

Révision GRF

#10

$$\Delta = e^{-\delta T} \left(\frac{Cu - Cd}{u - d} \right) \quad B = e^{-\delta T} \left(\frac{uCd - dCu}{u - d} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{e^{(r-\delta)T} - d}{u - d}$$

- Si l'option est surévaluée \rightarrow vent de l'option et achat réplique
- Si l'option est sousévaluée \rightarrow achat „ et vente „

\hookrightarrow si $\Delta > 0$ Call

- Si surévaluée \rightarrow achat $\Delta S + B \rightarrow \Delta > 0$ achat action et emprunt B
- Si sousévaluée \rightarrow vent $\Delta S + B \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ vente action, $B > 0$ et prêt B

\hookrightarrow si $\Delta < 0$ Put

- Surévaluée \rightarrow achat $\Delta S + B \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ vent action, $B > 0$ prêt B
- Sousévaluée \rightarrow vent $\Delta S + B \rightarrow \Delta > 0$ achat action, $B < 0$ emprunt B

$$u = e^{(r-\delta)h + \sigma \sqrt{h}} \quad , \quad d = e^{(r-\delta)h - \sigma \sqrt{h}}$$

$$S_{t+h} = S_t e^{\sum r} \quad \sigma = \frac{\ln(u/d)}{2\sqrt{h}}$$

$$* \underline{\text{devise C}} \rightarrow u = e^{(r_D - r_E)h + \sigma \sqrt{h}} \quad d = e^{(r_D - r_E)h - \sigma \sqrt{h}}$$

$$P = \frac{e^{(r_D - r_E)h} - d}{u - d}$$

* future

$$f_0 \begin{cases} \nearrow f_0 e^{\sigma \sqrt{h}} \\ \searrow f_0 e^{-\sigma \sqrt{h}} \end{cases}$$

$$u_F = e^{\sigma \sqrt{h}}$$

$$d_F = e^{-\sigma \sqrt{h}}$$

$$P = \frac{1-d}{u-d}$$

#11

neutre au risque $P^* = \frac{e^{(\alpha-\delta)h} - d}{u - d}$ α : force de rendement espérée

Vrai prob : $P = \frac{e^{\alpha h} - d}{u - d}$ $\begin{cases} u \\ d \end{cases} = e^{(r-\delta)h \pm \sigma \sqrt{h}}$

Pour actualiser $\rightarrow \gamma$

$$e^{rh} = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta S + B} e^{\alpha h} + \frac{B}{\Delta S + B} e^{rh}$$

$$e^{rh} = \frac{\Delta S e^{\alpha h} + B e^{rh}}{\theta} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\Delta S e^{\alpha h} + B e^{rh}}{e^{rh}}$$

$$\theta = e^{-rh} \left(\theta_u \frac{e^{\alpha h} - d}{u - d} + \theta_d \cdot \frac{u - e^{\alpha h}}{u - d} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_u \frac{e^{\alpha h} - d}{u - d} + \theta_d \frac{u - e^{\alpha h}}{u - d}}{\frac{\Delta S e^{\alpha h}}{\Delta S + B} + e^{rh} \frac{B}{\Delta S + B}}$$

avec S :

$$P = \frac{e^{(\alpha-\delta)h} - d}{u - d}$$

$$\Delta S = e^{-\delta h} \left(\frac{\theta_u - \theta_d}{u - d} \right)$$

$$B = e^{-rh} \left(\frac{u \theta_d - d \theta_u}{u - d} \right)$$

- u, d, p, P^* ne changent pas
 γ : Change à chaque noeud

#12

$$\ln\left(\frac{S_t}{S_0}\right) \sim N((r - \sigma^2/2)t, \sigma^2 t)$$

$$\frac{S_t}{S_0} \sim LN((r - \sigma^2/2)t, \sigma^2 t)$$

$$S_t \sim LN(\ln(S_0) + (r - \sigma^2/2)t, \sigma^2 t)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S_T] = S_0 e^{rt}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S_0/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}, \quad d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{t}$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = \frac{\ln(S e^{-rt}) - \ln(K e^{-rt})}{\sigma \sqrt{T}} + \frac{\sigma \sqrt{T}}{2} \\ d_2 = \frac{\ln(S e^{-rt}) - \ln(K e^{-rt})}{\sigma \sqrt{T}} - \frac{\sigma \sqrt{T}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Call}(S, K, \sigma, r, T, \delta) = S e^{-rt} N(d_1) - K e^{-rT} N(d_2)$$

