

#1

$$a) U = 0,05 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = \underline{\underline{0,05}}$$

b) Må lene at

$$E(r_A) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0,12^2 \geq 0,05 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{E(r_A) > 0,09}} : 9\%$$

$$c) U(a) = a E(r_A) + (1-a) r_f - \frac{1}{2} \cdot A \cdot a^2 \cdot \sigma_A^2$$

$$U'(a) = E(r_A) - r_f - A a \sigma_A^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a^* = \frac{E(r_A) - r_f}{A \sigma_A^2} = \frac{0,1 - 0,05}{2 \cdot 0,04} = 0,625$$

): 62,5%

$$U(0,625) = 0,625 \cdot 0,1 + (1 - 0,625) \cdot 0,05 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0,625^2 \cdot 0,12^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,065625}}$$

d) Investoren låner når $a > 1$:

$$\frac{E(r_A) - 0,05}{2 \cdot 0,12^2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{E(r_A) > 0,13}} : 13\%$$

e) Da synker $E(r_A)$ til $0,1 - 0,02 = 0,08$

$$a^* = \frac{0,08 - 0,05}{2 \cdot 0,04} = 0,375 : \underline{\underline{37,5\%}}$$

#2

$$a) f_2 = \frac{(1.106)^2}{1.105} - 1 = \underline{\underline{0.0701}}$$

$$f_4 = \frac{(1.1075)^4}{(1.107)^3} - 1 = \underline{\underline{0.0901}}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{(1.107)^3}{(1.106)^2} - 1 = \underline{\underline{0.0903}}$$

$$f_5 = \frac{(1.108)^5}{(1.1075)^4} - 1 = \underline{\underline{0.1002}}$$

b) Vi kan i dag anta en rente $f_2 = 0.0903$ for $i = 3$.

$$F(P_3(3)) = \frac{1}{1.0903} = \underline{\underline{0.9172}}$$

c) Vi kan i dag anta rentene f_3 , f_4 og f_5 :

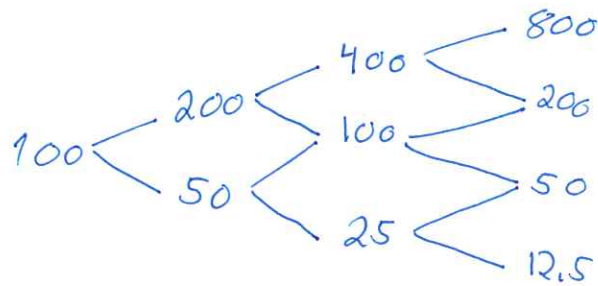
$$F(P_3(5)) = \frac{1}{1.0903 \cdot 1.0901 \cdot 1.1002} = \underline{\underline{0.7647}}$$

d) Se læreboken side 523.

#3) Vi har at risikoneutral sannsynlighet for oppgang er

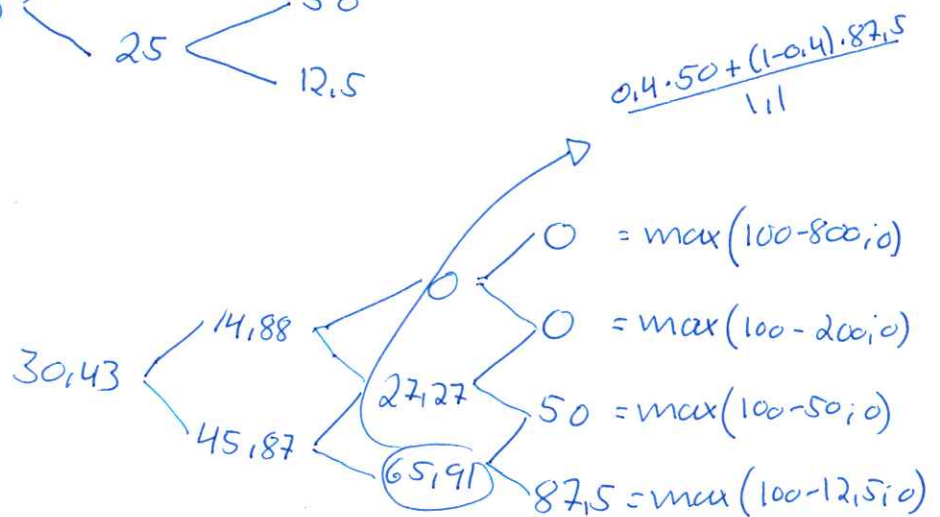
$$p = \frac{1,1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0,6}{1,5} = 0,4$$

Treet for delkursprisen blir slik:



