

有多个跳跃源的信用风险欧式期权定价公式

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摘要: 在公司价值型信用风险欧式期权模型的基础上, 进一步考虑标的资产受多个跳跃源影响的情况, 用含有多维 Poisson 过程的 Itô-Skorohod 随机微分方程描述标的资产价格的运动, 应用等价鞅测度变换方法导出相应的信用风险欧式期权定价公式, 并讨论了利率, 波动率及债务不是常数情况下的推广形式.

关键词: 信用风险; 多个跳跃源; 期权定价

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许多金融资产收益的经验分布曲线表现出明显的偏斜性和胖尾现象, 这与传统的模型——资产价格服从几何 Brown 运动的表现有较大的偏差, 该偏差自然会影响到各种期权的定价. 用考虑偶发事件冲击的跳跃扩散过程描述资产价格可以解释偏斜性和胖尾现象, 因而早已被众多学者关注. Merton(1976) 首先引入跳跃扩散过程, 该方法现已推广到信用衍生产品定价领域(如 Chunsheng Zhou(2001))^[1]. 我们注意到不同类型的稀有偶发事件对资产价格的冲击效果是不一样的, 对应的偶发事件发生的频率也不相同(如技术革新, 人事变动, 法律变更, 违约事件等)^[2], 引入包含几何 Brown 运动和多维 Poisson 过程的 Itô-Skorohod 随机微分方程能更好地描述资产价格的行为, 从而建立起一个包含多个跳跃过程的信用风险期权定价模型, 并推导出相应的期权定价公式.

1 模 型

设 $W_s(t)$ 与 $W_v(t)$ 均为某个概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的标准 Brown 运动, 其相关系数为 ρ , 即 $\langle dW_s(t), dW_v(t) \rangle = \rho dt$, $q_i(t)$ 是强度为 λ_i 的齐次 Poisson 过程 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$). S_t 表示所考虑的有信用(违约)风险的衍生产品的标的资产价格, V_t 表示该衍生产品空头方公司价值, 它们分别满足下

面的随机微分方程(SDE)

$$dS_t = S_t (\mu_s dt + \sigma_s dW_s(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N k_i dq_i(t)) \quad (1)$$

$$dV_t = V_t (\mu_v dt + \sigma_v dW_v(t)) \quad (2)$$

其中 μ_s, μ_v 为漂移率, σ_s, σ_v 为波动率, k_i 是由第 i 个跳跃源引起的 $S(t)$ 在 t 时刻发生跳跃的跳跃幅度 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$), $q_i(t)$ 是 $S(t)$ 的第 i 个跳跃源发生跳跃的记数过程, $1 + k_i$ 服从对数正态分布, 设有 $\ln(1 + k_i) \sim N(\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_i^2, \sigma_i^2)$, (γ_i, σ_i 为常数, $\sigma_i > 0$)

假设 $k_1, \dots, k_N, q_1(t), \dots, q_N(t), W_s(t)$, 对任意的 $t(0 \leq t \leq T)$ 是相互独立的. 又 $k_1, \dots, k_N, q_1(t), \dots, q_N(t), W_v(t)$ 也是相互独立的.

利用 Itô-Skorohod 随机微分方程的知识, 得到式(1), (2) 的解为

$$S_T = S_t \exp\left[\left(\mu_s - \frac{\sigma_s^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + \sigma_s(W_s(T) - W_s(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{q_i(T)-q_i(t)} \ln(1 + k_{ij})\right] \quad (3)$$

$$V_T = V_t \exp\left[\left(\mu_v - \frac{\sigma_v^2}{2}\right)(T-t) + \sigma_v(W_v(T) - W_v(t))\right] \quad (4)$$

其中 $\ln(1 + k_{ij}) \sim N(\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_i^2, \sigma_i^2)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 为了定价衍生产品, 我们要将式(3)、(4)表达的随机过程转化为风险中性的. 用 $B(t)$ 表示市场现金帐户, 它满足 $dB(t) = rB(t)dt, B(0) = 1$, 其中 r 是市场无风险利率(常数), 用 $M_i(t)$ 表示 $q_i(t)$ 的伴随鞅, 即 $M_i(t) = q_i(t) - \lambda_i t$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$), 用 F_t 表示由 $W_s(u), W_v(u)$,

