INTRODUCTION TO DERIVATIVES

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Overview Of Derivatives Markets

- A derivative instrument is a contract whose value derives from some underlying asset price, reference rate or index – such as a stock, bond, currency, or a commodity.
- The contract must also specify a principal, or notional amount, defined in terms of currency, shares, bushels, or some other unit.
- Movements in the value of the derivative depend on the notional and the underlying price or index.

Forward Contracts

- The most common transaction in financial instruments are spot transactions, that is, for physical delivery as soon as practical (perhaps in two business days or in a week).
- Historically, grain farmers went to a centralized location to meet buyers for their product. As market developed, the farmers realized that it would be beneficial to trade for delivery at some future date. This allowed them to hedge out price fluctuations for the sale of their anticipated production.
- This gave rise to forward contracts, which are private agreements to exchange a given asset against cash (or sometimes another asset) at a fixed point in the future. The terms of the contract are the quantity (number of units or shares), date, and price at which the exchange will be done.

Forward Contracts

- Forwards are private agreements ...
- To buy or sell an asset
- At a fixed point in the future
- The terms of the contract are the quantity (number of units or shares), date, and price at which the exchange will be done.
- USDINR is mostly traded as a forward (NDF)

Futures Contract

- Similar to a Forward
- Standardized Contract
- Exchange Traded
- Daily Mark to Market
- No Counterparty risk
- Convexity...

Options

Call

- Right but not the obligation to buy commodity
- At or before a certain time in future (Expiration Date or Maturity)
- For a certain price (called the Strike price) agreed today
- Similar to Long forward except for no obligation to fulfill contract. E.g., Call Option on Crude oil is similar to crude oil forward
- If spot oil price falls to \$98 at maturity, Long trader would lose \$2m. Call option owner can choose not to buy at \$100 as contracted earlier
- Possibility of walking away from unfavourable outcome valuable means that option cannot be free

Options

Put

- Right but not obligation to sell commodity
- At or before a date in future (Expiration Date or Maturity)
- At a fixed price agreed in advance called Strike Price

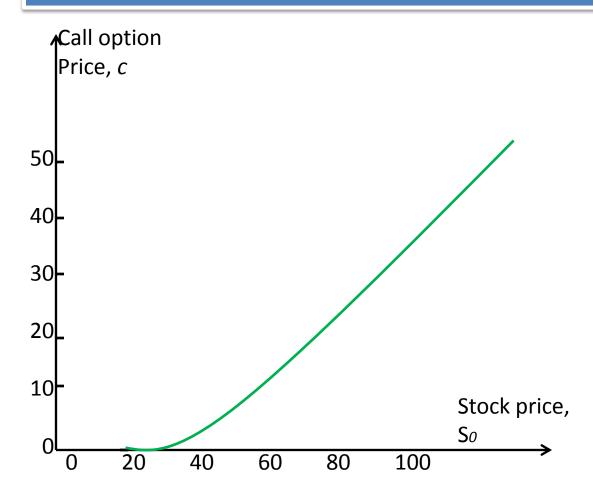
Pay off of Call and Put

- Call: MAX (Stock Price-Strike, 0)
- Put: MAX (Strike -Stock Price, 0)
- Intrinsic Value
- Time Value
- Option Value = Intrinsic Value + Time Value.
- European option can only be exercised on maturity date itself
- American option can be exercised any time up to maturity date

FACTORS AFFECTING OPTION PRICES

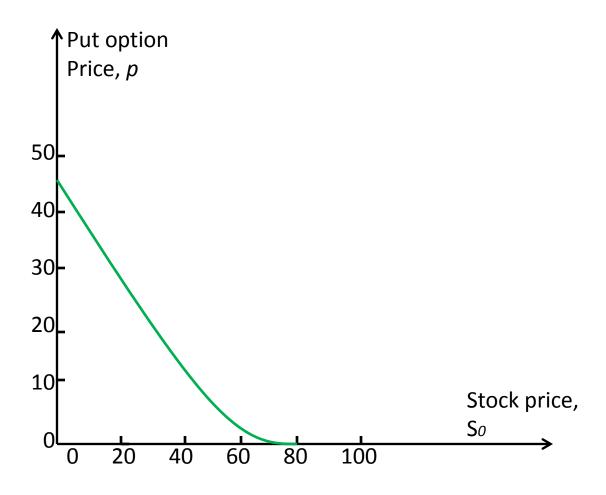
- There are six factors affecting the price of a stock option:
- The current stock price, S_o
- The strike price, K
- The time to expiration, T
- The volatility of the stock price, σ
- The risk-free interest rate, r
- The expected dividends

