Option Pricing under Binomial trees

An application with Chinese option

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20-07-2016

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1 Introduction

This project is dedicated to the empirical assignment of Statistics of Financial Markets I Summer 2016.

1.1 Case

Check the Quantlet of the Binomial tree, and apply to the options of any kind, and make a comparison with the market data. (Note: You need to check the data availability of the option you choose.)

We choose the following option:

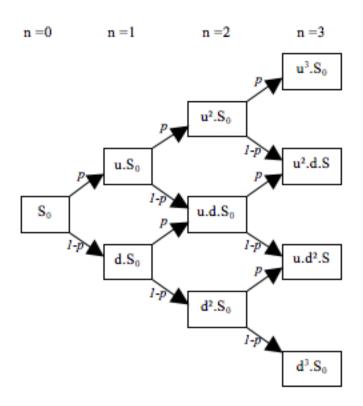
• CSI 300 Index option

2 Description

To begin we use the CSI 300 Index option under various strikes ranging from 1.8 till 2.25. The price of the underlying (S0) is 2,136. We take different time to maturities as in options expiring in August, September and December 2016; To check for differences between time periods. The time to maturity is set at yearly rate. We compute both the call(1) and put(0) options as binary value. We take volatility at an annual rate which in this case is 0,1323 and a annual interest rate of 0.0305. We've extracted the data from the Wind System and therefore use those numbers from the option of the market as the parameters manually. We then compute the Binomial tree in a 5 step model to estimate option pricings under European options. In the end we compare prices from the market data with those calculated by the Binomial tree to make up a conclusion.

3 Method

The binomial pricing model traces the evolution of the option's key underlying variables in discrete-time. This is done by means of a binomial lattice (tree), for a number of time steps between the valuation and expiration dates. Each node in the lattice represents a possible price of the underlying at a given point in time. Valuation is performed iteratively, starting at each of the final nodes (those that may be reached at the time of expiration), and then working backwards through the tree towards the first node (valuation date). The value computed at each stage is the value of the option at that point in time. Option valuation using this method is, as described, a three-step process:



$$p = \frac{e^{rt/n} - d}{u - d}$$

$$u = e^{\sigma}$$

$$d = e^{-\sigma^{\sqrt{t/n}}}$$

4 Empirical results

4.1 Binomial Tree option pricings compared with Market data

Table 1: Results for option pricing of August on CSI 300 Index

$\overline{\mathbf{S0}}$	K	r	Volatility	TTM	#Steps	Type	Market	Binom	Diff
2,136	2	0.0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	1	0,1424	0,1485612	-0,0061612
$2,\!136$	2	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!153424658$	5	0	0,011	0,003228109	0,007771891
$2,\!136$	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!153424658$	5	1	0,1048	0,1072292	-0,0024292
2,136	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	0	0,0217	0,01166263	0,01003737
2,136	2,1	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	1	0,0724	0,06954	0,00286
$2,\!136$	2,1	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!153424658$	5	0	0,0396	0,02374003	0,01585997
$2,\!136$	$2,\!15$	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!153424658$	5	1	0,0468	0,04327129	0,00352871
$2,\!136$	$2,\!15$	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!153424658$	5	0	0,0644	0,0472379	0,0171621
2,136	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	1	0,0292	0,02173453	0,00746547
2,136	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	0	0,0968	0,07546772	0,02133228
2,136	$2,\!25$	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	1	0,0171	0,0114517	0,0056483
2,136	2,25	0,0305	0,1323	0,153424658	5	0	0,134	0,1149515	0,0190485

Table 2: Results for option pricing of September on CSI 300 Index

S0	K	r	Volatility	TTM	#Steps	Type	Market	Binom	Diff
2,136	1,8	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,3253	0,3496251	-0,0243251
2,136	1,8	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,0038	0	0,0038
$2,\!136$	1,85	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!249315068$	5	1	$0,\!2789$	0,3000699	-0,0211699
$2,\!136$	1,85	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!249315068$	5	0	0,0056	$6,\!60 ext{E-}05$	0,005534018
$2,\!136$	1,9	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!249315068$	5	1	$0,\!2325$	$0,\!251727$	-0,019227
$2,\!136$	1,9	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!249315068$	5	0	0,0099	0,001344406	0,008555594
2,136	1,95	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!249315068$	5	1	$0,\!192$	0,2033842	-0,0113842
$2,\!136$	1,95	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!249315068$	5	0	0,0174	0,002622829	0,014777171
2,136	2	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	$0,\!1532$	0,160854	-0,007654
2,136	2	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,0306	0,009713823	0,020886177
2,136	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,119	0,1194066	-0,0004066
2,136	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,0455	0,01788763	0,02761237
2,136	2,1	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,0917	0,08543153	0,00626847
2,136	2,1	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,0665	0,03353383	0,03296617
2,136	$2,\!15$	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,0689	0,05886064	0,01003936
2,136	$2,\!15$	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,0931	0,05658418	0,03651582
2,136	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,0497	0,03263807	0,01706193
2,136	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,1239	0,07998285	0,04391715
2,136	$2,\!25$	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,0352	0,022115	0,013085
2,136	$2,\!25$	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,1621	0,119081	0,043019
2,136	2,3	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	1	0,0247	0,01159192	0,01310808
2,136	2,3	0,0305	0,1323	0,249315068	5	0	0,199	0,1581792	0,0408208