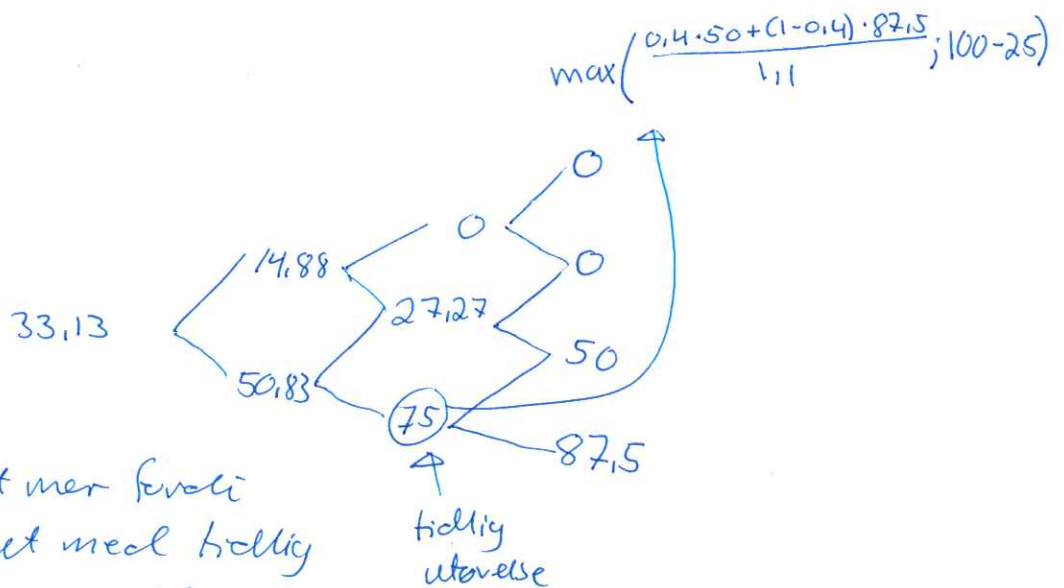
a)

$P_0^E = 30,43$



b)

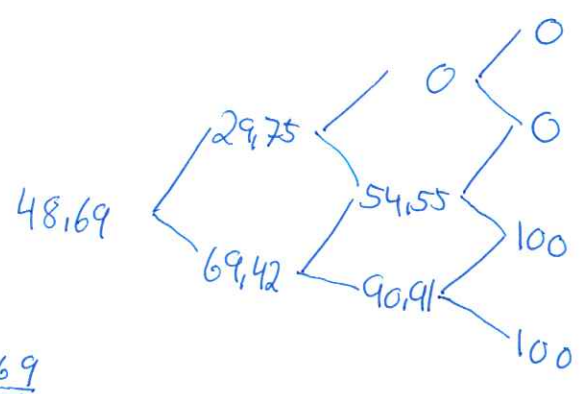
$P_0^A = 33,13$



Den er veldig mer finansielt optimalt med tidlig utøvelse i noen del. Verdien

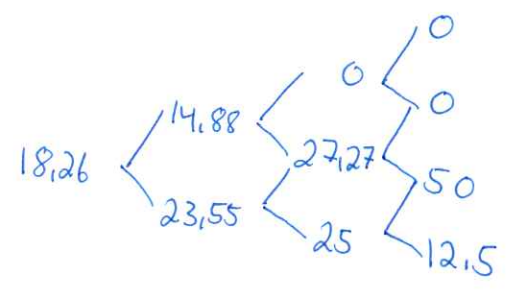
øker med $\frac{0,6^2 \cdot (75 - 65,91)}{(1,1)^2} = 2,70 (= 33,13 - 30,43)$

c)



C₀N₀ = 48,69

d)



A₀N₀ = 18,26

e) Vi ser at $C_0N_0 - A_0N_0 = 48,69 - 18,26 = 30,43 = P_0^E$.

La $1_{\{x > S_T\}}$ være en indikatorfunksjon som tar verdien 1 hvis $x > S_T$ og 0 ellers (hvis $x \leq S_T$).

Da har vi at $\max(x - S_T, 0) = (x - S_T) \cdot 1_{\{x > S_T\}}$

$$= \underbrace{x \cdot 1_{\{x > S_T\}}}_{\text{Payoff Cash-or-nothing}} - \underbrace{S_T \cdot 1_{\{x > S_T\}}}_{\text{Payoff Asset-or-nothing}}$$

↳ put-oppsjone sin payoff er altså like differansen i payoff mellom cash-or-nothing og asset or nothing opsjonene. Da må også putprisen være like differansen mellom puttime price to digitale opsjonene.

#4 Sel løreboken.