# MA-374 Lab Assignment 1

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#### **Question 1**

(base)		ssed-guy Fe2lab % py	chon '/Users/arushgupta/Desktop/Fe2lab/Lab1/q1.py'
M	call option	put option	
1	38.1676	19.9417	
5	34.9065	16.6806   	
10	33.625	15.3991	
20	33.8594	15.6335	
50	33.9812	15.7553	
100	34.0112	15.7852	
200	34.0196	15.7937	
400	34.0191	15.7932   +	

#### **Using No Arbitrage Principle**

First I checked whether given values adhere to No Arbitrage Principle or not For that Up\_factor > R > Down\_factor where R is e ^ r $\Delta$ t , Up\_factor is e ^  $\sigma$   $\sqrt{\Delta}$ t+(r- 1 2  $\sigma$  2 ) $\Delta$ t and Down\_factor is e ^ - $\sigma$   $\sqrt{\Delta}$ t+(r- 1 2  $\sigma$  2 ) $\Delta$ t

Solving this inequality we get

$$\sigma * root(\Delta t) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sigma \Delta t > 0 > -\sigma * root(\Delta t) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sigma \Delta t$$

The second inequality always holds true. Thus we get

$$\sigma * root(\Delta t) > \frac{1}{2} \sigma \sigma \Delta t => \Delta t < \frac{4}{\sigma \sigma}$$

Since  $\Delta t = T/M$ 

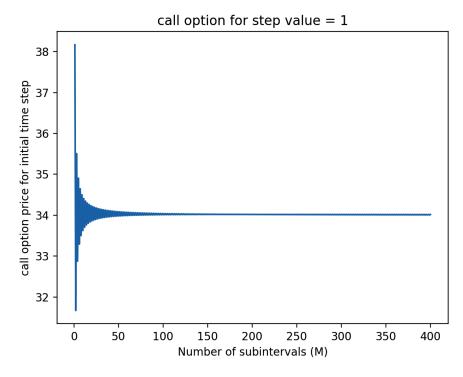
We get M >  $T^*\sigma^*\sigma/4$  ie M> 0.1125

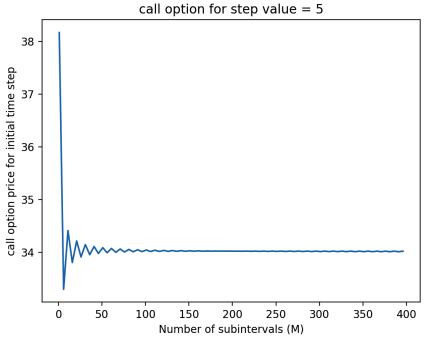
Since M is natural number as steps will be natural number only, we it doesn't have lower bound constraint as well as M is natural number ie M>=1 which is true

So Finally We get M has no upper bound it can be infinitely large and it doesn't have lower bound as well

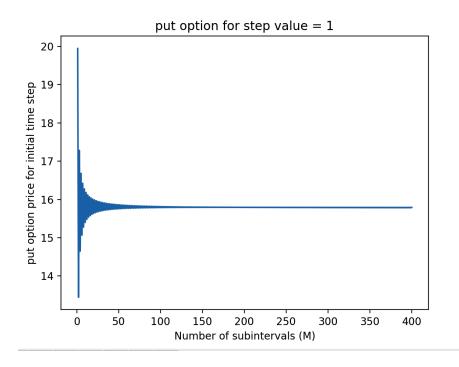
# Question 2

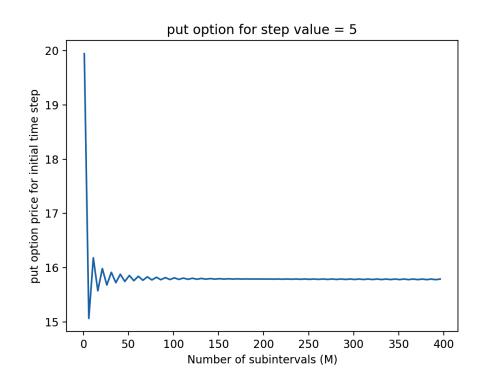
## The plots for the Call Option are:





# The plots for the Put Option are:





Observations: 1) 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.

2. The convergence of the plot is faster when step value is 5. The deviations from the convergence value is higher when the value of M is less.

#### **Question 3**

   Tim <u>e</u>	Put option	-+
+======+		
		=+
0	[15.633531710991265]	1
++		 -+
2	[24.67281716153605, 15.487143431401373, 8.479204228539842]	1
++ 		 -+
4	[35.96530361639752, 24.98328656939405, 15.269432108574831, 8.004223459740736, 3.5041738979719703]	1
++ 		 -+
6   4242652441	[48.304950835193225, 36.970072066516444, 25.270959639777356, 14.963371872697072, 7.4362620091378195, 2.998249745266 13352]	071, 0.9 
++ 		 -+
	[78.22822279375713, 72.35769482612884, 64.43331094390453, 53.85484171072241, 40.53331384641619, 25.95502392526393, , 4.958185582926971, 1.2357022342387147, 0.17210275688518697, 0.008705281628291725, 0.0, 0.0]	13.2218: 
++		 -+
	[95.53406311515673, 93.12931642139074, 89.88324791682145, 85.50151375593354, 79.58679130640232, 71.60275111353512, 46.2775544006557, 26.639984302677387, 8.28121121914694, 0.6015461682626716, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.	
		-+
(base) aru	shounta@denressed-ouv Fe2lah %	

## Observation

- 1) At time t option price can take 1+  $t/\Delta t$  unique values,since  $t/\Delta t$  + 1 different asset prices are available according to the Binomial Model.
- 2) As time period increases maximum option price tends to increase and minimum option price tends to decrease.