

跳跃 — 扩散型欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权定价

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摘要

在亚式期权定价理论的基础上, 对期权的标的资产价格引入跳跃 — 扩散过程进行建模, 用几何 Brown 运动描述其常态连续变动, 用 Possion 过程刻画资产价格受新信息和稀有偶发事件的冲击发生跳跃的记数过程, 用对数正态随机变量描述跳跃对应的跳跃幅度, 在模型限定下运用 Itô-Skorohod 微分公式和等价鞅测度变换, 导出欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权封闭形式的解析定价公式.

关键词: 加权几何平均, 亚式期权, 期权定价.

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§ 1. 引言

在生产销售和进出口贸易中, 制造商和贸易商常常感兴趣的是如何使自己的商业活动不过度的暴露于某一商品未来价格的巨大波动之中. 譬如, 一生产商预计自己明年将需要一批数量巨大的铜原料, 为了避免遭受铜价格在明年大幅度攀升造成停产, 他可能宁愿在期权市场上选择购买一份合适的标的资产与铜有关的欧式平均价格亚式期权, 而不是单纯的购买一份普通的欧式期权, 类似的一进出口商或许更喜欢购买平均价格外汇亚式期权, 而不是一份普通的外汇期权. 随着 OTC 市场的不断壮大, 亚式期权越来越受到交易商的青睐^[1].

亚式期权^[2] (Asian options) 也称平均期权, 它的最终支付 (payoff) 函数依赖于其标的资产价格在期权合约的整个生命期某一时间段内取平均值的形式, 因而有几何平均亚式期权和算术平均亚式期权之分, 若从亚式期权的执行价是否固定的角度考察, 平均价格期权 (Average value options) 和平均执行价格期权 (Average strike options) 是它的两种主要类型, 当然, 亚式期权也有欧式和美式之分, 市场上主要流行的是欧式平均价格亚式期权.

标准的几何平均价格亚式期权要求标的资产在平均时刻点上的价格取相同的权数, 该限制不能满足某些市场从业者的特殊愿望^[1]. Zhang, P. (1994) 给出了权数为指数型 $W(N, \varepsilon, i) = \varepsilon^i / \sum_{j=1}^N \varepsilon^j$ 和幂型 $W(N, \alpha, i) = i^\alpha / \sum_{j=1}^N j^\alpha$, ($|\varepsilon| \leq 1, \alpha \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$), 标的资产在平均时刻点取值情形下的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权的定价公式, 但我们注意到这两组权数序列都是时间的单调函数, 而且用几何 Brown 运动描述资产价格的动态过程无法解释资产收益的经验分布曲线表现出的显著的偏斜性和胖尾现象. 本文考虑的是一般权数序列 $W(N, p, i) = p_i$, $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1, 0 \leq p_i \leq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 标的资产价格在任意时刻点序列 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N ($T_0 < t_i \leq T, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 上取值, 标的资产价格遵循跳跃 — 扩散过程情况下的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权的定价公式.

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§ 2. 模型与记号

1. 设 $W(t)$ 为某个概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下的标准 Brown 运动, $q(t)$ 是强度为 λ (非负常数) 的齐次 Poisson 过程, 用 S_t 表示所考虑的欧式期权的标的资产价格, 它满足下面的随机微分方程 (SDE)

$$dS_t = S_{t-}[\mu dt + \sigma dW(t) + kdq(t)], \quad (1)$$

其中 μ, σ (常值, $\sigma > 0$) 分别为瞬时漂移率和瞬时波动率, $q(t)$ 是 S_t 的跳跃风险源触发 S_t 在 $t-$ 时刻发生跳跃的记数过程, k 是 S_t 在 $t-$ 时刻发生跳跃的跳跃幅度, $1 + k$ 服从对数正态分布, 且满足

$$\mathbb{P}(1 + k \leq 0) = 0, \quad \ln(1 + k) \sim N\left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_J^2, \sigma_J^2\right), \quad (\gamma, \sigma_J \text{ 为常数}, \sigma_J > 0) \quad (2)$$

易知

$$\mathbb{E}[k] = \mathbb{E}[\exp(\ln(1 + k)) - 1] = \exp(\gamma) - 1 \triangleq \bar{k}. \quad (3)$$

假定 $W(t), k, q(t), \forall t \in [0, T]$ 三者之间相互独立, 含于 S_t 的跳跃风险不是系统风险, 是可分散的, 即跳跃风险的市场价格为零.

