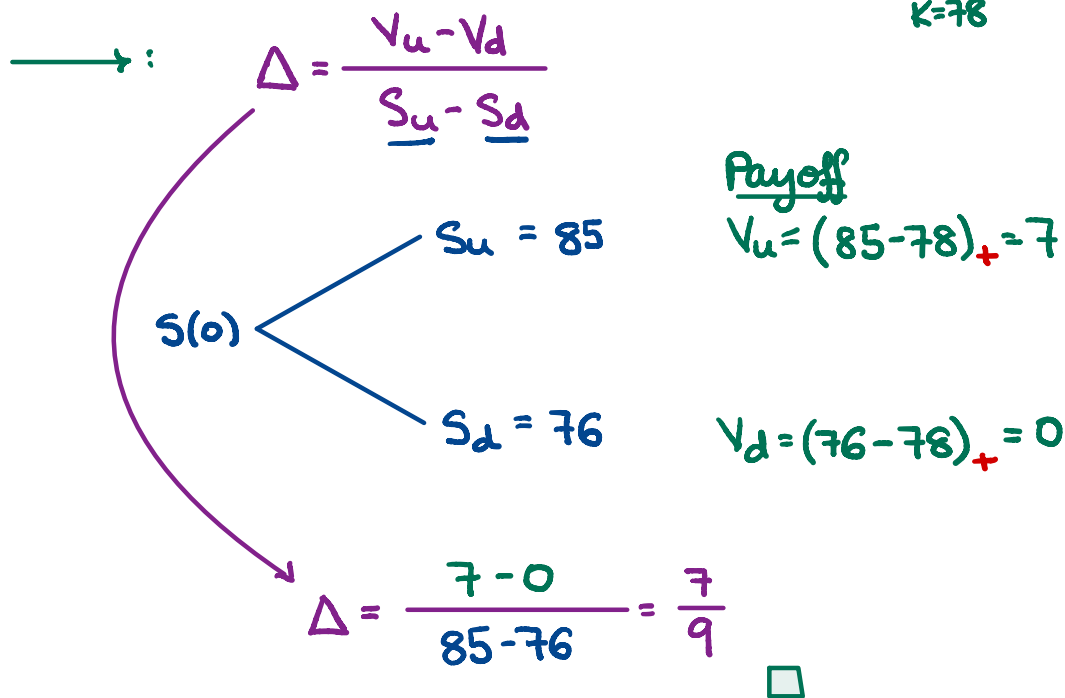


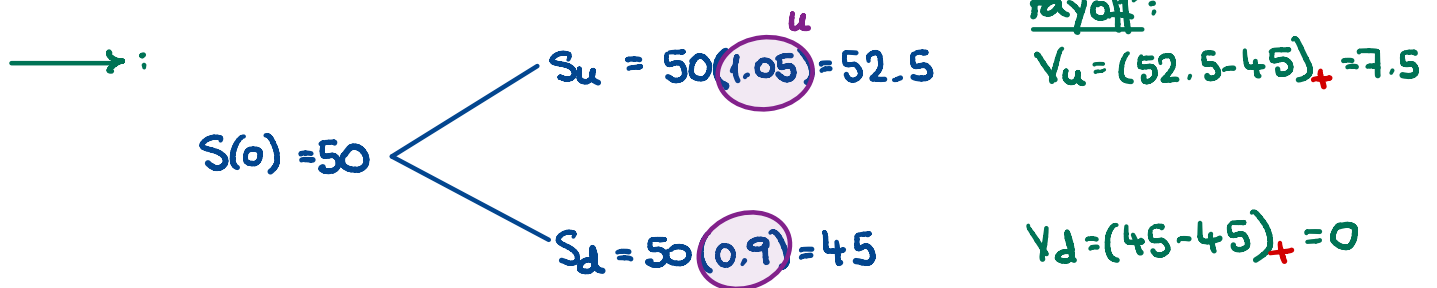
Problem 9.3. Let the continuously compounded risk-free interest rate be equal to 0.04. Consider a one-period binomial tree with every period of length one year used to model the stock price of a stock whose current price is \$80 per share. In the model, it is assumed that the stock price can either go up by \$5 or down by \$4.

You use the binomial tree to construct a replicating portfolio for a 78-strike call option on the above stock. What is the stock investment in the replicating portfolio?



Problem 9.4. Let the continuously compounded risk-free interest rate be equal to 0.04. Consider a one-period binomial tree with every period of length one year used to model the stock price of a non-dividend-paying stock whose current price is \$50 per share. In the model, it is assumed that the stock price can either go up by 5% or down by 10%.

