

14.1

The Greek Letters

Chapter 14

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14.2

Example

- A bank has sold for \$300,000 a European call option on 100,000 shares of a nondividend paying stock
- $S_0 = 49$, $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 20\%$, $T = 20$ weeks, $\mu = 13\%$
- The Black-Scholes value of the option is \$240,000
- How does the bank hedge its risk to lock in a \$60,000 profit?

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14.3

Naked & Covered Positions

Naked position

Take no action

Covered position

Buy 100,000 shares today

Both strategies leave the bank exposed to significant risk

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14.4

Stop-Loss Strategy

This involves:

- Buying 100,000 shares as soon as price reaches \$50
- Selling 100,000 shares as soon as price falls below \$50

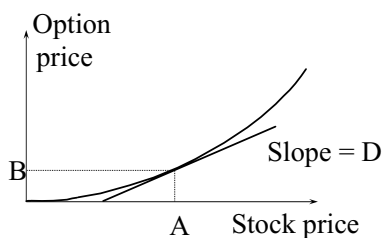
This deceptively simple hedging strategy does not work well

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14.5

Delta (See Figure 14.2, page 302)

- Delta (Δ) is the rate of change of the option price with respect to the underlying



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14.6

Delta Hedging

- This involves maintaining a delta neutral portfolio
- The delta of a European call on a stock paying dividends at rate q is $N(d_1)e^{-qT}$
- The delta of a European put is

$$e^{-qT} [N(d_1) - 1]$$

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14.7

Delta Hedging continued

- The hedge position must be frequently rebalanced
- Delta hedging a written option involves a “buy high, sell low” trading rule
- See Tables 14.2 (page 307) and 14.3 (page 308) for examples of delta hedging

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14.8

Using Futures for Delta Hedging

- The delta of a futures contract is $e^{(r-q)T}$ times the delta of a spot contract
- The position required in futures for delta hedging is therefore $e^{-(r-q)T}$ times the position required in the corresponding spot contract

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14.9

Theta

- Theta (Θ) of a derivative (or portfolio of derivatives) is the rate of change of the value with respect to the passage of time
- See Figure 14.5 for the variation of Θ with respect to the stock price for a European call

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14.10

Gamma

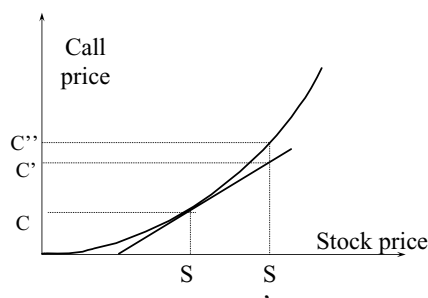
- Gamma (Γ) is the rate of change of delta (Δ) with respect to the price of the underlying asset
- See Figure 14.9 for the variation of Γ with respect to the stock price for a call or put option

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Gamma Addresses Delta Hedging^{14.11}

Errors Caused By Curvature

(Figure 14.7, page 312)



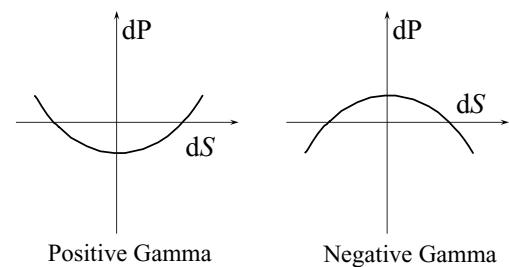
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14.12

Interpretation of Gamma

- For a delta neutral portfolio,

$$dP \approx Q dt + \frac{1}{2}GdS^2$$



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14.13

Relationship Among Delta, Gamma, and Theta

For a portfolio of derivatives on a stock paying a continuous dividend yield at rate q

$$\Theta + (r - q)S\Delta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \Gamma = r\Pi$$

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14.14

Vega

- Vega (v) is the rate of change of the value of a derivatives portfolio with respect to volatility
- See Figure 14.11 for the variation of v with respect to the stock price for a call or put option

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14.15

Managing Delta, Gamma, & Vega

- Δ can be changed by taking a position in the underlying
- To adjust Γ & v it is necessary to take a position in an option or other derivative

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14.16

Rho

- Rho is the rate of change of the value of a derivative with respect to the interest rate
- For currency options there are 2 rhos

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14.17

Hedging in Practice

- Traders usually ensure that their portfolios are delta-neutral at least once a day
- Whenever the opportunity arises, they improve gamma and vega
- As portfolio becomes larger hedging becomes less expensive

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14.18

Scenario Analysis

A scenario analysis involves testing the effect on the value of a portfolio of different assumptions concerning asset prices and their volatilities

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14.19

Hedging vs Creation of an Option Synthetically

- When we are hedging we take positions that offset Δ , Γ , v , etc.
- When we create an option synthetically we take positions that match Δ , Γ , & v

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14.20

Portfolio Insurance

- In October of 1987 many portfolio managers attempted to create a put option on a portfolio synthetically
- This involves initially selling enough of the portfolio (or of index futures) to match the Δ of the put option

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14.21

Portfolio Insurance continued

- As the value of the portfolio increases, the Δ of the put becomes less negative and some of the original portfolio is repurchased
- As the value of the portfolio decreases, the Δ of the put becomes more negative and more of the portfolio must be sold

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Portfolio Insurance continued

The strategy did not work well on October 19, 1987...

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