# 第六章

# 選擇權的敏感性與美式選擇權的定價

第一節 敏感性的定義

第二節 封閉解程式碼

第三節 差分與微分

第四節 美式選擇權定價公式

選擇權的敏感性在數學上就是偏微分的概念,它描述在其它變數固定下,單一變數的變動對選擇權價格的影響。這可以提供我們對選擇權價格變動的一個概估的工具。本章也介紹一些美式選擇權的封閉公式解,雖然在理論的發展上它們有其歷史意義,然而在實務上,樹狀模型才是美式選擇權的定價的主要方法。

# 第一節 敏感性的定義

根據 BSM 模型,選擇權的價格可以看成是下面的函數關係,

$$V = f(S, K, T, \sigma, r, y)$$
 .....(6.1.1)

其中 $S,K,T,\sigma,r,y$ 是價格函數的自變數,V 則是價格函數的因變數。所謂敏感性便是指相對於自變數的微小變動下,相對應的因變數變動量。由於執行價格本身是不會變動的,因此根據此一定義,選擇權的價格函數中,我們便有五個不同的敏感性。然而,由於 Delta 的重要性,Delta 本身的敏感性也成爲我們研究的對象。下面分項逐一說明,

#### -, Delta

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} \tag{6.1.2}$$

(6.1.2)式的數值稱之爲 Delta,又稱爲避險比率。因爲當投資人放空一單位 買權時,需要買入避險的現貨數量便是 Delta。 Delta 告訴我們若標的資產價格 變動一單位時,相對應的選擇權價格變動量。需注意的是,(6.1.2)的關係式是 微分式,因此只適用於很小的標的資產價格變動量。如果標的資產價格變動量 很大,(6.1.2)的關係便不會準確。

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} N(d_1), & Call \\ N(d_1) - 1, & Put \end{cases}$$
 (6.1.3)

由於  $N(d_1)$  恆大於零,因此買權的 Delta 一定大於零。它代表股票價格上漲時,買權上漲的數量。由於買權的報酬爲股價超過執行價格的部份,因此股價愈高,買權也愈高,故 Delta 必定爲正。事實上,Delta 值就是選擇權價格對股票價格所作的圖形的斜率。對買權而言,當 S << K(股票價格遠小於執行價格)時,價格線幾乎是水平的,即斜率爲零;當 S >> K(股票價格遠大於執行價格)時,價格線幾乎是 45 度直線的,即斜率爲一;在當 S = K 時,斜率概估爲 0.5 。相對應的賣權的 Delta 一定小於零,這反應股價愈高,賣權的價值愈低。

#### 二、Gamma

$$\Gamma = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial S} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} \tag{6.1.4}$$

選擇權的 Gamma,衡量股價變動下 Delta 的相對改變情形。由於投資人可由 Delta 值來決定避險的數量,但是 Delta 本身是會改變的,因此 Delta 的變動程度會影響到投資人調整避險部位的的頻率。對於一個已執行好的避險部位,如果 Gamma 值很大,一但股價有些微的變動,Delta 值便有大幅的變化,因此避險部位便需立刻去調整。不論買權或賣權,其 Gamma 值都是一樣的,

$$\Gamma = \frac{N'(d_1)}{S\sigma\sqrt{T}}.$$
(6.1.5)

考慮一極端價外,S << K,的買權,其 Delta 大約爲 0。如果股價微量變動,其 Delta 依舊爲 0。因此,對一極端價外的買權,Gamma 大約爲 0。相同地,處於極端價內,S >> K,的買權 Delta 爲 1,且如果 S 改變很小的話,Delta 幾乎沒有改變。因此,對極端價內的買權 Gamma 也是大約爲 0。當選擇權處於價平時 Gamma 最大。此時只要股票價格稍有變化,買權的 Delta 值有最大的變化。

根據微積分理論,二次微分與選擇權價格對股票價格所作的圖形的曲度有

關。曲度愈彎,Gamma 值愈大,而直線的曲度爲零,Gamma 值也爲零。對買權與賣權而言,當S=K 時,圖形曲度最大,因此 Gamma 值最大。當S<< K 時,價格線幾乎是水平的,Gamma 爲零;S>> K 時,價格線幾乎是 45 度直線的,Gamma 亦爲零。

# 三、Vega

$$Vega = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \sigma} = S\sqrt{T}N'(d_1) \qquad (6.1.6)$$

選擇權的 Vega, 衡量選擇權價格相對股價波動性變動的改變情形。雖然在BSM 模型中假設波動性是固定的,但是現實世界上,因爲新的訊息一直產生,波動性的預期也隨時在改變。對買權而言,因爲波動性愈大,未來股價上漲的機會也增加,但損失卻不變。對賣權而言,因爲波動性愈大,未來股價下跌的機會也增加,但損失卻不變。故 Vega 一定大於零。

由於波動性大都以百分比的方式報價,因此通常 Vega 是衡量 1%波動性的增加下,選擇權價格的變動量。

# 四、Theta

$$\Theta = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \qquad (6.1.7)$$

Theta 爲選擇權價格對到期時間的偏微分的負數,代表隨契約到期時間的減少,對選擇權價值的影響。

$$\Theta = \begin{cases} -S\sigma \frac{N'(d_1)}{2\sqrt{T}} - rKe^{-rT}N(d_2), & Call \\ -S\sigma \frac{N'(d_1)}{2\sqrt{T}} + rKe^{-rT}N(-d_2), & Put \end{cases}$$
(6.1.8)

對買權而言, Theta 恆小於零。但是對於賣權而言, Theta 可能爲正數。

#### 五、Rho of r

$$Rho_{r} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \qquad (6.1.9)$$

Rho\_r 爲選擇權價格對利率的偏微分,代表利率的增加,對選擇權價值的 影響。

$$Rho = \begin{cases} KTe^{-rT}N(d_{2}), & Call \\ -KTe^{-rT}N(-d_{2}), & Put \end{cases}$$
 (6.1.10)

(6.1.10)式指出買權和利率呈正向關係,隨利率上升買權價格也跟著上漲。賣權 則剛好呈現反向關係。由於利率大都以百分比的方式報價,因此通常 Rho\_r 是 衡量 1%利率的增加下,選擇權價格的變動量。

