

Problem 1 – Random Tree

Assume that the strike price at maturity is 50.

American Call Option

For High Estimator of American Call option:

With the underlying security prices X_0 , X_1 's, X_2 's given and the strike price = 50, the value of the American call option **at maturity or step = 2** is $V_2 = \max(X_2 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

At step 1, the value of the American call option is:

$$V_1 = \max(\max(X_1 - \text{Strike}, 0), \text{Average of 3 successive } V_2)$$

“ h_1 ” in the image below is $\max(X_1 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

“(1/b)*sum(V_2)” in the image below is the Average of 3 successive V_2 .

At step 0, the value of the American call option is:

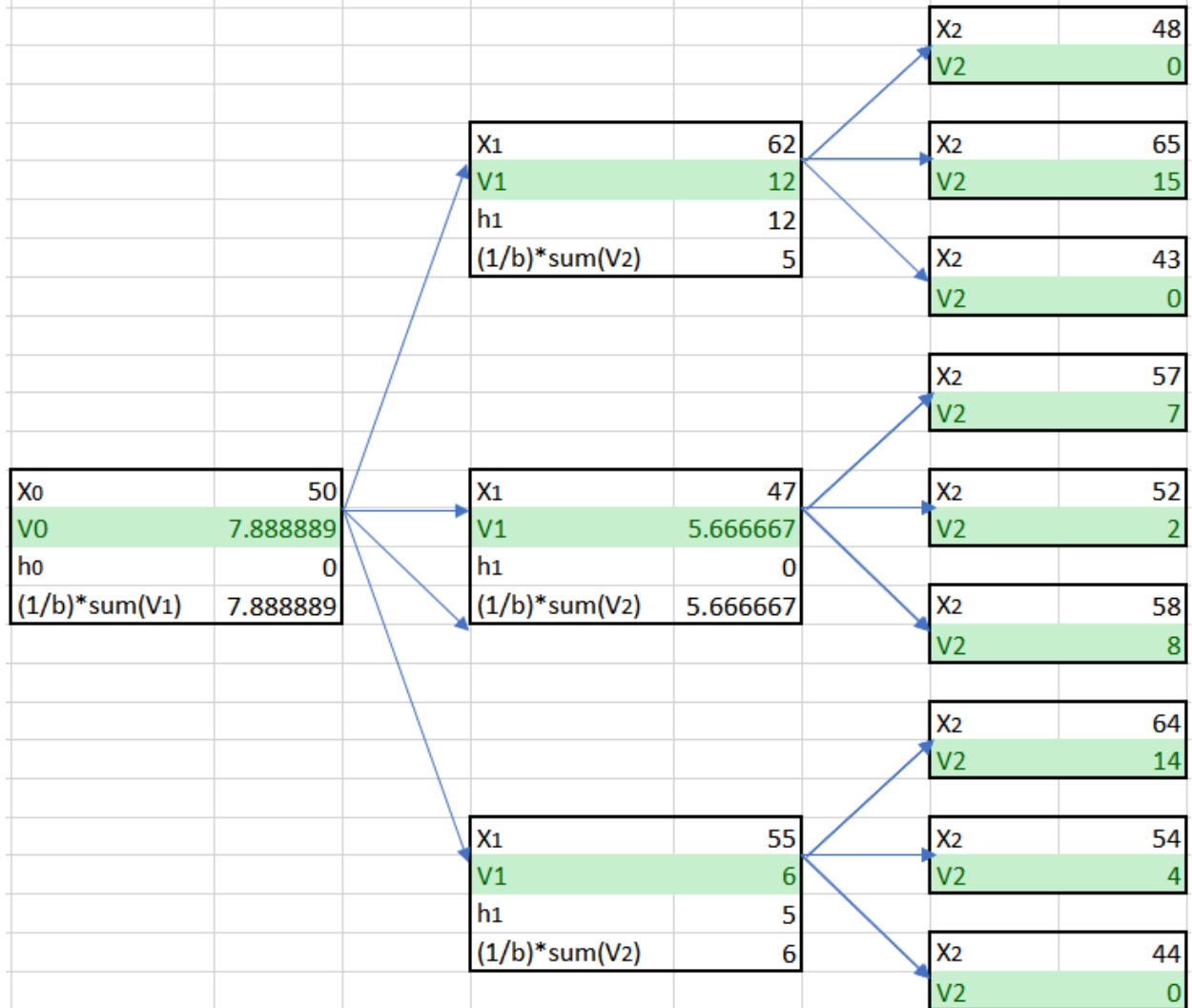
$$V_0 = \max(\max(X_0 - \text{Strike}, 0), \text{Average of 3 successive } V_1)$$

