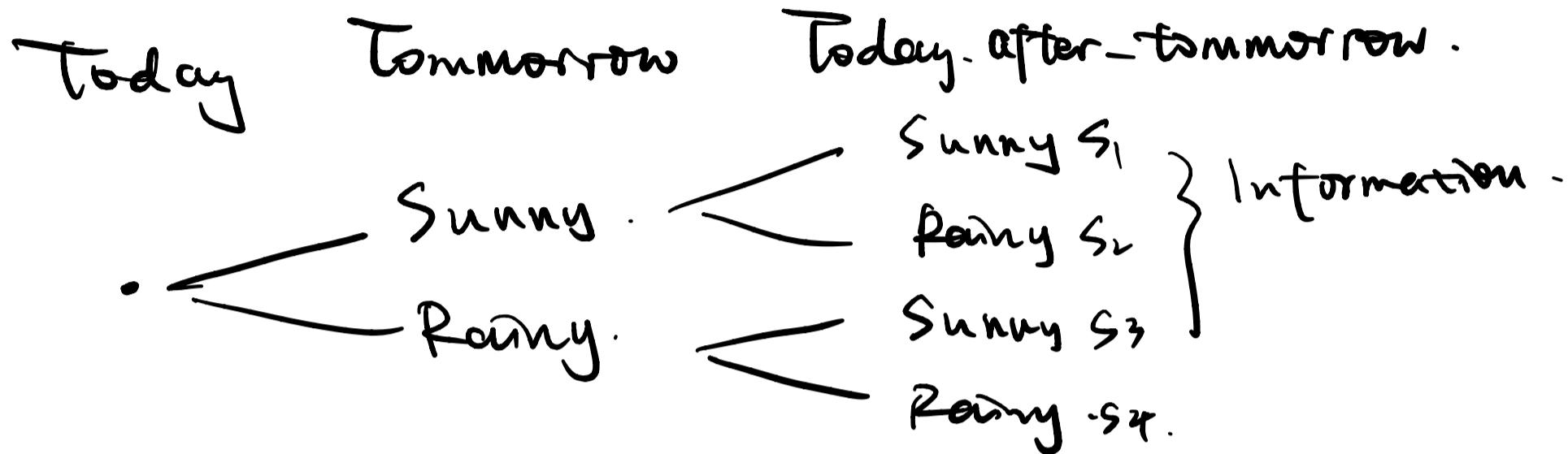


Chapter (b).

$$P = \sum_{s=1}^n y_s x_s = e^{-r} \sum_{s=1}^n e^r y_s x_s = e^r \sum_{s=1}^n \tilde{y}_s x_s = e^{-r} E^{\Theta}[X].$$

风险中性定价定价：找出风险中性概率 \tilde{Q} .

单期 \rightarrow 扩展到多期.



event: $e_1 = \{s_1, s_2\}$. $e_2 = \{s_3, s_4\}$.