2. $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0})$ 为概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 相应的带自然 σ -代数流 $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 的概率空间, $\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(W(u), M(u); u \leq t)$, 其中, $M(t)$ 为 $q(t)$ 的伴随鞅, 即有 $M(t) = q(t) - \lambda t$. $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 为一无风险债券, 满足 $dB_t = rB_t dt$, $B_0 = 1$ ($0 \geq t \geq T$), 即 $B_T = B_t \exp[r(T - t)]$, 其中 r 是市场无风险利率. 以 B_t 作为折现因子对标的资产价格 S_t 进行折现, 根据等价鞅测度存在定理, 存在唯一的与 \mathbb{P} -测度等价的 \mathbb{Q} -鞅测度^[3] (风险中性测度^[4]), $\widetilde{W}(t)$ 为 \mathbb{Q} -测度下的标准 Brown 运动, $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{Q}, (\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \geq 0})$ 为相应的带自然 σ -代数流 $(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 的概率空间, $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_t = \sigma(\widetilde{W}_u; u \leq t) = \sigma(S_u; u \leq t) = \mathcal{F}_t$, $0 \leq t \leq T$, 以下均在该概率空间下考虑.

3. 在 \mathbb{Q} -测度下 (1) 满足 SDE

$$dS_t = S_t[(r - d - \lambda\bar{k})dt + \sigma d\widetilde{W}(t) + kdq(t)], \quad (4)$$

其中 d 为标的资产连续红利收益率. 记

$$d^* = d + \lambda\bar{k}. \quad (5)$$

在 \mathbb{Q} -测度下运用 Itô-Skorohod 微分公式可得

$$d[\ln S(t)] = \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)dt + \sigma d\widetilde{W}(t) + \ln(1 + k)dq(t), \quad (6)$$

积分后得到

$$d[\ln S(T)/S(t)] = \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)(T - t) + \sigma(\widetilde{W}(T) - \widetilde{W}(t)) + \sum_{r=0}^{q(T)-q(t)} \ln(1 + k_r), \quad (7)$$

因而, (4) 的 Doléans-Dade 解为

$$S(T) = S(t) \exp \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)(T - t) + \sigma(\widetilde{W}(T) - \widetilde{W}(t)) + \sum_{r=0}^{q(T)-q(t)} \ln(1 + k_r) \right]. \quad (8)$$

4. 设 $S(t)$ 的平均取值时段为 $[T_0, T]$, 任取 $t_i \in [T_0, T]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 满足 $T_0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$, 记

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_i &= t_i - t_{i-1}, & R_i &= S(t_i)/S(t_{i-1}), \\ \Delta \widetilde{W}(t_i) &= \widetilde{W}(t_i) - \widetilde{W}(t_{i-1}), & \Delta q(t_i) &= q(t_i) - q(t_{i-1}),\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

则有

$$\mathbb{E}_Q[\ln R_i | \Delta q(t_i) = n_i] = \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)\Delta t_i + n_i\left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_J^2\right), \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Var}^Q[\ln R_i | \Delta q(t_i) = n_i] = \sigma^2\Delta t_i + n_i\sigma_J^2. \quad (11)$$

$S(t)$ 在离散时刻点 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N 上取权数 $0 \leq p_i \leq 1$, $\sum_i^n p_i = 1$, 其加权几何平均值为

$$G_w(S, N, p) = S^{p_1}(t_1)S^{p_2}(t_2) \cdots S^{p_N}(t_N), \quad (12)$$

由期权合约所约定, T 时到期的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权的支付函数为

$$P_{\text{payoff}}(G_w(S, N, p), X, T_0, T) = \max\{\omega(G_w - X), 0\}.$$

其中 $\omega \in \{1, -1\}$, $\omega = 1$ 对应看涨期权, $\omega = -1$ 对应看跌期权, X 为期权的执行价. 根据风险中性定价理论^[4], t 时该期权合约的价格为

$$\exp[-r(T-t)] \cdot \mathbb{E}\{\max[\omega(G_w - X), 0] | \mathcal{F}_t\},$$

由 Brown 运动和 Poisson 过程的独立增量性, 上式化为

$$\exp[-r(T-t)] \cdot \mathbb{E}\{\max[\omega(G_w - X), 0]\}. \quad (13)$$

5. 市场由 B_t, S_t 构成, 交易无摩擦的连续进行.