# 六、Rho of y

$$Rho_{-}y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \qquad (6.1.11)$$

Rho\_y 爲選擇權價格對資產收益率的偏微分,代表資產收益率的增加,對 選擇權價值的影響。

$$Rho_{y} = \begin{cases} -STe^{-yT}N(d_{1}), & Call \\ STe^{-yT}N(-d_{1}), & Put \end{cases}$$
 (6.1.12)

(6.1.12)式指出買權和呈反向關係。賣權則剛好成現正向關係。由於資產收益率 大都以百分比的方式報價,因此通常 Rho\_y 是衡量 1%資產收益率的增加下, 選擇權價格的變動量。

# 第二節 封閉解程式碼

前一節的敏感性公式,為不發放股利的 BSM 模型公式,針對一般化的 BSM 模型公式,列示於下,注意我們有兩個 Rho 值,一個是對融資成本利率,一個是對標的資產收益率。

#### -, Delta

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} e^{-yT} N(d_1), & Call \\ e^{-yT} [N(d_1) - 1], & Put \end{cases}$$
 (6.2.1)

```
#01 Public Function GBSDelta(OpClass As String, _
       S As Double, K As Double, T As Double, _
#02
       sig As Double, r As Double, y As Double)
#03
#04
      As Double
#05
     Dim d1 As Double
#06
#07
#08
     d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#09
#10
      If OpClass = "C" Then
#11
          GBSDelta = Exp(-y * T) * NorCdf(d1)
       ElseIf OpClass = "p" Then
#12
#13
          GBSDelta = Exp(-y * T) * (NorCdf(d1)-1)
#14
       End If
#15
#16 End Function
程式 6.2.1(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

## 二、Gamma

$$\Gamma = \frac{e^{-yT}N'(d_1)}{S\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$
 (6.2.2)

#### ■ 程式碼

```
#01 Public Function GBSGamma(S As Double, K As Double, _
       T As Double, sig As Double, r As Double, _
#02
       v As Double) As Double
#03
#04
     Dim d1 As Double
#05
#06
       d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T) / (sig*Sqr(T))
#07
#08
       GBSGamma = Exp(-y*T)*NorPdf(d1) / (S*sig*Sgr(T))
#09
#10 End Function
程式 6.2.2(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

## 三、Vega

$$Vega = Se^{-yT} \sqrt{T} N'(d_1)$$
 .....(6.2.3)

```
#01 Public Function GBSVega(S As Double, _
       K As Double, T As Double, sig As Double, _
#02
      r As Double, y As Double) As Double
#03
#04
      Dim d1 As Double
#05
#06
#07
       d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T) / (sig*Sqr(T))
#08
       GBSVega = S*Exp(-y*T)*NorPdf(d1)*Sqr(T)
#09
#10 End Function
程式 6.2.3(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

#### 四、Theta

$$\Theta = \begin{cases} -Se^{-yT}\sigma \frac{N'(d_1)}{2\sqrt{T}} + ySe^{-yT}N(d_1) - rKe^{-rT}N(d_2), & Call \\ -Se^{-yT}\sigma \frac{N'(d_1)}{2\sqrt{T}} - ySe^{-yT}N(-d_1) + rKe^{-rT}N(-d_2), & Put \end{cases}$$

.....(6.2.4)

```
#01 Public Function GBSTheta(OpClass As String,
       S As Double, K As Double, T As Double, _
#02
       sig As Double, r As Double, y As Double) _
#03
#04
       As Double
#05
#06
       Dim d1 As Double, d2 As Double
#07
#08
       d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+siq^2/2)*T) / (siq*Sqr(T))
       d2 = d1 - sig * Sqr(T)
#09
#10
#11
       If OpClass = "C" Then
#12
          GBSTheta = -S*Exp(-y*T)*NorPdf(d1)*sig
#13
               /(2*Sqr(T))+y*S*Exp(-y*T)*NorCdf(d1)
#14
               -r*K*Exp(-r*T)*NorCdf(d2)
#15
       ElseIf OpClass = "P" Then
          GBSTheta = -S*Exp(-y*T)*NorPdf(d1)*sig_
#16
#17
               /(2*Sqr(T))-y*S*Exp(-y*T)*NorCdf(-d1)
#18
               +r*K*Exp(-r*T)*NorCdf(-d2)
#19
       End If
#20
#21 End Function
程式 6.2.4(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

# 五、Rho\_r

$$Rho = \begin{cases} KTe^{-rT}N(d_2), & Call \\ -KTe^{-rT}N(-d_2), & Put \end{cases}$$
(6.2.5)

```
#01 Public Function GBSRho_r(OpClass As String, _
       S As Double, K As Double, T As Double, _
#02
#03
       sig As Double, r As Double, y As Double)
       As Double
#04
#05
#06
       Dim d1 As Double, d2 As Double
#07
#08
       d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T) / (sig*Sqr(T))
       d2 = d1 - sig * Sqr(T)
#09
#10
      If OpClass = "C" Then
#11
           If (r - y) <> 0 Then
#12
#13
              GBSRho r = T*K*Exp(-r*T)*NorCdf(d2)
#14
          Else
              GBSRho_r= -T* GBSOption(OpClass, S, K, T, _
#15
#16
                 sig , r, y)
#17
           End If
#18
       ElseIf OpClass = "P" Then
#19
           If (r - y) <> 0 Then
#20
              GBSRho_r = -T*K*Exp(-r*T)*NorCdf(-d2)
#21
#22
              GBSRho r = -T * GBSOption(OpClass, S, K,
#23
                 T, sig, r, y)
#24
           End If
#25
       End If
#26
#27 End Function
程式 6.2.5(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

# 六、Rho\_y

$$Rho = \begin{cases} -STe^{-yT}N(d_1), & Call \\ STe^{-yT}N(-d_1), & Put \end{cases}$$
 (6.2.6)

#### ■ 程式碼

```
#01 Public Function GBSRho y(OpClass As String,
       S As Double, K As Double, T As Double,
#02
#03
       sig As Double, r As Double, y As Double)
     As Double
#04
#05
#06
      Dim d1 As Double
#07
#08
     d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#09
#10
      If OpClass = "C" Then
          GBSRho_y = -T*S*Exp(-y*T) * NorCdf(d1)
#11
       ElseIf OpClass = "P" Then
#12
#13
          GBSRho y = T*S*Exp(-y*T) * NorCdf(-d1)
#14
       End If
#15
#16 End Function
程式 6.2.6(Book1.xls/Module1)
```

#### ■ 電腦程式範例

考慮下面的資料,S = 100、K = 100、T = 1 年、 $\sigma = 30\%$ 、r = 8%、y = 2%,利用(6.2.1) 至(6.2.6)式,我們可求得買權與賣權比較靜態的各個數值,

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(100/100) + (8\% - 2\% + 0.5 \times 0.3^2) \times 1}{0.3\sqrt{1}} = 0.3500$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(100/100) - (8\% - 2\% + 0.5 \times 0.3^2) \times 1}{0.3\sqrt{1}} = 0.0500$$