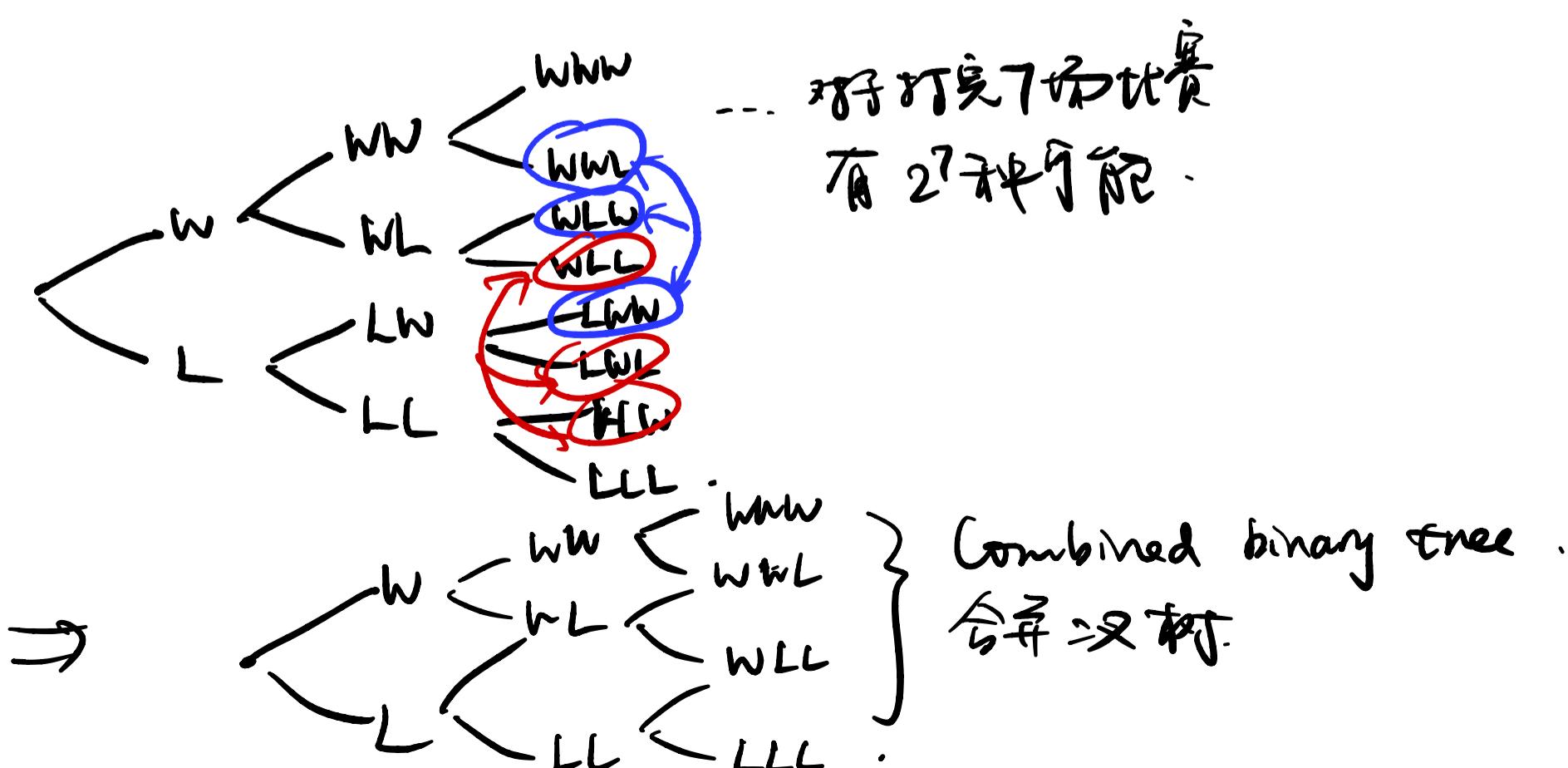
$$e_1 \cap e_2 = \emptyset. \quad e_1 \cup e_2 = S.$$

Dynamiz Complete.

长期资产: long time asset.