$$\text{Put}(S, K, \sigma, r, T, \delta) = K e^{-rT} N(-d_2) - S e^{-rt} N(-d_1)$$

* forward p

$$\text{Call} = \underbrace{S e^{-rt}}_{f_{0,r}} N(d_1) - \underbrace{K e^{-rT}}_{f_{0,r}} N(d_2) \quad (f_{0,T} = K)$$

* div discrete:

$$\text{Call} = S(1-d)^n N(d_1) - K e^{-rT} N(d_2)$$

* div fixo

$$\text{Call} = (S - \Sigma \text{div}) N(d_1) - K e^{-rT} N(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln((S - \sigma d_1 \omega)/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma \sqrt{T}}$$

* devise

$$\text{Call} = X_0 e^{rT} N(d_1) - K e^{rt} N(d_2)$$

* future

$$T < T'$$

$$\text{Call} = Q e^{(r-s)T'} e^{-rT} N(d_1) - K e^{-rT} N(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(Q e^{(r-s)T' - rT} / K e^{-rT})}{\sigma \sqrt{T}} + \frac{\sigma \sqrt{T}}{2}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(Q e^{(r-s)T'}/K)}{\sigma \sqrt{T}} + \sigma \sqrt{T}/2$$

Greeks :

. Δ : $\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial S}$ si $\Delta \uparrow \rightarrow S \uparrow \rightarrow$ valeur de l'action

. Γ : $\frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial S}$: si $\Gamma > 0 \rightarrow \Delta \uparrow$ si $S \uparrow$ augmente

. ∇ : $\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \sigma} / 100$: volatilité grande \rightarrow prix élevé

. Θ : $\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial T}$ / 365: pour de valeur avec le temps (pas tress)

. Greek portefeuille: $G_{\text{portefeuille}} = \sum n_i G_i$

Élasticité d'une option : % ↑ prix option suite à % ↑ action

$$\varepsilon_c = \left(\frac{\epsilon \Delta c}{c} \right) / \left(\frac{\epsilon S_0}{S_0} \right) = S_0 \frac{\Delta c}{c} \geq 0$$

$$\varepsilon_p = S_0 \frac{\Delta p}{p} \leq 0$$

Volatilité de l'option : $\sigma_{op} = \sigma_{st} | \varepsilon |$

$$\varepsilon_{PFF} = \sum w_i \varepsilon_i \quad w_i = \frac{a_i \theta_i}{\sum a_i \theta_i}$$

Prime de risque

$$e^{r_h} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta s + B} e^{\alpha_h} + \frac{B}{\Delta s + B} e^{r_h}$$

$$e^{r_h} = \frac{\Delta s e^{\alpha_h}}{\theta} + \frac{B}{\theta} e^{r_h}$$

$$r = \left(\frac{\Delta s}{\theta} \right) \alpha + \left(1 - \frac{\Delta s}{\theta} \right) r = \varepsilon \alpha + (1 - \varepsilon) r$$

$$r - r = \varepsilon (\alpha - r) \quad \text{prime de risque}$$

$$\sqrt{PFF} - r = \varepsilon_{PFF} (\alpha_s - r)$$

Ratio sharpe action : $(\alpha - r) / \sigma_{ac}$

.. .. option : $(r - r) / \sigma_{op}$

Calendrier spread

achat et vente de l'option de l'action $T_1 T_2$ et vendis rendu à t_1 on vaut Call(t_2)

si $\theta \rightarrow$ me rapporte de l'argent avec le temps qui passe

#13

. Teneur du marché veulent ne courrir \rightarrow delta neutre
Voir exemple

. New call = call + $e^{\delta} \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta} + h\theta$