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$M_1(u), \dots, M_N(u), u \leq t$ 生成的 σ 流代数, 即

$$F_t = \sigma(W_S(u), W_V(u), M_1(u), \dots, M_N(u); u \leq t),$$

则 $(\Omega, F, P, (F_t)_{t \geq 0})$ 是相应的带流概率空间. 以 $B(t)$ 作为尺度度量标的资产价格和公司价值, 并假设 S_t 的跳跃部分带来的风险不是系统风险, 是可分散的^[3,4], 根据等价鞅测度存在定理^[5], 存在唯一的与测度 P 等价的测度 Q (称为风险中性测度), $\tilde{W}(t) = (\tilde{W}_S(t), \tilde{W}_V(t))$ 为测度 Q 下的标准 Brown 运动, 使得 S_t, V_t 分别满足以下 SDE

$$dS_t = S_t \left[(r - d - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i (e^{r_i} - 1)) dt + \sigma_i d\tilde{W}_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N k_i dq_i(t) \right] \quad (5)$$

$$dV_t = V_t [rdt + \sigma_v d\tilde{W}_V(t)] \quad (6)$$

其中 d 为标的资产各种形式的红利收益率.

记 $d^* = d + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i (e^{r_i} - 1)$, 利用 Itô-Skorohod

随机微分方程的知识可得式(5)、(6)的解为^[6]

$$S_T = S_t \exp \left[(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2) (T - t) + \sigma_s (\tilde{W}_S(T) - \tilde{W}_S(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{q_i(T) - q_i(t)} \ln(1 + k_{ij}) \right] \quad (7)$$

$$V_T = V_t \exp \left[(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_v^2) (T - t) + \sigma_v (\tilde{W}_V(T) - \tilde{W}_V(t)) \right] \quad (8)$$

2 定 价

设 D_T 为公司债务总额, K 为期权执行价格, $\delta_T = \frac{V_T}{D_T}$ 为补偿率 ($V_T < D_T$ 时的支付比率), 按照公司价值型信用风险期权定价理论, T 时到期含信用风险的欧式期权的支付函数为

$$P_{\text{ payoff }}(S_T, V_T, D_T, K, t, T) = \max\{\tilde{\omega}(S_T - K), 0\} (\mathbf{1}_{\{V_T \geq D_T\}} + \delta_T \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T < D_T\}}),$$

其中 $\mathbf{1}_{\{\cdot\}}$ 是集合的示性函数, $\tilde{\omega} \in \{-1, 1\}$, $\tilde{\omega} = 1$ 对应看涨期权, $\tilde{\omega} = -1$ 对应看跌期权. 由于在风险中性测度 Q 下, 由式(7)、(8)表达的 S_T 与 V_T 的折现价格是鞅, 故在 t 时 ($0 \leq t \leq T$) 的期权的价格为 (用 $E_Q(\cdot)$ 表示在测度 Q 下的期望算符)

$$f(S_t, V_t, D_t, K, t, T) = B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} \max\{\tilde{\omega}(S_T - K), 0\} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_{\{V_T \geq D_T\}} + \delta_T \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T < D_T\}}) \mid F_t].$$

命题 1 设 $D_T = D, r, \sigma, \sigma_v$ 及 ρ 均为常数, 则

信用风险欧式期权的价格为

$$f_t(S_t, V_t, D, K, t, T) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{(\lambda_i (T-t))^{n_i} e^{-\lambda_i (T-t)}}{(n_i)!} (E_1 - E_2 + E_3 - E_4) \right),$$

