#### 所有都假设:

S0 = 100 即此时此刻 正股价格为100

C100 = 20 即此时此刻 买一手行权价为100的call option 价格为20

P100 = 20

#### 1. 买入1手C100

#### 解释一些术语:

S\_T: 到了时间T, 正股的价格,

Payoff: 到了时间T, 期权带来的收益

call: max (S\_T - K, 0) put: max (K - S\_T, 0)

Premium: 权利金,一开始建仓(买或者卖都算)的成本

#### C100:

S_T	60	80	100	120	140
S_T-K	-40	-20	0	20	40
Payoff	0	0	0	20	40
With Premium	-20	-20	-20	0	20

盈亏平衡: S\_T = 120 时, 盈亏为0

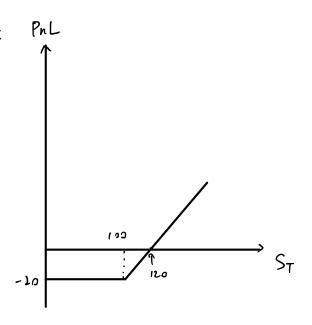
最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 无限大,收益无限最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 小于100,亏损20

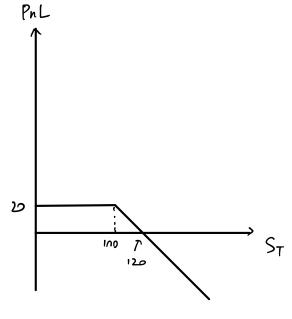
### 2. 卖出1手C100

S_T	60	80	100	120	140
S_T-K	-40	-20	0	20	40
Payoff	0	0	0	20	40
-Payoff	0	0	0	-20	-40
With Premium	20	20	20	0	-20

盈亏平衡: S\_T = 120 时, 盈亏为0

最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 大于100, 收益20 最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 无限大, 亏损无限



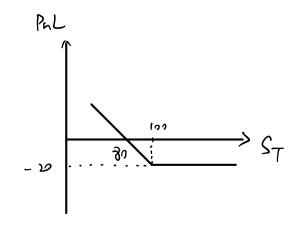


# 3. 买入1手P100

ST 60 100 120 140 80 K-S T -20 -40 40 20 0 **Payoff** 40 20 0 0 0 With Premium 20 -20 -20 -20 0

盈亏平衡: S\_T = 80 时, 盈亏为0

最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 无限小,收益无限最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 大于100,亏损20

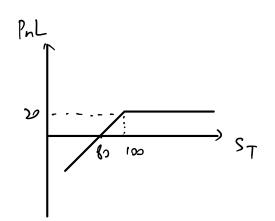


# 4. 卖出1手P100

ST 60 80 100 120 140 K-S T 40 20 -20 -40 0 Payoff 40 20 0 0 0 -40 -20 -Payoff 0 0 0 With Premium -20 0 20 20 20

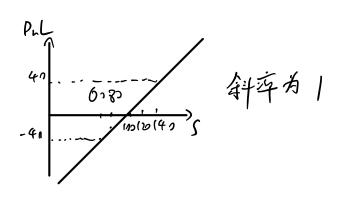
盈亏平衡: S\_T = 80 时, 盈亏为0

最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 大于100, 收益20 最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 无限小, 亏损无限



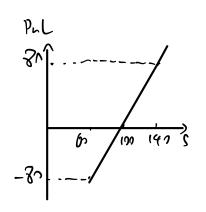
# 5. 买入一股S0

S\_T 60 80 100 120 140 S\_T-S\_0 -40 -20 0 20 40



# 6. 买入2股S0

S\_T 60 80 100 120 140 S\_T-S\_0 -80 -40 0 40 80



斜率为2 越针, 对价格越敏感 (遥想期货对冲)

## 7. 买入一单位S0, 卖出一单位C100

S_T	60	80	100	120	140
S_T-K	-40	-20	0	20	40
C100 Payoff	0	0	0	20	40
-Payoff	0	0	0	-20	-40
With Premium	20	20	20	0	-20
S_T-S_0	-40	-20	0	20	40
Add up	-20	0	20	20	20

盈亏平衡: S\_T = 80 时, 盈亏为0

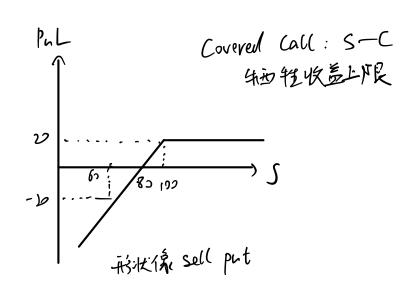
最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 大于100, 收益20 最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 无限小, 亏损无限