Flux = + changement capacité d'emprunt - argent utilisé pour new action
- intérêt sur emprunt.

$$\text{flux} = [(D_i S_i - C_i) - (D_{i+h} S_{i+h} - C_{i+h})] - S_i (D_i - D_{i+h}) - (S_{i+h} D_{i+h} - C_i) (e^{r_h} - 1)$$

. Gamma: pour des gros mouvement s.t le teneur gagne de l'argent \rightarrow sinon il gagne \rightarrow plus le mouvement est grand \rightarrow Δ moins adéquate

\hookrightarrow si $S_t \uparrow \rightarrow \Delta \uparrow \rightarrow$ Call prend de la valeur

\hookrightarrow si $S_t \downarrow \rightarrow \Delta \downarrow \rightarrow$ gagne moins vite

. Theta: part avec le temps

. intérêt: paie intérêt sur emprunt

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gain en Capital} = D_{i+h} (S_i - S_{i+h}) - (C_i - C_{i+h}) \\ \text{intérêt} = - \mu V (e^{r_h} - 1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{profit} = \Delta_t (S_{t+h} - S_t) - [\text{Call}(S+h) - \text{Call}(S_t)] - [D_t S_t - \text{Call}(S_t)] (e^{r_h} - 1)$$

$$\Delta_t (S_{t+h} - S_t) = [D_t (S_{t+h} - S_t) + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_C (S_{t+h} - S_t)^2 + \Theta_h] \cdot (D_t S_t - \text{Call}(S_t)) r_h$$

$$= [\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_C (S_{t+h} - S_t)^2 + \Theta_h] - r_h^2 (D_t S_t - \text{Call}(S_t))$$

$$(\Theta_h \rightarrow \Theta_h \times 365) \quad \sigma \pm \quad (S_{t+h} - S_t)^2 = \sigma^2 S_t^2 P_h$$

$$P_{ih} = \frac{1}{2} S_t^2 \sigma^2 \Gamma (\chi^2 - 1) P_h \quad \text{Var}(P_{ih}) = \frac{1}{2} (S_t^2 \sigma^2 \Gamma P_h)^2$$

#14

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(T) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{S_{ih}}{n} \\ G(T) = \prod_{i=1}^n (S_{ih})^{\frac{1}{n}} \end{array} \right.$$

option asiatique : $\max(0; \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n S_{ih} - K)$

$$Call_G \leq Call_A \leq \frac{\sum Call(S_{ih})}{n} \leq Call(K_1)$$

option Barrier → (1) désactivante , (2) activante , (3) avec Remise

Activante + désactivante = Classique

* Option sur Option

Call on Call : $\max(0; Call(K_2, T_2 - T_1) - K_1)$

Put on Call : $\max(0; K_1 - Call(K_2, T_2 - T_1))$

⋮

Parité :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CoC - PoC = Call(K_2, T_2) - K_1 e^{-rT_1} \\ CoP - PoP = Put(K_2, T_2) - K_1 e^{-rT_1} \end{array} \right.$$

