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Allowed material: calculator

1. The current asset price is €5.00, and the volatility of the asset price is 25%. The risk-free rate is flat 3.0%. Consider an exotic forward contract, which pays off a euro-amount of  $\sqrt{S} - K$  at the maturity of the contract, six months from now. The contract is being launched today, with an initial value of zero. All rates are in terms of continuous compounding.
  - Determine the delivery price  $K$  of the contract,
  - Determine the delta of the contract,
  - Determine the gamma of the contract,

2. The current futures price of an asset is €10.00, the volatility of the asset price is 30%, and the continuously compounded dividend yield of the asset is 3%. Consider a European call option on a futures contract on the asset, with the strike price of €10.00 and the time-to-maturity of three months. The risk-free rate can be considered to be zero.

- Determine the value of the option,
- Determine the delta of the option,
- Determine the gamma of the option.

3. The tables below provide the position in sold over-the-counter options on an asset and an exchange-traded option on the same asset. You are supposed to neutralize your total position with respect to both delta and gamma on day zero.

- Determine the number of hedge options needed,
- Determine the number of underlying asset shares needed.

Sold options			Initial values			
Number of contracts	Type	Strike price	Time-to-maturity	Price	Delta	
-2	Call	52	10/250	0.8503	0.3353	
-6	Call	50	15/250	2.0265	0.5317	
-3	Put	44	50/250	1.0543	-0.1949	

Hedge option			Initial values			
Number of contracts	Type	Strike price	Time-to-maturity	Price	Delta	Gamma
$n_h$	Put	50	40/250	2.9802	-0.4483	0.0494

4. The table below provides the payoff structure of an option. The current price of the underlying asset is €15, the volatility of the asset is 40%, the risk-free rate is 5%, and the time-to-maturity of the contract is six months. You may consider the structure as a modification of the Black-Scholes model or as a combination of plain vanilla options.

- Determine the price of the option,
- Determine the delta of the option,
- Determine the gamma of the option.

Asset price	Payoff
$S_T < 10$	0
$10 \leq S_T < 20$	$S_T - 10$
$20 \leq S_T < 30$	10
$S_T \geq 30$	$S_T - 20$

5. You are holding a €450'000 stock portfolio with a beta of 0.90 against the EURO STOXX 50 Index. You decide to adjust the beta of your portfolio to a level of 1.30 by trading Eurex June 2015 EURO STOXX 50 Index Futures. An index futures contract is on €10 per index point, and the contract currently trades at 3595.00.

- Determine the number of contracts traded,
- Are you buying or selling the contracts?

### Asset price process:

- (1)  $dS = (\mu - q)Sdt + \sigma Sdz$
- (2)  $df = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial S}(\mu - q)S + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} \sigma^2 S^2 \right) dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \sigma Sdz$
- (3)  $E_t(S_T) = S_t e^{(\mu - q)(T - t)}$
- (4)  $Std_t(S_T) = S_t e^{(\mu - q)(T - t)} \sqrt{e^{\sigma^2(T - t)} - 1}$
- (5)  $m = E_t(\ln S_T) = \ln S_t + \left( \mu - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) (T - t)$
- (6)  $s = Std_t(\ln S_T) = \sigma \sqrt{T - t}$

### Notice:

In the case of a non-dividend-paying asset, ignore the dividend yield  $q$ .

In the case of an exchange rate, replace  $\mu$  with the risk-free rate  $r$ , and  $q$  with the foreign currency risk-free rate  $r_f$ .

In the case of a forward/futures price, replace  $q$  with the risk-free rate  $r$ .

In the case of a risk-neutral process, replace  $\mu$  with the risk-free rate  $r$ .

### Forward contract

- (1)  $c_t = e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[S_T - K] = e^{-r(T-t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (S_T - K) \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T$
- (2)  $= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_T \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T - K \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T \right]$
- (3)  $= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \hat{E}(S_T) - K \right]$
- (4)  $= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ F_t - K \right]$
- (5)  $= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ S_0 e^{r(T-t)} - K \right]$
- (6)  $= S_0 - K e^{-r(T-t)}$