You use the binomial tree to construct a replicating portfolio for a 45-strike call on the above stock. What is the risk-free investment in the replicating portfolio?



$$B = e^{-rh} \cdot \frac{u \cdot V_d - d \cdot V_u}{u - d} = e^{-0.04} \cdot \frac{1.05(0) - 0.9(7.5)}{1.05 - 0.9}$$

$$= \dots = \underline{-43.2355}$$

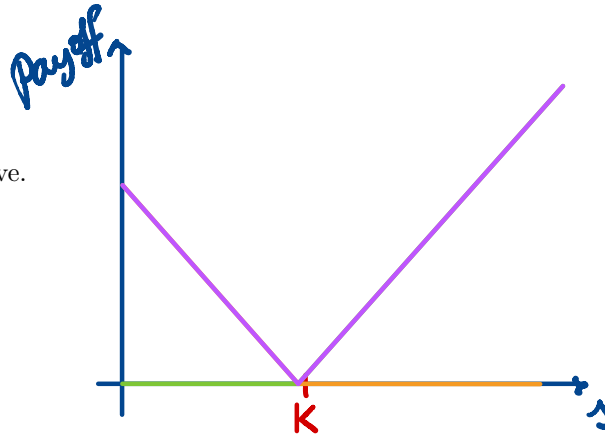


Problem 9.5. Consider a non-dividend paying stock whose current price is \$95 per share. You model the evolution of this stock price over the following year using a one-period binomial tree under the assumption that the stock price can be either \$120 or \$75 in one year.

The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 0.06.

A straddle consists of a long call and a long otherwise identical put. Consider a \$100 strike, one-year European straddle on the above stock. What is the straddle's price consistent with the above stock-price model?

- (a) About \$10
- (b) About \$10.83
- (c) About \$15.45
- (d) About \$20.84
- (e) None of the above.

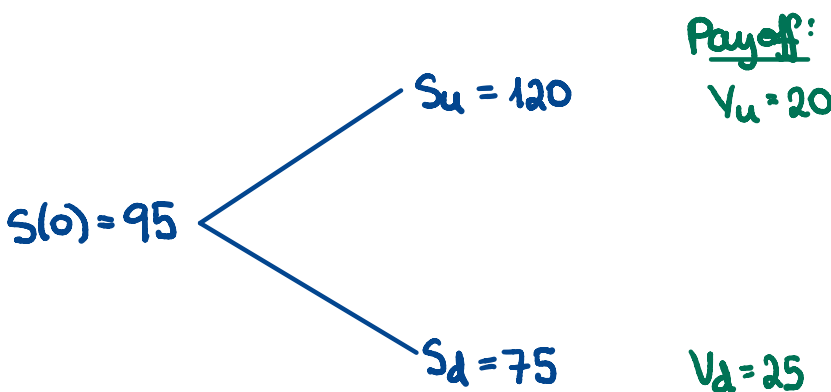


Payoff f'tion of a straddle:

$$v(s) = |s - K|$$

In this problem:

$$K = 100$$



Replicating Portfolio:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = \frac{V_u - V_d}{S_u - S_d} = \frac{20 - 25}{120 - 75} = -\frac{5}{45} = -\frac{1}{9} \\ B = e^{-rh} \cdot \frac{u \cdot V_d - d \cdot V_u}{u - d} = \\ = e^{-0.06} \cdot \frac{\frac{120}{95} \cdot 25 - \frac{75}{95} \cdot 20}{\frac{120}{95} - \frac{75}{95}} = e^{-0.06} \cdot \frac{120(25) - 75(20)}{45} \\ = \underline{31.392} \end{cases}$$

INSTRUCTOR: Milica Ćudina

$$V(0) = \Delta \cdot S(0) + B = -\frac{1}{9}(95) + 31.392 = \underline{20.83}$$



Start w/

$$V(o) = \Delta \cdot S(o) + B$$

$$V(o) = \underbrace{\frac{V_u - V_d}{S_u - S_d}}_{S(o)(u-d)} \cdot \cancel{S(o)} + e^{-r_h} \cdot \frac{u \cdot V_d - d \cdot V_u}{u-d}$$

$$V(o) = \frac{1}{u-d} \left[V_u - V_d + \underbrace{e^{-r_h}}_{\swarrow} (u \cdot V_d - d \cdot V_u) \right]$$

$$V(o) = e^{-r_h} \cdot \frac{1}{u-d} \left[e^{r_h} \cdot \underline{V_u} - e^{r_h} \cdot \underline{V_d} + u \cdot \underline{V_d} - d \cdot \underline{V_u} \right]$$

$$V(o) = e^{-r_h} \cdot \frac{1}{u-d} \left[\underline{V_u} (e^{r_h} - d) + \underline{V_d} (u - e^{r_h}) \right]$$