

Scritto del 21/12/2018

Titoli Derivati e Gestione del Rischio I

$$d) \quad Q(r > T) = e^{-\lambda T} \quad \forall T \geq 0$$

$$a) \quad P_1(0, T) = e^{-\delta T} \mathbb{E}^Q [x \cdot 1_{\{r \leq T\}} + x(1-\delta) \cdot 1_{\{r > T\}}] =$$

$$= x e^{-\delta T} \{ Q(r \leq T) + (1-\delta) Q(r > T) \}$$

$$Q(r \leq T) = 1 - Q(r > T) = 1 - e^{-\lambda T}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(0, T) = x e^{-\delta T} \{ 1 - e^{-\lambda T} + (1-\delta)(1 - e^{-\lambda T}) \} = x e^{-\delta T} \{ \delta e^{-\lambda T} + (1-\delta) \}$$

$$b) \quad T = 2 \text{ anni} \quad P_0 = 30 \text{€} \quad P_1 = 28 \text{€} \quad \delta = 5\% \quad T = 2 \text{ anni} \quad \alpha = 3\%$$

$$P_2 = P_0 \{ \delta e^{-\lambda T} + (1-\delta) \}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_0} = (1-\delta) + \delta e^{-\lambda T}$$

$$e^{-\lambda T} = \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_0} - (1-\delta) \right)$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{T} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_0} - (1-\delta) \right) \right\}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left\{ \frac{28}{30 \cdot 0.4} - \frac{0.9}{0.4} \right\} = 0.02116$$

c) $\lambda = 9.116\%$ determiniamo π dalla relazione $P_0 = \pi e^{-rT}$

$$30 = 35 e^{-2r} \quad -2r = \ln\left(\frac{30}{35}\right) \quad \pi = -\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{30}{35}\right) = 0.027$$

$\delta = 50\%$

$r = 7.5\%$

$T = \frac{1}{2}$ anno

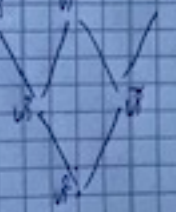
$P_0(0, T) = 50 e^{-0.027 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \{ 0.5 e^{-0.09116 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + 0.5 \} = 47.046$

~~totalmente 0.027 0.09116~~

a) $S_0 = 45$ τ solo del 5% $r = 4\%$
 Scendo del 4% $T = 4$ mesi

put europeo $K = 40$ $d = 0.36$

$S_u = S_0 + S_0 \cdot 0.05 = 47.25$ $S_d = 42.20$
 $S_{uu} = S_u + S_u \cdot 0.04 = 49.20$ $S_{ud} = 45.20$
 $S_{du} = 46$ $S_{dd} = 40$



$S_{uu} = 49.20$
 $S_{ud} = 45.20$
 $S_{dd} = 40$

prob. indicata al rischio
 $p = \frac{e^{rT} - d}{u - d} = \frac{e^{0.04 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} - 0.96}{1.05 - 0.96} = 0.518166$
 $1 - p = 0.481234$

Procedo a ritroso dall'okero:

$P_u = e^{-rT} \{ P_{uu} p + P_{ud} (1-p) \} = 0.3059$

$P_d = e^{-rT} \{ P_{du} p + P_{dd} (1-p) \} = 0.49435$

b) dalla relazione di parità:

$P_0 + S_0 = C_0 + K e^{-rT}$ $0.305 + 45 = C_0 + 40 e^{-0.04 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow C_0 = 0.9593$

c) 100 pot

$$\Delta_0 = \frac{P_u - P_d}{S_u - S_d} = -0.5403$$

L'investitore vende allo scoperto 54.03 azioni, nel portafoglio Δ_0 :

$$100 \cdot P_0 + 54.03 \cdot S_0 = 2566.42 \$$$

Potolo 2 mesi:

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{cases} \Delta_{uu} = \frac{P_{uu} - P_{ud}}{S_{uu} - S_{ud}} = -0.150497 & \text{se } S_1 = S_u \\ \Delta_{ud} = \frac{P_{ud} - P_{dd}}{S_{ud} - S_{dd}} = -1 & \text{se } S_1 = S_d \end{cases}$$

$$54.03 \cdot 15.04$$

Se $S_1 = S_u$ (in caso di rialzo del prezzo) acquista 33.93 azioni, nel portafoglio Δ_1 :

$$2566.42 e^{r\Delta t} - 33.93 \cdot S_u = 741.686 \$$$

$$100 - 54.03$$

Se $S_1 = S_d$ (in caso di ribasso del prezzo) vende allo scoperto anche 45.37 azioni, nel portafoglio Δ_1 :

$$2566.42 e^{r\Delta t} + 45.37 \cdot S_d = 4569.41 \$$$

Verifichiamo la copertura:

