

זמן המבחן: שעתיים וחצי.
 מותר להשתמש בכל חומר עזר ובמחשב כיס.
 ניקוד כל השאלות שווה. יש לנמק היטב כל תשובה.

1. אם $W(t)$ הוא תהליך ווינר סטנדרטי

(א) הוכח ש-

$$\int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s \left(\int_t^u dW(v) \right) dW(u) \right) dW(s) = \frac{1}{6}(W(t+h)-W(t))^3 - \frac{h}{2}(W(t+h)-W(t))$$

(ב) מצא את תוחלות ואת השונות של

$$\int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s \left(\int_t^u dW(v) \right) dW(u) \right) dW(s)$$

(א)

$$\int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s \left(\int_t^u dW(v) \right) dW(u) \right) dW(s) = \int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s (W(u) - W(t)) dW(u) \right) dW(s)$$

לפי הלמה של איטו $d(W(u)^2) = 2W(u)dW(u) + dt$ ולכן

$$\int_t^s W(u)dW(u) = \frac{1}{2} (W(s)^2 - W(t)^2 - (s - t))$$

אבל

$$\int_t^s W(t)dW(u) = W(t) \int_t^s dW(u) = W(t) (W(s) - W(t))$$

ביחד:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_t^s (W(u) - W(t)) dW(u) &= \frac{1}{2} (W(s)^2 - W(t)^2 - (s - t)) - W(t) (W(s) - W(t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ((W(s) - W(t))^2 - (s - t)) \end{aligned}$$

נשאר לעשות אנטגרל של זה. על ידי איטו, אם מתייחסים ל- d כנגזרת ביחס ל- s , ו- t קבוע, אזי

$$d((W(s) - W(t))^3) = 3(W(s) - W(t))^2 dW(s) + 3(W(s) - W(t))ds$$

ולכן:

$$\int_t^{t+h} \frac{1}{2} ((W(s) - W(t))^2 - (s - t)) dW(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_t^{t+h} \frac{1}{3} d \left((W(s) - W(t))^3 \right) - (W(s) - W(t)) ds - (s - t) dW(s) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_t^{t+h} \frac{1}{3} d \left((W(s) - W(t))^3 \right) - d \left((W(s) - W(t))(s - t) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} (W(s) - W(t))^3 - (W(s) - W(t))(s - t) \right]_t^{t+h} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} (W(t+h) - W(t))^3 - \frac{1}{2} h (W(t+h) - W(t))
\end{aligned}$$

(יש עוד שימוש בלמה של איטו בין השורה השניה והשלישית.)

(ב) המשתנה $X = W(t+h) - W(t)$ מתפלג נורמלית עם תוחלת 0 ושונות h . ולכן

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = 0, \quad \mathbf{E}[X^2] = h, \quad \mathbf{E}[X^3] = 0, \quad \mathbf{E}[X^4] = 3h^2, \quad \mathbf{E}[X^6] = 15h^3,$$

ולכן

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s \left(\int_t^u dW(v) \right) dW(u) \right) dW(s) \right] = \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{E}[X^3] - \frac{1}{2} h \mathbf{E}[X] = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var} \left(\int_t^{t+h} \left(\int_t^s \left(\int_t^u dW(v) \right) dW(u) \right) dW(s) \right) &= \mathbf{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{6} X^3 - \frac{1}{2} h X \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{36} \cdot 15h^3 - \frac{1}{6} h \cdot 3h^2 + \frac{1}{4} h^2 \cdot h \\
&= \frac{1}{6} h^3
\end{aligned}$$

2. כתוב תוכנית Matlab לחשב את $\mathbf{E}[S(T)]$ כאשר $S(t)$ מקיים את המשוואה הדפרנציאלית הסטוכסטית

$$\begin{aligned}
dS &= S(rdt + \sigma dW_1) \\
d\sigma &= -(\sigma - \zeta)dt + \alpha\sigma dW_2
\end{aligned}$$

כאן גם $S(t)$ וגם $\sigma(t)$ הם משתנים סטוכסטיים, ו- r, ζ, α הם קבועים ידועים. $W_1(t), W_2(t)$ הם תהליכי ווינר בלתי-תלויים. יש להניח שגם $S(0)$ ו- $\sigma(0)$ הם נתונים.

% There is an analytic formula for the solution of the sigma equation

% But I will not use it.

