Notes on Characteristic Functions

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1 Characteristic Function

A stochastic process X_t is called a *Lévy process* if it has the following properties:

1. $X_0 = 0$ almost surealy;
2. *Independence of increments.* For any $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_n < +\infty$, $X_{t_2} - X_{t_1}$, $X_{t_3} - X_{t_2}$, $\cdots$, $X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}}$ are independent;
3. *Stationary increments.* For any $s < t$, $X_t - X_s$ is equal in distribution to X_{t-s};
4. *Continuity in probability.* For any $\epsilon > 0$ and $t \geq 0$, $\lim_{h \to 0} P(|X_{t+h} - X_t > \epsilon|) = 0$.

For the Lévy process, the characteristic function is given by

$$\varphi(u) = \mathrm{E}\left[e^{iuX_t}\right] = \exp\left\{t\left(iua - \frac{1}{2}u^2\sigma^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}n\{0\}}\left(e^{iux} - 1 - iux\mathcal{I}_{|x|<1}\right)\Pi(dx)\right)\right\}. \tag{1}$$

In the following, we will give several examples of Lévy process and their corresponding characteristic functions.

1.1 Black-Scholes Model

For the Black-Scholes model,

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

we can define

$$\varphi(u; x_t) = \mathrm{E}\left[\exp\left(iux_T\right) \middle| x_t\right], \tag{3}$$

where $x_t = \log S_t$, and it can be shown that

$$dx_t = \left(r - q - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)dt + \sigma dW_t. \tag{4}$$

Therefore,

$$x_T \sim N\left(x_t + \left(r - q - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)\tau, \sigma^2\tau\right), \tag{5}$$

where $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ is a Gaussian distribution with mean and variance as μ and σ^2, respectively, and $\tau = T - t$. The characteristic function can be found by direct integration

$$
\begin{aligned}
\varphi(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2\tau} \int \exp\left\{ iux - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2\tau} \left[x - x_t - \left(r - q - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \right) \tau \right]^2 \right\} dx \\
&= \exp\left(iux_t + iu(r-q)\tau - \frac{\sigma^2\tau}{2} u(u+i) \right). \qquad (6)
\end{aligned}
$$

Remark 1. *In many applications, the characteristic function is alternatively defined as (3), which is related to (1) by a factor,* $\exp\left[iu(\log S_0 + (r-q)t)\right]$*. We will use these two definitions interchangeably, and which definition is used is clear from the context.*

1.2 Heston Model

The state variable dynamics of the Heston model is given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
dS_t &= (r-q)S_t dt + \sqrt{v_t} S_t dW_t, \qquad (7) \\
dv_t &= \kappa(\theta - v_t)dt + \sigma\sqrt{v_t} dB_t, \qquad (8)
\end{aligned}
$$

with $\langle dW_t, dB_t \rangle = \rho dt$. Consider the bivariate characteristic function,

$$
\varphi(u_1, u_2; x_t, v_t) = \mathrm{E}\left[\exp\left(iu_1 x_T + iu_2 v_T \right) \middle| \, x_t, v_t \right], \qquad (9)
$$

where $x_t = \log S_t$. Define $\tau = T - t$, we are seeking a solution in the form of

$$
\varphi(u_1, u_2; x_t, v_t) = \exp\left(A(\tau, u_1, u_2) + B(\tau, u_1, u_2)x_t + C(\tau, u_1, u_2)v_t \right). \qquad (10)
$$

Applying the Feynman-Kac theorem, the bivariate characteristic function satisfies the following PDE,

$$
-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} + \left(r - q - \frac{1}{2}v \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \kappa(\theta - v)\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}v\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \rho\sigma v \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial v} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 v \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} = 0, \qquad (11)
$$

with initial conditions $A(0, u_1, u_2) = 0$, $B(0, u_1, u_2) = iu_1$, and $C(0, , u_1, u_2) = iu_2$. Matching terms, the PDE becomes coupled ODEs,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{dA}{d\tau} &= (r-q)B + \kappa\theta C, \qquad (12) \\
\frac{dB}{d\tau} &= 0, \qquad (13) \\
\frac{dC}{d\tau} &= \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 C^2 + (\rho\sigma B - \kappa)C + \frac{1}{2}B^2 - \frac{1}{2}B. \qquad (14)
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the initial condtion, we have $B(\tau, u_1, u_2) = iu_1$, and the other two equations become

