

*Salih N. Neftci*

**1998. 1**

\*  
가 ,  
2nd edition(April, 2000, Academic  
Press)

*An Introduction to  
the Mathematics of Financial Derivatives  
(1st edition, 1996)*

*by Salih N. Neftci*

( ) ( )

[gauss@kebi.com](mailto:gauss@kebi.com)

< ( ) >

( )

(LKFS( ) )

(e\*value( ) credit risk )

(LKFS( ) )

( ( ) )

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 (contingent claim) , (derivative security) 6).

, T , 가 F(T) 가 S\_T (completely) . 가

가 가 F(t) F(S\_t, t) , t S\_t

가 (payout) d\_t가 가 . , 0 . T .

3.

① (Futures and forwards)

② (Options)

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 ist value at expiration date T is determined exactly by the market price of the underlying cash instrument at time T.” (Ingersoll, 1987)

③ (Swaps)

(basic building blocks)

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

가

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)

(goods) . , (financial assets) , (physically)

3. 1

(cash-and-carry markets)

가 . , , (currencies), T-bonds

(borrow)(

(store) , (buy) (insure)

, ,

, T-bonds , T-bonds

9).

(pure cash-and-carry)

가 . ,

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)

(

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

• •

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

11). 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 (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

$C_t$  . ,

가 가 . , 가

가 . ,  $C_t$  가

5. 1.

가 가 ,  $C_t$   
 (closed-form formula) .  $C_t$  가

$C_t$  가 가 ,  $t$  ,  $T$

- 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 ,  $S_T -$   
 $K$  가 . 가 가  $S_T - K$

$S_T > K \Rightarrow C_T = S_T - K$  (5)

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

, 가  $C_T$ 가 가  
 . (6)  $S_T$   $C_T$   
 . [ 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  
 . (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) .  
 가 (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

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)

$t$

$S_t$

가

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  $\theta_i$   $i$  (commitment)  
 .  $\{\theta_i, i = 1, \dots, N\}$  .  
 $\theta_i$  ,  $\theta_i$   
 $\theta_i$   
 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  
 , 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  
 $E_Q[X] = 4,000 \times 0.25 = 1,000$  , 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

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

$\widetilde{W}_t$  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  
 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  
, SK J.P.Morgan , SK  
(IMF) 가 Risk  
가 Risk  
가 가  
가 가  
Hard Analysis가  
, stochastic programming

# 1. Introduction

가 .

## 1.1 Information Flow

standard 가 .

## 1.2 Modeling Random Behavior

가 .

가 .  $\Delta$  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 )

$$f: x \in R, w \in W$$

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

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

$x$ 가 ,  $f(x, w_1), f(x, w_2)$

(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 .

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

$f(t)$   $x$   $x$  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?

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

### 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

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

)

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))

가 PDE

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 .  
가  $F(S_t, t)$  가?

$r_t$   $S_t$

가  $t$  가 ,  
 $(r_t)$  , 가 C ,  $T-t$

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

$T$   $T$

$T$  가 . . . ,

$T$  .

$T$  . 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  $F(S_t, t)$  .  
 $t$  가  $F(S_t, t)$  .  
 $F(S_t, t)$   $S_t, t$  가 (variables) .  
 $c, r_t, T$  .  
 $(T-t)$  . (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 ”

$$t = T \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow T} e^{r_t(T-t)} = 1 \quad (5)$$

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 ,  $dS_t$  ,



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

$dS_t$ 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

### 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

$$dF(t) = F(t) - F(t_0) = F_s dS_t + F_r dr_t + F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} dS_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} F_{rr} dr_t^2 + F_{sr} dS_t dr_t \quad (24)$$

(stochastic calculus) 가 , (chain rule)

4.2

$F(S_t, t)$  (partial derivative)

(parameter) , (partial differential equation  $F(\cdot)$ )  
 (boundary condition)



- 가

1997

(Robert C. Merton) (Myron S. Scholes)

Long-Term Capital Management

1995 (Fischer Black)

Forbes가 . 1987

가

1969

31 ,

28

Arthur D.

Little

MIT

MIT

(warrants)

가

가

( 1983

).

(Paul Samuelson)

가

1970 , "The Pricing of Options and Corporate Liabilities" - Journal of Political Economy 1973 , 가 (Chicago Board Options Exchange)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 가가 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)  
가  $\omega$   $\Omega$   
(event)  $\omega$  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  $\Omega$   $\omega$  가 (randomly)

$P(A), A \in \mathcal{F}$   $\omega$ 가  $A$

## 2.1

$\Omega$  : USDA가 가

$\omega$  : USDA가

(event) :

“ ” ,  $P( = )$  .

## 2.2 (random variable)

$X$   $\mathcal{F}$  .  
 $A \in \mathcal{F}$  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

“ ” .  $G(x)$  가  
 가 .

### 3. (moments)

#### 3.1 (First Two Moments)

가  $f(x)$   $X$   $E[X]$  1 .

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

$$E[X - E[X]]^2 = \text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$= E[X^2] - 1^2 = E[X^2] - 1$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - 1$$

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)

$$E[\cdot | I_t] = E_t \quad .$$

$$E_u[S_{t+u} + F(t)] = E_u[S_t] + E_u[F(t)], \quad u < t \quad ($$

) .

$$E_u[E_{t+T}(S_{t+T+u})] = E_t[S_{t+T+u}] \quad I_{t+T}가 \quad t$$

$$, \quad E_{t+T}[S_{t+T+u}] \quad . ,$$

$$E_{t+T}[S_{t+T+u}] \quad 가 \quad . \quad (t$$

)  $S_{t+T+u}$  .

### 5.

#### 5.1

가  $F(t)$

가  $\Delta$  가 .

$t$  가 가 .

$$가 \quad 가 \quad . \quad \Delta F(t) = + a\sqrt{\Delta}, \quad a > 0$$

$$가 \quad . \quad \Delta F(t) = - a\sqrt{\Delta}, \quad a > 0$$

$\Delta F(t)$  “ ”  $\Delta$  가

.

$t, \Delta$  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)**

$\Delta F(t)$   $\Delta$   $\Delta F(t)$  가  
 (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

(random process) 가 .

