ROUGH MULTIFACTOR VOLATILITY FOR SPX AND VIX OPTIONS

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Abstract. We provide explicit small-time formulae for the at-the-money implied volatility, skew and curvature in a large class of models, including rough volatility models and their multi-factor versions. Our general setup encompasses both European options on a stock and VIX options, thereby providing new insights on their joint calibration. The tools used are essentially based on Malliavin calculus for Gaussian processes. We develop a detailed theoretical and numerical analysis of the two-factor rough Bergomi model and provide insights on the interplay between the different parameters for joint SPX-VIX smile calibration.

1. Introduction

Exposure to the uncertain dynamics of volatility is a desirable feature of most trading strategies and has naturally generated wide interest in volatility derivatives. From a theoretical viewpoint, an adequate financial model should reproduce the volatility dynamics accurately and consistently with those of the asset price; any discrepancy may otherwise lead to arbitrage opportunity. Despite extensive research, implied volatility surfaces from options on the VIX and the S&P 500 index still display discrepancies, betraying the lack of a proper modelling framework. This issue is well-known as the \textit{SPX-VIX joint calibration problem} and has motivated a number of creative modelling innovations in the past fifteen years. Reconciling both implied volatilities requires additional factors to enrich the variance curve dynamics, as argued by Bergomi [11, 12] where he proposed the multi-factor model

\begin{equation}
\frac{d\xi_t(T)}{\xi_t(T)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i e^{-\kappa_i (T-t)} dW^i_t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,
\end{equation}

for the forward variance, with $W^1, \ldots, W^N$ correlated Brownian motions and $c_1, \ldots, c_N, \kappa_1, \ldots, \kappa_N > 0$. Gatheral [22] recognised the importance of the additional factor to disentangle different aspects of the implied volatility and to allow humps in the variance curve, and introduced a mean-reverting version--double CEV model--where the instantaneous mean of the variance follows a CEV model itself. Although promising, these attempts fell short of reproducing jointly the short-time behaviour of the SPX and VIX implied volatilities. A variety of new models were suggested to tackle this issue, both with continuous paths [7, 20, 25] and with jumps [6, 13, 16, 34, 37, 39], incorporating novel ideas and increased complexity such as regime switching volatility dynamics. Model-free bounds were also obtained in [18, 28, 27, 35], shedding light on the links between VIX and SPX and the difficulty of capturing them both simultaneously.

Getting rid of the restraining Markovian assumption that burdens classical stochastic volatility models has permitted the emergence of rough volatility models, which consistently agree with stylised facts under both the historical and the pricing measures [4, 8, 9, 21, 23]. A large portion of the toolbox developed for Markovian diffusion models is not available any longer and asymptotic methods thus play a prominent role in understanding the theoretical properties of these models [26, 29, 32, 33]. Since the fit of the spot implied volatility skew is extremely accurate under this class of models [23], it seems reasonable to expect good results when calibrating VIX options. Moreover, the newly established...
hedging formula by Viens and Zhang \cite{42} shows that a rough volatility market is complete if it also contains a proxy of the volatility of the asset; this acts as an additional motivation for our work. Still, \cite{41} showed that the rough Bergomi model is too close to lognormal to jointly calibrate both markets. Its younger sister \cite{30} added a stochastic volatility of volatility component, generating a smile sandwiched between the bid-ask prices when calibrating VIX, but the joint calibration is not provided. By incorporating a Zumbach effect, the quadratic rough Heston model \cite{24} achieves good results for the joint calibration at one given date. Further numerical methods were developed in \cite{13,14,41}. However, the lack of analytical tractability of rough volatility models is holding back the progress of theoretical results on the VIX, with the notable exception of large deviations results from \cite{19,35} and the small-time asymptotics of \cite{2}.

In the latter, $\mathcal{F}_T$-measurable random variables (with volatility derivatives in mind) are written in the form of exponential martingales thanks to the Clark-Ocone formula, allowing the application of established asymptotic methods from \cite{1}. An expression for the short-time limit at-the-money (ATM) implied volatility skew is derived, yielding an analytical criterion that a model should satisfy to reproduce the correct short-time behaviour. The proposed mixed rough Bergomi model does meet the requirement of positive skew of the VIX implied volatility, backing its implementation with theoretical evidence. And indeed, the fits are rather satisfying. This model is built by replacing the exponential kernels of the Bergomi model \cite{1} ($t \mapsto e^{-\kappa t}$) with fractional kernels of the type $t \mapsto t^{H-\frac{1}{2}}$ with $H \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, but is limited to a single factor, i.e. $W^1 = W^2$. As a result, numerical computations under this model induce a linear smile, or equivalently a null curvature, unfortunately inconsistent with market observations. To remedy this, we incorporate Bergomi’s and Gatheral’s insights on multi-factor models, (integrated by \cite{17,35} into rough volatility models) and extend \cite{2} to the multi-factor case; we also compute the short-time ATM implied volatility curvature, deriving a second criterion for a more accurate model choice.

We gather in Section 2 our abstract framework and assumptions. The main results, short-time limits of the implied volatility level, skew, and curvature, are contained in Section 3. Our framework covers a wide range of underlying assets, in particular VIX (Section 4) and stock options (Section 5), in particular in Propositions 4.1 and 5.1. We provide further a detailed analysis of the two-factor rough Bergomi model \cite{1}. Closed-form expressions that depend explicitly on the parameters of the model are provided in Proposition 4.2 for the VIX and Corollary 5.3 for the stock. They give insights on the interplay between the different parameters, and make the calibration task easier by allowing to fit some stylised facts prior to performing numerical computations. For instance, different combinations of parameters can yield positive or negative curvature. All the proofs are gathered in the appendices, starting with useful lemmas and then following the order of the sections.

Notations. For an integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and a vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we denote $|x| := \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ and $\|x\|^2 := \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2$. We fix a finite time horizon $T > 0$ and let $\mathcal{T} := [0, T]$. For all $p \geq 1$, $L^p$ stands for the space $L^p(\Omega)$ for some reference sample space $\Omega$. As we consider rough volatility models, the Hurst parameter $H \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ is a fundamental quantity and we shall use $H_+ := H + \frac{1}{2}$ and $H_- := H - \frac{1}{2}$.

2. Framework

We consider a square-integrable strictly positive process $(A_t)_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$, adapted to the natural filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$ of an $N$-dimensional Brownian motion $W = (W^1, \ldots, W^N)$ defined on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. We further introduce the true $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$-martingale conditional expectation process

$$M_t := \mathbb{E}[A_T] := \mathbb{E}[A_T|\mathcal{F}_t], \quad \text{for all } t \in \mathcal{T}.$$ 

The set $\mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ will denote the domain of the Malliavin derivative operator $D$ with respect to the Brownian motion $W$, while $\mathbb{D}^1$ indicates the Malliavin derivative operator with respect to $W^1$. It is well known that $\mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ is a dense subset of $L^2(\Omega)$ and that $D$ is a closed and unbounded operator from $L^2(\Omega)$ into $L^2(\mathcal{T} \times \Omega)$. Analogously we define the sets of Malliavin differentiable processes $\mathbb{L}^{n,2} := L^2(\mathcal{T} \times \Omega, \mathbb{D}^{n,2})$. We refer to \cite{36} for more details on Malliavin calculus. Assuming $A_T \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$, the Clark-Ocone formula \cite{36}
Theorem 1.3.14 reads, for each \( t \in T \),
\[
    M_t = \mathbb{E}[M_t] + (m \bullet \mathbf{W})_t := \mathbb{E}[M_t] + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_0^t m^i_s dW^i_s,
\]
where each component of \( m \) is \( m^i_s := \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{D}^i_s A_T | \mathcal{F}_s] \). Since \( M \) is a martingale, we may rewrite \( \mathcal{D} \) as
\[
    M_t = M_0 + (M \phi \bullet \mathbf{W})_t,
\]
where \( \phi_s := m_s / M_s \) is defined whenever \( M_s \neq 0 \) almost surely. If \( \phi = (\phi^1, ..., \phi^N) \) belongs to \( L^{n,2} \), then the following processes are well defined for all \( t < T \):
\[
    Y_t := \int_t^T \| \phi_r \|^2 dr, \quad u_t := \sqrt{Y_t}, \quad u_t := \frac{u_t}{\sqrt{T-t}}; \quad \Theta^i_t := \left( \int_t^T \mathcal{D}^i_r \| \phi_r \|^2 dr \right) \phi^i_t, \quad \text{and} \quad |\Theta| := \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Theta^i. \tag{5}
\]
Note that all the processes depend implicitly on \( T \), which will be crucial when we study the short-time limit as \( T \) tends to zero.

2.1. Level, skew and curvature. Since \( M \) is a strictly positive martingale process, we can use it as an underlying to introduce options. A standard practice is to work with its logarithm \( \mathfrak{M} := \log(M) \), so that \( \mathfrak{M}_T = \log \mathbb{E}_T[A_T] = \log(A_T) \) and \( \mathfrak{M}_0 = \log \mathbb{E}_T[A_T] \). Under no-arbitrage arguments, the price \( \Pi_t \) at time \( t \) of a European Call option with maturity \( T \) and strike \( k \geq 0 \) is equal to
\[
    \Pi_t(k) := \mathbb{E}_t \left[ (M_T - e^k)^+ \right] = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ (A_T - e^k)^+ \right], \tag{6}
\]
and the at-the-money value is denoted by \( \Pi_t := \Pi_t(\mathfrak{M}_0) = \mathbb{E}_t[(A_T - M_t)^+] \). We adapt the usual definitions of at-the-money implied volatility level, skew and curvature for the case where the underlying is a general process (later specified for the VIX and the S&P). Denote by \( \text{BS}(t, x, k, \sigma) \) the Black-Scholes price of a European Call option at time \( t \in T \), with maturity \( T \), log-strike \( x \), log-strike \( k \) and volatility \( \sigma \). Its closed-form expression reads
\[
    \text{BS}(t, x, k, \sigma) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
    e^x \mathcal{N}(d_+(x, k, \sigma)) - e^k \mathcal{N}(d_-(x, k, \sigma)), & \text{if } \sigma \sqrt{T-t} > 0, \\
    (e^x - e^k)^+, & \text{if } \sigma \sqrt{T-t} = 0,
    \end{array} \right. \tag{7}
\]
with \( d_{\pm}(x, k, \sigma) := \frac{x-k}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}} \pm \frac{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}}{2} \), where \( \mathcal{N} \) denotes the Gaussian cumulative distribution function.

Definition 2.1.

- For any \( k \in \mathbb{R} \), the implied volatility \( \mathcal{I}_T(k) \) is the unique non-negative solution to \( \Pi_0(k) = \text{BS}(0, \mathfrak{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k)) \); we omit the \( k \)-dependence when considering it at-the-money (\( k = \mathfrak{M}_0 \)).
- The at-the-money implied skew \( \mathcal{S} \) and curvature \( \mathcal{C} \) at time zero are defined as
\[
    \mathcal{S}_T := \left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_T}{\partial k} \right|_{k=\mathfrak{M}_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_T := \left| \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{I}_T}{\partial k^2} \right|_{k=\mathfrak{M}_0}.
\]

2.2. Examples. The framework \([3]\) encompasses a large class of models, including stochastic volatility models ubiquitous in quantitative finance. Consider a stock price process \( (S_t)_{t \in T} \), satisfying
\[
    \frac{dS_t}{S_t} = \sqrt{\nu_t} dB_t = \sqrt{\nu_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_i dW^i_t,
\]
where \( v \) is a stochastic process adapted to \( (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \in T} \), \( \rho := (\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_N) \in [-1,1]^N \) with \( \rho \rho^T = 1 \).

2.2.1. Asset price. For \( N = 2 \), the model \([3]\) corresponds to a one-dimensional stochastic volatility model by identifying \( A = M = S, \phi^1 = \rho_1 \sqrt{\nu} \) and \( \phi^2 = \rho_2 \sqrt{\nu} \), and \( v \) is a process driven by \( W^1 \). Our analysis generalises \([3]\) Equation (2.1) to the multi-factor case (in the continuous-path case). We refer to Section \([5]\) for the details in the multi-factor setting and the analysis of the implied volatility.
2.2.2. VIX. The VIX is defined as VIX\(_T^t\) = \(\sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} E_T[v_t|\Omega_t]dt}\), where \(\Delta\) is one month. The representation \(2\) yields that the underlying is the VIX future
\[
M^\text{VIX}_t := E_t[VIX\(_T^t\)] = E[VIX\(_T^t\)] + (m \bullet W)_t, \quad \text{with} \quad m^i_s = \frac{1}{2\Delta} E_s \left[ \frac{1}{VIX\(_T^t\)} \int_T^{T+\Delta} D^i_s v_t dr \right].
\]

2.2.3. Asian options. For Asian options, the process of interest is \(A_T := \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T S_t dt\). Using \(2\) we find
\[
M^A_t := E_t[A_T] = E[A_T] + (m \bullet W)_t, \quad \text{with} \quad m^i_s = \frac{1}{T} \int_s^T E_s[D^i_s S_t] dr.
\]

2.2.4. Multi-factor rough Bergomi. Rough volatility models can be written as \(v_t = f(W^H_t)\), where \(W^H\) is an \(N\)-dimensional fractional Brownian motion with correlated components and \(f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\). For instance in the two-factor rough Bergomi model,
\[
v_t = v_0 \left( \chi \exp \left\{ \nu W^1_t - \frac{\nu^2}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ (W^1_t)^2 \right] \right\} + (1 - \chi) \exp \left\{ \eta W^2_t - \frac{\eta^2}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ (W^2_t)^2 \right] \right\} \right),
\]
with \(\chi \in (0, 1), \nu, \eta, v_0 > 0\). In Example 2.2.2 we set \(A = VIX\) and hence \(N = 2\), but in the asset price case we set \(A = S\) and therefore \(N = 3\) even though the variance only depends on two factors.

2.3. General assumptions. We introduce the following broad assumptions, key for the whole analysis, and provide in Section 4 sufficient conditions to simplify them in the VIX case.

\(\text{(H}_1\text{)}\): \(A \in L^{4,p}\).
\(\text{(H}_2\text{)}\): \(\frac{1}{M_t} \in L^p\), for all \(p > 1\), and all \(t \in T\).

\(\text{(H}_3\text{)}\): The term \(E_t \left[ \int_{\Delta}^T \frac{|\Theta_s|}{u^2_s} ds \right]\) is well defined for all \(t \in T\).

\(\text{(H}_4\text{)}\): The term \(\frac{1}{T^\frac{1}{2}+\lambda} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \left| \Theta_s \right| u^2_s ds \right] \) tends to zero as \(T\) tends to zero.

