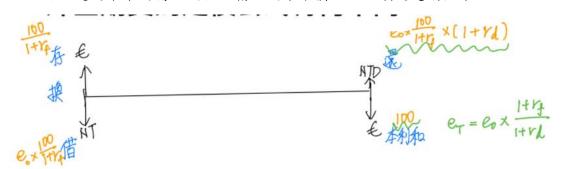
金融商品設計與評價

匯率相關金融商品 II

參、遠期外匯契約的合成

可以透過未來所需之現金,藉由利率平價理論去鎖定遠期匯率。



假設出口商未來需要 100 \in ,因此怕歐元在未來升值,台幣貶值,需要作鎖定匯率的動作:現在借 e_0 * $(100/(1+r_f))$ 的 NTD 去存入 $(100/(1+r_f))$ \in ,未來便還 e_0 * $(100/(1+r_f))$ * $(1+r_d)$,達到鎖定遠期匯率為 e_0 * $(1+r_f)$)* $(1+r_d)$ 的效果。

肆、區間遠期外匯

區間遠期外匯可由一買權、一賣權組合出,對於出口商來說,其有一匯率底線,低於此底線可能造成虧損,因而賣權的履約價格由出口商依照自己的底線設定,而買權之履約價格則由銀行依據買賣權權利金相等決定;而進口商反之亦然,改買入以上限為履約價的買權,而賣權之履約價格同樣由銀行依據買買權之權利金相等決定。

賣匯,在面對不同的市場局勢時,作不同的策略所得到的保護是有差別的,比如大跌時:遠期外匯 > 區間遠期外匯 > 賣權,大漲時:賣權 > 區間遠期外匯 > 遠期外匯,盤整:區間遠期外匯 > 賣權,可以發現區間遠期外匯,無論在甚麼情況,都不會是最糟。

問題:利率交換的衍生品有分成兩類:一個初始日跟利率交換相同, 另一個則是等利率交換到期後才開始,要怎麼決定哪種商品較適合?

```
%BlsMC.m
function [Price,CI] = BlsMC(S0,X,r,T,sigma,NRepl);
nuT = (r - 0.5*sigma^2)*T;
siT = sigma* sqrt(T);
DiscPayoff = exp(-r*T) * max(0, X-
S0*exp(nuT+siT*randn(NRepl,1)));
[Price, VarPrice, CI] = normfit(DiscPayoff);
end
%CompBlsMc.m
S0=50;
X=52;
r=0.1;
T=5/12;
sigma=0.4;
NRepl1=100000;
NRep12=200000;
Bls = blsprice(S0, X, r, T, sigma);
randn('seed',0);
[MC1000,CI1000] = BlsMC(S0,X,r,T,sigma,NRepl1)
randn('seed',0);
[MC200000, CI200000] = BlsMC(S0, X, r, T, sigma, NRepl2)
>> CompBlsMc
MC1000 =
   5.0897
CI1000 =
   5.0496
   5.1297
MC200000 =
   5.0722
CI200000 =
   5.0439
   5.1004
```

```
% BlsMCAV.m
function [Price, CI] = BlsMCAV(S0, X, r, T, sigma, NRepl)
nuT = (r - 0.5*sigma^2)*T;
siT = sigma * sgrt(T);
Veps = randn(NRepl, 1);
Payoff1 = max(0, X-S0*exp(nuT+siT*Veps));
Payoff2 = max(0, X-S0*exp(nuT+siT*(-Veps)));
DiscPayoff = \exp(-r*T) * 0.5 * (Payoff1+Payoff2);
[Price, VarPrice, CI] = normfit(DiscPayoff);
end
% CompBlsMCAV.m Compare blsprice and BlsMc200000 and
BlsMCAV100000
S0=50;
X = 52;
r=0.1;
T=5/12;
sigma=0.4;
NRepl1=100000;
NRep12=200000;
Bls=blsprice(S0, X, r, T, sigma);
randn('seed',0);
[MC200000, CI1] = BlsMC(S0, X, r, T, sigma, NRepl2);
randn('seed',0);
[MCAV100000, CI2] = BlsMCAV(S0, X, r, T, sigma, NRepl1);
MC200000 =
   5.0722
CI1 =
   5.0439
   5.1004
MCAV100000 =
   5.0699
CI2 =
   5.0523
   5.0875
```