

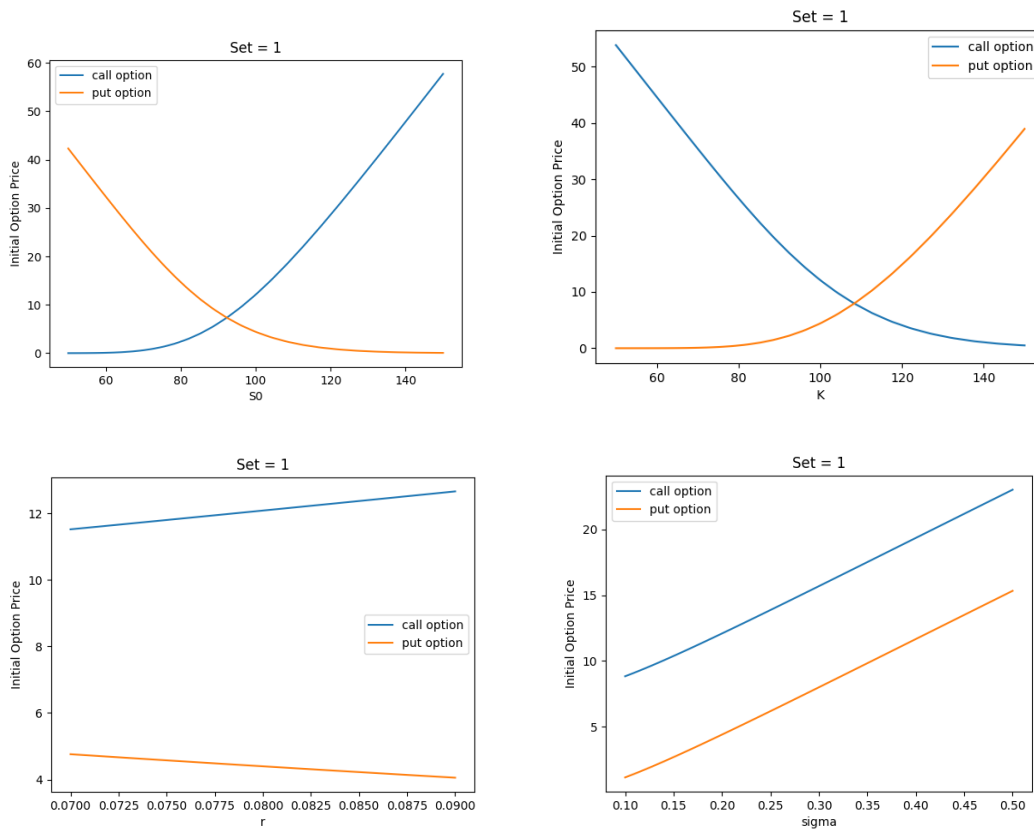
Financial Engineering Lab 2

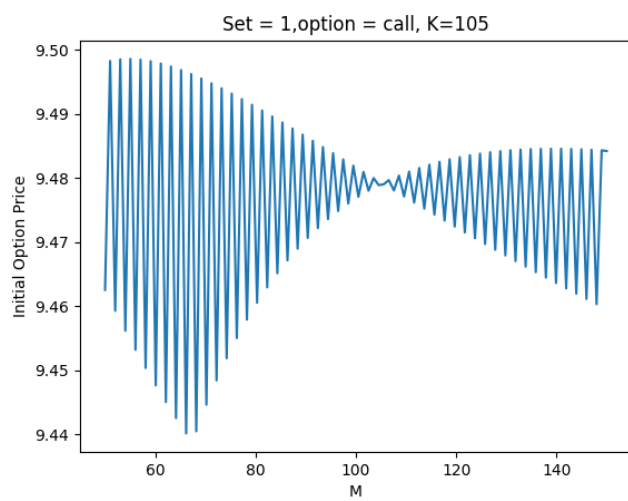
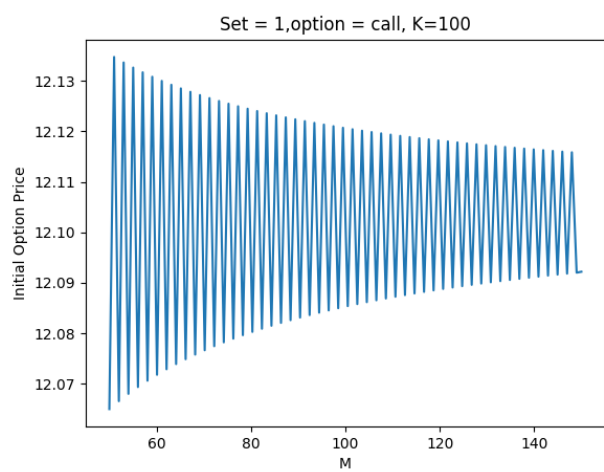
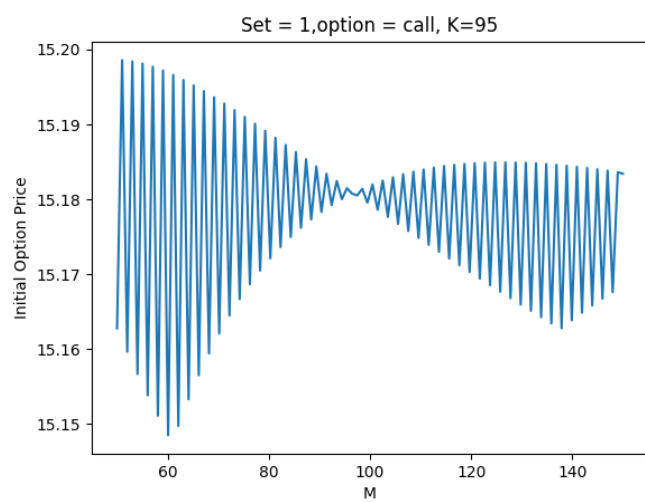
Aman Bucha
200123006

