

ami éppen a Black–Scholes-formulában kapott ár. Ezzel beláttuk, amit akartunk.

Itt persze a határátmenet jogosságáról hallgattunk. Valójában van egy eloszlásbeli konvergenciánk, mert (28)-ból következik a részvényár eloszlásbeli konvergenciája. Innen a momentumkonvergencia tétel alapján akkor következik a várható értékek konvergenciája, ha megmutatjuk az egyenletes integrálhatóságot. Mint már sokszor, ezt nem bizonyítjuk.

Azt is fontos megemlíteni, hogy nemcsak a részvényár lejáratkori eloszlása konvergál a Black–Scholes-modellben szereplő lejáratkori eloszláshoz, hanem az egész folyamat is (tehát mint a $[0, T]$ intervallumon értelmezett folytonos függvény) eloszlásban konvergál az exponenciális Brown-mozgáshoz. Ennek igazolása azonban már kifinomultabb technikát igényel.

10 Interest rate models

10.1 The general setup

$$B_t = e^{-rt} \quad \text{deterministic}$$

In what follows we are interested in options on bonds instead of stocks. Therefore, we assume that the stock price B_t is also random. The bond price is given by

$$B_t = \exp \left\{ \int_0^t r_u du \right\}, \quad (29) \quad \text{\{eq:bond\}}$$

where r_t , the interest rate is an adapted stochastic process. The time interval is $[0, T]$. The stock price is given by

$$dS_t = \mu_t S_t dt + \sigma_t S_t dW_t$$

$$S_t = S_0 + \int_0^t \mu(u) S_u du + \int_0^t \sigma_u S_u dW_u, \quad (30) \quad \text{\{eq:stock\}}$$

with some adapted process μ and σ . Note that the bond price B_t is a stochastic process too, but it is much smoother than the stock price S_t , as it is the exponential of the Lebesgue integral of a stochastic process. In particular, the path of B_t are of bounded variation, while the path of S_t are not. (Recall that an Itô process is of bounded variation if and only if the stochastic integral part vanishes.)

We want to find an equivalent martingale measure. For the discounted

spec.: $r_t \equiv r$

$\int_0^t r_u du$
 σ
 diff. folyamat
~~W~~

$$dS_t = \mu_t S_t dt + \sigma_t S_t dW_t$$

$$B_t = e^{\int_0^t r_u du}$$

stock price $\bar{S}_t = S_t/B_t$

$$\begin{aligned} d\frac{S_t}{B_t} &= d\left(S_t e^{-\int_0^t r_u du}\right) \\ &= e^{-\int_0^t r_u du} dS_t + S_t(-r_t)e^{-\int_0^t r_u du} dt = S_t B_t^{-1} (\mu_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t - r_t dt) \\ &= \bar{S}_t ((\mu_t - r_t)dt + \sigma_t dW_t) \\ &= \bar{S}_t \sigma_t d\tilde{W}_t, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\tilde{W}_t = \int_0^t \theta_s ds + W_t,$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\bar{S}_t &= \bar{S}_t \sigma_t d\tilde{W}_t \\ \bar{S}_t - \bar{S}_0 &= \int_0^t \bar{S}_s \sigma_s d\tilde{W}_s \end{aligned}$$

mdg

with $\theta_s = \frac{\mu_s - r_s}{\sigma_s}$. Applying Girsanov's theorem \tilde{W}_t is SBM under the measure Q_θ , where

$$\frac{dQ_\theta}{dP} = \exp\left\{-\int_0^T \theta_s dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \theta_s^2 ds\right\}.$$

Therefore, under Q_θ the discounted stock price \bar{S}_t is a martingale, i.e. Q_θ is an equivalent martingale measure.

We are not interested in the specific form of the underlying risky asset (S_t) in (30), but we assume that there exists a unique equivalent martingale measure (that is (S_t/B_t) is martingale). This will be the only measure on the probability space, therefore it is denoted by \mathbf{P} (instead of Q_θ).

