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具有浮动执行价格的亚式期权鞅定价

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摘 要:本文在概率测度空间中,对亚式期权定价进行研究,考虑股票价格服从布朗运动,浮动执行价格服从 Itô 过程的两资产相关模型中,得出等价鞅测度下亚式期权的定价公式.

关键词:浮动执行价格;亚式期权;两资产相关;鞅定价

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Martingale Methods of Asian Option Pricing with Floating Striked Price

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Abstract: On the probability measure space for Asian Option Pricing study, we consider the stock price follows Brown motion and floating exercise price follows Itô process during the two assets related model, to obtain Asian options pricing formula under the equivalent martingale measure.

key words: floating execution price; Asian options; two related assets; martingale pricing

0 引 言

在亚式期权定价理论中^[1-3],在不同的条件下已经有很多的定价公式了^[4-11],但定价的结果仍与实际结果有一定差距. 亚式期权的浮动执行价格为期权有效期内资产某段时间内的平均价格,因此平均执行价格也是随机波动的,本文考虑亚式期权中股票价格服从布朗运动和浮动敲定价格服从 Itô 过程^[3]的两资产相关模型,得出了亚式期权等价鞅测度下的定价公式.

1 预备知识

考虑连续时间的金融市场,时间区间 $[0, T]$, 0 表示现在, T 表示到期日,给定某完备概率空间 (Ω, F, P) ,设 t 时刻的无风险利率为 $r(t)$, t 时刻的股票价格为 $S(t)$,亚式看涨期权浮动敲定价格为 $S_a(T)$ 分别满足如下的微分方程

$$\frac{dS(t)}{S(t)} = \mu_s(t)dt + \sigma_s(t)dW_s(t) \quad S(0) = S \quad (1)$$

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$$\frac{dS_a(t)}{S_a(t)} = \mu_{S_a}(t)dt + \sigma_{S_a}(t)\rho(t)dW_S(t) + \sigma_{S_a}(t)\sqrt{1-\rho^2(t)}dW_{S_a}(t)$$

$$S_a(0) = S \quad (2)$$

其中 $W(\cdot) = (W_S(\cdot), W_{S_a}(\cdot))$ 为概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的二维标准 Brown 运动, $r(t) > 0, \mu_S(t) > 0, \sigma_S(t) > 0, \mu_{S_a}(t) > 0, \sigma_{S_a}(t) > 0, \rho(t) > 0$ 均为时间 t 的确切定性的函数. 当然隐含约定这些函数满足使得相关数学定义有意义, 上述随机微分方程有解的必要条件. $dS(t)dS_a(t) = \sigma_S(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)\rho(t)S(t)S_a(t)dt, \{F_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ 是由 $B(\cdot)$ 产生的递增的子 σ -域族, $F_T = F$ 市场完备, 无套利, 可以对亚式期权进行风险中性定价, 引入风险中性概率测度 $\hat{P}$,

$$\theta_S(t) = \frac{\mu_S(t) - r(t)}{\sigma_S(t)},$$

$$\theta_{S_a}(t) = \frac{\sigma_S(t)(\mu_{S_a}(t) - r(t)) - \rho(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)(\mu_S(t) - r(t))}{\sigma_S(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)\sqrt{1-\rho^2(t)}}$$

$$Z(T) = \exp\left\{-\int_0^T \theta_S(t)dW_S(t) - \int_0^T \theta_{S_a}(t)dW_{S_a}(t) - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^T (\theta_S^2(t) + \theta_{S_a}^2(t))dt\right\}$$

$$d\hat{W}_S(t) = dW_S(t) + \theta_S(t)dt$$

$$d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) = dW_{S_a}(t) + \theta_{S_a}(t)dt$$

$$\text{则 } P(A) = \int_A Z(T)dP \quad \forall A \in F_T$$

由 Girsanow 定理, $\hat{P}$ 是 (Ω, F) 上的风险中性概率测度, $\hat{W}(\cdot) = (\hat{W}_S(\cdot), \hat{W}_{S_a}(\cdot))$ 是 $(\Omega, F, \hat{P})$ 下的标准二维布朗运动, 在 $\hat{P}$ 下, t 时刻的股票价格 $S(t)$ 和浮动执行价格 $S_a(t)$ 分别满足如下的随机微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS(t)}{S(t)} = r(t)dt + \sigma_S(t)d\hat{W}_S(t) \\ \frac{dS_a(t)}{S_a(t)} = r(t)dt + \sigma_{S_a}(t)\rho(t)d\hat{W}_S(t) + \sigma_{S_a}(t)\sqrt{1-\rho^2(t)}d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t), 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由式(3) 可知道

$$\begin{cases} S(T) = \text{Sexp}\left(\int_0^T r(t)dt\right) \cdot e^\Delta, \\ S_a(T) = S_a \exp\left(\int_0^T r(t)dt\right) \cdot e^\Theta \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\Delta = -\frac{1}{2}\int_0^T \sigma_S^2(t)dt + \int_0^T \sigma_S(t)d\hat{W}_S(t)$$

$$\Theta = -\frac{1}{2}\int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}^2(t)dt + \int_0^T \rho(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) + \int_0^T \sqrt{1-\rho^2(t)}\sigma_{S_a}(t)d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t)$$

