

## Pricing American Put

\* American Call = ~~American~~ Euro Call

- this is because American Call should not be exercised early

But sometimes American Put should be exercised early -

Intrinsic value of American Put:

$$H_t = (X - S_t)^+$$

Given expiry T we have

$$V_T = H_T = (X - S_T)^+$$

Solve backward to find previous values.

## Discrete Model: (Binomial)

Let  $N$  be the expiry step —

~~At time  $N-1$  we know results of first  $N-1$  steps~~

~~$\omega \in \Omega$ ,  $\omega \in A \Rightarrow \omega_i =$~~

$$\omega_k = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \omega_i = \omega_i \text{ for } i=1, \dots, k \}$$

(i) If we exercise @ time  $N-1$  we obtain:

$$H(N-1, \omega_{N-1})$$

(ii) If we hold onto the option our expected payoff is

$$G(\omega_{N-1}) = \frac{1}{1+r} \tilde{E}(V_N | \omega_{N-1})$$

~~Exercise if~~ intrinsic value  $H$   
exceeds the expectation of future value

∴

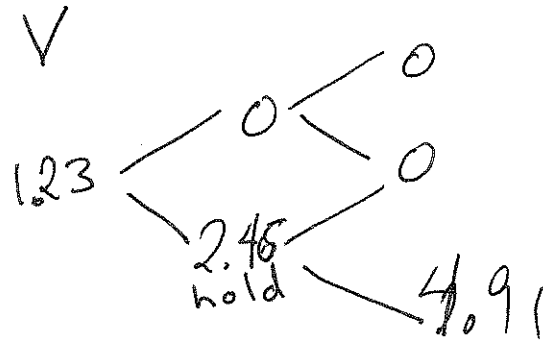
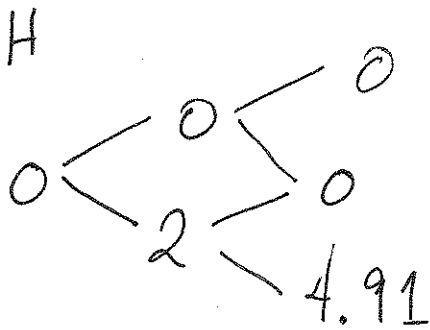
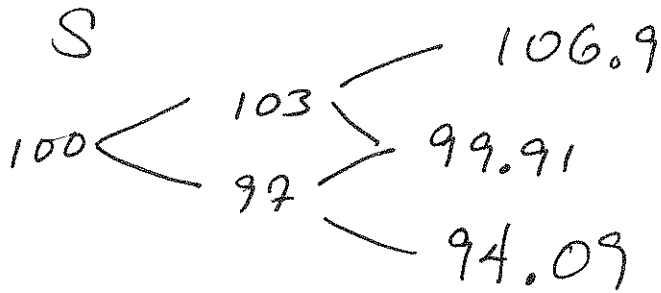
$$V_{N-1}^{\omega_{N-1}} = \max \left\{ H_{(N-1, \omega_{N-1})}, \frac{1}{1+r} \tilde{E}(V_N | \omega_{N-1}) \right\}$$

or

$$V_{N-1} = \max \left\{ H(F_{N-1}), \frac{1}{1+r} \tilde{E}(V_N | F_{N-1}) \right\}$$

$$S_0 = 100 ; r = 0 ; m_u = .03 ; m_d = -.03 \quad 3$$

$$\tilde{p}_u = \tilde{p}_d = \frac{1}{2} ; X = 99 ; H = (X - S)^+$$



$$V^u = \max \{ H^u, E\{V_2 | u\} \} = 0$$

$$V^d = \max \{ H^d = 2, E\{V_2 | d\} = \frac{1}{2} 4.91 \} = 2.455$$

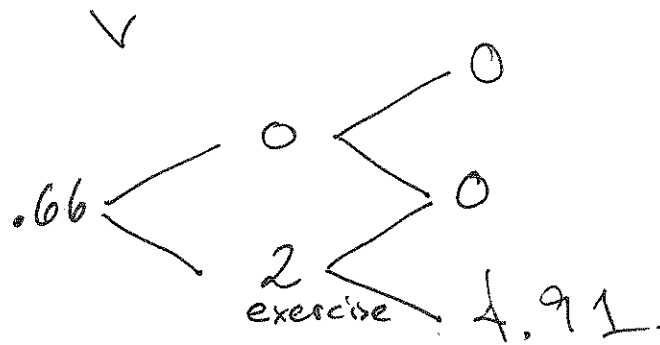
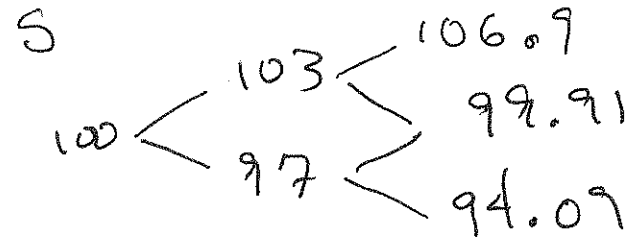
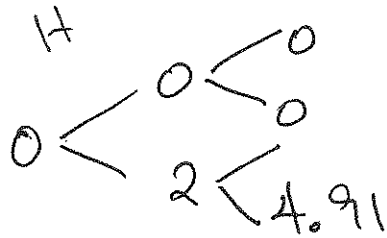
$$V_0 = \max \{ H_0 = 0, E(V_1) = (\frac{1}{2})(2.455) \} = 1.2275$$

$$V_0 = \$1.23$$

$$S_0 = 100 ; r = .01 ; m_u = .03 ; m_d = -.03 \quad (4)$$

$$\tilde{p}_u = \frac{2}{3} , \tilde{p}_d = \frac{1}{3} ; X = 99 ; H = (X - S)^+$$

Same S + H values



$$V^u = 0$$

$$V^d = \max \left( H^d = 2, \frac{1}{1.01} E\{V, |d\} \right) =$$

$$= \max(2, 1.62) = 2$$

∴ increased interest ⇒ early exercise.

∴ decreases value of put.