“ h_0 ” in the image below is $\max(X_0 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

“(1/b)*sum(V_1)” in the image below is the Average of 3 successive V_1 .

Based on these formulas, the **high estimator of the American Call option is 7.8889**.

American Call - High Estimator



For Low Estimator of American Call option:

With the underlying security prices X_0, X_1 's, X_2 's given and the strike price = 50, the value of the American call option **at maturity or step = 2** is $V_2 = \max(X_2 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

At step 1, the value of the American call option is:

$$V_1 = \text{mean}(U_1, M_1, L_1)$$

“ h_1 ” in the image below is $\max(X_1 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

Let V_2^u, V_2^m, V_2^l be the V_2 values from the upper, middle, and lower successing nodes.

“U1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^m + V_2^l) \\ V_2^u & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“M1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^u + V_2^l) \\ V_2^m & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“L1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^u + V_2^m) \\ V_2^l & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

At step 0, the value of the American call option is:

$$V_0 = \text{mean}(U_0, M_0, L_0)$$

“ h_0 ” in the image below is $\max(X_0 - \text{Strike}, 0)$.

Let V_1^u, V_1^m, V_1^l be the V_1 values from the upper, middle, and lower successing nodes.

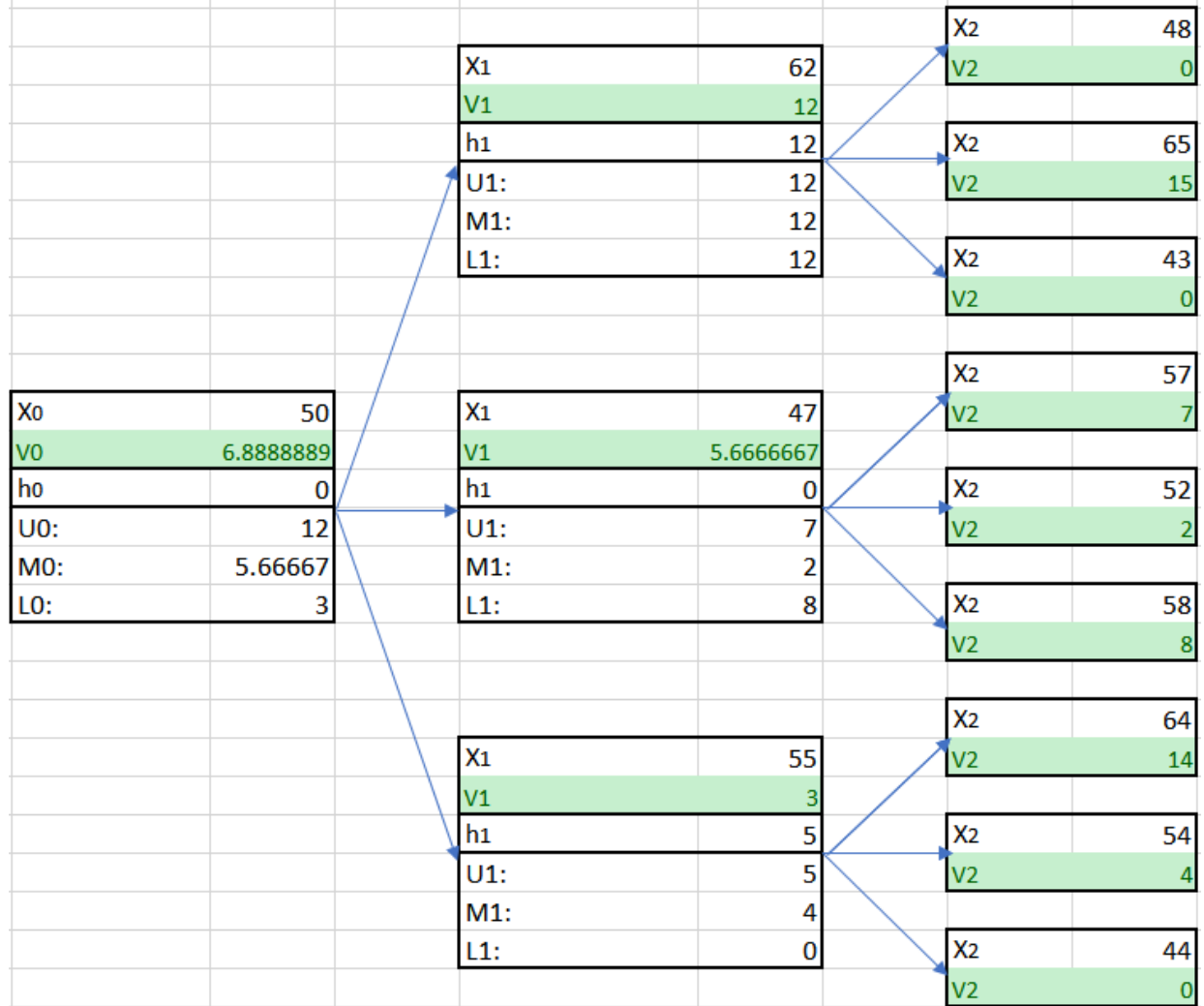
“U0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_0 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^m + V_1^l) \\ V_1^u & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“M0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^u + V_1^l) \\ V_1^m & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“L0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^u + V_1^m) \\ V_1^l & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