**5.3 (moments)**

$t$  .  $\Delta F(t)$  .

$$E[\Delta F(t)] = p(a\sqrt{\Delta}) + (1-p)(-a\sqrt{\Delta})$$

$$Var[\Delta F(t)] = p(a\sqrt{\Delta})^2 + (1-p)(-a\sqrt{\Delta})^2 - [E\Delta F(t)]^2$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad , \quad a^2\Delta \quad .$$

$\Delta$  .  
 -  $\Delta$ 가 0  $\Delta$  0

· ,  $\Delta$  (quantity)

-  $\Delta F(t)$ 가  $+a\Delta$  -  $a\Delta$   $\Delta^2$

·  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$  0 .

· ,  $\Delta^2$  가

가 .  
 ( $\sqrt{\Delta}$  가 )

**5.4**

$$F(0 + \Delta) = \begin{cases} F(0) + a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } p \\ F(0) - a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$F(2\Delta) = \begin{cases} F(0) + a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } p^2 \\ F(0) - a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } 2p(1-p) \\ F(0) - a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } (1-p)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$F(5\Delta) = \begin{cases} F(0) + a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} + a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } p^5 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ F(0) - a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta} - a\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with } (1-p)^5 \end{cases}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$  ,  $F(n\Delta)$  가 .  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$   
 가 .  
 ( $\Delta n$  )  
 $n \rightarrow \infty$   $\Delta$ 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) .  
 $n\Delta \rightarrow \infty$   $F(n\Delta)$   
 .  $\Delta$  “ (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

Brownian Motion

가 가 .  
Wiener process

가

가

“Jump”

“jumps”

가?

가

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

jumps

. jumps

, jump

가

가

$\Delta$

jump

.( 0 .) t

jump

(poisson counting process)

$N_t$

$\Delta$

jump

$$P(\Delta N_t = 1) \cong \lambda \Delta$$

$\lambda$

intensity

(+)

:

0

가

0(nil)

$\Delta$ 가 “

”

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

jump가

“ ”

(trajectories)

jump

(path)

$\Delta$

n

jump가

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

6.

6.1

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

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

$$X_n \quad (\text{mean square}) \quad X$$

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

$\varepsilon_n$  is the random approximation error

가 .

$$E[\varepsilon_n] = 0, \quad E[\varepsilon_n^2] = \sigma^2$$

6.1.1 (MSC: mean square convergence) relevance

Ito Integral (sum)

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

$$X_n \rightarrow X \quad (\text{almost surely})$$

6.1.2

$S_t$  is a Brownian motion

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

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

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

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

(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

- ☺  $t$  : time
- ☺  $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$  : process
- ☺  $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$  : filtration (  $\sigma$ -algebra )
- ☺  $S_t$  :  $[0, T]$  가 process
- ☺  $S_{t_i}$  :  $t_i$  가 process
- ☺  $\{t_i\}$  :  $[0, T]$  가 stopping time
- ☺  $S_t$  :  $t \geq 0$  가 process  $I_t$  가 filtration
- ☺  $\{S_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$  : process  $\{I_t, t \in [0, \infty)\}$  : filtration

### 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  
 Motion 가 가 가 Brownian 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.  $V^2$  .  
 -> martingale square integrable

3. .  
 -> 가 .

=> 1.  $V^1$  continuous square integrable martingale

2.  $V^2$  .  
 martingale .



☺  $Z_t$  martingale .

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

3. process

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

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

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?

가

; 가 path



: 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
$t$	$E[X_t] < \infty$	$X_t$
$X_t = M_t + A_t$		
$M_t$ :	martingale	
$A_t$ :	가	

가 jump  
 $t$  process 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 .



# 1. Introduction

$f(x)$   $x$   $x$   $f(x)$

$$df(x) = f_x dx$$

,  $f_x$   $x$

( )  $S_t$  가  $S_t$  가?

가 (stochastic variable)

(continuous-time stochastic process)

(1) ?

(2) 가 dynamics ( , ) 가 ?

(3) randomness가

가 ? random (stochastic differential equations:SDEs) ?

7 SDE stochastic .

SDE 가

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 ?

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

3

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

,  $f'_x < \infty$

$x$  가  $x$   $f(x)$

,  $x$  가 ,

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

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

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

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

,  $\Delta x$  :  $x$

,  $f(x)$   $x$  ,  
 $\Delta x$

$$\frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(TRIANGLE x)^2$$
 ,  $x$ 가  $(\Delta x)^2$   $\Delta x$ 가

$$, \Delta x (\Delta x)^2$$
 ,

$x$ 가  $\Delta x$  가 .

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

3

가

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \sim f_x \Delta x + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}E(\Delta x)^2$$

$$, (\Delta x)^2$$

가  $(\Delta x)^2$   $(\Delta x)^2$  (mean square

limit)

$h \rightarrow 0$

$\sigma^2 h$ 가

$(\Delta x)^2$  가 .

·  $x$  가 random

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \sim f_x \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} E[(\Delta x)^2]$$

,

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \sim f_x \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} [x^*]$$

,  $x^* \in (x_0, x_0 + \Delta x)$  .

·  $x$  가 ,  $(\Delta x)^2$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \sim f_x \Delta x$$

가 .

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \sim f_x$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f_x + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x}$$

,  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  가 .

### 3. A Framework for Discussing Differentiation

(framework) SDE .

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

,

, SDE

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

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

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

$$S_k = S(kh),$$

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

$$, \quad \Delta S_k \quad h \quad \text{가}(S_t)$$

$$k, \quad \Delta W_k$$

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

$$E_{k-1}[\cdot] \quad k-1 \quad \text{가}$$

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

$$I_{k-1}$$

$\Delta W_k$  (Innovation)

$$\Delta W_k \quad (k-1), \quad I_k \quad \text{가}$$

$$I_k \text{가} \quad \Delta W_k$$

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

$$E_k[\Delta W_k] = \Delta W_k \text{가}$$

$$\Delta W_k, \quad (\text{martingale$$

difference)

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

$$, \quad W_0 = 0$$

$$\Delta W_k \quad \text{가}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{k-1} W_k &= E_{k-1}[\Delta W_1 + \dots + \Delta W_k] \\ &= \Delta W_1 + \dots + \Delta W_{k-1} \quad \because E_{k-1}(\Delta W_k) = 0 \\ &= W_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$, \quad \text{가} \quad \Delta W_k^2 \quad dW_t^2$$

#### 4. The "Size" of incremental Errors

$\Delta W_k$  ,  $(\Delta W_k)^2$  .  
 $\Delta W_k$  ,  $(\Delta W_k)^2$   
 Stochastic process  
 Merton .  
 Merton  $\Delta W_k$   $V_k$   

$$V_k = E_0[\Delta W_k^2]$$

$$V = E_0[\sum_{k=1}^n W_k]^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n V_k$$
 ,  $\Delta W_k$   $k$  , Cross Product 0  
 . ( ,  $\Delta W_k$  0 . )

가 1 :  $V > A_1 > 0$   
 ,  $A_1$   $n$  .

