Valuation of derivative assets
Lecture 7

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Contingent Claim (B: Def 7.4 p. 94)

Let $\{\mathcal{F}_t^S\}_{t\geq 0}$ be the filtration generated by the asset process $S$. A **contingent claim** with maturity $T$ is any $\mathcal{F}_T^S$-measurable r.v. $X$. $X$ is a **simple claim** if $X = \Phi(S(T))$, where $\Phi$ is called a contract function.
Assume that we have a market consisting of a risky asset $S$ and a bank-account $B$, where the corresponding $\mathbb{P}$-dynamics are given as

\[
dS(t) = S(t)\mu(t, S(t)) \, dt + S(t)\sigma(t, S(t)) \, dW^\mathbb{P}(t),
\]
\[
S(0) = s_0
\]
\[
dB(t) = r(t)B(t) \, dt,
\]
\[
B_0 = 1.
\]

Assume that $F(t, s)$ is the price at time $t$ of a simple claim with maturity $T$ of the form $F(T, s) = \Phi(s)$. Then the price $F$ is a solution to the boundary value problem

\[
\frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial t} = -r(t)s \frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial s} - \frac{1}{2}s^2\sigma(t, s)^2 \frac{\partial^2 F(t, s)}{\partial s^2} + r(t)F(t, s)
\]

\[
F(T, s) = \Phi(s).
\]
Assume that $F$ is a solution to the boundary value problem

$$
\frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial t} = -r(t)s \frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial s} - \frac{1}{2} s^2 \sigma(t, s)^2 \frac{\partial^2 F(t, s)}{\partial s^2} + r(t)F(t, s)
$$

$$
F(T, s) = \Phi(s)
$$

and assume that $E \left[ \int_0^T S(u)^2 \sigma(u, S(u))^2 \left( \frac{\partial F(u, s)}{\partial s} \right)^2_{s=S(u)} \, du \right] < \infty$.

Then $F$ has the representation (RNVF)

$$
F(t, s) = E^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^T r(u) \, du} \Phi(S(T)) \mid S_t = s \right],
$$

where $S$ has the $Q$ dynamics

$$
dS(u) = r(u)S(u) \, du + S(u)\sigma(u, S(u)) \, dW^Q(u), \quad t \leq u \leq T,
$$

$$
S(t) = s
$$
Let $X$ be a contingent claim with maturity $T$. If there exists a self-financing portfolio $h$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}(V_T^h = X) = 1,$$

then $h$ is a **hedge** or a **replicating portfolio** for the contingent claim $X$. 

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Complete market

If all contingent claims on an arbitrage free market have replicating portfolios then the market is said to be complete otherwise the market is called incomplete.
Replicating portfolio

Let $X$ be a simple claim with contract function $\Phi$ with a price function $F$ that satisfies the Black-Scholes equation. A portfolio $h = (h^S, h^B)$ with value process

$$V^h(t) = h^S(t)S(t) + h^B(t)B(t),$$

where

$$h^S_t = \left. \frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial s} \right|_{s=S(t)} \quad \text{(Delta-hedge)}$$

$$h^B_t = \frac{F(t, S(t)) - h^S(t)S(t)}{B(t)},$$

is a replicating portfolio for the claim $X$. 
Black-Scholes model

Assume that we have a market consisting of a risky asset $S$ and a bank-account $B$, where the corresponding $\mathbb{P}$-dynamics are given as

$$
\begin{align*}
    dS_u & = \mu S_u \, du + \sigma S_u \, dW_u^\mathbb{P}, \\
    S_t & = s \\
    dB_u & = rB_u \, du, \\
    B_0 & = 1.
\end{align*}
$$

We then have that

$$
S_T = s e^{(\mu - \sigma^2/2)(T-t) + \sigma (W(T) - W(t))}, \quad B_T = B_t e^{r(T-t)}.
$$
Black-Scholes formula (B: Prop 7.10 p. 101)

Assume that $S$ and $B$ have the dynamics on the previous slide. Then the price $\Pi_E^c(t, K, T, s)$ of a European call option with maturity $T$, strike $K$ and $S_t = s$ is given as

$$
\Pi_E^c(t, K, T, s) = sN(d_1(t, s)) - e^{-r(T-t)}K N(d_2(t, s)),
$$

where

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

$$
d_2(t, s) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{T-t}} \left( \ln \left( \frac{s}{K} \right) + \left( r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) (T-t) \right) = d_1(t, s) - \sigma \sqrt{T-t},
$$

and $N(x)$ is the distribution function of a standard Gaussian random variable.
Replicating portfolio for European call

