Package ‘ragtop’

October 14, 2022

Type Package
Title Pricing Equity Derivatives with Extensions of Black-Scholes
Version 1.1.1
Date 2020-02-29
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Depends limSolve (>= 1.5.5.1), futile.logger (>= 1.4.1), R (>= 2.10), methods (>= 3.2.2)
Suggests testthat, roxygen2, knitr, rmarkdown, reshape2, stringr, ggplot2, MASS, RColorBrewer, BondValuation, R.cache, Quandl
License GPL (>= 2)
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData TRUE
VignetteBuilder knitr
RoxygenNote 7.0.2
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-03-03 09:00:02 UTC
topics documented:

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**accelerated_coupon_value**

Present value of coupons according to an acceleration schedule

**Description**

Compute "present" value as of time t for coupons that would otherwise have been paid up to time acceleration_t, in the case of accelerated coupon provisions for forced conversions (or sometimes even unforced ones).

**Usage**

```r
accelerated_coupon_value(
  t,
  coupons_df,
  discount_factor_fcn,
  acceleration_t = Inf
)
```

**Arguments**

- **t**
  - The time toward which all coupons should be present valued
- **coupons_df**
  - A data.frame of details for each coupon. It should have the columns payment_time and payment_size.
- **discount_factor_fcn**
  - A function specifying how the contract says future coupons should be discounted for this instrument in case the acceleration clause is triggered
- **acceleration_t**
  - Time limit, up to which coupons will be accelerated

**See Also**

Other Bond Coupons: `coupon_value_at_exercise()`, `value_from_prior_coupons()`
Other Bond Coupon Acceleration: `coupon_value_at_exercise()`
adjust_for_dividends

Find the sum of time-adjusted dividend values and adjust grid prices according to their size in the given interval

Description

Analyze dividends to find ones paid in the interval \((t, t+dt]\). Form present value as of time \(t\) for them, and then use spline interpolation to adjust instrument values accordingly.

Usage

```r
adjust_for_dividends(grid_values, t, dt, r, h, S, S0, dividends)
```

Arguments

- `grid_values`: A matrix with one row for each level of \(S\) and one column per set of \(S\)-associated instrument values
- `t`: Time after this timestep has been taken
- `dt`: Interval to end of timestep
- `r`: Risk-free interest rate
- `h`: Default intensities
- `S`: Underlying equity values for the grid
- `S0`: Time zero price of the base equity
- `dividends`: A data frame with columns `time`, `fixed`, and `proportional`. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to `fixed + proportional * S / S0`

Value

An object like `grid_values` with entries modified according to the dividends

See Also

Other Dividends: `shift_for_dividends()`, `time_adj_dividends()`
American-Exercise Options

Description

Use a control-variate scheme to simultaneously estimate the present values of a collection of one or more American-exercise options under a default model with survival probabilities not linked to equity prices.

Usage

```r
american(
  callput,
  S0,
  K,
  time,
  const_short_rate = 0,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
  survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) },
  default_intensity_fcn = function(t, S, ...) { const_default_intensity + 0 * S },
  ..., num_time_steps = 100,
  structure_constant = 2,
  std devs_width = 5
)
```

Arguments

- `callput` 1 for calls, -1 for puts (may be a vector of the same)
- `S0` initial underlying price
- `K` strike (may be a vector)
- `time` Time from 0 until expiration (may be a vector)
- `const_short_rate` A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case `discount_factor_fcn` is not given
- `const_default_intensity` A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case `default_intensity_fcn` is not given
- `discount_factor_fcn` A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t
survival_probability_fcn

(Implied argument) A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t. E.g. with a constant volatility $s$ this takes the form $(T - t)s^2$. Should be matched to default_intensity_fcn

default_intensity_fcn

A function for computing default intensity occurring at a given time, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments t, S. Should be matched to survival_probability_fcn

Further arguments passed on to find_present_value

num_time_steps Number of steps to use in the grid solver. Can usually be set quite low due to the control variate scheme.

structure_constant The maximum ratio between time intervals $dt$ and the square of space intervals $dz^2$

std_devs_width The number of standard deviations, in $\sigma \sqrt{T}$ units, to incorporate into the grid

Details

The scheme uses find_present_value() to price the options and their European-exercise equivalents. It then compares the latter to black-scholes formula output and uses the results as an error correction on the prices of the American-exercise options.

Value

A vector of estimated option present values

See Also

Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: american_implied_volatility(), black_scholes_on_term_structures(), blackscholes(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Other American Exercise Equity Options: american_implied_volatility(), control_variate_pairs()

Examples

american(PUT, S0=100, K=110, time=0.77, const_short_rate = 0.06, const_volatility=0.20, num_time_steps=200)

american(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, time=1, const_short_rate=0.025, variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) { # Term structure of vola
  0.45^2 * (T - t) + 0.15^2 * max(0, T-0.25)
})
AmericanOption-class

A standard option contract allowing for early exercise at the choice of the option holder

Description

A standard option contract allowing for early exercise at the choice of the option holder

Methods

- **optionality_fcn(v, ...)** Return a version of v at time t corrected for any optionality conditions.
- **recovery_fcn(v, S, t, ...)** Return recovery value, given non-default values v at time t. Subclasses may be more elaborate, this method simply returns 0.0.

american_implied_volatility

*Implied volatility of an american option with equity-independent term structures*

Description

Use the grid solver to generate american option values under a default model with survival probabilities not linked to equity prices. and run them through a bisective root search method until a constant volatility matching the provided option price has been found.

Usage

```r
american_implied_volatility(
  option_price,
  callput,
  S0,
  K,
  time,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) },
  default_intensity_fcn = function(t, S, ...) { const_default_intensity + 0 * S },
  ...,
  num_time_steps = 30,
  structure_constant = 2,
  std_devs_width = 5,
  relative_tolerance = 1e-04,
  max.iter = 100,
  max_vola = 4
)
```
**Arguments**

- **option_price**: Option price to match
- **callput**: 1 for calls, -1 for puts
- **S0**: An initial stock price, for setting grid scale
- **K**: Strike
- **time**: Time from 0 until expiration
- **const_default_intensity**: A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case `default_intensity_fcn` is not given
- **survival_probability_fcn**: (Implied argument) A function for probability of survival, with arguments $T, t$ and $T > t$.
- **default_intensity_fcn**: A function for computing default intensity occurring at a given time, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments $t, S$. Should be matched to `survival_probability_fcn`
- **...**: Additional arguments to be passed on to `implied_volatility_with_term_struct` and `american`
- **num_time_steps**: Minimum number of time steps in the grid
- **structure_constant**: The maximum ratio between time intervals $dt$ and the square of space intervals $dz^2$
- **std_devs_width**: The number of standard deviations, in $\sigma \sqrt{T}$ units, to incorporate into the grid
- **relative_tolerance**: Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition
- **max.iter**: Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed
- **max_vola**: Maximum volatility to try

**Value**

Estimated volatility

**See Also**

- `implied_volatility_with_term_struct` for implied volatility of European options under the same conditions, `american` for the underlying pricing algorithm
- Other Implied Volatilities: `equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `fit_variance_cumulation()`, `implied_jump_process_volatility()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`, `implied_volatility()`
- Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: `american()`, `blackscholes_on_term_structures()`, `blackscholes()`, `equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `implied_volatilities_with_risk_neutral()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`, `implied_volatility()`
- Other American Exercise Equity Options: `american()`, `control_variate_pairs()`
Examples

american_implied_volatility(25,CALL,S0=100,K=100,time=2.2,
const_short_rate=0.03, num_time_steps=5)
df250 = function(t) ( exp(-0.02*t)*exp(-0.03*max(0,t-1.0))) # Simple term structure
df25 = function(T,t){df250(T)/df250(t)} # Relative discount factors
american_implied_volatility(25,-1,100,100,2.2,
discount_factor_fcn=df25, num_time_steps=5)

--

blackscholes Vectorized Black-Scholes pricing of european-exercise options

Description

Price options according to the famous Black-Scholes formula, with the optional addition of a jump-
to-default intensity and discrete dividends.

Usage

blackscholes(
callput,
S0,
K,
r,
time,
vola,
default_intensity = 0,
divrate = 0,
borrow_cost = 0,
dividends = NULL
)

Arguments

callput 1 for calls, -1 for puts
S0 initial underlying price
K strike
r risk-free interest rate
time Time from 0 until expiration
vola Default-free volatility of the underlying
default_intensity hazard rate of underlying default
divrate A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates
borrow_cost A continuous rate for stock borrow costs
dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the
given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted
to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.
Details
Note that if the default_intensity is set larger than zero then put-call parity still holds. Greeks are reduced according to cumulated default probability.
All inputs must either be scalars or have the same nonscalar shape.

