Perivoorius Notes. 10/23.

Call
$$(K_n, T) = \sum_{j \ge n} (Call Ck_j, T) - Call (K_{j+1}, T))$$

$$= \sum_{j \ge n} CS(K_j, K_{j+1}, T)$$

Cs (Kj., Kjei, T)= . 2 BCKi, Kit, Kit, Kitz, T)

Cali (Ka, T) = \(\int \) \(B(K_1, K_1+1, K_1+2, T) \)
=\(\int \) \(\int \

W(Kjer, T) = B(Kj.Kjer, Kjer, T)

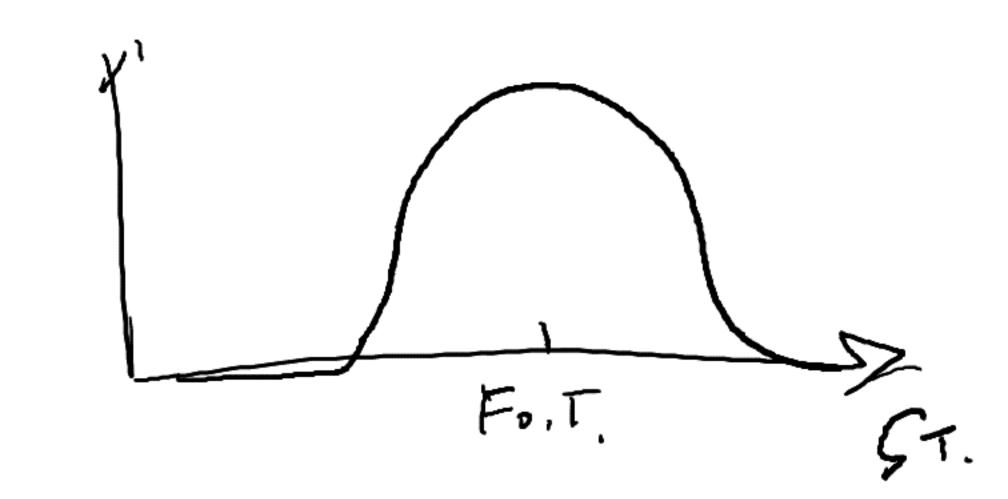
The weights correspond to values of Butterfay spreads
centered at each Kj. In particular they are positive.

Calick, τ) = $e^{-r\tau} \sum_{j} \max(K_j - K_j 0) \rho(K_j, \tau)$ = $e^{-r\tau} \sum_{j} \max(S_{\tau} - K_j 0) \beta(K_j, \tau)$ Ps=e-rt=?5f(S+)}

A pricing measure = a probability of.

furnine prices of the underlying asset

with the above property.



Cal(CS; Ks)

A

K. S

Jame is a smissifed net version of the payoff. the Black. Scholes Model

log return are round.

 $\chi = Z \sigma J T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} T + (r - q) T$

2~N(0,1)