

# Pricing convertible bonds with call protection

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## Introduction

- Game option and call protection
- Option pricing and (reflected) BSDEs
- Discrete-time approximation of BSDEs

## A discrete-time approximation for doubly reflected BSDEs

- Discretely reflected BSDEs
- Extension to continuously reflected case
- Improvement of the results

## Application to game option with call protection

- Setting
- Convergence Result

# Callable American Option

- ▶ Game Option or Dynkin Game:  $\sigma$  stopping time of the seller,  $\tau$  stopping time of the buyer. The seller pays to the buyer:

$$h(X_\sigma)\mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma < \tau \leq T\}} + l(X_\tau)\mathbf{1}_{\{T > \sigma \geq \tau\}} + g(X_T)\mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma = \tau = T\}}.$$

- ▶ Call protection: an increasing finite sequence of stopping time  $(\theta_k)_{k \geq 0}$ , American option callable on  $[\theta_{2l+1}, \theta_{2l+2})$ .

# Option pricing using BSDEs

- SDE for  $X$ :  $X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t b(X_u)du + \int_0^t \sigma(X_u)dW_u$
- European option  $\longleftrightarrow$  BSDEs

$$Y_t = g(X_T) + \int_t^T f(X_u, Y_u, Z_u)du - \int_t^T Z_u dW_u$$

- American option  $\longleftrightarrow$  simply reflected BSDEs

$$Y_t = g(X_T) + \int_t^T f(X_u, Y_u, Z_u)du - \int_t^T Z_u dW_u + \int_t^T dK_u^+$$

$$Y_t \geq l(X_t) \text{ , } t \leq T \text{ and } \int_0^T (Y_u - l(X_u))dK_u^+ = 0$$

# Doubly Reflected BSDEs

- Game Option  $\longleftrightarrow$  doubly reflected BSDEs

$$Y_t = g(X_T) + \int_t^T f(X_u, Y_u, Z_u) du - \int_t^T Z_u dW_u + \int_t^T dK_u^+ - \int_t^T dK_u^-$$

$$h(X_t) \geq Y_t \geq l(X_t), \quad \int_0^T (Y_u - l(X_u)) dK_u^+ = \int_0^T (Y_u - h(X_u)) dK_u^- = 0,$$

- With call protection  $\longleftrightarrow$  Intermittent upper barrier

$$U_t = \infty \sum_{l \geq 0} \mathbf{1}_{[\theta_{2l}, \theta_{2l+1})} + h(X_t) \sum_{l \geq 0} \mathbf{1}_{[\theta_{2l+1}, \theta_{2l})}$$

$$U_t \geq Y_t \geq l(X_t), \quad \int_0^T (Y_{u-} - l(X_u)) dK_u^+ = \int_0^T (Y_{u-} - U_{u-}) dK_u^- = 0,$$

$\hookrightarrow Y$  may be discontinuous !

# Approximation of the forward process

- ▶ SDE  $X$ :  $X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t b(X_u)du + \int_0^t \sigma(X_u)dW_u$
- ▶ Euler scheme of  $X$ , grid  $\pi = \{0 = t_0 < \dots < t_i < \dots < t_n = T\}$  :

$$\begin{cases} X_0^\pi = X_0 \\ X_t^\pi = X_{t_i}^\pi + b(X_{t_i}^\pi)(t - t_i) + \sigma(X_{t_i}^\pi)(W_t - W_{t_i}), \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}] \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Error ( $b, \sigma$  Lipschitz)

$$\text{Err}(X, X^\pi) := \mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |X_t - X_t^\pi|^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(\max_i |t_{i+1} - t_i| \leq \frac{C}{n})$$

# Approximation scheme for the BSDE

► Key idea

$$Y_{t_i} = Y_{t_{i+1}} + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(X_u, Y_u, Z_u) du - \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (Z_u)' dW_u$$

$$Y_{t_i}^\pi \simeq Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi + (t_{i+1} - t_i) f(X_{t_i}^\pi, Y_{t_i}^\pi, \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi) - (\bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi)' (W_{t_{i+1}} - W_{t_i})$$

► A backward scheme

$$Y_{t_i}^\pi := \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] + (t_{i+1} - t_i) f(X_{t_i}^\pi, Y_{t_i}^\pi, \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi)$$

$$\bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi := (t_{i+1} - t_i)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[ (W_{t_{i+1}} - W_{t_i})(Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi)' \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right]$$

↔ terminal condition  $Y_T^\pi := g(X_T^\pi)$ .