其中

$$E_1 = \tilde{\omega} B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} S_T \mathbf{1}_{\{\tilde{\omega} S_T > \tilde{\omega} K\}} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T \geq D\}} \mid F_t, q_i(T) - q_i(t) = n_i] = \tilde{\omega} S_t \exp[-d^* (T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \gamma_i] N_2(\tilde{\omega} a_1, a_2, \tilde{\omega} \rho) \quad (9)$$

$$E_2 = \tilde{\omega} B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} K \mathbf{1}_{\{\tilde{\omega} S_T > \tilde{\omega} K\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T \geq D\}} \mid F_t, q_i(T) - q_i(t) = n_i] = \tilde{\omega} K \exp[-r(T-t)] N_2(\tilde{\omega} b_1, b_2, \tilde{\omega} \rho) \quad (10)$$

$$E_3 = \tilde{\omega} B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} S_T \delta_T \mathbf{1}_{\{\tilde{\omega} S_T > \tilde{\omega} K\}} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T < D\}} \mid F_t, q_i(T) - q_i(t) = n_i] = \tilde{\omega} \frac{S_t V_t}{D} \exp[m_N + \frac{1}{2} V_N + \rho \sigma_v \sqrt{T-t} \sqrt{V_N}] N_2(\tilde{\omega} c_1, c_2, -\tilde{\omega} \rho) \quad (11)$$

$$E_4 = \tilde{\omega} B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} K \delta_T \mathbf{1}_{\{\tilde{\omega} S_T > \tilde{\omega} K\}} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{V_T < D\}} \mid F_t, q_i(T) - q_i(t) = n_i] = \tilde{\omega} \frac{K V_t}{D} N_2(\tilde{\omega} d_1, d_2, -\tilde{\omega} \rho) \quad (12)$$

$$(n_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots; 1 \leq i \leq N)$$

在上面表达式中, $\tilde{\omega}$ 见前文定义, $N_2(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ 表示二维标准正态分布的累积函数, $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2$ 及 m_N 与 V_N 的表达式如下:

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_N}} [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + V_N],$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_v \sqrt{T-t}} [\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + (r - \frac{\sigma_v^2}{2})(T-t) + \rho \sigma_v \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}],$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_N}} [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N],$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_v \sqrt{T-t}} [\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + (r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_v^2)(T-t)],$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_N}} [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + V_N + \rho \sigma_v \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}],$$

$$c_2 = \frac{-1}{\sigma_v \sqrt{T-t}} [\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + (r + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_v^2)(T-t) + \rho \sigma_v \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}],$$

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_N}} [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + \rho \sigma_v \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}],$$

$$d_2 = \frac{-1}{\sigma_v \sqrt{T-t}} \left[\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + \left(r + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_v^2 \right) \sqrt{T-t} \right],$$

$$m_N = \left[r - \left(d^* + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2 \right) \right] (T-t) +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N n_i \left(\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 \right),$$

$$V_N = \sigma_s^2 (T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \sigma_i^2,$$

$N_2(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ 表示二维标准正态分布的累积函数。

下面仅证明看涨期权, 看跌期权可类似证明。

证 根据期望与条件期望的关系以及模型假定条件, 得到

$$C_t(S_t, V_t, D, K, t, T) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{(\lambda_i (T-t))^{n_i} e^{-\lambda_i (T-t)}}{(n_i)!} (E_1 - E_2 + E_3 - E_4) \right],$$

其中 $E_1 \sim E_4$ 分别由式(9~12)给出。由于 $E_1 \sim E_4$ 的计算是类似的, 下面只写出 E_1 的计算过程。

$$E_1 = E_Q[S_t \exp\left(-\left(d^* + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2\right)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\tilde{W}_s(T) - \tilde{W}_s(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{n_i} \ln(1+k_{ij})\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(S_T > K)} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(V_T \geq D)} \mid F_t],$$

因为

$$E_Q\left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2\right)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\tilde{W}_s(T) - \tilde{W}_s(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{n_i} \ln(1+k_{ij})\right] = \left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2\right)(T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \left(\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2\right) \triangleq m_N,$$

$$V_{\omega}^Q\left[\left(r - d^* - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_s^2\right)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\tilde{W}_s(T) - \tilde{W}_s(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{n_i} \ln(1+k_{ij})\right] = \sigma_s^2 (T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \sigma_i^2 \triangleq V_N.$$

