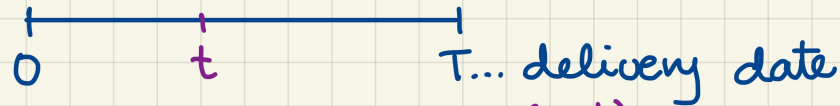


M339W: March 4th, 2022.

Option Greeks [cont'd].

Example. Prepaid Forward Contract on a Continuous Dividend-Paying Stock.



$$F_{t,T}^P(S) = S(t) e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(s, t, r, \delta, \sigma) = s e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta(\dots) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} v(\dots) = e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$\Gamma(\dots) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} v(\dots) = 0$$

$$\Theta(\dots) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} v(\dots) = \delta \cdot s e^{-\delta(T-t)} > 0$$

$$\Psi(\dots) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} v(\dots) = -(T-t) s e^{-\delta(T-t)} < 0$$

Focus on the Delta.

value f'tion : $v(s, t, r, \delta, \sigma) = v(s, t)$

the Delta: $\Delta(s, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} v(s, t)$ ✓

European call.

K... strike price
T... exercise date

Black-Scholes

$$v_c(s, t) = s e^{-\delta(T-t)} \cdot N(d_1(s, t)) - K e^{-r(T-t)} \cdot N(d_2(s, t))$$

$$w/ \quad d_1(s, t) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}} \left[\ln\left(\frac{s}{K}\right) + (r - \delta + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t) \right]$$

$$\text{and } d_2(s, t) = d_1(s, t) - \sigma \sqrt{T-t}$$

By def'n of the Delta:

$$\Delta_c(s, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} v_c(s, t)$$

After the chain rule and the product rule:

$$\Delta_c(s, t) = e^{-\delta(T-t)} \cdot N(d_1(s, t)) > 0$$

The positivity of the call Δ makes sense due to the fact that the call is a long position w.r.t. the underlying.

European Put.

K... strike price
T... exercise date

Put-Call Parity.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \mid v_c(s, t) - v_p(s, t) = e^{-\delta(T-t)} - Ke^{-r(T-t)}$$

$$\Delta_c(s, t) - \Delta_p(s, t) = e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$\Delta_p(s, t) = \Delta_c(s, t) - e^{-\delta(T-t)} =$$

$$= e^{-\delta(T-t)} N(d_1(s, t)) - e^{-\delta(T-t)}$$

$$= e^{-\delta(T-t)} (N(d_1(s, t)) - 1)$$

$$\Delta_p(s, t) = -e^{-\delta(T-t)} (N(-d_1(s, t))) < 0$$

The negativity makes sense since the put is short w.r.t. the underlying.

- (A) 7.32 million
- (B) 7.42 million
- (C) 7.52 million
- (D) 7.62 million
- (E) 7.72 million

8. You are considering the purchase of a 3-month 41.5-strike American call option on a nondividend-paying stock.

You are given:

- (i) The Black-Scholes framework holds.
- (ii) The stock is currently selling for 40.
- (iii) The stock's volatility is 30%.
- (iv) The current call option delta is 0.5.

$$T = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$K = 41.5$$

→ Never optimal to exercise early.
⇒ Equivalent to a European call.

$$S = 0$$

$$S(0) = 40$$

$$\sigma = 0.3$$

$$\Delta_C(S(0), 0) = 0.5$$

Determine the current price of the option.

No dividends!

✗ (A) $20 - 20.453 \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-x^2/2} dx$

✗ (B) $20 - 16.138 \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-x^2/2} dx$

✗ (C) $20 - 40.453 \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-x^2/2} dx$

(D) $16.138 \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-x^2/2} dx - 20.453$

(E) $40.453 \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-x^2/2} dx - 20.453$

$$V_C(S(0), 0) = ?$$

$$N(d_1(S(0), 0)) = 0.5$$

$$V_C(S(0), 0) = \underbrace{S(0)}_{40} \underbrace{e^{-S \cdot T}}_{=1} \underbrace{N(d_1(S(0), 0))}_{0.5} - Ke^{-rT} \cdot \underbrace{N(d_2(S(0), 0))}_{0.5}$$

$$r = ?$$

$$d_1(S(0), 0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \left[\ln\left(\frac{40}{41.5}\right) + \left(r + \frac{0.09}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right] = 0$$

= 0

$$r + 0.045 = 4 \ln\left(\frac{41.5}{40}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$r = 0.10226 \quad \checkmark$$

$$d_2(S(0), 0) = ?$$

$$d_2(S(0), 0) = d_1(S(0), 0) - \sigma \sqrt{T} = 0 - 0.3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = -0.3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -0.15$$

$$v_c(S(0), 0) = 40(0.5) - 41.5 e^{-0.10226(0.25)} \cdot N(-0.15)$$

$$= 20 - 40.4525 \cdot N(-0.15)$$

$$= 20 - 40.4525 (1 - N(0.15))$$

symmetry of $N(0,1)$

$$= 40.4525 N(0.15) + 20 - 40.4525$$

$$= 40.4525 N(0.15) - 20.4525$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0.15} f_2(z) dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0.15} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$\frac{40.4525}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{0.15} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

||

$$16.138$$

$$\Rightarrow (D)$$