§ 3. 定 价

欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权的价格, 依赖于现在时刻 t 是否含在期权合约所预先约定的 $S(t)$ 的平均时段 $[T_0, T]$ 之内, 以下分两种情况考虑.

(1) $0 \leq t < T_0 < T$

命题 1 T 时到期, 平均取值时段为 $[T_0, T]$ 的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权 t ($0 \leq t < T_0 < T$) 时的价格 $f_G(S(t), X, t < T_0, T)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}&\exp[-(r + \lambda)(T-t)] \sum_{n_0=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(T_0-t)]^{n_0} (\lambda\Delta t_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\lambda\Delta t_N)^{n_N}}{n_0! n_1! \cdots n_N!} \\ &\cdot \{\omega S(t) \exp[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)] N(\omega d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)) \\ &- \omega X N(\omega d_2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N))\},\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right] (T - t) \\ &= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) (T_0 - t) + n_0 \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \Delta t_i + n_i \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T - t) = \sigma^2(T_0 - t) + n_0 \sigma_J^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i^2 (\sigma^2 \Delta t_i + n_i \sigma_J^2), \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T - t)}} \left\{ \ln(S(t)/X) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right] (T - t) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$d_2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) = d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T - t)}, \quad (18)$$

$N(d) = (1/\sqrt{2\pi}) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^d \exp[-(1/2) \cdot y^2] dy$, n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N 为非负整数, $\omega \in \{-1, 1\}$, $\omega = 1$ 对应看涨期权, $\omega = -1$ 对应看跌期权, X 为期权的执行价.

证明: 这里仅给出看涨期权的证明, 看跌期权的证明方法类似, 从而省略.

$$\begin{aligned} & G_w(S, N, p)/S(t) \\ &= S^{p_1}(t_1) S^{p_2}(t_2) \cdots S^{p_N}(t_N)/S(t) \\ &= \left(\frac{S(t_N)}{S(t_{N-1})} \right)^{p_N} \left(\frac{S(t_{N-1})}{S(t_{N-2})} \right)^{p_{N-1}+p_N} \cdots \left(\frac{S(t_1)}{S(t_0)} \right)^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_N} \left(\frac{S(t_0)}{S(t)} \right)^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_N} \\ &= R_1^{A_1} R_2^{A_2} \cdots R_N^{A_N} \cdot \frac{S(T_0)}{S(t)}, \end{aligned}$$

那么有

$$\ln \left(\frac{G_w(S, N, p)}{S(t)} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{S(T_0)}{S(t)} \right) + A_1 \ln R_1 + \cdots + A_N \ln R_N, \quad (19)$$

并且 $\ln(S(T_0)/S(t))$, $A_1 \ln R_1, \dots, A_N \ln R_N$ 之间相互独立. 令

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) &= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) (T_0 - t) + \sigma(\widetilde{W}(T_0) - \widetilde{W}(t)) + \sum_{r=0}^{n_0} \ln(1+k_r) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \Delta t_i + \sigma \Delta \widetilde{W}(t_i) + \sum_{r=0}^{n_i} \ln(1+k_r) \right] \\ &\quad (n_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = 0, 1, \dots, N). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