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{dA}{d\tau} &= i(r-q)u_1 + \kappa\theta C, \qquad (15) \\
\frac{dC}{d\tau} &= \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 C^2 + (i\rho\sigma u_1 - \kappa)C - \frac{1}{2}u_1(u_1 + i). \qquad (16)
\end{aligned}
$$

The Riccati equation for $C(\tau, u_1, u_2)$ has the following solution

$$C(\tau, u_1, u_2) = -\frac{w'(\tau)}{w(\tau)} \frac{1}{R(\tau)}, \tag{17}$$

where $w(\tau)$ satisfies the following equation,

$$w'' - \left[\frac{R'}{R} + Q\right] w' + PRw = 0, \tag{18}$$

and

$$P(\tau) = -\frac{1}{2} u_1(u_1 + i), \qquad Q(\tau) = i\rho\sigma u_1 - \kappa, \qquad R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2. \tag{19}$$

Define

$$\beta = \kappa - i\rho\sigma u_1, \qquad d = \sqrt{\beta^2 + \sigma^2 u_1(u_1 + i)}, \tag{20}$$

it can be shown that the solution to Eq. (16) is

$$C(\tau, u_1, u_2) = \frac{\beta + d}{\sigma^2} \frac{e^{d\tau} - 1}{Ke^{d\tau} - 1}, \tag{21}$$

where

$$K = \frac{\beta + d - iu_2\sigma^2}{\beta - d - iu_2\sigma^2}. \tag{22}$$

Then, Eq. (15) can be directly integrated,

$$A(\tau, u_1, u_2) = iu_1(r - q)\tau + \frac{\kappa\theta}{\sigma^2}\left[(\beta + d)\tau - 2\log\left(\frac{Ke^{d\tau} - 1}{K - 1}\right)\right]. \tag{23}$$

Remark 2. *When the characteristic function for the log stock price is needed, we can simply set $u_2 = 0$ in the above bivariate characteristic function.*

Remark 3. *For numerical integration, the Little Heston Trap trick is generally applied to the argument of the complex logarithm, to remove the discountinuities. Define*

$$G = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{\beta - d - iu_2\sigma^2}{\beta + d - iu_2\sigma^2}, \tag{24}$$

we can rewrite Eqs. (21) and (23) equivalently as

$$\begin{aligned} A(\tau, u_1, u_2) &= iu_1(r - q)\tau + \frac{\kappa\theta}{\sigma^2}\left[(\beta - d)\tau - 2\log\left(\frac{1 - Ge^{-d\tau}}{1 - G}\right)\right], & (25) \\ C(\tau, u_1, u_2) &= \frac{\beta + d}{\sigma^2 K} \frac{1 - e^{-d\tau}}{1 - Ge^{-d\tau}}. & (26) \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Cox-Ingersoll-Ross Process

For the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process,

$$dv_t = \kappa(\theta - v_t)dt + \sigma\sqrt{v_t}dW_t, \tag{27}$$

and we want to find the joint characteristic function

$$\varphi(u_1, u_2; v_t) = \mathrm{E}\left[\exp\left(iu_1 v_T + iu_2\int_t^T v_s ds\right)\bigg| v_t\right]. \tag{28}$$

We are seeking a solution in the form of

$$\varphi(u_1, u_2; v_t) = \exp\left(A(\tau, u_1, u_2) + B(\tau, u_1, u_2)v_t\right). \tag{29}$$

Applying Feynman-Kac theorem, and define $\tau = T - t$, the joint characteristic function satisfies the following PDE,

$$-\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\tau} + \kappa(\theta - v)\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 v\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial v^2} + iu_2\varphi = 0, \tag{30}$$

with initial conditions, $A(0, u_1, u_2) = 0$, and $B(0, u_1, u_2) = iu_1$. Matching terms, we have

$$\frac{dA}{d\tau} = \kappa\theta B, \tag{31}$$

$$\frac{dB}{d\tau} = iu_2 - \kappa B + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 B^2. \tag{32}$$

The solution to the Riccati equation (32) is given by

$$B(\tau, u_1, u_2) = -\frac{w'(\tau)}{w(\tau)}\frac{1}{R(\tau)}, \tag{33}$$

where $w(\tau)$ satisfies the following equation,

$$w'' - \left[\frac{R'}{R} + Q\right]w' + PRw = 0, \tag{34}$$

and

$$P(\tau) = iu_2, \qquad Q(\tau) = -\kappa, \qquad R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2. \tag{35}$$

From here, the characteristic function can be found the same way as the Heston one.