Effect of changes in Stock Price on Price of Call Option



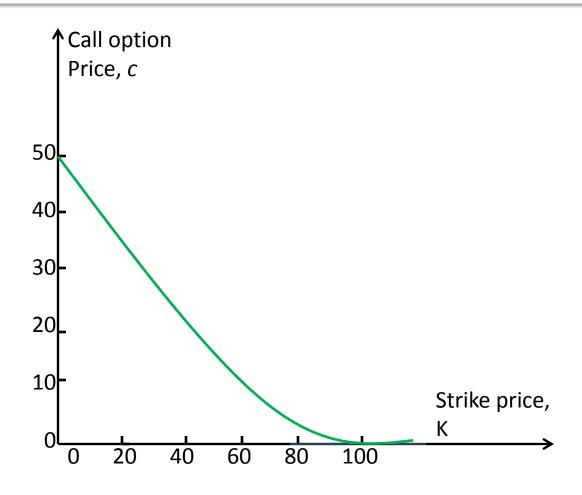
$$S_0$$
 = 50 , K = 50 , r = 5% , σ = 30% and T = 1

Effect of changes in Stock Price on Price of Put Option



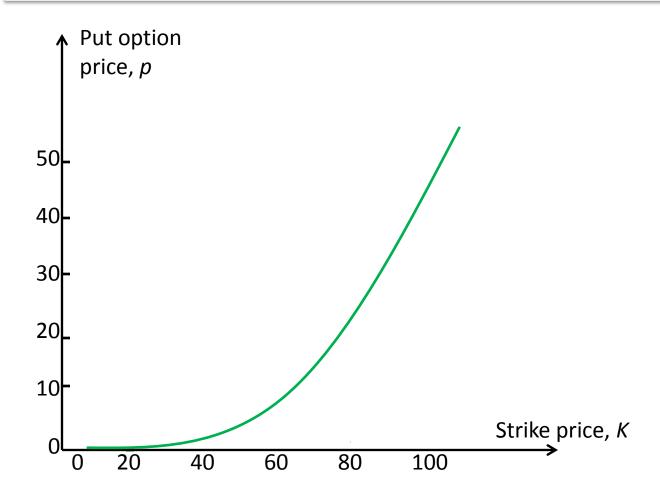
$$S_0$$
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Effect of changes in Strike Price on Price of Call Option



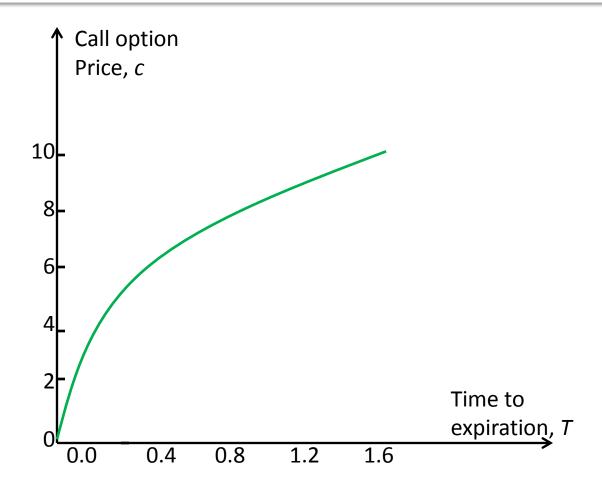
$$S_0$$
 = 50 , K = 50 , r = 5% , σ = 30% and T = 1