Based on these formulas, the **low estimator of the American Call option is 6.8889**.

American Call - Low Estimator



American Put Option

For High Estimator of American Put option:

With the underlying security prices X_0 , X_1 's, X_2 's given and the strike price = 50, the value of the American Put option **at maturity or step = 2** is $V_2 = \max(\text{Strike} - X_2, 0)$.

At step 1, the value of the American put option is:

$$V_1 = \max(\max(\text{Strike} - X_1, 0), \text{Average of 3 successive } V_2)$$

“ h_1 ” in the image below is $\max(\text{Strike} - X_1, 0)$.

“(1/b)*sum(V_2)” in the image below is the Average of 3 successive V_2 .

At step 0, the value of the American put option is:

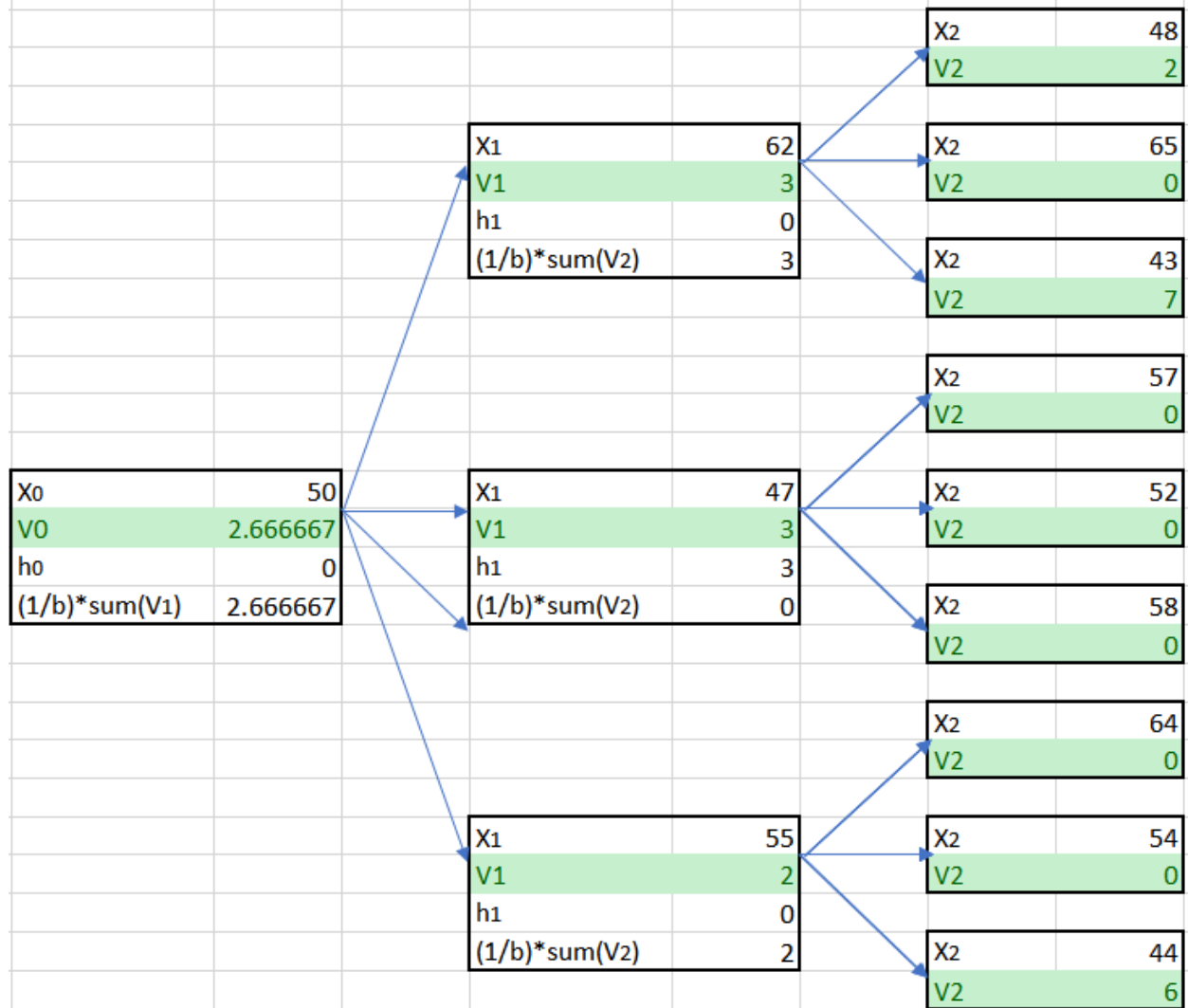
$$V_0 = \max(\max(\text{Strike} - X_0, 0), \text{Average of 3 successive } V_1)$$

“ h_0 ” in the image below is $\max(\text{Strike} - X_0, 0)$.

“(1/b)*sum(V_1)” in the image below is the Average of 3 successive V_1 .

Based on these formulas, the **high estimator of the American Put option is 2.6667**.

American Put - High Estimator



For Low Estimator of American Put option:

With the underlying security prices X_0, X_1 's, X_2 's given and the strike price = 50, the value of the American put option **at maturity or step = 2** is $V_2 = \max(\text{Strike} - X_2, 0)$.

At step 1, the value of the American put option is:

$$V_1 = \text{mean}(U_1, M_1, L_1)$$

“ h_1 ” in the image below is $\max(\text{Strike} - X_1, 0)$.

Let V_2^u, V_2^m, V_2^l be the V_2 values from the upper, middle, and lower successing nodes.

“U1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^m + V_2^l) \\ V_2^u & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“M1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^u + V_2^l) \\ V_2^m & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“L1” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_2^u + V_2^m) \\ V_2^l & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

At step 0, the value of the American put option, V_0 , is:

$$V_0 = \text{mean}(U_0, M_0, L_0)$$

“ h_0 ” in the image below is $\max(\text{Strike} - X_0, 0)$.

Let V_1^u, V_1^m, V_1^l be the V_1 values from the upper, middle, and lower successing nodes.

