

Lösungen zum 6. Übungsblatt Einführung in die Finanzmathematik

1. Aufgabe: a) From the definition of the returns

$$\text{ret}_k := \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{S_{k-1}}$$

we get

$$S_N = S_{N-1}(1 + \text{ret}_N)$$

and by induction

$$S_N = S_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_k)$$

Since all the returns are independent,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[S_N] &= \mathbb{E}\left[S_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_k)\right] \\ &= S_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 + \mathbb{E}[\text{ret}_k]) . \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\text{ret}_k] &= +q \times p_{\text{up}} + (-q) \times p_{\text{down}} \\ &= q/2 - q/2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\mathbb{E}[S_N] = S_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 + 0) = S_0 .$$

b) The notation $\mathbb{E}[\cdots | \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k]$ means that the prices S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k are no longer stochastic, but they are given numbers, they have already realized. Thus, the expectation has to be taken only with respect to the returns $\text{ret}_{k+1}, \text{ret}_{k+2}, \dots, \text{ret}_N$. Therefore we write

$$\begin{aligned} S_N &= S_0 \prod_{j=1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_j) \\ &= S_0 \prod_{j=1}^k (1 + \text{ret}_j) \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_j) \\ &= S_k \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_j) \end{aligned}$$

and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[S_N \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k] &= \mathbb{E}\left[S_k \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_j) \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k\right] \\
&= S_k \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + \mathbb{E}[\text{ret}_j]) \\
&= S_k \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + 0) = S_k .
\end{aligned}$$

c) Because of part (a), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N S_m\right] &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \mathbb{E}[S_m] \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N S_0 = S_0 .
\end{aligned}$$

d) Because of part (b), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N S_m \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k\right] &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N \mathbb{E}[S_m \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k] \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^k \mathbb{E}[S_m \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k] + \sum_{m=k+1}^N \mathbb{E}[S_m \mid \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k] \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^k S_m + \sum_{m=k+1}^N S_k \right\} \\
&= \frac{k}{N} \times \frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k S_m + \frac{N-k}{N} \times S_k .
\end{aligned}$$

e) This can be done in a similar way as part (a): Since

$$S_N = S_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_k)$$

we have

$$\frac{S_0}{S_N} = \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1 + \text{ret}_k} .$$

Since all the returns are independent,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[S_0/S_N] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1 + \text{ret}_k}\right] \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^N \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{1 + \text{ret}_k}\right] \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{1+q} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1-q} \times \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{(1-q^2)^N} .
\end{aligned}$$

f) Again, the notation $\mathbb{E}[\cdots | \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k]$ means that the prices S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k are no longer stochastic, but they are given numbers, they have already realized. Thus, the expectation has to be taken only with respect to the returns $\text{ret}_{k+1}, \text{ret}_{k+2}, \dots, \text{ret}_N$. Therefore we write as in part (b)

$$S_0 / S_N = S_0 / \left\{ S_k \prod_{j=k+1}^N (1 + \text{ret}_j) \right\}$$

and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[S_0/S_N | \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k] &= S_0/S_k \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{m=k+1}^N \frac{1}{1 + \text{ret}_m} | \{S_j\}_{j=0}^k\right] \\ &= S_0/S_k \prod_{m=k+1}^N \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{1 + \text{ret}_m}\right] \\ &= S_0/S_k \prod_{m=k+1}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{1+q} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1-q} \times \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\ &= S_0/S_k \prod_{m=k+1}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} \\ &= S_0/S_k \frac{1}{(1-q^2)^{N-k}}. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$