## Error to control

- ▶ continuous version of the scheme  $(Y^\pi, Z^\pi)$ :

$$Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi = \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (Z_u^\pi)' dW_u$$

$$Y_t^\pi = Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi + (t_{i+1} - t) f(X_{t_i}^\pi, Y_{t_i}^\pi, \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi) - \int_t^{t_{i+1}} (Z_u^\pi)' dW_u.$$

- ▶ Error:

$$Err(Y, Y^\pi) := \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E} [ |Y_t - Y_t^\pi|^2 ]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Err(Z, \bar{Z}^\pi) := \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} |Z_t - \bar{Z}_t^\pi|^2 dt \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|Z - \bar{Z}^\pi\|_{\mathcal{H}^2}$$

## Regularity and convergence

- ▶ (Bouchard-Touzi 2004):

$$\text{Err}(Y, Y^\pi) + \text{Err}(Z, \bar{Z}^\pi) \leq C \text{Err}(X, X^\pi) + C \|Z - P^\pi Z\|_{\mathcal{H}^2}$$

with  $V \in \mathcal{H}^2$

$$P^\pi V := \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bar{V}_{t_i} \mathbf{1}_{[t_i, t_{i+1})}, \quad \bar{V}_{t_i} := \frac{1}{t_{i+1} - t_i} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} V_s ds \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right].$$

- ▶ Need "regularity" on  $Z$ . (Zhang 2001)

$$\|Z - P^\pi Z\|_{\mathcal{H}^2} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- ▶ Convergence rate

$$\text{Err}(Y, Y^\pi) + \text{Err}(Z, \bar{Z}^\pi) \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

## Known results in the simply reflected case

- ▶ Bally and Pages (2002):  $f$  does not depend on  $Z$ ,  $l$ ,  $b$ ,  $\sigma$  Lipschitz.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  bound  $\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$ .
- ▶ Ma and Zhang (2005):  $f$  depends on  $Z$ ,  $b$ ,  $\sigma$  is  $C_b^1$  and  $\sigma$  elliptic,  $l$  is  $C_b^2$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  bound  $\frac{C}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}}$
- ▶ our goal:
  - extension to doubly reflected BSDEs
  - in a setting convenient for financial application

# Framework: No call protection

- Assumptions
  - ▶ On the boundaries  $l$ ,  $-h$  are semi-convex (OK for financial application)
  - ▶ SDE coefficients are lipschitz, no ellipticity condition on  $\sigma$
  - ▶  $f$  depends on  $z$ .
- Remark:  
The reflection term is a problem!

## Discretely reflected BSDE

Given a time grid  $\mathfrak{R} = \{0 = r_0 < \dots < r_k < \dots < r_m = T\}$ .  
A triplet  $(Y^d, \tilde{Y}^d, Z^d)$  satisfying

$$Y_T^d = \tilde{Y}_T^d := g(X_T)$$

and, for  $j \leq m - 1$  and  $t \in [r_j, r_{j+1})$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{Y}_t^d &= Y_{r_{j+1}}^d + \int_t^{r_{j+1}} f(X_u, \tilde{Y}_u^d, Z_u^d) du - \int_t^{r_{j+1}} (Z_u^d)' dW_u, \\ Y_t^d &= \tilde{Y}_t^d \mathbf{1}_{\{t \notin \mathfrak{R}\}} + \mathcal{P}(X_t, \tilde{Y}_t^d) \mathbf{1}_{\{t \in \mathfrak{R}\}} \end{cases}$$