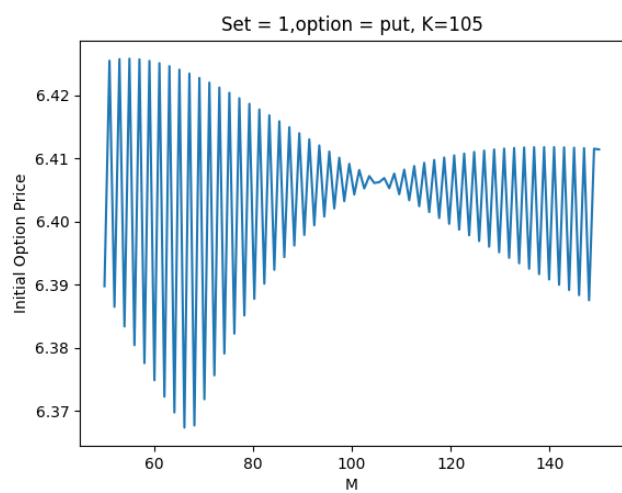
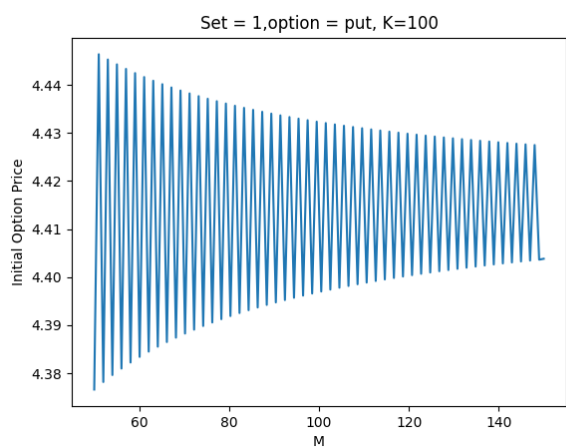
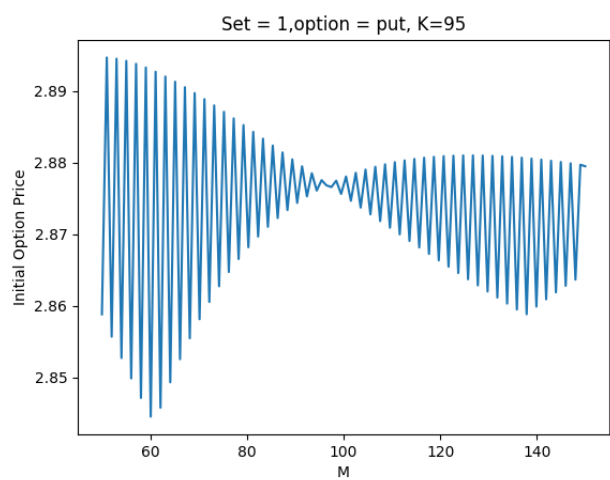
Q1

```
Set = 0  
initial call option value: 12.085380013710187  
initial put option value: 4.397014652374166  
Set = 1  
initial call option value: 12.12304707401251  
initial put option value: 4.434681712676494
```

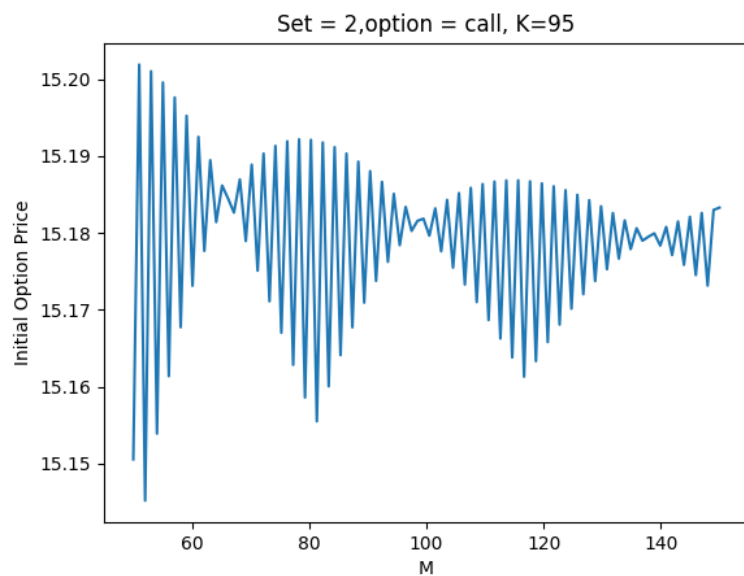
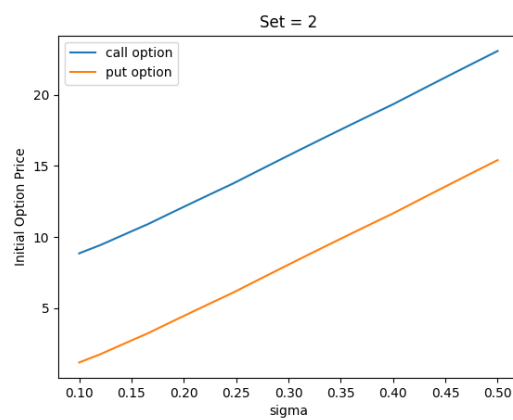
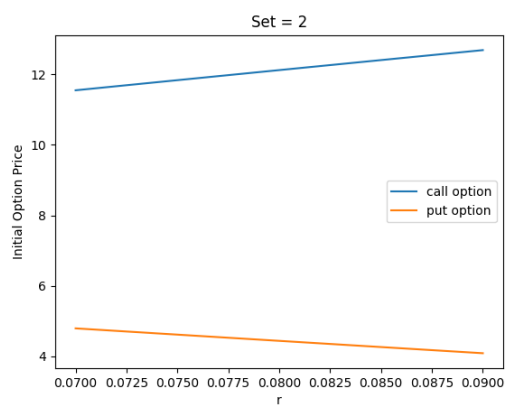
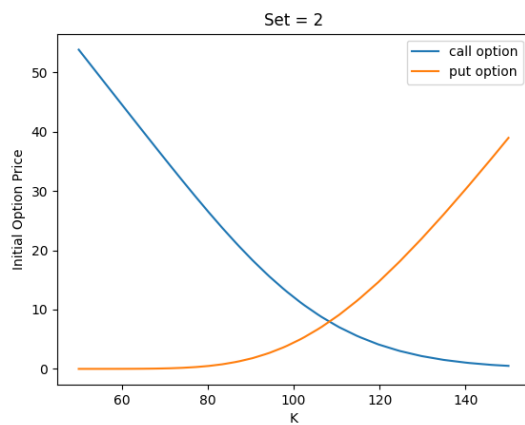
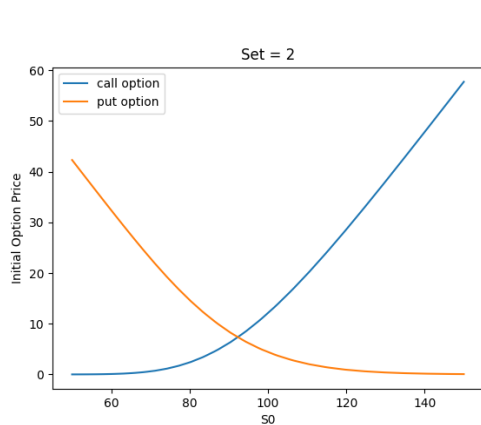
Set 1

