
金融工程

第十三章 期权的交易策略及其应用

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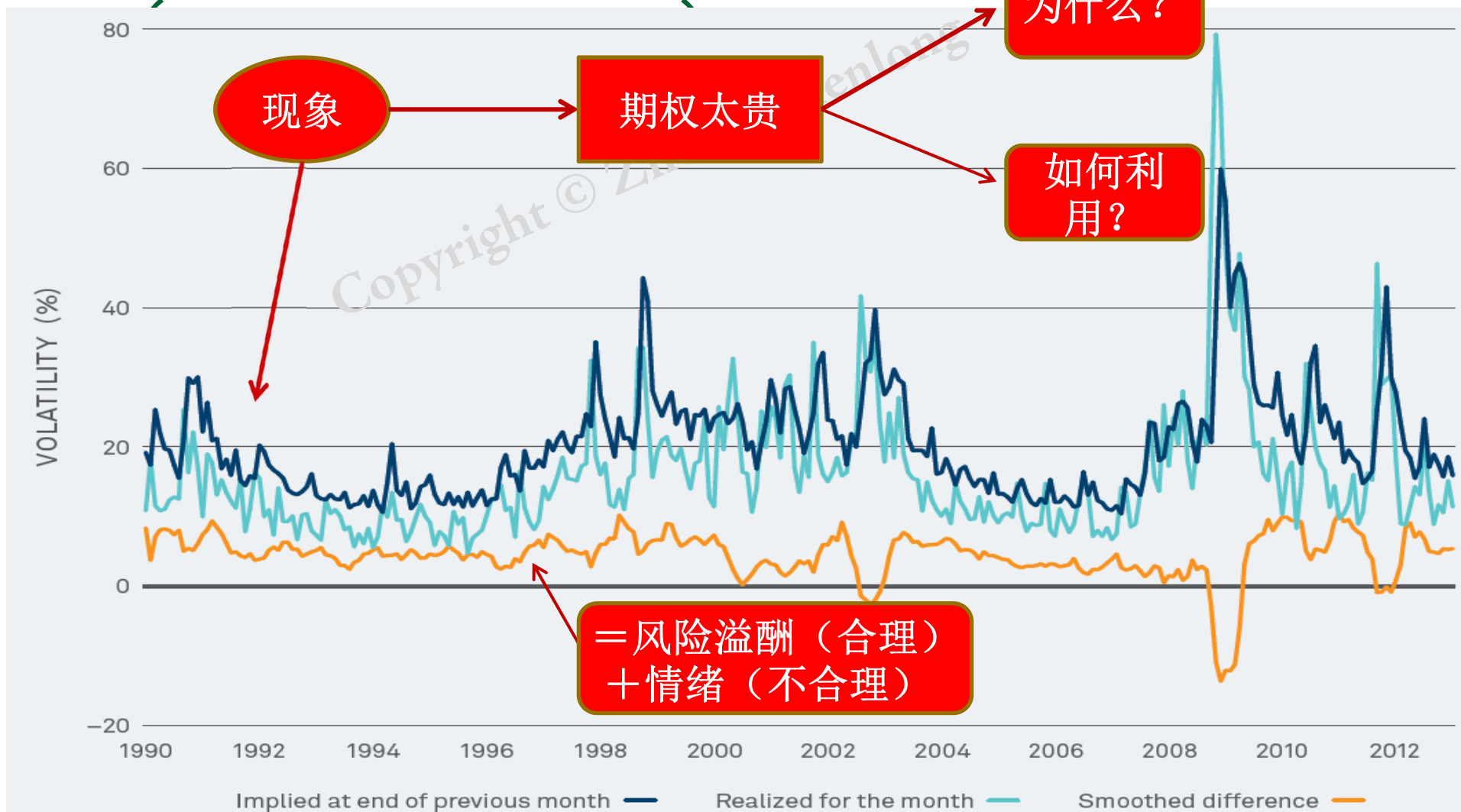
期权组合盈亏图的算法

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利用绝对定价偏差的策略

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现象1: VIX与S&P500已实现波动率



Sources: BlackRock and Bloomberg, 1990–2012. Calculated based on a monthly frequency.

隐含波动率与未来的波动率

- 隐含波动率是风险中性世界对未来波动率的预期。
 $\tilde{\sigma} = \hat{E}(\sigma(t, T))$
- 它可以分解成：现实世界的预期、情绪和风险溢价三部分。
- 哪部分最重要？

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VIX指数 (2003年起改为无模型隐含波动率)

科学问题：为何需要风险溢价？

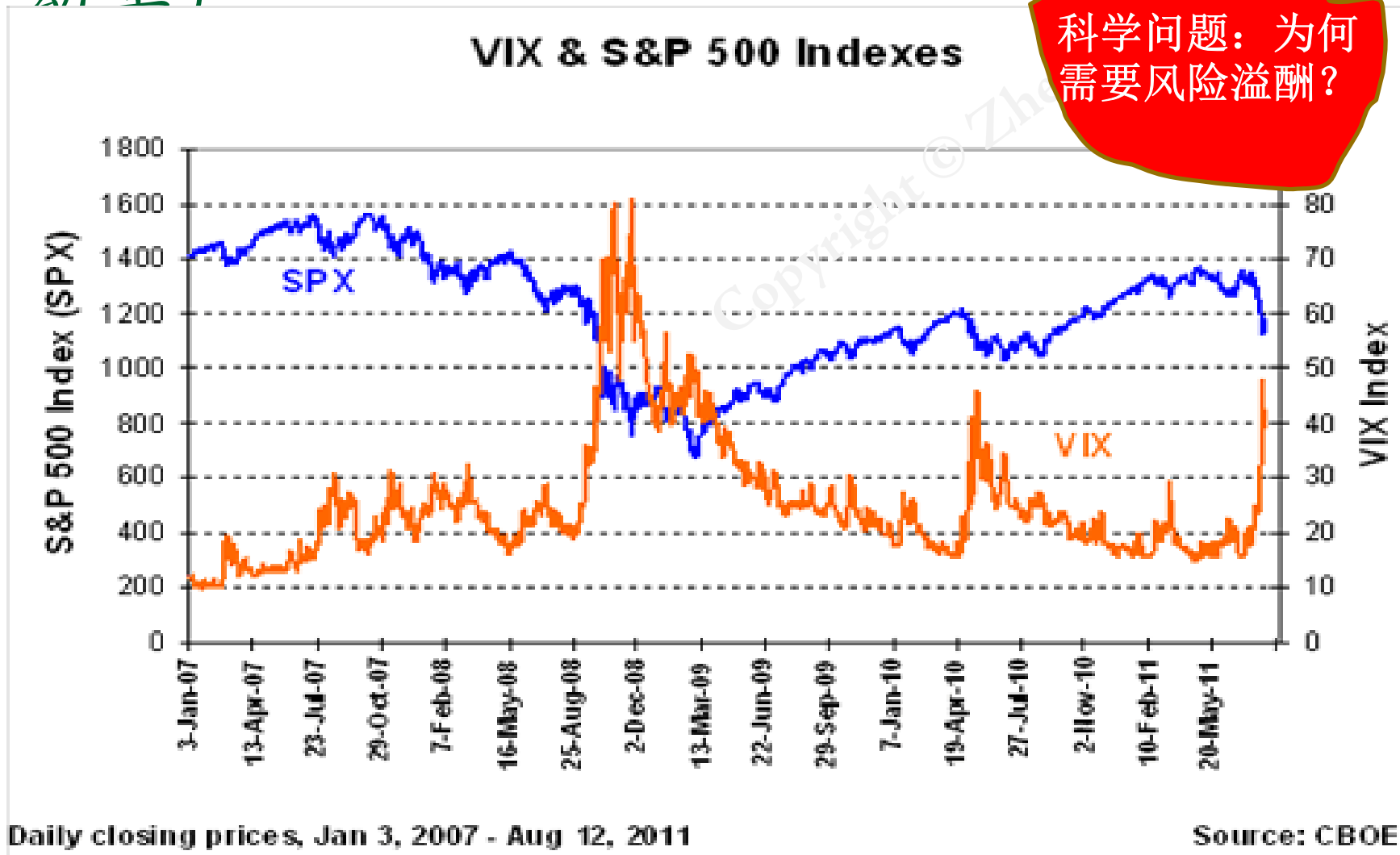


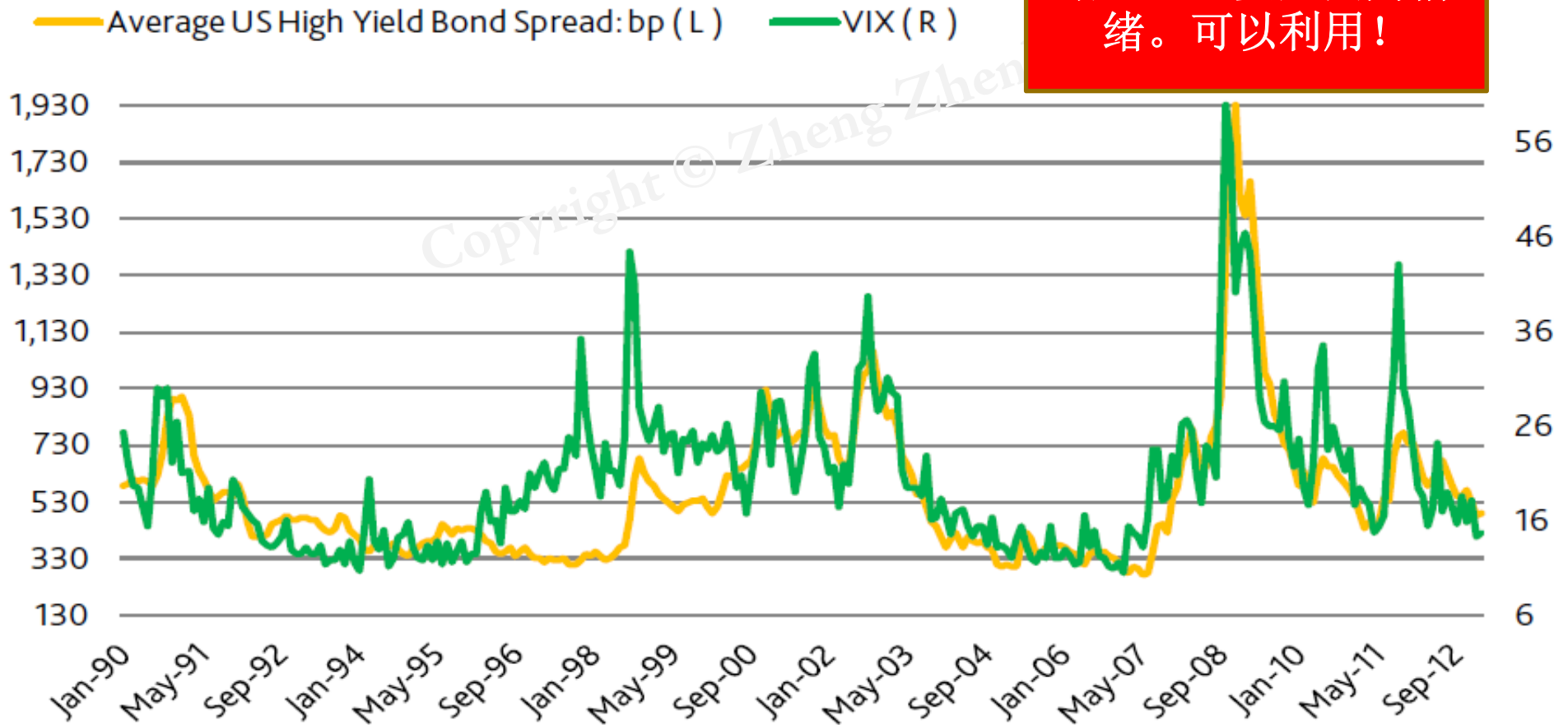
EXHIBIT 1: VOLATILITY HAS A NEGATIVE CORRELATION WITH COMMON PORTFOLIOS

	Correlation with VIX Index (changes) (1/90–12/12)	Correlation with VIX futures (long position) (4/04–12/12)
S&P 500	–70%	–78%
60/40 Equity / Bond	–69%	–78%
25/75 Equity / Bond	–58%	–69%
Barclays US Aggregate	–8%	–10%

Sources: BlackRock and Bloomberg, as of 12/31/12. Correlation is calculated with monthly data.

VIX作为情绪指标

Figure 5: US High Yield Bond Spread vs VIX



结论：主要是因为情绪。可以利用！

Sources: CBOE, Moody's Analytics

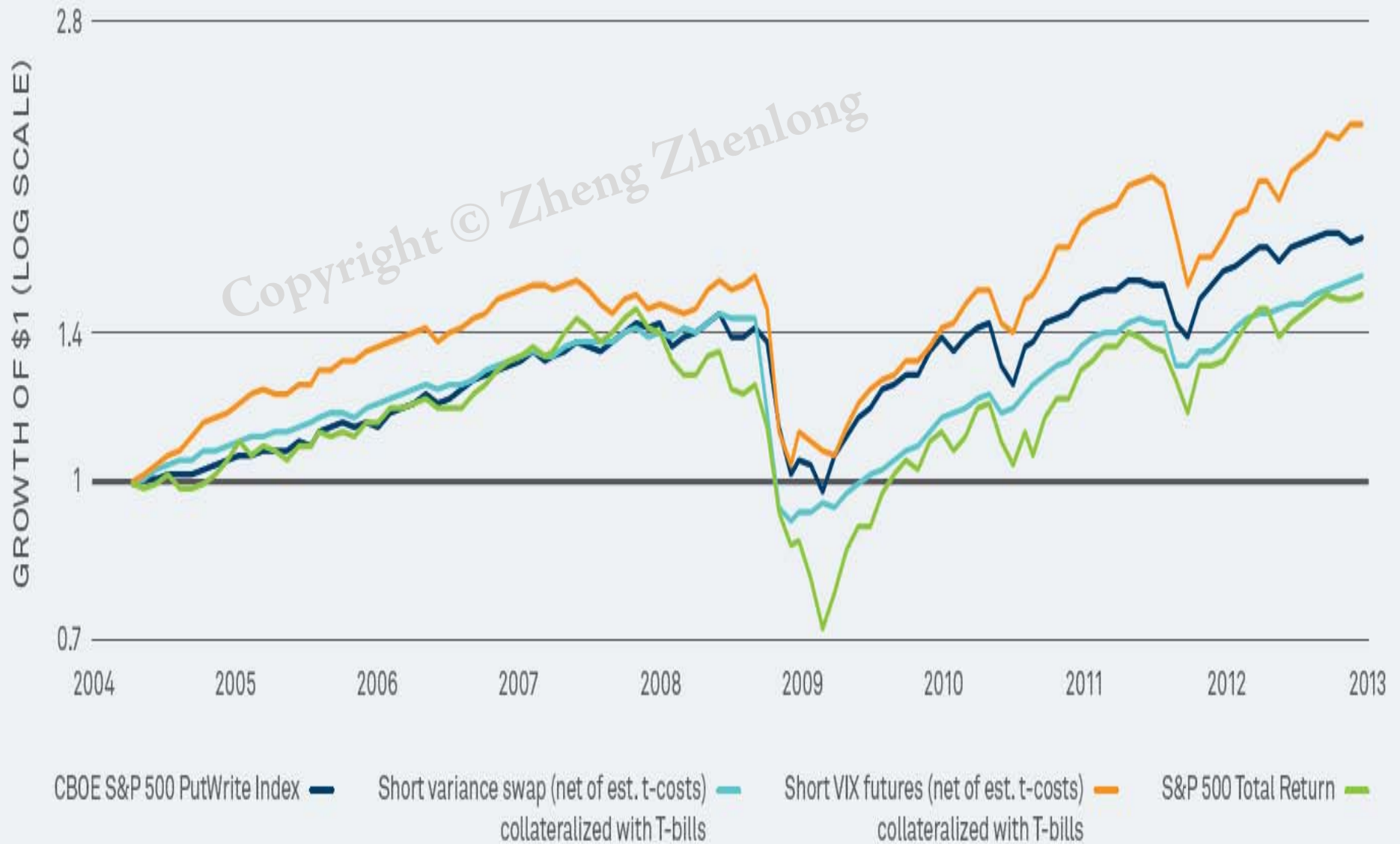
如何赚钱1：土办法

实践问题：如何制定交易策略？

- 卖空put, 用国库券全额担保 (PUT)
- 卖空call, 用全额股票担保(BXM)
- 卖空虚值call, 用全额股票担保(BXY)
- 做空波动率期货, 用国库券全额担保
- Benchmark
 - S&P500 总收益指数
 - 买虚值看跌、卖虚值看涨、全额股票担保 (CLL)

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EXHIBIT 8: ALL THREE SHORT-VOLATILITY STRATEGIES HAVE OUTPERFORMED THE S&P 500



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	CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index	Short variance swap (net of est. t-costs) collateralized w/T-bills	Short VIX futures (net of est. t-costs) collateralized w/T-bills	S&P 500 Total Return
Cumulative return (annualized)	6.4%	5.4%	9.5%	4.9%
Volatility	11.8%	11.0%	14.0%	15.2%
Sharpe ratio	0.39	0.33	0.55	0.20
Max drawdown	-32.7%	-36.8%	-34.2%	-50.9%
VaR 5% (5th percentile downside)	-5.3%	-2.6%	-6.4%	-7.8%
Skewness	-1.9	-4.9	-2.5	-0.8
Excess kurtosis	8.7	27.5	12.8	2.0
Minimum monthly return	-17.7%	-19.4%	-23.7%	-16.8%
Maximum monthly return	9.0%	3.3%	7.8%	10.9%
Correlation with PutWrite Index	100%	65%	82%	87%
Correlation with variance swap	65%	100%	76%	62%
Correlation with VIX futures	82%	76%	100%	79%

Sources: BlackRock and Bloomberg, 04/04–12/12. Calculated with monthly returns.

Exhibit 2: Growth of One Dollar (June 30, 1986—December 31, 2011)

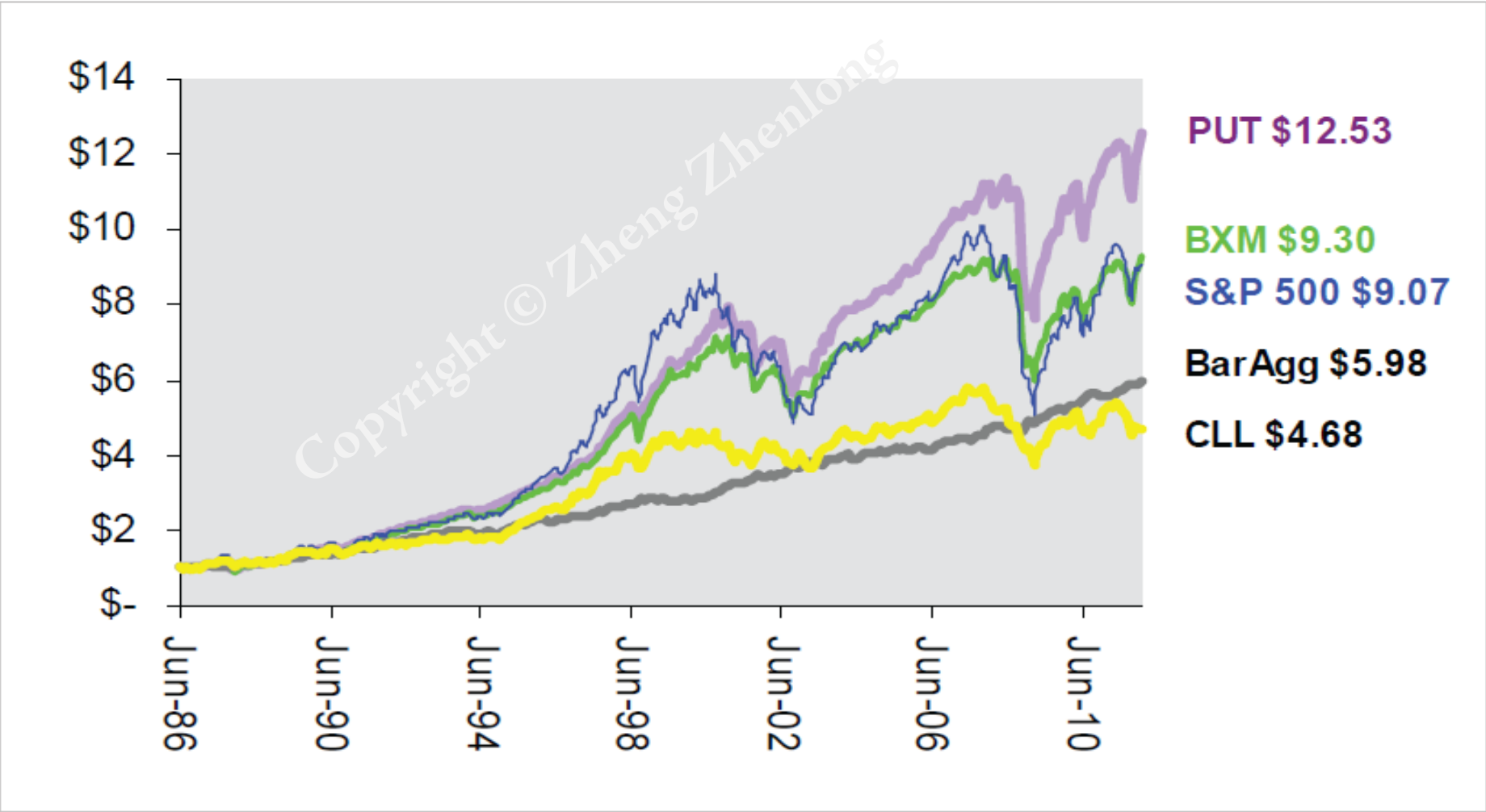


Exhibit 2: The growth in the value of a dollar invested on June 30, 1986. The BXY Index is not included in Exhibit 2 because its data history begins in June 1988. Source: Bloomberg.

Exhibit 1: Profit-and-Loss Diagram for SPX Stocks, BuyWrite, Put-Write and Collar

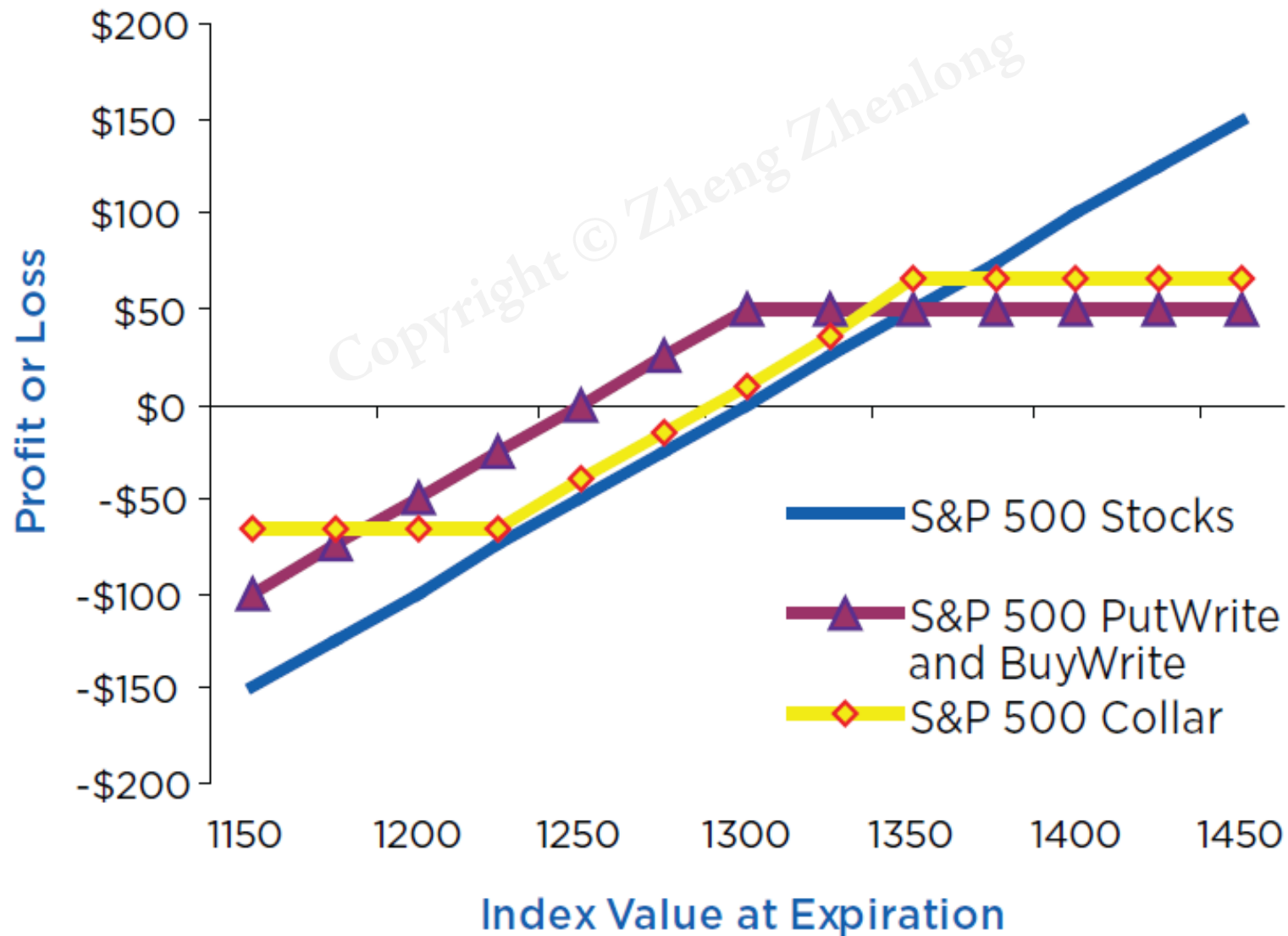


Exhibit 3: Annualized Returns (June 30, 1988 - December 31, 2011)

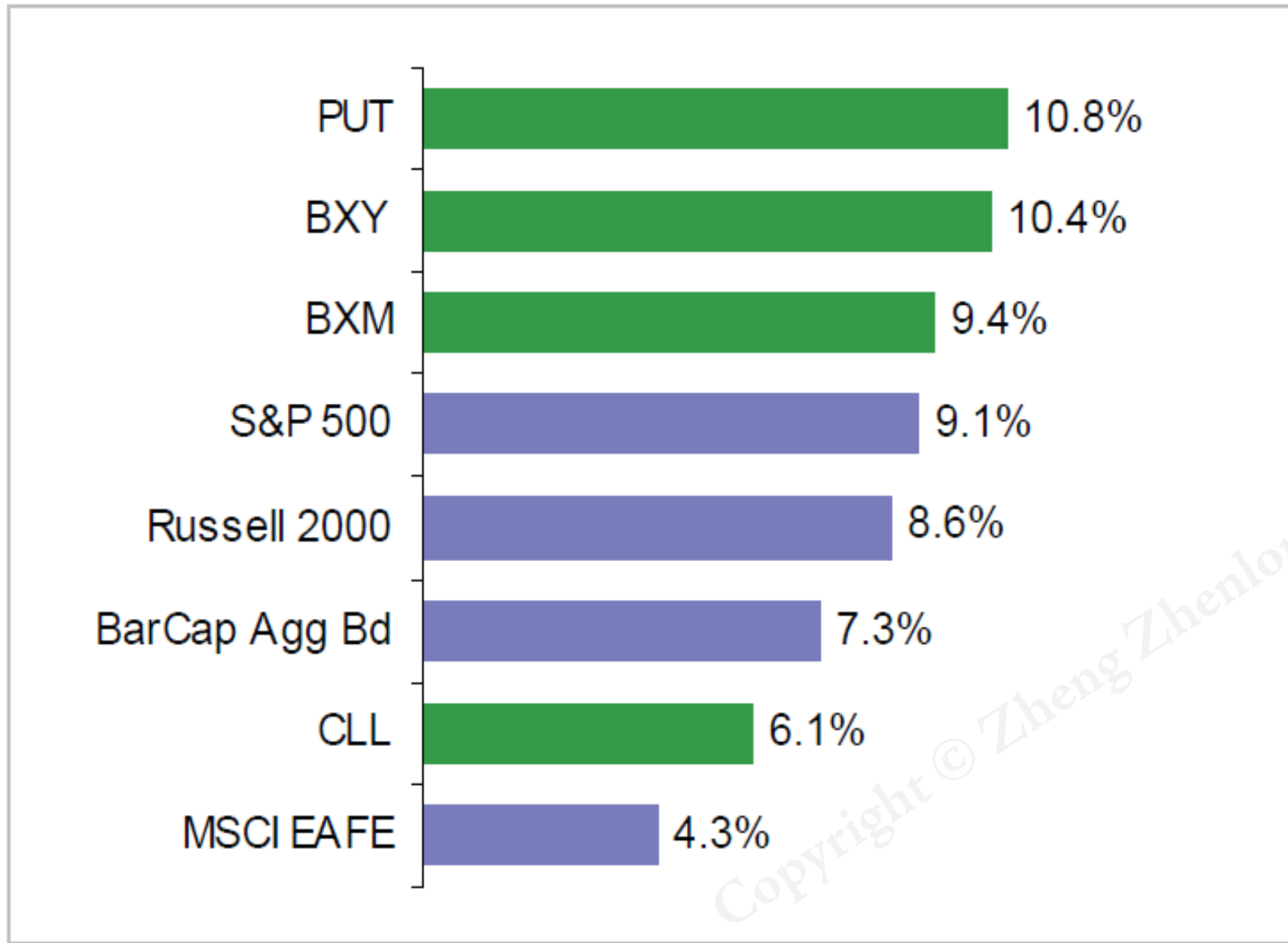


Exhibit 4: Standard Deviation (June 30, 1988 - December 31, 2011)

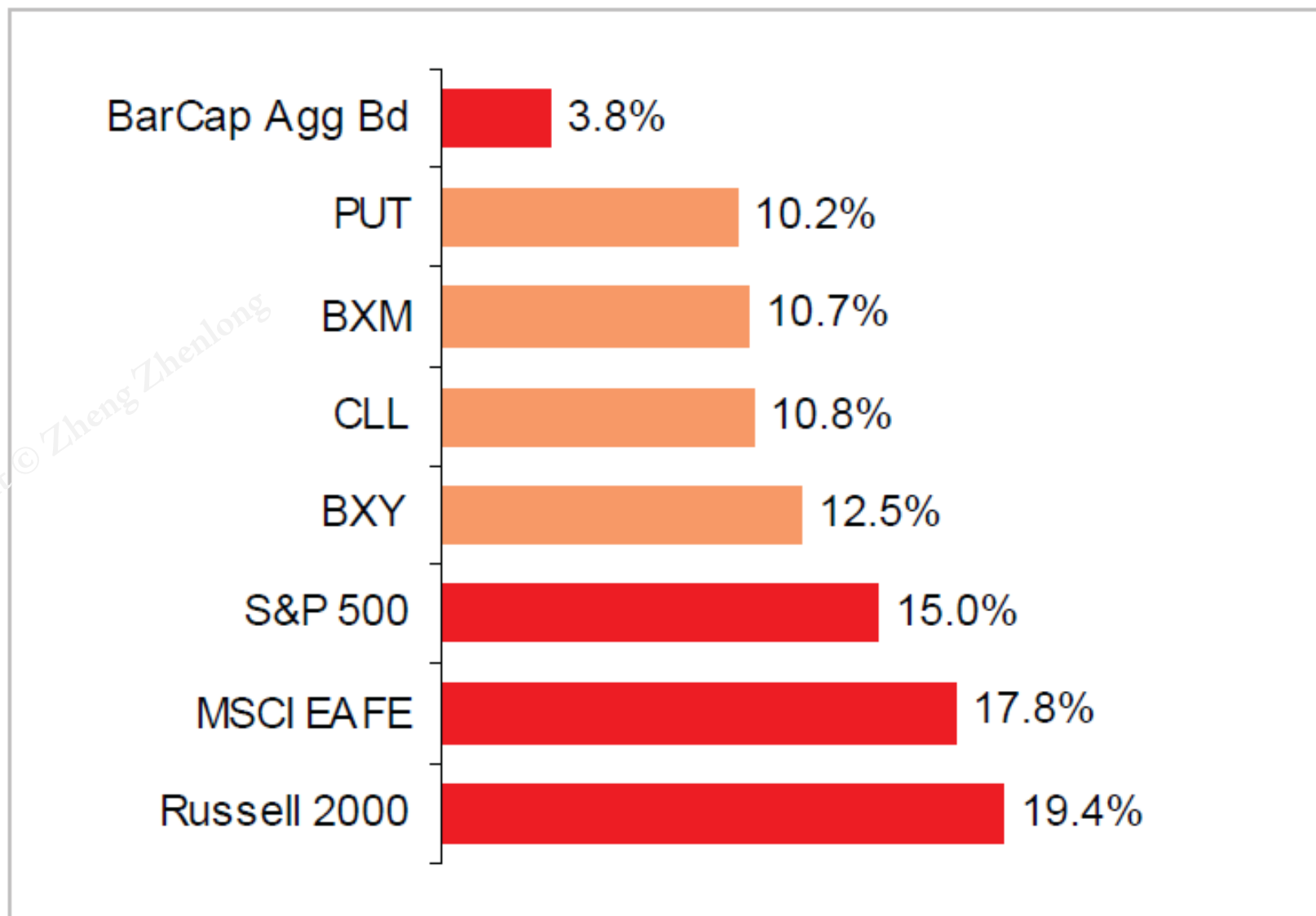
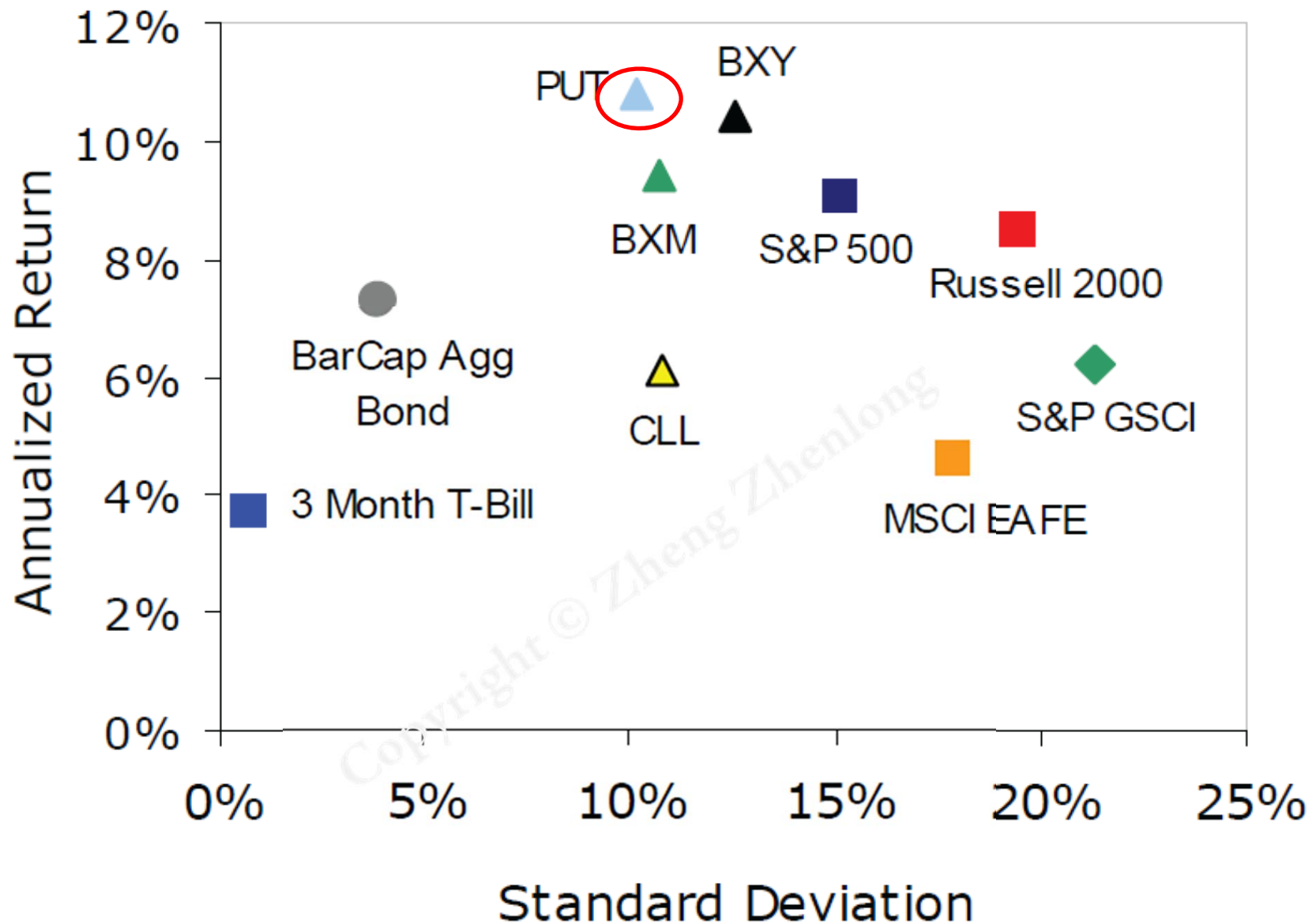


Exhibit 5 : Return and Volatility (June 30, 1988 - December 31, 2011)



年度表现比较

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
BXM	-10.9%	-7.6%	19.4%	8.3%	4.2%	13.3%	6.6%	-28.7%	25.9%	5.9%	5.7%
BXY	-11.4%	-12.3%	24.9%	9.7%	4.4%	17.1%	6.1%	-31.2%	32.1%	9.8%	7.2%
PUT	-10.6%	-8.6%	21.8%	9.5%	6.7%	15.2%	9.5%	-26.8%	31.5%	9.0%	6.2%
CLL	3.8%	-11.1%	17.9%	4.9%	2.0%	11.7%	0.9%	-23.6%	17.6%	4.1%	-8.8%
S&P 500	-11.9%	-22.1%	28.7%	10.9%	4.9%	15.8%	5.5%	-37.0%	26.5%	15.1%	2.1%

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Exhibit 8a: BXM and S&P 500

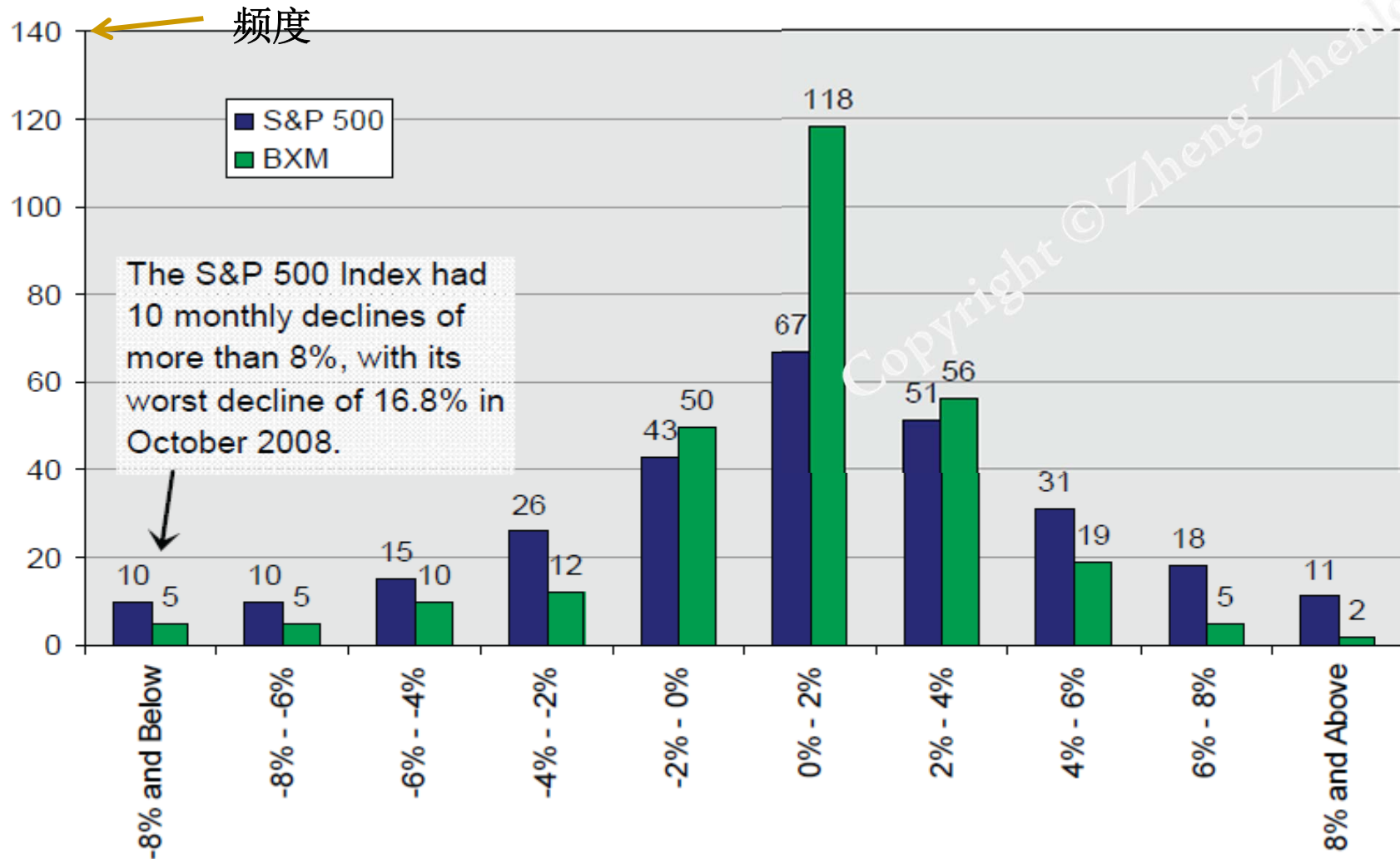


Exhibit 8a: The frequency of the BXM monthly returns is significantly greater in the -2.0% to +4.0% range highlighting the impact of the options. The distributions are tighter for the BXM reflecting cushion during declines and upside reduction.