% Assignment of the problem's parameters

r = ... ;

zeta = ... ;

alpha = ... ;

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T = ... ;
S0 = ... ;
sigma0= ... ;
% Fix the number of subdivisions (N) of the time interval
% and the number of simulations (M)
N = 200 ;
M = 5000 ;
h = T/N ;
hh = sqrt(h);
% Make random numbers - set the seed first if necessary
Z = randn(M,N,2);
% initialize
S = S0*ones(M);
sigma = sigma0*ones(M);
% Euler's method
for i=1:M
    S      = S.*(1 + r*h + hh*sigma.*Z(:,i,1));
    sigma = sigma - (sigma-zeta)*h + alpha*hh*sigma.*Z(:,i,2) ;
    % exact formulas could be used here, note the S equation must come first!
end
% give result
m=mean(S);
s=std(S);
[m , s , s/sqrt(M)]
% even though only asked for expected value, must know its error!

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3. הסבר, בקצרה, מה זה הגשר הבראוני (the Brownian bridge), ואת החשיבות של שיטה זו בחישוב מחירי אופציות שהגמול שלהן תלוי על המחיר המקסימלי של נכס משך תקופה מסויימת (כולל אופציות עם מחסום). אם המשתנה הסטוכסטי $S(t)$ מקיים את המשוואה

$$dS = S(rdt + \sigma dW)$$

כשאר r, σ קבועים ו- $W(t)$ תהליך ווינר, ויודעים את $S(t_1)$ ואת $S(t_2)$ עבור $t_1 < t_2$, ואין בינתיים ערכים של $S(t)$ עבור $t_1 < t < t_2$, איך משתמשים בגשר הבראוני לבנות ערכים כאלה ?

The Brownian bridge is a method to “fill in” values of a Wiener process when values are known at a number of points. Specifically, if it is known that $W(t_1) = A$ and $W(t_2) = B$ for some $t_2 > t_1$ (and no values of $W(t)$ are known for $t_1 < t < t_2$), then for $t_1 < t < t_2$ we know $W(t)$ is a normal variable with expectation $A + \frac{t-t_1}{t_2-t_1}(B - A)$ and variance $\frac{(t-t_1)(t_2-t)}{(t_2-t_1)}$. This procedure can be repeated to “fill” in many values of $W(t)$.

If we are simulating the price of an option whose return depends on the maximum price of an asset during a certain period, then if we only simulate prices at a finite set of points we will always underestimate the maximum price — as the maximum will usually not be attained at one of the points we consider. For a barrier option this means the barrier will appear to be hit less often than it really is. Assuming the asset price depends on a Wiener process, the Brownian bridge can be used to reduce this bias. In the case of a barrier option we can use the Brownian bridge to verify that paths that apparently come close to the barrier but do not hit it really do not hit it. If we need the actual value of the maximum price, we can use the Brownian bridge on all paths near their maximum values (based on a small number of points) to get a more accurate maximum value.

For a stochastic variable satisfying GBM we know

$$S(t) = S(0) \exp \left(\left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t + \sigma W(t) \right) = \exp \left(\left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t + \sigma W(t) + \ln S(0) \right)$$

Thus given $S(t_1)$ and $S(t_2)$ we have

$$W(t_1) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\ln \left(\frac{S(t_1)}{S(0)} \right) - \left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t_1 \right)$$

$$W(t_2) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\ln \left(\frac{S(t_2)}{S(0)} \right) - \left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t_2 \right)$$

Suppose

$$X = \left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t + \sigma W(t) + \ln S(0)$$

From the Brownian bridge formulas, X is normal with mean

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t + \sigma \left(W(t_1) + \frac{t-t_1}{t_2-t_1} (W(t_2) - W(t_1)) \right) + \ln S(0) \\ &= \frac{t-t_1}{t_2-t_1} \ln(S(t_1)) + \frac{t_2-t}{t_2-t_1} \ln(S(t_2)) \end{aligned}$$

and variance

$$\sigma^2 \frac{(t-t_1)(t_2-t)}{(t_2-t_1)}$$

Thus

$$S(t) = \exp \left(\frac{t-t_1}{t_2-t_1} \ln(S(t_1)) + \frac{t_2-t}{t_2-t_1} \ln(S(t_2)) + \sigma \sqrt{\frac{(t-t_1)(t_2-t)}{(t_2-t_1)}} Z \right)$$

where Z is a standard normal variable. In the special case $t = \frac{1}{2}(t_1 + t_2)$ this becomes

$$S(t) = \sqrt{S(t_1)S(t_2)} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma\sqrt{t_2 - t_1}Z\right)$$

4. מה הם היתרונות והחסרונות של שיטת אויילר לפתרון משוואות דפרנציאליות חלקיות פרבוליות ומה הם היתרונות והחסרונות של שיטת Crank-Nicolson? יש להתייחס לחלק של התוצאות שקבלתם בתרגילים 4 ו-5 כדי להשוות בין השיטות.

