

# Homework 1

## Binomial Tree

### I. Binomial Model Derivation

(20%) In the binomial model, suppose that the initial stock price is  $S_0$ , and the life of the option is  $T$ .  $S_0$  can either move up from  $S_0$  to a new level,  $S_0 u$ , where  $u > 1$ , or down to a new level,  $S_0 d$ , where  $0 < d < 1$ . Suppose the payoff from option is  $f_u$  in the up state, and is  $f_d$  in the down state. Denote the risk-free rate by  $r$ .

Please construct a riskless portfolio in a one-step tree and show **in detail**

$$\text{that } f = e^{-rT} [pf_u + (1-p)f_d] \text{ where } p = \frac{e^{rT} - d}{u - d}$$

### II. Binomial Trees in Practice

Consider a non-dividend-paying stock with current stock price  $S_0 = \$50$ , volatility  $\sigma = 0.3$ , strike price  $K = \$52$ , time to maturity  $T = 2$  years, interest rate  $r = 5\%$ .

Please use binomial model to price European put options. You may refer to the materials in Section 21.1 of the textbook. Consider the following three alternative settings of time steps:  $\Delta t = 1$  month ( $12 \cdot T$  steps); 1 week ( $52 \cdot T$  steps); and 1 day ( $252 \cdot T$  steps).

- (a) (10%) First compute the up step size  $u$ , the down step size  $d$ , and the probability of up move  $p$  under these three settings.
- (b) (40%) Use binomial model to compute the put option prices under these three settings. Report your results and compare them with that of the Black-Scholes formula. Briefly explain your findings.
- (c) (20%) Modify your program in (b) to compute the American put option values. Report your result.
- (d) (10%) Change the number of time steps from 1 to 2 to 3 all the way to 252 to calculate European put option prices. Plot your results as well as the Black-Scholes closed form solution. Briefly explain your findings.

**Bonus:** (20%) For 6, 12, and 52 time steps, compute the terminal stock prices as well as their corresponding probabilities. Plot the terminal stock price distribution. Briefly explain your findings.

### Matlab function and syntax:

- 1. zeros(): to create a matrix of all zeros. e.g.  $S = \text{zeros}(m,n)$
- 2. sqrt(): square root
- 3. exp(): exponential function
- 4. max(): max function
- 5. for loop  
e.g.

```
for j=1:1:10
    statement
end
```

\*You have to submit the results of your homework in a word (or pdf) file as well as **programs by e3**. Your computer program is part of this assignment. You can use either C++ or Matlab for programming.