

Source		Model		Option
	Model_Option		Archived Dynamic Tests	

bs1d_std_test

```

/* Variables needed for exercise time of american options */
  n_us: exercise time, it's an integer corresponding to the number of hedges
to be performed by the market maker before the exercise of the american
option.
  sigma_us: square deviation for the simulation of n_us in the case of a
gaussian random(see further).
  m_us: mean deviation for the simulation of n_us in the case of a gaussian
random(see further).

/* Variables needed for Brownian Bridge */
  Bridge: the brownian bridge is a brownian process which trajectory passes
by a wanted point at a wanted instant. (For further details on Brownian
Bridge, see the documentation of Dynamic Tests)
  d_Bridge: variation of the bridge between two periods of time.
  StockT1: value of the stock at time T1, this value is given by the user as
"Spot Target".
  BridgeT1: value of the bridge at time T1, this T1 is given by the user as
"Time Target" and BridgeT1 is deduced by the knowledge of StockT1.

/* Variables needed for graphic outputs */
  stock_array and pl_array are arrays of double which contain the values
of the stock and the P&L time after time.

/***** Initialization of the test's parameters *****/
  path_number: number of the different simulated stock's trajectories.
  hedge_number: number of hedging acts by the market maker.
  step_hedge:  $h = \frac{\text{Maturity-current\_date}}{\text{hedge\_number}}$ , period of time between two hedging
acts.
  cash_rate= $e^{rh}$ , interest rate yielded by the bank account over the period
of time h.

```

$stock_rate = e^{divid.h} - 1$, dividends rate yielded by owning the stock account.

$sigma \times \sqrt{h} = \sigma \sqrt{h}$.

$exp_trend \times h = e^{\left(\mu h - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} h\right)}$.

/* Determining exercise time for american option */

Here, we have chosen to simulate an exercise time for american option as following :

1. : If the option is european (the boolean equals 0), we set $n_us = hedge_number$ (exercise time is the maturity).
2. : If the option is american and if the boolean equals 1, we simulate the exercise time n_us as an integer uniform random in $[0 ; hedge_number]$.
3. : If the option is american and if the boolean equals 2, we simulate n_us as an integer gaussian random $N\left(\frac{hedge_number}{2}, \frac{hedge_number}{6}\right)$.

/* Some initialization for Brownian Bridge */

Here we initialize the parameters needed to simulate the brownian bridge.

/* Graphic outputs initializations and dynamical memory allocations */

We allocate dynamically some arrays to keep in the values needed for graphic outputs : stock's and P&L's trajectories.

/**** Trajectories of the stock *****/**

In this loop, we simulate $path_number$ different stock's trajectories and for each we calculate the corresponding P&L.

/* Calculating selling_price and delta */

We send informations like the current date and the option's type to the chosen method, and this last gives us the corresponding selling price and delta at initial time.

/* Calculating cash_account and stock_account */

With the selling price and the delta given before, we determine the first cash account : $cash_account = selling_price - delta * stock$. And the stock account equals $delta * stock$, in fact delta is the quantity of stock owned by the Market Maker.

/* Brownian Bridge initialization */

We set the initial value of the Brownian Bridge at zero, and H is an intermediate parameter which depends of the current and the target time, it's needed to calculate the Bridge's value.

/**** Dynamic Hedge *****/**

This loop calculates the amount of money at current time out of a cash amount *selling_price* and a sequence of buying/selling (hedging) of the underlying asset between time *initial_time* and current time, with no option deals any longer between these two dates.

/* Capitalization of cash_account and yielding dividends */

The cash_account is capitalized at the rate *cash_rate* defined before and dividends are yielded with the rate *stock_rate* defined before.

/* Calculating the new stock's value */

At each step of the loop we simulate the stock's value given by the Black&Scholes model.

1. The first mode is to calculate the new stock's value is to use the expression of the solution of the E.D.S. $dS_t = S_t(\mu dt + \sigma dB_t)$, it gives us : $S_{t+h} = S_t \times e^{\left(\mu h - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}h + \sigma\sqrt{h}G\right)}$ where $G \hookrightarrow N(0, 1)$.

2. The second consists in the decision to set the spot's value at S_{T1} at time $T1$, using the same formula as before but with a brownian bridge, the new stock's value is also calculated as follow : $S_{t+h} = S_t \times e^{\left(\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)h\right)} \times e^{\sigma\left((B_{T1}-B_t)H + \sqrt{h(1-H)} \times G\right)}$,

where B_{T1} is the value of the bridge at time $T1$, $H = \frac{h}{T1 - \text{current_time}}$, $h = \text{step_hedge}$ and $G \hookrightarrow N(0, 1)$. For further informations, please consult the document on Dynamic Tests.

/* Calculating the new selling_price and the new delta */

The same as before.

/* Calculating the new cash_account and the new stock_account */

$\text{new_cash_account} = \text{old_cash_account} - (\text{new_delta} - \text{old_delta}) * \text{stock}.$

/**** Last Hedge *****/**

That's the last step in the hedge process. Here, rather than using the `selling_price`, we simply use the pay-off known since the beginning : so we avoid all numerical problem of the last step of the loop for the reason that we are, at this time, nearby the maturity date and some numerical methods may cause a problem here.

/* Capitalization of cash_account and yielding dividends */

The same as before.

/* Calculating the last stock's value */

The same as before.

/* Capitalization of cash_account and calculating the P&L using the PayOff */

The capitalization is about the same as before (capitalization for a time step), the difference is that is capitalized to the maturity time in the case where the exercise time is before maturity (american option).

The P&L is finally calculated as follow : $P\&L = selling_price - \sum(previous_delta - delta) * stock - pay_off$. (For replication formula, please refer to the document on Dynamic Tests)

/* Selection of trajectories (Spot and P&L) for graphic outputs */

Here we select different noteworthy spot's trajectories : we keep stock's trajectories generating the minimal, the maximal and the average P&L. The aim is to display them to observe the behavior of the used pricing method in extrem situations.