2 主要结果及证明

定理: 设市场完备, 无套利, 亚式期权中假设股票价格为 $S(t)$, 有效期内浮动价敲定价格为 $S_a(T)$ 分别满足(1) 和(2), 则亚式期权的价格为 $C(S_a, S, T) = S_a N(d_n) - SN(d_n - \sum)$ (5)

其中

$$d_n = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{S_a}{S}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^T [\sigma_S^2(t) + \sigma_{S_a}^2(t) - 2\rho(t)\sigma_S(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)]dt}{\sqrt{\int_0^T [\sigma_S^2(t) + \sigma_{S_a}^2(t) - 2\rho(t)\sigma_S(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)]dt}}$$

$$\sum = \int_0^T [\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) + \sigma_S^2(t) - 2\rho(t)\sigma_{S_a}(t)\sigma_S(t)]dt$$

证明: $C(S_a, S, T) = \exp\left(-\int_0^T r(t)dt\right)\hat{E}[S_a(t) - S(t)]^+$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \exp\left(-\int_0^T r(t)dt\right)E\left[\left(M\exp\left(\int_0^T r(t)dt\right)e^\Theta\right) - \text{Sexp}\left(\int_0^T r(t)dt\right) \cdot e^\Delta\right]^+ \\ &= S_a \hat{E}[e^\Theta I_{\{S_a(t) > S(t)\}}] - S \hat{E}[e^\Delta I_{\{S_a(t) > S(t)\}}] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{令 } A_1 = \{S_a(t) > S(t)\} = \{S_a e^\Theta > S e^\Delta\}$$

下面计算 $\hat{E}[e^\Delta I_{\{A_1\}}]$

$$\text{令 } dW_S^1(t) = d\hat{W}_S(t) - \sigma_S(t)dt,$$

$$dW_{S_a}^1(t) = d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t),$$

$$Z_1(T) = \exp\left(\int_0^T \sigma_S(t)d\hat{W}_S(t) - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^T \sigma_S^2(t)dt\right) = e^\Delta.$$

$$P_1(A) = \int_A Z_1(T)d\hat{P} \quad \forall A \in F.$$

由 Girsanov 定理, P_1 是 $\hat{P}$ 的等价概率测度.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}[e^\Delta I_{\{A_1\}}] &= E^{P_1}[I_{\{A_1\}}] \\ &= P_1(A_1) \\ &= P_1(S_a e^\Theta > S e^\Delta) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$A_1 \Leftrightarrow \left\{S_a \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}^2(t)dt\right) + \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t)\rho(t)d\hat{W}_S(t) + \int_0^T \sqrt{1-\rho^2(t)}\sigma_{S_a}(t)d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) > S\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^T \sigma(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) > \\
& \text{Sexp} \left(\int_0^T \sigma_s(t) d\hat{W}_s(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \sigma_s^2(t) dt \right) \} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \ln S_a - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}^2(t) dt + \right. \\
& \quad \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) d\hat{W}_s(t) + \\
& \quad \left. \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) > \right. \\
& \quad \left. \ln S + \int_0^T \sigma_s(t) d\hat{W}_s(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \sigma_s^2(t) dt \right\} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) - \sigma_s(t)) d\hat{W}_s(t) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}(t) > \right. \\
& \quad \left. \ln \frac{S}{S_a} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) - \sigma_s^2(t)) dt \right\} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) - \sigma_s(t)) d\hat{W}_s^1(t) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}^1(t) > \right. \\
& \quad \left. \ln \frac{S}{S_a} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) + \sigma_s^2(t) - \right. \\
& \quad \left. 2\rho(t) \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sigma_s(t)) dt \right\} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{- \left[\int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) - \sigma_s(t) d\hat{W}_s^1(t) + \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}^1(t) \right]}{\sqrt{\int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) + \sigma_s^2(t) - 2\rho(t) \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sigma_s(t)) dt}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. \leq d_n - \sqrt{\sum} \right\} \\
& \text{令 } Z_1^1 = \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) - \sigma_s(t)) d\hat{W}_s^1(t), \\
& Z_2^1 = \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(t)} d\hat{W}_{S_a}^1(t) \\
& \text{则 } Z_1^1 \sim N(0, \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}(t) \rho(t) - \sigma_s(t))^2 dt), \\
& Z_2^1 \sim N(0, \int_0^T \sigma_{S_a}^2(t) (1 - \rho^2(t)) dt) \\
& \text{由于 } Z_1^1, Z_2^1 \text{ 相互独立. 所以 } Z_1^1 + Z_2^1 \sim N(0, \\
& \int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) + \sigma_s^2(t) - 2\rho(t) \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sigma_s(t)) dt) \\
& \hat{E}[e^{\Delta} I_{\{A_1\}}] = P_1(A_1) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_1 \left(\frac{-(Z_1^1 + Z_2^1)}{\sqrt{\int_0^T (\sigma_{S_a}^2(t) + \sigma_s^2(t) - 2\rho(t) \sigma_{S_a}(t) \sigma_s(t)) dt}} \leq \right. \\
& \quad \left. d_n - \sqrt{\sum} \right) = N(d_n - \sqrt{\sum}) \\
& \text{同理可以证明 } \hat{E}[e^{\Theta} I_{\{A_1\}}] = P_2(A_1) = \\
& P_2(S_a e^{\Theta} > S e^{\Delta}) = N(d_n), \text{证毕.}
\end{aligned}$$

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