

Title : Double Heston simulation

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## Premia 17

We consider the following model :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_t}{S_t} &= (r - \delta)dt + \sum_{j=1}^2 \sqrt{V_t^j} \left( \rho_j dW_t^j + \sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2} dB_t^1 \right) \\ dV_t^j &= b_j(\theta_j - V_t^j)dt + \sigma_j \sqrt{V_t^j} dW_t^j \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2 \quad (1)$$

### 1 Discretization of the spot price equation

Following [GP10], we are going to discretize the log-discounted price process  $X_t = \ln(e^{-(r-\delta)t} S_t)$ . Standard computations using Ito's formula gives us :

$$X_{t+\Delta t} = X_t + \int_t^{t+\Delta t} \sum_{j=1}^2 -\frac{1}{2} V_s^j ds + \sqrt{V_s^j} dW_s^j. \quad (2)$$

Using the equation on  $V^1, V^2$ , we finally get (assuming  $\sigma_j \neq 0$ ) :

$$\begin{aligned} X_{t+\Delta t} = & X_t + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\rho_j}{\sigma_j} \left( V_{t+\Delta t}^j - V_t^j \right) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_t^{t+\Delta t} -\frac{1}{2} V_s^j ds - \frac{\rho_j}{\sigma_j} b_j(\theta_j - V_s^j) ds + \sqrt{(1 - \rho_j^2) V_s^j} dB_s^j. \end{aligned}$$

Endly, we notice that by introducing  $I_t^j = \int_t^{t+\Delta t} V_s^j ds$  and  $G_1, G_2$  two standard normal variables independent with respect to everything that the following equality holds in law :

$$\begin{aligned} X_{t+\Delta t} = & X_t + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\rho_j}{\sigma_j} \left( V_{t+\Delta t}^j - V_t^j \right) - \frac{\rho_j b_j}{\sigma_j} \theta_j \Delta t + \left[ \frac{\rho_j b_j}{\sigma_j} - \frac{1}{2} \right] I_t^j \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^2 \sqrt{(1 - \rho_j^2) I_t^j} G_j. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to chose a way to discretize  $I_t^j$  and we choose to approximate it by  $I_t^j \approx \frac{\Delta t}{2} (V_{t+\Delta t}^j + V_t^j)$ . This way of doing is called the predictor corrector scheme according to [GP10]. Finally, our discretized process is the following :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{t+\Delta t} = & \hat{X}_t + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\rho_j}{\sigma_j} \left( V_{t+\Delta t}^j - V_t^j \right) - \frac{\rho_j b_j}{\sigma_j} \theta_j \Delta t \\ & + \left[ \frac{\rho_j b_j}{\sigma_j} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{\Delta t}{2} (V_{t+\Delta t}^j + V_t^j) \\ & + \sqrt{(1 - \rho_j^2) \frac{\Delta t}{2} (V_{t+\Delta t}^j + V_t^j)} G_j. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

It remains to work on the discretization of the variance process.

## 2 Variance process

The variance process is a CIR process. Many algorithms are known. We have implemented here four algorithms. The first one is the Exact Zhu (cf [J.Z08]), the second and the third one are respectively the 2nd and 3rd order Alfonsi schemes (cf [Alf10]), the fourth one is the Quadratic Exponential Martingale (cf [L.A08]).

### 2.1 Exact Zhu scheme

At each discretization step, we replace the increment of the original variance process by the square of a gaussian random variable with the same mean and the same variance as the increment.

### 2.2 2nd Order Alfonsi scheme

At each discretization step, we replace the increment of the original variance process by a binary random variable which matches the mean and the variance of the increment.

### 2.3 3rd Order Alfonsi scheme

At each discretization step, we replace the increment of the original variance process by a tri-valued random variable which matches the first three moments of the increment.

### 2.4 Quadratic Exponential scheme

At each discretization step, we replace the increment of the original variance process by a random variable with a proxy law close to the real one following [?].

## 3 Results

With the following parameters :

$S_0$	61.90	$r$	0.03
$V_0^1$	0.36	$V_0^2$	0.49
$\sigma_1$	0.1	$\sigma_2$	0.2
$b_1$	0.9	$b_2$	1.2
$\rho_1$	-0.5	$b_2$	-0.5
$\theta_1$	0.1	$\theta_2$	0.15

and for  $10^5$  simulations and 24 discretization steps by year, we obtain the following result :

Maturity Strike	1 $S_0$	1 $0.7S_0$	1 $1.3S_0$
<i>Fourier</i>	19.4569	27.6092	13.9299
<i>Zhu</i>	19.4579 $\pm 0.1096$	27.6030 $\pm 0.0667$	13.9275 $\pm 0.148$
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Alfonsi</i>	19.4654 $\pm 0.1097$	27.6079 $\pm 0.0668$	13.9374 $\pm 0.1481$
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> Alfonsi</i>	19.4 $\pm 0.1098$	27.5906 $\pm 0.0668$	13.8667 $\pm 0.1481$
<i>QEM</i>	19.5646 $\pm 0.1103$	27.7 $\pm 0.0673$	14.05 $\pm 0.1486$

  

Maturity Strike	10 $S_0$	10 $0.7S_0$	10 $1.3S_0$
<i>Fourier</i>	41.4006	45.2866	38.278
<i>Zhu</i>	41.4582 $\pm 0.1103$	45.318 $\pm 0.0786$	38.3587 $\pm 0.1394$
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Alfonsi</i>	41.2883 $\pm 0.1106$	45.1998 $\pm 0.0787$	38.1606 $\pm 0.1397$
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> Alfonsi</i>	41.3906 $\pm 0.1105$	45.282 $\pm 0.0787$	38.2641 $\pm 0.1397$
<i>QEM</i>	42.18 $\pm 0.11$	45.895 $\pm 0.0799$	39.1934 $\pm 0.1391$

## References

- [Alf10] A Alfonsi. High order discretization schemes for the CIR process: application to affine term structure and Heston models. *Math. Comp.*, 79(269):209–237, 2010. 2
- [GP10] P Gauthier and D Possamai. Efficient simulation of the double heston model. Technical report, Daiwa Capital Markets and Ecole Polytechnique, January 2010. 1
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