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连续支付红利的障碍幂型期权定价研究

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摘 要:在完全市场条件下,针对连续时间、连续支付红利障碍幂型期权的买权过程,利用其过程的鞅性和等价鞅测度变换及其带漂移的布朗运动首次达时的概率分布,得到了连续支付红利的障碍幂型期权定价模型的显式解.

关键词:障碍期权;幂型期权;鞅;停时;买权;带漂移的布朗运动

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The Pricing of Barrier Power Options with the Continous Bonus Paying

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Abstract:It is proved the pricing formulas of barrier power options with the continuous-time and continous bonus paying in the complete market,using the process of call barrier power options,combined with means of martingale method and double barrier hitting time distributions of brownian motion with drift.

key words:barrier options;power option;martingale;stopping-time;Buy-option;Brownian motion with drift

0 引 言

近年来,国际金融市场上除了欧式和美式期权外,还涌现出大量由标准期权变化、组合和派生

的新品种,即新型期权.它是通过改变股票结构,使股票价格变化依赖于股票价格路径一种奇异期权.而障碍期权又是奇异期权中的一种重要形式,因而有必要对其进行研究.早在 1973 年,1979 年

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R. C. Merton^[1] 和 M. B. Goldman, et al.^[2] 分别对单障碍期权进行了探索,随后,便产生了对障碍期权研究的热潮.1998 年, X. s heldon Lin^[3] 讨论了双障碍触及时间的分布.A. Pelsser^[4], C. H. Hui, C. F. Lo, P. H. Yuen^[5] 利用拉普拉斯变换对障碍期权及其双障碍期权进行了研究,在 2005 年,李小爱对障碍平方期权进行了研究^[6].而本文在这里研究了连续支付红利的幂型障碍期权的定价公式.它的支付函数形式为: $\max\{S_t^\alpha - K, 0\}$, 在这里, $\alpha > 0$ 为常数, K 为执行价格, 记幂函数 $S_t^\alpha = (S_t)^\alpha$, 设此幂函数为非负单增函数, 其双障碍幂型买权在到期日 T 的价值为: $b_T = \max\{S_T^\alpha - K, 0\} I_{|\tau_L > T|} \times I_{|\tau_H > T|}$, 其中下障碍水平为 L , ($L > 0$ 且 $L < S_t^\alpha$), 上障碍水平为 H , ($H > S_t^\alpha$), 假定 $H > K$, 令: $\tau_L = \min\{t : S_s^\alpha = L, L < S_s^\alpha < H, \forall s \in [t, T]\}$ 表示 S_s^α 在达到上障碍水平 H 前, 首次达到下障碍水平 L 的停时; $\tau_H = \min\{t : S_s^\alpha = H, L < S_s^\alpha < H, \forall s \in [t, T]\}$ 表示 S_s^α 在达到上障碍水平 L 前, 首次达到下障碍水平 H 的停时; 其中, 单障碍幂型买权在到期日 T 的价值 $b_T^H = \max\{S_T^\alpha - K, 0\} I_{|\tau_H > T|}$ 和 $b_T^L = \max\{S_T^\alpha - K, 0\} I_{|\tau_L > T|}$, 同时给出了其定价公式的显式解.

1 资产模型及主要结果

假定市场是完全, 无套利的, 只有风险资产 S_t 和无风险资产 $p(t)$, 其价值过程 $\{S_t : t \geq 0\}$ 和 $\{p(t) : t \geq 0\}$ 满足如下微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} dS_t = S_t[(\mu - \delta)dt + \sigma dB_t] \\ dp(t) = rp(t)dt \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

这里 $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 是带 σ -代数流的概率空间 $\{\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P\}$ 上的标准布朗运动. μ 是股票瞬时期望受益率, σ, r, δ 分别是波动率, 无风险利率及标的资产的红利, 且均为固定常数.

