## Technical Note No. 21*

## Options, Futures, and Other Derivatives John Hull

## Hermite Polynomials and Their Use for Integration

As explained in the chapter on credit derivatives in the text, the Gaussian copula model requires functions to be integrated over a normal distribution between $-\infty$ and $+\infty$. Gaussian quadrature approximates the integral as

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} e^{-F^{2} / 2} g(F) d F \approx \sum_{k=1}^{M} w_{k} g\left(F_{k}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The approximation gets better as $M$ increases. It has the property that it is exact when $g(F)$ is a polynomial of order $M$.

The determination the $w_{k}$ and $F_{k}$ involves Hermite polynomials. If you want to avoid getting into the details of this, values of $w_{k}$ and $F_{k}$ for different values of $M$ can be downloaded from a spread sheet on the author's web site.

The first few Hermite polynomials are

$$
\begin{gathered}
H_{0}(x)=1 \\
H_{1}(x)=2 x \\
H_{2}(x)=4 x^{2}-2 \\
H_{3}(x)=8 x^{3}-12 x \\
H_{4}(x)=16 x^{4}-48 x^{2}+12
\end{gathered}
$$

A recurrence relationship for calculating higher order polynomials is

$$
H_{n+1}(x)=2 x H_{n}(x)-2 n H_{n-1}(x)
$$

and an equation for the derivative with respect to $x$ is

$$
H_{n}^{\prime}(x)=2 n H_{n-1}(x)
$$

Define $x_{k}(1 \leq k \leq n)$ as the $n$ roots of $H_{n}(x)$ (that is, the $n$ values of $x$ for which $\left.H_{n}(x)=0\right)$ and

$$
w_{k}^{*}=\frac{2^{n-1} n!\sqrt{\pi}}{n^{2}\left[H_{n-1}\left(x_{k}\right)\right]^{2}}
$$

A key result is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) d x \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{k}^{*} e^{x_{k}^{2}} f\left(x_{k}\right) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

[^0]Setting $x=F / \sqrt{2}$ and

$$
f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^{2}} g(\sqrt{2} x)
$$

equation (2) gives

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} e^{-F^{2} / 2} g(F) d F \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\pi} w_{k}^{*} g\left(F_{k}\right)
$$

or alternatively

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} e^{-F^{2} / 2} g(F) d y \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{k} g\left(F_{k}\right)
$$

where

$$
w_{k}=\frac{w_{k}^{*}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \quad F_{k}=\sqrt{2} x_{k}
$$

This is the result in equation (1), with $n=M$.
This leaves the problem of calculating the $n$ roots of a Hermite polynomial. A program for doing this is 'gauher' in "Numerical Recipes for C: The Art of Scientific Computing" by Press, Flanery, Teukolsky, and Vetterling, Cambridge University Press.


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