Exhibit 8c: BXY and S&P 500

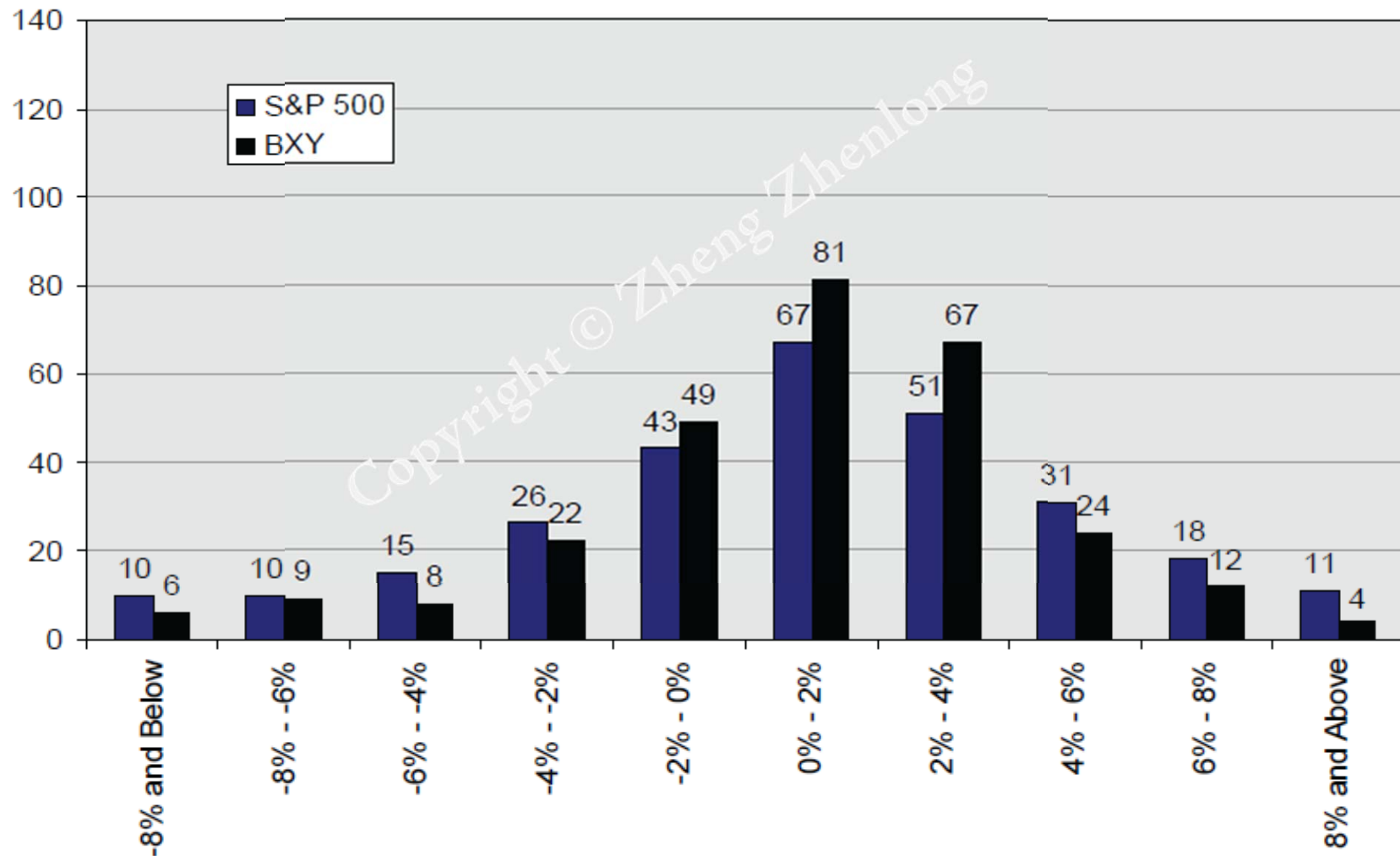


Exhibit 8c: The BXY chart shows greater frequency of higher returns than the BXM. The BXY had 91 months of returns in the +2.0% to +6.0% range versus 75 for the BXM.

Exhibit 8b: PUT and S&P 500

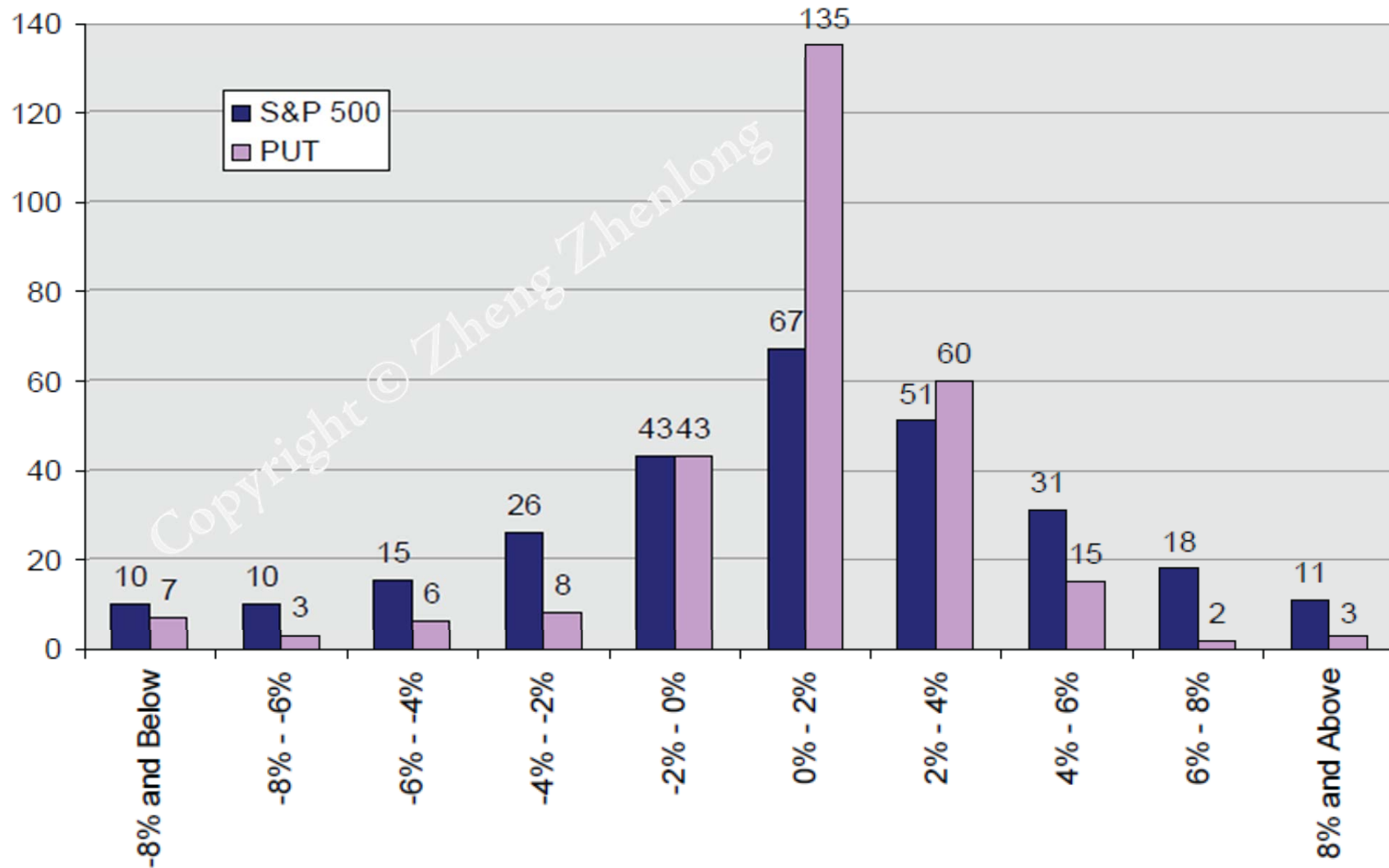


Exhibit 8b: The frequency of returns of the PUT are very similar to the BXM.

月度收益率的频率

	S&P 500	BXM	PUT	BXY	CLL
Positive Returns (#)	178	200	215	188	165
Negative Returns (#)	104	82	67	94	117
Total (#)	282	282	282	282	282
Positive Returns (%)	63%	71%	76%	67%	59%
Negative Returns (%)	37%	29%	24%	33%	41%
Total (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Highest Month	11.4%	10.0%	9.0%	11.4%	8.3%
Lowest Month	-16.8%	-15.1%	-17.7%	-15.7%	-8.0%

更多策略：构造和描述

"Tail Risk" Benchmarks Designed to Reduce Risk of Extreme S&P 500 declines		
VXTH	S&P 500 +N long monthly 30 delta VIX calls The weight of VIX calls in the portfolio is a function of the forward value of VIX	More protection from extreme negative returns than "Cushion benchmarks" but also greater frequency of moderate negative returns
LOVOL	60% VXTH + 40% BXM	A smoothed, less volatile version of VXTH: Smaller protection from extreme negative returns but higher frequency of moderately positive returns
Benchmarks Designed to Capture VIX Volatility Risk Premium		
VPD	Money market + short VIX futures	Greatest frequency of extreme positive returns, high frequency of extreme negative returns
VPN	Money Market + short VIX futures + long VIX calls	High frequency of extreme positive returns, caps the risk of extreme negative returns relative to VXTH

Table 2. Summary Statistics Rolling One Month Returns 2006-2012

Rolling 1-Month Returns									
2006-2012	SPTR	BXY	BXM	PUT	CLL	VXTH	LOVOL	VPD	VPN
Mean	0.39%	0.51%	0.33%	0.53%	0.05%	0.56%	0.48%	0.87%	0.78%
Median	1.41%	1.68%	1.26%	1.41%	0.47%	1.21%	1.25%	2.06%	1.87%
Ann. Std. Dev	18.98%	15.86%	13.88%	13.67%	11.86%	15.20%	13.44%	25.15%	22.04%
Neg. Dev.	14.33%	12.08%	10.97%	10.74%	8.76%	10.28%	9.45%	20.39%	17.20%
Pos. Dev.	12.47%	10.40%	8.55%	8.63%	7.98%	11.34%	9.67%	14.96%	13.99%
Skew	-1.00	-1.32	-1.63	-1.90	-0.34	-0.21	-0.43	-2.39	-1.63
Kurt.	3.74	5.29	7.26	8.81	-0.10	2.46	3.06	10.02	4.67
Return Frequencies									
<=-0.1	3.76%	2.86%	2.33%	2.39%		1.37%	1.43%	5.91%	6.21%
>-.1 and <=0	33.65%	30.73%	28.88%	26.19%	44.93%	36.10%	34.13%	26.97%	28.64%
Total Negative	37.41%	33.59%	31.21%	28.58%	45.05%	37.47%	35.56%	32.88%	34.84%
>0 and <=.1	60.38%	65.16%	68.20%	70.94%	54.89%	60.74%	63.54%	64.02%	62.77%
>.1	2.21%	1.25%	0.60%			1.79%	0.89%	3.10%	2.39%
Total Positive	63%	66%	69%	71%	55%	63%	64%	67%	65%

更多细节 (以保护性Short Call为例)

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如何选择协议价格？

ATM表现最好 原因时间价值最大

Exhibit 6: Daily rolls of one week options – strikes: 95%, 98%, 100%, 102 & 105%

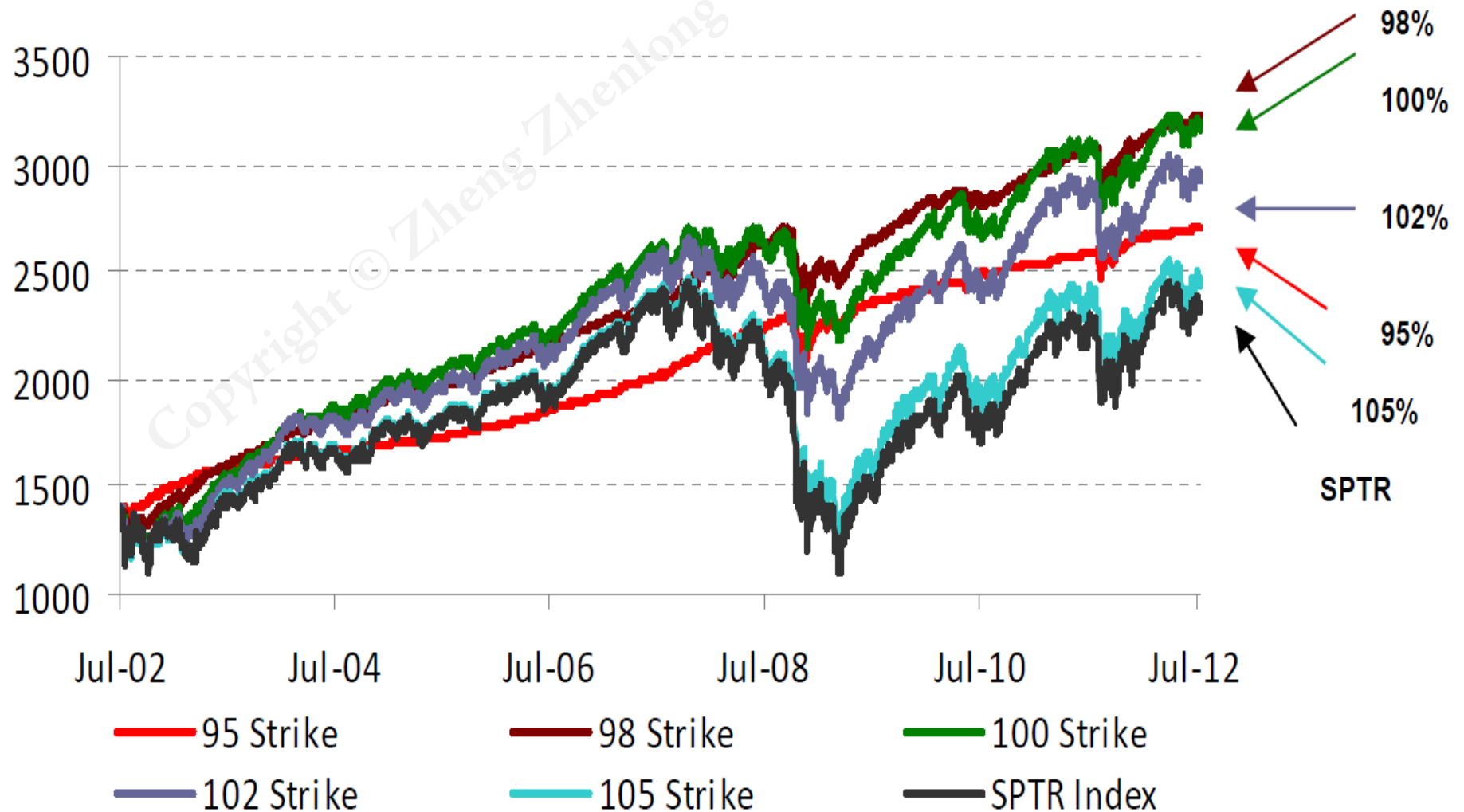
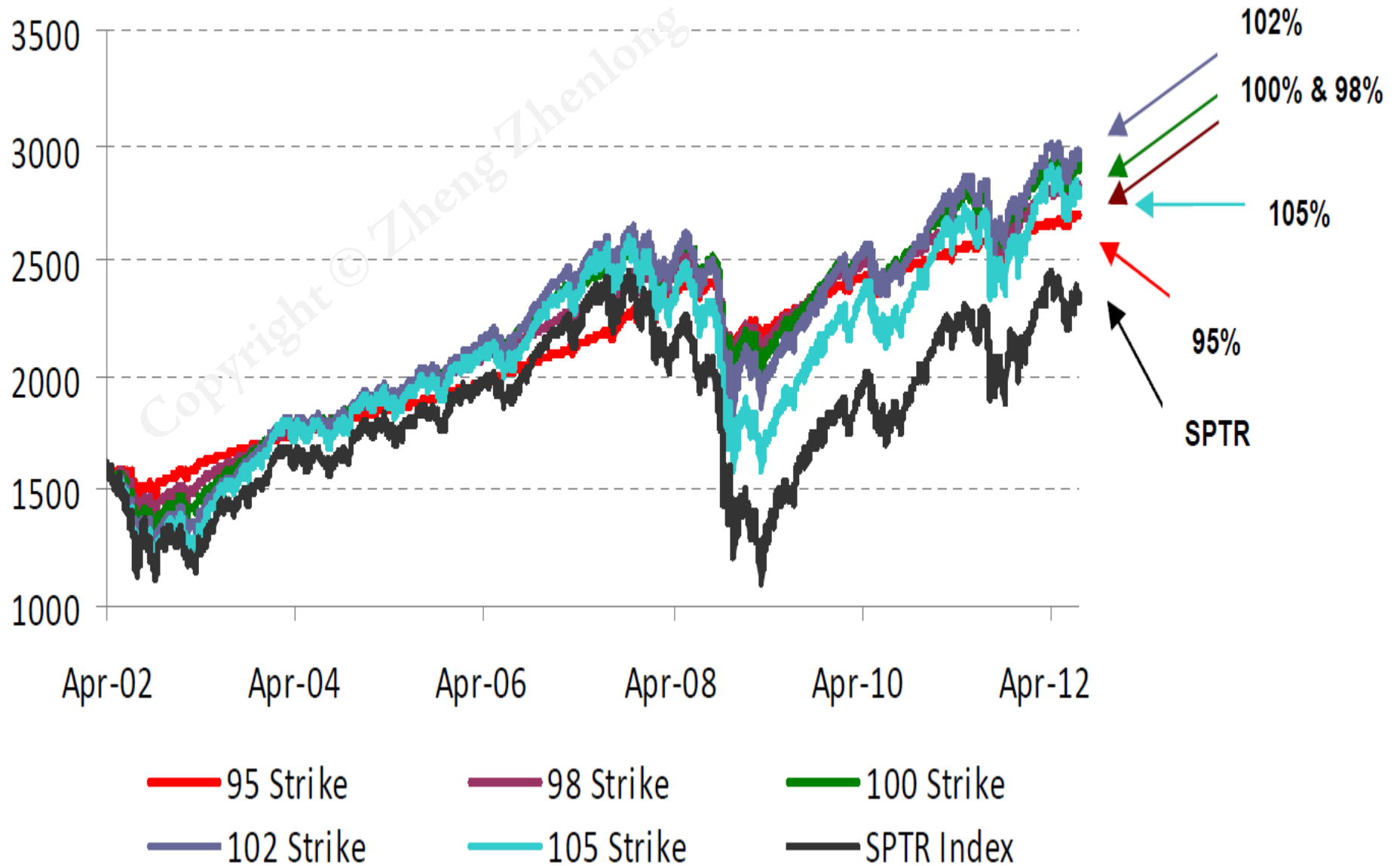


Exhibit 7: Daily rolls of one month options – strikes: 95%, 98%, 100%, 102 & 105%



什么期限好？

短期期权表现最好，因为时间价值衰减最快

Exhibit 8: Comparison of weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly tenor ATM option premiums received on an annual basis¹

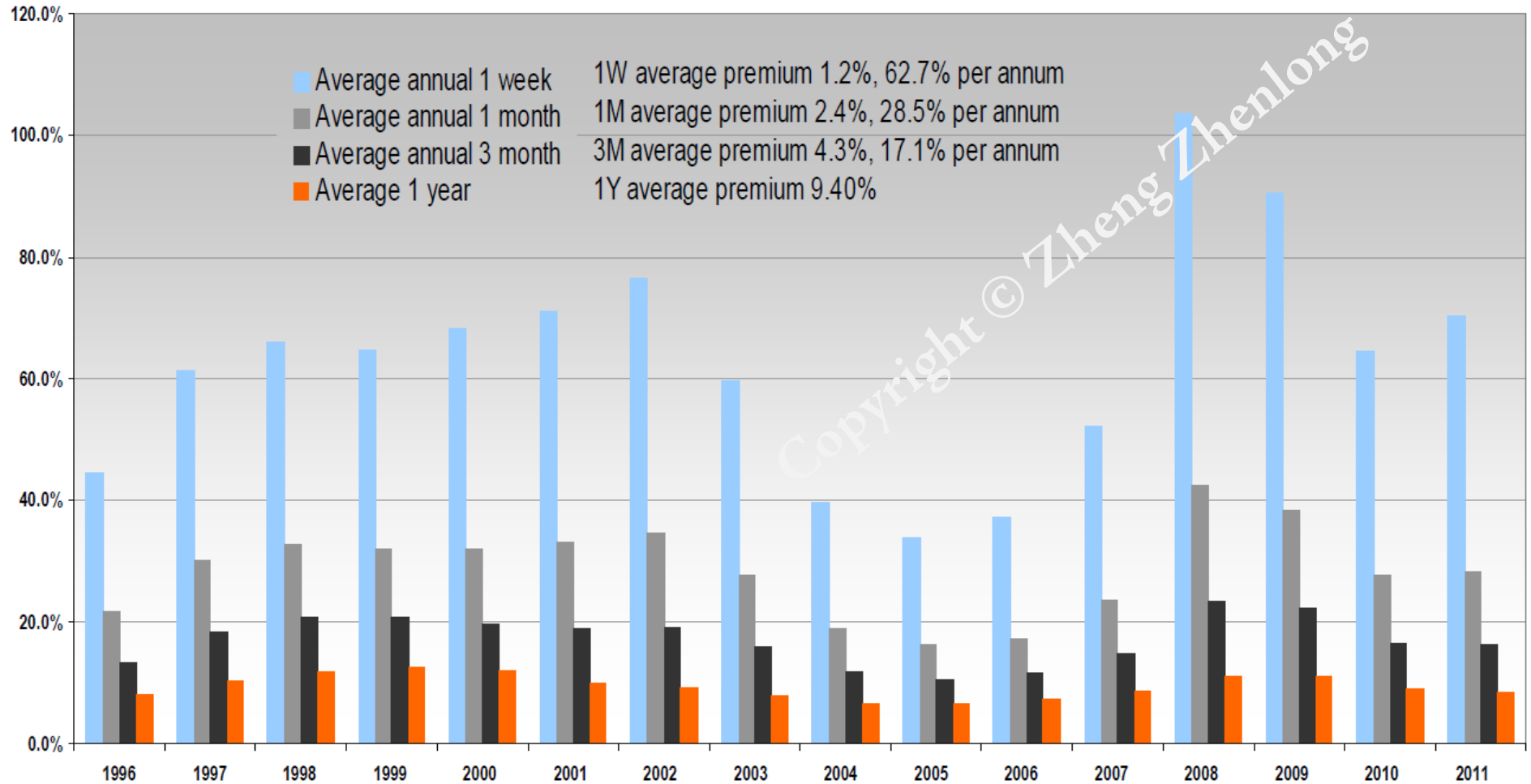
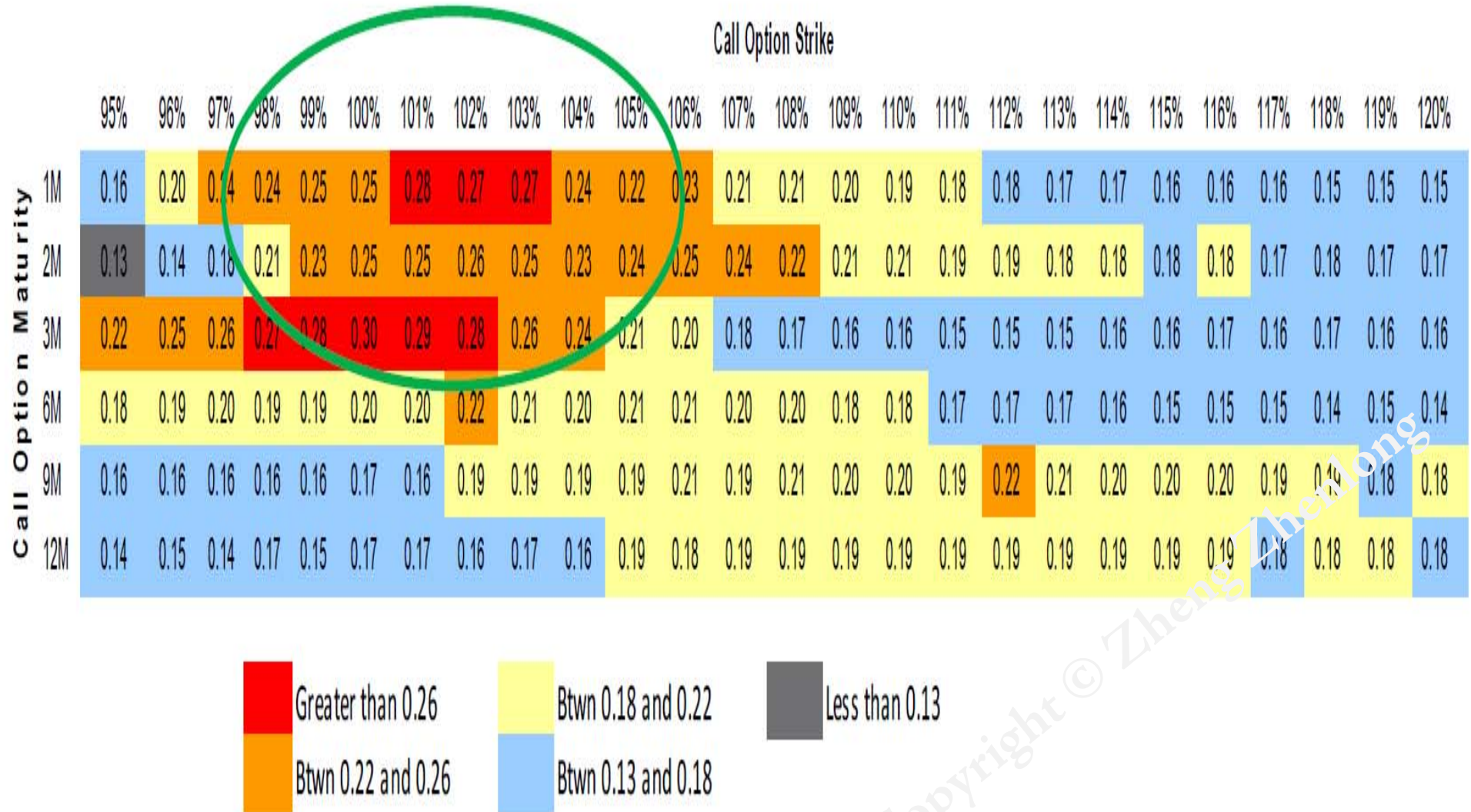


Exhibit 9: Sharpe ratios of systematic S&P 500 covered call strategies, Dec 20, 1996 to June 29, 2012. Sharpe ratio S&P 500 = 0.13



三：哪天卖？

Exhibit 10: Daily rolls of one week ATM options

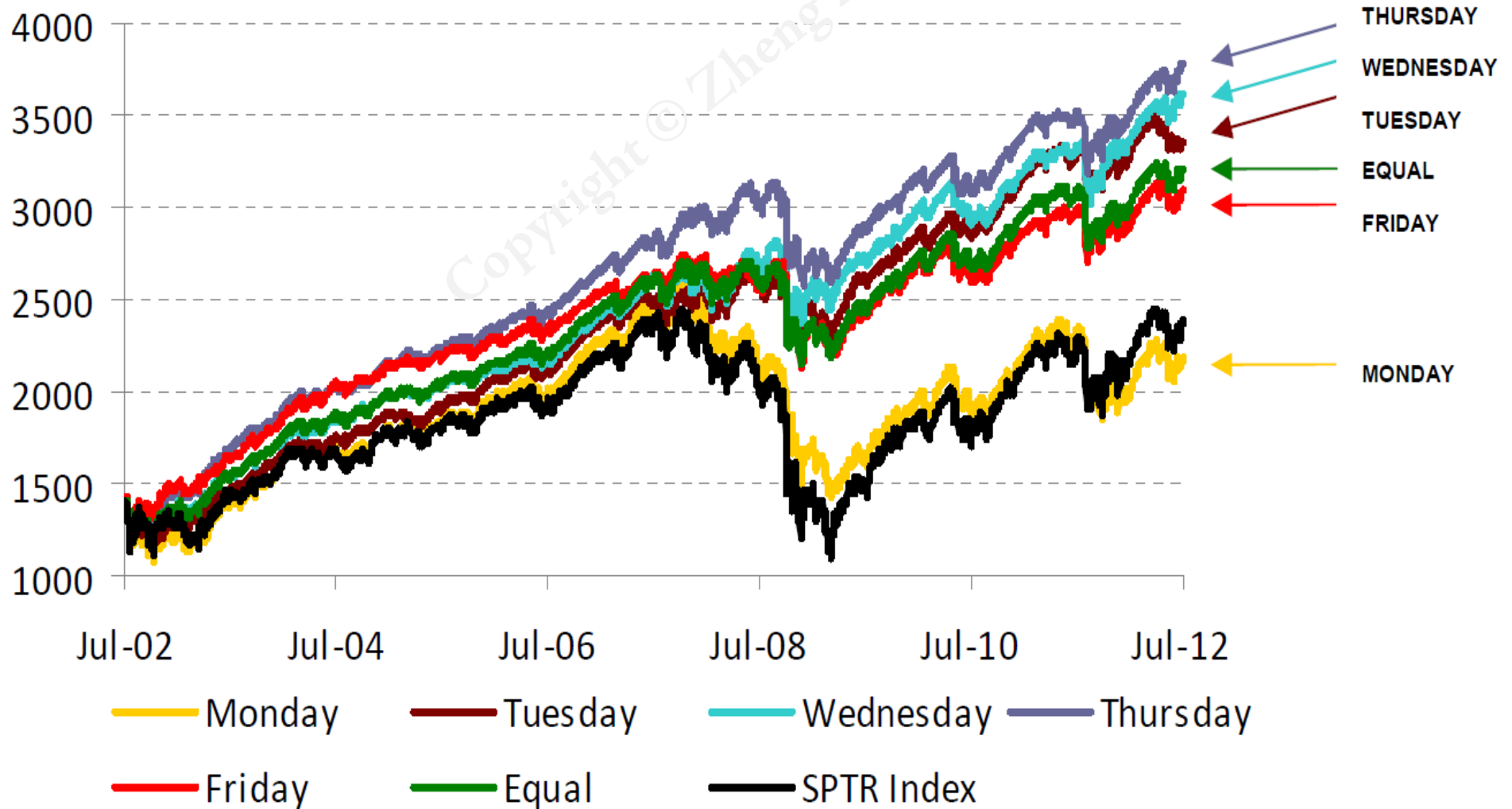
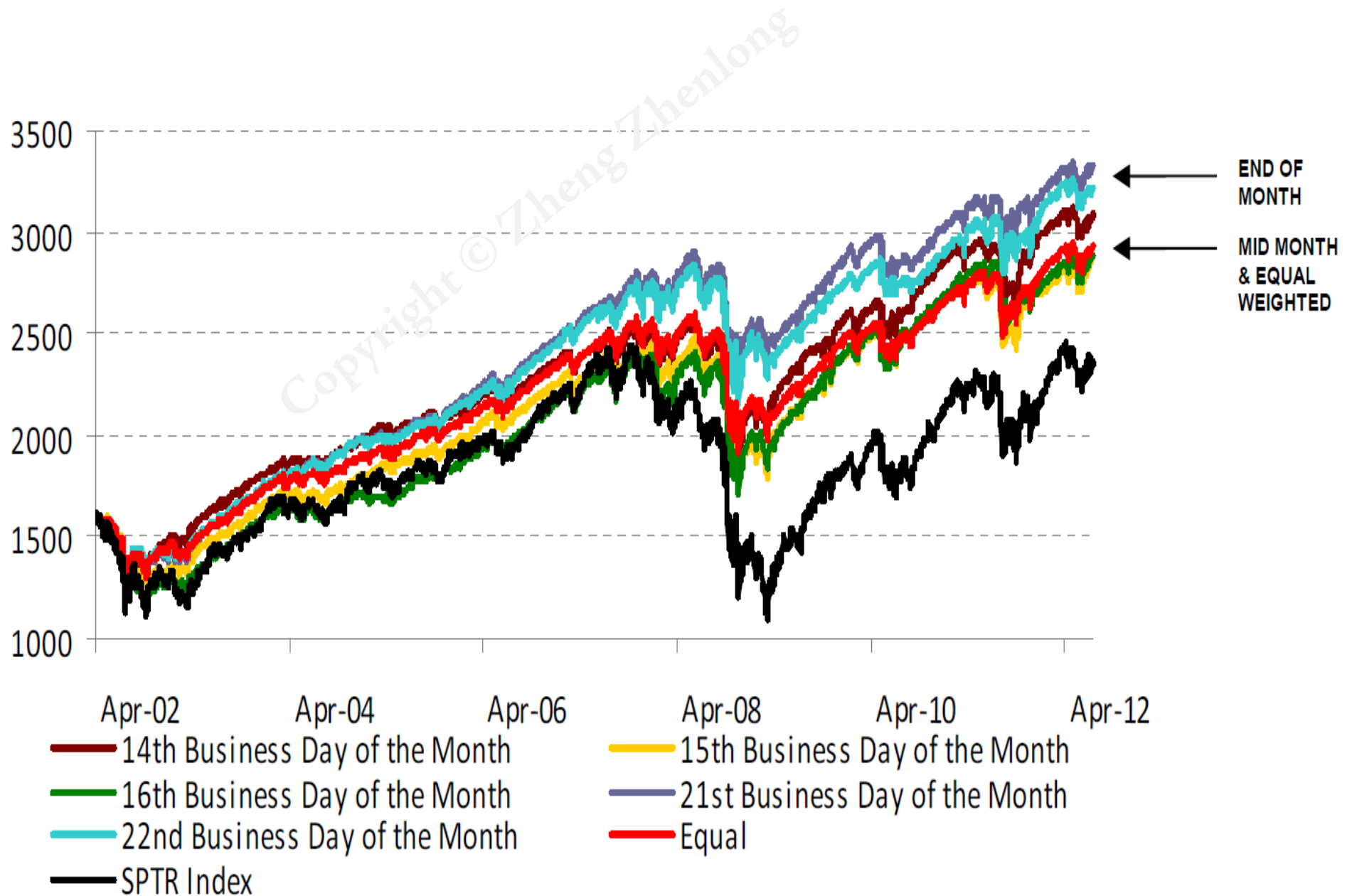


Exhibit 11: Daily rolls of one month ATM options



如何赚钱2：复制期权

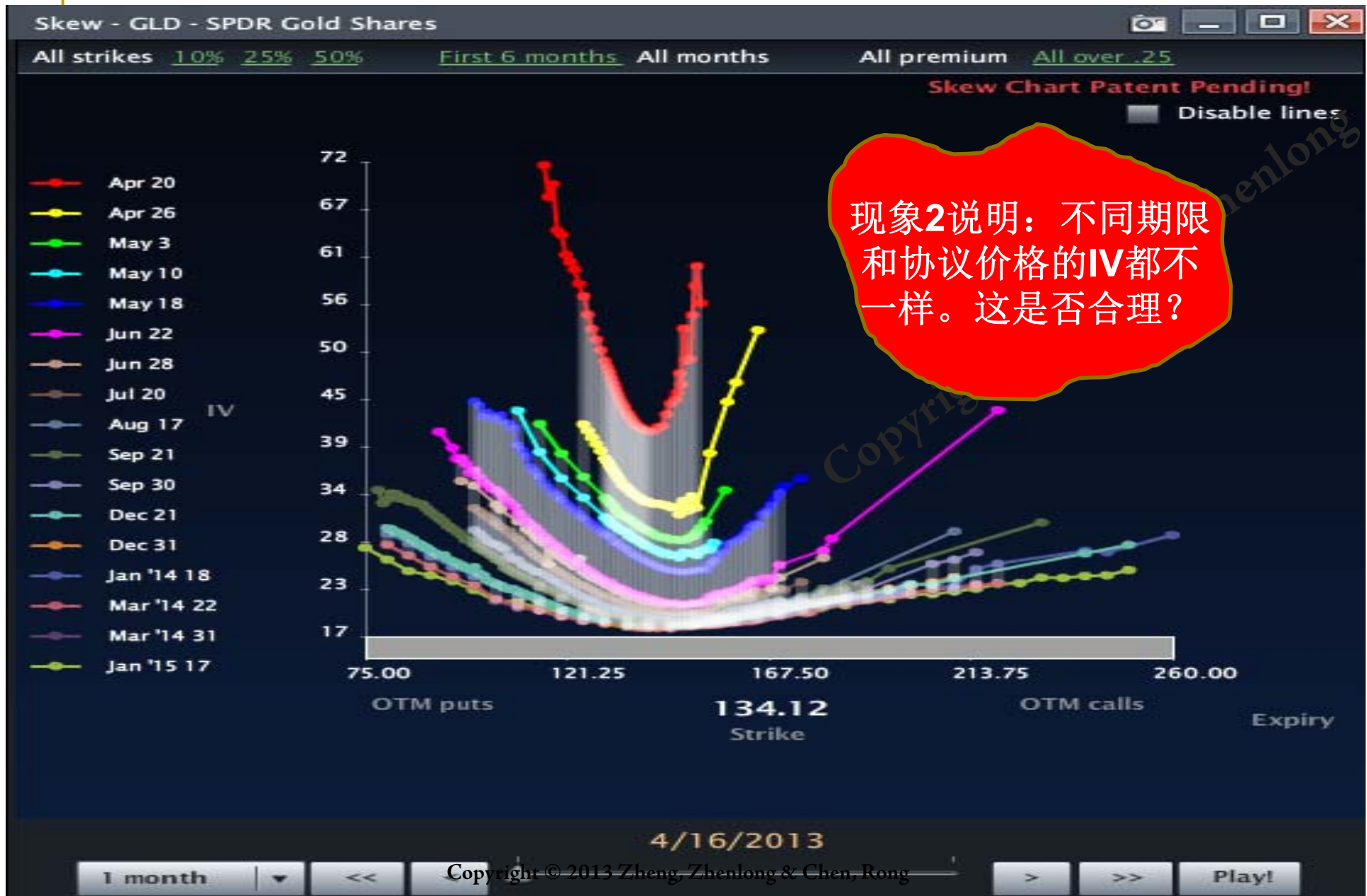
实践问题：如何制定交易策略？

- 卖出价格高估的期权，然后复制期权，力图实现**无风险套利**。
- 所谓期权复制，就是利用现货、期货和（或）期权来生产期权。只要生产成本低于期权卖价，就能保证一定赚钱。
- 换一种思路：我们可以卖出价格被高估的期权，然后用其他证券动态对冲，形成套利组合。只要这个组合对标的资产价格、波动率、利率等都不敏感，我们就实现了无风险套利的目的。因此复制的关键是**敏感性分析**。