with  $\mathcal{P}(x, y) = (h(x) \wedge y) \vee l(x)$

# First results

- ▶ "Good" approximation of the reflected BSDE:

$$\mathcal{E}rr(Y, Y^d) := \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \mathbb{E} \left[ |Y_t - Y_t^d|^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{m}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}rr(Z, Z^d) := \|Z - Z^d\|_{\mathcal{H}^2} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{m}}.$$

$$(\max_j |r_{j+1} - r_j| \leq \frac{C}{m})$$

- ▶ Continuous w.r.t. the parameters  $f, g, X$  (thus  $\sigma, b$ )  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  In the proofs, regularization of the parameters.

## Euler scheme for discretely RBSDEs

Given the grids  $\mathfrak{R} \subset \pi$

- ▶ Starting from the terminal condition  $\tilde{Y}_T^\pi = Y_T^\pi := g(X_T^\pi)$
- ▶ compute at each step

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi &= (t_{i+1} - t_i)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi (W_{t_{i+1}} - W_{t_i}) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] \\ \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi &= \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] + (t_{i+1} - t_i) f(X_{t_i}^\pi, Y_{t_i}^\pi, \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi) \\ Y_{t_i}^\pi &= \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi \mathbf{1}_{\{t_i \notin \mathfrak{R}\}} + \mathcal{P}(X_{t_i}^\pi, \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi) \mathbf{1}_{\{t_i \in \mathfrak{R}\}} \end{cases}$$

$$Y^\pi \leftrightarrow Y^d, \tilde{Y}^\pi \leftrightarrow \tilde{Y}^d, \bar{Z}^\pi \leftrightarrow Z^d$$

# Convergence error

- ▶ As in the non-reflected case,

$$\text{Err}(Y^d, Y^\pi) + \text{Err}(Z^d, \bar{Z}^\pi) \leq C \text{Err}(X, X^\pi) + C \|Z^d - P^\pi Z^d\|_{\mathcal{H}^2}^2$$

- ▶ Regularity

$$\|Z^d - P^\pi Z^d\|_{\mathcal{H}^2} \leq C \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} + \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}} \right)$$

- ▶ thanks to a representation of  $Z^d$  ( $f = f(Z)$ )

$$(Z_t^d)' = \mathbb{E} \left[ D_t Y_{r_{j+1}}^d + \int_t^{r_{j+1}} \nabla f(Z_u^d) D_t Z_u^d du \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right].$$

# Continuously reflected case: convergence and regularity

- ▶ We use the scheme of the discretely reflected BSDE!  
 $\hookrightarrow$  we control the error between  $(Y, Z)$  and  $(Y^d, Z^d)$ , and between  $(Y^d, Z^d)$  and  $(Y^\pi, \bar{Z}^\pi)$
- ▶ We chose convenient grids  $\mathfrak{R}$  and  $\pi$  ( $m \sim \sqrt{n}$ )  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Convergence of the scheme

$$\text{Err}(Y, Y^\pi) + \text{Err}(Z, \bar{Z}^\pi) \leq \frac{C}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}}.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Regularity on } Z : \|Z - P^\pi Z\|_{\mathcal{H}^2} \leq \frac{C}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

## Different kind of improvement

- ▶ Weaker assumption on the boundaries: "only" lipschitz  
↪ convergence rate controled only by  $\frac{C}{n^{\frac{1}{6}}}$
- ▶ Is it possible to obtain better convergence rate ?
  - on the  $Z$  part, no...
  - on the  $Y$  part, yes! stronger assumption  
boundaries are  $C_b^2$  with lipschitz second derivatives and strictly separated.  
 $b, \sigma$  are  $C_b^1$  with lipschitz first derivatives.