1.4 Orenstein-Uhlenbeck Process

For the Orenstein-Uhlenbeck process,

$$dx_t = \kappa\left(\theta - x_t\right)dt + \sigma dW_t, \tag{36}$$

the solution to the above SDE is given by

$$x_T = x_t e^{-\kappa(T-t)} + \theta\left(1 - e^{-\kappa(T-t)}\right) + \sigma \int_t^T e^{-\kappa(T-s)} dW_s. \tag{37}$$

From Ito's isometry,

$$\mathrm{Var}[x_T] = \sigma^2 \int_t^T e^{-2\kappa(T-s)} ds = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\kappa}\left(1 - e^{-2\kappa(T-t)}\right), \tag{38}$$

then x_T is normally distributed,

$$x_T \sim N\left(x_t e^{-\kappa(T-t)} + \theta\left(1 - e^{-\kappa(T-t)}\right), \quad \frac{\sigma^2}{2\kappa}\left(1 - e^{-2\kappa(T-t)}\right)\right). \tag{39}$$

Therefore, the characteristic function becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_T^2} \int \exp\left\{iux - \frac{1}{2\sigma_T^2}\left[x - x_t e^{-\kappa(T-t)} - \theta\left(1 - e^{-\kappa(T-t)}\right)\right]^2\right\} dx \\
&= \exp\left(iu\left[x_t e^{-\kappa(T-t)} + \theta\left(1 - e^{-\kappa(T-t)}\right)\right] - \frac{u^2\sigma^2}{4\kappa}\left(1 - e^{-2\kappa(T-t)}\right)\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

2 Fourier Inversion Formula

Consider the problem of finding the cumulative density function from its characteristic function. In particular, we want to find the probability of $X > k$, *i.e.*, $P(X > k)$, which is given by

$$P(X > k) = \int_k^{+\infty} f(x) dx. \tag{41}$$

Here, $f(x)$ is the probability density function of X, and can be recovered from the characteristic function by the inverse Fourier transform,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-iux} \varphi(u) du. \tag{42}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X > k) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_k^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-iux} \varphi(u) du\right) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(u) \left(\int_k^{+\infty} e^{-iux} dx\right) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(u) \frac{e^{-iuk}}{iu} du - \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{R\to+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(u) \frac{e^{-iuR}}{iu} du.
\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

To evaluate the second term, we again use the definition of the characteristic function,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{R\to+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(u) \frac{e^{-iuR}}{iu} du = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{R\to+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iux} f(x) dx\right) \frac{e^{-iuR}}{iu} du$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\pi}\lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{e^{iu(x-R)}}{iu}du\right)dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi}\lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\cdot\pi\mathrm{sgn}(x-R)dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\lim_{R\to+\infty}(1-2F(R)) = -\frac{1}{2}. \qquad (44)
\end{aligned}
$$

Here, we have used the fact that

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{sgn}(x-y)f(x)dx = \int_{y}^{+\infty} f(x)dx - \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(x)dx = 1-2F(x), \qquad (45)
$$

where $F(x)$ is the cumulative distribution function of X_T.

Finally, the probability is given by

$$
P(X>k) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi(u)\frac{e^{-iuk}}{iu}du. \qquad (46)
$$

3 Vanilla option pricing with characteristic functions

In the following, we are going to explore several formulations of vanilla option prices in terms of characteristic functions.

3.1 Heston [1]

Consider the call option price

$$
C(K) = e^{-r(T-t)}\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[(S_T-K)^+\right], \qquad (47)
$$

under the risk neutral measure. We are seeking a representation similar to the Black-Scholes formula. To this end, we can write the call option prices as

$$
C(K) = e^{-r(T-t)}\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[(S_T-K)\,\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right], \qquad (48)
$$

where $\mathcal{I}$ is the indicator function. Now, we have

$$
C(K) = e^{-r(T-t)}\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[S_T\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right] - Ke^{-r(T-t)}\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right] = S_tP_1 - Ke^{-r(T-t)}P_2, \qquad (49)
$$

where

$$
P_1 = \mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[\frac{S_T/S_t}{B_T/B_t}\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right], \qquad P_2 = \mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}\left[\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right]. \qquad (50)
$$