定理: 在模型(1)下, 双障碍幂型看涨期权在到期日的价值为:

$$C_\alpha(S_t, t) = (1 - p_1 - p_2)(I_1 - I_2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 = & \left(\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha\sigma^2}(r-\delta)-\frac{1}{2\alpha}} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[e^{-ma_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau - a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. e^{ma_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau + a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) \right] - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left[e^{ma_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau + a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. e^{-ma_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau - a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_2 = & \left(\frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha\sigma^2}(r-\delta)-\frac{1}{2\alpha}} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[e^{-mb_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau - b_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. e^{mb_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau + b_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) \right] - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left[e^{b_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau + b_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. e^{-mb_n} N\left(\frac{m\tau - b_n}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right) \right] \right\} \\ m = & \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(r - \delta - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right); \\ a_n = & \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{H^{2n} S_t^\alpha}{L^{2n+1}}; \\ b_n = & \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{H^{2n+1}}{L^{2n} S_t^\alpha} \\ I_1 = & S_t^\alpha e^{(n_a - n)\tau} [N(d_1) - N(d_2)]; \\ I_2 = & K e^{-n\tau} [N(d_3) - N(d_4)] \\ d_1 = & \frac{\ln \frac{H}{S_t^\alpha} - \left(n_\alpha + \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}}, \\ d_2 = & \frac{\ln \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha} - \left(n_\alpha + \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}}, \\ d_3 = & \frac{\ln \frac{H}{S_t^\alpha} - \left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}}, \\ d_4 = & \frac{\ln \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha} - \left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right)\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}} \end{aligned}$$

$$N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds, n = r - \delta$$

$$\sigma_\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 \sigma^2, n_\alpha = \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2} + \alpha \left(n - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \right),$$

$$\tau = T - t.$$

推论 1 在上述的条件下, 上障碍幂型看涨期权在到期日的价值为: $C_\alpha(S_t, t) = (1 - P_1)(I_1 - I_2)$

推论 2 在上述的条件下, 下障碍幂型看涨期权在到期日的价值为: $C_\alpha(S_t, t) = (1 - P_2)(I_1 - I_2)$

2 若干引理及定理证明

引理 1(Girsanov 定理^[7]) 取 $B_t, (0 \leq t \leq T)$ 为带 σ -流的概率空间 $(\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 标准布朗

运动, $\theta(t), (0 \leq t \leq T)$ 是一个适应于 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的随机过程,对于 $0 \leq t \leq T$, 定义: $W_t = \int_0^t \theta(u)du + B_t$, $Z_t = \exp\left\{-\int_0^t \theta(u)dB_u - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^t \theta^2(u)du\right\}$, 定义一个

新的概率测度: $\frac{d\tilde{P}}{dP} \mid F_t = Z_t$, 则在 $\tilde{P}$ 下. 随机过程 W_t , $(0 \leq t \leq T)$ 是布朗运动.

引理 2 (Bayes 法则^[8]) 如果 X 是 $\{F_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ 鞅, 对于 $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$, 有:

$$\tilde{E}[X \mid F(s)] = \frac{1}{Z(s)} E[XZ(t) \mid F(s)]$$

引理 3 在模型(1)下, S_s 是 $\tilde{P}$ 鞅.

证明: 由(1)利用伊藤公式容易得到:

$$S_s = S_t e^{(\mu - \delta - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(s-t) + \sigma(B_s - B_t)}$$

根据引理 1, 容易构造等价测度鞅 $\tilde{P}$ 由下式给出:

$$\frac{d\tilde{P}}{dP} = \exp\left\{\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma} W_s - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 s\right\},$$

其中 $W_s = \frac{r - \mu}{\sigma} s + B_s$, $(t \leq s \leq T)$ 为 $\tilde{P}$ 上的标准布朗运动. 在 $\tilde{P}$ 下, 有:

$$S_s = S_t e^{(r - \delta - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(s-t) + \sigma(W_s - W_t)}$$

令 $m = \frac{1}{\sigma}\left(r - \delta - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)$, 则有:

$$S_s = S_t e^{\sigma(m(s-t) + (W_s - W_t))} \tag{2}$$

再令: $\frac{d\tilde{P}}{dP} = \Delta f_s$, 对 $\forall s \geq t$, 有: $E_p(S_s f_s \mid F_t) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &E(S_t e^{\sigma m(s-t) + \sigma(W_s - W_t)} e^{\left[\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma} W_s - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 s\right]} \mid F_t) = \\ &S_t f_t E(e^{\sigma m(s-t) + \sigma(B_t - B_s)} e^{\left[\left(\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma}\right)(W_s - W_t) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 (s-t)\right]} \mid F_t) = \\ &S_t L_t \Rightarrow S_t L_t \text{ 是 } P \text{ 鞅, 再结合引理 2, } E_p(S_s \mid F_t) = \\ &\frac{E[S_s L_s \mid F_t]}{L_t} = \frac{S_t L_t}{L_t} = S_t \Rightarrow S_s \text{ 为 } \tilde{P} \text{ 鞅;} \end{aligned}$$

推论: b_T, b_T^H, B_T^L 均为 $\tilde{P}$ 鞅.