New representation for the  $Z^d$  ( $g = l$ ,  $f = f(Z)$ )

- ▶ Recall:  $(Z_t^d)' = \mathbb{E} \left[ D_t Y_{r_{j+1}}^d + \int_t^{r_{j+1}} \nabla_z f(Z_u^d) D_t Z_u^d du \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$ .
- ▶ New representation of  $Z^d$  using stopping times

$$\tau_j = \inf \{ t \in \mathfrak{R} \mid t \geq r_{j+1}, \tilde{Y}_t^d \notin (l(X_t), h(X_t)) \} \wedge T.$$

New representation for the  $Z^d$  ( $g = l$ ,  $f = f(Z)$ ) bis

- ▶ New representation of  $Z^d$ :

$$(Z_t^d)' = \mathbb{E} [\nabla \phi(X_{\tau_j})(\Lambda^t D_t X)_{\tau_j} \mid \mathcal{F}_t], \quad t \in [r_j, r_{j+1}).$$

- ▶ where

$$\nabla \phi_r = \nabla l(X_r) \mathbf{1}_{\{l(X_r) > \tilde{Y}_r^d\}} + \nabla h(X_r) \mathbf{1}_{\{h(X_r) < \tilde{Y}_r^d\}}.$$

and

$$\Lambda_t^s := \exp \left\{ \int_s^t \nabla_z f(Z_u^d)' dW_u - \int_s^t \left( \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_z f(Z_u^d)|^2 \right) du \right\}.$$

# Convergence results

- ▶ Regularity for  $Z^d$

$$\|Z^d - P^\pi Z^d\|_{\mathcal{H}^2} \leq C \frac{m^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

- ▶ We then obtain

$$\text{Err}(Y^d, Y^\pi) \leq C \frac{m^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{et} \quad \text{Err}(Y, Y^\pi) \leq \frac{C}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

- ▶ key assumption: boundaries are strictly separated.

# Conclusion

- ▶ Efficient method (even works for RBSDE in convex domain of  $\mathbb{R}^d$ )
- ▶ Improvement of known results
- ▶ Computation of the Delta

$$(Z_t^d)' = \mathbb{E} \left[ \nabla \phi(X_{\tau_j}) \Lambda_{\tau_j}^t \nabla X_{\tau_j} \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] (\nabla X_t)^{-1} \sigma(X_t), \quad t \in [r_j, r_{j+1}).$$

- ▶ Can we apply it to Game Option with call protection ?

# Assumptions

- ▶  $X$  unidimensionnal (for this talk)
- ▶  $\sigma$  smooth and invertible around a given level  $S$ .
- ▶  $f$  does not depend on  $z$  ! (working on it...)

## Definition of Call protection period

- ▶ Protection monitoring times: Fixed grid  
 $\mathcal{T} := \{T_0 = 0 < \dots < T_l < \dots < T_N = T\}$
- ▶ Auxiliary process  $H$  with value in a finite set  $\mathcal{K}$  and depending on the past value of  $X$
- ▶ Activation/Deactivation times for the upper boundary ( $K \subset \mathcal{K}$ )

$$\theta_{2l+1} = \inf\{t > \theta_{2l}; H_t \notin K\} \wedge T$$

$$\theta_{2l+2} = \inf\{t > \theta_{2l+1}; H_t \in K\} \wedge T.$$

- ▶ Definition of  $H$ :

$$H_{T_l} = \kappa^1(H_{T_{l-1}})\mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_{l-1}} \geq S\}} + \kappa^2(H_{T_{l-1}})\mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_{l-1}} < S\}}$$

$H$  constant on  $[T_{l-1}, T_l)$ ,  $H_{-1} \in \mathcal{K}$

# Examples

- ▶ Activation possible at one date:

$$\mathcal{T} := \{T_0 = 0 < T_1 < T_2 = T\}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{0, 1\}, K = \{0\}$$

$$H_0 = 0, H_{T_1} = \mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_1} \geq S\}}, H_{T_2} = H_{T_1}$$