因此

$$E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_t \exp[m_N - r(T-t) + \sqrt{V_N} \tilde{Z}_1] \mathbf{1}_{(S_T > K)} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(V_T \geq D)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right]$$

$$(\tilde{Z}_1^2 - 2\rho\tilde{Z}_1\tilde{Z}_2 + \tilde{Z}_2^2)] d\tilde{Z}_1 d\tilde{Z}_2,$$

其中

$\tilde{Z}_1 \sim N(0, 1), \tilde{Z}_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 \tilde{Z}_1 与 \tilde{Z}_2 的相关系数为 ρ 。

利用等式

$$-\frac{Z_1^2 - 2\rho Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2^2}{2(1-\rho^2)} + aZ_1 + bZ_2 + c = -\frac{[(Z_1 - a - \rho b)^2 - 2\rho(Z_1 - a - \rho b)(Z_2 - b - \rho a) + (Z_2 - b - \rho a)^2]}{2(1-\rho^2)} + \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \rho ab + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + c \quad (13)$$

$$E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_t e^{-d^*(T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \gamma_i} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(S_T > K)} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(V_T \geq D)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(u_1^2 - 2\rho u_1 u_2 + u_2^2)\right] d\tilde{Z}_1 d\tilde{Z}_2,$$

其中 $u_1 = \tilde{Z}_1 - \sqrt{V_N}$, $u_2 = \tilde{Z}_2 - \rho\sqrt{V_N}$

按下式定义一个等价的概率测度 \hat{Q} :

$$\frac{d\hat{Q}_T}{dQ_T} = \exp\left(\alpha \sqrt{T} \cdot \tilde{Z} - \frac{1}{2} \|\alpha\|^2 T\right),$$

其中

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{V_N/(T-t)} \\ \rho\sqrt{V_N/(T-t)} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z}_1 \\ \tilde{z}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z}_1 \\ \tilde{z}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \|\cdot\| \text{ 表示向量范数,}$$

那么根据 Girsanov 定理 $\hat{z} = \tilde{z} - \alpha\sqrt{T-t}$ 是测度 \hat{Q} 下的标准正态随机变量, 从而

$$E_1 = S_t \exp\left[-d^*(T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \gamma_i\right] \cdot N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho),$$

其中

$$N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} \int_{-\infty}^{a_2} \exp\left[\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - \rho xy + y^2)\right] dx dy,$$

而 a_1, a_2 分别由下面两个概率等式所决定。

$$E_Q[\mathbf{1}_{(S_T > K)}] = \hat{Q}[S_T > K] = \hat{Q}[S_t e^{m_N + \sqrt{V_N}(Z_1 + \alpha_1 \sqrt{T-t})} > K] =$$

$$\hat{Q}\left[\tilde{Z}_1 < \frac{\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + V_N}{\sqrt{V_N}}\right],$$

及 $E_Q[\mathbf{1}_{(V_T \geq D)}] = \hat{Q}(V_T \geq D) =$

$$\hat{Q}\left(V_t \exp\left[\left(r - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_v^2\right)(T-t) + \sigma_v \sqrt{T-t} \times\right.\right.$$

$$(\dot{Z}_2 + \alpha_2 \sqrt{T-t}) \geq D) = \dot{Q}[\bar{Z}_2 \leq \frac{\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_v^2)(T-t) + \rho_{sv}\sqrt{V_N}\sqrt{T-t}}{\sigma_v\sqrt{T-t}}]$$

类似地可得到信用风险欧式看跌期权的价格公式。

3 推广与讨论

我们可以把上面定价公式推广到债务 D 是随机过程的情况。设 $D_t (0 \leq t \leq T)$ 满足 SDE:

$$dD_t = D_t(\mu_D dt + \sigma_D dW_D(t)) \tag{14}$$

其中 μ_D 为漂移率, σ_D 为波动率, $W_D(t)$ 是测度 P 下的 Brown 运动。 $W_D(t), k_1, \dots, k_N, q_1(t), \dots, q_N(t) (0 \leq t \leq T)$ 是相互独立的, 而 $W_S(t), W_V(t), W_D(t)$ 之间的相关性由下式定义。

$$\langle dW_i(t), dW_j(t) \rangle = \rho_{ij} dt, i, j \in \{S, V, D\}$$

在测度 Q 下可得到式(14)的 Doléans-Dade 解为

$$D_T = D_t \exp[(r - \frac{\sigma_D^2}{2})(T-t) + \sigma_D(\bar{W}_D(T) - \bar{W}_D(t))] \tag{15}$$

