

CFA

LEVEL I

Option

泽稷网校罗老师



CFA一级重难点—期权

直播时间--北京时间19:00-20:00

网课视频地址：

<http://live.zejicert.cn/item?targetId=94>

详细板书讲解请见视频

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Option

■ An Option Contract: 权利义务不对等的远期合约.

✓ Call option: An option to buy an asset

Buyer of the call	Right to buy	
Seller of the call		Obligation to sell

✓ Put option: An option to sell an asset

Buyer of the put	Right to sell	
Seller of the put		Obligation to buy

Option



- Long方: 买权利的人
- Short方: 卖权利的人
 - ✓ Long call & Short call
 - ✓ Long put & short put
 - ✓ The seller or short position in an options is sometimes referred to as the writer of the options contract .
- Option value: Option premium
- Striking price: X or K represents the exercise price

Option



■ Moneyness

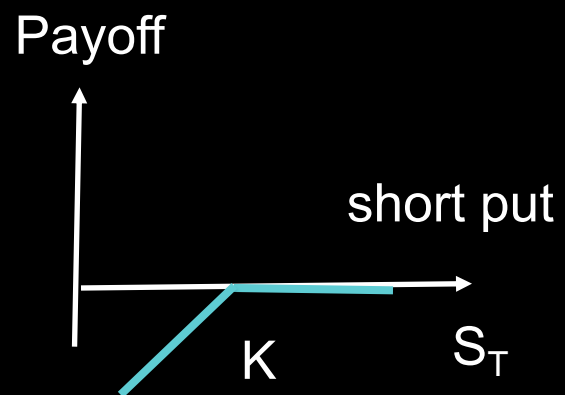
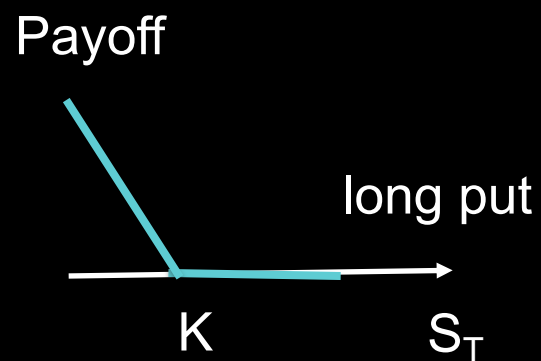
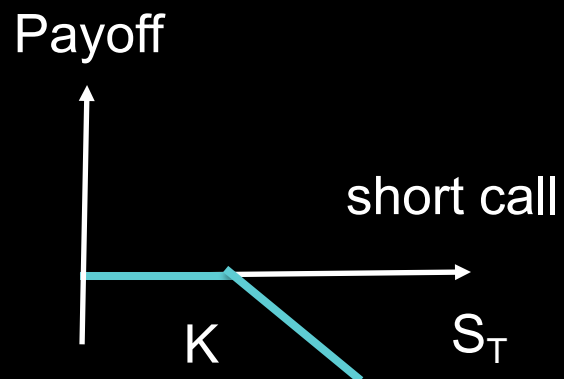
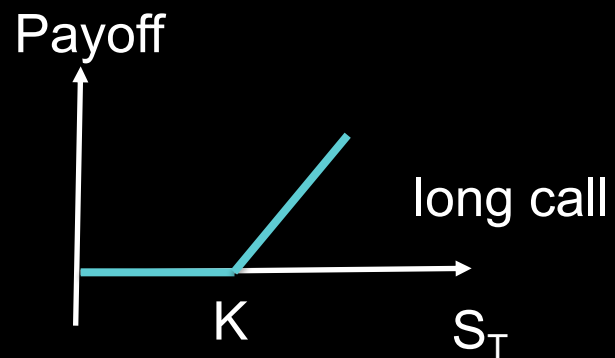
- ✓ In the money: Immediate exercise would generate a positive payoff.
- ✓ At the money: Immediate exercise would generate no payoff.
- ✓ Out of the money: Immediate exercise would generate no payoff.

Option

<u>Moneyness</u>	<u>Call option</u>	<u>Put option</u>
In the money	$S > X$	$S < X$
At the money	$S = X$	$S = X$
Out of the money	$S < X$	$S > X$