利用相对定价偏差的策略

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现象2：现实中的波动率曲面

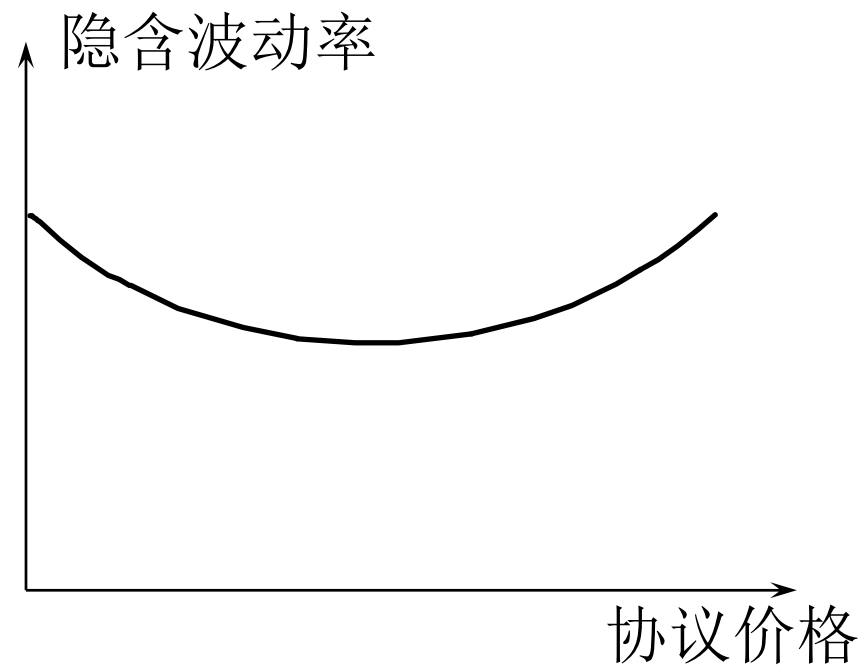


波动率微笑：IV与X的关系

- 同一期限**不同协议价格**的期权价格所隐含的波动率与该协议价格之间的关系曲线，就是波动率微笑。
- 理论上，看涨期权与看跌期权的波动率微笑应该相等。

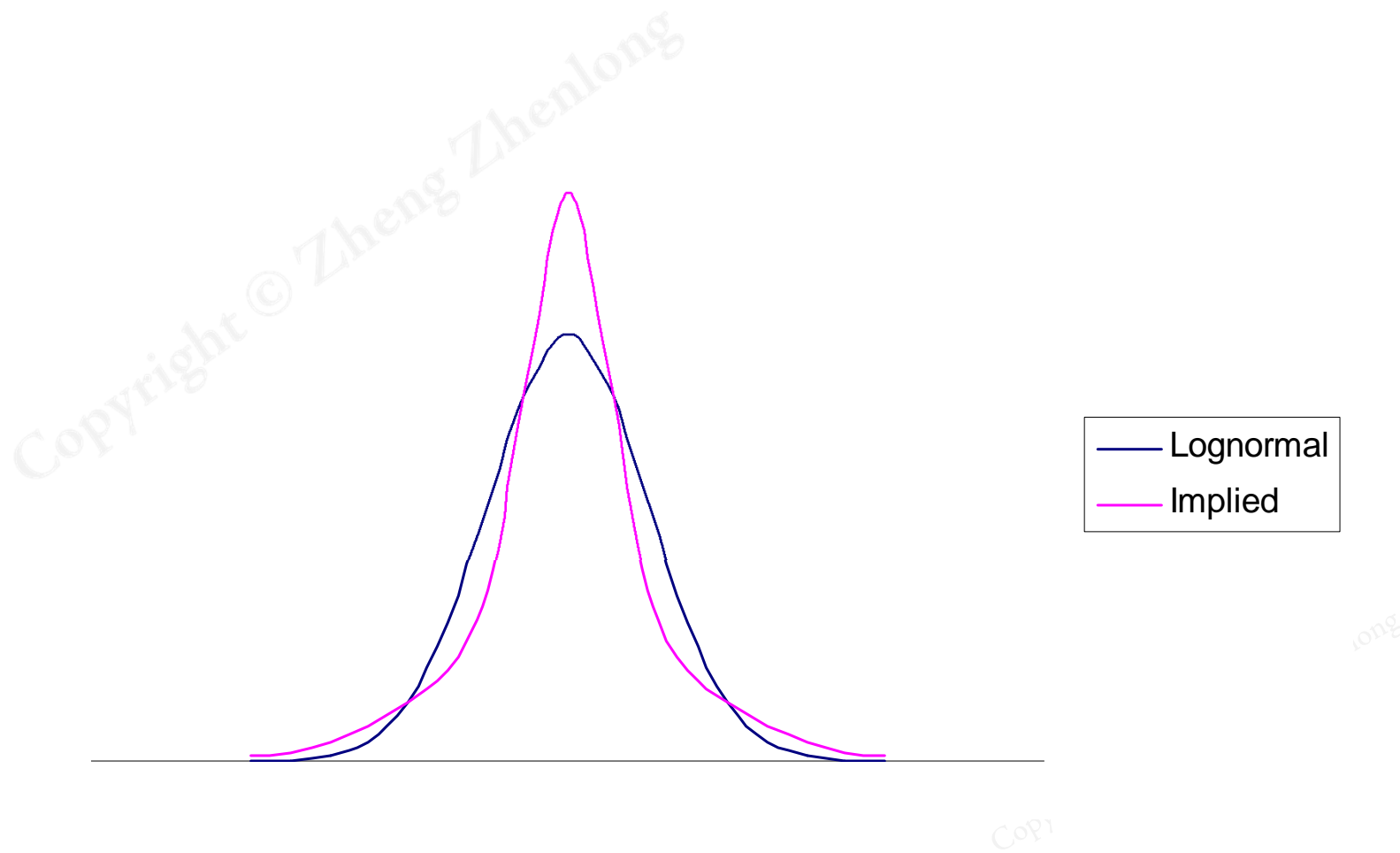
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外汇期权的波动率微笑



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外汇期权的隐含分布



外汇期权隐含波动率的可能原因

- 汇率经常跳跃而不是连续变动
- 汇率波动率是随机的

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如何从期权价格中提取隐含分布

$$c = e^{-rT} \int_{S_T=K}^{\infty} (S_T - K)g(S_T)dS_T$$

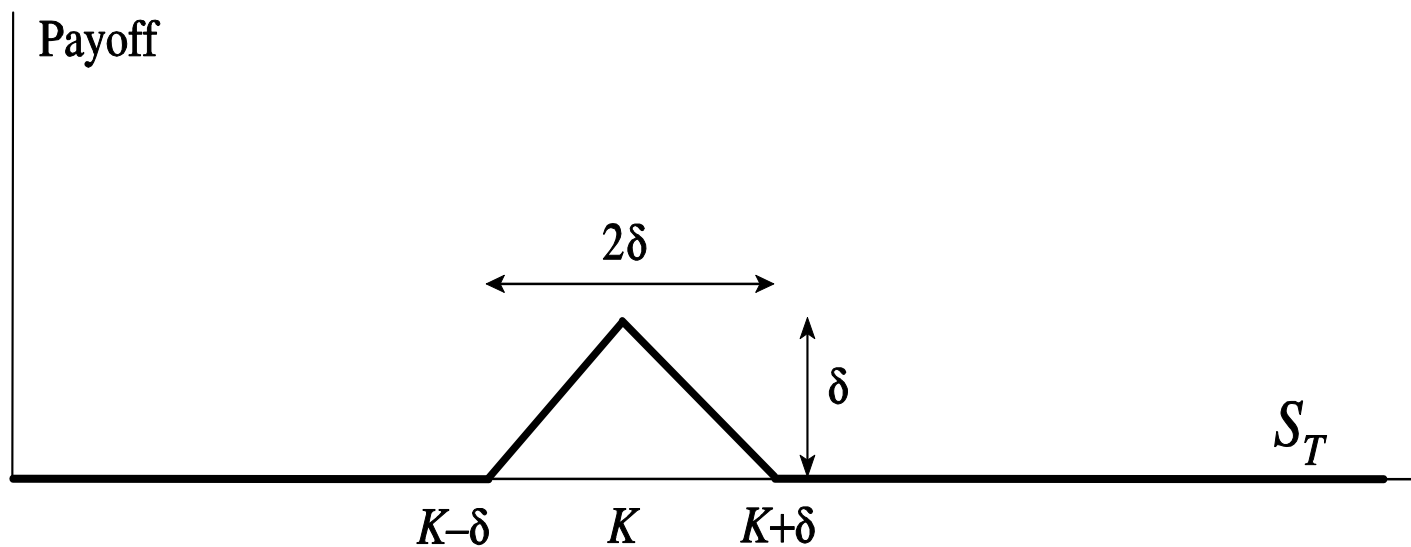
$$\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial K^2} = e^{-rT} g(K)$$

如果 c_1, c_2 , and c_3 分别表示协议价格为 $K - \delta, K$, and $K + \delta$ 的看涨期权价格, 则

$$g(K) = e^{rT} \frac{c_1 + c_3 - 2c_2}{\delta^2}$$

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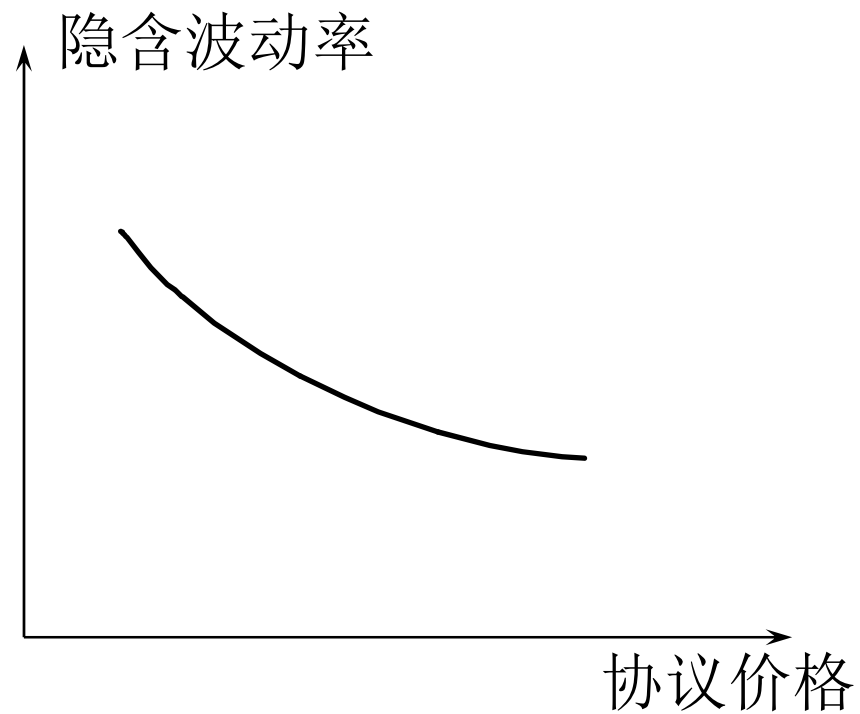
几何解释



假设 $K - \delta$ 到 $K + \delta$ 的密度函数为 $g(K)$,
则 $c_1 + c_3 - 2c_2 = e^{-rT} \delta^2 g(K)$

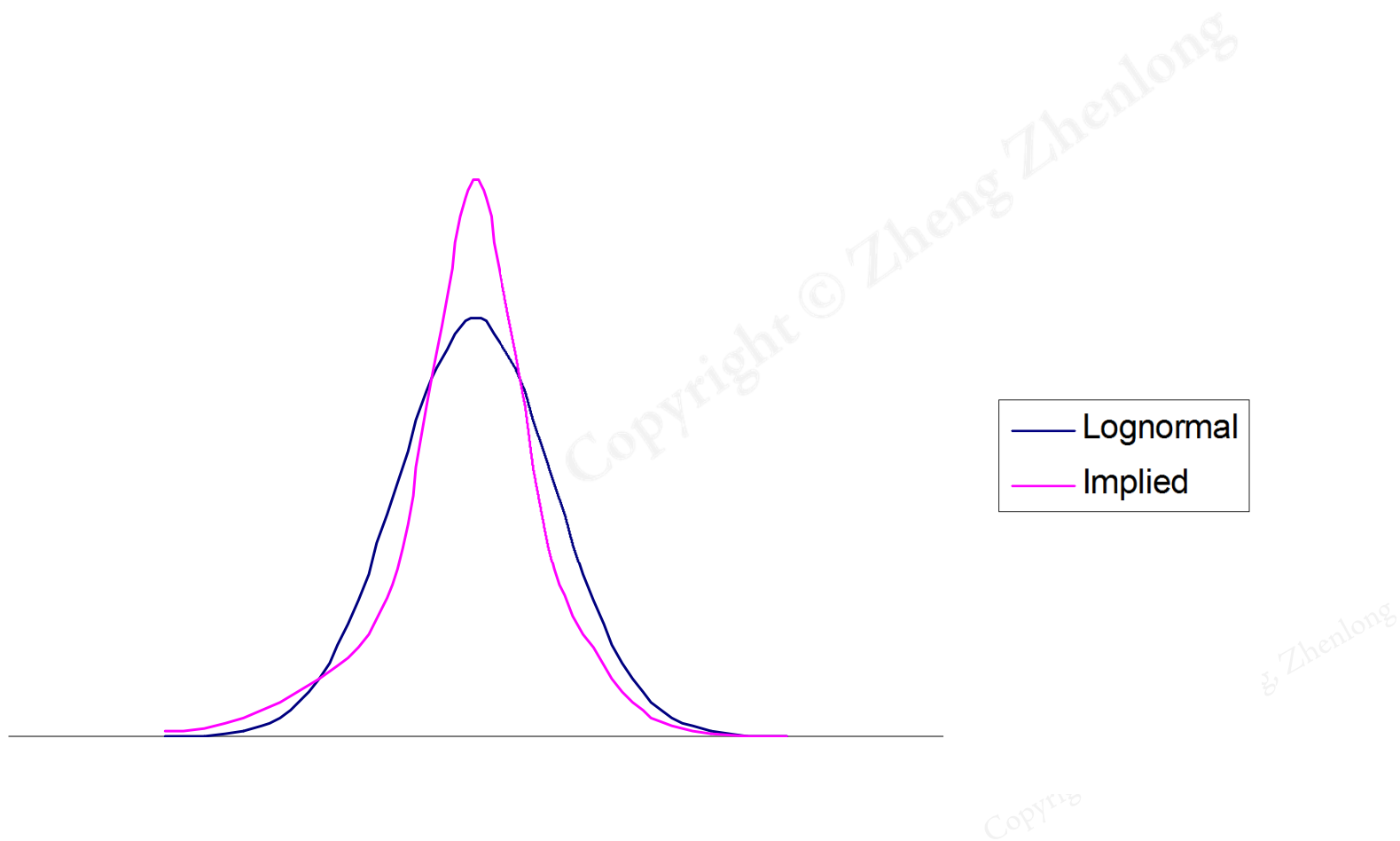
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股票期权的波动率微笑



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股票期权的隐含分布



股票期权隐含波动率负偏的可能原因

- 下跳多于上跳。
- 波动率是风险度量，股价下跌时公司杠杆增大，风险也增大。
- 投资者愿意买虚值看跌期权来保护投资组合，使低协议价格的隐含波动率提高；投资者常常卖虚值看涨期权来增加收入，从而降低高协议价格的隐含波动率。

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股价指数比个股更负偏

- 股价指数比个股跟负偏
 - 原因：股价下跌时个股相关性提高。
- 因此指数隐含偏度取决于个股隐含偏度和隐含相关性偏度。
- 同理，高度分散的股价指数比分散度较低的股价指数更负偏。

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花期银行股票的波动率微笑

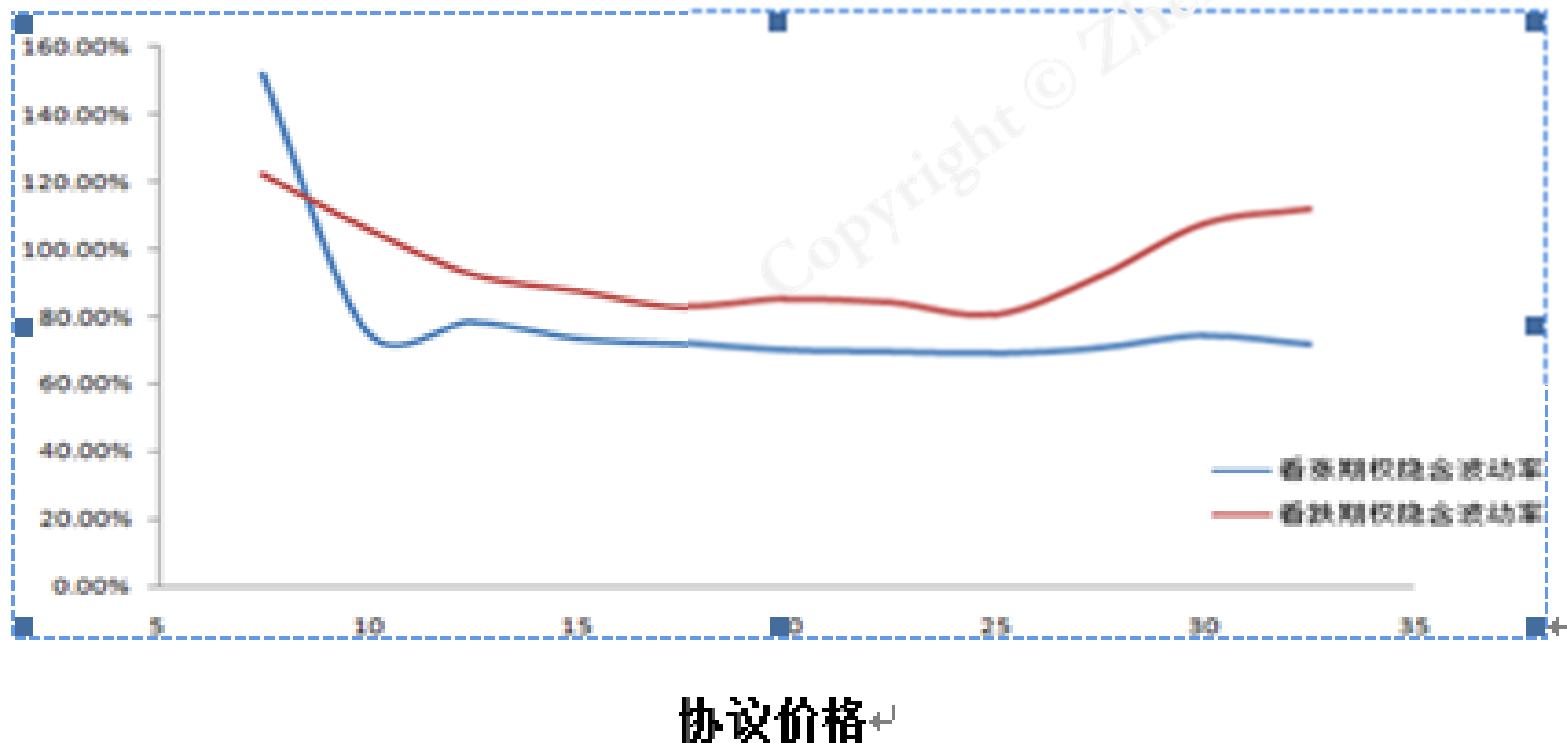


图 10 2008 年 10 月 20 日花旗银行股票的波动率微笑

注：当天股价等于 15.09 美元。

资料来源：作者计算。

花期银行股票的波动率微笑

- 该股票波动率微笑却呈现两头翘起的典型“微笑”形状，这说明在金融危机最严重之时，市场预测花旗银行未来大涨和大跌的概率都较大，说明市场对花旗银行的未来命运存在较大分歧；此外，看跌期权价格的隐含波动率大于看涨期权的隐含波动率，这说明市场较为悲观。

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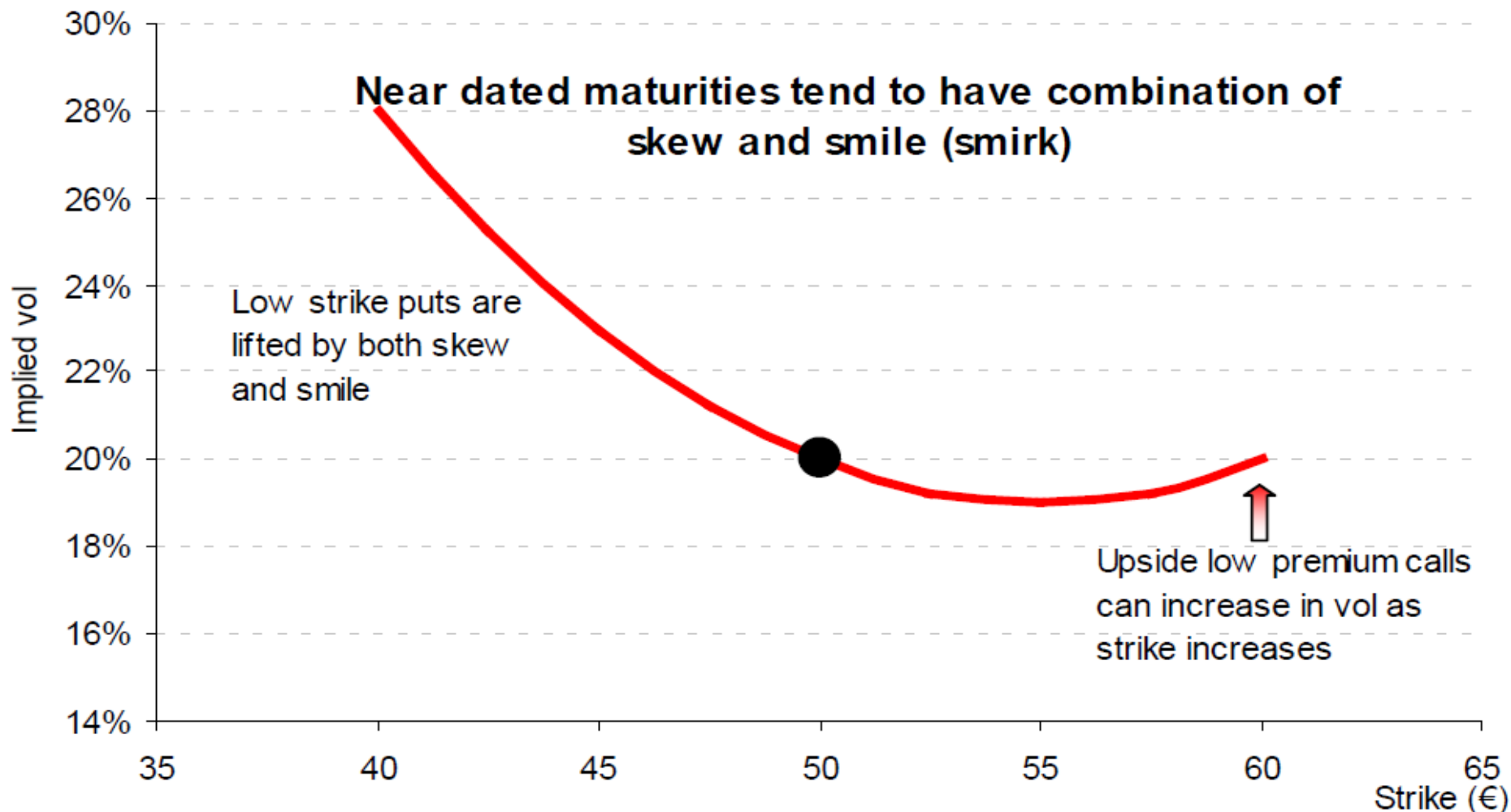
如何描述波动率微笑？

- 横坐标用 K/S_0
- 横坐标用 K/F_0 ，或者更准确用 $\ln\left(\frac{k}{F_0}\right)$
- 横坐标用期权的delta
 - Note: traders sometimes define at-the money as a call with a delta of 0.5 or a put with a delta of -0.5 . These are referred to as “50-delta options”

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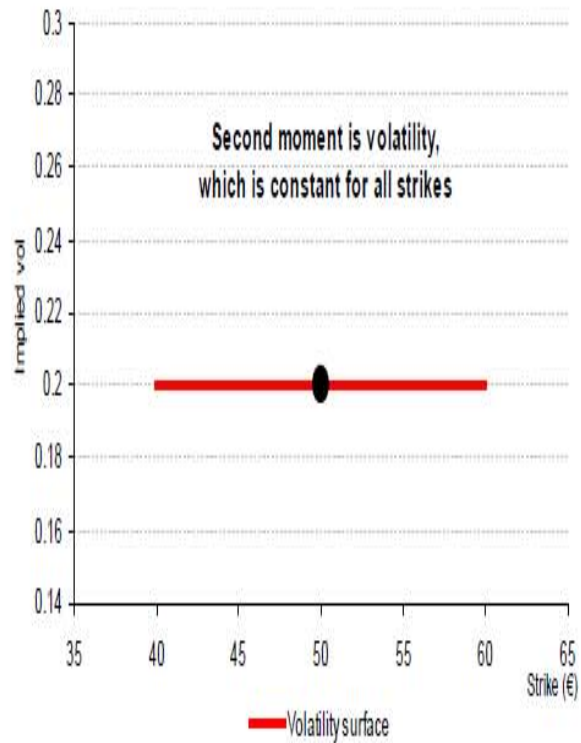
隐含波动率假笑是三阶矩和四阶矩的结合

Figure 93. Near-Dated Implied Volatilities with Smirk (Skew and Smile)

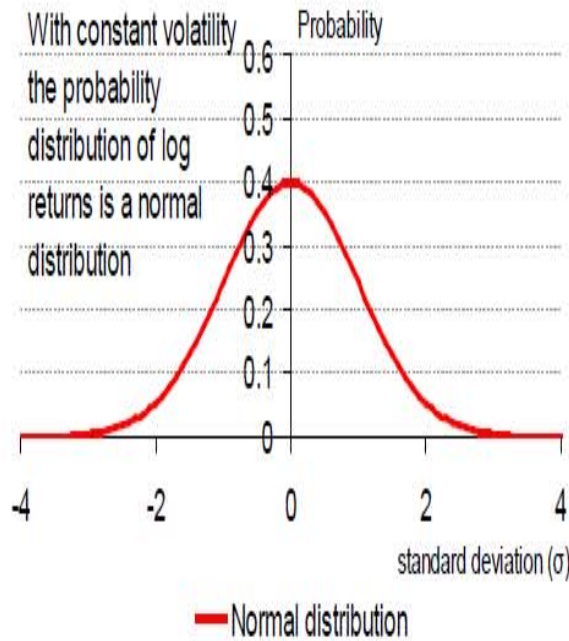


VEGA衡量波动率的头寸

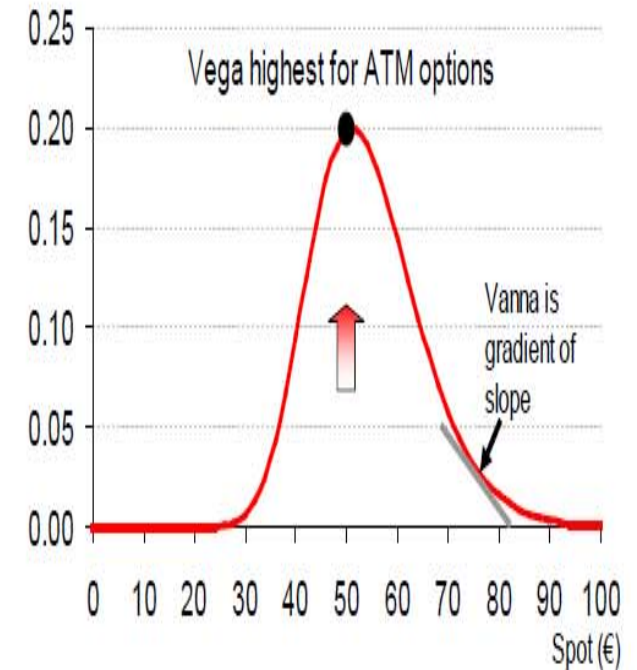
Figure 90. Moment 2 = Variance



Distribution for Constant Volatility



Vega is Size of Volatility Position



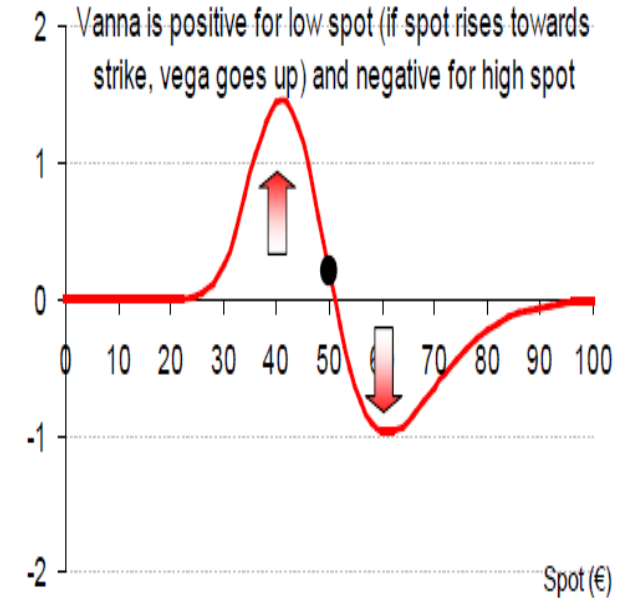
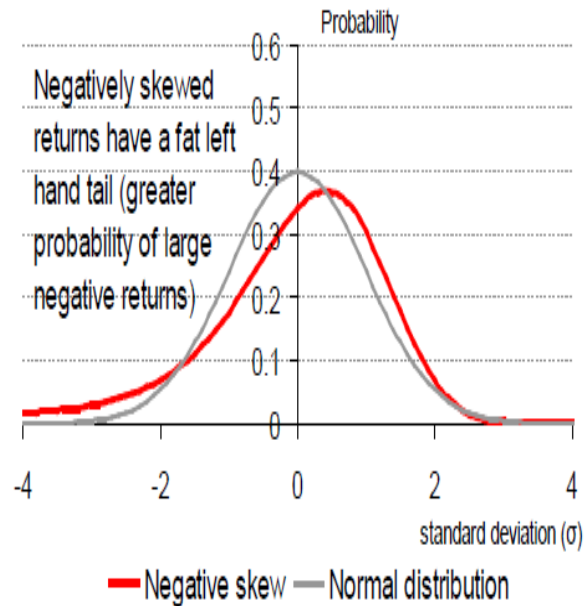
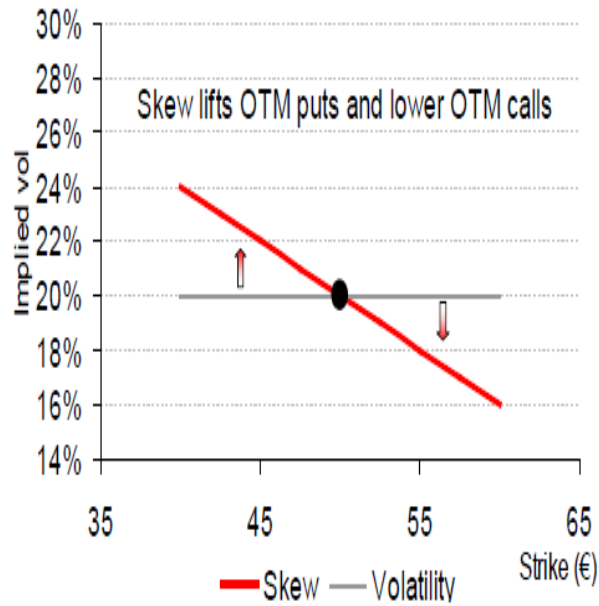
VANNA衡量偏度的头寸

■ $Vanna = dVega/dS = dDelta/dVol$

Figure 91. Moment 3 = Skew³¹

Distribution with Skew

Vanna is Size of Skew Position



Сорушь

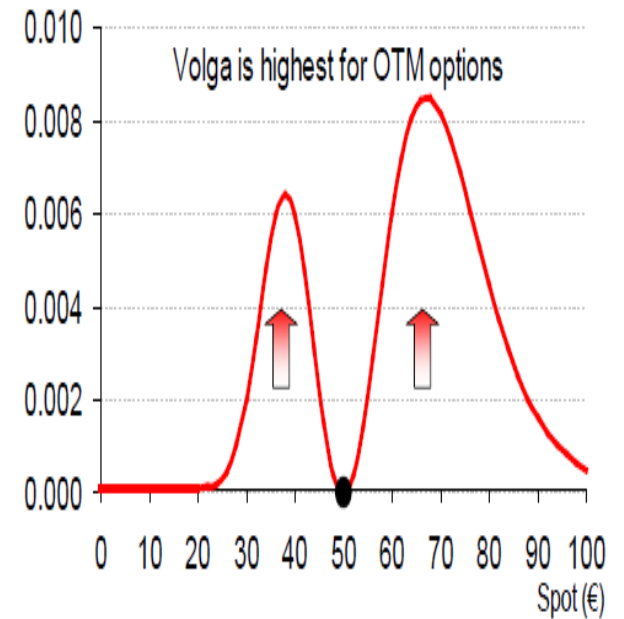
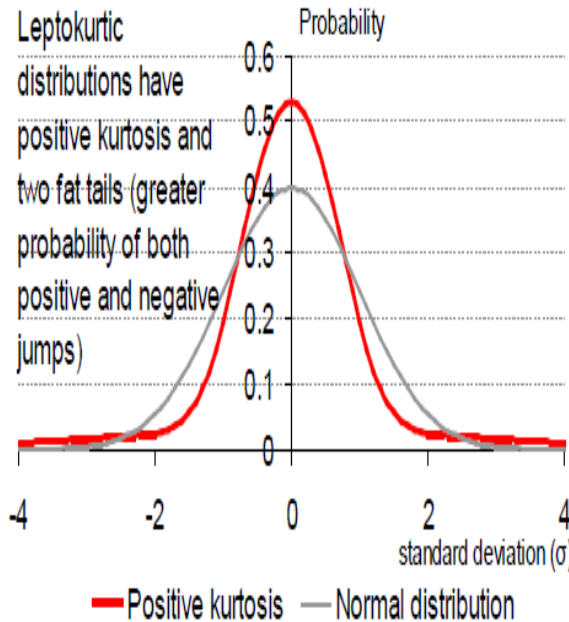
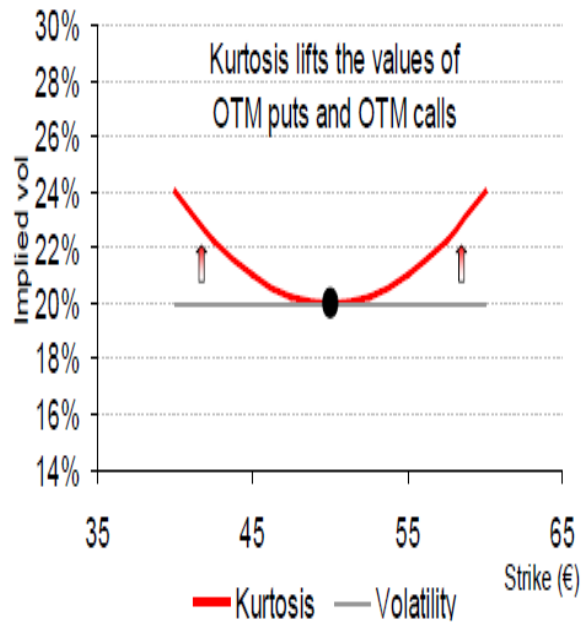
VOLGA衡量波动率曲度的头寸

— Volga = $\Delta \text{Volga} / \Delta \text{Volatility}$

Figure 92. Moment 4 = Kurtosis³¹

Distribution with Kurtosis

Volga = Gamma of Vol



波动率期限结构

- 隐含波动率与期限的关系

July	15.7%	15.3%	14.8%	14.9%	15.3%
June	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%	13.5%	13.3%
May	13.5%	13%	12.7%	12.2%	11.8%
	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700

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花期银行股票的波动率期限结构

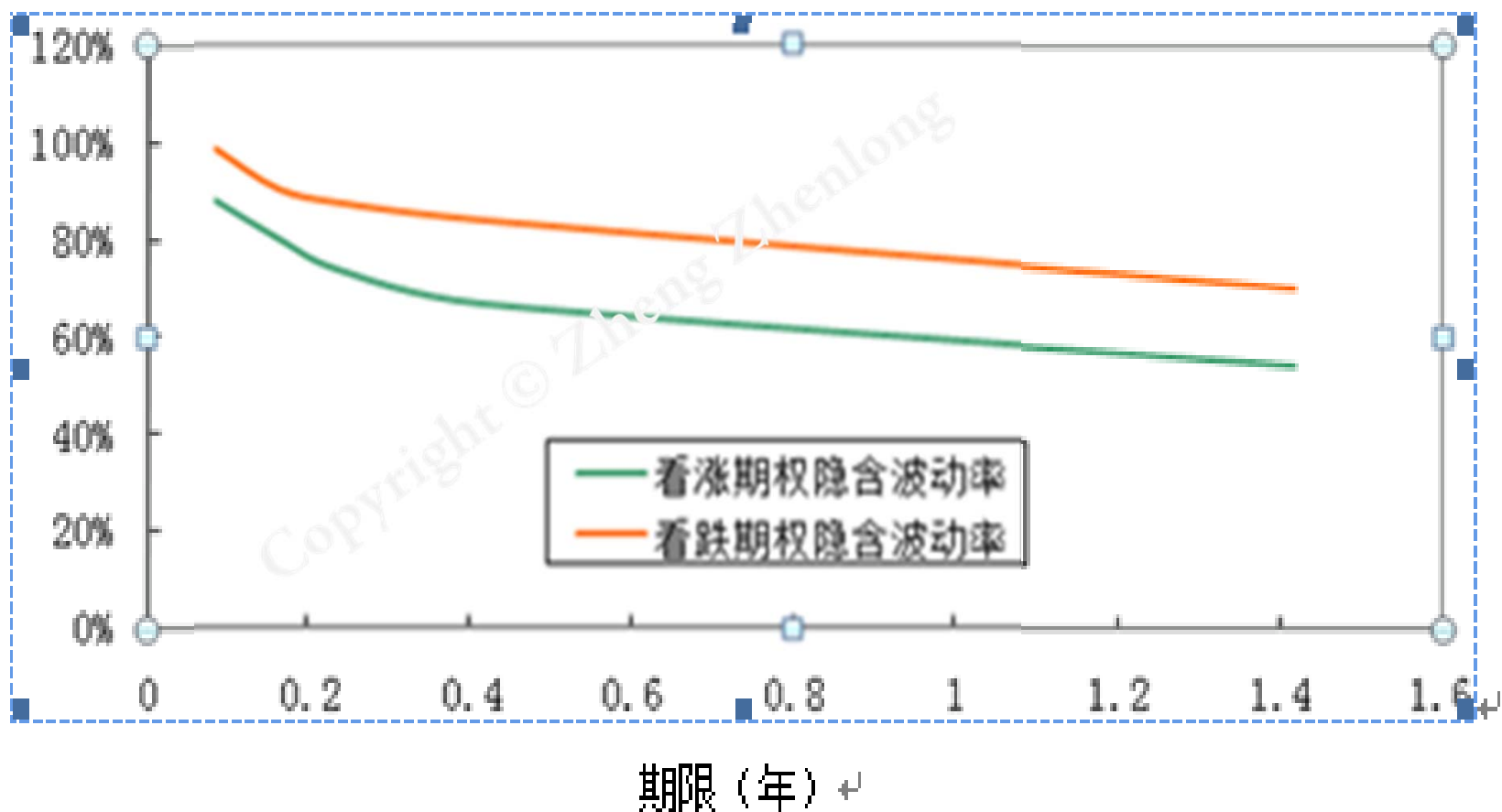


图 11 花旗银行股票波动率的期限结构 (2008 年 10 月 20 日)