가 가

가 2 :  $V < A_2 < \infty$   
 ,  $A_2$   $n$  .

가

, 가(system) 가 .

가

가

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

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

가

.

**Proposition :** 3 가  $\Delta W_k$   $h$  .

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

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

Proof)

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

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

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

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

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

가 3  $V_k > A_3 V_{\max}$   $n$  ,

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

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

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

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

$h$  upper bound lower bound 가 .

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

,  $\sigma_k^2$  k .

### 5. One Implication

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

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

가 .

Limit 가 ,  $\Delta W_k$

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

$W_t$  .  $h \rightarrow 0$

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

가

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

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

가 ,

$h$  가 0

$\infty$  .

### 6. Putting the Results Together

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

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

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

$I_{k-1}$  가  $h$

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

,  $A(\cdot)$

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

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

,  $A(I_{k-1}, 0)$  가 , 가 .

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

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

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

가 .  $h \rightarrow 0$  SDE .

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

SDE drift  $a(I_t, t)$  diffusion  $\sigma_t$  가 .

## 6.1 Stochastic Differentials

가 random ,  $dS_t, dW_t$

가 Ito integral . Ito

integral SDE .

8

(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

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)  $\Delta W_k$  가  
 “surprise” innovation 가 innovation  
 $h$   $\sigma(S_{k-1}, k)^2$  (proportionality)  
 (factor) 가

가 4 :  $\Delta W_k$  가 가

$\Delta W_k$  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

$p_i$   $w_i$  innovation  $\sigma_k \Delta W_k$  가  
 $m$  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.

가 1-3 가  $\sigma_k \Delta W_k$   
 $h$

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

$\sigma_k$   $I_{k-1}$   
 가 4 가 (notation)

가  $\Delta W_k$  가  $w_i$   
 $p_i$

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

proposition

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

$m$  가 zero "가 (weights)" 가  
 $m$   $h$   
 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 . :

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

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

$i, k$

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

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

(22),(23)  $h$  .  $r_i$

$q_i$ 가 zero ,  $h$ 가 가 (absolute, )

$$r_i, q_i$$

.  $r_i$  가

zero 가 가 .  $q_i$

zero 가 가 .  $r_i, q_i$  가

$r_i, q_i$  가 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 ,

$k - 1$

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

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

$\Delta N_k$   $\lambda$  가 1 jump

$N_k$ 가

가

1.

$h$

1 가

가

2.  $t$   $h$  ( )

3.  $\lambda$  .  
,  $\lambda$  가 jump (rate) 가  
,  $\lambda$  가 jump (rate) 가 .

(adjustment)

,  $N_t$  가 . SDE zero mean 가  
innovation  $dN_t$  가 .

$$J_t = (N_t - \lambda t)$$

$\Delta J_k$  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

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

jump  $dJ(t)$   $dW(t)$   $t$

.  $h$ 가

zero

6.

7.

SDEs . . . 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 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

---

16  $B = 0$  .  $y_t$ 가  $t$

system  
17 , 가  $X_t$  가

$X_t$ 가  $\{y_t\}$  .

$X_t$  가  $dX_t$  가

( $X_0 = 0$  )

$$\int_0^t dX_t = X_t$$

가 “news”가 dynamics

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

$dX_t/dt$   $dX_t, dt, dW_t$

h가

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

$dX_t$

$dS_t$   $dW_t$  . 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

$W_t$  h “ ”  $W_t$

$h^{-1/2}$  h가 .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)

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

1

∴

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

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

18

h

$$W_{t+h} - W_t$$

. 6

가

가

$$h^{1/2}$$

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

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

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

Ito sense  $h \rightarrow 0$

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

, 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) h가 “ ”  
 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  $\therefore$

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

(17) (18) summations .

$\varepsilon > 0$   $dW_t$   $dW_{t+\varepsilon}$  .  
 (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

$\therefore$

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

$t$ 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)

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

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

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

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

가 , Riemann-Stieltjes

. Ito

Riemann-Stieltjes

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

Riemann-Stieltjes

$[0, T]$   $n$

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

Riemann Sum  $V_n$

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

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

$$g(\cdot) \quad dF(x_t) \quad 1$$

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

가  $g(x_{t_{i+1}})$

$$V_n \quad t_i, i = 0, \dots, n$$

,  $[0, T]$  (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

$\therefore$

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

(27)  $\Delta S_k$  가  $\therefore$

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

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

:

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

$h$

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 . 가  
 innovation terms . 가

가  
 innovation term . ,

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

$\Delta$  가 (disturbances)

. t 가 ,

가 . difference :

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

,

$$\int_0^t \sigma_u dW_u$$

∴

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

, 가 (dynamics) 가

innovation terms Ito .

$I_t$ 가  $\sigma_t$ 가

nonanticipative .

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 (21)

,  $\sigma$ 가 , Riemann Ito

**3.1.2 2**

,  $W_t$   $S_t$   $\sigma$ 가 , Ito Riemann

. Riemann 가 .

, diffusion term 가 가

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

Ito Riemann

, Ito

Riemann

(selfcontradiction) .

**3.2 Pathwise**

---

21  $W_0 = 0$  .