Formally, let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, (\mathcal{F}_t), \mathbf{P})$ be a filtered probability space, (r_u) an adapted stochastic process, and (B_t) is given by (29). We assume that the risky asset (S_t) is an adapted stochastic process, such that $(S_t/B_t)_t$ is a martingale under \mathbf{P} , and \mathbf{P} is the unique such measure.

A zero coupon bond (*elemi kötvény*) maturing at time T is a claim that pays 1 at time T . Its value at time $t \in [0, T]$ is denoted by $P(t, T)$, $0 \leq t \leq T \leq \mathcal{T}$.

From the pricing theorem we see that the fair price of the zero coupon bond at time 0 is

$$P(0, T) = \mathbf{E}\left[\frac{1}{B_T}\right],$$

thus at time $0 \leq t \leq T$

$$P(t, T) = B_t \mathbf{E}\left[\frac{1}{B_T} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t\right] = \mathbf{E}\left[\exp\left\{-\int_t^T r_u du\right\} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t\right]. \quad (31) \quad \{\text{eq: } P(t, T)\}$$

→
várakozás

$$\mathbf{E}\left[\frac{1}{B_T/B_t} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t\right]$$

→
diszkontálás

$\frac{B_t}{B_0}$: diszkontálási tényező

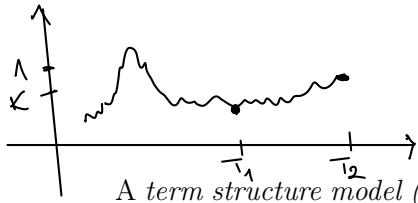
piac $[0, T]$

f : követelés T -ben
 $C = \mathbf{E}_Q\left[\frac{f}{B_T}\right]$ igazolás a $t=0$ -ban
 ↓
 emm

European call elemi kötés

K értéke T_1 lejáratáig

T_2 : elemi kötés lejáratáig $T_2 > T_1$



A term structure model (hozamgörbe modell) is a mathematical model for the prices $P(t, T)$.

We are interested in pricing bond options. The fair price at time 0 of a European call option with strike price K at expiry date T_1 for a zero coupon bond with expiry date T_2 , where $T_2 > T_1$, is given by

$$C_{t,1} = \mathbf{E} e^{-\int_0^{T_1} r_u du} \underbrace{(P(T_1, T_2) - K)_+}_{\text{call értéke } T_1\text{-en}} \quad (32) \quad \{\text{eq:bond-call.eu}\}$$

10.2 Short rate diffusion models

In short rate diffusion models the interest rate r_t is given as a solution of a stochastic differential equation.

10.2.1. Ornstein-Uhlenbeck-folyamat

Tekintsük az ún. Langevin-egyenletet (Y_t) ÖSM

$$dY_t = -\mu Y_t dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad Y_0 \text{ független az } \sigma(W_s : s \geq 0) \text{ } \sigma\text{-algebrától,}$$

ahol $\mu > 0, \sigma > 0$. A homogén egyenlet megoldása $e^{-\mu t}$, és így differenciál-egyenletek elméletéből ismert módszer szerint $e^{\mu t} Y_t$ differenciálját tekintjük.

Ez

$$- \mu Y_t dt + \sigma dW_t$$

$$d(e^{\mu t} Y_t) = e^{\mu t} dY_t + \mu e^{\mu t} Y_t dt = e^{\mu t} \sigma dW_t,$$

amit integrálva kapjuk a Langevin-egyenlet megoldását

$$Y_t = e^{-\mu t} \left(Y_0 + \int_0^t e^{\mu s} \sigma dW_s \right).$$

Mivel determinisztikus függvény Wiener-folyamat szerinti sztochasztikus integrálja normális eloszlású, így

$$Y_t - e^{-\mu t} Y_0$$

normális eloszlású, várható értéke és szórásnégyzete

$$\mathbf{E} Y_t = e^{-\mu t} \mathbf{E} Y_0, \quad \rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

