Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹ Fall 2021

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Last updated on August 6, 2021

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

Chapter 3. Insurance, Collars, and Other Strategies

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- § 3.1 Basic insurance strategies
- § 3.2 Put-call parity
- \S 3.3 Spreads and collars
- § 3.4 Speculating on volatility
- § 3.5 Problems

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- § 3.4 Speculating on volatility
- § 3.5 Problems

- ➤ Bull spread
- ► Bear spread
- Collars
- ► Box spreads

Nondirectional positions

- Straddles
- Strangle
- ▶ Butterfly spread

Investors who do not care whether the stock goes up or down, but only how much it moves.

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Nondirectional positions

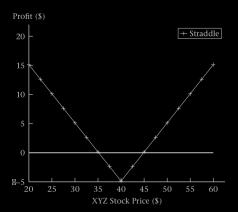
- ► Straddles
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Straddles

Straddle is the strategy of buying a call and a put with the same strike price and time to expiration.

A straddle is a bet that volatility will be high relative to the market's assessment



Strangle

Straddle is the strategy of buying an out-of-the-money call and put with the same time to expiration.

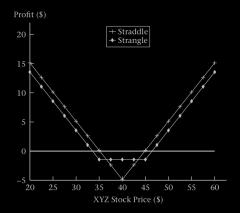
A strangle can be used to reduce the high premium cost, associated with a straddle.

 $\label{eq:2.2} Example \ 3.4-1 \ \ \mbox{Draw profit diagram for 40-strike straddle and strangle composed of} \\ 35-strike \ \mbox{put} + 45-strike \ \mbox{call}.$

Solution.

$\begin{tabular}{ll} Example 3.4-1 & Draw profit diagram for 40-strike straddle and strangle composed of \\ & 35-strike put + 45-strike call. \\ \end{tabular}$

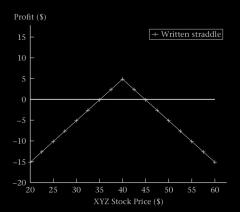
Solution.



Written straddles

Written straddle is the strategy of selling a call and put with the same strike price and time to maturity.

Unlike a purchased straddle, a written straddle is a bet that volatility will be low relative to the market's assessment



Butterfly spreads

 $\begin{aligned} \textbf{Butterfly spreads} &= \text{Insured wrien straddle} \\ &= \text{Write a straddle} + \text{add a stragle} \end{aligned}$

A butterfly spread insures against large losses on a straddle.

