

Exercise 1 We consider a market model as in the previous lessons. A numéraire is an adapted sequence $Z = (Z_n)_{0 \leq n \leq N}$ s.t. $Z_0 = 1, Z_n > 0$ for $n = 1, \dots, N$ and $Z_n = V_n(\varphi)$ for some admissible strategy φ ($n = 1, \dots, N$). Denote by S^Z the Z -discounted vector price process: $S_n^Z = \frac{S_n}{Z_n}$, $n = 0, \dots, N$.

1. Prove that a predictable sequence $\phi = (\phi_n)_{1 \leq n \leq N}$, with values in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} , is self-financing iff

$$V_n^Z(\phi) := \frac{V_n(\phi)}{Z_n} = V_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j \cdot \Delta S_j^Z, \quad n = 1, \dots, N.$$

2. Prove that

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_j \cdot \Delta S_j^Z = 0, \quad n = 1, \dots, N.$$

3. Prove that for any predictable sequence $\phi = (\phi_n)_{1 \leq n \leq N}$, there exists a self-financing strategy $\hat{\phi}$ such that

$$\hat{\phi}_n \cdot S_n^Z = V_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j \cdot \Delta S_j^Z, \quad n = 1, \dots, N.$$

4. Assume that the market is viable (free of arbitrage) and let \mathbb{P}^* be the risk-neutral probability. Define \mathbb{P}^Z by

$$\frac{d\mathbb{P}^Z}{d\mathbb{P}^*} = \frac{Z_N}{S_N^0}$$

that is

$$\mathbb{P}^Z(A) := \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}^*} \left(\frac{Z_N}{S_N^0} \mathbf{1}_A \right) \quad \text{for all } A \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Prove that \mathbb{P}^Z is a probability equivalent to \mathbb{P}^* and that for all $n = 0, \dots, N$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}^Z}(X|\mathcal{F}_n) = \frac{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}^*} \left(X \frac{Z_N}{S_N^0} | \mathcal{F}_n \right)}{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}^*} \left(\frac{Z_N}{S_N^0} | \mathcal{F}_n \right)}.$$

5. Prove that the market is viable (free of arbitrage) iff there exists a probability $\mathbb{P}^Z \sim \mathbb{P}$ s.t. S^Z is a \mathbb{P}^Z -martingale and that in that case there is at most one deterministic numéraire.

6. Assume a market is viable and complete, prove that the price of a payoff X at time n is given by

$$Z_n \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}^Z} \left(\frac{X}{Z_N} \middle| \mathcal{F}_n \right).$$