

Lösungen 8. Übungsblatt Finanzmathematik II

1. Aufgabe: a) Wir haben mit $F(y) = y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\sigma_{\text{imp},T} \sqrt{T} x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\sigma_{\text{imp},T} \sqrt{T} x)^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \sigma_{\text{imp},T}^2 T \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \sigma_{\text{imp},T}^2 T \times 1 \\ &= \int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

b) Wir bekommen

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_W \left[\left(\int_0^T \sigma_t dx_t \right)^2 \right] &= \mathbb{E}_W \left[\int_0^T \sigma_t dx_t \times \int_0^T \sigma_u dx_u \right] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_W \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_j} \sqrt{\Delta t} \phi_j \times \sum_{k=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_k} \sqrt{\Delta t} \phi_k \right] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_j} \sqrt{\Delta t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_k} \sqrt{\Delta t} \mathbb{E}_W [\phi_j \times \phi_k] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j,k=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_j} \sigma_{t_k} \Delta t \mathbb{E}_W [\phi_j \phi_k] \end{aligned}$$

Wegen

$$dW = \prod_{k=1}^{N_T} e^{-\frac{\phi_k^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_k}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

haben wir für $j \neq k$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_W [\phi_j \phi_k] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N_T}} \phi_j \phi_k \prod_{l=1}^{N_T} e^{-\frac{\phi_l^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_l}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \phi_j \phi_k e^{-\frac{\phi_j^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{\phi_k^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_j}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{d\phi_k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_j e^{-\frac{\phi_j^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_j}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_k e^{-\frac{\phi_k^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

und für $j = k$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_W[\phi_j \phi_j] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N_T}} \phi_j^2 \prod_{l=1}^{N_T} e^{-\frac{\phi_l^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_l}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_j^2 e^{-\frac{\phi_j^2}{2}} \frac{d\phi_j}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

so dass

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_W\left[\left(\int_0^T \sigma_t dx_t\right)^2\right] &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j,k=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_j} \sigma_{t_k} \Delta t \mathbb{E}_W[\phi_j \phi_k] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^{N_T} \sigma_{t_j} \sigma_{t_j} \Delta t \times 1 \\ &= \int_0^T \sigma_{t_j}^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

c)] Analog zu (b) haben wir für beliebige Funktionen $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_W\left[\int_0^T f(t) dx_t \times \int_0^T g(t) dx_t\right] &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j,k=1}^{N_T} f(t_j) g(t_k) \Delta t \mathbb{E}_W[\phi_j \phi_k] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^{N_T} f(t_j) g(t_j) \Delta t \times 1 \\ &= \int_0^T f(t)g(t) dt . \end{aligned}$$

2.Aufgabe: Ein Put in ‘absolute amount’ mit payoff

$$H_{\text{put,abs}}(S_T) = \max\{K - S_T, 0\}$$

hat im zeitunabhängigen Black-Scholes Modell den Preis

$$V_{\text{put,abs}} = -S_0 N(-d_+) + K e^{-rT} N(-d_-)$$

mit

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\log[S_0/K] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

Der Payoff eines performance-type Puts ist gegeben durch

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{put,perf}}(S_T) &= \max\{k - S_T/S_0, 0\} \\ &= \frac{1}{S_0} \times \max\{kS_0 - S_T, 0\} \end{aligned}$$

Also haben wir

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{put,perf}} &= \frac{1}{S_0} \times [-S_0 N(-d_+) + kS_0 e^{-rT} N(-d_-)] \\ &= -N(-d_+) + k e^{-rT} N(-d_-)\end{aligned}$$

mit

$$\begin{aligned}d_{\pm} &= \frac{\log[S_0/(kS_0)] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \\ &= \frac{\log[1/k] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}\end{aligned}$$

Da wir hier das zeitabhängige Black-Scholes Modell haben, müssen wir das σ durch die Volatilität

$$\sigma_{\text{imp}} = \left\{ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt \right\}^{1/2}$$

ersetzen. Wir haben

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^T \sigma_t^2 dt &= (30\%)^2 \times 0.5 + (25\%)^2 \times (1 - 0.5) + (20\%)^2 \times (2 - 1) \\ &= 0.045 + 0.03125 + 0.04 = 0.11625\end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$\sigma_{\text{imp}} = 24.11\%$$

Also

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\log[1/80\%] + (3\% \pm (24.11\%)^2/2)2}{24.11\%\sqrt{2}}$$

und damit

$$d_1 = 1.001$$

$$d_2 = 0.660$$

$$N(-d_1) = 0.1584$$

$$N(-d_2) = 0.2546$$

und

$$V_{\text{put,perf}} = -0.1584 + 0.8 e^{-0.06} \times 0.2546 = 3.3414\% .$$

3.Aufgabe: Wir wählen eine stückweise konstante instantane Volatilität σ_t mit:

$$\sigma_t = \begin{cases} \sigma_1 & \text{falls } t \in [0, 0.25] \\ \sigma_2 & \text{falls } t \in (0.25, 0.5] \\ \sigma_3 & \text{falls } t \in (0.5, 1] \\ \sigma_4 & \text{falls } t \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$$

und erhalten mit der Notation $t_0 := 0$ und

$$\{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4\} := \{0.25, 0.5, 1, 2\}$$

$$t_i \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_i) = \int_0^{t_i} \sigma_t^2 dt$$

woraus sich

$$\begin{aligned} t_i \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_i) - t_{i-1} \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_{i-1}) &= \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sigma_t^2 dt = \sigma_i^2 \times (t_i - t_{i-1}) \\ \Leftrightarrow \sigma_i^2 &= \frac{t_i \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_i) - t_{i-1} \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} \end{aligned}$$

ergibt. Also

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^2 &= \frac{t_1 \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_1) - 0}{t_1 - 0} = \sigma_{\text{imp}}^2(t_1) \\ \sigma_2^2 &= \frac{0.5 \times (21\%)^2 - 0.25 \times (25\%)^2}{0.5 - 0.25} \\ \sigma_3^2 &= \frac{1 \times (19\%)^2 - 0.5 \times (21\%)^2}{1 - 0.5} \\ \sigma_4^2 &= \frac{2 \times (20\%)^2 - 1 \times (19\%)^2}{2 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= 25.00\% \\ \sigma_2 &= 16.03\% \\ \sigma_3 &= 16.76\% \\ \sigma_4 &= 20.95\% . \end{aligned}$$