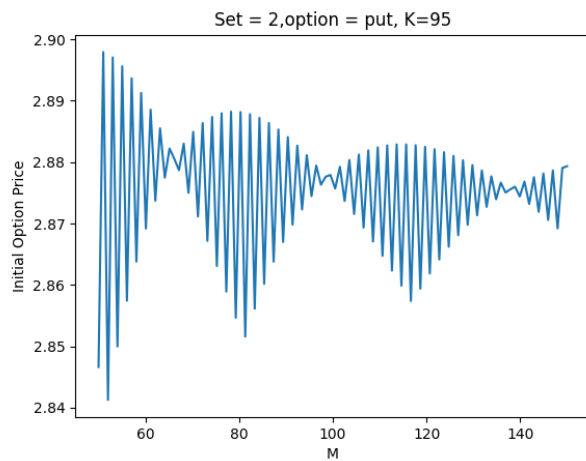
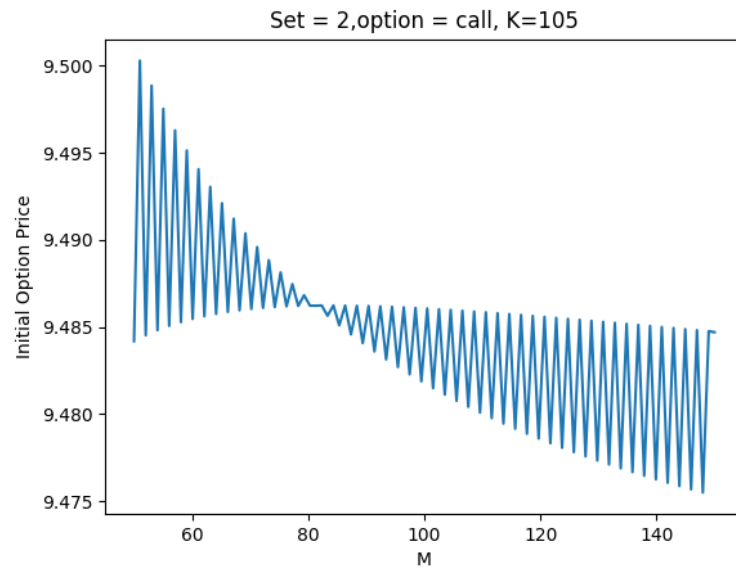
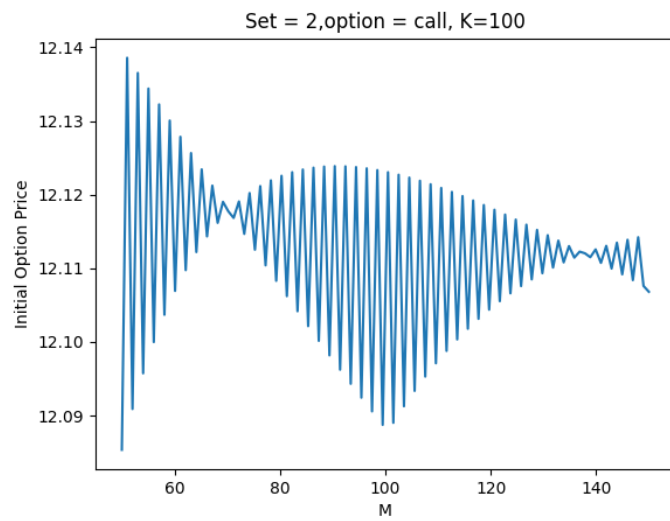


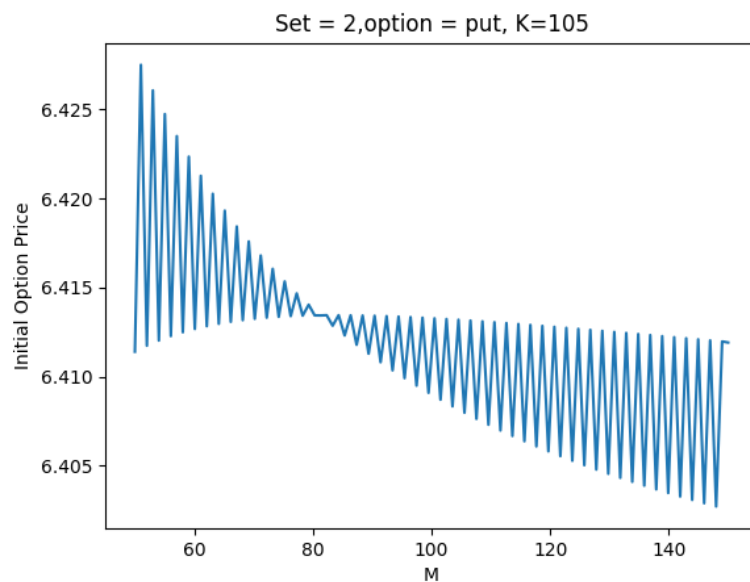
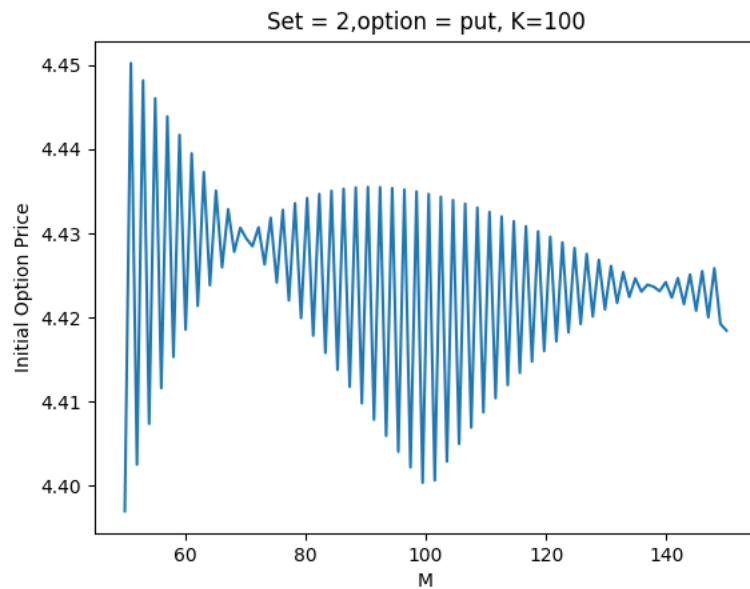




