

Derivatives with no expiries

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The biggest problem that we face with expiries is that it forces LPs and traders alike to fragment liquidity and attention span. Traditionally there is some payoff function $f(x)$ that gives the payoff of a derivative corresponding to some maturity time. That contract is valued at some current time and traded. Turning this problem on its head, rather than proposing a derivative whose terminal value is $f(x)$ we want a derivative with a current value of $f(x)$ and ask how much we would have to pay over time to obtain that exposure.

Jensen's inequality gives a hint of how to accomplish this. To state it plainly, Jensen's inequality states that when f is convex, X is a random variable and E is the expected value

$$f(E[X]) \leq E[f(X)]$$

If we take this one step further and consider f to be what we want the current value function of our derivative and consider X to be the discounted price of the underlying. To simplify expressions for the time being we will assume that dividends and the risk free rate are zero, $r = q = 0$. Because the discounted price of the underlying is a martingale under the risk neutral measure, $f(E_0^*[S_t]) = S_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{J} &\equiv \frac{f(E_0^*[S_t])}{E_0^*[f(S_t)]} \\ &= \frac{f(S_0)}{E_0^*[f(S_t)]} \quad (\text{martingale})\end{aligned}$$

Note we drop the E_0^* and just go with E from now for readability and without loss of generality. If there is a need to specify a filtration other than \mathcal{F}_0 it will be specified with a subscript and if there is a need to specify a measure other than the risk neutral measure it will be specified with a superscript and most likely noted.

If the payoff function for a new derivative is $g(x) = f(x)\mathcal{J}(x)$ then the price is

$$\begin{aligned}E[g(S_t)] &= E[f(S_t)\mathcal{J}(S_t)] \\ &= E[f(S_t)f(S_0)/E[f(S_t)]] \\ &= f(S_0)E[f(S_t)/E[f(S_t)]] \\ &= f(S_0)E[f(S_t)]/E[f(S_t)] \\ &= f(S_0)\end{aligned}$$