利用 Itô 微分公式得到 $\delta_t = \frac{V_t}{D_t}$ 满足的 SDE 为

$$\frac{d\delta_t}{\delta_t} = \frac{dV_t}{V_t} - \frac{dD_t}{D_t} + (\frac{dD_t}{D_t})^2 - \frac{dV_t}{V_t} \frac{dD_t}{D_t}$$

将式(8)、(15)代入上式得

$$\frac{d\delta_t}{\delta_t} = \sigma_v d\bar{W}_V(t) - \sigma_D d\bar{W}_D(t) + (\sigma_D^2 - \rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D) dt \tag{16}$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma_s \bar{W}_s(t) = \sigma_v \bar{W}_V(t) - \sigma_D \bar{W}_D(t) \tag{17}$$

则有 $\sigma_s = \sqrt{\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_D^2 - 2\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D}$ 可以得到式(16)的 Doléans-Dade 解为

$$\delta_T = \delta_t \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_v^2 - \sigma_D^2)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\bar{W}_s(T) - \bar{W}_s(t))] \tag{18}$$

利用计算式

$$\langle \sigma_s d\bar{W}_s(t), \sigma_s d\bar{W}_s(t) \rangle = \langle \sigma_v d\bar{W}_V(t) - \sigma_D d\bar{W}_D(t), \sigma_s d\bar{W}_s(t) \rangle,$$

得到 $\rho_{ss}\sigma_s\sigma_s = \rho_{sv}\sigma_s\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_s\sigma_D$

$$\rho_{ss} = \frac{\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D}{\sigma_s} \tag{19}$$

利用式(17)和(19)可以将式(18)改写为

$$\delta_T = e^{-(r-\sigma_D^2+\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t)} \cdot \delta_t \exp[(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_s^2)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\bar{W}_s(T) - \bar{W}_s(t))].$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{D} = e^{(r-\sigma_D^2+\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t)}$$

$$\bar{\delta}_T = \delta_t \exp[(r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_s^2)(T-t) + \sigma_s(\bar{W}_s(T) - \bar{W}_s(t))],$$

$$\text{得到 } \delta_T = \frac{\bar{\delta}_T}{\bar{D}} \tag{20}$$

将 δ_T 作以上处理后, 我们就可以利用前面的方法, 得到 D 是随机过程时的期权价格公式。

命题 2 设 S_t, V_t, D_t 分别满足 SDE(1)、(2)、(14) 而 $r, \sigma_s, \sigma_v, \sigma_D, \rho_{sv}, \rho_{sd}, \rho_{vD}$ 均为常数, 则信用风险欧式期权的价格为

$$\bar{f}_i(S_t, V_t, D_t, K, t, T) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} [\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{(\lambda_i(T-t))^{n_i} e^{-\lambda_i(T-t)}}{(n_i)!} (\bar{E}_1 - \bar{E}_2 + \bar{E}_3 - \bar{E}_4)],$$

其中 $\bar{E}_1 = \bar{\omega} S_t \exp[-d^*(T-t) + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \gamma_i] \cdot N_2(\bar{\omega} \bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \bar{\omega} \rho_{ss})$,

$$\bar{E}_2 = \bar{\omega} K e^{-r(T-t)} N_2(\bar{\omega} \bar{b}_1, \bar{b}_2, \bar{\omega} \rho_{ss}),$$

$$\bar{E}_3 = \bar{\omega} \frac{1}{D} S_t \delta_t \exp[m_N + \frac{1}{2} V_N + \rho_{sv}\sigma_s \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] \cdot N_2(\bar{\omega} \bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, -\bar{\omega} \rho_{ss}),$$

$$\bar{E}_4 = \bar{\omega} \frac{K \delta_t}{D} N_2(\bar{\omega} \bar{d}_1, \bar{d}_2, -\bar{\omega} \rho_{ss}),$$