It is obvious that P_2 is the risk neutral probability for the underlying asset maturing in-the-money. Also, P_1 can be represented as the ITM probability in another measure. Notice that

$$
\frac{d\mathbb{Q}}{d\mathbb{Q}^S} = \frac{B_T/B_t}{S_T/S_t} = \frac{\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{X_T}]}{e^{X_T}}, \qquad (51)
$$

where we have used the fact that

$$\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[S_T] = \mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{X_T}] = S_t \frac{B_T}{B_t}, \tag{52}$$

then

$$P_1 = \mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}^S}\left[\frac{S_T/S_t}{B_T/B_t}\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\frac{dQ}{dQ^S}\right] = \mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}^S}\left[\mathcal{I}_{S_T>K}\right]. \tag{53}$$

From Eq. (46), the two probabilities P_1 and P_2 can be written as

$$P_j = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_j(u)\frac{e^{-iuk}}{iu}du, \qquad j = 1, 2, \tag{54}$$

with $k = \log K$. It seems that two characteristic functions corresponding to the two different measures are required in the valuation of the option price. However, these two characteristic functions are related due to the measure change. To see this, notice that

$$\varphi_1(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iux} f^S(x)dx, \tag{55}$$

where $f^S(x)$ is the probability density function of X_T under the $\mathbb{Q}^S$-measure. It is related to $f(x)$, the probability density function of X_T under the $\mathbb{Q}$-measure, through the measure change,

$$f^S(x) = f(x)\frac{d\mathbb{Q}^S}{d\mathbb{Q}} = f(x)\frac{e^{X_T}}{\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{X_T}]}. \tag{56}$$

Now,

$$\varphi_1(u) = \frac{1}{\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{X_T}]}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ix(u-i)} f(x)dx = \frac{\varphi(u-i)}{\varphi(-i)}, \tag{57}$$

since

$$\mathrm{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[e^{X_T}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x f(x)dx = \varphi(-i), \tag{58}$$

where $\varphi(u)$ is the characteristic function as defined in (1), and coincides with $\varphi_2(u)$. Therefore,

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iu\log K}\varphi(u-i)}{iu\varphi(-i)}du, \tag{59}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iu\log K}\varphi(u)}{iu}du. \tag{60}$$

$$\tag{61}$$

3.2 Carr and Madan [2]

The call option price can be represented as

$$C(k) = e^{-r(T-t)}\int_{k}^{+\infty} (e^x - e^k) f(x)dx, \tag{62}$$

where $k = \log K$, $x = \log S_T$, and $f(x)$ is the probability density function for the distribution of x at maturity. We want to find the Fourier transform of the above call option price, but it is not integrable. To remedy this, we introduce a damping factor and modify the call option price accodingly,

$$c(k) = e^{\alpha k} C(k), \tag{63}$$

and the corresponding Fourier transform is given by

$$\hat{c}(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ivk} c(k) dk. \tag{64}$$

Rearrange the integration order, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{c}(v) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ivk} \left(\int_{k}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha k} (e^x - e^k) f(x) dx \right) dk \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{x} \left(e^{(\alpha+iv)k} e^x - e^{(\alpha+iv+1)k} \right) dk \right) dx \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \left[\frac{e^{(\alpha+iv)k} e^x}{\alpha+iv} - \frac{e^{(\alpha+iv+1)k}}{\alpha+iv+1} \right] \Bigg|_{-\infty}^{x} dx \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \left[\frac{e^{(\alpha+iv+1)x}}{\alpha+iv} - \frac{e^{(\alpha+iv+1)x}}{\alpha+iv+1} \right] dx \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \frac{e^{(\alpha+iv+1)x}}{(\alpha+iv)(\alpha+iv+1)} dx \\
&= \frac{e^{-r(T-t)} \varphi(v - (1+\alpha)i)}{(\alpha+iv)(\alpha+iv+1)},
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

where $\alpha > 0$ is necessary to ensure convergence at $k = -\infty$. Once the Fourier transform of the modified call option price is known, we can use the inverse Fourier transform to recover the call option price,

$$C(k) = \frac{e^{-\alpha k}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ivk} \hat{c}(v) dv. \tag{66}$$

3.3 Lewis [3]

Denote the payoff of the contingent claim at maturity as $g(x)$, then the value of the derivative is given by

$$V = e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx \tag{67}$$

where $f(x)$ is the terminal distribution of the state variable x at maturity. Then, by Parseval's identity, we have

$$V = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(-u) \hat{g}(u) du, \tag{68}$$

where $\varphi(u)$ is the characetristic function for x at maturity, and $\hat{g}(u)$ is the Fourier transform of the payoff. Since most payoff functions are not L^1 integrable, the original integration contour in

Eq. (68) has to be confined in a strip in the complex plane. We consider two examples in the following.