Value
A list with elements
- Price The present value(s)
- Delta Sensitivity to underlying price
- Vega Sensitivity to volatility

See Also
Other European Options: black_scholes_on_term_structures(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()
Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: american_implied_volatility(), american(), black_scholes_on_term_structures(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Examples
blackscholes(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, r=0.03, time=1, # -1 is a PUT vola=0.5, default_intensity=0.07)

black_scholes_on_term_structures
Black-Scholes pricing of european-exercise options with term structure arguments

Description
Price an option according to the famous Black-Scholes formula, with the optional addition of a jump-to-default intensity and discrete dividends. Volatility and rates may be provided as constants or as 2+ parameter functions with first argument T corresponding to maturity and second argument t corresponding to model date.

Usage
black_scholes_on_term_structures(
callput,
const_volatility = 0.5,
const_short_rate = 0,
const_default_intensity = 0,
discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) },
variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) { const_volatility^2 * (T - t) },
dividends = NULL,
borrow_cost = 0,
dividend_rate = 0
)

Arguments

callput I for calls, -1 for puts
S0 initial underlying price
K strike
time Time from 0 until expiration
const_volatility A constant to use for volatility in case variance_cumulation_fcn is not given
const_short_rate A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn is not given
const_default_intensity A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case default_intensity_fcn is not given
discount_factor_fcn A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t
survival_probability_fcn A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t. E.g. with a constant volatility s this takes the form (T - t)s^2.
variance_cumulation_fcn A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t. E.g. with a constant volatility s this takes the form (T - t)s^2.
dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.
borrow_cost A continuous rate for stock borrow costs
dividend_rate A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates

Details

Any term structures will be converted to equivalent constant arguments by calling them with the arguments (time, 0).
CallableBond-class

See Also
Other European Options: blackscholes(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()
Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: american_implied_volatility(), american(), blackscholes(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Examples
black_scholes_on_term_structures(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, time=1,
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) {
    exp(-0.03 * (T - t))
  },
  survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) {
    exp(-0.07 * (T - t))
  },
  variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) {
    0.45 ^ 2 * (T - t)
  })

CALL

Constant CALL for defining option contracts

Description
Constant CALL for defining option contracts

Usage
CALL

Format
An object of class numeric of length 1.

CallableBond-class

Callable (and putable) corporate or government bond.

Description
When a bond is emphcallable, the issuer may choose to pay the call price to the bond holder and end the life of the contract.

Details
When a bond is emphputable, the bond holder may choose to force the issuer pay the put price to the bond holder thus ending the life of the contract.
construct_implicit_grid_structure

Fields

  calls  A data.frame of details for each call. It should have the columns call_price and effective_time.
  puts  A data.frame of details for each put. It should have the columns put_price and effective_time.

Methods

  critical_times()  Important times in the life of this instrument for simulation and grid solvers

Description

Infer a reasonable structure for our implicit grid solver based on the voltime, structure constant, and requested grid width in standard deviations.

Usage

construct_implicit_grid_structure(
  tenors,
  M,
  S0,
  K,
  c,
  sigma,
  structure_constant,
  std_devs_width,
  min_z_width = 0
)

Arguments

  tenors  Tenors of instruments to be treated on this grid
  M  Minimum number of timesteps on this grid
  S0  An initial stock price, for setting grid scale
  K  An instrument reference stock price, for setting grid scale
  c  A continuous stock drift rate
  sigma  Volatility of diffusion process (without jumps to default)
  structure_constant  The maximum ratio between time intervals dt and the square of space intervals dz^2
  std_devs_width  The number of standard deviations, in sigma * sqrt(T) units, to incorporate into the grid
  min_z_width  Minimum grid width, in log space
construct_tridiagonals

Matrix entries for implicit numerical differentiation using Neumann boundary conditions

Description

Matrix entries for implicit numerical differentiation using Neumann boundary conditions

Usage

construct_tridiagonals(sigma, structure_constant, drift)

Arguments

sigma Volatility of diffusion process (without jumps to default)
structure_constant The ratio between time interval \( dt \) and the square of space interval \( dz^2 \)
drift Vector of drift rate of underlying equity grid points, including induced drift from default intensity
Value

A list with elements super, diag and sub containing the superdiagonal, diagonal and subdiagonal of the implicit timestep differencing matrix

---

**control_variate_pairs  Form instrument objects for vanilla options**

Description

Form a list twice as long as the longest of the arguments callput, K, time whose first half consists of AmericanOption objects and second half consists of EuropeanOption objects having the same exercise specification

Usage

\[
\text{control_variate_pairs}(\text{callput}, K, \text{time})
\]

Arguments

- **callput**: 1 for calls, -1 for puts
- **K**: strike
- **time**: Time from 0 until expiration

See Also

Other American Exercise Equity Options: `american_implied_volatility()`, `american()`

---

**ConvertibleBond-class  Convertible bond with exercise into stock**

Description

Convertible bond with exercise into stock

Fields

- **conversion_ratio**: The number of shares, per bond, that result from exercise
- **dividend_ceiling**: The level of dividend protection (if any) specified in terms and conditions
Methods

exercise_decision(v, S, t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn, ...) Find indexes where hold value v will be inferior to conversion value at each stock price level in S, adjusted to include all past coupons.

optionality_fcn(v, S, t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn, ...) Return the greater of hold value v or exercise value at each stock price level in S. If the given date is beyond maturity, return value at maturity.

terminal_values(v, ...) Return a terminal value. Defaults to simply calling optionality_fcn.

update_cashflows( small_t, big_t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn, include_notional = TRUE, ... ) Update last_computed_cash and return cashflow information for the given time period, valued at big_t.

CouponBond-class

Standard corporate or government bond

Description

A coupon bond is treated here as the entire collection of cashflows. In particular, coupons are included in the package even after they have been paid, accruing at the risk-free rate.

Fields

coupons A data.frame of details for each coupon. It should have the columns payment_time and payment_size.

Methods

accumulate_coupon_values_before(t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn) Compute the sum of coupon present values as of t according to discount_factor_fctn.

critical_times() Important times in the life of this instrument for simulation and grid solvers.

optionality_fcn(v, S, t, ...) Return the notional value in the shape of S at any time on or after maturity, otherwise just return v.

total_coupon_values_between( small_t, big_t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn ) Compute the sum (as of big_t) of present values of coupons paid between small_t and big_t.

update_cashflows( small_t, big_t, discount_factor_fctn = discount_factor_fcn, include_notional = TRUE, ... ) Update last_computed_cash and return cashflow information for the given time period, valued at big_t.
**Description**

Compute "present" value as of time \( t \) for coupons that would otherwise have been paid up to time \( \text{acceleration}_t \), in the case of accelerated coupon provisions for forced conversions (or sometimes even unforced ones).

**Usage**

```r
coupon_value_at_exercise(
  t,
  coupons_df,
  discount_factor_fcn,
  model_t = 0,
  accelerate_future_coupons = FALSE,
  acceleration_discount_factor_fcn = discount_factor_fcn,
  acceleration_t = Inf
)
```

**Arguments**

- **t**  
  The time toward which all coupons should be present valued

- **coupons_df**  
  A data.frame of details for each coupon. It should have the columns `payment_time` and `payment_size`.

- **discount_factor_fcn**  
  A function specifying how future cashflows should generally be discounted for this instrument

- **model_t**  
  Model timestamp passed to `value_from_prior_coupons`

- **accelerate_future_coupons**  
  If TRUE, future coupons will be accelerated on exercise to pad present value

- **acceleration_discount_factor_fcn**  
  A function specifying how future coupons should be discounted for this instrument under coupon acceleration conditions

- **acceleration_t**  
  The maximum time up to which future coupons will be counted for acceleration, passed on to `accelerated_coupon_value`

**Value**

A scalar equal to the present value
See Also

Other Bond Coupons: `accelerated_coupon_value()`, `value_from_prior_coupons()`
Other Bond Coupon Acceleration: `accelerated_coupon_value()`

---

detail_from_AnnivDates

Convert output of BondValuation::AnnivDates to input for Bond

---

Description

The BondValuation package provides day count convention treatments superior to quantmod or any other R package known (as of May 2019). This function takes output from BondValuation::AnnivDates(...) and parses it into notionals, maturity time, and coupon times and sizes.