**European call option:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad c_t &= e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[\max(0, S_T - X)] = e^{-r(T-t)} \int_X^\infty (S_T - X) \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T \\
 (2) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \int_X^\infty S_T \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T - X \int_X^\infty \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T \right] \\
 (3) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \int_X^\infty S_T \frac{1}{s S_T \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \hat{m})^2}{2s^2}} dS_T - X \int_X^\infty \frac{1}{s S_T \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \hat{m})^2}{2s^2}} dS_T \right] \\
 (4) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ \hat{E}(S_T) N\left(\frac{\hat{m} - \ln X + s^2}{s}\right) - X N\left(\frac{\hat{m} - \ln X}{s}\right) \right] \\
 (5) &= S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N\left(\frac{\ln(S_t/X) + (r - q + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right) - X e^{-r(T-t)} N\left(\frac{\ln(S_t/X) + (r - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**European put option:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad p_t &= e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[\max(0, X - S_T)] = e^{-r(T-t)} \int_X^\infty (X - S_T) \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T \\
 (2) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ X \int_{-\infty}^X \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T - \int_{-\infty}^X S_T \hat{p}(S_T) dS_T \right] \\
 (3) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ X \int_{-\infty}^X \frac{1}{s S_T \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \hat{m})^2}{2s^2}} dS_T - \int_{-\infty}^X S_T \frac{1}{s S_T \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln S_T - \hat{m})^2}{2s^2}} dS_T \right] \\
 (4) &= e^{-r(T-t)} \left[ X N\left(-\frac{\hat{m} - \ln X}{s}\right) - \hat{E}(S_T) N\left(-\frac{\hat{m} - \ln X + s^2}{s}\right) \right] \\
 (5) &= X e^{-r(T-t)} N\left(-\frac{\ln(S_t/X) + (r - q - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right) - S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N\left(-\frac{\ln(S_t/X) + (r - q + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Notice:**

Equations (3) and (4) assume lognormally distributed price at time  $T$ .

$$-\hat{m} = \hat{E}(\ln S_T), \quad s = Std(\ln S_T)$$

Equation (5) assumes geometric Brownian motion of asset price.

$$-\hat{m} = \hat{E}(\ln S_T) = \ln S_t + (r - q - \sigma^2/2)(T - t), \quad s = Std(\ln S_T) = \sigma\sqrt{T - t}$$

Currency options: Apply (5), replace  $q$  with the foreign currency risk-free rate  $r_f$ .

Futures options: Apply (5), replace  $S_t$  with the futures price  $F_t$ , and  $q$  with the risk-free rate  $r$ .

Bond options: Apply (5), replace  $S_t$  with the forward price  $F_t$  of the bond,  $q$  with the risk-free rate  $r$ , and  $\sigma$  with the volatility rate  $\hat{\sigma} = \hat{s}/\sqrt{T - t}$ , where  $\hat{s}$  is the standard deviation of  $\ln F_T$ .

### Delta of a European call option:

$$(1) \quad c_t = S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N(d_1) - X e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_2)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial S_t} = e^{-q(T-t)} N(d_1) + S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N'(d_1) \frac{\partial d_1}{\partial S_t} - X e^{-r(T-t)} N'(d_2) \frac{\partial d_2}{\partial S_t}$$

$$(3) \quad = e^{-q(T-t)} N(d_1) + S_t e^{-q(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}} \frac{1}{S_t \sigma \sqrt{T-t}} - X e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{d_2^2}{2}} \frac{1}{S_t \sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$(4) \quad = e^{-q(T-t)} N(d_1)$$

### Delta of a European put option:

$$(1) \quad p_t = X e^{-r(T-t)} N(-d_2) - S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N(-d_1)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial p_t}{\partial S_t} = X e^{-r(T-t)} N'(-d_2) \frac{\partial(-d_2)}{\partial S_t} - e^{-q(T-t)} N(-d_1) + S_t e^{-q(T-t)} N'(-d_1) \frac{\partial(-d_1)}{\partial S_t}$$

$$(3) \quad = -X e^{-r(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{d_2^2}{2}} \frac{1}{S_t \sigma \sqrt{T-t}} - e^{-q(T-t)} N(-d_1) - S_t e^{-q(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}} \frac{1}{S_t \sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$(4) \quad = e^{-q(T-t)} [N(d_1) - 1]$$

### Delta and gamma of a European call option and a European put option:

$$(5) \quad \frac{\partial^2 c_t}{\partial S_t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 p_t}{\partial S_t^2} = e^{-q(T-t)} N'(d_1) \frac{\partial d_1}{\partial S_t}$$

$$(6) \quad = e^{-q(T-t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}} \frac{1}{S_t \sigma \sqrt{T-t}}$$

### Notice:

Equation (3) is a general result, which holds true, even if the trigger price levels  $X$  in  $d_1$ , and  $d_2$ , and the strike price  $X$  in the main equation, differ from each other.

### Some basic calculus:

$$\ln xy = \ln x + \ln y$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$$

$$e^{f(x)} e^{g(x)} = e^{f(x)+g(x)}$$

$$D[f(x)g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$D[f[g(x)]] = f'[g(x)]g'(x)$$

$$D[f(x)^n] = n f(x)^{n-1} f'(x)$$

$$D[e^{f(x)}] = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$$

$$D\left[\ln f(x)\right] = f'(x) \frac{1}{f(x)}$$