```
#01 Public Sub Op Calculate()
     Dim S As Double
#02
#03
    Dim K As Double
#04
    Dim T As Double
#05 Dim sig As Double
#06
     Dim r As Double
#07
     Dim y As Double
#08
    Dim C Value As Double
#09
     Dim P Value As Double
#10
     Dim d1 As Double, d2 As Double
#11
     S = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 1).Value
#12
#13
    K = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 2).Value
    T = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 3).Value
#14
     sig = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 4).Value
#15
#16
     r = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 5).Value
     y = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 6).Value
#17
#18
#19
     d1 = (Log(S/K) + (r-y+siq^2/2)*T) / (siq*Sqr(T))
     d2 = d1 - sig * Sgr(T)
#20
#21
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(5, 5).Value = d1
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(5, 6).Value = d2
#22
#23
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(6, 5).Value = NorPdf(d1)
#24
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(6, 6).Value = NorPdf(d2)
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 5).Value = NorCdf(d1)
#25
#26
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 6).Value = NorCdf(d2)
#27
#28
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(9, 5).Value = -d1
#29
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(9, 6).Value = -d2
#30
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(10, 5).Value=NorPdf(-d1)
#31
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(10, 6).Value=NorPdf(-d2)
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(11, 5).Value=NorCdf(-d1)
#32
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(11, 6).Value=NorCdf(-d2)
#33
#34
#35
     C_Value = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#36
     P_Value = GBSOption("P", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#37
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(5, 2).Value = C_Value
#38
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(5, 3).Value = P Value
#39
#40
     C_Value = GBSDelta("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#41
     P_Value = GBSDelta("P", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#42
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(6, 2).Value = C Value
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(6, 3).Value = P_Value
#43
#44
     C_Value = GBSGamma(S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#45
#46
     P_Value = GBSGamma(S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#47
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 2).Value = C_Value
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 3).Value = P Value
#48
```

