

$$i) \left( \frac{dQ^A}{dQ} \right)_T = \frac{A_t / A_0}{M_t / M_0}$$

$$ii) \begin{aligned} dW_t^A &= -\sigma_t^A dt + dW_t \\ dB_t^A &= -\rho \sigma_t^A dt + dB_t \quad d[B, W]_t = \rho dt \\ \text{if } \frac{dA_t}{A_t} &= r_t dt + \sigma_t^A dW_t \quad \leftarrow Q - B \text{ m.t.r.} \end{aligned}$$

$$iii) \frac{V_t}{A_t} = E^{Q^A} \left[ \frac{V_T}{A_T} \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

e.g. put on a bond  
(r) (u)

$$\frac{V_t}{P_t(r)} = E^{Q^T} \left[ \frac{(K - P_T(u))_+}{P_T(r)} \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$= E^{Q^T} \left[ \left( K - \frac{P_T(u)}{P_T(r)} \right)_+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$x_T, x_t = \frac{P_t(u)}{P_t(r)}$  is a  $Q^T$ -m.t.g.

recall that  $P_t(T) = e^{A_t(T) - B_t(T)r_t}$

$$dr_t = \kappa(\theta - r_t) dt + \sigma dW_t$$

$$\frac{dP_t(T)}{P_t(T)} = \underbrace{r_t dt}_{\substack{\text{b/c } P_t(T) \text{ is traded}}} - \sigma B_t(T) dW_t + \frac{\partial_r P_t(T)}{P_t(T)} \sigma$$

$$\frac{dx_t}{x_t} = ( ) dt - \sigma B_t(u) dW_t + \sigma B_t(r) dW_t$$

$$\left( \text{convexity} \right) dt + \frac{dP_t(u)}{P_t(u)} - \frac{dP_t(r)}{P_t(r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dX_t}{X_t} = \sigma [B_t(\tau) - B_t(u)] dW_t^T$$

[ recall if  $\frac{dY_t}{Y_t} = \sigma_t dW_t$

then

$$Y_t = Y_0 \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sigma_s^2 ds + \int_0^t \sigma_s dW_s \right]$$

$$\therefore X_T \stackrel{d}{=} X_t e^{-\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau-t) + \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau-t} Z}$$

$$Z \underset{\mathcal{N}(0,1)}{\sim}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{\tau-t} \int_t^\tau \sigma^2 (B_s(\tau) - B_s(u))^2 ds$$

$$\text{so } V_t = P_t(\tau) \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{Q}^T} \left[ (K - X_T)_+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$= P_t(\tau) \left( K \Phi(-d_-) - X_t \Phi(-d_+) \right)$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(X_t/K) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau-t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau-t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t = K P_t(\tau) \Phi(-d_-) - P_t(u) \Phi(-d_+)$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(P_t(u)/K P_t(\tau)) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau-t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau-t}}$$

$$\frac{V_t}{P_t(u)} = \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}^u} \left[ \frac{(K - P_T(u))_+}{P_T(u)} \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}^u} \left[ \left( \frac{K P_T(\tau)}{P_T(u)} - 1 \right)_+ \middle| \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$\hookrightarrow X_T, X_t = \frac{P_t(\tau)}{P_t(u)}$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}^u$

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = ( ) dt - \sigma B_t(\tau) dW_t + \sigma B_t(u) dW_t$$

$$= \sigma (B_t(u) - B_t(\tau)) dW_t^u$$

$$X_T \stackrel{d}{=} X_t e^{-\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau - t) + \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau - t} Z}$$

$$Z \underset{\mathbb{Q}^u}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{T-t} \int_t^T (B_s(u) - B_s(\tau))^2 ds$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t = K P_t(u) \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}^u} \left[ (X_T - \frac{1}{K})_+ \right]$$

$$= K P_t(u) \left( X_t \Phi(d_+) - \frac{1}{K} \Phi(d_-) \right)$$

$\hookrightarrow 1 - \Phi(-d_+) \qquad \qquad \qquad \hookrightarrow 1 - \Phi(-d_-)$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(X_t K) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau - t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau - t}}$$

stochastic interest + equity:

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

$$d[W, B]_t = \rho dt$$

$$dr_t = \kappa(\theta - r_t) dt + \eta dB_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dP_t(T)}{P_t(T)} = r_t dt - \eta \mathbb{D}_t(T) dB_t$$

( $W_t, B_t$  risk neutral B. motions)

$$V_t = \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^T r_s ds} (S_T - K)_+ | \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$\frac{V_t}{P_t(T)} = \mathbb{E}_t^{Q^T} \left[ \frac{(S_T - K)_+}{P_T(T)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_t^{Q^T} \left[ \left( \frac{S_T}{P_T(T)} - K \right)_+ \right]$$

"  
 $X_T, X_t = \frac{S_t}{P_t(T)}$  is a  $Q^T$ -mty.

