第82页: (4-27) 式

$$ES_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} VaR_{u}(X) du = \mathcal{G}[\mu + \sigma \frac{\phi(\Phi^{-1}(\alpha))}{1 - \alpha}]$$
(4-27)

其中,g表示投资组合价值, $\phi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{y^2}{2})$ 是标准正态密度函数。因此根据式子 (4-27),

只要知道资产组合损失率的均值和标准差,我们就可以计算出资产组合的预期亏损值。

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

$$ES_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} VaR_{u}(X) du = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \left[\sigma \Phi^{-1}(u) + \mu \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \sigma \Phi^{-1}(u) du + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \mu du = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \sigma \Phi^{-1}(u) du + \mu$$
(4-27)

采用替换变量,令 $u = \Phi(y)$ 和 $y = \Phi^{-1}(u)$,其中, $\phi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{y^2}{2})$ 是标准正态密度函数,故此,可以得到:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{1} \sigma \Phi^{-1}(u) du = \int_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\Phi^{-1}(1)} \sigma \phi(y) \Phi^{-1}(\Phi(y)) dy = \int_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\infty} \sigma \phi(y) \Phi^{-1}(\Phi(y)) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\infty} \sigma \phi(y) y dy = \int_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma y}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}) dy$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\infty} -y \exp(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}) dy = -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\exp(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}) \right]_{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)^{2}}{2}) = \sigma \phi(\Phi^{-1}(\alpha))$$
(4-28)

结合(4-27)式和(4-28)式,可以求出 $ES_{\alpha}=\mu+\sigma\frac{\phi\left(\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right)}{1-\alpha}$,同时,可以得到投资组合的 ES 为:

$$ES_{\alpha} = \mathcal{G}[\mu + \sigma \frac{\phi(\Phi^{-1}(\alpha))}{1 - \alpha}] \tag{4-29}$$

第 85 页: (4-35) 式

$$ES_{\alpha}\left(X\right) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1-\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{n}{n-2}}\int_{\alpha}^{1}t_{n}^{-1}\left(u\right)du = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1-\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{n}{\left(n-2\right)}}p_{n}\left(t_{n}^{-1}\left(\alpha\right)\right)\left(\frac{n+\left(t^{-1}\left(\alpha\right)\right)^{2}}{n}\right) \tag{4-35}$$

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

$$ES_{\alpha}(X) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1-\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-2}} \int_{\alpha}^{1} t_{n}^{-1}(u) du$$
 (4-35)

为了求解式 (4-35),令 $k = t_n^{-1}(u)$,则有 $u = t_n(k)$,因此,式 (4-35) 可改写为:

$$ES_{\alpha}(X) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1 - \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n - 2}} \int_{\alpha}^{1} kd(t_n(k))$$
(4-36)

由于 T 分布的概率密度函数为:

$$p_n(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\pi}} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} = d\left(t_n(k)\right)$$
(4-37)

则式(4-35)可以进一步写成:

$$ES_{\alpha}(X) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1 - \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n - 2)\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n + 1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{t_n^{-1}(\alpha)}^{+\infty} k \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{n}\right)^{-\left(\frac{n + 1}{2}\right)} dk$$

$$(4-38)$$

为了求解式(4-38),令 $z=1+\frac{k^2}{n}$,则式(4-38)中的积分下限可以写为 $1+\frac{\left(t^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^2}{n}$,故此,式(4-38)可以改写为:

$$ES_{\alpha}(X) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1 - \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-2)\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \frac{n}{2} \int_{1 + \frac{\left(r^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^{2}}{n}}^{+\infty} z^{-\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} dz \tag{4-39}$$

积分项 $\frac{n}{2}\int_{1+\frac{\left(t^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^2}{n}}^{+\infty}z^{-\frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}}dz$ 可求解如下(注意 T 分布的自由度 n>2):

$$\frac{n}{2} \left[\frac{z^{\frac{1-n}{2}}}{z^{\frac{1-n}{2}}} \right]_{z=1+\frac{\left(t^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^{2}}{n}}^{z\to+\infty} = 0 - \frac{n}{1-n} \left(1 + \frac{\left(t^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^{2}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1-n}{2}} = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{\left(t^{-1}(\alpha)\right)^{2}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1-n}{2}} \tag{4-40}$$