注：协议价格为 15 美元，当天股价为 15.09 美元。

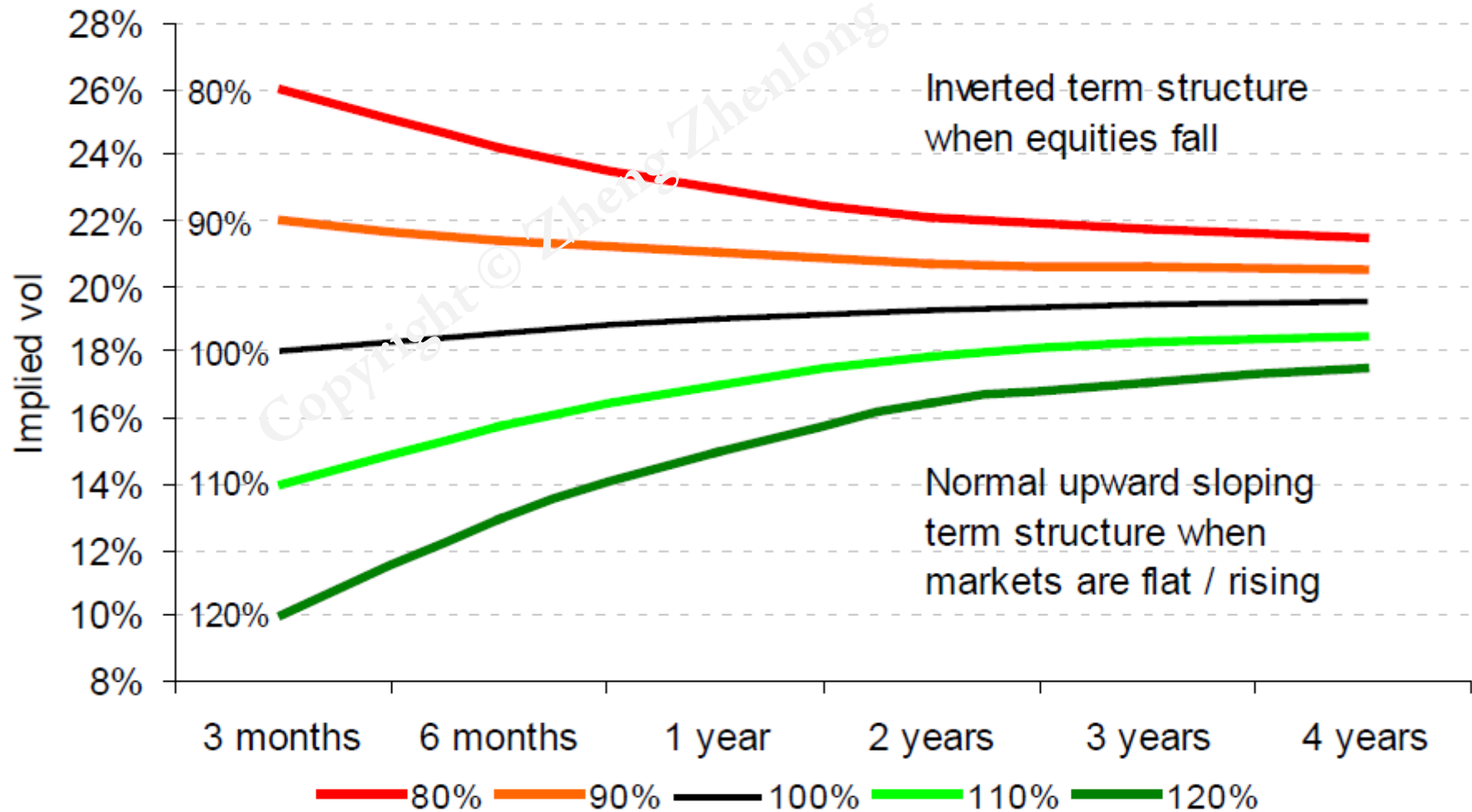
花期银行股票的波动率期限结构

- 从图上可以看出，期限越长，隐含波动率越低，这说明市场普遍预期，随着时间推移花旗银行股票的波动率会逐渐变小。另外，看跌期权的隐含波动率始终大于看涨期权的隐含波动率，再一次说明此时市场比较悲观。

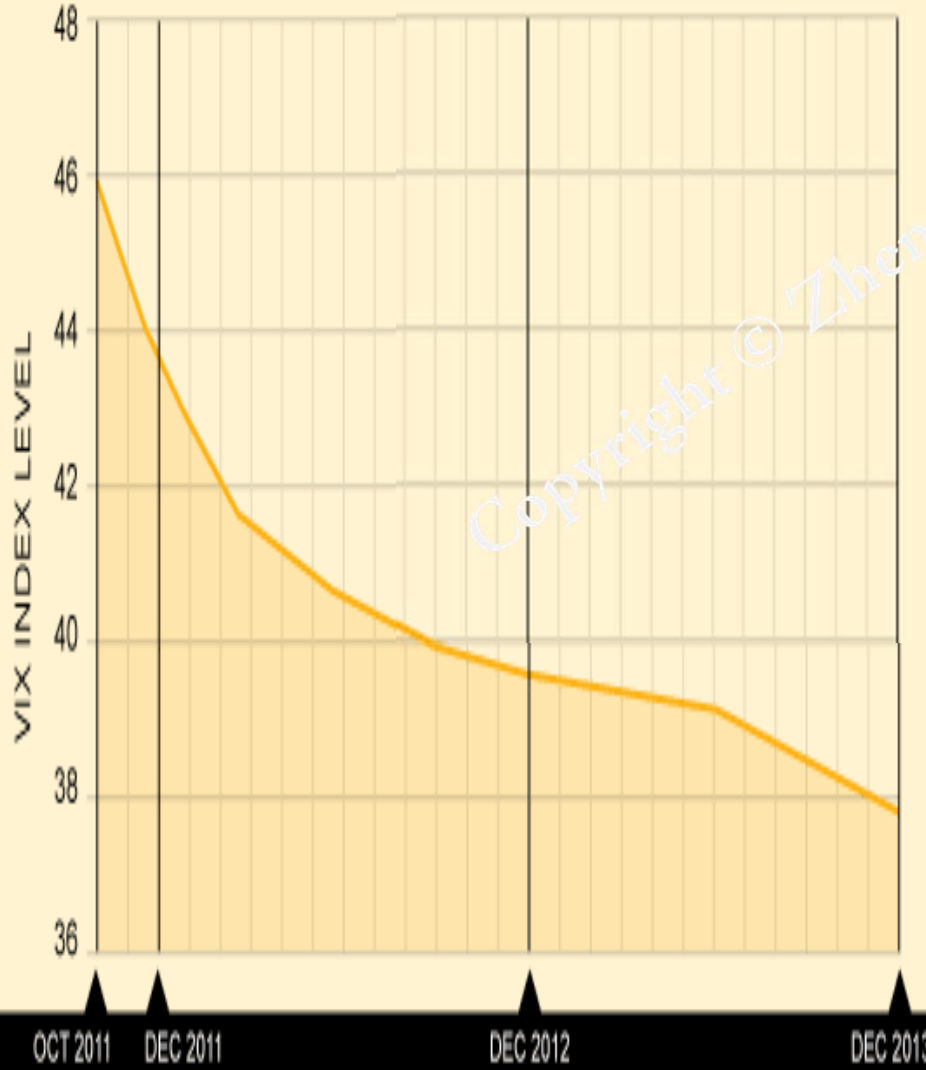
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市况与波动率的期限结构

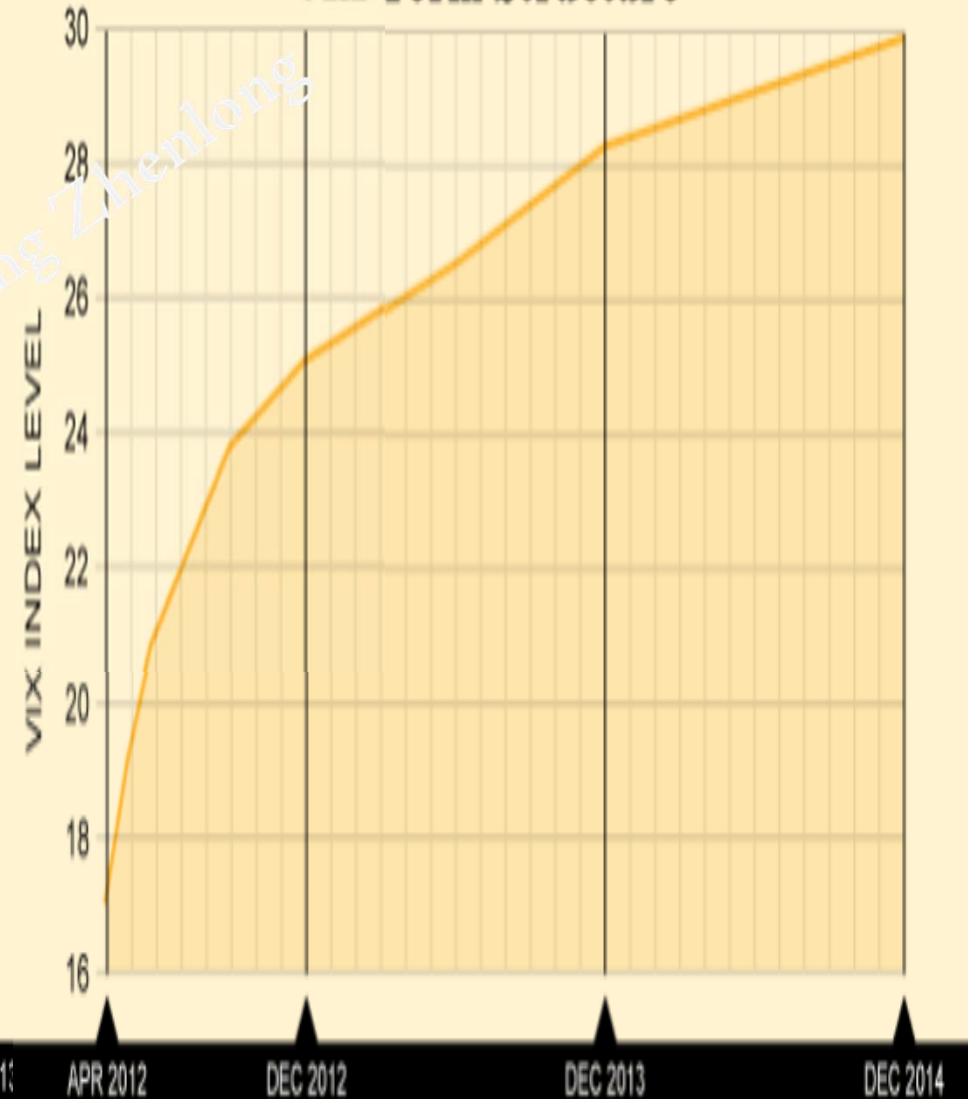
Figure 78. Term Structure for Options of Different Strikes



VIX Term Structure



VIX Term Structure



EXPIRATION MONTH

EXPIRATION MONTH

如何刻画波动率期限结构？

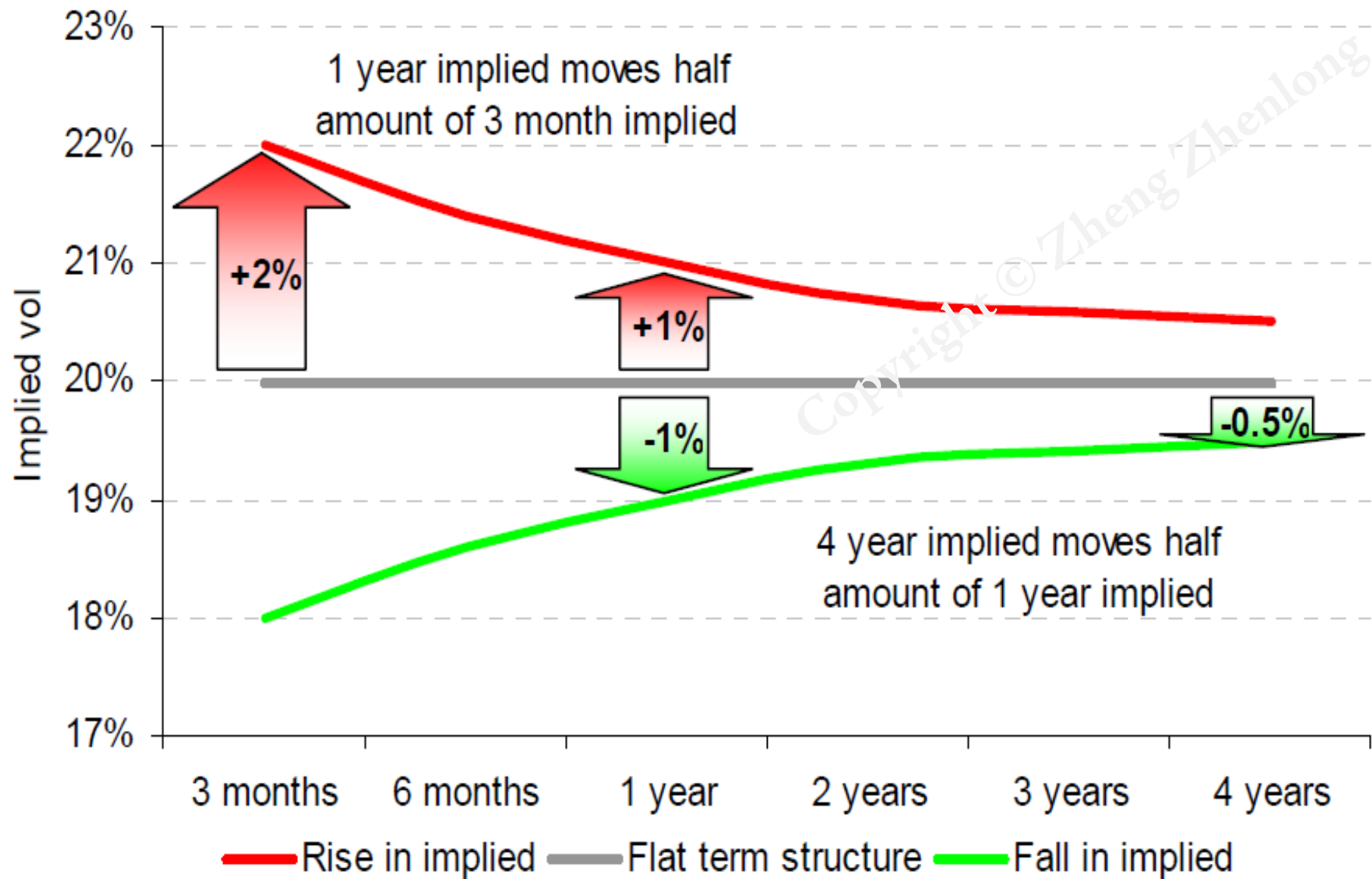
- 短期的隐含波动率跟以实现波动率高度相关，而波动率存在均值回归现象，因此长期的隐含波动率更稳定。这样，**平价期权**的期限结构存在如下近似关系：

$$T\text{年期的}\Delta\tilde{\sigma} \approx \frac{1\text{年期的}\Delta\tilde{\sigma}}{T^p}$$

- 业界通常将 p 设为0.5。这样的期限结构变化如下图所示。

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Figure 84. ATM Implied Volatility Moving in a Square Root of Time Manner

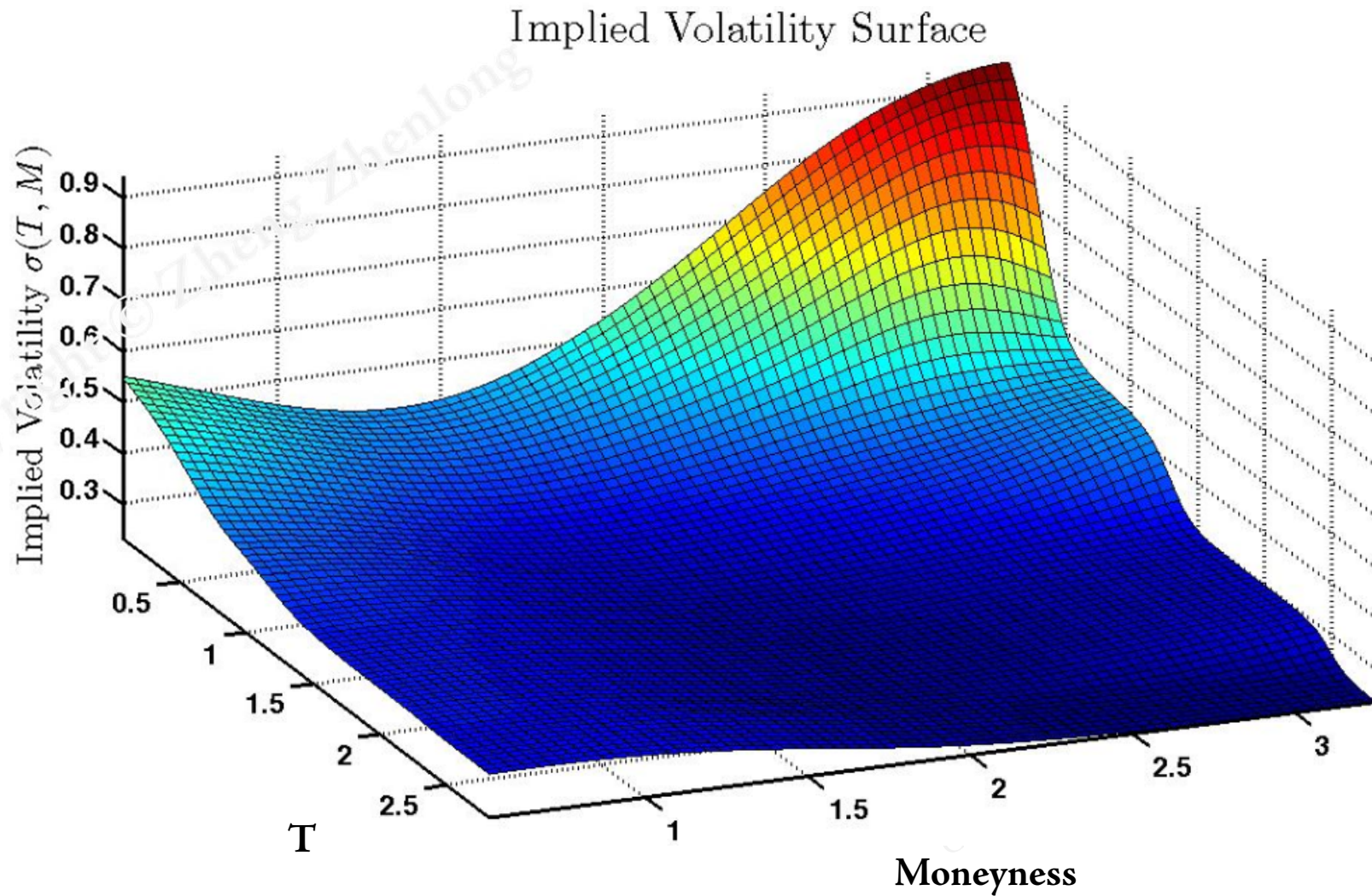


波动率曲面

- 将波动率作为协议价格和期限的函数，就可以画出波动率曲面。

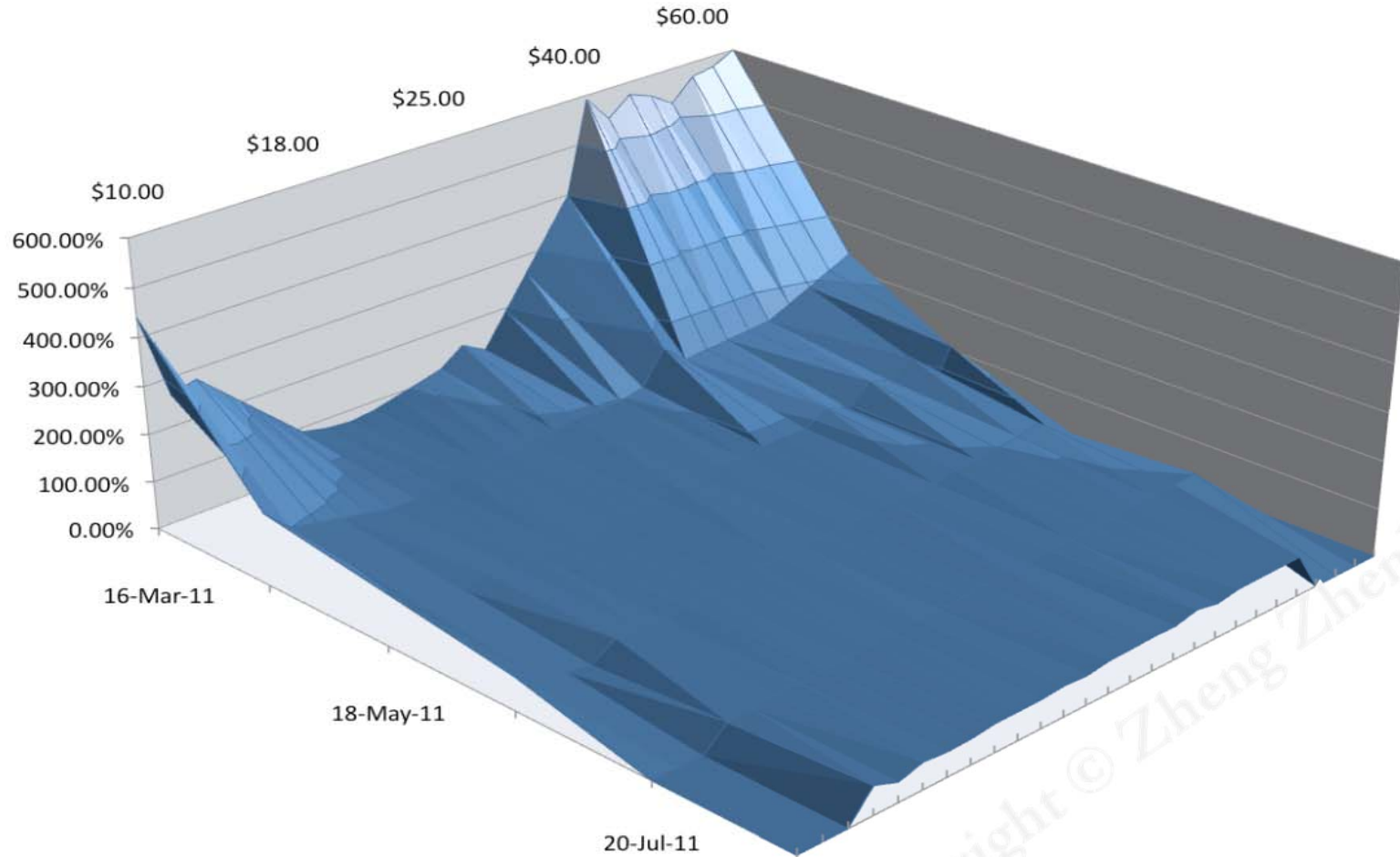
	K/S_0				
	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10
1 mnth	14.2	13.0	12.0	13.1	14.5
3 mnth	14.0	13.0	12.0	13.1	14.2
6 mnth	14.1	13.3	12.5	13.4	14.3
1 year	14.7	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.8
2 year	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.5	15.1
5 year	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.7	15.0

波动率曲面

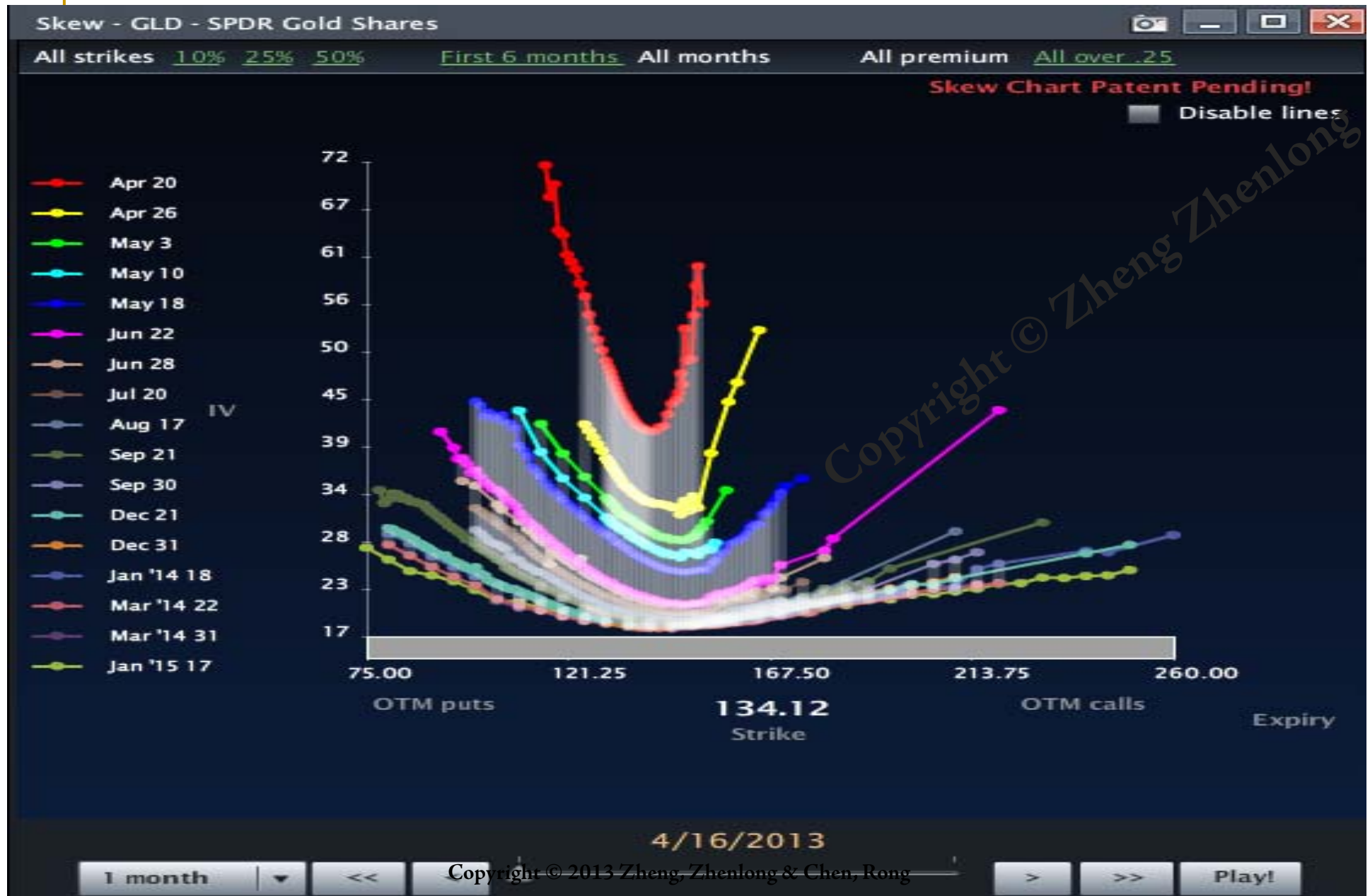


现实世界中的波动率曲面

Call & Put Average VIX Implied Volatility Plane as of 11/03/2011

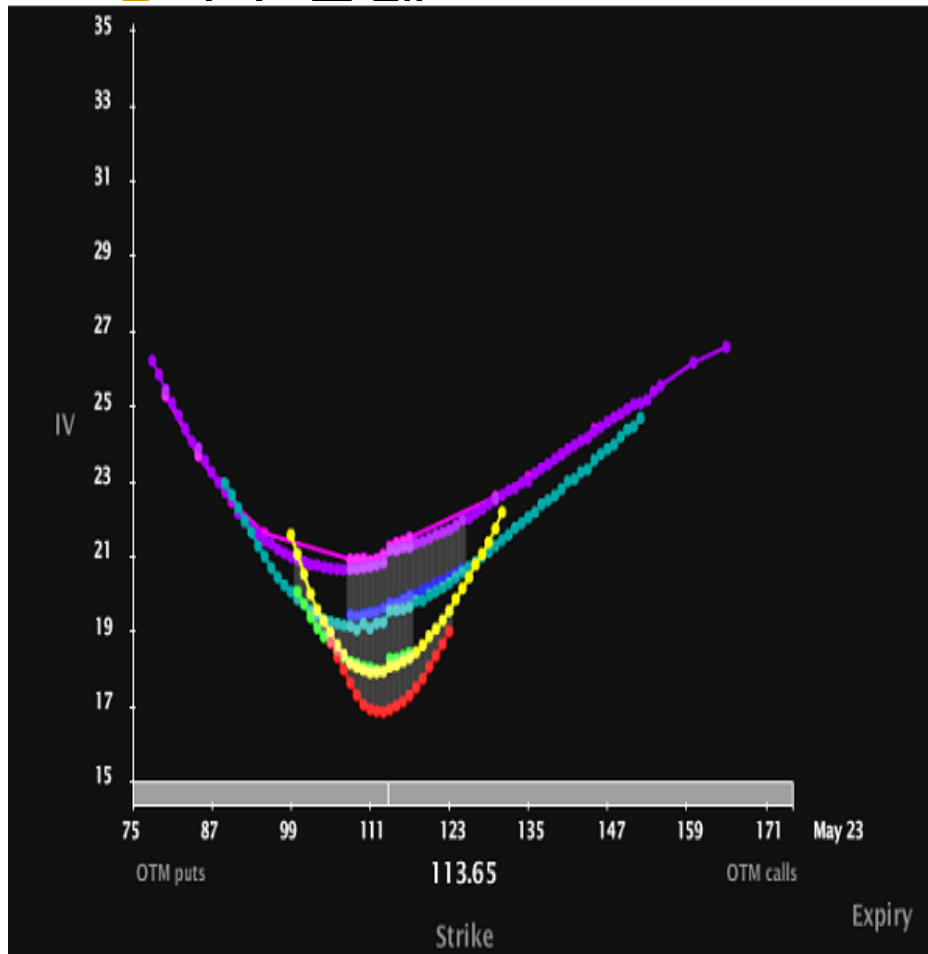


现实中的波动率曲面

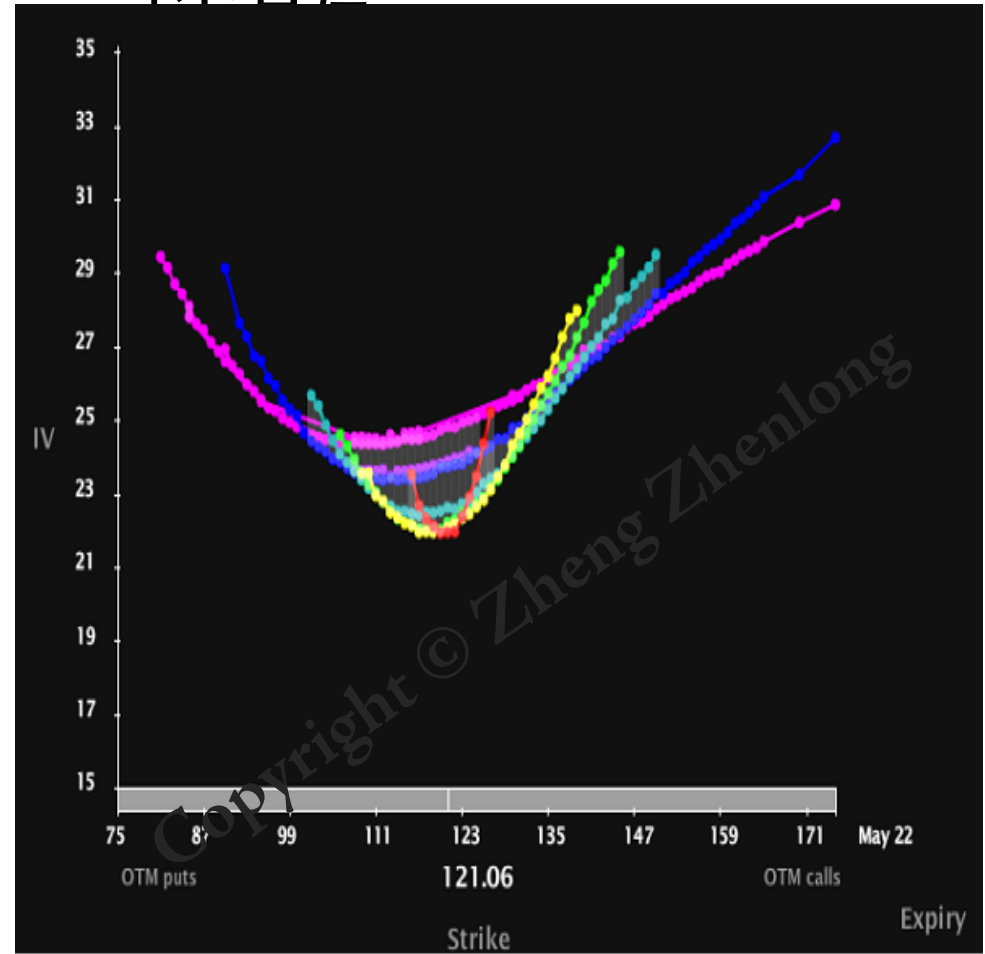


波动率曲面的变化

1个日前

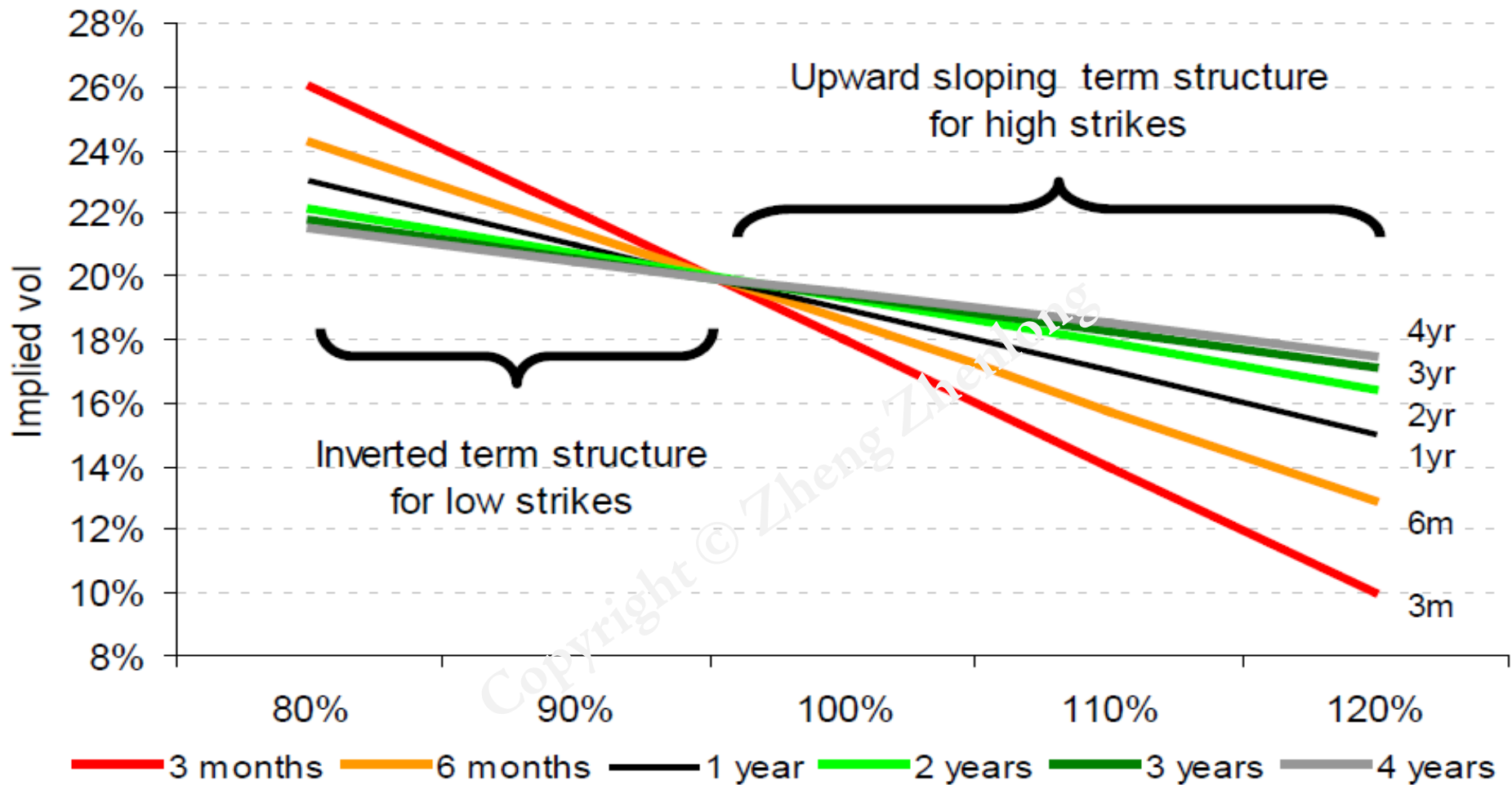


1个日后



股价指数的偏度与波动率期限结构

Figure 80. Skew for Options of Different Maturity



对偏度的深入研究

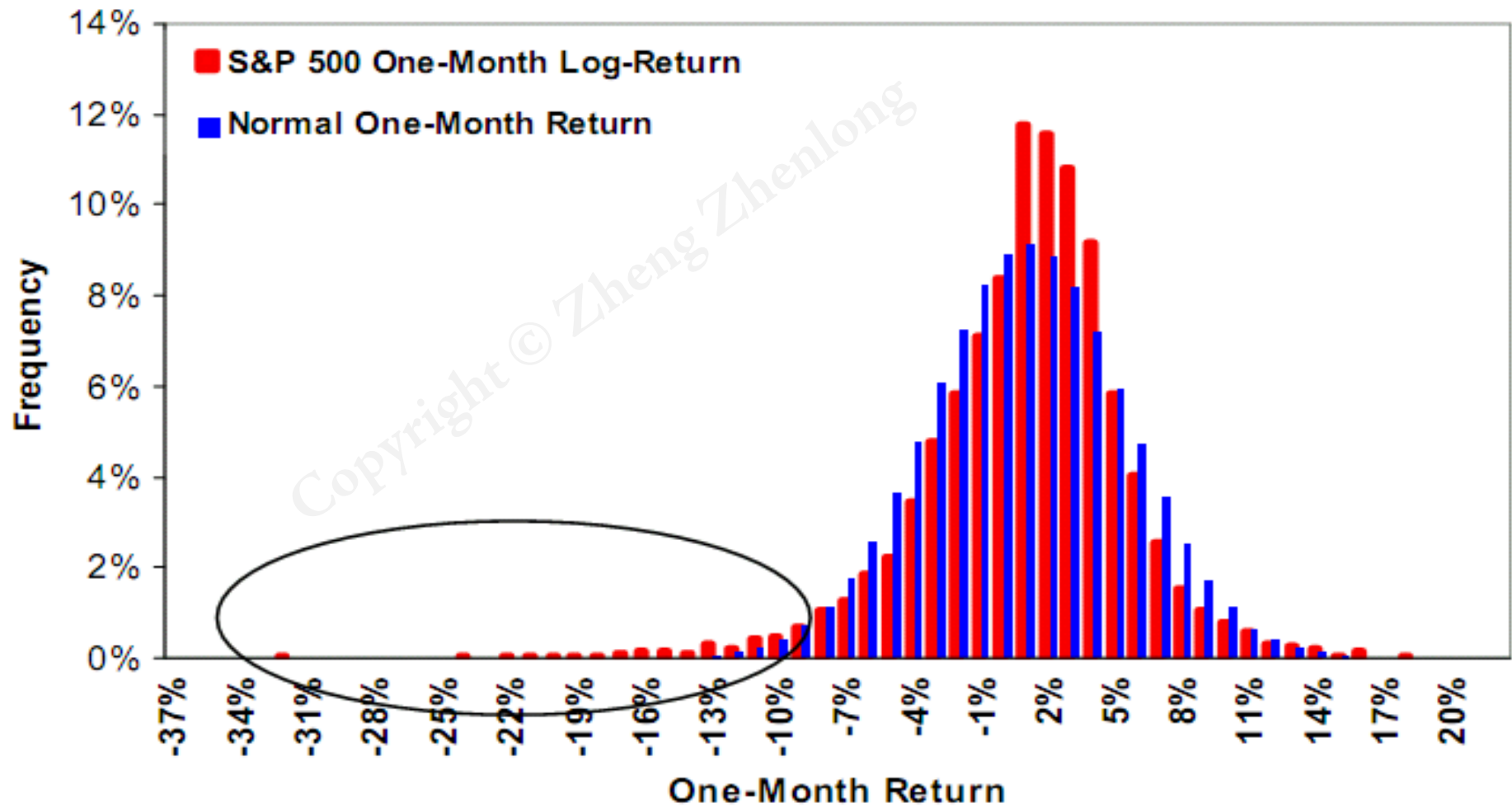
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收益率分布的三阶矩——偏度