* Option avec écart

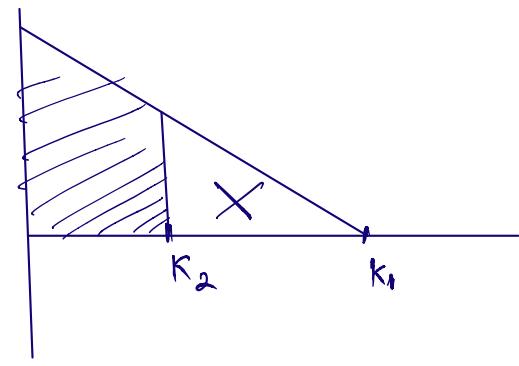
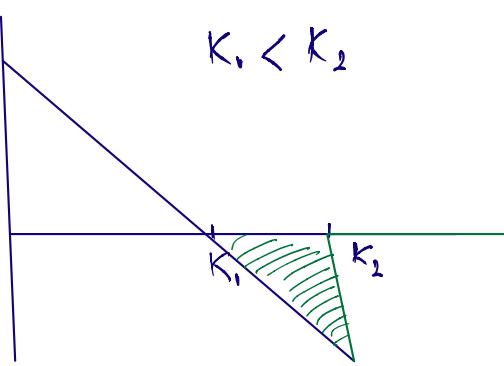
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Call: \quad \text{si } S_T > K_2 \rightarrow S_T - K_1 \\ Put: \quad \text{si } S_T < K_2 \rightarrow K_1 - S_T \end{array} \right.$$

$$Call(S, K_1, K_2) = S e^{-rT} N(d_1) - K_1 N(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K_2) + (r + \sigma^2/2)}{\sigma \sqrt{T}}$$

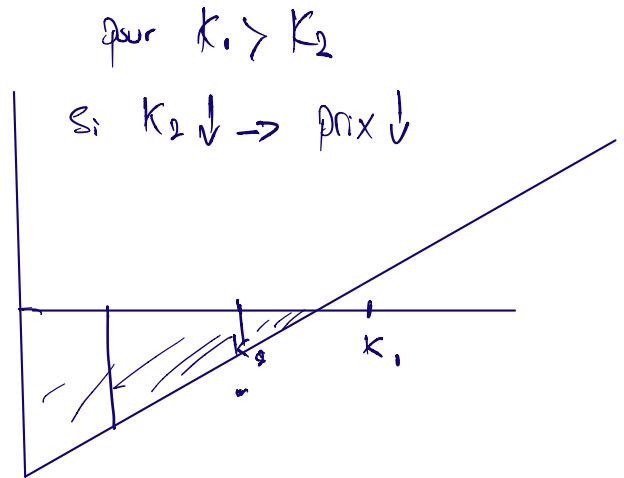
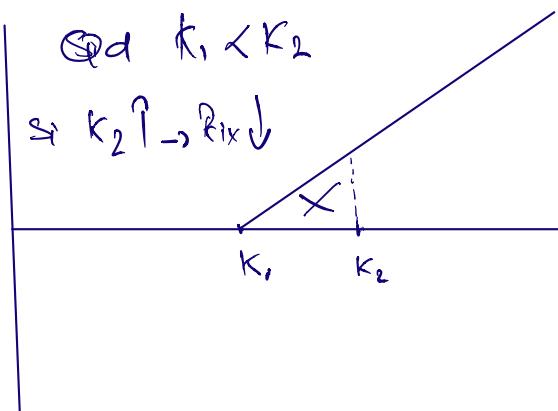
$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{T}$$

Put :-



$$\text{Prix} \downarrow \text{ et } |K_2 - K_1| \uparrow$$

Call :



* Option d'échange

$$\max(0; S_T - K_T)$$

$$\text{Call}(S, K) = S e^{-\delta_s T} N(d_1) - K e^{-\delta_K T} N(d_2)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_S^2 + \sigma_K^2 - 2\rho \sigma_S \sigma_K}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (\delta_K - \delta_S + \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}$$

$$\text{Put}(S, K) = K e^{-\delta_K T} N(-d_2) - S e^{-\delta_S T} N(-d_1)$$

$$\text{Put}(S, K) = \underbrace{\text{Call}(K, S)}_{\uparrow \uparrow}$$

18

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}t^2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[R(0,t)] = n \alpha_R$$

$$\text{Var}(R(0,t)) = n \sigma_R^2$$

$$S_{t_1} = S_0 e^{R(0,t_1)}$$

$$R(0,t) = \ln\left(\frac{S_t}{S_0}\right) \sim N((\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)t, \sigma^2 t)$$

