

M339D: October 20th, 2023.

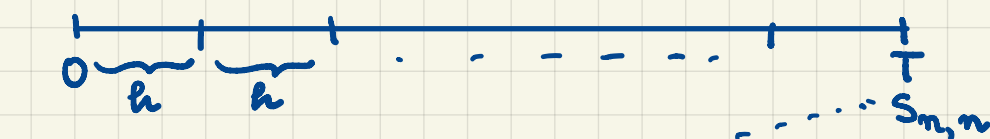
Multiple Binomial Periods.

T ... exercise date of a European option
 n ... # of periods

the length of each period

$$h = \frac{T}{n}$$

Payoff
 $v_{n,n}$



$v_{n,k}$

$v_{n,1}$
 $v_{n,0}$

The $(n+1)$ values
are the support of $S(T)$.

\Rightarrow for every $k=0, 1, \dots, n$:

$$S_{n,k} = S(0) \cdot u^k \cdot d^{n-k} = S(0) \left(\frac{u}{d}\right)^k \cdot d^n$$

Consider a European option w/ payoff function $v(\cdot)$.

Then, the possible payoff values will be

$$v_{n,k} := v(S_{n,k})$$

Recall: Risk-Neutral Pricing:

$$V(0) = e^{-rT} E^*[V(T)]$$

p^* ... the risk-neutral probability of a single upstep, i.e.,

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

\Rightarrow The risk-neutral probability of attaining the payoff $v_{n,k}$:

$$\binom{n}{k} (p^*)^k (1-p^*)^{n-k}$$

The risk-neutral option price:

$$V(0) = e^{-rT} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\binom{n}{k} (p^*)^k (1-p^*)^{n-k} \cdot v_{n,k} \right)$$

Problem 9.2. Let the continuously compounded risk-free interest rate be 0.10. Let the initial price of a non-dividend-paying stock be \$100 per share. You use a five-period binomial tree to model the stock price over the next year. Let $u = 1.04$ and $d = 0.96$. $K = 100$ $n = 5$

What is the price of a one-year, at-the-money European call option on the above stock?

$T=1$

→: The risk-neutral probability:

$$p^* = \frac{e^{r\Delta t} - d}{u - d} = \frac{e^{0.10(0.2)} - 0.96}{1.04 - 0.96} \approx \underline{0.7525}$$

The relevant stock prices in our tree:

$$S_{5,5} = S(0)u^5 = 100(1.04)^5 = \underline{121.67} \Rightarrow \underline{u_{5,5} = 21.67}$$

$$S_{5,4} = S(0)u^4 \cdot d = 100(1.04)^4(0.96) = \underline{112.31} \Rightarrow \underline{u_{5,4} = 12.31}$$

$$S_{5,3} = S(0)u^3 \cdot d^2 = 100(1.04)^3(0.96)^2 = \underline{103.67} \Rightarrow \underline{u_{5,3} = 3.67}$$

The remaining terminal nodes are all out-of-the-money.

⇒

$$V_c(0) = e^{-0.10} \left(21.67 (p^*)^5 + 12.31 \cdot 5 \cdot (p^*)^4 (1-p^*) + 3.67 \cdot 10 \cdot (p^*)^3 (1-p^*)^2 \right) = \underline{10.002}$$

\uparrow
 $\binom{5}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$

□