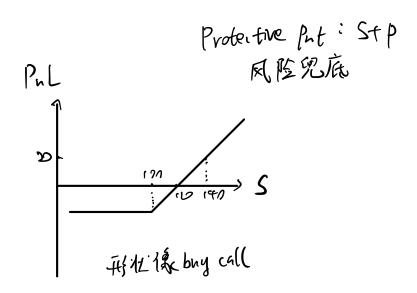
# 8. 买入一单位正股,买入一单位P100

S_T	60	80	100	120	140
K-S_T	40	20	0	-20	-40
Payoff	40	20	0	0	0
With Premium	20	0	-20	-20	-20
S_T-S_0	-40	-20	0	20	40
Add up	-20	-20	-20	0	20

盈亏平衡: S\_T = 120 时, 盈亏为0

最大收益(区间): 当S\_T 无限大,收益无限最大亏损(区间): 当S\_T 小于100,亏损20





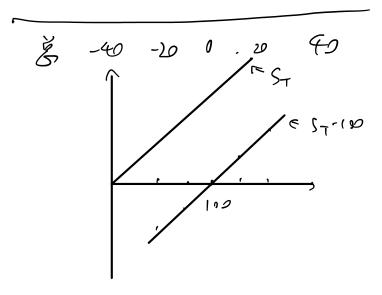
9. 基础收益曲线: +C, -C, +P, -P, +S, -S

10. delta: 正股价格每变动1单位,相应期权价格变动多少

C100 delta=0.5,过了一天,正股价格增加了1,期权价格变化 = 0.5 \* 1 = 0.5 C100 价格于是变成了20 + 0.5 = 20.5

11. 平价公式

$$S(T)$$
 60 80 100 120 140  
 $+C_{100}$  0 0 0 120 40  
 $-P(190-400)$  0 0 0 0  
 $D(T)$   $D(T)$   $D(T)$   $D(T)$ 



型感受为什么 C-P=S-K 图为收益的代一样

## 现在整理一下已知条件:

S0	100
C90	25
C100	20
C110	15
P90	15
P100	20
P110	25
delta of	C100

delta of C100 0.5

S-C110 -25

13. 考虑策略S-C90, S-C110, 请问它们的收益在S(T) 为60, 80, 100, 120, 140时分别是多少参考条目7, S- C100; 在同一张图上画出这三条曲线

(10

S	60	80	100	120	140	
C90	0	0	10	30	50	
C100	0	0	0	20	40	
C110	0	0	0	10	30	
With Pre	mium					
-C90	25	25	15	-5	-25	
-C100	20	20	20	0	-20	
-C110	15	15	15	5	-15	
S-100	-40	-20	0	20	40	
S-C90	-15	5	15	15	15	
S-C100	-20	0	20	20	20	
		_				

15

25

25

-5

#### 14. 比较以上三条曲线

	盈亏平衡	最大收益	最大风险	
S-C90	S=75	15	S<75, 无限风险	止盈
S-C100	S=80	20	S<80, 无限风险	对冲短期下跌风险
S-C110	S=85	25	S<85, 无限风险	收租金,增加收益

#### \*赌一赌落日期权

#### **SPY**

22年1月19日 周三 收盘 452.08

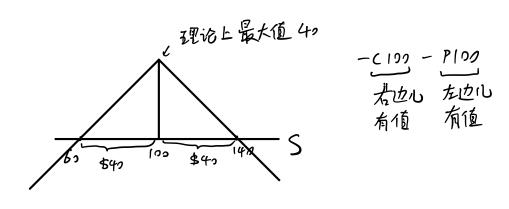
赌21日到期的期权

看涨1.5%: 买C458 0.85: 只要涨到459, 就能赚0.15 / 0.85 = 10%; 涨到460, 赚超过100%

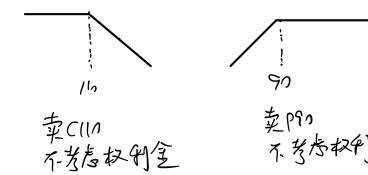
看跌1.5%: 买P445 1.1: 只要跌到443, 就能赚0.9/1.1 = 85%

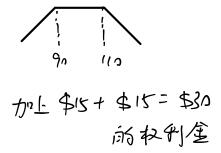
看横盘: 卖C452, 卖P452: 最大赚6.37, 只要股价在446到458之间就有的赚

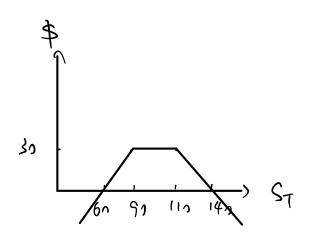
#### 15. 卖C100, 卖P100, 考虑S=60, 80, 100, 120, 140



# 16. 卖CIIO, P90, (\$15) (\$15)







盈亏平衡; S7=60或140

最大收益; 当分([90,10], 赚到。

型大艺超; 当ST < 60 场 ST >140,风险无限

BABA So = 119.3 T = 115 Days 7V:50%

BZI) Aak O \ Vega Theta

168 0.614 0.01 0.259 -0.161 115

11.95 12.20 -0.386 20/ 2.25 -0.06/

14.4 14.6 -0.44 0.0/1 0.265 -2.06/

# 花的是了(115.

过了一天,

+1 x - 2061 = -2561

海沙平下降 1%

-( × a 159 = - a 159

= BS. deta 正股游人t块

+ | x 0.614 = 2614

2000 gamma

+ t(as) gamma

把在(115多少钱)?