Effect of changes in Strike Price on Price of Put Option



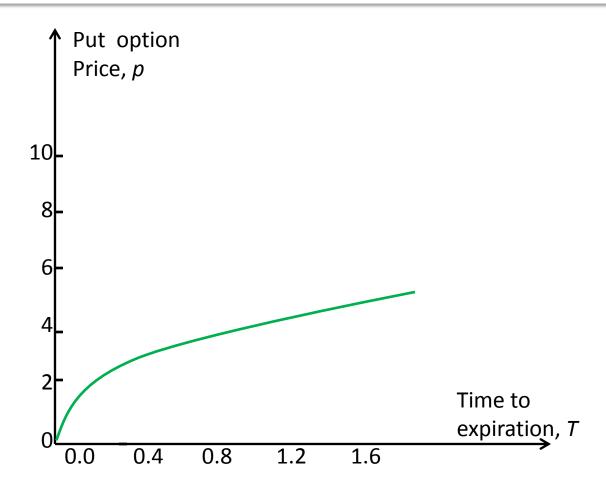
$$S_0 = 50$$
 , $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 30\%$ and $T = 1$

Effect of changes in Time to Expiration on Price of Call Option



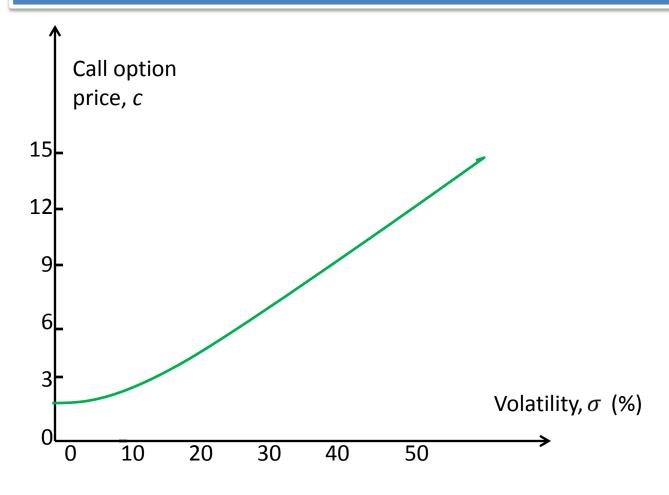
$$\rm S_0 = 50$$
 , $\, \rm K = 50$, $\, \rm r = 5\%$, $\, \sigma \, = 30\% \,$ and $\, T = 1$

Effect of changes in Time to Expiration on Price of Put Option



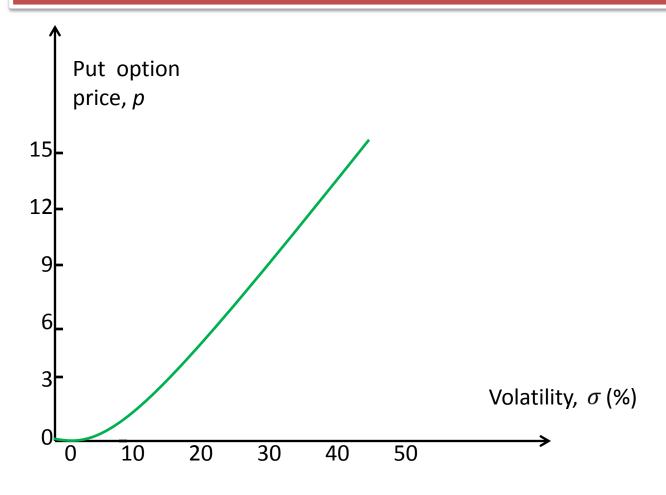
$$S_0 = 50$$
 , $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 30\%$ and $T = 1$

Effect of changes in Volatility on Price of Call Option



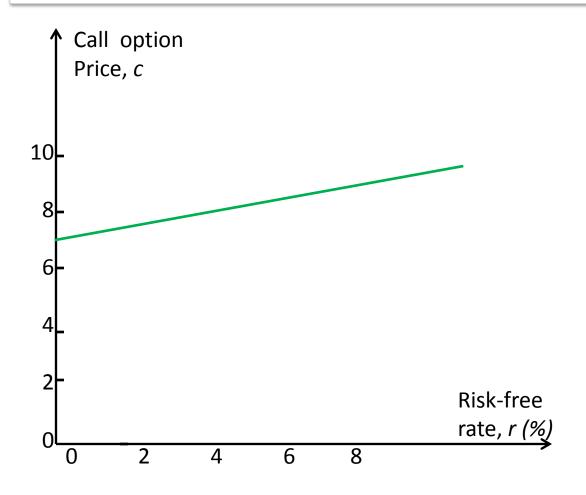
$$S_0$$
 = 50 , K = 50 , r = 5% , σ = 30% and T = 1