Set 2





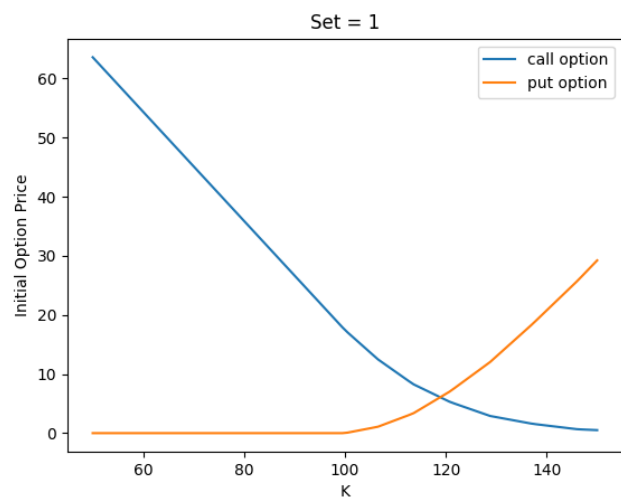
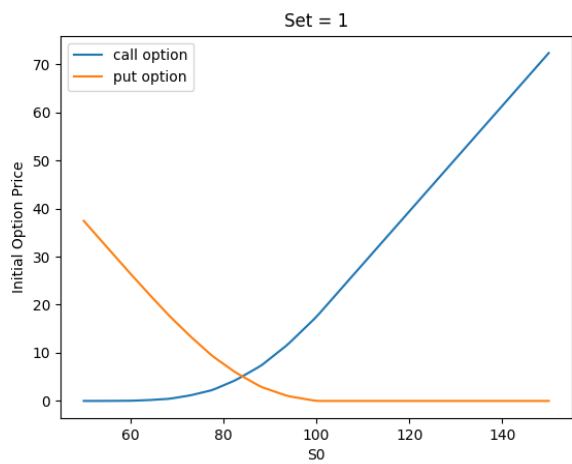


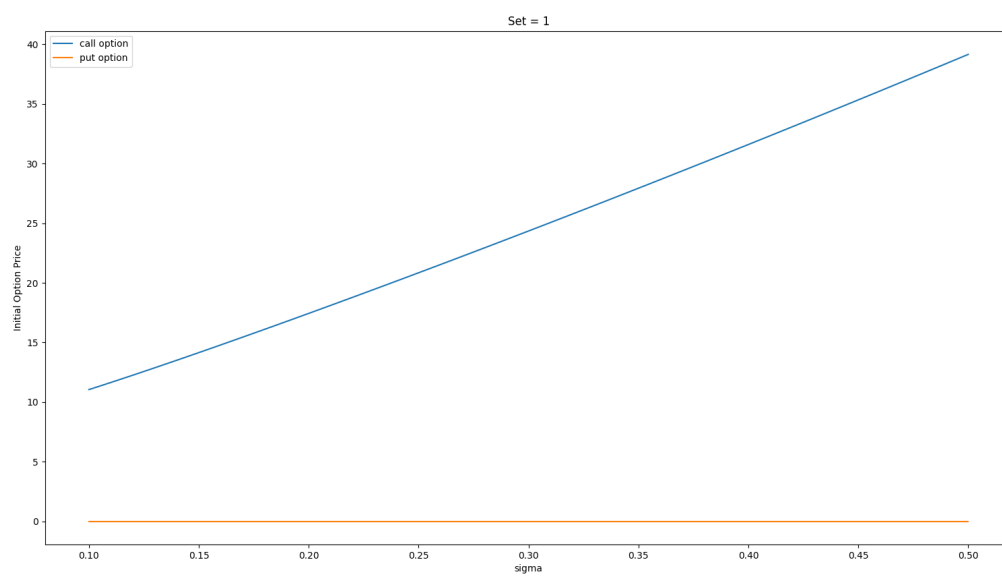
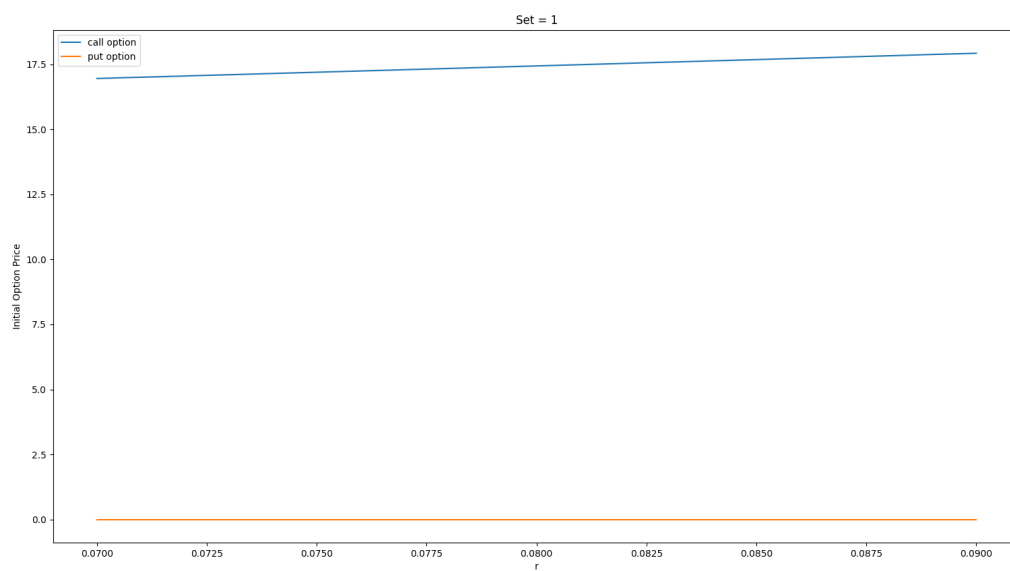
Q2