Se $S_1 = S_u$ acquista 15.04 azioni e chiude la posizione allo scoperto:

$$741.686 e^{r\Delta t} - 15.04 \cdot S_u = 0 = 100 \cdot P_u \quad \text{se } S_2 = S_u$$

$$741.686 e^{r\Delta t} - 15.04 \cdot S_{du} = 64 = 100 \cdot P_{ud} \quad \text{se } S_2 = S_{ud}$$

Se $S_1 = S_d$ acquista 100 azioni e chiude la posizione allo scoperto:

$$4569.41 e^{r\Delta t} - 100 \cdot S_d = 64 = 100 \cdot P_{dd} \quad \text{se } S_2 = S_{dd}$$

$$4569.41 e^{r\Delta t} - 100 \cdot S_{dd} = 452 = 100 \cdot P_{dd} \quad \text{se } S_2 = S_{dd}$$

3) $F(S_T) = (S_T)^{1/3}$ $S_0 = 30$ $r = 8\%$ $\sigma = 20\%$ $\mu = 5\%$ $T = 2$ mesi

a) Secondo la valutazione neutrale al rischio:

$$V_0 = e^{-rt} \mathbb{E}^Q [F(S_T)] = e^{-rt} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[(S_0)^{1/3} e^{\frac{1}{3}(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T + \frac{\sigma}{3}\sqrt{T}Z} \right] =$$

$$S_T = S_0 e^{(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T + \sigma\sqrt{T}Z}$$

$\{W_t^Q\}$ moto browniano relativo a Q

$$= e^{-rt} (S_0)^{1/3} e^{\frac{1}{3}(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})T} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}^Q \left[e^{\frac{\sigma}{3}\sqrt{T}Z} \right]}_{\substack{\mathbb{E}^Q \left[e^{\frac{\sigma}{3}\sqrt{T}Z} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{\sigma}{3}\sqrt{T}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz}}$$

$$W_T^Q \sim N(0, T)$$

$$W_T^Q \sim \sqrt{T}N$$

$$N \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$= (S_0)^{1/3} e^{-rt} e^{\frac{1}{3}rT} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{6}T + \frac{\sigma^2}{18}T}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{30}} e^{-\left(\frac{8}{100} \cdot 0.02 + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 0.2^2\right) \frac{2}{12}} = 3,0518$$

b) $V(t, x) = e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^Q [F(S_T) | S_t = x]$
 $S_T = S_t e^{(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t) + \sigma(\sqrt{T-t}Z_t - \sqrt{t}Z_t)}$

e knowing that $W_t^Q - W_t^P \sim N(0, T-t)$ knowing that

$$V(t, x) = x^{1/3} e^{-\left(\frac{8}{100}T + \frac{\sigma^2}{10}\right)(T-t)}$$

Eq. di valutazione di Black & Scholes:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + r x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - r V = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V(T, x) = F(x) \quad V(T, x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{verificala}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) x^{\frac{1}{2}-2} e^{-(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{6} \sigma^2 x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) V + \frac{1}{3} r V - \frac{1}{6} \sigma^2 V - r V = 0 \quad \text{verificala}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = + \left(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right) V$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}$$

↓

$$r x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3} r V$$

4) $S_0 = 30$ $T = 6$ mesi
 Disinvestire 30000\$

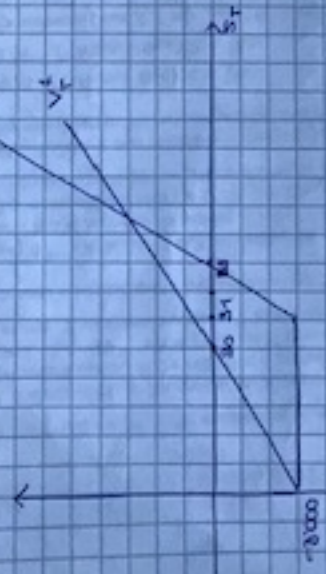
$K = 31$ prezzo di esercizio $\omega = 2$ call

1^a Strategia: Investiamo in azioni

Acquistiamo oggi 100 azioni che crescerà al tempo T $V_T^1 = 100(S_T - 30)$ payoff
 Trade

2^a Strategia: Investiamo in call

Acquistiamo oggi 1500 call $V_T^2 = 1500(S_T - K)^+ - 30000 = \begin{cases} 1500(S_T - 31) - 30000 & \text{se } S_T > 31 \\ -30000 & \text{se } S_T \leq 31 \end{cases}$



$$1500(S_T - 31) \geq 100(S_T - 30)$$

$$15S_T - 4650 \geq 10S_T - 3000$$

$$5S_T \geq 1650$$

$$S_T \geq \frac{1650}{5} = 330$$