} \tag{41}$$

$$\log \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) = R_i - \frac{1}{2} R_i^2 + \frac{1}{3} R_i^3 \tag{42}$$

$$\log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) = R_i^2 - R_i^3 \tag{43}$$

$$\log \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) = R_i - \frac{1}{2} \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) - \frac{1}{6} R_i^3 \tag{44}$$

$$\log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) = 2R_i - 2 \log \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) - \frac{1}{3} R_i^3 \tag{45}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{S_{i-1}} (S_i - S_{i-1}) - 2 \log \left( \frac{S_n}{S_0} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i^3 \tag{46}$$

## 4 Weighted variance swap

The method developed in the previous section can be applied to other types of variance swap. We will show a few examples in this section.

### 4.1 Corridor variance swap

The floating leg payment of the corridor variance swap is

$$A \times \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{I}_{L \leq S_i \leq H} \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right), \tag{47}$$

*i.e.*, the contribution to the realized variance is only taken into account if the stock price falls in the corridor  $[L, H]$ .

Take

$$\phi(S) = 2 \left[ \log \left( \frac{F}{S'} \right) + S \left( \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{S'} \right) \right], \quad (48)$$

where

$$S' = S \mathcal{I}_{L \leq S \leq H} \quad (49)$$

is floored at  $L$  and capped at  $H$ , *i.e.*, the value of  $S'$  is restricted in the corridor  $[L, H]$ .

## 4.2 Gamma swap

The floating leg payment of the gamma swap is

$$A \times \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{S_i}{S_0} \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right). \quad (50)$$

Take

$$\phi(S) = \frac{2}{S_0} \left[ S \log \left( \frac{S}{F} \right) - S + F \right], \quad (51)$$

then

## 5 Volatility swap

A volatility swap is a forward contract on future realized volatility. The volatility swap payoff lies close to the variance swap, and the floating leg payment is

$$A \sqrt{\times \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log^2 \left( \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}} \right)}, \quad (52)$$

*i.e.*, the square root of Eq. (20). Due to the square root, volatility swap is more complicated than variance swap in valuation and hedging. The valuation of a volatility swap generally requires a stochastic volatility model. However, as shown by Carr and Lee, there ...

### 5.1 Valuation under stochastic volatility

For a European payoff  $F(S, \omega)$ , where  $\omega$  represents other stochastic factors that affect the payoff, define

$$F^{BS}(S, \sigma, \omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} F(Sy, \omega) \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left( -\frac{(y + \sigma^2/2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) dy. \quad (53)$$

This gives the Black-Scholes result if there is no  $\omega$  dependence.

Consider the following stochastic process for an underlying,

$$dS_t = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \sigma_t S_t dW_{1t} + \rho \sigma_t S_t dW_{2t}, \quad (54)$$



where the volatility process  $\sigma_t$  is independent on the Brownian motion  $W_1$ , and the underlying is correlated with the volatility with correlation  $\rho$ . Let  $X_t \equiv \log(S_t/S_0)$ , then

$$dX_t = -\frac{1-\rho^2}{2}\sigma_t^2 dt + \sqrt{1-\rho^2}\sigma_t dW_{1t} - \frac{\rho^2}{2}\sigma_t^2 dt + \rho\sigma_t S_t dW_{2t}. \quad (55)$$

Conditioning on  $W_1$ ,  $X_t$  is normally distributed,

$$X_T \sim N\left(X_t + \log M_{t,T}(\rho) - \frac{1-\rho^2}{2}\bar{\sigma}_{t,T}^2 dt, \sqrt{1-\rho^2}\bar{\sigma}_{t,T}\right), \quad (56)$$

where

$$M_{t,T}(\rho) = \exp\left(-\frac{\rho^2}{2}\int_t^T \sigma_u^2 du + \rho\int_t^T \sigma_u dW_u\right), \quad (57)$$

and

$$\bar{\sigma}_{t,T}^2 = \int_t^T \sigma_u^2 du. \quad (58)$$

Now, apply repeated expectation, we have

$$E_t[F(S_T)] = E_t\left[F^{BS}\left(S_t M_{t,T}(\rho), \bar{\sigma}_{t,T}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}\right)\right]. \quad (59)$$

