

last time: Securities with a random maturity time.

Payment time has to be a stopping time.

Recall: τ is a stopping time iff

$$\textcircled{1} \tau: \Omega \rightarrow \{0, \dots, N\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$\& \textcircled{2} \forall n \leq N, \quad \underbrace{\{\tau \leq n\}} \in \underbrace{\mathcal{F}_n.}$$

- Let G be an adapted process, and σ be a finite stopping time.
- Consider a derivative security that pays G_σ at the random time σ .
- Note $G_\sigma = \sum_{n=0}^N G_n \mathbf{1}_{\sigma \geq n}$.
- Let $(X_0, (\Delta_n))$ be a self-financing portfolio, and X_n at time n be the wealth of this portfolio at time n .

$$G_\sigma(\omega) = G_{\sigma(\omega)}(\omega)$$

Definition 6.39. A self-financing portfolio with wealth process X is a replicating strategy if $X_\sigma = G_\sigma$.

Theorem 6.40. The security with payoff G_σ (at the stopping time σ) can be replicated. The arbitrage free price is given by

$$X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}} = \frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{E}_n(D_\sigma G_\sigma \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}})$$

Remark 6.41. The only thing required for the proof of Theorem 6.40 is the fact that X_n is the wealth of a self-financing portfolio if and only if $D_n X_n$ is a \tilde{P} martingale.

Δ_n = # shares of stock held in the portfolio at time n .

$$X_n = \frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{E}(D_\sigma G_\sigma \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}})$$

when $n \leq \sigma$

h

Pf: Let $X_n = \frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{E}_n(D_\sigma G_\sigma)$. Know X_n is \mathcal{F}_n -meas.

Claim 1: $\textcircled{1}$ $D_n X_n$ is a mg under \tilde{P}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: } \tilde{E}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1}) &= \tilde{E}_n\left(\tilde{E}_{n+1}(D_\sigma G_\sigma)\right) \stackrel{\text{tower}}{=} \tilde{E}_n(D_\sigma G_\sigma) \\ &= D_n X_n \quad \text{QED.} \end{aligned}$$

Note Claim 1 $\Rightarrow X_n$ is the wealth of a self-financing portfolio.

Claim 2: $X_T = G_T$

$$\text{Pf: } X_n = \frac{1}{D_n} E_n^2(D_\tau G_\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} = \frac{1}{D_n} \left[E_n^2(D_\tau G_\tau) \right] \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D_n} E_n^2 \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} D_\tau G_\tau \right) \quad \left(\because \tau \text{ is a stopping time} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D_n} E_n^2 \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} D_n G_n \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cancel{D_n}} \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} \cancel{D_n} G_n \right) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} G_\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\tau} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}} = G_{\tau} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau=n\}}$$

$$\boxed{\forall n}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\tau} = G_{\tau} \quad \text{QED}$$

Thus Hence X is a replicating portfolio. (\Rightarrow security can be replicated).

Compute AFP $_n$, when $n \leq \tau$:

$$\text{AFP when } \tau \geq n = \underbrace{X_n \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}}}_{=} = \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}} \left(\frac{1}{D_n} E_n(D_{\tau} G_{\tau}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D_n} E_n^2 \left(D_{\tau} G_{\tau} \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau \geq n\}} \right)$$

QED.

($\because \tau$ is a stopping time)
 $\Rightarrow \{\tau \geq n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

Proposition 6.42. The wealth of the replicating portfolio (at times before σ) is uniquely determined by the recurrence relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & X_N \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma=N\}} = G_N \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma=N\}} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}} = G_n \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma=n\}} + \frac{1}{1+r} \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma > n\}} \tilde{E}_n X_{n+1}; \end{aligned}$$

If we write $\omega = (\omega', \omega_{n+1}, \omega'')$ with $\omega' = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$, then we know in the Binomial model we have

$$\tilde{E}_n X_{n+1}(\omega) = \tilde{E}_n X_{n+1}(\omega') = \tilde{p} X_{n+1}(\omega', 1) + \tilde{q} X_{n+1}(\omega', -1).$$

$P_{f,0}^{\text{Knoas}}$ $X_n = \frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{E}_n(D_n G_n)$ $\Rightarrow X_N \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma=N\}} = G_N \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma=N\}} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

Derive $\textcircled{2}$:

Note: $D_n X_n = \tilde{E}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1})$ (if $D_n X_n$ is a $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ mg)

$$\Rightarrow X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}} = \mathbf{1}_{\{\sigma \geq n\}} \left(\frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{E}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1}) \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = n\}} \left(\frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1}) \right) + \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} \left(\frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1}) \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = n\}} \frac{1}{\cancel{D_n}} (\cancel{D_n} X_n) + \frac{1}{D_n} \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_n \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} D_{n+1} X_{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{1}_{\{\tau = n\}} G_\tau + \frac{1}{(1+r)} \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_n \left(\mathbb{1}_{\{\tau > n\}} X_{n+1} \right)$$

QED