

Lösungen 8. Übungsblatt Finanzmathematik II

1. Aufgabe: Mit der Formel aus Theorem 8.1 bekommen wir:

$$V_{\text{Barrier}}(S_0, 0) = V_{\text{Call}, K}(S_0, 0) - \left(\frac{S_0}{B}\right)^{1-\kappa} V_{\text{Call}, K}\left(\frac{B^2}{S_0}, 0\right)$$

mit

$$\kappa = \frac{2r}{\sigma^2} \stackrel{r=0}{=} 0$$

und den Standard-Call-Preisen

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Call}, K}(S_0, 0) &= S_0 N(d_+) - K e^{-rT} N(d_-) \\ V_{\text{Call}, K}(B^2/S_0, 0) &= B^2/S_0 N(\tilde{d}_+) - K e^{-rT} N(\tilde{d}_-) \end{aligned}$$

mit

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{S_0}{K}\right] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \\ \tilde{d}_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{B^2/S_0}{K}\right] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \end{aligned}$$

Für $r = 0$,

$$V_{\text{Barrier}}(S_0, 0) = V_{\text{Call}, K}(S_0, 0) - \frac{S_0}{B} \times V_{\text{Call}, K}\left(\frac{B^2}{S_0}, 0\right)$$

mit

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Call}, K}(S_0, 0) &= S_0 N(d_+) - K N(d_-) \\ V_{\text{Call}, K}(B^2/S_0, 0) &= B^2/S_0 N(\tilde{d}_+) - K N(\tilde{d}_-) \end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{S_0}{K}\right] \pm \sigma^2 T/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \\ &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{100}{100}\right] \pm 0.045}{0.3} \\ &= \pm 0.15 \end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{d}_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{B^2/S_t}{K}\right] \pm \sigma^2 T/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T}} \\ &= \frac{\log[0.64] \pm 0.045}{0.3} \\ &= \begin{cases} -1.3376 & \text{für " + " } \\ -1.6376 & \text{für " - " } \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{Call},K}(S_0, 0) &= S_0 N(d_+) - K N(d_-) \\ &= 100 N(0.15) - 100 N(-0.15) \\ &= 55.96 - 44.04 = 11.92\end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{S_0}{B} \times V_{\text{Call},K}\left(\frac{B^2}{S_0}, 0\right) &= \frac{S_0}{B} \times \left[B^2/S_0 N(\tilde{d}_+) - K N(\tilde{d}_-)\right] \\ &= B N(\tilde{d}_+) - S_0 K/B N(\tilde{d}_-) \\ &= 80 \times 0.0905 - 125 \times 0.05075 = 0.8970\end{aligned}$$

Also insgesamt

$$V_{\text{Barrier}}(S_0, 0) = 11.92 - 0.8970 = 11.03$$

und das Vorhandensein der Barriere tut den Preis also nur um 0.8970 verbilligen.

2.Aufgabe: Nach Theorem 8.1 ist der Zeit t Preis eines Barrier Down-and-Out Calls gegeben durch

$$V_{\text{Barrier}}(S_t, t) = V_{\text{Call},K}(S_t, t) - \left(\frac{S_t}{B}\right)^{1-\kappa} V_{\text{Call},K}\left(\frac{B^2}{S_t}, t\right)$$

mit

$$\kappa = \frac{2r}{\sigma^2} \stackrel{r=0}{=} 0$$

und den Standard-Call-Preisen

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{Call},K}(S_t, t) &= S_t N(d_+) - K e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_-) \\ V_{\text{Call},K}(B^2/S_t) &= B^2/S_t N(\tilde{d}_+) - K e^{-r(T-t)} N(\tilde{d}_-)\end{aligned}$$

mit

$$\begin{aligned}d_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{S_t}{K}\right] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\ \tilde{d}_{\pm} &= \frac{\log\left[\frac{B^2/S_t}{K}\right] + (r \pm \sigma^2/2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\end{aligned}$$

Für $r = 0$ und $K = B$ erhält man also

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Call},K}(S_t, t) &= S_t N(d_+) - BN(d_-) \\ V_{\text{Call},K}(B^2/S_t) &= B^2/S_t N(\tilde{d}_+) - BN(\tilde{d}_-) \end{aligned}$$

mit

$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\log\left[\frac{S_t}{B}\right] \pm \sigma^2(T-t)/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}_{\pm} &= \frac{\log[B/S_t] \pm \sigma^2(T-t)/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\ &= \frac{-\log[S_t/B] \pm \sigma^2(T-t)/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \\ &= -\frac{\log[S_t/B] \mp \sigma^2(T-t)/2}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}, \end{aligned}$$

also

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}_+ &= -d_- \\ \tilde{d}_- &= -d_+ \end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Barrier}}(S_t, t) &= V_{\text{Call},K}(S_t, t) - \frac{S_t}{B} \times V_{\text{Call},K}\left(\frac{B^2}{S_t}\right) \\ &= S_t N(d_+) - BN(d_-) - \frac{S_t}{B} \times \{B^2/S_t N(\tilde{d}_+) - BN(\tilde{d}_-)\} \\ &= S_t N(d_+) - BN(d_-) - B N(\tilde{d}_+) + S_t N(\tilde{d}_-) \\ &= S_t N(d_+) - BN(d_-) - B N(-d_-) + S_t N(-d_+) \\ &= S_t \underbrace{[N(d_+) + N(-d_+)]}_{=1} - B \underbrace{[N(d_-) + N(-d_-)]}_{=1} \\ &= S_t - B = S_t - K. \end{aligned}$$

Der Payoff kann repliziert werden, wenn zur Zeit t genau

$$\delta_t = \frac{\partial V}{\partial S_t} = 1$$

Anteile vom Underlying gehalten werden, solange die Barriere noch nicht getroffen wurde. Wird die Barriere bei $t = t_{\text{barrier hit}}$ getroffen, ist die Position dann sofort zu schliessen, also $\delta_t = 0$ für alle $t \geq t_{\text{barrier hit}}$.