## QUESTION

Using the table provided, calculate the continuous-time premiums of the European call and put options of questions 1 and 2 of exercises 4 if the underlying asset pays a continuoue dividend of 0.01Sdt, where S is the asset price at time t.

## ANSWER

Use formula with D = 0.01 in: <u>call</u>

$$C(S,t) = se^{-D(T-t)}N(d_1) - ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2)$$
  

$$d_1 = \frac{\left[\log\left(\frac{S}{k}\right) + (r-D+\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t)\right]}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$
  

$$d_1 = \frac{\left[\log\left(\frac{S}{k}\right) + (r-D-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t)\right]}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

Therefore at t = 0, initial premium given by

$$d_{1} = \frac{\left[\log\left(\frac{40}{50}\right) + \left(0.05 - 0.01 + \frac{0.3^{2}}{2}\right)\right]}{0.3} = -0.4605$$
$$d_{2} = \frac{\left[\log\left(\frac{40}{50}\right) + \left(0.05 - 0.01 - \frac{0.3^{2}}{2}\right)\right]}{0.3} = -0.7605$$

N(-0.46) = 0.3228N(-0.76) = 0.2236Therefore

$$C(40,0) = 40 \times e^{-0.01} \times (0.3228) - 50e^{-0.05} \times 0.2236$$
  
= 12.7835 - 10.6347  
= 2.1488

which is less than the value of the option without a continuous dividend (since asset price will be falling by DSdt). Put

$$P(S,t) = -se^{-D(T-t)}N(-d_1) + ke^{-r(T-t)}N(-d_2)$$
  
= -40 × e^{-0.01}N(+0.46) + 50e^{-0.05}N(+0.76)  
= -40 × e^{-0.01} × 0.6772 + 50 × e^{-0.05} × 0.7764  
= 10.1083