Clearly, this result depends on the correlation  $\rho$ . If we can find a payoff  $F(S)$  which can render a correlation-insensitive result, or at least correlation-insensitive locally around  $\rho = 0$ , then we can have (nearly) model-free valuation for the volatility swap. This can be achieved by expanding the above result around  $\rho = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E_t[F(S_T)] &= E_t\left[F^{BS}\left(S_t M_{t,T}(\rho), \bar{\sigma}_{t,T}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}\right)\right] \\ &= E_t\left[F^{BS}(S_t, \bar{\sigma}_{t,T})\right] + \rho S_t E_t\left[\frac{\partial F^{BS}(S_t, \bar{\sigma}_{t,T})}{\partial S} \int_t^T \sigma_u dW_u\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

If  $\partial F^{BS}/\partial S$  does not depend on  $\bar{\sigma}_{t,T}$ , then the expectation in the last line will be zero, and the above result will be correlation-insensitive, with an error of order  $O(\rho^2)$ .

## 5.2 Characteristic function of realized variance

Define

$$X_t \equiv \log \frac{S_t}{S_0}, \quad (61)$$

and

$$\langle X \rangle_t \equiv \int_0^t \sigma_u^2 du. \quad (62)$$

Assuming the underlying process Eq. (54), these are related by

$$\langle X \rangle_t = -2X_t + \int_0^t \frac{2}{S_u} dS_u. \quad (63)$$

Consider the realized variance from  $t$  to  $T$ ,

$$X_T - X_t = -\frac{1}{2}(\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t) + \int_t^T \sigma_u dW_u, \quad (64)$$

which means that  $X_T - X_t$  is normally distributed, *i.e.*,

$$X_T - X_t \sim N\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t), \langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t\right). \quad (65)$$

Therefore,

$$E_t[\exp\{p(X_T - X_t)\}] = E_t\left[\exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}(p^2 - p)(\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t)\right\}\right]. \quad (66)$$

Denote  $\lambda = (p^2 - p)/2$ , we can solve  $p$  for  $\lambda$ , and get

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2\lambda}. \quad (67)$$

So, the characteristic function for the realized variance is

$$E_t[\exp\{\lambda(\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t)\}] = E_t[\exp\{p_{\pm}(X_T - X_t)\}]. \quad (68)$$

### 5.3 Correlation-insensitive replication of a volatility swap

Now, let us consider the replication and valuation of the volatility swap. Use the following identity,

$$\sqrt{q} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2^{-zq}}{z^{3/2}} dz, \quad (69)$$

the floating leg payment of the volatility swap can be expressed as

$$E_t\left[\sqrt{\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t + q}\right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} E_t\left[\int_0^{+\infty} (1 - \exp\{-z(\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t + q)\}) \frac{dz}{z^{3/2}}\right]. \quad (70)$$

Here, we have considered a very general scenario, so that we can handle both a newly issued volatility swap and a seasoned one.

The integration and the expectation in the above equation can be exchanged, then

$$\begin{aligned} E_t\left[\sqrt{\langle X \rangle_T - \langle X \rangle_t + q}\right] &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{\pm} \theta_{\pm} (1 - e^{-zq} E_t[\exp\{p_{\pm}(X_T - X_t)\}]) \frac{dz}{z^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} E_t\left[\int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{\pm} \theta_{\pm} (1 - e^{-zq} \exp\{p_{\pm}(X_T - X_t)\}) \frac{dz}{z^{3/2}}\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

Here,

$$p_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 2z}, \quad (72)$$

and  $\theta_+ + \theta_- = 1$ . We can use the freedom in choosing  $\theta_{\pm}$  to achieve the correlation immunity.

$$\theta_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \mp \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-8z}}$$

$$E_t [\langle X \rangle_T] = E_t [G_{SVS}(S_T, S_t, \langle X \rangle_t)] \quad (73)$$

$$G_{SVS}(S_T, S_t, q) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_t^{+\infty} \left( \theta_+ \left[ 1 - e^{-zq} \left( \frac{S_T}{S_t} \right)^{p_+} \right] + \theta_- \left[ 1 - e^{-zq} \left( \frac{S_T}{S_t} \right)^{p_-} \right] \right) \frac{dz}{z^{3/2}} \quad (74)$$

$$E_0 [\langle X \rangle_T] = E_0 [\psi(S_T)] \quad (75)$$

$$\psi(S) = \phi(\log(S/S_0))$$

$$\phi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x/2} \left| x I_0 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) - x I_1 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| \quad (76)$$

## References

- [1] Peter Carr and Andrew Chou, *Breaking Barriers*, Risk **10**(9), 139 (1997).