

великого обсягу даних, а можливості обчислювальної техніки були досить обмеженими.

Ці проблеми було вирішено К.Йореско шляхом використання спеціальних алгоритмів для отримання оцінок коефіцієнтів за методом найбільшої правдоподібності. Назва створеного для цього програмного забезпечення [8] стала синонімом самого підходу моделювання.

Практичне застосування моделей призвело до виявлення ряду проблем, як прикладного, так і методологічного характеру. Основними з них є наступні: нелінійність зв'язків між латентними змінними; включення до моделей якісних ознак; адекватність методів оцінювання параметрів моделей даним досліджуваних процесів; вибір виду зв'язків між латентними і спостережуваними змінними; неоднорідність сукупностей, за якими досліджуються моделі; особливості застосування в конкретних прикладних дослідженнях.

Необхідність їх вирішення призвела до подальшого, *четвертого* і поточного етапу розвитку, – теоретичного і практичного узагальнення та подальшого розвитку. В останні 15 років відбувається подальший розвиток методології, що, власне, і отримала узагальнюючу назву "моделювання латентних змінних". Ця методологія містить моделювання структурними рівняннями в свою чергу, як складову, і ґрунтується на концептуальному визначенні латентної змінної як такої, для якої не існує вибіркової реалізації щонайменше для окремих спостережень у даній вибірці [3, с. 612]. В цей період здійснено як теоретичні узагальнення і розробки методологічного характеру [9], так і визначено практичні шляхи вирішення ряду проблем [4]. Подальший розвиток методів оцінювання та критеріїв перевірки адекватності моделей дозволило узагальнити ряд методів статистичного аналізу, що істотно поглиблює рівень розуміння соціально-економічних явищ при їх застосуванні.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MONTE CARLO METHOD IN OPTION VALUATION USING STATISTICAL PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE R

Автором детально розглянуто теорію методу Монте Карло та здійсненої практичну реалізацію засобами статистичної програмної мови R для європейських опціонів випущених на індекс DAX.

Ключові слова: метод Монте Карло, оцінка, вартість, опціони, мова R.

Автором детально рассмотрено теорию метода Монте Карло и проведено ее практическую реализацию средствами статистического программного языка R для европейских опционов выпущенных на индекс DAX.

Ключевые слова: метод Монте Карло, оценка, стоимость, опционы, язык R.

Author thoroughly examines Monte Carlo method theory and then implements it using statistical programming language R for European DAX option.

Keywords: Monte Carlo method, valuation, options, R language.

Recent decades global financial markets were followed by rapid growth of credit derivatives' turnover. A vast variety of products are present at the market, giving private and institutional investors ability to flexibly hedge their operations against different types of risks, which may contain interest rate and exchange rate exposures, uncertainty in future level of underlying asset's (stocks, commodities) prices etc.

Although, trading derivatives should be carried out carefully, while it can bring together with incomes considerably big losses, especially if a highly leveraged capital was used. In order to minimize operational losses and to prevent possible arbitrage opportunities, precise and adequate tools for pricing derivatives are in need.

Considerable amounts of research were dedicated to this question, which led to development of diverse

methodologies. Some of them, based on financial theories and relatively strict assumptions, give closed-form solutions (e.g. Black-Scholes model), while others are rather numerical methods like binomial option pricing model (Cox, Ross-Rubinstein), neural networks algorithm or Monte Carlo method.

Latter has proved itself as a good approach in valuation of derivative securities and a lot of researches were focused on this question by such scientists as John C. Hull, Alan White, Michael C. Fu, Jian-Qiang Hu, John R. Birge, Christian P. Robert, George Casella, George M. Jabbour, Yi-Kang Liu.

Throughout the paper we would like to discuss the main idea of Monte Carlo simulation approach and then move to practical implementation in programming environment R. Finally, using some real data of European options

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calculate respective prices and compare them with the results of Black-Scholes model.

Monte Carlo method is a simulation technique that, with the use of random numbers and probability, can give solutions to a problem in case it is infeasible or impossible to compute an exact result with a deterministic algorithm. This method was devised by Stanislaw Ulam and John von Neumann in 1940s during their work in nuclear weapon projects and was primarily intended to help them with their experiments in physics. Later on it became widely used in mathematics (e.g. evaluation of definitive integrals) and in variety of fields where modeled phenomena have significant uncertainty of inputs (such as risk modeling in business).