Let $X$ be a European call option with a price function $F$ that satisfies the Black-Scholes formula on the previous slide. A portfolio $h = (h^S, h^B)$ with value process

$$V^h(t) = h^S(t)S(t) + h^B(t)B(t),$$

where

$$h^S_t = \frac{\partial F(t, s)}{\partial s} \bigg|_{s=S(t)} = N(d_1(t, S(t))) \quad \text{(Delta)}$$

$$h^B_t = \frac{F(t, S(t)) - h^S(t)S(t)}{B(t)} = -e^{-rT}KN(d_2(t, S(t))),$$

is a replicating portfolio for the European call option.
Put-Call parity

Let $\Pi^c_E(t, K, T, s)$, $\Pi^p_E(t, K, T, s)$ and $\Pi_F(t, K, T, s)$ respectively be the values of a European call option, European put option and the (payers position) Forward all with maturity $T$ and strike $K$. For any arbitrage free market we have

$$\Pi^c_E(t, K, T, s) - \Pi^p_E(t, K, T, s) = \Pi_F(t, K, T, s).$$
American options

American options usually are of put or call type.

**American call** Payoff = $\max(S(\tau) - K, 0)$ where we can choose $\tau$ to be any time between zero and $T$.

**American put** Payoff = $\max(K - S(\tau), 0)$ where we can choose $\tau$ to be any time between zero and $T$.

The exercise time $\tau$ should be a stopping time, that is given the information available up to time $t$ we must be able to decide if $\tau \leq t$, i.e. $\{\omega \in \Omega : \tau(\omega) \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t^S$. 
American call option

If the underlying asset $S$ does not pay dividends and the short rate $r$ is positive, it is not optimal to exercise the call option before $T$. This holds since:

It is obvious that $\Pi^c_A(t, K, T, S(t)) \geq \Pi^c_E(t, K, T, S(t))$

Jensen’s inequality gives

$\Pi^c_E(t, K, T, S(t)) \geq \max(S(t) - \exp(-r(T - t))K, 0)$

For $r > 0$ and $t < T$ we have

$\max(S(t) - \exp(-r(T - t))K, 0) > \max(S(t) - K, 0)$. Therefore

$\Pi^c_A(t, K, T, S(t)) > \max(S(t) - K, 0), \ 0 \leq t < T.$

But this is the pay-off we get if we exercise the American option at time $t$ before $T$ so therefore we should wait until $T$ to exercise.
American Put Option

If the interest rate is zero it is not optimal to exercise before $T$. However if the interest rate is positive it is sometimes optimal to exercise before $T$. One can show that there exist a level $L(T-t)$ so that it is optimal to exercise as soon the underlying $S(t)$ goes below $L(T-t)$ for the first time. No closed form is known for $L$. For the Black-Scholes model we have $L(0) = K$,

$$\frac{2Kr}{2r + \sigma^2} \leq L(T-t) \leq K,$$

for $0 \leq t \leq T$, $T > 0$. The function $L$ is decreasing and convex for $r > 0$. Its derivative tends to $-\infty$ as $t$ tends to $T$. 

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The value of an American put option (no dividends no upward jumps)

\[ \Pi_A^p(t, s, T, K) = \Pi_E^p(t, s, T, K) + \int_t^T rK e^{-r(u-t)} \mathbb{Q}(S(u) \leq L(T - u)|S(t) = s) \, du \]

L can be found by solving the non-linear integral equation

\[ L(T) = K - \Pi_E^p(0, L(T), T, K) - \int_0^T rK e^{-ru} \mathbb{Q}(S(u) \leq L(T - u)|S(0) = L(T)) \, du \]
The exercise level $L(T - t)$ in the Black-Scholes model calculated by numerical methods:
European and American put values in the Black-Scholes model calculated by numerical methods: $K = 100$, $T = 1$, $r = 0.05$ and $\sigma = 0.2$
The perpetual American put in the Black Scholes model

If with have infinite time to maturity we call it a perpetual option. The optimal exercise level is

\[ L(\infty) = \frac{2Kr}{2r + \sigma^2}. \]

Moreover we have that the value at time zero (or any other time for that matter) is given by

\[
\begin{cases}
  K - S & S \leq L(\infty), \\
  \frac{\sigma^2}{2r} L(\infty) \frac{2r}{\sigma^2} + 1 S^{-\frac{2r}{\sigma^2}} & S \geq L(\infty),
\end{cases}
\]

where \( S \) is the corresponding stock price.