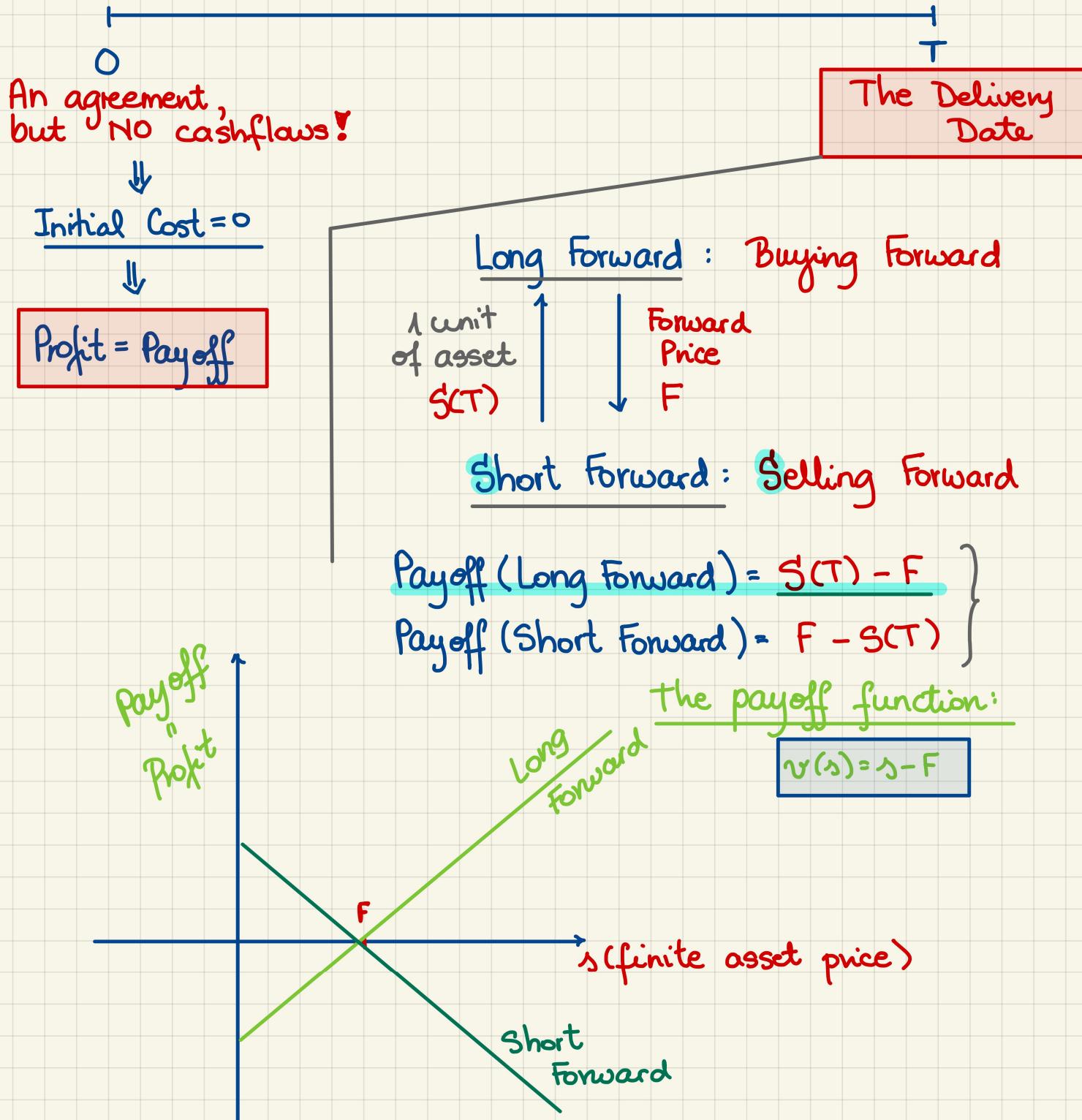


M339②: February 9th, 2022.

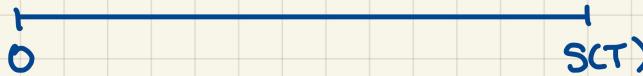
Forward Contracts [cont'd].

* A binding contract on both sides! *



Example. [IFM Sample Problem # 56 from Part I: Intro]

Determine which of the following portfolios has the same cashflows as a short position in a non-dividend-paying stock.



