1. A call option with a strike price of $100 trades for $3.00 with 14 days remaining before expiration. What must the stock price be at expiration for the option still to be worth at least $3.00?

Ans: 103

1. A put option with a strike price of $100 trades for $3.00 with 14 days remaining before expiration. What must the stock price be at expiration for the option still to be worth at least $3.00?

Ans: 97

1. Suppose in each of the two examples described previously, the stock was $15 out of the money when the option traded for $3.00 with 14 days remaining. What can we conclude about the volatility of the underlying stock?

Ans:

Intrinsic value = 0 as its out of the money

Extrinsic value = 15

15$ is risk of option till expiry.

Volatility of the stock is 115% and is too high.

1. A stock must continually move in the direction of the strike price to offset the effect of time decay. Assume the following:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stock Price | Call price | Days Remaining |
| $90 | $2.22 | 100 |
| $95 | $2.22 | 50 |

Can you determine the strike price without knowing the implied volatility or risk-free interest-rate?

Ans: 100

1. Implied volatility for the call option in Q4 was 28.5%. In general terms what would be the effect of doubling or tripling the implied volatility?

Ans: Increase the value

1. Risk-free interest rate for the scenario in Q4 was 3.5%. What would be the effect of significantly increasing the rate of risk-free interest priced into the option contracts?

Ans: The premium increases.

1. For a stock trading at $100, which option is more expensive, $105 call or $95 put? (Assume implied volatility, expiration date and so on, are all equal)

Ans: Call option

1. If XYZ is trading at $102.50 and then $100 strike price call is worth $3.00, would it be better to exercise or to sell the option?

Ans: Sell

1. Suppose you are short the calls mentioned in Q9 (stock is $2.50 in-the-money and calls are trading for $3.00). How much money would be saved if the stock is called away (exercise it) from you?

Ans: 0.50

1. Assume that it is expiration day and you are short at-the-money calls on a $100 stock – that is, the stock is trading right at the strike price. What are the risks associated with letting the option be exercised? If you already own the stock (covered calls), does it make sense to let it be called away?

Ans: You will not make a gain. It will be a loss of the amount of premium paid.

1. Delta represents the expected change in an option’s price for a 1-point change in the underlying security. If a $3.00 call option has a delta of 0.35, what will the new option price be if the stock

Suddenly rises $1.00?

Ans: 3.35

1. Suppose in Q12 the stock climbed $2.00. Would the new option price be more or less than $3.70?

Ans: It will be higher than 3.70

1. Why is Gamma always positive while delta is negative for puts and positive for calls?

Ans: Since it’s a second derivative of delta and delta has a cap and it does not move outside the cap.

1. How is Gamma affected by time and distance to the strike price? When does gamma have the highest value?

Ans: It is affected due to the cap of delta.

1. How is gamma affected by volatility?

Ans: Since delta has a cap, as some time its volatility’s incremental change will rise by a huge amount and that way it can affect.

1. How is delta affected by volatility? How does this behavior vary with time?

Ans: The implied volatility affects the extrinsic value of the option premium and thus the delta is affected. The higher the volatility (risk), the higher the delta.

1. Q17 related Delta to risk. How can the value of an option delta be used as a guide for structuring a hedge?

Ans: Delta helps determine the new option price if the underlying increases by Rs. 1. And thus based on the gap one can identify the hedge.

1. What would you expect the call option Delta to be for a stock that trades exactly at the strike price in the final few hours before expiration?

Ans: 0

1. Consider a position composed of long deep in-the-money calls and short deep in-the-money puts for a stock trading at $100 as shown in the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stock Price** | **$100** |
| $90 call (long) | Delta=0.79 |
| $110 put (short) | Delta= - 0.70 |

What will the delta of each side be if the stock remains at $100 until expiration?

Ans: CE = 0.99

PE = -0.999

In the money as equal to 1.

1. Suppose that in Q20 the $90 call originally cost $12.30 and the $110 put sold for $12.05- that is, the total position had a net cost of only 25₵. What was the final gain or loss?

Ans: 10-12.30 = -2.30

10+12.05 = 22.05

net = 19.75

entry 12.05

1. Consider a position composed of long out-of-the-money calls and long out-of-the-money puts for a stock trading at $100, as shown in the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stock Price** | **$100** |
| $110 call (long) | Delta= 0.30 |
| $90 put (long) | Delta= -0.21 |

What will the delta of each side be if the stock remains at $100 until expiration? What will the options be worth?

Ans: 110 call long = 0.000341

90 put long = -0.29

1. Over what range of stock prices will the loss at expiration be 100%?

Short CE and Long PE.

1. Assume that the call in Q23 cost $2.56 and the put costs $1.86. At expiration, what underlying stock prices are break-even points for the trade? Is any collateral required for this position?
2. Assume that the trade originally described in Q23 decays at $0.00 with the stock at $100 and 1 day left before expiration. An unsubstantial rumor surfaces that the stock in question might be acquired, and implied volatility soars to very high levels. Is there a level of implied volatility that could restore the price of each option to its original value despite being $10 out-of-the money with only 1 day left? Would put and call deltas also be restored?
3. Which of the following call options suffers the greatest time decay (highest theta)?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stock Price ($)** | **Strike** | **Days**  **Remaining** | **Call ($)** | **Volatility** |
| 95 | 100 | 70 | 4.84 | 0.4 |
| 100 | 100 | 5 | 1.90 | 0.4 |

Ans:

Stock price Theta

95 -18.378

100 -70.05

The second one has a higher time decay.

1. Given the trading price of a call option, can the fair value of the put at the same strike price be determined? What information is needed?

Ans: Strike, spot, IV, DTE, Rate of interest, Dividend.

1. Suppose you were to discover a mispriced set of options for which the call was relatively more expensive than the put. Is there a way to exploit this situation?
2. What is the primary difference between European and American style options?
3. For a $100 strike price call with 2 days left before expiration, what stock price would result in the largest time decay (most negative theta)?

1. Is it possible for the price of a call to rise or remain the same when the underlying stock or index falls?