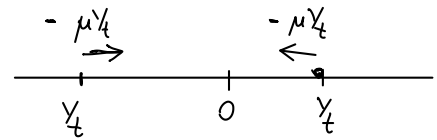
$$\mathbf{E} Y_t^2 = e^{-2\mu t} \mathbf{E} Y_0^2 + e^{-2\mu t} \int_0^t \sigma^2 e^{2\mu s} ds = e^{-2\mu t} \mathbf{E} Y_0^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu} (1 - e^{-2\mu t}).$$

f determinisztikus

$$b_n = \mathbf{D}^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{t_i} - W_{t_{i-1}}) \cdot f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \mathbf{D}^2 (W_{t_i} - W_{t_{i-1}})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a_n = \mathbf{E} \sum_{i=1}^n (W_{t_i} - W_{t_{i-1}}) f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \mathbf{E} (W_{t_i} - W_{t_{i-1}}) = 0$$



determinisztikus egyenlet

$$Y_t' = -\mu Y_t$$

$$Y_t = e^{-\mu t}$$

$$(e^{\mu t} Y_t)' = \mu e^{\mu t} Y_t + e^{\mu t} Y_t' = \mu e^{\mu t} Y_t - \mu e^{\mu t} Y_t = 0$$

$$Y_t = Y_0 \cdot e^{-\mu t}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(s) dW_s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) (W_{\frac{i}{n}} - W_{\frac{i-1}{n}})$$

Wiemer függvény normális eloszlású

$$\left(W_{\frac{i+1}{n}} - W_{\frac{i}{n}} \right)^2 \sim \text{fgy. ae. } N\left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{\frac{i+1}{n}} - W_{\frac{i}{n}}) f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \sim N(a_n, b_n)$$

$$D^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i X_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 D^2(X_i)$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n független

Teljesen független n -re

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f^{(i)} \left(\frac{c_i X_i - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right) \sim N(0, \sum_{i=1}^n f^{(i)2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f^{(i)2} = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$$

Riemann-féle közelítés öngy

$$E(Y_t^2) \rightarrow \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu}$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$

Innen látjuk, hogy Y_t eloszlásban konvergál egy $N(0, \sigma^2/(2\mu))$ eloszláshoz, amint $t \rightarrow \infty$. Ez adja az ötletet, hogy válasszuk az Y_0 kezdeti értéket ilyen eloszlásúnak. Ezzel a kezdeti eloszlással

$$Y_t \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu}\right),$$

Teljesen
 $\int_0^t f(s) ds \sim$
 $\sim N(0, \int_0^t f^2(s) ds)$

és (Y_t) egy Gauss-folyamat. Meghatározzuk a kovarianciafüggvényét, ahonnan látjuk, hogy (Y_t) egy stacionárius Gauss-folyamat.

Vegyük észre, hogy az

$t > s$

$$Y_t - e^{-\mu t + \mu s} Y_s =$$

$$Y_t = e^{-\mu t} \left(Y_0 + \int_0^t \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u \right) = e^{-\mu t} \left(Y_0 + \int_0^s \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u - Y_0 + \int_0^s \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u \right)$$

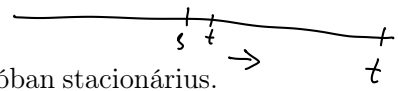
előállítás alapján

$$Y_s = e^{-\mu s} \left(Y_0 + \int_0^s \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u \right) = e^{-\mu s} \cdot \int_0^s \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u$$

$$Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s = e^{-\mu t} \int_s^t \sigma e^{\mu u} dW_u, \quad t > s, \quad (33) \quad \{\text{eq:ou-igt}\}$$

ami független a $\sigma(W_u : u \leq s)$ σ -algebrától. Ezért

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) &= \mathbf{E}[Y_t Y_s] = \mathbf{E}\left[\underbrace{Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s}_{\text{független } Y_s \text{-től}} + e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s \right] Y_s \\ &= e^{-\mu(t-s)} \mathbf{E} Y_s^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu} e^{-\mu(t-s)}, \end{aligned}$$

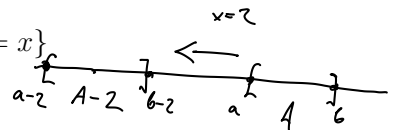


ami csak a $t-s$ különbségtől függ, azaz az (Y_t) folyamat valóban stacionárius.

