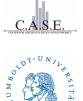
## **Put Option Price**

Yinan Wu

Ladislaus von Bortkiewicz Chair of Statistics C.A.S.E. – Center for Applied Statistics and Economics
Humboldt–Universität zu Berlin
http://lvb.wiwi.hu-berlin.de
http://case.hu-berlin.de



All Arrow-Dedreu prices  $\lambda_n^i$  (discount risk-neutral probability) the price of an option that pays 1 in one and only one state i at *n*th level, and otherwise pays 0.

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{n+1}^1 &= \mathrm{e}^{-r\Delta t} \{ (1-p_n^1) \lambda_n^1 \} \\ \lambda_{n+1}^{i+1} &= \mathrm{e}^{-r\Delta t} \{ \lambda_n^i p_n^i + \lambda_n^{i+1} (1-p_n^{i+1}) \} \\ \lambda_{n+1}^{n+1} &= \mathrm{e}^{-r\Delta t} \{ \lambda_n^n p_n^n \} \end{split}$$

 $Put option price <math>P(K, n\Delta t)$   $P(K, n\Delta t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \lambda_{n+1}^{i+1} \max(K - S_{n+1}^{i+1}, 0)$ 



with  $K = S = S_n^i$  and  $S_n^{i+1} < S_n^i < S_{n+1}^{i+1}$  we have:

$$\begin{split} P(S, n\Delta t) &= e^{-r\Delta t} [\lambda_n^1 (1 - p_n^1) \max(S - S_{n+1}^1, 0) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \{\lambda_n^j p_n^j + \lambda_n^{j+1} (1 - p_n^{j+1})\} \max(S - S_{n+1}^{j+1}, 0) \\ &+ \lambda_n^n p_n^n \max(S - S_{n+1}^{n+1}, 0)] \\ &= e^{-r\Delta t} [\lambda_n^1 (1 - p_n^1) (S - S_{n+1}^1) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \{\lambda_n^j p_n^j + \lambda_n^{j+1} (1 - p_n^{j+1})\} (S - S_{n+1}^{j+1})] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P(S, n\Delta t) &= e^{-r\Delta t} \{\lambda_n^1 (1 - p_n^1)(S - S_{n+1}^1) \\ &+ [\lambda_n^1 p_n^1 + \lambda_n^2 (1 - p_n^2)](S - S_{n+1}^2) \\ &+ [\lambda_n^2 p_n^2 + \lambda_n^3 (1 - p_n^3)](S - S_{n+1}^3) \\ &+ \dots \\ &+ [\lambda_n^{i-1} p_n^{i-1} + \lambda_n^i (1 - p_n^i)](S - S_{n+1}^i) \} \\ &= e^{-r\Delta t} [\lambda_n^i (1 - p_n^i)(S - S_{n+1}^i) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \lambda_n^j \{(1 - p_n^j)(S - S_{n+1}^j) + P_n^j (S - S_{n+1}^{j+1}) \} \end{split}$$

$$P(S, n\Delta t) = e^{-r\Delta t} \{ \lambda_n^i (1 - p_n^i)(S - S_{n+1}^i) + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \lambda_n^j (S_n^i - F_n^i) \}$$