Usage

```r
detail_from_AnnivDates(
  anvdates,
  as_of = Sys.time(),
  normalization_factor = 365.25
)
```

Arguments

- `anvdates`: Output of BondValuation::AnnivDates(), which must have included a ‘Coup’ argument so that the resulting list contains an entry for ‘PaySched’
- `as_of`: Date or time from whose perspective times should be computed
- `normalization_factor`: Factor by which raw R time differences should be multiplied. If volatilites are going to be annualized, then this should typically be 365 or so.

Details

Note: volatilities used in ‘ragtop’ must have compatible time units to these times.

Value

A list with some of the arguments appropriate for defining a Bond as follows: maturity - maturity notional - notional amount coupons - ‘data.frame’ with ‘payment_time’, ‘payment_size’
EquityOption-class

An option contract with call or put terms

Description

An option contract with call or put terms

Fields

strike A decision price for the contract
callput Either 1 for a call or -1 for a put

equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump

Find straight Black-Scholes volatility equivalent to jump process with a given default risk

Description

Find Black-Scholes volatility based on known interest rates and hazard rates, using an at-the-money put option at the given tenor to set the standard price.

Usage

equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(
    jump_process_vola, 
    time, 
    const_short_rate = 0, 
    const_default_intensity = 0, 
    discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) }, 
    survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) }, 
    dividends = NULL, 
    borrow_cost = 0, 
    dividend_rate = 0, 
    relative_tolerance = 1e-06, 
    max.iter = 100
)

Arguments

jump_process_vola
Volatility of default-free process
time Time to expiration of associated option contracts
equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs

**const_short_rate**

A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case `discount_factor_fcn` is not given.

**const_default_intensity**

A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case `survival_probability_fcn` is not given.

**discount_factor_fcn**

A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t.

**survival_probability_fcn**

(Implied argument) A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t.

**dividends**

A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.

**borrow_cost**

A continuous rate for stock borrow costs.

**dividend_rate**

A continuous accumulation rate for the stock, affecting the drift.

**relative_tolerance**

Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition.

**max.iter**

Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed.

**Value**

A scalar defaultable volatility of an option.

**See Also**

Other Implied Volatilities: `american_implied_volatility()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `fit_variance_cumulation()`, `implied_jump_process_volatility()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`, `implied_volatility()

Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: `american_implied_volatility()`, `american()`, `black_scholes_on_term_structures()`, `blackscholes()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`, `implied_volatility()`

---

**equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs**

*Find jump process volatility with a given default risk from a straight Black-Scholes volatility*

**Description**

Find default-free volatility (i.e. volatility of a Wiener process with a companion jump process to default) based on known interest rates and hazard rates, using and at-the-money put option at the given tenor to set the standard price.
Usage

```r
equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(
  bs_vola,  # BlackScholes volatility of an option with no default assumption
  time,  # Time to expiration of associated option contracts
  const_short_rate = 0,  # A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn is not given
  const_default_intensity = 0,  # A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case survival_probability_fcn is not given
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },  # A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t
  survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) },  # (Implied argument) A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t.
  dividends = NULL,  # A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0
  borrow_cost = 0,  # Stock borrow cost, affecting the drift rate
  dividend_rate = 0,  # A continuous accumulation rate for the stock, affecting the drift
  relative_tolerance = 1e-06,  # Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition
  max.iter = 100  # Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed
)
```

Arguments

- **bs_vola**: BlackScholes volatility of an option with no default assumption
- **time**: Time to expiration of associated option contracts
- **const_short_rate**: A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case `discount_factor_fcn` is not given
- **const_default_intensity**: A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case `survival_probability_fcn` is not given
- **discount_factor_fcn**: A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t
- **survival_probability_fcn**: (Implied argument) A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t.
- **dividends**: A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0
- **borrow_cost**: Stock borrow cost, affecting the drift rate
- **dividend_rate**: A continuous accumulation rate for the stock, affecting the drift
- **relative_tolerance**: Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition
- **max.iter**: Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed

Value

A scalar volatility
EuropeanOption-class  A standard option contract

Description

At maturity, the call option holder will "exercise", i.e. choose stock, with value $S$, if the stock price is above the strike $K$, paying $K$ to the option issuer, realizing value $S-K$. The put option holder will exercise, receiving $K$ while surrendering stock worth $S$, if the stock price is below $K$.

Details

Therefore the value at maturity is equal to $\max(0, \text{callput} \cdot (S-K))$.

Methods

\texttt{optionality\_fcn}(v, ...) Return a version of $v$ at time $t$ corrected for any optionality conditions.
\texttt{recovery\_fcn}(v, S, t, ...) Return recovery value, given non-default values $v$ at time $t$. Subclasses may be more elaborate, this method simply returns 0.0.

find_present_value  Use a model to estimate the present value of financial derivatives

Description

Use a finite difference scheme to form estimates of present values for a variety of stock prices. Once the grid has been created, interpolate to obtain the value of each instrument at the present stock price $S_0$. 
find_present_value

Usage

find_present_value(
  S0,
  num_time_steps,
  instruments,
  const_volatility = 0.5,
  const_short_rate = 0,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  override_Tmax = NA,
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
  default_intensity_fcn = function(t, S, ...) { const_default_intensity + 0 * S },
  variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) { const_volatility^2 * (T - t) },
  dividends = NULL,
  borrow_cost = 0,
  dividend_rate = 0,
  structure_constant = 2,
  std_devs_width = 3
)

Arguments

S0 An initial stock price, for setting grid scale
num_time_steps Minimum number of time steps in the grid
instruments A list of instruments to be priced. Each one must have a strike and an optionality_fcn, as with GridPricedInstrument and its subclasses.
const_volatility A constant to use for volatility in case variance_cumulation_fcn is not given
const_short_rate A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn is not given
const_default_intensity A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case default_intensity_fcn is not given
override_Tmax A different maximum time on the grid to enforce
discount_factor_fcn A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t
default_intensity_fcn A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments t, S
variance_cumulation_fcn A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t. E.g. with a constant volatility s this takes the form (T - t)s^2.
dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0
fit_to_option_market

borrow_cost  Stock borrow cost, affecting the drift rate
dividend_rate Continuous dividend rate, affecting the drift rate
structure_constant
   The maximum ratio between time intervals \( dt \) and the square of space intervals \( dz^2 \)
std_devs_width
   The number of standard deviations, in \( \sigma \sqrt{T} \) units, to incorporate into the grid

Value
   A list of present values, with the same names as instruments

See Also
   Other Equity Dependent Default Intensity: fit_to_option_market_df(), fit_variance_cumulation(), form_present_value_grid(), implied_jump_process_volatility()
   Other Implicit Grid Solver: construct_implicit_grid_structure(), form_present_value_grid(), infer_conforming_time_grid(), integrate_pde(), iterate_grid_from_timestep(), take_implicit_timestep(), timestep_instruments()

fit_to_option_market  Calibrate volatilities and equity-linked default intensity

Description
   Given derivative instruments (subclasses of GridPricedInstrument, though typically either AmericanOption or EuropeanOption objects), along with their prices and spreads, calibrate variance cumulation (the at-the-money volatility of the continuous process) and equity linked default intensity of the form
\[
 h(s + (1-s)(S_0/S_t)^p)
\]

Usage
   fit_to_option_market(
      variance_instruments,
      variance_instrument_prices,
      variance_instrument_spreads,
      fit_instruments,
      fit_instrument_prices,
      fit_instrument_spreads,
      fit_instrument_weights,
      S0,
      num_time_steps = 30,
      const_short_rate = 0,
      discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
      ...,  
   base_default_intensity = 0.05,
relative_spread_tolerance = 0.15,
num_variance_time_steps = 30
)

Arguments

variance_instruments
A list of instruments in strictly increasing order of maturity, from which the
volatility term structure will be inferred. Once the calibration is finished, the
chosen parameters will reproduce the prices of these instruments with fairly
high precision.

variance_instrument_prices
Central price targets for the variance instruments

variance_instrument_spreads
Bid-offer spreads used to normalize errors in variance instrument prices during
term structure fitting

fit_instruments
A list of instruments in any order, from which the mispricing penalties used for
judging fit quality will be computed

fit_instrument_prices
Central price targets for the variance instruments

fit_instrument_spreads
Bid-offer spreads used to normalize errors in fit instrument prices during default
intensity

fit_instrument_weights
Weights applied to relative errors in fit instrument prices before summing to
form the penalty

S0
Current underlying price

num_time_steps
Time step count passed on to find_present_value while fitting instrument
values

cost_short_rate
A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn
is not given

discount_factor_fcn
A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring
during this timestep, with arguments T, t

... Further arguments passed to penalty_with_intensity_link

base_default_intensity
Overall default intensity (in natural units)

relative_spread_tolerance
Tolerance to apply in calling fit_variance_cumulation

num_variance_time_steps
Number of time steps to use in calling fit_variance_cumulation

Details

In its present form, this function uses a brain-dead grid search.
See Also

penalty_with_intensity_link for the penalty function used as an optimization target

---

**fit_to_option_market_df**

*Calibrate volatilities and equity-linked default intensity making many assumptions*

---

**Description**

This is a convenience function for calibrating variance cumulation (the at-the-money volatility of the continuous process) and equity linked default intensity of the form \( h(s + (1-s)(S_0/S_t)^p) \), using a data.frame of option market data.

