Implied Volatility using Python's Pandas Library



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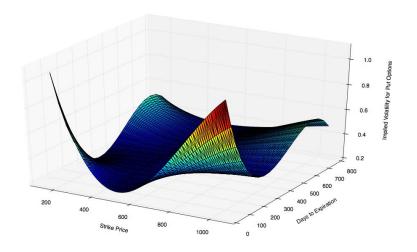
March 6th 2014



Experts in numerical algorithms and HPC services

Overview

- Introduction
- Motivation
- Python
- Pandas
- Implied Volatility
 - Timings in python
 - Different Volatility Curves
 - Fitting data points





Numerical Algorithms Group

- Not-for-profit organization committed to research & development
- NAG provides mathematical and statistical algorithm libraries and services widely used in industry and academia
- Library code written and contributed by some of the world's most renowned mathematicians and computer scientists
- NAG Libraries available in C, MATLAB, .NET, Fortran, Java,
 SMP/Multicore, Excel, Python



NAG Library Contents

- Root Finding
- Summation of Series
- Quadrature
- Ordinary Differential Equations
- Partial Differential Equations
- Numerical Differentiation
- Integral Equations
- Mesh Generation
- Interpolation
- Curve and Surface Fitting
- Optimization
- Approximations of Special Functions

- Dense Linear Algebra
- Sparse Linear Algebra
- Correlation & Regression Analysis
- Multivariate Methods
- Analysis of Variance
- Random Number Generators
- Univariate Estimation
- Nonparametric Statistics
- Smoothing in Statistics
- Contingency Table Analysis
- Survival Analysis
- Time Series Analysis
- Operations Research



Motivation

- Data available from CBOE:
 - https://www.cboe.com/delayedquote/QuoteTableDow nload.aspx