```
#49
#50
     C Value = GBSVeqa(S, K, T, siq, r, y)
#51
     P Value = GBSVega(S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#52
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(8, 2).Value = C Value
#53
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(8, 3).Value = P Value
#54
     C_Value = GBSTheta("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#55
#56
     P_Value = GBSTheta("P", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(9, 2).Value = C_Value
#57
#58
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(9, 3).Value = P Value
#59
#60
     C_Value = GBSRho_r("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#61
     P_Value = GBSRho_r("P", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(10, 2).Value = C Value
#62
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(10, 3).Value = P Value
#63
#64
     C_Value = GBSRho_y("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#65
#66 P_Value = GBSRho_y("P", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(11, 2).Value = C Value
#67
#68
     Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(11, 3).Value = P Value
#69
#70 End Sub
程式 6.2.7(Book1.xls/Sheet1)
```

由於 Call Delta = 0.6242,因此資產價格上漲\$1元,買權上漲\$1x0.6242 = \$0.6242。隨到期日接近一日,買權下跌 1/365x-8.1085 = -\$0.022215。利率上漲 1%,買權上漲 0.01x47.9971 = \$0.479971。波動性上漲 1%,買權上漲 0.01x36.7810 = \$0.367810。資產收益率上漲 1%,買權上漲 0.01x-62.4215 = -\$0.624215。對賣權一樣可以得到類似的推論結果,請讀者自行分析。

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A B C D E F G H   S K T   Sig r y   2										
1       S       K       T       sig       r       y         2       100       100       1       30%       8%       2%         3       4       Call       Put       d1       d2         5       Premium       14.4244       8.7161       Value       0.35000       0.05000         6       Delta       0.6242       -0.3560       NorPdf       0.37524       0.39844         7       Gamma       0.0123       0.0123       NorCdf       0.63683       0.51995         8       Vega       36.7810       36.7810       -d1       -d2         9       Theta       -8.1085       -2.6840       Value       -0.3500       -0.0500         10       Rho_r       47.9971       -44.3145       NorPdf       0.37524       0.39844         11       Rho_y       -62.4215       35.5984       NorCdf       0.36317       0.48005         12       13       14       Calculate         15       16       17	GI =									
2		А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	H -	
Call	1	S	K	Т	sig	r	У			
4         Call         Put         d1         d2           5         Premium         14.4244         8.7161         Value         0.35000         0.05000           6         Delta         0.6242         -0.3560         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           7         Gamma         0.0123         0.0123         NorCdf         0.63683         0.51995           8         Vega         36.7810         36.7810         -d1         -d2           9         Theta         -8.1085         -2.6840         Value         -0.3500         -0.0500           10         Rho_r         47.9971         -44.3145         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           11         Rho_y         -62.4215         35.5984         NorCdf         0.36317         0.48005           12         13                16                 17	2	100	100	1	30%	8%	2%	•		
5         Premium         14.4244         8.7161         Value         0.35000         0.05000           6         Delta         0.6242         -0.3560         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           7         Gamma         0.0123         0.0123         NorCdf         0.63683         0.51995           8         Vega         36.7810         36.7810         -d1         -d2           9         Theta         -8.1085         -2.6840         Value         -0.3500         -0.0500           10         Rho_r         47.9971         -44.3145         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           11         Rho_y         -62.4215         35.5984         NorCdf         0.36317         0.48005           12         13                16                 16	3									
6         Delta         0.6242         -0.3560         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           7         Gamma         0.0123         0.0123         NorCdf         0.63683         0.51995           8         Vega         36.7810         36.7810         -d1         -d2           9         Theta         -8.1085         -2.6840         Value         -0.3500         -0.0500           10         Rho_r         47.9971         -44.3145         NorPdf         0.37524         0.39844           11         Rho_y         -62.4215         35.5984         NorCdf         0.36317         0.48005           12         13         14         Calculate         Calculate           15         16         17	4		Call	Put		d1	d2			
7       Gamma       0.0123       0.0123       NorCdf       0.63683       0.51995         8       Vega       36.7810       36.7810       -d1       -d2         9       Theta       -8.1085       -2.6840       Value       -0.3500       -0.0500         10       Rho_r       47.9971       -44.3145       NorPdf       0.37524       0.39844         11       Rho_y       -62.4215       35.5984       NorCdf       0.36317       0.48005         12       13       Calculate         15       16       16         17       17	5	Premium	14.4244	8.7161	Value	0.35000	0.05000			
8 Vega 36.7810 36.7810 -d1 -d2  9 Theta -8.1085 -2.6840 Value -0.3500 -0.0500  10 Rho_r 47.9971 -44.3145 NorPdf 0.37524 0.39844  11 Rho_y -62.4215 35.5984 NorCdf 0.36317 0.48005  12 Calculate  15 16 17	6	Delta	0.6242	-0.3560	NorPdf	0.37524	0.39844			
9 Theta -8.1085 -2.6840 Value -0.3500 -0.0500 10 Rho_r 47.9971 -44.3145 NorPdf 0.37524 0.39844 11 Rho_y -62.4215 35.5984 NorCdf 0.36317 0.48005 12 13 14 15 16 17	7	Gamma	0.0123	0.0123	NorCdf	0.63683	0.51995			
10   Rho_r	8	Vega	36.7810	36.7810		-d1	-d2			
11 Rho y -62.4215 35.5984 NorCdf 0.36317 0.48005 12 13	9	Theta	-8.1085	-2.6840	Value	-0.3500	-0.0500			
12 13 14 15 16 17	10	Rho_r	47.9971	-44.3145	NorPdf	0.37524	0.39844			
13   Calculate   15   16   17	11	Rho_y	-62.4215	35.5984	NorCdf	0.36317	0.48005			
14 Calculate 15 16 17	12									
14 15 16 17	13						G 1 1 .			
16	14						Calculate			
17	15									
17 (14 1) 10 (Cont / Cont / Co	16									
	17	m 4 (m 4 (m								
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圖 6.2.1(Book1.xls/Sheet1)

# 第三節 差分與微分

前述(6.2.1)到(6.2.6)的敏感性公式,乃是針對一般化的 Black-Scholes 公式,利用微分而得到的封閉解公式。由於敏感性數值不論對交易人員或風管人員都有很重要的意義,因此不論對於何種選擇權,我們應該都要算出這些數值。然而在實務的運作上,有兩個議題是我們必須面對的。

# 一、敏感性封閉解的實作問題

首先,並不是每一種選擇權都像陽春型的選擇權,可以導出 Black-Scholes 公式般的封閉解定價公式。即使可以有封閉解,要進一步再導出各個敏感性公式也相當的複雜。在後面有關異種(Exotic)選擇權的章節,我們可以看到許多選擇權的定價公式都是相當複雜的。

其次,(6.2.1)到(6.2.6)的敏感性公式都是利用微分而得到的。所謂微分乃是計算相關的自變數在微小的變動量下,相對應的因變數變動量。現實的世界上,我們所處理的自變數,如股價、利率和波動性,它們的變動量都是離散的(Discrete),而不是連續變動。因此,利用連續概念求得的微分公式,未必適用於現實的離散變動環境。

爲了要克服前述的兩個問題,我們可以利率差分的方式,直接求得敏感性的數值。以買權 Delta 值爲例,根據定義 Delta 爲股價變動下,選擇權價格的變動量,可表示爲:

$$Delta = \frac{C(S + \Delta S, K, T, \sigma, r, y) - C(S, K, T, \sigma, r, y)}{(S + \Delta S) - S} \dots (6.3.1)$$

(6.3.1)式告訴我們,Delta 的分子是由資產價格變動後的選擇權價格,減去資產價格變動前的選擇權價格;分母則是資產價格的變動量。因此,我們只要計算兩次的選擇權價格,便可求得 Delta 值了。

#### ■ 數值範例

考慮下面的資料,S = 100、K = 100、T = 1 年、 $\sigma = 30\%$ 、r = 8%、y = 2%,可求得買權價格爲 14.4256。當 S = 101,其他參數不變下,可求得買權價格爲 15.0559。利用(6.3.1)式,可求得 Delta 爲 0.6303。

$$Delta = \frac{C(S + \Delta S) - C(S)}{(S + \Delta S) - S} = \frac{15.0559 - 14.4256}{101 - 100} = 0.6303$$

#### 二、差分法的敏感性

由前述可知,敏感性可由差分式比率求得,但是(6.3.1)式的差分式是由標的資產價格加上變化量而得。這樣的差分式稱之爲前向差分(Forward Difference),這樣求得的差分值並不適合代表在原價格上的差分值。我們可以下面的差分式,來求得原價格上的差分值。

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} \approx \frac{V(S + \Delta S) - V(S - \Delta S)}{2\Delta S} \dots (6.3.2)$$

作法是往前與往後等量變動,計算差額,在除以兩倍的變動量。通常我們令變動總量為百分之一的原價格, $2\Delta S=0.01S$ 。因此, $\Delta S=0.5\% S$ 。

至於其他的敏感性數值,也可同理求得。下面爲這些差分式。

$$Vega = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \sigma} \approx \frac{V(\sigma + \Delta \sigma) - V(\sigma - \Delta \sigma)}{2\Delta \sigma} \dots (6.3.3)$$

$$\Theta = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \approx -\frac{V(T + \Delta T) - V(T - \Delta T)}{2\Delta T} \dots (6.3.4)$$

$$Rho_{r} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \approx \frac{V(r + \Delta r) - V(r - \Delta r)}{2\Delta r} \dots (6.3.5)$$

$$Rho_{y} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \approx \frac{V(y + \Delta y) - V(y - \Delta y)}{2\Delta y} \dots (6.3.6)$$

由於 Gamma 爲二次微分,因此它的差分式不同於其他的差分式。下面爲其公式。

$$\Gamma = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} \approx \frac{V(S + \Delta S) - 2V(S) + V(S - \Delta S)}{\Delta S^2} \dots (6.3.7)$$

#### ■ 電腦程式範例

考慮下面的資料, $S = 100 \times K = 100 \times T = 1$  年、 $\sigma = 30\% \times r = 8\% \times y = 2\%$ ,利用(6.3.2) 至(6.3.7)式,我們可求得買權與賣權比較靜態的各個數值,程式(6.3.1)爲差分計算的範例程式。

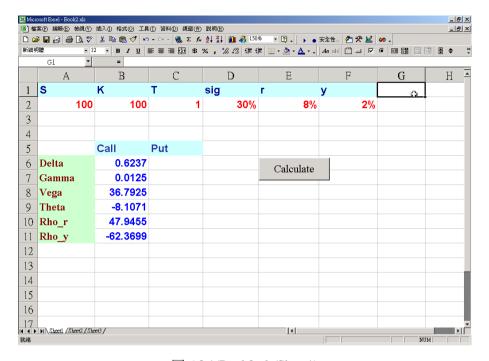


圖 6.3.1(Book2.xls/Sheet1)

