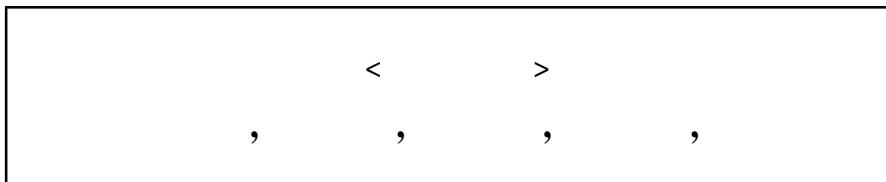


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*An Introduction to
the Mathematics of Financial Derivatives*

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1

2

3

4 가 ()

5

6

7

8

9 (*Ito*)

10 (*Ito's Lemma*)

11 가 ()

12 가 ()

13 - ()

14 가 (가)

15 가 ()

16

, 가 .

2.

가 “ , , (currencies) (commodities) ”
가

5). , ,

: 가 가, T , T
가 (exactly) , (derivative
security) (contingent claim) 6).

, T , 가
 $F(T)$ 가 S_T (completely) . 가
가

가 가
 $F(t) = F(S_t, t)$, t S_t

가
(payout) d_t 가 가 . ,
0 . T .

3.

① (Futures and forwards)

5) “Derivative securities are financial contracts that ‘derive’ their value from the *cash market*

instruments such as stocks, bonds, currencies and commodities.” (Klein and Lederman(1994), pp. 2-3)

6) “A financial contract is a *derivative security*, or a *contingent claim* if its value at expiration date T is determined exactly by the market price of the underlying cash instrument at time T .” (Ingersoll, 1987)

② (Options)

③ (Swaps)

(basic building blocks)

, (hybrid securities)
, S_t 가
(underlying security)

① (Stocks) : (goods) (services)
("real" returns)

② (Currencies) : (liabilities)

③ (Interest rates) :

(notional asset) 가

(bonds),
(notes), (bills),
(debt instruments) 7). 가

(notionals)

8). 가
(cash settlement)

④ (Indexes) : S&P 500 FT-SE 100 가 (stock
index) . CRB (commodity index) 가

7) : T-bonds, T-notes, T-bills

8) (Paris) ("notional" French government bonds)

- ⑤ (Commodities) :
- (Soft commodities) : , , (sugar)
 - (Grains) (oilseeds) : (barley), (corn), (cotton), (oats), (palm oil), (potato), (soybean), 가 (winter wheat), (spring wheat)
 - (Metals) : (copper), (nickel), (tin)
 - (Precious metals) : , (platinum),
 - 가 (Livestock) : (cattle), (hogs), (pork bellies)
 - (Energy) : (crude oil), (fuel oil)
- (financial assets) , (goods) , (physically)

3. 1

(*cash-and-carry markets*)
 가 , , (currencies), T - bonds
 , (*borrow*)(
) , (*buy*)
 (*store*) , (*insure*)
 , T - bonds , T - bonds
 , , ,
 9).
 (pure cash-and-carry)

9) , , (environment)

가 , ()가 (spread)

3. 2 가

가 (price discovery)

(perishable)

가

가

가

가

(discovered),

3. 3

가 $F(t) = S_t$, T 가 (

$$F(T) = S_T$$

(1)

가

가 가 가

가

, 100

¹⁰⁾

(

) 가

(expiration date)

100

가 . T 가
 . (1)
 , $t \leq T$, $F(t)$ 가 S_t .
 , $S_t = F(t)$ (function)

4.

(linear instruments) . ,

: 가 (forward price)
 () (obligation) .

가 . (long)
 , 가 가 ,
 [1] .

[1] p. 4.

t $F(t)$ 가 . $t + 1$
 가 .
 1 .

10) : troy ounces ; (金衡; troy) • •
 (衡量) , 12 가 1 .

11), $S_{t+1} = F(t)$, 가 1, AB BC, , t
 + 1 가 가
 [2] (short position)

[2] p. 5.

가

Hull(1993)

4. 1

가

(*exchanges*)

(*custommade*)”

(*over-the-counter*)

(*exchange clearing houses*)

(*default risk*)

(*marked to market*)

11)

t+1

, $S_{t+1} = F(t+1)$

5.

가
(stochastic calculus) , 가

(obligate) 가 ,
(right) 가
가 가 .

: S_t 가
(strike price) K (right) .
(expiration date) T (premium) C_t

가 , 가
가 (sell) 가
가 (American options) ,

가 (arbitrage-free price) C_t
가 가 . t (written)
 C_t 가 , 가
가 ,
가 , 가
 , 가 , 가
 , 가
 , 가
 , 가
 , C_t 가
 , 가
 , C_t 가

5. 1.

가 가 , C_t
 (closed-form formula) . C_t 가
 .
 C_t , t , T
 가 가 ,
 • 가
 • $S_t < C_t$ 가 (bid-ask spread)가 0 ,
 C_T 가 가 가 .
 가 (out-of-the-money) ,
 가
 $S_T < K$ (2)

, 가 0 . ,
 S_T 가 , 가 K
 . , , K 가
 (3) .
 $S_T < K \Rightarrow C_T = 0$

(3)
 , 가 (in-the-money) , T
 $S_T > K$

(4)
 가 , 가 가 , 가
 . , K 가
 , 가 S_T .
 (commissions) 가 (bid-ask spreads)가 , $S_T - K$
 K 가 . 가 가 $S_T - K$
 ,
 $S_T > K \Rightarrow C_T = S_T - K$ (5)

가 . 가 .

$$C_T = \max [S_T - K, 0] \quad (6)$$

가 C_T 가 가
 (6) $S_T > K$ $C_T = S_T - K$
 [3]
 $S_T \leq K$ $C_T = 0$
 $K < S_T$ S_T C_T 가 S_T 가 ,
 (6) 1 가 ,
 가 (nonlinear instruments) [4]
 가 $t < T$, 가 가
 가 .

[3] [4]

6.

가 , 가
 가 가
 (decompose) 가
 , 가
 : , ,
 , 가
 ,

6. 1.

(financial engineering) , , 가 .

Das (1994) 12), (counterparties) A B :

① A 100 \$ (floating-rate loan) .
 B 100 \$ (fixed-rate loan) . , (market conditions) 가 , B (comparative advantage) 가 13).

② A B 가 , 가 ,

③ A 100 \$. , A B

④ B 100 \$. , B A 14).

⑤ 100 \$. , 가 (notional principals) . (differentials)

가

12) Dattatreya et al. (1994) Kapner and Marshall(1992)

13) , A 가

14) , 6 Libor+2 .

, (swap dealer)
 .
 가 (basket)
 . (replicate)
 가 ,
 가 가 가 가 가
 , 가 가

7.

, 가 가
 가 , 가
 , 가 가
 , 가
 , 가

8.

Hull(1993) ,
 가 가 ,
 가 .
 . Jarrow Turnbull(1996)
 . Duffie(1996) 가
 (dynamic asset pricing theory) ,
 가 . Das(1995)

2

1.

가 (arbitrage pricing methods) . 가

가

T - bill

가

가

同

. commission

fee가

가

2. (Notation)

2.1 가 (Asset Prices)

t . , , ,

가

S_t

symbol

$$S_t = \begin{pmatrix} S_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ S_N(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

“ ” 가 가 가 가
 가 “ ” 가
 .
 d_{ij} (payout) .
 payouts 가 .
 가 d_{ij} 가
 .
 , N d_{ij} D .

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & \cdots & d_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{N1} & \cdots & d_{NK} \end{pmatrix}$$
 가 . D
 .
 D . , D
 가 D i S_i
 (returns) .

2.4 Portfolio

가 . θ_i i (commitment)
 . $\{\theta_i, i = 1, \dots, N\}$.
 θ_i , θ_i
 . θ_i
 zero .
 가 가

3. A Basic Example of Asset Pricing



, ()

1. 가 (Arbitrage Pricing Theory)

: 10,000
 가가 16,000 8,000 가 가
 가 12,000 가?
 , 가
 0% (),
 가가 16,000
 4,000 가가 8,000
 가 ,
 가 (economic value) 가
 , 가
 가
 , 가가 16,000 가 16,000
 12,000 4,000
 가가 8,000
 가 0.5
 $4,000 \times 0.5 = 2,000$ 2,000
 2,000
 , 2,000 2,000 ,
 3,000 5,000 lover 2 .

가가 , 가 $\frac{1}{2} \times 16,000 = 8,000$
 3,000 5,000
 가 가 4,000 4,000
 1,000 가가
 가 가 0 , 3,000
 가 $\frac{1}{2} \times 8,000 = 4,000$
 1,000 2,000 가
 1,000 (riskless profit)
 1,000 가

Arbitrage Pricing Theory

가 S_1 $S_0 = 10,000$ S_1 16,000 8,000
 (random variable) $\Omega = \{w_1, w_2\}$, S_1
 $S_1(w_1) = 16,000$, $S_1(w_2) = 8,000$ P
 $P(w_1) = 0.5$, $P(w_2) = 0.5$ 가 X
 $X = (S_1 - K)^+$, $K = 12,000$. $X(w_1) = 4,000$, $X(w_2) = 0$
 X P $E_P[X] =$
 $(16,000 - 12,000) \times 0.5 = 2,000$ 가
 Q S_1 Q Martingale
 $Q(w_1) = 0.25$,
 $Q(w_2) = 0.75$ 가 (, $16,000 \times 0.25 + 8,000 \times 0.75 = 10,000$) , Q
 (Risk neutral probability measure) Martingale measure .
 X Q $E_Q[X] = 4,000 \times 0.25 = 1,000$, 가
 가 (Risk neutral valuation principle)

2. 가 (Risk neutral valuation principle)

가

가

가

가 S_t (stochastic differential equation)

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dB_t$$

mu sigma

가

r

Girsanov

drift

(measure) Q

$$dS_t = rS_t dt + \sigma S_t \widetilde{W}_t$$

$$\widetilde{W}_t \quad Q$$

(Brownian motion) T

X

$$X = (S_{T-K})^+$$

K 가 ,

12,000

Arbitrage Pricing Theory

t=0

가

$$e^{-rT} E_Q[X]$$

3. Black-Scholes

t 가 S_t 가 x

가 C(t, x)

$$C(t, x) = e^{-r(T-t)} E_Q[X | S_t = x]$$

C(t, x)

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial C}{\partial S} - rC = 0$$

Black-Scholes

$$C(T, S) = (S - K)^+$$

t=T

(well-posed)

가

가

$$C(t, x) = e^{-r(T-t)} E_Q[X | S_t = x]$$

$$C(t, S) = SN(d_1) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2).$$

$$N(d) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\log S/K + (r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

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

Black-Scholes 가 Black-Scholes
 Scholes Merton 가 1997
 (Black)
 , 가 가 .
 가 , 가
 , (long position), (short sale)
 가 ,
 (dynamic hedging)
 volatility sigma` 가

4.

Black-Scholes 가 가
 가 가 (가
 가 1.5%, .) k

Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman

$$\min (- (\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - (1+k)S \frac{\partial V}{\partial B}),$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - (1-k)S \frac{\partial V}{\partial B}, - (\frac{\partial V}{\partial S} + rB \frac{\partial V}{\partial B} + \mu S \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2})) = 0$$

Crandall viscosity solution Fields P.L. Lions M.
가

가

,
SK

가
J.P.Morgan

, SK

(IMF)

가

가 ,

Risk

Risk

가

가

가가

가

가

가

Hard Analysis가

, stochastic programming

1. Introduction

가 .

1.1 Information Flow

standard 가 .

1.2 Modeling Random Behavior

. 가
가 .
. Δ 가 dt
. 가 .
. Ito Integral Deterministic
Riemann Integral .

. . .

. () . -
 . 가 . - () Taylor
 Series Expansion ()
 . - Stochastic differential equation

2. Some Tools of Standard Calculus

3. Function

3.1 Random Functions

$$y = f(x), \quad x \in A$$

$w \in W$: (The state of the world)

$$f \quad x \in R \quad w \in W \quad .$$

$$f: R \times W \rightarrow R$$

$$y = f(x, w), \quad x \in R, w \in W$$

$$x \text{가} \quad , \quad f(x, w_1), f(x, w_2)$$

(trajectories)

w 가 randomness $f(x, w)$ random function

stochastic process .

Stochastic process randomness

3.2 Examples of Functions

3.2.1

$$1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow e$$

$$f(x) = e^x :$$

가

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{f(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

3.2.2 Logarithmic function

$$y = e^x$$

$$\rightarrow \log_e(y) = x$$

3.2.3 Function of Bounded Variation

$$0 = t_0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_n = T$$

$$f: [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})|$$

$$V_0 = \max \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})| < \infty$$

$$V_0 : f(\cdot) \quad \text{가}$$

$$[0, T] \quad f$$

->

3.2.4 Example

가

가

가

가

가

4.1.2

$$f(x + \Delta) \approx f(x) + f_x \cdot \Delta$$

-> 가 .

4.1.3

가 , 가 가

->

4.2 Chain Rule

chain : 가

가 .

Definition

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{df(g(t))}{d(g(t))} \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$$

-> chain rule .

$$\frac{d}{dt} g(t) = f(g(t))$$

$f(t)$ x x deterministic .

x_i randomness가 .

x_i 가 random 가?

chain rule 가?

chain rule 가?

-> chain rule

4.3 Integral

4.3.1 Riemann

definition

$$\max_i |t_i - t_{i-1}| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{t_i + t_{i-1}}{2}\right) (t_i - t_{i-1}) \rightarrow \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

4.3.2 Stieltjes Integral

$$df(x) = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$df(x) \approx f_x(x) dx$$

$$h(x) = g(x) f_x(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{x_0}^{x_n} h(x) df(x)$$

$$df(x) = f_x(x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^T g(s) df(s) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n g\left(\frac{t_i + t_{i-1}}{2}\right) (f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})) \text{ -Stieltjes integral}$$

$$\max_i |t_i - t_{i-1}| \rightarrow 0, \text{ Riemann-Stieltjes integral}$$

$$\rightarrow x \quad f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가}$$

1. deterministic 가

가?

2. rectangle

가?

3. rectangle 가?

->

가

4.3

4.4.

$$\int_0^T f_i(t) h(t) dt = [f(T)h(T) - f(0)h(0)] - \int_0^T h_i(t)f(t) dt$$

5. partial Derivatives

가 가

->

가

가

$$C_t = F(S_t, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial F(S_t, t)}{\partial S_t} = F_s :$$

가

$$\frac{\partial F(S_t, t)}{\partial t} = F_t ,$$

5.1

5.2 (Total Differentials)

t 가

$$dC_t$$

가

가?

가

가?

$$\rightarrow df = \left[\frac{\partial f(S_t, t)}{\partial S_t} \right] dS_t + \left[\frac{\partial f(S_t, t)}{\partial t} \right] dt$$

5.3 Taylor series expansion

Definition

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f_x(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3!} f_{xxx}(x_0)(x - x_0)^3 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f^{(i)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^i \end{aligned}$$

5.3.1

5.3.2 :

$$B_t = 100e^{-r(T-t)} \quad r > 0, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

r:

B_t : T 가 가

-> 1 Taylor series expansion

$$y_t \approx 100e^{-r(T-t_0)} + r100e^{-r(T-t_0)}(t-t_0), \quad t \in [0, T]$$

: 가 . [12]

-> 2 Taylor series expansion

$$B_t \approx 100e^{-r(T-t_0)} + r100e^{-r(T-t_0)}(t-t_0) + \frac{1}{2} r^2 100e^{-r(T-t_0)}(t-t_0)^2, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

: 가 . [13]

-> 가 가 가

$$B_t \approx 100e^{-r_0(T-t)} \left[1 - (T-t)(r-r_0) + \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^2(r-r_0)^2 \right], \quad t \in [0, T], r > 0$$

$$\frac{dB_t}{B_t} \approx - (T-t)(r-r_0) + \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^2(r-r_0)^2, \quad t \in [0, T], r > 0$$

-> term :

term :

5.4 Ordinary Differential Equations

:

$$dB_t = -r_t B_t dt \quad B_0, r_1 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow B_t = e^{-\int_0^t r_u du} \quad B_0 = 100$$

$$B_t = B_0 e^{-\int_0^t r_u du}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dB_t}{B_t} = -r_t dt$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{dB_u}{B_u} = \int_0^t -r_u du$$

$$\ln B_t - \ln B_0 = - \int_0^t r_u du$$

$$B_t = B_0 e^{-\int_0^t r_u du} \quad (\text{let } B_0 = 1)$$

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

)

1. :

$$3x + 1 = x \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

2. matrix :

$$Ax - b = 0 \quad A^{-1}b$$

3. ODE :

$$\frac{dx_t}{dt} = ax_t + b \quad x_t$$

$$x_t = f(t)$$

$$\rightarrow dB_t = -r_t B_t dt$$

$$\rightarrow B_t = e^{-\int_0^t r_u du} \quad \therefore \quad \text{가}$$

\rightarrow 가

4. :

$$\int_0^t (ax_s + b) ds = x_t$$

4 가

1. Introduction

가 가 .
가 가

가

가 2

, 가 가 .