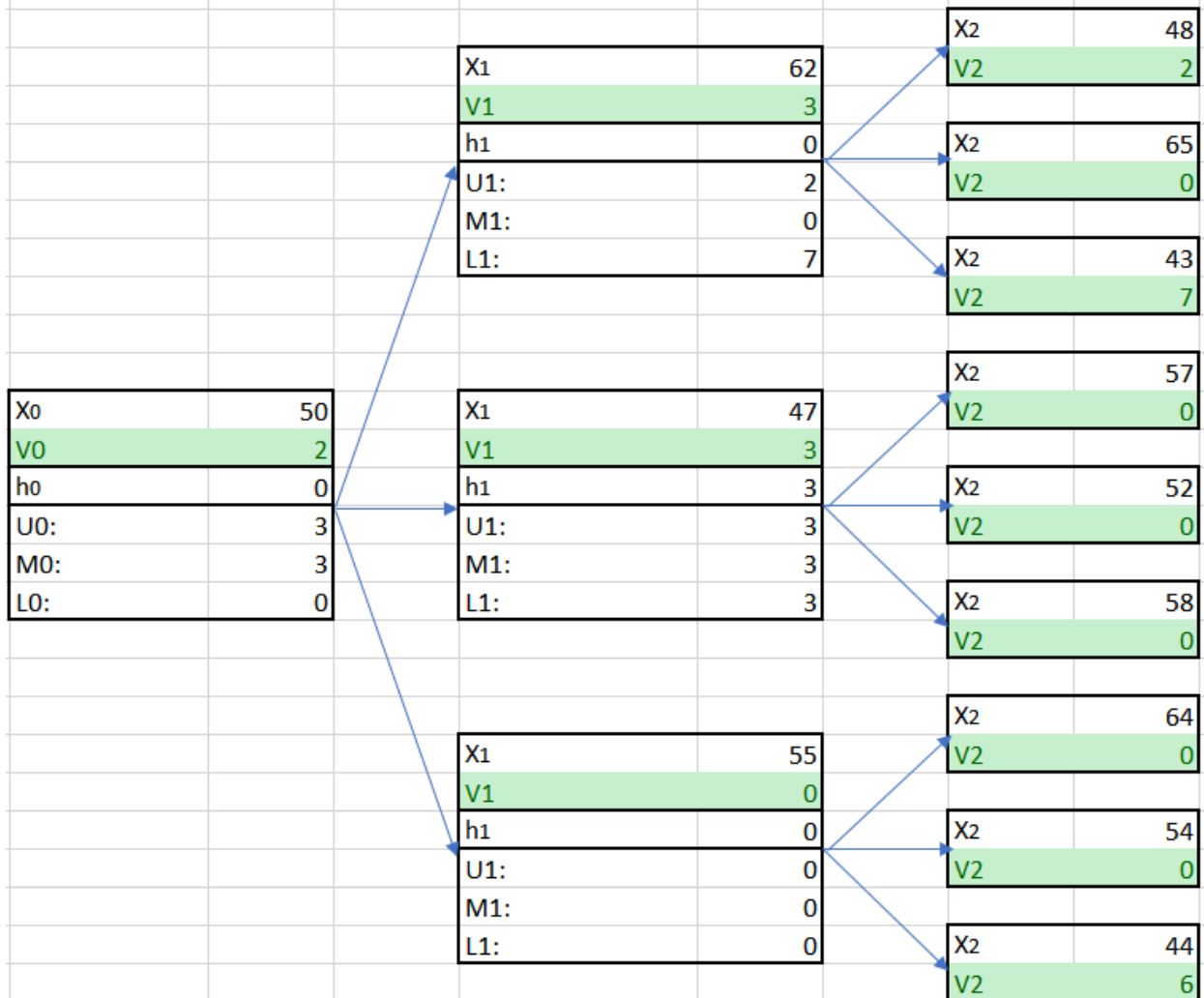
“U0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_0 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^m + V_1^l) \\ V_1^u & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“M0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^u + V_1^l) \\ V_1^m & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

“L0” in the image below is $\begin{cases} h_1 & \text{if } h_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}(V_1^u + V_1^m) \\ V_1^l & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$.

Based on these formulas, the **low estimator of the American Put option is 2**.

American Put - Low Estimator



Problem 2 – Newton Raphson

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lower volatility guess
0.2

high volatility guess
0.4

start volatility guess
0.23

Tolerance for volatility
0.0001

The target European Call option price is: 4.23

***Use bisection method:

Implied vol for the European Call option is: 0.262939

European Call Option price by implied volatility from Bisection method is: 4.23009

***Use Newton Raphson method:

Implied vol for the European Call option is: 0.262937

European Call Option price by implied volatility from Newton Raphson method is: 4.23005
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