- ▶ Activation/Deactivation

$$\mathcal{T} := \{T_0 = 0 < \dots < T_l < \dots < T_N = T\}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{0, 1\}, K = \{0\}$$

$$H_{T_l} = \mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_l-} \geq S\}}$$

## Another example

- ▶ "l out of d" : Call is possible if  $X \geq S$  on at least  $l$  of the last  $d$  monitoring times.

$$\mathcal{K} = \{0, 1\}^d, K = \{k \in \mathcal{K} \mid |k| < l\} \text{ where } |k| = \sum_{i=1}^d k^i$$

$$\text{And } H_{T_l} = (\mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_l-d} \geq S\}}, \dots, \mathbf{1}_{\{X_{T_l} \geq S\}}).$$

# Approximation of Activation/Deactivation times

- ▶  $H^\pi$  is defined defined using  $X^\pi$  instead of  $X$
- ▶  $\bar{\theta}_I$  approximation of  $\theta_I$  defined using  $H^\pi$  instead of  $H$
- ▶ we use the assumption on  $\sigma$ : smooth and invertible around  $S$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}[|\bar{\theta}_I - \theta_I|] \leq C_\epsilon |\pi|^{\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon}.$$

## Discrete-time scheme

Given the grids  $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathfrak{R} \subset \pi$

- ▶ Starting from the terminal condition  $\tilde{Y}_T^\pi = Y_T^\pi := g(X_T^\pi)$
- ▶ compute at each step

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi &= (t_{i+1} - t_i)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi (W_{t_{i+1}} - W_{t_i}) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] \\ \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi &= \mathbb{E} \left[ Y_{t_{i+1}}^\pi \mid \mathcal{F}_{t_i} \right] + (t_{i+1} - t_i) f(X_{t_i}^\pi, Y_{t_i}^\pi, \bar{Z}_{t_i}^\pi) \\ Y_{t_i}^\pi &= \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi \mathbf{1}_{\{t_i \notin \mathfrak{R}\}} + \mathcal{P}^{\bar{\theta}}(t_i, X_{t_i}^\pi, \tilde{Y}_{t_i}^\pi) \mathbf{1}_{\{t_i \in \mathfrak{R}\}} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{\bar{\theta}}(t, x, y) = y + [l(x) - y]^+ - \sum_{l \geq 0} [y - h(x)]^+ \mathbf{1}_{\{\bar{\theta}_{2l+1} \leq t \leq \bar{\theta}_{2l+2}\}}$$

# Convergence results

- ▶ Once again use of discretely reflected BSDEs
- ▶ Control the error between
  - $\hookrightarrow (Y_-, Y, Z)$  and  $(Y^{d,\theta}, \tilde{Y}^{d,\theta}, Z^{d,\theta})$
  - $\hookrightarrow (Y^{d,\theta}, \tilde{Y}^{d,\theta}, Z^{d,\theta})$  and  $(Y^{d,\bar{\theta}}, \tilde{Y}^{d,\bar{\theta}}, Z^{d,\bar{\theta}})$
  - $\hookrightarrow (Y^{d,\bar{\theta}}, \tilde{Y}^{d,\bar{\theta}}, Z^{d,\bar{\theta}})$  and  $(Y^\pi, \tilde{Y}^\pi, \bar{Z}^\pi)$
- ▶ to obtain

$$\text{Err}(Y_-, Y^\pi) + \text{Err}(Y, \tilde{Y}^\pi) + \text{Err}(Z, Z^\pi) \leq C_L^\epsilon |\pi|^{\frac{1}{4} - \epsilon}$$

# Conclusion

- ▶ New difficulties,  $Y$  discontinuous: discrete monitoring of the protection,
- ▶ approximation of stopping times: quantity of interest  $\mathbb{E}[|\bar{\theta}_l - \theta_l|]$
- ▶ Main open question: if  $f$  depends on  $Z$ ... Gobet-Makhlouf ?