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Paul Lescot

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# SYMMETRIES OF THE BLACK-SCHOLES EQUATION

PAUL LESCOT

ABSTRACT. We determine the algebra of isovectors for the Black–Scholes equation. As a consequence, we obtain some previously unknown transformations on the solutions.

MSC 34 A 26, 91 B 28

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We study the algebro–geometrical structure of the Black–Scholes equation.

The computation of the symmetry group of a partial differential equation has proven itself to be a very useful tool in Classical Mathematical Physics (see *e.g.* [Harrison-Estabrook 1971]), as well as in Euclidean Quantum Mechanics (see *e.g.* [Lescot-Zambrini 2004] and [Lescot-Zambrini 2008]). It was therefore natural to try and use the same method in Financial Mathematics.

After setting the general framework (§2), and performing some preliminary reductions (§3), we determine (§4) the isovectors for the Black-Scholes equation in a way broadly similar to the one used for the backward heat equation with potential term in the second of the two aforementioned joint papers with J.-C. Zambrini. Our computation turns out to suggest Black and Scholes' original solution method ([Black-Scholes 1973]) of their equation; in particular, the quantities  $r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$  and  $r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$  appear naturally in this context. As corollaries, we determine (§5) the structure of the Lie algebra of the symmetry group of the equation, then (§6) we obtain some interesting transformations on the solutions.

## 2. GENERALITIES AND NOTATIONS

We shall be concerned with the classical Black-Scholes equation :

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial C}{\partial S} - rC = 0 \quad (\mathcal{E})$$

for the price  $C(t, S)$  of a call option with maturity  $T$  and strike price  $K$  on an underlying asset satisfying  $S_t = S$  (see [Black-Scholes 1973], where  $\sigma$  is denoted by  $v$ ,  $C$  by  $w$ , and  $S$  by  $x$ ). As is well-known ([Black-Scholes 1973], p.646), the same equation is satisfied by the price of a put option.

We assume  $\sigma > 0$ , and define

$$\tilde{r} := r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

and

$$\tilde{s} := r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} .$$

It is useful to remark that

$$\frac{\tilde{r}^2}{2\sigma^2} + r = \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2} .$$

We intend to determine the isovectors for  $(\mathcal{E})$ , using the method applied, in [Harrison-Estabrook 1971], pp. 657–658 (see also [Lescot-Zambrini 2004], pp.189–192) to the heat equation, and in [Lescot-Zambrini 2008], §3, to the (backward) heat equation with a potential term.

Let us set  $x = \ln(S)$  and

$$\varphi(t, x) := C(t, e^x) = C(t, S) ;$$

then  $\varphi$  is defined on  $\mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ . One has

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial S} &= \frac{1}{S} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} , \\ \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial S^2} &= -\frac{1}{S^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{S^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} .$$

Equation  $(\mathcal{E})$  is therefore equivalent to the following equation in  $\varphi$  :

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) + r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - r\varphi = 0 \quad (\mathcal{E}_1) ,$$

that is :

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \tilde{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - r\varphi = 0 \quad (\mathcal{E}_2) .$$

## 3. COMPUTATION OF THE ISOVECTORS : PRELIMINARY REDUCTIONS

Let us set  $A = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$  and  $B = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$ , and consider thenceforth  $t, x, \varphi, A$  and  $B$  as *independent* variables . Then  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$  is equivalent to the vanishing, on the five-dimensional manifold  $M = \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}^4$  of  $(t, x, \varphi, A, B)$ , of the following system of differential forms :

$$(3.1) \quad \alpha = d\varphi - Adx - Bdt ,$$

$$(3.2) \quad d\alpha = -dAdx - dBdt ,$$

and

$$(3.3) \quad \beta = (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)dxdt + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 dAdt .$$

Let  $I$  denote the ideal of  $\Lambda T^*(M)$  generated by  $\alpha, d\alpha$  and  $\beta$  ; as

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} d\beta &= (dB + \tilde{r}dA - rd\varphi)dxdt \\ &= d\alpha(dx - \tilde{r}dt) + \alpha(-rdxdt) \in I , \end{aligned}$$

$I$  is a differential ideal of  $\Lambda T^*(M)$ . By definition (see [Harrison-Estabrook 1971]), an isovector for  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$  is a vector field

$$(3.5) \quad N = N^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + N^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + N^\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + N^A \frac{\partial}{\partial A} + N^B \frac{\partial}{\partial B}$$

such that

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{L}_N(I) \subseteq I .$$

Using the formal properties of the Lie derivative ([Harrison-Estabrook 1971], p.654), one easily proves that the set  $\mathcal{G}$  of these isovectors constitutes a Lie algebra (for the usual bracket of vector fields).

