

# Modelling option prices

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# The problem

# The problem

**Basic goal:** Construct a joint dynamic model for

- a stock  $S$
- a bond ( $\equiv 1$  in discounted units)
- **several call options**  $C(K, T)$  on  $S$

in such a way that the model

- is **arbitrage-free**,
- gives **explicit joint dynamics** of stock and calls,
- is (perhaps) **practically usable**.

**Where is the problem ?**

## Martingale models ?

- Write down model only for  $S$ , directly under a pricing measure  $Q$ .
- Define  $C_t(K, T) := E_Q[(S_T - K)^+ | \mathcal{F}_t]$ .
- This **martingale model** is obviously arbitrage-free.
- But ...
- ... typically no explicit expressions for  $C_t(K, T)$  ...
- ... hence **no explicit joint dynamics** for  $S$  and  $C$  ...
- ... and good **calibration can be difficult**.
- This is **no solution** to our problem !
- So what now ???

# Market models

- **Basic idea:** specify dynamics (SDEs) for **all tradable assets**.
- Joint model for  $S$  and all  $C(K, T)$  with  $K \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $T \in \mathcal{T}$ .
- **Advantages:**
  - we know **joint dynamics** of  $S$  and  $C$  by construction.
  - **calibration is automatic** since market prices of options at time 0 are input as initial conditions.
- But: must observe **arbitrage restrictions:**
  - No **static** arbitrage  $\longrightarrow$  restrictions on **state space of processes**.
  - No **dynamic** arbitrage  $\longrightarrow$  restrictions on **SDE coefficients (drift restrictions à la HJM)**.
- How to handle these constraints ?

# Ideas and questions

## The simplest example

- Consider one stock  $S$  and **one** call  $C(K, T)$ . **Restrictions** are
  - **static:**  $(S_t - K)^+ \leq C_t \leq S_t$  and  $C_T = (S_T - K)^+$ .
  - **dynamic:**  $S$  and  $C$  both martingales under some  $Q \approx P$ .
- How to write down **explicit SDE** for  $(S, C)$  satisfying this ???
- Way out ( $\longrightarrow$  Lyons 1997, Babbar 2001):
  - **reparametrize:** Instead of  $C_t$ , use **implied volatility**  $\hat{\sigma}_t$  via  $C_t = c_{BS}(S_t, K, (T - t)\hat{\sigma}_t^2)$ .
  - more precisely: work with  $V_t := (T - t)\hat{\sigma}_t^2$ .
  - **static** arbitrage constraint is equivalent to  $0 \leq V_t < \infty$  and  $V_T = 0$ ; so **state space** is nice.
  - **dynamic** arbitrage constraint reduces to **drift restriction** for  $V$  in SDE model for  $(S, V)$ .
  - SDE is still tricky (nonlinear), but feasible; explicit examples.



## Multiple maturities

- Now consider one stock  $S$  and **many** calls  $C(K, T)$  with one fixed strike  $K$  and **maturities**  $T \in \mathcal{T}$ .
- Use **new parametrization**:

- **forward implied volatilities** defined by

$$X_t(T) := \frac{\partial}{\partial T} ((T - t) \hat{\sigma}_t^2(K, T)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} V_t(T).$$

- **static** arbitrage constraints are equivalent to
  - (i)  $V_t(T) \geq 0$  and  $V_T(T) = 0$  as before.
  - (ii)  $T \mapsto V_t(T)$  is increasing, i.e.,  $0 \leq X_t(T) < \infty$ .So: **state space** is nice.
- **dynamic** arbitrage constraints reduce to **drift restrictions** for all  $X(T)$  in SDE model for  $(S, X(T))_{T \in \mathcal{T}}$ .
- $\longrightarrow$  Schönbucher 1999, Brace et al. 2001, Ledoit et al. 2002

# Problems with multiple maturities I

- Structure of model: start with

$$\begin{aligned} dS_t &= S_t \mu_t dt + S_t \sigma_t dW_t, \\ dX_t(T) &= \alpha_t(T) dt + v_t(T) dW_t. \end{aligned}$$

- **Dynamic arbitrage constraints:**  $(S_t)$  and all

$$C_t(T) = c_{BS} \left( S_t, K, \int_t^T X_t(s) ds \right)$$

must be (local) martingales under some  $Q \approx P$ .

