

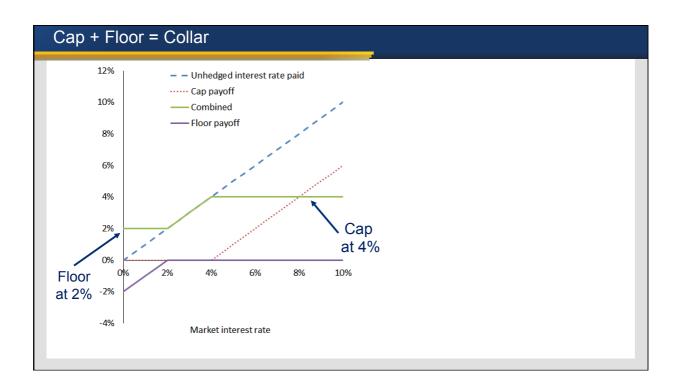


Combining caps and floors

- From the borrower's perspective it might be very expensive to buy a cap – especially when volatility in the markets is high.
- To help offset the cost of the cap it is common for borrowers to simultaneously sell a floor – which is equivalent to selling a put option!
- Selling an interest rate floor is equivalent to the borrower saying:

I will pay the floor rate even when interest rates are lower than that!

...let's assume our borrower sells a floor at 2%...





Other settings

- A borrower buys a cap and sells a floor to establish a collar so as to set up a minimum and maximum borrowing cost.
- In contrast an investor concerned about falling interest rates – would sell a cap and buy a floor to set up a collar that guaranteed a minimum investment rate of return.
- Caps, floors and collars are extremely popular in many different settings; especially currency hedging where the outright cost of an option may be very expensive.

Summary

- We have demonstrated how to combine a position in the underlying asset with option positions to generate:
 - 1. Caps
 - 2. Floors
 - 3. Collars
- Spent a lot of time thinking about how to use forwards, futures and options to hedge risk but an important question remains:

Why should a company hedge risk at all?



Source list

Slide 2:

Business (https://flic.kr/p/nVn1Du) by Steve Wilson [CC BY 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)].

Slide 3:

20130620-RD-LSC-0587 (https://flic.kr/p/nqS5BB) by U.S. Department of Agriculture [CC BY 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)].

Slides 2, 3, 4 & 6:

All graphs and tables © The University of Melbourne, created by Sean Pinder.