In order to determine  $\mathcal{G}$ , we may use a trick first explained in [Harrison-Estabrook 1971], p.657, that applies in all situations in which there is only one 1-form among the given generators of the ideal  $I$  (see also [Lescot-Zambrini 2008], p.211).

Let  $N \in \mathcal{G}$  ; as  $\mathcal{L}_N(I) \subseteq I$ , one has  $\mathcal{L}_N(\alpha) \in I = \langle \alpha, d\alpha, \beta \rangle$ , whence there is a 0-form (*i.e.* a function)  $\lambda$  such that  $\mathcal{L}_N(\alpha) = \lambda\alpha$ . Let us define

$$(3.7) \quad F := N \lrcorner \alpha = N^\varphi - AN^x - BN^t .$$

This can be rewritten as

$$(3.8) \quad \lambda\alpha = \mathcal{L}_N(\alpha) = N \lrcorner d\alpha + d(N \lrcorner \alpha) = N \lrcorner d\alpha + dF ,$$

whence

$$(3.9) \quad N \lrcorner d\alpha = \lambda\alpha - dF ,$$

that is

$$(3.10) \quad N \lrcorner (-dAdx - dBdt) = \lambda\alpha - dF$$

*i.e.*

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} -N^A dx + N^x dA - N^B dt + N^t dB \\ &= \lambda\alpha - dF \\ &= \lambda(d\varphi - Adx - Bdt) - dF . \end{aligned}$$

Whence (letters as lower indices indicating differentiation, as usual)

$$(*) \begin{cases} -N^B = -\lambda B - F_t \\ -N^A = -\lambda A - F_x \\ 0 = \lambda - F_\varphi \\ N^x = -F_A \\ N^t = -F_B . \end{cases}$$

Using the third equation, we can eliminate  $\lambda$  and obtain

$$(**) \begin{cases} N^t = -F_B \\ N^x = -F_A \\ N^\varphi = F - AF_A - BF_B \\ N^A = F_x + AF_\varphi \\ N^B = F_t + BF_\varphi . \end{cases}$$

Conversely, the existence of a function  $F(t, x, \varphi, A, B)$  such that the above equations hold clearly implies that  $\mathcal{L}_N(\alpha) = F_\varphi \alpha \in I$ ; but then

$$\mathcal{L}_N(d\alpha) = d(\mathcal{L}_N(\alpha)) \in d(I) \subseteq I ,$$

and there only remains to be satisfied the condition

$$\mathcal{L}_N(\beta) \in I .$$

#### 4. THE GENERAL ISOVECTOR

The last condition in the previous paragraph can be stated as

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{L}_N(\beta) = \rho\alpha + \xi d\alpha + \omega\beta ,$$

for  $\rho$  a 1-form,  $\xi$  a 0-form and  $\omega$  a 0-form. Let  $D$  denote the coefficient of  $d\varphi$  in  $\rho$ ; replacing  $\rho$  by  $\rho - D\alpha$  (which doesn't affect the validity of (4.1) as  $\alpha^2 = 0$ ), we may assume that  $D = 0$ . Setting then

$$(4.2) \quad \rho = R_1 dt + R_2 dx + R_3 dA + R_4 dB ,$$

$$(4.3) \quad \xi = R_5 ,$$

and

$$(4.4) \quad \omega = R_6 ,$$

we shall obtain a system of ten equations in  $F$ ; we shall then eliminate  $R_1, \dots, R_6$ .

Identifying the coefficients of, in that order,  $dt dx$ ,  $dt d\varphi$ ,  $dt dA$ ,  $dt dB$ ,  $dx d\varphi$ ,  $dx dA$ ,  $dx dB$ ,  $d\varphi dA$ ,  $d\varphi dB$  and  $dAdB$  yields the following system :

$$(4.5) = \begin{aligned} & rN^\varphi - \tilde{r}N^A - N^B + (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)N_x^x + (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)N_t^t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_x^A \\ & - AR_1 + BR_2 - (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)R_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4.6) \quad (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)N_\varphi^x - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_\varphi^A = R_1$$

$$(4.7) \quad (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)N_A^x - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_A^A - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_t^t = BR_3 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 R_6$$

$$(4.8) \quad (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)N_B^x - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_B^A = BR_4 + R_5$$

$$(4.9) \quad (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)N_\varphi^t = R_2$$

$$(4.10) \quad (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)N_A^t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_x^t = AR_3 + R_5$$

$$(4.11) \quad (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)N_B^t = AR_4$$

$$(4.12) \quad -\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_\varphi^t = -R_3$$

$$(4.13) \quad 0 = -R_4$$

$$(4.14) \quad \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 N_B^t = 0 .$$