\(\text{(H}_5\text{)}\): There exists \(p \geq 1\) such that \(\sup_{T \in [0, 1]} u^p_0 < \infty\) almost surely and, for all random variables \(Z \in L^p\) and all \(i \in [1, N]\), the following terms are well defined and tend to zero as \(T\) tends to zero:
\[
\int_0^T E \left[ Z \left( E_s \left[ \frac{1}{u^2_0} \int_0^T D^i_s \|\phi^i\|^2 dr \right] \right)^2 \right] ds.
\]

There exists \(\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0]\) such that:

\(\text{(H}_6\text{)}\): These expressions converge to zero as \(T\) tends to zero:
\[
\frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\lambda}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \left| \Theta_s \right| \int_0^T \left| \Theta_s \right| ds \right] \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\lambda}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{u^2_s} \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \phi^k_s D^k_s \left( \int_0^T \left| \Theta_s \right| dr \right) \right\} ds \right].
\]

\(\text{(H}_7\text{)}\): The random variable \(R_T := \frac{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\lambda}}{u^p_0} |\Theta_s| ds\) is such that \(E[u^p_0 R_T]\) tends to zero and \(\mathbb{E}[R_T]\) has a finite limit as \(T\) tends to zero.

There exists \(\gamma \in (-1, 0]\) such that:
\((H_0^\gamma)\): The following expressions converge to zero as \(T\) tends to zero:

\[
\frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T u_s^{10} |\Theta_s| \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right) ds \right],
\]

\[
\frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T u_s^{-8} \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi_s^j D_s^j \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right) ds \right) \right],
\]

\[
\frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T u_s^{-6} \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi_s^k D_s^k \left( \int_s^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi_s^j D_r^j \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right) \right) ds \right) \right].
\]

\((H_\lambda^\gamma)\): The random variables

\[
\delta_T^1 := \frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma} u_0^6} \int_0^T |\Theta_s| \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) ds \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_T^2 := \frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma} u_0^4} \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi_s^j D_s^j \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) \right) ds,
\]

are such that \(\mathbb{E}[\delta_T^1 + \delta_T^2]\) tend to zero and both \(\mathbb{E}[\delta_T^1]\) and \(\mathbb{E}[\delta_T^2]\) have a finite limit as \(T\) tends to zero.

**Remark 2.2.**

- \((H_1)\) requires \(\lambda\) to be four times Malliavin differentiable. This is required to prove the curvature formula using Clark-Ocone formula and three times the anticipative Itô formula.
- These assumptions can be replaced by direct conditions on \(\phi\) when only considering the stock price as underlying martingale price process, as in [3][4][5].

### 3. Main results

We gather here our main asymptotic results for our general framework above, with the proofs postponed to Appendix 6.2 to ease the flow. The first theorem states that the small-time limit of the implied volatility is equal to the limit of the forward volatility. This is well known for Markovian stochastic volatility models in [5][10] and in a one-factor setting [2]. To streamline the call to the assumptions, we shall group them using mixed subscript notations, for example \((H_{123})\) corresponds to \((H_1)-(H_2)-(H_3)\) and we further write \((\Pi^\gamma)\) to mean \((H_{12345})-(H_{67}^\lambda)\) and \((\Pi^\lambda)\) as short for \((H_{12345})-(H_{67}^\lambda)-(H_{89}^\lambda)\).

**Theorem 3.1.** If \((H_{12345})\) hold, then

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}[u_0] \right) = 0.
\]

Note that we did not assume the limit of \(\mathbb{E}[u_0]\) to be finite. The proof, in Appendix 6.2.1 builds on arguments from [5] Proposition 3.1. We then turn our attention to the ATM skew, defined in 2.1. This short-time asymptotic is reminiscent of [4] Proposition 6.2 and [2] Theorem 8.

**Theorem 3.2.** If there exists \(\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0]\) such that \((\Pi^\lambda)\) are satisfied, then

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{S_T}{T^\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}} \int_0^T |\Theta_s| ds \right].
\]

Note that \((8)\) still holds without \((H_0^\lambda)\), but in that case both sides are infinite. In the rough volatility setting of Section 2.2.1 with \(v_t = f(W^H_t)\), \(\lambda\) corresponds to \(H - \frac{1}{2}\) such that \((8)\) matches the slope of the observed ATM skew of SPX implied volatility. We prove this theorem in Appendix 6.2.2. We also provide the short-term curvature, proved in Appendix 6.2.3.
Theorem 3.3. If there exist $\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$ and $\gamma \in (-1, \lambda]$ ensuring $(\mathbb{H}^{\lambda})$, then
\[ \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{C_T}{T^\gamma} = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left( \frac{1}{u_0^3} \int_0^T |\Theta_t| \left( \int_t^T |\Theta_y|dy \right) dr \right] \right. \\
+ \left. \frac{3}{2\sqrt{T}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{u_0^3} \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_s^i D_s^j \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_y|dy \right) ds \right] \right\}. \quad (9) \]

The limit still holds without $(\mathbb{H}_3^\lambda)$ but in that case the second and third term are infinite.

Note that $(\mathbb{H}_4^\lambda)$ with $\lambda \geq \gamma$ guarantees that the first term $T^{-\gamma} \mathbb{E}_r$ converges. By Theorem 3.2

\[ \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_r = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \lambda > \gamma, \\
\frac{1}{T^{\frac{1}{2} + \lambda}} \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{u_0^3} \int_0^T |\Theta_y| ds \right], & \text{if } \lambda = \gamma, \\
+\infty, & \text{if } \lambda < \gamma. \end{cases} \]

4. Asymptotic results in the VIX case

As advertised, our framework includes the VIX case where
\[ A_T = \text{VIX}_T = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \mathbb{E}_T[v_r] dr}, \]
for $v_r \in \mathbb{D}^{3,2}$ for all $r \in [0, T + \Delta]$ and we provide simple sufficient conditions for $(\mathbb{H}^{\lambda})$ to hold.

4.1. A generic volatility model. Consider the following four conditions which we gather under the notation $(\mathbb{C})$: there exist $H \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and $X \in L^p$ for all $p > 1$ such that

- $(\mathbb{C}_1)$ For all $t \geq 0$, $\frac{1}{H} \leq X$ almost surely;
- $(\mathbb{C}_2)$ For all $i, j, k \in [1, N]$ and $t \leq s \leq y \leq T \leq r$, we have, almost surely
  - $v_r \leq X,$
  - $D_t^i v_r \leq X(r - y)^{-H},$
  - $D_t^i D_s^j v_r \leq X(r - s)^{-H} (r - y)^{-H},$
  - $D_t^i D_s^j D_r^k v_r \leq X(r - t)^{-H} (r - s)^{-H} (r - y)^{-H};$
- $(\mathbb{C}_3)$ For all $p > 1$, $\mathbb{E}[u_r^{-p}]$ is uniformly bounded in $s$ and $T$, with $s \leq T$.
- $(\mathbb{C}_4)$ For all $i, j, k \in [1, N]$ and $r \geq 0$, the mappings $y \mapsto D_t^i v_r$, $s \mapsto D_s^j D_t^i v_r$, and $t \mapsto D_t^i D_s^j D_r^k v_r$ are almost surely continuous in a neighbourhood zero.

Recall the notations $H_-$ and $H_+$ from the introduction. We compute the level, skew, and curvature of the VIX implied volatility in a model which satisfies the sufficient conditions. Let us define the following limits
\[ J_i := \int_0^\Delta \mathbb{E}[D_t^i v_r] dr, \quad G_{ij} := \int_0^\Delta \mathbb{E}[D_t^i D_s^j v_r] dr, \quad \text{for all } i, j \in [1, N]. \quad (10) \]

Proposition 4.1. Under $(\mathbb{C})$, the following limits hold:
\[ \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{J_T}{T^{\frac{3H}{2}}} = \frac{\|J\|^3}{2\Delta \text{VIX}_0^2}, \quad \text{if } H \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \]
\[ \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{G_T}{T^{\frac{3H}{2}}} = \frac{\sum_{i,j=1}^N J_i J_j (G_{ij} - J_i J_j \Delta \text{VIX}_0^2)}{2\|J\|^3}, \quad \text{if } H \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \]
\[ \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H}} = \frac{2\Delta \text{VIX}_0^2}{3\|J\|^5} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N J_i J_j J_k \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T^{3H\frac{3}{2}}} \int_T^{T+\Delta} \mathbb{E} \left[ D_t^i D_s^j D_r^k v_r \right] dr, \quad \text{if } H \in (0, \frac{1}{6}). \]
We split the proof in two steps, collected in Appendix [C.3]. First we show that \((\text{C}_1), (\text{C}_2), (\text{C}_3)\) are sufficient to apply our main theorems as they imply \((H^{a})\) for any \(\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2},0]\) and \(\gamma \in (-1,3H-\frac{1}{2})\). Thanks to \((\text{C}_4)\) we can also compute the limits—after a rigorous statement of convergence results—starting with \(\mathcal{I}_T\) and the skew with \(\lambda = 0\). Restricting \(H\) to \((0,1/6)\), which is the most relevant regime for rough volatility models, we can set \(\gamma = 3H - \frac{1}{2} < \lambda\) and compute the short-time curvature, with only the second term in \((\mathcal{H}_0^{a})\) contributing to the limit. A different choice of \(H\) would lead to another \(\gamma\) and therefore different quantities would appear in the curvature formula. The curvature limit in Proposition [4.1] is finite by the last point of \((\text{C}_2)\).

4.2. The two-factor rough Bergomi. We consider the two-factor exponential model

\[
v_t = v_0 \left[ \chi \mathcal{E} \left( \nu W^1_t \right) + \chi \mathcal{E} \left( \eta \left( \rho W^1_t + \eta W^2_t \right) \right) \right] := v_0 \left( \chi \mathcal{E}^1_t + \chi \mathcal{E}^2_t \right),
\]

(11)

where \(H \in (0,1/2], W^i_t = \int_0^t (t-s)^H dW^i_s\). \(W^1, W^2\) are independent Brownian motions, the Wick exponential is defined as \(\mathcal{E}(X) := \exp\{X - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}[X^2]\}\), for any random variable \(X\), and \(\chi \in [0,1], \ \chi := 1 - \gamma\). For \(\rho, \nu, \eta > 0\), \(\rho \in [-1,1]\), \(\mathcal{T} = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}\). This model is an extension of the Bergomi model [8], where the exponential kernel is replaced by a fractional one and an extension of the rough Bergomi model [8] to the two-factor case. It combines Bergomi’s insights on the need for several factors with the benefits of rough volatility. As proved in Appendix [6.4.1] it satisfies our conditions:

**Proposition 4.2.** If \(\rho \in (-\sqrt{2}/2,1]\), the model (11) satisfies \((\mathcal{C})\).

The restriction of the range of \(\rho\) is equivalent to \(\rho + \mathcal{T} > 0\), a necessary requirement in the proof. Proposition [4.1] therefore applies and we obtain the following limits, with proof in Appendix [6.4.2].

**Proposition 4.3.** Let \(\psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi) := \sqrt{(\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^2 + \chi \eta^2 \mathcal{T}^2}\). For \(H \in (0,1/6)\) and \(\rho \in (-\sqrt{2}/2,1]\), we have

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} I_T = \frac{\Delta H}{2H+1} \psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi),
\]

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} S_T = \frac{H + \Delta H}{2\psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi)} \left\{ (\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^2 \left[ \frac{\chi \nu^2 + \chi \eta^2 \rho^2}{H} - \left( \frac{\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho}{H} \right)^2 \right] \right. 
\]

\[
+ 2(\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^2 \chi^2 \eta^2 \mathcal{T}^4 \left[ \frac{\eta \rho}{H} - \frac{\nu + \eta \rho}{H^2} \right] + \chi^4 \eta^4 \mathcal{T}^4 \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{1}{H^2} \right) \left. \right\},
\]

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{128 \Delta H^2 H^2}{3 \psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi)^5(1 - 6H)} \left\{ (\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^3 (\chi^3 \nu^3 + \chi^3 \eta^3 \rho^3) \right. 
\]

\[
+ 3(\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^2 \chi^{\frac{5}{2}} \eta^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho^2 + 3(\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho) \chi^3 \eta^3 \rho + \chi^4 \eta^4 \rho^3 \right. \left. \right\},
\]

The limits depend explicitly on the parameters of the model \((H, \chi, \nu, \eta, \rho)\) and can be used to gain insight on their impact over the quantities of interest.

**Remark 4.4.** In the case \(\rho = 1\) (hence \(\mathcal{T} = 0\)) the above limits simplify to

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} I_T = \frac{\Delta H}{2H} (\chi \nu + \chi \eta),
\]

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} S_T = \frac{H + \Delta H}{2(\chi \nu + \chi \eta)} \left[ \frac{\chi \nu^2 + \chi \eta^2}{H} - \left( \frac{\chi \nu + \chi \eta}{H} \right)^2 \right],
\]

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{128 \Delta H^2 H^2}{3 - 24H} (\chi \nu + \chi \eta)^2.
\]
If we set $\rho = 0$ (hence $\overline{\rho} = 1$) we obtain
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathcal{F}_T = \sum_{H=2}^{H+} \sqrt{\chi^2 \nu^2 + \overline{\chi}^2 \eta^2},
\]
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathcal{S}_T = \frac{H \sum_{H=2}^{H+} \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{\chi^2 \nu^4}{H^2} \right) - 2 \chi^2 \nu^2 \eta^2}{H^2} + \overline{\chi}^2 \eta^4 \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{1}{H^2} \right).
\]
Both these cases are unsatisfactory because they imply a positive curvature.

5. The Stock Smile under Multi-Factor Models

We use the setting of Section 2.2.1 to apply our results to an asset price of the form
\[
S_t = S_0 + \int_0^t S_r \sqrt{\nu} \, dB_r,
\]
where $B$ is correlated with the other $N$ Brownian motions as $B = \sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i W^i$ with $\sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i^2 = 1$, $\rho_i \in [-1, 1]$ for all $i \in [1, N]$. The volatility is a function of $(N-1)$ Brownian motions, such that the stock price features one additional and independent source of randomness. To fit this model into (3) we set $A = S$ and identify $\phi^\prime$ with $\rho_i \sqrt{\nu}$. We modify slightly the notations to differentiate from the VIX framework: the implied volatility is denoted $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_T$ and the skew $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_T$. We do not consider the curvature in this setting, by lack of an explicit formula. The proof of this Proposition and the following Corollary are postponed to Appendix 6.5.

**Proposition 5.1.** Assume that there exists $H \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and a random variable $X$ such that, for all $0 \leq s \leq y$, $j \in [1, N]$, and $p \geq 1$, $X \in L^p$,

(i) $v_s \leq X$;

(ii) $D_t v_y \leq X (y - s)^H$;

(iii) $\sup_{s \leq T} \mathbb{E} [u_s^p] < \infty$;

(iv) $\lim \sup_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \sqrt{v_T/v_0} - 1 \right)^2 \right] = 0$.