Effect of changes in Volatility on Price of Put Option



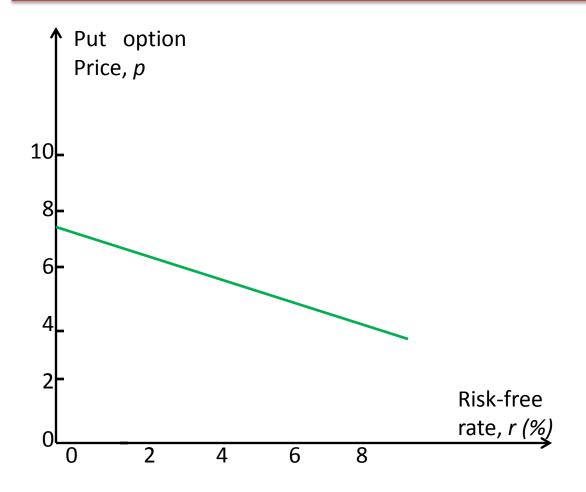
$$S_0 = 50$$
 , $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 30\%$ and $T = 1$

Effect of changes in Interest Rate on Price of Call Option



$$S_0 = 50$$
 , $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 30\%$ and $T = 1$

Effect of changes in Interest Rate on Price of Put Option



$$S_0 = 50$$
 , $K = 50$, $r = 5\%$, $\sigma = 30\%$ and $T = 1$

Summary of the effect on the price of a stock option of increasing one variable while keeping all others fixed.

Variable	European call	European put	American call	American put
Current stock price	+	_	+	_
Strike price	_	+	_	+
Time to expiration	?	?	+	+
Volatility	+	+	+	+
Risk-free rate	+	-	+	_
Dividends	-	+	-	+

Risk Management and Greeks

Each Greek Letter:

(Delta Δ , Gamma γ , Theta θ , Vega ϑ and Rho ρ)

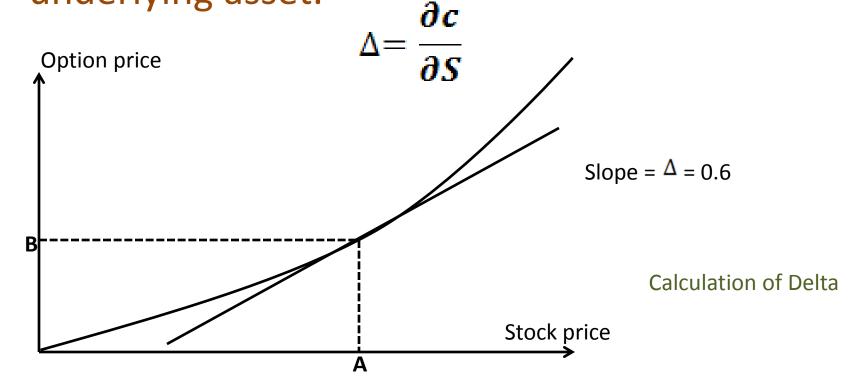
measures a different dimension to the risk of an option position

The aim of Risk Management is to manage the *Greeks* so that all dimensions of risk are within acceptable limits

Greeks are used in computing hedge ratios.

Delta

Delta is defined as the rate of change of the option price with respect to the price of the underlying asset.



Delta

- Measure Δ
- Function Exposure to directional price change.

Dollar change in positional value

Dollar change in underlying security price

Negative Delta → Bearish, Position benefits from price decline

Zero Delta → Neutral. No change in value for a small price change.

Positive Delta

→ Bullish. Position benefits from price increases

Gamma

The gamma of a portfolio of options on an underlying asset, γ , is the rate of change of the portfolio's delta with respect to the price of the underlying asset. It is the second partial derivative of the portfolio with respect to asset price:

 $\gamma = \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial S^2}$

Gamma

Measure γ

Function Exposure to price instability; "non-directional price change".