- 资产收益率的偏度是其三阶距特征，反映了该收益率分布的非对称性。预期偏度越小，资产价值下降的可能性越大。
- 关注点：预期偏度还是历史偏度？

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S&P 500 Monthly-Log Return, 1990 - 2009 & Normal Return, Same Mean and Std.Deviation as S&P 500



如何度量偏度？

■ 三阶矩

➤ 偏度 (Skewness) = $E\left[\left(\frac{R - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right]$

➤ CBOE偏度指数 (Skew) = $100 - 10 \times \text{偏度}$

- 用无模型方法Bakshi, Madan(2000)从期权价格中提取。

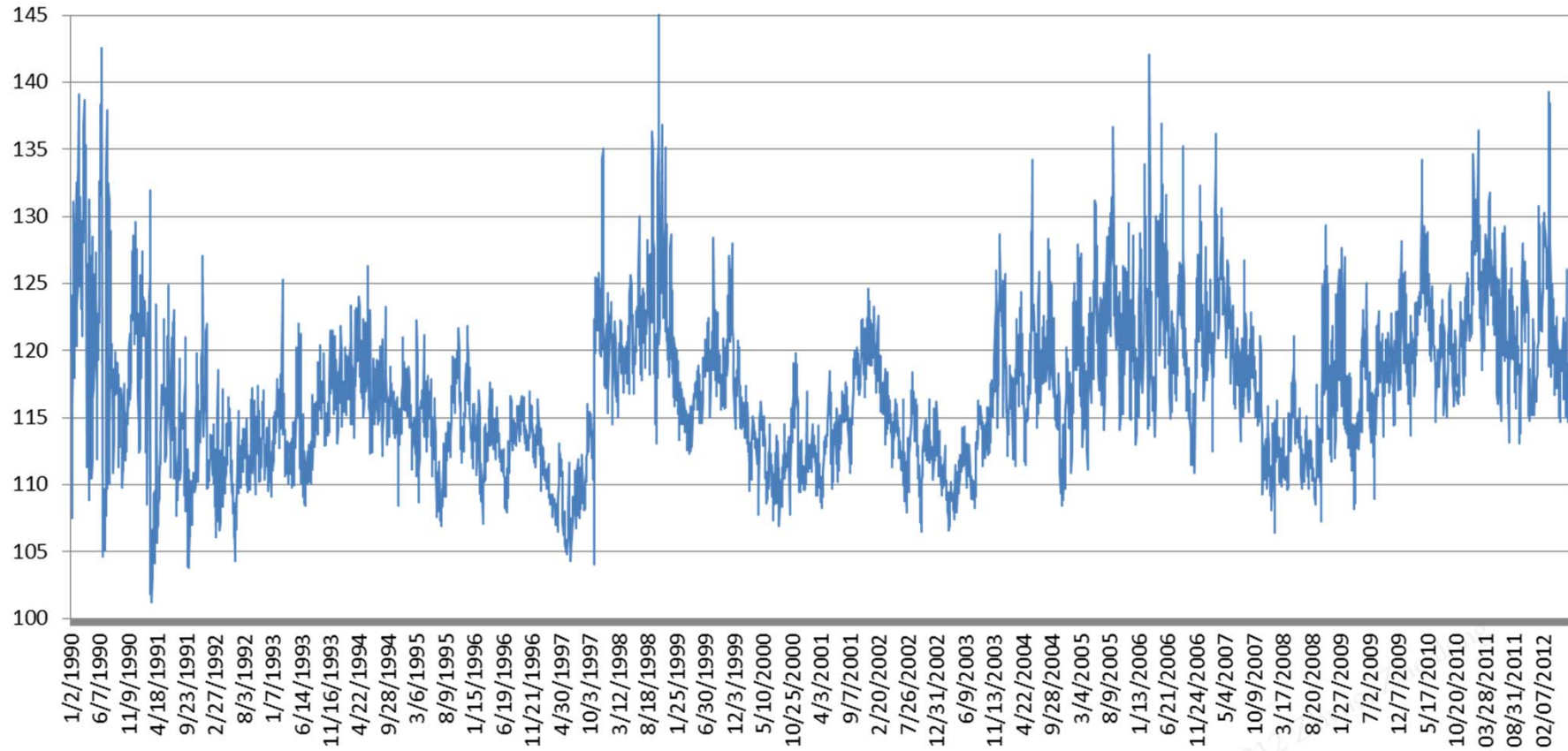
■ Delta偏度 (如(25 delta put - 25 delta call) / 50 delta)

➤ 该指标不受标的资产的波动率 σ 的影响。

■ 协议价格偏度 (如90%-110%，指 $\ln\left(\frac{k}{F_0}\right)$ 隐含 σ 之差)

➤ 偏度量指标应该独立于标的资产的波动率 σ 。因此协议价格之间距离应该跟 σ 成正比。例如，如果 σ 为20%时选择90%-110%，则当 σ 为40%时，应该选择80%-120%。

S&P500偏度指数



S&P500对数收益率 低于均值2或3个标准差的概率

Estimated Risk Adjusted Probability		
SKEW	S&P 500 30-Day Log Return	
	2 Std. Dev	3 Std. Dev.
100	2.30%	0.15%
105	3.65%	0.45%
110	5.00%	0.74%
115	6.35%	1.04%
120	7.70%	1.33%
125	9.05%	1.63%
130	10.40%	1.92%
135	11.75%	2.22%
140	13.10%	2.51%
145	14.45%	2.81%

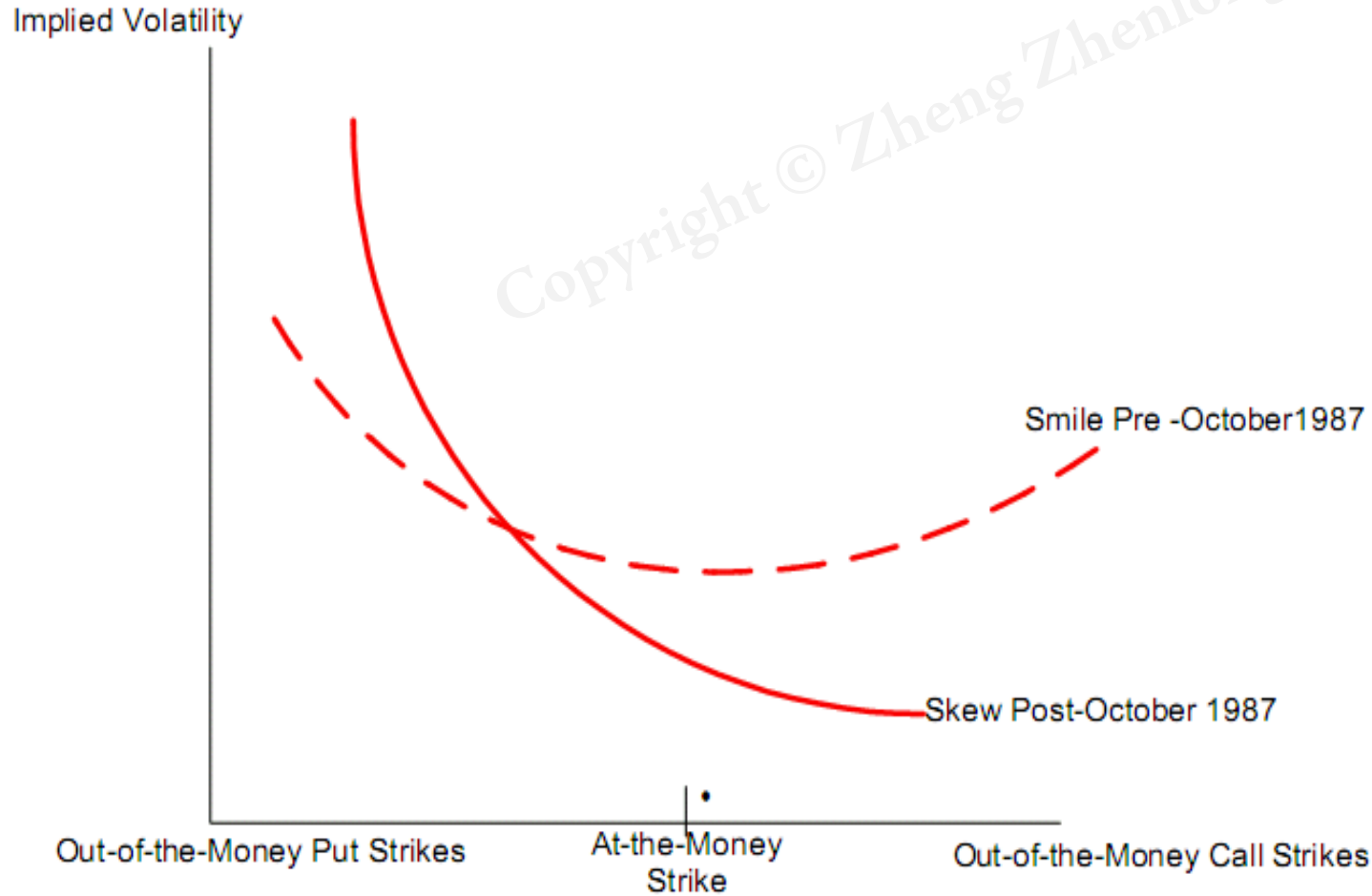
Source: CBOE

SKEW的历史频度

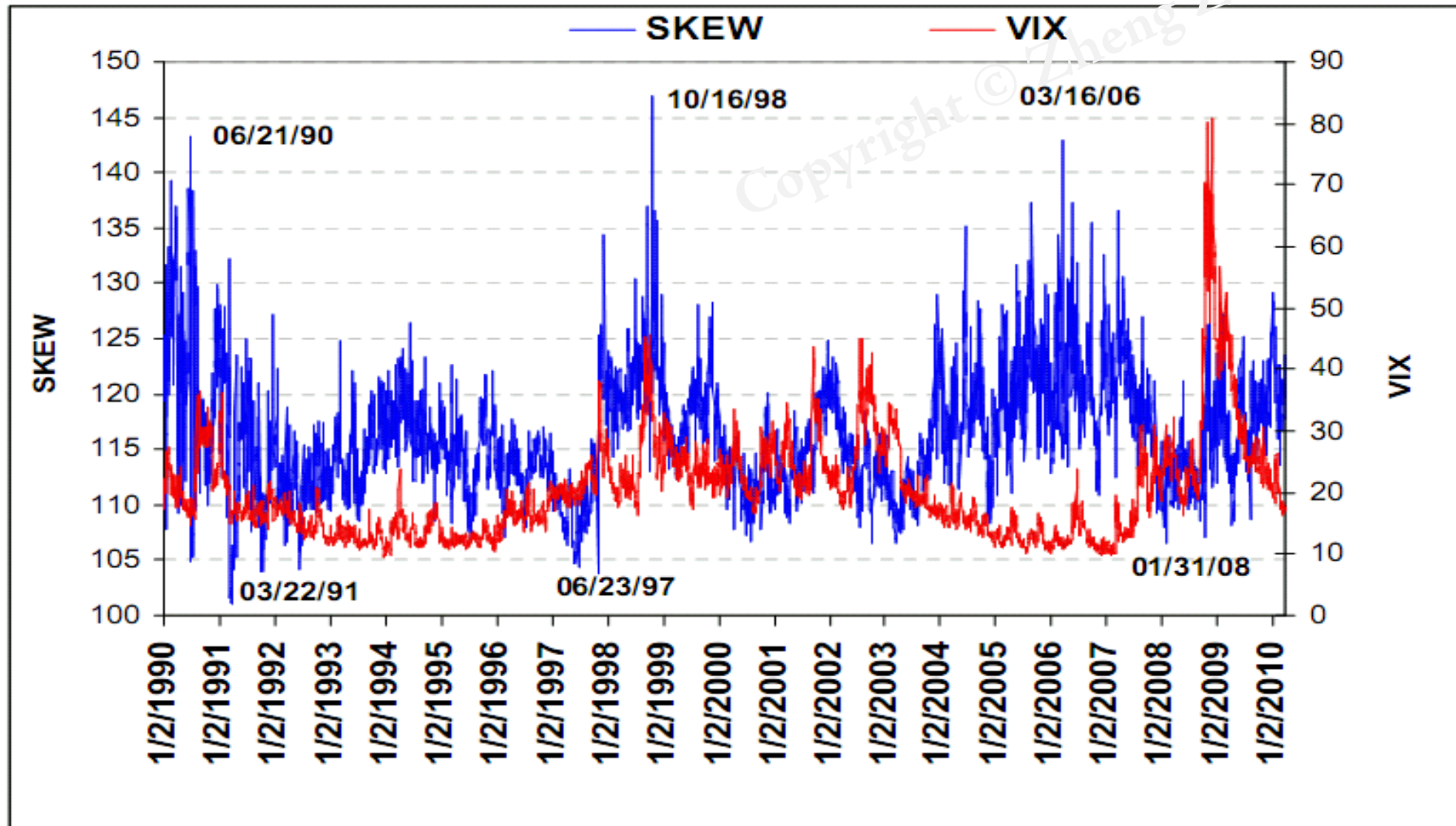
<i>SKEW</i>	Frequency 1990 - 2010	<i>SKEW</i>	Frequency 1990 - 2010
100.00	0.00%	127.50	3.07%
102.50	0.10%	130.00	1.55%
105.00	0.42%	132.50	0.79%
107.50	1.59%	135.00	0.40%
110.00	7.21%	137.50	0.30%
112.50	15.38%	140.00	0.10%
115.00	20.47%	142.50	0.02%
117.50	17.55%	145.00	0.04%
120.00	14.96%	147.50	0.02%
122.50	10.14%	150.00	0.00%
125.00	5.90%		

Source: CBOE

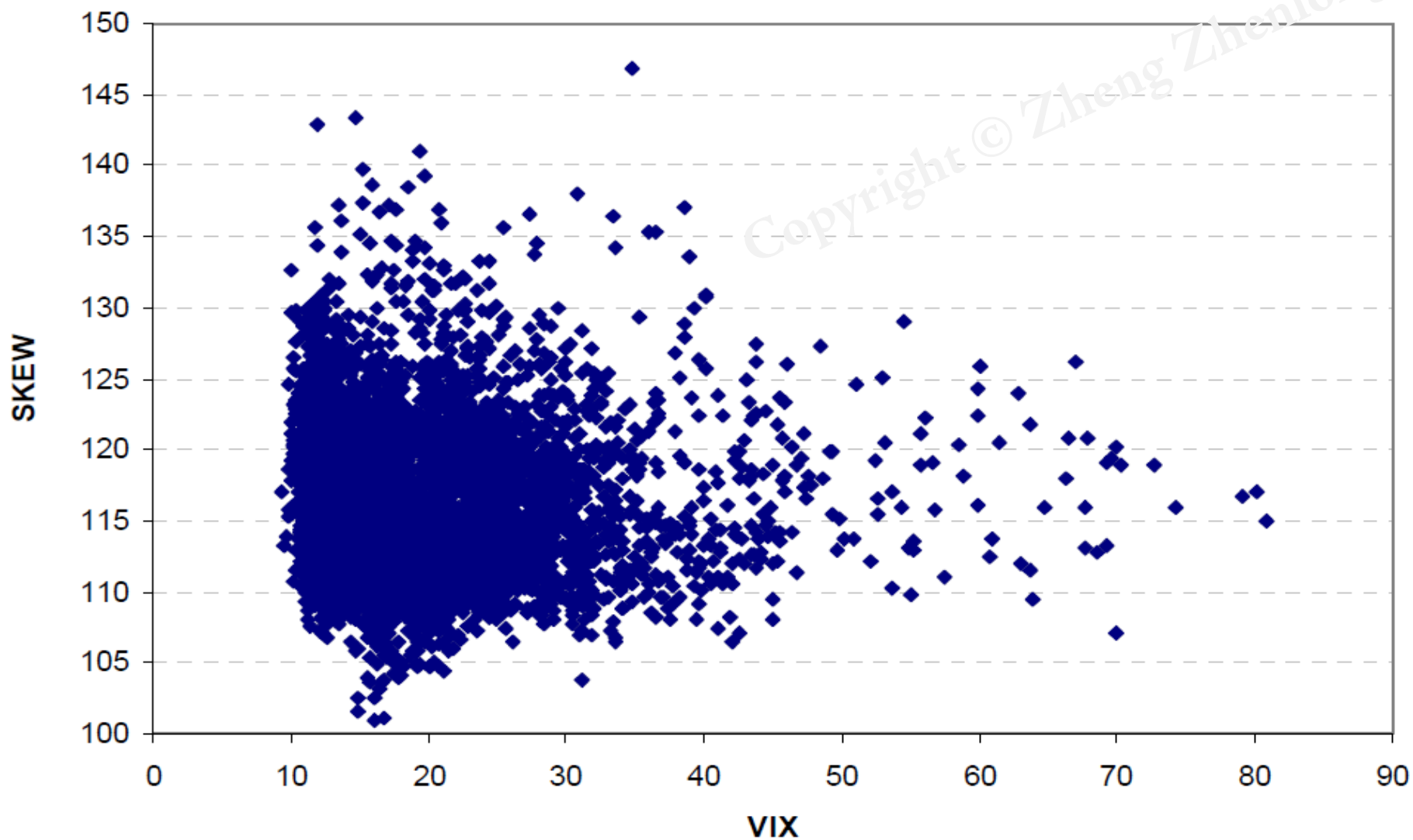
偏度与隐含波动率的关系



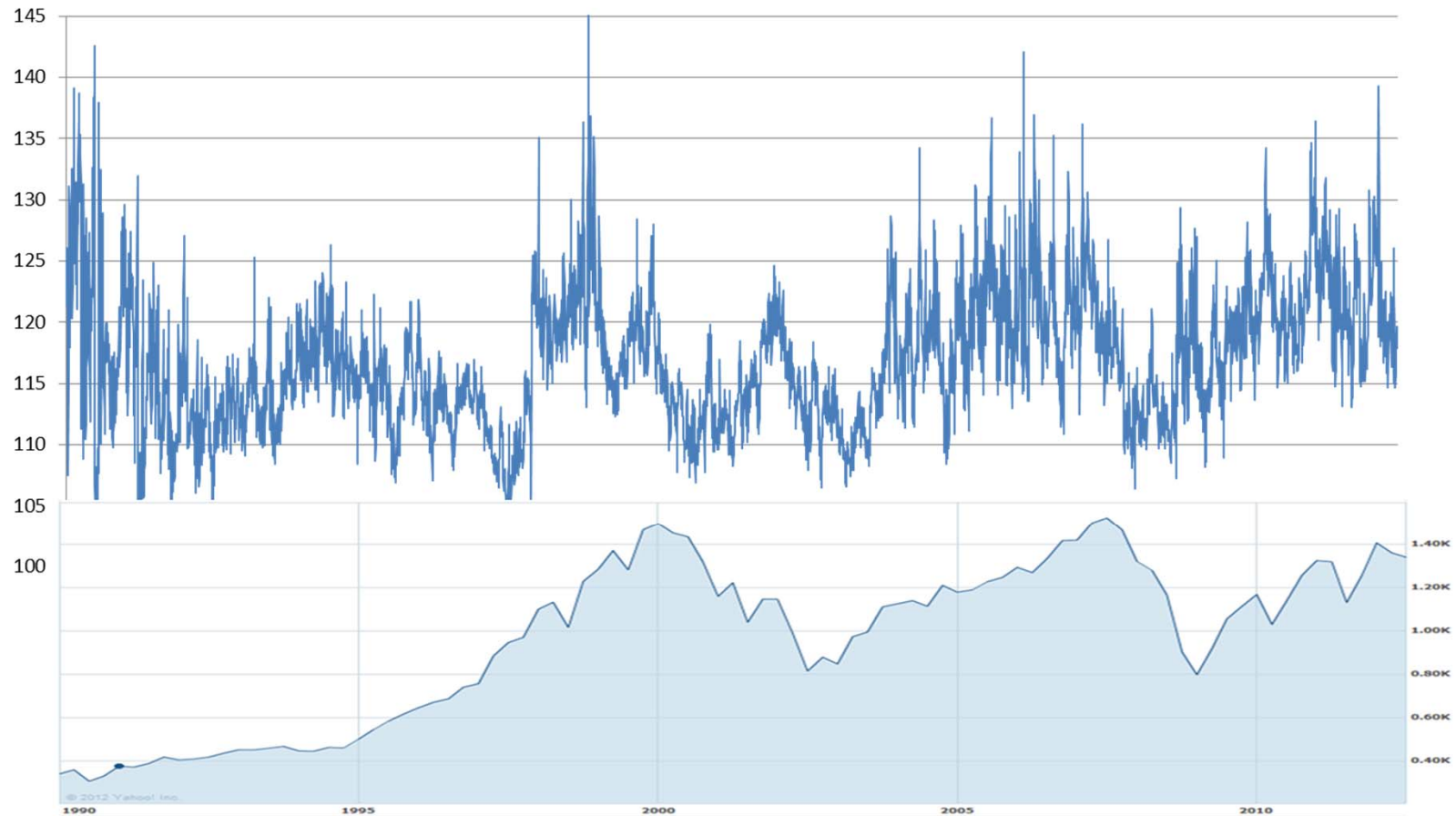
Skew and VIX (From CBOE)



SKEW与VIX散点图（1990—2010）



S&P500指数与其偏度指数



偏度的期限结构

- 偏度也随着期限的平方根衰减。这意味着 $skew \times \sqrt{T}$ 基本稳定。

Figure 85. Skew by Maturity (with same skew when multiplied by square root of time)

Maturity	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years
Time (years)	0.25	0.5	1	2	3	4
Square root of time	0.5	0.71	1	1.41	1.73	2
90% implied	22.0%	21.4%	21.0%	20.7%	20.6%	20.5%
100% implied	18.0%	18.6%	19.0%	19.3%	19.4%	19.5%
Skew (per 10% move spot)	4.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%
Skew × square root of time	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

偏度的上下限

- 低协议价格的put价格应该低于高协议价格的。因此低协议价格的隐含波动率**最高**不能使低协议价格的put价格超过高协议价格的。这就是**偏度上限**。
- 同理，低协议价格的call价格应该高于高协议价格的。因此低协议价格的隐含波动率**最低**不能使低协议价格的call价格低于高协议价格的。这就是**偏度下限**。
- 例子：通过BS公式可以算出，1年期隐含波动率26.39%的99% put价格等于1年期隐含波动率25%的100% put价格。因此90%-100%或95%-105%偏度上限为13.9%。

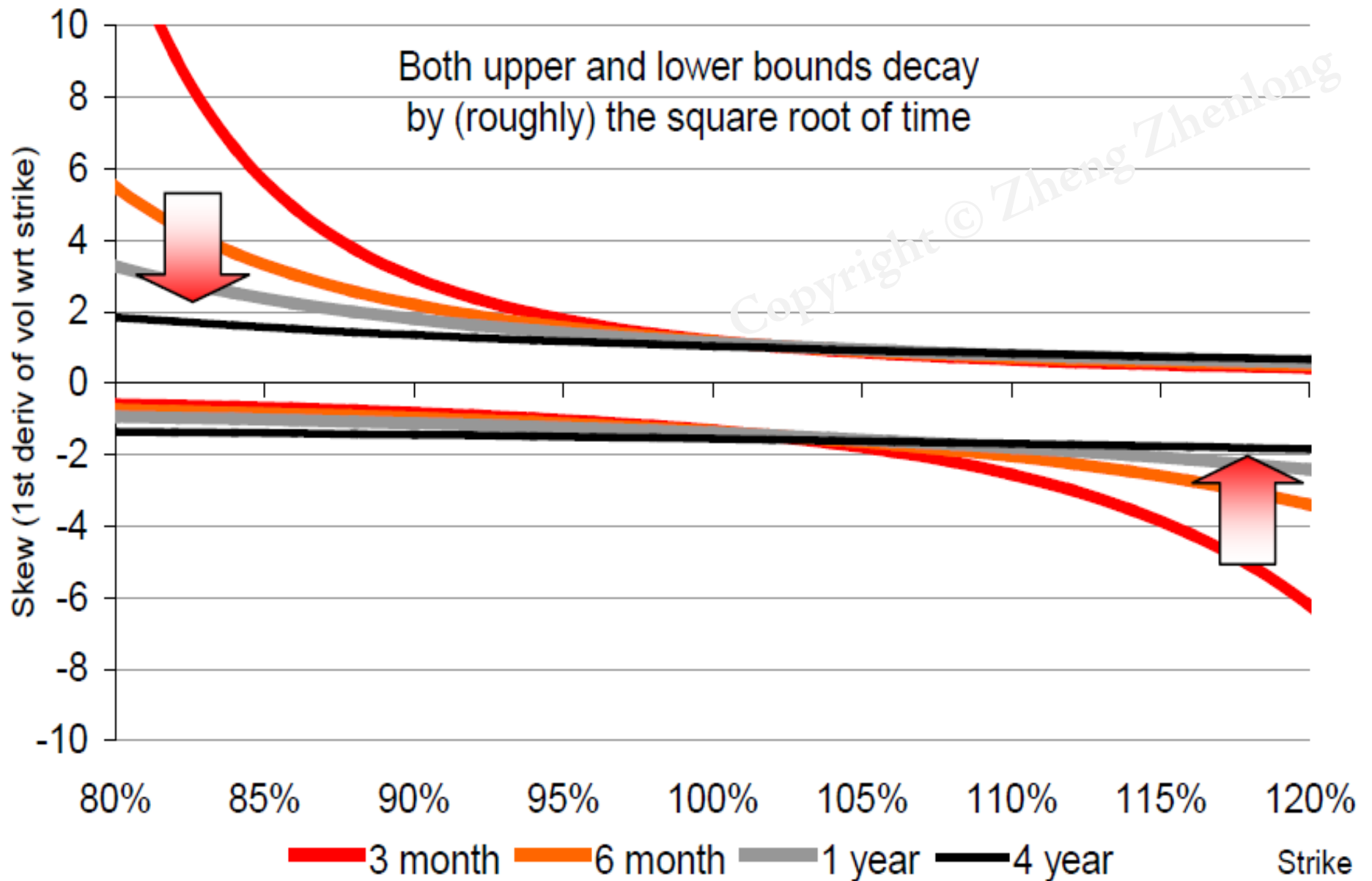
偏度上下限期结构

- 局部偏度可以用波动率微笑的斜率 x 来表示。该斜率的上下限为：

$$\text{Lower bound} = -\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}} [1 - N(d_2)] \leq x \leq \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{d_1^2}{2}} \cdot N(d_2) = \text{upper bound}$$

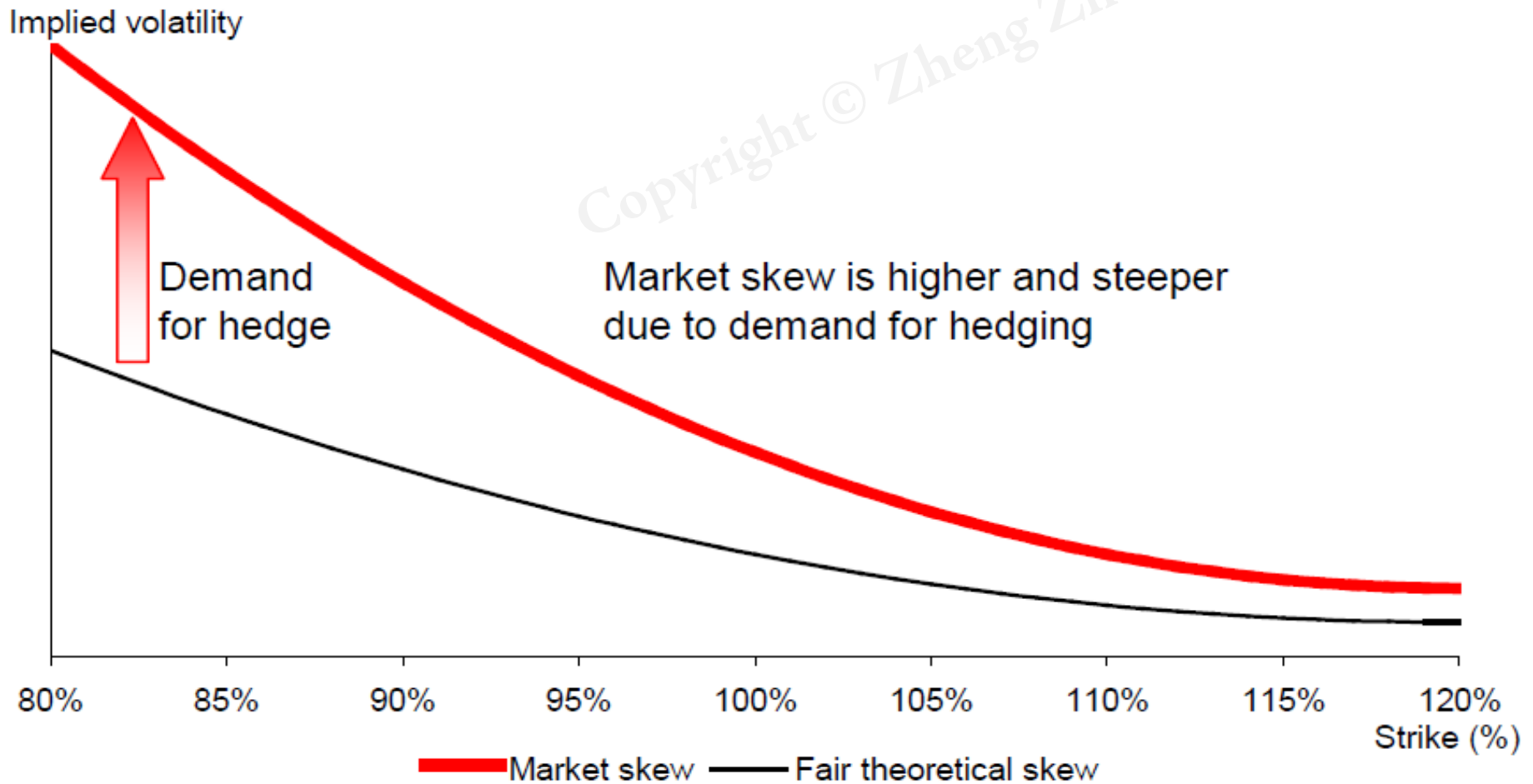
- 可以证明，该上下限随期限的平方根衰减。
- 由于偏度上下限随期限的平方根衰减，实际偏度也具有随期限的平方根衰减的特征。

Figure 120. Upper and Lower Bound for Skew (given 25% volatility)



市场上偏度的价格也是被高估

Figure 98. Market and Theoretical Skew



如何赚钱3：期权组合策略

■ 期权组合的种类

- 协议价格——差价组合（期限相同）
- 期限——差期组合（协议价格相同）
- 协议价格和期限同时不同——对角组合（同种期权）
- 不同种类（call/put）——混合期权
- 多头/空头——牛市/熊市、正向/反向、顶部/底部等等

实践问题：如何制定交易策略？

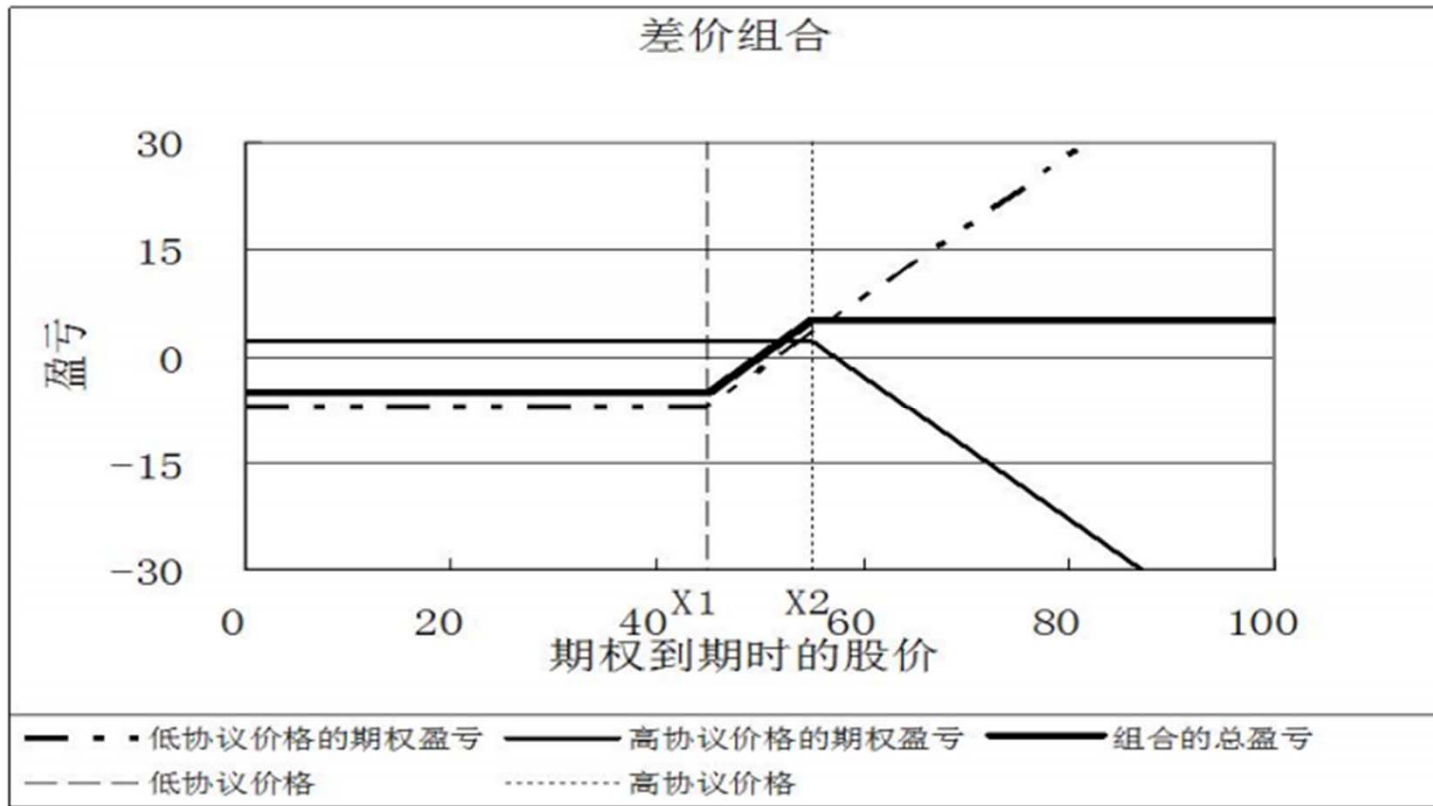
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差价组合

- 持有相同期限、**不同协议价格**的两个或多个同种期权头寸组合（即同是看涨期权，或者同是看跌期权）。
- 其主要类型
 - 牛市差价组合（**买低卖高**）
 - 熊市差价组合（**买高卖低**）
 - 蝶式差价组合等

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牛市差价 (Bull Spreads) 组合



(a) 看涨期权构造的牛市差价组合

盈亏均衡

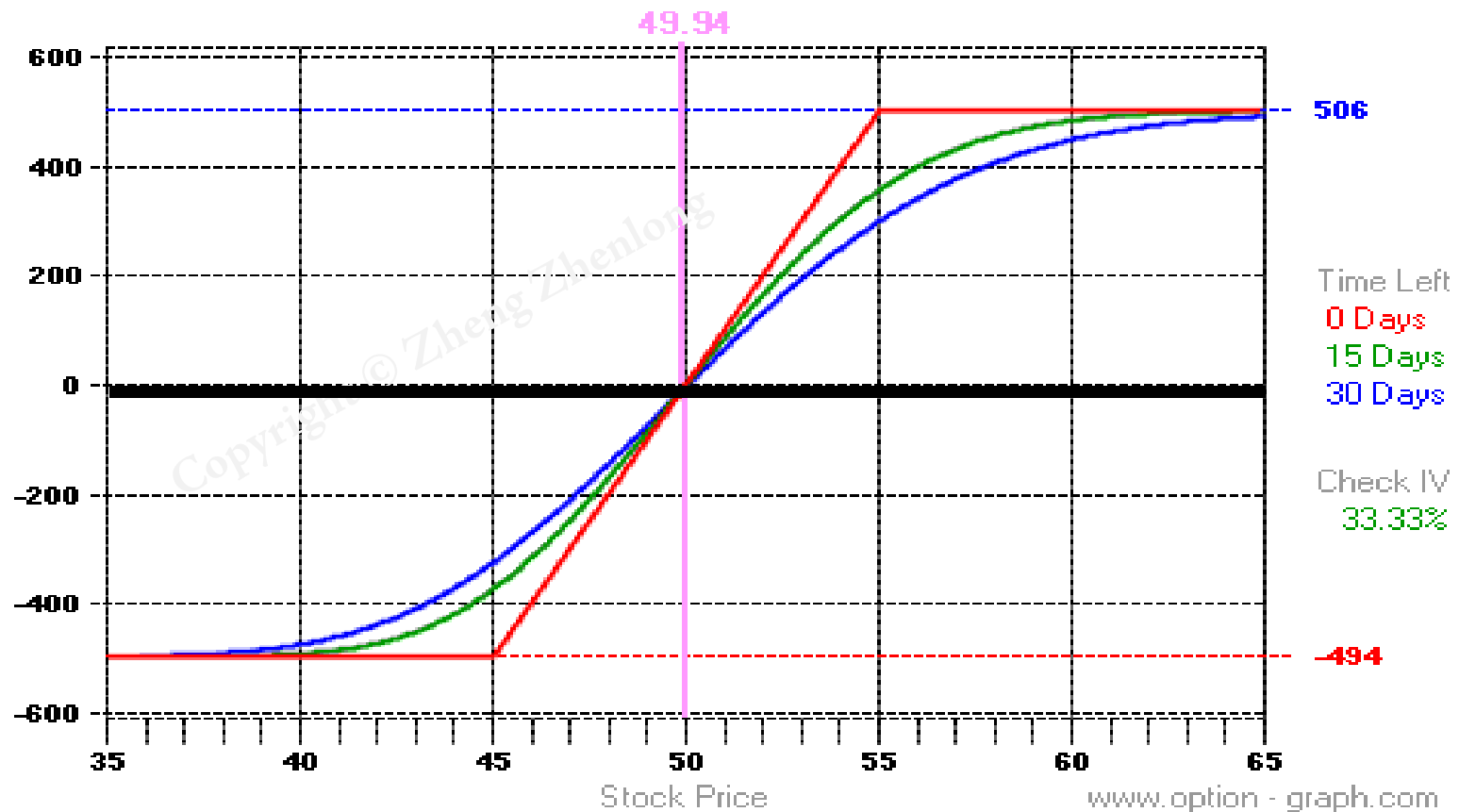
Position Details : Bull Call to compare to Modified Bullish Butterfly