, pathwise  
 가?  
 [0, T] Δ  
 $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \therefore$   
 $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with probability } p \\ -\sqrt{\Delta} & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$   
 $T = n\Delta$   
 (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  
 $\{\sqrt{\Delta}, -\sqrt{\Delta}, \sqrt{\Delta}, -\sqrt{\Delta}, \dots, \sqrt{\Delta}\}$   
 $V_n$   $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}$   

$$V_n = [f(-\sqrt{\Delta})(-\sqrt{\Delta}) + f(\sqrt{\Delta})(\sqrt{\Delta}) + f(-\sqrt{\Delta})(-\sqrt{\Delta}) + \dots + f(\sqrt{\Delta})(\sqrt{\Delta})]$$
 $V_n$   $S_t$  (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  $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}$  sign (+) (-) .  
 $V_n$  가 (+)

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

$$T = n\Delta$$

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

$\Delta \rightarrow 0$   $V_n$  .  
 가 pathwise sum  $V_n$

가 .  
 , pathwise . pathwise

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

Ito ,

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

“ 가 ”  $S_{t_{i+1}} - S_{t_i}$  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 .

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

nananticipating  $f(\cdot)$  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 (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  $F(S_t, t)$   $S_t$   $t$  ,  $S_t$  가 Random Process .

가 , .

partial derivatives( )

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

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

tatal derivative

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

$F(S_t, t)$  .

chain rule

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

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

### 2.1 example

### Ito's Lemma

chain rule Ito's Lemma .

(passing time)  $F(S_t, t)$  가  
 $t( )$  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

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

가 2 .

deterministic  $S_t$  random process .  
 univariate Taylor series formula two variable .

가

$$dS_t \quad \text{가} \quad .$$

가

가 . ( ) mean square  
 convergence .

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

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

$k$  : fixed

$$I_{k-1}, S_{k-1} : \quad (\text{a known number}) \quad ,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(S) \quad S_0$$

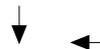
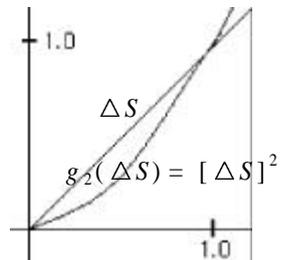
$$\Delta f = f_0(S_0) \Delta S + \frac{1}{2!} f_{ss}(S_0) (\Delta S)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f_{sss}(S_0) (\Delta S)^3 + R$$

,  $\Delta S$ 가  $f_s(S_0) (\Delta S)$  ,

$\Delta S$ 가  $(\Delta S)^2$  .

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

$$[\Delta S]^2$$



$dS_t^2$  ,  $2$  ,  $t$   
 9 ,  $dW_t^2 = dt$  가  $dS_t^2$   
 $dt$  가

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

- 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)  $h \rightarrow 0$

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,  $\sigma_t$  : diffusion 가

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.2 Example 2

5.2 Ito's Formula as an Integration Tool

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

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

(multivariate case) 가

Ito

"rare event"

Wiener

Process

, 가

SDE

jump process

$F(S_t, t)$  SDE

### 7.1 Multivariate Case

$S_t$ 가  $2 \times 1$  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

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

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

### 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 ,  $\Delta J_t$  가 innovation

$$E[\Delta J_t] = 0 \text{ (zero mean) 가 } \dots , \tau_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad ( )$$

가 .

가

$$k \text{ 가 } a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots),$$

, 가 .

jumps  $S_t$   $\lambda_i$  .

가

.

$a_i$  가  $p_i$  .  
 finite small h  $\Delta J_t(\quad)$  .  

$$\Delta J_t = \Delta N_t - \left[ \lambda_t h \left( \sum_{i=1}^k a_i p_i \right) \right]$$
 ,  $N_t$  t process .  
 $\Delta N_t$  h 가 , (value)  $a_i$  가 .  
 $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i p_i$  ,  $\lambda_t h$  가 .  
 .  
 $\Delta N_t$  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

**chapter 11. The Dynamics of Derivative Prices**

**- stochastic Differential Equations**



->  $S_t$

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  $\tilde{W}_t$  .  
 $\tilde{W}_t$  .  $\tilde{W}_t$   $H_t$  .  $\tilde{S}_t$   $I_t$   
 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

$$1) t \quad X_t$$

a

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(X_0 e^{at}) = a[X_0 e^{at}]$$

$$2) t=0$$

가 initial point  $X_0$

$$\rightarrow (X_0 e^{a0}) = X_0$$

-->

SDE

(deterministic case) 가

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

$W_t$

### 3.5 SDE

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

$S_t$ : 가

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

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

$$\rightarrow \int_0^t \mu du = \mu t : \text{ term}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^t \sigma dW_u = \sigma [W_t - W_0] : \text{ term}$$

$$dW_t \quad - \quad (\text{time-invariant constant})$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

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

: SDE

)

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

-> strong solution, Ito's lemma

$$dS_t = \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial W_t} dW_t + \frac{\partial S_t}{\partial t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S_t}{\partial W_t^2} dW_t^2$$

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

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

$$dS_t = S_t [a dt + \sigma dW_t]$$

-> 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  $t$  .

$$E_t[S_T] = E[S_T | \mathcal{F}_t] :$$

가  $S_t = e^{-r(T-t)} E_t[S_T]$  가 .

$$E_t[S_T] :$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow S_T = W_T .$$

$$\rightarrow E_t[e^{\sigma W_T}] \text{ 가}$$

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

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

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

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

$$E[Z_0] = 1$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$E_t[Z_T]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$t=0$  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

$\mu, \sigma$ :  $t$  가 .

$\rightarrow$  .

$I_t$  .

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

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

$S_t$   $\mu$  .  $\sigma$

-> 가 , 가 , 가 ,

#### 4.2 Geometric SDE

가 SDE  
 ,  
 -> geometric process

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t \text{ - Black-Scholes}$$

$$a(S_t, t) = \mu S_t$$

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

-> drift diffusion t  
 drift S\_t .

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

-> 가 drift diffusion S\_t  
 drift diffusion .

가 . -> 가 가

가 . 가

$$\text{-> } \text{Var}(S_k - S_{k-1}) = \sigma^2 S_{k-1}^2$$

-> S\_t 가 S\_t

### 4.3 Square root process

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

$S_t$  :

$$\sqrt{S_t}$$

$S_t$

error term

가

$S_t$ 가 가

가

### 4.4 Mean Reverting Process -

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

->  $S_t$   $\mu$

가

random

[ 5] diffusion  $S_t$

process가 가

### 4.5 Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

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

drift

$\mu$

$S_t$

diffusion

-> mean reverting SDE

0

가

$\mu$ 가

$S_t$

5.

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

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

-> drift :

diffusion :

$\sigma_t$ 가 SDE 가

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

$\sigma_0$  가 .  $t$   
 $\lambda$  .  $dW_{2t}$  가  
 $S_t$  .  
 가 가 .