那么有下面的等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_Q \left[\ln \left(\frac{G_w(S, N, p)}{S(t)} \right) \middle| q(T_0) - q(t) = n_0, \Delta q(t_i) = n_i, i = 1, \dots, N \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_Q[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \\ &= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) (T_0 - t) + n_0 \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \Delta t_i + n_i \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \right] \\ &\triangleq \left[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right] (T - t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}^Q \left[\ln \left(\frac{G_w(S, N, p)}{S(t)} \right) \middle| q(T_0) - q(t) = n_0, \Delta q(t_i) = n_i, i = 1, \dots, N \right] \\
&= \text{Var}^Q[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] = \sigma^2(T_0 - t) + n_0 \sigma_J^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i^2 (\sigma^2 \Delta t_i + n_i \sigma_J^2) \\
&\triangleq \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T - t).
\end{aligned}$$

由 (13) 得看涨欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权 t 时的价格公式为

$$\begin{aligned}
& C_G(S(t), X, t < T_0, T) \\
&= \exp[-r(T-t)] \sum_{n_0=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(T_0-t)]^{n_0} (\lambda \Delta t_1)^{n_1} \dots (\lambda \Delta t_N)^{n_N}}{n_0! n_1! \dots n_N!} \\
&\quad \cdot \exp[-\lambda(T_0-t)] \exp[-\lambda \Delta t_1] \dots \exp[-\lambda \Delta t_N] \\
&\quad \cdot E_Q \{ \max[(G_w - X), 0] \mid q(T_0) - q(t) = n_0, \Delta q(t_i) = n_i, i = 1, \dots, N \} \\
&= \exp[-(r+\lambda)(T-t)] \sum_{n_0=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(T_0-t)]^{n_0} (\lambda \Delta t_1)^{n_1} \dots (\lambda \Delta t_N)^{n_N}}{n_0! n_1! \dots n_N!} (E_1 - E_2),
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 &= E_Q \{ S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \mathbf{1}_{\{S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X\}} \}, \\
E_2 &= E_Q \{ X \mathbf{1}_{\{S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X\}} \}.
\end{aligned}$$

(i) 计算 E_1 . 结合 (20), (15), (16) 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 &= S(t) \exp[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)] \\
&\quad \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\tilde{z} - \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)})^2 \right) d\tilde{z},
\end{aligned}$$

这里 \tilde{z} 是测度 Q -下的标准正态随机变量, 定义一个新的概率测度, 满足

$$\frac{d\hat{Q}_T}{dQ_T} = \exp \left(\alpha \sqrt{T} \cdot \tilde{z} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 T \right), \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)}.$$

由 Girsonov 定理知 $\hat{z} = \tilde{z} - \alpha \sqrt{T-t}$ 是 Q -测度下的标准正态随机变量, 而且

$$E_1 = S(t) \exp[\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)] N(d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)),$$

其中 $N(d) = (1/\sqrt{2\pi}) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^d \exp[-(1/2) \cdot x^2] dx$, $d(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)$ 由下式确定

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_{\hat{Q}}[\mathbf{1}_{\{S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X\}}] = \hat{Q}(S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X) \\
&= \hat{Q} \left\{ S(t) \exp \left[\left(\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right) (T-t) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)} (\hat{z} + \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}) \right] \geq X \right\} \\
&= \hat{Q} \left\{ \hat{z} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}} \left[\ln(S(t)/X) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \left(\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right) (T-t) \right] \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

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因而

$$d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}} \left[\ln(S(t)/X) + \left(\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right)(T-t) \right].$$
(ii) 计算 E_2 . $E_2 = X \mathbb{E}_Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X\}}) = X N(d_2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)).$ 这里的 $d_2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)$ 由下面的概率等式确定.
$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X\}}) = Q(S(t) \exp[\eta(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)] \geq X) \\ &= Q\left\{ \tilde{z} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}} \left[\ln(S(t)/X) + \left(\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right)(T-t) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} d_2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) &= d_1(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}} \left[\ln(S(t)/X) + \left(\mu_G(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_G^2(n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N) \right)(T-t) \right]. \quad \# \end{aligned}$$
(2) $0 \leq T_0 \leq t < T$, $t = t_k + \xi \Delta t_{k+1}$, k 为非负整数, $0 \leq k \leq N-1$, $0 \leq \xi < 1$ 命题 2 T 时到期, 平均取值时段为 $[T_0, T]$ 的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权 t ($0 \leq T_0 \leq t < T$) 时的价格 $\bar{f}_G(\bar{S}(t), X, t \geq T_0, T)$ 为
$$\begin{aligned} & \exp[-(r+\lambda)(T-t)] \sum_{n_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{k+2}=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(T_{k+1}-t)]^{n_{k+1}} (\lambda \Delta t_{k+2})^{n_{k+2}} \cdots (\lambda \Delta t_N)^{n_N}}{n_{k+1}! n_{k+2}! \cdots n_N!} \\ & \cdot \{ \omega \bar{S}(t) \exp[\bar{\mu}_G(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)(T-t)] N(\omega \bar{d}_1(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)) \\ & - \omega X N(\omega \bar{d}_2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)) \}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中

