

# HOJA 3 (sucio)

4. 4 estados  $\rightarrow$  matriz  $4 \times 4$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & S_4 \\ \hline (S_T - K)^+ & & & \\ \hline (K - S_T)^+ & & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{bono} \\ \leftarrow \text{suby.} \\ \leftarrow \text{call } K \\ \leftarrow \text{put } K \end{matrix}$$

$w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3 \quad w_4$

$\swarrow$  subyacente  $\nwarrow$  bono

$$\underbrace{(S_T - K)^+}_{\text{call}} - \underbrace{(K - S_T)^+}_{\text{put}} = S_T - K$$

Relación lineal entre las 4  $\Rightarrow$  no son indep.

7.  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$

Numerario  $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow p_1, \dots, p_K$  prob. valoración

Numerario  $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow q_1, \dots, q_K$ ? sin tener que resolver otro sistema

Escogemos  $X$  replicable

$$X = (X_1^{(w_1)}, \dots, X_K^{(w_K)})$$

$$\text{precio}(X) = \mathcal{N}^0 \sum_{j=1}^K p_j \frac{X(w_j)}{\mathcal{N}(w_j)} = \mathcal{N}^0 \mathbb{E}_P \left( \frac{X}{\mathcal{N}} \right) =$$

$$= \mathcal{M}^0 \sum_{j=1}^K \underbrace{\left( \frac{\mathcal{N}^0}{\mathcal{M}^0} \frac{\mathcal{M}(w_j)}{\mathcal{N}(w_j)} \right)}_{q_j} p_j \frac{X(w_j)}{\mathcal{M}(w_j)} = \mathcal{M}^0 \mathbb{E}_Q \left( \frac{X}{\mathcal{M}} \right)$$

Definimos  $q_j = \frac{\mathcal{N}^0}{\mathcal{M}^0} \frac{\mathcal{M}(w_j)}{\mathcal{N}(w_j)} p_j$   $p_j \geq 0 \Rightarrow q_j \geq 0$

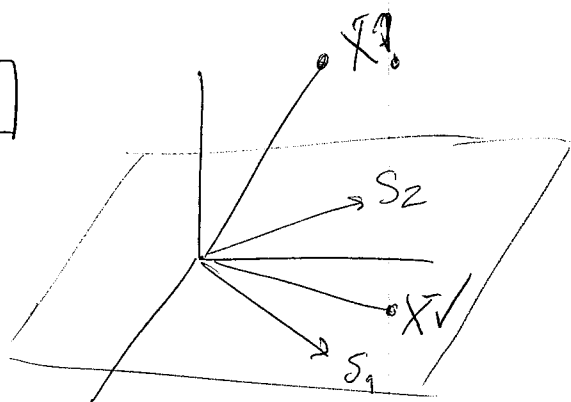
$$\sum_{j=1}^K q_j = \frac{\mathcal{N}^0}{\mathcal{M}^0} \underbrace{\left( \sum_{j=1}^K p_j \frac{\mathcal{M}(w_j)}{\mathcal{N}(w_j)} \right)}_{\mathbb{E}_P \left( \frac{\mathcal{M}}{\mathcal{N}} \right) = \frac{\mathcal{M}^0}{\mathcal{N}^0}} = 1$$

# Observación

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}(h(x)) = \int h(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}\left(h(x) \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right) = \int h(x) \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} g(x) dx$$

8.



$$\begin{pmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{pmatrix}$$

$w_1 \dots w_N$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_M \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} \circ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \\ w_1 \quad \dots \quad w_N \end{array}$$

$$X \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{dato}$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$\alpha_M \begin{bmatrix} \circ \end{bmatrix}$$

Dato  $\rightarrow$  activo  $X = (X(w_1), \dots, X(w_N))$

Cartera  $C' \rightarrow$  composición  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M$

flujo de  $C' \rightarrow \left( \sum_{j=1}^M \alpha_j s_j(w_1), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^M \alpha_j s_j(w_N) \right)$

