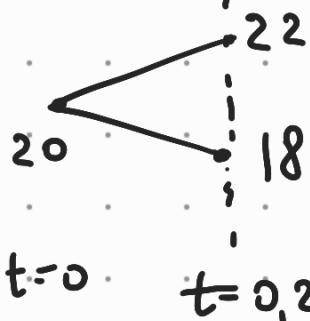


Task 1

You have

stocks:



$t=0$

$t=0,25$

- 1 derivative $C(K=21)$
- Risk-neutral market
- $\gamma = 0,12$

No money, how to gain some profit?

Let's sell call w. strike price 21

$$22N - (22 - 21)$$

[You can buy
1 stock and pay
only 21 \$]

$$20N - C$$

$$18N - 0$$

no risk: $22N - 1 = 18N$
for you $4N = 1 \Rightarrow N = 0,25$

$\Pi_{0,25} = 22 \cdot 0,25 - 1 = 4,5$

no profit: $\Pi_{0,25}^0 = \Pi_0 \Rightarrow 20N - C = \frac{\Pi_1}{(1+2)^{0,25}} = \frac{4,5}{1,12^{0,25}}$

$$C = 20 \cdot 0,25 - \frac{4,5}{1,12^{0,25}} = 5 - 4,25 = 0,75$$

N stocks - ?
 $c - ?$

I use definition
 Π_t^S - profit for
time t in
prices of
time S
(inflation)
:(

$$x^0 \cdot (1+z)^t = x^t$$

interest

$$x^0 = \frac{x^t}{(1+z)^t}$$

discount

Task 2

(F)

$$150 (125u)$$

0

$$150N - 15$$

\rightarrow

125

100(125d)

125N-c

100N
1

$$c(K=135)$$

$$\tau = 8\%$$

$$150N - 15 = 100N$$

$$50N = 15 \quad N = 0,3$$

$$125N - c = \frac{100N}{1+0,08} \Rightarrow c = 125 \cdot 0,3 - \frac{30}{1,08} = 972$$

(II)

Here C_t is a martingale : no profit

$$E^*(C_t) = \frac{p^*[S_u - K]_1}{(1+\tau)^t} = C_0 = 9,72$$

p^* - risk-neutral prob

a martingale



$$E^*\left(\frac{S_t}{(1+\tau)^t}\right) = \text{const} = S_0$$

$$125 = 125p^* \frac{u}{1+\tau} + 125d \frac{1-p^*}{1+\tau}$$

$$\frac{up^*}{1+\tau} - \frac{dp^*}{1+\tau} + \frac{d}{1+\tau} = 1$$

$$p^* = \frac{1+\tau-d}{u-d}$$

$$p^* = \frac{1,08 - \frac{100}{125}}{\frac{150-100}{125}} = \frac{1,08-0,8}{0,4} = 0,7$$

$$C_0 = E^*(C_t) = \frac{0,7 \cdot 15}{1+0,08} + \frac{0,3 \cdot 0}{1+0,08} = \frac{15 \cdot 0,7}{1,08} = 9,72$$

