

## Chapter Four. Computer Simulation

Outline Solutions to odd-numbered exercises from the book:

*An Introduction to Financial Option Valuation:*

*Mathematics, Stochastics and Computation,*

by Desmond J. Higham, Cambridge University Press, 2004

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**4.1** Using the subs.  $t = s/\sqrt{2}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{erf}(x/\sqrt{2}) &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{x/\sqrt{2}} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-s^2/2} ds/\sqrt{2} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-s^2/2} ds \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-s^2/2} ds - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left( N(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

This rearranges to

$$N(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \operatorname{erf}(x/\sqrt{2}) \right).$$

**4.3** We have  $N(z(p)) = p$ . So, using Exercise 4.1,

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{erf}(z(p)/\sqrt{2})}{2} = p.$$

Hence,

$$\operatorname{erf}(z(p)/\sqrt{2}) = 2p - 1.$$

So,

$$z(p)/\sqrt{2} = \operatorname{erfinv}(2p - 1)$$

and the result follows immediately.