A (33) formulából levezetjük, hogy az (Y_t) folyamat Markov-folyamat, majd meghatározzuk az átmenetsűrűségeket is. Valóban, ha $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, akkor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}\{Y_t \in A | Y_u : u \leq s, Y_s = x\} &= \mathbf{P}\{Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s \in A - e^{-\mu(t-s)} x | Y_u : u \leq s, Y_s = x\} \\ &= \mathbf{P}\{Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s \in A - e^{-\mu(t-s)} x\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$A - x = \{a - x : a \in A\}$$



Az $Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s$ változó 0 várható értékű normális eloszlású, melynek szórásnégyzete (33) alapján

$$\mathbf{E} (Y_t - e^{-\mu(t-s)} Y_s)^2 = e^{-2\mu t} \int_s^t \sigma^2 e^{2\mu u} du = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu} (1 - e^{-2\mu(t-s)}).$$

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\left(\int_0^t f(s) dW_s \right)^2 \right] = \int_0^t f^2(s) ds$$

Ebból következik s helyére 0-t helyettesítve, hogy

$$p_t(\cdot|x) \sim N\left(e^{-\mu t}x, \frac{\sigma^2}{2\mu}(1 - e^{-2\mu t})\right),$$

vagyis az átmenetsűrűségek

$$\rho_t(y|x) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\pi\sigma^2(1 - e^{-2\mu t})}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\mu(y - e^{-\mu t}x)^2}{\sigma^2(1 - e^{-2\mu t})}\right\}.$$

Az (Y_t) folytonos trajektóriájú stacionárius Markov-folyamatot Ornstein–Uhlenbeck-folyamatnak (OU) nevezzük. Megmutatható, hogy az OU-folyamat az egyetlen ilyen tulajdonságú folyamat.

Végül felírjuk a Kolmogorov-egyenleteket az átmenetsűrűségekre. A Kolmogorov-hátra egyenlet

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\rho_t(y|x) = -\mu x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\rho_t(y|x) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\rho_t(y|x),$$

alakú. Ezt az egyenletet *Fokker–Planck-egyenletnek* nevezik. Az előre egyenlet pedig

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\rho_t(y|x) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\mu y\rho_t(y|x)) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\rho_t(y|x).$$

10.2.2 Vasicek model

$$B_t = e^{\int_0^t r_u du}$$

For r_0, a, b, σ given positive numbers let r_t is given by the stochastic differential equation

$$dr_t = a(b - r_t)dt + \sigma dW_t, \tag{34} \text{ {eq:vasicek}}$$

where W_t is a standard Brownian motion. Thus r_t is a translated Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process. Indeed, $X_t = r_t - b$ satisfies

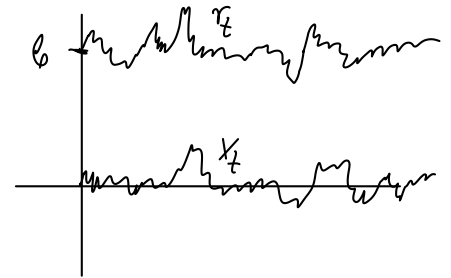
$$dX_t = dr_t = -aX_t dt + \sigma dW_t,$$

thus

$$X_t = e^{-at} \left(X_0 + \int_0^t e^{as} \sigma dW_s \right),$$

from which

$$r_t = b + e^{-at} \left(r_0 - b + \int_0^t e^{as} \sigma dW_s \right).$$



Thus r_t is normally distributed for any fixed t with mean

$$\mathbf{E}r_t = b + e^{-at}(r_0 - b)$$

and variance

$$\mathbf{Var}(r_t) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2a}(1 - e^{-2at}).$$

This implies that r_t can take arbitrarily large negative values, which is not very realistic.

