## University of Texas at Austin

Properties of option prices. Spreads. Strangles.

Provide your **final answer only** to the following problem(s):

**Problem 12.1.** (5 points) We are given the following European-call prices for options on the same underlying asset:

\$50-strike \$11

\$55-strike \$6

60-strike 4

Assume that the continuously compounded interest rate is strictly positive. Which of the following portfolios would exploit an arbitrage opportunity stemming from the above stock prices?

- (a) The call bull spread only.
- (b) The call bear spread only.
- (c) Both the call bull and the call bear spread.
- (d) Neither the call bull or call bear spread, but there is an arbitrage opportunity.
- (e) There is no apparent arbitrage opportunity.

Solution: (b)

**Problem 12.2.** (2 points) The payoff of the call bull spread is equal to the payoff of the put bull spread. *True or false?* 

Solution: FALSE

It's the profits that are equal.

**Problem 12.3.** (2 points) A butterfly spread can be constructed in this way:

Buy a 90 call, sell a 100 put, sell a 100 call, buy a 110 put.

True or false?

Solution: TRUE

Problem 12.4. (2 pts) In our usual notation, we always have that

$$V_C(t) > S(t) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}$$

for every  $t \in [0,T]$  regardless of whether the stock pays dividends or not. True or false?

Solution: FALSE

**Problem 12.5.** (5 points) An investor buys a two-year (\$800, \$900)-strangle on gold. The price of gold two years from now is modeled using the following distribution:

\$750, with probability 0.45,

\$850, with probability 0.4,

\$925, with probability 0.15.

What is the investor's expected payoff?

- (a) About \$23.25
- (b) About \$25.00
- (c) About \$26.25
- (d) About \$37.50
- (e) None of the above.

Solution: (c)

 $50 \times 0.45 + 25 \times 0.15 = 26.25$ .