```
#01 Public Sub Op Calculate()
       Dim S As Double
#02
#03
       Dim K As Double
       Dim T As Double
#04
#05
       Dim sig As Double
#06
       Dim r As Double
#07
       Dim y As Double
#08
       Dim V As Double, V0 As Double, V1 As Double
       Dim delta As Double
#09
#10
#11
       S = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 1).Value
       K = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 2).Value
#12
#13
       T = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 3).Value
#14
       sig = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 4).Value
       r = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 5).Value
#15
#16
       y = Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 6).Value
#17
#18
       delta = 0.01 * S / 2
#19
       V0 = GBSOption("C", S - delta, K, T, sig, r, y)
       V1 = GBSOption("C", S + delta, K, T, sig, r, y)
#20
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(6, 2).Value =
#21
#22
          (V1 - V0) / (2 * delta)
#23
```

```
#24
       V = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y)
#25
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 2).Value =
#26
          (V1 - 2 * V + V0) / (delta ^ 2)
#27
#28
       delta = 0.01 * sig / 2
       V0 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig - delta, r, y)
#29
       V1 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig + delta, r. v)
#30
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(8, 2).Value =
#31
#32
          (V1 - V0) / (2 * delta)
#33
       delta = 0.01 * T / 2
#34
       V0 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T - delta, siq, r, y)
#35
#36
       V1 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T + delta, sig, r, y)
#37
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(9, 2).Value =
           -(V1 - V0) / (2 * delta)
#38
#39
       delta = 0.01 * r / 2
#40
       V0 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r - delta, y)
#41
#42
       V1 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r + delta, y)
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(10, 2).Value =
#43
           (V1 - V0) / (2 * delta)
#44
#45
#46
      delta = 0.01 * y / 2
       V0 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y - delta)
#47
       V1 = GBSOption("C", S, K, T, sig, r, y + delta)
#48
#49
       Worksheets("Sheet1").Cells(11, 2).Value =
#50
           (V1 - V0) / (2 * delta)
#51 End Sub
程式 6.3.1(Book2.xls/Sheet1)
```

# 第四節 美式選擇權定價公式

由於美式選擇權具有提前執行的權利,因此相對於歐式的到期執行的條件,複雜度增加不少。這是因爲提前執行的時機本身就帶有不確定性。再加上資產價格的不確定性,我們便具有雙重的隨機性。很自然的,我們需要雙元的分配去描述此一現象。

儘管學者發表了許多的美式定價公式,但大都僅是近似公式。事實上,針 對美式選擇權,實務上乃採用樹狀模型來計算價格。我們將在後面的章節中, 介紹二元樹模型下的美式選擇權定價方法。本節中將介紹一些較爲著名的模型

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#### 一、標準雙元常態分配

兩隨機變數 X、Y 機率分配稱之為標準雙元常態分配,若其機率密度函數 為下式

$$\Psi(x,y,\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(1-\rho^2)}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x^2+y^2-2\rho\cdot x\cdot y)}{(1-\rho)^2}}$$

其累積機率密度函數 $M(a,b,\rho)$ 定義爲

$$M(a,b,\rho) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} \int_{-\infty}^{b} \Psi(u,v,\rho) \cdot du \cdot dv \dots (6.4.1)$$

使用數值積分估計(6.4.1)式雖然可行,但依舊受限於計算時間,因此並不可行。 利用解析函數的近似方法,爲可行的方案,(6.4.1)式的近似式可表示爲,

$$a1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2(1-\rho^2)}}$$
,  $b1 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2(1-\rho^2)}}$ ,

$$A_1 = 0.24840615$$
,  $A_2 = 0.39233107$ ,  $A_3 = 0.21141819$ ,

$$A_4 = 0.03324666 + A_5 = 0.00082485334$$

$$B_1 = 0.10024215$$
,  $B_2 = 0.48281397$ ,  $B_3 = 1.0609498$ ,

$$B_4 = 1.7797294$$
,  $B_5 = 2.6697604$ 

(i)  $a \le 0, b \le 0, \rho \le 0$ 

$$\Omega = \sum_{i=1}^{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} A_i A_j e^{\left[a1(2-B_i-a1)+b1(2-B_j-b1)+2\rho(B_i-a1)(B_j-b1)\right]}$$

$$M(a,b,\rho) = \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{\pi} \times \Omega$$

(ii) 
$$a \le 0, b \ge 0, \rho \ge 0$$
  
 $M(a,b,\rho) = N(a) - M(a,-b,-\rho)$ 

(iii) 
$$a \ge 0, b \le 0, \rho \ge 0$$
  
 $M(a,b,\rho) = N(b) - M(-a,b,-\rho)$ 

(iv) 
$$a \ge 0, b \ge 0, \rho \le 0$$
  
 $M(a,b,\rho) = N(a) + N(b) - 1 + M(-a,-b,\rho)$ 

$$(v) a \times b \times \rho > 0$$

$$M(a,b,\rho) = M(a,0,\rho1) + M(b,0,\rho2) - \Theta$$

$$\rho 1 = \frac{(\rho \cdot a - b) \times Sgn(a)}{\sqrt{a^2 - 2\rho ab + b^2}} ,$$

$$\rho 2 = \frac{(\rho \cdot b - a) \times Sgn(b)}{\sqrt{a^2 - 2\rho ab + b^2}} ,$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1 - Sgn(a) \times Sgn(b)}{4} ,$$

$$Sgn(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

程式 6.4.1 即爲此解析函數近似方法的計算函數,此函數需要輸入三個參數,對應到(6.4.1)式中 $M(a,b,\rho)$  的參數。至於呼叫此函數的範例,留給讀者自行練習。