One of the first applications of this idea to derivative's pricing was done by Phelim Boyle in 1977. In that particular case these were European options, however later on Monte Carlo method appeared to be especially useful in valuation of exotic options (e.g. Asian options, Barrier options, American options).

This simulation is classified as a sampling method because the inputs are randomly generated from probability distributions to simulate the process of sampling from an actual population.

To explain given statement, let us first consider the case of a general random variable x , whose expected value $E[x] = \mu$ and variance $Var[x] = \sigma^2$ are unknown. We are interested in finding these values and we are able to generate independent samples of x using some pseudo-random number generator.

From the Law of Large Numbers we know, that computing average value of relevantly large number of samples can give us quite a good approximation to the needed unknown parameter $E[x] = \mu$. So, for example, given the independent random variables $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ identically distributed with x , the value

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

can be a good approximation to μ . It is easy to see that this estimator is unbiased (while $E[\mu_n] = \mu$). Following this we can estimate variance, using estimated value μ_n :

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_n)^2}{n}$$

Or for nonbiased case:

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_n)^2}{n - 1}$$

Following Central Limit Theorem, we can state that:

$$\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \right) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \xrightarrow{d} N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\mu_n - \mu \xrightarrow{d} N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

As a result we can build a 95% confidence interval for unknown parameter μ :

$$P\left(\mu_n - \frac{1,96\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \mu_n + \frac{1,96\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0,95$$

Or replacing unknown σ with an estimated value σ_n we receive interval in which unknown value μ lies with probability 95%:

$$\left[\mu_n - \frac{1,96\sigma_n}{\sqrt{n}}; \mu_n + \frac{1,96\sigma_n}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

This analysis gives us some basic notion about Monte Carlo method for approximating unknown parameter μ . Firstly we take n independent samples and calculate μ_n . Then by calculating σ_n we can build confidence intervals of the true parameter μ . As far as the number of samples n grows, the more shrinks the confidence interval.

Similarly looks the problem of evaluating definite integral. Monte Carlo approach can help us to find solution, especially if closed-form formula is hard to compute or even does not exist.

To illustrate it, let us assume that we need to calculate such an integral:

$$I_g = \int_A g(x) f(x) dx$$

where $g(x)$ is an arbitrary function and $f(x)$ is some density function. Basically this integral is a mean $E[g(x)]$, where x is distributed with probability density function $f(x)$ over a support A .

Analogously to previous example, this integral can be evaluated by generating n sample values of x_i having probability density function $f(x)$, then finding correspondent values $g(x_i)$ and averaging them to produce the Monte Carlo estimate:

$$\hat{I}_g = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i)$$

This results in such an unbiased variance estimator:

$$\hat{\sigma}_b^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (g(x_i) - \hat{I}_g)^2$$

and in the same way, Central Limit Theorem together with the Law of Large numbers shows us that:

$$\hat{I}_g - I_g \xrightarrow{d} N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

Our error $\hat{I}_g - I_g$ of Monte Carlo integral value estimate is also approximately normally distributed with mean 0 and variance $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$, while latter converges to zero with a growing sample size n .

Now we are ready to move on to option valuation with the help of Monte Carlo simulation. Further on we would talk about European call options, while they are quite a good basic example, however similar logic is applicable to more complex derivative products as American, Exotic options etc.

Option value of a European call at the present point of time is the discounted payoff that we would receive at the time of maturity and we can write it down as [5]:

$$C(S, \tau) = e^{-r\tau} E[\max(0, S_\tau - K) | S_t = S]$$

Where τ – time to maturity, r – risk-free rate, S_τ – stock price at the maturity time, K – option's strike price and S_t denotes the spot price at the given point of time.