证明: 由引理 3, 推论显然成立.

引理 4^[9-10] $X_t = \mu t + \sigma B_t$ 为一带漂移的布朗运动, μ, σ 为非负常数, B_t 为标准的布朗运动, 则 $(a < 0 < b)$: 用 τ_a (或 τ_b) 表示 X_t 首次到达 a (或 b) 且之前未到达 b (或 a) 的概率密度函数为:

$$g_a(t) = \exp\left\{\frac{a\mu}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2 t}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t; a_n)$$

$$(\text{或 } g_b(t) = \exp\left\{\frac{b\mu}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2 t}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t; b_n))$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{\sigma}[2n(b - a) - a]$ (或 $b_n = \frac{1}{\sigma}[2n(b - a) + b]$) $n = \dots - 1, 0, 1, \dots$;

$$f(t; x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi t^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}};$$

$$t \geq 0.$$

定理的证明: 由引理 3 可知, 双障碍幂型看涨期权在到期日的价值为:

$$\begin{aligned} C_\alpha(S_t, t) &= \tilde{E}[e^{-(r-\delta)(T-s)} e^{-(r-\delta)(s-t)} b_T \mid F_t] \\ &= \tilde{E}[e^{-(r-\delta) \max\{S_T^\alpha - K; 0\}} I_{|\tau_L > T|} I_{|\tau_H > T|}] \\ \text{若记 } p_1 &= P\{\tau_L \leq T\} p_2 = P\{\tau_H \leq T\} \text{ 则有:} \\ C_\alpha(S_t, t) &= (1 - p_1 - p_2) S_t^\alpha e^{-rt} \times \\ &\quad \tilde{E}\left(\max\left\{\frac{S_T^\alpha}{S_t^\alpha} - \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha}, 0\right\} \mid S_t\right) \end{aligned}$$

由 $\ln \frac{S_T}{S_t} = \left(r - \delta - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \tau + \sigma(B_T - B_t) \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{S_T}{S_t}\right)^\alpha$ 服从正态分布

$$\text{从而有: } \ln\left(\frac{S_T}{S_t}\right)^\alpha \sim N\left(\left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right) \tau, \sqrt{\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}\right),$$

其中: $n = r - \delta, n_\alpha, \sigma_\alpha$ 满足: $n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2} = \alpha\left(n - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)$,

$\sigma_\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 \sigma^2$, 令 $\left(\frac{S_T}{S_t}\right)^\alpha = q$, 则其概率密度函数为:

$$f(q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau} q} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[\ln q - \left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right) \tau\right]^2}{2\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}\right\},$$

从而有:

$$\begin{aligned} C_\alpha(S_t, t) &= (1 - p_1 - p_2) S_t^\alpha e^{-(r-\delta)\tau} \times \\ &\quad \int_{\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} \max\left\{q - \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha}; 0\right\} f(q) dq = \\ &\quad (1 - p_1 - p_2) \left[S_t^\alpha e^{-(r-\delta)\tau} \int_{\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} q f(q) dq - \right. \\ &\quad \left. K e^{-rt} \int_{\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} f(q) dq\right] = (1 - p_1 - p_2) (I_1 - I_2) \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= S_t^\alpha e^{-rt} \int_{\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau} q} \times \\ &\quad \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[\ln q - \left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2}\right) \tau\right]^2}{2\sigma_\alpha^2 \tau}\right\} dp \end{aligned}$$

