# Advanced Finance -Cheatsheet

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### **Terminology**

Derivatives: Any financial instrument that is derived from another e.g. options, warrants, futures, swaps

Option: gives the holder the right to buy or sell a security at a specified price during a specified time period

Call Option: The right to buy a security at a specified price within where: a specified time

Option Premium: The price paid for the option, above the price of the underlying security

Intrinsic Value: Difference between the strike price and the stock

Time Premium: Value of option above the intrinsic value Exercise Price: (Strike Price) The price at which you uby or sell the security

American Option: Can be exercised at any time prior to and including the expiration date

European Option: Can be exercised only on the expiration date

Exercise price ↑: Call Price ↓, Put Price ↑

Put Option: The right to sell a security at a specified price within a specified time

Butterfly Straddle

Strategy of buying a call: Bild einfügen

#### **Formulas**

### **Put-Call-Parity**

$$C + PV(EX) = P + S$$

where.

- ullet C =Price of the European call option
- PV(EX) = Present value of the strike price =  $\frac{Ex.Price}{(1+r)}$
- $\bullet$  P =Price of a European Put
- $S = \mathsf{Share\ Price}$

### Option $\Delta$

$$Option\Delta = \frac{C_u - C_d}{S_u - S_d} = \frac{P_u - P_d}{S_u - S_d}$$

where:

- $C_n = \text{Call upside}$
- $C_d = \mathsf{Call} \; \mathsf{downside}$
- $\bullet$  P = Put
- S = Stock

### Risk neutral probability of rising value

$$p^* = \frac{(1+r)-c}{a-d}$$

where:

- r =Interest rate
- $\bullet$  d = Relative downward change
- u = Relative upward change

## **Expected Value**

**Present Value** 

$$PresentValue = \frac{ExpectedValue}{(1+r)} = ValueShares - ValueLoan$$
 
$$ValueLoan = \frac{ValueShares_d}{(1+r)}$$

### **Up and Down Changes**

$$1 + UpsideChange = u = e^{\sigma * \sqrt{h}}$$

$$1 + DownsideChange = d = \frac{1}{u}$$

- $\sigma = Standard Deviation$
- h = Fraction of Year

# Black-Scholes Formula(weg wenn zu viel)

$$C = (N[d_1] * S) - (N[d_2] * PV[EX])$$
$$d_1 = \frac{\log(\frac{S}{PV[EX]})}{\sigma * \sqrt{t}} + \frac{\sigma\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

- C = Call Value
- $\bullet$  N[d] =Cummulative normal probability
- $\bullet$  PV(EX) = Ex. Price at risk-free interest rate
- $\bullet$  S = Stock price
- $\bullet$  t = number of periods tp exercise date
- $\sigma = Standard Deviation$
- if d<sub>1</sub> islarge, N(d<sub>1</sub>) isclose to 1.0
- if d<sub>1</sub>iszero, N(d<sub>1</sub>)iscloseto0.5

### Present Value Formlua BOND

$$PV = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{cpn}{(1+r)^t} + \frac{par}{(1+r)^T}$$

$$PromisedYield = \frac{Payoff}{PV} - 1$$

- $\bullet$  cpn = Coupon rate
- $\bullet$  r = Interest rate
- $\bullet$  T =Number of periods
- par = Face value

#### Take or Die

Expansion Options: Uncertainty \( \ - \) Valoue of exp. option \( \ \ \) Value of a call (takeaways):

- Never worth more than the stock price itself.
- When the share is worthless, the option is worthless.

#### **Binomial Method**