**Usage**

```r
fit_to_option_market_df(
  S0 = ragtop::TSLAMarket$S0,
  discount_factor_fcn = spot_to_df_fcn(ragtop::TSLAMarket$risk_free_rates),
  options_df = ragtop::TSLAMarket$options,
  min_maturity = 1/12,
  min_moneyness = 0.8,
  max_moneyness = 1.2,
  base_default_intensity = 0.05
)
```

**Arguments**

- **S0**  
  Current underlying price  

- **discount_factor_fcn**  
  A function for computing present values to time \( t \) of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments \( T, t \)

- **options_df**  
  A data frame of American option details. It should have columns callput, K, time, mid, bid, and ask,

- **min_maturity**  
  Minimum option maturity to allow in calibration

- **min_moneyness**  
  Maximum option strike as a proportion of \( S_0 \) to allow in calibration

- **max_moneyness**  
  Maximum option strike as a proportion of \( S_0 \) to allow in calibration

- **base_default_intensity**  
  Overall default intensity (in natural units)

**See Also**

fit_to_option_market the underlying fit algorithm

Other Equity Dependent Default Intensity: find_present_value(), fit_variance_cumulation(), form_present_value_grid(), implied_jump_process_volatility()
**fit_variance_cumulation**

*Fit piecewise constant volatilities to a set of equity options*

---

**Description**

Given a set of equity options with increasing tenors, along with target prices for those options, and a set of equity-lined default SDE parameters, fit a vector of piecewise constant volatilities and an associated cumulative variance function to them.

**Usage**

```r
fit_variance_cumulation(
  S0,
  eq_options,
  mid_prices,
  spreads = NULL,
  initial_vols_guess = 0.55 + 0 * mid_prices,
  use_impvol = TRUE,
  relative_spread_tolerance = 0.01,
  force_same_grid = FALSE,
  num_time_steps = 40,
  const_short_rate = 0,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
  survival_probability_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_default_intensity * (T - t)) },
  default_intensity_fcn = function(t, S, ...) { const_default_intensity + 0 * S },
  dividends = NULL,
  borrow_cost = 0,
  dividend_rate = 0,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **S0**
  - Current stock price
- **eq_options**
  - A list of options to find prices for. Each must have fields `callput`, `maturity`, and `strike`. This list must be in strictly increasing order of maturity.
- **mid_prices**
  - Prices to match
- **spreads**
  - Spreads within which any match is tolerable
- **initial_vols_guess**
  - Initial set of volatilities to try in the root finder
- **use_impvol**
  - Judge fit quality on implied vol distance rather than price distance
- **relative_spread_tolerance**
  - Tolerance multiplier on bid-ask spreads taken from vol normalization
force_same_grid
Price all options on the same grid, rather than having smaller timestep sizes for earlier maturities

num_time_steps
Minimum number of time steps in the grid

const_short_rate
A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn is not given

const_default_intensity
A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case default_intensity_fcn is not given

discount_factor_fcn
A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring, with arguments T, t

survival_probability_fcn
A function for probability of survival, with arguments T, t and T>t. E.g. with a constant volatility \( s \) this takes the form \((T-t)s^2\). This argument is only used in normalization of prices to vols for root finder tolerance, and is therefore entirely optional

default_intensity_fcn
A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments \( t, S \). Should be consistent with survival_probability_fcn if specified

dividends
A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is

borrow_cost
Stock borrow cost, affecting the drift rate

dividend_rate
Continuous dividend rate, affecting the drift rate

... Futher arguments to find_present_value

Details
By default, the fitting happens in implied Black-Scholes volatility space for better normalization. That is to say, the fitting does pricing using the full SDE and PDE solver via find_present_value, but judges fit quality on the basis of running resulting prices through a nonlinear transformation that just happens to come from the straight Black-Scholes model.

Value
A list with two elements, volatilities and cumulation_function. The cumulation_function will be a 2-parameter function giving cumulated variances, as created by code variance_cumulation_from_vols

See Also
Other Implied Volatilities: american_implied_volatility(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), implied_jump_process_volatility(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Other Equity Dependent Default Intensity: find_present_value(), fit_to_option_market_df(), form_present_value_grid(), implied_jump_process_volatility()
Use a model to estimate the present value of financial derivatives on a grid of initial underlying values

Description

Use a finite difference scheme to form estimates of present values for a variety of stock prices on a grid of initial underlying prices, determined by constructing a logarithmic equivalent conforming to the grid parameters structure_constant and structure_constant

Usage

```r
form_present_value_grid(
  S0,
  num_time_steps,
  instruments,
  const_volatility = 0.5,
  const_short_rate = 0,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  override_Tmax = NA,
  discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) { exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
  default_intensity_fcn = function(t, S, ...) { const_default_intensity + 0 * S },
  variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) { const_volatility^2 * (T - t) },
  dividends = NULL,
  borrow_cost = 0,
  dividend_rate = 0,
  structure_constant = 2,
  std_devs_width = 3,
  grid_center = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **S0**: An initial stock price, for setting grid scale
- **num_time_steps**: Minimum number of time steps in the grid
- **instruments**: A list of instruments to be priced. Each one must have a strike and a optionality_fcn, as with `GridPricedInstrument` and its subclasses.
- **const_volatility**: A constant to use for volatility in case variance_cumulation_fcn is not given
- **const_short_rate**: A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn is not given
- **const_default_intensity**: A constant to use for the instantaneous default intensity in case default_intensity_fcn is not given
override_Tmax  A different maximum time on the grid to enforce

discount_factor_fcn  A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t

default_intensity_fcn  A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments t, S.

variance_cumulation_fcn  A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t. E.g. with a constant volatility $s$ this takes the form $(T - t)s^2$.

dividends  A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0

borrow_cost  Stock borrow cost, affecting the drift rate

dividend_rate  Continuous dividend rate, affecting the drift rate

structure_constant  The maximum ratio between time intervals dt and the square of space intervals dz^2

std_devs_width  The number of standard deviations, in $\sigma \sqrt{T}$ units, to incorporate into the grid

grid_center  A reasonable central value for the grid, defaults to $S_0$ or an instrument strike

Details

If any instrument in the instruments has a strike, then the grid will be normalized to the last such instrument’s strike.

See Also

Other Equity Dependent Default Intensity: find_present_value(), fit_to_option_market_df(), fit_variance_cumulation(), implied_jump_process_volatility()

Other Implicit Grid Solver: construct_implicit_grid_structure(), find_present_value(), infer_conforming_time_grid(), integrate_pde(), iterate_grid_from_timestep(), take_implicit_timestep(), timestep_instruments()
implied_jump_process_volatility

Fields

maturity The tenor, expiration date or terminal date by which the value of this security will be certain.

last_computed_grid The most recently computed set of values from a grid pricing scheme. Used internally for pricing chains of derivatives.

name A mnemonic name for the instrument, not used by ragtop

Methods

optionality_fcn(v, ...) Return a version of v at time t corrected for any optionality conditions.

recovery_fcn(v, S, t, ...) Return recovery value, given non-default values v at time t. Subclasses may be more elaborate, this method simply returns 0.0.

terminal_values(v, ...) Return a terminal value. defaults to simply calling optionality_fcn.

implied_jump_process_volatility

Implied volatility of any instrument

Description

Use the grid solver to generate instrument prices via find_present_value and run them through a bisective root search method until a constant volatility matching the provided instrument price has been found.