Definition Change in position delta

Dollar change in underlying security place

Negative Gamma → Position benefits from price stability

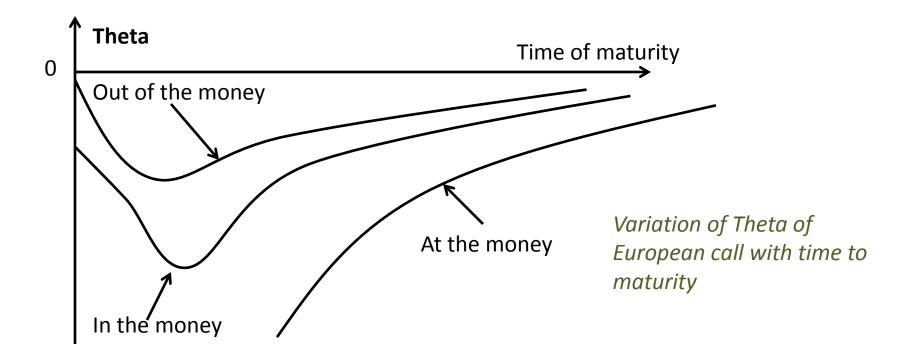
Zero Gamma → Position is unaffected by price stability

Positive Gamma → Position benefits from price instability

Theta

The theta of a portfolio of options, θ , is the rate of change of the value of the portfolio with respect to the passage of time with all else remaining the same.

Theta is also referred to as the time decay of the portfolio.



Theta

Measure

Function Exposure to time decay.

Definition Dollar change in position value

Decrease in time to expiration

Negative Theta → Position value declines with the passage of time

Zero Theta → Position in unaffected by the passage of time

Positive Theta → Position benefits from the passage of time

Vega or Kappa

The Vega of a option is the rate of change of the value of the option with respect to the underlying asset.

$$\vartheta = \frac{\partial c}{\partial \sigma}$$

If the Vega is high in absolute terms, the option's value is very sensitive to small changes in volatility.

If the Vega is low in absolute terms, changes in volatility do not have a significant impact on the value of the option.

Vega or Kappa

Measure K

Function Exposure to changes in volatility of price

Definition Dollar change in position value

One percent change in volatility

Negative → Position benefits from a drop in volatility

Zero → Position is unaffected by changes in volatility

Positive → Position benefits from an increase in volatility

Option Strategy: Long Call

- Strategy Long call
- Implementation Purchase long call option.
- Delta Positive
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

Long Call Details



Long Call Payoff



Option Strategy: Long Put

- Strategy Long put
- Implementation Purchase long put option
- Delta Negative
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

Long Put Payoff



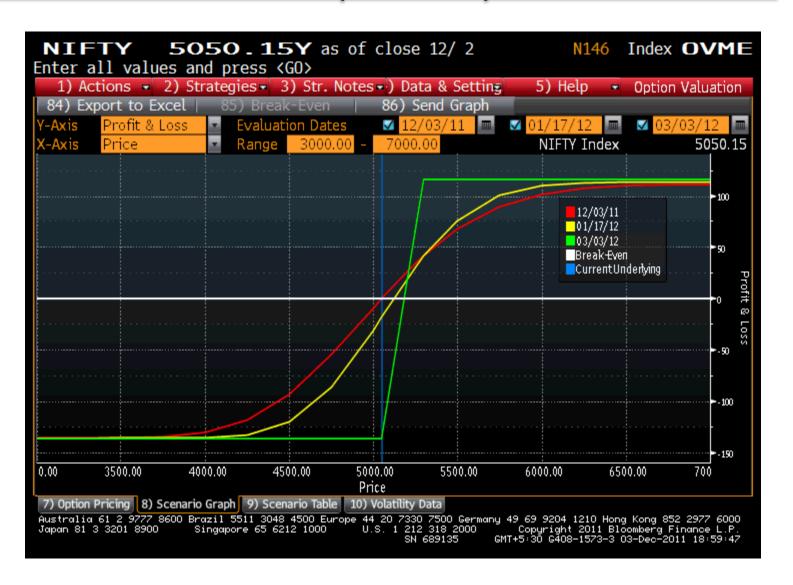
Option Strategy: Vertical Spread

- Strategy Vertical Spread
- Implementation Buy one call, and write another call with a higher exercise price. Both options have the same time to expiration
- Delta Positive
- Gamma Neutral
- Theta Neutral

Vertical Spread Detail



Vertical Spread Payoff



Option Strategy: Horizontal Spread

- Strategy Time Spread
- Implementation Write one call, and buy another call with a longer time to expiration. Both options have the same exercise price
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Negative
- Theta Positive

