

# ADAPTIVE MESH REFINEMENT FOR THE BLACK-SCHOLES EQUATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we present a time-dependent adaptive mesh refinement method for Black-Scholes equations in two dimensions. Finite difference methods for the solution of partial differential equations on block-structured adaptively refined rectangular grids are used.

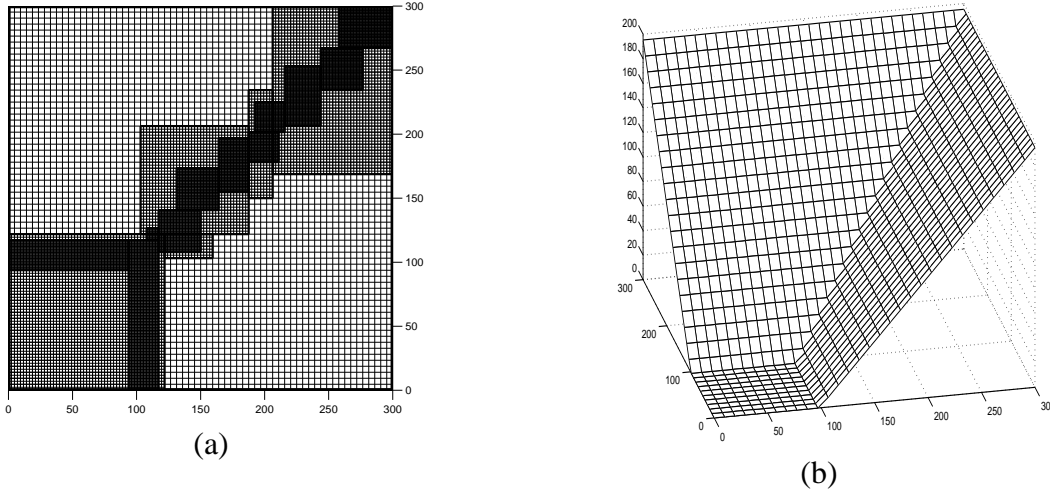


Figure 1. (a) Initial mesh. (b) Option price.

After time reversion the Black-Scholes-PDE forms the initial value problem[2]:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{ij} S_i S_j \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial S_i \partial S_j} + r \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial S_i} - ru = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{for } (\mathbf{S}, t) \in \mathbf{R}_+^n \times (0, T),$$

$$u(\mathbf{S}, 0) = u_0(\mathbf{S}) = \left( K - \sum_{i=1}^d S_i \right)_+ \text{ for } \mathbf{S} \in \mathbf{R}_+^n. \quad (2)$$

In the two dimensions,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = & \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1 S_1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial S_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_2 S_2)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial S_2^2} + \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho S_1 S_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial S_1 \partial S_2} \\ & + r S_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial S_1} + r S_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial S_2} - ru = 0, \quad \text{for } (\mathbf{S}, t) \in \mathbf{R}_+^2 \times (0, T), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$u(\mathbf{S}, 0) = u_0(\mathbf{S}) = \left( K - \sum_{i=1}^2 S_i \right)_+ \quad \text{for } \mathbf{S} \in \mathbf{R}_+^2. \quad (4)$$

In this presentation, we will use a time-dependent adaptive mesh refinement method, which have been developed for thin film equations [3] and adaptive Cahn-Hilliard equations[4]. Fig. 1 shows the initial adaptive mesh structure and option price. Computational domain size  $[0, 300] \times [0, 300]$ , the effective mesh size  $256 \times 256$ .

$$\sigma_1 = 0.5, \sigma_2 = 0.5, \rho = 0.5, r = 0.03. \quad (5)$$

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