

## Discrete-Time Mathematical Finance

### Assignment sheet 5

#### Exercise 1 (4 points)

Recall the market in Exercise 2 of Assignment sheet 3 and consider the set  $\mathcal{D}$  of replicable contracts which dominate  $\text{Call}(7,1,1)$ , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\eta \in \mathcal{H} \mid \forall \omega \in \Omega \quad \eta(\omega) \geq \text{Call}(7,1,1)(\omega)\}.$$

For which  $\eta \in \mathcal{D}$  does the hedging price  $\hat{\pi}(\eta)$  become minimal?

#### Exercise 2 (1+2+1=4 points)

Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a finite one-period model where  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ ,  $D = 1$ ,  $S_0^0 = 100$ ,  $S_1^0 = 110$  and

$$S_0^1 = 80, \quad S_1^1(\omega_1) = x, \quad S_1^1(\omega_2) = 100.$$

- For which values of  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is the market complete?
- Find, in dependence of  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , the set of all equivalent martingale measures.
- There are values of  $x$ , for which the market is complete but no equivalent martingale measure does exist. Why isn't this a contradiction to the Second Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing?