

- 1) a = March 31, 2007  
b = April 29, 2007  
c  
d = 10000  
e = 10,094,9564  
f = 30,603,2679  
g = 20808,8514  
h = 1146,5608  
i = -8941,5066

- ~~2) a. EDATE (Start\_Date, A21\*12) (Because of Annual)~~  
~~b. EDATE (Start\_Date, A31\*6) (Semi Annual)~~  
~~c.~~

2). a. WORKDAY (EDATE (Start\_Date, A21\*12), ,  
Holiday!\$A\$1:\$A\$56)

b. WORKDAY (EDATE (Start\_Date, A31\*6), 0, Holiday!\$A\$1:\$A\$56)

c. Notional\_Amount \* PayFixed (Annual)

~~d. Notional\_Amount \* Previous\_LIBOR\_Fixing \* 0.5 (Semiannual)~~

d. 2,500,000

e. Notional\_Amount \* Previous\_LIBOR\_Fixing \* 0.5

f. (Notional\_Amount \* Pay-Fixed) \* VLOOKUP (B21, discount Factor  
!A1B,2,FALSE)

g. -76,173,943

h. 78,033,435

i. 1,859,492

$$3. a. \Delta t = \text{OPTION life} / \text{Steps}$$

$$= 10.08333$$

$$DF = e^{(r \Delta t)}$$

$$= 0.94792$$

$$u = e^{(\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t})}$$

$$= 1.05638$$

$$d = 1/u$$

$$= 0.94663$$

$$p = \frac{e^{(r \Delta t)} - d}{u - d}$$

$$= 0.50529$$

$$b. V_1 = \text{MAX}(S - X, 0)$$

$$= 9.81$$

$$V_2 = 6.04$$

$$V_3 = 2.66$$

$$V_4 = 0$$

$$V_5 = DF \times (p V_1 + (1-p) V_2)$$

$$= 7.73$$

$$V_6 = 4.36$$

$$V_7 = 1.34$$

$$V_8 = 6.15$$

$$V_9 = 2.86$$

$$V_{10} = 4.51$$

$$\text{Theoretical Price} = D + S_0 - X e^{-rT}$$

$$= 4.51$$

$$\therefore 3. c) d_1 = \frac{0.1503 + (0.025 + \frac{0.14^2}{2}) \times 0.25}{0.14 \sqrt{0.25}}$$

$$= 0.1637$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - 0.14 \sqrt{0.25}$$

$$= 0.0687625$$

$$d) N(d_1) = 0.434984$$

$$N(d_2) = 0.472614$$

f). For given Period to option expiry  
a binomial Model will converge to Black-Scholes  
model as the number of branches increases.

$$4. 2) X_t = \ln(S_t / S_{t-1})$$

$$X_1 = \ln(35.85 / 40.25) \\ = -0.115766$$