

Risk Neutral Probability Measured in Binary Markets.

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 S_0 = 4 & \begin{array}{l} / \\ \backslash \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} S_1(H) = 8 \\ S_1(T) = 2 \end{array} \\
 \underline{V_0 = ?} & & \begin{array}{l} \tilde{P} \cdot V_1(H) = \max(S_1(H) - K, 0) \\ \quad = \max(8 - 4, 0) \\ \quad = 4 \\ \tilde{Q} \cdot V_1(T) = \max(S_1(T) - K, 0) \\ \quad = \max(2 - 4, 0) \\ \quad = 0 \end{array} \\
 \text{European call } K=4. & & \\
 \text{at } T=1 & & \begin{cases} \tilde{P} + \tilde{Q} = 1 \\ V_0 = \tilde{P} V_1(H) + \tilde{Q} V_1(T) = 0. \end{cases}
 \end{array}$$

FI. sells such a call for V_0 , Δ_0

$$X_1 = V_1$$

$$\underbrace{(V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0)}_{\text{cash}} R + \underbrace{\Delta_0 \cdot S_1}_{\text{stock}} = \underbrace{V_1}_{\text{payoff}}$$

$$\begin{cases} (V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0) R + \Delta_0 \cdot S_1(H) = V_1(H) & \times \tilde{P} \\ (V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0) R + \Delta_0 \cdot S_1(T) = V_1(T) & \times \tilde{Q} \end{cases} \quad \tilde{P} + \tilde{Q} = 1$$



$$\Delta_0 = \frac{V_1(H) - V_1(T)}{S_1(H) - S_1(T)}$$

$$(V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0) R \underbrace{(\tilde{P} + \tilde{Q})}_1 + \Delta_0 \cdot (\tilde{P} S_1(H) + \tilde{Q} S_1(T)) = \tilde{P} V_1(H) + \tilde{Q} V_1(T)$$

$$V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0 + \Delta_0 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{R} (\tilde{P} S_1(H) + \tilde{Q} S_1(T))}_{\tilde{E}(\frac{1}{R} S_1)} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{R} (\tilde{P} V_1(H) + \tilde{Q} V_1(T))}_{\tilde{E}(\frac{1}{R} V_1)}$$

$$V_0 - \Delta_0 S_0 + \Delta_0 \cdot \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{S_1}{R}\right) = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{V_1}{R}\right) \quad *$$

holds for $\forall \tilde{p}, \tilde{q}: \tilde{p} + \tilde{q} = 1$

some \tilde{p}, \tilde{q} :

$$S_0 = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{S_1}{R}\right) \Leftrightarrow \text{discounted stock price is martingale}$$

* \Rightarrow

$$V_0 = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{V_1}{R}\right) \Leftrightarrow \text{discounted payoff is martingale}$$

$K=4$

$$S_0 = 4 \begin{cases} S_1(H) = 8, & V_1(H) = 4 \\ S_1(T) = 2, & V_1(T) = 0. \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r = 0.1 \\ R = 1+r = 1.1 \end{matrix}$$

\tilde{p}, \tilde{q} :

$$S_0 = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{S_1}{R}\right) \Leftrightarrow V_0 = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{V_1}{R}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \cdot (\tilde{p} S_1(H) + \tilde{q} S_1(T)) \quad \tilde{p} + \tilde{q} = 1.$$

$$\tilde{p} = \frac{RS_0 - S_1(T)}{S_1(H) - S_1(T)} = \frac{1.1 \times 4 - 2}{8 - 2} = 0.4$$

$$V_0 = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(\frac{V_1}{R}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} (\tilde{p} V_1(H) + \tilde{q} V_1(T))$$

$$= \frac{1}{1.1} (0.4 \times 4 + 0.6 \times 0) = \frac{1.6}{1.1} = \dots$$

$$dS = \alpha S dt + \sigma S dW.$$

$$d\left(e^{-rt} S(t)\right) = \sigma(t) \cdot e^{-rt} S(t) \underbrace{\left(\theta(t) dt + dW(t)\right)}_{d\tilde{W}(t)}.$$