因此式(4-39)求解结果为:

$$ES_{\alpha}(X) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{1 - \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(n - 2)}} p_n(t_n^{-1}(\alpha)) \left(\frac{n + (t^{-1}(\alpha))^2}{n}\right)$$
(4-41)

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令:

$$\operatorname{Min}_{w} \frac{1}{2} w' \sum w$$

s.t.
$$\mu_0 = w'\mu, w'l = 1, l' = [1, 1, ..., 1]$$
 (11-2)

其中, μ_0 表示投资者的期望收益率。

通过构建拉格朗日函数,求最优解可得最优投资组合权重:

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

构建拉格朗日函数:

$$L = \frac{1}{2}w'\sum w + \lambda(1 - w'l) + \gamma(\mu_0 - w'\mu)$$
 (11-3)

求解

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \sum w - \lambda l - \gamma \mu = 0 \Rightarrow w = \lambda \Sigma^{-1} l + \gamma \sum_{i=1}^{-1} \mu$$
 (11-4)

代入约束条件:

$$l'w = \lambda l' \Sigma^{-1} l + \gamma l' \sum_{i=1}^{-1} \mu = 1$$

$$\mu'w = \lambda \mu' \Sigma^{-1} l + \gamma \mu' \Sigma^{-1} \mu = \mu_0$$
(11-5)

将(11-5)式改写为矩阵形式,可得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mu_0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (11-6)

其中,

$$A = l' \Sigma^{-1} l, B = l' \Sigma^{-1} \mu, C = \mu' \Sigma^{-1} \mu, \Delta = |AC - BB|$$
(11-7)

由(11-6)式可得

$$\lambda = \frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Lambda}, \gamma = \frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Lambda} \tag{11-8}$$

将(11-4)(11-6)(11-8)式代入 $\sigma_0^2 = \varpi' \sum \varpi$ 中,可得

$$\sigma_0^2 = w' \Sigma w$$

$$= (\lambda \Sigma^{-1} l + \gamma \Sigma^{-1} \mu)' \Sigma \left(\lambda \Sigma^{-1} l + \gamma \Sigma^{-1} \mu \right)$$

$$= A\lambda^2 + 2B\lambda \gamma + C\gamma^2$$
(11-9)

$$= \left(\frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Delta}\right)^2 A + 2 \frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Delta} \frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Delta} B + \left(\frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Delta}\right)^2 C$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Delta}\right)^2 A + \frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Delta} \frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Delta} B\right] + \left[\frac{C - \mu_0 B}{\Delta} \frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Delta} B + \left(\frac{\mu_0 A - B}{\Delta}\right)^2 C\right]$$

$$= \frac{(C - \mu_0 B)(AC - B^2)}{\Delta^2} + \frac{(\mu_0 A - B)(AC\mu_0 - B^2\mu_0)}{\Delta^2}$$

$$= \frac{(AC - B^2)(A\mu_0^2 - 2B\mu_0 + C)}{\Delta^2}$$

$$= \frac{A\mu_0^2 - 2B\mu_0 + C}{\Delta}$$

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令期望收益最大化服从约束条件:

$$\operatorname{Max}_{u} w' \mu \tag{11-16}$$

$$s.t.w'\Sigma w = \sigma_0^2, w'l = 1, l' = [1, 1, ..., 1]$$
(11-17)

其中, μ 为n种风险资产的期望收益率,这便是期望收益最大化的模型。

通过构建拉格朗日函数,求最优解可得最优投资组合权重:

$$w = \frac{1}{\mp \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}}} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \mu - \left(\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}} \right) \Sigma^{-1} l \right]$$
 (11-18)

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

构建拉格朗日函数:

$$L = w'\mu + \lambda \left(1 - w'l\right) + \gamma \left(\sigma_0^2 - w'\Sigma w\right) \tag{11-18}$$

最优化偏导等于零,可得:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \mu - \lambda l - 2\gamma \Sigma w = 0 \tag{11-19}$$

求得:

$$w = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \left(\Sigma^{-1} \mu - \lambda \Sigma^{-1} l \right) \tag{11-20}$$

