



## Seminar 2

### Stochastic Volatility Models

Vega Institute

#### Problem 1 🧠 🍪

Find the solution of SDE and prove its  $\exists!$ :

a)  $dX_t = dt + \sigma X_t dB_t$

b)  $dX_t = \frac{1}{X_t} dt + dB_t$

#### Problem 2 🧠

Solve the differential equation using Feynman-Kac formula:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = u \\ u(T, x) = x^2 \end{cases}$$

#### Problem 3 🧠

Let  $u(t, x)$  be the solution of Black-Scholes PDE:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + rx \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = ru \\ u(T, x) = (x - K)^+ \end{cases}$$

Prove that  $u(t, x)$  can be represented as  $u(t, x) = \frac{e^{-r(T-t)}}{\sqrt{2\pi(T-t)}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (xe^{(r-\frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)+\sigma y} - K)^+ e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(T-t)}} dy$  and derive an analytical formula.

#### Problem 4 🧠

Derive the formula for call and put options in the Bachelier model, where  $S_t = S_0 + \mu t + \sigma W_t$  and

a)  $B_t = 1$

b)  $dB_t = rB_t dt, B_0 = 1$

#### Problem 5 🧠

Provide an interpretation of  $\Phi(d_1)$  and  $\Phi(d_2)$  in Black-Scholes formula.

### Problem 6

Prove that in Black-Scholes model for call and put options

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \sigma} = S\varphi(d)\sqrt{T}$$

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### Problem 7

Prove put-call parity  $C - P = S(0) - Ke^{-rT}$  for a non-dividend stock  $S$  and European options using non-arbitrage principle (do not assume any model for asset price dynamics). Using this parity prove the following general properties:

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|--|--|
| a) $\max(0, S(0) - Ke^{-rT}) \leq C < S(0)$                    | f) $C$ is increasing in $S$ , $P$ is decreasing in $S$ |
| b) $\max(0, -S(0) + Ke^{-rT}) \leq P < Ke^{-rT}$               | g) $S' < S'' \Rightarrow C(S'') - P(S') < S'' - S'$    |
| c) $C$ is decreasing in $K$ , $P$ is increasing in $K$         | g) $S' < S'' \Rightarrow P(S') - P(S'') < S'' - S'$    |
| d) $K' < K'' \Rightarrow C(K') - C(K'') < e^{-rT}(K'' - K')$ , | h) $C$ and $P$ are convex functions of $S$             |
| e) $K' < K'' \Rightarrow P(K'') - P(K') < e^{-rT}(K'' - K')$ , |  |
| f) $C$ and $P$ are convex functions of $K$                     |  |

### Problem 8

Provide an example of strategy  $\pi_t$ , which is not admissible and leads to arbitrage (see lecture 4).