Equation (4.13) gives  $R_4 = 0$  ; then (4.8) defines  $R_5$ . Equation (4.14) is equivalent to  $N_B^t = 0$  ; if that be the case, then (4.11) holds automatically. Now (4.9) defines  $R_2$ , (4.12) defines  $R_3$ , (4.6) defines  $R_1$  and (4.7) defines  $R_6$ . We are left with equations (4.5) and (4.10) and the condition  $N_B^t = 0$ .

Let us begin with the last mentioned ; it is equivalent to  $F_{BB} = 0$  :  $F$  is affine in  $B$ , *i.e.*  $F = c + Bd$ , where  $c$  and  $d$  depend only on  $(t, x, \varphi, A)$ . Now (\*\*) can be rewritten as

$$(**) \quad \begin{cases} N^t = -d \\ N^x = -c_A - Bd_A \\ N^\varphi = c - Ac_A - ABd_A \\ N^A = c_x + Bd_x + Ac_\varphi + ABd_\varphi \\ N^B = c_t + Bd_t + Bc_\varphi + B^2d_\varphi . \end{cases}$$

From (4.12) follows

$$(4.15) \quad R_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 d_\varphi ,$$

and (4.8) yields

$$(4.16) \quad R_5 = (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)d_A - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(d_x + Ad_\varphi) .$$

Now we can rewrite (4.10) as

$$(4.17) \quad \begin{aligned} & (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)(-d_A) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(-d_x) \\ &= (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)d_A - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(d_x + Ad_\varphi) . \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the coefficients of  $B$  on both sides gives  $-d_A = d_A$ , that is  $d_A = 0$ , *i.e.*  $d$  depends only upon  $(t, x, \varphi)$ . Now (4.17) becomes

$$(4.18) \quad \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 d_x = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(d_x + Ad_\varphi)$$

that is

$$(4.19) \quad 2d_x = -Ad_\varphi .$$

Differentiating with respect to  $A$  leads to

$$(4.20) \quad 0 = 2d_{Ax} = -d_\varphi ,$$

whence  $d_\varphi = 0$  and  $d_x = -\frac{1}{2}Ad_\varphi = 0$  :  $d$  depends only upon  $t$ . Then (\*\*\*) becomes

$$(***) \quad \begin{cases} N^t = -d \\ N^x = -c_A \\ N^\varphi = c - Ac_A \\ N^A = c_x + Ac_\varphi \\ N^B = c_t + Bd_t + Bc_\varphi , \end{cases}$$

the new unknowns being a function  $c(t, x, \varphi, A)$  and a function  $d(t)$ , and we still have to satisfy equation (4.5). Now (4.9) implies  $R_2 = 0$ , and (4.6) gives

$$(4.21) \quad R_1 = -(r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)c_{A\varphi} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(c_{x\varphi} + Ac_{\varphi\varphi}) .$$

Equation (4.7) now becomes

$$(4.22) \quad \begin{aligned} & (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)(-c_{AA}) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(c_{xA} + c_\varphi + Ac_{A\varphi}) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(-d_t) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 R_6 , \end{aligned}$$

that is :

$$(4.23) \quad R_6 = -d_t + c_{xA} + c_\varphi + Ac_{A\varphi} + \frac{2}{\sigma^2}(B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)(-c_{AA}) .$$

Eliminating  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_6$  turns (4.5) into

$$(4.24) \quad \begin{aligned} & r(c - Ac_A) - \tilde{r}(c_x + Ac_\varphi) - (c_t + Bd_t + Bc_\varphi) + (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)(-c_{Ax}) \\ &+ (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)(-d_t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(c_{xx} + Ac_{\varphi x}) \\ &- A(-(r\varphi - \tilde{r}A - B)c_{A,\varphi} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(c_{x\varphi} + Ac_{\varphi\varphi})) \\ &- (B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)(-d_t + c_{xA} + c_\varphi + Ac_{A\varphi} + \frac{2}{\sigma^2}(B + \tilde{r}A - r\varphi)(-c_{AA})) . \end{aligned}$$

Both members of (4.24) are second-order polynomials in  $B$  ; equating the coefficients of  $B^2$  gives  $c_{AA} = 0$ , whence  $c$  is affine in  $A$  :  $c = e + Af$  with  $e$  and  $f$  functions of  $(t, x, \varphi)$ .