12

가

[ ]

1.

가 2가  
 12 · 13

( 가 )

2.

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

$F_T$ : 가

$S_T$ : 가

T :

$dS_t$  Ito's lemma  $dF_t$  .

$dF_t = F_t dt + F_s dS_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 dt + F_{st} \sigma_t dw_t$  innovation

$dF_t = F_t dt + F_s dS_t$  가  $dS_t$  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

$Q_1, Q_2$

$dP_t = Q_1 dF_t + Q_2 dS_t$

$dF_t = F_t dt + F_s dS_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 dt + F_{st} \sigma_t dw_t$  가  $F(S_t, t)$

$S_t$  가  $F(S_t, t)$  .

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

$dF_t$  Ito's lemma :

$dF_t = F_t dt + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 dt + F_s dS_t + F_{st} \sigma_t dw_t$

가 SDE

$dF_t = [F_s a_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 + F_t] dt + F_s \sigma_t dw_t + F_{st} \sigma_t dw_t$

$F(S_t, t)$

$F(S_t, t)$  .

가

가

$Q_1, Q_2$  .

$dP_t$  가  $dw_t$

$dP_t$

가 .

$dF_t, dS_t$  : 가

$Q_1, Q_2$  : 가 가

$$dP_t = Q_1 dF_t + Q_2 dS_t$$

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

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

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

It  $dP_t$  가 .

$$P_t$$

r 가

$rP_t dt$  가 .

$\sigma$   $rP_t dt - \sigma dt$  가 .

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

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

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

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

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

= t가

가

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

$$F(S_t, t)$$

:

$$F_t + F_s = 0 \quad F(S_t, t)$$

가

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

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

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

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

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

$$F(S_t, t) \quad \text{가}$$

$$* F(S_t, t) \text{가}$$

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 :

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

A,B,C,D,E,F , , , 가 .

5.1

$$A=C, B=0$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 2x_0x - 2y_0y + x_0^2 + y_0^2 &= R \\ \frac{1}{R} = A, -\frac{2x_0}{R} = D, -\frac{2y_0}{R} = E, \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{R} &= F \end{aligned}$$

$$R=0 :$$

$$A=C=0 :$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2.1 Black-Scholes

$$K, r, \sigma, T \quad F \times s \times t \quad 3$$

:

$$r=0.065, k=100, \sigma=0.80, T=1$$

$$\rightarrow \quad 6.5\%, \quad t \in [0, 1] \quad 80\%$$

$$1, \quad 가 \quad 100$$

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

A=(130, .2)

B=F(130, .2)

aa' : t = 1~0, S\_t = 100

bb' : t = .6, S\_t = 60~140

cc' : t = 1, S\_t = 60~140

-> 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

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

가

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

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

$P_t$  가

\* 가

가  $\delta$

$$dP_{t+\delta} = rP_t dt$$

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

Black-Scholes

3.1.2 2

2 가

$$dD_t = \delta dt$$

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

(  $dW_t^*$  : )

2  $D_t$  가

( , )

가  $F(\cdot)$ 가  $D_t$

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

SDE

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

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

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

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

?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$dt \quad dW_t$$

$$dP_t = \theta_1 a_t dt + \theta_2 [F_t + F_s a_t + F_D a_t^* + \frac{1}{2} F_{SS} \sigma_t^2 + F_{SD} \sigma_t \sigma_t^*] dt$$

$$+ [\sigma_t (\theta_1 + F_s \theta_2) + \theta_2 \sigma_t^* F_D] dW_t$$

$\theta_1, \theta_2$



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

$S_t$ 가

$K_t$

$R_t$

가

가  $K_t$

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

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

가  $K_t$

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

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

$F(S_t, t)$

$S_t \quad t$

가

1.  $\Delta S$

가

2.  $\Delta t$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\sigma$  = volatility.**

## 14. Pricing Derivative Products

### - Equivalent Martingale Measures -

1.

PDEs

가

. Girsanov

가

(notation)

Girsanov

1.1 “ (measure)”

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

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

$$P(\bar{z} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta < z_t < \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta) = \int_{\bar{z} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta}^{\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z_t^2} dz_t$$

$$\int_{\bar{z} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta}^{\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z_t^2} dz_t \cong \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\bar{z}^2} \int_{\bar{z} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta}^{\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta} dz_t$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\bar{z}^2} \Delta$$

$$\Delta, \quad f(\bar{z})$$

“mass”

$z_t$  가

“measure”

“measure”

sets

$R^+$  mapping

$\Delta$

$dz_t$

measures

$dP(z_t)$

$dP$

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

$$z_t \uparrow \quad \bar{z} \quad dz_t$$

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

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

(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.

가  $t$  .  $z_t$  가  $z_t$  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 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 ,

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

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

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

2.1.2 2

triple-A-rated

$R_t$

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

$r_t$ ,  $E[\cdot]$  가

$\alpha$  ( )

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

$R_t$   $r_t + \alpha$  가

$R_t$

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

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

$\alpha$

$R_t$

### 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

$\mu > 0$

,

$$\frac{1}{(1+r_t)} E_t[S_{t+1}] = S_t(1+\mu) \quad (25)$$

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

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

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

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

$$E_t[R_t] - r_t = \mu$$

cross-product term

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

가가가 가

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

$R_t$

$$\mu$$

가  $S_t$

(29)  $S_t$

$$\mu$$

$R_t$  가

$R_t$

$\hat{P}$

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

$$S_t$$

,  $S_t$

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

(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

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

$$E[Z] = 2$$

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

1

가

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

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

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

$\tilde{P}$

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

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

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

3. Girsanov

가 , 가

가 ,

Girsanov "equivalent"

"equivalent" 가 recoveries가 가

“ ”

가

가 quantity (1) (2)

(3)

(4) 가 ,

Girsanov 가

3.1

$z_t \sim N(0, 1)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(45)  $\mu$  1 가 Gaussian

$P(z_t) \quad \hat{P}(z_t)$  가  $z$   
 가  
 $P(z_t) \quad z_t \quad 0, E^P[z_t] = 0 \quad E^P[z_t^2] = 1$   
 $\hat{P}[z_t] \quad z_t \quad E^{\hat{P}}[z_t] = \mu$