Hallar  $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M$  que minimicen  $\|C' - X\|^2$

$$\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M = \|C' - X\|^2 = \left( \sum \alpha_j s_j - X \right) \left( \sum \alpha_j s_j - X \right) =$$

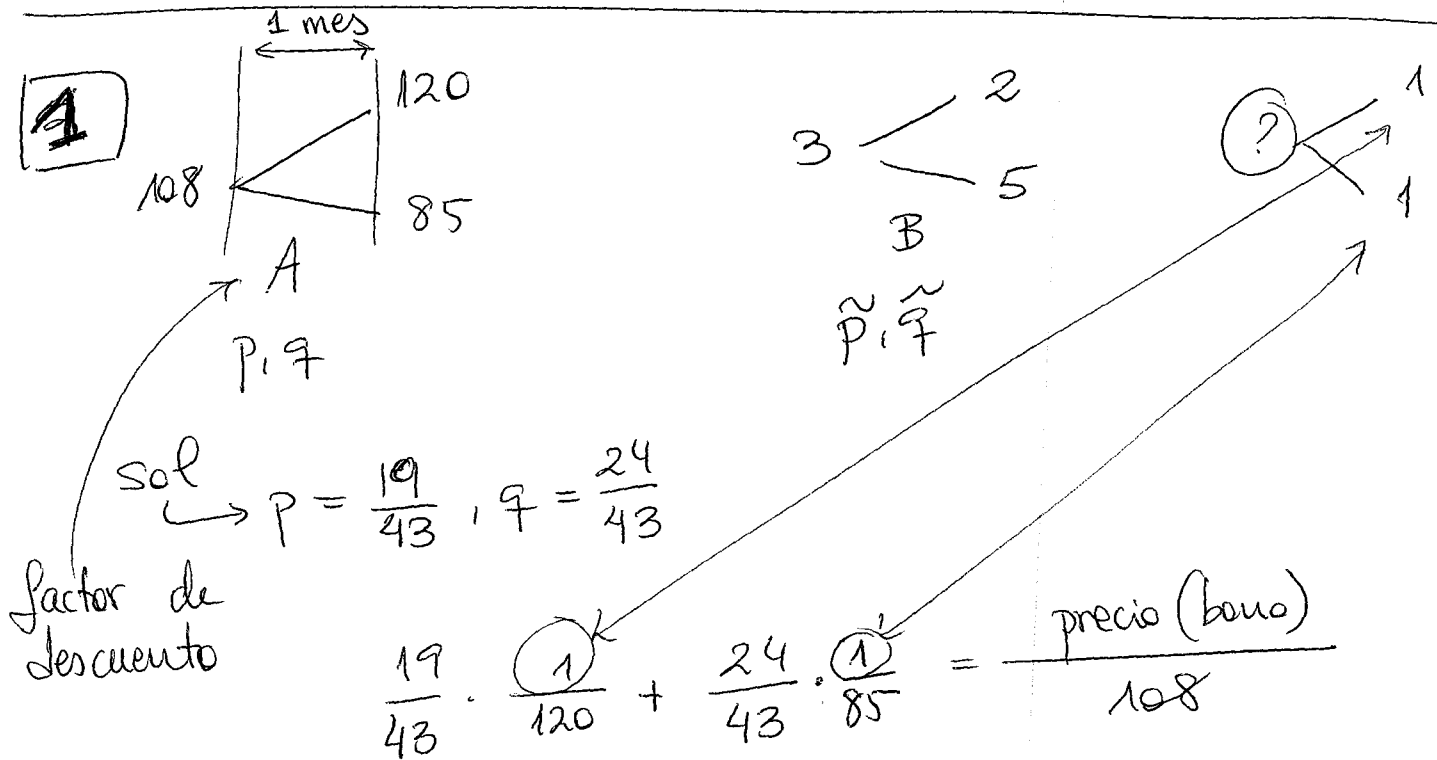
$$= \left( \sum \alpha_j s_j \right) \left( \sum \alpha_j s_j \right) - 2 \sum \alpha_j s_j \cdot X + \|X\|^2 =$$