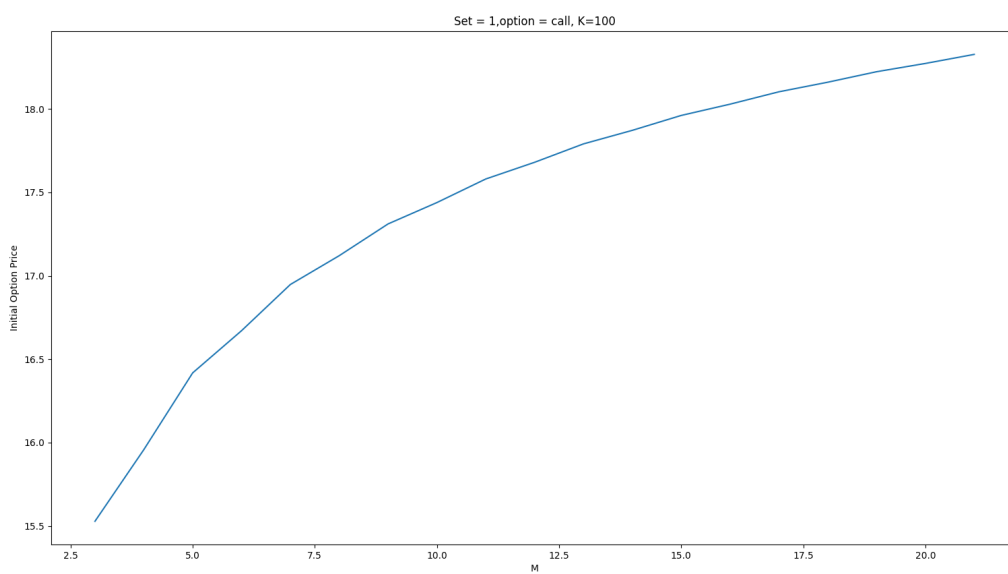
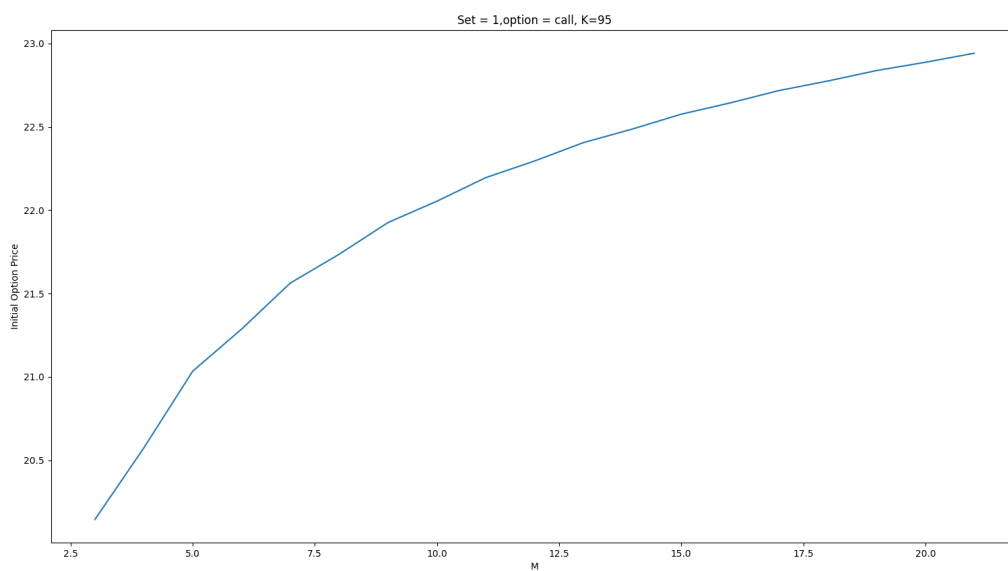
I am taking the loopback option as the path dependent option, i.e, the payoff will depend on the maximum price of the stock since the contract has been issued.

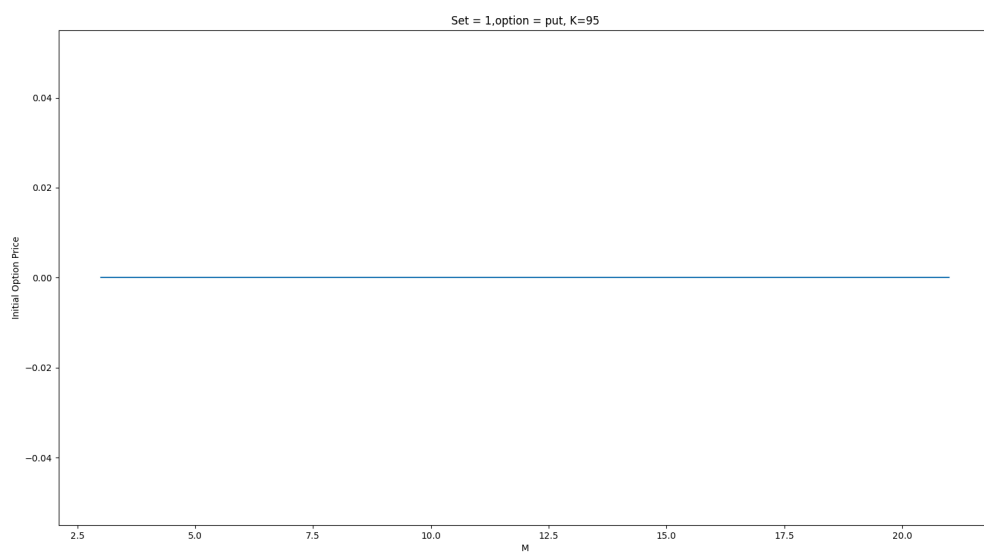
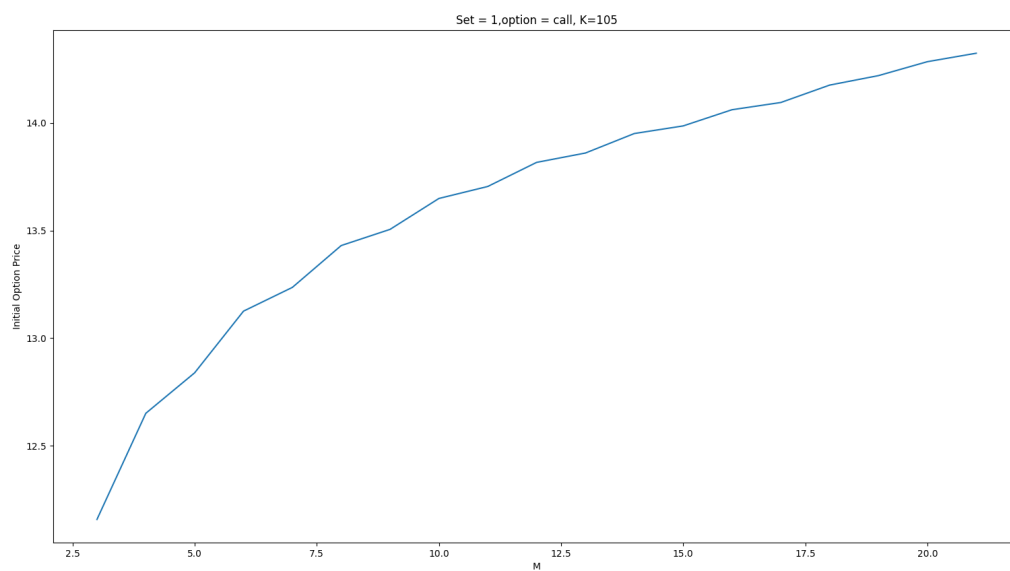
```
Set = 0
initial call option value: 17.438530963574404
initial put option value: 0.0
Set = 1
initial call option value: 17.76894826816747
initial put option value: 0.0
```