Calendar Spread Detail



Calendar Spread Payoff



Option Strategy: Back Spread

- Strategy Back Spread
- Implementation Buy one call and write another call with a longer time to expiration.
 Both options have the same exercise price
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

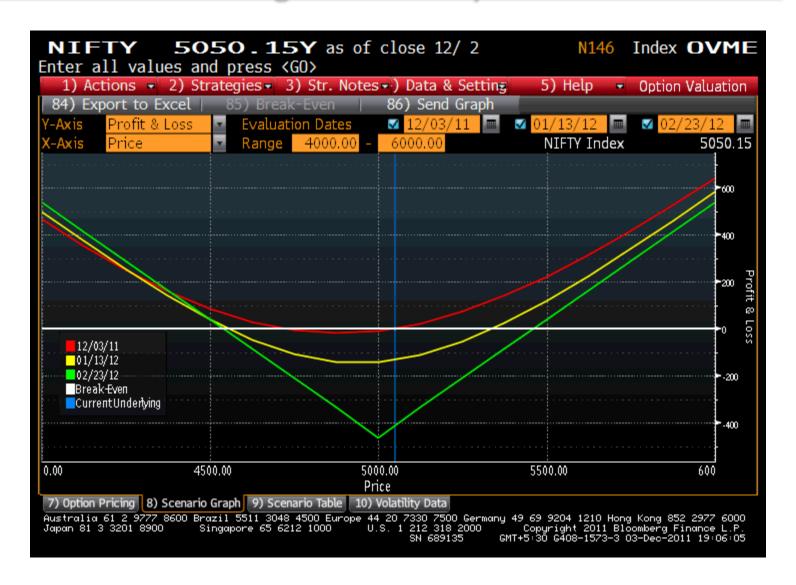
Option Strategy: Straddle

- Strategy Straddle
- Implementation Purchase call and put, both with the same exercise price and time to expiration
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

Long Straddle Detail



Long Straddle Payoff



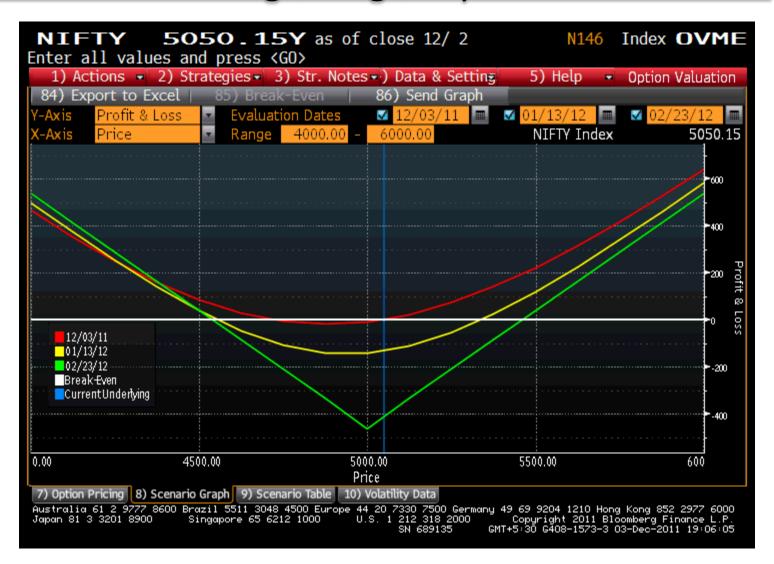
Option Strategy: Strangle

- Strategy Strangle
- Implementation Purchase call and put, each equally out of the money, and each with the same time to expiration
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