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = ( ) dt + \sigma dW_t + \eta \mathbb{D}_t(T) dB_t$$

$$= \sigma dW_t^T + \eta \mathbb{D}_t(T) dB_t^T$$

[ recall if  $\frac{dY_t}{Y_t} = \sigma_t \cdot dW_t$ ,

$$\text{then } Y_t = Y_0 \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|\sigma_s\|^2 ds + \int_0^t \sigma_s \cdot dW_s \right\}$$

$$\|\sigma_s\|^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \sigma_s^i \sigma_s^j \rho_{ij}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \rho_{ij} = d[W^i, W^j] = \rho_{ij} dt \end{array} \right]$$

$$X_T \stackrel{d}{=} X_t \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (T-t) + \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T-t} Z \right\}$$

$$Z \stackrel{Q^T}{\sim} N(0,1)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \int_{t}^T (\sigma^2 + \eta^2 \mathbb{P}_S^2(\tau) + 2\rho\sigma\eta \mathbb{P}_S(\tau)) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so, } V_t &= P_t(\tau) \mathbb{E}_t^Q [ (X_T - K)_+ ] \\ &= P_t(\tau) ( X_T \Phi(d_+) - K \Phi(d_-) ) \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(X_t/K) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau - t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau - t}}$$

$$V_t = S_t \Phi(d_+) - K P_t(\tau) \Phi(d_-)$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(S_t / K P_t(\tau)) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (\tau - t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{\tau - t}}$$

$$P_t = e^{-rT} \mathbb{E}_t^Q (U_T - a V_T)_+$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dU_t}{U_t} &= r dt + \sigma dW_t \\ \frac{dV_t}{V_t} &= r dt + \eta dB_t \end{aligned} \right\} P$$

$$\frac{dV_t}{V_t} = r dt + \eta dB_t$$

$$\frac{P_t}{V_t} = \mathbb{E}_t^{Q^V} \left[ \left( \frac{U_T}{V_T} - a \right)_+ \right]$$

$\parallel$   
 $X_T, X_t \triangleq \frac{U_t}{V_t}$  is a  $Q^V$ -martingale.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dX_t}{X_t} &= ( ) dt + \sigma dW_t - \eta dB_t \\ &= \sigma dW_t^V - \eta dB_t^V \end{aligned}$$

$$X_T \stackrel{d}{=} X_t \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (T-t) + \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T-t} Z \right\}$$

$$Z \underset{Q^V}{\sim} N(0,1)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T (\sigma^2 + \eta^2 - 2\rho\sigma\eta) dt$$

$$= (\sigma^2 + \eta^2 - 2\rho\sigma\eta)$$

$$P_t = V_t \mathbb{E}_t^{Q^V} \left[ (X_T - a)_+ \right]$$

$$= V_t \left( X_t \Phi(d_+) - a \Phi(d_-) \right)$$

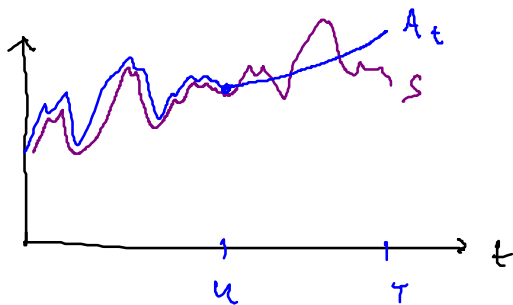
$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(X_t/a) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (T-t)}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

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

$$(S_T - a S_u)_+ \quad @ T \quad u < T$$

using the numeraire asset:

$$A_t = \begin{cases} S_t, & t \leq u \\ S_u e^{r(t-u)}, & t > u \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{V_0}{A_0} = \mathbb{E}_0^{Q^A} \left[ \frac{(S_T - a S_u)_+}{A_T} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_0^{Q^A} \left[ \left( \frac{S_T}{A_T} - a \frac{S_u}{A_T} \right)_+ \right]$$

$\hookrightarrow S_u e^{r(T-u)}$

$$= \mathbb{E}_0^{Q^A} \left[ \left( \frac{S_T}{A_T} - a e^{-r(T-u)} \right)_+ \right]$$

$\hookrightarrow X_T, X_t = \frac{S_t}{A_t}$  is a  $Q^A$ -m.t.g.



$$\frac{dA_t}{A_t} = \begin{cases} r dt + \sigma dW_t, & t \leq u \\ r dt, & t > u \end{cases}$$

$$= r dt + \underbrace{\sigma \mathbb{1}_{t \leq u}}_{\tilde{\sigma}_t} dW_t$$

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = ( ) dt + \sigma dW_t - \sigma \mathbb{1}_{t \leq u} dW_t$$

$$= \sigma (1 - \mathbb{1}_{t \leq u}) dW_t^A$$

$$= \sigma \mathbb{1}_{t > u} dW_t^A$$

$$X_T \stackrel{d}{=} X_0 \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (T-u) + \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T-u} Z \right\}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{T-u} \int_t^T (\sigma \mathbb{1}_{s,u})^2 ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} (T-u) \sigma^2$$

