

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Statistics

Statistics C183/C283

Instructor: Nicolas Christou

Binomial and Black-Scholes option pricing models - summary

Binomial option pricing formula:

The value C of a European call option at time $t = 0$ is:

$$C = S_0 \sum_{j=k}^n \binom{n}{j} p'^j (1-p')^{n-j} - \frac{E}{(1+r)^n} \sum_{j=k}^n \binom{n}{j} p^j (1-p)^{n-j}$$

$$u = e^{+\sigma\sqrt{\frac{t}{n}}}, \quad d = e^{-\sigma\sqrt{\frac{t}{n}}} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$p = \frac{1+r-d}{u-d}, \quad (\text{or } p = \frac{e^{rt}-d}{u-d}), \quad p' = \frac{up}{1+r}.$$

S_0 Price of the stock at time $t = 0$

E Exercise price at expiration

r Risk-free interest rate per period

n Number of periods

σ Annual standard deviation of the returns of the stock

t Time to expiration in years

Black-Scholes option pricing formula:

The value C of a European call option at time $t = 0$ is:

$$C = S_0 \Phi(d_1) - \frac{E}{e^{rt}} \Phi(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(\frac{S_0}{E}) + (r + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t}{\sigma\sqrt{t}}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\ln(\frac{S_0}{E}) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t}{\sigma\sqrt{t}} = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

S_0 Price of the stock at time $t = 0$

E Exercise price at expiration

r Continuously compounded risk-free interest

σ Annual standard deviation of the returns of the stock

t Time to expiration in years

$\Phi(d_i)$ Cumulative probability at d_i of the standard normal distribution $N(0, 1)$

Binomial convergence to Black-Scholes option pricing formula:

The binomial formula converges to the Black-Scholes formula when the number of periods n is large. In the example below we value the call option using the binomial formula for different values of n and also using the Black-Scholes formula. We then plot the value of the call (from binomial) against the number of periods n . The value of the call using Black-Scholes remains the same regardless of n . The data used for this example are:

$$S_0 = \$48, \quad E = \$50, \quad R_f = 0.05, \quad \sigma = 0.30, \quad \text{Days to expiration} = 73.$$

Using the Statistics Online Computational Resource (SOCR) at <http://www.socr.ucla.edu> we find the results on the next page.