가 (Method of
 equivalent martingale measures)
 가
 (Partial Differential
 Equation (PDE)) PDE
 , PDE 가
 가 S_t
 가 $F(S_t, t)$
 가 $F(S_t, t)$ (numerical
 method) 가
 $F(S_t, t)$
 (PDE) 가 가

2. 가 (Pricing Functions)

가 가
 S_t t , $F(S_t, t)$, 가
 $F(S_t, t)$. Black-Sholes(
 B-S) 가
 가 $F(S_t, t)$
 $F(S_t, t)$
 , 가

2.1 (Forwards)

S_t 가 가

$F(S_t, t)$ 가 . . . ,

가 .

• T
 $t \quad T$ (1)
 F .

• $t \quad T$.
 , ()

가 t
 가 $F(S_t, t)$ 가?
 r_t S_t
 가 t 가 ,
 (r_t) , 가 C , $T-t$

$$e^{r_i(T-t)} S_t + (T-t)c$$

T T
 T 가 . ,
 T T .
 T 가 T ()
 가)

, 가 .
 . 가 . 가
 - , -

$$F(S_t, t) = e^{r_t(T-t)} + (T-t)c \quad (3)$$

, $F(S_t, t)$ 가 S_t, t 가
 $F(S_t, t)$ 가 $F(S_t, t)$ 가
 $F(S_t, t)$ 가 S_t, t 가 (variables)
 가 c, r_t, T
 (T-t) . (3) $F(S_t, t)$ S_t
 가 $F(S_t, t)$ B-S
 B-S S_t 가

2.1.1 (Boundary Conditions)

“ 가 ”
 $t = T$ (4)
 , $\lim_{t \rightarrow T} e^{r_t(T-t)} = 1$ (5)
 가 r_t (random variable)
 (3)

$$S_t = F(S_T, T)$$

, 가 가 .

2.2 (option)

가 $F(S_t, t)$

$F(S_t, t)$ 가

C_t : S_t 가

r : (risk-free rate)

k : 가 (strike price)

T : ($t < T$)

가

$$C_t = F(S_t, t) \quad (7)$$

가 $F(S_t, t)$

가

S_t 가 , S_t

C_t

< 1 >

S_t

, S_t 가 < 1 >

S_t 가 $F(S_t, t)$ 가

B-S

가 S_t

가 $F(S_t, t)$

A

가가 dS_t

가 ,

dS_t

,

dS_t 가 $dC_t < dS_t$ 가 $dC_t > dS_t$ 가 $dC_t = dS_t$ 가

$$dC_t < dS_t \tag{8}$$

dS_t , dC_t , $F(S_t, t)$

$$F_s = \frac{\partial F(S_t, t)}{\partial S_t} \tag{9}$$

dS_t , dC_t , $F_s dS_t$, ∂C_t

$$d[F_s S_t] + d[F(S_t, t)] = g(t)$$

$g(t)$: 가

$$F(S_t, t)$$

:	F_s	C_t
(portfolio)	(delta neutral),	(delta)
	(delta hedging)	

dS_t 가 $\partial C_t \cong dC_t$ 가
 . 가 (hedge) .
 < 2> . S_t 가 dS_t , dC_t
 - $F_s dS_t$. , (continuous time)
 가 가 . ,
 . 가 .
 , 가

3. Application : 가

(partial differential equations (PDE))

가 .

(1) 가 $F(S_t, t)$ 가 가 S_t
 가 . 가 가 dS_t 가 ,
 가 $dF(S_t, t)$.

(2) 3 .

S_t, t $F(\cdot)$ 가 . , 가

$$dF(S_t, t) = F_s dS_t + F_t dt, \quad (11)$$

$$, F_i \quad , F_s = \frac{\partial F}{\partial S_t} , F_t = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} . \quad (12)$$

$$dF(S_t, t) \quad .$$

(3). (11) 가 가 가
 $F(\cdot)$, 가 dS_t 가
 $dF(S_t, t)$ 가 .
(11) F_s , F_t .
 $F(S_t, t)$ 가 , 가
가? 'NO' .
가 .

(4). (11) 가 가
 $dF(S_t, t), dS_t, dt$ 가 . 가 가
(11) .

(5). $F(\cdot)$.
 $F(S_t, t)$.
가 .

4. .

t

(random variable) . , $F(S_t, t), S_t$ r_t
(continuous time stochastic process) .

$$dF(t) = F_s dS_t + F_r dr_t + F_t dt \quad \text{가 가?} \quad (18)$$

'NO' . 가 ,

4.1 (A First look at Ito's Lemma)

, 가 . ,

$$dF(t) = F_s dS_t + F_r dr_t + F_t dt \quad (19)$$

$F(\cdot)$ (19) . ,

(19) .

(univariate Taylor series expansion) . $f(x)$ $x \in R$

. $x_0 \in R$ $f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f_x(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} f_{xx}(x - x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f_{xxx}(x - x_0)^3 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} f^{(i)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^i \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$df(x) \approx f(x) - f(x_0), \quad dx \approx (x - x_0), \quad ,$$

$$dF(t) = F_s dS_t + F_r dr_t + F_t dt$$

, $(dS_t)^2, (dr_t)^2$

. , dS_t, dt, dr_t

(23) $(dt)^2, (dt)^3, dt$ 가 $(dS_t)^2, (dr_t)^2$, $(dS_t)^2, (dr_t)^2$, dt 가 $(dS_t)^2, (dr_t)^2$, dt “ ” $(dS_t)^2, (dr_t)^2$ 0 가 가

$$dF(t) = F(t) - F(t_0) \tag{24}$$

$$= F_s dS_t + F_r dr_t + F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} dS_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} F_{rr} dr_t^2 + F_{sr} dS_t dr_t$$

(stochastic calculus) 가 , (chain rule)

4.2 $F(S_t, t)$ (partial derivative) , (partial differential equation $F(\cdot)$ (boundary condition) (parameter)



- 가

1997

(Myron S. Scholes)

(Robert C. Merton)

Long-Term Capital Management

1995

(Fischer Black)

Forbes가

. 1987

가

31 ,

28

1969

Arthur D.

Little

MIT

MIT

(warrants)

가

가

(1983

).

(Paul Samuelson)

1970

of Options and Corporate Liabilities"

"The Pricing

Journal of Political Economy 1973 , 가
가
(Chicago Board Options Exchange)가 . -
가 가
, 6 Texas Instruments 가 -
Wall Street Journal
. 1877
(Charles Castelli)가 Theory of Options in Stocks and Shares
100 -
가
가 , 1900
(Louis Bachelier)가 Therie de la Speculation
가가 가 가
1962 (A. James Boness)가
A Theory and Measurement of Stock Option Value 가
가 .

5

1.

(tools)
 , 가 가
 (binomial process)

2.

(probability space)
 (state of the world)
 ω Ω
 가 ω
 (event) ω 가
 \mathfrak{F} A ($A \in \mathfrak{F}$),
 $P(A)$
 $P(A) \geq 0$, any $A \in \mathfrak{F}$ 0 가
 $\int_{A \in \mathfrak{F}} dP(A) = 1$ 1
 $dP(A)$ A
 $\{\Omega, \mathfrak{F}, P\}$ 가 Ω ω 가 (randomly)

$P(A), A \in \mathcal{F}$ ω 가 A

2.1

Ω : USDA가 가

ω : USDA가

(event) :

“ ” , $P(=)$.

2.2 (random variable)

X \mathcal{F} .
 $A \in \mathcal{F}$ 가 가 .
 $X: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow B$
 B R 가

X $G(x)$
 $G(x) = P(X \leq x), G(\cdot)$ x .

$G(x)$ 가 가 X .

$$g(x) = \frac{dG(x)}{dx}$$

(technical condition)

$G(x)$ 가

“ ” 가 $G(x)$ 가

3. (moments)

3.1 (First Two Moments)

가 $f(x)$ X $E[X]$ 1 .

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx$$

$$E[X - E[X]]^2 = 2 .$$

$$1 \quad 2$$

. 2 .

가

(volatility) .

3.2 (Higher-Order Moments)

가 , 가

3 .

(heavy tails)

가 가 4

3.2.1 (heavy tails)

Heavy tails 가?

가

가

“ ”

가

4.

“ ”

I_t

가 . 가 “ ”
 가 .
 $I_{t_0} \subseteq I_{t_1} \subseteq \dots \subseteq I_{t_k} \subseteq I_{t_{k+1}} \subseteq \dots$, where $t_i, i = 0, 1, \dots$ 가
 .
 , *sigma fields* 가 .
 , I_t
filtration .

4.1

가 . x 가
 $f(x)$ 가 , x_0 가 가
 , (small) dx

$$P(|x - x_{01}| \leq \frac{dx}{2}) \approx f(x_0)dx .$$

I_t , $f(x)$
 (conditional density) .
 I_t $f(x | I_t)$.

4.1.1 (conditional expectation operator)

“ (averaging)”
 가 . 가
 가 가 ,
 (average) .
 u 가 가 S_t

$$E[S_t | I_u] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_t f(S_t | I_u) dS_t, \quad u < t$$

t S_t 가 I_u 가
 $[f(S_t | I_u) dS_t]$ 가
 I_u . ,
 .(incorporated)

4.2 (properties)

$E[\cdot | I_t] = E_t$.
 $E_u[S_{t+u} + F(t)] = E_u[S_t] + E_u[F(t)], \quad u < t$ ()
 $E_u[E_{t+T}(S_{t+T+u})] = E_t[S_{t+T+u}]$ I_{t+T} 가 t
 $E_{t+T}[S_{t+T+u}]$ 가 $E_{t+T}[S_{t+T+u}]$. ,
 $E_{t+T}[S_{t+T+u}]$ 가 S_{t+T+u} (t)
 S_{t+T+u} .

5.

5.1

가 $F(t)$
 가 Δ 가
 t 가 가 .
 가 가 . $\Delta F(t) = + a\sqrt{\Delta}, \quad a > 0$
 가 . $\Delta F(t) = - a\sqrt{\Delta}, \quad a > 0$
 $\Delta F(t)$ “ ” Δ 가
 .
 t, Δ 가 $\Delta F(t)$ (binomial random variable)
 . $\Delta F(t)$ 가 가 .
 $P(\Delta F(t) = + a\sqrt{\Delta}) = p,$
 $P(\Delta F(t) = - a\sqrt{\Delta}) = 1 - p,$

$\Delta F(t)$ 가 (binomial stochastic process) , $\Delta F(t)$ (binomial process)
 (stochastic process)
 (random variable) .
 가 . , 가

5.2 (limiting properties)

$\Delta F(t)$ $\Delta F(t)$ 가
 Δ .
 (limiting behavior) .

$\Delta F(t)$ (path) 가?
 $1/2$, $\{\Delta F(t), t = t_0, t_0 + \Delta, \dots\}$
 $+ a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta}$

$\Delta F(t)$ 가 (price process) . $F(t)$
 가?
 $F(t)$ 가 t 가 , $F(t)$ t_0

$$F(t) = F(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dF(s) \quad \text{as } \Delta \rightarrow 0$$

, 가 $F(t_0)$
 (infinitesimal) t 가

$dF(t)$. $F(t)$
 (trajectories) (bounded variation) 가?
 . $F(t)$ 가 Riemann-Stieltjes

$n \rightarrow \infty$, $F(n\Delta)$ 가 . $\Delta \rightarrow 0$
 가 .
 (Δn)
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ Δ 가 $F(n\Delta)$
 가?
 $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ $n\Delta$ 가 $F(n\Delta)$
 가?
 - $F(t)$ 가 가
 .
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 가?
 가 가?
 - “ ” .
 가 (central limit
 theorem) (weak convergence) .
 $n\Delta \rightarrow \infty$ $F(n\Delta)$
 . Δ “ (large)” n , $F(n\Delta)$ 0, $a^2 n\Delta$
 .
 (density ft)

$$g(F(n\Delta) = x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a^2 n\Delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{2a^2 n\Delta} x^2}$$
 closed-form ,
 .
 가 가
 . n . n
 가 n .
 가
 (weak convergence) .

5.5

가 가 .

Brownian Motion Wiener process

가

가

“Jump”

“jumps” 가?

가

$t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ jumps . jumps

, jump 가

가 Δ jump

(. 0 .) t jump

(poisson counting process) N_t .

Δ jump

$P(\Delta N_t = 1) \cong \lambda \Delta$ λ intensity (+) .

:

0 가 0(nil) . Δ 가 “

” $P(\Delta N_t = 0) \cong 1 - \lambda \Delta$.

jump가 “ ” . ,

(trajectories) jump

(path) .

Δ n jump가

$$P(\Delta N_t = n) = \frac{e^{-\lambda \Delta} (\lambda \Delta)^n}{n!}$$
 .

6.

6.1

$$X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n - X]^2 = 0$$

X_n (mean square) X

$$X_n = X + \varepsilon_n \quad (\text{random})$$

approximation error) ε_n n

가

$$n, \varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$$

6.1.1 (MSC: mean square convergence) relevance

Ito Integral (sum)

$$P(|\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n - X| > \delta) = 0, \quad (\delta > 0)$$

$X_n \rightarrow X$ (almost surely)

6.1.2

S_t 가

$$t_0 < t_0 + \Delta < t_0 + 2\Delta < \dots < t_0 + n\Delta = T$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} S_{t_0 + i\Delta} [S_{t_0 + (i+1)\Delta} - S_{t_0 + i\Delta}] \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^T S_t dS_t \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad X_n \quad (1)$$

(random) 가?

6.2 (weak convergence)

X_n P_n 가 .
 $E^{P_n} f(X_n) \rightarrow E^P f(X)$ ($f(\cdot)$, .)
 $X_n \rightarrow X$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P$. (, P X .)
 .)

6.2.2

$n \rightarrow \infty$ $S_n(t)$.
 n 가 가 $S_n(t)$
 . n 가 $S_n(t)$ 가 가
 가 .

7.

가 .
 (stochastic process)

chapter 6. Martingales Martingale

1. Introduction

$$E[S_{t+} - S_t] = 0$$

2. Definition

- ☺ martingale : $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 filtration $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 martingale
- ☺ submartingale : $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 filtration $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 submartingale
- ☺ supermartingale : $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 filtration $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$ 가 supermartingale

2.1. Notation

- ☺ $t : [0, \infty)$
- ☺ $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\} :$ process
- ☺ $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\} :$ filtration (\mathcal{F}_t)
- ☺ $S_t : [0, T]$ 가 process
- ☺ $S_{t_i} : t_i$ 가 process
- ☺ $\{t_i\} : [0, T]$ 가 sequence
- ☺ $S_t, t \geq 0$ 가 process $I_t, t \geq 0$ 가 filtration
- ☺ $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\} \quad \{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$

2.2. - martingales

- ☺ $\{S_t\}$ process $\{I_t\}$ filtration
 - $\Rightarrow E_t[S_T] = E[S_T | I_t], \quad t < T$
 - ; $t < T$ 가 S_t 가 S_T 가
- ☺ Definition

process $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty]\}$	I_t	P
martingale		
$t > 0$		
1. $I_t = S_t$		
2. 가		
$E S_t < \infty$		
3.		
$E_t[S_T] = S_t, t < T$		
1		
가		
	S_t	

☺ martingale

1. martingale

2. martingale 가 . => martingale

3. 가 . martingale

4. martingale

5.

martingale . martingale X_t 가
, P martingale X_t .

3. 가 martingale

☺ S_t

martingale .

☺ 가 .
가 가 . (

가)

가

T 가 B_t

$$B_t < [E_t[B_u]] \quad t < u < T$$

=> 가 martingale .

S_t 가 가

$$E_t[S_{t+\Delta} - S_t] \cong \mu \Delta$$

$\mu :$

☺ supermartingale

가 가

가 . ()

supermartingale .

☺ 가 martingale sub supermartingale
martingale 가 가?

=> martingale martingale

☺ submartingale martingale (chapter 7)

1. $e^{-rt}B_t$ $e^{-rt}S_t$.

martingale

martingale 가()

가()

Doob-Meyer .

2. submartingale

=> equivalent martingale measure (chapter 14)

4. martingale

☺ 가 \hat{P}

가 S_t martingale .

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-ru} S_{t+u} | I_t] = S_t, \quad u > 0$$

=> martingale 가 .

☺ martingale

$$\text{☺ } E^{\hat{P}}[X_{t+} | I_t] = X_t$$

martingale 가?

=> martingale .

가 가 .

1. -> martingale

2. jump -> martingale

ex) pp107 108

figure 1 - martingale

figure 2 - martingale

=> t_0, t_1, t_2 jump , martingale .

