

Black-Scholes-Merton 方程解（基于风险中性定价）

假设股票价格为 $S(t)$, 简记为 S_t , 服从过程

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dz. \quad (1)$$

其中 μ 为增长率, σ 为波动率, μ 和 σ 为常数。 z 为维纳过程。

考虑该股票上一个欧式看涨期权, 执行价格为 K , 到期时间为 T , 在时刻 t ($0 \leq t \leq T$) 价格为 $c(t, S_t)$ 。假设股票在时刻 T 时的价格为 S_T , 由风险中性定价可知:

$$c(t, S_t) = e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}[\max(S_T - K, 0)]. \quad (2)$$

这里 r 为常数无风险利率, 期望为风险中性世界里的期望, 即式(1)中 $\mu = r$ 时。

为了计算这里的期望值, 我们需要知道风险中性世界中随机变量 S_T 的分布。由 Itô 引理得

$$\begin{aligned} d(\ln S_t) &= \frac{1}{S_t} dS_t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{S_t^2} dS_t^2 \\ &= (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)dt + \sigma dz. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

可知在时刻 t 已知 S_t 后, 将来时刻 T 时的 $\ln S_T$ 的分布为均值为 $\ln S_t + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T - t)$, 标准差为 $\sigma\sqrt{T-t}$ 的正态分布,

$$\ln S_T \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_t, \sigma_t), \quad (4)$$

$$\text{其中 } \mu_t = \ln S_t + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T - t), \quad \sigma_t = \sigma\sqrt{T-t}.$$

对于 S_T 的分布, 设其概率密度函数为 $f(x)$, 由于相对应的区间内随机变量 S_T 和 $\ln S_T$ 的累计概率应该相同, 所以

$$\int_0^{S_T} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln S_T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} dx \quad (5)$$

对左右两侧积分上限同时微分,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dS_T} \int_0^{S_T} f(x)dx &= \frac{d}{dS_T} \int_{-\infty}^{\ln S_T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} dx \\ f(S_T) - 0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} \frac{1}{S_T} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} - 0 \\ f(S_T) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} \frac{1}{S_T} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

然后计算该欧式看涨期权价格,

$$\begin{aligned}
c(t, S_t) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}[\max(S_T - K, 0)] \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_0^\infty \max(S_T - K, 0) f(S_T) dS_T \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \int_K^\infty (S_T - K) f(S_T) dS_T \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[\int_K^\infty S_T f(S_T) dS_T - K \int_K^\infty f(S_T) dS_T \right] \\
&= e^{-r(T-t)} (A - B).
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$A = \int_K^\infty S_T f(S_T) dS_T, \quad B = K \int_K^\infty f(S_T) dS_T. \tag{8}$$

先计算 B, 记 $N(x)$ 为标准正态分布的累计概率函数, $N(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$,

$$\begin{aligned}
B &= K \int_K^\infty f(S_T) dS_T \\
&= K \mathbb{P}(S_T \geq K) \\
&= K \mathbb{P}(\ln S_T \geq \ln K) \\
&= K \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\ln S_T - \mu_t}{\sigma_t} \geq \frac{\ln K - \mu_t}{\sigma_t}\right) \\
&= K \left(1 - N\left(\frac{\ln K - \mu_t}{\sigma_t}\right)\right) \\
&= K N\left(\frac{\mu_t - \ln K}{\sigma_t}\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

然后计算 A,

$$A = \int_K^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} dS_T$$

替换变量, $y = \ln S_T$, (10)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{\ln K}^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} e^y e^{-\frac{(y - \mu_t)^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} dy \\
&= \int_{\ln K}^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_t^2}[(y - (\mu_t + \sigma_t^2))^2 - \sigma_t^4 - 2\mu_t\sigma_t^2]} dy
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{替换变量, } s = \frac{y - (\mu_t + \sigma_t^2)}{\sigma_t}, \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{\frac{\ln K - (\mu_t + \sigma_t^2)}{\sigma_t}}^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_t} ds \\
&= e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_t} \left(1 - N\left(\frac{\ln K - (\mu_t + \sigma_t^2)}{\sigma_t}\right)\right) \\
&= e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_t} N\left(\frac{\mu_t + \sigma_t^2 - \ln K}{\sigma_t}\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

将 A 和 B 代回 $c(t, S_t)$, 得

$$c(t, S_t) = e^{-r(T-t)} \left[e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_t} N\left(\frac{\mu_t + \sigma_t^2 - \ln K}{\sigma_t}\right) - K N\left(\frac{\mu_t - \ln K}{\sigma_t}\right) \right], \tag{13}$$

由于 $\mu_t = \ln S_t + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T - t)$, $\sigma_t = \sigma\sqrt{T - t}$,

$$c(t, S_t) = S_t N(d_1) - e^{-r(T-t)} K N(d_2), \tag{14}$$

$$\text{其中 } d_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + (r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}, \quad d_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + (r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}. \tag{15}$$

式(14)即为 Black-Scholes-Merton 方程解。且式(13)也适用于其它远期资产价格服从对数正态分布的情况, 该式为执行价格为 K 的远期合约在 t 时刻的价值。