Then the short-time limits of the implied volatility and skew are
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{F}}_T}{\sqrt{v_0}} = \text{and} \quad \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{S}}_T}{\sqrt{v_0}} = \frac{1}{2v_0} \sum_{j=1}^N \rho_j \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \int_0^t \int_s^T \mathbb{E} [D_t^j v_y] \, dy \, ds.
\]

**Remark 5.2.**

- The second limit is finite because of Condition (ii).
- The one-dimensional version ($N = 2$) agrees with [11, Theorem 6.3] up to the sign because they derive with respect to the spot $x$ and not to the log-strike $k$.

In the two-factor rough Bergomi model [11] we can compute the short-time skew more explicitly. Recall from Example 2.2.4 that, for all $t \geq 0$, it means setting $N = 3$ and defining
\[
S_t = S_0 + \int_0^t S_r \sqrt{\nu} \, dB_r,
\]
\[
v_t = v_0 \left[ \chi \mathcal{E} (\nu W^{1,H}) + \overline{\chi} \mathcal{E} (\eta (\rho W^{1,H} + \overline{\rho} W^{2,H})) \right],
\]
where $W_i^{H} = \int_0^t (t - s)^H \, dW_i^s$, for $i = 1, 2$ and $B = \sum_{i=1}^3 \rho_i W^i$, with $W^1, W^2, W^3$ being independent Brownian motions. Hence $W^3$ only influences the asset price but not the variance.

**Corollary 5.3.** In the two-factor rough Bergomi model we have the short-time skew limit
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{S}}_T}{\sqrt{v_0}} = \frac{\rho_1 \nu \chi + \eta \overline{\rho} (\rho \overline{\rho} + \rho \overline{\rho})}{2H \cdot (1 + H)}.
\]
5.1. Tips for joint calibration in the two-factor rough Bergomi model. Assuming we can observe the short-time limit in the spot ATM implied volatility, it grants us \( u_0 \) for free, while the slope of its skew gives us \( H \) by (12). Next, we simplify the expressions from Proposition 13 in the case \( \chi = \frac{1}{2} \). Call \( I_0, S_0 \) and \( C_0 \) the three limits of Proposition 13 and denote \( H_{\pm} := H \pm \frac{\chi}{2}, \alpha := \eta \rho, \beta := \eta \varphi \). Introduce further the normalised parameters

\[
\tilde{\alpha} := \frac{\alpha}{\nu}, \quad \tilde{\beta} := \frac{\beta}{\nu},
\]

so that, denoting \( \psi(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) := \sqrt{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2 + \tilde{\beta}^2} \), we have, after simplifications,

\[
\begin{align*}
I_0 &= \frac{\nu H_{\pm}^{\alpha - \Delta}}{4H_{\pm}} \sqrt{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2 + \tilde{\beta}^2} \quad =: \nu C_I \psi(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}), \\
S_0 &= \frac{\nu H_{\pm}^{\alpha - \Delta}}{\nu} \frac{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2}{\sqrt{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2 + \tilde{\beta}^2}} \quad =: \nu C_S \Phi_S(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \psi(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta})^3, \\
C_0 &= \frac{128eH_{\pm}^{\alpha - \Delta}}{\Delta^{5/2}} \frac{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2}{\sqrt{(1 + \tilde{\alpha})^2 + \tilde{\beta}^2}} \quad =: \nu C_C \Phi_C(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \psi(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta})^5,
\end{align*}
\]

where the constants \( C_I, C_S, C_C \) only depend on \( \Delta \) and \( H \). Provided we can observe an approximation of these three limits, we can numerically solve for \( \nu, \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta} \) in a system with three equations. Alternatively, since the three quantities have a factor \( \nu \), any quotient of two of them is a function of only \( \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta} \) which we can plot and match to observed data. Both methods allow us to deduce \( \nu, \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta} \) in turn yielding \( \eta \) and \( \rho \). Finally, we are left with \( \rho_1 \) and \( \rho_2 \) to play with such that the right-hand-side of (12) matches the market observations.

6. Proofs

6.1. Useful results. We start by adapting to the multivariate case a well-known decomposition formula and then prove a lemma which will be used extensively in the rest of the proofs. Both proofs build on the multidimensional anticipative Itô formula [33, Theorem 3.2.4].

**Proposition 6.1 (Price decomposition).** Under \( (H_{123}) \), the following decomposition formula holds, for all \( t \in \mathbb{T} \), for the at-the-money price \( [4] \), with \( u_t \) defined in \( [4] \) and \( G := (\partial^2_x - \partial_x) \text{BS} \):

\[
\Pi_t = \mathbb{E}_t [\text{BS}(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, u_t)] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \int_t^T \partial_x G(s, \mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, u_s) |\Theta_s| ds \right].
\]

**Proof.** Note that \( \Pi_T = \text{BS}(T, \mathbb{M}_T, \mathbb{M}_0, u_T) \), hence \( \Pi_t = \mathbb{E}_t [\text{BS}(T, \mathbb{M}_T, \mathbb{M}_0, u_T)] \) by no-arbitrage arguments. Define \( \tilde{\text{BS}}(t, x, k, \sigma^2(T-t)) := \text{BS}(t, x, k, \sigma) \) and write for simplicity \( \tilde{\text{BS}} := \tilde{\text{BS}}(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, Y_t) = \text{BS}(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, u_t) \), where we recall that \( Y_t = u_t^2(T-t) \). Thanks to \( (H_1) \) and \( (H_2) \), we then apply a multidimensional anticipative Itô’s formula [33, Theorem 3.2.4] with respect to \( (t, \mathbb{M}, Y) \):

\[
\text{BS}(T, \mathbb{M}_T, \mathbb{M}_0, u_T) = \tilde{\text{BS}}_T + \int_t^T \partial_y \tilde{\text{BS}}_s ds + \int_t^T \partial_y \tilde{\text{BS}}_s \left( d(\phi \cdot \mathbf{W})_s - \frac{1}{2} \| \phi_s \|^2 ds \right) - \int_t^T \partial_y \tilde{\text{BS}}_s |\phi_s|^2 ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_t^T \partial_y^2 \tilde{\text{BS}}_s |\phi_s|^2 ds + \int_t^T \partial_y \tilde{\text{BS}}_s |\Theta_s| ds.
\]

with \( \Theta \) in \( [4] \). Derivatives of the Black-Scholes price (omitting the argument for simplicity) read

\[
\partial_s \text{BS} = \partial_s \text{BS}_s + u_t \frac{\partial_x \text{BS}}{2(T-s)}, \quad \partial_y \text{BS} = \frac{\partial_y \text{BS}}{2u_t(T-s)}, \quad \text{and} \quad G = \frac{\partial_x \text{BS}}{u_t(T-s)}.
\]

Putting everything together, using the Gamma-Vega-Delta relation

\[
\frac{\partial_x \text{BS}(t, x, k, \sigma)}{\sigma(T-t)} = (\partial_x^2 - \partial_x) \text{BS}(t, x, k, \sigma),
\]

(13)
and applying conditional expectation, we obtain

$$
\Pi_t = \mathbb{E}_t[B \cdot \mathbb{E}(0, 0)] + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \int_t^T \lambda \left( \frac{\partial_x B \cdot \mathbb{E}(0, 0)}{\partial_x} \right) \psi \cdot \mathbb{E}(0, 0) \right] 
$$

where $\lambda \mathbb{E}(0, 0) := \frac{1}{2} \left[ u^2 \left( \partial_x^2 - \partial_x \right) \right] \psi$ is the Black-Scholes operator applied to the Black-Scholes function. Since $\lambda \mathbb{E}(0, 0) = 0$ by construction and

$$
\partial_x G(s, x, k, \sigma) = \frac{e^s N'(d_1(x, k, \sigma))}{\sigma \sqrt{T - s}} \left( 1 - \frac{d_1(x, k, \sigma)}{\sigma \sqrt{T - s}} \right),
$$

the last term in (14) is well defined by (H3) and the proposition follows.

\[ \square \]

**Lemma 6.2.** For all $t \in T$, let $J_t := \int_t^T a_s \, ds$, for some adapted process $a \in L^{1,2}$, and $B := \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \partial_x$ be a linear combination of partial derivatives, with weights $c_i \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, writing for clarity $B_s(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, u_t)$, we have

$$
\mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \lambda \mathbb{E}_s a_s \, ds \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \lambda \mathbb{E}_0 J_0 + \int_0^T \left( \partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2 \right) \lambda \mathbb{E}_s |\Theta_s| J_s \, ds + \int_0^T \partial_x \lambda \mathbb{E}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi^k D^k J_s \right) \, ds \right].
$$

(15)

**Remark 6.3.** We will use this lemma freely below with the justification that the condition $a \in L^{1,2}$ is always satisfied thanks to (H1).

**Proof.** As in the proof of Proposition 6.1, we define $B \mathbb{E}(t, x, k, \sigma^2(T - t)) := B \mathbb{E}(t, x, k, \sigma)$ and write for simplicity $B(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, Y) = B \mathbb{E}(t, \mathbb{M}_t, \mathbb{M}_0, u_t)$. Define $P(t, x, k, u, j) := B \mathbb{E}(t, x, k, u) P(t, x, k, u, j)$ by $\hat{P}_t$ for simplicity. We then apply the multidimensional anticipative Itô’s formula [36] with respect to $(t, \mathbb{M}, Y, J)$:

$$
\hat{P}_t = \hat{P}_0 + \int_0^T \partial_x \hat{P}_s \, ds + \int_0^T \partial_y \hat{P}_s \left( d(\phi \cdot \mathbb{W})_s - \frac{1}{2} \|\phi_s\|^2 \, ds \right) - \int_0^T \partial_y \hat{P}_s \|\phi_s\|^2 \, ds 
$$

$$
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \partial_x^2 \hat{P}_s \|\phi_s\|^2 \, ds + \int_0^T \partial_y \hat{P}_s |\Theta_s| \, ds + \int_0^T \partial_x \hat{P}_s \, dJ_s + \int_0^T \partial_{xy} \hat{P}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi^k D^k J_s \right) \, ds.
$$

One first notices that $\hat{P}_0 = \lambda \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E}_0 J_0$ and $\hat{P}_T = 0$. Moreover we observe that $\int_0^T \partial_j \hat{P}_s \, dJ_s = -\int_0^T \lambda \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E}_s a_s \, ds$, which corresponds to the left-hand-side of (14), and

$$
\int_0^T \partial_{xy} \hat{P}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi^k D^k J_s \right) \, ds = \int_0^T \partial_x \lambda \mathbb{E}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi^k D^k J_s \right) \, ds.
$$

Since $\lambda$ is a linear operator the partial derivatives in $s, x$ and $u$ cancel as in the proof of Proposition 6.1. That means we are left with

$$
\int_0^T \lambda \mathbb{E}_s a_s \, ds = \lambda \mathbb{E}_0 J_0 + \int_0^T \left( \partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2 \right) \lambda \mathbb{E}_s |\Theta_s| J_s \, ds + \int_0^T \partial_x \hat{P}_s \left( d(\phi \cdot \mathbb{W})_s 
$$

$$
= \int_0^T \partial_x \lambda \mathbb{E}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi^k D^k J_s \right) \, ds.
$$

Since $\partial_x^2 \mathbb{E}(t, x, u) = \partial_x^2 \mathbb{E}(t, x, u^2(T - s))$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, summing everything and taking expectations imply the claim.

\[ \square \]

We adapt and clarify [4], Lemma 4.1, yielding a convenient bound for the partial derivatives of $G$. For notational simplicity, since $\sigma$ and $T - t$ are fixed, we write $\varsigma := \sigma \sqrt{T - t}$ and $\Theta(x, k, \varsigma) := G(t, x, k, \sigma)$. 

Proposition 6.4. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}$, there exists $C_{n,p} > 0$ independent of $x$ and $\varsigma$ such that, for all $\varsigma > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \frac{\varsigma^2}{2}\}$,

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, k, \varsigma) \leq \frac{C_{n,p} e^k}{\varsigma^{n+1}}. \quad (16)$$

If $x = 0$, then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the bound (16) holds with $p = n$.

If $x = \frac{1}{2} \varsigma^2$, there exists a strictly positive constant $C_n$ independent of $\varsigma$ such that

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G} \left( \frac{\varsigma^2}{2}, k, \varsigma \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{C_n e^k}{\varsigma^{n+1}}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

The following simplification (and extension) will be useful later:

Corollary 6.5. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a non-negative $C_{n,k}$ independent of $x$ and $\varsigma$ such that, for all $\varsigma > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$|\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, k, \varsigma)| \leq \frac{C_{n,k}}{\varsigma^{n+1}} \quad \text{and} \quad |\partial_k \partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, k, \varsigma)| \leq \frac{C_{n,k}}{\varsigma^{n+2}} \quad \text{and} \quad |\partial_k^2 \partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, k, \varsigma)| \leq \frac{C_{n,k}}{\varsigma^{n+3}}.$$

Proof of Proposition 6.4. We first consider the case $k = 0$. Since

$$\mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) := (\partial_x - \partial_\varsigma) \text{BS}(t, x, 0, \varsigma) = \frac{1}{\varsigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ \frac{x - \frac{1}{2} d_+(x, \varsigma)^2}{2} \right\},$$

where $d_+(x, \varsigma) := d_+(x, 0, \sigma) = \frac{\varsigma}{x} + \frac{\varsigma^2}{2}$, direct computation (proof by recursion) yields, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{(\varsigma^2 - 2x)^2}{8\varsigma^2} \right\} \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \frac{P_j(x)}{\varsigma^{2j+1}}, \quad (17)$$

where, for each $j$, $P_j$ is a polynomial of degree $j$ independent of $\varsigma$.

Since $d_+(\frac{\varsigma^2}{2}, \varsigma) = \partial_x d_+(\frac{\varsigma^2}{2}, \varsigma) = 0$, $\partial_x^2 d_+(\frac{\varsigma^2}{2}, \varsigma) = -\frac{1}{2}$, the induction simplifies to

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) \big|_{x=\frac{\varsigma^2}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{C_n}{\varsigma^{n+1}}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

for some constant $C_n > 0$ independent of $\varsigma$, proving the third statement in the proposition.

Similarly, if $x = 0$, simplifications occur which yield for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) \big|_{x=0} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{\varsigma^2}{8} \right\} \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \frac{P_j(x)}{\varsigma^{j+1}} = \frac{1}{\varsigma^{n+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\varsigma^2}{8} \right\} \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \varsigma^{n-j},$$

and the second statement in the proposition follows.

Finally, in the general case $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \frac{\varsigma^2}{2}\}$, we can rewrite (17) for any $p \in \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\partial_x^n \mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) = \frac{1}{\varsigma^{p+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(\varsigma^2 - 2x)^2}{8\varsigma^2} \right\} \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_k P_j(x) \varsigma^{p-2j} = \frac{1}{\varsigma^{p+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(\varsigma^2 - 2x)^2}{8\varsigma^2} \right\} H_{n,p}(x, \varsigma).$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \mathbb{N}$, $H_{n,p}$ is a two-dimensional function only consisting of powers of $\varsigma^2$ and $x^2/\varsigma^2$.

