

SOLUTIONS 3a. 11.10.2017

Q1: *Pricing*. Mathematically, Q1 is the same as the US dollars/Swiss francs example in I.8. We proceed as there.

With H the payoff of the call option C in a year's time: H is 50 if the gold price goes up, 0 if it goes down.

We determine the risk-neutral probability p^* so as to make the option a fair game [martingale]:

$$1,150 = p^* \cdot 1,200 + (1-p^*) \cdot 1,050 = 150p^* + 1,050 : \quad 100 = 150p^* : \quad p^* = 2/3.$$

The value of the option at time 0 is

$$V_0 = E^*[H] = p^* \cdot 50 + (1-p^*) \cdot 0 = 50 \cdot p^* = 50 \cdot 2/3 = 33.33.$$

Q2: *Hedging*. We are given that the call C is financially equivalent to a portfolio Π consisting of a combination of cash and stock [gold]: this is because the binomial model is *complete* – all contingent claims (options etc.) can be *replicated* in this way. See IV.3.

To find *which* combination (ϕ_0, ϕ_1) of cash and gold, we need to solve two simultaneous linear equations, one for the ‘up’ state and one for the ‘down’ state:

$$\begin{aligned} 50 &= \phi_0 + 1200\phi_1, \\ 0 &= \phi_0 + 1050\phi_1. \end{aligned}$$

Subtract: $50 = 150\phi_1$: $\phi_1 = 1/3$.

Substitute: $50 = \phi_0 + 400$: $\phi_0 = -350$.

So the option is equivalent to the portfolio $\Pi = (-350, 1/3)$: *long*, $1/3$ oz. gold, *short*, 350 (\$).

Check: in a year's time,

Gold up: Π is worth $(1/3) \cdot 1200 - 350 = 400 - 350 = 50$, as H is;

Gold down: Π is worth $(1/3) \cdot 1050 - 350 = 350 - 350 = 0$, as H is.

Q3: *Arbitrage*. By Q1 and Q2, you know C and Π are worth 33.33 now.

(i) If you see C being traded (= bought and sold) for *more* than it is worth, *sell* it, for 40. You can buy it, or equivalently the hedging portfolio Π , for

33.33. Pocket the risk-free profit 6.67 now. The hedge enables you to meet your obligations to the option holder, at zero cost.

(ii) If you see C being traded for *less* than it is worth, *buy* it, for 20. You can sell it, equivalently Π , for 33.33. Pocket the risk-free profit 13.33 now. Again, the hedge enables you to meet your obligations to the option holder, at zero cost.

Of course, this is ‘free money’, so we should do it again, and keep doing it for as long as this arbitrage opportunity presents itself. No individual or institution can or will withstand being used as a ‘money-pump’ in this way by you, and the other market participants who will do likewise, indefinitely. So they will withdraw from the market, or be driven from it (bankrupt or otherwise): arbitrage opportunities are transient. That is why assuming *no arbitrage* (NA), our standing assumption (IV.2), is reasonable to a first approximation.

NHB