

Solutions

461



College of Science.  
Department of Mathematics

كلية العلوم  
قسم الرياضيات

**Second Midterm Exam**  
Academic Year Choose an item.- Second Semester

Exam Information معلومات الامتحان			
Course name	Models of Financial Economic		اسم المقرر
Course Code	ACTU-473		رمز المقرر
Exam Date	2024-10-03	1446-03-30	تاريخ الامتحان
Exam Time	01: 00 PM		وقت الامتحان
Exam Duration	2 hours	ساعتان	مدة الامتحان
Classroom No.			رقم قاعة الاختبار
Instructor Name	Dr. Dalal Alghanem and Dr. Souhail Chebbi		اسم استاذ المقرر

Student Information معلومات الطالب			
Student's Name			اسم الطالب
ID number			الرقم الجامعي
Section No.			رقم الشعبة
Serial Number			الرقم التسلسلي

**General Instructions:**

تعليمات عامة:

- Your Exam consists of  PAGES (except this paper)
  - Keep your mobile and smart watch out of the classroom.
- عدد صفحات الامتحان  صفحة. (باستثناء هذه الورقة)
- يجب ابقاء الهواتف والساعات الذكية خارج قاعة الامتحان.

هذا الجزء خاص باستاذ المادة

*This section is ONLY for instructor*

#	Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs)	Related Question (s)	Points	Final Score
1	Describe some models of option pricing in financial markets			
2	Demonstrate mastery of fundament concepts of option pricing in discrete and continuous cases			
3	Apply option pricing methods to evaluate derivatives			
4	Control risk by using options in a hedging context.			
5	Model the Black Scholes option pricing for derivatives			
6	Demonstrate commitment to actuarial professional and academic values			
7	Prepare students to International Exams			
8				

EXAM COVER PAGE

### Exercise 1. [5]

For a non-dividend paying stock, you are given:

- (i) The current price of the stock is 50.
- (ii) In one year, the stock will either go up to 55 or down to 46.
- (iii) The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 4%.

Suppose that the current price of a 1-year 51-strike European call on the stock is 2.60. Find an arbitrage strategy and the arbitrage profit.

### Exercise 2. [5]

For a stock, you are given:

- (i) The current stock price is 90.
- (ii) The stock pays dividends continuously at a rate proportional to its price. The dividend yield is 2%.
- (iii) The stock's volatility is 20%.
- (iv) You use a three-period binomial forward tree to model the stock price movement. The length of each period is 3 months.

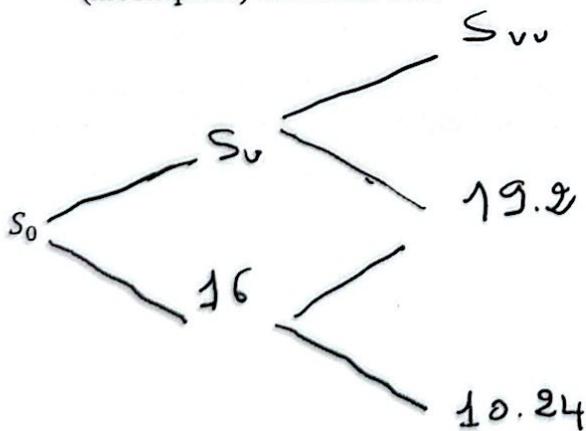
You are also given that the continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 10%. Consider a 9-month 90-strike American put on the stock.

Calculate the risk-neutral probability that the option will be exercised before maturity.

### Exercise 3. [5]

For a non-dividend paying stock, you are given:

- (i) The stock price movement can be modeled by the following (incomplete) binomial tree.



- (ii) The length of each period is 1 year.
- (iii) The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 5%.

Calculate the price of a 2-year 30-strike American call on the stock.

#### Exercise 4. [5]

You use a one-period forward tree to price a 1-year contingent claim on a non-dividend paying stock.

- (i) The current stock price is 75.
- (ii) The continuously compounded annual expected return on the stock is 10%.
- (iii) The stock's volatility is 24%.
- (iv) The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 6%.
- (v) The option pays 3 if the stock price goes up after 1 year and pays 0 otherwise.

Calculate the appropriate discount rate for the contingent claim in the real world.

#### Exercise 5. [5]

You are given:

- (i) The spot price of the Euro is 0.95 US dollars.
- (ii) The Euro-Dollar exchange rate has a volatility of 15%.
- (iii) The euro-denominated and dollar-denominated continuously compounded risk-free interest rates are 4% and 6% respectively.

Calculate the price (in Euro) of a call option to buy 95 Dollars with 100 Euro six months from now by constructing a one-period forward tree to model the movement of the exchange rate.