Since the exponential factor contains these very same terms, there exists then a strictly positive constant $C_{n,p}$, independent of $x$ and $\varsigma$, such that

$$\exp \left\{ -\frac{(\varsigma^2 - 2x)^2}{8\varsigma^2} \right\} H_{n,p}(x, \varsigma) \leq C_{n,p},$$

proving the proposition in the case $k = 0$.

The case $k \in \mathbb{R}$ follows directly by noticing that $\mathcal{G}(x, 0, \varsigma) = \mathcal{G}(x-k, 0, \varsigma)e^k$. Finally, since $\partial_k d_+(x, k, \sigma) = -\partial_x d_+(x, k, \sigma)$ and $\partial_k^2 d_+(x, k, \sigma) = -\partial_x^2 d_+(x, k, \sigma)$, the same simplifications occur when taking a partial derivative with respect to $k$ instead of $x$. \qed
6.2. Proofs of the main results.

6.2.1. Proof of Theorem 3.1. Level. To prove this result, we draw insights from the proofs of [2] Theorem 8 and [3] Proposition 3.1. By definition

\[ \mathcal{I}_T = BS^+(0, \mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_0, \Pi_0) =: \tilde{BS}(\Pi_0), \]

and we write \( \tilde{BS}(x) := BS(0, x, x, u_0). \) Using Proposition [6,1] at time 0 we see that \( \Pi_0 = \Gamma_T \) where

\[ \Gamma_t := E \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \partial_x G(s, \mathcal{M}_s, \mathcal{M}_0, u_s) |\Theta_s| ds \right], \quad \text{for } t \in T, \]

which is a deterministic path. The fundamental theorem of integration reads

\[ \mathcal{I}_T = \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_T) = \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_0) + \int_0^T \partial_t \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_t) dt = \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_0) + \int_0^T \tilde{BS}'(\Gamma_t) \partial_t \Gamma_t dt \]

\[ = \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \tilde{BS}'(\Gamma_t) E[|\Theta_t| |\partial_x G_t|] dt, \]

where \( G_t := G(t, \mathcal{M}_t, \mathcal{M}_0, u_t). \) We can deal with the integral by computing \( \tilde{BS}' \) and \( \partial_x G \) explicitly

\[ \tilde{BS}'(\Gamma_t) = \left( e^{2u_0 N'} (d_+(\mathcal{M}_t, \mathcal{M}_0, \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_t))) \sqrt{T-t} \right)^{-1}, \]

\[ \partial_x G(s, x, k, \sigma) = \frac{\sigma^2 N'(d_+(x, k, \sigma))}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{d_+(x, k, \sigma)}{\sigma \sqrt{T-s}}}}. \]

Since \( \Gamma : \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R} \) and \( \tilde{BS} : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) are continuous, the following is uniformly bounded for all \( T \leq 1 \)

\[ \frac{N'(d_+(\mathcal{M}_s, \mathcal{M}_0, u_0))}{N'(d_+(\mathcal{M}_s, \mathcal{M}_0, \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_s)))} \leq \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{8} \left( (T-s) \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_s)^2 - u_0^2 \right) \right\}. \]

Therefore, we obtain by (H4)

\[ \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \tilde{BS}'(\Gamma_t) |\Theta_t| |\partial_x G_t| dt \right] = \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{N'(d_+(\mathcal{M}_t, \mathcal{M}_0, u_0))}{N'(d_+(\mathcal{M}_t, \mathcal{M}_0, \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_t)))} |\Theta_t| dt \right] = 0. \]

Since \( \Gamma_0 = E \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] \) and \( u_0 = \tilde{BS} \left( \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right), \) we have

\[ \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_0) = \tilde{BS} \left( E \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] \right) - E[u_0 - u_0] = E \left[ \tilde{BS} \left( E \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] \right) - \tilde{BS} \left( \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right) \right] + E[u_0]. \]

The Clark-Ocone formula yields \( \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) = E \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^N \int_0^T E_s \left[ D_s \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] dW_s^i \) and, by the Gamma-Vega-Delta relation [13] we have

\[ \partial_\sigma BS(0, x, x, \sigma) = \exp \left\{ x - \frac{\sigma^2}{8} T \right\} \sqrt{\frac{T}{2\pi}}, \]

which in turn implies

\[ U_s^i := E_s \left[ D_s \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] = E_s \left[ \frac{\partial_\sigma \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0)}{2\sigma u_0 \sqrt{T}} \int_0^T D_s \| \phi_r \|^2 dr \right] = E_s \left[ \frac{e^{\gamma_0} - \frac{\sigma^2}{8} T}{2\sigma u_0 \sqrt{T}} \int_0^T D_s \| \phi_r \|^2 dr \right]. \]

Define \( \Lambda_r := E_s \left[ \tilde{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0) \right] \) so that the difference we are interested in from [13] reads, after applying the standard Itô’s formula,

\[ \tilde{BS}(\Gamma_0) - E[u_0] = E \left[ BS(\Lambda_0) - \tilde{BS}(\Lambda_T) \right] = - \sum_{i=1}^N E \left[ \int_0^T \tilde{BS}'(\Lambda_s) U_s^i dW_s^i + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \tilde{BS}''(\Lambda_s)(U_s^i)^2 ds \right]. \]
The stochastic integral above has zero expectation by the same argument as \cite{3} Proposition 3.1. Moreover, (H₆) states that u₀ is dominated almost surely by Z ∈ L², and therefore so are λ and

\[ \tilde{\text{BS}}''(s) = \frac{\tilde{\text{BS}}(s)}{4e^{2\gamma} \gamma N'(d_+(\mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, \tilde{\text{BS}}(s)))^2}, \]

by continuity. Plugging in the expression of \( U^j \) from \cite{20}, we apply (H₆) to conclude that the second integral of \( \tilde{\text{BS}}''(s) \) tends to zero.

6.2.2. Proof of Theorem 3.2: Skew. This proof follows similar arguments as \cite{4} Proposition 5.1. We recall that \( \Pi_0(k) = \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k)) \). On the one hand, by the chain rule we have

\[ \partial_k \Pi_0(k) = \partial_k \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k)) + \partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k)) \partial_k \mathcal{I}_T(k). \]  

(22)

On the other hand, the decomposition obtained in Proposition 6.1 yields

\[ \partial_k \Pi_0(k) = \mathbb{E}[\partial_k \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, u_0)] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} \partial^2_x \text{G}(s, \mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, u_s) |\Theta_s| ds \right]. \]  

(23)

Equating (22) and (23) gives

\[ \partial_k \mathcal{I}_T(k) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\partial_k \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, u_0)}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k))} - \frac{\partial_k \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k))}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, k, \mathcal{I}_T(k))} \right], \]  

(24)

which in particular also holds for \( k = \mathbb{M}_0 \). Performing simple algebraic manipulations and using the derivatives of the Black-Scholes function ATM as in \cite{4} Proposition 5.1 we obtain that the difference (remember we drop the \( k \)-dependence in \( \mathcal{I}_T(k) \) when ATM)

\[ \mathbb{E}[\partial_k \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathbb{M}_0, u_0)] - \partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathcal{I}_T) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} \partial^2_x \text{G}(s, \mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, u_s) |\Theta_s| ds \right], \]

which in turn using (24) yields

\[ \partial_k \mathcal{I}_T = \frac{\mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T L(s, \mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, u_s) |\Theta_s| ds \right]}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathcal{I}_T)}, \]  

(25)

where \( L : = (\frac{1}{2} + \partial_k)^2 \partial^2_x \text{G} \). We denote \( L_s : = L(s, \mathbb{M}_s, \mathbb{M}_0, u_s) \) for simplicity and apply Lemma 6.2 to \( L_s \int_0^T |\Theta_s| ds \), which yields

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T L_s |\Theta_s| ds \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ L_0 \int_0^T |\Theta_s| ds \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (\partial^2_x - |\Theta_s|) L_s |\Theta_s| \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) ds \right] 

+ \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \partial_x L_s \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j \mathcal{D}_s \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) \right] ds =: R_1 + R_2 + R_3. \]

We combine (19) with the bound \( \partial_s \partial^2_x \text{G}(t, x, k, \sigma) \leq C(\sigma \sqrt{T-t}) \) from Corollary 6.5 to obtain

\[ \frac{R_2}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathcal{I}_T)} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{T}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{\Theta_s}{u_s^3} \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) ds \right], \]

\[ \frac{R_3}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathbb{M}_0, \mathcal{I}_T)} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{T}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{u_s^4} \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j |\mathcal{D}_s| \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r| dr \right) ds \right], \]

and both converge to zero by (H₆). We are left with \( R_1 \). From Appendix 6.6, we have

\[ L(0, x, x, u) = \exp \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} T \right) \frac{1}{u \sqrt{2\pi T}} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2u^2 T} \right), \]
and therefore by (19),
\[
\frac{L_0}{\partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_0, I_T)} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2u_0^2T}\right) \frac{1}{u_0T} \exp \left\{ -\frac{T}{8} \left(u_0^2 - I_T^2\right) \right\}.
\]
This yields
\[
\frac{R_1}{T^\lambda \partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_0, I_T)} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \left(\frac{u_0^2}{2} + 1\right) \exp \left\{ -\frac{T}{8} \left(u_0^2 - I_T^2\right) \right\} \mathcal{R}_T \right],
\]
where \( \mathcal{R}_T := \frac{\int_0^T |\Theta_s|ds}{2T^{\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{1}{2}u_0^2}} \). Furthermore,
\[
\sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \left| \exp \left\{ -\frac{T}{8} \left(u_0^2 - I_T^2\right) \right\} - 1 \right| = \sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \left| \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{8} \left( T I_T^2 - u_0^2 \right) \right\} - 1 \right|
\]
not only is finite but converges to zero as \( T \) goes to zero. Hence,
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left(\frac{u_0^2}{2} + 1\right) \exp \left\{ -\frac{T}{8} \left(u_0^2 - I_T^2\right) \right\} \mathcal{R}_T \right] = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left(\frac{u_0^2}{2} + 1\right) \mathcal{R}_T \right].
\]
We can finally conclude by \((H_4^+)\) that
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{R_1}{T^\lambda \partial_s \text{BS}(0, \mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_0, I_T)} = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{R}_T],
\]
which has a finite limit.

6.2.3. Proof of Theorem 3.3. **Curvature. Step 1.** Let us start by simply taking a second derivative with respect to \( k \) and write \( \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \) as short for \( \text{BS}(0, \mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \).
\[
\partial_k \left( \partial_s \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \partial_k I_T(k) \right) = \partial_s \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \partial_k^2 I_T(k)
\]
\[
+ \left[ \partial_{k^2} \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) + \partial_k^2 \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \partial_k I_T(k) \right] \partial_k I_T(k).
\]
Taking the derivative with respect to \( k \) in (25) and equating with the above formula yields
\[
\partial_k^2 I_T(k) \partial_k \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) = -\partial_k^2 \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \partial_k I_T(k)^2 - \partial_{k^2} \text{BS}(\mathcal{M}_0, I_T(k)) \partial_k I_T(k)
\]
\[
+ \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \partial_k L(s, \mathcal{M}_s, \mathcal{M}_0, u_s)|\Theta_s|ds \right] =: T_1 + T_2 + T_3.
\]
A similar expression is presented in [3] and we notice that \( T_1 \) and \( T_2 \) in the expression above are, after multiplying them by \( T^{-\lambda} \), identical to those from [3, Equation (25)] and can therefore be dealt with in the same way. Step 1 shows that \( T^{-\lambda} T_1 \) tends to zero as \( T \downarrow 0 \) and step 2 yields \( T_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_k I_T(k) \).

**Step 2.** Recall that \( L = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \partial_k \right) \partial_k G \). We need the anticipating Itô’s formula (Lemma 6.2) twice on \( T_3 \). Indeed, even though the bound on \( \partial^2 G \) worsens as \( n \) increases, it is more than compensated by the additional integrations. The terms with the more integrals (i.e. more regularity) tend to zero as \( T \) goes to zero by \((H_4^+)\) and we compute the others in closed-form. For clarity we write \( L_s = L(s, \mathcal{M}_s, \mathcal{M}_0, u_s) \) for all \( s \geq 0 \). By a first application of Lemma 6.2 on \( \partial_k L_s |_{s}^{T} |\Theta_s|ds \) we obtain
\[
T_3 = \mathbb{E} \left[ \partial_k L_0 \int_0^T |\Theta_s|ds \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \left( \partial_k^2 L_s - \partial^2 L_s \right) |\Theta_s|ds \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r|dr \right) \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \partial_k L_s \sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi_j^2 D_s \left( \int_s^T |\Theta_r|dr \right) \right] =: S_1 + S_2 + S_3.
\]
To deal with \( S_2 \), we apply Lemma 6.2 again on
\[
(\partial_k^3 - \partial_k^2) \partial_k L_s \int_s^T |\Theta_r| \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y|dy \right) dr =: H_s Z_s,
\]
and this yields
\[
S_2 = \mathbb{E} \left[ H_0 Z_0 + \int_0^T (\partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2) H_x(\Theta_x) Z_s ds + \int_0^T \partial_x \bar{H}_s \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi^j_s D_s^j Z_s \right) ds \right] =: S_{2a} + S_{2b} + S_{2c}.
\]

We will deal with those terms in the last step. Regarding \( S_3 \), we apply Lemma \( 6.2 \) once more to
\[
\partial_{x^k} L_s \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ \phi^j_t D^j_t \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) \right\} dr =: \bar{H}_s \bar{Z}_s,
\]
and obtain
\[
S_3 = \mathbb{E} \left[ \bar{H}_0 \bar{Z}_0 + \int_0^T (\partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2) \bar{H}_x(\Theta_x) \bar{Z}_s ds + \int_0^T \partial_x \bar{H}_s \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi^j_s D_s^j \bar{Z}_s \right) ds \right] =: S_{3a} + S_{3b} + S_{3c}.
\]

**Step 3.** We now evaluate the derivative at \( k = \mathfrak{m}_0 \) and drop the \( k \) dependence. To summarise,
\[
\partial_{\mathfrak{m}_0}^T L_T = \frac{T_1 + T_2 + S_{1a} + S_{1b} + S_{1c} + S_{2a} + S_{2b} + S_{2c} + S_{3a} + S_{3b} + S_{3c}}{\partial_{\mathfrak{m}_0}(0, \mathfrak{m}_0, \mathfrak{m}_0, I_T)},
\]
where
\[
S_1 = \mathbb{E} \left[ \partial_{\mathfrak{m}_0} L_0 \int_0^T |\Theta_x| ds \right],
\]
\[
S_{2a} = \mathbb{E} \left[ H_0 \int_0^T |\Theta_x| \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right],
\]
\[
S_{3a} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \bar{H}_0 \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ \phi^j_t D^j_t \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) \right\} dr \right],
\]
\[
S_{2b} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (\partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2) H_x(\Theta_x) \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_x| \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right) ds \right],
\]
\[
S_{2c} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \partial_x H_x \sum_{j=1}^N \left( \phi^j_s D_s^j \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) dr \right) ds \right],
\]
\[
S_{3b} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T (\partial_x^3 - \partial_x^2) \bar{H}_x(\Theta_x) \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ \phi^j_t D^j_t \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) \right\} dr ds \right],
\]
\[
S_{3c} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \partial_x \bar{H}_s \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \phi^j_s D_s^j \left( \int_0^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) \right\} dr ds \right].
\]

We recall once again the bound \( \partial_{\mathfrak{m}_0}^n G(t, x, k, \sigma) \leq C(\sigma \sqrt{T - t})^{-n-1} \) as \( T - t \) goes to zero. We observe that \( H \) and \( \bar{H} \) consist of derivatives of \( G \) up to the 6th and 4th order respectively, therefore \( S_{2a}^c, S_{2b}^c, S_{2c}^c, S_{3a}^c, S_{3b}^c, S_{3c}^c \) tend to zero by \( (H_0^c) \). In order to deal with \( S_1, S_{3a}^c \) and \( S_{3c}^c \), we use the explicit partial derivatives from Appendix 6.4 and 19 and, as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 \( (H_0^c) \) entails that only the higher
derivatives of $u_0$ remain in the limit.