 $\bar{S}(t) = S^{p_1}(t_1) S^{p_2}(t_2) \cdots S^{p_k}(t_k) S^{A_{k+1}}(t), \quad (22)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\bar{\mu}_G(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \right] (T-t) \\ &= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^N A_i \Delta t_i - A_{k+1} \xi \Delta t_{k+1} \right) + \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^N A_i n_i \right), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$
 $\bar{\sigma}_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)(T-t) = \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^N A_i^2 \Delta t_i - A_{k+1}^2 \xi \Delta t_{k+1} \right) + \sigma_J^2 \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^N A_i^2 n_i \right), \quad (24)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{d}_1(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}} \left\{ \ln(S(t)/X) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[\bar{\mu}_G(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \right] (T-t) \right\}, \quad (25) \\
& \bar{d}_2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \\
&= \bar{d}_1(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) - \sqrt{\sigma_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)(T-t)}, \quad (26)
\end{aligned}$$

$n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N$ 为非负整数, $N(d), \omega, X$ 同命题 1.

证明: 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
G_w(S, N, p) &= S^{p_1}(t_1)S^{p_2}(t_2)\cdots S^{p_N}(t_N) \\
&= \left(\frac{S(t_N)}{S(t_{N-1})}\right)^{p_N} \left(\frac{S(t_{N-1})}{S(t_{N-2})}\right)^{p_{N-1}+p_N} \cdots \left(\frac{S(t_{k+2})}{S(t_{k+1})}\right)^{p_{k+2}+\cdots+p_N} \\
&\quad \cdot \left(\frac{S(t_{k+1})}{S(t_k)}\right)^{p_{k+1}+\cdots+p_N} (S(t))^{p_{k+1}+\cdots+p_N} S^{p_k}(t_k) \cdots S^{p_1}(t_1), \\
&= R_N^{A_N} R_{N-1}^{A_{N-1}} \cdots R_{k+2}^{A_{k+2}} \left(\frac{S(t_{k+1})}{S(t)}\right)^{A_{k+1}} S^{A_{k+1}}(t) S^{p_k}(t_k) \cdots S^{p_1}(t_1),
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$\bar{S}(t) = S^{p_1}(t_1)S^{p_2}(t_2)\cdots S^{p_k}(t_k)S^{A_{k+1}}(t), \quad R(t) = \frac{S(t_{k+1})}{S(t)},$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_w(S, N, p)}{\bar{S}(t)} &= R_N^{A_N} \cdots R_{k+2}^{A_{k+2}} R_t^{A_{k+1}}, \\
\ln \left(\frac{G_w(S, N, p)}{\bar{S}(t)} \right) &= A_N \ln R_N + \cdots + A_{k+2} \ln R_{k+2} + A_{k+1} \ln R_t,
\end{aligned}$$

此时 $S(t), S(t_0), \dots, S(t_k)$ 是已知量, $S(t_{k+1})/S(t), S(t_{k+2})/S(t_{k+1}), \dots, S(t_N)/S(t_{N-1})$ 相互独立. 令