Usage

implied_jump_process_volatility(
    instrument_price,
    instrument,
    ...,
    starting_volatility_estimate = 0.85,
    relative_tolerance = 0.005,
    max.iter = 100,
    max_vola = 4
)

Arguments

instrument_price Target price for root finder

instrument Instrument to search for the target price on, passed as the sole instrument to find_present_value

... Additional arguments to be passed on to find_present_value

starting_volatility_estimate Bisection method original guess
relative_tolerance
  Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition
max.iter  Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed
max_vola  Maximum volatility to try

Details

Unlike \texttt{american_implied_volatility}, this routine allows for any legal term structures and equity-linked default intensities. For that reason, it eschews the control variate tricks that make \texttt{american_implied_volatility} so much faster.

Note that equity-linked default intensities can result in instrument prices that are not monotonic in volatility. This bisective root finder will find a solution but not necessarily any particular one.

Value

A list of present values, with the same names as \texttt{instruments}

See Also

\texttt{find_present_value} for the underlying pricing algorithm, \texttt{implied_volatility_with_term_struct} for European options without equity dependence of default intensity, \texttt{american_implied_volatility} for the same on American options

Other Implied Volatilities: \texttt{american_implied_volatility()}, \texttt{equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump()}, \texttt{equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()}, \texttt{fit_variance_cumulation()}, \texttt{implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()}, \texttt{implied_volatilities_with_term_struct()}, \texttt{implied_volatility()}

Other Equity Dependent Default Intensity: \texttt{find_present_value()}, \texttt{fit_to_option_market_df()}, \texttt{fit_variance_cumulation()}, \texttt{form_present_value_grid()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
implied_jump_process_volatility(
  25, AmericanOption(maturity=1.1, strike=100, callput=-1),
  S0=100, num_time_steps=50, relative_tolerance=1.e-3)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
implied_volatilities  Implied volatilities of european-exercise options under Black-Scholes or a jump-process extension
\end{verbatim}

Description

Find default-free volatilities based on known interest rates and hazard rates, using a given option price.
Usage

```r
implied_volatilities(
  option_price,  # Present option values (may be a vector)
  callput,       # 1 for calls, -1 for puts (may be a vector)
  S0,            # initial underlying price (may be a vector)
  K,             # strike (may be a vector)
  r,             # risk-free interest rate (may be a vector)
  time,          # Time from 0 until expiration (may be a vector)
  const_default_intensity = 0,  # hazard rate of underlying default (may be a vector)
  divrate = 0,   # A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates (may be a vector)
  borrow_cost = 0,  # A continuous rate for stock borrow costs (may be a vector)
  dividends = NULL,  # A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.
  relative_tolerance = 1e-06,  # Relative tolerance in option price to achieve before halting the search
  max.iter = 100,  # Number of iterations to try before abandoning the search
  max_vola = 4     # Maximum volatility to try in the search
)
```

Arguments

- `option_price`: Present option values (may be a vector)
- `callput`: 1 for calls, -1 for puts (may be a vector)
- `S0`: initial underlying price (may be a vector)
- `K`: strike (may be a vector)
- `r`: risk-free interest rate (may be a vector)
- `time`: Time from 0 until expiration (may be a vector)
- `const_default_intensity`: hazard rate of underlying default (may be a vector)
- `divrate`: A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates (may be a vector)
- `borrow_cost`: A continuous rate for stock borrow costs (may be a vector)
- `dividends`: A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.
- `relative_tolerance`: Relative tolerance in option price to achieve before halting the search
- `max.iter`: Number of iterations to try before abandoning the search
- `max_vola`: Maximum volatility to try in the search

Value

Scalar volatilities
implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct

Find the implied volatility of european-exercise options with a term structure of interest rates

Description

Use the provided discount factor function to infer constant short rates applicable to each expiration time, then use the Black-Scholes formula to generate European option values and run them through Newton’s method until a constant volatility matching each provided option price has been found.

Usage

implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(
  option_price,
  callput,
  S0,
  K,
  discount_factor_fcn,
  time,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  divrate = 0,
  borrow_cost = 0,
  dividends = NULL,
  relative_tolerance = 1e-06,
  max.iter = 100,
  max_vola = 4
)

Arguments

option_price Present option values (may be a vector)
callput 1 for calls, -1 for puts (may be a vector)
S0 initial underlying prices (may be a vector)
implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct

K         strikes (may be a vector)
discount_factor_fcn
        A function for computing present values to time t, with arguments T, t
time     Time from 0 until expirations (may be a vector)
const_default_intensity
        hazard rates of underlying default (may be a vector)
divrate   A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates
        (may be a vector)
borrow_cost A continuous rate for stock borrow costs (may be a vector)
dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at
        the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm.
relative_tolerance
        Relative tolerance in option price to achieve before halting the search
max_iter  Number of iterations to try before abandoning the search
max_vola  Maximum volatility to try in the search

Details

Differs from implied_volatility_with_term_struct by first computing constant interest rates
for each option, and then calling implied_volatilities

Value

Scalar volatilities

See Also

implied_volatility for simpler cases with constant parameters, implied_volatilities for the
underlying algorithm with constant rates, implied_volatility_with_term_struct when volatili-
ities or survival probabilities also have a nontrivial term structure

Other Implied Volatilities: american_implied_volatility(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), fit_variance_cumulation(), implied_jump_process_volatility(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Other European Options: black_scholes_on_term_structures(), blackscholes(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: american_implied_volatility(), american(), black_scholes_on_term_structures(), blackscholes(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to.bs(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility_with_term_struct(), implied_volatility()

Examples

d_fcn = function(T,t) {exp(-0.03*(T-t))}
implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(c(23,24,25),
c(-1,1), 100, 100,
discount_factor_fcn=d_fcn, time=c(4,4,5))
implied_volatility

Implied volatility of european-exercise option under Black-Scholes or a jump-process extension

Description

Find default-free volatility (not necessarily just Black-Scholes) based on known interest rates and hazard rates, using a given option price.

Usage

implied_volatility(
  option_price,
  callput,
  S0,
  K,
  r,
  time,
  const_default_intensity = 0,
  divrate = 0,
  borrow_cost = 0,
  dividends = NULL,
  relative_tolerance = 1e-06,
  max.iter = 100,
  max_vola = 4
)

Arguments

option_price Present option value
callput 1 for calls, -1 for puts
S0 initial underlying price
K strike
r risk-free interest rate
time Time from 0 until expiration
const_default_intensity hazard rate of underlying default
divrate A continuous rate for dividends and other cashflows such as foreign interest rates
borrow_cost A continuous rate for stock borrow costs
dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * S / S0. Fixed dividends will be converted to proportional for purposes of this algorithm. To handle truly fixed dividends, see implied_jump_process_volatility
**implied_volatility_with_term_struct**

- **relative_tolerance**: Relative tolerance in option price to achieve before halting the search
- **max.iter**: Number of iterations to try before abandoning the search
- **max_vola**: Maximum volatility to try in the search

**Details**

To get a straight Black-Scholes implied volatility, simply call this function with `const_default_intensity` set to zero (the default).

**Value**

A scalar volatility

**See Also**

Other Implied Volatilities: `american_implied_volatility()`, `equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `fit_variance_cumulation()`, `implied_jump_process_volatility()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`,

Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: `american_implied_volatility()`, `american()`, `black_scholes_on_term_structures()`, `blackscholes()`, `equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump()`, `equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`,

Other European Options: `black_scholes_on_term_structures()`, `blackscholes()`, `implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct()`, `implied_volatilities()`, `implied_volatility_with_term_struct()`

**Examples**

```python
implied_volatility(2.5, 1, 100, 105, 0.01, 0.75)
implied_volatility(option_price = 17,
    callput = CALL, S0 = 250, K=245,
    r = 0.005, time = 2,
    const_default_intensity = 0.03)
```

---

**implied_volatility_with_term_struct**

*Find the implied volatility of a European-exercise option with term structures*

**Description**

Use the Black-Scholes formula to generate European option values and run them through Newton’s method until a constant volatility matching the provided option price has been found.
Usage

implied_volatility_with_term_struct(
    option_price,
    callput,
    S0,
    K,
    time,
    ...
    starting_volatility_estimate = 0.5,
    relative_tolerance = 1e-06,
    max.iter = 100,
    max_vola = 4
)

Arguments

option_price  Option price to match
callput       1 for calls, -1 for puts
S0            initial underlying price
K             strike
time          Time to expiration
...           Further arguments to be passed on to black_scholes_on_term_structures
starting_volatility_estimate
    The Newton method’s original guess
relative_tolerance
    Relative tolerance in instrument price defining the root-finder halting condition
max.iter      Maximum number of root-finder iterations allowed
max_vola      Maximum volatility to try