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 credit

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 = \$539.00 debit

Total Position = \$494.00 DEBIT

Gain



大概率中小奖

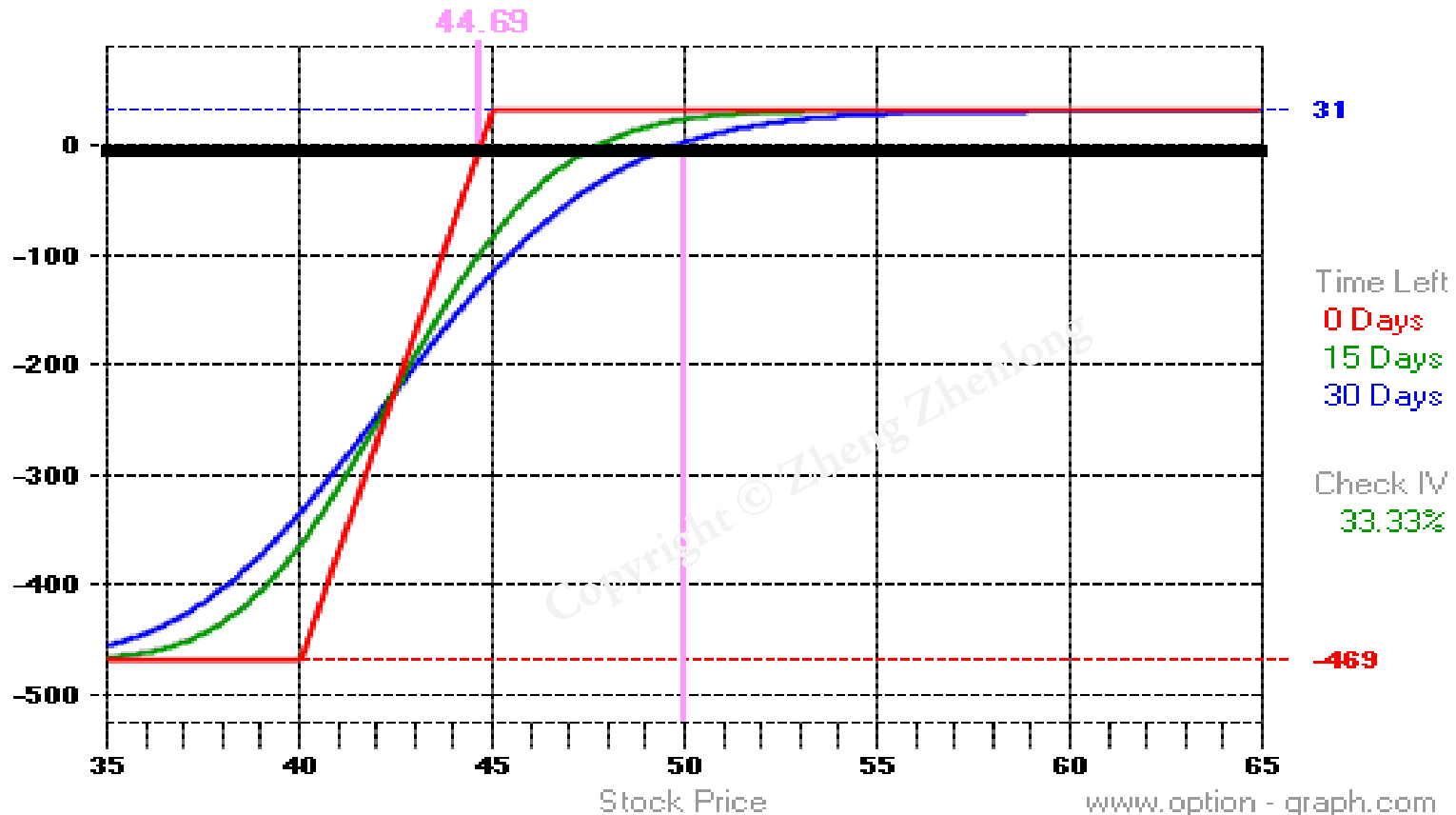
Position Details : Bull Call (2 strikes down to 1 strike down)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$10.08 = \$1,008.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 = \$539.00 credit

Total Position = \$469.00 DEBIT

Gain



小概率中大奖

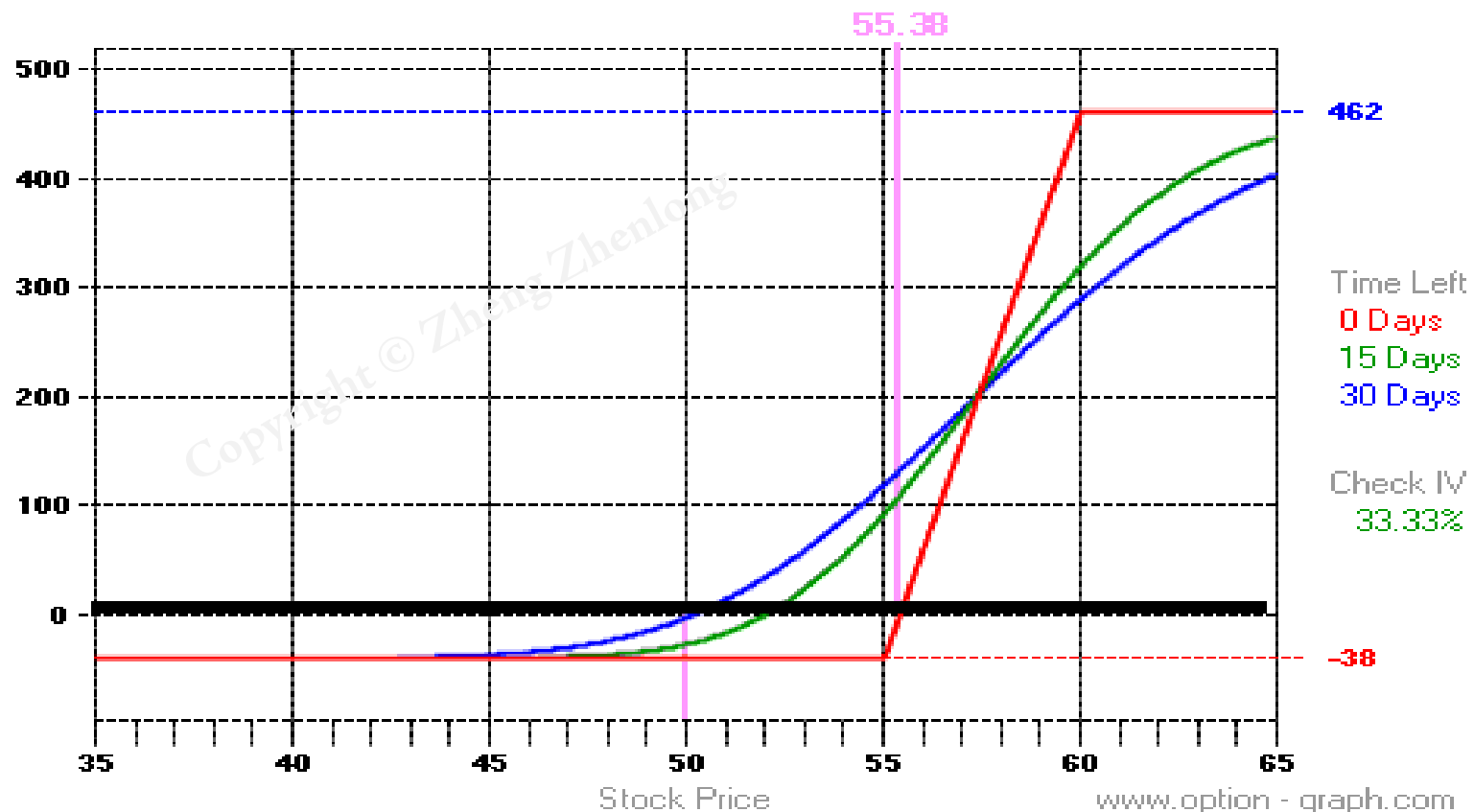
Position Details : Bull Call (1 strike up to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 debit

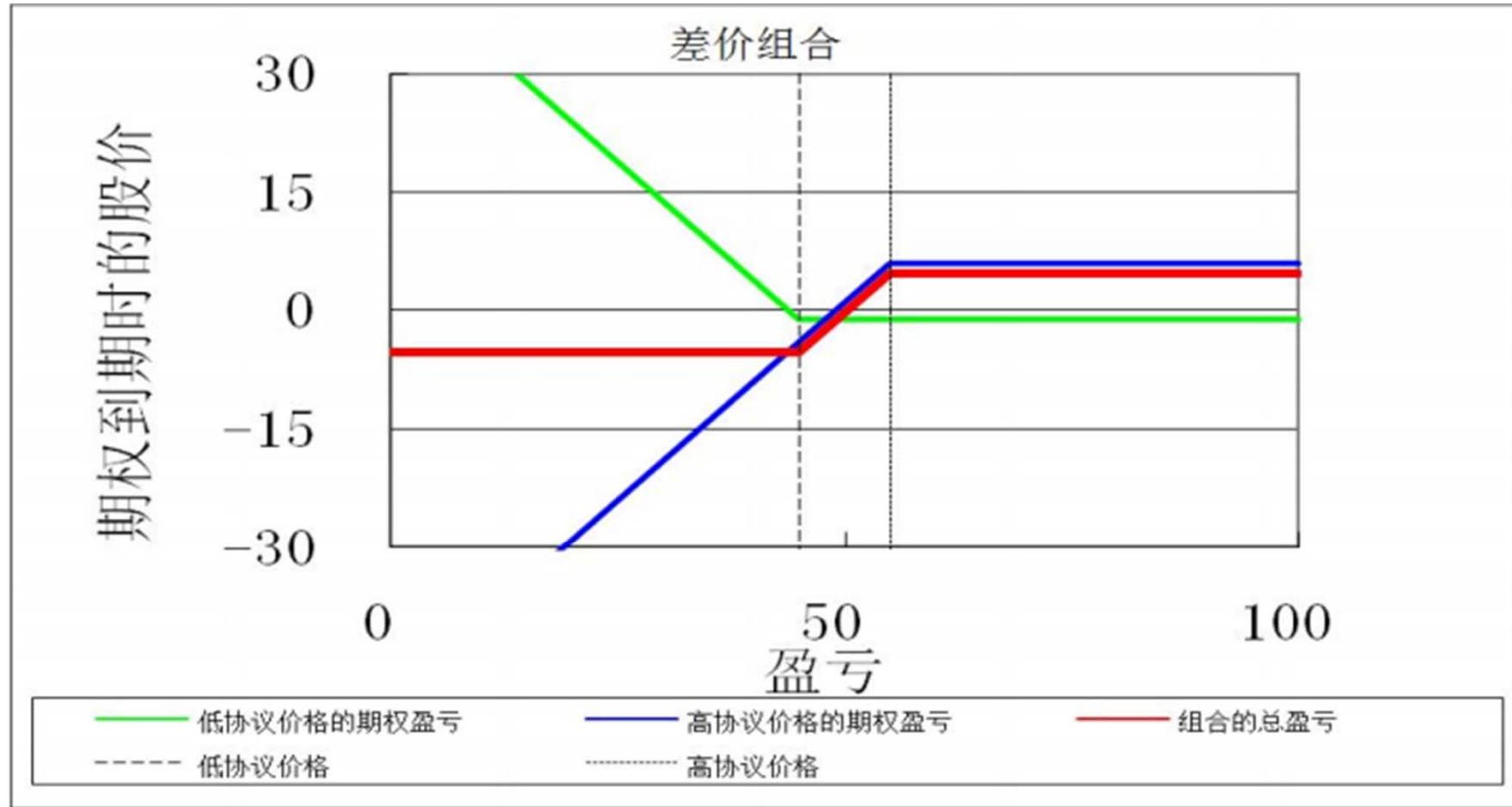
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.07 = \$7.00 credit

Total Position = \$38.00 DEBIT

Gain



牛市差价 (Bull Spreads) 组合



(D) 有以期权构造的牛市差价组合

盈亏均衡

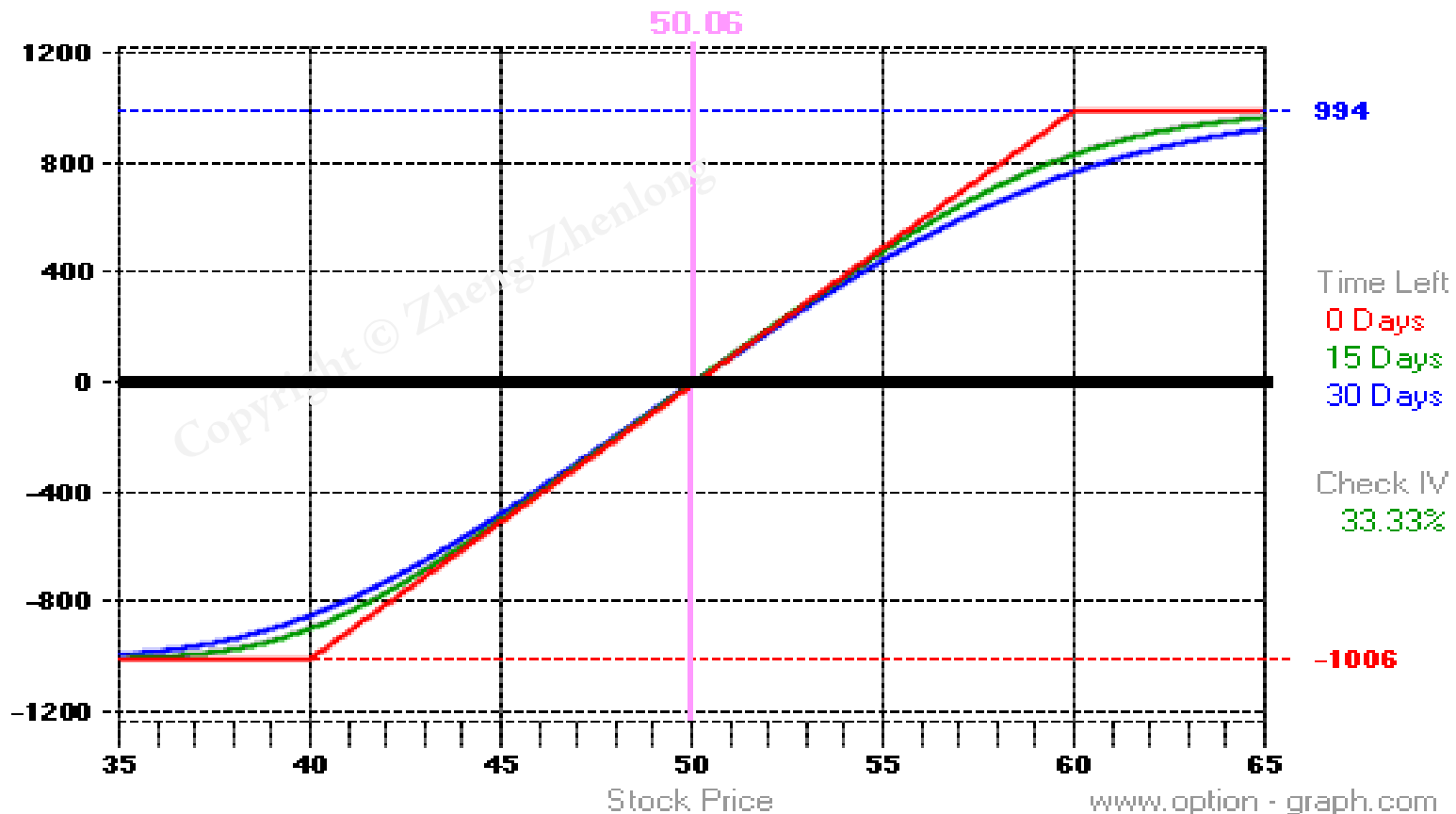
Position Details : Bull Put (2 strikes down to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.02 = \$2.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$9.96 = \$996.00 credit

Total Position = \$994.00 CREDIT

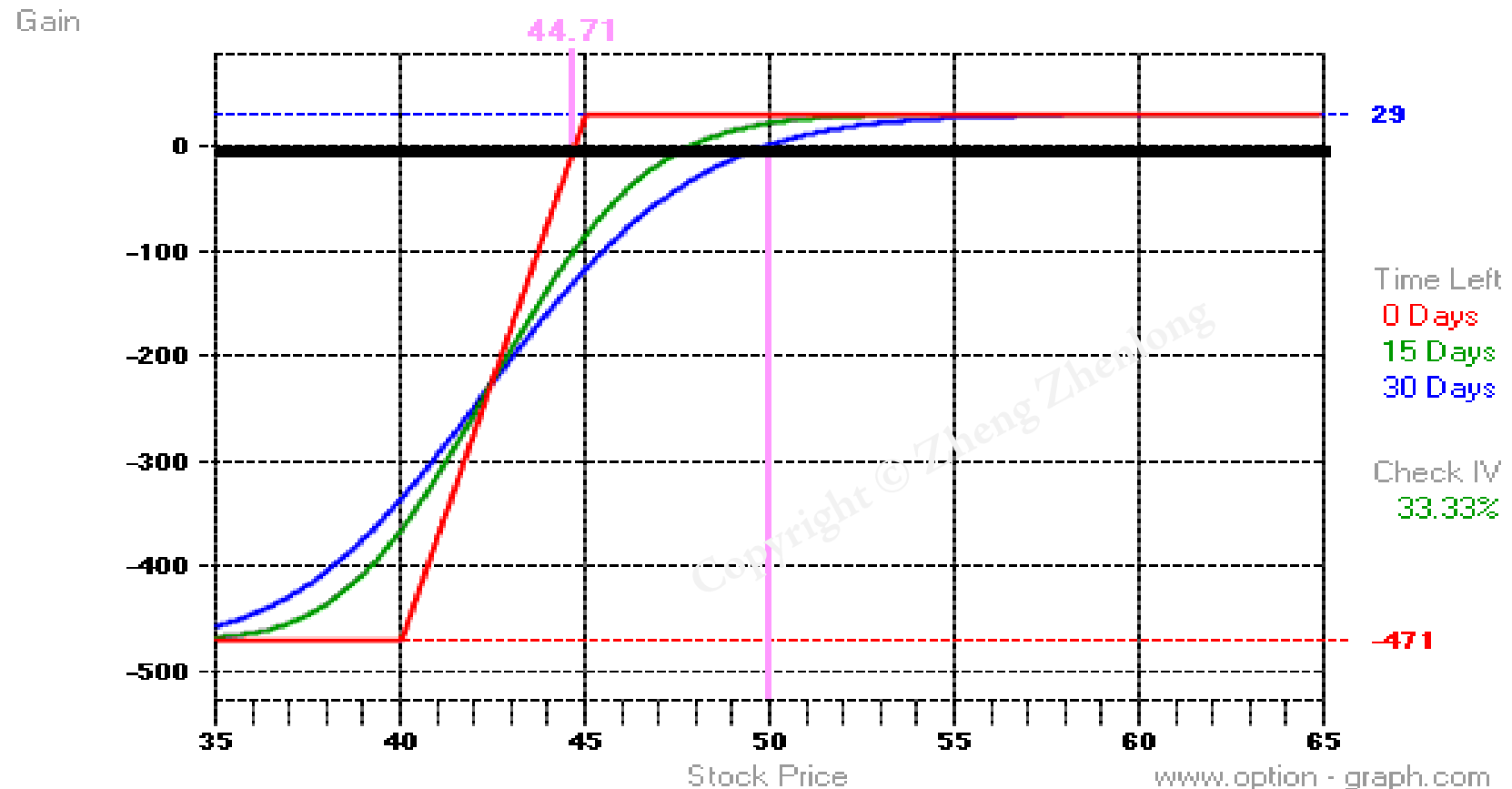
Gain



大概率中小奖

Position Details : Bull Put (2 strikes down to 1 strike down)

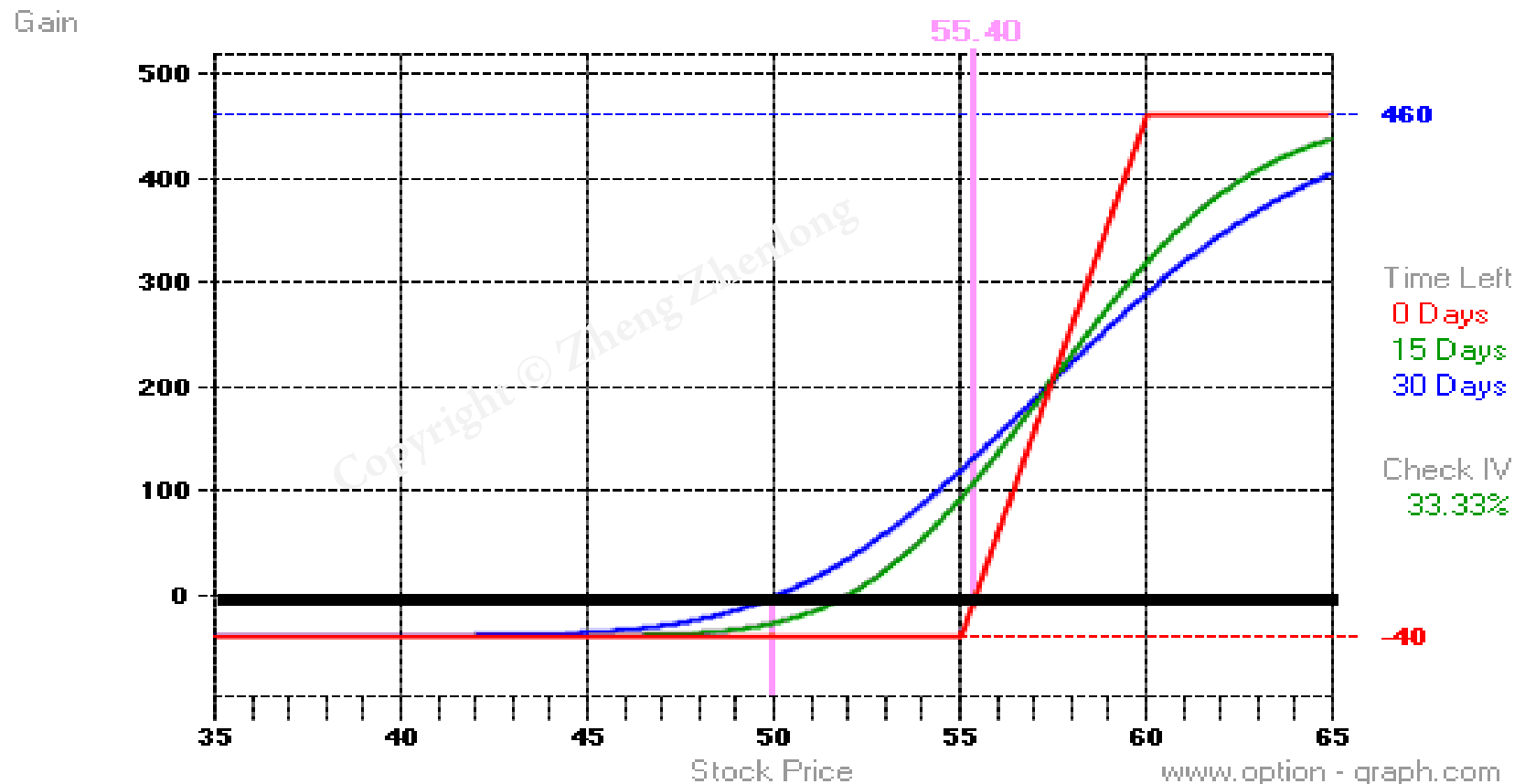
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.02 =	\$2.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00 credit
Total Position = \$29.00 CREDIT	



小概率中大奖

Position Details : Bull Put (1 strike up to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 =	\$536.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$9.96 =	\$996.00	credit
Total Position = \$460.00		CREDIT



-
- 怎样的情况下牛市差价组合有利？（为什么要构建？）
 - 预期价格上升幅度不大，降低初始成本
 - 在用看跌期权投机于上升预期之后进行保险

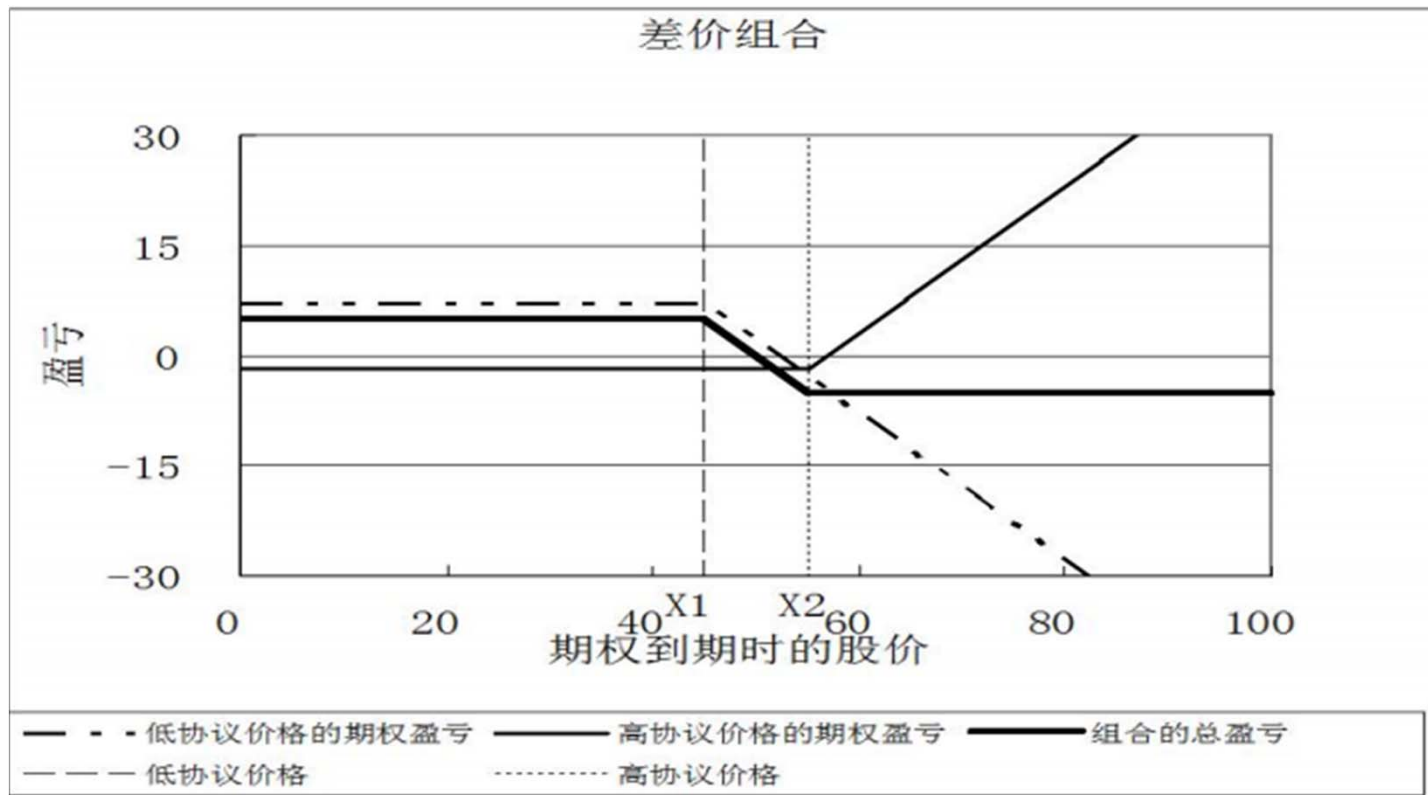
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■ 看涨期权和看跌期权的牛市差价组合

- 看涨期权的牛市差价组合：期初现金流为**负**，但期末回报大于看跌期权的牛市差价组合
- 看跌期权的牛市差价组合：期初现金流为**正**，但期末回报小于看涨期权的牛市差价组合（因为是进行看涨投机并进行一定的保险）

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熊市差价 (Bear Spreads) 组合



(a) 看涨期权构造的熊市差价组合

盈亏均衡

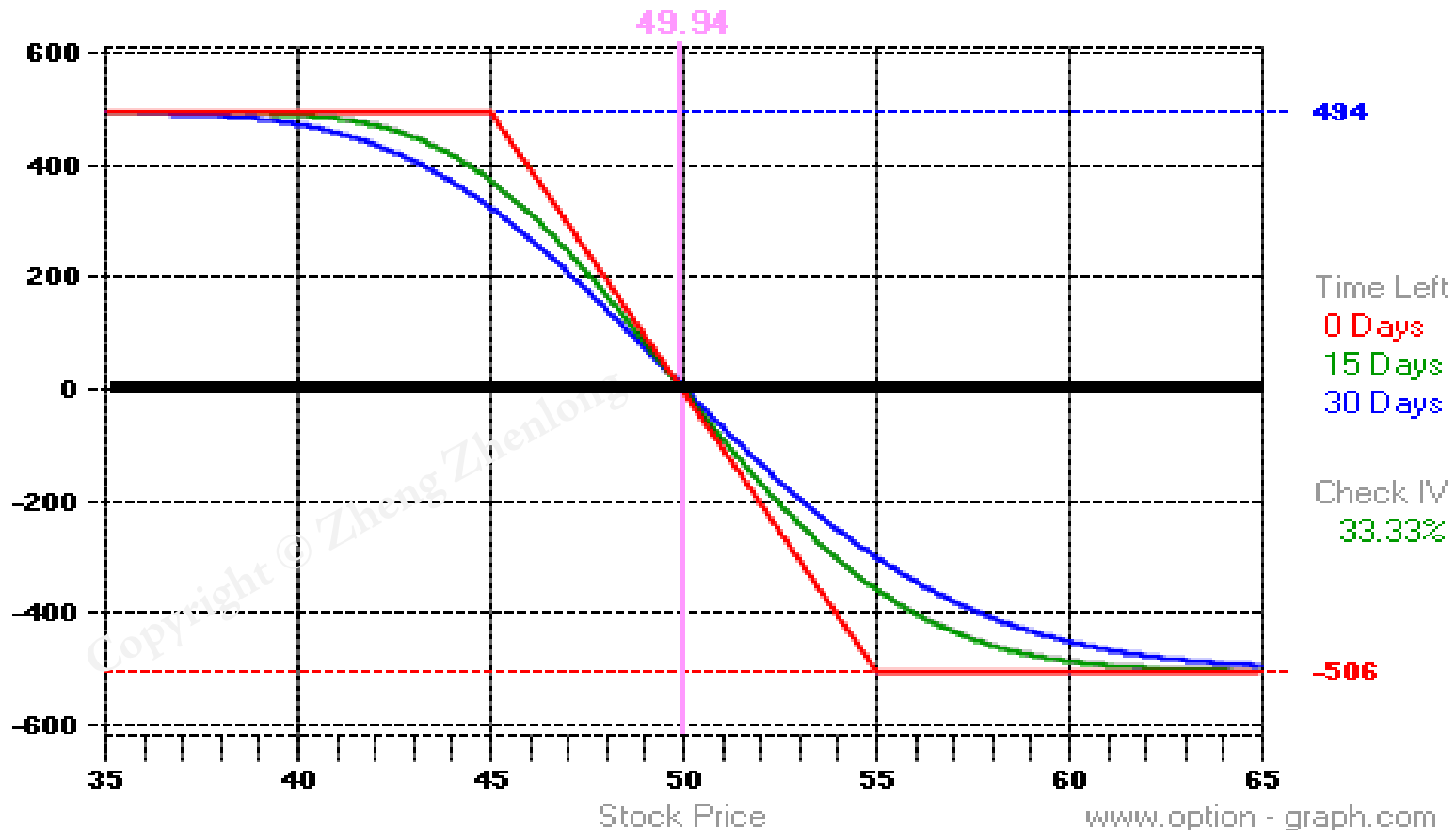
Position Details : Bear Call (1 strike down to 1 strike up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 = \$539.00 credit

Total Position = \$494.00 CREDIT

Gain



大概率中小奖

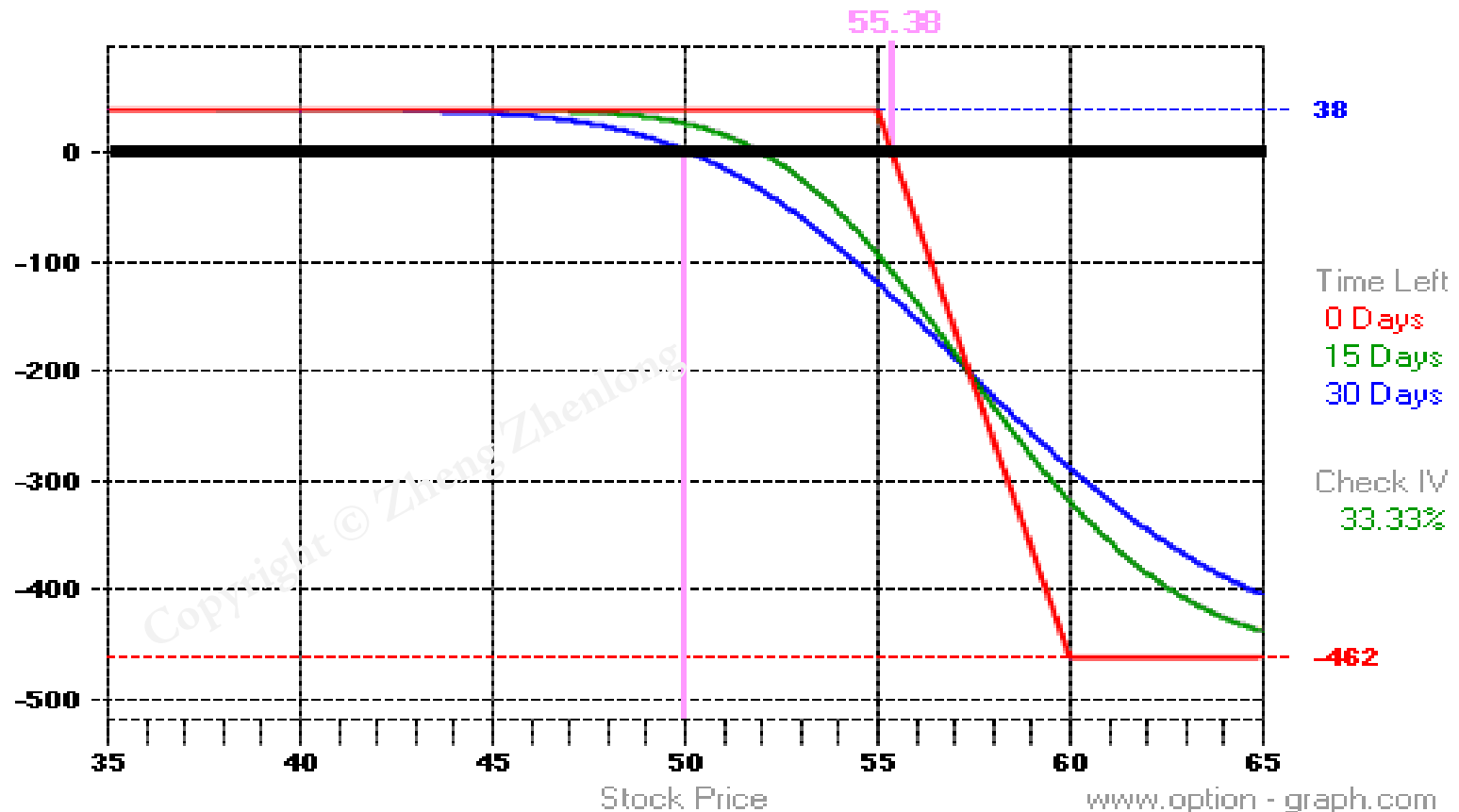
Position Details : Bear Call (1 strike up to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.07 = \$7.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 credit