Equating the coefficients of  $B$  yields

$$(4.25) \quad -d_t - c_\varphi + c_{Ax} + d_t = -Ac_{A\varphi} - (-d_t + c_{Ax} + c_\varphi + Ac_{A\varphi})$$

that is :

$$(4.26) \quad d_t = 2c_{Ax} + 2Ac_{A\varphi} = 2f_x + 2Af_\varphi .$$

Differentiating the last equality with respect to  $A$  gives  $f_\varphi = 0$  (that is,  $f$  is a function of  $(t, x)$ ), and then we get that  $d_t = 2f_x$ , *i.e.*

$$(4.27) \quad f = \frac{1}{2}d'(t)x + \mu(t)$$

for some function  $\mu$  of  $t$  alone.

Equating the constant terms in  $B$  now gives us

$$(4.28) \quad \begin{aligned} & re - \tilde{r}(e_x + Af_x + Ae_\varphi) - (e_t + Aft) + (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A)(-f_x) \\ & + (r\varphi - \tilde{r}A)(-d_t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(e_{xx} + Af_{xx} + Ae_{\varphi x}) \\ & = A\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(e_{x\varphi} + Ae_{\varphi\varphi}) - (\tilde{r}A - r\varphi)(-d_t + f_x + e_\varphi) . \end{aligned}$$

Both sides of equation (4.28) are polynomials in  $A$  with coefficients depending only upon  $(t, x, \varphi)$ . Identifying the terms in  $A^2$  leads us to  $e_{\varphi\varphi} = 0$ , whence  $e = g + h\varphi$  with  $g$  and  $h$  depending only upon  $(t, x)$ . The unknowns are now  $d$  and  $\mu$  (functions of  $t$  alone) and  $g$  and  $h$  (functions of  $(t, x)$ ).

Identifying the coefficients of  $A$  on both sides of (4.29) yields

$$(4.29) \quad \begin{aligned} & -\tilde{r}(f_x + e_\varphi) - f_t + \tilde{r}f_x + \tilde{r}d_t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(f_{xx} + e_{\varphi x}) \\ & = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2e_{x\varphi} - \tilde{r}(-d_t + f_x + e_\varphi) , \end{aligned}$$

that is

$$(4.30) \quad -f_t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2f_{xx} = \sigma^2h_x - \tilde{r}f_x$$

or

$$(4.31) \quad \sigma^2h_x = \tilde{r}\frac{1}{2}d'(t) - \frac{1}{2}d''(t)x - \mu'(t) ,$$

that is

$$(4.32) \quad h(t, x) = \frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}d'(t)x - \frac{d''(t)}{4\sigma^2}x^2 - \frac{\mu'(t)}{\sigma^2}x + k(t) ,$$

for some function  $k$  of  $t$  alone.

The constant term gives

$$(4.33) \quad re - \tilde{r}e_x - e_t - r\varphi f_x - r\varphi d_t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2e_{xx} = r\varphi(-d_t + f_x + e_\varphi) .$$

According to the relation  $d_t = 2f_x$ , this becomes

$$(4.34) \quad rg - \tilde{r}g_x - \tilde{r}\varphi h_x - g_t - \varphi h_t - r\varphi d_t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2g_{xx} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\varphi h_{xx} = 0 .$$

Equating the constant term (in  $\varphi$ ) of (4.34) to zero gives that  $g$  is a solution of  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$ .



The value of the term in  $\varphi$  means that

$$(4.35) \quad -\tilde{r}h_x - h_t - rd_t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 h_{xx} = 0 ,$$

that is

$$(4.36) \quad \begin{aligned} & -\tilde{r}\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}d'(t) - \frac{d''(t)}{2\sigma^2}x - \frac{\mu'(t)}{\sigma^2}\right) \\ & -\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}d''(t)x - \frac{d'''(t)}{4\sigma^2}x^2 - \frac{\mu''(t)}{\sigma^2}x + k'(t)\right) - rd'(t) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\left(-\frac{d''(t)}{2\sigma^2}\right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This is a polynomial equation in  $x$  with functions of  $t$  as coefficients. Considering the coefficient of  $x^2$  gives  $d'''(t) = 0$ , that is  $d(t) = C_1t^2 + C_2t + C_3$  for constants  $C_1, C_2$  and  $C_3$ .