Details

Differs from implied_volatility by calling black_scholes_on_term_structures for pricing, thereby allowing term structures of rates, and a nontrivial survival_probability_fcn

Value

Estimated volatility

See Also

implied_volatility for simpler cases with constant parameters, black_scholes_on_term_structures for the underlying pricing algorithm, implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct when neither volatilities nor survival probabilities have a nontrivial term structure

Other Implied Volatilities: american_implied_volatility(), equivalent_bs_vola_to_jump(), equivalent_jump_vola_to_bs(), fit_variance_cumulation(), implied_jump_process_volatility(), implied_volatilities_with_rates_struct(), implied_volatilities(), implied_volatility()
Other Equity Independent Default Intensity: \texttt{american\_implied\_volatility()}, \texttt{american()}, \texttt{black\_scholes\_on\_term\_structures()}, \texttt{blackscholes()}, \texttt{equivalent\_bs\_vola\_to\_jump()}, \texttt{equivalent\_jump\_vola\_to\_bs()}, \texttt{implied\_volatilities\_with\_rates\_struct()}, \texttt{implied\_volatilities()}, \texttt{implied\_volatility()}

Other European Options: \texttt{black\_scholes\_on\_term\_structures()}, \texttt{blackscholes()}, \texttt{implied\_volatilities\_with\_rates\_struct()}, \texttt{implied\_volatilities()}, \texttt{implied\_volatility()}

\subsection*{Examples}

\texttt{## Dividends}
\begin{verbatim}
divs = data.frame(time=seq(from=0.11, to=2, by=0.25),
                  fixed=seq(1.5, 1, length.out=8),
                  proportional = seq(1, 1.5, length.out=8))
surv_prob_fcn = function(T, t, ...) {
  exp(-0.07 * (T - t))
}
disc_factor_fcn = function(T, t, ...) {
  exp(-0.03 * (T - t))
}
implied_volatility_with_term_struct(
  option_price = 12, S0 = 150, callput=PUT,
  K = 147.50, time=1.5,
  discount_factor_fcn=disc_factor_fcn,
  survival_probability_fcn=surv_prob_fcn,
  dividends=divs)
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{infer\_conforming\_time\_grid}
\begin{verbatim}
   \textit{A time grid with extra times inserted for coupons, calls and puts}
\end{verbatim}

\subsection*{Description}
At its base, this function chooses a time grid with \(1+\text{min\_num\_time\_steps}\) elements from 0 to \(T_{\text{max}}\). Any coupon, call, or put times occurring in one of the supplied instruments are also inserted.

\subsection*{Usage}
\texttt{infer\_conforming\_time\_grid(min\_num\_time\_steps, T_{\text{max}}, instruments = NULL)}

\subsection*{Arguments}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{min\_num\_time\_steps} \hspace{1cm} The minimum number of timesteps the output vector should have
  \item \texttt{T_{\text{max}}} \hspace{1cm} The maximum time on the grid
  \item \texttt{instruments} \hspace{1cm} A set of instruments whose maturity and terms and conditions can introduce extra timesteps. Each will be queried for the output of a \texttt{critical\_times} function.
\end{itemize}

\subsection*{Value}
A vector of times at which the grid should have nodes
integrate_pde

**Numerically integrate the pricing differential equation**

**Description**

Use an implicit integration scheme to numerically integrate the pricing differential equation for each of the given instruments, backwardating from time Tmax to time 0.

**Usage**

```r
def integrate_pde(
    z,  
    min_num_time_steps, 
    S0,  
    Tmax,  
    instruments,  
    stock_level_fcn,  
    discount_factor_fcn,  
    default_intensity_fcn,  
    variance_cumulation_fcn,  
    dividends = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `z` Space grid value morphable to stock prices using `stock_level_fcn`
- `min_num_time_steps` The minimum number of timesteps used. Calls, puts and coupons may result in extra timesteps taken.
- `S0` Time zero price of the base equity
- `Tmax` The maximum time on the grid, from which all backwardation steps will take place.
- `instruments` A list of instruments to be priced. Each one must have a strike and an optionality_fcn, as with `GridPricedInstrument` and its subclasses.
- `stock_level_fcn` A function for changing space grid value to stock prices, with arguments z and t
- `discount_factor_fcn` A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments T, t

**See Also**

Other Implicit Grid Solver: `construct_implicit_grid_structure()`, `find_present_value()`, `form_present_value_grid()`, `integrate_pde()`, `iterate_grid_from_timestep()`, `take_implicit_timestep()`, `timestep_instruments()`
default_intensity_fcn
A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments $t, S$.

variance_cumulation_fcn
A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep, with arguments $T, t$. E.g. with a constant volatility $s$ this takes the form $(T - t)s^2$.

dividends
A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * $S / S_0$

Value
A grid of present values of derivative prices, adapted to $z$ at each timestep. Time zero value will appear in the first index.

See Also
Other Implicit Grid Solver: construct_implicit_grid_structure(), find_present_value(), form_present_value_grid(), infer_conforming_time_grid(), iterate_grid_from_timestep(), take_implicit_timestep(), timestep_instruments()

---

is.blank

Return TRUE if the argument is empty, NULL or NA

Description
Return TRUE if the argument is empty, NULL or NA

Usage

is.blank(x, false.triggers = FALSE)

Arguments

x
Argument to test

false.triggers
Whether to allow nonempty vectors of all FALSE to trigger this condition
iterate_grid_from_timestep

Iterate over a set of timesteps to integrate the pricing differential equation

Description

Timestep an implicit integration scheme to numerically integrate the pricing differential equation for each of the given instruments, backwardating from time $T_{\text{max}}$ to time 0.

Usage

```
iterate_grid_from_timestep(
    starting_time_step,  
    time_pts, 
    z, 
    S0, 
    instruments, 
    stock_level_fcn, 
    discount_factor_fcn, 
    default_intensity_fcn, 
    variance_cumulation_fcn, 
    dividends = NULL, 
    grid = NULL, 
    original_grid_values = as.matrix(grid[1 + starting_time_step, , ]) 
)
```

Arguments

- **starting_time_step**: The index into time_pts of the first timestep to be emplyed. This must be no larger than the length of time_pts, minus one
- **time_pts**: Time nodes to be treated on the grid
- **z**: Space grid value morphable to stock prices using stock_level_fcn
- **S0**: Time zero price of the base equity
- **instruments**: A list of instruments to be priced. Each one must have a strike and a optionality_fcn, as with GridPricedInstrument and its subclasses.
- **stock_level_fcn**: A function for changing space grid value to stock prices, with arguments z and t
- **discount_factor_fcn**: A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments $T$, t
- **default_intensity_fcn**: A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments t, S.
variance_cumulation_fcn
A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep,
with arguments $T, t$. E.g. with a constant volatility $s$ this takes the form $(T - t)s^2$.

dividends
A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size
at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * $S / S_0$

grid
An optional grid into which results at each timestep will be written. Its size
should be at least $(1 + \text{starting_time_step}, \text{length}(z), \text{length}(\text{instruments}))$

original_grid_values
Grid values to timestep from

Value
Either a populated grid of present values of derivative prices, or a matrix of values at the first time
point, adapted to $z$ at each timestep. Time zero value will appear in the first index of any grid.

See Also
Other Implicit Grid Solver: construct_implicit_grid_structure(), find_present_value(),
form_present_value_grid(), infer_conforming_time_grid(), integrate_pde(), take_implicit_timestep(),
timestep_instruments()

penalty_with_intensity_link
Helper function (volatility-normalized pricing error) for calibration of
equity-linked default intensity

Description
Given a set SDE parameters, form a volatility term structure that fairly precisely matches the sup-
plied prices of the variance_instruments. Then use that term structure and the default intensity
to price all the fit_instruments, and compare them to the fit_instrument_prices.

Usage
penalty_with_intensity_link(
  p,
  s,
  h,
  variance_instruments,
  variance_instrument_prices,
  variance_instrument_spreads,
  fit_instruments,
  fit_instrument_prices,
  fit_instrument_spreads,
  fit_instrument_weights,
)
penalty_with_intensity_link

S0,
num_time_steps = 30,
const_short_rate = 0,
discount_factor_fcn = function(T, t) {
   exp(-const_short_rate * (T - t)) },
..., 
relative_spread_tolerance = 0.15,
um_variance_time_steps = 30
)

Arguments

p  Power of default intensity
s  Proportion of constant default intensity
h  Base default intensity
variance_instruments
   A list of instruments in strictly increasing order of maturity, from which the
   volatility term structure will be inferred. Once the calibration is finished, the
   chosen parameters will reproduce the prices of these instruments with fairly
   high precision.
variance_instrument_prices
   Central price targets for the variance instruments
variance_instrument_spreads
   Bid-offer spreads used to normalize errors in variance instrument prices during
   term structure fitting
fit_instruments
   A list of instruments in any order, from which the mispricing penalties used for
   judging fit quality will be computed
fit_instrument_prices
   Central price targets for the variance instruments
fit_instrument_spreads
   Bid-offer spreads used to normalize errors in fit instrument prices during default
   intensity
fit_instrument_weights
   Weights applied to relative errors in fit instrument prices before summing to
   form the penalty
S0  Current underlying price
num_time_steps  Time step count passed on to find_present_value while fitting instrument
values
const_short_rate  A constant to use for the instantaneous interest rate in case discount_factor_fcn
   is not given
discount_factor_fcn
   A function for computing present values to time t of various cashflows occurring
   during this timestep, with arguments T, t
...

Further arguments passed to price_with_intensity_link
```r
price_with_intensity_link