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\eta}(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \\
&= A_{k+1} \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) (t_{k+1} - t) + \sigma (\widetilde{W}(t_{k+1}) - \widetilde{W}(t)) + \sum_{r=0}^{n_{k+1}} \ln(1 + k_r) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=k+2}^N A_i \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \Delta t_i + \sigma \Delta \widetilde{W}(t_i) + \sum_{r=0}^{n_i} \ln(1 + k_r) \right] \\
&\quad (n_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = k+1, \dots, N), \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_Q[\ln(G_w(S, N, p)/\bar{S}(t)) | q(t_{k+1}) - q(t) = n_{k+1}, \Delta q(t_i) = n_i, k+1 \leq i \leq N] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_Q[\bar{\eta}(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)] \\
&= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) (1 - \xi) A_{k+1} \Delta t_{k+1} + n_{k+1} \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{k+2}^N A_i \left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) \Delta t_i + n_i \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_J^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k+1}^N A_i \Delta t_i - A_{k+1} \xi \Delta t_{k+1} \right) + \left(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_J^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k+1}^N A_i n_i \right) \\
&\triangleq \left[\bar{\mu}_G(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\sigma}_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) \right] (T - t), \\
&\quad \text{Var}^Q[\ln(G_w(S, N, p)/\bar{S}(t)) | q(t_{k+1}) = n_{k+1}, \Delta q(t_i) = n_i, k+1 \leq i \leq N] \\
&= \text{Var}^Q[\bar{\eta}(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N)] \\
&= \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{k+1}^N A_i^2 \Delta t_i - A_{k+1}^2 \xi \Delta t_{k+1} \right) + \sigma_J^2 \left(\sum_{k+1}^N A_i^2 n_i \right) \\
&\triangleq \bar{\sigma}_G^2(n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, \dots, n_N) (T - t).
\end{aligned}$$

运用命题 1 的证明方法和步骤立即可得命题 2 的结论，省略。#

§ 4. 结论与讨论

本文引入跳跃—扩散过程对标的资产的价格进行建模，在定价模型限定下，给出了欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权最一般、最灵活的价格公式。在我们的公式中，当 $p_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ ，则 (14), (21) 退化为 Merton (1976) 得出的跳跃—扩散型普通欧式期权的价格公式^[5]，若进一步假定 $\lambda = 0$ (跳跃强度为零)，则 (14), (21) 正是 Black 和 Scholes 给出的普通欧式期权价格公式；当 $\lambda = 0$ 并且 $p_i = \varepsilon^i / \sum_{j=1}^N \varepsilon^j, |\varepsilon| \leq 1$ (或者 $p_i = i^\alpha / \sum_{j=1}^N j^\alpha, \alpha \geq 0$)， $\Delta t_i = (T - T_0)/N, t_i = T_0 + i(T - T_0)/N, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 时，(14), (21) 正是 Zhang, P. 所研究的权数为指数型 (或幂型) 的一般几何平均价格亚式期权的定价公式^[1]。

我们可以将常值型参数 $r, \sigma, \lambda, \gamma, \sigma_J$ 推广为合适的时间的可积函数，这只需将相应参数分别用

$$\frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T r(u) du, \quad \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \sigma(u) du, \quad \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \lambda(u) du, \quad \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \gamma(u) du, \quad \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \sigma_J(u) du$$

代替之，(14), (21) 的结论仍然成立^[6]。对于欧式加权算术平均价格亚式期权的定价公式，可用本文给出的相应的欧式加权几何平均价格亚式期权的价格公式作近似逼近^[1]。我们还可以考虑标的资产价格受多个跳跃风险源影响的跳跃—扩散过程的情形 (仍然假定所有跳跃风险不是系统风险)，虽然定价公式的形式更复杂但本质上没太大的区别^[6]。对于 $r, \sigma, \lambda, \gamma, \sigma_J$ 是随机过程或跳跃风险是系统风险的情形，此时的市场是非完全的，期权的价格依赖于投资者的风险偏好^[6,7]。

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Pricing for European Weighted Geometric Average Value Asian Option

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Based on the theory of Asian option valuation, we established a model for underlying asset price with a mixed diffusion process involving source of jump. Continuous component is modeled as geometric Brown motion to characterize its “normal” revolution and discontinuous component is modeled as jump with a Poisson process in conjunction with random jump size, and jump size has a log-normal distribution. By applying Itô-Skorohod formula and equivalent martingale measure transformation within the framework of our model, we derived a closed form analytic solution for European weighted geometric average value Asian option, in addition to that, some other general forms are discussed.