Considering the fact, that conditional distribution of S_τ given $S_t = S$ is lognormal with parameters $\log(S) + \left(b - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)\tau$ and $\sigma^2\tau$, the above expectation we can rewrite in terms of integral in such a way:

$$C(S, \tau) = e^{-r\tau} \int_0^\infty \max(0, x - K) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma\sqrt{\tau x}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[\log x - \left\{\log S + \left(b - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)\tau\right\}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2\tau}\right\} dx$$

As one can see, this integral looks close to that we have been speaking about a previously: given the payoff function

$$g(x) = \max(0, x - K) \text{ and correspondent probability density function } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma\sqrt{\tau x}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[\log x - \left\{\log S + \left(b - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)\tau\right\}\right]^2}{2\sigma^2\tau}\right\}.$$

Thus it can be evaluated with the use of Monte Carlo.

Our algorithm can be described with such sequence of steps:

- generate n random sample values $z_i \sim N(0,1)$;
- calculate respective stock price at the maturity time

$$S_\tau^i = S_0 e^{\left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)T + \sigma\sqrt{T}z_i} \quad [5];$$

- find discounted payoff with given stock price $C_i = e^{-r\tau} \max(0, S_\tau^i - K)$;

- calculate the expected value $\hat{C}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$, which

would be our estimator for the price of the option at the present point of time.

Above presented steps can be nicely calculated with the use of statistical programming language R. Latter gains recently a lot of attention and popularity among scientists and statisticians, while it is light and free-to-use environment.

Functions that we would need are included in fOptions package which belongs to the R-metrics project [9].

Firstly we enter our input values that describe option, whose price we want to estimate (we consider that there are 252 trading days in a year):

```
S <- 4948.5; K <- 4850
Time <- 0.02778; sigma <- 0.17529; r <- 0.02091
delta.t <- 1/252; pathLength <- floor (Time/delta.t)
```

Next, we generate samples of random numbers z_i that would drive the movement of our stock price till the maturity time. In this code *morm.pseudo* generator is applied, that gives us normal pseudo random numbers, however, also low-discrepancy sequences can be used like Sobol or Halton, which would result in quasi-Monte Carlo method [4].

```
Innovations = function(mcSteps, pathLength, init) {
innovations = rnorm.pseudo(mcSteps, pathLength, init)
innovations
}
```

Recalling the formula $S_\tau^i = S_0 e^{\left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)T + \sigma\sqrt{T}z_i}$ we are ready to write down the function that would calculate the random stock price paths:

```
wienerPath = function(random_sample) {
path = (r-sigma*sigma/2)*delta.t +
sigma*sqrt(delta.t)*random_sample
path
}
```

Also we need a function to calculate our payoffs for every single path the stock price goes. While in this paper we consider European calls, resulted code would look somehow like this:

```
plainVanillaPayoff = function(path) {
ST = S*exp(sum(path))
payoff = exp(-r*Time)*max(ST-K, 0)
payoff
}
```

Now we move to the core function from this package, which actually integrates all previous procedures together and calculates the whole Monte Carlo mechanism.

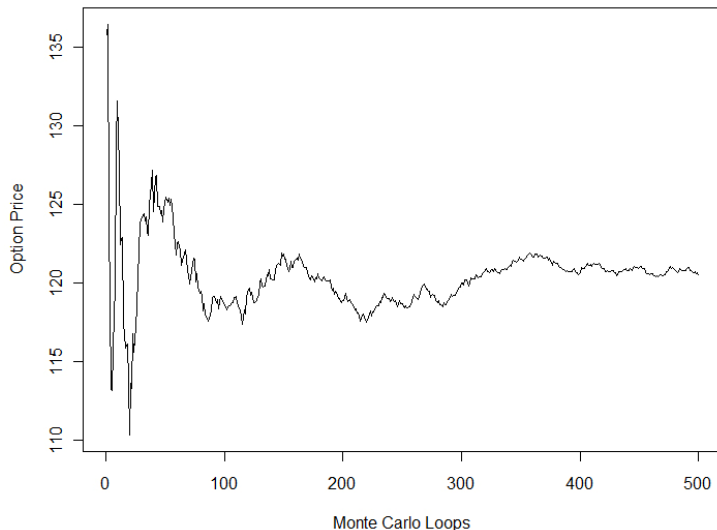
```
mc = MonteCarloOption(delta.t = delta.t, pathLength =
pathLength, mcSteps = 5000, mcLoops = 1000, init =
TRUE, innovations.gen = Innovations, path.gen =
wienerPath, payoff.calc = plainVanillaPayoff, antithetic =
TRUE, standardization = FALSE, trace = TRUE)
```

In each loop random stock price paths are generated (*mcSteps* in total) using standard normal random samples z_i we have drawn previously (called "innovations" in the code). Payoffs are calculated for each of these paths, then they are averaged and we get the option price for this single loop. Such an algorithm is performed *mcLoops* times, and the final option price would be the average of the option price estimations obtained in each of the loops.