$\xi(z_t)$ 가

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

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

$z_t$ ,  $\mu$   $\sigma$ 가 unique

가

1 :

$$Z \sim N(\mu, 1)$$

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{Z - \mu}{1} \sim N(0, 1)$$

2 : equivalent

$$Z \sim P = N(\mu, 1)$$

$$dP \quad \xi(Z) \quad \hat{P}$$

$$Z \sim \tilde{P} = N(0, 1)$$

3.2

$t$   $z_{1t}, z_{2t}$ 가

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

$$\Omega \quad [z_{1t}, z_{2t}]$$

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

$|\Omega|$  determinant

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

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

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

$z_{1t}, z_{2t}$

$\mu_1, \mu_2 \quad 0$

가

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

$$dP(z_{1t}, z_{2t})$$

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

-

$\Omega$  가

$[z_{1t}, z_{2t}]$

k

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

가

### 3.2.1 Note

가

$$z_t \quad k \quad ,$$

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

$$\xi(z_t) \text{가}$$

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

scalar

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

$$\mu ( \quad )$$

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

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

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

$$\xi(z_t)$$

$$\xi(z_t)$$

e

$$\xi(z_t) \text{가}$$

### 3.3 Radon-Nikodym Derivative

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

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

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

$$\xi(z_t)$$

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

,  $dP(z_t)$  ,

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

derivative  $\xi(z_t)$ 가  $P$   
 $\tilde{P}$  derivative  $\xi(z_t)$ 가  $P$  Radon-Nikodym  
 derivatives ,  $\xi(z_t)$   $P$   $\tilde{P}$

$P$   $\tilde{P}$  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

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

, 가?

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

0

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

Radon-Nikodym derivative 가  $\frac{d\tilde{P}}{dP}$  이다.

$\tilde{P}(dz) > 0$  if and only if  $P(dz) > 0$

$\xi(z_t)$  가  $\tilde{P}$  와  $P$  가 equivalent

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

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

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

$T$

$\xi_t$

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

$X_t$   $I_t$ -measurable  $W_t$   $P$  가 Wiener

$X_t$  가  $X_t$

$E[e^{\int_0^t X_u^2 du}] < \infty$ ,  $t \in [0, T]$

$X_t$ 가 “ ” 가

(77) Novikov

$\xi_t$  “ ” 가 . Novikov

$\xi_t$  가

Ito's lemma

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

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

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

$$\xi_0 = 1$$

$$(79)$$

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

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

Wiener

,  $\xi_s X_s$   $I_t$ -adapted “

” 6 , ( 가 )

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

$$u < t$$

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

Girsanov

$$(76)$$

$\xi_t$ 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

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

, Wiener  $W_t$ 가

$$\xi_t \quad \widetilde{P} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{Wiener} \quad \widetilde{W}_t$$

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

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

$$\xi_t \text{가 } E[\xi_T] = 1$$

Girsanov 가

## 5. A Discussion of the Girsanov Theorem

Girsanov 가

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

$\sigma^2$  factored out.

$$, \quad X_u$$

$X_u$ 가  $\mu$  :

$$X_u = \mu$$

$$W_0 = 0$$

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

$$\xi(z_t)$$

1. Girsanov  $X_t$  setting  $\mu$

“ ”

2.  $\mu$  time independent  $X_t$

drift 가

3.  $\xi_t$   $E[\xi_t] = 1$

$\tilde{W}_t$   $W_t$  Wiener drift 가

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

$X_t$ 가 0

drift 가

$\tilde{W}_t$ 가  $\tilde{P}$  zero drift 가  $W_t$   $P$  zero drift

가  $P$   $\tilde{P}$   $\tilde{W}$

$$\tilde{W}_t \text{가 } - X_t dt$$

$X_t$ 가 -dependent

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

A 가

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

### 5.1 SDEs

$dS_t$ 가 가

$S_t$  Wiener  $W_t$

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

$$W_0 = 0$$

$W_t$                      $P$     가            가            .

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

$S_t$             drift             $\mu dt$ 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

$\hat{P}$

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

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

-                     $\xi(S_t)$ 가

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$S_t = \sigma \tilde{W}_t$$

$$dS_t = \sigma d\tilde{W}_t$$

## 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



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

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{Y_t \lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} + \lambda Y_t} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} + \lambda Y_t - (\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2)} dY_t$$

$$E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(Y_t - (\mu + \sigma^2\lambda))^2}{\sigma^2}} dY_t$$

---


$$= 1$$

$$\underline{M[\lambda] = E[e^{Y_t \lambda}] = e^{(\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2)}}$$

$$Y_t = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \lambda} = (\mu + \sigma^2 t \lambda) e^{\lambda\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \mu t$$

$$Y_t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial \lambda^2} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \sigma^2 t$$

### 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

$$E\left[\frac{S_t}{S_u} \mid S_u, u < t\right] = E[e^{\Delta Y_t} \mid S_u], \quad S_u: \text{nonrandom}$$

$$E[e^{\Delta Y_t}]: E[e^{Y_t}] \text{-moment-generating function-} \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$E[e^{\Delta Y_t}] = e^{\mu(t-s) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)}$$

$$= E\left[\frac{S_t}{S_u} \mid S_u\right]$$

$$\text{or } E[S_t \mid S_u, u < t] = S_u e^{\mu(t-s) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-s)}$$

-> 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)

->  $P$  가 martingale equivalent probability  $\hat{P}$  .

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)  $Z_t$

->  $Z_t = e^{-rt} S_t$  ; martingale .

martingale equivalent probability measure  $\hat{P}$

$$E^{\hat{P}} [e^{-rt} S_t | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru} S_u$$

$$E^{\hat{P}} [Z_t | Z_u, u < t] = Z_u$$

: Wiener process  $W_t$  with  $\hat{P}$  -> new process  $\tilde{W}_t$  with  $\hat{P}$

->  $dZ_t$  drift = 0

\_\_\_\_\_  $\hat{P}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 가?

### 3.1 $\tilde{P}$

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-rt} S_t | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru} S_u$$

$S_t$ : martingale

\_\_\_\_\_  $\tilde{P}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 가? \_\_\_\_\_ 가?

$$\tilde{P} \sim N(\rho t, \sigma^2 t)$$

$\rho$ : drift  $\rightarrow P \tilde{P}$

가 .

