

Diversification

Asset return characteristics

Buy an asset (e.g. a stock) at $t = 0$ at price P_0 . At time $t = 1$,

- its cash flow (dividend) is D_1 , and
- its price is P_1

(both are random variables). The risk-free rate is r_F .

Realized return: $r_1 = \frac{D_1 + P_1}{P_0} - 1$ Returns comes from both dividends and capital gains.

Expected return: $E[r_1] = \frac{E[D_1] + E[P_1]}{P_0} - 1$

Excess return: (realized) $r_1 - r_F$

Risk premium: (expected excess return)

$E[r_1] - r_F$

Mean (average) return: $\bar{r} = E[r] = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T r_t$

Would be same as the expected return $E[r_t]$ if expected returns are constant for all t .

Options

Options: Derivative contracts specifying a **right** to **buy (call option)** or **sell (put option)** an underlying asset at a specified price K (the **strike/exercise price**) on or before a specified date T (the **expiration/maturity date**).

- Call option::** right to buy the underlying asset at the strike price.
- Put option::** right to sell the underlying asset at the strike price.

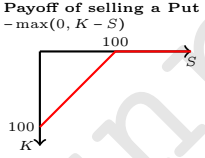
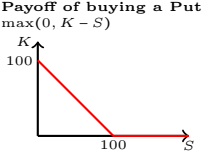
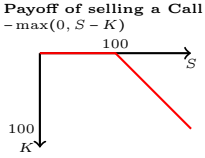
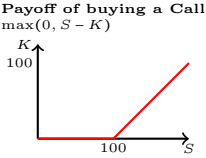
Exercise style:

- American option::** can be exercised at any time before expiration.
- European option::** can only be exercised at expiration.

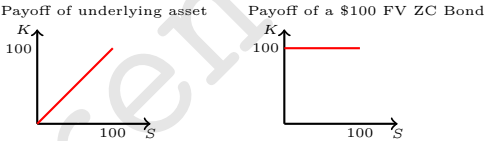
Option Payoff curves

- S : Price of the underlying asset at expiration

- K : Strike price of option
- Payoff \neq Profit.** To get profit (net payoff), need to subtract the option's cost.



Payoff curves of other assets that can be used with options:



Option payoff and profit

- r : Risk-free interest rate (EAR)
- C : Call option price
- P : Put option price

Call option:

	$S < K$	$S = K$	$S > K$
Payoff	0	0	$S - K$
Profit	$-C(1 + r)^T$	$-C(1 + r)^T$	$S - K - C(1 + r)$

Put option:

	$S < K$	$S = K$	$S > K$
Payoff	$K - S$	0	0
Profit	$K - S - P(1 + r)^T$	$-P(1 + r)^T$	$-P(1 + r)$