Motivation

Data available from CBOE:

```
AAPL (APPLE INC),531.03,+3.27,
Mar 04 2014 @ 12:18 ET, Bid, 531.03, Ask, 531.21, Size, 5x1, Vol, 3803030,
Calls, Last Sale, Net, Bid, Ask, Vol, Open Int, Puts, Last Sale, Net, Bid, Ask, Vol, Open Int,
14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL1407C400),132.00,0.0,130.10,132.00,0,3,14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL14070400),0.01,0
14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL1407C400-4),0.0,0.0,129.35,133.05,0,3,14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL14070400-4),0.0,0
14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL1407C400-8),0.0,0.0,130.10,132.00,0,3,14 Mar 400.00 (AAPL14070400-8),0.02,0
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```



Python

- Why use python?
 - Cheap
 - Easy to learn
 - Powerful



Python

- Why use python?
 - Cheap
 - Easy to learn
 - Powerful
- Why use python over R?
 - "I would rather do math in a programming language than programming in a math language."



Python

- What python has:
 - Many built-in powerful packages
 - OO programming
 - Classes
 - Base + Derived Classes
 - Plotting

- What python does not have:
 - Multiple constructors
 - Pointers
 - **—** 555



numpy

- Has made numerical computing much easier in recent years.
- numpy matrices / arrays
- numpy.linalg
- Behind many of these functions are LAPACK + BLAS!



scipy

- Special functions (scipy.special)
- Integration (scipy.integrate)
- Optimization (scipy.optimize)
- Interpolation (scipy.interpolate)
- Fourier Transforms (scipy.fftpack)
- Signal Processing (scipy.signal)
- Linear Algebra (scipy.linalg)
- Sparse Eigenvalue Problems with ARPACK

- Compressed Sparse Graph Routines scipy.sparse.csgraph
- Spatial data structures and algorithms (scipy.spatial)
- Statistics (scipy.stats)
- Multidimensional image processing (scipy.ndimage)



nag4py

- nag4py (The NAG Library for Python)
- Built on top of NAG C Library + Documentation
- 1600 NAG functions easily accessible from python
- 15 examples programs to help users call NAG functions

from nag4py.c05 import c05ayc

from nag4py.util import NagError,Nag_Comm



pandas

- Data Analysis Package
- Many nice built in functions
- Common tools:
 - Series / DataFrame
 - Reading + Writing CSVs
 - Indexing, missing data, reshaping
 - Common time series functionality

(Examples)



 Black Scholes Formula for pricing a call/put option is a function of 6 variables:

$$-C(S_0, K, T, \sigma, r, d) = S_0 N(d_1) - Ke^{-rT} N(d_2)$$

Where

$$-d_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \left[ln\left(\frac{S}{K}\right) + T\left(r \pm \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \right]$$

-N(x) = Standard Normal CDF



- We can observe the following in the market:
- $C(S_0, K, T, \sigma, r, d) = C$
- But what is σ ?
- $\sigma_{imp} \to C_{BS}(S_0, K, T, \sigma_{imp}, r, d) = Market Price$



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- Does σ_{imp} exist?

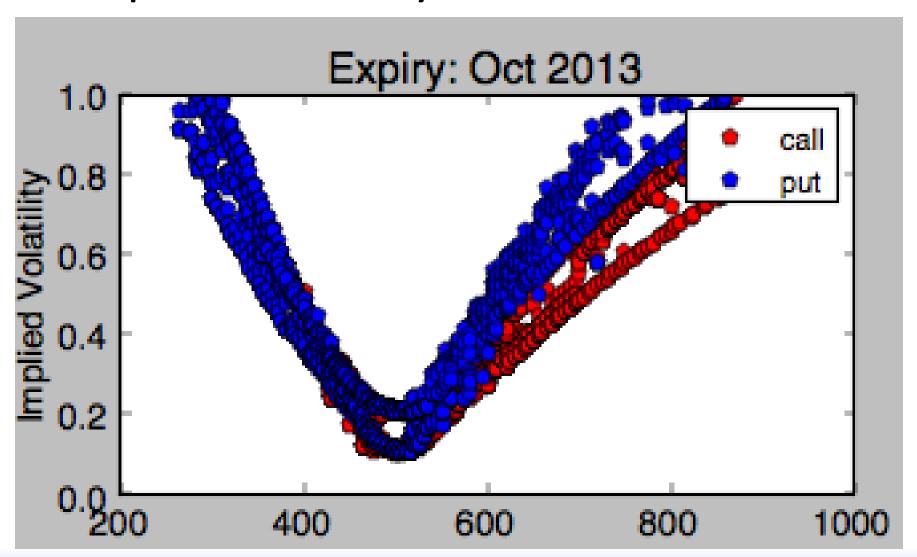


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- But what is σ?
- $\sigma_{imp} \to C_{BS}(S_0, K, T, \sigma_{imp}, r, d) = Market Price$
- Does σ_{imp} exist?
 - Yes

(Examples)



Implied Volatility – Different Curves?





Implied Volatility – Different Curves?

No hyphen or letter present = Composite

A = AMEX American Stock Exchange

B = BOX Boston Stock Exchange - Options

E = CBOE Chicago Board Options Exchange

I = BATS

J = NASDAQ OMX BX

O = NASDAQ OMX

P = NYSE Arca

X = PHLX Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Y = C2 Exchange

4 = Miami Options Exchange

8 = ISE International Securities Exchange



- Reasons for skews/smiles?
 - Risk Preferences
 - Fat tailed distributions



Method	Timing
fsolve + python BSM	
fsolve + NAG BSM	
nag4py	
NAG C	



Method	Timing
fsolve + python BSM	~60 seconds
fsolve + NAG BSM	
nag4py	
NAG C	



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Method	Timing
fsolve + python BSM	~60 seconds
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NAG C	



Method	Timing
fsolve + python BSM	~60 seconds
fsolve + NAG BSM	~10 seconds
nag4py	~3 seconds
NAG C	~.15 seconds



Method	Timing
fsolve + python BSM	~60 seconds
fsolve + NAG BSM	~10 seconds
nag4py	~3 seconds
NAG C	~.15 seconds

- Derivatives?
- We have the derivative, vega

•
$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \sigma} = S * T * N'(d_1)$$



Fitting Data Points

- In our script we had k = l = 3...
 - What if we try different values?



Fitting Data Points

- In our script we had k = l = 3...
 - What if we try different values?
 - Poor results, can we do better?
 - Two dimensional spline



Thank You

Questions?

- Further reading see:
- http://pandas.pydata.org/
- http://www.nag.co.uk/python.asp
- http://blog.nag.com/2013/10/implied-volatility-using-pythonspandas.html

