

7. Fundamental theorems of Asset Pricing

7.1. Markets with multiple risky assets.

- (1) $\Omega = \{1, \dots, M\}^N$ is a probability space representing N rolls of M -sided dies, and p is a probability mass function on Ω .
- (2) The die rolls need not be i.i.d.
- (3) Consider a financial market with $d + 1$ assets S^0, S^1, \dots, S^d . (S_n^k denotes the price of the k -th asset at time n .)
- (4) For $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, S^i is an adapted process (i.e. S_n^i is \mathcal{F}_n -measurable).
- (5) The 0-th asset S^0 is assumed to be a risk free bank/money market:
 - (a) Let r_n be an adapted process specifying the interest rate at time n .
 - (b) Let $S_0^0 = 1$, and $S_{n+1}^0 = (1 + r_n)S_n^0$. (Note S^0 is predictable.)
 - (c) Let $D_n = (S_n^0)^{-1}$ be the discount factor (D_n dollars at time 0 becomes 1 dollar at time n).
- (6) Let $\Delta_n = (\Delta_n^0, \dots, \Delta_n^d)$ be the position at time n of an investor in each of the assets (S_n^0, \dots, S_n^d).
- (7) The wealth of an investor holding these assets is given by $X_n = \Delta_n \cdot S_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^d \Delta_n^i S_n^i$.

$i=0$

W

Q: Say an investor has position Δ_n on the d stocks & Money Market.

What does it mean for the investors wealth to be self financing?

(i.e. \rightarrow no cash flow injection/removal)

Wealth at time n :
$$\sum_{i=0}^d \Delta_n^i S_n^i$$

Binomial model

$$X_{n+1} = \Gamma_n S_{n+1} + (X_n - \Gamma_n S_n)(1+r)$$

Say position at time n is Δ_n .

At time $(n+1) \rightarrow$ my portfolio is now worth
$$\sum_{i=0}^d \Delta_n^i S_{n+1}^i = \Delta_n \cdot S_{n+1}$$

Rebalance: (buy/sell some assets)

New position on the d assets is Δ_{n+1}

Rebalanced

Wealth at time $n+1$ is

$$\Delta_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1}$$

No cash injection/withdrawal \Rightarrow

$$\Delta_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1} = \Delta_n \cdot S_{n+1}$$

Self financing condition.

Definition 7.1. Consider a portfolio whose positions in the assets at time n is $\underline{\Delta}_n$. We say this portfolio is self-financing if $\underline{\Delta}_n$ is adapted, and $\underline{\Delta}_n \cdot S_{n+1} = \underline{\Delta}_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1}$.

Note : Δ_n is \mathcal{F}_n meas.

Δ_{n+1} is \mathcal{F}_{n+1} meas.

7.2. First fundamental theorem of asset pricing.

Definition 7.2. We say the market is arbitrage free if for any self financing portfolio with wealth process \underline{X} , we have: $X_0 = 0$ and $X_N \geq 0$ implies $X_N = 0$ almost surely.

Definition 7.3. We say \tilde{P} is a risk neutral measure if \tilde{P} is equivalent to P and $\tilde{E}_n(D_{n+1}S_{n+1}^i) = D_n S_n^i$ for every $i \in \{0, \dots, d\}$.

Theorem 7.4. The market is arbitrage free if and only if there exists a risk neutral measure.

Proof that existence of a risk neutral measure implies no-arbitrage.

Recall: $S_{n+1}^0 = (1+r_n) S_n^0$ (bank)

$D_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{S_n^0}$

Recall: \tilde{P} is equivalent to P if $P(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{P}(A) = 0$

Note $\tilde{E}_n(D_{n+1} S_{n+1}^0)$
 $= 1 = D_n S_n^0$

Pf of FTAP 1 \Leftarrow : Assume \exists a RNM.

NTS \rightarrow No arb.

Pf: X = wealth process of a self fin portfolio.

$$X_n = \Delta_n \cdot S_n \quad \&$$

$$\Delta_n \cdot S_{n+1} = \Delta_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1}$$

Q: Is $D_n X_n$ a $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ mg?

Yes: Check:

$$\mathbb{E}_n(D_{n+1} X_{n+1}) = \mathbb{E}_n(\underbrace{D_{n+1}}_{(D_n \text{ is predictable})} \Delta_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1})$$

$$= D_{n+1} \tilde{E}_n (\Delta_{n+1} \cdot S_{n+1})$$

self fining

$$D_{n+1} \tilde{E}_n (\Delta_n \cdot S_{n+1})$$

$$= D_{n+1} \tilde{E}_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^d \Delta_n^i S_{n+1}^i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^d \Delta_n^i \tilde{E}_n \left(\underbrace{D_{n+1}^i}_{\text{RSM}} S_{n+1}^i \right) = \sum_{i=0}^d \Delta_n^i D_n S_n^i$$

$$= D_n (\Delta_n \cdot S_n) = D_n X_n$$

OED (bin)

Have shown: X_n = wealth process of a self fin Port

$\Rightarrow D_n X_n$ is a \tilde{P} mg.

Pf there is No Arb:

Say $X_0 = 0$, X is a wealth process of a self fin port.

$$X_N \geq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow D_n X_n$ is a \tilde{P} mg. $\Rightarrow E(D_N X_N) \stackrel{\text{mg}}{=} E(D_0 X_0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow D_N X_N = 0$ a.s. ($\because D_N X_N \geq 0$)

$$\Rightarrow X_N = 0 \quad \text{a.s.} \quad \left(\because D_N > 0 \right).$$

QED.