长期资产 \geq 分叉树的最大分叉，则市场是完备的。

$t=t_m$ 二叉树，只需要 2 个长期资产即可。



已知賭局 W,L 的 WLR 和 return. 每个 W,L 的概率. 亦即

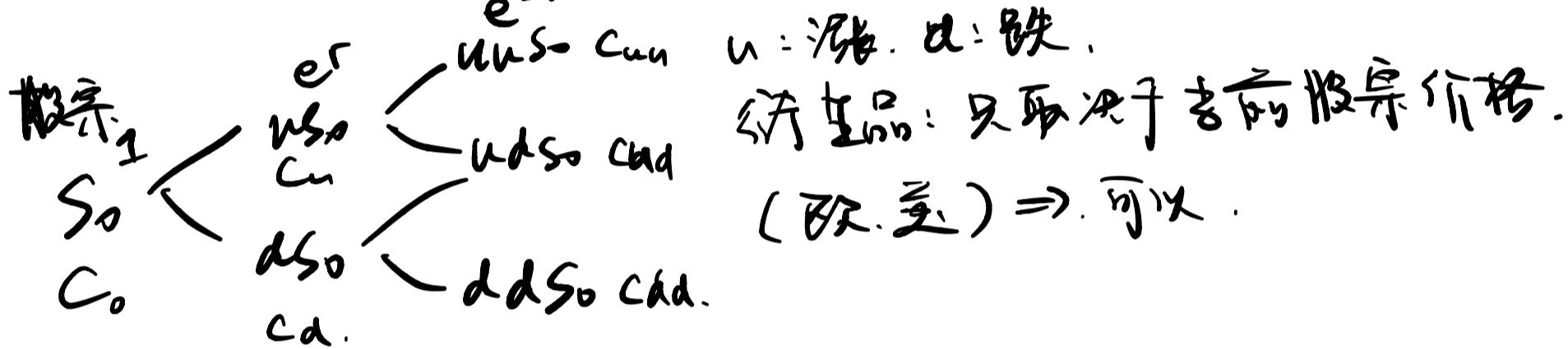
期望值定理.

多期理時. 這是集的等式: $E_t[\tilde{x}] = E[\tilde{x} | F_t]$.

$$E_t[\tilde{x}] = F_t [E_{t+1}[\tilde{x}]]$$

0.648 = 说明了就是逆向倒推.

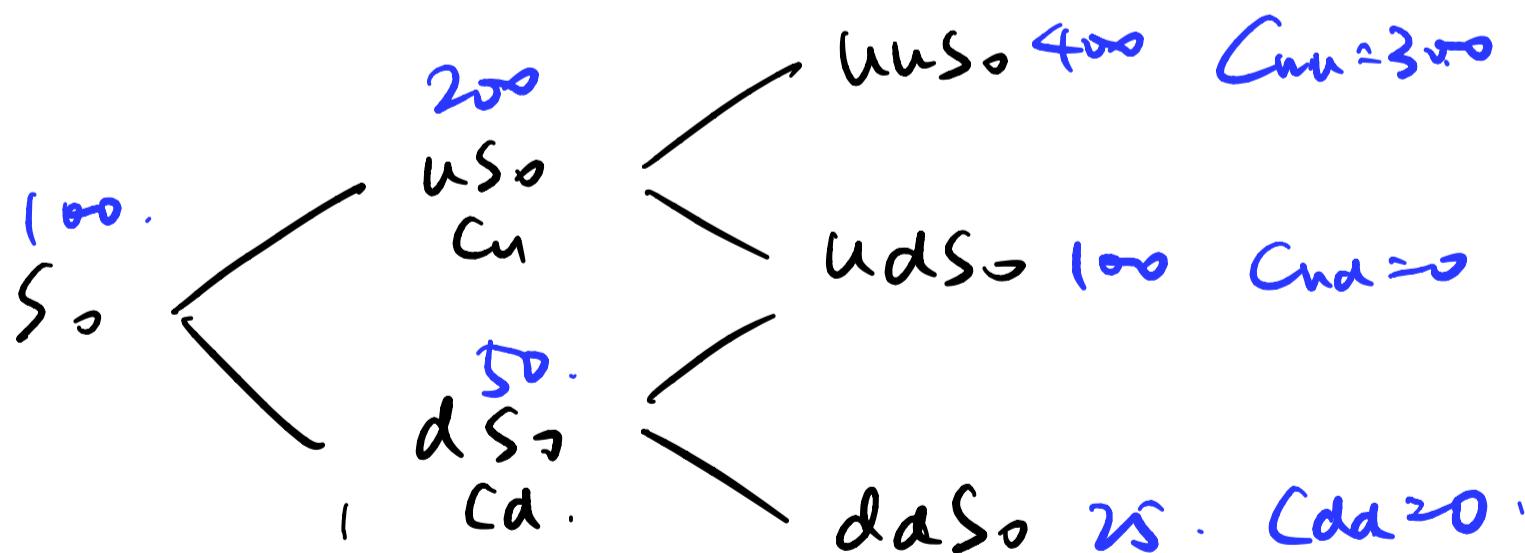
就是二项式展开... 没啥特别的. \mathcal{S} : 无风险资产.