☺ continuous square integrable martingale \approx Brownian Motion

* process 가 가 . => $E[X_t^2] < \infty$

* Brownian Motion martingale

* Brownian Motion 가 Brownian Motion 가 가 가

4.1

☺ martingale

☺ , ,

$$N_t^G : t$$

$$N_t^B : t$$

1.

$$\Rightarrow M_t = N_t^G - N_t^B$$

M_t martingale

2. 가 가

$$\Rightarrow M_t \text{ submartingale}$$

☺ martingale

5. martingale

☺ $\{X_t\}$: continuous square integrable martingale

☺ variation () $V^1 : V^1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_{t_i} - X_{t_{i-1}}|$

☺ $V^2 : V^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_{t_i} - X_{t_{i-1}}|^2$

☺ 가

☺ V^1 V^2
 Q) X_{t_i} 가 $X_{t_{i-1}}$ 가 V^1 0 가 가?

☺ 3가
 1. V^1 , martingale

2. 2 V^2 .
 -> martingale square integrable

3.
 -> 가

=> 1. V^1 continuous square integrable martingale

2. V^2 martingale

6. martingales

1. Brownian Motion

☺ X_t 가 가 ,

Brownian Motion .

$$\Delta X_t \sim N(\mu \Delta t, \sigma^2 \Delta t)$$

$$X_{t+T} = X_0 + \int_0^{t+T} dX_u$$

$$E_t[X_{t+T}] = X_t + \mu T$$

$\Rightarrow X_t$, X_t

martingale .

☺ deterministic X_t martingale .

$$Z_t = X_t - \mu t$$

$$E[Z_{t+T}] = X_{t+T} - \mu(t+T) \\ = Z_t$$

$\Rightarrow Z_t$ martingale .

2.

☺ Δ 가 S_t ,

$$\Delta S_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2 \Delta t)$$

$$Z_t = S_t^2$$

$$E[\Delta Z_t] = \sigma^2 \Delta t$$

$\Rightarrow Z_t$ martingale .

☺ Z_t martingale .

$$E_t[Z_{t+T} - \sigma^2(T+t)] = Z_t - \sigma^2 t$$

3. process

☺ $\Delta X_t \sim N(\mu \Delta t, \sigma^2 \Delta t)$

$$S_t = e^{\{\alpha X_t - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} t\}}, \quad \alpha: \quad , \quad X_t = 0$$

Q1) martingale 가?

Q2) S_t 가 martingale

$$g(t) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} t$$

가?

Q3) X_t

가

가?

4. martingales

☺ N_t :

가 .

$N_t^* = N_t - t$: martingale

integrable .

=> process

martingales

가 .

7. martingale

- Doob - Meyer decomposition



* - 가

* Ito

* 가

7.1

1.



=> 가

; 가 path

가?

가 .



: 가 path

2.

7.2 Doob - Meyer



Doob - Meyer

t_i

-> $\{S_{t_k}\}$: submartingale

submartingale

-> $S_{t_k} = - (1 - 2p)(k + 1) + Z_k$

term 가 deterministic

term

martingale .

Doob - Meyer decomposition .

=>

process

. (

)

☺ process 가 가 가?

Theorem

$X_t, 0 \leq t < \infty$ 가 $\{I_t\}$ submartingale
 $E[X_t] < \infty$ X_t
 $X_t = M_t + A_t$
 M_t : martingale
 A_t : I_t 가

t process jump martingale
 process가 jump가 martingale

☺ Doob Decomposition

8.

☺ $H_{t_{i-1}} : I_{t_{i-1}}$
 $Z_t : I_t$ P martingale

$$M_{t_k} = M_{t_0} + \sum_{i=1}^k H_{t_{i-1}} [Z_{t_i} - Z_{t_{i-1}}]$$

☺ dZ_u 가 t 0 ,

$$M_t = M_0 + \int_0^t H_u dZ_u$$

가?

☺ Riemann-Stieltjes

가?

8.1 :

☺ .

9.

☺ S_t : t 가

☺ 가 S_t

$$dS_t = \sigma_t dW_t$$

☺ , T 가

$$S_{t+T} = S_t + \int_t^{t+T} \sigma_u dW_u$$

☺ $E_t[\int_t^{t+T} \sigma_u dW_u] = 0$: S_t martingale .

7 SDE stochastic .

SDE 가
 , S_t SDE
 dynamic .

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + b(S_t, t)dW_t$$

, dW_t : dt 가

$a(S_t, t)$: drift coefficient

$b(S_t, t)$: diffusion coefficient

W_t , randomness ,
 process 가 . deterministic calculus
 . dS_t, dW_t .

2. Motivation()

, 가 S_t , 가 $F(S_t, t)$, stockbroker
 가 () dS_t . dS_t
 dF_t , dS_t dF_t ?

가가
 가 .

"Chain Rule"

"Chain Rule" 가 ?

$$dF_t = \frac{\partial F}{\partial S} dS_t$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'_x$$

, $f'_x < \infty$

x 가 , x 가 , $f(x)$

$f(x)$ 가 random process x 가 ,
 x_0 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'_x(x_0)[x - x_0] + \frac{1}{2}f''_{xx}(x_0)[x - x_0]^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''_{xxx}(x_0)[x - x_0]^3 + R(x, x_0)$$

, $R(x, x_0) \sim O((x - x_0)^4)$
 $\Delta x = x - x_0$, $R(x, x_0)$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \cong f'_x(\Delta x) + \frac{1}{2}f''_{xx}(\Delta x)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''_{xxx}(\Delta x)^3$$

, $\Delta x : x$

, $f(x)$ x ,
 Δx

$$\frac{1}{2}f''_{xx}(TRIANGLEx)^2$$

, x 가 $(\Delta x)^2$ Δx 가
 , $\Delta x \sim (\Delta x)^2$,
 x 가 Δx 가 .

Δx 가 0 가 , $E[\Delta x]^2 > 0$ Δx random .

가

$$dS(t) = a(S(t), t)dt + b(S(t), t)dW_t$$

, SDE

(time interval) $t \in [0, T]$, n

$$0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < \dots < t_n = T$$

$$h = t_k - t_{k-1} , t_k = kh$$

$$S_k = S(kh),$$

$$\Delta S_k = S(kh) - S((k-1)h)$$

, ΔS_k h $f(S_t)$.

k , ΔW_k

$$\Delta W_k = [S_k - S_{k-1}] - E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}]$$

$E_{k-1}[\cdot]$ $k-1$ 가 .

$S_k - S_{k-1}$ 가 , $E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}]$ $k-1$

I_{k-1} .

ΔW_k (Innovation)

ΔW_k $(k-1)$, I_k 가 .

I_k 가 ΔW_k .

$k-1$ (I_{k-1}) $E_{k-1}[\Delta W_k] = 0$, 가 , I_k 가

$E_k[\Delta W_k] = \Delta W_k$ 가 .

ΔW_k , (martingale

difference)

$$\begin{aligned} W_k &= \Delta W_1 + \dots + \Delta W_k \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta W_i \end{aligned}$$

, $W_0 = 0$.

ΔW_k 가 .

, 가(system) 가 .

가 가

$$V_{\max} = \max [V_k, k = 1, \dots, n] \text{가}$$

가 3 : $\frac{V_k}{V_{\max}} > A_3, 0 < A_3 < 1$

$$, A_3 n$$

가

Proposition : 3 가 ΔW_k h

$$E[\Delta W_k]^2 = \sigma_k^2 h$$

$$, \sigma_k h, k-1$$

Proof)

가 3 $\frac{V_k}{V_{\max}} > A_3$ $V_k = A_3 V_{\max}$ 가 , n ,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n V_k > A_3 V_{\max} \text{가} . \text{가 } 2 \quad A_2 > \sum_{k=1}^n V_k > n A_3 V_{\max} \text{가}$$

$$\therefore V_{\max} < \frac{1}{n} \frac{A_2}{A_3} \quad (*)$$

$$n = \frac{T}{h}, \quad \frac{1}{n} \frac{A_2}{A_3} > V_{\max} > V_k \quad \frac{h}{T} \frac{A_2}{A_3} > V_k \quad \text{가 } 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n V_k > A_1 \quad . \quad n V_{\max} > \sum_{k=1}^n V_k > A_1 \quad .$$

가 3 $V_k > A_3 V_{\max}$ n ,

$$V_{\max} > \frac{A_1}{n} = \frac{A_1}{T} h \text{가} , \text{가 } 3 ,$$

$$V_k > A_3 V_{\max} > \frac{A_3 A_1}{T} h$$

$$\therefore V_k > \frac{A_1 A_3}{T} h \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \quad (**) \quad \frac{h}{T} \frac{A_2}{A_3} > V_k > \frac{A_1 A_3}{T} h \quad V_k$$

h upper bound lower bound 가 .

$$V_k = E[\Delta W_k] = \sigma_k^2 h$$

$$, \sigma_k^2 \quad k$$

5. One Implication

$$\text{Var}[\sigma_k \Delta W_k^2] = \sigma_k^2 \text{Var}[\Delta W_k^2] = \sigma_k^2 h \quad , \quad \text{Var}[\Delta W_k^2] = h$$

$$\Delta W_k^2 \cong h$$

가 .

$$\text{Limit} \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad \Delta W_k$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|W_{(k-1)h+h} - W_{(k-1)h}|}{h}$$

$$W_t \quad . \quad h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|W_{(k-1)h+h} - W_{(k-1)h}|}{h} \rightarrow 0$$

가

$$\Delta W_k^2 \cong h$$

$$f(h) = \frac{h^{1/2}}{h}$$

가 ,

h 가 0

∞

6. Putting the Results Together

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}] + \sigma_k \Delta W_k + \text{innovation} \quad , \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|W_{(k-1)h+h} - W_{(k-1)h}|}{h}$$

$$I_{k-1} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{innovation} \quad , \quad \text{Var}[\Delta W_k] = h \quad .$$

$$E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}] \quad I_{k-1} \quad \text{가}$$

$$I_{k-1} \quad \text{가} \quad h$$

$$E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}] = A(I_{k-1}, h)$$

$$, \quad A(\cdot)$$

$$A(I_{k-1}, h) = A(I_{k-1}, 0) + a(I_{k-1}, h) + R(I_{k-1}, h)$$

$$\text{가} \quad , \quad A(\cdot) \text{가} \quad h \quad \text{smooth} \quad R(I_{k-1}, h) = 0$$

$$, \quad A(I_{k-1}, 0) \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad \text{가}$$

$$E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}] \cong a(I_{k-1}, kh)h$$

$$\text{가} \quad . \quad S_k - S_{k-1} = E_{k-1}[S_k - S_{k-1}] + \sigma_k \Delta W_k$$

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(I_{k-1}, kh)h + \sigma_k [W_{kh} - W_{(k-1)h}]$$

$$\text{가} \quad . \quad h \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{SDE}$$

$$dS(t) = a(I_t, t)dt + \sigma_t dW(t)$$

$$\text{SDE} \quad \text{drift} \quad a(I_t, t) \quad \text{diffusion} \quad \sigma_t \quad \text{가}$$

6.1 Stochastic Differentials

$$\text{가} \quad \text{random} \quad , \quad dS_t, \quad dW_t$$

$$\text{가} \quad \text{Ito integral} \quad . \quad \text{Ito}$$

$$\text{integral} \quad \text{SDE}$$

(The Wiener Process and Rare Events in Financial Markets)

1.

가 가 . 가
 , , , (liquid
 instruments) 가 " (rare)"
 가 가
 .
 " (extreme)" 가
 가 .
 " (extreme)" " (rare)" 가? _____
 _____ (turbulence) " (rare events) 가? - (Is turbulence in
financial markets the same as "rare events"?) (rare
 events)
 . (characterization)
 " (rare events)" 가
 (turbulence) . 가 (volatility)
 .
 _____ 가
 가 . h가 , (normal
 events) (size) . " (ordinary)"
 . 가 가 .
 . " (ordinary)"
 (moment) 가 . " (normal)"

(normal events) h 가 0 가 ()
)
 zero
 가
 가
 $h \rightarrow 0$ zero 가 (size)
 . 1987 market crash “ (rare)”
 crash가
 crash가 10
 가 가 가
 $\sigma \Delta W_t$ (the surprised component) $E[\sigma \Delta W_t]^2 = \sigma^2 h$,
 가 $\sigma \sqrt{h}$ 가
 “ (standard deviation)” (가)
) 가 (,)
 . h 가 (h) h
 , 가 (h) h
 (rare events)
 (normal events)

1.1 Relevance of the Discussion

가
 가 가 (discontinuous paths)
 (practical) 가? 가

가?

(formulas)

가 jump

가

(capital requirements)

가

가?

“가 (value)”가

가

value-at-risk

measures

가

가

jump

가

jump가

value-at-risk

가

value-at-risk

(value-at-risk)

가

2.

가

가

“ (ordinary) ”

(systematic,) jumps

3.

SDE (SDE in Discrete Intervals, Again)

(finite interval)

SDE

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta W_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$a(S_{k-1}, k)h$ drift (component) ΔW_k 가
 “surprise” innovation 가 innovation
 h $\sigma(S_{k-1}, k)^2$ (proportionality)
 (factor) 가

가 4 : ΔW_k 가 가

ΔW_k 가

$$\sigma_k \Delta W_k = \begin{cases} w_1 & \text{with probability } p_1 \\ w_2 & \text{with probability } p_2 \\ \vdots & \\ w_m & \text{with probability } p_m \end{cases}$$

가

w_i innovation $\sigma_k \Delta W_k$ 가
 p_i m 가
 w_i 가 “ (normal)”
 w_1 , w_2 , w_3 가 ” “
 가 w_4, w_5, \dots
 w_4 가

w_5
 가 가 가
 w_1, w_2, w_3

4.

h 가 1-3 가 $\sigma_k \Delta W_k$

$$E[\sigma_i \Delta W_i]^2 = \sigma^2 h$$

σ_k 가 4 I_{k-1} 가 (notation)

p_i 가 4 ΔW_k 가 w_i

$$Var[\sigma_k \Delta W_k] = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i w_i^2$$

proposition

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i w_i^2 = \sigma_k^2 h,$$

m 가 zero "가 (weights)" 가

m 가 (zero) h zero

$$p_i w_i^2$$

$$p_i w_i^2 = c_i h$$

$c_i > 0$ (factor of proportionality)

$$p_i w_i^2 = h \quad , \quad h$$

$$p_i, w_i$$

$$p_i = p_i(h), \quad w_i = w_i(h)$$

$$p_i(h) w_i(h)^2 = c_i h$$

Merton (1990) $p_i(h), w_i(h)$ 가 . . :

$$w_i(h) = \bar{w}_i h^{r_i}, \quad p_i(h) = \bar{p}_i h^{q_i} \quad (22), (23)$$

$$r_i, q_i \quad \bar{w}_i, \bar{p}_i \quad h$$

$$i, k$$

$$3 \quad h^{r_i} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad \therefore r_i = 1 \quad ($$

$$), r_i = 5, \quad r_i = 1/3 \quad h^{r_i} > h$$

$$(22), (23) \quad h \quad r_i$$

$$q_i \text{가 zero}, \quad h \text{가} \quad \text{가} \quad (\text{absolute,}$$

$$)$$

$$r_i, q_i$$

$$r_i \quad \text{가}$$

$$\text{zero} \text{가} \text{가} \quad q_i$$

$$\text{zero} \text{가} \text{가} \quad r_i, q_i \text{가}$$

$$r_i, q_i \text{가} \quad \text{가}$$

$$(18) \quad \Delta W_k$$

$$p_i w_i^2 = \bar{w}_i^2 \bar{p}_i h^{2r_i} h^{q_i}$$

$$p_i w_i^2 = h$$

$$p_i w_i^2 = c_i h$$

$$\overline{w_i}^2 \overline{p_i} h^{(q_i + 2r_i)} = c_i h$$

$$q_i + 2r_i = 1$$

$$c_i = \overline{w_i}^2 \overline{p_i}$$

r_i, q_i

$$0 \leq r_i \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leq q_i \leq 1$$

가 가 . ,

$$r_i = 1/2, \quad q_i = 0$$

$$r_i = 0, \quad q_i = 1$$

가 (normal)

가 (rare)

5.

가

가?

가

가

∴

가

가

가

. h

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta W_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

h 가

가

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t$$

SDEs

$$dS_t, dW_t$$

h

(sample paths)

SDE

(modification)

random, 가 dW_t

h

$h \rightarrow 0$

innovation 가 가 (random) jumps

가 jump 가

가

가 jump

$$\Delta W_k$$

$$\Delta N_k$$

1 가 jump 가 ,

$k - 1$

$$N_k - N_{k-1} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with probability } \lambda h \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1 - \lambda h \end{cases} \quad (\lambda \quad k - 1)$$

$$\Delta N_k = N_k - N_{k-1}$$

ΔN_k λ 가 1 jump

N_k 가

가

1.

h

1 가

가

2. t h ()

3. λ .