relative_spread_tolerance
   Tolerance to apply in calling fit_variance_cumulation
num_variance_time_steps
   Number of time steps to use in calling fit_variance_cumulation

Details
Forms implied Black-Scholes volatilities from all supplied mid prices, and their implied bid and
offer prices, as well as from the prices computed by the grid solver. Each instrument is then assigned
an error term component in proportion to its weight and the pricing error (in implied vol terms)
divided by the spread (also in implied vol terms).

See Also

price_with_intensity_link for the pricing function

Description
Given derivative instruments (subclasses of GridPricedInstrument, though typically either AmericanOption
or EuropeanOption objects), along with their prices and spreads, calibrate variance cumulation (the
at-the-money volatility of the continuous process) and then price the instruments via equity linked
default intensity of the form $h(s + (1-s)(S_0/S_t)^p)$.

Usage

price_with_intensity_link(
p, s, h, variance_instruments, variance_instrument_prices, variance_instrument_spreads, fit_instruments, S0, num_time_steps = 30, ..., relative_spread_tolerance = 0.15, num_variance_time_steps = 30)
)```
Arguments

p  Power of default intensity
s  Proportion of constant default intensity
h  Base default intensity

variance_instruments
A list of instruments in strictly increasing order of maturity, from which the volatility term structure will be inferred. Once the calibration is finished, the chosen parameters will reproduce the prices of these instruments with fairly high precision.

variance_instrument_prices
Central price targets for the variance instruments

variance_instrument_spreads
Bid-offer spreads used to normalize errors in variance instrument prices during term structure fitting

fit_instruments
A list of instruments in any order, from which the mispricing penalties used for judging fit quality will be computed

S0  Current underlying price

num_time_steps  Time step count passed on to find_present_value while fitting instrument values

...  Further arguments passed to both fit_variance_cumulation and to find_present_value

relative_spread_tolerance  Tolerance to apply in calling fit_variance_cumulation

num_variance_time_steps  Number of time steps to use in calling fit_variance_cumulation

---

PUT  Constant PUT for defining option contracts

Description

Constant PUT for defining option contracts

Usage

PUT

Format

An object of class numeric of length 1.
Quandl_df_fcn_UST  

Get a US Treasury curve discount factor function

Description

This is a caching wrapper for Quandl_df_fcn_UST_raw

Usage

Quandl_df_fcn_UST(..., envir = parent.frame())

Arguments

  ...  
  envir  Environment passed to Quandl_df_fcn_UST_raw

Value

A function taking two time arguments, which returns the discount factor from the second to the first

Quandl_df_fcn_UST_raw  

Get a US Treasury curve discount factor function

Description

Get a US Treasury curve discount factor function

Usage

Quandl_df_fcn_UST_raw(on_date)

Arguments

  on_date  Date for which to query Quandl for the curve

Value

A function taking two time arguments, which returns the discount factor from the second to the first
Description

Using numerical integration, we price convertible bonds, straight bonds, equity options and various other derivatives consistently using a jump-diffusion model in which default intensity can vary with equity price in a user-specified deterministic manner.

Details

We apply the stochastic model

\[ \frac{dS}{S} = (r + h - q)dt + \sigma dZ - dJ \]

where \( r \) and \( q \) play their usual roles, \( h \) is a deterministic function of stock price and time, and \( J \) is a Poisson jump process adapted to the default intensity or hazard rate \( h \). This model is a jump-diffusion extension of Black-Scholes, with the jump process \( J \) representing default, compensated by extra drift in the equity at rate \( h \).

Volatileilities, default intensities and risk-free rates may all be represented with arbitrary term structures. Default intensity term structures may also take the underlying equity price into account.

Pricing in the standard Black-Scholes model is a special case with default intensity set to zero. Therefore this package also serves to price securities in the standard Black-Scholes model, while still allowing risk-free rates and volatilities have nontrivial term structures.

Important Features

- **Black-Scholes**: The standard model is automatically supported as a special case, but also has optimized routines
- **Term Structures**: The package allows for any kind of instrument to be priced with time-varying rates, volatility and default intensity
- **Dividends**: Allows for discrete dividends in an arbitrary combination of fixed and proportional amounts. The difference between fixed and proportional can be up to 10 percent in implied volatility terms.
- **Calibration**: Model calibration routines are included
- **Bankruptcy Realism**: A parsimonious deterministic model of default intensity gives rich behavior and conforms reasonably well to observed market data
- **Algorithm Parameters**: Default parameters for the algorithm work well for a very wide variety of pricing and implied volatility scenarios

Examples

```r
## Vanilla European exercise
blackscholes(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, r=0.03, time=1, vola=0.5)
blackscholes(PUT, S0=100, K=90, r=0.03, time=1, vola=0.5,
          default_intensity=0.07, borrow_cost=0.005)
```
## With a term structure of volatility

```r
black_scholes_on_term_structures(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, time=1,
const_short_rate=0.025,
variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) {
  0.45^2 * (T - t) + 0.15^2 * max(0, T-0.25)
})
```

## Vanilla American exercise

```r
american(PUT, S0=100, K=110, time=0.77, const_short_rate = 0.06,
const_volatility=0.20, num_time_steps=200)
```

## With a term structure of volatility

```r
american(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, time=1, const_short_rate=0.025,
variance_cumulation_fcn = function(T, t) {
  0.45^2 * (T - t) + 0.15^2 * max(0, T-0.25)
})
```

## With discrete dividends, combined fixed and proportional

```r
divs = data.frame(time=seq(from=0.11, to=2, by=0.25),
  fixed=seq(1.5, 1, length.out=8),
  proportional = seq(1, 1.5, length.out=8))
american(callput=-1, S0=100, K=90, time=1, const_short_rate=0.025,
const_volatility=0.20, dividends=divs)
```

## American Exercise Implied Volatility

```r
american_implied_volatility(25,CALL,S0=100,K=100,time=2.2, const_short_rate=0.03)
```

```r
df250 = function(t) ( exp(-0.02*t)*exp(-0.03*max(0,t-1.0))) # Simple term structure
df25 = function(T,t){df250(T)/df250(t)} # Relative discount factors
american_implied_volatility(25,-1,100,100,2.2,discount_factor_fcn=df25)
```

## Convertible Bond

```r
cb = ConvertibleBond(conversion_ratio=3.5, maturity=1.5, notional=100,
discount_factor_fcn=pct4, name='Convertible')
S0 = 10; p = 6.0; h = 0.10
h_fcn = function(t, S, ...) {0.9 * h + 0.1 * h * (S0/S)^p } # Intensity linked to equity price
find_present_value(S0=S0, instruments=list(Convertible=cb), num_time_steps=250,
default_intensity_fcn=h_fcn,
)
const_volatile = 0.4, discount_factor_fcn=pct4, 
std_devs_width=5)

## End(Not run)

## Fitting Term Structure of Volatility
## Not Run
opts = list(m1=AmericanOption(callput=-1, strike=9.9, maturity=1/12, name="m1"),
            m2=AmericanOption(callput=-1, strike=9.8, maturity=1/6, name="m2"))
## Not run:
vfit = fit_variance_cumulation(S0, opts, c(0.6, 0.8), default_intensity_fcn=h_fcn)
print(vfit$volatilities)
## End(Not run)

---

**shift_for_dividends**  
Shift a set of grid values for dividends paid, using spline interpolation

**Description**
Shift a set of grid values for dividends paid, using spline interpolation

**Usage**