```
#01 Public Function BiNorCdf(a As Double, b As Double,
       rho As Double) As Double
#02
#03
#04
       Dim X As Variant, y As Variant
       Dim rhol As Double, rho2 As Double, delta As Double
#05
       Dim al As Double, bl As Double, Sum As Double
#06
       Dim I As Integer, j As Integer
#07
#08
#09
       X = Array(0.24840615, 0.39233107, 0.21141819, _
#10
          0.03324666, 0.00082485334)
       v = Array(0.10024215, 0.48281397, 1.0609498,
#11
          1.7797294, 2.6697604)
#12
#13
       a1 = a / Sqr(2 * (1 - rho ^ 2))
       b1 = b / Sgr(2 * (1 - rho ^ 2))
#14
#15
#16
       If a <= 0 And b <= 0 And rho <= 0 Then
          Sum = 0
#17
#18
          For I = 1 To 5
#19
              For i = 1 To 5
                 Sum = Sum + X(I) * X(j) * Exp(a1 * (2 * y(I) - a1)
#20
#21
                     +b1*(2*y(j)-b1)+2*rho*(y(I)-a1)
#22
                     *(y(j)-b1))
#23
              Next
#24
          Next
          BiNorCdf = Sgr(1 - rho ^ 2) / Pi * Sum
#25
       ElseIf a <= 0 And b >= 0 And rho >= 0 Then
#26
#27
          BiNorCdf = NorCdf(a) - BiNorCdf(a, -b, -rho)
#28
       ElseIf a >= 0 And b <= 0 And rho >= 0 Then
          BiNorCdf = NorCdf(b) - BiNorCdf(-a, b, -rho)
#29
#30
       ElseIf a \ge 0 And b \ge 0 And rho <= 0 Then
#31
          BiNorCdf = NorCdf(a) + NorCdf(b) - 1 +
              BiNorCdf(-a, -b, rho)
#32
       ElseIf a * b * rho > 0 Then
#33
          rho1 = (rho*a-b)*Sqn(a)/Sqr(a^2-2*rho*a*b+b^2)
#34
#35
          rho2 = (rho*b-a)*Sgn(b)/Sqr(a^2-2*rho*a*b+b^2)
#36
          delta = (1 - Sgn(a) * Sgn(b)) / 4
#37
          BiNorCdf = BiNorCdf(a, 0, rho1) + _
#38
             BiNorCdf(b, 0, rho2) - delta
#39
       End If
#40 End Function
程式 6.4.1(Book3.xls/Module1)
```

#### 二、間斷股利的買權

Roll, R.(1977),Geske, R.(1979)和 Whaley, R.(1981)發展出了間斷股利的美式買權價格公式。若股利爲  $D_t$ ,則公式爲

$$C = (S - D_{t}e^{-rt})N(b_{1}) + (S - D_{t}e^{-rt})M(a_{1}, -b_{1}; -\sqrt{\frac{t}{T}})$$

$$-Ke^{-rT}M(a_{2}, -b_{2}; -\sqrt{\frac{t}{T}})$$

$$-(K - D_{t})e^{-rT}N(b_{2})......(6.4.2)$$

其中

$$a_1 = \frac{\ln\left[\frac{(S - D_t e^{-rT})}{K}\right] + (r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

$$a_2 = a_1 - \sigma \sqrt{t}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\ln\left[\frac{(S - D_t e^{-rT})}{\sqrt{S}}\right] + (r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{t}$$

函數  $M(a,b,\rho)$  代表第一個參數小於 a ,第二個參數小於 b ,相關係數爲  $\rho$  的標準雙元常態分配(Standardized Bivariate Normal Distribution)之累積機率 密度函數。變數 S 爲下面方程式的解:

$$C^{E}(\overline{S},t) = \overline{S} + D_{t} - K$$

其中 $C^E(\overline{S},t)$  為標的資產價格 $\overline{S}$ ,到期日t的歐式買權價格。換句話說, $\overline{S}$ 代表關鍵資產價格,當價格高於 $\overline{S}$ 時提前執行爲最佳。如果提前執行不是最佳,

```
則 \overline{S} = \infty , d_1 = \infty , d_2 = \infty 且(6.4.2)式退化成(4.3.2)。
```

```
#01 Public Function RollGeskeWhaley(S As Double,
#02
       K As Double, t1 As Double, T2 As Double,
       r As Double, D As Double, sig As Double) As Double
#03
#04
       't1 time to dividend payout
#05
       'T2 time to option expiration
#06
#07
       Dim Sx As Double, I As Double
      Dim al As Double, a2 As Double
#08
       Dim b1 As Double, b2 As Double
#09
#10
      Dim HighS As Double, LowS As Double
       Dim epsilon As Double
#11
#12
       Dim ci As Double, infinity As Double
#13
#14
       infinity = 100000000
#15
       epsilon = 0.00001
#16
       Sx = S - D * Exp(-r * t1)
#17
#18
       If D \le K * (1 - Exp(-r * (T2 - t1))) Then
#19
          RollGeskeWhaley = BSOption("C",Sx,K,T2,siq,r)
#20
          Exit Function
#21
       End If
#22
#23
       ci = BSOption("C", S, K, T2 - t1, sig, r)
#24
       HighS = S
#25
#26
       While (ci - HighS - D + K) > 0 And HighS < infinity
#27
          HighS = HighS * 2
#28
          ci = BSOption("C", HighS, K, T2 - t1, sig, r)
#29
       Wend
#30
#31
       If HighS > infinity Then
          RollGeskeWhaley = BSOption("C",Sx,K,T2,sig,r)
#32
#33
          Exit Function
#34
       End If
#35
       LowS = 0
#36
#37
       I = HighS * 0.5
       ci = BSOption("C", I, K, T2 - t1, sig, r)
#38
#39
```

