

# On the application of spectral filters in a Fourier option pricing technique

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# Introduction

- PhD student since October 2010 (Prof.dr.ir. C.W. Oosterlee)
- Group Scientific Computing
- Computational finance



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- Computational finance
  - Fourier option pricing techniques
  - Stochastic process for asset price
  - Expected value
  - Non-smooth functions
  - Spectral filters

# Asset price $S_t$

Real world market

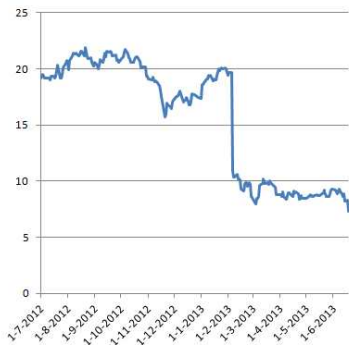


Figure 1: Asset price Imtech.

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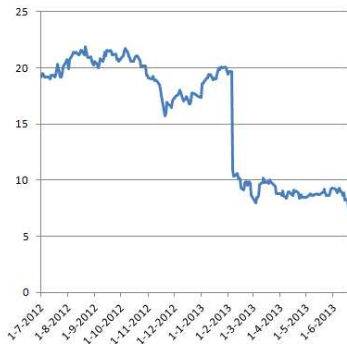
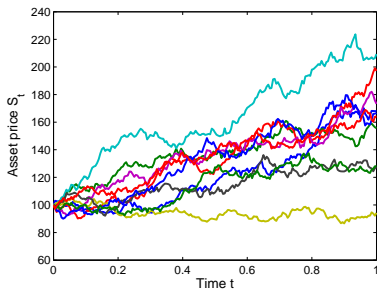


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Model:

- Geometric Brownian motion

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



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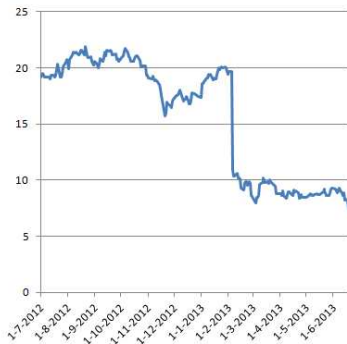


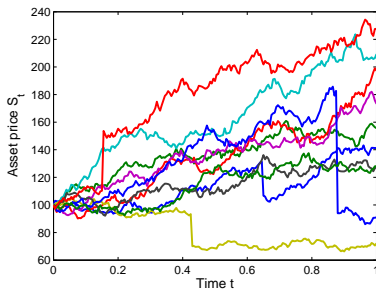
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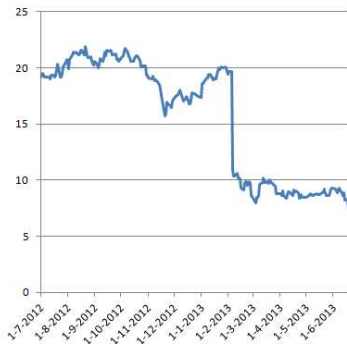


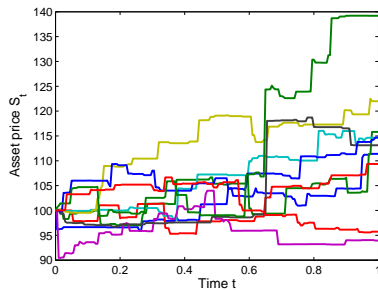
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- Merton's jump diffusion
- Variance Gamma process



# Option valuation techniques

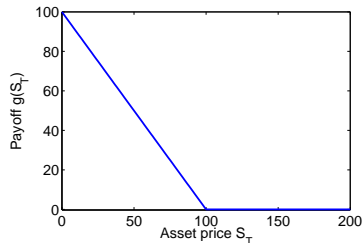


Figure 2: Put payoff function  $g$ .

Option value

$$v(t_0, S_0) = \mathbb{E}[g(S_T)]$$



# Option valuation techniques

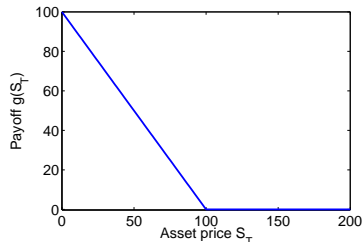


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# Option valuation techniques

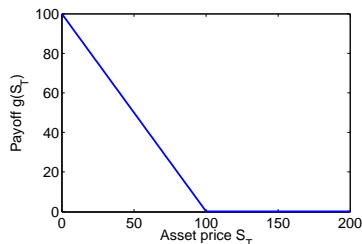


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- Monte Carlo simulation
- Numerical integration
- Fourier methods (Fourier transform density  $p$  is known)

Option value

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## Fourier-cosine series

The *Fourier-cosine series* of  $f(y)$  is defined as

$$f(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{f}_n \cos(ny), \quad y \in [0, \pi]$$

with Fourier-cosine coefficients

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The partial sum is given by

$$f_N(y) = \sum_{n=0}^N \hat{f}_n \cos(ny).$$

# Put option payoff $g(y)$

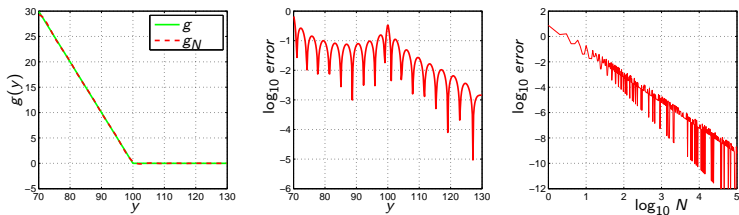


Figure 3: Put payoff and error ( $N = 16$ ).