가 jump (rate) .

가 jump (rate) .

(adjustment) .

N_t 가 SDE zero mean 가

innovation dN_t 가 .

$J_t = (N_t - \lambda t)$

ΔJ_k zero mean 가 가 . 가 J_t (

) $\sigma_2(S_{k-1}, k)$ jumps

(time-dependent) $\sigma_2(S_{k-1}, k) \Delta J_k$ 가

jumps .

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma_1(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta W_k + \sigma_2(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta J_k, \quad k = 1, 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{jump } dJ(t) \quad dW(t) \quad t$$

. h 가

zero .

6.

7.

SDEs . 가 dynamics

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + [\sigma_1(S_t, t)dW_t + \sigma_2(S_t, t)dJ(t)]$$

S_t (expected change)

t 가 가 surprise component
“ (small)”

$$\Delta S_k \quad \Delta W_k$$

SDEs

가

dW_t

$dJ(t)$ “ (large)” (rarely)

$$dW_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

가

가

W_t

(unexpected components) dJ_t

$$dJ_t$$

가

$$\sigma_1(S_t, t) \quad \sigma_2(S_t, t)$$

(disturbances)

- Integration in Stochastic Environments (The Ito Integral) -

1.

operations (differential equations) . dynamics

$$\frac{dX_t}{dt} = AX_t + By_t, \quad t \geq 0$$

$\frac{dX_t}{dt}$ t X_t y_t (exogenous)

A B .16)

가 y_t 가 “ X_t

X_t

가 .17)

X_t

dX_t/dt expansions

X_t dX_t 가 가

16 B = 0 . y_t 가 t

system

17 , 가 X_t 가

X_t 가

$\{y_t\}$

($X_0 = 0$)

$$\int_0^t dX_t = X_t$$

가 “news”가
dynamics

$$dX_t = a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty),$$

$$dX_t / dt \quad dX_t, dt, dW_t$$

h가

$$X_{t+h} - X_t = \int_t^{t+h} dX_u$$

dX_t

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t \quad \text{Ito}$$

가 S_t dynamic SDE :

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty). \quad (5)$$

$$\int_0^t dS_u = \int_0^t a(S_u, u)du + \int_0^t \sigma(S_u, u)dW_u, \quad (6)$$

W_t

5 7

$$W_t \quad h \quad \text{“ ”} \quad W_t$$

$$h^{-1/2} \quad h \text{가} \quad (18)$$

가?

가

1.1 Ito SDEs

Ito

$$\int_0^t \sigma(S_u, u) dW_u$$

(5) SDE

∴

$$S_{t+h} - S_t = \int_t^{t+h} a(S_u, u) du + \int_t^{t+h} \sigma(S_u, u) dW_u,$$

h

7 8

(finite

difference approximation)

h가

, smooth

$$S_u = u, a(S_u, u), \sigma(S_u, u), u \in [0, \infty)$$

∴

$$S_{t+h} - S_t \cong a(S_t, t) \int_t^{t+h} du + \sigma(S_t, t) \int_t^{t+h} dW_u.$$

∴

$$S_{t+h} - S_t \cong a(S_t, t)h + \sigma(S_t, t)[W_{t+h} - W_t].$$

:

$$\Delta S_t \cong a(S_t, t)h + \sigma(S_t, t)\Delta W_t$$

SDE

가

(approximation)

, $E_t[S_{t+h} - S_t] = 0$

1

∴

$$E_t[S_{t+h} - S_t] = a(S_t, t)h.$$

$$, a(S_u, u), \sigma(S_u, u), u \in [t, t+h], u = t$$

가

가

$h^{1/2}$

smoothness $a(S_u, u)$ $\sigma(S_u, u)$

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t$$

$$\int_t^{t+h} dS_u = \int_t^{t+h} a(S_u, u)du + \int_t^{t+h} \sigma(S_u, u)dW_u$$

Ito sense $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_t^{t+h} \sigma(S_u, u)dW_u \approx \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t \quad (14)$$

, SDEs diffusion Ito

W_t

$a(S_t, t)$ $\sigma(S_t, t)$

I_t -measurable 가

1.2 Ito

Ito

Practitioner

가

Ito

가

Ito

Ito

practitioner

Ito

SDEs

Ito

가

Ito

SEDs

Ito

가

, SEDs

가

Ito 가 SEDs가
 (approximation) (14) h 가 “ ”
 Ito 가 “1 (one day)” SDEs
 Ito

$$\Delta S_k = a_k h + \sigma_k \Delta W_k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\int_t^{t+h} \sigma(S_u, u)dW_u \quad dW_t$$

2. Ito

Ito (random) 가
 Riemann-Stieltjes
 dW_t 가
 t W_t
 \therefore
 $W_t = \int_0^t dW_u$ (17)
 (0 zero 가 $W_0 = 0$
 (stochastic integral)

SDE innovation term

∴

$$\int_0^t \sigma(S_u, u) dW_u \quad (18)$$

(17) (18)

summations

$$\varepsilon > 0 \quad dW_t \quad dW_{t+\varepsilon}$$

(erratic terms)

()

(unbound)

2.1 Riemann-Stieltjes

x_t 가

$F(x_t)$ 가

$F(\cdot)$

가

$$\frac{dF(x_t)}{dx_t} = f(x_t)$$

$f(\cdot)$ 가

Riemann-Stieltjes

가

∴

$$\int_0^T f(x_t) dx_t = \int_0^T dF(x_t)$$

t 가 0 T

x_t

x_t

$f(\cdot)$

dx_t

()

Riemann

, $F(\cdot)$

. $F(\cdot)$

$$\int_0^T g(x_t) dF(x_t) \quad (21)$$

$F(\cdot)$

$g(x_t)$

$F(\cdot)$

x_t

t

$g(x_t)$

∴ 19)

$$E[g(x_t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x_t) dF(x_t) \quad (22)$$

$$g(\cdot) \quad dF(\cdot) \quad dF(\cdot) \quad g(\cdot)$$

$$(21) \quad (22) \quad 0 \quad T$$

$$(22) \quad t \quad t \quad x_t \quad (-) \quad (-)$$

$$x_t \quad 가 \quad Riemann-Stieltjes$$

$$Riemann-Stieltjes \quad Ito$$

$$\int_0^T g(x_t) dF(x_t)$$

$$Riemann-Stieltjes \quad [0, T] \quad n$$

$$t_0 = 0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n = T$$

$$Riemann Sum \quad V_n$$

$$V_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} g(x_{t_{i+1}}) [F(x_{t_{i+1}}) - F(x_{t_i})]$$

$$g(x_{t_{i+1}}) [F(x_{t_{i+1}}) - F(x_{t_i})] \quad x_{t_{i+1}}$$

$$g(\cdot) \quad dF(x_t) \quad 1 \quad [F(x_{t_{i+1}}) - F(x_{t_i})]$$

$$가 \quad g(x_{t_{i+1}})$$

V_n , $[0, T]$, $t_i, i = 0, \dots, n$ (approximation)
 $g(\cdot)$ 가 가 ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} g(x_{t_{i+1}}) [F(x_{t_{i+1}}) - F(x_{t_i})] = \int_0^T g(x_t) dF(x_t)$$

Riemann-Stieltjes .

(definition) . (20)

Sum V_n Riemann Sum .

2.2 Riemann Sums

, Riemann-Stieltjes “ ”

가?

h SDE

∴

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta W_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (27)$$

(27) ΔS_k 가 ∴

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [S_k - S_{k-1}] = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [a S_{k-1}, k]h + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)[\Delta W_k] \quad (28)$$

Riemann-Stieltjes 가?

S_t () 가?

$$\int_0^T dS_u = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n [a S_{k-1}, k]h + \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)[\Delta W_k] \right\} \quad (29)$$

$T = nh$ 가 .

(29) k 가

h

, smooth “ ” 가 . ,

Riemann-Stieltjes procedure가

$$\int_0^T a(S_u, u) du = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n [a(S_{k-1}, k)h]$$

, (28)

I_{k-1}

$k-1$

$[W_k - W_{k-1}]$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma(S_{k-1}, k) [W_k - W_{k-1}] \quad (33)$$

가? random (33)

. Riemann-Stieltjes

(deterministic)

가? (, (33)

가 가 가?)

가?

SDE

(random sum)

가 .:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma(S_{k-1}, k) [W_k - W_{k-1}]$$

(sum) Ito

가

zero 가 가 . n 가 .

,:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma(S_{k-1}, k) [W_k - W_{k-1}] - \int_0^T \sigma(S_u, u) dW_u \right]^2 = 0$$

2.3 : Ito

Ito

:

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)[W_k - W_{k-1}], \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

[W_k - W_{k-1}] zero

h

1. $\sigma(S_t, t)$ 가 non-anticipative

2. $\sigma(S_t, t)$ 가 "non-explosive" \therefore

$$E \left[\int_0^T \sigma(S_t, t)^2 dt \right] < \infty$$

Ito

$$\int_0^T \sigma(S_t, t) dW_t$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma(S_{k-1}, k) [W_k - W_{k-1}] \rightarrow \int_0^T \sigma(S_t, t) dW_t \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty (h \rightarrow 0)$$

, 가 가

Ito

, 가 가 가 $\sigma(S_{k-1}, k)$ 가

nonanticipating 가

, 가 가 가

, , Ito

nonanticipative

가 " "

가

Ito

Ito "pathwise" 가

3. Ito

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t \quad [0, T]$$

$$\int_0^T dS_t = \int_0^T a(S_t, t)dt + \int_0^T \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t$$

Ito 가?

3.1 Ito

Ito innovation terms 가

innovation term

$$\int_t^{t+\Delta} \sigma_u dW_u$$

Δ 가 (disturbances)

t 가 ,

가 difference ..

$$E_t \left[\int_t^{t+\Delta} \sigma_u dW_u \right] = 0$$

$$\int_0^t \sigma_u dW_u$$

∴

$$E_s \left[\int_0^t \sigma_u dW_u \right] = \int_0^s \sigma_u dW_u, \quad 0 < s < t,$$

innovation terms 가 (dynamics) Ito 가

I_t 가 σ_t 가

non anticipative
가

3.1.1 1

(volatility) $\sigma(S_t, t)$ 가 가 S_t

, t :

$$\sigma(S_t, t) = \sigma$$

Ito Riemann

$$\int_t^{t+\Delta} \sigma dW_u = \sigma [W_{t+\Delta} - W_t]$$

(forecast)

$$E \left\{ \int_0^{t+\Delta} \sigma dW_u \mid \int_0^t \sigma dW_u \right\} = \int_0^t \sigma dW_u = \sigma (W_t - W_0) \quad (\Delta > 0)$$

zero (uncorrelated)

∴

$$E[\sigma(W_{t+\Delta} - W_0) \mid (W_t - W_0)] = E[\sigma(W_{t+\Delta} - W_t) + \sigma(W_t - W_0) \mid (W_t - W_0)] = \sigma(W_t - W_0)$$

, Ito 가 (2.1)

, σ 가 , Riemann Ito

3.1.2 2

, W_t S_t σ 가 , Ito Riemann

. Riemann 가 .

, diffusion term 가 가

$$\sigma(S_t, t) = \sigma(S_t)$$

Ito Riemann

, Ito

Riemann

(selfcontradiction)

3.2 Pathwise

pathwise
 가?
 $[0, T]$ Δ
 $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$

$$S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with probability } p \\ -\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$T = n\Delta$$

(process) (path) $+\sqrt{\Delta} -\sqrt{\Delta}$

$\{\sqrt{\Delta}, \sqrt{\Delta}, -\sqrt{\Delta}, \sqrt{\Delta}, \dots\}$ 가

가가

$$V_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(S_{t_{i+1}})[S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}]$$

$$\int_0^T f(S_t) dS_t$$

S_t (path) V_n 가

$+\sqrt{\Delta} -\sqrt{\Delta}$ 가 \dots

$\{\sqrt{\Delta}, -\sqrt{\Delta}, \sqrt{\Delta}, -\sqrt{\Delta}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta}\}$

V_n $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}$

$$V_n = [f(-\sqrt{\Delta})(-\sqrt{\Delta}) + f(\sqrt{\Delta})(\sqrt{\Delta}) + f(-\sqrt{\Delta})(-\sqrt{\Delta}) + \dots + f(\sqrt{\Delta})(\sqrt{\Delta})]$$

V_n S_t (particular) V_n

pathwise

pathwise

V_n $f(\cdot)$ 가

$$f(S_{t_{i+1}}) = \text{sign}(S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i})$$

, $f(\cdot)$ 가 $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_j}$ sign (+) (-) .

V_n 가 (+)

$$V_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{\Delta} = n\sqrt{\Delta} .$$

$$T = n\Delta$$

$$V_n = \frac{T}{\sqrt{\Delta}} .$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow 0 \quad V_n \quad .$$

가 pathwise sum V_n

가 .

, pathwise . pathwise

$$\Delta S_{t_{i+1}} .$$

. Ito ,

, $f(\cdot)$ nonanticipative . $f(\cdot)$

“ 가 ” $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_j}$ sign .

(+) n 가 V_n .

4 . Ito

Ito 가 .

4.1 (Existence)

\therefore (6) $\{S_t\}$

$f(S_t, t)$ Ito

$$\int_0^t f(S_u, u) dS_u$$

가?

$f(\cdot)$ 가 nonanticipating

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(S_{t_i}, t_i) [S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}]$$

“ ” Ito (22)

4.2 (correlation Properties)

Ito ()

, 가

$$E \left[\int_0^T f(W_t, t) dW_t \right] = 0, \quad (W_t \text{ nonanticipating } f(\cdot))$$

nonanticipating $f(\cdot)$ 1 . 2

$$E \left[\int_0^t f(W_u, u) dW_u \int_0^t g(W_u, u) dW_u \right] = \int_0^t E[f(W_u, u)g(W_u, u)] du$$

$$E \left[\int_0^t f(W_u, u) dW_u \right]^2 = E \left[\int_0^t f(W_u, u)^2 du \right]$$

$$dW_t^2 = dt$$

4.3 가 (addition)

Ito Riemann-Stieltjes

, (6) () S_t

$$\int_0^T [f(S_t, t) + g(S_t, t)] dS_t = \int_0^T f(S_t, t) dS_t + \int_0^T g(S_t, t) dS_t$$

5. Jump Process

(pathwise) 가 가
 jump process 가 가?
 Riemann-Stieltjes 가?
 ,
 process M_t 가 jumps 가
 . M_t jumps
 (smooth) , V_n

$$V_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(M_{t_i}) [M_{t_{i+1}} - M_{t_i}]$$
 .
 V_n M_t .
 V_n pathwise .

6.

Ito .
 가 . ,
 Ito .
 가
 Ito .
 Ito (random sums) .
 .
 (rules) .

, Ito 가
 . , Ito Ito's lemma
 . Ito

Chapter 10.

(Ito's Lemma)

1. Introduction

가 , 가
 , "too erratic" .
 , Ito
 , Ito

2. Type of Derivatives

가 $F(S_t, t)$ S_t t ,
 S_t t , S_t 가 Random Process .

가 , .

partial derivatives()

$$F(S_t, t) \quad F_s = \frac{\partial F(S_t, t)}{\partial S_t}, \quad F_t = \frac{\partial F(S_t, t)}{\partial t}, \quad F_s$$

S_t $F(S_t, t)$.

total derivative

$$dF_t = F_s dS_t + F_t dt \quad , \quad t \quad S_t$$

$$F(S_t, t) \quad .$$

chain rule

$$\frac{dF(S_t, t)}{dt} = F_s \frac{dS_t}{dt} + F_t \quad , \quad t \quad S_t$$

$$, \quad S_t \quad F(S_t, t) \quad , \quad t$$

$$F(S_t, t) \quad .$$

2.1 example

Ito's Lemma

chain rule Ito's Lemma .

(passing time) $F(S_t, t)$ 가
 $t(\quad)$ 가 $F(S_t, t)$,
 W_t , dS_t ,
 $F(S_t, t)$. chain rule stochastic equivalent
 S_t : random process ,
 $[0, T]$: time interval n (partition) ,
 h 가 .
 $\Delta S_k = a_k h + \sigma \Delta W_k$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$
 h 가 0 가 equivalence . Ito's

Lemma

Ito's Lemma

Taylor series

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + R$$

$F(S_t, t)$, $F(\cdot)$ 가 S_t smooth, 가

x . $F(S_t, t)$

가 2 .

deterministic S_t random process .

univariate Taylor series formula two variable .

가

dS_t 가 .

가

가 . () mean square

convergence .

