

1.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= -50000 && \text{hedging portfolio } = (x, y, z) \\ T &= \frac{20}{365}, X = 1.8, S(0) = 1.82, r = 0.14, \sigma = 5\% \\ \Rightarrow p^E &= 0.031648 \quad (\text{in BS formula}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial p^E}{\partial S} = -N(-d_1) = -0.355300$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50000 \cdot -0.355300 = -17765$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(S) &= x \cdot S + y + z \cdot p^E = 0 \\ &= -17765 \cdot 1.82 + y - 50000 \cdot 0.031648 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow y &= 33814.63 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (-17765, 33814.63, -50000)$$

In 1 day y $\rightarrow t = \frac{1}{365}$ put option a'
risks b' (BS formula):

$$p^E = 0.038885$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{midpoint portfolio } &\rightarrow V: \\ V &= -17765 \cdot 1.82 + 33814.63 \cdot e^{0.05 \cdot \frac{1}{365}} - 50000 \cdot 0.038885 = \\ &= -352.2138338 \end{aligned}$$

In nut-call portefeuille = drifte

$$\text{delta PE} = N(d_1) - 1 = \text{drifte}(t-1) = -N(-d_1)$$

$$\text{gamma PE} = \frac{\partial (\text{delta PE})}{\partial S} = \frac{\partial (\text{drifte}(t-1))}{\partial S} = \text{gamma}(t-1)$$

$$\text{theta PE} = -\frac{S\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi T}} e^{-\frac{d_2^2}{2}} + r X \cdot e^{-rT} \cdot N(-d_2)$$

$$\text{vegePE} = \text{vege}(t)$$

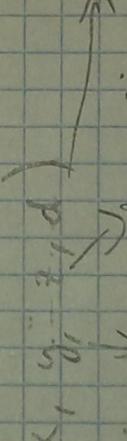
$$\text{rhoPE} = -T X \cdot e^{-rT} \cdot N(-d_2)$$

(3)

$$T = \frac{20}{365}, \quad X = 60, \quad r = -1000$$

$$S(0) = 60, \quad \sigma = 0.3, \quad r = 0.08$$

$$\tau = \frac{20}{365}, \quad \hat{X} = 65$$

monthly: (x_i, y_i, z_i, d_i) 
beginning lot.
series: mean, $\tau = \frac{60}{365}$

$t=0$
vigliorhet \rightarrow parallelie u orient. \rightarrow eigen
obwartet

$$V(S) = x \cdot S + y + \tau \cdot C^E + d \cdot C^E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{delta portfolje} = \frac{\partial V(S)}{\partial S} = x + \tau \cdot \frac{\partial C^E}{\partial S} + d \cdot \frac{\partial C^E}{\partial S} = 0$$

$$\text{gamma portfolje} = \frac{\partial^2 V(S)}{\partial S^2} = \tau \cdot \frac{\partial^2 C^E}{\partial S^2} + d \cdot \frac{\partial^2 C^E}{\partial S^2} = 0 (*)$$

Start of
→ 3 rechnen (x, y, d)

$$\text{In BS Formule: } C^E = 4.14452, \quad \frac{\partial C^E}{\partial S} = N(d_1) = 0.587857 \\ C^E = 1.37826, \quad \frac{\partial C^E}{\partial S} = N(d_1^2) = 0.32333$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1000 + 0.587857 + d \cdot 0.312323 \quad (**)$$

Wertsteigerung oder sinkt, abhängig von Formule zu
german cell option theory

$$\frac{\partial^2 C^E}{\partial S^2} = 0.043688, \quad \frac{\partial^2 C^E}{\partial d^2} = 0.048502$$

$$z_2(**) = -1000 + 0.043688 + d \cdot 0.048502 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 300.96$$

unterstreichung
in
(*) addieren

$$\boxed{x = 300.58}$$

Da $b = 0$ und $t = 0$, gilt folglich 0,
die einzige fiktive mitsamt zugehörigen
Lösung ist $\boxed{y = -15131.72}$,

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{roots } (x, y, z, d) = (300.58, -15131.72, -1000, 300.36)}$$

$$V(t=0) = V(S) = x \cdot S + y + 2 \cdot C^E + d \cdot C^E = 0$$

delta $V = x + \gamma \cdot \text{delta } C^E + d \cdot \text{delta } C^E = 0$

$\text{vege } V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \sigma} = \gamma \cdot \frac{\partial C^E}{\partial \sigma} + d \cdot \left(\frac{\partial C^E}{\partial \sigma} \right) = 0$

Kehre jde $\text{vege } C^E = \frac{s\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}}$, obduziert

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vege } C^E &= 71.634305 \\ \text{vege } C^E &= 8.610681 \end{aligned}$$

Zeransetzung in Form $(*)$: $w = -1000$, $\bar{z} = -1000$, obduziert

$$d = 1357.15, \quad x = 159.83, \quad y = -7399.72, \quad \bar{y} = -311.12$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(x, y, \bar{x}, d) = (159.83, -7399.72, -1000, 1357.15)}$$

5. $\underline{S(0)} = K_1$ K-minimale signo europea und obig

$$\frac{P^E}{S(0)} < 0.05, \quad \text{delta } p^E = -0.364, \quad r = 0.012, \quad T = 1$$

$$\text{delta } p^E = \frac{\partial P^E}{\partial S} = -N(-d_1) = -0.364$$

$$\frac{P^E}{S(0)} = \frac{e^{-rT} \cdot N(-d_2) - S(0)}{S(0)} = e^{-rT} \cdot N(-d_2) - N(-d_1) < 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{0.036409717} = 364\%$$

$$L.S = N(-0.319327489) = 0.322152 > 0.485392$$

20. $\sigma = \sigma_2$ unerwartet

$$L.S = N(+0.64054832) = 0.739226 > 0.485392$$

20. $\sigma = \sigma_1$ erwartet

$$N\left(-\frac{0.012 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma}\right) < 0.418397827$$

$$e^{-0.012 \cdot N\left(-\frac{0.012 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma}\right)} < 0.05 + 0.366$$

$$\text{wirkt: } e^{-rT} \cdot N(-d_2) - N(-d_1) < 0.05$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_1 = 0.658164681 \quad \bar{\sigma}_2 = 0.036409717$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \sqrt{\frac{0.635524409 + \int_{0.387823358}}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.695574409 \quad \sigma + 0.024 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 - 0.347787204 \sigma + 0.012 = 0 / .2$$

$$= N^{-1}(0.364) = +0.347787204$$

$$+ \frac{0.012 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma} = N^{-1}(0.364)$$

$$= N\left(-\frac{0.012 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.364$$

$$\Rightarrow N(-\frac{0.012 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}{\sigma}) = -0.364$$

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$$s(0) = 80, \quad c = 2.34, \quad \text{oblate} = -0.81, \quad \text{gemme} = 0.035$$

$$s(T) = 86, \quad s(0) = 7$$

$$\varepsilon = 86 - s(0)$$

$$c(s + \varepsilon) \approx c(s) + \text{oblate}_c \cdot \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \text{gemme}_c \cdot \varepsilon^2$$

$$2.21 = 2.34 - 0.81 (86 - s(0)) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.035 \cdot (86 - s(0))^2$$

$$\text{aufstellen} \quad 86 - s(0) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.0175 x^2 - 0.81x + 0.13 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{0.81 \pm \sqrt{0.6561 - 0.0091}}{0.035}$$

$$x_1 = 0.16105$$

$$x_2 = 46.12$$

$$\Rightarrow s_1(0) = 85.83895 > 80$$

$$s_2(0) = \cancel{85.875} < 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{s(0) = 85.83895}$$