

ERRATA CORRIGE

9. Recarsi multidimensionali

P. 32

$$P(t, x_1, x_2) = e^{-r(T-t)} \sum_{\omega} \left(N \sim \frac{e^{i\omega(\frac{x_1 x_2}{K})} - (2r - \sigma_{1/2}^2 - \sigma_{2/2}^2)(T-t)}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2^2}} \right) =$$

$$= e^{-r(T-t)} \sum_{\omega} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{x_1 x_2}{K}) + (2r - \sigma_{1/2}^2 + \sigma_{2/2}^2)(T-t)}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2^2}} \right)$$

abbiamo scritto che $P(N > x) = P(N < -x) = \sum_{\omega} (-x)$

$$\text{e da } - \sin\left(\frac{x_1 x_2}{K}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{x_1 x_2}{K}\right)$$

calcolare un derivato di ~~per~~ finale $P(S_T^1, S_T^2) = S_T^1 + S_T^2$

$$\begin{aligned} P(t, x_1, x_2) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[S_T^1 + \overline{S_T^2} \mid \begin{array}{l} S_t^1 = x_1, \\ S_t^2 = x_2 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[S_t^1 e^{(r - \sigma_{1/2}^2)(T-t)} + \sigma_1 (\omega S_t^{1Q} - \omega S_t^{1Q}) \cdot \overline{\int_{S_t^2} e^{\frac{r_2}{2}(r - \sigma_{2/2}^2)(T-t) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2} (\omega S_t^{2Q} - \omega S_t^{2Q})} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{\frac{r_2}{2} \int_{S_t^2} \overline{S_t^2} (r - \rho^2)} (\omega S_t^{2Q} - \omega S_t^{2Q}) \mid \begin{array}{l} S_t^1 = x_1, \\ S_t^2 = x_2 \end{array} =$$

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$$= \overline{x_2} \int_{S_t^2} x_2 e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[e^{(r_1 + \frac{r_2}{2}\rho)(\omega S_t^{1Q} - \omega S_t^{1Q})} \right] \mathbb{E}^Q \left[e^{\frac{r_2}{2} \int_{S_t^2} \overline{S_t^2} (r - \rho^2)} (\omega S_t^{2Q} - \omega S_t^{2Q}) \right] =$$

$$e^{\frac{r_2}{2} \left(\frac{r_2}{2} \int_{S_t^2} \overline{S_t^2} (r - \rho^2) \right)^2 (T-t)}$$

$$x e^{(r - \sigma_{1/2}^2)(T-t)} e^{\frac{r_2}{2} \left(\frac{r_2}{2} \int_{S_t^2} \overline{S_t^2} (r - \rho^2) \right)^2 (T-t)}$$

$$f(t, x_1, x_2) = x_1 \int_{x_2} e^{\frac{x_2}{2}(r - \sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)(T-t)} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} + \frac{t+\sigma_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_2 \frac{P}{2} = \sigma_2^2 \left(\sigma_1 P - \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 \right)$$

~~$$- \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} + \frac{t+\sigma_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_2 \frac{P}{2}$$~~

~~$$- \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 + \frac{t+\sigma_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1\sigma_2 \frac{P}{2}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow f(t, x_1, x_2) = x_1 \int_{x_2} e^{\frac{x_2}{2}[r + \sigma_2(\sigma_1 P - \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2)](T-t)}$$

Calcoliamo se deve dare paragone di copertura: $f(t, x_1, x_2) = x_1 \int_{x_2} e^{-c(T-t)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = \int_{x_2} e^{-c(T-t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = \frac{x_1}{2} e^{-c(T-t)}$$

OSS: la quota in S^1 dà rende sto dal valore di σ_1^2 , mentre quello in S^2 dà rende dai valori di S^1 e S^2

calcolare se n'ano le quote in azioni di tipo 1 e di tipo 2 da detenerne nel portafoglio di copertura. Rendono se portafoglio $V(t, x_1, x_2) = -f(t, x_1, x_2) + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$ acq. neutrose (insomma rispetta alle variazioni di prezzo di entrambe le azioni)

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \alpha_1 = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}$$

APPROFONDIMENTO

Si può anche dimostrare che $f(t, x_1, x_2)$ risolve la PDE di valutazione di B&S bidimensionale

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + x_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \dots + x_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right|_{x_1^0, x_2^0}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right|_{x_1^0, x_2^0} + \dots + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right|_{x_1^0, x_2^0}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right|_{x_1^0}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right|_{x_1^0, x_2^0}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right|_{x_1^0, x_2^0} = 0$$

$$f(T, x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2)$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ ist nicht
durchführbar
für jeden Wert
 $t = 0$, quasi
termin in 0