Computations related to Table Section 13.2

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$$ln[*] := \int_{-\infty}^{d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} \operatorname{Exp}\left[\frac{-x^{2}}{2}\right] dl x$$

$$Out[*] := \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + \operatorname{Erf}\left[\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\right)$$

First define functions

Clear["Global`*"]
$$n[d_{-}] := \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + \text{Erf}\left[\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\right)$$

$$d1 = \frac{\text{Log}\left[\frac{s}{\kappa}\right] + (r - \delta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2})(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}};$$

$$d2 = d1 - \sigma\sqrt{T - t};$$

$$0ptionCall[S_{-}, t_{-}] = Se^{-\delta(T - t)}n[d1] - Ke^{-r(T - t)}n[d2];$$

$$0ptionPut[S_{-}, t_{-}] = Ke^{-r(T - t)}n[-d2] - Se^{-\delta(T - t)}n[-d1];$$

$$\Delta[S_{-}, t_{-}] = D[0ptionCall[S, t_{-}], S];$$

$$\Gamma[S_{-}, t_{-}] = D[0ptionCall[S, t_{-}], S];$$

$$\theta[S_{-}, t_{-}] = D[0ptionCall[S, t_{-}], S];$$

Then define the constants (Setup)

```
K = 40;
T = 1;
t = T - \frac{91}{365};
r = 0.08;
\sigma = 0.30;
\delta = 0;
```

Compute the Greeks and option price

```
In[ • ]:= OptionCall [40, t]
\textit{Out[} \, \circ \, \textit{J} = \, 2.7804
In[ • ]:= \Delta[40, t]
Out[ • ]= 0.582404
In[ • ]:= Γ[40, t]
Out[ • ] = 0.0651562
In[ • ]:= \theta[40, t]
Out[ • ] = -6.33251
```

Case S increases to \$40.75 and liquidate the position today

Option price insreased to

```
In[ • ]:= OptionCall [40.75, t]
Out[ • ]= 3.23524
```

Profit should be

```
ln[ \  \, \circ \  \, ]:= OptionCall [40, t] - OptionCall [40.75, t]
Out[ • ] = -0.454836
```

If we approximate using Δ , we would have

```
ln[ \circ ] := -(40.75 - 40) \Delta[40, t]
Out[ • ] = -0.436803
```

New delta at S = 40.75

```
ln[ \circ ] := \Delta[40.75, t]
Out[ • ]= 0.630078
```

Case S decreases to \$39.25 and liquidate the position the same day

Option price declided to

```
In[ • ]:= OptionCall [39.25, t]
Out[ • ]= 2.36218
```

Profit should be

```
In[ • ]:= OptionCall [40, t] - OptionCall [39.25, t]
Out[ • ] = 0.418225
```

If we approximate using Δ , we would have

```
ln[ \circ ] := -(39.25 - 40) \Delta[40, t]
Out[ • J = 0.436803
```

Hence, we need to use Γ to better approximate the changes.

Finally, plot the Option Call

 $M_{\rm col} = {\rm Plot[\{OptionCall\,[40,\,t]-OptionCall\,[S,\,t],\,OptionCall\,[40,\,t]-Max[S-K,\,0]\},\,\{S,\,12,\,60\}]}$