- **Drift restrictions:**

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t &= -\sigma_t b_t, \\ \sigma_t &= f(X_t(t), S_t, v_t(\cdot)), \\ \alpha_t(T) &= g(X_t(T), S_t, v_t(\cdot), X_t(\cdot)). \end{aligned}$$

## Problems with multiple maturities II

- Structure of model with **drift restrictions**:

$$\begin{aligned}dS_t &= S_t f(X_t(t), S_t, v_t(\cdot))(dW_t - b_t dt), \\dX_t(T) &= g(X_t(T), S_t, v_t(\cdot), X_t(\cdot)) dt + v_t(T) dW_t.\end{aligned}$$

- Recall: specifying a **joint model** means that we want to **choose the volatility structure**  $v_t(T)$  in some way.
- $f$  and  $g$  are **nonlinear**; so even if  $v$  is Lipschitz and of linear growth,  $dt$ -coefficients and  $\sigma$  are not !
- **Existence problem for (infinite, nonlinear) SDE system !**
- No results in the literature (except classical HJM, with severe conditions: bounded and Lipschitz).

## Multiple strikes: even more problems

- Next consider one stock  $S$  and **many** calls  $C(K, T)$  with one fixed maturity  $T$  and **strikes**  $K \in \mathcal{K}$ .
- Arbitrage constraints:
  - **dynamic**: as usual some **drift restrictions**.
  - **static**:  $K \mapsto C_t(K, T)$  is convex and satisfies

$$-1 \leq \frac{\partial}{\partial K} C_t(K, T) \leq 0.$$

- **state space** for  $C(K, T)$  very complicated.
  - using (classical or forward) implied volatilities does not help either.
- Before even thinking about SDEs: **How to choose parametrization ??**

# Results

# Infinite SDE systems

- **Key mathematical tool:** consider SDE system

$$dX_t(\theta) = A_t(\theta, X_t(\cdot)) dt + B_t(\theta, X_t(\cdot)) dW_t$$

with  $\theta \in \Theta$  (usually  $[0, T^*]$  or  $[0, \infty)$ ) and  $0 \leq t \leq T_0$ .

- $\rightarrow$  **J. Wissel 2006:**
  - **Existence and uniqueness** result for **strong solution** under only **local Lipschitz-type conditions** on  $A, B$ .
  - Includes sufficient conditions on growth for non-explosion.
  - Key idea: work on product space  $\Theta \times \Omega$ .
- **Important:** global Lipschitz condition is too strong for the required applications.

## Multiple maturities

- SDE system with **drift restrictions** is

$$\begin{aligned}dS_t &= S_t f(X_t(t), S_t, v_t(\cdot))(dW_t - b_t dt), \\dX_t(T) &= g(X_t(T), S_t, v_t(\cdot), X_t(\cdot)) dt + v_t(T) dW_t.\end{aligned}$$

- **Theorem:** Sufficient conditions on  $v$  (**volatility structure** of forward implied volatilities) for **existence and uniqueness** of solution.
- **Not direct** from general SDE results, because
  - only  $dW$ -coefficient  $v$  can be chosen here.
  - in addition, must have  $X \geq 0$ .
- Classes of explicit examples for such models, for **first time in literature**.
- $\longrightarrow$  **S/Wissel 2006**

Explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_t(T) = & -\frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathcal{R}_t(T))^2 - \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}_t(T)} - \frac{1}{4} \right) v_t(T) \cdot \int_t^T v_t(s) ds \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathcal{R}_t(T))^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}_t(T)} \right) \frac{X_t(T)}{\mathcal{Z}_t(T)} \left| \int_t^T v_t(s) ds \right|^2 \\ & + \left( \mathcal{R}_t(T) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sigma_t v_t^1(T) \\ & - \mathcal{R}_t(T) \frac{X_t(T)}{\mathcal{Z}_t(T)} \sigma_t \int_t^T v_t^1(s) ds - b_t \cdot v_t(T) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$Y_t(t) := \log S_t, \quad \mathcal{R}_t(T) := \frac{Y_t(t) - \log K}{\mathcal{Z}_t(T)}, \quad \mathcal{Z}_t(T) := \int_t^T X_t(s) ds.$$



## Multiple strikes: new parametrization

- Recall key difficulty: **how to parametrize ?**
- Call option prices **admissible** if for each  $t$ ,  $K \mapsto C_t(K)$ 
  - is  $C^2$ ,
  - is strictly convex,
  - satisfies  $-1 < C'_t(K) < 0$  for all  $K$ ,
  - satisfies  $\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} C_t(K) = 0$ .
- (This is slight strengthening of **static arbitrage constraints**.)
- **New concept: local implied volatilities**

$$X_t(K) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{T-t} K C''_t(K)} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(-C'_t(K)\right)\right)$$

and, for fixed  $K_0$ , **price level**

$$Y_t := \sqrt{T-t} \Phi^{-1}\left(-C'_t(K_0)\right).$$

- **Theorem:** There is a **bijection** between **admissible option price models** and all pairs  $(X, Y)$  of **positive local implied volatility curves  $X$**  and **real-valued price levels  $Y$** .
- In other words:
  - State space of  $(X, Y)$  is nice ...
  - ... and yet captures exactly the static arbitrage constraints !
- Also
  - interpretation for the  $X_t(T)$  as “local implied volatilities”.
  - explicit formulae relating the classical and the above new local implied volatilities.
  - recovers standard volatility in Black-Scholes setting.
- So: **good solution to parametrization problem with multiple strikes !**