S0	K	r	Volatility	TTM	#Steps	Type	Market	Binom	Diff
2,136	1,95	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	1	0,206	0,2283096	-0,0223096
$2,\!136$	1,95	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	0	0,05	0,01291939	0,03708061
$2,\!136$	2	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	1	$0,\!1731$	$0,\!1867373$	-0,0136373
2,136	2	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	0	0,0687	0,02059247	0,04810753
$2,\!136$	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	1	0,146	0,1451651	0,0008349
$2,\!136$	2,05	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	0	0,0902	$0,\!02826556$	0,06193444
$2,\!136$	2,1	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!498630137$	5	1	$0,\!1218$	0,1180494	0,0037506
$2,\!136$	2,1	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!498630137$	5	0	$0,\!1155$	0,05039519	0,06510481
$2,\!136$	$2,\!15$	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!498630137$	5	1	0,0997	0,09095852	0,00874148
$2,\!136$	$2,\!15$	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!498630137$	5	0	0,143	0,07254969	0,07045031
$2,\!136$	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	1	0,0818	0,06386768	0,01793232
$2,\!136$	2,2	0,0305	0,1323	0,498630137	5	0	$0,\!174$	0,0947042	0,0792958
$2,\!136$	$2,\!25$	0,0305	$0,\!1323$	$0,\!498630137$	5	1	0,0667	0,0446712	0,0220288
2,136	$2,\!25$	0,0305	0,1323	$0,\!498630137$	5	0	$0,\!2085$	$0,\!1247531$	0,0837469

Table 3: Results for option pricing of December on CSI 300 Index

Label: S0=Stock price, K=strike price,r=Interest Rate(annually), Volatility (annually), TTM=Time till Maturity (years), Steps= Number of Steps in Binomial tree, Type= Binary variable (1 = call, 0 = put), Market=Option price on the market, Binom = Option price calculated by the Binomial tree shown in blue, Diff = Difference between the market price and the calculated option price shown in orange.

4.2 Stock price and Option price trees

Stock price movements 2.3935942.339703 2.2870252.2870252.2355322.2355322.1852002.1852002.1852002.136 2.1360002.1360002.087908 2.087908 2.087908 2.0408992.0408991.9949481.994948 1.950032 1.906127

Table 4: Result Stock price movements

Table 5: Result option price movements

Option pri	ce movements

				0.044.55000	0.39359440
			0.29076297	0.34157286	0.28702460
		0.24113742		0.23740250	
	0.1929483		0.18893804		0.18519959
0.1485612		0.14218032		0.13787012	
	0.1017425		0.09283341		0.08790813
		0.05902443		0.04521768	
			0.02325881		0.00000000
				0.00000000	
					0.00000000

5 Conclusion

We conclude that the CSI 300 Index options are mispriced. During 2016, specifically the researched months August and September -and October, the theoretical price and market price differ, the reasons are listed as following:

- 1. In practice stock option prices fluctuate around their theoretical price. The market sentiment may influence option prices a lot, thus be affected by supply and demand. In the bull market, option prices may be higher, in bear market they usually are lower. As we all know in the last year chinas stock market has experienced great fluctuation during July and August, after that it has turned from bull-market to bear-market. The market environment has changed a lot, so the stock prices and option prices may be affected by extreme emotion in the market.
- 2. Because of stock markets crash in the last year, China Securities Regulatory Commission has banned most part of stock price option trading. Therefore the trading is limited, so the market cant work properly, causing option prices to deviate.
- 3. In an ideal model parameters such as risk-free interest rate are constant, but actually it is time-varying. The Chinese government adjust currency policies causing the risk free rate to change, but in our model it doesnt adjust accordingly.