

MA 374: Financial Engineering Lab Lab 01

Jwalit Bharatkumar Devalia (200123026)

6th Jan 2023

Check for the no-arbitrage condition

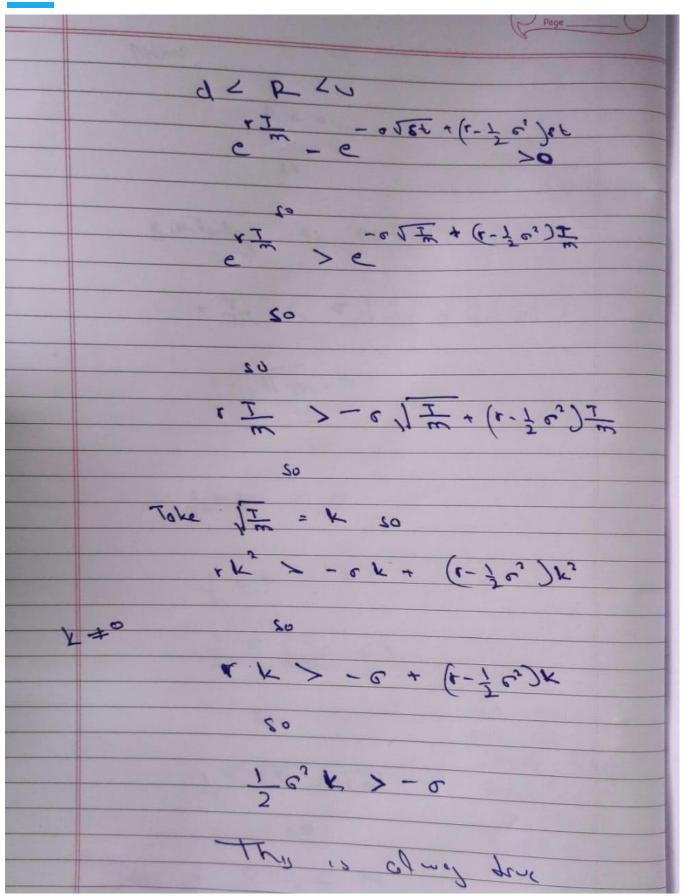
We first need to check for the no-arbitrage condition.

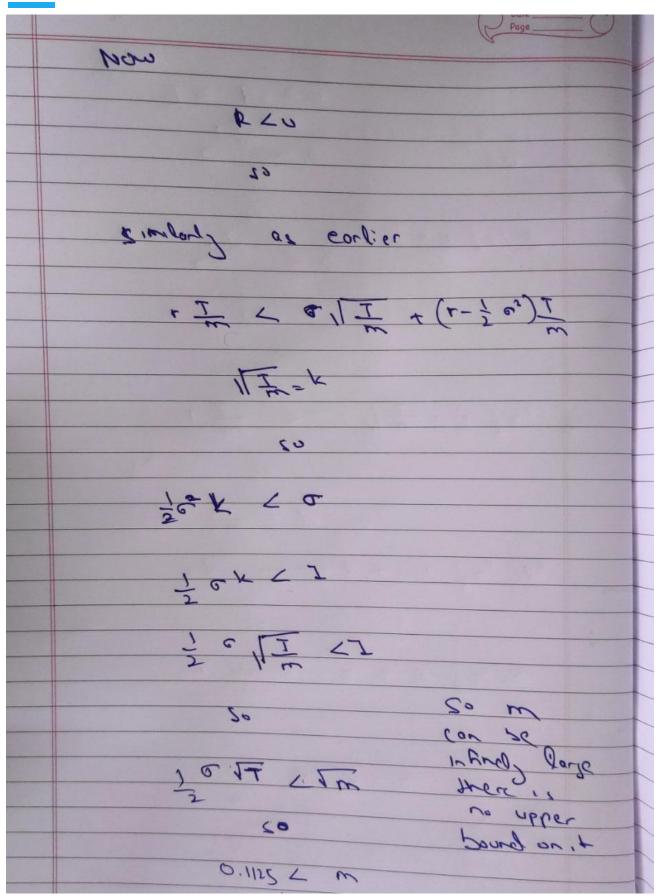
We know that,

$$egin{aligned} E[S(t_1)|S(t_0)] &= S(t_0) \exp(r\delta t) \ \implies puS(t_0) + (1-p)dS(t_0) &= S(t_0) \exp(r\delta t) \ \implies p &= rac{\exp(r\delta t) - d}{u - d} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we will calculate this probability and see if $p \in [0, 1]$, and if itdoes not, we know that the *no-arbitrage principle is getting violated.*

Question 1





There is no upperbound on M.