$F(S_t, t)$,

$$\Delta S_k = a_k h + \sigma_k \Delta W_k$$

k : fixed

I_{k-1}, S_{k-1} : (a known number) ,

Taylor $(S_{k-1}, k-1)$,

$$F(S_k, k) = F(S_{k-1}, k-1) + F_s[S_k - S_{k-1}] + F_t[h] + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}[S_k - S_{k-1}]^2 + \frac{1}{2}F_{tt}[h]^2 + F_{st}[h(S_k - S_{k-1})] + R$$

, R : , $F_s, F_{ss}, F_t, F_{tt}, F_{st}$:

$$kh - (k-1)h = h, \quad F(S_k, k) - F(S_{k-1}, k-1) = \Delta F(k)$$

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = \Delta S_k,$$

$$\Delta F(k) = F_s \Delta S_k + F_t [h] + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} [\Delta S_k]^2 + \frac{1}{2} F_{tt} [h]^2 + F_{st} [h \Delta S_k] + R$$

(finite difference approximation) $\Delta S_k = a_k h + \sigma_k \Delta W_k$

$$\Delta F(k) = F_s [a_k h + \sigma \Delta W_k] + F_t [h] + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} [a_k h + \sigma \Delta W_k]^2 + \frac{1}{2} F_{tt} [h]^2 + F_{st}(h) [a_k h + \sigma \Delta W_k] + R$$

가 . $\Delta F(k) \quad k \quad S_k \quad F(S_k, k)$,
가 .

First order $F_h(h)$ 가

$F_s [a_k h + \sigma_k \Delta W_k]$. 가 가

가 .

second order cross , higher-order

chain rule

drop chain rule .

3.1 The Notion of "Size" in Stochastic Calculus

$$f(S) \quad S_0$$

$$\Delta f = f_0(S_0) \Delta S + \frac{1}{2!} f_{ss}(S_0) (\Delta S)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f_{sss}(S_0) (\Delta S)^3 + R$$

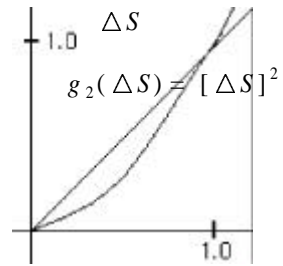
, ΔS 가 $f_s(S_0) (\Delta S)$,

ΔS 가 $(\Delta S)^2$.

,

$$g_1(\Delta S) = \Delta S$$

$$[\Delta S]^2$$



dS^2 가 $dW_t^2 = dt$ 가 dS_t^2

<Convention> W_t 가 $g(\Delta W_k, h)$ 가 $h \rightarrow 0$

3.2 First-Order Terms

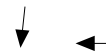
3.3. Second-Order Terms

3.4. Terms Involving Cross Products

3.5. Terms in the Reminder

4. The Ito Formula

$$(24) \quad h \rightarrow 0$$



Ito Lemma : $F(S_t, t)$ t random process S_t $dS_t = a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t$, $t \geq 0$,
 with a_t : drift, σ_t : diffusion 가 .

$$dF_t = \frac{\partial F}{\partial S_t} dS_t + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial S_t^2} \sigma_t^2 dt, \quad , \quad dS_t \text{ SDE}$$

$$dF_t = \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial S_t} a_t + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial S_t^2} \sigma_t^2 \right] dt + \frac{\partial F}{\partial S_t} \sigma_t dW_t .$$

Ito's Formula S_t SDE 가 ,
 $F(S_t, t)$ SDE . (37) $F(S_t, t)$ SDE .

5. Uses of Ito's Lemma

Ito's lemma

$F(S_t, t)$: 가 , S_t : 가 , 가

$$dF(S_t, t) = F_s dS_t + F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 dt$$

$$F(S_t, t) , \quad dF(S_t, t)$$

Ito's Lemma Ito .

5.1 Ito's Formula as a Chain Rule

5.1.1 Example 1

Standard Wiener process W_t .

$$F(W_t, t) = W_t^2 .$$

drift parameter 0, diffusion parameter 1.

Ito formula
$$dF_t = \frac{1}{2} [2dt] + 2W_t dW_t$$
.

$$a(I_t, t) = 1, \sigma(I_t, t) = 2W_t$$
가 .

5.1.2 Example 2

5.2 Ito's Formula as an Integration Tool

$$\int_0^t W_s dW_s$$
 9
 가 , Ito's Lemma .

$$F(W_t, t) = \frac{1}{2} W_t^2$$
 , Ito , SDE .

$$dF_t = 0 + W_t dW_t + \frac{1}{2} dt$$
 .

$$F(W_t, t) = \int_0^t W_s dW_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds$$

$$F(W_t, t)$$
 , ,

$$\int_0^t W_s dW_s = \frac{1}{2} W_t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t$$

가 .

Ito Ito

$$F(W_t, t)$$
 .
 Ito
$$F(W_t, t)$$
 SDE .
 SDE ,

(integral equation)

5.2.1 Another Example

6. Integral Form of Ito's Lemma

Stochastic differential

Ito

Ito

$$F(S_t, t) = F(S_0, 0) + \int_0^t \left[F_u + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_u^2 \right] du + \int_0^t F_s dS_u$$

$$\int_0^t dF_u = F(S_t, t) - F(S_0, 0)$$

$$- \int_0^t F_s dS_u = - [F(S_t, t) - F(S_0, 0)] + \int_0^t \left[F_u + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_u^2 \right] du$$

가

7. Ito's formula in More Complex Setting

Ito

S_t

SDE가

Ito

$F(S_t, t)$

SDE

가 S_t

(multivariate case) 가

Ito

"rare event"

,

Wiener

Process

, 가

SDE

jump process

$F(S_t, t)$ SDE

7.1 Multivariate Case

S_t 가 2×1 process 가 , SDE

$$\begin{pmatrix} dS_1(t) \\ dS_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} dt + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11}(t) & \sigma_{12}(t) \\ \sigma_{21}(t) & \sigma_{22}(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_1(t) \\ dW_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$a_i(t)$: drift, $\sigma_{ij}(t)$: diffusion . $W_1(t), W_2(t)$ Wiener process (, $E[\Delta W_1(t) \Delta W_2(t)] = 0$) . bivariate $S_1(t), S_2(t)$

Wiener components stochastic process .

$S_1(t), S_2(t)$ 가 $(\sigma_{12}(t) = 0, \sigma_{21}(t) = 0)$. 가 2

SDE .

$$dF_t = F_t dt + F_{S_1} dS_1 + F_{S_2} dS_2 + \frac{1}{2} [F_{S_1 S_1} dS_1^2 + F_{S_1 S_2} dS_1 dS_2 + 2F_{S_1 S_2} dS_1 dS_2],$$

$$\begin{aligned} dS_1(t)^2 &= [\sigma_{11}^2(t) + \sigma_{12}^2(t)] \\ dS_2(t)^2 &= [\sigma_{21}^2(t) + \sigma_{22}^2(t)] \\ dS_1(t) dS_2(t) &= [\sigma_{11}(t) \sigma_{12}(t) + \sigma_{22}(t) \sigma_{21}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

7.1.1 An Example from Financial Derivatives

7.1.2 Wealth

7.2 Ito's Formula and Jumps

“Rare event” , Jump가 , S_t SDE

$$dS_t = a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t + dJ_t$$

dW_t : standard Wiener process

dJ_t : 가 Jump .

finite interval h , ΔJ_t 가 innovation

$E[\Delta J_t] = 0$ (zero mean) 가 .

$$, \tau_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad ()$$

가 .

가

k 가 $a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$,

, jumps 가 .
 S_t 가 λ_i .
 .
 a_i 가 p_i .
 finite small h $\Delta J_t(\quad)$.

$$\Delta J_t = \Delta N_t - \left[\lambda_t h \left(\sum_i^k a_i p_i \right) \right]$$
 , N_t t process .
 ΔN_t h 가 , (value) a_i 가 .
 $\sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i$, $\lambda_t h$ 가 .
 .
 ΔN_t drifts a_t .
 , Wiener , S_t .

$$a_i = \alpha_i + \lambda_t \sum_{i=1}^k (a_i p_i)$$
 .
 process randomness 가 , 가 random
 , 가 , random .
 randomness 가 , Ito formula .

$$dF(S_t, t) = \left[F_t + \lambda_t \sum_{i=1}^k (F(S_t + a_i, t) - F(S_t, t)) p_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma^2 \right] dt + F_s dS_t + dJ_F$$

, dJ_F

$$dJ_f = [F(S_t, t) - F(S_t^-, t)] - \lambda_t \left[\sum_{i=1}^k (F(S_t + a_i, t) - F(S_t, t)) p_i \right] dt + F_s dS_t + dJ_F$$

S_t^- .

$$S_t^- = \lim_{s \rightarrow t} S_s, \quad s < t$$

8. Conclusions

-> 1) path
 2) $t_k = kh$ ->

-> S_t
 heavy line

3. solution of SDEs

SDE

S_t

3.1 가?

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = a(S_{k-1}, k)h + \sigma(S_{k-1}, k)\Delta W_k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

-> random process S_t . S_k
 가 k
 $a(\cdot), \sigma(\cdot)$

h 가 0 가

process S_t 가

$$\int_0^t dS_u = \int_0^t a(S_u, u)du + \int_0^t \sigma(S_u, u)dW_u$$

$$S_t \quad dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t \quad \text{가}$$

SDE

random process

ODE

가 가

3.2 가

strong solution

: W_t 가 S_t 가

ODE

dW_t 가 , SDE S_t . S_t strong solution I_t . strong solution I_t

weak solution

: SDE

\tilde{S}_t

$$\tilde{S}_t = f(t, \tilde{W}_t)$$

-> \tilde{W}_t : Wiener process

S_t

0, dt 가 Wiener process

dW_t $d\tilde{W}_t$

가?

-> dW_t $d\tilde{W}_t$

가

random process

\tilde{S}_t I_t process

\tilde{W}_t

\tilde{W}_t

H_t

\tilde{S}_t I_t

가

\tilde{W}_t H_t

$$d\tilde{S}_t = a(\tilde{S}_t, t) + \sigma(\tilde{S}_t, t)d\tilde{W}_t$$

-> drift diffusion SDE

\tilde{W}_t

H_t

3.3 가 가?

strong weak solution drift diffusion 가 .
 S_t \tilde{S}_t 가 .

strong solution

: error process W_t .

SDE 가 , process
 W_t drift .
 가 .

3.4 strong solution

process S_t

$$S_t = S_{0+} + \int_0^t a(S_u, u) du + \int_0^t \sigma(S_u, u) dW_u$$

SDE

->

SDE 가 SDE

가 .

1. ODE .

$$\frac{dX_t}{dt} = aX_t$$

a : X_0 : given

random innovation SDE가 .

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = a dt$$

$$[\ln X_t]' = a dt$$

$$\int_0^t [\ln X_t]' dX_t = \int_0^t a dt$$

$$\ln X_t - \ln X_0 = at$$

$$\ln \frac{X_t}{X_0} = at$$

$$\frac{X_t}{X_0} = e^{at}$$

$$X_t = X_0 e^{at}$$

- 가
- 1) t X_t a
- > $\frac{d}{dt}(X_0 e^{at}) = a[X_0 e^{at}]$
- 2) $t = 0$, X_0 initial point X_0
- > $(X_0 e^{a0}) = X_0$

-->

SDE
(deterministic case) 가

$$-> S_t = f(a, \sigma, S_0, t, W_t)$$

W_t

3.5 SDE

$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t W_t$ - Black-Scholes (1973)

S_t : 가

$$\frac{1}{S_t} dS_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{S_u} dS_u = \int_0^t \mu du + \int_0^t \sigma dW_u$$

-> $\int_0^t \mu du = \mu t$: term .

-> $\int_0^t \sigma dW_u = \sigma [W_t - W_0]$: term .

dW_t - (time-invariant constant) .

$$W_0 = 0$$

-> $\int_0^t \frac{1}{S_u} dS_u = \mu t + \sigma W_t$

: SDE .

)

$$S_t = S_0^{\{(a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t\}}$$

-> strong solution , Ito's lemma

$$\begin{aligned} dS_t &= \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial W_t} dW_t + \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S_t}{\partial W_t^2} dW_t^2 \\ &= S_0^{\{(a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t\}} \sigma dW_t + S_0^{\{(a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t\}} (a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) dt + \frac{1}{2} S_0^{\{(a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t\}} \sigma^2 dW_t^2 \\ &= S_0^{\{(a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t\}} \left\{ \sigma dW_t + (a - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2) dt + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$dS_t = S_t[adt + \sigma dW_t]$$

-> ODE

3.6

S_t : 가 가 가

$$dS_t = rS_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$$

$$S_t = S_0 e^{((r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t)} : \text{SDE strong solution candidate}$$

S_T : $T > t$ 가 t

$$E_t[S_T] = E[S_T | I_T] :$$

가 $S_t = e^{-r(T-t)} E_t[S_T]$ 가 .

$$E_t[S_T] :$$

$$S_T = [S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}] [e^{\sigma W_T}]$$

$$S_T = e^{\sigma W_T}$$

-> $S_T = W_T$.

-> $E_t[e^{\sigma W_T}]$ 가

1. Wiener process W_T

$$E_t[e^{\sigma W_T}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\sigma W_T} [f(W_T | W_t)] dW_T$$

2. W_t Wiener process

$$) \quad Z_t = E^{\sigma W_t} :$$

$$dZ_t = \sigma e^{\sigma W_t} dW_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 e^{\sigma W_t} dt \quad : \text{Ito's lemma}$$

$$Z_t = Z_0 + \sigma \int_0^t e^{\sigma W_s} dW_s + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 e^{\sigma W_s} ds$$

$$E[Z_0] = 1$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

$$E\left[\int_0^t e^{\sigma W_s} dW_s\right] = 0$$

$$\rightarrow E[Z_t] = 1 + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 E[Z_s] ds$$

$$\cdot \quad E[Z_t] = x_t$$

$$x_t = 1 + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x_s ds$$

$$\frac{dx_t}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x_t$$

$$\rightarrow x_t = E[Z_t] = e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t} \quad (x_0 = 1)$$

$$\cdot \quad E_t[S_T]:$$

$$E_t[S_T] = [S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2) T}] E_t[Z_T]$$

$$E_t[Z_T]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dx_t}{x_t} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt$$

$$[\ln x_t]' = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt$$

$$\int_t^T [\ln x_t]' dx_t = \int_t^T \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt$$

$$\ln x_T - \ln x_t = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (T - t)$$

$$\rightarrow x_T = x_t \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (T - t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_t[S_T] = [S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2)T}] [e^{\sigma W_t} e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (T - t)}]$$

$$\rightarrow S_t = S_0 e^{(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2)t + \sigma W_t}$$

$$E_t[S_T] = [S_t e^{r(T - t)}]$$

$$S_0 = e^{-rT} E_0[S_T]$$

$t = 0$ 가 r 가 .

$$\rightarrow S_t = e^{-r(T - t)} E_t[S_T]$$

가 r

가 .

4. SDE

4.1 SDE

$$dS_t = \mu dt + \sigma W_t$$

W_t : t 가 Wiener process

μ, σ : t 가 .

\rightarrow .

I_t .

$$E_t[\Delta S_t] = \mu h$$

$$\text{Var}(\Delta S_t) = \sigma^2 h$$

-> S_t 가 . S_t

4.3 Square root process

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma \sqrt{S_t} dW_t$$

S_t :

$$S_t \sqrt{S_t} \text{ error term}$$

가 S_t 가 가 가

4.4 Mean Reverting Process -

$$dS_t = \lambda(\mu - S_t)dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$$

-> S_t μ .

가

random

[5] diffusion S_t process가 가

4.5 Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

$$dS_t = -\mu S_t dt + \sigma dW_t$$

drift

μ

S_t

diffusion

-> mean reverting SDE

0

가

μ 가 S_t .

5.

가 drift diffusion
 mean reverting process . SDE drift diffusion
 random .

$$dS_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_{1t}$$

-> drift :

diffusion :

σ_t 가 SDE 가

$$d\sigma_t = \lambda(\sigma_0 - \sigma_t)dt + \alpha\sigma_t dW_{2t} \Rightarrow$$

σ_0 가 . t
 λ . dW_{2t} 가

S_t

가 가 .

Chapter 12. 가

[]

1.

