Financial Mathematics

MATH 5870/6870¹ Fall 2021

Le Chen

lzc0090@auburn.edu

Last updated on

August 15, 2021

Auburn University

Auburn AL

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

Chapter 2. An Introduction to Forwards and Options

Chapter 2. An Introduction to Forwards and Options

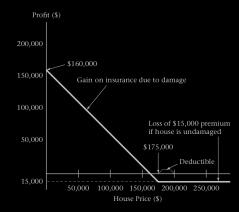
- § 2.1 Forward contracts
- $\$ 2.2 Call options
- § 2.3 Put options
- § 2.4 Options are insurance
- § 2.5 Summary of forward and option positions
- § 2.6 Problems

Chapter 2. An Introduction to Forwards and Options

- § 2.1 Forward contracts
- § 2.2 Call options
- § 2.3 Put options
- $\$ 2.4 Options are insurance
- § 2.5 Summary of forward and option positions
- § 2.6 Problems

Example 2.4-1 Homeowner's insurance is a put option:

Value of house = \$200,000 Deductible = \$25,000 Premium = \$15,000



or the value of the put option depends on

▶ Riskiness of the underlying asset

▶ The amount of deductible.

- Put option pays off no matter why the index price declines.
- Insurance pays off only if the house declines in value for for specific reasons.

or the value of the put option depends on

Riskiness of the underlying asset

► The amount of deductible.

- Put option pays off no matter why the index price declines.
- Insurance pays off only if the house declines in value for for specific reasons.

or the value of the put option depends on

Riskiness of the underlying asset

► The amount of deductible.

- Put option pays off no matter why the index price declines.
- Insurance pays off only if the house declines in value for for specific reasons.

or the value of the put option depends on

- Riskiness of the underlying asset
- ► The amount of deductible.

- Put option pays off no matter why the index price declines.
- Insurance pays off only if the house declines in value for for specific reasons.

or the value of the put option depends on

- Riskiness of the underlying asset
- ► The amount of deductible.

- Put option pays off no matter why the index price declines.
- Insurance pays off only if the house declines in value for for specific reasons.

$1. \ {\rm for} \ {\rm an} \ {\rm asset} \ {\rm we} \ {\rm already} \ {\rm own}.$

- 2. for a long position.
- 3. against an decrease in value.

- for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- 2. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- $2. \ {\rm for \ a \ long \ position}.$
- 3. against an decrease in value.

- for an asset we plan to own in the future
- 2. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- **2**. for a long position.
- **3**. against an decrease in value.

- for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- 2. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- **2**. for a long position.
- **3**. against an decrease in value.

- for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- 2. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- 2. for a long position.
- 3. against an decrease in value.

A call option is

- 1. for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- 2. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- 2. for a long position.
- 3. against an decrease in value.

A call option is

an insurance

- 1. for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- **2**. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.

- 1. for an asset we already own.
- 2. for a long position.
- 3. against an decrease in value.

A call option is

an insurance

- 1. for an asset we plan to own in the future.
- **2**. for a short position.
- 3. against an increase in price.