$$= \sum \alpha_j^2 \|s_j\|^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} \alpha_i \alpha_j s_i s_j - 2 \sum \alpha_j (s_j X) + \|X\|^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X_k} f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M) = 2\alpha_k \|s_k\|^2 + 2 \sum_{i \neq k} \alpha_i s_k s_i - 2(s_k \cdot X) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \|S_1\|^2 & S_1 S_2 & \dots & S_1 S_M \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \|S_M\|^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\rightarrow \text{¿invertible?}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_M \end{pmatrix}}_{\rightarrow \text{incógnitas}} = \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \cdot X \\ \vdots \\ S_M \cdot X \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs: cartera de cobertura  $\equiv$  cartera de réplica



$$\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_K\}$$

$$N \rightarrow P_1, \dots, P_K \text{ prob. de valoración}$$

$$M \rightarrow Q_1, \dots, Q_K? \text{ prob. de valoración}$$

Obs: los numerarios son replicables por definición

Cogemos  $X$  replicable  $\rightarrow$  precio único  $X = (X(\omega_1), \dots, X(\omega_K))$

~~$$X = (X_1, \dots, X_K)$$~~

$$\text{precio}(X) = N^0 \sum_{j=1}^K P_j \frac{X(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} = N^0 \mathbb{E}_P \left( \frac{X}{N} \right)$$

Buscamos:

$$\text{precio}(X) = \dots = M^0 \mathbb{E}_Q \left( \frac{X}{M} \right)$$

$$N^0 \sum_{j=1}^K P_j \frac{X(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} = \frac{N^0 \cdot M^0}{M^0} \sum_{j=1}^K P_j \frac{X(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} \cdot \frac{M(\omega_j)}{M(\omega_j)} =$$

$$= M^0 \sum_{j=1}^K \boxed{\frac{N^0}{M^0} \frac{M(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} P_j} \frac{X(\omega_j)}{M(\omega_j)}$$

$$:= Q_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \frac{N^0}{M^0} \frac{M(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} P_j = 1?$$

$$\frac{N^0}{M^0} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^K \frac{M(\omega_j)}{N(\omega_j)} P_j \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_P \left( \frac{M}{N} \right) = \frac{M^0}{N^0}$$

$$= 1 \checkmark$$

$$Q_j \geq 0 \text{ si } P_j \geq 0$$

↑  
son probs. v

ya que  $N$  y  $M$  son numerarios, por lo que  $\geq 0$  todo.

$M$  replicable y  $P$  prob. valoración con resp. a  $N$

4.

$\omega_1 \quad \omega_2 \quad \omega_3 \quad \omega_4$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & S_4 \\ (S_1-K)^+ & (S_2-K)^+ & (S_3-K)^+ & (S_4-K)^+ \\ (K-S_1)^+ & (K-S_2)^+ & (K-S_3)^+ & (K-S_4)^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{bono} \\ \text{subyacente} \\ \text{call str. } K \\ \text{put str. } K \end{matrix}$$

~~$S_1 > K$~~   
 ~~$K > S_1$~~

~~$(S_1-K)^+ - (K-S_1)^+ = S_1 - K$~~

$$(S_1-K)^+ - (K-S_1)^+ = S_1 - K.$$

~~I'm not surrounding~~  
~~no matter what she said~~  
~~I'm going to~~

$$\boxed{F_3 - F_4 = F_2 - KF_1} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{linealmente} \\ \text{dependientes las} \\ \text{filas} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0'9 \\ 0'3 \\ 0'1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{En } t=1 \quad \begin{matrix} & \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \\ S_4 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

a)  $2F_1 = F_2 + 2F_3 + F_4$

$\Rightarrow$  las filas no son lin. indep  $\Rightarrow$  no son base de  $\mathbb{R}^4$   
 $\Rightarrow$  no es mercado completo.