(6.8+ 0.254 = 17.054

IM 1 = (19.3 = 0.84%

Ste 0.84%

期权 0.294+16.8=1.75%

ish 1.75%

虽至deth小于1, 健 deta足衔量仍对爱功。

the gamma

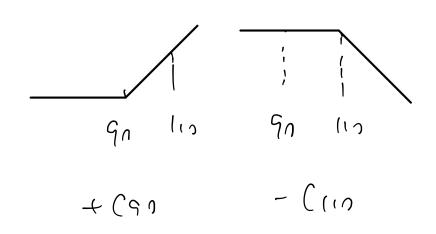
DC = BS. detta + f(B). gamme

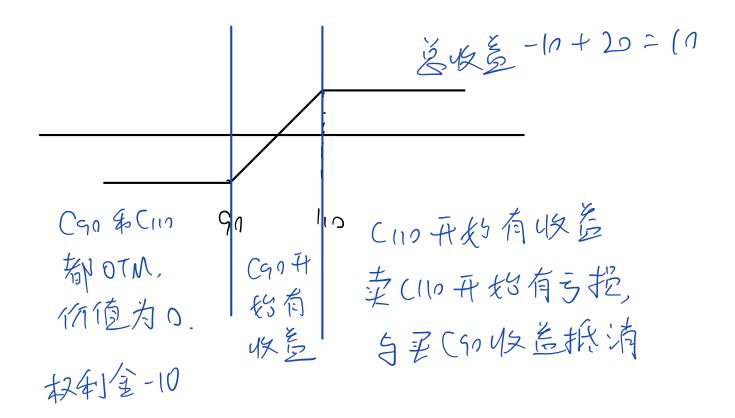
#784?

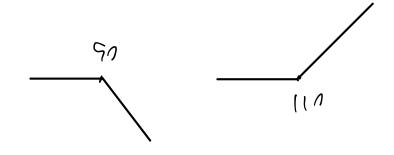
2. 1. 2.0] = 1.005

16.8+0-294+0.005=17.099

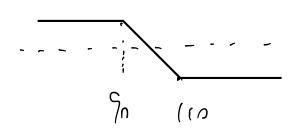
18. 
$$S_0 = 100$$
  
 $C_{90} = 25$   
 $C_{110} = 15$   
 $F_0 = 25$   
 $F_0 = 15$ 











最大收盖. ST < 90, +\$10 最大风盖 5->110, -\$10 图主约 57=110

St.

+Cg0 - C110

+ Cun - C90

有涨

看跌

上、下河挖

上下可挂

bull spread

bear spread

\* bull 华市 bear 紅市

因为用 Call 室现, of Call ball/bear spread. 也可以用 put 构建。

+ (an - C111

$$1/(-p = S - K)$$
 $C = p + S - K$ 

= (Pgo + S - 90)

- ( Pin + 5 - (10)

= P90-P110 +20

$$-(q_0 + (1))$$

$$- (p_0 + 5 - q_0)$$

$$+ (p_{10} + 5 - (10))$$

$$- p_0 + p_{10} - 20$$

无论 put 或 ccll,
bull spread 新是 买小卖大.
bear spread 稻反.

$$\frac{(-1)=5+c}{(-1)=5+c}$$

$$\frac{(-1)=5+c}{9+5-90} - (\frac{2+5-110}{110})$$

$$\frac{7}{90}$$

$$\frac{7}{90} - \frac{7}{110} + \frac{7}{20}$$

N, N+1 Average Bruary Tree Binary Tree Pricer
Binary Tree Pricer N, N B13 S12 2 4/24

一棵树

-> Bihomil Boulschles Tree 29 % femmel value ?19

BS PDE Binomine Tree

| explicit FD HW) | NLA 11WG, | fruite distance 11WP jacobi, Gass-redel. SOR July back, lu, cholesky

Cremente inelepsendent samples of Z

Linear Congruential

inverse transform

acceptance - rejection box - muller M basizs Improve the convergence speed MW4 93. Variance reduction Marsaglia-Bray for box-muller Control variate Moment matching Antithetic variate.