其中参数分别为:

$$\bar{a}_1 = a_1,$$

$$\bar{a}_2 = [\ln \delta_t - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_v^2 - \sigma_D^2)(T-t) + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / (\sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}),$$

$$\bar{b}_1 = b_1,$$

$$\bar{b}_2 = [\ln \delta_t - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_v^2 - \sigma_D^2)(T-t)] / (\sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}),$$

$$\bar{c}_1 = [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + V_N + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / (\sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}),$$

$$\bar{c}_2 = \frac{-1}{\sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}} [\ln \delta_t + (\frac{3}{2}\sigma_D^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_v^2 - 2\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t) + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}],$$

$$\bar{d}_1 = [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + \rho_{sv} \sqrt{V_N} \sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N} = [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N},$$

$$\bar{d}_2 = -[\ln \delta_t + (\frac{3}{2}\sigma_D^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_v^2 - 2\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t) + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N},$$

$$\bar{d}_1 = [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + \rho_{sv} \sqrt{V_N} \sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N}$$

$$\bar{d}_2 = -[\ln \delta_t + (\frac{3}{2}\sigma_D^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_v^2 - 2\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t) + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N}$$

$$\bar{d}_1 = [\ln \frac{S_t}{K} + m_N + \rho_{sv} \sqrt{V_N} \sigma_s \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N}$$

$$\bar{d}_2 = -[\ln \delta_t + (\frac{3}{2}\sigma_D^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_v^2 - 2\rho_{vD}\sigma_v\sigma_D)(T-t) + (\rho_{sv}\sigma_v - \rho_{sd}\sigma_D) \sqrt{V_N} \sqrt{T-t}] / \sqrt{V_N}$$

$$2\rho_{VD}\sigma_V\sigma_D)(T-t)]/(\sigma_\delta\sqrt{T-t}),$$

a_1, b_1, m_N, V_N 与命题1中相同.

证 由式(20)知, $E_Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{\delta_T > 1\}}) = Q(\delta_T > 1) = Q(\bar{\delta}_T > \bar{D}) = E_Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{\delta_T > \bar{D}\}})$, $E_Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{\delta_T \leq 1\}}) = Q(\delta_T \leq 1) = Q(\bar{\delta}_T \leq \bar{D}) = Q(\mathbf{1}_{\{\delta_T \leq \bar{D}\}})$, 运用证明命题1的方法, 命题2的结论只需将命题1中 V_t, D, ρ, σ_V 用 $\delta_t, \bar{D}, \rho_{\delta}, \sigma_\delta$ 替换立即可得 $\bar{E}_1 \sim \bar{E}_4$ 中的各参数, 故略去.

我们还可以将上面的期权定价公式推广到利率 r 与波动率 σ 是合适的时间确定性函数的情形, 这只需在公式中用 $\frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T r(s) ds, \frac{1}{T-t} \int_t^T \sigma(s) ds$ 分别代替 r, σ 就行了^[7].

本文模型假定标的资产价格所含的跳跃风险是可分散的, 不带来风险回报, 即跳跃部分的风险市场价格为零, 因而有唯一的与 P -测度等价的鞅测度存在, 且式(5)成立, 此时的市场是完全的, 我们给出了含信用风险的欧式期权的封闭形式的解析定价公式, 若进一步考虑跳跃风险是系统风险, 或者波动率等其它参数不是常数而是一个随机过程, 那么在满足一定条件下, 市场存在一簇与 P -测度等价的鞅测度, 市场是不完全的^[3,4], 此时, 遭受信用风险影响的期权的价格依赖于投资者的风险偏好^[8].

Price of Credit Risky European Option with Multiple Sources of Jumps

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Abstract: Based on the firm value pricing model for credit risky European option and the theory of option pricing, we established a model for underlying asset price with a mixed diffusion process involving various sources of jumps. By applying Itô-Skorohod formula and equivalent martingale measure transformation within the framework of our model, we derived a closed form analytic solution for vulnerable European option, and discussed its general forms on the circumstances that interest rate, volatility and debts are not constant.

Key words: credit risk; multiple sources of jumps; option pricing

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