

# Notes on Piterbarg's Formulation of Heston Model

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## 1 Shifted Lognormal Model

Consider the following shifted lognormal process for underlying  $S$ ,

$$dS_t = \lambda \left( bS_t + (1-b)L \right) dW_t, \quad (1)$$

the price of a call option written on  $S$  is given by

$$C(t, S_t, T, K) = \frac{1}{b} \left[ \left( bS_t + (1-b)L \right) N(d_+) - \left( bK + (1-b)L \right) N(d_-) \right], \quad (2)$$

where

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{1}{|\lambda b| \sqrt{T-t}} \left( \log \left( \frac{bS_t + (1-b)L}{bK + (1-b)L} \right) \pm \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 b^2 (T-t) \right), \quad (3)$$

$S_t$  is the spot price of the underlying at time  $t$ , and the strike and the expiry of the call option are  $K$  and  $T$ , respectively.

## References

- [1] S. Heston, *A Closed-Form Solution for Options with Stochastic Volatility with Applications to Bond and Currency Options*, Review of Financial Studies **6**, 327 (1993).
- [2] P. Carr and D. Madan, *Option valuation using the fast Fourier transform*, The Journal of Computational Finance **2**, 61 (1999).
- [3] A. Lewis, *A Simple Option Formula for General Jump-Diffusion and Other Exponential Levy Processes*, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=282110>.