Init. Cost: $-S(0)$

Payoff: $-S(T)$

✗ (i) long forward and a long zero-coupon bond

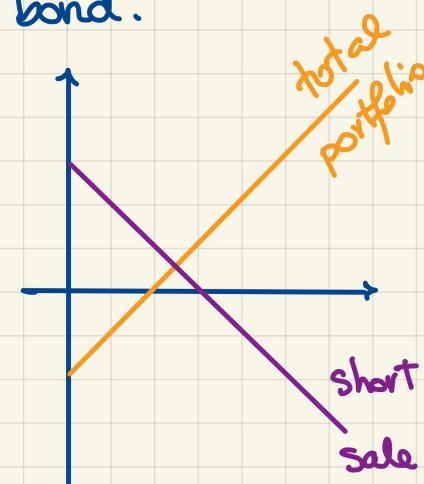
Init. Cost: Price of bond > 0

✗ (ii) long forward and a short forward

Init. Cost: $= 0$

✗ (iii) long forward and a short zero-coupon bond.

	<u>Init. Cost.</u>	<u>Payoff</u>
long forward	0	$S(T) - F$
short zero-coupon	$-P$	$-Pe^{rT}$
Total	$-P$	$S(T) - F - Pe^{rT}$



✗ (iv) short forward and long zero-coupon bond

Init. Cost: $P > 0$

↑
price of
bond

(v) short forward and a short zero-coupon bond

	<u>Init. Cost</u>	<u>Payoff</u>
short forward	0	$F - S(T)$
short bond	$-P$	$-Pe^{rT}$
total	$-P$	$F - S(T) - Pe^{rT}$

$$\text{short sale: } -S(0) \quad -S(T)$$

If we let the bond have the redemption amount such that

$$F = Pe^{rT}$$

and also we have that the bond's price is

$$P = S(0)$$

Note:

$$F = S(0)e^{rT}$$

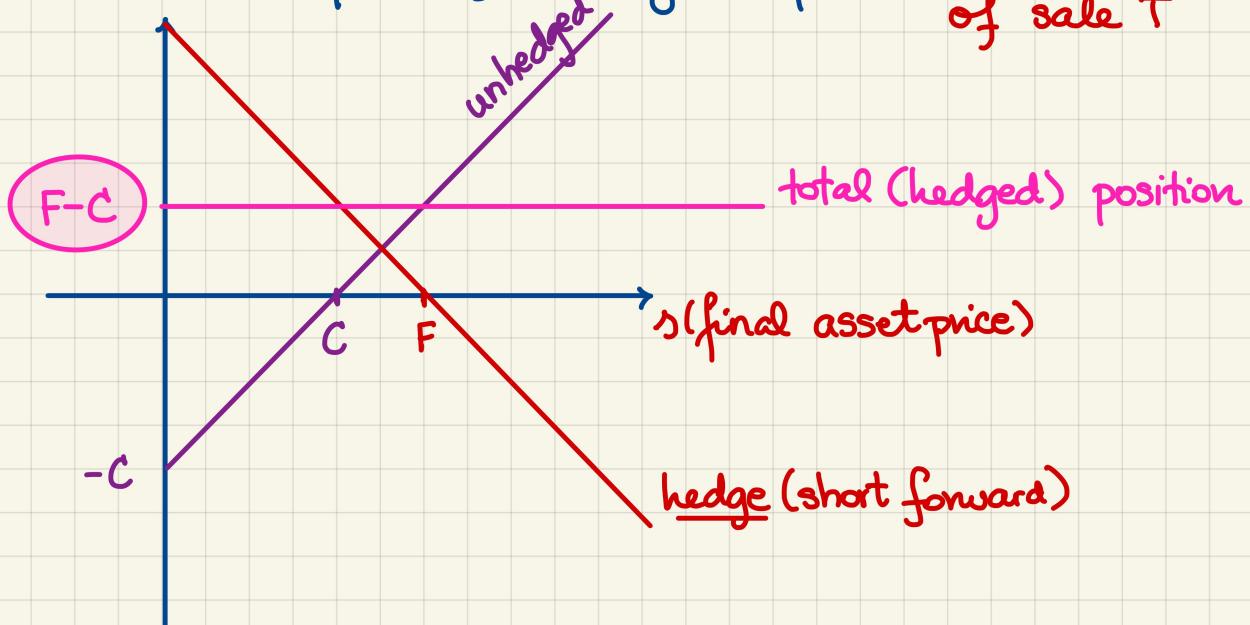
Think on this conclusion !

Hedging Using Forward Contracts.

Example. [Producer of Goods]

C... total aggregate cost of production per unit of good valued @ the time of sale T

S(T)... the market price of the good per unit @ the time of sale T



The appropriate hedge allows the producer to sell forward, i.e., the enter a short forward.

Assume $F > C$.

Algebraically: Profit (unhedged) + Profit (hedge) = Profit (total hedged)

$$\cancel{S(T) - C} + \cancel{F - S(T)} = F - C$$