Now we determine the distribution of $P(t, T)$. By (31)

$$\begin{aligned} P(t, T) &= \mathbf{E} \left[\exp \left\{ - \int_t^T r_u du \right\} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right] \\ &= e^{-b(T-t)} \mathbf{E} \left[\exp \left\{ - \int_t^T X_u du \right\} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right], \end{aligned}$$

Markov's mit ähnlichen $r_t - b$.

where $X_t = r_t - b$ as above. Since X_t is a Markov process, we have that

$$P(t, T) = e^{-b(T-t)} \mathbf{E} \exp \left\{ - \int_0^{T-t} \tilde{X}_u du \right\}, \quad (35) \quad \{\text{eq:vasicek-pt}\}$$

where \tilde{X} is the solution to the Langevin equation *reiben*

$$d\tilde{X}_s = -a\tilde{X}_s + \sigma dW_s, \quad \tilde{X}_0 = x_0 = \overbrace{r_t - b}^{x_0 = r_0 - b} \quad (36) \quad \{\text{eq:vasicek-initia}\}$$

Therefore, we need to determine the distribution of

$$\int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du.$$

*$\int_0^1 W_u du = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} W_{\frac{i}{n}}$
*Lebesgue**

We have seen that (X_u) is a continuous Gaussian process, therefore its integral is Gaussian too. Since $\mathbf{E}\tilde{X}_u = e^{-au}x_0$, we have

$$\mathbf{E} \int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du = x_0 \int_0^t e^{-au} du = \frac{x_0}{a}(1 - e^{-at}).$$

↓
∫ ... dP

↑
Fubini

Furthermore, for $t \geq s$

$$\int_0^t dW_u = \underbrace{\int_0^s dW_u}_{\text{Ist}} + \underbrace{\int_s^t dW_u}_{\text{Ist}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(\tilde{X}_t, \tilde{X}_s) &= \mathbf{E} e^{-at} \int_0^t \sigma e^{au} dW_u e^{-as} \int_0^s \sigma e^{au} dW_u \\ &= \sigma^2 e^{-a(t+s)} \mathbf{E} \left(\int_0^s e^{au} dW_u \right)^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 e^{-a(t+s)} \int_0^s e^{2au} du \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2a} e^{-a(t+s)} (e^{2as} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var} \left(\int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du \right) &= \text{Cov} \left(\int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du, \int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du \right) \\ &= \mathbf{E} \int_0^t (\tilde{X}_u - \mathbf{E}\tilde{X}_u) dv \int_0^t (\tilde{X}_v - \mathbf{E}\tilde{X}_v) dv \\ &\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_0^t \int_0^t \mathbf{E}(\tilde{X}_u - \mathbf{E}\tilde{X}_u)(\tilde{X}_v - \mathbf{E}\tilde{X}_v) dudv \\ &= \int_0^t \int_0^t \text{Cov}(\tilde{X}_u, \tilde{X}_v) dudv \\ &= 2 \int_0^t \int_0^v \text{Cov}(\tilde{X}_u, \tilde{X}_v) dudv \\ &= 2 \int_0^t \int_0^v \frac{\sigma^2}{2a} e^{-a(u+v)} (e^{2au} - 1) dudv \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2a^3} (at - 3 + 4e^{-at} - e^{-2at}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have the expectation and variance of the Gaussian random variable $\int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du$. Since $\mathbf{E} e^{t(aZ+b)} = e^{a^2 t^2/2 + bt}$ for $Z \sim N(0, 1)$, we have

$$\mathbf{E} \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \tilde{X}_u du \right\} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{x_0}{a} (1 - e^{-at}) + \frac{\sigma^2}{4a^3} (at - 3 + 4e^{-at} - e^{-2at}) \right\}.$$

$\sigma^2 = \sigma_t^2 - b$

Substituting back into (35) and using the initial condition (36), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} P(t, T) &= \exp \left\{ -b(T-t) - \frac{\overset{\text{mit } a \text{ wählen!}}{r_t} - b}{a} (1 - e^{-a(T-t)}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sigma^2}{4a^3} (a(T-t) - 3 + 4e^{-a(T-t)} - e^{-2a(T-t)}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$