## Multiple strikes: structure of models

- **Dynamic arbitrage constraints:**

$$S_t = C_t(0) = \int_0^\infty \Phi \left( \frac{Y_t - \int_{K_0}^k \frac{1}{hX_t(h)} dh}{\sqrt{T-t}} \right) dk$$

and all call prices

$$C_t(K) = \int_K^\infty \Phi \left( \frac{Y_t - \int_{K_0}^k \frac{1}{hX_t(h)} dh}{\sqrt{T-t}} \right) dk$$

must be (local) martingales under some  $Q \approx P$ .

- **Drift restrictions** on SDEs for  $X$  and  $Y$  ?

- Model for local implied volatilities  $X$  and price level  $Y$ :

$$\begin{aligned}dX_t(K) &= X_t(K)u_t(K) dt + X_t(K)v_t(K) dW_t, \\dY_t &= \beta_t dt + \gamma_t dW_t.\end{aligned}$$

- **Drift restrictions** from **dynamic arbitrage constraints**:

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_t &= -\gamma_t \cdot b_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_t}{T-t} (|\gamma_t|^2 - 1), \\u_t(K) &= -v_t(K) \cdot b_t + \frac{1}{T-t} \left( \frac{1}{2} (1 - |\gamma_t + \mathcal{I}_t^v(K)|^2) \right. \\&\quad \left. + (Y_t + \mathcal{I}_t^1(K)) (\gamma_t + \mathcal{I}_t^v(K)) \cdot v_t(K) \right) + |v_t(K)|^2\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\mathcal{I}_t^1(K) := \int_{K_0}^K \frac{1}{hX_t(h)} dh, \quad \mathcal{I}_t^v(K) := \int_{K_0}^K \frac{v_t(h)}{hX_t(h)} dh.$$

## Multiple strikes: existence of models

- **Theorem:** Sufficient conditions on  $v$  (**volatility structure** of local implied volatilities) for **existence and uniqueness** of solution.
- Again, **not direct** from general SDE results, because
  - only  $dW$ -coefficient  $v$  can be chosen here.
  - in addition, must have  $X > 0$ .
- Up to now, **no result on existence** of such models in the literature.
- First **tractable parametrization** to tackle this problem at all !
- In addition, explicit class of **examples** for models.
- $\longrightarrow$  **S/Wissel 2007**

# Towards the end

## Open problems (many ...)

- Model construction and parametrization for **full option surface** (all maturities  $T$  and all strikes  $K$ ): ??
- Practical implementation ?
- Numerical solution ?
- Analogous results for finite family of options ?  
→ **some recent progress** by **Johannes Wissel**
- Recalibration ?
- Markov property ?
- Specific applications ?
- ...

## Some related work I

- **Dupire: local volatility** model:
  - can also fit any initial term structure of option prices ...
  - ... but seems not rich enough for recalibration over time.
  - no explicit formulas, only PDEs for  $C_t(K, T)$  with  $t > 0$  ...
  - ... and hence no joint dynamics for  $S$  and  $C$ .
- **Bühler: market models for variance swaps:**
  - only maturity parameter  $T$ ; no strike structure.
  - special payoff function (log) yields easy infinite SDE system.
  - some more explicit results.
- **Durrleman: links between spot and implied volatilities:**
  - classical martingale modelling, no market models.
  - results for at-the-money options and shortly before maturity.
  - asymptotic results; but no dynamics for  $S$  and  $C$ .



## Some related work II

- **Alexander/Nogueira: stochastic local volatility** model:
  - extension of Dupire to more stochastic factors ...
  - ... but no existence results for models.
- **Derman/Kani, Carmona/Nadtochiy: full option surface:**
  - parametrization and drift restrictions.
  - use “local volatilities”.
  - but no existence result for specified volatility structure.
- **Jacod/Protter: fixed payoff function, all maturities:**
  - no strike structure.
  - martingale approach, hence no explicit joint dynamics.
  - “abstract existence of models”.

## References

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## The end (for the time being ...)

**Thank you for your attention !**

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<http://www.math.ethz.ch/~wissel>