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] :$$

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] = [S_u e^{-r(t-u)}] e^{\rho(t-u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-u)^2}$$

$$\rho = r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \rightarrow N((r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t, \sigma^2 t) ; \text{true}$$

:  $\rho$   $\sigma$   $r$  .

$\rho$  가 1 .

$$\rightarrow -r(t-u) + \rho(t-u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(t-u)^2 = 0$$

$$E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-r(t-u)} S_t | S_u, u < t] = S_u$$

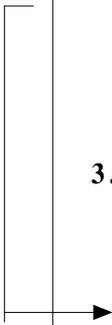
$$E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-rt} S_t | S_u, u < t] = e^{-ru} S_u$$

$\rightarrow$  martingale

$\rightarrow e^{-rt} S_t$ 가  $\tilde{P}$  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  $\sigma S_t$

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 \_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$ :

$r$  :

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

$$C_t = E^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-r(T-t)} C_T]$$

$$C_T = \max [S_T - K, 0] :$$

$$C_t = E^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-r(T-t)} \max \{S_T - K, 0\}]$$

-  $t = 0$  ,  $0$  가



$$- \quad I_t = I_0 \cdot E^{\tilde{P}}[\cdot]$$

Black-Scholes formula

$$C_0 = E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-rT} \max\{S_T - K, 0\}]$$

$$d\tilde{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

$$C_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-rT} \max\{S_T - K, 0\} d\tilde{P}$$

$$\rightarrow C_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-rT} \max\{S_0 e^{Y_T} - K, 0\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

$$\rightarrow \max$$

$$\rightarrow S_0 e^{Y_T} \geq K$$

$$Y_T \geq \ln\left(\frac{K}{S_0}\right)$$

$$C_0 = \int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} e^{-rT} \{S_0 e^{Y_T} - K\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

$$C_0 = S_0 \int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} e^{-rT} e^{Y_T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

$$- K e^{-rT} \int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

#### 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  $-\ln(K/S_0) = \ln(S_0/K)$

- Black-Scholes  $d_2$  :

$$-\frac{\ln(\frac{S_0}{K}) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} = -d_2$$

- 가 .

$f(x)$ :

$$\int_L^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-L} f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} K e^{-rT} \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ &= K e^{-rT} \int_{-\infty}^{d_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ \\ &= K e^{-rT} N(d_2) \end{aligned}$$

( ) :

$$\int_{\ln(\frac{K}{S_0})}^{\infty} e^{-rT} S_0 e^{Y_T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 T}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 T}(Y_T - (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T)^2} dY_T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} e^{-rT} \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} e^{\alpha Z \sqrt{T}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Z^2} dZ \\
&= e^{-rT} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} S_0 \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(Z^2 - 2\alpha Z \sqrt{T})} dZ \\
&= e^{\frac{\sigma^2 T}{2}} e^{-rT} e^{(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T} S_0 \int_{-d_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(Z - \alpha \sqrt{T})^2} dZ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= Z - \alpha \sqrt{T} \\
&= S_0 \int_{-\infty}^{d_2 + \alpha \sqrt{T}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}H^2} dH = S_0 N(d_1), \quad d_1 = d_2 + \alpha \sqrt{T}
\end{aligned}$$

## 5. Comparing Martingale and PDE Approaches

:

가

:

$\tilde{P}$

$e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$ : martingale

->  $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t) = e^{\tilde{P}} [e^{-rT}F(S_T, T) | \mathcal{I}_t], \quad t < T$

$d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] = 0 \quad 0 \leq t$

-> Black-Scholes

-> 가

- Ito's lemma
- Ito integral martingale
- Girsanov

PDE martingale 가 .

- Ito's lemma .
- Ito's lemma .

### 5.1 Equivalence of the Two Approaches

1.  $e^{-rt}S_t$ 가 Wiener process martingale
2.  $e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)$  .

#### 5.1.1 converting $e^{-rt}S_t$ into a Martingale

SDE :

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

$$d[e^{-rt}S_t] = S_t d[e^{-rt}] + e^{-rt} dS_t$$

$$d[e^{-rt}S_t] = e^{-rt}[\mu_t - rS_t]dt + e^{-rt}\sigma_t dW_t \quad (90)$$

-> drift 0 ->  $[\mu_t - rS_t] > 0$  ,  $S_t$ :

$e^{-rt}S_t$  : martingale .

Girsanov \_\_\_\_\_  $e^{-rt}S_t$  \_\_\_\_\_ martingale \_\_\_\_\_ .

Girsanov

-  $I_t$  \_\_\_\_\_  $X_t$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\tilde{W}_t$ :

$$d\tilde{W}_t = dX_t + dW_t \quad (92)$$

-  $\widetilde{W}_t$

$$d\hat{P} = \xi_t dP_t$$

$$\xi_t = e^{\int_0^t X_u dW_u - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t X_u^2 du}$$

-  $X_t$ : 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

$\hat{P}$

SDE

$\widetilde{W}_t$

standard Wiener process

가

drift가 0

$\hat{P}$

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  $\hat{P}$

martingale

가

1.  $e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)$  SDE

Ito's lemma

2. Wiener process Girsanov

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] &= d[e^{-rt}]F + e^{-rt}dF \\
 &= e^{-rt}[-rFdt] + e^{-rt}[F_t dt + F_s dS_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 dt]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \quad dS_t \quad \text{가} \quad (2\text{가})$$

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)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d[e^{-rt}F(S_t, t)] &= e^{-rt}[-rFdt] + e^{-rt}[F_t dt + F_s[\mu_t dt + \sigma_t dW_t] + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 dt] \\
 &= e^{-rt}[-rF + F_t + F_s\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2]dt + e^{-rt}\sigma_t F_s dW_t
 \end{aligned}$$

- 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

$$= e^{-rt}[-rF + F_t + F_s\mu_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 - \sigma_t F_s (\frac{\mu_t - rS_t}{\sigma_t})]dt + F_s e^{-rt}\sigma_t d\tilde{W}_t$$

$$= e^{-rt} [-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 + F_s r S_t] dt + e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

-  $-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2 + F_s r S_t = 0$  ( $\therefore \tilde{W}_t, \tilde{P}$   $e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)$ 가 martingale SDE drift term 0.)

$$\rightarrow d[e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)] = e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

## 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

$$d[e^{-rt} F(S_t, t)]$$

$$= e^{-rt} [-rF + F_t + F_s \mu_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2] dt - e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s dX_t + e^{-rt} \sigma_t F_s d\tilde{W}_t$$

$$dX_t = [\frac{\mu_t - rS_t}{\sigma_t}] dt + F_s \mu_t + F_s r dt$$

-> Girsanov drift term  $\mu_t$   $r$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - e^{-rt}F(S_t, t) \\
 & = F(S_0, 0) + \int_0^t e^{-ru} [-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_u^2 + F_s rS_u] du \\
 & \quad + \int_0^t e^{-ru} \sigma_u F_s d\tilde{W}_u
 \end{aligned}$$

-  $\sigma_t: E^{\tilde{P}}[e^{-\int_0^t (F_s e^{\sigma_u})^2 du}] < \infty$  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 .