가 2가

12 · 13

(가)

2.

$$F = F(S_T, T)$$

F_T : 가

S_T : 가

T :

$$dS_t \quad \text{Ito's lemma} \quad dF_t$$

$$dF_t = F_S dS_t + F_T dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma^2 dt + F_S \sigma dw_t$$

$dF_t = F_S dS_t + F_T dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma^2 dt + F_S \sigma dw_t$ innovation 가

P_t 가 $F(S_t, t)$ S_t

$$P_t = Q_1 F(S_t, t) + Q_2 S_t$$

Q_1, Q_2 :

가

$$Q_1, Q_2$$

$$dP_t = Q_1 dF_t + Q_2 dS_t$$

$$dF_t = F_S dS_t + F_T dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma^2 dt + F_S \sigma dw_t$$

$$\text{SDE : } dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dw_t$$

dF_t Ito's lemma :

$$dF_t = F_S dS_t + F_T dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma^2 dt + F_S \sigma dw_t$$

가 SDE

$$dF_t = [F_S a_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma^2 + F_T] dt + F_S \sigma dw_t$$

$F(S_t, t)$

$$F(S_t, t)$$

가 Q_1, Q_2 가

$$dP_t \text{가 } dw_t$$

$$dP_t$$

가

$$dF_t, dS_t : \text{가}$$

$$Q_1, Q_2 : \text{가 가}$$

$$dP_t = Q_1 dF_t + Q_2 dS_t$$

$$dP_T = Q_1 [F_t dt + F_{s_t} dS_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss_t} \sigma_t^2 dt] + Q_2 dS_t$$

$$Q_1 = 1, Q_2 = -F_s$$

$$dP_T = F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss_t} \sigma_t^2 dt$$

It

$$dP_t$$

가

$$P_t$$

r 가

$$rP_t dt \text{가}$$

σ

$$rP_t dt - \sigma dt \text{가}$$

$$rP_t dt = F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss_t} \sigma_t^2 dt$$

$$r[F(S_t, t) - F_s S_t] = F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss_t} \sigma_t^2 \quad 0 \leq S_t, 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$-rF + rF_s S_t + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss_t} \sigma_t^2 = 0$$

$$F = F(S_t, t)$$

가

가

:

$$F(S_T, T) = G(S_T, T)$$

) 가 K

가

$$G(S_T, T) = \max [S_T - k, 0]$$

$$- rF + rF_s S_t + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 = 0$$

$$F(S_T, T) = G(S_T, T)$$

3.

$$a_0 F + a_1 F_s S_t + a_2 F_t + a_3 F_{ss} = 0, 0 \leq S_t, 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$F(S_T, T) = G(S_T, T)$$

$$G(S_T, T) :$$

가

3.1 가?

3.2 가?

-
 - (가 가)
) 가 가

4.

- F F

- 1 , 2

,

-

4.1 1 : 1

$$F(S_t, t)$$

$$F_t + F_s = 0, 0 \leq S_t, 0 \leq t \leq T$$

() - S_t 가 가
 = t 가 가

$$F(S_t, t)$$

$$F(S_t, t) = \alpha S_t - \alpha t + \beta, \text{ any } \alpha, \beta$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = -\alpha, \frac{\partial F}{\partial S_t} = \alpha$$

가 $F(S_t, t)$

$$1. F(S_t, t) = 3S_t - 3t + 4$$

$$- 10 \leq t \leq 10, - 10 \leq S_t \leq 10$$

$$2. F(S_t, t) = 2S_t - 2t - 4$$

$$- 10 \leq t \leq 10, - 10 \leq S_t \leq 10$$

1 2

$$F(S_t, t)$$

$$F_t + F_s = 0 \quad F(S_t, t) \quad \text{가}$$

$$F(S_t, t) = \alpha S_t - \alpha t + \beta \quad \text{가} \quad F(S_t, t)$$

$$t=s \quad \text{가} \quad F(S_s, s) = 6 - 2S_s$$

$$\alpha = -2, \beta = -4$$

$$F(S_t, t) = -2S_t + 2t - 4$$

$$F(100, t) = 5 + .3t$$

$$F(S_t, t) \quad \text{가}$$

* $F(S_t, t)$ 가

4.1.1

$$F_t + F_s = 0$$

$$) F(S_t, t) = e^{\alpha S_t - \alpha t}$$

4.2 2 : 2

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} = .3 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial S_t^2}$$

$$- .3F_{ss} + F_{tt} = 0$$

$$F(S_t, t)$$

$$F(S_t, t) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (S_t - S_0)^2 + \frac{.3}{2} \alpha (t - t_0)^2 + \beta (S_t - S_0)(t - t_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} = .3 \alpha, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial S_t^2} = 1 \alpha$$

$$\alpha, \beta, s_0, t_0$$

가 4 2

$$F(10, t) = 100 + t^2$$

$$F(S_0, 0) = 50 + S_0^2$$

3.

$$F(S_t, t) = -10 (S_t - 4)^2 - 3 (t - 2)^2$$

$$-10 \leq t \leq 10, \quad -10 \leq S_t \leq 10$$

$$t = 10, F(S_{10}, 10) = -10 (S_{10} - 4)^2 - 192$$

$$S_t = 0, F(0, t) = -160 - 3 (t - 2)^2$$

$$\alpha = -20, \beta = 0, S_0 = 4, t_0 = 2$$

5. : ,

$$2 \quad , \quad , \quad ,$$

$$2 \quad :$$

$$A x^2 + Bxy + C y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

A,B,C,D,E,F , , , 가 .

5.1

$$A=C, B=0$$

$$A x^2 + A y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R :$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x_0x - 2y_0y + x_0^2 + y_0^2 = R$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = A, -\frac{2x_0}{R} = D, -\frac{2y_0}{R} = E, \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{R} = F$$

$$R=0 :$$

$$A=C=0 :$$

5.2

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$

$$B \neq 0, x^2 - y^2 \quad \text{가}$$

$$\alpha (x - x_0)^2 + \beta (y - y_0)^2 + r(x - x_0)(y - y_0) = R :$$

5.2.1

$$9x^2 + 16y^2 - 54x - 64y + 3455 = 0$$

$$B^2 - 4AC = -576$$

$$9(x - 3)^2 + 16(y - 2)^2 = 3600$$

$$\frac{(x - 3)^2}{400} + \frac{(y - 2)^2}{225} = 1$$

5.3

$$B^2 - 4AC = 0$$

$$) \quad B = 0 \quad A = 0 \quad C = 0$$

$$A x^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0 :$$

5.4

$$B^2 - 4AC > 0$$

6.

$$a_0 + a_1 F_t + a_2 F_s + a_3 F_{ss} + a_4 F_{tt} + a_5 F_{st} = 0$$

$$a_5^2 - 4a_3a_4 < 0$$

$$a_5^2 - 4a_3a_4 = 0$$

$$a_5^2 - 4a_3a_4 > 0$$

3.

$$a_s = 0, a_3, a_4$$

$$a_5^2 - 4a_3a_4 < 0$$

6.1 :

4.

$$F(S_t, t) = -10(S_t - 4)^2 - 3(t - 2)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} F_{ss} + \frac{5}{3} F_t = 0$$

$$a_5^2 - 4a_3a_4 = 0$$

$$a_4 = 0, a_5 = 0$$

13 Black-Scholes

[]

1.

Black-Scholes(73)

-> 가

Black-Scholes
closed form

2. Black-Scholes

가

$$\begin{aligned} a(S_t, t) &= \mu S_t \\ \sigma(S_t, t) &= \sigma S_t \quad t \in [0, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

Black-Scholes

$$-rF + rF_s S_t + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma^2 S_t^2 = 0, \quad 0 \leq S_t, 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$: F(T) = \max[S_T - K, 0]$$

$$F(S_t, t) = S_t N(d_1) - K e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= \frac{\ln(S_t/K) + (r + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\ d_2 &= d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T-t} \\ N(d_i) &= \int_{-\infty}^{d_i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \quad i = 1, 2 \end{aligned}$$

2.1 Black-Scholes

K, r, σ, T $F \times s \times t$ 3

:

$r=.065, k=100, \sigma=.80, T=1$

-> 6.5%, $t \in [0, 1]$ 80%

1, 가 100

[1-2] S_t t $F(S_t, t)$

$A=(130, .2)$

$B=F(130, .2)$

aa' : $t = 1 \sim 0, S_t = 100$

bb' : $t = .6, S_t = 60 \sim 140$

cc' : $t = 1, S_t = 60 \sim 140$

-> K

Black-Scholes

가 8

가, t 가

가 가 가 가

3. 가

Black-Scholes 가

가

가 가

) 가

3.1 2

3.1.1

δ가

$$P_t = \theta_1 F(S_t, t) + \theta_2 S_t, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

가

$$\theta_1 = 1 \quad \theta_2 = -F_s$$

$$dP_t = F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 dt$$

$$P_t \quad \text{가}$$

*

가

$$\text{가} \quad \delta$$

$$dP_t + \delta dt = rP_t dt$$

$$rF - rF_s S_t - \delta - F_t - \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 = 0$$

Black-Scholes

3.1.2 2

2 가

$$dD_t = \delta dt$$

$$dD_t = a^* dt + \sigma^* dW_t^*$$

$$(dW_t^* : \quad)$$

$$2 \quad D_t \quad \text{가}$$

$$(\quad , \quad)$$

가 $F(\cdot)$ 가 D_t

$$F(t) = F(S_T, D_t, t), \quad t \in [0, T]$$

SDE

$$dF(t) = F_t dt + F_s ds_t + F_D dD_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} (dS_t)^2 + \frac{1}{2} F_{DD} (dD_t)^2 + F_{SD} dD_t dS_t$$

$$dF(t) = F_t dt + F_s DS_t + F_D dD_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma_t^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{DD} \sigma_t^{*2} dt$$

$$dP_t = \theta_1 dS(t) + \theta_2 [F_t dt + F_s DS_t + F_D dD_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma_t^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{DD} \sigma_t^{*2} dt]$$

$$\theta_1, \theta_2 \quad dP_t$$

?

$$\theta_1 = -F_s, \quad \theta_2 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow dS_t \quad dD_t \quad .$$

3.1.3

D_t 가 S_t 가 .

가 D_t .

D_t 가 S_t 가

$$dD_t = a_t^* dt + \sigma_t^* dW_t$$

$$dS_t = a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t$$

가

$$dS_t dD_t = \sigma_t \sigma_t^* dt$$

$$dP_t = \theta_1 (a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t)$$

$$+ \theta_2 [F_t dt + F_s (a_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t) + F_D (a_t^* dt + \sigma_t^* dW_t) + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma_t^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{DD} \sigma_t^{*2} dt + F_{SD} \sigma_t \sigma_t^* dt]$$

$$dW_t \quad dW_t^* \quad \text{가} \quad F_{SD}$$

가 가

- $F(S_{1T}, S_{2T}, T) = \max [0, \max (S_{1T}, S_{2T}) - K]$

- $F(S_{1T}, S_{2T}, T) = \max [0, (S_{1T} - S_{2T}) - K]$

- $F(S_{1T}, S_{2T}, T) = \max [0, (\theta_1 S_{1T} + \theta_2 S_{2T}) - K]$

가 - $F(S_{1T}, S_{2T}, T) = \max [0, (S_{1T} - K_1), (S_{2T} - K_2)]$

가 []

가

가

4.6

Black-Scholes

가 가

-> 가

Black-Scholes

가

가

) knock-out

S_t가

K_t

R_t

가

가 K_t

$\frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 F_{SS} + rF_S S_t - rF + F_t = 0$ if $S_t > K_t$

$F(S_T, T, K_T) = \max [S_T - K_T]$

가 K_t

$F(S_t, t, K_t) = R_t$, if $S_t \leq K_t$

Black-Scholes

5.

5.1 Closed-Form Solutions

Black-Scholes가

가

closed form

가

closed form

가

closed form

$F(S_t, t)$ 가

$$-rF + rF_s S_t + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma^2 S_t^2 = 0, \quad 0 \leq S_t, 0 \leq t \leq T$$

Black-Scholes

가

가

S_t, t

4

$F(t)$

$F(t)$

$F(t)$

가

$F(t)$

t

compact formula

$$F = a_1 e^{a_2 t} + a_3$$

closed form

Black-Scholes

$S_t, t, F(S_t, t)$

3

5,6

가

3

$F \times t \times S_t$

closed form

closed form

3

5.2

$F(S_t, t)$ closed form

$F(S_t, t)$

S_t, t

가

1. ΔS

가

2. Δt

3. S_t 가 가

$$S_{\min} \leq S_t \leq S_{\max}$$

4.

5. 가 $\Delta S_t, \Delta t$

$F(S_t, t)$

6,7

가

$$\frac{\Delta F}{\Delta t} + rS \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta S} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\Delta^2 F}{\Delta S^2} = rF$$

$$\frac{\Delta F}{\Delta t} \simeq \frac{F_{ij} - F_{ij-1}}{\Delta t}$$

$$rS \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta S} \simeq rS_i \frac{F_{ij} - F_{i-1j}}{\Delta S}$$

$$rS \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta S} \simeq rS_i \frac{F_{i+1j} - F_{ij}}{\Delta S}$$

$$\frac{\Delta^2 F}{\Delta S^2} = \left[\frac{F_{i+1j} - F_{ij}}{\Delta S} - \frac{F_{ij} - F_{i-1j}}{\Delta S} \right] \frac{1}{\Delta S}$$

5.2.1

- S_t 가

$$S_t = S_{\max}$$

$$F(S_{\max}, t) \approx S_{\max} - Ke^{-r(T-t)}$$

가

- S_t 가

$$S_t = S_{\min}$$

$$F(S_{\min}, t) \approx 0$$

가

- $t=T$

$$F(S_T, T) = \max[S_T - K, 0]$$

The famous Black-Scholes formula:

$$c = SN(d_1) - Xe^{-rT}N(d_2)$$

$$p = Xe^{-rT}N(-d_2) - SN(-d_1)$$

where

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/X) + (r + \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

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

S=stock price, X=strike price, T= time to maturity in years, r=risk-free rate and σ = volatility.

“mass” . Δ , $f(\bar{z})$ “measure”
 z_t 가
 . “measure” . sets
 R^+ mapping . Δ dz_t
 measures $dP(z_t)$ dP .

$$dP(\bar{z}) = P(\bar{z} - \frac{1}{2} dz_t < z_t < \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2} dz_t)$$

$$z_t \text{ 가 } \bar{z} \text{ } dz_t$$

$$\bar{z} \text{ } dP(\bar{z})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dP(z_t) = 1$$

$$E[z_t] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z_t dP(z_t)$$

$$z_t$$
 . ,
 (probability mass) (center) .

$$E[z_t - E[z_t]]^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [z_t - E[z_t]]^2 dP[z_t]$$
 가 . ,
 .
 , dP
 shape location .
 . [2]
 . ,
 scaling 가 . [3]
 가 dP
 z_t . (+) risk premium 가

가

2.

t 가 z_t 가 z_t 가 z_t 가

가

2.1 1 : 가

$$\tilde{z}_t = z_t + \mu$$

, $E[z_t] = 0$ \tilde{z}_t

$$E[\tilde{z}_t] = E[z_t] + \mu = \mu$$

2.1.1 1

Z 가 가

$$Z = \begin{cases} 10 & \text{roll of 1 or 2} \\ 3 & \text{roll of 3 or 4} \\ 1 & \text{roll of 5 or 6} \end{cases}$$

가 $1/6$ 가 ,

$$E[Z] = \frac{1}{3}[10] + \frac{1}{3}[-3] + \frac{1}{3}[-1] = 2$$

$$\tilde{Z} = Z - 1$$

$$E[\tilde{Z}] = \frac{1}{3}[10 - 1] + \frac{1}{3}[-3 - 1] + \frac{1}{3}[-1 - 1] = 1$$

Z

2.1.2 2

triple-A-rated R_t

$$E[R_t] = r_t + E[\text{risk premium}]$$

r_t , $E[\cdot]$ 가

α ()

$$E[R_t] = r_t + \alpha$$

R_t $r_t + \alpha$ 가

R_t

$$\tilde{R}_t = R_t + \mu$$

$$E[R_t + \mu] = r_t + \mu + \alpha$$

α

R_t

2.1.3 3

$S_t, t = 1, 2, \dots$

가

S_t

r_t

S_t

r_t

R_t 가

$$E_t[S_{t+1}] > (1 + r_t)S_t$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+r_t)} E_t[S_{t+1}] > S_t$$

가

$\mu > 0$

$$\frac{1}{(1+r_t)} E_t[S_{t+1}] = S_t(1+\mu)$$

$$\mu = \mu + \mu r_t \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{E_t[S_{t+1}]}{S_t} = (1+r_t)(1+\mu)$$

$$E_t[S_{t+1}/S_t] = 1 + r_t + \mu + \mu r_t, \quad E_t[1+R_t] = 1 + r_t + \mu$$

$$E_t[1+R_t] = (1+r_t)(1+\mu)$$

μ

$$E_t[R_t] \cong r_t + \mu$$

$$r_t + \mu \quad \text{cross-product term}$$

μ

$$\frac{1}{(1+r_t)}$$

가가

가

가 S_t

$$E_t\left[\frac{1}{(1+R_t)} S_{t+1}\right] = S_t$$

R_t

μ

가 S_t

$$(29) \quad S_t$$

μ

R_t

가

R_t

\tilde{P}

$$E_t^{\tilde{P}} \left[\frac{1}{(1+r_t)} S_{t+1} \right] = S_t$$

S_t , S_t

$$E_t^{\tilde{P}} [\cdot] = r_t \text{ 가? } r_t$$

(risk-neutral)