代入约束条件可得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\gamma} \left(l' \Sigma^{-1} \mu - \lambda l' \Sigma^{-1} l \right) = 1 \\ \frac{1}{4\gamma^2} \left(\mu' \Sigma^{-1} - \lambda l' \Sigma^{-1} \right) \sum \left(\Sigma^{-1} \mu - \lambda \Sigma^{-1} l \right) = \sigma_0^2 \end{cases}$$
(11-21)

由(11-21)式,可得,

$$\mu' \Sigma^{-1} \mu - 2\lambda \mu' \Sigma^{-1} l + \lambda^2 l' \Sigma^{-1} l = 4\gamma^2 \sigma_0^2$$
 (11-22)

今

$$A = l' \Sigma^{-1} l, B = \mu' \Sigma^{-1} l, C = \mu' \Sigma^{-1} \mu$$
 (11-23)

可得:

$$\lambda^2 A - 2B\lambda + C - 4\gamma^2 \sigma_0^2 = 0 \tag{11-24}$$

同时,代入 (11-21) 式,可得:

$$B - \lambda A = 2\gamma \tag{11-25}$$

结合上述(11-24)式和(11-25)式,可求得:

$$\lambda^{2} A - 2B\lambda + C - (B - \lambda A)^{2} \sigma_{0}^{2} = 0$$
 (11-26)

可进一步改写为:

$$(A - A^{2}\sigma_{0}^{2})\lambda^{2} + 2B(A\sigma_{0}^{2} - 1)\lambda + C - B^{2}\sigma_{0}^{2} = 0$$
(11-27)

求解可得:

$$\lambda = \frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}}, \left(A\sigma_0^2 - 1 > 0\right)$$
 (11-28)

代入(11-25)式,可得:

$$\gamma = \mp \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}} \tag{11-29}$$

将(11-28)式和(11-29)式代入(11-20)式,可得最优投资组合权重向量的表达式:

$$w = \frac{1}{\mp \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}}} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \mu - \left(\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{\frac{AC - B^2}{A\sigma_0^2 - 1}} \right) \Sigma^{-1} l \right]$$
 (11-30)

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同样的,令最大化期望效用目标模型和约束条件为:

$$\operatorname{Max}_{w} w' \mu - \frac{1}{2} \gamma w' \Sigma w \tag{11-31}$$

$$s.t.w'l = 1, l' = [1, 1, ..., 1]$$
 (11-32)

通过构建拉格朗日函数,求最优解可以得到最优投资组合权重:

$$w = \frac{\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda - l'\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{l'\Sigma^{-1}l} \frac{\Sigma^{-1}l}{\lambda}$$
 (11-33)

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

构建拉格朗日函数:

$$L = w'\mu - \frac{1}{2}\gamma w'\Sigma w + \lambda (1 - w'l)$$
(11-33)

求导:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \mu - \gamma \Sigma w - \lambda l = 0 \tag{11-34}$$

求得:

$$w = \frac{\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{\lambda} - \frac{\gamma \Sigma^{-1}l}{\lambda} \tag{11-35}$$

代入约束条件(l'w=1),可得:

$$\frac{l'\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{\lambda} - \frac{\gamma l'\Sigma^{-1}l}{\lambda} = 1 \tag{11-36}$$

进一步可改写得到:

$$\gamma = \frac{l' \Sigma^{-1} \mu - \lambda}{l' \Sigma^{-1} l} \tag{11-37}$$

故此, 最优投资组合权重向量可以被简洁地写为:

$$w = \frac{\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda - l'\Sigma^{-1}\mu}{l'\Sigma^{-1}l} \frac{\Sigma^{-1}l}{\lambda}$$
 (11-38)

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$$\min_{w_R} \frac{1}{2} w_R' \sum w_R \tag{11-39}$$

$$s.t.\mu_0 = w_R' \mu + (1 - w_R' l) R_f \tag{11-40}$$

通过构建拉格朗日函数,求最优解可得最小化方差目标下的最优投资组合权重:

$$w_{R} = \frac{\mu_{0} - R_{f}}{(\mu_{0} - lR_{f})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mu - lR_{f})}\Sigma^{-1}(\mu - lR_{f})$$
(11-41)