Equating the terms in  $x$  leads to

$$(4.37) \quad \frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}d''(t) - \frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}d''(t) + \frac{\mu''(t)}{\sigma^2} = 0 ,$$

that is

$$(4.38) \quad \mu''(t) = 0$$

or

$$(4.39) \quad \mu(t) = C_4t + C_5$$

( $C_4, C_5$  real constants).

We are left with the constant term in  $x$  :

$$(4.40) \quad -\frac{\tilde{r}^2}{2\sigma^2}d'(t) + \tilde{r}\frac{\mu'(t)}{\sigma^2} - k'(t) - rd'(t) + \frac{d''(t)}{4} = 0 ,$$

or

$$(4.41) \quad \begin{aligned} k(t) &= -\left(\frac{\tilde{r}^2}{2\sigma^2} + r\right)d(t) + \tilde{r}\frac{\mu(t)}{\sigma^2} + \frac{d'(t)}{4} + C_6 \\ &= -\frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}d(t) + \tilde{r}\frac{\mu(t)}{\sigma^2} + \frac{d'(t)}{4} + C_6 \end{aligned}$$

for some constant  $C_6$ . Therefore

$$(4.42) \quad \begin{aligned} f(t, x) &= \frac{1}{2}d'(t)x + \mu(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x(2C_1t + C_2) + C_4t + C_5 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4.43) \quad \begin{aligned} h(t, x) &= \frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}x(2C_1t + C_2) - \frac{C_1}{2\sigma^2}x^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{C_4x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}(C_1t^2 + C_2t + C_3) \\ &\quad + \tilde{r}\frac{(C_4t + C_5)}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2C_1t + C_2}{4} + C_6 . \end{aligned}$$

We have established

**Theorem 4.1.** *The general isovector  $N$  for  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$  is given, in terms of an arbitrary solution  $g$  of  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$  and six arbitrary real constants  $C_1, \dots, C_6$ , by the formulas*

$$\begin{aligned}
N^t &= -C_1 t^2 - C_2 t - C_3 \\
N^x &= -\frac{1}{2}x(2C_1 t + C_2) - (C_4 t + C_5) \\
N^\varphi &= g + \varphi\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}x(2C_1 t + C_2) - \frac{C_1}{2\sigma^2}x^2 - \frac{C_4 x}{\sigma^2}\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}(C_1 t^2 + C_2 t + C_3) + \tilde{r}\frac{C_4 t + C_5}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2C_1 t + C_2}{4} + C_6\right) \\
N^A &= g_x + \varphi\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}(2C_1 t + C_2) - \frac{C_1 x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{C_4}{\sigma^2}\right) \\
&\quad + \frac{A}{2}(2C_1 t + C_2) \\
&\quad + A\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}x(2C_1 t + C_2) - \frac{C_1}{2\sigma^2}x^2\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{C_4 x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}(C_1 t^2 + C_2 t + C_3)\right. \\
&\quad \left. + \tilde{r}\frac{(C_4 t + C_5)}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2C_1 t + C_2}{4} + C_6\right). \\
N^B &= g_t + \varphi\left(\frac{\tilde{r}x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}(2C_1 t + C_2) + \frac{\tilde{r}C_4}{\sigma^2} + \frac{C_1}{2}\right) \\
&\quad + A(xC_1 + C_4) + B(2C_1 t + C_2) \\
&\quad + B\left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2}x(2C_1 t + C_2) - \frac{C_1}{2\sigma^2}x^2\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{C_4 x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}(C_1 t^2 + C_2 t + C_3)\right. \\
&\quad \left. + \tilde{r}\frac{(C_4 t + C_5)}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2C_1 t + C_2}{4} + C_6\right).
\end{aligned}$$

## 5. THE LIE ALGEBRA

For  $u$  a solution of  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$ , let  $N_u$  denote the isovector defined by  $g = u$  and  $C_1 = \dots = C_6 = 0$ , and, for  $1 \leq i \leq 6$ , let  $N_i$  denote the isovector defined by  $g = 0$ ,  $C_i = 1$  and  $C_j = 0$  for  $j \neq i$ .