R_t

$$R_t - \mu = r_t$$

2.2 2 :

“intact” , z_t

(probability measure)

가

(stochastic processes)

Girsanov

2.2.1 1

Z 가

$$Z = \begin{cases} 10 & \text{roll of 1 or 2} \\ 3 & \text{roll of 3 or 4} \\ 1 & \text{roll of 5 or 6} \end{cases}$$

$$E[Z] = 2$$

$$Var(Z) = E[Z - EZ]^2 = \frac{1}{3} [10 - 2]^2 + \frac{1}{3} [-3 - 2]^2 + \frac{1}{3} [-1 - 2]^2 = \frac{98}{3}$$

1

가

$$P(\text{getting 1 or 2}) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \tilde{P}(\text{getting 1 or 2}) = \frac{122}{429}$$

$$P(\text{getting 3 or 4}) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \tilde{P}(\text{getting 3 or 4}) = \frac{22}{39}$$

$$P(\text{getting 1 or 2}) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \tilde{P}(\text{getting 5 or 6}) = \frac{5}{33}$$

\tilde{P}

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[Z] = \left[\frac{122}{429}\right] \cdot 10 + \left[\frac{22}{39}\right] \cdot (-3) + \left[\frac{5}{33}\right] \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[Z]^2 = \frac{122}{429} [10 - 1]^2 + \frac{5}{33} [-1 - 1]^2 + \frac{22}{39} [-3 - 1]^2 = \frac{98}{3}$$

	Z	$P(Z)$	
		"true" odds	
	가		"ture"
P			
	가		
$E[\cdot]$	$E^{\tilde{P}}[\cdot]$		P
	$E[\cdot]$		
	가		

3. Girsanov

가 , 가
 ,
 Girsanov "equivalent"

“equivalent” 가 recoveries가 가
 , “ ” ,
 , 가
 , quantity 가
 . (1) . (2)
 . (3)
 . (4) 가 ,
 . Girsanov
 가

3.1

$$z_t \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$dP(z_t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z_t)^2}$$

$$\xi(z_t) = e^{z_t \mu - \frac{1}{2} \mu^2}$$

$$\xi(z_t) dP(z_t)$$

$$[dP(z_t)][\xi(z_t)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z_t)^2 + \mu z_t - \frac{1}{2} \mu^2} dz_t$$

$$[d\tilde{P}(z_t)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}[z_t - \mu]^2} dz_t$$

$$f(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{|\Omega|}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}[(z_{1t}-\mu_1)(z_{2t}-\mu_2)] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} (z_{1t}-\mu_1) \\ (z_{2t}-\mu_2) \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$|\Omega|$ determinant

$$|\Omega| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_{12}^2$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2 \quad z_{1t}, z_{2t}$$

$$dP(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) = f(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) dz_{1t} dz_{2t}$$

$$z_{1t}, z_{2t} \quad \mu_1, \mu_2 \quad 0$$

가 $\xi(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) \quad dP(z_{1t}, z_{2t})$

가?

“ ”

$$\xi(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) =$$

$$\tilde{P}(z_{1t}, z_{2t})$$

$$d\tilde{P}(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) = \xi(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) dP(z_{1t}, z_{2t})$$

$$\tilde{P}(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) \quad (53) \quad \xi(z_{1t}, z_{2t})$$

$$d\tilde{P}(z_{1t}, z_{2t}) =$$

$$0 \quad - \quad \Omega \quad \text{가} \quad [z_{1t}, z_{2t}]$$

k

$[z_{1t}, z_{2t}, \dots, z_{kt}]$

가

3.2.1 Note

가

z_t k ,

$P(z_t) = \tilde{P}(z_t)$ $\xi(z_t)$ 가

$$\xi(z_t) = e^{z_t \Omega^{-1} \mu + \frac{1}{2} \mu' \Omega^{-1} \mu}$$

scalar

$$\xi(z_t) = e^{z_t \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

μ ()

e

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(z_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(z_t)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{z_t \mu + 1/2 \mu^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$\xi(z_t)$

$\xi(z_t)$

e

$\xi(z_t)$ 가

3.3 Radon-Nikodym Derivative

$$\sigma = 1 \quad \xi(z_t) \quad .$$

$$\xi(z_t) = e^{-\mu z_t + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}$$

$$\hat{P}(z_t) \quad \xi(z_t) \quad .$$

$$d\hat{P}(z_t) = \xi(z_t)dP(z_t)$$

$$, \quad dP(z_t) \quad ,$$

$$\frac{d\hat{P}(z_t)}{dP(z_t)} = \xi(z_t)$$

derivative $\xi(z_t)$ 가 P

\hat{P} derivative $\xi(z_t)$ derivative Radon-Nikodym

derivatives $\xi(z_t)$ P \hat{P}

P \hat{P} Radon-Nikodym derivative가 ,

$\xi(z_t)$ z_t

, 가

가 가 .

$\xi(z_t)$.

4 $\xi(z_t)$.

3.4 Equivalent Measures

Radon-Nikodym derivative

$$\frac{d\hat{P}(z_t)}{dP(z_t)} = \xi(z_t) \text{가 가?}$$

, 가?

$$d\hat{P}(z_t) = \xi(z_t)dP(z_t)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{P}(z_t)}{dP(z_t)}$$

Radon-Nikodym derivative 가 $\int \hat{P}(dz)$ $P(dz) > 0$ if and only if $\hat{P}(dz) > 0$, $\xi(z_t)$ 가 $\hat{P} \ll P$

$$d\hat{P}(z_t) = \xi(z_t)dP(z_t)$$

$$dP(z_t) = \xi(z_t)^{-1}d\hat{P}(z_t)$$

가 (equivalent)

equivalent

4. Statement of the Girsanov Theorem

Girsanov Radon-Nikodym derivative $\xi(z_t)$ 가

z_t

Girsanov $[0, T]$ $\{I_t\}$ 가

T

ξ_t

$$\xi_t = e^{(\int_0^t X_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t X_u^2 du)}, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

X_t I_t -measurable . W_t P 가 Wiener
 . X_t 가 . X_t .
 $E [e^{\int_0^t X_u^2 du}] < \infty, \quad t \in [0, T]$

X_t 가 “ ” 가

(77) Novikov

ξ_t “ ” 가 . Novikov

ξ_t 가

Ito's lemma ,

$$d\xi_t = [e^{\int_0^t X_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t X_u^2 du}] [X_t dW_t]$$

$$d\xi_t = \xi_t X_t dW_t$$

$$, \quad t = 0 \quad (76)$$

$$\xi_0 = 1$$

$$, \quad (79)$$

$$\xi_t = 1 + \int_0^t \xi_s X_s dW_s$$

$$\int_0^t \xi_s X_s dW_s$$

Wiener

, $\xi_s X_s$ I_t -adapted “

” . 6 , (가)

$$E [\int_0^t \xi_s X_s dW_s \mid I_u] = \int_0^t \xi_s X_s dW_s$$

$u < t$.

$$(81) \quad , \quad \xi_t \quad (\quad \text{가} \quad)$$

Girsanov

$$(76) \quad \xi_t \text{ 가 } I_t$$

$$\widetilde{W}_t$$

$$\widetilde{W}_t = W_t - \int_0^t X_u du, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

$$I_t \quad \widetilde{P}_T$$

$$\widetilde{P}_T(A) = E^P[1_A \xi_T]$$

Wiener

$$A \quad I_t, \quad 1_A$$

Wiener W_t 가

$$\xi_t$$

\widetilde{P} 가

Wiener

$$\widetilde{W}_t$$

$$d\widetilde{W}_t = dW_t - X_t dt$$

, \widetilde{W}_t W_t I_t -adapted drift

$$\xi_t \text{ 가 } E[\xi_T] = 1$$

Girsanov

가

5. A Discussion of the Girsanov Theorem

Girsanov

가

$$\xi_t = e^{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\int_0^t X_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t X_u^2 du \right]}$$

$$\sigma^2$$

factored out.

$$X_u$$

X_u 가 μ :

$$X_u = \mu$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

$$\xi_t = e^{\frac{1}{\sigma^2}[\mu W_t - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 t]}$$

$$\xi(z_t)$$

1. Girsanov setting μ

“ ”

2. μ time independent X_t

drift 가

3. ξ_t . $E[\xi_t] = 1$

\widetilde{W}_t W_t Wiener drift 가

$$d\widetilde{W}_t = dW_t - X_t dt$$

X_t 가 0

drift 가

\widetilde{W}_t 가 \widehat{P} zero drift 가 W_t P zero drift

가 P \widehat{P} \widehat{W}

$$\widetilde{W}_t \text{가 } - X_t dt$$

X_t 가 - dependent

$$\widehat{P}_T(A) = E^P[1_A \xi_T] = \int_A \xi_T dP$$

A 가

$$d\widehat{P}_T = \xi_T dP$$

5.1 SDEs

dS_t 가 S_t 가 Wiener W_t

$$dS_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

W_t 가 P 가

$$dP(W_t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2t}(W_t)^2} dW_t$$

S_t drift μdt 가 0가

$$S_t = \mu \int_0^t ds + \sigma \int_0^t dW_s, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$S_t = \mu t + \sigma W_t$$

$$E[S_{t+s} | S_t] = \mu(t+s) + \sigma E[W_{t+s} - W_t | S_t] + \sigma W_t = S_t + \mu s$$

S_t

1 : S_t

$$\tilde{S}_t = S_t - \mu t$$

S_t

2 : Girsanov S_t drift가 0

\tilde{P}

$$- E^P[S_{t+s} | S_t] > S_t$$

- $E^{\tilde{P}}[S_{t+s} | S_t] = S_t$

- $\xi(S_t)$ 가

-> p.d.f : $f_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 t}(S_t - \mu t)^2}$, $S_t \sim N(\mu t, \sigma^2 t)$

-> $dP(S_t) = f_s dS_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 t}(S_t - \mu t)^2} dS_t$

-> $\xi(S_t) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}[\mu S_t - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 t]}$

-

$$d\tilde{P}(S_t) = \xi(S_t)dP(S_t) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}[\mu S_t - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 t]} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 t}(S_t - \mu t)^2} dS_t$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 t}(S_t)^2} dS_t$$

, $S_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2 t)$

- $S_t = \tilde{W}_t$

$dS_t = \sigma d\tilde{W}_t$

6. Conclusion

S_t

◆ S_t

P \tilde{P}

->

\tilde{W} 가

◆

\tilde{W}

W

.

◆ S_t

“

”

가

,

가

.

◆ S_t

chapter 15. Equivalent Martingale Measures - Applications

1. Introduction

equivalent martingale measures

S_t 가 C_t

1. Black- Scholes

(1)

(2) $F(S_t, t)$

(3) PDE

2. martingale

: S_t 가 martingale \tilde{P}

$$C_t = E^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-r(T-t)} \max(S_T - K, 0)]$$

1. martingale

Black-Scholes 가

가 martingale

-> equivalent martingale measure \hat{P}

2. 가

() 가 martingale $F(S_t, t)$ 가

- Black-Scholes PDE -

3. PDE martingale 가

2. A Martingale Measure

chapter 12

PDE

equivalent martingale measure

-> Black-Scholes

가 가

-

-

2.1 The Moment-Generating Function

Y_t : (continuous-time process
or generalized Wiener process)

$Y_t \sim N(\mu t, \sigma^2 t)$, Y_0 : given

S_t : geometric process

$$S_t = S_0 e^{Y_t}$$

$M(\lambda)$: moment-generating function

$$M(\lambda) = E[e^{Y_t \lambda}], \lambda:$$

2.1.1 calculation

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{Y_t \lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2 t}} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2 t} + \lambda Y_t} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t \lambda^2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2 t} + \lambda Y_t - (\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t \lambda^2)} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t \lambda^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - (\mu + \sigma^2 t \lambda))^2}{\sigma^2 t}} dY_t$$

$$= 1$$

$$\underline{M[\lambda] = E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t \lambda^2)}}$$

$$Y_t = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \lambda} = (\mu t + \sigma^2 t \lambda) e^{\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t \lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \mu t$$

$$Y_t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial \lambda^2} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \sigma^2 t$$

2.2 conditional Expectation of Geometric Processes

martingale

가

$$E[S_t | S_u, u < t]$$

$$\Delta Y_t = Y_t - Y_s = \int_s^t dY_u$$

$$Y_t = Y_s + \int_s^t dY_u$$

generalized Wiener process

$$\Delta Y_t \sim N(\mu(t-s), \sigma^2(t-s))$$

moment-generating function

$$M(\lambda) = e^{\lambda\mu(t-s) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2(t-s)}$$

conditional expectation of a geometric Brownian motion

$$E\left[\frac{S_t}{S_u} | S_u, u < t\right] = E[e^{\Delta Y_t} | S_u], \quad S_u: \text{nonrandom}$$

$$E[e^{\Delta Y_t}]: E[e^{Y\lambda}] \text{-moment-generating function-} \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$E[e^{\Delta Y_t}] = e^{\mu(t-s) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)}$$

$$= E\left[\frac{S_t}{S_u} | S_u\right]$$

$$\text{or } E[S_t | S_u, u < t] = S_u e^{\mu(t-s) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)}$$

-> geometric process

3. Converting Asset Prices into Martingale

$$S_t = S_0 e^{Y_t}, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

$Y_t: P$

Wiener process

P : S_t true
(probability measure)

-> P equivalent probability \hat{P}
가 martingale .

가

S_t true Y_t
-> P $Y_t \sim N(\mu t, \sigma^2 t)$.

가 :

S_t : t 가

$S_u, u < t$: u 가

S_t

martingale .

$$E^P[e^{-rt}S_t | S_u, u < t] \neq e^{-ru}S_u$$

$$E^P[e^{-rt}S_t | S_u, u < t] > e^{-ru}S_u$$

true (probability measure) 가 (discounted process) Z_t

$$-> Z_t = e^{-rt}S_t ; \text{martingale} .$$

martingale equivalent probability measure \hat{P}

$$E^{\hat{P}}[\widetilde{e^{-rt}S_t} | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru}S_u$$

$$E^{\hat{P}}[\widetilde{Z_t} | Z_u, u < t] = Z_u$$

: Wiener process W_t with \hat{P} -> new process \widetilde{W}_t with \hat{P}

-> dZ_t drift = 0

_____ \hat{P} _____ 가?

3.1 \hat{P}

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-rt} S_t | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru} S_u$$

S_t : martingale

_____ \hat{P} _____ 가? _____ 가?

$$\hat{P} \sim N(\rho t, \sigma^2 t)$$

ρ : drift -> $P \hat{P}$

가 .

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] :$$

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] = [S_u e^{-r(t-u)}] e^{\rho(t-u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-u)^2}$$

$$\rho = r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \rightarrow N((r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t, \sigma^2 t) ; \text{true}$$

: ρ σ r .

ρ 가 1 .

$$\rightarrow -r(t-u) + \rho(t-u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-u) = 0$$

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] = S_u$$

$$E^{\hat{P}}[e^{-rt} S_t | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru} S_u$$

-> martingale

-> $e^{-rt} S_t$ 가 \hat{P} martingale .



3.2 The Implied SDEs

가 SDE .

$$dY_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dS_t &= [S_0 e^{Y_t}] [\mu dt + \sigma dW_t] + [S_0 e^{Y_t}] \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 dt \\ &= [\mu S_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S_t] dt + \sigma S_t dW_t \end{aligned}$$

-> true P 가 S_t

1. drift $(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2) S_t$

2. diffusion σS_t

3. W_t : Wiener process SDE .

P SDE \tilde{P} SDE :

1. drift 가 .

$$\mu \rightarrow \rho, \quad W_t \rightarrow \tilde{W}_t$$

$$dS_t = [\rho S_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S_t] dt + \sigma S_t d\tilde{W}_t$$

$$\rho = r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2$$

$$dS_t = [(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2) S_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S_t] dt + \sigma S_t d\tilde{W}_t$$

$$= r S_t dt + \sigma S_t d\tilde{W}_t$$

-> S_t martingale _____ SDE drift _____

_____ r _____ μ :

r :

2. \tilde{P} 가 .

4. Application: The Black-Scholes Formula

Black-Scholes

1. .
2. .
3. .
4. 가 S_t S_t drift diffusion 가 geometric Brownian motion .
5. .

solving PDE

$$0 = -rF + F_t + rS_t F_s + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S_t^2 F_{ss}, \quad 0 \leq S_t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$F(S_t, t) = S_t N(d_1) - K e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{T-t})$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S_t/K) + r(T-t) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (T-t)}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$N(d_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{d_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

equivalent martingale measure \tilde{P} Black-Scholes

_____:

$$C_t = E^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-r(T-t)} C_T]$$

$$C_T = \max [S_T - K, 0] :$$

$$C_t = E^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-r(T-t)} \max \{S_T - K, 0\}]$$

4.1 Calculation

$$Z = \frac{Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

() :

$$\begin{aligned} & K e^{-rT} \int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T \\ &= K e^{-rT} \int_{\frac{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0}) - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ \end{aligned}$$

d_2

- let $d_1 = \ln(K/S_0) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T$

- Black-Scholes $d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T}$:

$$d_2 = \frac{\ln(\frac{S_0}{K}) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} - \sigma\sqrt{T} = -d_1$$

- d_2 가 .

