

# Notes on CEV

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## 1 Fokker-Planck Equation

Consider the CEV process,

$$dS_t = \sigma S_t^\beta dW_t, \quad (1)$$

with  $\beta < 1$ , the corresponding Fokker-Planck equation is given by

$$-\frac{\partial p(t_0, S_0; t, s)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} (s^{2\beta} p(t_0, S_0; t, s)) = 0, \quad (2)$$

with the initial condition

$$p(t_0, S_0; t_0, s) = \delta(s - S_0), \quad (3)$$

where  $\delta(x)$  is the Dirac delta function. In the following, we will write  $p(t, s) \equiv p(t_0, S_0; t, s)$ .

Define the Laplace transform of the forward transition density  $p(t, s)$  as

$$g(\lambda, s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda t} p(t, s) dt, \quad (4)$$

the Fokker-Planck equation (2) becomes

$$\frac{\partial^2 g(\lambda, s)}{\partial s^2} + \frac{4\beta}{s} \frac{\partial g(\lambda, s)}{\partial s} + \left( \frac{2\lambda}{\sigma^2 s^{2\beta}} + \frac{2\beta(2\beta-1)}{s^2} \right) g(\lambda, s) = 0. \quad (5)$$

Following [1], if  $u(x)$  satisfies the Bessel equation of order  $\nu$ ,

$$u'' + \frac{1}{x}u' + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2}\right)u = 0, \quad (6)$$

and let  $y(x) = x^a u(bx^c)$ , then  $y(x)$  satisfies

$$y'' + \frac{1-2a}{x}y' + \left(b^2 c^2 x^{2c-2} + \frac{a^2 - \nu^2 c^2}{x^2}\right)y = 0. \quad (7)$$

Comparing the coefficients with Eq. (5), we have

$$a = \frac{1}{2}(1 - 4\beta), \quad b = \frac{2\nu\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\sigma(1-\beta)}, \quad c = \frac{1}{2\nu} = 1 - \beta, \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2(1-\beta)}. \quad (8)$$

Then, the general solution to Eq. (5) is given by

$$g(\lambda, s) = s^{(1-4\beta)/2} \left[ A(\lambda) J_\nu \left( \frac{2\nu\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\sigma} s^{\frac{1}{2\nu}} \right) + B(\lambda) Y_\nu \left( \frac{2\nu\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\sigma} s^{\frac{1}{2\nu}} \right) \right], \quad (9)$$

where  $J_\nu(x)$  and  $Y_\nu(x)$  are the Bessel functions of the first and second kind, respectively. To determine the coefficients  $A(\lambda)$  and  $B(\lambda)$ , and subsequently the forward transition density  $p(t, s)$ , boundary conditions in the  $s$  direction is needed.

## **2 Absorbing boundary condition**

## **3 Reflection boundary condition**

## **4 European option pricing**

## **5 SABR**

## **6 Free boundary CEV**

## **7 Free boundary SABR**

## **References**

- [1] See <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/BesselDifferentialEquation.html>.