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

构建拉格朗日函数:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} w_R' \Sigma w_R + \lambda \left[\mu_0 - w_R' \mu - (1 - w_R' l) R_f \right]$$
 (11-41)

求解得:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_R'} = \sum w_R - \lambda \left(\mu - lR_f \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_R = \lambda \sum^{-1} \left(\mu - lR_f \right)$$
(11-42)

代入约束条件:

$$w_R'(\mu - lR_f) = \mu_0 - R_f$$
 (11-43)

解得:

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu_0 - R_f}{(\mu - lR_f)' \Sigma^{-1} (\mu - lR_f)}$$
(11-44)

由此可得最小化方差目标下的最优投资组合权重:

$$w_{R} = \frac{\mu_{0} - R_{f}}{(\mu_{0} - lR_{f})' \Sigma^{-1} (\mu - lR_{f})} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu - lR_{f})$$
(11-45)

第 269 页:

$$\frac{\partial \text{VaR}(H)}{\partial h} = E(R_F) + \Phi^{-1}(\alpha) \frac{h\sigma_F^2 - \sigma_{PF}}{\sqrt{\sigma_P^2 + h^2 \sigma_F^2 - 2h\sigma_{PF}}} = 0$$
 (12-22)

$$\Rightarrow h^{2} - \frac{2\sigma_{pF}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}}h - \frac{\left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2}\sigma_{pF}^{2} - \sigma_{p}^{2}E(R_{F})^{2}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}\left[E(R_{F})^{2} - \left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2}\sigma_{F}^{2}\right]} = 0$$
(12-23)

求解可得最优套期保值比率为:

$$h^* = \rho \frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} - \frac{E(R_F)\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho^2}{\left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^2 \sigma_F^2 - E(R_F)^2}}$$
(12-24)

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

对(12-23) 式求解得到:

$$\frac{2\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\sigma_{FF}^{2}}{\sigma_{F}^{4}} + 4\frac{\left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2}\sigma_{PF}^{2} - \sigma_{P}^{2}E(R_{F})^{2}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}\left[E(R_{F})^{2} - \left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2}\sigma_{F}^{2}\right]}}$$

$$h = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}} \pm \frac{E(R_{F})}{\sigma_{F}^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^{2} - \sigma_{F}^{2}\sigma_{P}^{2}}{E(R_{F})^{2} - \left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2}\sigma_{F}^{2}}}$$
(12-24)

$$\frac{\partial^{2} VaR(H)}{\partial h^{2}} = \Phi^{-1}(\alpha) \frac{\sigma_{F}^{2} \sigma_{P}^{2} \left(1 - \rho^{2}\right)}{\left(\sigma_{P}^{2} + h^{2} \sigma_{F}^{2} - 2h \sigma_{PF}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \ge 0$$

$$(12-25)$$

因为|ρ|≤1,则:

$$VaR(H_{1}) - VaR(H_{2}) = \frac{2E(R_{F})^{2}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^{2} - \sigma_{F}^{2} \sigma_{P}^{2}}{E(R_{F})^{2} - \left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^{2} \sigma_{F}^{2}}} \ge 0$$
 (12-26)

故此,由一阶偏导等于零,二阶偏导大于零可知在 $h^* = h_2$ 处可使得 VaR 取得极小值,此时,最优套期保值比率为:

$$h^* = h_2 = \frac{\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_F^2} - \frac{E(R_F)}{\sigma_F^2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^2 - \sigma_F^2 \sigma_P^2}{E(R_F)^2 - \left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^2 \sigma_F^2}}$$
(12-27)

因为 $\sigma_{PF} = \rho \sigma_F \sigma_P$,则有:

$$h^* = \rho \frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} - \frac{E(R_F)\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho^2}{\left[\Phi^{-1}(\alpha)\right]^2 \sigma_F^2 - E(R_F)^2}}$$
(12-28)

第 272 页:

$$\frac{\partial ES}{\partial h} = E(R_F) + k_\alpha \frac{h\sigma_F^2 - \sigma_{PF}}{\sqrt{\sigma_P^2 + h^2 \sigma_F^2 - 2h\sigma_{PF}}} = 0$$
 (12-32)

$$\Rightarrow h^{2} - \frac{2\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}}h - \frac{\sigma_{P}^{2}E(R_{F})^{2} - [k_{\alpha}]^{2}\sigma_{PF}^{2}}{\sigma_{F}^{2}[E(R_{F})^{2} - [k_{\alpha}]^{2}\sigma_{F}^{2}]} = 0$$
(12-33)

