

HW 14 Q7: $R(t) = r_0 + \theta t + \kappa \int_t^T B_s^2 ds$

($B \rightarrow$ BM under RNMR \mathbb{P})

(a) Bond price: $B_{t,T}$ $D_t \rightarrow \exp\left(-r_0 t - \frac{\theta}{2} t^2 - \kappa \int_0^t B_s ds\right)$

$$B_{t,T} = \mathbb{E}_t\left(\frac{D_T}{D_t}\right) = \mathbb{E}_t\left(\frac{\exp\left(-r_0 T - \frac{\theta}{2}(T^2 - t^2) - \kappa \int_t^T B_s ds\right)}{\exp\left(-r_0 t - \frac{\theta}{2} t^2 - \kappa \int_0^t B_s ds\right)}\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-r_0 T - \frac{\theta}{2}(T^2 - t^2)\right) \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_t\left(\exp\left(-\kappa \int_t^T B_s ds\right)\right)}$$

Note: $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B}_s ds \sim M(\theta, r^2)$

(eg $\int_0^T \vec{B}_s ds$)

$\approx \sum \vec{B}_s (\Delta t)$
 (Normal)

Point \swarrow

$r^2 = \left(\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B}_s ds \right)^2$

$\approx \left(\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B}_s ds \right) \left(\int_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B}_r dr \right)$

$= \int_{\mathcal{C}} \int_{\mathcal{C}} (\vec{B}_s \cdot \vec{B}_r) ds dr = \int_{s=t}^T \int_{r=t}^T (\vec{B}_s \cdot \vec{B}_r) ds dr$

& solve

Say $n \geq s$ & i

Note $\hat{E} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \\ \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{E} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \\ \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \hat{E} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \\ \hat{B}_s & \hat{B}_n \end{pmatrix} = \hat{E}$$

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By symmetry $n \geq s$ $\hat{E} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_n & \hat{B}_s \\ \hat{B}_n & \hat{B}_s \end{pmatrix} = \hat{E}$

$$\text{Now } \mathbb{E}_t^M \left[\exp \left(-r \int_t^T B_s ds \right) \right] = \mathbb{E}_t^M \left[\exp \left(-r \int_t^T (B_s - B_t) ds - r(T-t) B_t \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left(-r(T-t) B_t \right) \mathbb{E}_t^M \left[\exp \left(-r \int_t^T (B_s - B_t) ds \right) \right]$$

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Find \mathbb{E}_t^M from above since MGR to get $\mathbb{E}_t^M \left[\exp \left(-r \int_t^T (B_s - B_t) ds \right) \right]$

$$\text{MGF} \rightarrow E e^{\lambda N(\theta, 1)} = e^{\lambda^2/2}$$

$$\text{CGF} \rightarrow E e^{\lambda N(\theta, 1)} = e^{-\lambda^2/2}$$

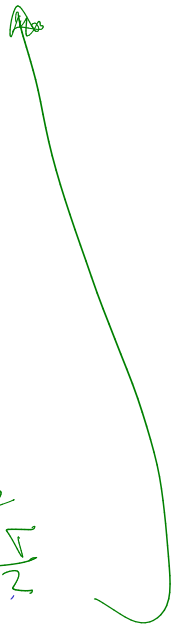
$$E e^{\lambda N(\theta, \sigma^2)} = E e^{\lambda \sqrt{\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} N(\theta, \sigma^2)}$$

$$= E e^{\lambda \sqrt{\sigma} N(\theta, 1)} = e^{\frac{\lambda^2 \sigma}{2}}$$

~~$N(\theta, \sigma^2)$~~

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} N(\theta, \sigma^2)$

$\frac{\lambda^2 \sigma}{2}$



TYPE Prep answer

$$P_{\text{om}} = \frac{S_b}{B_{\text{byT}}}$$

(With fix online shortly)

Q76

P_{om}

\approx

$$\frac{S_b}{B_{\text{byT}}}$$

same B_{byT} from (76)

Q76

$$P_{\text{om}} = \frac{S_b}{B_{\text{byT}}}$$

$$d\sigma_c = R_{\text{eff}} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \sigma_c}{dt^2} dt^2$$

$$\ln(\sigma_c) = \frac{1}{\sigma_c} \frac{d\sigma_c}{dt} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_c^2} \frac{d^2 \sigma_c}{dt^2}$$

$$= R_{\text{eff}} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \sigma_c}{dt^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(\sigma_c) = \int_0^t R_{\text{eff}} dt = \frac{R_{\text{eff}} t}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \sigma_c}{dt^2} t^2$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz) = \int_C (2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz) = \int_C d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Big|_A^B$$

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Proof the

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz) = \int_C d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Big|_A^B$$

$$\exp\left(\int_0^T \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) ds\right) \int_0^T \exp\left(\int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) ds\right) ds + \underbrace{K(T-t)}_{K \text{ meas}} \int_0^T \exp\left(\int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) ds\right) ds + r \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right)$$

Normally deriv & indep of K

Independence & deriv of amount to compute

$$\text{Let } N_1 = \int_0^T \exp\left(\int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) ds\right) ds \sim N(0, T)$$

$$\text{Let } N_2 = \int_0^T \exp\left(\int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2\right) ds\right) ds \sim N(0, T)$$

Correlation $\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$

$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$

computer

Q6

Forward price of non-paying stock

$$\underline{dS} = \alpha S dt + \sigma S dW - a S_f dt$$

dividends
↓
reb

$$dX = \Delta_f dS_f + r(X - \Delta_f S_f) dt + \Delta_f a S_f dt$$

Under RMMs $d\hat{S} = r S_f dt + \sigma S_f dW_f$ (No dividends)

~~$d\hat{S} = (r-a) S_f dt + \sigma S_f dW_f$~~ (With dividends)

FoC Page $S_T - K$ at time T

$$\text{Price at time } t \text{ is } \downarrow \frac{D_t}{D_T} (S_T - K)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{D_t}{D_T} (S_T - K)$$

~~$$= e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{D_t}{D_T} K$$~~

Compare $\Rightarrow S_T = \sum_{t=0}^T S_t \exp\left(r\left(T - \frac{t}{2}\right)\right) + \dots$

$$\approx S_t \exp\left(r\left(T - \frac{t}{2}\right)\right) \sum_{t=0}^T \exp\left(r\left(T - \frac{t}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\approx S_t \exp\left(r\left(T - \frac{t}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{r}{2} (T - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t = \sum_{t=0}^T (S_t) \Rightarrow \exp\left(-r\left(T - \frac{t}{2}\right)\right) S_t - e^{-r(T-t)}$$

FC of non-div paying stock

$$S_t - e^{-rt} K$$

Price of FC of div paying stock

Replication & Buy $e^{-rt} K$ shares
~~at time t & borrow from bank~~