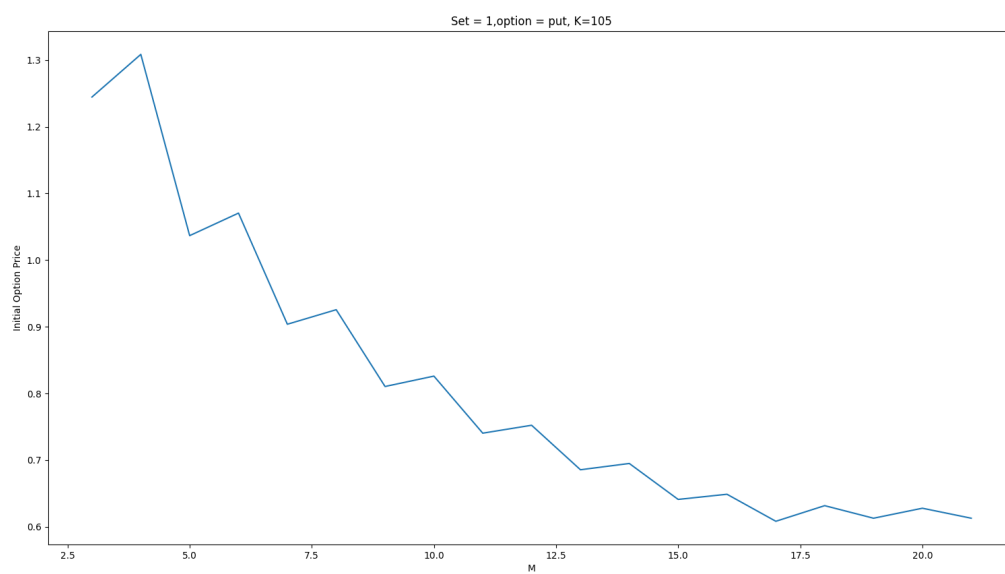
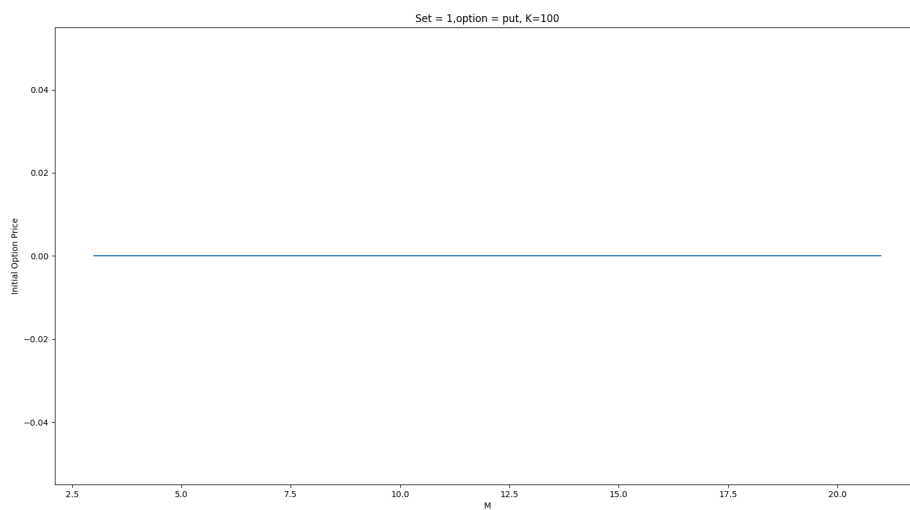
Set 1



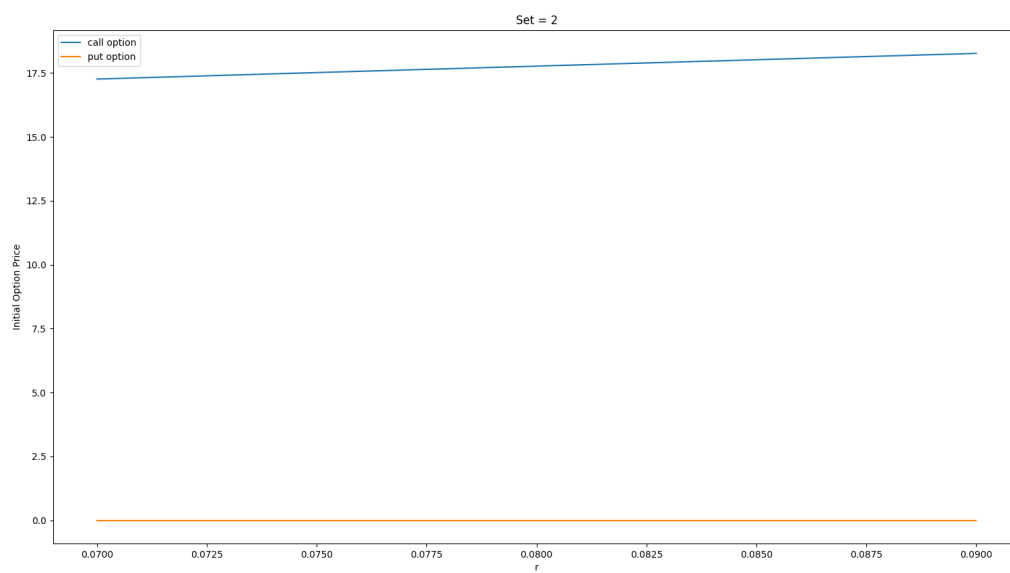
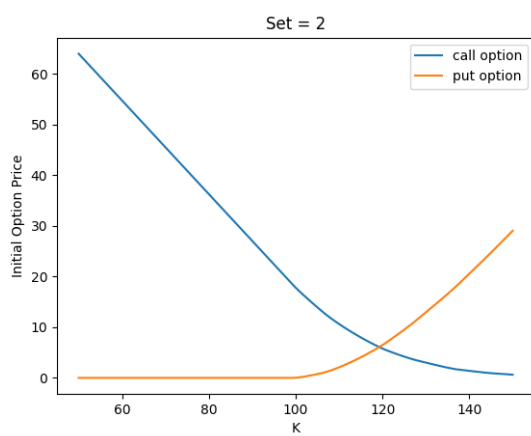
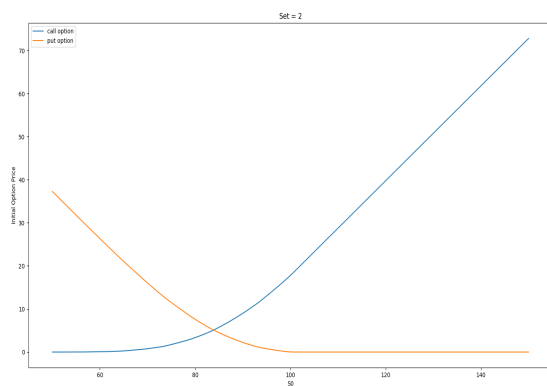


