## Exercise sheet 9

## Exercise 9-1

Let  $s: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous process that follows the following stochastic differential equation:  $ds_t/dt = a \xi_t - b s_t$ . Here, a and b are non-negative constants and  $\xi$  is a stationary, white random field of unit variance, i.e.,  $\langle \xi_t \xi_r \rangle_{(\xi)} = \delta(t-r)$ . Let  $S = \langle ss^{\dagger} \rangle_{(s)}$  be the signal covariance.

- a) Assume for the moment  $s_0 = 0$ , b = 0, and  $t, t' \ge 0$ . Calculate  $S_{tt'}$ . Use  $S_{tt}$  to argue why this so-called Wiener process is a frequently used model for diffusive motion of a particle (2 points).
- **b)** Calculate the signal power spectrum for any a and b being non-negative. Try to explain with words why the spectral normalization and the appearing characteristic frequency depend on a and b the way they do (2 points).

<u>Hint</u>: Transform the differential equation to Fourier space.

## Exercise 9-2

Consider a field  $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{x,t}$  with a time domain and a one-dimensional spatial domain, following the stochastic differential equation

$$\partial_t \varphi = \kappa \Delta_x \varphi + \xi \tag{1}$$

with independent Gaussian noise contribution  $\xi$  of unit variance and constant  $\kappa$ .

- a) Calculate the auto-correlation  $\langle \varphi_{(\omega,k)}^* \varphi_{(\omega',k')} \rangle$  in its full harmonic domain (temporal and spatial Fourier basis) (2 points).
- b) Perform the inverse Fourier transformation in the time domain and give the expression of this auto-correlation in time spatial frequency domain  $\langle \varphi_{(t,k)}^* \varphi_{(t',k')} \rangle$  using the Residue theorem. (2 points)

## Exercise 9-3

Be  $s_t$  a stock price as a function of time t, which is believed to follow the Black-Scholes model

$$\frac{1}{s_t} \frac{\mathrm{d}s_t}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mu + \sigma \,\xi_t \tag{2}$$

with known and temporary constant drift rate  $\mu$  and volatility  $\sigma$ . The stochastic field  $\xi$  is a white noise Gaussian random field with unit dispersion.

- a) Find a variable  $x_t = x(s_t)$  which follows a drift free Wiener process  $(\dot{x}_t = \sigma \xi_t)$ . Give its probability distribution  $\mathcal{P}(x)$  (1 point).
- **b)** Use  $\mathcal{P}(x)$  to calculate the expected (actually the average) future stock price  $\bar{s}_t = \langle s_t \rangle_{(s_t | s_{t_0})}$ . Why does this depend on  $\sigma^2$  (2 points)?
- c) At time  $t_0 = 0$  a bank has given the guarantee to a customer (for a fee, of course) that she can buy one of these stocks at a specified later time t for at most the fixed price K, independent of its actual price  $s_t$  then. Calculate the expected (average) amount of money L the bank will need to invest at "stroke" time t to fulfill its obligation from this "European call option" (2 points).

d) Calculate now the minimal price C the bank has to ask for this call option in order not to loose any money on average. Consider that the bank has access to a risk-free interest rate r, which amplifies any amont of money C received at time  $t_0 = 0$  to  $C e^{rt}$  at a later time t. Find the most compact notation for this Black-Scholes option pricing formula by (i) using the property  $1 - \operatorname{erf}(x) = \operatorname{erf}(-x)$  for  $\operatorname{erf}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \mathcal{G}(x,1)$  and (ii) expressing the current stock price through  $S = \bar{s}_t e^{-rt}$ , the expected future value of the stock for the bank at present time (a good brain twister, isn't it?). Compare your result to the famous Black-Scholes formula

$$C = S\operatorname{erf}(d_1) - K\operatorname{e}^{-rt}\operatorname{erf}(d_2). \tag{3}$$

Argue why in the Black-Scholes world  $S = s_{t_0}$  is assumed (2 points).

e) [Only for future stock traders] Calculate the so-called "Greeks" (e.g., see Wikipedia), the derivatives of the option price C with respect to the various model parameters  $(\mu, \sigma^2, t, r, K,$  and S).