求解可得:

$$h_{ES}^* = \rho \frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} - \frac{E(R_F)\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho^2}{\left[k_\alpha\right]^2 \sigma_F^2 - E(R_F)^2}}$$
(12-34)

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

对(12-33) 式求解得到:

$$h = \frac{\frac{2\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_F^2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\sigma_{FF}^2}{\sigma_F^4} + 4\frac{\sigma_P^2 E(R_F)^2 - [k_\alpha]^2 \sigma_{PF}^2}{\sigma_F^2 [E(R_F)^2 - [k_\alpha]^2 \sigma_F^2]}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_F^2} \pm \frac{E(R_F)}{\sigma_F^2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^2 - \sigma_F^2 \sigma_P^2}{E(R_F)^2 - [k_\alpha]^2 \sigma_F^2}}}$$
(12-34)

因为|ρ|≤1,则:

$$\frac{\partial^2 ES}{\partial h^2} = -k_\alpha \frac{\sigma_F^2 \sigma_P^2 \left(1 - \rho^2\right)}{\left(\sigma_P^2 + h^2 \sigma_F^2 - 2h\sigma_{PF}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \ge 0 \tag{12-35}$$

$$ES(h_1) - ES(h_2) = \frac{2E(R_F)^2}{\sigma_F^2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^2 - \sigma_F^2 \sigma_P^2}{E(R_F)^2 - [k_{\alpha}]^2 \sigma_F^2}} \ge 0$$
 (12-36)

故此,最优套期保值比率为:

$$h_{ES}^* = h_2 = \frac{\sigma_{PF}}{\sigma_F^2} - \frac{E(R_F)}{\sigma_F^2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{PF}^2 - \sigma_F^2 \sigma_P^2}{E(R_F)^2 - [k_{\alpha}]^2 \sigma_F^2}}$$
(12-37)

又因为 $\sigma_{PF} = \rho \sigma_F \sigma_P$,则:

$$h_{ES}^* = \rho \frac{\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} - \frac{E(R_F)\sigma_P}{\sigma_F} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho^2}{\left[k_\alpha\right]^2 \sigma_F^2 - E(R_F)^2}}$$
(12-38)

第 308 页:

$$df = \ln S_T - \ln S_t \sim N\left((\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t), \sigma^2(T - t)\right)$$
(14-22)

由此可以证明得到对于一个无股息股票看涨期权的布莱克-斯科斯斯-莫顿定价公式:

$$c = e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[\max(S_T - X, 0)] = SN(d_1) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2)$$
(14-23)

其中,
$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}$$
, $d_2 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r - \sigma^2/2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}} = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T - t}$ 。

以下为扫描显示的证明过程

证明:
$$\Leftrightarrow m = \hat{E}(\ln S_T) = \ln S_t + (\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t)$$
, $s = \sqrt{\operatorname{var}(\ln S_T)} = \sigma \sqrt{T - t}$, 由此可得:

 $W = \frac{\ln S_T - m}{s} \sim N(0,1)$ 。基于上述设定,我们可以求得衍生产品价格的期望:

$$E(S_T) = \int_0^\infty S_T h(S_T) dS_T = \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{\ln S_T} h(\ln S_T) d\ln S_T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sW+m} h(W) dW = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sW+m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{W^2}{2}} dW = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{s^2}{2}+m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(W-s)^2}{2}} dW \\
&= e^{\frac{s^2}{2}+m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(W-s)^2}{2}} dW \\
&= e^{\frac{s^2}{2}+m} = e^{\frac{\sigma^2(T-t)}{2} + \ln S_t + (\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T-t)}} = e^{\ln S_t + \mu(T-t)} \\
&= S e^{\mu(T-t)}
\end{aligned}$$
(14-23)

