

A predictor-corrector approach for pricing American options under three different models

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Loss-based Risk Measures

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Based on the joint work with
Sylvain Del Moral (Imperial College and Université Pierre et Marie Curie)
and Romain Deguest (EDHEC Business School)



Semiparametric Discretization for the Diffusion Process

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(A joint work with Lihong Zhang, Tsinghua University, China)

January 11, 2013



Turnpike Theorems for Utility Optimization Problem

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AQFC, NUS, 9-11 Jan 2013





Optimal Display of Limit Orders

On the interaction of upstairs and downstairs markets

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January 11, 2013

¹ in joint work with Gökhan Cebiroglu and Nikolaus H



Merton's Strategy (1969, 1971)

Investors

$$u(c) = \frac{c^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma}, \quad \gamma > 0, \gamma \neq 1$$

Optimal strategy is

$$\frac{\mu - r}{\gamma \sigma^2}$$

$$v \equiv \left(\frac{\gamma}{\beta - (1-\gamma) \left(r + (\mu - r)^2 / (2\gamma\sigma^2) \right)} \right)^{\gamma/(1-\gamma)}$$

6:05



BLACK-SCHOLES

- Call option: $(S_T - K)^+$
- Option payoff is $(S_T - K)^+$
- Assume no transaction costs
- Continuous trading, bank account pays $dS_t = \alpha S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$
- Continuously adjust stock holding to $\Delta(t, S_t)$ shares (financed using the bank account)
- Black & Scholes (JPE '73) showed that the value at $t^* = T - t$ before expiration is given

$$p^{BS}(t, S) = S\phi(d_1(t, S)) - Ke^{-rt^*}\phi(d_2(t, S))$$
$$\text{where } d_1(t, S) = \{\log(S/K) + rt^*\} / \sigma\sqrt{t^*} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma t^*$$

Adapted: Control Approach to Option Hedging (T.W. Lim)



$P(\text{win}) =$

Location, Location, Location: Econometrics of Asset Pricing with Spatial Interaction

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On Time Consistency in Efficiency of Discrete-Time Efficient Mean-Variance Policy in a Cone Constrained Market

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(Joint Work with Xiangyu Cui and Xun Li)

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The Chinese University of Hong Kong

January 10, 2013



Market Equilibria for Rank-Dependent Utilities with Heterogeneous Preferences

Xunyu Zhou

January 2013 @ AQFC/NUS



Esa Jokivuolle & Jussi Keppo

11:33



and Liquidity Preference

Luis Goncalves-Pinto
[joint with Min Dai and Jing Xu]

National University of Singapore

First Asian Quantitative Finance Conference
Singapore / January 10, 2013



First Passage Times of Two-Dimensional Motion

Steven Kou and Haowen Zhong

Columbia University and NUS

S. Kou and H. Zhong (CU and NUS)

First Passage Times



General form of utility maximization

The problem of utility maximization, in its most general form, can be formulated as follows

$$V^\xi := \sup_{\pi \in \mathcal{A}} \inf_{Q \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbf{E}^Q [U(X_T^\pi - \xi)]$$

\mathcal{A} : set of admissible trading strategies

\mathcal{P} : set of all possible models (probability measures)

U : utility function

X_T^π : liquidation value of a trading strategy π

ξ : liability at time T

- $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathbb{P}\}$: Merton(1969); Pliska(1986); El Karoui and Rouge (2000); Hu, Imkeller and Müller (2005)
- \mathcal{P} is dominated : Gilboa and Schmeidler (1989); Schied and (2005)



Observation model

and basis coefficients: $(\theta_k, T_k, k \in \mathcal{K})$
the observation model

$$x = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \theta_k T_k + \xi, \quad \xi \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1), \quad k = 1, \dots, m.$$

where ξ are i.i.d. noises with mean 0 and variance 1.
The sampling probability:

$$p_k = \frac{\theta_k^2}{\sum_{l \in \mathcal{K}} \theta_l^2} \quad \theta_k > 0, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}.$$

uniform sampling: $p_k = 1/K, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}.$



