

Interest Rate Modelling and Derivative Pricing, WS 2018/19

Exercise 7

1. Convergence of Monte-Carlo Method

Consider the pricing of a 10y expiry into 10y maturity coupon bond call option (i.e. bond payments in 11y, 12y, ..., 20y). Choose interest rates such that the (forward) bond is at-the-money and calculate the option price in a Hull White model via analytic formula. Also set up the coupon bond option as Bermudan option with a single exercise and use Monte-Carlo method to calculate the option price.

- (a) Analyse the convergence of the Monte-Carlo method to the analytical option price for increasing number of paths.
- (b) How does the convergence change if you change the Hull White model volatility and mean reversion?

2. Accuracy of American Monte-Carlo Methods

Consider the pricing of a 10y expiry into 10y maturity Bermudan coupon bond call option with annual call right. (i.e. bond payments in 11y, 12y, ..., 20y, exercises in 10y, 11y, ..., 19y). Choose interest rates such that the (forward) bond is at-the-money. Calculate a reference option price in a Hull White model via PDE (or density integration) method with high accuracy. Also calculate the Bermudan option price using American Monte-Carlo method.

- (a) Analyse the convergence of the Monte-Carlo method to the reference option price for increasing number of paths.
- (b) How does the price change if you change the max. polynomial order for regression?
- (c) How does the price change depending on regression on the continuation value compared to regression on the exercise decision only?
- (d) Add a modified American Monte-Carlo method that uses the following basis functions:
 - i. a swap rate $S(T_E)$ from exercise to final maturity (i.e. co-terminal swap rate), and
 - ii. the term $[S(T_E) - K]^+$, where K is the fixed rate of the underlying coupon bond.

Analyse the impact on the pricing for increasing max. polynomial order for regression. How does the pricing compare to the state variable approach?