Total Position = \$38.00 CREDIT

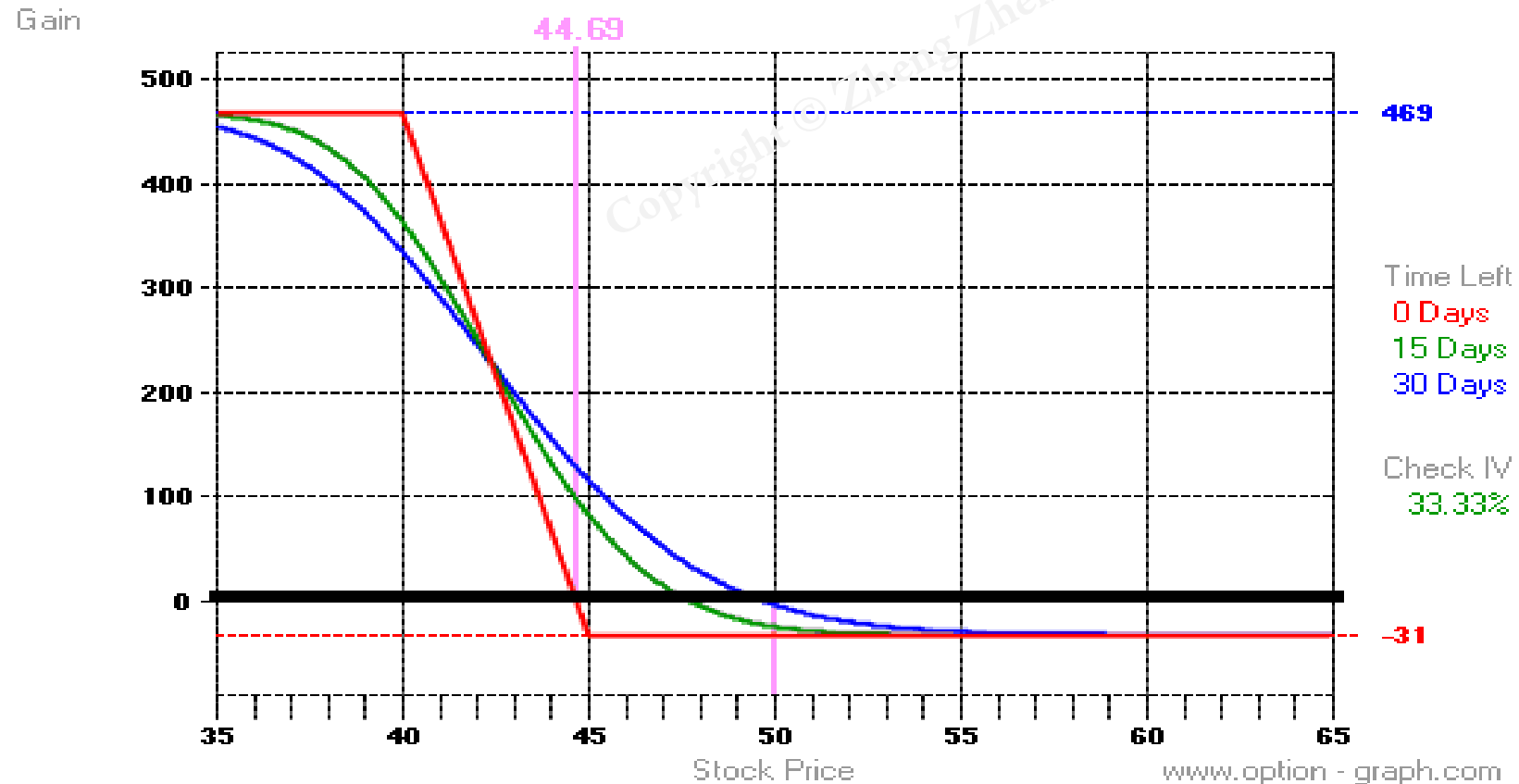
Gain



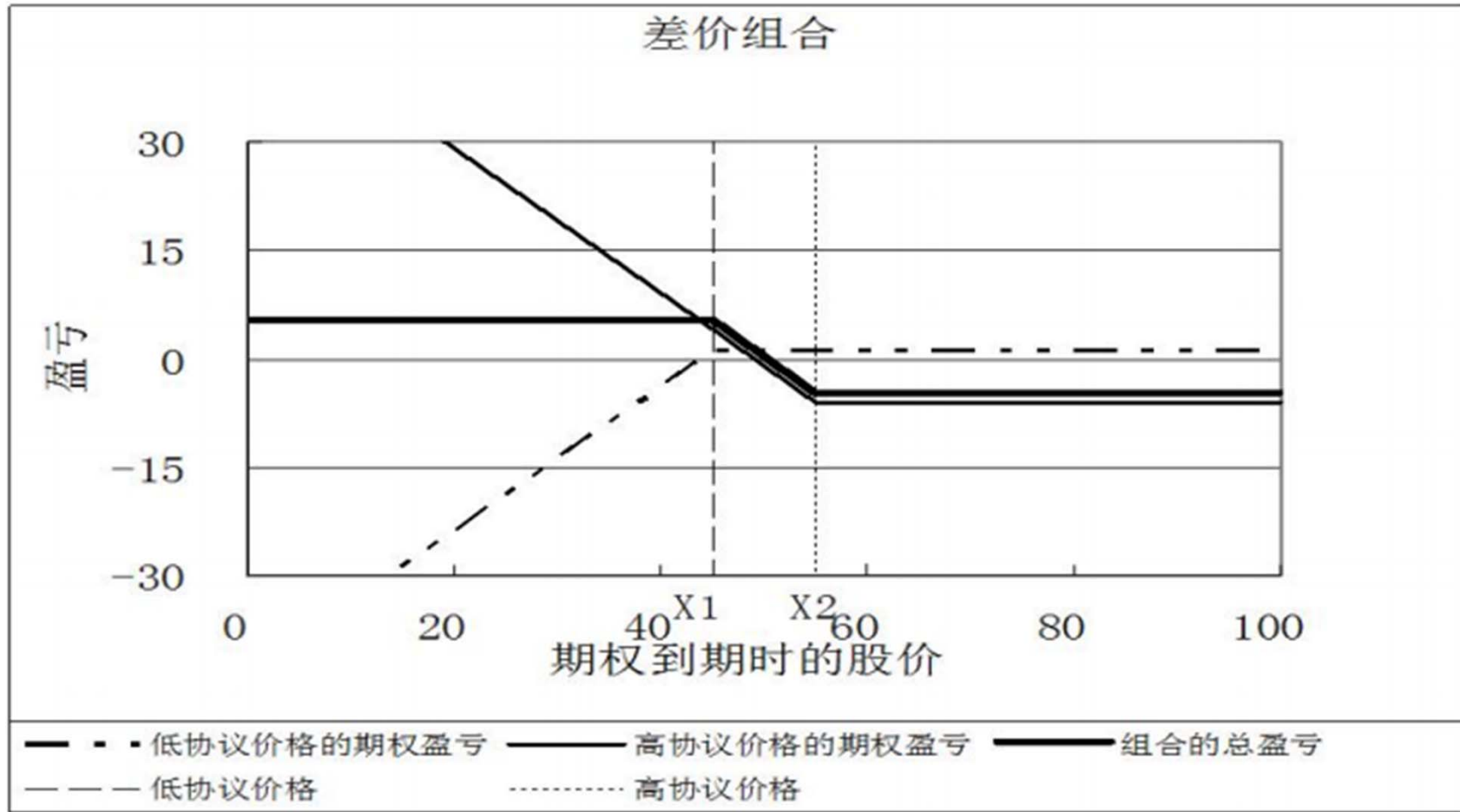
小概率中大奖

Position Details : Bear Call (2 strikes down to 1 strike down)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 =	\$539.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$10.08 =	\$1,008.00 credit
Total Position = \$469.00 CREDIT	



熊市差价 (Bear Spreads) 组合



(D) 有以期权构造的熊市差价组合

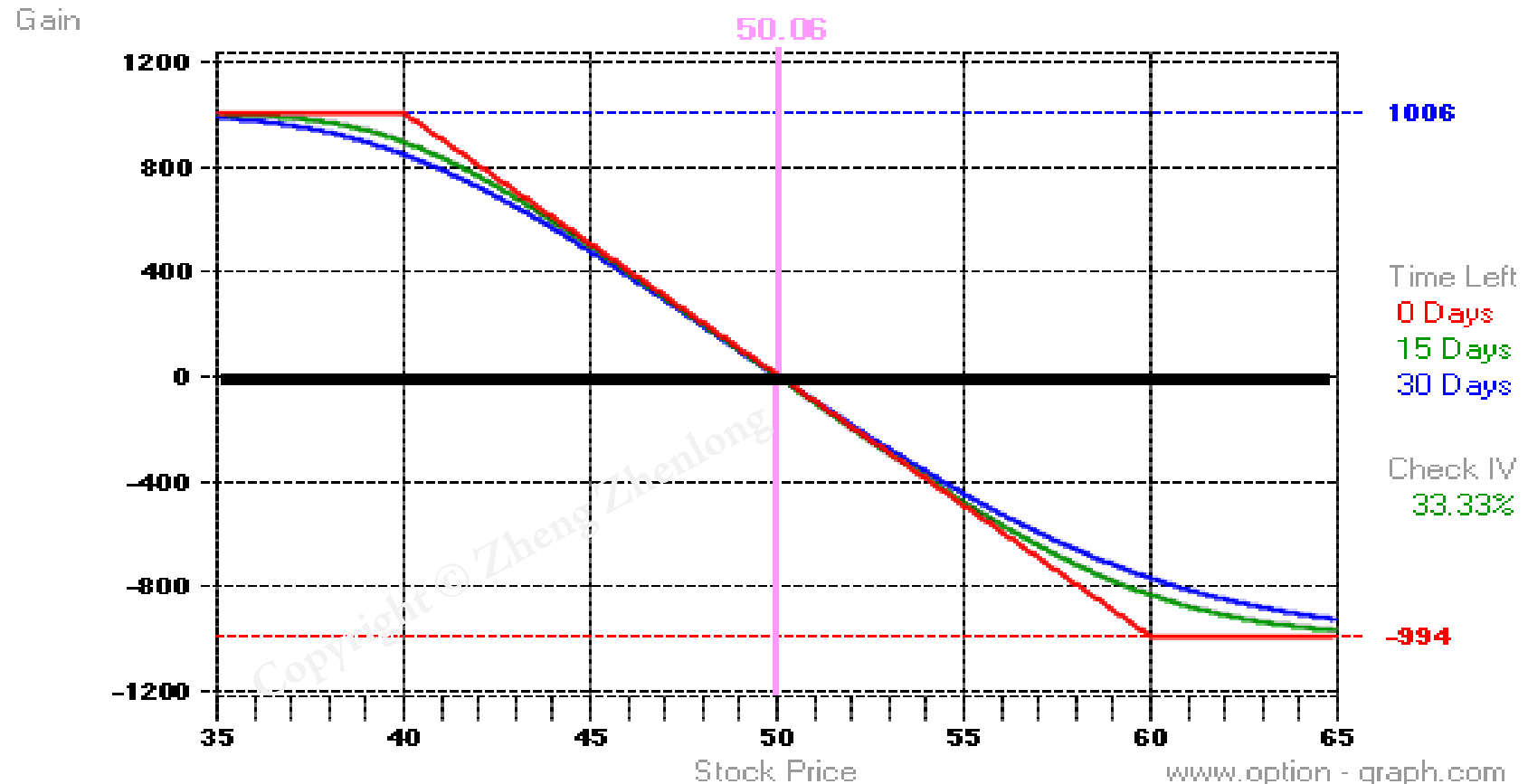
均衡盈亏

Position Details : Bear Put (2 strikes down to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$9.96 = \$996.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.02 = \$2.00 credit

Total Position = \$994.00 DEBIT



大概率中小奖

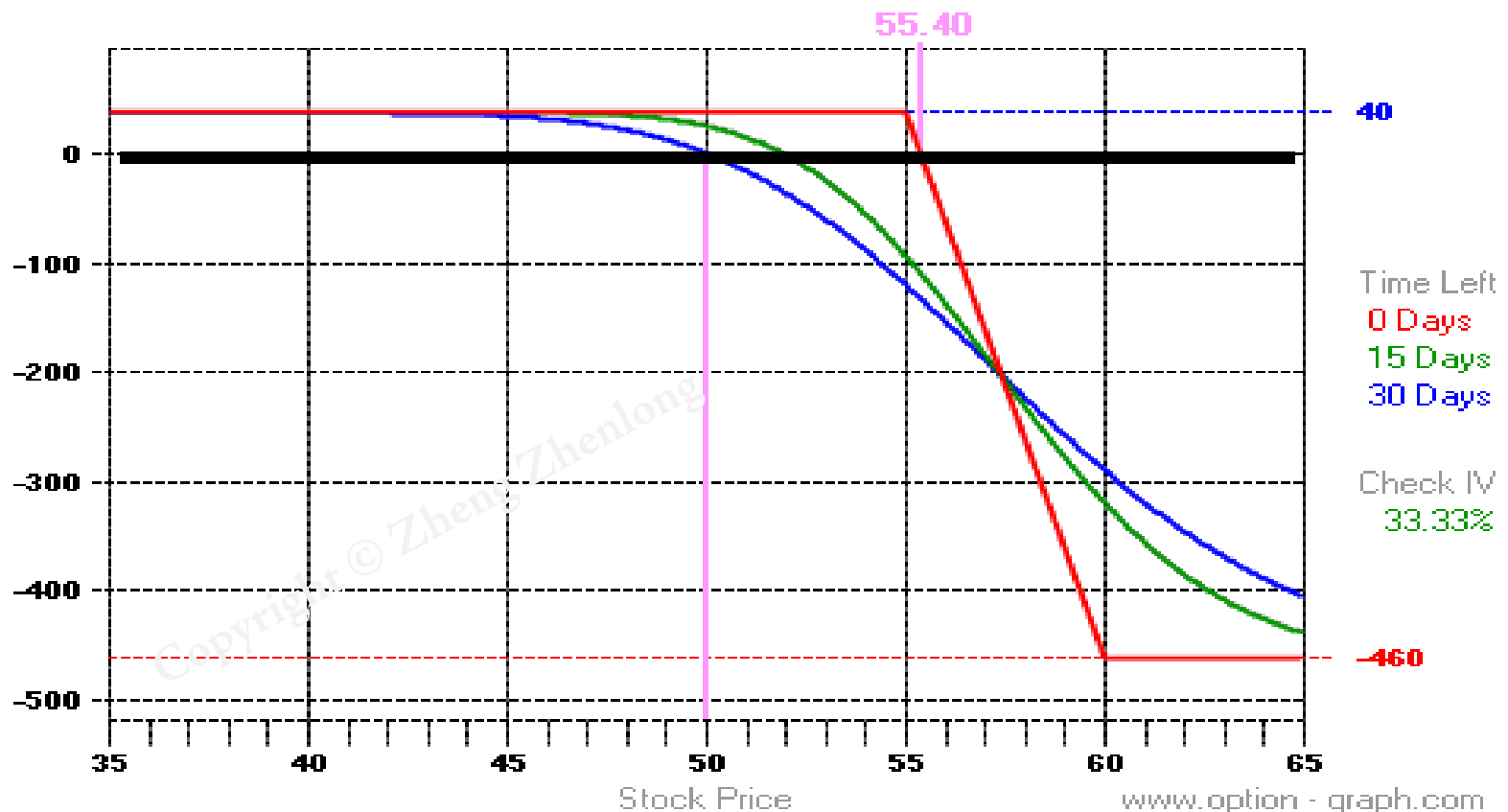
Position Details : Bear Put (1 strike up to 2 strikes up)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$9.96 = \$996.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 = \$536.00 credit

Total Position = \$460.00 DEBIT

Gain



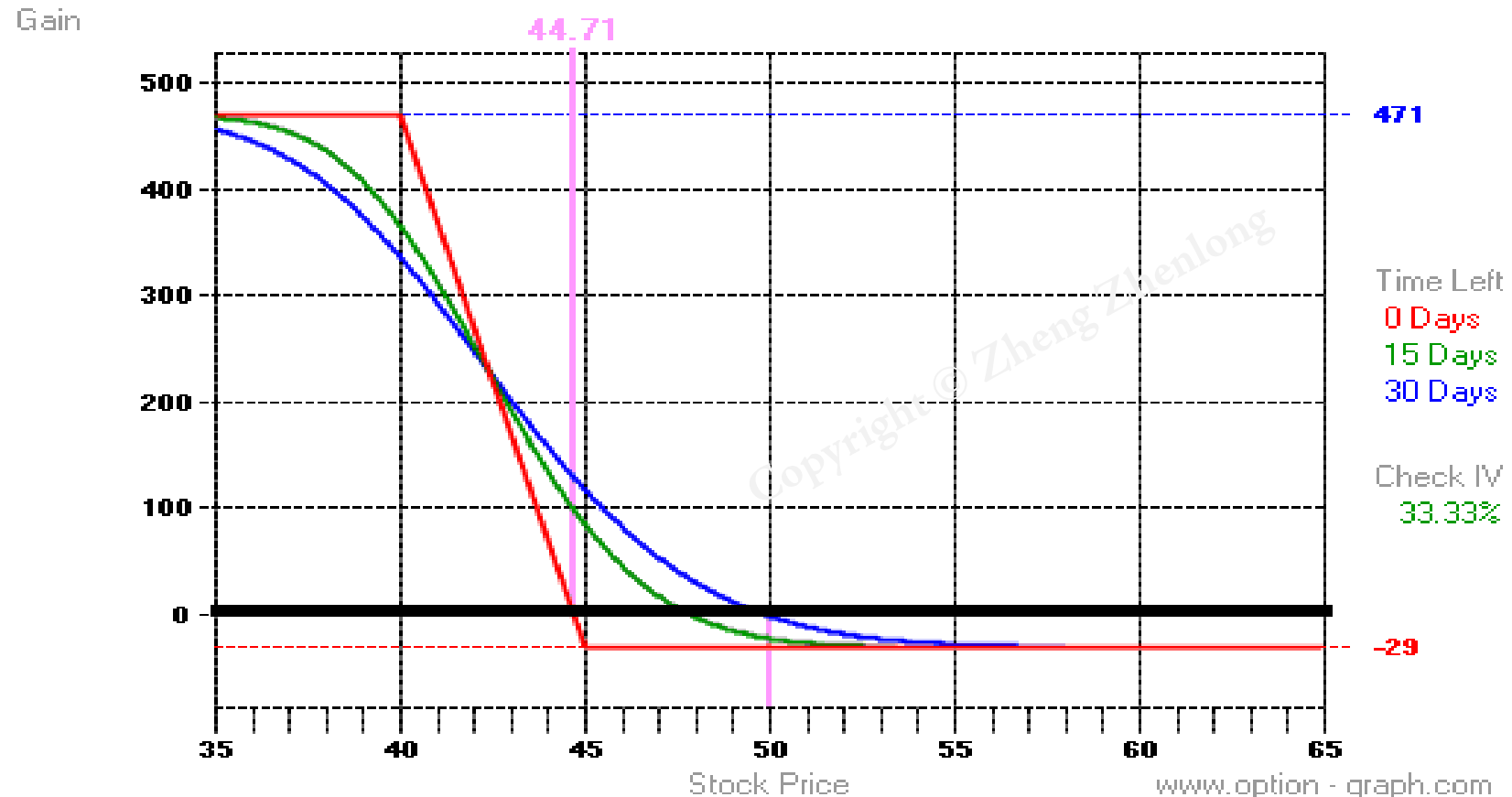
小概率中大奖

Position Details : Bear Put (2 strikes down to 1 strike down)

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 = \$31.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 40 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.02 = \$2.00 credit

Total Position = \$29.00 DEBIT



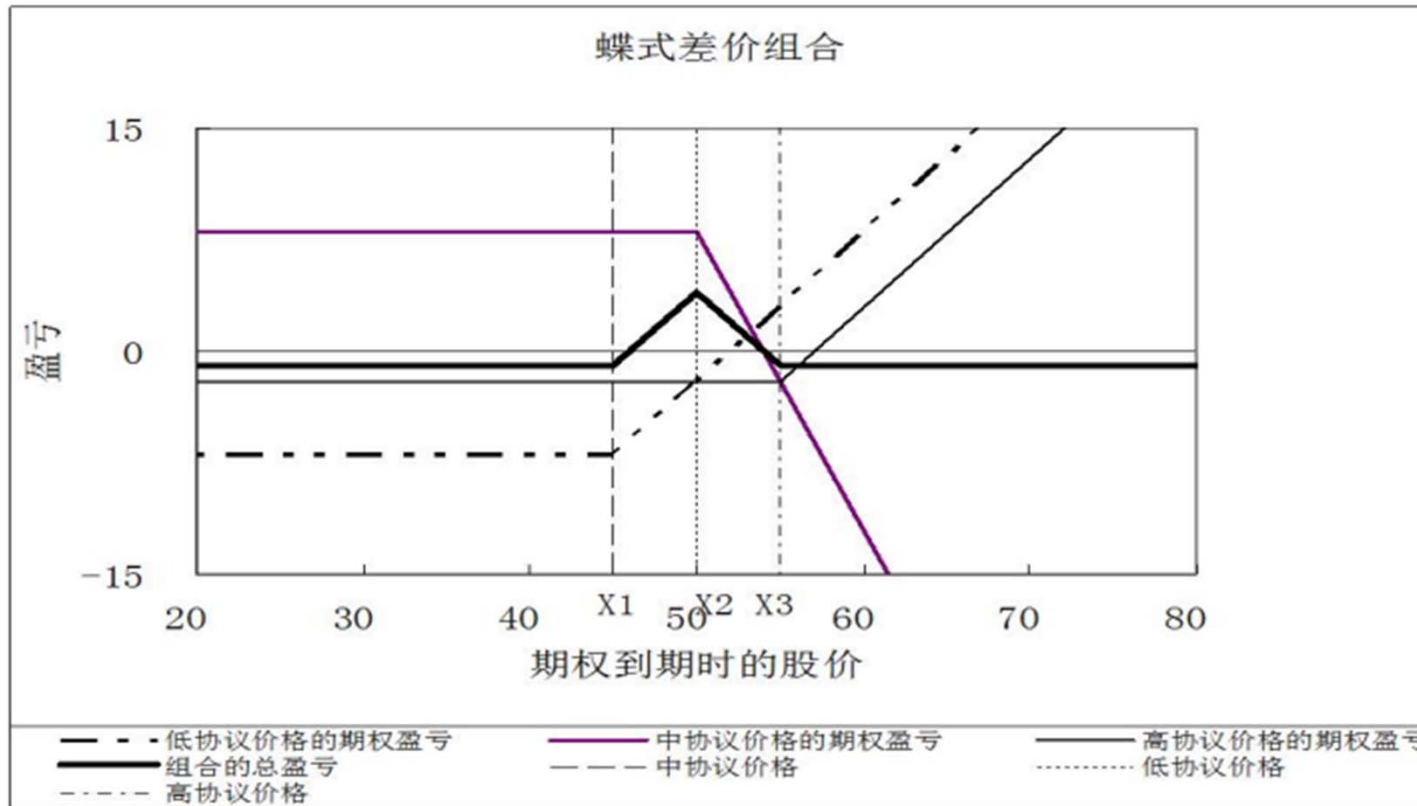
-
- 怎样的情况下熊市差价组合有利？（为什么要构建？）
 - 预期价格下跌幅度不大，降低初始成本
 - 在用看涨期权构造看跌预期投机时，进行保险

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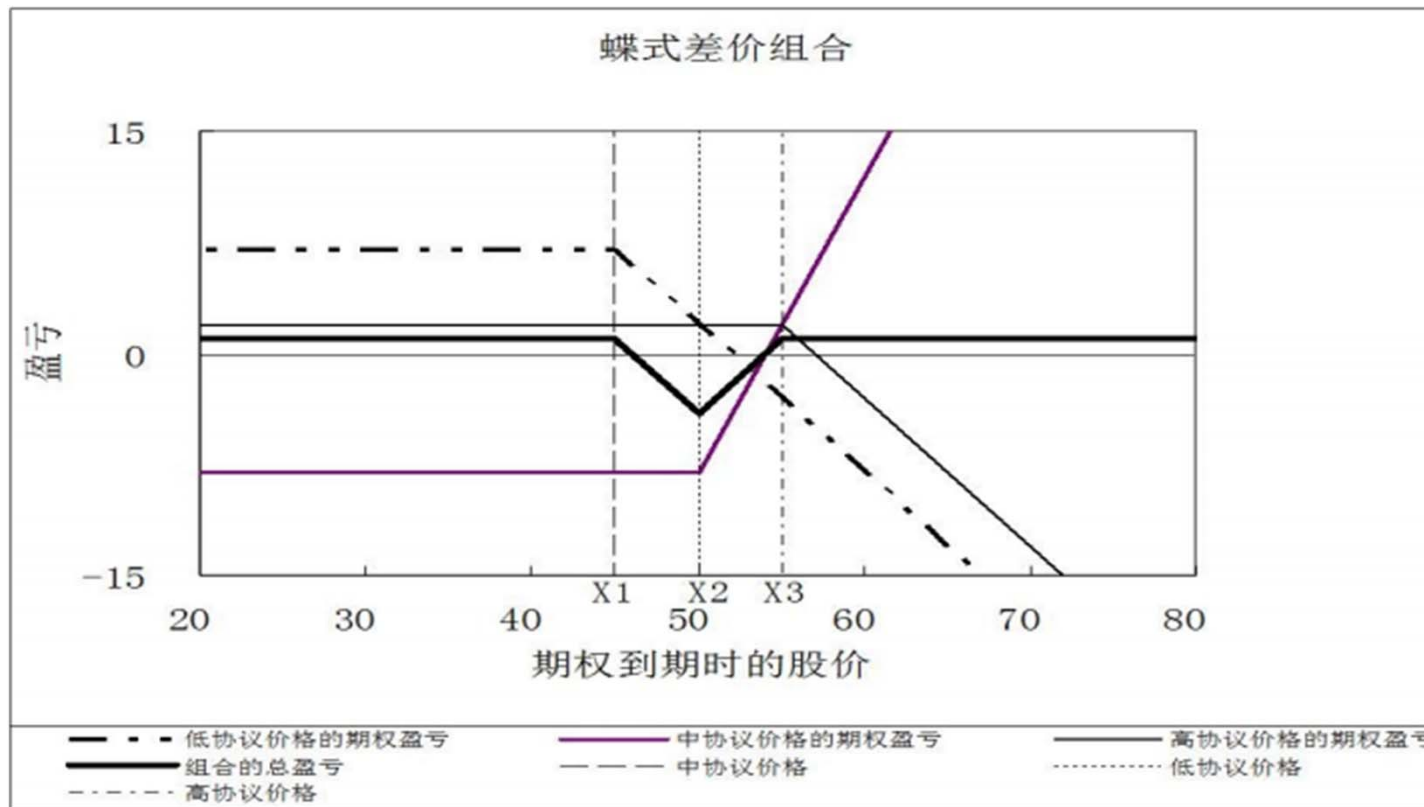
- 看涨期权的熊市差价组合和看跌期权的熊市差价组合的差别在于，前者在期初有**正**的现金流，后者在期初则有**负**的现金流，但后者的**期末回报大于**前者。
- 熊市差价组合刚好跟牛市差价组合相反，两者的图形刚好以 X 轴对称。

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蝶式差价组合 (Butterfly Spreads)



(a) 看涨期权的正向蝶式差价组合



(b) 看涨期权的反向蝶式差价组合

- 蝶式差价组合由四份具有相同期限、不同协议价格的同种期权头寸组成。
- 若 $X_1 < X_2 < X_3$ ，且 $X_2 = (X_1 + X_3)/2$ ，则蝶式差价组合有如下四种：

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- **看涨期权**的**正向**蝶式差价组合：由协议价格分别为 X_1 和 X_3 的看涨期权多头和两份协议价格为 X_2 的看涨期权空头组成
- **看涨期权**的**反向**蝶式差价组合：由协议价格分别为 X_1 和 X_3 的看涨期权空头和两份协议价格为 X_2 的看涨期权多头组成

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- **看跌期权的正向**蝶式差价组合：由协议价格分别为 X_1 和 X_3 的看跌期权多头和两份协议价格为 X_2 的看跌期权空头组成
- **看跌期权的反向**蝶式差价组合：由协议价格分别为 X_1 和 X_3 的看跌期权空头和两份协议价格为 X_2 的看跌期权多头组成

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- 无论用看涨还是看跌期权组合，正向和反向结果都相同，并且**初始投资也相同**。（如何证明？）
- 为何构建蝶式差价组合：预期价格会在一定的区间内波动

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看涨期权正向蝶式差价组合的盈亏状况表

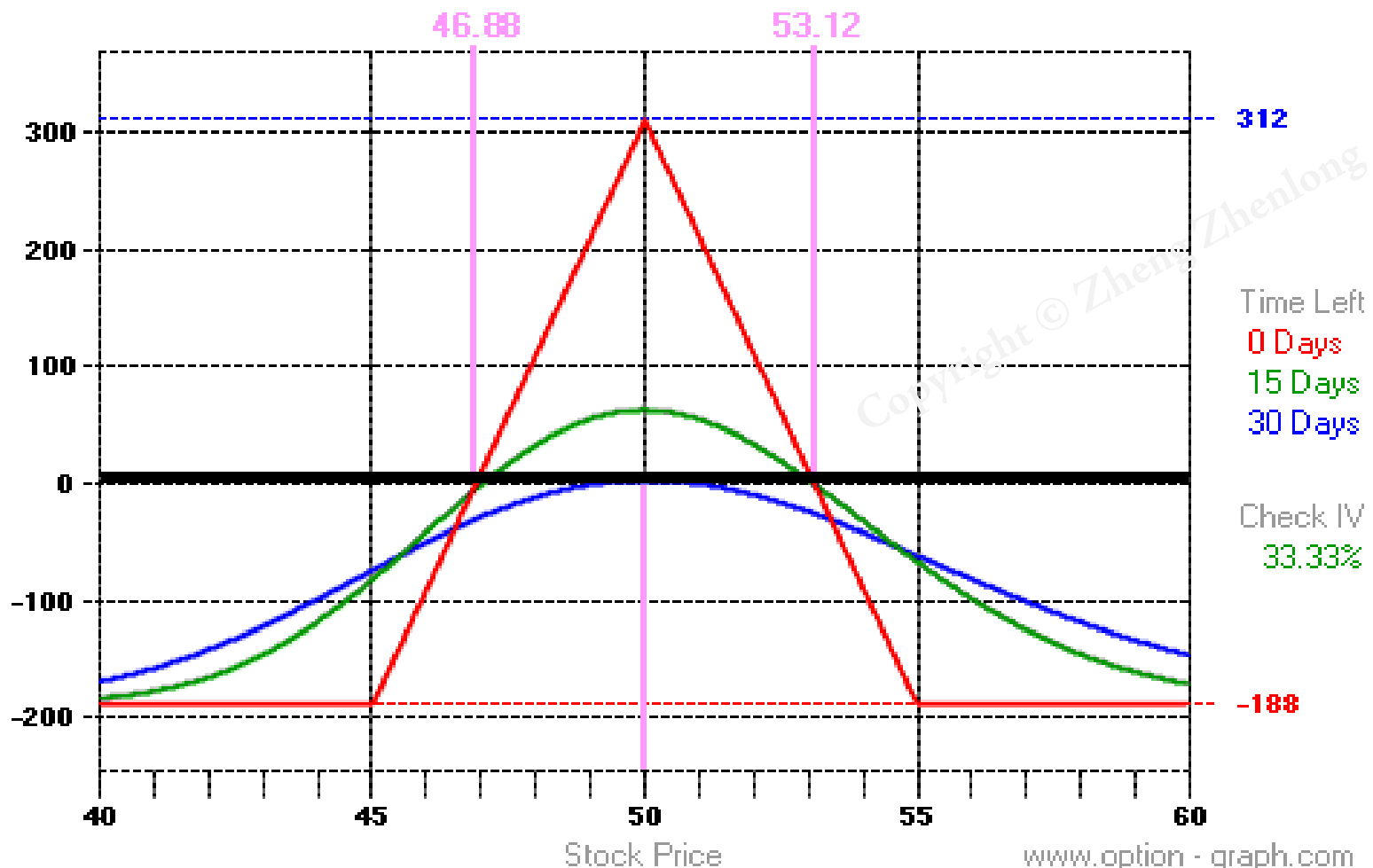
S_T 的范围	c_1 盈亏	2份 c_2 盈亏
$S_T \leq X_1$	$0 - c_1$	$0 + 2c_2$
$X_1 < S_T \leq X_2$	$S_T - X_1 - c_1$	$0 + 2c_2$
$X_2 < S_T \leq X_3$	$S_T - X_1 - c_1$	$2X_2 - 2S_T + 2c_2$
$S_T \geq X_3$	$S_T - X_1 - c_1$	$2X_2 - 2S_T + 2c_2$
c_3 的盈亏	总盈亏	
$0 - c_3$	$2c_2 - c_1 - c_3$	
$0 - c_3$	$S_T - X_1 + 2c_2 - c_1 - c_3$	
$0 - c_3$	$X_3 - S_T + 2c_2 - c_1 - c_3$	
$S_T - X_3 - c_3$	$2c_2 - c_1 - c_3$	

Position Details : Butterfly with all Calls

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 =	\$539.00 debit

Total Position = \$188.00 DEBIT

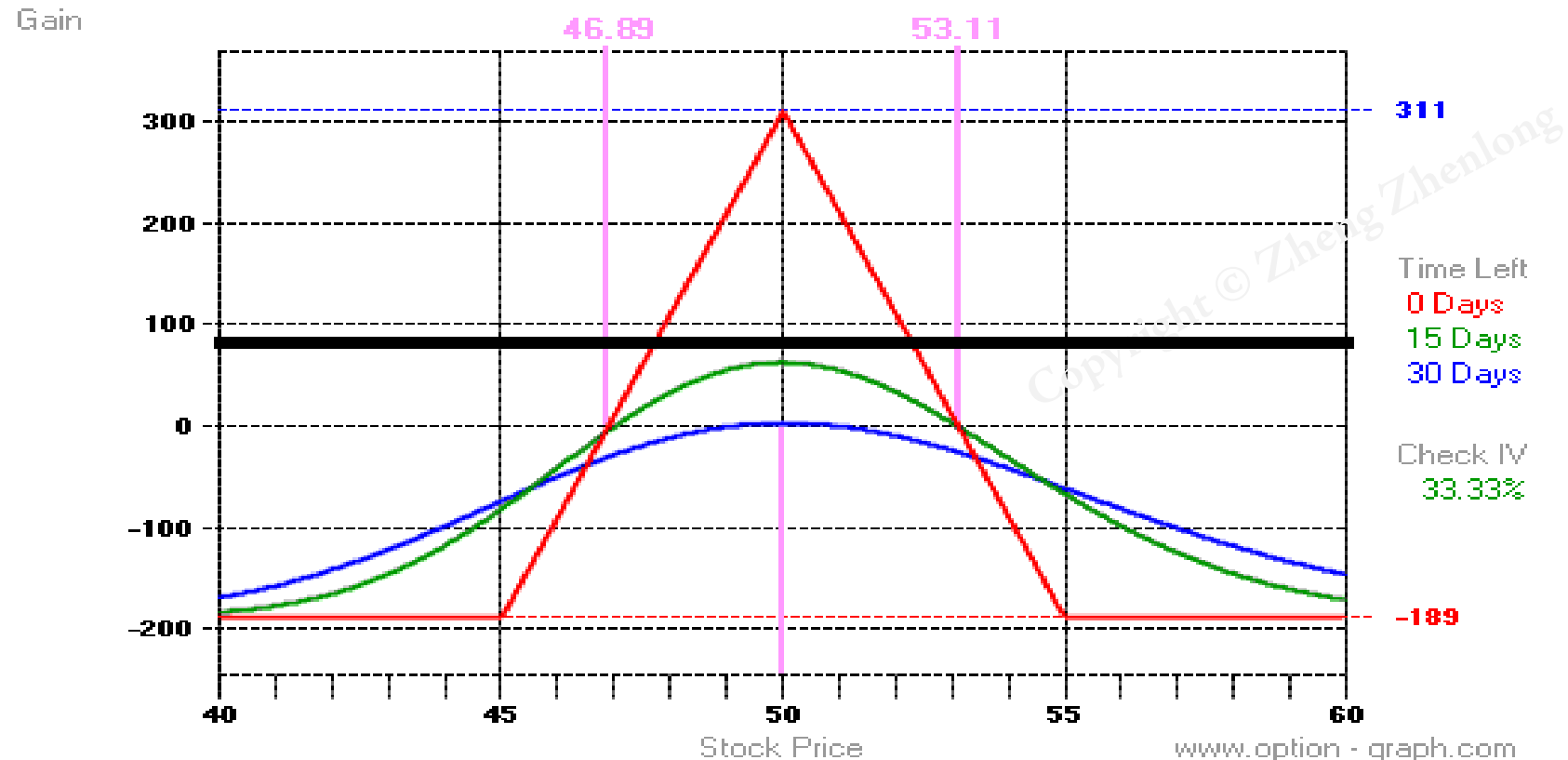
Gain



看跌期权的正向蝶式差价组合

Position Details : Butterfly with all Puts

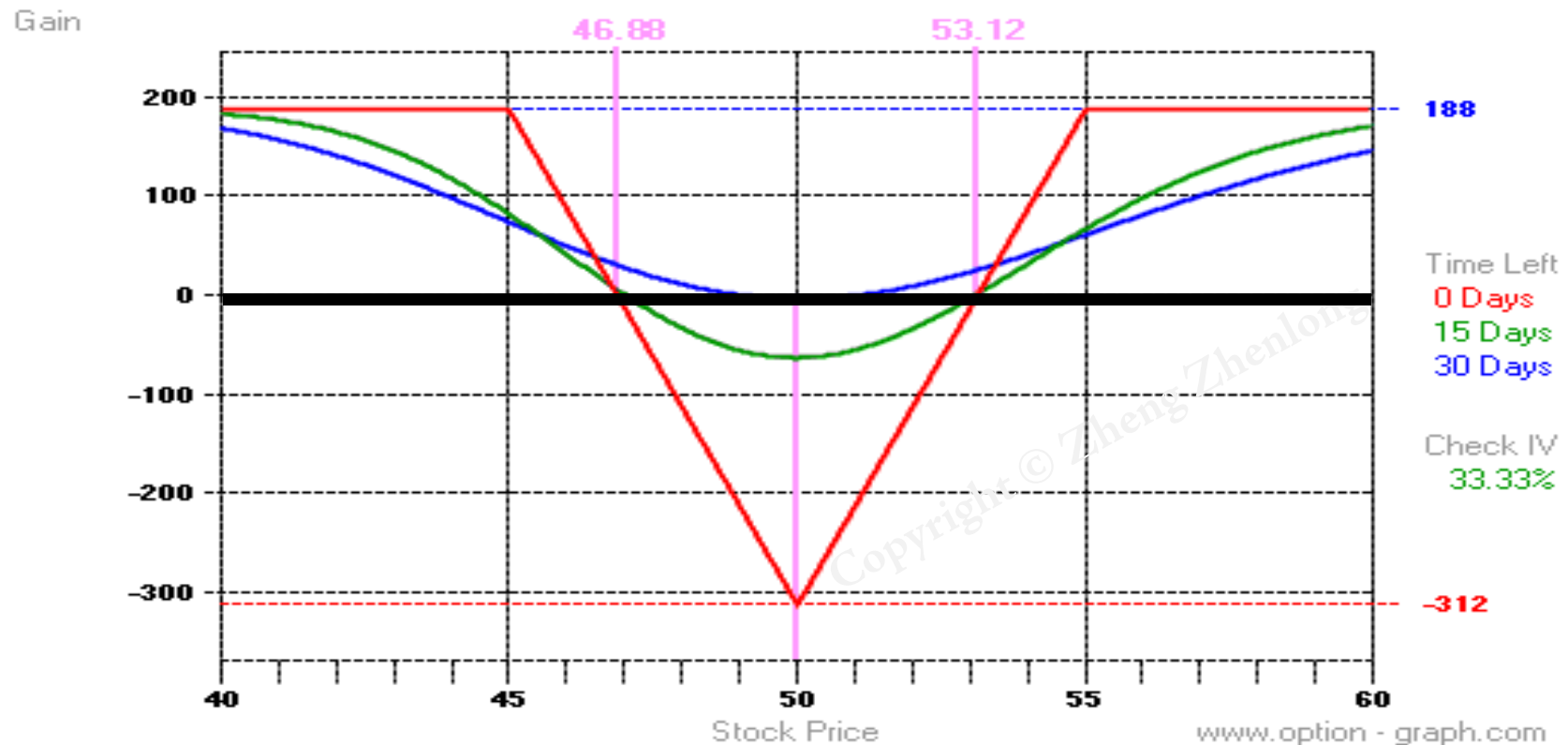
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 =	\$536.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00 debit
Total Position = \$189.00 DEBIT	



看涨期权的反向蝶式差价组合

Position Details : Reverse Butterfly with all Calls

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 =	\$539.00	credit
Total Position = \$188.00 CREDIT		

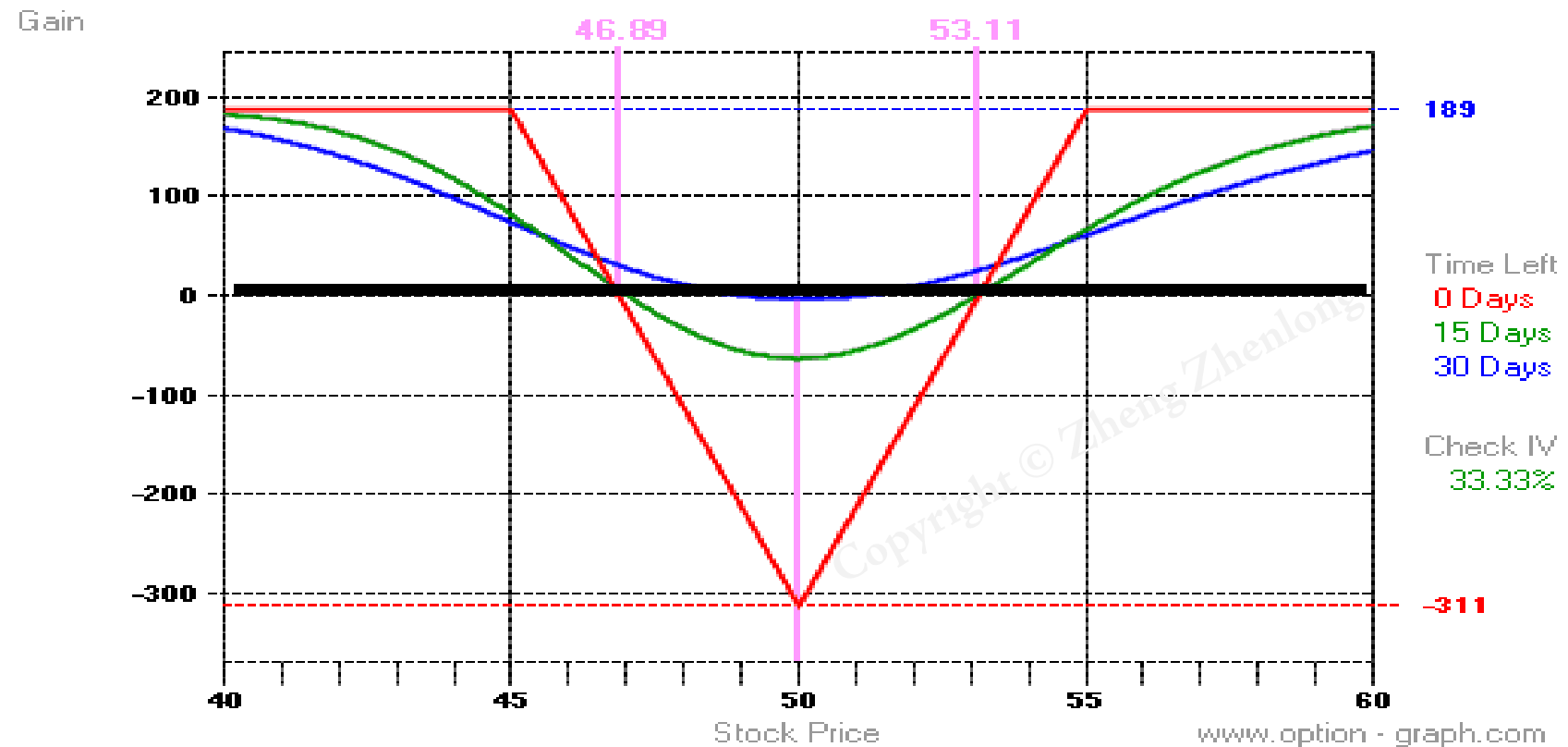


看跌期权的反向蝶式差价组合

Position Details : Reverse Butterfly with all Puts

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 =	\$536.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00	credit

