

M339 D : January 29th, 2021.

HW #1.

Problem 4.

Scenario A: continuous annuity w/ rate R



$$PV(\text{cont.}) = \int_0^T e^{-r \cdot t} R dt$$

w/ r the continuously compounded,
risk-free interest rate

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow PV(\text{cont.}) &= R \cdot \int_0^T e^{-r \cdot t} dt = \\ &= R \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot [e^{-r \cdot t}]_{t=0}^T \\ &= R \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) (e^{-r \cdot T} - 1) \\ &= R \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-r \cdot T}}{r} = \bar{a}_{\bar{T} | r} \end{aligned}$$

Scenario B: discrete annuity immediate w/ annual pmts
equal to X

$$PV(\text{disc.}) = X \cdot a_{\bar{T} | i} = X \cdot \frac{1 - v^T}{i}$$

w/ i ... the effective interest rate per period

$$\text{and } v = \frac{1}{1+i}$$

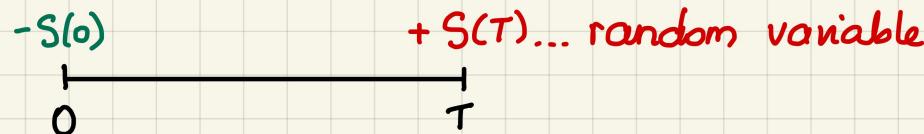
In the problem: $R \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-r \cdot T}}{r} = X \cdot \frac{1 - v^T}{i}$

In terms of r , we have

$$i = e^r - 1$$

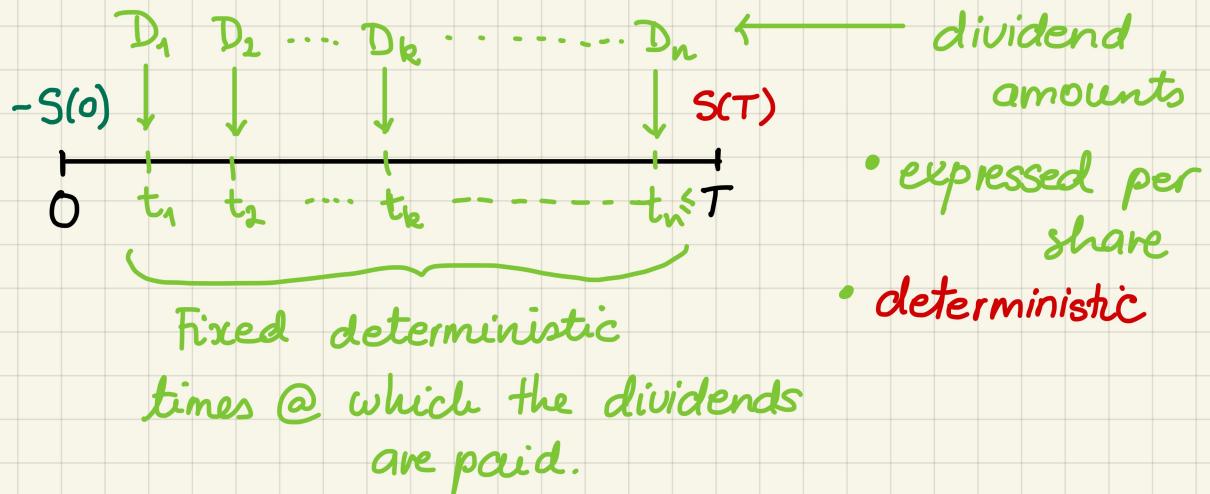
Outright Purchase of one share of stock

Case #1.



Case #2.

Discrete Dividends



One should be interested in:

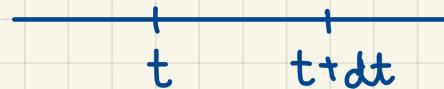
$$PV(\text{dividends}) = \sum_{k=1}^n D_k \cdot e^{-r \cdot t_k}$$

Case #3. Continuous dividends.

δ ... dividend yield

The dividend amount paid to the shareholders during the time interval $(t, t+dt)$ is given as

$\delta \cdot S(t) dt$ per share owned.



Observe : $S(t)$

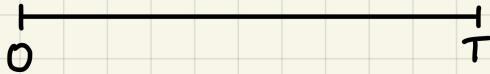
Q: How would one calculate the total nominal amount of dividend paid over $[0, T]$?

STOCHASTIC PROCESS.

→ :

$$\int_0^T \delta S(t) dt$$

Foreign Currencies.



Domestic Currency (DC)

... its continuously compounded,
risk-free interest rate is r_D

Foreign Currency (FC)

... its c.c. if i.r. is r_F

$x(t)$, $t \geq 0$... the EXCHANGE RATE from the FC to the DC;

i.e., $x(t)$ is the number of units of the DC
we have to pay @ time t to receive
one unit of the FC



Invest in (buy)
1 unit of FC

Withdraw the balance from the
foreign acct and exchange
back to DC

r_F

- Until next time:
- Work on HW and Quiz.
 - Read PS#2.