1. we calculate the price of the option using the respective payoff function for both the call and put option, i.e,

$$C_n^M = \max(S_n^M - K, 0),$$
 $0 \le n \le M$
 $P_n^M = \max(K - S_n^M, 0),$ $0 \le n \le M$

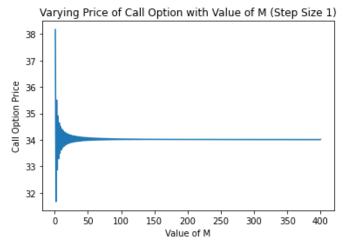
- where, C $_{n}^{M}$ is the nth possible price of the call option for the Mth interval, and P $_{n}^{M}$ is the nth possible price of the put option for the Mth interval
- 2. Now, we continuously apply **Backward Induction** to find out the option price at t = 0by using following relation:

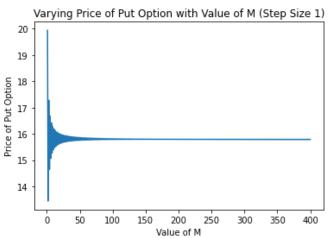
$$C_{n^{i}} = (1-p)$$
. $C_{n+1}^{i+1} + p$. $C_{n^{i+1}}^{i+1}$, $0 \le n \le i$ & $0 \le i \le M-1$
 $P_{n}^{i} = (1-p)$. $C_{n+1}^{i+1} + p$. P_{n}^{i+1} , $0 \le n \le i$ & $0 \le i \le M-1$

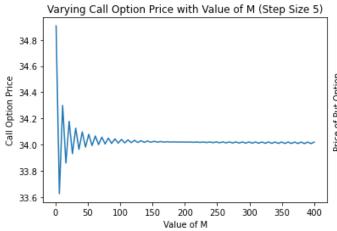
3. $C0^0$ and $P0^0$ are the required values, i.e, initial option prices.

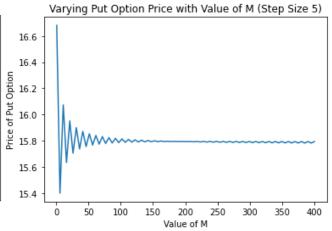
	Step Size	Call Option Price	Put Option Price
0	1	38.167635	19.941717
1	5	34.906533	16.680615
2	10	33.625022	15.399104
3	20	33.859449	15.633532
4	50	33.981184	15.755267
5	100	34.011161	15.785243
6	200	34.019579	15.793661
7	400	34.019132	15.793214

Question 2









Observations:

- 1. We observe that the value of the **European call option** converges to **34.0** while the **European put option** converges to **15.7**.
- 2. The convergence of the plot is faster when step value is 5. The deviations from the convergence value is higher when the value of M is less.
- 3. This convergence is however not perfect. There is still somedeviation(values tend to oscillate around specified values as in first point).
- 4. On increasing the value of M, the prices of both the call and theput options slowly converge and the deviation between consecutive values reduces. However, on further increasing M, the error increases. This pattern repeats and the option value converges slowly.

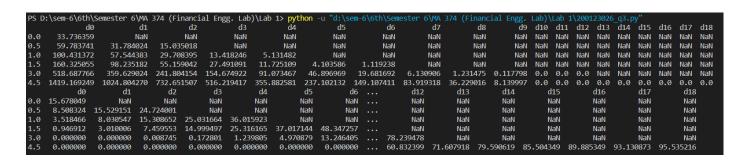
Question 3.

The values of the options at t = 0, 0.50, 1, 1.50, 3, 4.5 for the case M

= 20 are tabulated below:

We have (i+1) different values of option as there are (i+1) possible values for the underlying asset for the ith step.

For call and put option Respectively



Thank you