```
#40
       While ((Abs(ci - I - D + K) > epsilon)) And
       (HighS - LowS > epsilon))
#41
#42
          If (ci - I - D + K) < 0 Then
#43
             HighS = I
#44
          Else
#45
             LowS = I
          End If
#46
          I = (HighS + LowS) / 2
#47
          ci = BSOption("C", I, K, T2 - t1, sig, r)
#48
#49
       Wend
#50
#51
       a1 = (Log(Sx/K) + (r+sig^2/2)*T2) / (sig*Sqr(T2))
       a2 = a1 - sig * Sqr(T2)
#52
#53
      b1 = (Log(Sx/I) + (r+sig^2/2)*t1) / (sig*Sqr(t1))
#54
      b2 = b1 - sig * Sgr(t1)
#55
#56
     RollGeskeWhaley = Sx * NorCdf(b1) __
#57
          + Sx * BiNorCdf(a1,-b1,-Sqr(t1/T2)) _
#58
          - K * Exp(-r*T2)*BiNorCdf(a2,-b2,-Sqr(t1/T2))
#59
          - (K-D) * Exp(-r*t1)*NorCdf(b2)
#60 End Function
程式 6.4.2(Book3.xls/Module1)
```

在程式 6.4.2 中,我們用 t1 代表股利發放的時間,以 T2 代表選擇權到期日。這是因為在 VBA 中,變數名稱用大、小寫表示,是視爲相同的。

#### 三、連續股利的情況

由於並沒有正確的程序來評價連續股利的美式買權,因此只能使用數値方法去求得近似解。Barone-Adesi, G.和 Whaley, R.(1987)提出下面方法。

$$C^{A} = C^{E}(S, K, T) + A_{2}(\frac{S/S}{S})^{q_{2}}, S < \overline{S}$$
 ....(6.4.3)

$$C^A = S - K \cdot S \ge \overline{S}$$

其中

$$A_2 = (\overline{S}/q_2)\{1 - e^{-(r-y)T}N[d_1(\overline{S})]\}$$

$$d_1(\overline{S}) = \frac{\ln(\frac{S}{K}) + (y + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{-(N-1) + \sqrt{(N-1)^2 + 4M/K}}{2}$$

$$M = \frac{2r}{\sigma^2} , N = \frac{2y}{\sigma^2} , K = (1 - e^{-rT})$$

 $C^E=$  相對應的歐式權利金,(6.4.3)式中 $\overline{S}$  表提前執行的關鍵價格。若目前價格高於 $\overline{S}$ ,則買權應立刻執行。 $\overline{S}$  可利用遞迴方式由下式求出

$$\overline{S} - K = C^{E}(\overline{S}) + \frac{\{1 - e^{-(r-y)T}N[d_{1}(\overline{S})]\}\overline{S}}{q_{2}}$$

換句話說,(6.4.3)式指出如果  $S<\overline{S}$  ,則美式買權等於相對應的歐式買權加上 提前執行的權利金  $A_2(S/\overline{S})^{q_2}$  。若  $S\geq \overline{S}$  ,美式買權價格即爲其內含價值。

```
#01 '// Barone-Adesi and Whaley (1987) American
#02 Public Function BAWAmericanApprox(CallPutFlag As
#03 string, S As Double, K As Double, T As Double, r As Double,
#04 y As Double, sig As Double) As Double
#05
#06
       If CallPutFlag = "c" Then
#07
          BAWAmericanApprox = BAWAmericanCallApprox(S, K,
#08
               T, r, y, sig)
#09
       ElseIf CallPutFlag = "p" Then
#10
          BAWAmericanApprox = BAWAmericanPutApprox(S, K,
#11
               T, r, y, siq)
#12
       End If
#13
#14 End Function
#15
#16
#17 '// American call
#18 Private Function BAWAmericanCallApprox(S As Double,
#19 K As Double, T As Double, r As Double, y As Double,
#20 sig As Double) As Double
#21
#22
       Dim Sk As Double, n As Double, CP As Double
#23
       Dim d1 As Double, Q2 As Double, a2 As Double
#24
#25
       If (r - y) >= r Then
#26
          BAWAmericanCallApprox = GBSOption("c", S, K,
#27
              T, sig, r, y)
#28
       Else
#29
          Sk = Kc(K, T, r, y, siq)
          n = 2 * (r - y) / sig^2
#30
#31
          CP = 2 * r / (siq ^ 2 * (1 - Exp(-r * T)))
#32
          d1 = (Log(Sk / K) + (r - y + sig ^ 2 / 2) * T)
               / (sig * Sqr(T))
#33
          O2 = (-(n-1) + Sqr((n-1)^2 + 4 * CP)) / 2
#34
#35
          a2 = (Sk / Q2) * (1 - Exp(-y * T) * NorCdf(d1))
#36
          If S < Sk Then
#37
              BAWAmericanCallApprox = GBSOption("c", S, K,
#38
                T, sig, r, y) + a2 * (S / Sk) ^ Q2
#39
              BAWAmericanCallApprox = S - K
#40
#41
          End If
#42
       End If
#43 End Function
#44
#45
```