El activo  $S_4$  se puede escribir a partir de los otros, por lo que no lo necesitamos si queremos analizar los activos replicables:

Activo  $X = (X(\omega_1), X(\omega_2), X(\omega_3), X(\omega_4)) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

Cartera de réplica de  $X$ :  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ x_2 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ x_3 = \lambda_1 \\ x_4 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow & \searrow \\ & \# \text{ activo } S_3 & \\ & \# \text{ activo } S_2 & \\ & \# \text{ activo } S_1 & \end{matrix}$$

los activos replicables serán aquellos tales que

$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 = x_2$ .

y su cartera de réplica será  $\underbrace{(x_3, x_1 - x_3, x_4 - x_3)}_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3} = \lambda$

b) Para que no haya OA el precio de todas las carteras de réplica deberá ser único. Escogemos  $S_1$  como numerario:

$$1 \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{0'3}{0'9} \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{0'1}{0'9} \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{x}{0'9} \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$P = (P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4)$  prob. valoración con respecto a  $N =$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 \\ \frac{1}{3} = P_1 + P_2 \\ \frac{1}{9} = P_4 \\ \frac{x}{0.9} = P_1 + P_2 + 2P_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_1 \in (0, 1) \\ P_2 = \frac{1}{3} - P_1 \Rightarrow P_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{3}) \\ P_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \\ P_4 = \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{x}{0.9} = \cancel{P_1} + \frac{1}{3} - \cancel{P_1} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{13}{9} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{13}{10} = 1.3}$$

(precio único)

c) Por el apartado anterior:

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{3} - P_1 \Rightarrow P_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ si queremos que sean probs}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P_4 = \frac{1}{9}$$

d)  $\bar{X} = (\underset{x_1}{1}, \underset{x_2}{2}, 3, 4)$  no es replicable ya que  $x_1 \neq x_2$  (apartado a)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{precio}(\bar{X})}{0.9} &= P_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} + (\frac{1}{3} - P_1) \cdot \frac{2}{1} + P_3 \cdot \frac{3}{1} + P_4 \cdot \frac{4}{1} = \\ &= P_1 + 2(\frac{1}{3} - P_1) + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{4}{9} = -P_1 + \frac{25}{9} \end{aligned}$$

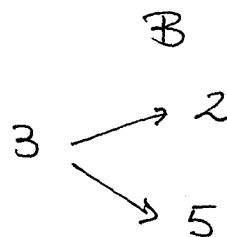
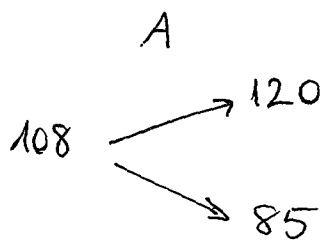
$$\Rightarrow \text{precio}(\bar{X}) = -0.9 P_1 + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$P_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{3}) \xrightarrow{P_1=0} \text{precio}(\bar{X}) = 2.5$$

$$\xrightarrow{P_1=\frac{1}{3}} \text{precio}(\bar{X}) = 2.2$$

$$\text{precio}(\bar{X}) \in (2.2, 2.5)$$

4.



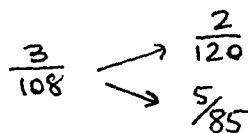
para la segunda y tercera pregunta

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    precio(bono) --> 1
                  --> 1
    
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No habrá OA si escogido un numerario encontramos una probabilidad de valoración con respecto al mismo (TFV):

- Escogemos A como numerario:

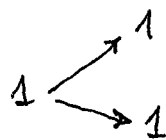
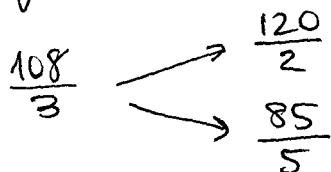


$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = p + q \\ \frac{3}{108} = \frac{2}{120} p + \frac{5}{85} q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = \frac{95}{129} \\ q = \frac{34}{129} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  no hay OA y precio(bono) se calcula:

$$\frac{\text{precio(bono)}}{108} = \frac{1}{120} \cdot \frac{95}{129} + \frac{1}{85} \cdot \frac{34}{129} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{precio(bono)} = 0.998}$$

- Escogemos B como numerario:



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \tilde{p} + \tilde{q} \\ \frac{108}{3} = \frac{120}{2} \tilde{p} + \frac{85}{5} \tilde{q} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{p} = \frac{19}{43} \\ \tilde{q} = \frac{24}{43} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  no hay OA y precio(bono) se calcula:

$$\frac{\text{precio(bono)}}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{19}{43} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{24}{43} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{precio(bono)} = 0.998}$$