$$\underline{d\tilde{W}(t)} = dW(t) + \theta(t) dt$$

no dt term \Leftrightarrow martingale

$$\underline{d\left(e^{-rt} X(t)\right)} = \Delta(t) \sigma(t) \cdot e^{-rt} S(t) \underline{d\tilde{W}(t)}$$

no dt term

$$X(t) = V(t)$$

$$e^{-rt} V(t) \quad \text{also martingale (under } \tilde{P}\text{)}.$$

$$e^{-rt} V(t) = \underline{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}\left(e^{-rT} V(T) \mid \mathcal{F}_t\right)}$$

* holds for all securities.

$$V(t) = \hat{\mathbb{E}}\left(e^{-r(T-t)} V(T) \mid \mathcal{F}_t\right).$$

$$V(t) = \mathbb{E} \left(e^{-r(T-t)} V(T) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right)$$

$$V(T) = \max(S(T) - K, 0) \quad \text{for European call.}$$

$$S(T) = S(0) \exp \left(\sigma \tilde{W}(T) + \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) T \right)$$

$$S(T) = S(t) \exp \left(\sigma [\tilde{W}(T) - \tilde{W}(t)] + \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) (T-t) \right)$$

$$= S(t) \exp \left(-\sigma \sqrt{T-t} \cdot n + \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) (T-t) \right)$$

$$n = \frac{\tilde{W}(T) - \tilde{W}(t)}{\sqrt{T-t}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\tilde{W}(T) - \tilde{W}(t) \sim N(0, T-t)$$

$$S(T) - K > 0 \quad \text{iff.}$$

$$S(t) \exp \left(-\sigma \sqrt{T-t} \cdot n + \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) (T-t) \right) > K$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{iff} \quad n < \frac{\left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) (T-t) - \ln \frac{K}{S(t)}}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

iff

$$S(T) - K > 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad n < d -$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p(x) dx$$

$$V(t) = \mathbb{E} \left(e^{-r(T-t)} \cdot \max(S(T) - K, 0) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{d-} e^{-r(T-t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(S(t) \exp \left(-\sigma \sqrt{T-t} \cdot n + \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right) (T-t) - K \right) \right)}_X \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}n^2}}_{p(x)} dn$$

$$= S(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{d_-} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(T-t) - \underbrace{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}n - \frac{1}{2}n^2}_{-\frac{1}{2}(\sigma\sqrt{T-t}+n)^2}\right) dn$$

$m = n + \sigma\sqrt{T-t}$

$$- K \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{d_-} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}n^2\right) dn$$

$$= S(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\underbrace{d_- + \sigma\sqrt{T-t}}_{= d_+}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}m^2\right) dm - K e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{d_-} \dots dn$$

$$V(t) = \underbrace{S(t) N(d_+)} - K \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} \underbrace{N(d_-)}$$

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \left(\log \frac{S(t)}{K} + \left(r \pm \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \right) (T-t) \right)$$

$$d_+ - d_- = \sigma^2(T-t) \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\ = \sigma\sqrt{T-t}.$$

$$V(t) = \mathbb{E} \left(e^{-r(T-t)} V(T) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right)$$

up & out call, with barrier B .

$$\max_{t \in [0, T]} (S(t)) \leq B$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= S(0) \exp \left(\sigma W(t) + \left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) t \right) \\ &= S(0) \exp \left(\sigma \tilde{W}(t) \right). \end{aligned}$$