The function  $g$  and  $h$  are determined by the isovector  $N$  :

$$g = N^\varphi - \varphi \frac{\partial N^\varphi}{\partial \varphi}$$

and

$$h = \frac{\partial N^\varphi}{\partial \varphi} ;$$

we shall denote them respectively by  $g_N$  and  $h_N$ . As seen in §4,  $h_N$  is a function of  $(t, x)$ .

**Lemma 5.1.** For all  $(M, N) \in \mathcal{G}^2$ ,

$$g_{[M,N]} = M^t \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial x} + g_M h_N - N^t \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial x} - g_N h_M$$

and

$$h_{[M,N]} = M^t \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial x} - N^t \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial x}.$$

*Proof.* One has

$$\begin{aligned} [M, N]^\varphi &= M(N^\varphi) - N(M^\varphi) \\ &= M(g_N + \varphi h_N) - N(g_M + \varphi h_M) \\ &= M^t \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial x} + \varphi (M^t \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial x}) \\ &\quad + M^\varphi h_N - (N^t \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial t} + N^x \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \varphi (N^t \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial t} + N^x \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial x}) + N^\varphi h_M) \\ &= M^t \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial x} + \varphi (M^t \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial x}) \\ &\quad + (g_M + \varphi h_M) h_N - N^t \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial x} \\ &\quad - \varphi (N^t \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial t} + N^x \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial x}) - (g_N + \varphi h_N) h_M \\ &= (M^t \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial g_N}{\partial x} + g_M h_N - N^t \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial g_M}{\partial x} - g_N h_M) \\ &\quad + \varphi (M^t \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial t} + M^x \frac{\partial h_N}{\partial x} - N^t \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial h_M}{\partial x}); \end{aligned}$$

the result follows.  $\square$

Let us set

$$\mathcal{H} = \{N \in \mathcal{G} | g_N = 0\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{J} = \{N \in \mathcal{G} | h_N = 0\}.$$

**Proposition 5.2.**  $\mathcal{J}$  is an ideal of  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{H}$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathcal{G}$ . Furthermore  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{J}$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$  has dimension 6 and admits  $(N_1, \dots, N_6)$  as a basis, and  $\mathcal{J} = \{N_u | u \text{ solution of } (\mathcal{E}_2)\}$ .

*Proof.* Clearly,  $N \in \mathcal{J}$  if and only if  $C_1 = \dots = C_6 = 0$ ; in particular, if  $N \in \mathcal{J}$  then  $N^t = N^x = 0$ . Therefore  $M \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $N \in \mathcal{J}$  imply  $h_{[M,N]} = 0$ , i.e.  $[M, N] \in \mathcal{J}$ :  $\mathcal{J}$  is an ideal of  $\mathcal{G}$ .

Furthermore,  $g_M = g_N = 0$  imply  $g_{[M,N]} = 0$ :  $\mathcal{H}$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathcal{G}$ . The last two assertions clearly hold.  $\square$

## 6. SOME SYMMETRIES

Let  $N \in \mathcal{G}$ , let  $\kappa \in \mathbf{R}$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a solution of  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$ ; then  $e^{\kappa N}$  maps  $(t, x, \varphi, A, B)$  to  $(t_\kappa, x_\kappa, \varphi_\kappa, A_\kappa, B_\kappa)$ ; setting

$$(6.1) \quad \varphi_\kappa = \psi_\kappa(t_\kappa, x_\kappa),$$

it follows that  $\psi_\kappa$  is also a solution of  $(\mathcal{E}_2)$ . We shall denote

$$(6.2) \quad e^{\kappa\tilde{N}} : \varphi \mapsto \psi_\kappa$$

the associated one-parameter group.

