

American style Options - Regression methods on Pricing

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Abstract

In this report we introduce and analyze a simulation-based approximate dynamic programming method for pricing complex American-style options. The usual starting point is the binomial option pricing model, but we extend our analysis further by using regression methods. Our methods involve the evaluation of value functions at a finite set, consisting of “representative” elements of the state space. We show that with an arbitrary choice of this set, the approximation error can grow exponentially with the time horizon (time to expiration).

Introduction

What is an ‘American-style Option’

An American call or put option is a contract such that the owner may (without obligation) buy or sell some prescribed asset (called the underlying) S from the writer at any time (expiry date) T between the start date and a prescribed expiry date in the future, not just at expiry, and at a prescribed price (exercise or strike price) K . The exercise time τ can be represented as a stopping time; so that American options are an example of optimal stopping time problems. Without prescribed exercise time makes it much harder to evaluate these options. The holder of an American option is thus faced with the dilemma of deciding when, if at all, to exercise. If, at time t , the option is out-of-the-money then it is clearly best not to exercise. However, if the option is in-the-money it may be beneficial to wait until a later time where the payoff might be even bigger.

Define Problem

The price is given by:

$$\sup_{\tau \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E}[e^{-r\tau} g(x_\tau)]$$

where

$x_\tau \in \mathbb{R}^d | 0 \leq t \leq T$ - risk-neutral process, assumed to be Markov

r - risk-free interest rate, assumed to be a known constant

$g(x)$ - intrinsic value of the option when the state is x

T - expiration time, and the supremum is taken over stopping times that assume values in $[0, T]$

Without loss of generality it is assumed that T is equal to an integer N and that allowable exercise times are separated by a time interval of unit length.

The price of this option is then:

$$\sup_{\tau} \mathbb{E}[\alpha^\tau g(x_\tau)]$$

where $\alpha = e^{-r}$. In this discrete-time and Markovian formulation, the dynamics of the risk-neutral process can be described by a transition operator P , defined by:

$$(PJ)(x) = \mathbb{E}[J(x_{n+1}) | x_n = x]$$

The above expression does not depend on n , since the process is assumed time-homogeneous. A primary motivation for this discretization is that it facilitates exposition of computational procedures, which typically entail discretization. The algorithm generates a sequence $J_N, J_{N-1}, J_{N-2} \dots J_0$ of value functions, where J_n is the price of the option at time n , if x_n is equal to x . The value functions are generated iteratively according to

$$J_n = g$$

and $J_n = \max(g, \alpha P J_{n+1})$ $n = N-1, N-2, \dots, 0$, where the optimal is $J_N(x_0)$. In principle, value iteration can be used to price any option. However, the algorithm suffers from the curse of dimensionality - i.e., the computation time grows exponentially in the number d of state variables. This difficulty arises because computations involve discretization of the state space, and such discretization leads to a grid whose size grows exponentially in dimension. Since one value is computed and stored for each point in the grid, the computation time exhibits exponential growth.

Approximations

$\tilde{J} : \mathbb{R}^K \times \mathbb{R}^K \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ which assigns values $\tilde{J}(x, r)$ to states x where $r \in \mathbb{R}^K$ is a vector of free parameters. The objective then becomes to choose, for each n , a parameter vector r_n so that:

$$\tilde{J}(x, r_n) \approx J_n(x)$$

strike	\bar{x}	1
high return	u	3/2
low return	d	2/3
probability of high return	p	0.4121
discount factor	α	0.99

Conclusion (change)

From the turkish paper the conclusion (maybe not applicable to our paper) FD and tree techniques are efficient methods to price American options with single underlying security whereas simulation works well better for multi-asset American options. In this study, we focused on the LSM algorithm of Longstaff and Schwartz (2001), which is a regression-based Monte Carlo simulation method for pricing American options. When we know the early exercise boundary, pricing an American option is quite easy. In the one-dimensional case, the estimate of LSM for the early exercise boundary at the last time step does not match with the result of Black-Scholes formula and Newton Raphson method. This shows that LSM cannot estimate the boundary well. We tried to reduce the inefficiency of LSM algorithm about the input selection for the regression and improved the algorithm. It now estimates the price of an American option with less computational cost and more accurately than the LSM algorithm. Furthermore, we coded an optimization approach, which maximizes the total value at each time step, and we always had results higher than those of FD method. Therefore, it might be possible to use it as an upper bound of the American option price