```r
shift_for_dividends(grid_values_before_shift, stock_prices, div_sum)
```

**Arguments**

- `grid_values_before_shift`  
  Values on grid before accounting for expected dividends  
- `stock_prices`  
  Stock prices for which to shift the grid  
- `div_sum`  
  Sum of dividend values at each grid point

**Value**
An object like `grid_values_before_shift` with entries shifted according to the dividend sums

**See Also**
Other Dividends: `adjust_for_dividends()`, `time_adj_dividends()`
spot_to_df_fcn

Create a discount factor function from a yield curve

Description

Use a piecewise constant approximation to the given spot curve to generate a function capable of returning corresponding discount factors.

Usage

spot_to_df_fcn(yield_curve)

Arguments

yield_curve A data.frame with numeric columns time (in increasing order) and rate (in natural units)

Value

A function taking two time arguments, which returns the discount factor from the second to the first.

Examples

disct_fcn = ragtop::spot_to_df_fcn(
data.frame(time=c(1, 5, 10, 15),
            rate=c(0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.05)))
print(disct_fcn(1, 0.5))

take_implicit_timestep

Backwardate grid values one timestep

Description

Take one timestep of an implicit solver for a given instrument.

Usage

take_implicit_timestep(
t,
S,
full_discount_factor,
local_discount_factor,
discount_factor_fcn,
prev_grid_values,
survival_probabilities,
tridiag_matrix_entries,
instrument = NULL,
dividends = NULL,
instr_name = "this instrument"
)

Arguments

- **t**  
  Time after this timestep has been taken

- **S**  
  Underlying equity values for the grid

- **full_discount_factor**  
  A discount factor for the transform from grid values to actual derivative prices

- **local_discount_factor**  
  A discount factor to apply to recovery values

- **discount_factor_fcn**  
  A function for computing present values to time \( t \) of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments \( T, t \)

- **prev_grid_values**  
  A vector of space grid values from the previously calculated timestep

- **survival_probabilities**  
  Vector of probabilities of survival for each space grid node

- **tridiag_matrix_entries**  
  Diagonal, superdiagonal and subdiagonal of tridiagonal matrix from the numerical integrator

- **instrument**  
  If not NULL/NA, must have a recovery_fcn and an optionality_fcn though those properties are themselves allowed to be NA.

- **dividends**  
  A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * \( S / S_0 \)

- **instr_name**  
  Name of instrument to use in log messages

Value

Grid values for the instrument after taking the implicit timestep

See Also

Other Implicit Grid Solver: `construct_implicit_grid_structure()`, `find_present_value()`, `form_present_value_grid()`, `infer_conforming_time_grid()`, `integrate_pde()`, `iterate_grid_from_timestep()`, `timestep_instruments()`
**timestep_instruments**

*Take an implicit timestep for all the given instruments*

**Description**

Backwardate grid values for all the given instruments from a set of grid values matched to time \( t+dt \) to form a new set of grid value as of time \( t \).

**Usage**

```r
timestep_instruments(
  z,prev_grid_values,
t,dt,
S0,instruments,
stock_level_fcn,
discount_factor_fcn,
default_intensity_fcn,
variance_cumulation_fcn,
dividends = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- **z**
  - Space grid value morphable to stock prices using `stock_level_fcn`

- **prev_grid_values**
  - A matrix with one column for each instrument and one row for each of the \( N \) values of \( z \)

- **t**
  - Time after this timestep has been taken

- **dt**
  - Interval to the end of this timestep

- **S0**
  - Time zero price of the base equity

- **instruments**
  - Instruments corresponding to layers of the value grid in `prev_grid_values`

- **stock_level_fcn**
  - A function for changing space grid value to stock prices, with arguments \( z \) and \( t \)

- **discount_factor_fcn**
  - A function for computing present values to time \( t \) of various cashflows occurring during this timestep, with arguments \( T, t \)

- **default_intensity_fcn**
  - A function for computing default intensity occurring during this timestep, dependent on time and stock price, with arguments \( t, S \).
variance_cumulation_fcn
A function for computing total stock variance occurring during this timestep, with arguments \( T, t \). E.g. with a constant volatility \( s \) this takes the form \((T - t)s^2\).

dividends A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * \( S / S_0 \)

Value
Grid values after applying an implicit timestep

See Also
Other Implicit Grid Solver: `construct_implicit_grid_structure()`, `find_present_value()`, `form_present_value_grid()`, `infer_conforming_time_grid()`, `integrate_pde()`, `iterate_grid_from_timestep()`, `take_implicit_timestep()`

---

time_adj_dividends

Find the sum of time-adjusted dividend values

Description
For each of the N elements of \( S/h \) find the sum of the given M dividends, discounted to \( t_{final} \) by \( r \) and \( h \)

Usage
time_adj_dividends(relevant_divs, t_final, r, h, S, S0)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relevant_divs</td>
<td>A data.frame with columns time, fixed, and proportional. Dividend size at the given time is then expected to be equal to fixed + proportional * ( S / S_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_final</td>
<td>Time beyond which to ignore dividends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>risk-free interest rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Default intensities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Stock prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0</td>
<td>initial underlying price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
Sum of dividends, at each grid node

See Also
Other Dividends: `adjust_for_dividends()`, `shift_for_dividends()`
TIME_RESOLUTION_FACTOR

Constant to define when times are considered so close to each other that they should be treated as simultaneous.

Description

Constant to define when times are considered so close to each other that they should be treated as simultaneous.

Usage

TIME_RESOLUTION_FACTOR

Format

An object of class numeric of length 1.

TIME_RESOLUTION_SIGNIF_DIGITS

Constant to define when times are considered so close to each other that they should be treated as simultaneous, in terms of significant digits.

Description

Constant to define when times are considered so close to each other that they should be treated as simultaneous, in terms of significant digits.

Usage

TIME_RESOLUTION_SIGNIF_DIGITS

Format

An object of class numeric of length 1.
TSLAMarket

Market information snapshot for TSLA options

Description
A dataset containing option contract details and a snapshot of market prices for Tesla Motors (TSLA) equity options, interest rates and an equity price.

Usage
TSLAMarket

Format
An object of class list of length 3.

Details
The TSLAMarket list contains three elements:
- S0: The stock price as of snapshot time
- risk_free_rates: The spot risk-free rate curve as of snapshot time
- options: A data frame with details of the options market

value_from_prior_coupons

Present value of past coupons paid

Description
Present value as of time t for coupons paid since the model_t

Usage
value_from_prior_coupons(t, coupons_df, discount_factor_fcn, model_t = 0)

Arguments
- t: The time toward which all coupons should be present valued
- coupons_df: A data.frame of details for each coupon. It should have the columns payment_time and payment_size.
- discount_factor_fcn: A function specifying how the contract says future coupons should be discounted for this instrument in case the acceleration clause is triggered
- model_t: The payment time beyond which coupons will be included in this computation
variance_cumulation_from_vols

See Also

Other Bond Coupons: accelerated_coupon_value(), coupon_value_at_exercise()

---

variance_cumulation_from_vols

Create a variance cumulation function from a volatility term structure

---

Description

Given a volatility term structure, create a corresponding variance cumulation function. The function assumes piecewise constant forward volatility, with the final such forward volatility extending to infinity.

Usage

variance_cumulation_from_vols(vols_df)

Arguments

vols_df

A data.frame with numeric columns time (in increasing order) and volatility (not decreasing so quickly as to give negative forward variance)

Value

A function taking two time arguments, which returns the cumulated variance from the second to the first

Examples

vc = variance_cumulation_from_vols(
    data.frame(time=c(0.1,2,3),
               volatility=c(0.2,0.5,1.2)))
vc(1.5, 0)

---

ZeroCouponBond-class

A simple contract paying the notional amount at the maturity

Description

A simple contract paying the notional amount at the maturity
### Fields

- **notional**  The amount that will be paid at maturity, conditional on survival
- **recovery_rate**  The proportion of notional that would be expected to be paid to bond holders after bankruptcy court proceedings
- **discount_factor_fcn**  A function specifying how cashflows should generally be discounted for this instrument

### Methods

- **optionality_fcn(v, ...)**  Return a version of v at time t corrected for any optionality conditions.
- **recovery_fcn(v, S, t, ...)**  Return recovery value, given non-default values v at time t. Subclasses may be more elaborate, this method simply returns 0.0.
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