**Lemma 6.1.** *If*

$$N = N^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + N^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + N^\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \dots \in \mathcal{G}$$

then

$$\tilde{N}(\varphi) = -N^t \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} - N^x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + N^\varphi ,$$

that is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{N}(\varphi) &= (C_1 t^2 + C_2 t + C_3) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \left( \frac{1}{2} x (2C_1 t + C_2) + (C_4 t + C_5) \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ &+ g + \varphi \left( \frac{\tilde{r}}{2\sigma^2} x (2C_1 t + C_2) - \frac{C_1}{2\sigma^2} x^2 - \frac{C_4 x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2} (C_1 t^2 + C_2 t + C_3) \right. \\ &\left. + \tilde{r} \frac{C_4 t + C_5}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2C_1 t + C_2}{4} + C_6 \right) . \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Let us rewrite (6.1) as

$$(e^{\kappa N}(\varphi))(t, x) = (e^{\kappa\tilde{N}}(\varphi))(e^{\kappa N}(t), e^{\kappa N}(x)) .$$

Developping at order one in  $\kappa$  gives

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi + \kappa N^\varphi &= \varphi(t + \kappa N^t, x + \kappa N^x) + \kappa \tilde{N}(\varphi) + o(\kappa) \\ &= \varphi + \kappa N^t \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \kappa N^x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \kappa \tilde{N}(\varphi) + o(\kappa) , \end{aligned}$$

whence the result. □

We shall set

$$(6.3) \quad C_N^\kappa(t, S) := (e^{\kappa\tilde{N}}\varphi)(t, \ln(S))$$

and

$$(6.4) \quad C_j^\kappa := C_{N_j}^\kappa$$

( $1 \leq j \leq 6$ ).

Some of these transforms can actually be explicitly computed ; for instance

$$(6.5) \quad \tilde{N}_3(\varphi) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} - \frac{\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2} \varphi$$

whence

$$(6.6) \quad (e^{\kappa\tilde{N}_3}\varphi)(t, x) = e^{-\frac{\kappa\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}} \varphi(t + \kappa, x)$$

and

$$(6.7) \quad C_3^\kappa(t, S) = e^{-\frac{\kappa\tilde{s}^2}{2\sigma^2}} C(t + \kappa, S) .$$

$$(6.8) \quad \tilde{N}_4(\varphi) = t \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{\tilde{r}t - x}{\sigma^2} \right) \varphi$$

therefore

$$(6.9) \quad (e^{\kappa \tilde{N}_4} \varphi)(t, x) = e^{\frac{\kappa}{\sigma^2}(\tilde{r}t - x) - \frac{\kappa^2 t}{2\sigma^2}} \varphi(t, x + \kappa t)$$

and

$$(6.10) \quad C_4^\kappa(t, S) = e^{\frac{\kappa t}{2\sigma^2}(2\tilde{r} - \kappa)} S^{-\frac{\kappa}{\sigma^2}} C(t, e^{\kappa t} S) .$$

$$(6.11) \quad \tilde{N}_5(\varphi) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\tilde{r} \varphi}{\sigma^2}$$

whence

$$(6.12) \quad (e^{\kappa \tilde{N}_5} \varphi)(t, x) = e^{\frac{\kappa \tilde{r}}{\sigma^2}} \varphi(t, x + \kappa) ,$$

and

$$(6.13) \quad C_5^\kappa(t, S) = e^{\frac{\kappa \tilde{r}}{\sigma^2}} C(t, e^\kappa S) .$$

Lastly,

$$(6.14) \quad \tilde{N}_6(\varphi) = \varphi$$

whence

$$(6.15) \quad (e^{\kappa \tilde{N}_6} \varphi)(t, x) = e^\kappa \varphi(t, x)$$

and

$$(6.16) \quad C_6^\kappa(t, S) = e^\kappa C(t, S) .$$

**Corollary 6.2.** *Let  $C$  denote a solution of  $(\mathcal{E})$ . Then, for each  $\kappa \in \mathbf{R}$ , the  $C_i^\kappa$  ( $3 \leq i \leq 6$ ) defined by (6.7), (6.10), (6.13) and (6.16) are also solutions of  $(\mathcal{E})$ .*

Together the transformations described in (6.7) and (6.16) come from the invariance of the original equation via multiplication of the solution by a scalar and translation in time ; (6.13) then comes from the homogeneity in  $S$  — these could be expected. The transformation given by (6.10) is, however, not so easy to understand. It would be interesting to find some financial interpretation for it.

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LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES RAPHAËL SALEM, UMR 6085 CNRS, UNIVERSITÉ DE ROUEN,  
TECHNOPÔLE DU MADRILLET, AVENUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, B.P. 12, 76801 SAINT-ETIENNE-DU-  
ROUVRAY (FRANCE), PHONE 00 33 (0)2 32 95 52 24, FAX 00 33 (0)2 32 95 52 86, PAUL.LESCOT@UNIV-  
ROUEN.FR,