# Put option payoff $g(y)$

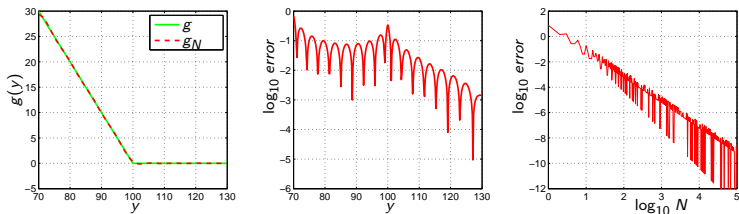


Figure 3: Put payoff and error ( $N = 16$ ).

Option value

$$\begin{aligned}v(t_0, S_0) &= \mathbb{E}[g(S_T)] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y)p(y)dy.\end{aligned}$$

## Density function $p(y)$

Its Fourier-cosine series expansion reads

$$p(y) = \sum_{n=0}^N \hat{p}_n \cos(ny),$$

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$\varphi$  is the Fourier transform of the density function.

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⇒ COS method

# Variance Gamma asset price process

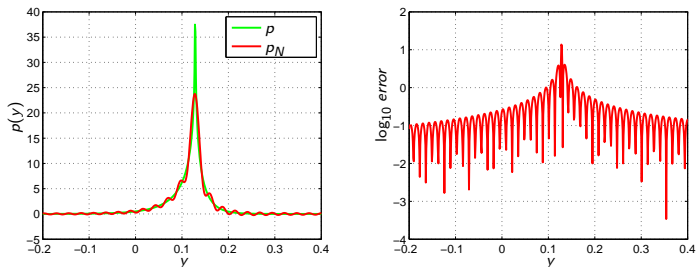


Figure 4: Density function VG process ( $N = 128$ ).

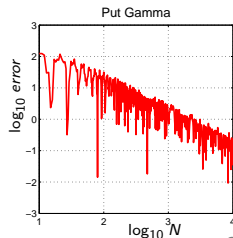
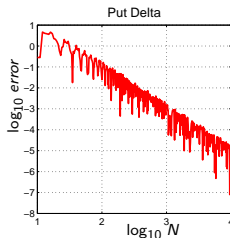
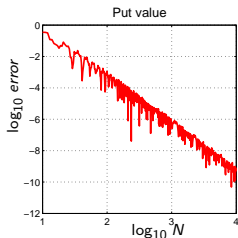
# Put option

Option value  $v(t_0, S_0)$

$$\text{Delta } \frac{\partial v(t_0, S_0)}{\partial S}$$

$$\text{Gamma } \frac{\partial^2 v(t_0, S_0)}{\partial S^2}$$

They are approximated by the COS method with  $N$  coefficients.



## Spectral filter

The partial sum is given by

$$f_N(y) = \sum_{n=0}^N \hat{f}_n \cos(ny).$$

The *filtered* partial sum is defined by

$$f_{N,\sigma}(y) = \sum_{n=0}^N \sigma(n/N) \hat{f}_n \cos(ny).$$

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We can rewrite this as a *convolution* in the physical space:

$$f_{N,\sigma}(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi S(y-t) f(t) dt.$$

# Put option payoff $g(y)$

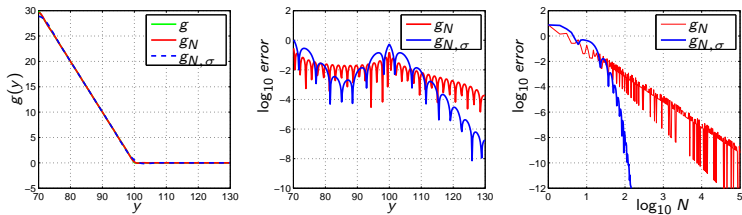


Figure 6: Put payoff and error, exponential filter ( $q = 4$ ).

# Variance Gamma asset price process

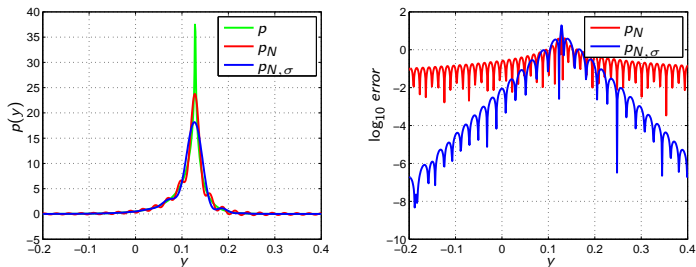


Figure 7: Density function VG process, exponential filter ( $q = 4$ ).



# Put option

Exponential filter with order  $q$

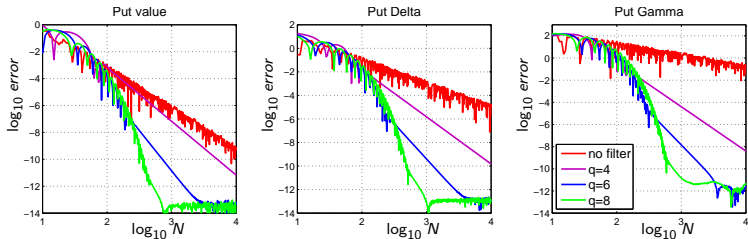


Figure 8: Error option value and the Greeks.

## Summary and conclusion

- Stochastic process for asset price
- Fourier option pricing technique
- Slow convergence (Gibbs phenomenon)
- Spectral filters

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