Task 3

$$T=2$$

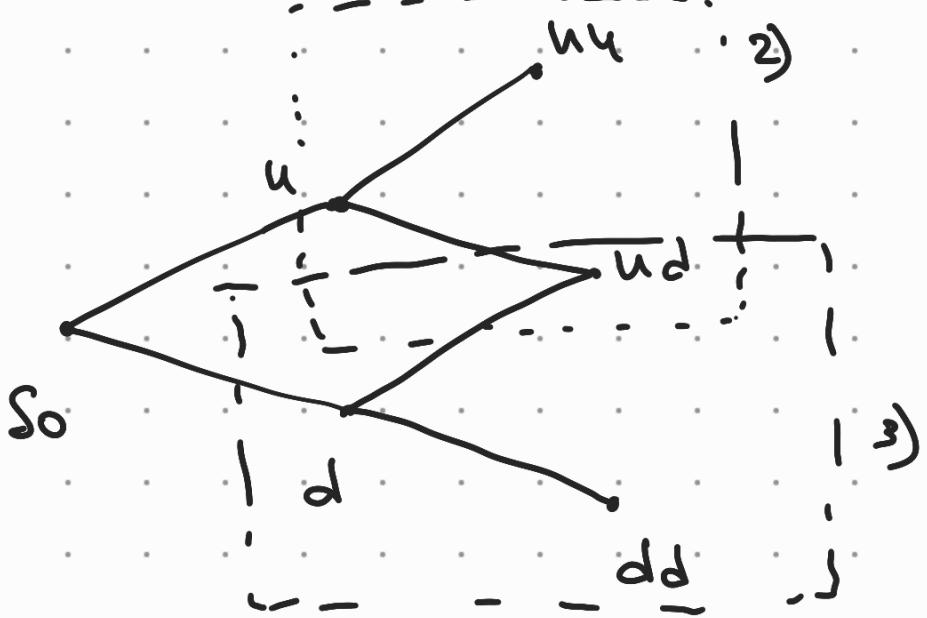
$$S_0 = 100$$

$$u = 1,25$$

$$d = 0,75$$

$$k = 100$$

$$z = 0,05$$



$$c/p \rightarrow t=1$$

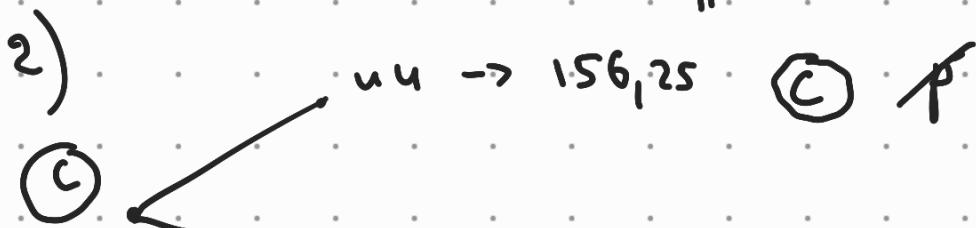
$$1) p^* = \frac{1+z-d}{u-d} = \frac{1,05-0,75}{1,25-0,75} = \frac{0,3}{0,5} = 0,6$$

deriv. price?

you can
choose
option type
(put or call)

at $t=1$

let's solve from leaves"



$$E^*(c_1) = \frac{p^* \cdot 156,25}{1+z} = \frac{0,6 \cdot 156,25}{1,05} = 93,75$$

$$E^*(p_1) = \frac{(1-p^*) \cdot 56,25}{1+z} = \frac{0,4 \cdot 56,25}{1,05} = 23,8$$



$$E^*(p_1) = p^* \cdot 6,25 + (1-p^*) \cdot 43,75$$

$$= 20,24$$

$$E^*(G) = 0$$



$$P_1 = 20,24$$

$$E^*(\text{der}_0) = p^* \frac{E^*(C_1)}{(1+z)} + (1-p^*) \frac{E^*(P_1)}{(1+z)}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(p^*)^2 \cdot 56,75}{(1+z)^2} + \frac{(1-p^*)^2 \cdot 43,75}{(1+z)^2} + \frac{p^* \cdot (1-p^*) \cdot 6,75}{(1+z)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0,6 \cdot 32,14}{1,05} + \frac{0,4 \cdot 20,24}{1,05} = 26,08$$

All options above with known time of exposure were European

Task 4 American option : 151,29 \notin >110

$$S_0 = 100$$

$$u = 1,23$$

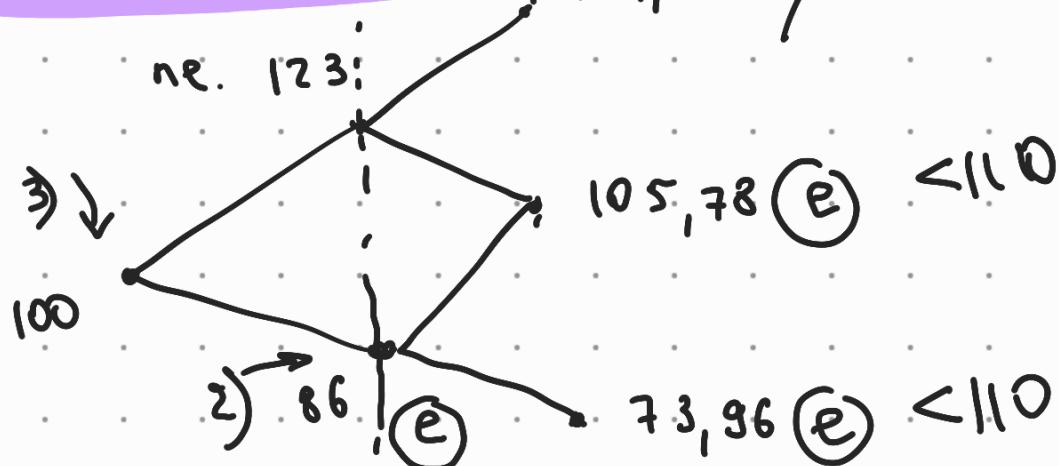
$$d = 0,86$$

$$\gamma = 0,03$$

$$k = 110$$

$$T = 2$$

$$p^A - ?$$



$$1) p^* = \frac{1+z-d}{u-d} = \frac{1,03-0,86}{1,23-0,86} = 0,46$$

$$2) E^*(P_1^A) = p^* \cdot 472 + (1-p^*) \cdot 36,04$$

can be exposed at any time

$$2) E\left(\frac{1}{1+2}\right) = \frac{1}{1+0,03} =$$
$$= \frac{0,46 \cdot 4,22 + 0,54 \cdot 36,04}{1,03} = 20,78$$

$$86 \rightarrow e \rightarrow \Pi_1 = 110 - 86 = 24$$
$$86 \rightarrow ne \rightarrow \Pi_2^1 = 20,78$$

=>

$$3) 100 \rightarrow e \rightarrow \Pi_0 = 10$$

$$E\left(\frac{P_0^A}{1+2}\right) = P^e \cdot \frac{(1-P^e) \cdot 4,22}{(1,03)^2} + \frac{(1-P^e) \cdot 24}{1,03} =$$
$$= \frac{0,46 \cdot 0,54 \cdot 4,22}{1,03^2} + \frac{0,54 \cdot 24}{1,03} = 0,99 + 12,58 =$$
$$= 13,57$$

$$100 \rightarrow ne \rightarrow \Pi_{1/2}^0 = 13,57$$

Ans: 13,57