但是回望期权是路径依赖的. 不能用今年又如何.

$u=2$. $d=0.5$. Call: 期权买入. $K=100$. $e^r=1.25$.

$$S_0 = 100. \quad \max(S-K, 0)$$



$$100 = \frac{1}{1.25} [q \cdot 200 + (1-q) \cdot 50]. \quad (q \text{ 为风险中性概率})$$

$$125 = 150q + 50. \quad q = 0.5$$

期望: $C_u = \frac{1}{1.25} [300 \times 0.5 + 0 \times 0.5] = 120.$

$$C_d = 0$$

$$\therefore C_0 = \frac{1}{1+r} [0.5 \times C_u + 0.5 \times C_d] = 48.$$

48是期权的^{远期}时刻价格。(Two period).

$$\text{One Period: } C_0' = \frac{1}{1+r} \cdot [100 \times 0.5 + 0 \times 0.5] = 40.$$

到期时间晚，时间越长越贵，因为相当于保险。

Deflated Asset Price. 贴现资产价格.

$$\hat{S}_t = e^{-rt} S_t. \text{ 时+时刻的股价}.$$

$$E_u[\hat{S}_2] = q \hat{S}_{uu} + (1-q) \hat{S}_{ud}.$$

$$= q e^{-2r} u u S_0 + (1-q) e^{-2r} u d S_0$$

$$= e^{-r} \cdot e^{-r} [q u u S_0 + (1-q) u d S_0].$$

$$= e^{-r} \cdot u S_0. \quad \downarrow \text{风险中性}.$$

$$E_r[\hat{S}_2] = \hat{S}_2. \Rightarrow \text{Martingale 边界.}$$

$$E_0[\hat{S}_2] = \hat{S}_0. \Rightarrow \text{未来的随机过程的期望就是现在的 state.}$$

Risk Neutral Prob. Equivalent Martingale Measure.

Martingale Approach

EMM.

二叉树的现实运用：股指期货，沪深300ETF.

行驶在2.8的买入期权：

7天回购利率，246日交易日波动率

二叉树现实运用：

$$q = \frac{er-d}{u-d}, \quad r \text{ 可以被观测. } u \text{ 和 } d \text{ 确定.}$$

模型股价波动率和真实世界相等.

找一个和所选时间长度无关的波动率定义.

挑选一个时期 Δt .

$$\sigma = \frac{\text{Stdev}}{\sqrt{\Delta t}} \quad d = \frac{1}{u} = e^{-\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}} \cdot \text{用这个公式来标记.}$$

$e^{\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}}$ 是 Black-Scholes 公式得到的.

计算:

$$\sigma = 0.4 \text{ (真出来)}$$

$$r = 0.03 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ 天: } r_{\Delta t} = 0.0012.$$

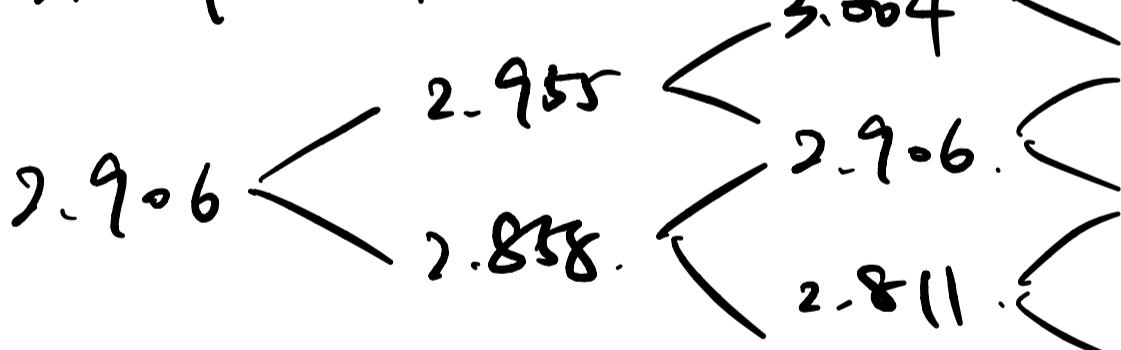
$$u = e^{0.0012} = 1.00117.$$

未来8天

$$q = 0.495916. \quad -q = 0.504084.$$

市场预计波动率: 0.26

现价: 2.906.