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{S_1}{T^3 \partial_x \sigma \text{BS}(0, \mathfrak{m}_0, \mathfrak{m}_0, I_T)} = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T^4} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{u_0} \partial_x \sigma \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2u_0^2} T \right) \int_0^T |\Theta_s| ds \right]
\]

\[
= \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T^4} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{u_0} \partial_x \sigma \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\Theta_s| ds \right] = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{S_T}{T^4}.
\]

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{S_2^2}{T^3 \partial_x \sigma \text{BS}(0, \mathfrak{m}_0, \mathfrak{m}_0, I_T)} = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T^4} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{Z_0}{u_0 \sqrt{T}} \left( \frac{15}{2u_0^3} - \frac{3}{2u_0^2} - \frac{5}{32u_0^5} - \frac{1}{64} \right) \right]
\]

\[
= \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T^4} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{Z_0}{u_0 \sqrt{T}} \left( \frac{15}{2u_0^3} - \frac{3}{2u_0^2} + \frac{3}{8u_0^5} + \frac{1}{16} \right) \right]
\]

\[
= \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{3}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{u_0^{3/2}} \int_0^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ \phi_j \mathcal{D}_t \left( \int_r^T |\Theta_y| dy \right) \right\} dr \right].
\]

Hence to conclude, the claim follows from

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{C_T}{T^2} = \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{T_2 + S_1 + S_2^2 + S_3^2}{T^3 \partial_x \sigma \text{BS}(0, \mathfrak{m}_0, \mathfrak{m}_0, I_T)}.
\]

### 6.3. Proof of Proposition 1111 VIX asymptotics.

In this section, we will repeatedly interchange Malliavin derivative and conditional expectation, justified by [36, Proposition 1.2.8].

**Proposition 6.6.** In the case where $A = \text{VIX}$, the conditions in (C) imply assumptions (H$^{\lambda, \gamma}$) for any $\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$ and $\gamma \in (-1, 3H - \frac{1}{2})$.

**Proof.** We write $a \lesssim b$ when there exists $X \in L^p$ such that $a \leq Xb$ almost surely, and $a \approx b$ if $a \lesssim b$ and $b \lesssim a$. (H$_1$) is granted by the first point of (C$_2$) and (H$_2$) corresponds to (C$_1$). Since $1/M$ is dominated, then so is $1/VIX$. We thus have for $i = 1, 2$ and by Cauchy-Schwarz,

\[
m_y = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \int_T^{\Delta} \mathcal{D}_t \frac{dVIX}{dVIX} \right] \lesssim \int_T^{\Delta} (r - y)^{H_r} dr = \frac{(T + \Delta - y)^{H_r} - (T - y)^{H_r}}{H_r}.
\]

If $H < \frac{1}{2}$ then the incremental function $x \mapsto (x + \Delta)^{H_r} - x^{H_r}$ is decreasing by concavity. For $j = 1, 2$ and $t \leq s$, this implies by domination of $1/M$ that $\phi_i \approx m^i$ is also dominated and

\[
\mathcal{D}_t \phi_i^j = \frac{\mathcal{D}_t m_y^i}{M_y} - \frac{m_y^i \mathcal{D}_t M_y}{M_y^2} \lesssim \int_T^{\Delta} (r - y)^{H_r} (r - s)^{H_r} dr + \int_T^{\Delta} (r - y)^{H_s} dr \int_T^{\Delta} (r - s)^{H_r} dr \lesssim \frac{\Delta^{2H}}{2H} + \frac{\Delta^{H+1}}{H_r^2}.
\]

Combining these two estimates we obtain

\[
\Theta_s = 2 \phi_s^i \int_s^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \phi_i^j \mathcal{D}_t \phi_i^j \right) dy \lesssim T - s.
\]

It is clear by now that indices and sums do not influence the estimates, hence we informally drop them for more clarity and continue with the higher derivatives:

\[
\mathcal{D}_t \Theta_s = \mathcal{D}_t \phi_s \int_s^T \phi_r \mathcal{D}_t \phi_r dr + \phi_s \int_s^T \mathcal{D}_t \phi_r \mathcal{D}_s \phi_r dr + \phi_s \int_s^T \phi_r \mathcal{D}_t \mathcal{D}_s \phi_r dr.
\]
where the first and second terms behave like \( T - s \). For \( t \leq s \leq y \leq T \), we deduce from (26) that \( D_t D_s \phi_y \) consists of five terms; four behave like \( (T-s) \), and only one features three derivatives:
\[
D_t D_s m_y \lesssim \int_T^{T+\Delta} (r-s)^H (r-t)^H (r-y)^H \, dr \leq \int_T^{T+\Delta} (r-y)^{3H-\frac{2}{3}} \, dy \\
\approx (T + \Delta - y)^{3H-\frac{2}{3}} - (T-y)^{3H-\frac{2}{3}}.
\]

If \( H \geq \frac{1}{6} \) concavity implies \( D_t \Theta_s \lesssim (T-s) \). Otherwise, if \( H < \frac{1}{6} \),
\[
D_t \Theta_s \lesssim (T-s) + \left[ (T + \Delta - s)^{3H + \frac{2}{3}} - \Delta^{3H + \frac{2}{3}} \right] + (T-s)^{3H + \frac{2}{3}} \leq (T-s) + 2(T-s)^{3H + \frac{2}{3}}.
\]

When looking at the second derivative of \( \Theta \), the first and second terms behave as \( (T-s) \) and \( D_t \Theta_s \lesssim (T-s) + (T-s)^{(3H + \frac{2}{3})\lambda_1} \) respectively, hence we focus on \( \int_s^T D_w D_t D_s \phi_y dy \), where the new term is
\[
D_w D_t D_s m_y \approx \int_T^{T+\Delta} (w-r)^H (r-s)^H (r-t)^H (r-y)^H \, dr \lesssim (T + \Delta - y)^{4H-1} - (T-y)^{4H-1}.
\]

If \( H \geq \frac{1}{4} \), then \( D_t \Theta_s \lesssim (T-s) \) by concavity. Otherwise, when \( H < \frac{1}{4} \),
\[
D_w D_t D_s \Theta_s \lesssim (T-s) + (T-s)^{(3H + \frac{2}{3})\lambda_1} + \left[ (T + \Delta - s)^{4H} - \Delta^{4H} \right] + (T-s)^{4H}
\leq (T-s) + (T-s)^{(3H + \frac{3}{2})\lambda_1} + 2(T-s)^{4H},
\]
where the last inequality holds by yet again the same concavity argument.

This yields a rule for checking that the quantities in our assumptions indeed converge. We summarise the above estimates in the case \( H \leq \frac{1}{2} \): there exists \( Z \in L^p \) such that for \( s \leq T \) and \( T \) small enough,
\[
\Theta_s \leq Z(T-s), \quad D\Theta_s \leq Z(T-s)^{(3H + \frac{2}{3})\lambda_1}, \quad D^2\Theta_s \leq Z(T-s)^{(4H)\lambda_1}
\]
hold almost surely. Thanks to Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we can disentangle the numerators (integrals and derivatives of \( \Theta \)) and denominators (powers of \( u \)) of the assumptions, which are both uniformly bounded in \( L^p \). We can easily deduce that \( (H_3), (H_4), (H_5), (H_6), (H_7) \) are satisfied (convergence to zero). In \( (H_8) \), \( E[\varphi_T] \) behaves as \( T^{-\lambda} \), hence it converges for any \( \lambda \in (-\frac{1}{2},0) \), and the uniform \( L^2 \) bound is satisfied thanks to \((C_3)\). Moreover, in the limit the first term in \( (H_9) \) behaves as \( T^{-\gamma} \) and the second behaves as \( T^{3H-\frac{1}{2}-\gamma} \), therefore both assumptions are satisfied for any \( \gamma \in (-\frac{1}{2},0] \) and \( \gamma \in (-1,3H - \frac{1}{2}) \). Similarly, \((C_3)\) ensures the uniform \( L^2 \) bounds.

### 6.3.1. Convergence lemmas

We require some preliminaries before diving into the computations. We tailor three versions of integral convergence fitted for our purposes and essential to compute the limits in Theorems 3.3.2.3.3.3. The conditions they require hold thanks to the continuity of \((C_4)\). Recall the local Taylor theorem: if a function \( g(\cdot) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta]\) for some \( \delta > 0 \), then there exists a continuous function \( \varepsilon(\cdot) \) on \([0, \delta]\) with \( \lim_{x \to 0} \varepsilon(x) = 0 \) such that \( g(x) = g(0) + \varepsilon(x) \) for any \( x \in [0, \delta] \).

**Lemma 6.7.** If \( f : \mathbb{R}^2_+ \to \mathbb{R} \) is such that \( f(T, \cdot) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_0]\) for some \( \delta_0 > 0 \) and \( \lim_{T \downarrow 0} f(T, 0) = f(0, 0) \), then
\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(T, y) \, dy = f(0, 0).
\]

**Proof.** For \( T < \delta_0 \), we can write
\[
\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(T, y) \, dy = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [f(T, 0) + \varepsilon_0(y)] \, dy = f(T, 0) + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varepsilon_0(y) \, dy,
\]
where the function \( \varepsilon_0 \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_0]\) and converges to zero at the origin. Hence, for any \( \eta_0 > 0 \), there exists \( \delta_0 > 0 \) such that, for any \( y \leq \delta_0, |\varepsilon_0(y)| < \eta_0 \). For all \( T < \delta_0 \wedge \delta_0 \),
\[
\left| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varepsilon_0(y) \, dy \right| \leq \eta_0.
\]
Since \( \eta_0 \) can be taken as small as desired, the fact that \( \lim_{T \to 0} f(T, 0) = f(0, 0) \) concludes the proof. \( \square \)

**Lemma 6.8.** Let \( f : \mathbb{R}^3_+ \to \mathbb{R} \) be such that, for each \( y \leq T \), \( f(T, y, \cdot) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_0]\) with \( \delta_0 > 0 \), \( f(T, \cdot, 0) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_1]\) with \( \delta_1 > 0 \) and \( \lim_{T \to 0} f(T, 0, 0) = f(0, 0, 0) \). Then

\[
\lim_{T \to 0} \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^y f(T, y, s) \text{d}s \text{d}y = \frac{f(0, 0, 0)}{2}.
\]  

(28)

**Proof.** For \( T < \delta_0 \land \delta_1 \), we can write

\[
\frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y f(T, y, s) \text{d}s \right\} \text{d}y = \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y [f(T, y, 0) + \varepsilon_0(s)] \text{d}s \right\} \text{d}y
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \left\{ f(T, y, 0)y + \int_0^y \varepsilon_0(s) \text{d}s \right\} \text{d}y
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \left\{ (f(T, 0, 0) + \varepsilon_1(y))y + \int_0^y \varepsilon_0(s) \text{d}s \right\} \text{d}y
\]

\[
= \frac{f(T, 0, 0)}{2} + \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \left\{ \varepsilon_1(y)y + \int_0^y \varepsilon_0(s) \text{d}s \right\} \text{d}y,
\]

where \( \varepsilon_1(\cdot) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_1]\) and \( \varepsilon_0(\cdot) \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_0]\), both null at the origin. For any \( \eta_1 > 0 \), there exists \( \tilde{\delta}_1 > 0 \) such that, for any \( y \leq 0, \tilde{\delta}_1, ~ |\varepsilon_1(y)| < \eta_1 \). Therefore, for the first integral, we have, for \( T < \delta_1 \land \delta_0 \land \delta_1 \),

\[
\left| \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \varepsilon_1(y)y \text{d}y \right| \leq \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \varepsilon_1(y) |y| \text{d}y \leq \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \eta_1 y \text{d}y \leq \frac{\eta_1}{2}.
\]

Likewise, since \( \varepsilon_0(\cdot) \) tends to zero at the origin, then for any \( \eta_0 > 0 \), there exists \( \tilde{\delta}_0 > 0 \) such that, for any \( y \in [0, \tilde{\delta}_0], ~ |\varepsilon_0(y)| < \eta_0 \). Therefore, for the second integral, we have, for \( T < \delta_0 \land \delta_0 \land \delta_1 \),

\[
\left| \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^y \varepsilon_0(s) \text{d}s \text{d}y \right| \leq \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^y |\varepsilon_0(s)| \text{d}s \text{d}y \leq \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^y \eta_0 \text{d}s \text{d}y \leq \frac{\eta_0}{2}.
\]

Since \( \eta_1 \) and \( \eta_0 \) can be taken as small as desired, taking the limit of \( f(T, 0, 0) \) as \( T \) goes to zero concludes the proof. \( \square \)

**Lemma 6.9.** Let \( f : \mathbb{R}^4_+ \to \mathbb{R} \) be such that, for all \( 0 \leq s \leq y \leq T \), \( f(T, y, s, \cdot), f(T, y, \cdot, 0), f(T, \cdot, 0, 0) \) are continuous on \([0, \delta_0],[0, \delta_1],[0, \delta_2]\) respectively for some \( \delta_0, \delta_1, \delta_2 > 0 \), and \( \lim_{T \to 0} f(T, 0, 0, 0) = f(0, 0, 0, 0) \). Then the following limit holds:

\[
\lim_{T \to 0} \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \int_0^y \int_0^s f(T, y, s, t) \text{d}t \text{d}s \text{d}y = \frac{f(0, 0, 0, 0)}{6}.
\]  

