## Administration

- New due dates:
  - ► Homework #10 is available now, and will be due on Monday, December 9.

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- ► Final paper is due Wednesday, December 11.
- ► Homework #11 will be due Friday, December 13.



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•  $(1.02)^2 = (1.040.40)^2$ 

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    - $\mathbf{1000} \cdot (1.02)^2 = \$1040.40$
  - How much is your investment worth after t years?

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  - How much is your investment worth after t years?
    - ▶ \$1000 · (1.02)<sup>t</sup>
    - This is an example of an exponential function (these look like p · a<sup>t</sup> for constants p,a)

Suppose that the savings bonds are being sold with 2% annual interest, compounded monthly

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- The interest rate could be applied daily
  - After t years, the investment is worth  $1000 \cdot (1 + \frac{0.02}{365})^{365t}$
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- If the interest is continuously compounded, the investment is worth \$1000 · e<sup>0.02t</sup>
  - ▶ *e* = 2.718281828...
  - ► If you invest \$P with k% interest, compounded continuously, the investment is worth P · e<sup>kt</sup>

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- After t years, have:
  - $FV = PV \cdot (1.05)^t$

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- By the end of the month, you'll have 1000 + 40 = 1040

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- You want €1000 before leaving
- The current exchange rate is  $\in 1 =$ 1.
- Slight problem: you currently only have \$40
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Potential problem: the exchange rate might change

 For convenience, we'll assume that the exchange rate will change by precisely 5% (up or down)

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    - Would need \$1050
- One possibility: borrow \$960 from the bank (at 1% monthly, compounded monthly)

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At end of the month, you owe the bank \$969.60

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- At end of the month, you owe the bank \$969.60
- Problem: the bank is unwilling to lend you money

Along comes an option trader

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- Buying the option will cost you \$29.70
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  - ▶ In one month you have the **option** to buy €1000 for \$1000
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- If the rate drops to €1 = \$0.95,you can buy the euros on the market for \$950

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Total expense is \$980

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  - Total expense is \$980
- If the rate increase to €1 = \$1.05, you can exercise your option, and buy the euros for \$1000 from the option trader

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  - Total expense is \$980
- If the rate increase to €1 = \$1.05, you can exercise your option, and buy the euros for \$1000 from the option trader

Total Expense is \$1030

- Along comes an option trader
- The option trader offers **an option**:
  - ▶ In one month you have the **option** to buy €1000 for \$1000
  - Buying the option will cost you \$29.70
- If the rate drops to €1 = \$0.95,you can buy the euros on the market for \$950
  - Total expense is \$980
- If the rate increase to €1 = \$1.05, you can exercise your option, and buy the euros for \$1000 from the option trader
  - Total Expense is \$1030
- ► There is also a type of contract where you agree to buy €1000 for \$1000, regardless of whether the rate drops or increases

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- ► There is also a type of contract where you agree to buy €1000 for \$1000, regardless of whether the rate drops or increases
  - This is called a future

Question: how does the option trader price the option?

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- Want a portfolio that is worth:
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- Options for portfolio:
  - Invest in euros

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- Want a portfolio that is worth:
  - ▶ \$50 if rate increases to €1 = \$1.05
  - ▶ \$0 if rate decreases to €1 = \$0.95
- Options for portfolio:
  - Invest in euros
  - Borrow from bank

Suppose the trader:



Suppose the trader:

Charges you \$29.70

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Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
- Borrows \$470.30 from bank

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- Charges you \$29.70
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▶ Buys €500 for \$500

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Their cash flow is \$0
Suppose the trader:

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#### • Suppose that the rate **increases** to $\in 1 =$ \$1.05

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Euros are worth \$525

Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
- Borrows \$470.30 from bank
- Buys €500 for \$500
- Their cash flow is \$0
- Suppose that the rate **increases** to  $\in 1 =$ \$1.05

- Euros are worth \$525
- Owes bank \$475

Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
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- Their cash flow is \$0
- Suppose that the rate **increases** to  $\in 1 =$ \$1.05

- Euros are worth \$525
- Owes bank \$475
- Has \$50 extra to pay for the option

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#### ▶ Suppose that the rate **decreases** to €1 = \$0.95

Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
- Borrows \$470.30 from bank
- Buys €500 for \$500
- Their cash flow is \$0
- ▶ Suppose that the rate **decreases** to €1 = \$0.95

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Euros are worth \$475

Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
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- Buys €500 for \$500
- Their cash flow is \$0
- ▶ Suppose that the rate **decreases** to €1 = \$0.95

- Euros are worth \$475
- Owes bank \$475

Suppose the trader:

- Charges you \$29.70
- Borrows \$470.30 from bank
- Buys €500 for \$500
- Their cash flow is \$0
- ▶ Suppose that the rate **decreases** to €1 = \$0.95

- Euros are worth \$475
- Owes bank \$475
- You don't exercise your option

Suppose the trader:

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- Have equations:
  - ▶ 50 = 1.05*x* − 1.01*y*

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- Have equations:
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  - ▶ 0 = 0.95*x* 1.01*y*

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- Have equations:
  - ▶ 50 = 1.05x 1.01y
  - ▶ 0 = 0.95x 1.01y
- ► Solve to get x = 500, y = 470.30
- The trader is out \$29.70
  - The price they charged you

#### For Next Time:

Want an easier way to establish portfolios

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#### For Next Time:

- Want an easier way to establish portfolios
- What happens if we have multiple Bernoulli trials?