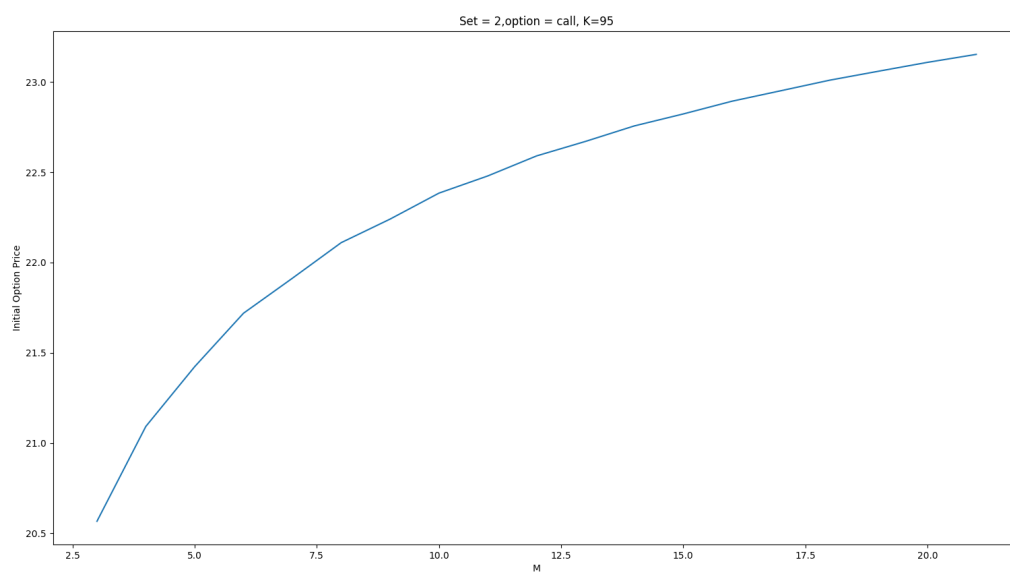
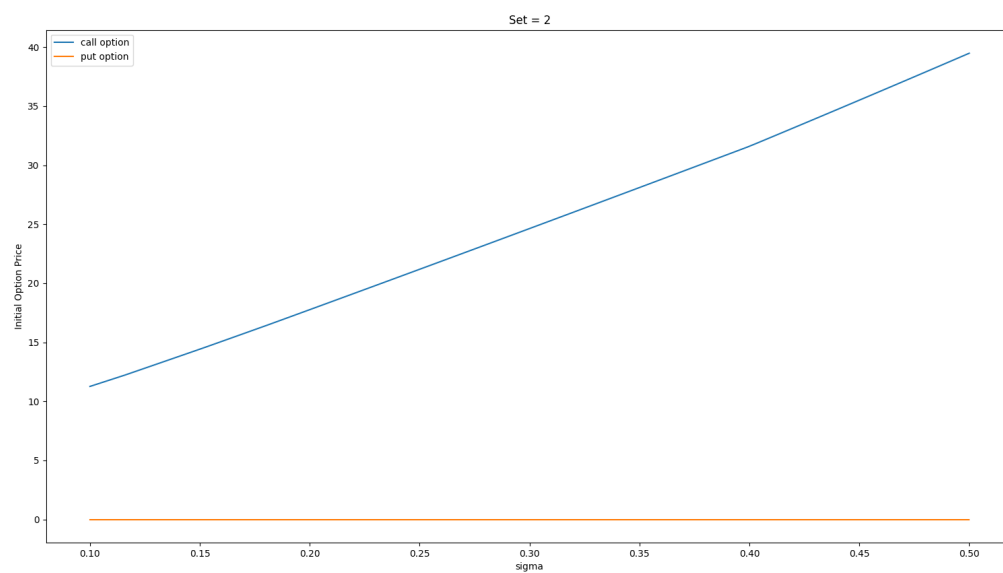


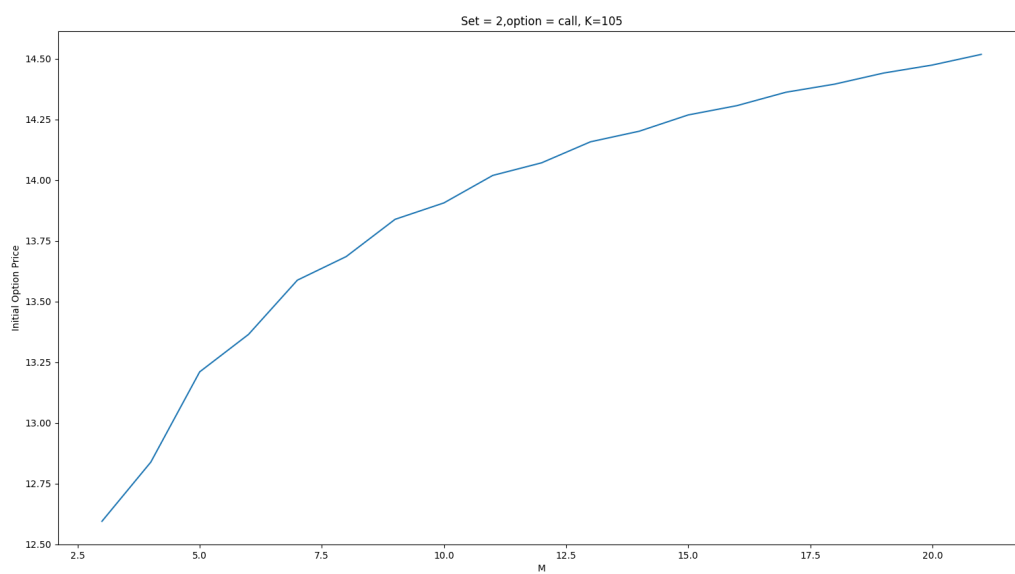
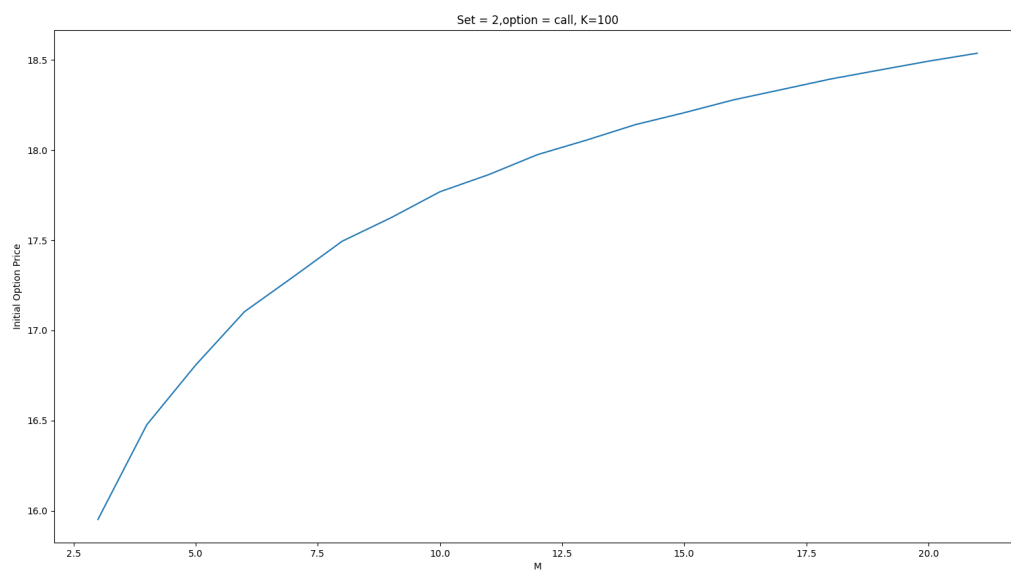