- Cálculo de precio(bono) por replicación (hay que asumir AOA):

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \text{ con } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 := n^\circ \text{ acciones A} \\ \lambda_2 := n^\circ \text{ acciones B} \end{cases}$$

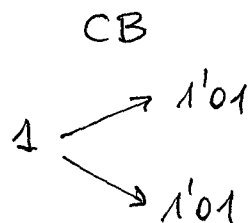
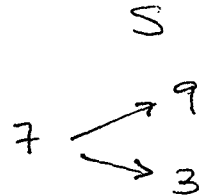
$$\begin{cases} 120\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 1 \\ 85\lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \left( \frac{3}{430}, \frac{7}{86} \right)$$

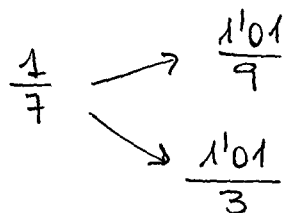
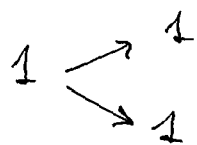
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{precio(bono)} = 108 \cdot \frac{3}{430} + 3 \cdot \frac{7}{86} = 0.998}$$



2.

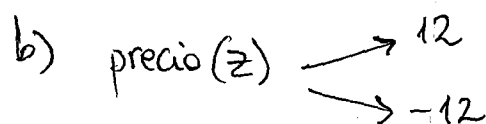


a) Consideramos S como numerario:



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = p + q \\ \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1'01}{9} p + \frac{1'01}{3} q \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 0'864 \\ q = 0'136 \end{cases}$$

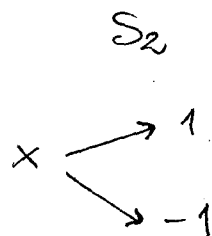
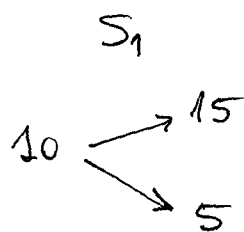


$$\frac{\text{precio}(z)}{7} = 0'864 \cdot \frac{12}{9} + 0'136 \cdot \frac{-12}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{precio}(z) = 4'256}$$

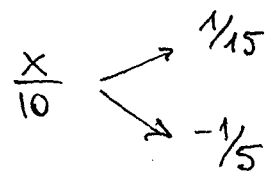
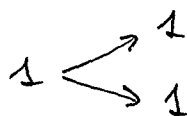
c)  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$   $\lambda_1 := \text{n}^\circ \text{ acciones S}$   
 $\lambda_2 := \text{dinero CB}$

$$\begin{cases} 9\lambda_1 + 1'01\lambda_2 = 12 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 1'01\lambda_2 = -12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (4, -23'762)}$$

3.



Escogemos  $S_1$  como numerario:



$$\begin{cases} 1 = p + q \longrightarrow q = 1 - p \\ \frac{x}{10} = \frac{1}{15}p + q \frac{-1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{p}{15} + (1-p) \frac{-1}{5} = \frac{p}{15} + (p-1) \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{p}{3} + (p-1) \Rightarrow 3x = 2p + p - 1 \Rightarrow 3x = 3p - 1$$

Como  $p \in (0, 1)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{para } p=0: x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \text{para } p=1: x = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)}$   
 para que haya AOA

4.

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$	$w_4$	
$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & S_4 \\ (S_1-K)^+ & (S_2-K)^+ & (S_3-K)^+ & (S_4-K)^+ \\ (K-S_1)^+ & (K-S_2)^+ & (K-S_3)^+ & (K-S_4)^+ \end{array} \right)$					bono
					subyacente
					call str. K
					put str. K

será completo si las filas de la anterior matriz generan todo  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Observar que  $\underbrace{(S_i - K)^+}_{\text{call}} - \underbrace{(K - S_i)^+}_{\text{put}} = \underbrace{S_i}_{\text{suby.}} - \underbrace{K}_{\text{K veces bono cupón cero}}$   $\forall i = 1, \dots, 4$ .