得到 8 天后的价格.

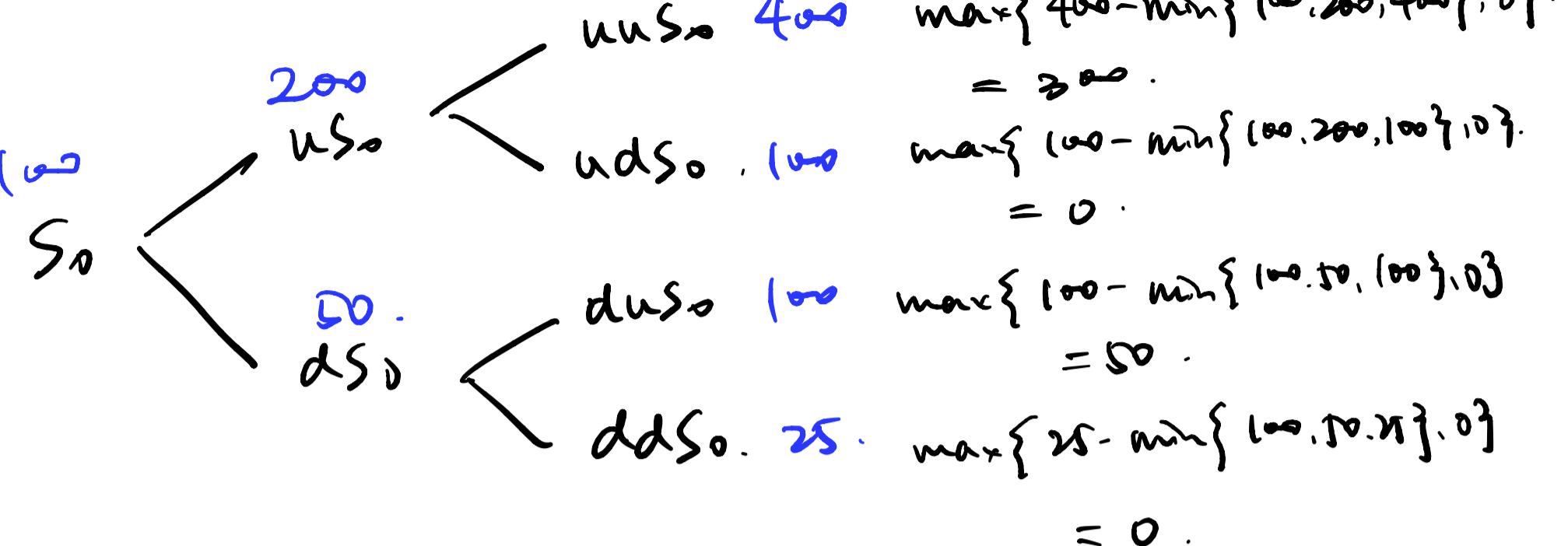
然后进行倒推

得到价格.

所以隐含波动率非常直观.

Homework (b.)

(b.1).



$e^r = 1.25$. ~~What's~~ :

$$(100 = \frac{1}{1.25} \cdot [200 \times \frac{4}{5} + (1-\frac{4}{5}) \times 50]) \Rightarrow 125 = 50 + 50 \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = 75 / 150 = 0.5$$

$$\therefore \text{TA: } \frac{1}{1.25} \times (0.5 \times 300 + 0) = \frac{4}{5} \times 150 = 120$$

$$\frac{1}{1.25} \times (50 \times 0.5 + 0) = \frac{4}{5} \times 25 = 20$$

$$\frac{10}{1.25} \times 100 = \frac{1}{1.25} \times (0.5 \times 200 + 0.5 \times 20) = 48$$

(b.2). Python ~~fig~~ :