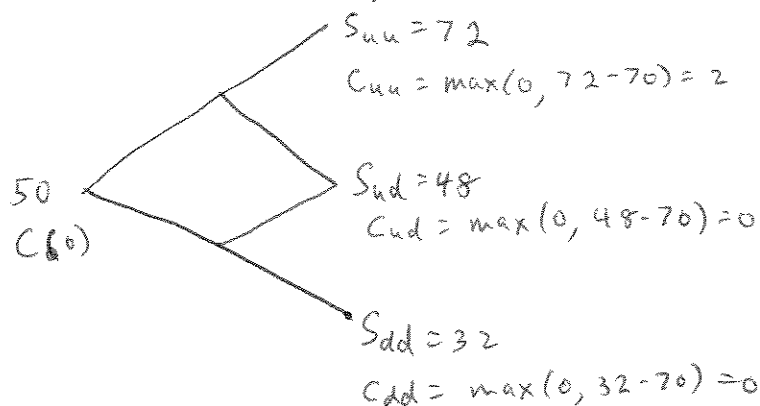


Midterm Solution Set
Math 181, Winter 2007

1. $S_0 = 50$, $X = 70$, $T = 2$
 $u = 1.2$, $d = .8$, $r = .05$

The values at $T=2$ are given in the tree below



The risk neutral probability is

$$p = \frac{e^{.05} - .8}{1.2 - .8} \approx \frac{1.05 - .8}{.4} = \frac{.25}{.4} = .625$$

S_0

$$\begin{aligned} c(0) &= e^{-2(.05)} E[C_2] \\ &= e^{-.1} (p^2 C_{uu} + 0) \\ &= e^{-.1} (.625)^2 \cdot 2 \\ &\approx .9 \times .39 \times 2 \\ &= .70 \end{aligned}$$

2. By put call parity

$$c - p = S - Xe^{-r(T-t)}$$

S_0

$$\begin{aligned} p(0) &= c(0) - S(0) + Xe^{-rT} \\ &= .70 - 50 + 70 e^{-.1} \\ &\approx .70 - 50 + 63.3 \\ &\approx 14 \end{aligned}$$

3. The risk-neutral formula says

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= e^{-r\Delta t} \bar{E} [F(\Delta t)] \\ &= e^{-r\Delta t} (p(uS_0 - X) + (1-p)(dS_0 - X)) \\ &= e^{-r\Delta t} ((pu + (1-p)d)S_0 - X) \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} pu + (1-p)d &= p(u - d) + d \\ &= \frac{e^{r\Delta t} - d}{u - d} (u - d) + d \\ &= e^{r\Delta t} - d + d \\ &= e^{r\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

S_0

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= e^{-r\Delta t} (e^{r\Delta t} S_0 - X) \\ &= S_0 - Xe^{-r\Delta t} \\ &= S_0 - Xe^{-rT} \quad \text{for } T = \Delta t \end{aligned}$$

which agrees with the formula from no-arbitrage

4. At expiration time $t=T$

$$C_e = \max(0, S + S^2 - X)$$

$$C = \max(0, S - X)$$

S_0

$$C_e(T) \geq C(T)$$

By no arbitrage

$$C_e(t) \geq C(t)$$

for all $t \leq T$.