

M451/551 Quiz 4
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You do not need to simplify numerical expressions.

1. Suppose you pay 5 to buy a European ($K = 100$, $t = 1/2$) put option on a given security. Assuming a nominal annual interest rate of 6 percent, compounded monthly, find the present value of your net return from this investment if

- (a) $S(1/2) = 102$;
(b) $S(1/2) = 98$.

$$\text{value of put option at time } t = \begin{cases} K - S(t) & \text{if } S(t) < K \\ 0 & \text{if } S(t) \geq K \end{cases}$$

Hence, (a) value = 0 since $S(1/2) = 102 > 100 = K$

So the p.v. of net return is $\boxed{-5 \$}$

(b) value = 2 since $S(1/2) = 98 < 100 = K$

so the p.v. of this option is: $2 \left(1 + \frac{0.06}{12}\right)^6 = 2 (1.005)^{-6}$

Hence, the p.v. of net return is:

$$\boxed{2 (1.005)^{-6} - 5} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \text{p.v. of option} & \text{cost of option} \end{matrix} \quad \text{in p.v. dollars.}$$

+ 10

(Problem #2 is on the other side.)

2. At $t=0$, the price of a certain stock is $S(0)=\$50$. At $t = 1$, the price is either $S(1)=\$80$ or $S(1)=\$30$. A certain option contract is worth \$10 if the stock price is \$80, and is worth \$0 if the stock price is \$30. Assuming no arbitrage opportunities, and continuously compounded interest of 5%, what is the price of the option at time $t=0$?

let x be # of shares and y # of options.

then value of portfolio at time 1 is

$$\begin{cases} 80x + 10y & \text{if } S(1) = 80 \\ 30x & \text{if } S(1) = 30 \end{cases}$$

we want to have: $80x + 10y = 30x \Rightarrow 50x = -10y \Rightarrow y = -5x$

To price the option consider: gain = value - cost, where

$$\text{cost} = 50x + Cy = 50x - 5x C \quad @ \text{time 0}$$

$$\text{value} = 30x \quad @ \text{time 1}, \text{ so value} = 30x e^{-0.05} \quad @ \text{time 0.}$$

$$\text{Hence gain} = 30x e^{-0.05} - 50x + 5x C \quad @ \text{time 0}$$

But we want no arbitrage, which means gain = 0 \Rightarrow

$$0 = 30x e^{-0.05} - 50x + 5x C$$

$$= x(30e^{-0.05} - 50 + 5C), \text{ since we assume } x > 0, \text{ it follows:}$$

$$30e^{-0.05} - 50 + 5C = 0 \Rightarrow 5C = 50 - 30e^{-0.05}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 10 - 6e^{-0.05}$$

So the cost of the option, assuming no arbitrage, in present value dollars is $\boxed{\$10 - 6e^{-0.05}}$

+10