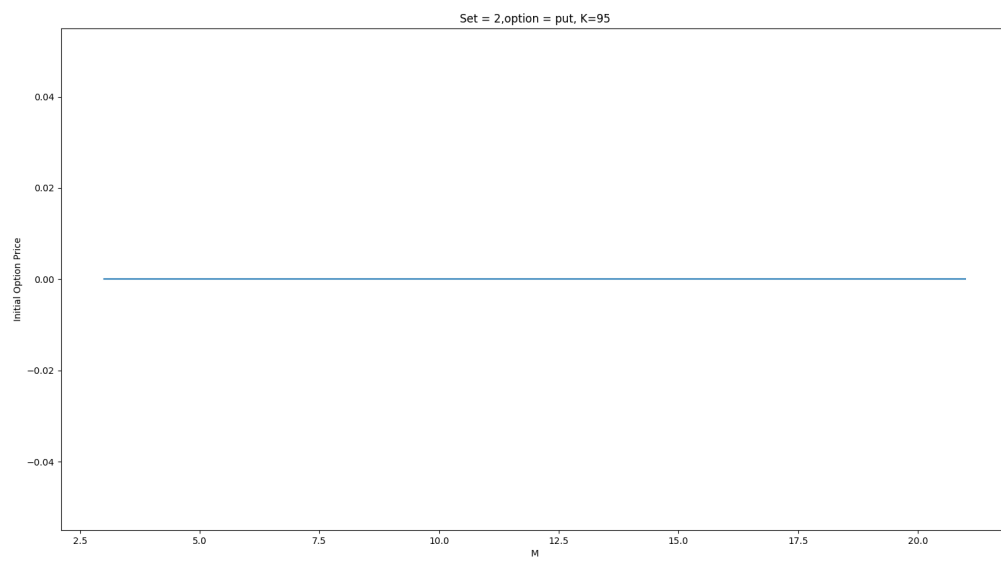


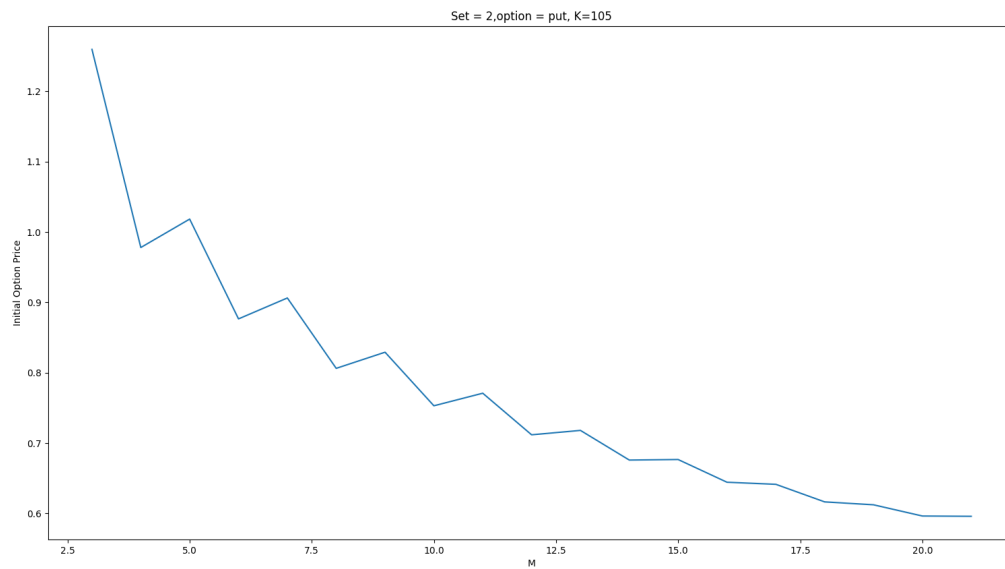
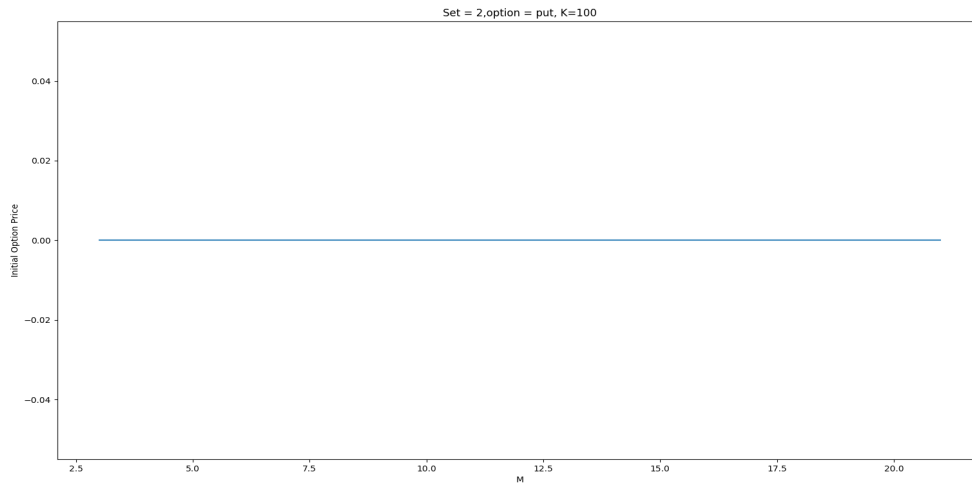
Set 2











Observations

In the case of the put option, the payoff is $(-\max(S)+K)^+$. Since $S(0)=100$, $\max(S) \geq 100$. Hence if $K \leq 100$, $-\max(S)+K \leq 0$, which means that $(-\max(S)+K)^+ = 0$

Thus, if K is 95 or 100, the value of the put option is 0, as we can see from the graphs.