Lecture 1: 08/18/22

Proof of Lemma 5.6:

Illustration:

F_c(T)

Consider following (hypothetical) portfolio at time t:

- enter long position in forward contract w/ Fo(T) has to have value (*) at t
- enter short position in forward contract w/ F(T) + value 0 at time t

Portfolio's payoff at time T:

$$(S_T - F_6(T)) + (F_6(T) - S_T) = F_6(T) - F_6(T)$$
 Known to us at time t

=> value of portfolio at time
$$t: (F_{\epsilon}(T) - F_{\epsilon}(T)) e^{-t(T-t)}$$
 (*)

Proof of lemma 5.10:

Claim: It must hold $E(T)e^{r_{2}T} = S_{0}e^{r_{1}T}$ (interest rate parity)

($E(T) = S_{0}e^{(r-r_{2})T}$)

Idea: Suppose today (t=0) we have I FUR (one unit of foreign currency)

Q: What will be the value of that asset (foreign environcy)
in USD at time T (from today's perspective)?

Two investment possibilities (from today's perspective)

(1)

t=0: (i) sell I FUR today

in spot market and

receive 1.5° ORD

(ii) invest 1.50 USD on

US bank account w/

risk-free bate r until T

(i) invest 1 EUR on European

bank account w/ interest

rate ry until T

(ii) Enter short position in

T-tornard contract w/ forward

price Fo(T) USD per one EUR

t=T: 1. So. et USD on
US bank account

1.ext EUR on bank account

sell in forward contract and
receive 1.ext. Fo(T) USD

=> 1.50. e USD = 1. e T. F. (T) USD, i.e., both possibilities must lead to the same USD amount at T; otherwise there is an arbitrage opportunity =) F₆(T) = J₆ e (Y-Y₃)T Arbitrage opportunities: F (T) > S, e (1-13)T Fo(T) < So e (1-13)T (> F₆(T) e 1, T > S. c 1) (> Fo(T) e 13 < Soc 1) "short sell asset in spot "buy asset in spot market and sell asset in forward market and buy back / close out market" short position in forward market" borrow I EUR f=0: porrom 20 n2D buy 1 EUR Sell I FUR and receive S. USD invest I EUR @ 1 invest S. USD @ r sell 1. e + EUR forward @ F. (T) buy 1. e FT EUR forward @ FO(T) t=T: owe S.e T USD own Set USD pay F. (T) · I· e ">T USD receive Fo e TyT USD pay back 1.e" FUR