

Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹
Fall 2021

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

Chapter 1. Introduction to Derivatives

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§ 1.1 What is a derivative?

§ 1.2 An overview of financial markets

§ 1.3 The use of derivatives

§ 1.4 Buying and short-selling financial assets

§ 1.5 Problems

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Transaction costs and the bid-ask spread

Definition 1.4-1 The price at which one can buy is called the **offer price** or **ask price**, and the price at which one can sell is called the **bid price**. The difference between the ask price and the bid price is called the **bid-ask spread**.

Terminology is in the perspective
of market-maker

	Ask (offer) price	Bid price
End users	Buy	Sell
Market makers	Sell	Buy

Transaction costs

Commission	bid-ask spread
Brokers	Market-makers
Electronic trading system	
Fixed amount per transaction or percentage of purchase price	Based on per share

Example 1.4-1 Buy and sell 100 shares of XYZ with

bid = \$49.75, offer = \$50, commission = \$15.

What is the transaction cost?

Solution.

1. Buy:

$$(100 \times \$50) + \$15 = \$5,015.$$

2. Sell:

$$(100 \times \$49.75) - \$15 = \$4,960.$$

3. Transaction cost:

$$\$5,015 - \$4,960 = \$55.$$

(Note that We have payed twice the commission.)



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Ways to buy or sell

	Market order	Limited order
Pros	Filled immediately	Might not be filled
Cons	Price could be better	At a better price

1. **Market order**: an instruction to trade a specific quantity of the asset immediately, at the best price that is currently available.
2. Limited order: an instruction to trade a specific quantity of the asset at a specified price.
3. Others such as stop-loss order.

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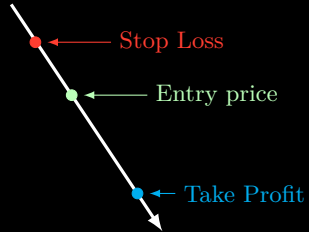
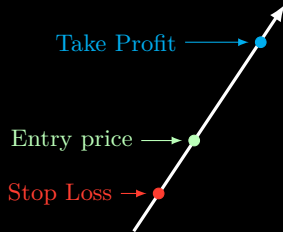
Long vs short positions

Buy when you expect
the price will go up

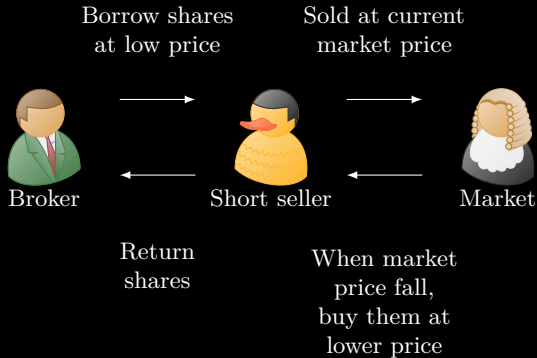
Sell when you expect
the price will go down

Long=Buy

Short=Sell



Short-selling



Example 1.4-2 Short-sell IBM stock for 90 days.

	Day zero	Dividend Ex-Day	Day 90	Profit
Action	Borrow shares		Return shares	
Security	Shell shares		Purchase shares	
Cash flow	$+S_0$	$-D$	$-S_{90}$	$S_0 - D - S_{90}$

Three reasons to short-sell

1. Speculation
 2. Financing
 3. Hedging
-

Credit risk in short-selling

- ▶ The lender holding the money with an extra called Haircut.

Interest received from lender

- ▶ Scarcity decreases the interest rate.
- ▶ Repo rate in bound markets.
- ▶ Short rebate in the stock market.

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