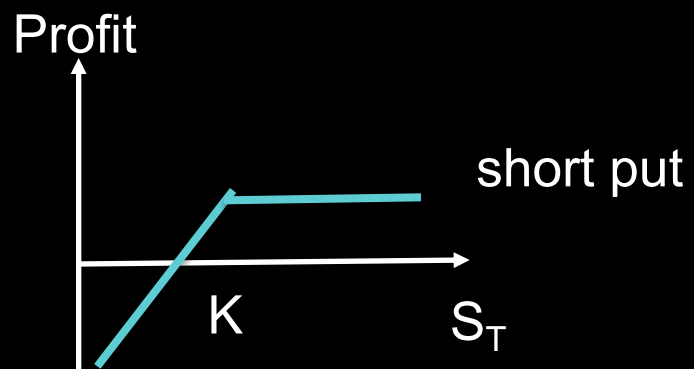
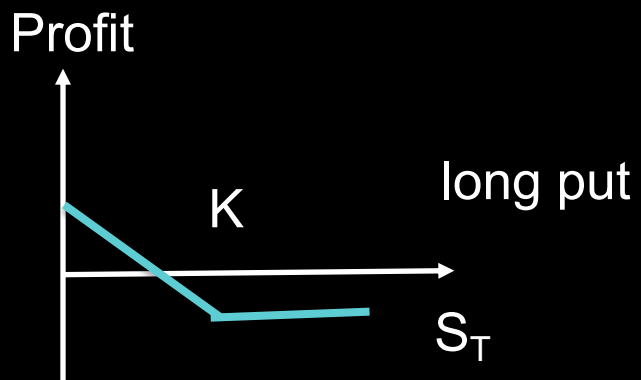
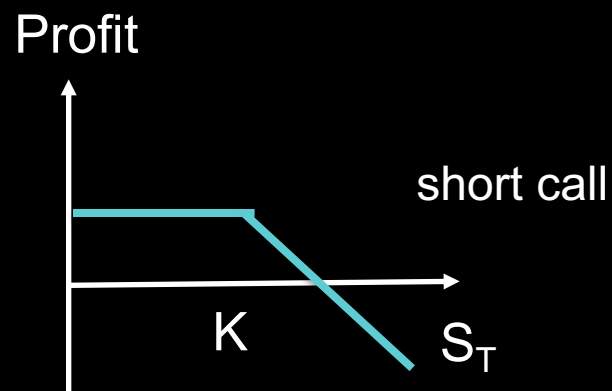
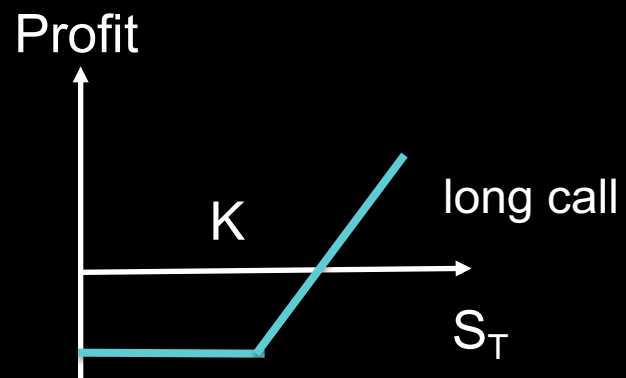
Option

■ Payoff:



Option

■ Profit:



Option

■ Intrinsic Value:

- ✓ The amount that it is in the money, and zero otherwise.
- Intrinsic value of call option: $C = \max[0, S - X]$
- Intrinsic value of put option: $P = \max[0, X - S]$

Option




■ Time Value:

- ✓ The difference between the price of an option (called its premium) and its intrinsic value is due to its time value.
- ✓ Option value = intrinsic value + time value
 - 到期日之前: $\text{option value} > \text{intrinsic value}$
 - 到期日: $\text{option value} = \text{intrinsic value}$
 - Price of the option is more volatile than prices of underlying stock

Example



Consider a put option on Deter, Inc., with an exercise price of \$45. The current stock price of Deter is \$52. What is the intrinsic value of the put option, and is the put option at-the-money or out-of-the-money?

- | Intrinsic Value | Moneyness |
|---|------------------|
| A. \$7 | At-the-money |
|  B. \$0 | Out-of-the-money |
| C. \$0 | At-the-money |

Example



Which statement about option valuation is FALSE?

- A. Prior to maturity, out-of-the-money options have no value.
- B. The value of an option is its time value plus its intrinsic value.
- C. The buyer of a call option contract can never lose more than the initial premium.

Option



■ Put call parity:

✓ $C + X/(1+r)^T = P + S$

✓ $P = C + X/(1+r)^T - S$

✓ $C = P + S - X/(1+r)^T$

✓ $S = C + X/(1+r)^T - P$

Example



90-day European call and put options with a strike price of \$45 is priced at \$7.50 and \$3.70. The underlying is priced at \$48 and makes no cash payments during the life of the options. The risk-free rate is 5%. Calculate the no-arbitrage price of the call option, and illustrate how to earn an arbitrage profit.

Answer



Answer:

$$C_0 = P_0 + S_0 - X / (1 + R_f)^T = \$3.70 + \$48 - \$45 / 1.0590^{365} =$$
$$\$7.24 < \$7.5$$

we should sell the call for \$7.50 and buy the synthetic call for \$7.24.

Option



- European options can be exercised only on the contract's expiration date.
- American options may be exercised at any time up to and including the contract's expiration date.
- $\text{Value}_{\text{美式}} \geq \text{Value}_{\text{欧式}}$

Option

■ Min value and Max value of options without dividend

Option	Min value	Max value
European call	$\text{Max}[0, S_t - X/(1+R_f)^{T-t}]$	S_t
American call	$\text{Max}[0, S_t - X/(1+R_f)^{T-t}]$	S_t
European put	$\text{Max}[0, X/(1+R_f)^{T-t} - S_t]$	$X/(1+R_f)^{T-t}$
American put	$P_t \geq \text{Max}[0, X - S_t]$	X

Option



■ American call options

- ✓ When the underlying makes no cash payments, no reason to exercise the call early.
- ✓ When the underlying makes cash payments during the life of the option, early exercise can happen.

■ American put options

- ✓ Always exercise the put option early.

Example



A European stock index call option has a strike price of \$1160 and a time to expiration of 0.25 years. Given a risk-free rate of 4%, if the underlying index is trading at \$1,200 and has a multiplier of 1, then the lower bound for the option price is closest to:

- A. \$ 0.00 B. \$28.29 **C. \$51.32**

Answer



Solution : C

The lower bound on a European call is either zero or the underlying price minus the present value of the exercise price, whichever is greater.

$$\$1200 - (\$1160 / 1.04^{0.25}) = \$51.32.$$



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