If the call payoff is given by

$$g(x) = \left(e^x - e^k\right)^+, \tag{69}$$

its Fourier transfrom can shown to be

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{g}(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iux}\left(e^x - e^k\right)^+ dx = \int_{k}^{+\infty} e^{iux}\left(e^x - e^k\right) dx \\
&= \left.\left(\frac{e^{(1+iu)x}}{1+iu} - \frac{e^{iux}e^k}{iu}\right)\right|_k^{+\infty} \\
&= -\frac{e^{(1+iu)k}}{u(u-i)},
\end{aligned} \tag{70}$$

where $\mathrm{Im}(u) > 1$ is required for the integration to converge. Therefore, the value of the call option can be written as

$$V = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty+ia}^{+\infty+ia} \varphi(-u)\hat{g}(u)du, \tag{71}$$

with $a > 1$. Now, we can shift the integration contour around on the complex plane. For the Fourier tranform of the call payoff (70), it has two poles at $u = 0$ and $u = i$. If the integration contour is shifted to be the straight line parallel to the real axis, with imaginary part between 0 and 1, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{r(T-t)}V &= -\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty+ib}^{+\infty+ib} \varphi(-u)\hat{g}(u)du - 2\pi i \mathrm{Res}_{u=i}\left[-\frac{e^{(1+iu)k}\varphi(-u)}{2\pi u(u-i)}\right] \\
&= \varphi(-i) - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty+ib}^{+\infty+ib} \varphi(-u)\hat{g}(u)du,
\end{aligned} \tag{72}$$

with $0 < b < 1$. From the definition of the characteristic function, we have

$$\varphi(-i) = \mathrm{E}[S_T] = S_t e^{(r-q)(T-t)}. \tag{73}$$

Also, we can set $b = 1/2$ in the above integral, finally will have

$$V = S_t e^{-q(T-t)} - \frac{\sqrt{K}e^{-r(T-t)}}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iuk}\varphi\left(-u - i/2\right)}{u^2 + 1/4}du. \tag{74}$$

If the call payoff is given in another form,

$$g(x) = (x - K)^+, \tag{75}$$

the corresponding Fourier transform is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{g}(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iux}(x-K)^+ dx = \int_{K}^{+\infty} e^{iux}(x-K)\, dx \\
&= -\frac{e^{iuK}}{u^2},
\end{aligned} \tag{76}$$

where $\mathrm{Im}(u) > 0$.

Remark 4. *In the original formulation of [3], the characteristic function is defined as*

$$\phi(u) = \mathrm{E}[e^{iu \log X_T}], \tag{77}$$

where $S_T = S_t e^{(r-q)(T-t)} X_T$. *Then, the Fourier transform of the call option payoff is given by*

$$-S_t e^{(r-q)(T-t)} \frac{e^{(1+iu)k}}{u(u-i)}, \tag{78}$$

with

$$k = \log \frac{K}{S_t e^{(r-q)(T-t)}}. \tag{79}$$

For the call option price (74), we can get the following equivalent formula,

$$V = S_t e^{-q(T-t)} - \frac{\sqrt{K S_t} e^{-(r+q)(T-t)/2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iuk} \phi\left(-u - i/2\right)}{u^2 + 1/4} du. \tag{80}$$

This result can also be obtained by noticing that

$$\varphi\left(-u - \frac{i}{2}\right) = \sqrt{S_t} e^{(r-q)(T-t)/2} \exp\Big(- iu[\log S_t + (r-q)(T-t)]\Big) \phi\left(-u - \frac{i}{2}\right). \tag{81}$$

Remark 5. *For numerial implementation of Eq. (74), we can introduce a control variate to reduce the discretization error for the calculation of the integral. For a call option in the Black-Scholes world, its price is given by*

$$V_{BS} = S_t e^{-q(T-t)} - \frac{\sqrt{K} e^{-r(T-t)}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iuk} \varphi_{BS}\left(-u - i/2\right)}{u^2 + 1/4} du, \tag{82}$$

where φ_{BS} *is the characteristic function of the Black-Scholes model. Then, for an arbitrary model with closed form characteristic function, the call option price is given by*

$$V = V_{BS} - \frac{\sqrt{K} e^{-r(T-t)}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iuk} \left[\phi\left(-u - i/2\right) - \varphi_{BS}\left(-u - i/2\right)\right]}{u^2 + 1/4} du. \tag{83}$$

4 Barrier option pricing with characteristic functions

5 Monte Carlo simulation with characteristic functions

A Sinc numerical method

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).

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