$f(x)$:

$$\int_L^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-L} f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} K e^{-rT} \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ &= K e^{-rT} \int_{-\infty}^{d_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ \\ &= K e^{-rT} N(d_2) \end{aligned}$$

() :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} e^{-rT} S_0 e^{Y_T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T \\
&= e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} e^{-rT} \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} e^{\alpha Z\sqrt{T}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ \\
&= e^{-rT} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} S_0 \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(Z^2 - 2\alpha Z\sqrt{T})} dZ \\
&= e^{\frac{\sigma^2 T}{2}} e^{-rT} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} S_0 \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(Z - \alpha\sqrt{T})^2} dZ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& H = Z - \alpha\sqrt{T} \\
&= S_0 \int_{-\infty}^{d_2 + \alpha\sqrt{T}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}H^2} dH = S_0 N(d_1) \quad , \quad d_1 = d_2 + \alpha\sqrt{T}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Comparing Martingale and PDE Approaches

:

가

:

\tilde{P}

$e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$: martingale

-> $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t) = e^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-rT}F(S_T, T)|I_t], \quad t < T$

$d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] = 0 \quad 0 \leq t$

-> Black-Scholes

-> 가

$$d\widetilde{W}_t = dX_t + dW_t \quad (92)$$

- \widetilde{W}_t

$$d\tilde{P} = \xi_t dP_t$$

$$\xi_t = e^{\int_0^t X_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t X_u^2 du}$$

- X_t : Girsanov

- (90), (92)

$$\rightarrow d[e^{-rt} S_t] = e^{-rt} [\mu_t - rS_t] dt + e^{-rt} \sigma_t [d\widetilde{W}_t - dX_t]$$

$$d[e^{-rt} S_t] = e^{-rt} [\mu_t - rS_t] dt - e^{-rt} \sigma_t dX_t + e^{-rt} \sigma_t d\widetilde{W}_t \quad (96)$$

- Girsanov

가

\tilde{P}

SDE

\widetilde{W}_t

standard Wiener process

가

drift가 0

\tilde{P}

martingale measure

$$\text{- let } dX_t = \left[\frac{\mu_t - rS_t}{\sigma_t} \right] dt$$

$$(96) \rightarrow d[e^{-rt} S_t] = e^{-rt} \sigma_t d\widetilde{W}_t \quad \text{: martingale}$$

5.1.2 converting $e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)$ into a Martingale

가

$e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)$ 가 \tilde{P} martingale

가

1. $e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)$ SDE

Ito's lemma

2. Wiener process Girsanov

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] &= d[e^{-rt}]F + e^{-rt}dF \\
 &= e^{-rt}[-rFdt] + e^{-rt}[F_tdt + F_s dS_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 dt]
 \end{aligned}$$

- dS_t 가 (2가)

1) $\tilde{W}_t = \tilde{P}, e^{-rt}S_t$ martingale

$$d[e^{-rt}S_t] = e^{-rt}\sigma_t d\tilde{W}_t$$

2) SDE

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

- 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] &= e^{-rt}[-rFdt] + e^{-rt}[F_tdt + F_s[\mu_tdt + \sigma_t dW_t] + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 dt] \\
 &= e^{-rt}[-rF + F_t + F_s\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2]dt + e^{-rt}\sigma_t F_s dW_t
 \end{aligned}$$

- Girsanov theorem

$$d\tilde{W}_t = dW_t + dX_t$$

$$d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)]$$

$$= e^{-rt}[-rF + F_t + F_s\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2]dt - e^{-rt}\sigma_t F_s dX_t + e^{-rt}\sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

; Girsanov

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{-rt} \left[-rF + F_t + F_s \mu_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 - \sigma_t F_s \left(\frac{\mu_t - rS_t}{\sigma_t} \right) \right] dt + F_s e^{-rt} \sigma_t d\tilde{W}_t \\
&= e^{-rt} \left[-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 + F_s r S_t \right] dt + e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t
\end{aligned}$$

- $-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 + F_s r S_t = 0$ ($\therefore \tilde{W}_t, \tilde{P}$ $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$ 가 martingale SDE drift term 0.)

$$--> d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] = e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

5.2 Critical Steps of the Derivation

가 가 .

1. Girsanov

-> 가 martingale Wiener process \tilde{W}_t

\tilde{P}

\tilde{P} : equivalent martingale measure

2

$$d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)]$$

$$= e^{-rt} \left[-rF + F_t + F_s \mu_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 \right] dt - e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s dX_t + e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

$$dX_t = \left[\frac{\mu_t - rS_t}{\sigma_t} \right] dt : F_s \mu_t \quad F_s r dt$$

-> Girsanov drift term μ_t r

3. e^{-rt} martingale \tilde{W}, \tilde{P} 가 $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$ martingale

가?

: martingale 가 martingale .

-> 가
 -->dynamic asset pricing theory
 -> 가 가
 martingale martingale .
 -> Girsanov \tilde{W}, \tilde{P} 가
 가

5.3 Integral form of Ito Formula

가

Ito's lemma

- $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$

$$= F(S_0, 0) + \int_0^t e^{-ru} [-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_u^2 + F_s r S_u] du + \int_0^t e^{-ru} \sigma_u F_s d\tilde{W}_u$$



- $\sigma_t: E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-\int_0^t (F_s e^{\sigma_u})^2 du}] < \infty$ 가

-> Girsanov Theorem Novikov condition $\int_0^t e^{-ru} \sigma_u F_s d\tilde{W}_u$ 가 \tilde{P}

martingale .

-> e^{-rt} 가 martingale .

()

$\int_0^t e^{-ru} [-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_u^2 + F_s r S_u] du$: martingale

-> martingale 0 drift 가 .

- $rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 + F_s r S_t = 0 \quad t \geq 0, S_t \geq 0$

; Black-Scholes PDE

16

1.

가
Tools
가
가
가

2.

()
Stochastic process PDE
PDE, Matingale 가

- generator of stochastic process
- Kolmogorov's backward equation
- Feynman-Kac formula

Stopping times : 가

2.1

Bond options : 가 K 가 B_t

가 2
가 B_t
 r_t 가

Caps and Floors :

B-S 가 가

SW options :

가 가

3.

가 u 가 r
 t 가

$$B(u, t) = 100e^{-r(u-t)}$$

Stochastic , , r_t 가 t ()
 , 가 가 100

$$B(u, t) = 100E[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} | I_t]$$

r_s

$t(s > t)$

가 T-bond shock ,

가

equivalent martingale measure

(3) 3 T-bond

$$B(3, 1) = E \left[\frac{100}{(1+r_1)(1+r_2)(1+r_3)} \mid I_1 \right]$$

, r_1 :

r_2 : 2

$r_3 : 3$

(4) 가 가 가

(3) implication 가 , spectrum

가

<Def> $t \leq u \in [t, T]$ spectrum 가

가 . 가 $B(u, t)$, R_t^u .

spectrum $\{R_t^u, u \in [t, T]\}$.

R_t^u

$$B(u, t) = 100e^{-R_t^u(u-t)}, \quad t < u$$

, $B(u, t)$

$$B(u, t) = 100E[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} | I_t]$$

(3) 가 ,

(5) R_t^u .

$$R_t^u = \frac{\log B(u, t) - \log(100)}{t - u}$$

가 ,

$u = t + dt$ 가 가 $u = T$.

$$\frac{dR_t^u}{du} = g_u \quad (\quad)$$

shock , t

R_t t , random shock .

random shock shift .

3.1 Relating r_s and R_t^u

r_s s , t $s > t$

$$e^{R_t^u(u-t)} = E \left[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} \mid I_t \right]$$

log

$$R_t^u = \frac{\log E \left[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} \mid I_t \right]}{u-t}$$

가 ,

$$F(t, u, T) = \frac{\log B(u, t) - \log B(T, t)}{T-u} , \quad t < u < T$$

, u 가 T

$T \rightarrow t$

$f(t, u)$

$$f(t, u) = \lim_{T \rightarrow u} F(t, u, T)$$

3.1

one factor model

$R(\cdot)$

r_t

$$R(r_t, u, t) = A(u, t) - C(u, t)r_t$$

$A(u, t)$ $C(u, t)$ 가

r_t SDE

$$dr = a(r_t, t)dt + \sigma(r_t, t)dW_t$$

SDE

$$df(t, u) = af(t, u)dt + \sigma(f, t)dW_t^u$$

SDE drift diffusion u

4. PDE

B-S 가 PDE

$$0 = -Fr + F_t + rF_s S_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2$$

, r

PDE

$$F(S_t, t) = E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(T-t)} F(S_T, T)]$$

, \tilde{P} : equivalent martingale measure

가

. PDE 가 ?

PDE가 가 가?

. PDE가 , (20)

가?

r_s 가 stochastic , \tilde{P} 가 equivalent measure ,

$$B(u, t) = E_t^{\tilde{P}}[100 e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds}]$$

PDE가 가 .

, generators for Ito diffusion, Kolmogorov's Backward equation, Feynman-Kac formula .

4.1 가

가

$$B(u, t) = E_t^{\tilde{P}}[100 e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds}]$$

가 , r_t SDE .

$$dr_t = a(r_t)dt + \sigma(r_t)dW_t$$

, W_t : wiener process

가 . 가

, 가 PDE ,

$B(u, t)$.

$$B(u, t) = E_t^{\tilde{P}} [100 e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} f(r_u)]$$

$f(\cdot)$ 가 , .

5. Random Discount Factors and PDEs

5.1 Ito Difusions

$$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t \quad \text{Drift} \quad \text{Diffusion} \quad S_t$$

$$, dS_t = a(S_t)dt + \sigma(S_t)dW_t .$$

Process - Ito diffusion .

instantaneous drift diffusion t .

5.2 The Markov Property

S_t 가 Ito diffusion , $f(\cdot)$ 가 bounded , I_t t

S_t . Markov property 가

$$E[F(S_{t+h} | I_t)] = E[F(S_{t+h} | S_t)], \quad h > 0, \text{ for all } t$$

S_t 가 S_{t+h}

, S_t .

5.3 Generator of an Ito Diffusion

$f(s_t)$ 가 , s_t t S_t 가 .

$$A f(S_t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{E[f(S_{t+\Delta}) | f(s_t)] - f(s_t)}{\Delta}$$

A generator of the Ito diffusion S_t .

Wiener process W_t 가 A $f(S_t)$

5.4 A Representation for A

A generator of the Ito diffusion S_t .

Ito's Lemma

S_t univariate stochastic process가

$$dS_t = a(S_t)dt + \sigma(S_t)dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

operator A

$$A f = a_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2}$$

Ito's Lemma

$$df(S_t) = \left[a_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} \right] dt + \sigma_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} dW_t$$

operator A

• Ito's Lemma dW_t drift가 0

• Ito's Lemma dt

5.4.1 Multivariate Case

X_t 가 k Ito diffusion, SDE

$$\begin{pmatrix} dX_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ dX_{kt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ a_{kt} \end{pmatrix} dt + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_t^{11} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma_t^{1k} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \sigma_t^{k1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma_t^{kk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ dW_{kt} \end{pmatrix}$$

, a_{it} X_t drift, σ_t^{ij} X_t diffusion

operator A

$$Af = \sum_{i=1}^k a_{it} \frac{\partial f}{\partial X_i} + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i \sigma_j)^{ij} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial X_i \partial X_j}$$

5.5. Kolmogorov's Backward Equation

drift a_t , diffusion σ_t 가 Ito diffusion S_t S_t

$f(S_t)$,

$$\hat{f}(S^-, t) = E(f(S_t) | S^-), \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0$$

$\hat{f}(S^-, t)$, S^- t 가

A operator $\hat{f}(S^-, t)$ 가

가

Komogorov's backward equation

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial t} = A \hat{f}$$

A

$$A \hat{f} = a_t \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}}{\partial s^2}$$

(39) PDE

$$\hat{f}_t = a \hat{f}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 \hat{f}_{ss}$$

$$\hat{f}(S^-, t) = E[f(S_t) | S^-] \quad (40) \quad \text{PDE}$$

가 () 가

$\hat{f}(S^-, t)$ (39) PDE

(39)가, $\hat{f}(S^-, t)$ 가

(42)

$\hat{f}(S^-, t)$ 가 (39), Kolmogorov's

backward equation stochastic process PDEs

$$\hat{f}(S^-, t) = E[f(S_t) | S^-]$$

$f(\cdot)$ S_t

, discount factor

5.5.1

$$p(S_t, S_0, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(S_t - S_0)^2}{2t}}$$

variance 1 가 $t=0$ S_0 drift Wiener process

process SDE $dS_t = dW_t$ 가 , Kolmogorov's

backward equation
$$\hat{f}_t = a \hat{f}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \hat{f}_{ss}$$

$$a_t = 0$$

$$\sigma_t = 1$$

Kolmogorov's backward equation

$$\hat{f}_t = \frac{1}{2} \hat{f}_{ss}$$

density $p(S_t, S_0, t)$ \hat{f} , S_t

(49)

Wiener process

Kolmogorov's backward equation , PDE

S_t S_0

가

5.6 The Feynman-Kac Formula

Kolmogorov's backward equation 가 equivalent

martingale measure S_t

가 가 , 가

(42)

$$\hat{f}(t, r_t) = E \left[e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_u) \mid r_t \right]$$

$$(42) \quad e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_t) \text{가}$$

가

가

(50)

$$q(r_s) = r_s$$

$f(\cdot)$ 가

u 가

Feynman-Kac formula Kolmogorov's backward equation

$$(50) \quad \hat{f} \quad \text{PDE}$$

<Def> The Feynman-Kac formula.

$$\hat{f}(t, r_t) = E \left[e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_u) \mid r_t \right], \quad \text{all } t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial t} = A \hat{f} - q(r_t) \hat{f},$$

, operator A

$$\hat{f}_t = a_t \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial r_t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}}{\partial r_t^2}$$

Feynman-Kac formula equivalent martingale measures

PDE , PDE

$$\hat{f}(r_t, t)$$

가

u

가

5.6.1 : 가 PDE

가 100 가 , r_s s

$$B(u, t) = E \left[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} 100 \mid r_t \right]$$

equivalent martingale measure

r_t SDE

$$dr_t = a(r_t)dt + \sigma(r_t)dW_t, \quad t \in [0, \infty).$$

, process Ito diffusion

Feynman-Kac $B(t, u, r_t)$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = A B - r_t B$$

operator A

$$B_t = a B_r + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 B_{rr} - r_t B, \quad r \geq 0; 0 \leq t \leq u$$

가 , 가 $B(u, \cdot) = 100$ PDE .
 (56) (60) (59) PDE
 가 PDE
 , 가

6. American Securities

Stopping time

6.1 Stopping Times

Stopping times t 가 가

τ , I_t 가 ,
 가, 가 . I_t 가
 $\tau \leq t$,
 $\tau > t$

τ stopping times .

<Def> A stopping time I_t 가 nonnegative

1. I_t 가 , $\tau \leq t$ 가, 가 .
2. $P(\tau < \infty) = 1$.

6.2 Use of Stopping Times

randomness가 ,
 random 가 ,

$$F(S_t, t)^T = E_t^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(T-t)} \max\{S_T - K, 0\}]$$

가 T 가

$$F(S_t, t)^* = \sup_{\tau \in \Phi_{t,T}} E_t^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(T-t)} F(S_t, t, \tau)]$$

, $\Phi_{t,T}$ 가 stopping . τ 가

t stopping time τ 가 τ index
 $F(S_t, t, \tau)$ 가 spectrum .
 가 supremum .

7. Extending the Results to Stopping Times

7.1 Martingales

M_t 가 .

$$E[M_{t+u} | I_t] = M_t \quad u > 0$$

random .

τ_1, τ_2 I_t stopping time

$$P(\tau_1 < \tau_2) = 1$$

$$E[M_{\tau_2} | I_{\tau_1}] = M_{\tau_1}$$

, random τ 가 , random 가 가 \hat{P}

7.2 Dynkin's Formula

B_t process 가 .

$$dB_t = a(B_t)dt + \sigma(B_t)dW_t$$

$f(B_t)$ 가 bounded function .

a stopping time $E[\tau] < \infty$,

$$E[f(B_\tau) | B_0] = f(B_0) + E\left[\int_0^\tau A f(B_s) ds | B_0\right]$$

가 . Dynkin's formula .

stopping time

operator A infinitesimal generator .

8, Conclusion

stochastic process PDEs ()

가 . ,