

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
- $\sigma$  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
- $\sigma$  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.