Parameter *antithetic* corresponds to the usage of antithetic variates method. Normally the error has a square root convergence $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ speed, which leads to a need of

large number of sample paths in order to get significantly small errors. In order to overcome this problem antithetic variates are used to reduce the variance that results in a less number of simulations needed [1].

The evolution of the option price, depending on the number of loops already processed, can be illustrated with the *Plot.1*. One can observe, that the more loops we execute, the more option price converges to the true value.



Plot.1. European DAX call option price evolution

In order to conduct comparison of this simulation technique with Black-Scholes model we took some real data, which was provided by the Center for Applied Statistics and Economics at the Humboldt University of Berlin [8]. Database contained several years of history of the European style DAX call options that were traded at the

EUREX stock exchange. Among them we have randomly chosen several to illustrate our question of interest.

For each of the options we calculated the Monte Carlo price with parameters $mcSteps=5000$, $mcLoops=1000$ and the Black-Scholes price. Detailed information about the options as far as calculated prices you can observe at the Table 1.

Table 1. Monte Carlo estimation of European DAX call options

Trading day	Volatility	Time to maturity	Strike price	Spot price	Risk-free rate	Monte Carlo price	Black-Scholes price
02.09.2005	0.14102	0.03889	4850	4832.11348	0.02091	44.61098	47.00066
06.09.2005	0.13631	0.12521	5000	4960.53858	0.02095	81.91368	82.99559
09.09.2005	0.12953	0.01944	4950	4989.02479	0.02092	56.68247	59.99555
12.09.2005	0.55742	0.01111	4400	5029.90874	0.02091	629.9472	631.9995
19.09.2005	0.24552	0.08889	4500	4873.86792	0.02093	402.7712	405.0027
21.09.2005	0.14271	0.08333	5000	4899.53358	0.02092	42.72371	43.49781
27.09.2005	0.15029	0.06667	4950	4967.98185	0.02097	89.12414	89.80347
30.09.2005	0.14321	0.05833	5200	5040.84716	0.02101	17.75148	18.98607

Selected options have different parameters such as time to maturity, volatility, strike price, spot price that resulted in differences between their prices. Comparing results from Black-Scholes model and Monte Carlo simulation we can summarize that latter has given us accurate values that are close to true ones and can serve as a good approximations.

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СТАТИСТИЧНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ПОКАЗНИКІВ ВІДТВОРЕННЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ АВТОНОМНОЇ РЕСПУБЛІКИ КРИМ

За результатами моделювання показників відтворення населення визначено періоди формування демографічної ситуації в Криму. Зіставлення бета-коефіцієнтів дозволило оцінити внесок кожного фактора в результативний показник за різних періодів відтворення.

Ключові слова: природне відтворення населення, демографічні моделі, трендові моделі.

Построены модели, характеризующие общий прирост (снижение) численности населения региона (на примере Автономной Республики Крым) в зависимости от периода воспроизводства; устойчивого развития, кризисного состояния и улучшения. Рассчитано влияние каждого фактора в общий прирост (снижение).

Ключевые слова: природное воспроизводство населения, демографические модели, трендовые модели.

The modeling of general growth of Crimean population is done during three periods of reproduction process development: of the past development, crises state and the period of reproduction process improvement, every factor contribution into resulting process is given.

Keywords: natural reconstruction of the population, demographic forecast, trend model.

Взаємозв'язки між демографічними явищами та процесами, а, відповідно, і між параметрами демографічної

ситуації в регіоні належать до стохастичних, зокрема, кореляційних зв'язків, при яких зміна середнього значення