Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹ Fall 2021

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

- § 5.1 Alternative ways to buy a stock
- § 5.2 Prepaid forward contracts on stock
- § 5.3 Forward contracts on stock
- § 5.4 Futures contracts
- § 5.5 Problems

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Four different payment and receipt timing combinations

- 1. Outright purchase: ordinary transaction
- 2. Fully leveraged purchase: investor borrows the full amount
- 3. Prepaid forward contract: pay today, receive the share later
- 4. Forward contract: agree on price now, pay/receive later

	Day 0	Day T	Payment
Outright purchase	pay+receive		\mathcal{S}_0
Fully leveraged purchase	receive	pay	S_0e^{rT}
Prepaid forward contract	pay	receive	?
Forward contract	_	pay+receive	$? \times e^{rT}$

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Three ways to determine the payment for the prepaid forward contracts (no dividend case)

- ► Pricing the prepaid forward by analogy
- ▶ Pricing the prepaid forward by discounted present value
- ▶ Pricing the prepaid forward by arbitrage

Pricing the prepaid forward by analogy

In the absence of dividends, whether you receive physical possession today or at time T is irrelevant: In either case you own the stock, and at time T it will be exactly as if you had owned the stock the whole time. Hence,

$$F_{0,T}^p = S_0$$

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Pricing the prepaid forward by discounted present value

Let α be risk-adjusted discount rate. Let $\mathbb{E}_0(S_T)$ be the expected stock price at time T. Hence,

$$F_{0,T}^{
ho} = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{0}(S_{T})}_{=S_{0} \times e^{lpha T}} imes e^{-lpha T} = S_{0}$$

Pricing the prepaid forward by arbitrage

Arbitrage = Free money

The price of a derivative should be such that

no arbitrage is possible.

- 1. If $F_{0,T}^p > S_0$: find the arbitrage.
- 2. If $F_{0,T}^{\rho} < S_0$: find the arbitrage.

Hence,
$$F_{0,T}^{p} = S_0$$
.

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Pricing prepaid forwards with dividends – Discrete dividends

Suppose a stock is expected to make dividend payments of D_{t_i} at time t_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then

$$\mathcal{F}_{0,\mathcal{T}}^{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{S}_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathrm{PV}_{0,t_i}\left(\mathcal{D}_{t_i}\right),$$

where $PV_{0,t}(\cdot)$ is the present value at time zero of a time t_i payment.

Example 5.2-1 Suppose XYZ stock costs \$100 today and is expected to pay a \$1.25 quarterly dividend, with the first coming 3 months from today and the last just prior to the delivery of the stock. Suppose the annual continuously compounded risk-free rate is 10%. The quarterly continuously compounded rate is therefore 2.5%. Find a 1-year prepaid forward contract for the stock would cost.

Solution.

$$F_{0,1}^{\mathsf{T}} = \$100 - \sum_{i=1}^{4} \$1.25 \times e^{-0.025i} = \$93.30.$$

Pricing prepaid forwards with dividends - Continuous dividends

Let δ be the compounded dividend yield. Then

$$F_{0,T}^P = S_0 e^{-\delta T}$$

Example 5.2-2 Suppose that the index is \$125 and the annualized daily compounded dividend yield is 3%. Find the prepaid forward price at one year.

Solution.

$$F_{0,1}^{p} = \$125e^{-0.03 \times 1} = \$121.306.$$

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Problems: 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.16, 5.20.

Due Date: TBD