# **Financial Engineering Lab-1**

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Q1

Result:

M can be infinitely large, there is no constraint on its upper bound. This is because the only constraint binding us it of no-arbitrage principle

## No Arbitrage Principle

$$egin{aligned} u > R > d \ &\Longrightarrow \, e^{\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + (r - rac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t} > e^{r\Delta t} > e^{-\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} + (r - rac{1}{2}\sigma^2)\Delta t} \ &\Longrightarrow \, \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} - rac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t > 0 > -\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} - rac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t \end{aligned}$$

The second inequality always holds true. Thus,

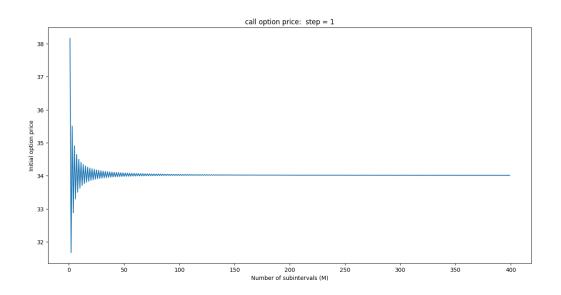
$$egin{aligned} \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t} &> rac{1}{2}\sigma^2\Delta t \ \Longrightarrow & \Delta t < 4/\sigma^2 \ \Longrightarrow & M > rac{T\sigma^2}{4} = 0.1125 \end{aligned}$$

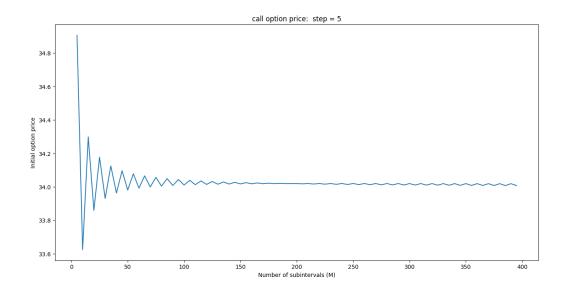
Hence there is no  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +$ 

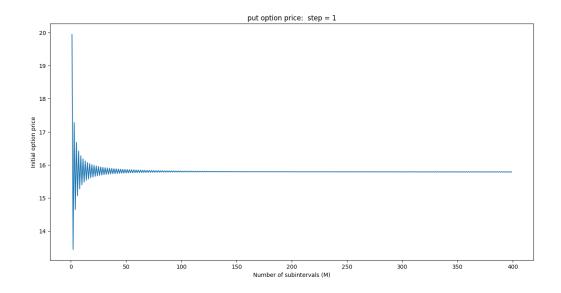
Note that since M is a natural number, there is no lower bound constraint on it too

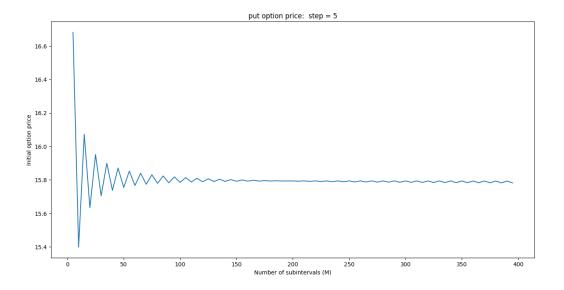
## Q2

## **Graphs:**









#### **Observations:**

In each case, the graphs converge to a particular value.

For call option, the convergent price is 34.019

For put option, the convergent price is 15.793

## Q3

### **Code Output:**

```
PS C:\Users\amanb\OneDrive\Desktop\sem 6\fe lab\lab 1> python q3.py call option:
Time | call option
 0 [33.859]
0.5 | [15.096, 31.893, 59.959]
1 | [5.155, 13.47, 29.804, 57.7, 100.663]
1.5 | [1.125, 4.121, 11.767, 27.573, 55.295, 98.439, 160.611]
3 | [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.118, 1.236, 6.149, 19.725, 46.976, 91.193, 154.842, 242.03, 359.934, 519.1]
put option:
Time | put option
 0 | [15.634]
 0.5 | [24.673, 15.487, 8.479]
1 | [35.965, 24.983, 15.269, 8.004, 3.504]
1.5 | [48.305, 36.97, 25.271, 14.963, 7.436, 2.998, 0.942]
   [78.228, 72.358, 64.433, 53.855, 40.533, 25.955, 13.222, 4.958, 1.236, 0.172, 0.009, 0.0, 0.0]
```

#### **Observations:**

- As time increases, we find that the maximum option price increases and the minimum option prices decreases (or remains constant)
- We find that at time t, an option price can take  $1+t/\Delta t$  values