Long Strangle Details



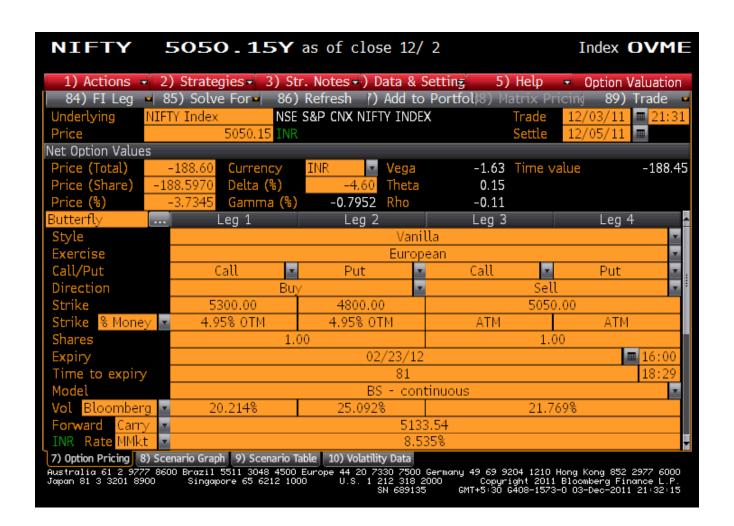
Long Strangle Payoff



Option Strategy: Butterfly

- Strategy Butterfly
- Implementation Write two at-the –money calls, and buy two calls, one in the money, and the other equally far out of the money
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Negative
- Theta Positive

