

# Financial Mathematics

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<sup>1</sup>Based on Robert L. McDonald's *Derivatives Markets*, 3rd Ed, Pearson, 2013.

## Chapter 14. Exotic Options: I

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§ 14.1 Introduction

§ 14.2 Asian options

§ 14.3 Barrier options

§ 14.4 Compound options

§ 14.5 Gap options

§ 14.6 Exchange options

§ 14.7 Problems

# Chapter 14. Exotic Options: I

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§ 14.7 Problems

The payoff of an **Asian option** is based on the average price over some period of time.

- ▶ It is **less valuable** than otherwise equivalent ordinary options.
- ▶ It is **path-dependent**.

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Situations when Asian options are useful:

- ▶ When a business cares about the average exchange rate over time
- ▶ When a single price at a point in time might be subject to manipulation
- ▶ When price swings are frequent due to thin markets

Eight possible Asian options:

$\{\text{Call, Put}\} \times \{\text{Arithmetic, Geometric}\} \times \{\text{Average Price, Average Strike}\}$

► Arithmetic Average:  $A(T) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N S_{ih}$ .

Geometric Average:  $G(T) = \left( \prod_{i=1}^N S_{ih} \right)^{1/N}$ .

Eight possible Asian options:

$\{\text{Call, Put}\} \times \{\text{Arithmetic, Geometric}\} \times \{\text{Average Price, Average Strike}\}$

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Arithmetic average price call =  $\max(0, A(T) - K)$

Arithmetic average price put =  $\max(0, K - A(T))$

Arithmetic average strike call =  $\max(0, S_T - A(T))$

Arithmetic average strike put =  $\max(0, A(T) - S_T)$

Eight possible Asian options:

$\{\text{Call, Put}\} \times \{\text{Arithmetic, Geometric}\} \times \{\text{Average Price, Average Strike}\}$

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Geometric average price call =  $\max(0, G(T) - K)$

Geometric average price put =  $\max(0, K - G(T))$

Geometric average strike call =  $\max(0, S_T - G(T))$

Geometric average strike put =  $\max(0, G(T) - S_T)$



# Comparing Asian options

Example 14.2-1 Reproduce the numbers in the following table:

TABLE 14.1

Premiums of at-the-money geometric average price and geometric average strike calls and puts, for different numbers of prices averaged,  $N$ . The case  $N = 1$  for the average price options is equivalent to Black-Scholes values. Assumes  $S = \$40$ ,  $K = \$40$ ,  $r = 0.08$ ,  $\sigma = 0.3$ ,  $\delta = 0$ , and  $t = 1$ .

$N$	Average Price (\$)		Average Strike (\$)	
	Call	Put	Call	Put
1	6.285	3.209	0.000	0.000
2	4.708	2.645	2.225	1.213
3	4.209	2.445	2.748	1.436
5	3.819	2.281	3.148	1.610
10	3.530	2.155	3.440	1.740
50	3.302	2.052	3.668	1.843
1000	3.248	2.027	3.722	1.868
$\infty$	3.246	2.026	3.725	1.869

Solution. Bonus problem...