(29)

**Proof.** For \( T < \delta_0 \land \delta_1 \land \delta_2 \), we can write
\[
\frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y \left( \int_0^s f(T, y, s, t) \, dt \right) \, ds \right\} \, dy
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y \left( \int_0^s [f(T, y, s, 0) + \varepsilon_0(t)] \, dt \right) \, ds \right\} \, dy
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y \left( f(T, y, s, 0) s + \int_0^s \varepsilon_0(t) \, dt \right) \, ds \right\} \, dy
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \int_0^y \left( f(T, y, 0, 0) \frac{y^2}{2} + \int_0^y \left( \varepsilon_1(s) s + \int_0^s \varepsilon_0(t) \, dt \right) \, ds \right) \right\} \, dy
\]
\[
= \frac{f(T, 0, 0, 0)}{6} + \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \varepsilon_2(y) \frac{y^2}{2} + \int_0^y \left( \varepsilon_1(s) s + \int_0^s \varepsilon_0(t) \, dt \right) \, ds \right\} \, dy,
\]
where the function \( \varepsilon_2 \) is continuous on \([0, \delta]\), the function \( \varepsilon_1 \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_1]\) and the function \( \varepsilon_0 \) is continuous on \([0, \delta_0]\), all converging to zero at the origin. By the same argument as in the previous proof, for any \( \eta_0, \eta_1, \eta_2 \) > 0, there exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that for all \( T \leq \delta, |\varepsilon_0(T)| \leq \eta_0, |\varepsilon_1(T)| \leq \eta_1, \) and \( |\varepsilon_2(T)| \leq \eta_2 \). This entails
\[
\left| \frac{1}{T^3} \int_0^T \left\{ \varepsilon_2(y) \frac{y^2}{2} + \int_0^y \left( \varepsilon_1(s) s + \int_0^s \varepsilon_0(t) \, dt \right) \, ds \right\} \, dy \right| \leq \frac{\eta_2 + \eta_1 + \eta_0}{6}.
\]
Since \( \eta_2, \eta_1 \) and \( \eta_0 \) can be taken as small as desired, taking the limit of \( f(T, 0, 0, 0) \) as \( T \) goes to zero concludes the proof. \( \nabla \)

To apply these lemmas, we will use a modified version of the martingale convergence theorem. It holds in our setting thanks to domination provided by \( (C_1) \) and \( (C_2) \) and the continuity of \( (C_4) \).

**Lemma 6.10.** Let \( (X_t)_{t \geq 0} \) be almost surely continuous in a neighbourhood of zero, with \( \sup_{t \leq 1} \left| X_t \right| \leq Z \in L^1 \). Then the conditional expectation process \( (E_t[X_t])_{t \geq 0} \) is also almost surely continuous in a neighbourhood of zero. In particular,
\[
\lim_{t \downarrow 0} E_t[X_t] = E[X_0].
\]

**Remark 6.11.** The process \( (X_t)_{t \geq 0} \) is not necessarily adapted.

**Proof.** All the limits are taken in the almost sure sense. Let \( \delta > 0 \) be such that \( X \) is continuous on \([0, \delta]\), and fix \( t < \delta \). We set a sequence \( \{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) on \([0, \delta]\) which converges to \( t \) as \( n \) goes infinity. Assume first that \( \{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is a monotone sequence. Since \( F_{t_n} \) tends monotonically to \( F_t \) and \( X \) is dominated, the classical martingale convergence theorem (MCT) asserts that \( \lim_{n \uparrow \infty} E_{t_n}[X_t] = E_t[X_t] \). For fixed \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and any \( q \geq |t_n - t| \),
\[
|X_{t_n} - X_t| \leq \sup_{|p-t| \leq q} |X_p - X_t|.
\]
(30)

Let us fix \( \varepsilon > 0 \), by MCT, there exists \( n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that, if \( n \geq n_0 \) then
\[
\left| E_{t_n} \left[ \sup_{|p-t| \leq q} |X_p - X_t| \right] - E_t \left[ \sup_{|p-t| \leq q} |X_p - X_t| \right] \right| < \varepsilon,
\]
and by dominated convergence there exists \( \delta' > 0 \) with \( E_t \left[ \sup_{|p-t| \leq \delta'} |X_p - X_t| \right] < \varepsilon \). There exists \( n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( |t_n - t| \leq \delta' \) for all \( n \geq n_1 \); thus if \( n \geq n_0 \vee n_1 \), (30) yields \( E_{t_n}[|X_{t_n} - X_t|] < 2\varepsilon \) and
\[
\lim_{n \uparrow \infty} E_{t_n}[X_{t_n}] = E_t[X_t].
\]
(31)
Now we consider the general case where \( \{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is not monotone. From every subsequence of \( \{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \), one can extract a further subsequence which is monotone. Let us call this subsequence \( \{t_{n_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \). Therefore, (31) holds with \( t_{n_k} \) instead of \( t_n \). Since every subsequence of \( (\mathbb{E}_n[X_{t_n}])_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) has a further subsequence that converges to the same limit, the original sequence also converges to this limit. \( \square \)

For convenience, we use the following definition:

**Definition 6.12.** Let \( k, n \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( k \leq n \). For a function \( f : \mathbb{R}_+^n \to \mathbb{R} \), we denote
\[
\lim_{0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_{k+1} \to 0} f(x_1, \cdots, x_n) := \lim_{x_1 \to 0} \cdots \lim_{x_{k+1} \to 0} f(x_1, \cdots, x_n).
\]

Notice that the right-hand sides of (27), (28), and (29) correspond to
\[
\lim_{y \leq T \downarrow 0} f(T, y), \quad \frac{1}{2} \lim_{s \leq y \leq T \downarrow 0} f(T, y, s)
\]
and
\[
\frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \leq s \leq y \leq T \downarrow 0} f(T, y, s, t)
\]
respectively.

### 6.3.2. Proof of Proposition 4.1

Let us recall some important quantities:

\[
M_y = \mathbb{E}_y[VIX_T] = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta} \int_T^{T+\Delta} \mathbb{E}_T v_r \, dr} \right],
\]

\[
m_y^i = \mathbb{E}_y[D_y M_y] = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i \mathbb{E}_T v_r \, dr}{2\Delta VIX_T} \right] = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i v_r \, dr}{2\Delta VIX_T} \right],
\]

\[
\phi_y^i = \frac{m_y^i}{M_y} = \frac{\mathbb{E}_y \left[ \left( \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i v_r \, dr}{(2\Delta VIX_T)} \right) \right]}{\mathbb{E}_y[VIX_T]}.
\] (32)

We also recall that \( J_i \) and \( G_{ij}, i, j \in [1, N] \) were defined in (10). In this proof we will define \( f(0) := \lim_{x \downarrow 0} f(x) \), for every \( f : \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R} \), as soon as the limit exists and even if \( f \) is not actually continuous around zero. This way we make it continuous and it allows us to apply the convergence lemmas.

**Level.** By \( (C_1) \) and the martingale convergence theorem, \( \lim_{y \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_y[VIX_T] = \mathbb{E}[VIX_T] \) and \( (M_y)_{y \geq 0} \) is continuous around zero, almost surely. By \( (C_2) \) and the dominated convergence theorem (DCT), \( \lim_{y \downarrow 0} \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i v_r \, dr = \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_0^i v_r \, dr \) and \( \left( \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i v_r \, dr}{(2\Delta VIX_T)} \right)_{y \geq 0} \) is continuous around zero, almost surely. Let \( i \in [1, N] \), from \( (C_1) \) and \( (C_2) \) we also obtain that almost surely

\[
\frac{1}{VIX_T} \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_0^i v_r \, dr \leq X^2 \left( (T + \Delta - y)^{H_+} - (T - y)^{H_+} \right),
\]

for some \( X \in L^2 \). Therefore it is dominated and by Lemma 6.10 almost surely \( m_y^i \) is continuous at zero and \( \lim_{y \downarrow 0} m_y^i = \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_0^i v_r \, dr \right] \). Since \( M_y > 0 \) for all \( y \leq T \), \( \phi_y^i \) is also continuous at zero and \( \lim_{y \leq T} \phi_y^i = J_i/(2\Delta VIX_0^2) \). By virtue of Theorem 3.1 and Lemma 6.7 we obtain

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} I_T = \lim_{y \downarrow T} \mathbb{E}[u_0] = \lim_{y \downarrow T} \|\phi_y^i\| = \frac{\|f\|}{2\Delta VIX_0^2}.
\]

**Skew.** To obtain the skew limit we need to compute a few Malliavin derivatives. For all \( i, j \in [1, N] \),

\[
D_j^i m_y^i = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_j D_y^i v_r \, dr \ VIX_T - \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_j^i v_r \, dr \ D_y^j VIX_T}{2\Delta VIX_T^2} \right]
\]

\[
= \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_j D_y^i v_r \, dr}{2\Delta VIX_T} - \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} D_y^i v_r \, dr}{2\Delta VIX_T} \int_T^{T+\Delta} D_j^i v_r \, dr}{4\Delta^2 VIX_T^2} \right] ,
\]

and
which yields
\[ D_s^\phi_y = \frac{D_s^2 m^i_y M^j}{M^i_y} - \frac{m^i_s D^j_y}{M^i_y} = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_0^T \phi y D^j_s v_x dr}{2 \Delta VIX_T M_y} - \frac{\int_0^T \phi y D^j_s v_x dr}{4 \Delta^2 VIX_T^2 M_y} - \frac{\int_0^T \phi y D^j_s v_x dr}{2 \Delta VIX_T M_y} \right] \]
\[ =: \mathbb{E}_y \left[ A^j_T(y, s) + B^j_T(y, s) + C^j_T(y, s) \right]. \]

Based on (C_1), (C_2) and (C_4), for each \( T \geq 0, A^j_T, B^j_T \) and \( C^j_T \) are dominated and almost surely continuous in both arguments. For each \( s \geq 0 \), Lemma 6.10 and DCT yield, almost surely, that \( (D_s^\phi_y)_{y \geq 0} \) and \( (D_s^\phi_y)_{s \geq 0} \) are continuous around zero. In particular,
\[ \lim_{s \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_y [A^j_T(y, s) + B^j_T(y, s) + C^j_T(y, s)] = \mathbb{E}[A^j_T(y, 0) + B^j_T(y, 0) + C^j_T(y, 0)], \]
\[ \lim_{y \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_y [A^j_T(y, 0) + B^j_T(y, 0) + C^j_T(y, 0)] = \mathbb{E}[A^j_T(0, 0) + B^j_T(0, 0) + C^j_T(0, 0)]. \]

By DCT again this yields
\[ \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E}[A^j_T(0, 0)] = \frac{G_{ij}}{2 \Delta VIX^2_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E}[B^j_T(0, 0)] = \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E}[C^j_T(0, 0)] = -\frac{J_{ij}}{4 \Delta^2 VIX^2_0}. \]

Therefore \( \phi^j D_s^\phi \) satisfies the continuity requirements of \( f(T, y, s) \) in Lemma 6.8. We combine this lemma with the limits above to see that, almost surely,
\[ \lim_{T \to 0} \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \phi^j \int_s^T D_s^\phi \phi^j dy ds = \lim_{T \to 0} \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^y \phi^j D_s^\phi \phi^j dy ds = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{s \to 0} \phi^j D_s^\phi \]
\[ = \frac{J_{ij}}{4 \Delta VIX^2_0} \left[ J_{ij} G_{ij} - \frac{J_{ij}}{2 \Delta^2 VIX^2_0} \right]. \]

We also recall that \( \lim_{T \to 0} u_0 = \frac{J_{ij}}{2 \Delta VIX^3_0} \) almost surely, hence with (C_2) and (C_3), DCT entails
\[ \lim_{T \to 0} S_T = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \lim_{T \to 0} \frac{1}{2 \| J \|^3} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \int_0^T \phi^j D_s^\phi \phi^j dy ds \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2 \| J \|^3} \sum_{i,j=1}^N J_{ij} J_{ij} \left( G_{ij} - \frac{J_{ij}}{\Delta VIX^2_0} \right). \]

**Curvature.** We now turn our attention to the curvature. By the same arguments as above we have
\[ \lim_{T \to 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^N \int_0^T \phi^j D_s^\phi \phi^j dy ds \right) \right]^2 = \frac{2 \Delta VIX^3_0}{\| J \|^3} \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^N J_{ij} J_{ij} \left( G_{ij} - \frac{J_{ij}}{\Delta VIX^2_0} \right) \right)^2. \]

For the last term of (2) we need to go one step further and compute more Malliavin derivatives since

\[ D^k \Phi_s^j = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( D^k \phi_s^j \int_s^T D_s^\phi \phi^j dy + 2 \phi_s^j \int_s^T D^k \phi_s^j D_s^\phi \phi^j dy + 2 \phi_s^j \int_s^T \phi_s^j D^k \phi_s^j D_s^\phi \phi^j dy \right) \]
\[ =: \sum_{i=1}^N \int_s^T \Phi \Phi^j(t, s, y, T) dy. \]

Thus we zoom in on the last term of the display above,
\[ D^k D^j \phi_y = \frac{D^k D^j m^i_y M_y - D^k m^i_y D^j y M_y}{M^2_y} - \frac{m^i_y D^j y M_y + m^i_y D^k y D^j y M_y}{M^2_y} + \frac{2 m^i_y D^k y M_y + 2 m^j_y D^k y M_y}{M^2_y} \]
\[ =: \sum_{n=1}^5 Q^j(t, s, y, T), \]
and zoom in again on $Q_{ijk}^T(t,s,y,T)$,

$\Delta T^2 D_2^i m_j^y = \Delta T^2 D_2^i D_2^j m_j^y = \Delta T^2 \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr - \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i v_y dr}{4 \Delta^3 V^X T} \right] =: \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \alpha_{ijk}^T + \beta_{ijk}^T \right].$

Some additional computations lead to

$\alpha_{ijk}^T = \frac{\Delta T^2 V^X \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j D_2^y v_y dr - \Delta T^2 V^X \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^y v_y dr}{2 \Delta V^X T}$

$\beta_{ijk}^T = -\frac{\Delta T^2 D_2^i v_y dr}{4 \Delta^2 V^X T} \left( \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr - \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i v_y dr \right) + \frac{\Delta T^2 D_2^i v_y dr}{4 \Delta^2 V^X T} \left( \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr - \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^j v_y dr \right) + \frac{\Delta T^2 D_2^i v_y dr}{8 \Delta^3 V^X T} \left( \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr - \int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^j v_y dr \right).$