令

$$q = e^w, w = \ln q, dq = e^w dw$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{S_t^\alpha e^{-n\tau}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_\alpha^2\tau}} \int_{\ln \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\ln \frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} \exp \left\{ - \frac{\left[w - \left(n_\alpha - \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2} \right) \tau \right]^2}{2\sigma_\alpha^2\tau} \right\} e^w dw \\ &= \frac{S_t^\alpha e^{(n_\alpha - n)\tau}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_\alpha^2\tau}} \int_{\ln \frac{K}{S_t^\alpha}}^{\ln \frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}} \exp \left\{ - \frac{\left[w - \left(n_\alpha + \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{2} \right) \tau \right]^2}{2\sigma_\alpha^2\tau} \right\} dw \\ &= S_t^\alpha e^{(n_\alpha - n)\tau} (N(d_1) - N(d_2)) \end{aligned}$$

同理可证 $I_2 = Ke^{-n\tau} [N(d_3) - N(d_4)]$ 其次计算 p_1, p_2

由(2)式有: $a \leq m(s-t) + (W_s - W_t) \leq b$, 其中 $\forall s \in [t, T], a = \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{L}{S_t^\alpha}, b = \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{H}{S_t^\alpha}$, 结合引理 4 有: τ_L 的概率密度函数:

$$g_L(s-t; S_t^\alpha) = \exp \left\{ am - \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s-t; a_n)$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{H^{2n} S_t^\alpha}{L^{2n+1}}$

τ_H 的概率密度函数:

$$g_H(s-t; S_t^\alpha) = \exp \left\{ am - \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s-t; b_n)$$

其中 $b_n = \frac{1}{\alpha\sigma} \ln \frac{H^{2n+1}}{L^{2n} S_t^\alpha}$

故有:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= P\{\tau_L \leq T\} = \int_t^T g_L(s-t; S_t^\alpha) ds \\ &= \int_t^T \exp \left\{ am - \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s-t; a_n) ds \\ &= e^{am} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_t^T \exp \left\{ \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)^3} \times \\ &\quad \exp \left\{ - \frac{a_n^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_t^T \exp \left\{ - \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)^3} \times \\ &\quad \exp \left\{ - \frac{a_n^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ma_n} \int_t^T \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)^3} \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) - a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2e^{-ma_n} \int_t^T \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{m(s-t) + a_n}{2\sqrt{(s-t)^3}} - \frac{m(s-t)}{2\sqrt{(s-t)^3}} \right) \right] \times \\ &\quad \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) - a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds = \\ &\quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[2e^{-ma_n} \int_t^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) - a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. d \left(\frac{m(s-t) - a_n}{\sqrt{s-t}} \right) - \int_t^T \frac{m}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \exp \left\{ - \frac{m^2(s-t)^2 + a_n^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_t^T \exp \left\{ - \frac{m^2}{2}(s-t) \right\} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)^3} \\ &\quad \exp \left\{ - \frac{a_n^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ma_n} \int_t^T \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)^3} \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) + a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} -2e^{ma_n} \int_t^T \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{m(s-t) - a_n}{2\sqrt{(s-t)^3}} - \frac{m(s-t)}{2\sqrt{(s-t)^3}} \right) \right] \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) + a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[-2e^{ma_n} \int_t^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ - \frac{[m(s-t) + a_n]^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. d \left(\frac{m(s-t) + a_n}{\sqrt{s-t}} \right) + \int_t^T \frac{m}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-t)} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \exp \left\{ - \frac{m^2(s-t)^2 + a_n^2}{2(s-t)} \right\} ds \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

结合(3)式+(4)式得到 I , 进而联合(2)式及布朗运动^[11-18]的反射原理, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= \left(\frac{L}{S_t^\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha\sigma^2}(r-\delta) - \frac{1}{2\alpha}} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[e^{-ma_n} N \left(\frac{m\tau - a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}} \right) - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. e^{ma_n} N \left(\frac{m\tau + a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}} \right) \right] - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left[e^{ma_n} N \left(\frac{m\tau + a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}} \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. e^{ma_n} N \left(\frac{m\tau - a_n}{\sqrt{\tau}} \right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

同理可以得到: p_2 . 证毕.

注: 由定理的证明过程, 结合引理 4 可知: 推论 1, 推论 2 也真!

3 结 论

本文得到了连续支付红利的双障碍, 单障碍

幂型期权的定价公式,本文令 $\delta=0, \alpha=2$,便得到了文献[6]的结论; $\delta=0, \alpha=1$,则为文献[4-5]的结论.

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