( )

$$\int_0^t e^{-ru} [-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_u^2 + F_s rS_u] du : \text{martingale}$$

-> martingale 0 drift 가 .

$$-rF + F_t + \frac{1}{2}F_{ss}\sigma_t^2 + F_s rS_t = 0 \quad t \geq 0, S_t \geq 0$$

; Black-Scholes PDE

1.

- 가

Tools

- 가 中 2 가

가

2.

( )

Stochastic process PDE

PDE , Martingale 가

- generator of stochastic process
- Kolmogorov's backward equation
- Feynman-Kac formula

Stopping times : 가

2.1

Bond options : 가 K 가  $B_t$

o 가 2

가  $B_t$

가  $r_t$  가

Caps and Floors :

B-S 가

가

SW options :

가 가 가

3.

가  $u$  가  $r$   
 $t$  가

$$B(u, t) = 100e^{-r(u-t)}$$

Stochastic , ,  $r_t$ 가  $t$ ( )

, 가 가 100

$$B(u, t) = 100E\left[e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} \mid I_t\right]$$

$r_s$

$t(s > t)$

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>  $t$  가  $u \in [t, T]$  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 $R_t^u$

$r_s$  is a function of  $s$ , and  $t < s < u$ .

$$e^{R_t^u(u-t)} = E \left[ e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} \mid I_t \right]$$

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  $T$

$T \rightarrow t$

$f(t, u)$

$$f(t, u) = \lim_{T \rightarrow t} F(t, u, T)$$

### 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

$$0 = -F_r r + F_t + r F_s S_t + \frac{1}{2} F_{ss} \sigma_t^2$$

,  $r$  .

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 ,

$$B(u, t) = E_t^{\tilde{P}} [100 e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds}] \quad \text{PDE가 가 .}$$

, 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 ,  
 $B(u, t)$  .  

$$B(u, t) = E_t^{\widetilde{P}} [ 100 e^{-\int_t^u r_s ds} f(r_u) ]$$
 $f(\cdot)$  가 , .

## 5. Random Discount Factors and PDEs

### 5.1 Ito Difusions

$dS_t = a(S_t, t)dt + \sigma(S_t, t)dW_t$  Drift Diffusion  $S_t$   
 ,  $dS_t = a(S_t)dt + \sigma(S_t)dW_t$  .  
 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 .  
 $A f(S_t)$  ,  

$$Af(s_t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{E[f(S_{t+\Delta}) | f(s_t)] - f(s_t)}{\Delta}$$

A generator of the Ito diffusion  $S_t$  .  
 Wiener process  $W_t$  가 A  $f(S_t)$

#### 5.4 A Representation for A

A . ,

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 .

$$Af = a_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2}$$

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 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} dX_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ dX_{kt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ a_{kt} \end{pmatrix} dt + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_t^{11} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma_t^{1k} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \sigma_t^{k1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma_t^{kk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dW_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ dW_{kt} \end{pmatrix}$$

,  $a_{it}$   $X_t$  drift ,  $\sigma_t^{ij}$   $X_t$  diffusion

operator A .

$$A f = \sum_{i=1}^k a_{it} \frac{\partial f}{\partial X_i} + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i \sigma_j)' \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial X_i \partial X_j}$$

### 5.5. Kolmogorov's Backward Equation

drift  $a_t$ , diffusion  $\sigma_t$  가 Ito diffusion  $S_t$   $f(S_t)$ ,

$$\hat{f}(S^-, t) = E(f(S_t) | S^-), \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0$$

$\hat{f}(S^-, t)$ ,  $S^-$   $t$  가

. A operator  $\hat{f}(S^-, t)$  가  
가 .

Kolmogorov'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 .

$$\hat{f}_t = a \hat{f}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 \hat{f}_{ss}$$

$$\hat{f}(S^-, t) = E[f(S_t) | S^-] \quad (40) \quad \text{PDE}$$

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

$$p(S_t, S_0, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(S_t - S_0)^2}{2t}}, \quad \text{drift}$$

variance 1 가  $t = 0$   $S_0$  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)

$$\hat{f}(t, r_t) = E[e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_u) | r_t]$$

$$(42) \quad e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_t) \text{가}$$

가 ,

가 , (50)

$$q(r_s) = r_s$$

$f(\cdot)$  가

$u$  가 .

Feynman-Kac formula Kolmogorov's backward equation

(50)  $\hat{f}$  PDE .

<Def> The Feynman-Kac formula.

$$\hat{f}(t, r_t) = E[e^{-\int_t^u q(r_s) ds} f(r_u) | r_t], \quad \text{all } t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial t} = A \hat{f} - q(r_t) \hat{f},$$

, 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 가 100 가 ,  $r_s$  s

$$B(u, t) = E[e^{\int_t^u r_s ds} 100 | r_t]$$

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

$$B_t = a_t B_r + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 B_{rr} - r_t B, \quad r \geq 0; 0 \leq t \leq u$$

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

$\tau$  ,  $I_t$ 가 ,

가, 가 .  $I_t$ 가

$$\tau \leq t,$$

$$\tau > t$$

$\tau$  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 .  $\tau$  가

$t$  stopping time  $\tau$  가  $\tau$  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 .

$\tau_1, \tau_2$   $I_t$  stopping time

$$P(\tau_1 < \tau_2) = 1$$

$$E[M_{\tau_2} | I_{\tau_1}] = M_{\tau_1}$$

, random  $\tau$  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 . ,