同时,结合衍生产品价格的方差公式: $Var(S_T) = E(S_T^2) - (E(S_T))^2$, 因为:

$$\begin{split} E(S_{T}^{2}) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} S_{T}^{2} h(S_{T}) dS_{T} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2\ln S_{T}} h(\ln S_{T}) d\ln S_{T} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2sW + 2m} h(W) dW = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2sW + 2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{W^{2}}{2}} dW = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2s^{2} + 2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(W - 2s)^{2}}{2}} dW \\ &= e^{2s^{2} + 2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(W - 2s)^{2}}{2}} dW \\ &= e^{2s^{2} + 2m} = e^{\frac{2\sigma^{2}(T - t) + 2\ln S_{t} + 2(\mu - \frac{\sigma^{2}}{2})(T - t)}} = e^{\frac{2\ln S_{t} + 2(\mu + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{2})(T - t)}{2}} \end{split}$$

$$(14-24)$$

$$= S_{s}^{2} e^{\frac{2(\mu + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{2})(T - t)}}$$

故此,衍生产品价格的方差为:

$$Var(S_T) = S_t^2 e^{\frac{2(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t)}{2}} - \left(S_t e^{\mu(T - t)}\right)^2 = S_t^2 e^{2\mu(T - t)} [e^{\sigma^2(T - t)} - 1]$$
(14-25)

基于上述设定,我们可以进一步推出看涨期权价格的定价公式。设定在关于 dz 风险中性的世界中,欧式看涨期权的价格 c 等于其期望值按无风险利率贴现的现值:

$$c = e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[\max(S_T - K, 0)]$$
 (14-26)

其中 $\hat{E}(\cdot)$ 表示风险中性世界中的期望值,同时, 在此风险中性世界中,期权到期 T 时刻标的资产价格 S_T 服从如下的对数正态分布:

$$\ln S_T \sim \phi [\ln S_t + (r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2})(T - t), \sigma \sqrt{T - t}]$$
 (14-27)

$$\diamondsuit W = \frac{\ln S_T - m}{s}, \, \not \pm \psi, \, m = \hat{E}(\ln S_T) = \ln S + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \left(T - t\right), s = \sqrt{\operatorname{var}(\ln S_T)} = \sigma \sqrt{T - t},$$

显然, $W \sim N(0,1)$,而且,随机变量 W 的密度函数 h(W) 为 $h(W) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-W^2}{2}}$ 。

$$\begin{split} \hat{E}[\max(S_T - K, 0)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \max(S_T - K, 0)h(S_T)dS_T \\ &= \int_{\ln K}^{\infty} (S_T - K)h(S_T)dS_T + \int_{-\infty}^{K} 0h(S_T)dS_T \\ &= \int_{\ln K}^{\infty} (e^{\ln S_T} - K)h(\ln S_T)d\left(\ln S_T\right) \\ &= \int_{\frac{\ln K - m}{s}}^{\infty} (e^{sW + m} - K)h(W)dW \\ &= \int_{\frac{\ln K - m}{s}}^{\infty} e^{sW + m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{W^2}{2}} dW - \int_{\frac{\ln K - m}{s}}^{\infty} Kh(W)dW \\ &= \int_{\frac{\ln K - m}{s}}^{\infty} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(W - s)^2}{2}} dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) \\ &= \int_{\frac{\ln K - m}{s}}^{\infty} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m} h(W)dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) \\ &= Se^{r(T - t)}N\left(\frac{\ln \frac{S}{K} + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}\right) - KN\left(\frac{\ln \frac{S}{K} + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}\right) \\ &= Se^{r(T - t)}N\left(\frac{\ln \frac{S}{K} + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}\right) - KN\left(\frac{\ln \frac{S}{K} + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\ln K - m}{s} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m}h(W)dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) \\ &= \frac{\ln K - m}{s} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m}h(W)dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) \\ &= \frac{\ln K - m}{s} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m}h(W)dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) \\ &= \frac{\ln K - m}{s} e^{\frac{s^2}{2} + m}h(W)dW - KN\left(\frac{m - \ln K}{s}\right) - KN\left($$

故此,对于一个无股息股票看涨期权的布莱克-斯科斯斯-莫顿定价公式:

$$c = e^{-r(T-t)} \hat{E}[\max(S_T - X, 0)] = SN(d_1) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2)$$
(14-29)

其中,
$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}}$$
, $d_2 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r - \sigma^2/2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T - t}} = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T - t}$ 。