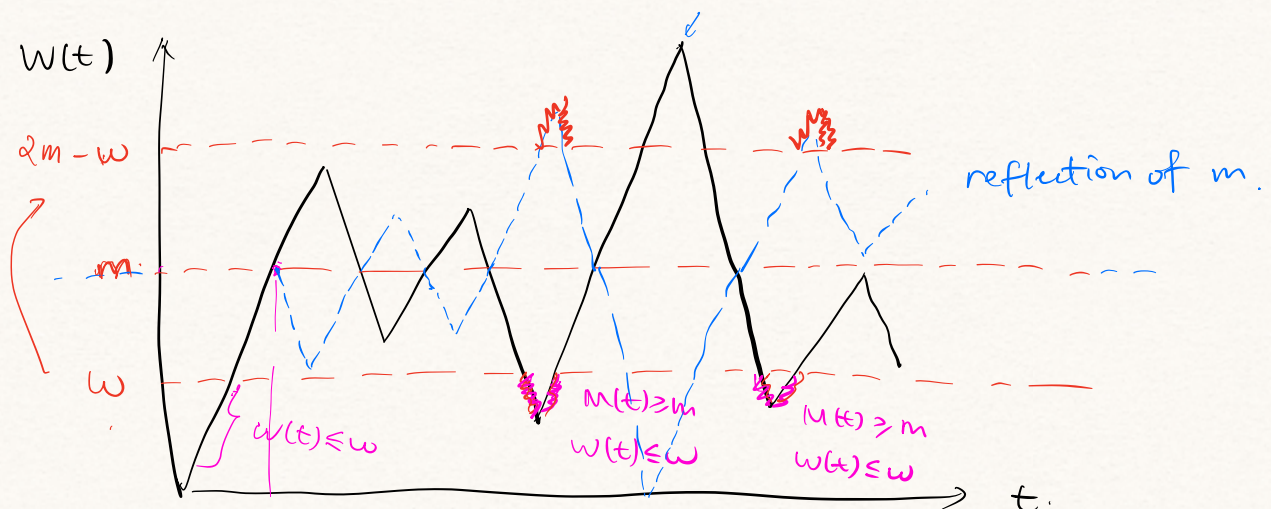
$$\tilde{M}(t) = \max_{u \in [0, t]} \tilde{W}(u)$$

$$\tilde{W}(0) = 0, \quad \tilde{M}(t) \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{M}(t) \geq \tilde{W}(t). \end{cases}$$

$$P(M(t) \geq m, W(t) \leq w) = \int_m^\infty \int_{-\infty}^w f_{M(t), W(t)}(m, w) dw dm$$

$$P(M(t) \geq m, W(t) \leq w) = P(W(t) \geq 2m - w)$$



$$P(M(t) \geq m, W(t) \leq w) = \int_m^\infty \int_{-\infty}^w f_{M(t), W(t)}(m, w) dw dm$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} P(\underline{M(t)} \geq m, W(t) \leq w) &= P(W(t) \geq 2m - w) \quad (\text{reflection}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_{2m-w}^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2t}\right) dz \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$W(t) \sim N(0, t)$$

$$f_{M(t), W(t)}(m, w) dw dm = \frac{2(2m-w)}{t\sqrt{2\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{(2m-w)^2}{2t}\right)$$

$$\sigma \tilde{W}(t) = \sigma W(t) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)t.$$

$$\tilde{f}_{\tilde{M}(t), \tilde{W}(t)}(m, w) dw dm = \exp\left(\alpha m - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 T\right) f_{M(t), W(t)}(m, w) dw dm$$

$$\tilde{P}(\tilde{M}(t) \leq m, \tilde{W}(t) \geq w) = \int_m^\infty \int_{-\infty}^w \tilde{f}$$

not reach
barriers.

$S(T) - K > 0$

Knock-out:

$$V(t) = \tilde{E}(e^{-rT} V(T) | \mathcal{F}(t))$$

$$V(T) = \max\left(S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} - K, 0\right) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} \leq B\}}$$

$$= \left(S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} - K\right) \mathbb{1}_{\{S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} \leq B, S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} \geq K\}}$$

$$= \left(S(T) e^{\sigma \tilde{W}(T)} - K\right) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\left\{ \underbrace{\tilde{W}(T) \geq \frac{1}{\sigma} \log \frac{K}{S(T)}}_{\geq k}, \underbrace{\tilde{M}(T) \leq \frac{1}{\sigma} \log \frac{B}{S(T)}}_{\leq b} \right\}} = \iint \tilde{f}$$

lookback $V(T) = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \underbrace{S(t)}_{\geq S(T)} - S(T) \geq 0$

$$= S(0) e^{\sigma \hat{W}(T)} - S(T)$$