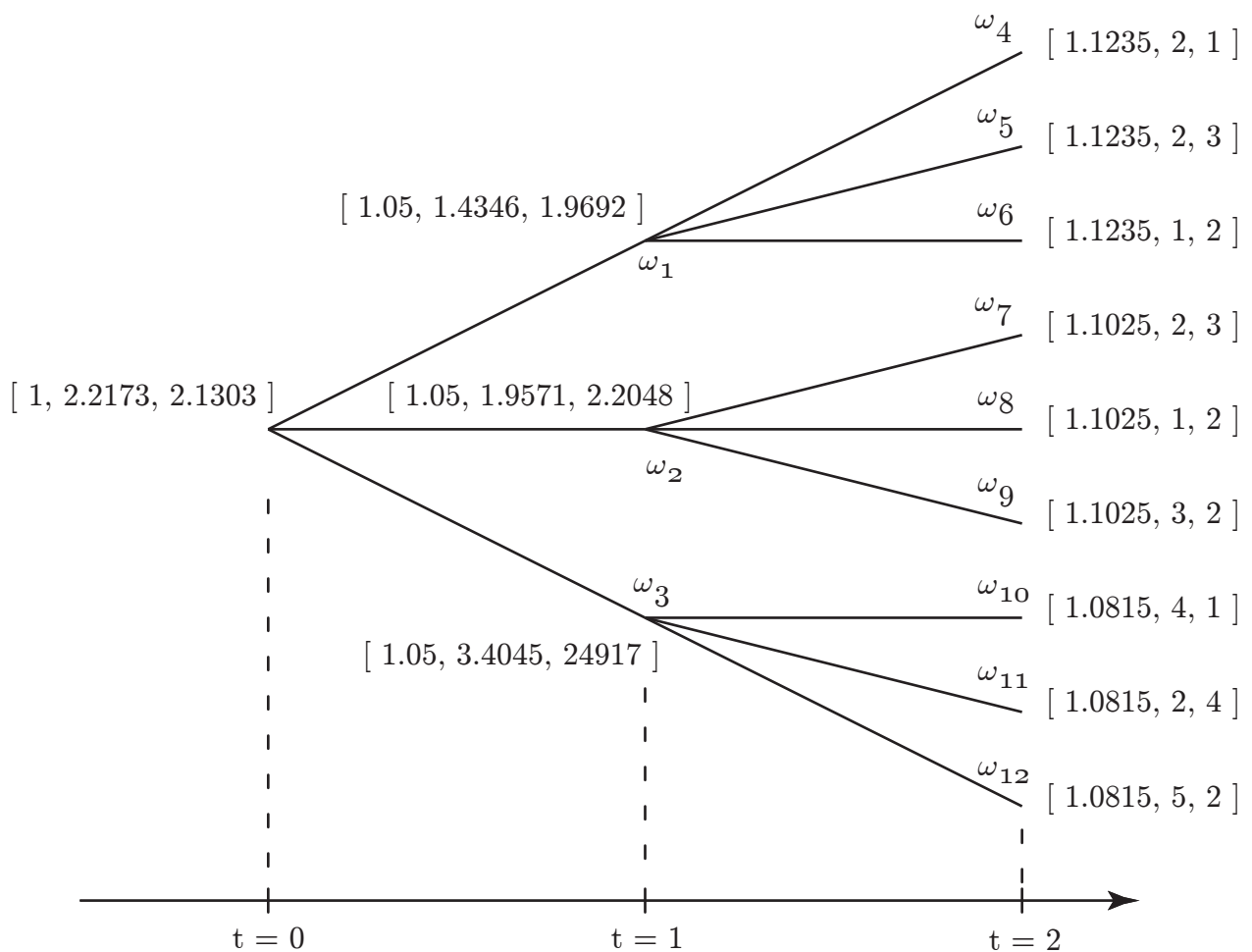


### First Practical : Discrete Models

Consider a market made up of 3 securities, over two consecutive periods. This market is assumed to evolve over two consecutive periods of time. Hence, there are three instants  $t = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ , and  $t = 2$ . The value of security  $i$  at time  $t$  in state  $\omega_j$  is denoted by  $S_t^{(i)}(\omega_j)$ . At time  $t = 1$ , there are three possible states  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ , and  $\omega_3$ . At time  $t = 2$ , there are nine possible states  $\omega_4, \dots, \omega_{12}$ . This model can be represented as the following tree :



For instance, the values of the three securities at time  $t = 2$  in state  $\omega_5$  are 1.1235, 2, and 3. Security  $i = 0$  is the numeraire whose rate is denoted by  $r$ .

- 1) This model over two periods is made up of four models over one period. Identify these four models.
- 2) For each of these four models over one period, compute the risk-free rate  $r$ .
- 3) Do these four models represent complete markets? Why?
- 4) Is the linear pricing hypothesis satisfied? Why?
- 5) Compute a vector of state prices for each of the four models on one period.
- 6) Are there arbitrage possibilities in any of these models over one period? Why?
- 7) Compute a risk-neutral distribution for each of these models.

In the following questions, it is assumed that state  $\omega_9$  is a successor of  $\omega_3$  instead of a successor of  $\omega_2$ . It is further assumed that security  $i = 0$  in state  $\omega_6$  has value  $S_2^{(0)}(\omega_6) = 1.0815$ . Everything else remains unchanged.

- 8) Sketch the tree that corresponds to this new model over two periods.
- 9) Do these sub-models represent complete markets? Why?
- 10) Assume that the linear pricing hypothesis holds.

For any sub-model over one period, is there any arbitrage possibility?

If there is an arbitrage possibility in any of these sub-models, find an arbitrage portfolio.