$$R(0,t) = (\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)t + \sigma \sqrt{t} Z$$

$$S_T = S_0 e^{R(0,T)} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[S_T] = S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta)t}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(S_T \leq K) = \mathbb{P}(S_T/S \leq K/S) = \mathbb{P}(\ln(S_T/S) \leq \ln(K/S))$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{v.a } N(0,1) \leq \frac{\ln(K/S) - (\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}})$$

$$- \left(\frac{\ln(S/K) + (\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}} \right) \rightarrow N(-d_2)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(S_T > K) = N(d_2)$$

* intervalle de Confiance

$$\mathbb{P}(S^L \leq S_T \leq S^U) = 1 - \rho$$

$$(IC) : S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)t \pm \sigma \sqrt{t} Z_{\rho/2}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S_T \mathbb{1}_{\{S_T \leq K\}}] = S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta)t} N(-d_1)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S_T \mathbb{1}_{\{S_T > K\}}] = S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta)t} N(d_1)$$

$$\text{Call} : e^{-rT} \mathbb{E}[(S_T - K) \mathbb{1}_{\{S_T > K\}}] = S_0 e^{rt} N(d_1) - K(d_2) e^{-rT}$$

#19

$$\omega \sim \text{unif}(0,1)$$

$$\Phi'(\omega) = Z,$$



$$\begin{aligned} S_h &= S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)h + \sqrt{h}\sigma Z}, \\ S_{2h} &= S_h e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)h + \sqrt{h}\sigma Z_2} \\ &\vdots \\ S_{nh} &= S_{nh-1} e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)h + \sqrt{h}\sigma Z_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{nh} = S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/h)T + \sigma\sqrt{T} \sum Z_i / \sqrt{n}}$$

On simule N valeur de S_T

$$\text{* si option classique} \rightarrow S_T^{(i)} = S_0 e^{(\alpha - \delta - \sigma^2/2)T + \sqrt{T}\sigma Z_i}$$

$$\max(0, S_T - K) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \max(0, S_T^{(i)} - K)}{N}$$

$$\bar{\text{Call}} = \frac{e^{-rT}}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \max(0, S_T^{(i)} - K)$$

* Si option asynchrone

$$\bar{\text{Call}} = e^{-rT} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \max\left(0; \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m S_j^{(i)}}{m} - K\right)}{N}$$

#23

. Cash-or-nothing + : $S_T > K$ pour 1\$ $\rightarrow CC = \underbrace{e^{-rT} N(d_2)}_{\mathbb{P}(S_T > K)}$

. Cash-or-nothing - : $S_T < K$ pour 1\$ $\rightarrow CP = e^{-rT} N(-d_2)$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S_0 e^{rT} / K e^{-rT})}{\sigma \sqrt{T}} + \frac{\sigma \sqrt{T}}{2} \quad d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{T}$$

. Asset-or-nothing + : $S_T > K \quad AC = S_0 e^{-rT} N(d_1)$

. Asset-or-nothing - : $S_T < K \quad AP = S_0 e^{-rT} N(-d_1)$

$$\text{Call} = AC - K CC$$

$$\text{Put} = K CP - AP$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Call}(K_1, K_2) &= S_0 e^{-rT} N(d_1) - K_1 e^{-rT} N(d_2) \\ &= AC(K_2) - K_1 CC(K_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Put}(K_1, K_2) &= K_1 e^{-rT} N(-d_2) - S_0 e^{-rT} N(-d_1) \\ &= K_1 CP(K_2) - AP(K_2) \end{aligned}$$

* Option rétroviseur :

$$\bar{S}_T = \max(S_1, \dots, S_T) \quad S_T = \min(S_1, \dots, S_T)$$

$$\text{Val Ech Call} = S_T - \min(S_1, \dots, S_T)$$

$$\text{Val Ech Put} = \max(S_1, \dots, S_T) - S_T$$