We notice, crucially, that we have already justified the continuity of $\phi$ and $D\phi$ around zero in the proofs of level and skew respectively. Furthermore, by Lemma 6.10 the first two terms in $\Upsilon^{ijk}$ as well as $Q_2, Q_3, Q_4, Q_5$ all converge to some finite limit as $t \leq s \leq y \downarrow 0$ and are continuous around zero, almost surely. Similarly, $\beta$ and the second term in $\alpha T$ are almost surely continuous around zero, and their conditional expectation converges almost surely to some finite limit as $t \leq s \leq y \downarrow 0$ by DCT and Lemma 6.10. Taking the limit $T$ to zero afterwards, all the aforementioned terms tend to a finite limit. On the other hand, by (C4), DCT, and Lemma 6.10 we know that the conditional expectation of the first term in $\alpha T$ is almost surely continuous around zero, and its limit

$$\lim_{t \leq s \leq y \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr}{2 \Delta V^X T} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j D_2^y v_y dr}{2 \Delta V^X T} \right].$$

Since $\gamma < 0$, only this term contributes in the limit

$$\lim_{t \leq s \leq y \leq T \downarrow 0} \frac{\phi_{ik}^T \Upsilon^{ijk}(t,s,y,T)}{T^\gamma} = \lim_{t \leq s \leq y \leq T \downarrow 0} \frac{\phi_{ik}^{T+\Delta} \phi_{ij}^T \phi_{jk}^T \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j v_y dr}{2 \Delta V^X T} \right]}{T^\gamma} = \frac{J_i J_j J_k}{8 \Delta^4 V^X T} \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j D_2^y v_y dr}{T^\gamma} \right],$$

where we applied DCT at the end. Moreover, we know by (C2) that this limit is finite for $\gamma = 3H - \frac{1}{2}$, hence the conditions of Lemma 6.9 are satisfied. We also recall that $\lim_{T \downarrow 0} u_0 = \frac{\|J\|}{2 \Delta V^X T}$ almost surely, hence Lemma 6.9 yields the almost sure limit

$$\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{u_0^T T^{3+\gamma}} \int_0^T \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \phi_{ik}^T \left( \int_t^T \Theta(t) dt \right) \right) dt = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N \frac{1}{u_0^T T^{3+\gamma}} \int_0^T \int_0^T \int_0^T \int_0^T \phi_{ik}^T \Upsilon^{ijk}(t,s,y,T) dy dx dt$$

$$= \frac{2 \Delta^2 V^X T}{3 \|J\|^3} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N J_i J_j J_k \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T+\Delta} D_2^i D_2^j D_2^y v_y dr}{T^{3H - \frac{1}{2}}} \right].$$
The first two terms in (34) tend to zero since $\gamma < 0$, hence Theorem 6.13 and DCT yield the final result

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H - \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2\Delta VIX^2_0}{3\|J\|^2} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N J_i J_j J_k \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_T^{T+\Delta} E \left[ D_0^2 D_1^2 D_{ij} v_r \right] \, dr}{T^{3H - \frac{3}{2}}}.$$ 

### 6.4. Proofs in the two-factor rough Bergomi model.

#### 6.4.1. Proof of Proposition 4.2

We start with a useful Lemma for Gaussian processes.

**Lemma 6.13.** If $B$ is a Gaussian process with $\|B\|_{T} := \sup_{t \leq T} |B_t|$, then $E[|B|^p] < \infty$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** The Borell-TIS inequality asserts that $E[|B|^p] < \infty$ and $P(\|B\|_{T} > x) \leq \exp \left\{ -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2_T} \right\}$, where $\sigma^2_T := \sup_{t \leq T} E[B_t^2]$, see [1] Theorem 2.1.1. We then follow the proof of [1] Theorem 2.1.2.

$$E \left[ e^{p\|B\|_{T}} \right] = \int_0^\infty \frac{\left[ e^{p\|B\|_{T}} \right] - \left[ e^{p\|B\|_{T}} \right]}{e^{p\|B\|_{T}}} \, dx \leq e^p + E[\|B\|_{T}] + \int_{e^p \vee E[\|B\|_{T}]}^\infty P \left( \|B\|_{T} > \frac{\log(x)}{p} \right) \, dx.$$ 

The Borell-TIS inequality in particular reads

$$P \left( \|B\|_{T} > \frac{\log(x)}{p} \right) \leq \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x - E[\|B\|_{T}])^2}{2\sigma^2_T} \right\}, \quad \text{for all } u > E[\|B\|_{T}].$$

After a change of variable this yields

$$\int_{e^p \vee E[\|B\|_{T}]}^\infty P \left( \|B\|_{T} > \frac{\log(x)}{p} \right) \, dx \leq \int_{e^p \vee E[\|B\|_{T}]}^\infty \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x - E[\|B\|_{T}])^2}{2\sigma^2_T} \right\} \, dx < \infty,$$

as desired.

By the above lemma $\|v\|_{T} \in L^p$, so that we can compute its Malliavin derivatives

$$D^1_y v_r = v_0 (r - y)^{H_-} \left( \chi v_1 + \chi y \rho \mathbb{E}^{2}_r \right) \quad \text{and} \quad D^2_y v_r = v_0 \chi y \rho (r - y)^{H_-} \mathbb{E}^{2}_r.$$ 

Without computing explicitly further derivatives, one notices that (C4) holds and that there exist $C > 0$ and a random variable $X = C \|v_1 + v_2\| \in L^p$ for all $p > 1$ such that $D^1_x v_r \leq X (r - y)^{H_-} v_r$ and $D^1_x D^1_y v_r \leq X (r - t)^{H_-} (r - s)^{H_-} v_r$, implying (C2). The following lemma grants (C1).

**Lemma 6.14.** In the two-factor rough Bergomi model [11] with $0 \leq T_1 < T_2$,

$$E \left[ \sup_{y \leq T_1} \left( E_y \left[ \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} v_r \, dr \right] \right)^{-p} \right]$$

is finite for all $p > 1$. In particular, $1/M$ is dominated in $L^p$.

**Proof.** We first apply an $exp - log$ identity, and from the concave property of the logarithm function we may use Jensen’s inequality to obtain

$$E_y \left[ \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} v_r \, dr \right]^{-p} \leq \exp \left\{ -p \log \left( \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} v_r \, dr \right) \right\} \leq \exp \left\{ -\frac{p}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \log(E_y[v_r]) \, dr \right\}.$$ 

We further bound $\log E_y[v_r]$ by the concavity of the logarithm and [11]:

$$- \log E_y[v_r] \leq - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log \left( 2\chi v_0 E_y[\mathbb{E}^{1}_r] \right) + \log \left( 2\chi v_0 E_y[\mathbb{E}^{2}_r] \right) \right\},$$

(35)
which we now compute as
\[
\mathbb{E}_y[\xi_1^2] = \exp \left\{-\frac{\nu^2 + \nu}{4H}\int_0^y (r-s)^{H^+} \, dW_s^1 \right\} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \exp \left\{ \nu \int_0^r (r-s)^{H^+} \, dW_s^1 \right\} \right] \\
= \exp \left\{ \frac{\nu^2 y^{2H} + \nu}{4H} \right\}
\]
\[
\mathbb{E}_y[\xi_2^2] = \exp \left\{ \frac{\eta y^{2H} - \nu}{4H} \right\}
\]
(36)
Let us deal with the first term of (35), as the second one is analogous. We have
\[
\int_{T_1}^{T_2} [(r-y)^{2H} - r^{2H}] \, dr = \frac{(T_2 - y)^{2H} - (T_1 - y)^{2H} - T_2^{2H} + T_1^{2H}}{2H^+}
\]
is clearly bounded below for all \(0 \leq u \leq T\). Moreover, by Fubini’s theorem,
\[
\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \int_0^y (r-t)^{H^-} \, dW_t^1 \, dr = \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \int_0^y \int_{T_1}^y (r-s)^{H^-} \, dW_s^1 \, dr \, ds}{H^+} = \mathbb{F}_t
\]
is a Gaussian process. Since \(\exp\{\cdot\}\) is increasing, \(\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{F}_t] = \exp\{\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \mathbb{F}_t\}\), thus
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{u \leq T_1} \exp \left\{ \frac{-p}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \int_0^y (r-s)^{H^-} \, dW_s^1 \, dr \right\} \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left\{ \frac{p}{T_2 - T_1} \mathbb{F}_T \right\} \right] < \infty,
\]
by Lemma 6.13, which concludes the proof.}

Combining (34), (35) we obtain \(\mathbb{E}_y[D_i v_r], i = 1, 2\). The following lemma proves that \((C_3)\) is satisfied.

**Lemma 6.15.** For any \(p > 1\), \(\mathbb{E}[u_s^{-p}]\) is uniformly bounded in \(s\) and \(T\), with \(s \leq T\).

**Proof.** Since \(\nu, \eta, \rho, \bar{\rho} > 0\), then \(D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r > 0\) almost surely for all \(y \leq r\). Moreover, VIX and \(1/\text{VIX}\) are dominated by some \(X \in L^p\) for all \(p > 1\), then almost surely and independently of the sign of the numerator, we obtain
\[
m_i^2 = \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{\int_{T}^{T + \Delta} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r}{X} \right] \, dr \, dy}{2\Delta X} \right] \\
\]
and, therefore, using that \(1/M\) is dominated by \(X\) and Jensen’s inequality we get
\[
\frac{1}{u_s^2} = \frac{T - s}{\int_s^T \sum_{i=1}^N (\phi_i) dy} \leq X^2 (T - s) \leq \frac{X^2 N(T - s)}{\int_s^T \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^2 dy} \leq \frac{X^2 N}{\int_s^T \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^2 dy} \leq 4X^2 N \left( \frac{T - s}{\int_s^T \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^2 dy} \right)^2 
\]
Hence we turn our attention to
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{\Delta(T - s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T + \Delta} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r}{X} \right] \, dr \, dy \right]^{-p} 
\]
\[
= \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left\{ -p \log \left( \frac{1}{\Delta(T - s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T + \Delta} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \frac{D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r}{X} \right] \, dr \, dy \right) \right\} \right] 
\]
\[
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left\{ -p \frac{\log \left( \frac{1}{\Delta(T - s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T + \Delta} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \log \left( D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r \right) - \log(X) \right] \, dr \, dy \right) }{\Delta(T - s)} \right\} \right] 
\]
\[
\leq \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left\{ - \frac{2p}{\Delta(T - s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T + \Delta} \mathbb{E}_y \left[ \log \left( D_1^2 v_r + D_2^2 v_r \right) \right] \, dr \, dy \right) \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^{2p}]} 
\]
(38)
using Jensen’s and Cauchy-Schwarz inequalities and $e^{\rho X} \leq E_y[X^\rho]$. Convexity and (33) imply

$$-\log(D_y^1 v_r + D_y^2 v_r) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log(2v_0\chi\nu(r-y)^{H_1} - E_r^1) + \log(2v_0\chi\gamma(\rho + \nu)(r-y)^{H_2} - E_r^2) \right\}.$$ 

We focus on the first term and the other can be treated identically. From (36) we have

$$\E_y[\log(2v_0\chi\nu(r-y)^{H_1})] = \log(2v_0\chi\nu(r-y)^{H_1}) - \frac{\nu^2 + 2\nu}{4H} + \nu \int_0^y (r-t)^{H_1} \, dW_t.$$

Let us start with

\begin{align*}
\int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \log(2v_0\chi\nu(r-y)^{H_1}) \, dr \, dy \\
= 2(T-s)\Delta v_0\chi + H - \int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \log(r-y) \, dr \, dy \\
= 2(T-s)\Delta v_0\chi + H - \int_s^T \left[ (T + \Delta - y) \log(T + \Delta - y) - (T + \Delta - y) - (T - y) \log(T - y) + (T - y) \right] \, dy \\
= 2(T-s)\Delta v_0\chi + H \left\{ -\Delta(T - s) - \int_{T+\Delta-s}^T x \log(x) \, dx + \int_0^{T-s} x \log(x) \, dx \right\} \\
= 2(T-s)\Delta v_0\chi + H \left\{ -\Delta(T - s) + \frac{(T-s)^2 \log(T-s)}{2} - \frac{(T-s)^2}{4} \right\} \\
\quad - \left( \frac{(T + \Delta - s)^2 \log(T + \Delta - s)}{2} - \frac{(T + \Delta - s)^2}{4} \right) + \Delta^2 \left( \log(T + \Delta - s) - \log(\Delta) \right).
\end{align*}

By Taylor’s theorem $\log(T + \Delta - s) - \log(\Delta) = \frac{T-s}{\Delta} + \varepsilon(T-s)$, where $\varepsilon : \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R}_+$ is such that $\varepsilon(x)/x$ tends to zero at the origin. We conclude that

$$-\frac{\rho}{2\Delta(T-s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \log(2v_0\chi\nu(r-y)^{H_1}) \, dr \, dy$$

is uniformly bounded. Now we study the second term of (39)

$$-\int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} r^{2H} \, dr \, dy = (T-s) \frac{T^{2H+} - (T+\Delta)^{2H+}}{2H+}.$$ 

Therefore the following is uniformly bounded:

$$\frac{\rho}{2\Delta(T-s)} \int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \frac{y^{2\rho+2H}}{4H} \, dr \, dy.$$

And for the last term we get by stochastic Fubini’s theorem [40 Theorem 65]

$$\int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \int_0^y (r-t)^{H_1} \, dW_t \, dr \, dy = \int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \int_0^y (r-t)^{H_1} \, dr \, dW_t \, dy \\
= \int_s^T \int_T^{T+\Delta} \frac{(T + \Delta - t)^{H_1} - (T - t)^{H_1}}{H_1} \, dy \, dW_t.$$
Standard Gaussian computations then yield

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left\{ -\frac{p}{4\Delta(T-s)} \int_s^T \int_t^{T+\Delta} \nu \int_y^y (r-t)^H \, dW_t^1 \, dr \, dy \right\} \right] = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{4\Delta(\nu^2(T-s) + (\nu-\hat{\nu})^2))} \right\}
\]

(40)

The incremental function \( x \mapsto (x + \Delta)^H - x^H \) is decreasing by concavity, hence \( (T + \Delta - t)^H - (T - t)^H \leq \Delta^H \) and we obtain

\[
\int_0^T (T-s \vee t)^2 dt = \int_0^s (T-s)^2 dt + \int_s^T (T-t)^2 dt = s(T-s)^2 + \frac{(T-s)^3}{3},
\]

which entails that (10) is uniformly bounded. We thus showed that (38) is uniformly bounded in \( s,T \). Coming back to (37) we have by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

\[
\mathbb{E}[u_s^p] \leq 2^p \mathbb{E}[X^p] \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{T-s}{\int_s^T (m_1^2 + m_2^2) dy} \right)^{2p} \right],
\]

which is uniformly bounded for all \( s \leq T \), and this concludes the proof. \( \square \)

6.4.2. Proof of Proposition 4.3. Level. We start with the derivatives

\[
D^1_s v_t = v_0 \left[ \chi \nu (t-s)^H - \chi \eta \rho (t-s)^H - \chi^2 \right] \quad \text{and} \quad D^2_s v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho (t-s)^H - \chi^2,
\]

and recall the definitions (10)

\[
J_1 = \int_0^\Delta v_0 \mathbb{E} \left[ \chi \nu r^H - \chi \eta \rho r^H - \chi^2 \right] dr = v_0 (\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho) \frac{\Delta^H}{H} \quad \text{and} \quad J_2 = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \frac{\Delta^H}{H}.
\]

We also note that \( \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{E}_i^1] = 1 \). This yields the norm

\[
\|J\| := (J_1^2 + J_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{v_0 \Delta^H}{H} \sqrt{(\chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho)^2 + \chi^2 \eta^2 \rho^2} = \frac{v_0 \Delta^H}{H} \psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi),
\]

with the function \( \psi \) defined in the proposition, which grants us the first limit by Proposition 4.1. To simplify the notations below, we introduce \( \omega := \chi \nu + \chi \eta \rho \).