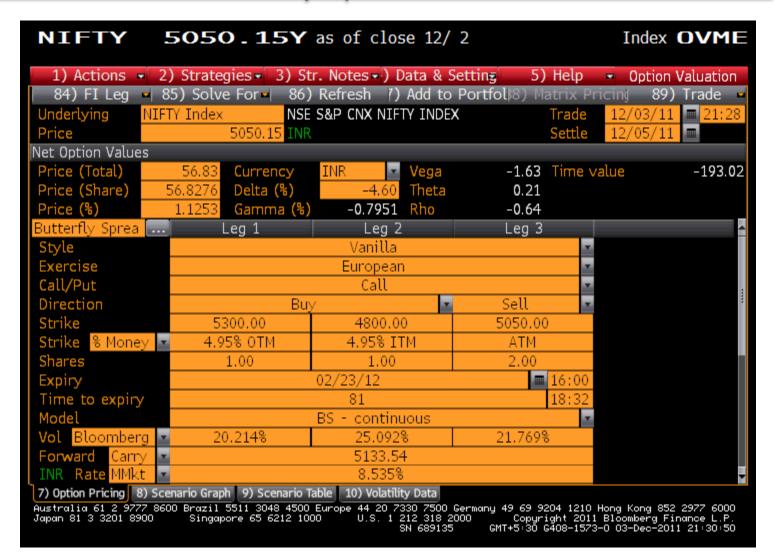
Butterfly Details



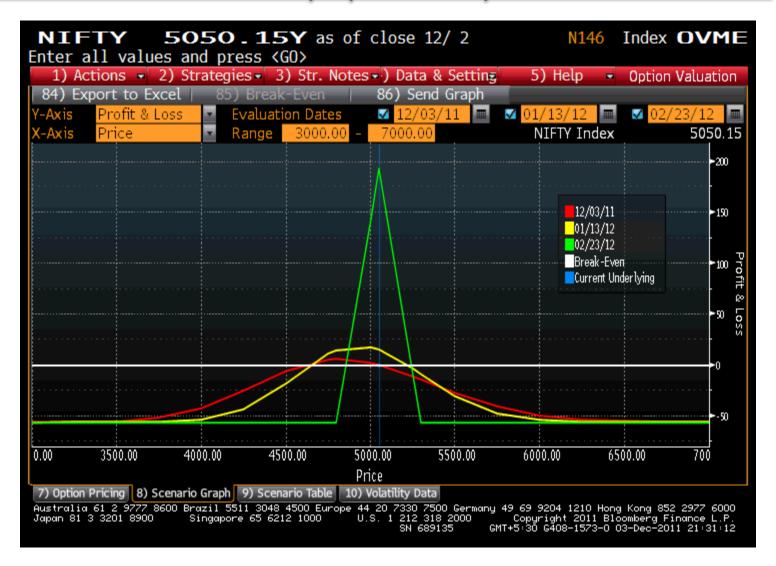
Butterfly Payoff



Butterfly Spread Details



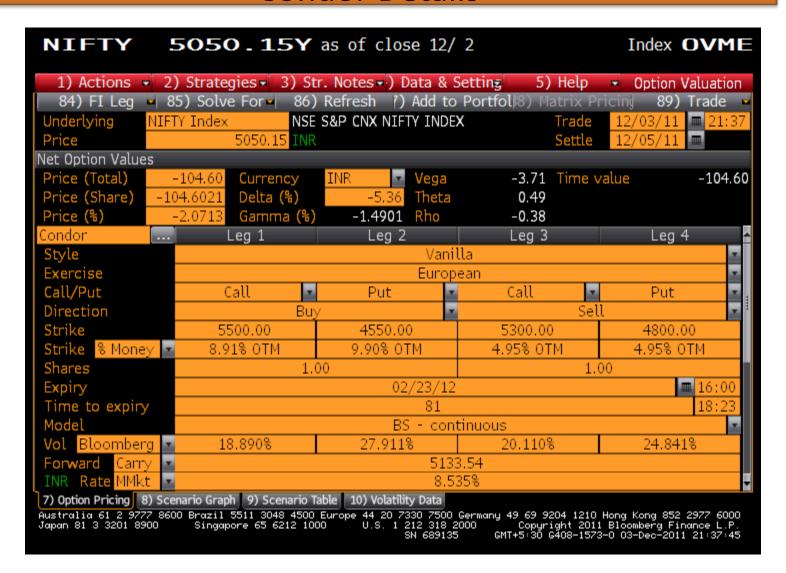
Butterfly Spread Payoff



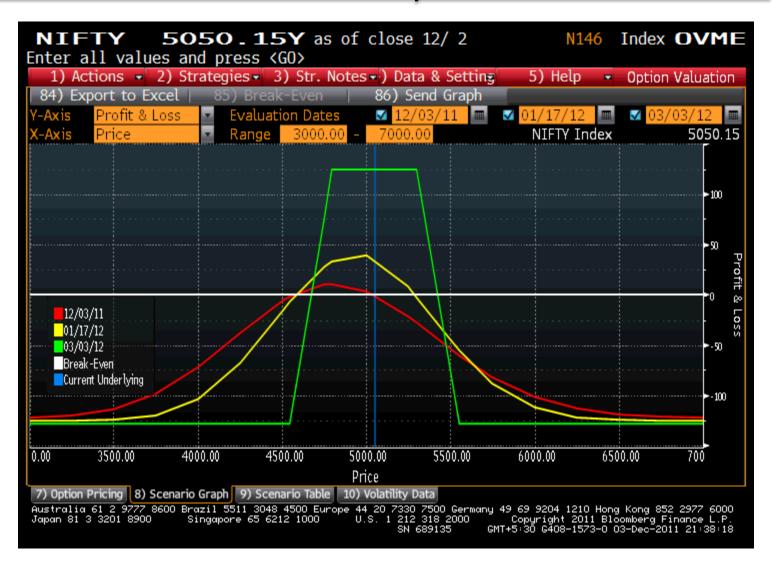
Option Strategy: Condor

- Strategy Condor
- Implementation Purchase call and put, each equally out of the money, and write a call and a put, each further out of the money than the call and put that were purchased. All options have the same time to expiration.
- Delta Neutral
- Gamma Positive
- Theta Negative

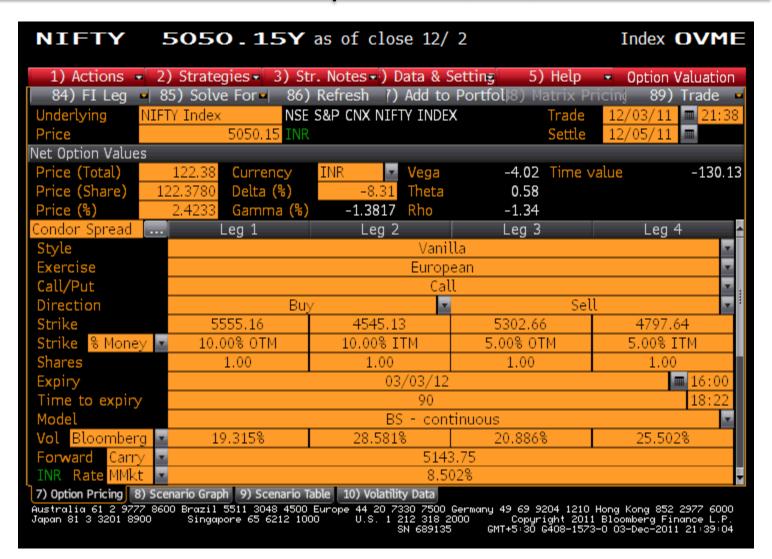
Condor Details



Condor Payoff



Condor Spread Details



Condor Spread Payoff

