

Vectorizing Black-Scholes in the GPU

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Overview

- 1 Introduction
 - What are options?
- 2 Black Scholes Model
 - Determining option premium
 - Calculating d_1, d_2
- 3 Implementation Details
- 4 DEMO
- 5 Implementation roadmap and Challenges
- 6 Conclusion

Goals: Parallelize option pricing with Black-Scholes model using the GPU

- Investigate the intricacies of option pricing with the Black-Scholes Model.
- Implement parallelization techniques to improve computational efficiency.
- Synchronize threads to avoid repeated and/or wrong calculations.
- Implement a file handling system that smoothly process data for the Black Scholes computation
- Test the performance impact of GPU parallelization.

Class concepts: Parallelism with GPUs, Thread Synchronization, and Files and File Systems

First, what are options?

- Financial contract that gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell an underlying asset at a predetermined price within a specified timeframe.
- **Call Option:** A call option gives the holder the right to buy the underlying asset at a predetermined price (strike price) before or at the expiration date.
- **Put Option:** A put option gives the holder the right to sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price (strike price) before or at the expiration date.



Figure: Call option



Figure: Put option

Black-Scholes Model: determining option premium

Model

$$rV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S}$$

European Option Solution

$$\text{Call}(S_t, t) = \Phi(d_1)S_t - \Phi(d_2)Ke^{-rt}$$

$$\text{Put}(S_t, t) = Ke^{-rt} - S_t + \text{Call}(S_t, t)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + (r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})t}{\sigma\sqrt{t}}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

Note: Returns on stocks are assumed to be normally distributed.

Black-Scholes Model: calculating d_1 and d_2

- We can use the error function to calculate the normal distribution cdf:

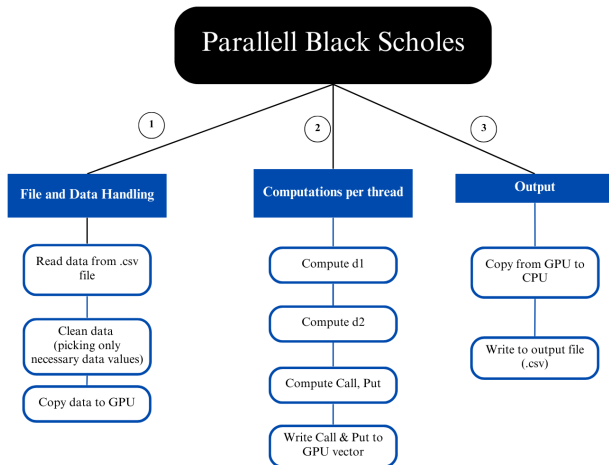
$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \operatorname{erf}(x))$$

- Where

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

- Then, we can calculate d_1 and d_2 using the equations from the last slide, and use them to find the call and put prices

Implementation Details



DEMO

Implementation Roadmap and Challenges

- Roadmap

- 1 Understanding black scholes
- 2 Naïve implementation of the model
- 3 Parallelize model for large scale data
- 4 Develop script to parse csv

- Challenges

- Linker errors for handling multiple .cu and .c files
- Double computation avoidance
- Implementation of the normal cdf using the error function
- Math

- Next Steps

- Implement the computation of the Greeks for each option provided
- Check for a way to avoid putting our code in a .h

Thank you! Questions?