Solutions

Ex 1

We form the replicating portfolio of the option:

$$S_0 = 50 \begin{cases} 55 \\ 46 \end{cases}$$

$$C_0 \begin{cases} 4 = C_u \\ 0 = C_d \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{4-0}{55-46} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$B = \frac{e^{-0.04} \left( -\frac{46 \times 4}{50} \right)}{\frac{9}{50}}$$

(2)

$$B = -19.6428$$

So, the no-arbitrage price is  $C_0 = S_0 \Delta + B$   
 $C_0 = 2.579416$

The given price  $C_0 = 2.60 > 2.579416 = S_0 \Delta + B$

Arbitrage Strategy:

At $t=0$	-	Sell Call option	2.60
	-	Take a loan	19.6428
	-	Buy $\Delta$ (shares) of stocks	-22.2
			<hr/>

Pay off at  $t=0$ : 0.04

(3)

At $t=1$	-	Holder of $\Delta$ (shares) of stocks	$\begin{cases} 24.44 \\ 20.44 \end{cases}$
	-	Execute the call option	$\begin{cases} -4 \\ 0 \end{cases}$
	-	Clear the loan	$\begin{cases} 0 \\ -20.44 \end{cases}$

Payoff at  $t=1$ :  $\begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$   
 Arbitrage profit = 0.04

2

$$S_0 = 90$$

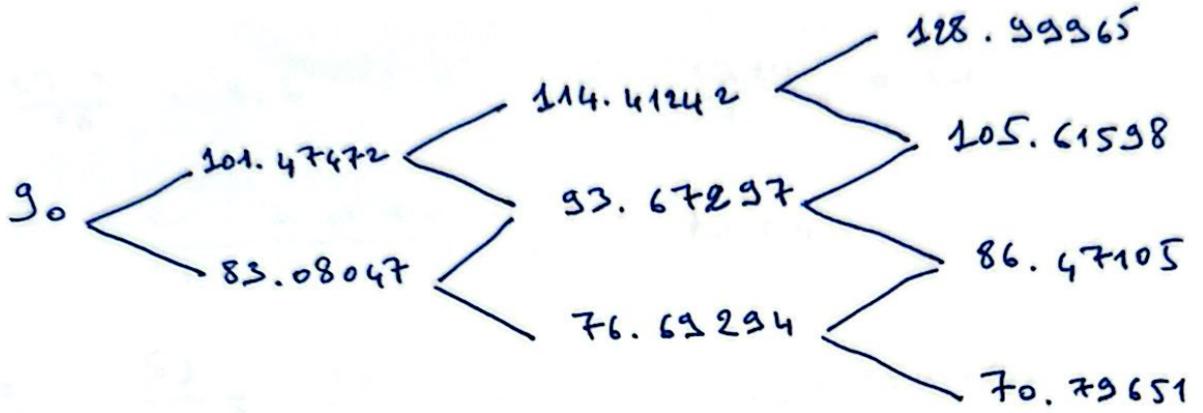
$$\delta = 2\%$$

$$\sigma = 20\%$$

$$u = e^{(r-\delta)h + \sigma\sqrt{h}} = 1.1275$$

$$d = e^{(r-\delta)h - \sigma\sqrt{h}} = 0.9231$$

$$p^* = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\sigma\sqrt{h}}} = 0.47502$$



$$\Rightarrow C_{ddd} = 19.20349 \quad C_{udd} = 3.52895 \quad C_{uud} = C_{uuu} = 0$$

At the node dd :  $C_{dd} = \text{Max} [13.30706, e^{-0.025} (p^* C_{udd} + (1-p^*) C_{dd})]$   
 $= 13.30706 \rightarrow$  the option is exercised

$C_{ud} = e^{-0.025} (0 p^* + 3.52895 (1-p^*)) = 1.80688$   
 $\rightarrow$  not exercised

$$C_{uu} = 0, \quad C_u = 0$$

$C_d = \text{Max} [6.91953, e^{-0.025} (1.80688 p^* + 13.30706 (1-p^*))]$   
 $= 7.65056 \rightarrow$  not exercised

$\Rightarrow$  There is only 1 node for which the option is exercised : dd

$\Rightarrow$  The required probability is  $(1-p^*)^2 = 0.2756$

1

x3

Recall that for non-dividend paying stock, an American call has the same price as an otherwise identical European call.

$$u = \frac{19.2}{16} = 1.2$$

$$d = \frac{10.4}{16} = 0.64$$

$$p^* = \frac{e^{0.05} - 0.64}{1.2 - 0.64} = 0.7344$$

$$S_0 = \frac{S_d}{d} = \frac{16}{0.64} = 25$$

$$S_u = 25u = 30$$

$$S_{uu} = 30u = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{uu} = 6 \quad C_{ud} = 0 \quad C_{dd} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_0 = e^{-2rh} E^* [C_{2h}] = e^{-2 \times 0.05} [(p^*)^2 \times 6]$$

$$C_0 = 2.9282$$

9

12

11

$$u = e^{(r-d)h + \sigma\sqrt{h}} = e^{0.3}$$

$$d = e^{(r-d)h - \sigma\sqrt{h}} = e^{-0.18}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \left\{ \Delta = e^{-\delta h} \frac{C_u - C_d}{S_u - S_d} = \frac{3 - 0}{75(e^{0.3} - e^{-0.18})} = 0.07773 \right.$$

$$B = e^{-rh} \frac{uC_u - dC_d}{u-d} = e^{-0.06} \frac{(0 - e^{-0.18} \times 3)}{e^{0.3} - e^{-0.18}} = -4.585962$$

$$\textcircled{2} e^{\delta} = \frac{75\Delta}{75\Delta + B} e^{\alpha} + \frac{B}{75\Delta + B} e^r$$

$$e^{\delta} = 1.2649 \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta = 0.2350 \textcircled{1}$$