Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹ Fall 2021

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¹Based on Robert L. McDonald's *Derivatives Markets*. 3rd Ed. Pearson. 2013.

Chapter 2. An Introduction to Forwards and Options

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- § 2.1 Forward contracts
- § 2.2 Call options
- § 2.3 Put options
- § 2.4 Options are insurance
- § 2.5 Summary of forward and option positions
- § 2.6 Problems

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Can one modify the forward contract so that the buyer can walk away from the deal at expiration?

Definition 2.2-1 A call option is a contract where the buyer has the right to buy, but not the obligation to buy.

- ► Today: call buyer acquires the right to pay \$1,020 in six months for the index, but is not obligated to do so
- ► In six months at contract expiration: if the spot price is \$1,100, call buyers payoff = \$1,100 \$1,020 = \$80 if the spot price is \$900, call buyer walks away, buyers payoff = \$0.

Example 2.2-2 S&R index: Sellers' perspective

- ► Today: call seller is obligated to sell the index for \$1,020 in six months, if asker to do so
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- ► Strike (or exercise) price: the amount paid by the option buyer for the asset if he/she decides to exercise.
- Exercise: the act of paying the strike price to buy the asset.
- Expiration: the date by which the option must be exercised or become worthless
- Exercise style: specifies when the option can be exercised.

Bermudan	

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- Exercise style: specifies when the option can be exercised.

Style	can be exercised
European	only at expiration date
American	at any time before expiration
Bermudan	during specified periods

Payoff of purchased call = $\max(0, \text{spot price at expiration} - \text{strike price})$

 $\begin{aligned} \textbf{Profit of purchased call} &= \textbf{payoff of purchased call} \\ &- \textbf{future value of option premium} \end{aligned}$

Payoff of written call = $-\max(0, \text{spot price at expiration} - \text{strike price})$

Profit of written call = payoff of written call + future value of option premium

Example 2.2-3 S&R Index 6-month European call option

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Strike price} &=\$1,000,\\ \text{Premium} &=\$93.81,\\ \text{6-month risk-free rate} &=2\%. \end{aligned}$$

Compute both payoff and profit of the purchased call option if the index value in six months \$1,100 (resp. \$900).

Solution.

If index value in six months = $$1,100$,	If index value in six months $=$ \$900,
Payoff = $\max(0, \$1, 100-\$1, 000)$	Payoff = $\max(0, \$900 - \$1, 000)$

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Payoff = $\max(0, \$1, 100 - \$1, 000)$	Payoff = $\max(0, \$900 - \$1, 000)$
= \$100	
Profit = $$100 - 93.81×1.02	
= \$4.32.	

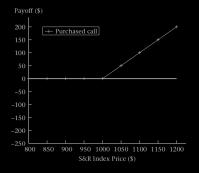
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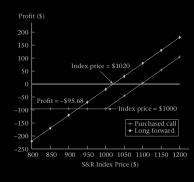
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Compute both payoff and profit of the <u>purchased</u> call option if the index value in six months \$1,100 (resp. \$900).

Solution.

If index value in six months = $\$1,100$,	If index value in six months = $$900$,
Payoff = $\max(0, \$1, 100 - \$1, 000)$	Payoff = $\max(0, \$900 - \$1, 000)$
= \$100	= \$0
Profit = $$100 - 93.81×1.02	$Profit = \$0-\93.81×1.02
= \$4.32.	=-\$95.68.





Example 2.2-4 S&R Index 6-month European call option

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Strike price} &=\$1,000,\\ \text{Premium} &=\$93.81,\\ \text{6-month risk-free rate} &=2\%. \end{aligned}$$

Compute both payoff and profit of the written call option if the index value in six months \$1,100 (resp. \$900).

Solution

If index value in six months = $$1,100$,	If index value in six months = $$900$,
	Payoff = $-\max(0, \$900-\$1, 000)$

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Payoff = $-\max(0, \$1, 100-\$1, 000)$	Payoff = $-\max(0, \$900-\$1, 000)$
=-\$100	
$Profit = -\$100 + \93.81×1.02	
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$Profit = -\$100 + \93.81×1.02	$Profit = \$0 + \93.81×1.02
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