

M339W: October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

Focus on the Delta.

value f'tion:  $v(\underbrace{s, t, r, \delta, \sigma}_{\dots})$

Def'n. The delta

$$\Delta(\dots) := \frac{\partial}{\partial s} v(\dots)$$

Example. [Outright Purchase of a Non-Dividend-Paying Stock]

The value f'tion:  $v(s, t, r, \delta, \sigma) = s$

↑  
stands for the  
the time  $t$  stock price

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta(\dots) = 1}$$

Example. [Prepaid Forward Contract on a Continuous-Dividend-Paying Stock]

T... delivery date

$$v(\dots) = ?$$



$$F_{t,T}^P(s) = s(t) e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v(\dots) = s e^{-\delta(T-t)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta(\dots) = e^{-\delta(T-t)} > 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(\dots) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{H}(\dots) = \delta \cdot s e^{-\delta(T-t)} > 0$$

$$\psi(\dots) = -(T-t) s e^{-\delta(T-t)} < 0$$

## Example . [EUROPEAN CALL]

K ... strike price

T ... exercise date

### Black-Scholes

$$v_C(\dots) = s e^{-\delta(T-t)} \cdot N(d_1(\dots)) - K e^{-r(T-t)} \cdot N(d_2(\dots))$$

$$\text{w/ } d_1(\dots) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{s}{K}\right) + (r - \delta + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t) \right]$$

and

$$d_2(\dots) = d_1(\dots) - \sigma \sqrt{T-t}$$

By def'n of Delta:

$$\Delta_C(\dots) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} v_C(\dots)$$

After the chain rule and product rule.

$$\Delta_C(\dots) = e^{-\delta(T-t)} \cdot N(d_1(\dots)) > 0$$

The positivity of the call  $\Delta$  makes sense since the call is long w.r.t. the underlying.