Esto pasa para todas las columnas  $\Rightarrow$  las filas son linealmente dependientes  $\Rightarrow$  no generan todo  $\mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  el mercado no es completo.

5. a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

es completo si en un mismo generan un ...

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 - 1 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  filas lin. indep.  $\Rightarrow$  generan  $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow$  mercado completo

b)  $S_1$   
 $0'9 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$S_2$   
 $0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$S_3$   
 $0'1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Escogemos  $S_1$  como numerario

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0'1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = p + q + r \\ 0 = p - q + 2r \\ \frac{1}{9} = r \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8}{9} = p + q \\ -\frac{2}{9} = p - q \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = \frac{4}{9} \\ q = \frac{5}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{p = \frac{1}{3}, q = \frac{5}{9}, r = \frac{1}{9}}$$

prob. valoración con respecto a  $N$

$\Rightarrow$  no hay OA (Tuer. Fund. Valoración)

c)  $\text{precio}(x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{\text{precio}(x)}{0'9} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{9} + \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{16}{9} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{precio}(x) = \frac{0'9 \cdot 16}{9} = \frac{8}{5} = 1'6}$$

d) Lo mismo que antes (escogemos  $S_1$  como numerario):

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1/3}{0'9} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = p + q + r \\ 0 = p - q + 2r \\ \frac{10}{27} = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{17}{27} = p + q \\ -\frac{20}{27} = p - q \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = -\frac{1}{18} \\ q = \frac{37}{54} \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{no son probs!}$$

$\Rightarrow$  existen oportunidades de arbitraje

Diseñemos una OA:  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  cartera de  $(S_1, S_2, S_3)$  (autofinanciada)

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_3 = -2'7 \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - 2'7 \lambda_1 \geq 0$$

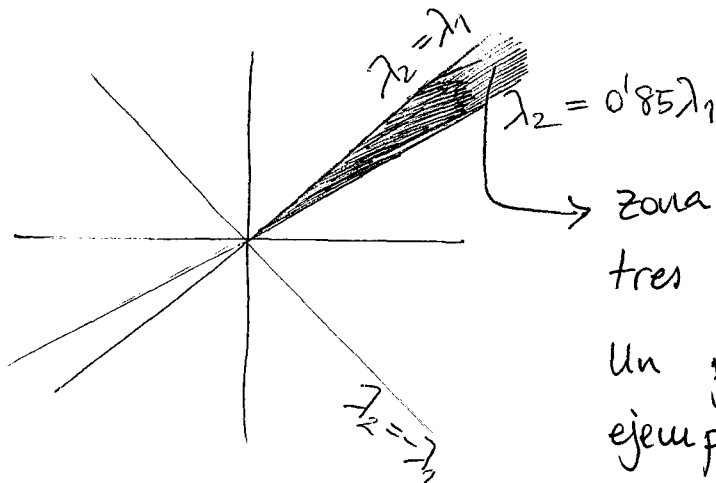
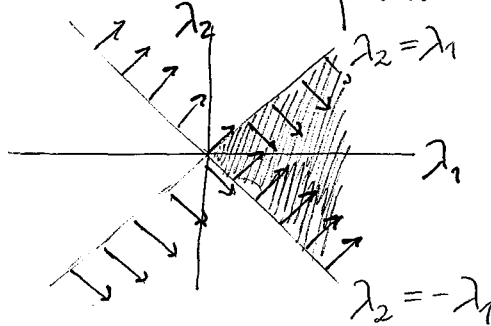
$$-1'7 \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \geq 0$$

Tenemos tres inecuaciones en el plano  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  :

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_2 \geq 0.85\lambda_1$$



Un punto de esa zona es, por ejemplo, el  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (10, 9)$

Escogemos  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (10, 9, -27)$

Esta cartera es hoy autofinanciada pero su valor en cualquier escenario es  $\geq 0$ , y para alguno es  $> 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  oportunidad de arbitraje! por ejemplo,  $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 > 0$