Here are some basic points that must be mentioned

- **Stability:** the big difference between Euler and Crank-Nicolson is that for Euler there is typically a stability criterion. For the equation $u_t = u_{xx}$ we found in class the criterion $k \leq \frac{1}{2}h^2$. Anyone who tried to solve a Black-Scholes type equation $u_t = x^2u_{xx} + \dots$ probably found it was necessary to take k much smaller for stability. This means that in Euler it is sometimes necessary to take a very large number of time steps, make it very inefficient.
- **Errors:** In the Euler method the dominant error terms are $O(k)$ and $O(h^2)$. Since k is $O(h^2)$ for stability reasons, this is actually no different from the error terms in Crank-Nicolson, which are $O(k^2)$ and $O(h^2)$, assuming we choose the same h in the two methods. But exactly the advantage of CN is that whereas for Euler we have to choose $k = O(h^2)$, in CN we can take $k = O(h)$ — so many fewer time steps — and still get stability and an overall $O(h^2)$ error estimate.
- **Complexity and programming issues.** Both methods have complexity $O(MN)$ where M is the number of time steps and N is the number of space steps. The prefactor in CN is definitely larger, but the fact that the number of time steps is much smaller in CN more than adequately compensates for this. CN is also on the face of it harder to program. But once you have done it once — it becomes easy, so no worries there.

In addition it is necessary to describe some relevant results from exercise set 4 or 5!

5. כתוב את שיטת אויילר לפתרון הבעיה

$$u_t = u_{xx} + b(t)u_x, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0$$

עם תנאי התחלה

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

ותנאי שפה

$$u(0, t) = a, \quad u(1, t) = 0, \quad u_x(1, t) = -b(t)$$

כאן a הוא קבוע חיובי, $f(x)$ היא פונקציה נתונה, עם $f(0) = a$, $f(1) = 0$, ו- $b(t)$ היא פונקציה לא ידועה שיש למצוא. איך מוצאים את $b(t)$ בשיטת אויילר?

(Just a brief summary.) In the usual grid notation the Euler method is

$$\frac{u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}}{k} = \frac{u_{i+1,n} - 2u_{i,n} + u_{i-1,n}}{h^2} + b_n \frac{u_{i+1,n} - u_{i-1,n}}{2h}$$

or

$$u_{i,n+1} = \left(\frac{k}{h^2} + \frac{b_n}{2h} \right) u_{i+1,n} + \left(1 - \frac{2k}{h^2} \right) u_{i,n} + \left(\frac{k}{h^2} - \frac{b_n}{2h} \right) u_{i-1,n}$$

Here $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ where N is the number of grid points in the x direction and $n \geq 0$. The boundary values of u are given by $u_{0,n} = a$ and $u_{N,n} = 0$. b_n denotes the value of $b(t)$ at $t = nk$. The initial values of u are given by $u_{i,0} = f(ih)$ where here i runs from 0 to N . The initial value of $b(t)$, b_0 is given by $-f'(1)$.

The idea of the Euler method is that given all the $u_{i,n}$ for a fixed n (and i running from 0 to N) along with b_n , we find the values of $u_{i,n+1}$ and b_{n+1} as follows:

- For $i = 0$ and $i = N$ use the boundary conditions $u_{0,n+1} = a$ and $u_{N,n+1} = 0$.
- For $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ use the Euler method as given above
- Finally, use the extra boundary condition $b(t) = -u_x(1, t)$ to find b_{n+1} . More explicitly we have $b_{n+1} \approx -\frac{1}{h} (u_{N,n+1} - u_{N-1,n+1}) = \frac{u_{N-1,n+1}}{h}$

(This is a much simpler version of the free boundary problem we considered in class.)
