

Homework 9

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Exercise 1

- a. Let the period 1, so that S_1 .

$$S_1 = S_0 + \Delta S_1 = S_0 + \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\Delta t}.$$

$$E(S_1) = S_0 = 50,$$

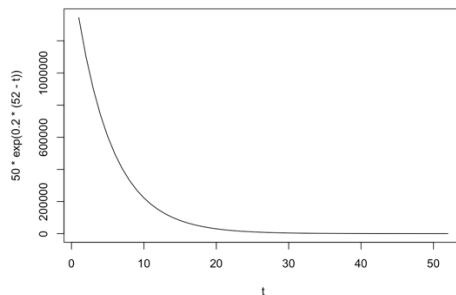
$$V(S_1) = V\left(S_0 + \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\Delta t}\right) = V(\varepsilon_1) = 1.$$

$$\text{Thus, } S_1 \sim N(50, 1).$$

It holds for any period having the amount of Δt of time.

- b. Stock price $= S e^{\mu(T-t)} = 50 e^{0.2(52-t)}$ for $t = 1, 2, \dots, 52$.

```
12 t <- seq(1, 52)
13 plot(t, 50 * exp(0.2 * (52 - t)), type='l')
14
```



Exercise 2

$$\mu = 0.16, \sigma = 0.3, S_0 = 50.$$

- a. $\Delta S = \mu S \Delta t + \sigma S \varepsilon \sqrt{\Delta t} = 0.16 * 50 * \Delta t + 0.3 * 50 * \varepsilon \sqrt{\Delta t}$,
so that the expected price of tomorrow is as follows:

$$\Delta S|_{t=1/365} = 0.16 * 50 * \sqrt{1/365} + 0.3 * 50 * \varepsilon * \sqrt{1/365},$$

$$E(\Delta S|_{t=1/365}) = 0.16 * 50 * \sqrt{1/365} = 0.4187391,$$

$$\therefore S_1 = 50.4187391.$$

- b. $V(\Delta S|_{t=1/365}) = 0.3 * 50 * 1 * \sqrt{1/365} = 0.7851359$, so that
 $sd(\Delta S|_{t=1/365}) = 0.8860789$.

Exercise 3

$$S_0 = 38, \mu = 0.16, \sigma = 0.35.$$

- a. $E = 40$, 6-months. Because it follows log-normal distribution,
 $E(S_T) = 38e^{0.16(1-0.5)} = 38e^{0.08} = 41.16491$,
 $V(S_T) = 38^2 e^{2*0.16*(1-0.5)}(e^{0.35^2(1-0.5)} - 1) = 107.0357$.

The probability that a European call will be exercised: $P(S_T > 40)$
 $= P\left(\frac{S_T - 41.16491}{\sqrt{107.0357}} > \frac{40 - 41.16491}{\sqrt{107.0357}}\right) = P(Z > -0.1125973) = 0.5448251$.

- b. The probability that a European put will be exercised:
 $P(S_T < 40) = 1 - P(S_T > 40)$ if continuous.
 $= 1 - 0.5448251 = 0.4551749$.

Exercise 4

$$S_0 = 40, \mu = 0.1, \sigma = 0.15.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) - 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \leq S_T \leq Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right) \\ &= P\left(Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) - 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - Se^{\mu(T-t)} \leq S_T - Se^{\mu(T-t)} \leq Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - Se^{\mu(T-t)}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) - 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - Se^{\mu(T-t)}}{Se^{\mu(T-t)}[e^{\sigma^2(T-t)} - 1]^{1/2}} \leq Z \leq \frac{Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - Se^{\mu(T-t)}}{Se^{\mu(T-t)}[e^{\sigma^2(T-t)} - 1]^{1/2}}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(T-t) - 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - 1}{[e^{\sigma^2(T-t)} - 1]^{1/2}} \leq Z \leq \frac{e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(T-t) + 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} - 1}{[e^{\sigma^2(T-t)} - 1]^{1/2}}\right) \\ &= P(-1.96 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = 0.95. \end{aligned}$$

a. $\left[Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) - 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}, Se^{\left(\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + 1.96\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right]$
 $= \left[40e^{\left(0.1 - \frac{0.15^2}{2}\right)(12-10) - 1.96*0.15\sqrt{12-10}}, 40e^{\left(0.1 - \frac{0.15^2}{2}\right)(12-10) + 1.96*0.15\sqrt{12-10}}\right]$
 $= [31.51932, 72.39652].$

b. $E(S_T) = Se^{\mu(T-t)} = 40e^{0.1(12-10)} = 48.85611$.

c. $V(S_T) = S^2 e^{2\mu(T-t)}[e^{\sigma^2(T-t)} - 1] = 40^2 e^{2*0.1(12-10)}[e^{0.15^2(12-10)} - 1] = 109.8648$.
 $sd(S_T) = 10.48164$.

Exercise 5

```
33 s1 <- read.csv("/Users/user/Desktop/Yonsei/Junior/3-2/Statistical Models in Finance/AAPL.csv",
34               sep=',', header=T)
35
36 head(s1) ; tail(s1) ; nrow(s1)
37
38 stock <- rep(0, nrow(s1)-1)
39
40 for (i in 1:nrow(s1)-1) {
41   stock[i] <- s1$AAPL[i+1] / s1$AAPL[i]
42 }
43
44 stock
45
46 log_stock <- log(stock)
47
48 length(stock)
49
50 s <- (1/(length(stock)-1) * (sum(log_stock^2) - ((sum(log_stock))^2)/length(stock)))^(1/2)
51 s
52
53 annual_hat_sigma <- (252)^(1/2) * s
54 annual_hat_sigma
55
```

54:17 (Top Level) R Script

Console Terminal Background Jobs

R 4.2.3 · ~/

```
> s <- (1/(length(stock)-1) * (sum(log_stock^2) - ((sum(log_stock))^2)/length(stock)))
> s
[1] 0.000433692
> s <- (1/(length(stock)-1) * (sum(log_stock^2) - ((sum(log_stock))^2)/length(stock)))^(1/2)
> s
[1] 0.02082527
> annual_hat_sigma <- (252)^(1/2) * s
> annual_hat_sigma
[1] 0.330591
>
```

Thus, $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{252} * 0.02082527 = 0.330591$. QED