

M339W: January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

## Currency Options.

- Domestic Currency (DC) ...

$r_D$  = continuously compounded, risk-free interest rate

- Foreign Currency (FC) ...

$$r_F = \text{ccrfir}$$

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

(in words, 1 unit of FC is worth  $x(t)$ )

units of DC @ time  $\cdot t$ )

Recall:

- $F_{0,T}^P(x) = e^{-r_F \cdot T} \cdot x(0)$  in DC

- $F_{0,T}(x) = e^{(r_D - r_F) \cdot T} \cdot x(0)$

- Put-Call Parity

$$\begin{aligned} V_C(0) - V_P(0) &= F_{0,T}^P(x) - PV_{0,T}(K) \\ &= x(0)e^{-r_F \cdot T} - Ke^{-r_D \cdot T} \end{aligned}$$

strike in DC

Analogy:

Foreign currency  $\longleftrightarrow$  Continuous dividend stocks

$x(t)$   $\longleftrightarrow$   $S(t)$

$r_F$   $\longleftrightarrow$   $\delta$

The same analogy holds for the binomial option pricing. We will see this via pricing by replication.

## Binomial model for the exchange rate

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x_u = u \cdot x(0) & V_u = v(x_u) & = \Delta e^{r_F \cdot h} \cdot x_u + B e^{r_D \cdot h} \\
 \diagdown & & \boxed{\Delta} \\
 x(0) & \underbrace{x_d = d \cdot x(0)}_{h=T} & V_d = v(x_d) = \Delta e^{r_F \cdot h} \cdot x_d + B e^{r_D \cdot h} \\
 \diagup & & \text{Completely analogous}\\
 & & \text{to the stock-options!}
 \end{array}$$

Let  $v(\cdot)$  be the payoff of the European option on the foreign currency.

### The Replicating Portfolio:

- \* { •  $\Delta$  ... # of units of the FC invested in at time 0 and then "earning"  $r_F$  for the duration of our binomial period
- $B$  ... our risk-free investment in the DC (@ the risk-free interest rate  $r_D$ )

=> We mostly use the risk-neutral pricing formula w/ the risk-neutral probability

$$p^* := \frac{e^{(r_D - r_F) \cdot h} - d}{u - d}$$

4. For a two-period binomial model, you are given:

- (i) Each period is one year.
- (ii) The current price for a nondividend-paying stock is 20.
- (iii)  $u = 1.2840$ , where  $u$  is one plus the rate of capital gain on the stock per period if the stock price goes up.
- (iv)  $d = 0.8607$ , where  $d$  is one plus the rate of capital loss on the stock per period if the stock price goes down.
- (v) The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 5%.

Calculate the price of an American call option on the stock with a strike price of 22.

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) 4

$$T = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\$ \dots DC$$

$$\text{£} \dots FC$$

5. Consider a 9-month dollar-denominated American put option on British pounds. You are given that:

- (i) The current exchange rate is 1.43 US dollars per pound.  $x(0) = 1.43 (\$/\text{£})$
- (ii) The strike price of the put is 1.56 US dollars per pound.  $K = 1.56$
- (iii) The volatility of the exchange rate is  $\sigma = 0.3$ .
- (iv) The US dollar continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 8%.  $r_{\$} = 0.08$
- (v) The British pound continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 9%.  $r_{\text{£}} = 0.09$

$$n = 3$$

Using a three-period binomial model, calculate the price of the put.

The length of each period :

- (A) 0.23
- (B) 0.25
- (C) 0.27
- (D) 0.29
- (E) 0.31

$$h = 1/4$$

This is a forward tree:

$$p^* = \frac{1}{1+e^{\sigma\sqrt{h}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{0.3\sqrt{4}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{0.15}} \approx 0.4626$$

$$U = e^{(r_D - r_F) \cdot h + \sigma\sqrt{h}} = e^{(0.08 - 0.09)(0.25) + 0.15} = e^{0.1475} = 1.1589$$
$$d = e^{(r_D - r_F) \cdot h - \sigma\sqrt{h}} = e^{(0.08 - 0.09)(0.25) - 0.15} = e^{-0.1525} = 0.8585$$

{ Complete problem @ home!  
Optional, but recommended, extra credit HW!