```
#46 '// Newton Raphson to solve critical price for a Call
#47 Private Function Kc(K As Double, T As Double, r As Double,
#48 v As Double, sig As Double) As Double
#49
#50
       Dim n As Double, m As Double
       Dim Su As Double, Si As Double
#51
       Dim h2 As Double, A As Double
#52
#53
       Dim d1 As Double, O2 As Double, g2u As Double
#54
       Dim LHS As Double, RHS As Double
#55
       Dim bi As Double, E As Double
#56
#57
      '// Calculation of seed value, Si
       n = 2 * (r - y) / sig ^ 2
#58
#59
       m = 2 * r / sig ^ 2
       q2u = (-(n - 1) + Sqr((n - 1) ^ 2 + 4 * m)) / 2
#60
#61
       Su = K / (1 - 1 / g2u)
#62
       h2 = -((r-y)*T + 2*sig*Sqr(T)) * K / (Su - K)
#63
       Si = K + (Su - K) * (1 - Exp(h2))
#64
       A = 2 * r / (sig ^ 2 * (1 - Exp(-r * T)))
#65
       d1 = (Log(Si/K) + (r-y+siq^2/2)*T) / (siq * Sqr(T))
#66
#67
       Q2 = (-(n-1) + Sqr((n-1) ^ 2 + 4 * A)) / 2
#68
       LHS = Si - K
#69
       RHS = GBSOption("c",Si,K,T,sig,r,y) + (1-Exp(-y*T)
#70
            * NorCdf(d1)) * Si / Q2
#71
       bi = Exp(-y*T) * NorCdf(d1) * (1-1/02) + (1-Exp(-y*T))
#72
            * NorCdf(d1) / (sig * Sqr(T))) / Q2
#73
       E = 0.000001
#74
#75
       '// Newton Raphson to find critical price Si
#76
       While Abs(LHS - RHS) / K > E
           Si = (K + RHS - bi * Si) / (1 - bi)
#77
           d1 = (Log(Si/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#78
          LHS = Si - K
#79
#80
           RHS = GBSOption("c",Si,K,T,sig,r,y)
#81
                +(1-\text{Exp}(-y*T)*\text{NorCdf}(d1))*\text{Si}/Q2
#82
          bi = Exp(-y*T)*CND(d1)*(1-1/Q2) + (1-Exp(-y*T))
#83
               * NorPdf(d1) / (sig * Sqr(T))) / Q2
#84
       Wend
#85
#86
       Kc = Si
#87 End Function
程式 6.4.3(Book3.xls/Module1)
```

程式 6.4.3 即爲 Barone-Adesi 和 Whaley(1987)的演算程式碼,#01~#14 爲包裝的程式碼,根據買權或賣權分別呼叫相關的函數。#17~#43 爲(6.4.3)式的買權程式碼,其中提前執行的關鍵價格  $\overline{S}$ ,可由#46~#87 利用 Newton-Raphson 法求得。

# 四、連續與不發放股利的賣權

此法也是由 Barone-Adesi 和 Whaley 提出,對發放連續股利的美式賣權, 公式爲

$$P^{A} = P^{E}(S) + A_{1}(S/\overline{S})^{q_{1}}, S > \overline{S}$$
 .....(6.4.4)  
 $P^{A} = K - S, S \leq \overline{S}$ 

其中

$$A_{1} = -(\overline{S}/q_{1})\{1 - e^{-(r-y)T}N[-d_{1}(\overline{S})]\}$$

$$q_{1} = \frac{-(N-1) - \sqrt{(N-1)^{2} + 4M/K}}{2}$$

$$M = \frac{2r}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot N = \frac{2y}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot K = (1 - e^{-rT})$$

 $d_1$ 則與(6.4.3)式中的 $d_1$ 相同。 $P^E=$  相對應的歐式權利金, $\overline{S}$  代表若目前價格低於它,賣權便須立刻執行的關鏈價格(critical value)。 $\overline{S}$  可以遞迴方式由下式求出

$$K - \overline{S} = P^{E}(\overline{S}) - \frac{\{1 - e^{-(r-y)T}N[-d_{1}(\overline{S})]\}\overline{S}}{q_{1}}$$

若爲不發放股利的情況,則只須令y=0,(6.4.4)式便可直接運用。

```
#01 '// American put
#02 Private Function BAWAmericanPutApprox(S As Double,
#03 K As Double, T As Double, r As Double, y As Double,
#04 sig As Double) As Double
#05
#06 Dim Sk As Double, n As Double, CP As Double
       Dim d1 As Double, O1 As Double, a1 As Double
#07
#08
#09
       Sk = Kp(K, T, r, y, sig)
#10
       n = 2 * (r - y) / sig ^ 2
       CP = 2 * r / (sig ^ 2 * (1 - Exp(-r * T)))
#11
      d1 = (Log(Sk/K) + (r-y + sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#12
#13
      Q1 = (-(n - 1) - Sqr((n - 1) ^ 2 + 4 * CP)) / 2
#14
       a1 = -(Sk/Q1) * (1-Exp(-y* T) * NorCdf(-d1))
#15
      If S > Sk Then
#16
#17
          BAWAmericanPutApprox = GBSOption("p",S,K,T,
#18
            sig(r,y) + a1 * (S/Sk)^Q1
#19
       Else
#20
          BAWAmericanPutApprox = K - S
#21
       End If
#22 End Function
#23
#24
#25 '// Newton Raphson to solve critical price for a Put
#26 Private Function Kp(K As Double, T As Double,
#27 r As Double, y As Double, sig As Double) As Double
       Dim n As Double, m As Double
#28
#29
       Dim Su As Double, Si As Double
#30
      Dim h1 As Double, A As Double
      Dim d1 As Double, q1u As Double, Q1 As Double
#31
#32
      Dim LHS As Double, RHS As Double
      Dim bi As Double, E As Double
#33
#34
#35
      '// Calculation of seed value, Si
#36
      n = 2 * (r - y) / sig^2
#37
       m = 2 * r / sig ^ 2
#38
       glu = (-(n - 1) - Sgr((n - 1) ^ 2 + 4 * m)) / 2
#39
       Su = K / (1 - 1 / qlu)
#40
      h1 = ((r-y)*T - 2*sig*Sqr(T))*K/(K-Su)
#41
       Si = Su + (K - Su) * Exp(h1)
#42
       A = 2 * r / (sig ^ 2 * (1 - Exp(-r * T)))
#43
       d1 = (Log(Si/K) + (r-y + sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#44
       Q1 = (-(n-1) - Sqr((n-1) ^ 2 + 4 * A)) / 2
#45
#46
      LHS = K - Si
```

```
#47
       RHS = GBSOption("p", Si, K, T, siq, r, y) - (1-Exp(-y*T)
           * NorCdf(-d1)) * Si / Q1
#48
#49
       bi = -\text{Exp}(-y*T)*\text{NorCdf}(-d1)*(1-1/Q1)-(1+\text{Exp}(-y*T)
#50
           * NorPdf(-d1) / (sig * Sqr(T))) / Q1
#51
       E = 0.000001
#52
#53
       '// Newton Raphson to find critical price Si
#54
       While Abs(LHS - RHS) / K > E
           Si = (K - RHS + bi * Si) / (1 + bi)
#55
#56
           d1 = (Log(Si/K) + (r-y+sig^2/2)*T)/(sig*Sqr(T))
#57
           LHS = K - Si
           RHS = GBSOption("p",Si,K,T,sig,r,y)-(1
#58
              -Exp(-y*T)*NorCdf(-d1))*Si/Q1
#59
#60
           bi = -Exp(-y*T)*NorCdf(-d1)*(1-1/Q1)-(1+
              Exp(-y*T)*NorCdf(-d1)/(sig*Sgr(T)))/O1
#61
#62
       Wend
#63
       Kp = Si
#64
#65 End Function
程式 6.4.4(Book3.xls/Module1)
```

程式 6.4.4 即爲 Barone-Adesi 和 Whaley(1987)的賣權演算程式碼。#01~#22 爲(6.4.4)式的賣權程式碼,其中提前執行的關鍵價格  $\bar{S}$  ,可由#25~#65 利用 Newton-Raphson 法求得。

# 五、間斷股利的賣權

在此情況下,美式賣權的求解相當的複雜。Geske, R.和 Johnson, H.(1984) 提供了一項近似的方法,稱之爲複合式選擇權(Compound Options)。有興趣的 讀者可加以參考。