Skew. We compute the further derivatives:

\[
D^1_0 D^2_0 v_t = v_0 \left( \chi^2 t^{2H-1} \mathcal{E}_i^1 + \chi \eta \rho \chi^2 t^{2H-1} \mathcal{E}_i^2 \right),
\]

\[
D^2_0 D^2_0 v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \chi^2 t^{2H-1} \mathcal{E}_i^2,
\]

\[
D^2_0 D^2_0 v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \chi^2 t^{2H-1} \mathcal{E}_i^2.
\]

Similarly to \( J \), we recall that \( G_{ij} = \int_0^\Delta \mathbb{E}[D_0^i D_0^j v_t] dt \), such that

\[
G_{11} = \frac{\Delta^{2H}}{2H} v_0 (\chi^2 + \chi \eta \rho^2), \quad G_{12} = \frac{\Delta^{2H}}{2H} v_0 \chi \eta \rho, \quad G_{22} = \frac{\Delta^{2H}}{2H} v_0 \chi \eta \rho^2.
\]
Notice that \( \text{VIX}_0^2 = \nu_0 \), thus we have

\[
J_1^2 \left( G_{11} - \frac{J_1^2}{\Delta \text{VIX}_0^2} \right) = \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{2H H_+^2} w^2 \left( \chi \nu^2 + \chi \eta^2 \rho^2 \right) - \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{H_+^2} w^4
\]

\[
J_1J_2 \left( G_{12} - \frac{J_1J_2}{\Delta \text{VIX}_0^2} \right) = \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{2H H_+^2} w^2 \left( \chi \nu^2 + \chi \eta^2 \rho^2 \right) - \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{H_+^2} w^2 \chi \eta^2 \rho^2
\]

\[
J_2^2 \left( G_{22} - \frac{J_2^2}{\Delta \text{VIX}_0^2} \right) = \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{2H H_+^2} w^2 \chi \eta^2 \rho^2 - \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^4 H^{+} + 1}{H_+^2} w \chi \eta^2 \rho^2
\]

Finally by Proposition 4.1 we obtain

\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \mathcal{S}_T = \frac{H_+ \Delta H^{+} - 1}{2 \psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi)} \left\{ w \left[ \chi \nu^2 + \chi \eta^2 \rho^2 - \left( \frac{w}{H_+} \right)^2 \right] + 2w \chi \eta^2 \rho^2 \left[ \frac{\eta \rho}{2H} - \frac{w}{H_+^2} \right] + \chi \eta^4 \rho^4 \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{w}{H_+^2} \right) \right\}
\]

**Curvature.** For the last step we go one step further:

- \( D_0 D_0^1 D_0^1 v_t = v_0 \left( \chi \nu^2 \epsilon_t^1 + \chi \eta \rho \epsilon_t^2 \right)^{\Delta H^{+}} \)
- \( D_0^3 D_0^1 D_0^1 v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \epsilon_t^2 \)
- \( D_0 D_0^1 D_0^1 v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \epsilon_t^2 \)
- \( D_0^3 D_0^1 D_0^1 v_t = v_0 \chi \eta \rho \epsilon_t^2 \)

We notice that

\[
\lim_{T \to 0} \int_T^{T + \Delta} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}}} \, dr = \lim_{T \to 0} \frac{(T + \Delta)^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}} - T^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}}}{(T + \Delta)^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}} - T^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{1 - 6H^{+}}
\]

By the curvature limit in Proposition 4.1 we have

\[
\lim_{T \to 0} \frac{C_T}{T^{3H^{+} - \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2 \nu_0^3}{3 \left( \frac{\nu_0 \Delta H^{+}}{2H_+^2} \right)^5} \psi(\rho, \nu, \eta, \chi)^5 \left\{ \frac{v_0^3 \Delta^3 H^{+}}{H_+^2} w^3 \nu_0^3 \chi \nu^3 + \chi \eta^2 \rho^3 \right\} + 3 \nu_0^3 \frac{\Delta^3 H^{+}}{H_+^2} w^2 \chi \eta^2 \rho \left( \frac{\eta \rho}{2} - 3H \right) + 3 v_0^3 \frac{\Delta^3 H^{+}}{H_+^2} w \chi \eta^4 \rho^2 v_0 \chi \eta \rho + v_0 \frac{\Delta^3 H^{+}}{H_+^2} \chi \eta \rho \left( 1 - 6H^{+} \right)
\]

which yields the claim.

### 6.5. Proofs in the stock price case.

#### 6.5.1. Proof of Proposition 4.1

Since \( \phi \) and \( u^{-p} \) are dominated by conditions (i) and (iii) respectively, with the same notations as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, we obtain by (ii), as \( T \) goes to zero,

\[
D_0 \phi_s \lesssim (T - s)^{H^+}, \quad \Theta_s \lesssim (T - s)^{H^+}, \quad D \Theta_s \lesssim (T - s)^{2H^+}, \quad D D \Theta_s \lesssim (T - s)^{3H^+ - \frac{3}{2}}.
\]

Under our three assumptions it is straightforward to see that \( \mathbf{(H_{12345})} \) are satisfied. Moreover, the terms in \( \mathbf{(H_3)} \) behave as \( T^{2H^+ - \lambda} \) and the one \( \mathbf{(H_3)} \) as \( T^{H^+ - \lambda} \), which means that by setting \( \lambda = H^+ \) the former vanishes and the second yields a non-trivial behaviour.
Let us have a look at the short-time implied volatility. By Lemma 6.7 and the continuity of \( v \) we have \( \lim_{T \downarrow 0} u_0 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N v_0^2} = \sqrt{\nu_0} \) almost surely, hence by Theorem 5.1 and dominated convergence

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}[u_0] = \sqrt{\nu_0}.
\]

We then turn our attention to the short-time skew. With \( \lambda = H_- \), Theorem 3.2 and DCT imply

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{S}_T}{T^{H_-}} = \sum_{j=1}^N \rho_j \frac{\int_0^T D_j^2 (\phi_{y_j})^2 dy_2 ds}{u_0^2 T^{2+H}} = \sum_{j=1}^N \rho_j \frac{\int_0^T \int_0^T \sqrt{\nu_2} D_j^2 dy_2 dy_3 ds}{T^{2+H}},
\]

where we used \( \sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i^2 = 1 \). For any \( j \in [1, N] \), Cauchy-Schwarz inequality yields

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{\nu_j}{\nu_0} - 1 \right) D_j^2 v_y \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{\nu_j}{\nu_0} - 1 \right)^2 \right] \mathbb{E} \left[ (D_j^2 v_y)^2 \right]^\frac{1}{2},
\]

where \( \mathbb{E}[(D_j^2 v_y)^2]^\frac{1}{2} \leq C(y-s)^{H_-} \) for some finite constant \( C \) by (ii). Therefore,

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \left( \int_0^T \int_0^T \mathbb{E} \left[ \sqrt{\nu_2} D_j^2 v_y \right] dy_2 ds \right) \leq C \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \left( \sup_{\tau \leq T} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{\nu_j}{\nu_0} - 1 \right)^2 \right] \mathbb{E} \left[ (D_j^2 v_y)^2 \right]^\frac{1}{2} \right).
\]

Since the fraction is equal to \( ((H + \frac{\xi}{2})H_-)^{-1} \) and \( \lim_{T \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}\left[ (\sqrt{\nu_2}/\nu_0 - 1)^2 \right] \) is null by (iv), we obtain

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{S}_T}{T^{H_-}} = \sum_{j=1}^N \rho_j \frac{\int_0^T \int_0^T D_j^2 v_y dy_2 dy_3 ds}{T^{2+H}}.
\]

6.5.2. Proof of Corollary 5.3. Since \( \mathbb{E}[u_0^p] = \mathbb{E}\left[ \left( \frac{1}{\nu_0} \int_0^T v_e ds \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \right] \), Lemmas 6.13 and 6.14 show that assumptions (i)-(iii) of Proposition 5.1 hold. Moreover \( v \) has almost sure continuous paths, hence \( \sqrt{\nu_0} \) tends to one almost surely and (iv) holds by reverse Fatou’s lemma. For \( 0 \leq s \leq y \), (34) implies

\[
\mathbb{E}[D_1^2 v_y] = v_0(y-s)^{H_-} (\chi \nu + \sqrt{\nu_0} \nu \eta \nu \nu) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E}[D_2^2 v_y] = v_0(y-s)^{H_-} \sqrt{\nu_0} \nu \nu,
\]

and clearly \( \mathbb{E}[D_3^2 v_y] = 0 \). Therefore, Proposition 5.1 entails

\[
\lim_{T \downarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{S}_T}{T^{H_-}} = \frac{\rho_1 v_0 (\chi \nu + \sqrt{\nu_0} \nu \eta \nu \nu)}{2 \nu_0 H_+(H + \frac{\xi}{2})} + \frac{\rho_3 v_0 \sqrt{\nu_0} \nu \nu}{2 \nu_0 H_+(H + \frac{\xi}{2})} = \frac{\rho_1 \chi \nu + \eta \sqrt{\nu_0} \nu \nu \nu}{(2H_+)(H + \frac{\xi}{2})}.
\]

6.6. Partial derivatives of the Black-Scholes function. Recall the Black-Scholes formula from (7) and assume that \( \zeta := \sigma \sqrt{T-t} > 0 \) is fixed. Then

\[
\partial_x BS(t, x, k, \sigma) = e^\chi N(d_+(x, k, \sigma)) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial^2_x BS(t, x, k, \sigma) = e^\chi \left\{ N(d_+(x, k, \sigma)) + \frac{N''(d_+(x, k, \sigma))}{\zeta} \right\},
\]

such that (we drop the dependence on \( t \) and \( \sigma \) in the \( G(\cdot) \) notation)

\[
G(x, k) := (\partial^2_x - \partial_x) BS(t, x, k, \sigma) = \frac{e^{x-\frac{1}{2}d_+(x, k, \sigma)^2}}{\zeta \sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{e^{x-\frac{1}{2}d_+(x, k, \sigma)^2}}{\zeta \sqrt{2\pi}}.
\]

Define now

\[
f(x, k) := x - \frac{d_+(x, k, \sigma)^2}{2} = k - \frac{d_-(x, k, \sigma)^2}{2} = \frac{x + k}{2} - \frac{(x - k)^2}{2k^2} - \frac{\zeta^2}{8}.
\]
We then have
\[ \partial_x f(x, k) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x - k}{\varsigma^2}, \quad \partial_k f(x, k) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x - k}{\varsigma^2}, \]
\[ \partial_x^2 f(x, k) = \partial_k^2 f(x, k) = -\partial_{xk}^2 f(x, k) = -\frac{1}{\varsigma^2}. \]

For the partial derivatives, noting that \( \partial_x G = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \partial_x e^f \) implies the ATM formula
\[ \partial_x G(x, x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ x - \frac{\varsigma^2}{8} \right\}, \]
and furthermore,
\[ \partial_{xk} G = \frac{e^f}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \partial_{xk} f + \partial_x f \partial_k f \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_{xxk} G(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{\varsigma^2} + \frac{1}{4} \right). \]

We further define the partial derivatives appearing in the proof of Theorem 3.2 after (20).
\[ L(x, k) := \left( \frac{1}{4} \partial_x + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{xk} \right) G(x, k) = \frac{e^{f(x, k)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_k f(x, k) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \partial_k f(x, k) \right)^2 \right), \]
\[ L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2\varsigma^2} \right). \]

Using \( \partial_k f = 1 - \partial_x f \) and \( \partial_{xk} f = -\partial_{xx} f = -\partial_{kk} f \) we compute
\[ \partial_k L = \frac{e^f}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \partial_x f - \frac{5}{4} (\partial_x f)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_x f)^3 - \frac{9}{16} \partial_x f \partial_{xx} f + \frac{3}{2} \partial_x f \partial_{xx} f \right], \]
\[ \partial_k L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8\varsigma^2} + \frac{3}{2\varsigma^4} \right). \]

Finally, we need the derivatives featuring in the proof of Theorem 3.3 We start with
\[ \tilde{H} = \partial_{xk} L = \frac{e^f}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \partial_x f - \frac{5}{4} (\partial_x f)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_x f)^3 - \frac{15}{4} \partial_x f \partial_{xx} f + \frac{3}{2} (\partial_{xx} f)^2 \right], \]
\[ \partial_{xk} L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{32} + \frac{3}{8\varsigma^2} \right). \]

The next partial derivative yields
\[ \partial_{xxk} L = \frac{e^f}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{3}{4} (\partial_x f)^3 - \frac{9}{4} (\partial_x f)^4 + \frac{9}{4} (\partial_x f)^5 + \frac{9}{4} \partial_{xx} f (\partial_x f)^2 - \frac{25}{4} \partial_{xx} f (\partial_x f)^3 \right], \]
\[ \partial_{xxk} L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{64} + \frac{3}{32\varsigma^2} - \frac{3}{8\varsigma^4} - \frac{15}{2\varsigma^6} \right). \]

and one last time to reach
\[ \partial_{xxxk} L = \frac{e^f}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{3}{4} (\partial_x f)^4 - \frac{75}{4} (\partial_x f)^5 + \frac{9}{4} (\partial_x f)^6 + \frac{9}{4} \partial_{xx} f (\partial_x f)^2 - \frac{25}{4} \partial_{xx} f (\partial_{xx} f)^2 \right], \]
\[ \partial_{xxxk} L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{64} - \frac{5}{32\varsigma^2} - \frac{3}{8\varsigma^4} - \frac{15}{2\varsigma^6} \right). \]

We can conclude that:
\[ H(x, x) = (\partial_{xxk} - \partial_{xxx}) L(x, x) = \frac{e^{f(x, x)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( -\frac{1}{64} - \frac{5}{32\varsigma^2} - \frac{3}{8\varsigma^4} - \frac{15}{2\varsigma^6} \right). \]
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