$$V_0 = A_0^t \left( X_0^t \Phi(d_+) - a e^{-r(T-u)} \Phi(d_-) \right)$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln \left( \frac{X_0^t}{a e^{-r(T-u)}} \right) \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (T-t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$= S_0 \left( \Phi(d_+) - a e^{-r(T-u)} \Phi(d_-) \right)$$

$$dr_t = \kappa(\theta - r_t)dt + \sigma dW_t \rightarrow dx_t = -\kappa x_t dt + \sigma dW_t$$



$$r_n - r_{n-1} = \kappa(\theta - r_{n-1})\Delta t + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} z_n$$

$$x_t = r_t + g_t \quad (\text{choice } x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow g_0 = -r_0)$$

$$dx_t = dr_t + dg_t$$

$$-\kappa(r_t + g_t)dt + \sigma dW_t = \kappa(\theta - r_t)dt + \sigma dW_t + dg_t$$

$$\Rightarrow -\kappa g_t dt = \kappa \theta dt + dg_t$$

$$\Rightarrow -\kappa(\theta + g_t)dt = dg_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dg_t}{\theta + g_t} = -\kappa dt \Rightarrow d \ln(\theta + g_t) = -\kappa dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\theta + g_t}{\theta + g_0}\right) = -\kappa t$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta + g_t = (\theta + g_0) e^{-\kappa t}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_t = (g_0 + \theta) e^{-\kappa t} - \theta$$

$$r_t = x_t + \theta - (g_0 + \theta) e^{-\kappa t}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_t = x_t + \theta + (r_0 - \theta) e^{-\kappa t}$$

$$dx_t = -\kappa x_t dt + \sigma dW_t, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$x_{t+\Delta t} \stackrel{d}{=} x_t e^{-\kappa \Delta t} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\kappa}} (1 - e^{-2\kappa \Delta t})^{1/2} z$$

- ▶ Trinomial trees are used instead
- ▶ Branching probabilities choosing to match mean and variance

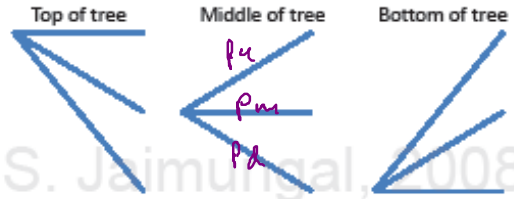
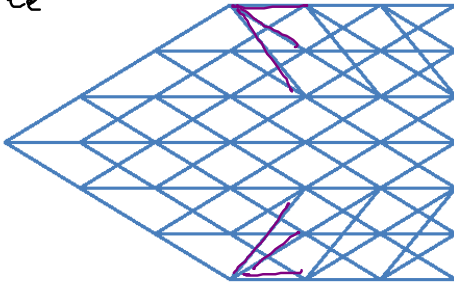
$$\mathbb{E}_t^Q[X_{t+\Delta t} - X_t] = (e^{-\kappa \Delta t} - 1)X_t \triangleq M X_t$$

$$\mathbb{V}_t^Q[X_{t+\Delta t} - X_t] = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\kappa} (1 - e^{-2\kappa \Delta t}) \triangleq V$$

- ▶ Branch steps set to  $\Delta X = \sqrt{3V}$

Zero mean-reversion level

$r_t$ -tree



► Middle of tree branching probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} p_u &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 + jM}{2} \\ p_m &= \frac{2}{3} - j^2 M^2 \\ p_d &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 - jM}{2} \end{aligned}$$

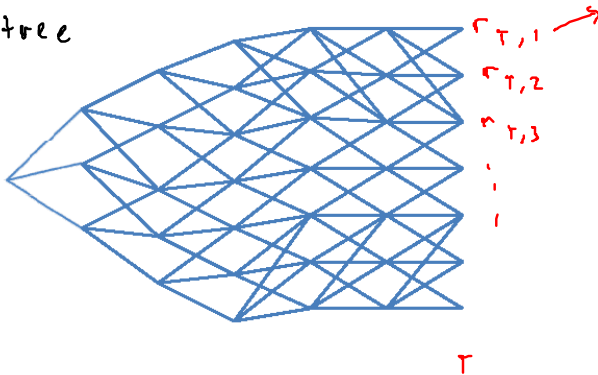
$j = 0$  is centre.

► Top and Bottom of tree branching probabilities:

<i>Top</i>	<i>Bottom</i>
$p_u = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 + 3jM}{2}$	$p_u = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 - jM}{2}$
$p_m = -\frac{1}{3} - j^2 M^2 - 2jM$	$p_m = -\frac{1}{3} - j^2 M^2 + 2jM$
$p_d = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 + jM}{2}$	$p_d = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{j^2 M^2 - 3jM}{2}$

Shifted mean-reversion level

$r_t$ -tree



$$P_{T,1} = e^{A_T(u) - r_{T,1} B_T(u)}$$