Total Position = \$189.00 CREDIT



差期（Calendar Spreads）组合

- 差期组合：两份相同协议价格、不同期限的同种期权的不同头寸组成
- 差期组合的四种类型
 - 正向差期组合（买长卖短）
 - 一份看涨期权多头与一份期限较短的看涨期权空头的组合，称看涨期权的正向差期组合。
 - 一份看跌期权多头与一份期限较短的看跌期权空头的组合，称看跌期权的正向差期组合。

➤ **反向差期组合（买短卖长）**

- 一份看涨期权多头与一份期限较长的看涨期权空头的组合，称看涨期权的反向差期组合。
- 一份看跌期权多头与一份期限较长的看跌期权空头的组合，称看跌期权的反向差期组合。

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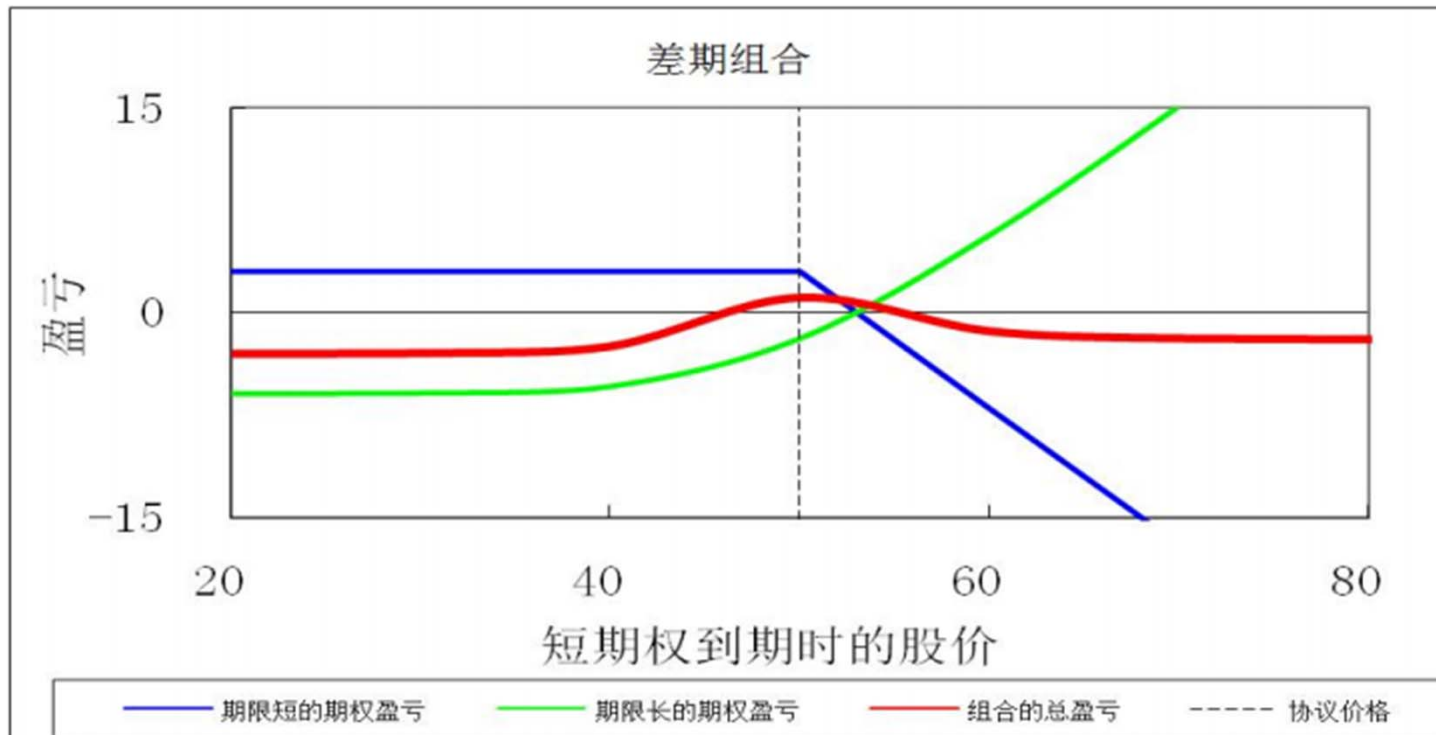
看涨期权的正向差期组合的盈亏状况表

表 13.2 看涨期权的正向差期组合的盈亏状况

S_T 的范围	看涨期权多头的盈亏	看涨期权空头的盈亏	总盈亏
$S_T \rightarrow \infty$	趋近 $S_T - X e^{-r(T^*-T)} - c_1$	$X - S_T + c_2$	趋近 $X - X e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_2 - c_1$
$S_T = X$	$X - X e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_{1T} - c_1$	c_2	$X - X e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_{1T} + c_2 - c_1$
$S_T \rightarrow 0$	趋近 $-c_1$	c_2	趋近 $c_2 - c_1$

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看涨期权正向差期组合 Profit



看涨期权构造的正向差期组合

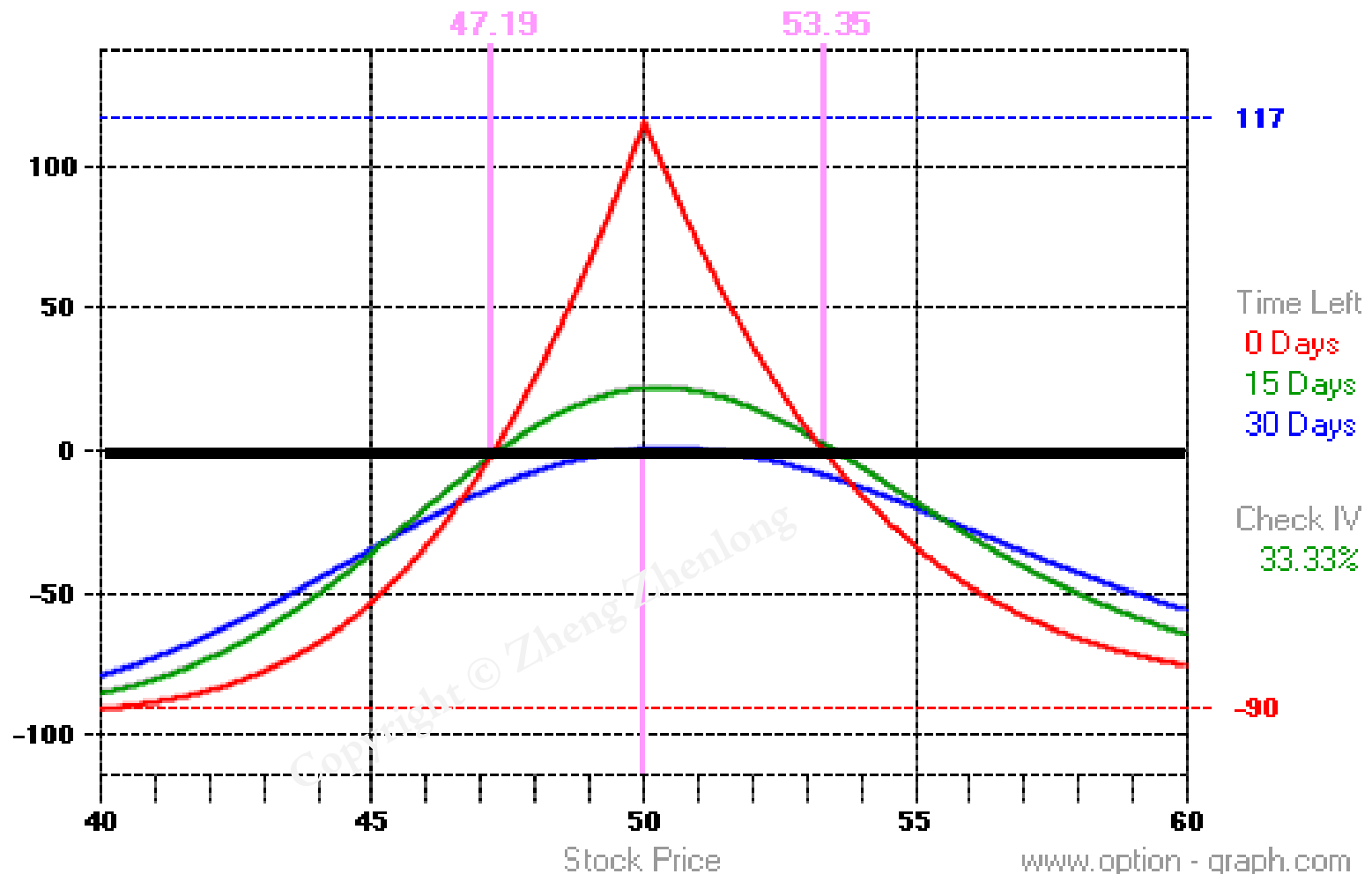
Position Details : Calendar Call, ATM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 50 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$2.91 = \$291.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 = \$198.00 credit

Total Position = \$93.00 DEBIT

Gain

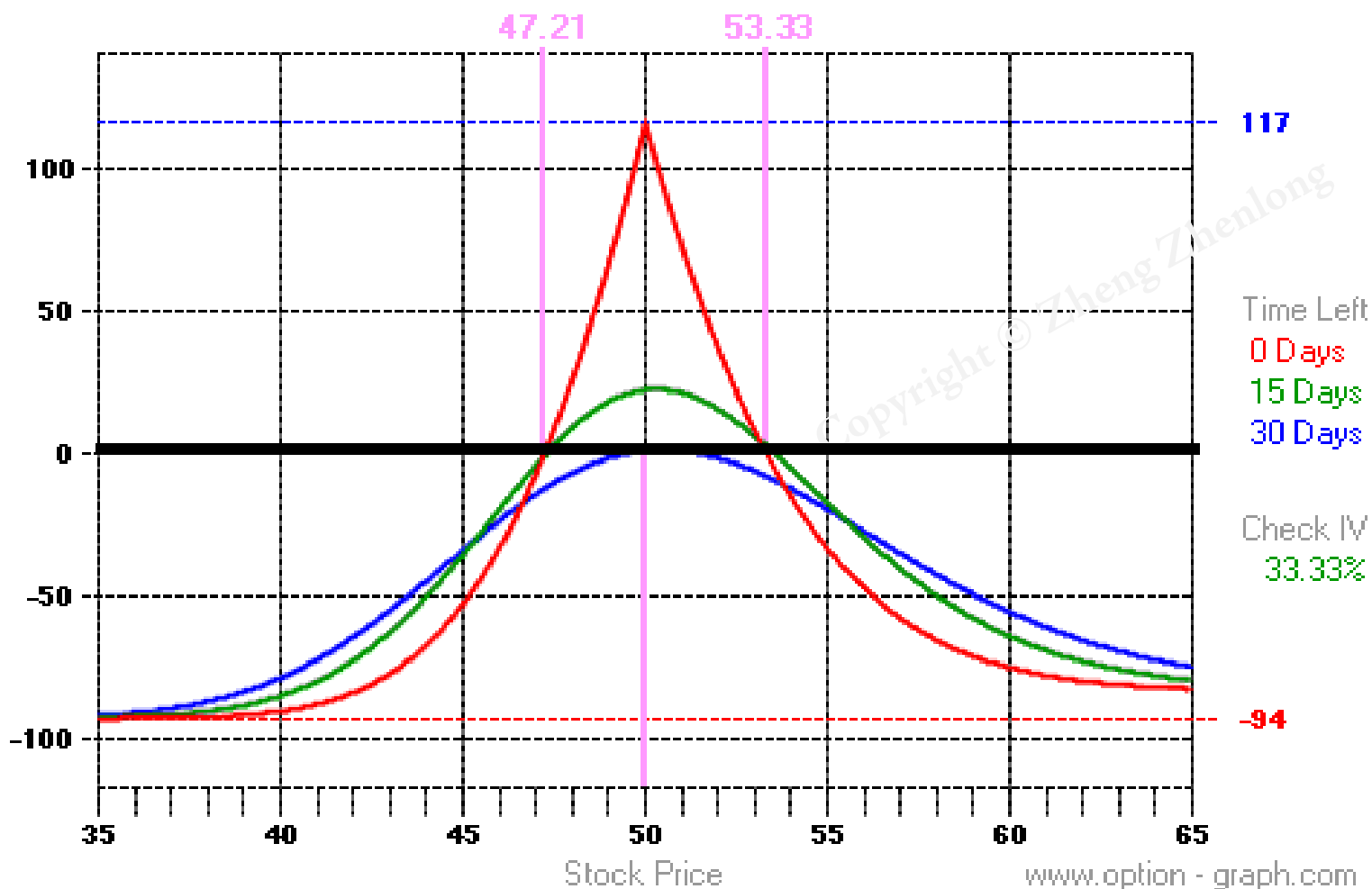


Position Details : Calendar Put, ATM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$2.73 =	\$273.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00 credit

Total Position = \$84.00 DEBIT

Gain



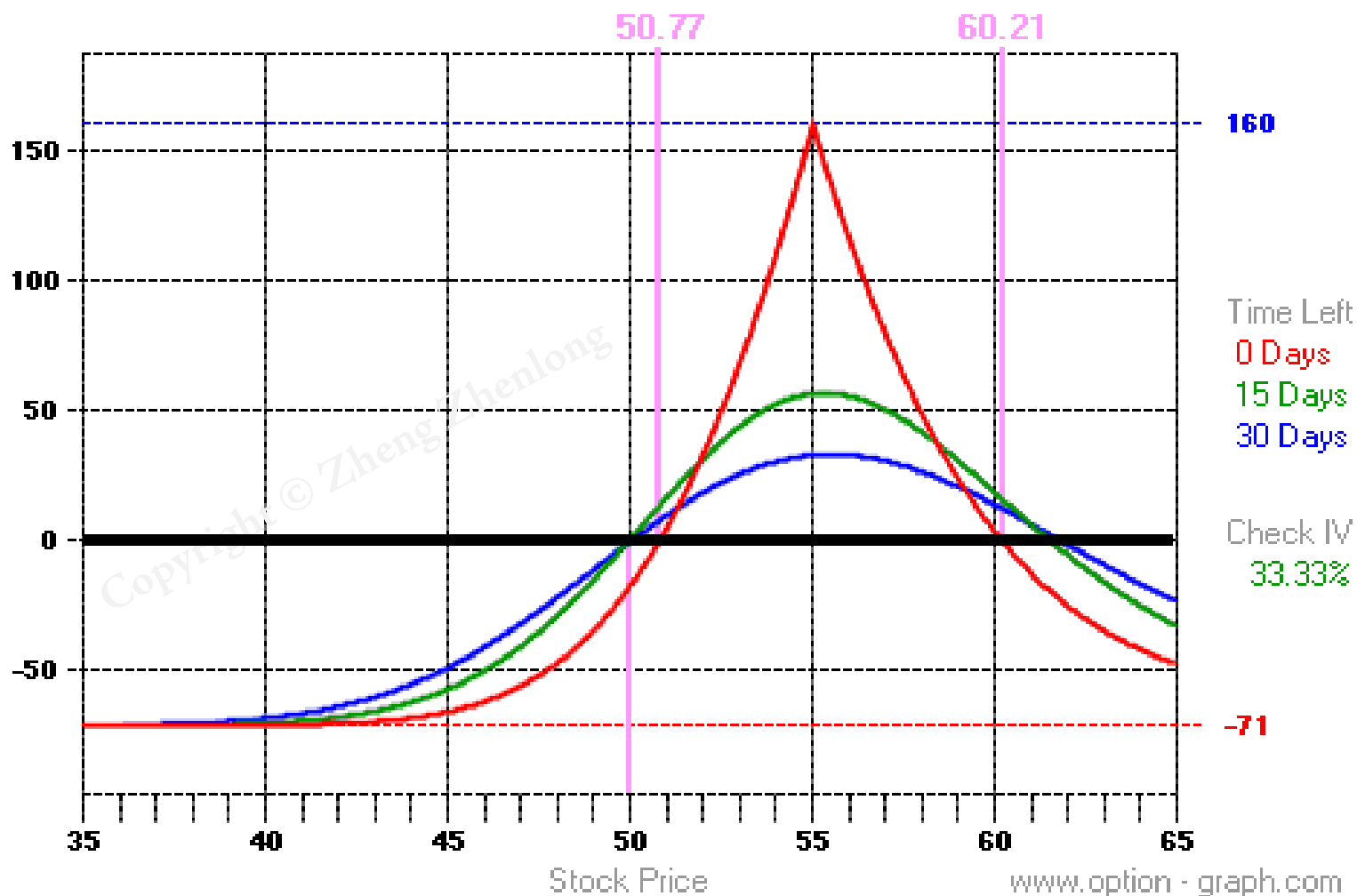
Position Details : Calendar Call, OTM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.16 = \$116.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 credit

Total Position = \$71.00 DEBIT

Gain



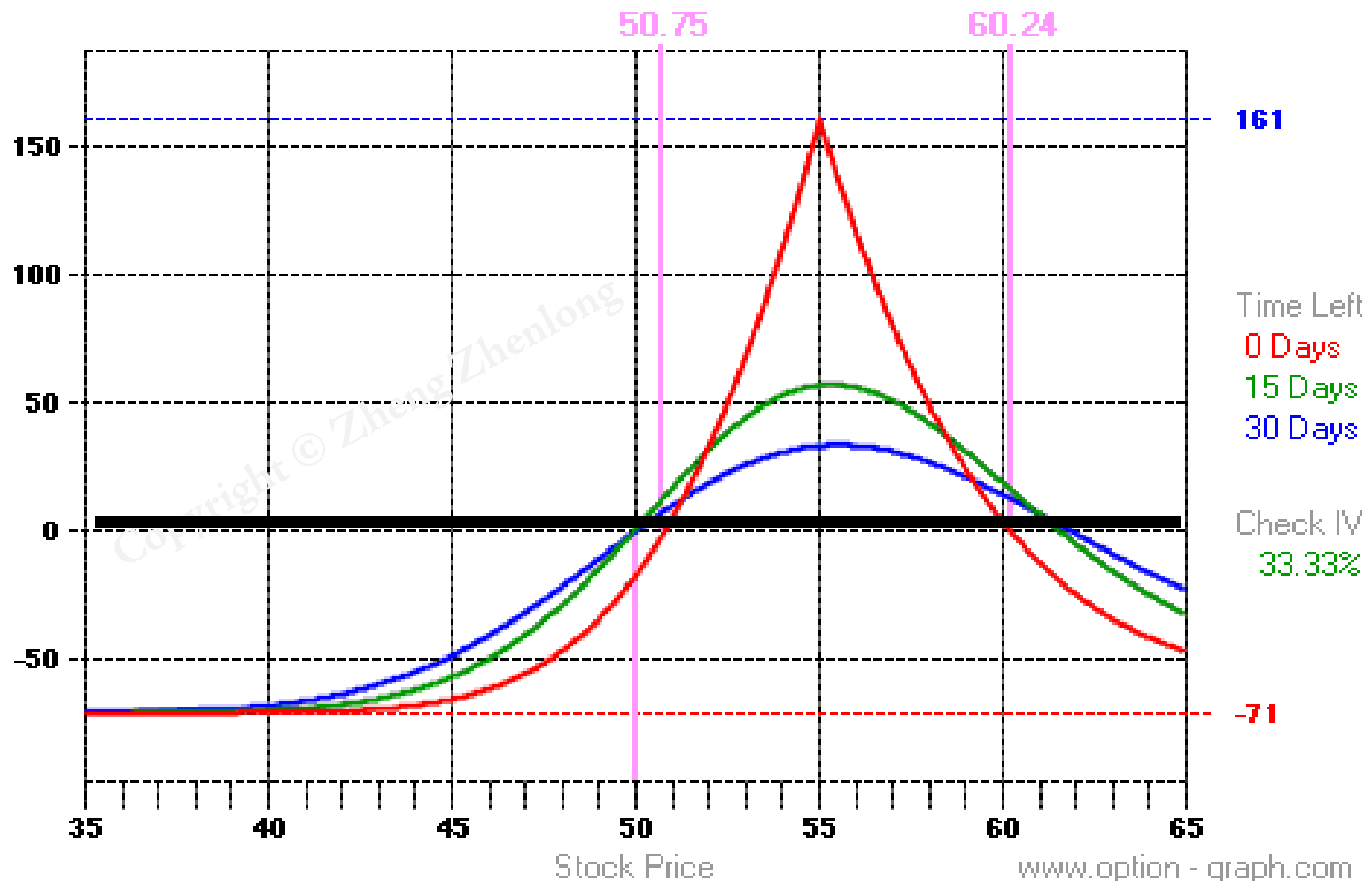
Position Details : Calendar Put, ITM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 55 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.96 = \$596.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 = \$536.00 credit

Total Position = \$60.00 DEBIT

Gain



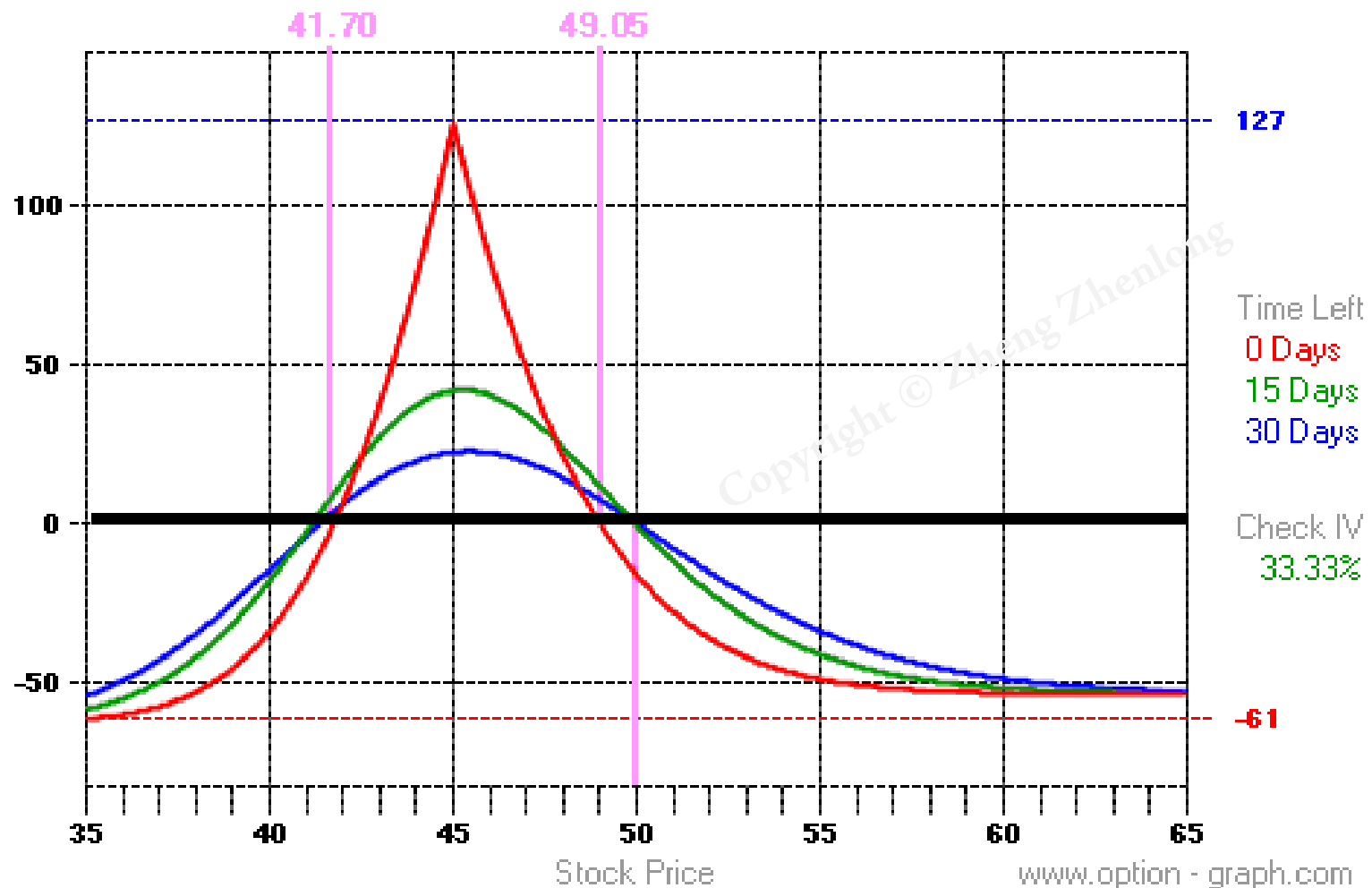
Position Details : Calendar Call, ITM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 45 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$6.01 = \$601.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.39 = \$539.00 credit

Total Position = \$62.00 DEBIT

Gain



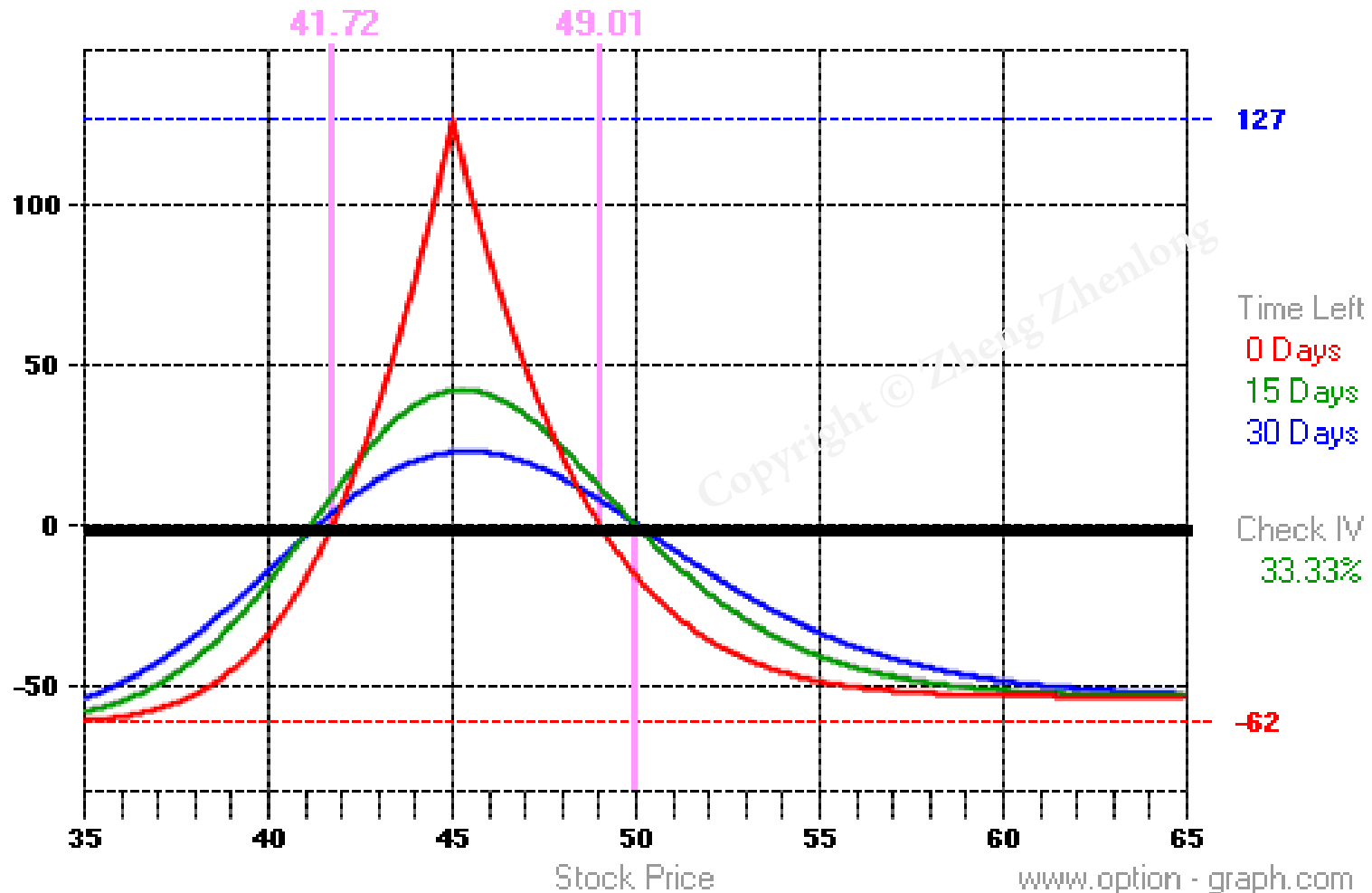
Position Details : Calendar Put, OTM

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.85 = \$85.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 = \$31.00 credit

Total Position = \$54.00 DEBIT

Gain



对角（Diagonal Spreads）组合

- 对角组合（Diagonal Spreads）
 - 两份协议价格不同（ X_1 和 X_2 ，且 $X_1 < X_2$ ）、期限也不同（ T 和 T^* ，且 $T < T^*$ ）的同种期权的不同头寸组成。
 - 它有八种类型
 - 看涨/看跌
 - 牛市/熊市——买低卖高/买高卖低
 - 正向/反向——买长卖短/买短卖长

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对角组合的八种类型

- 看涨期权的牛市正向对角组合
 - 由看涨期权的 (X_1, T^*) 多头加 (X_2, T) 空头组合组成
- 看涨期权的熊市反向对角组合
 - 由看涨期权的 (X_1, T^*) 空头加 (X_2, T) 多头组成的组合。其盈亏图与 1 刚好相反。

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- 看涨期权的熊市正向对角组合

- 由看涨期权的 (X_2, T^*) 多头加 (X_1, T) 空头组成的组合。

- 看涨期权的牛市反向对角组合。

- 由看涨期权的 (X_2, T^*) 空头加 (X_1, T) 多头组成的组合，其盈亏图与 3 刚好相反。

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- 看跌期权的牛市正向对角组合。
 - 由看跌期权的 (X_1, T^*) 多头加 (X_2, T) 空头组成的组合。
- 看跌期权的熊市反向对角组合。
 - 由看跌期权的 (X_1, T^*) 空头加 (X_2, T) 多头组成的组合，其盈亏图与 5 刚好相反。

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- 看跌期权的熊市正向对角组合。
 - 由看跌期权的 (X_2, T^*) 多头加 (X_1, T) 空头组成的组合。
- 看跌期权的牛市反向对角组合。
 - 由看跌期权的 (X_2, T^*) 空头加 (X_1, T) 多头组成的组合，其盈亏图与 7 刚好相反。

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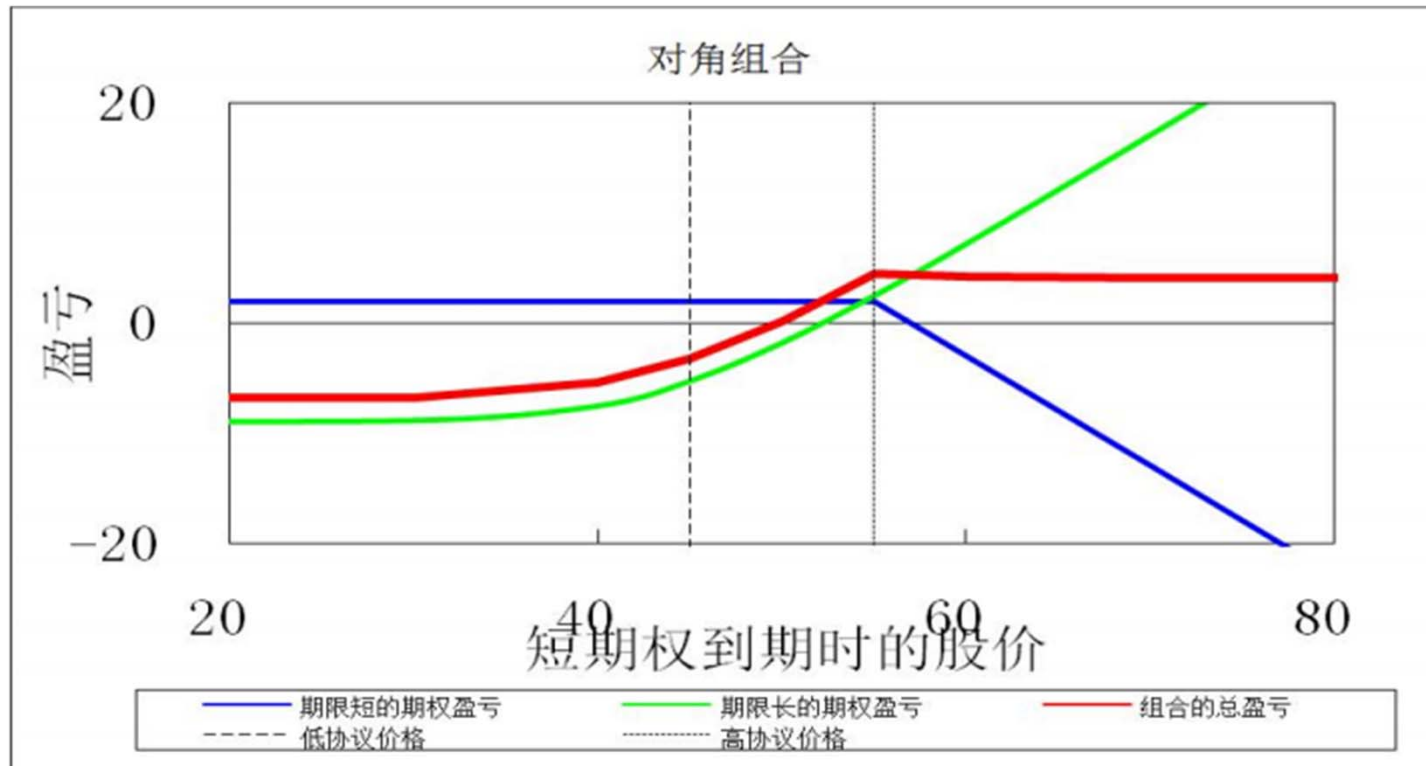
看涨期权的牛市正向对角组合

- 由看涨期权的 (X_1, T^*) 多头加 (X_2, T) 空头组合组成

S_T 的范围	(X_1, T^*) 多头的盈亏	(X_2, T) 空头的盈亏	总盈亏
$S_T \rightarrow \infty$	趋近 $S_T - X_1 e^{-r(T^*-T)} - c_1$	$X_2 - S_T + c_2$	趋近 $X_2 - X_1 e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_2 - c_1$
$S_T = X_2$	$X_2 - X_1 e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_{1T} - c_1$	c_2	$X_2 - X_1 e^{-r(T^*-T)} + c_2 - c_1 + c_{1T}$
$S_T \rightarrow 0$	趋近 $-c_1$	c_2	趋近 $c_2 - c_1$

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看涨期权的牛市正向对角组合 Profit



看涨期权的牛市正向对角组合

看涨期权的熊市正向对角组合 Profit

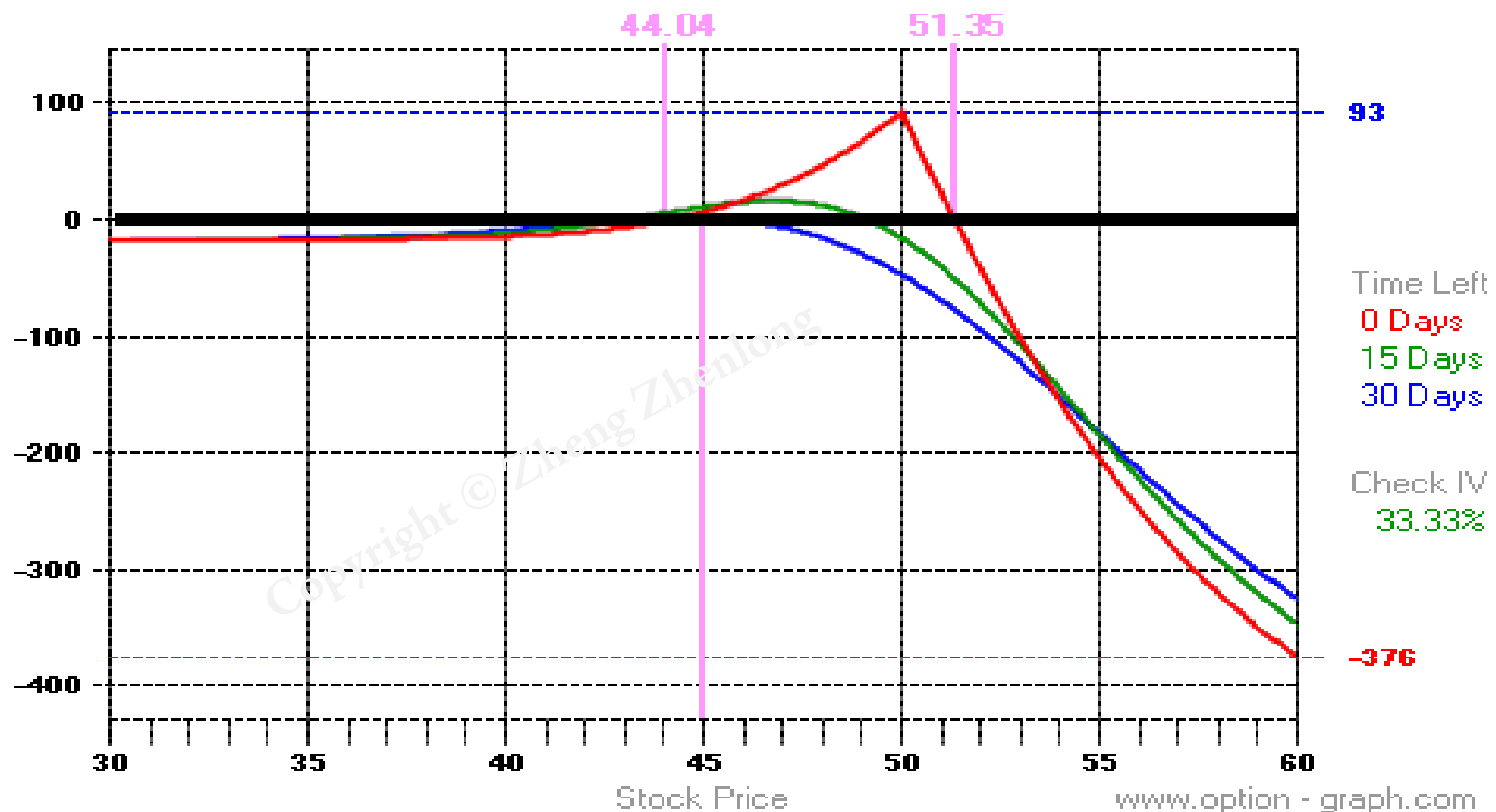
Position Details : Bear Call Diagonalized by 2 months

Stock at \$45.00, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 93 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.51 = \$51.00 debit

Stock at \$45.00, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.34 = \$34.00 credit

Total Position = \$17.00 DEBIT

Gain

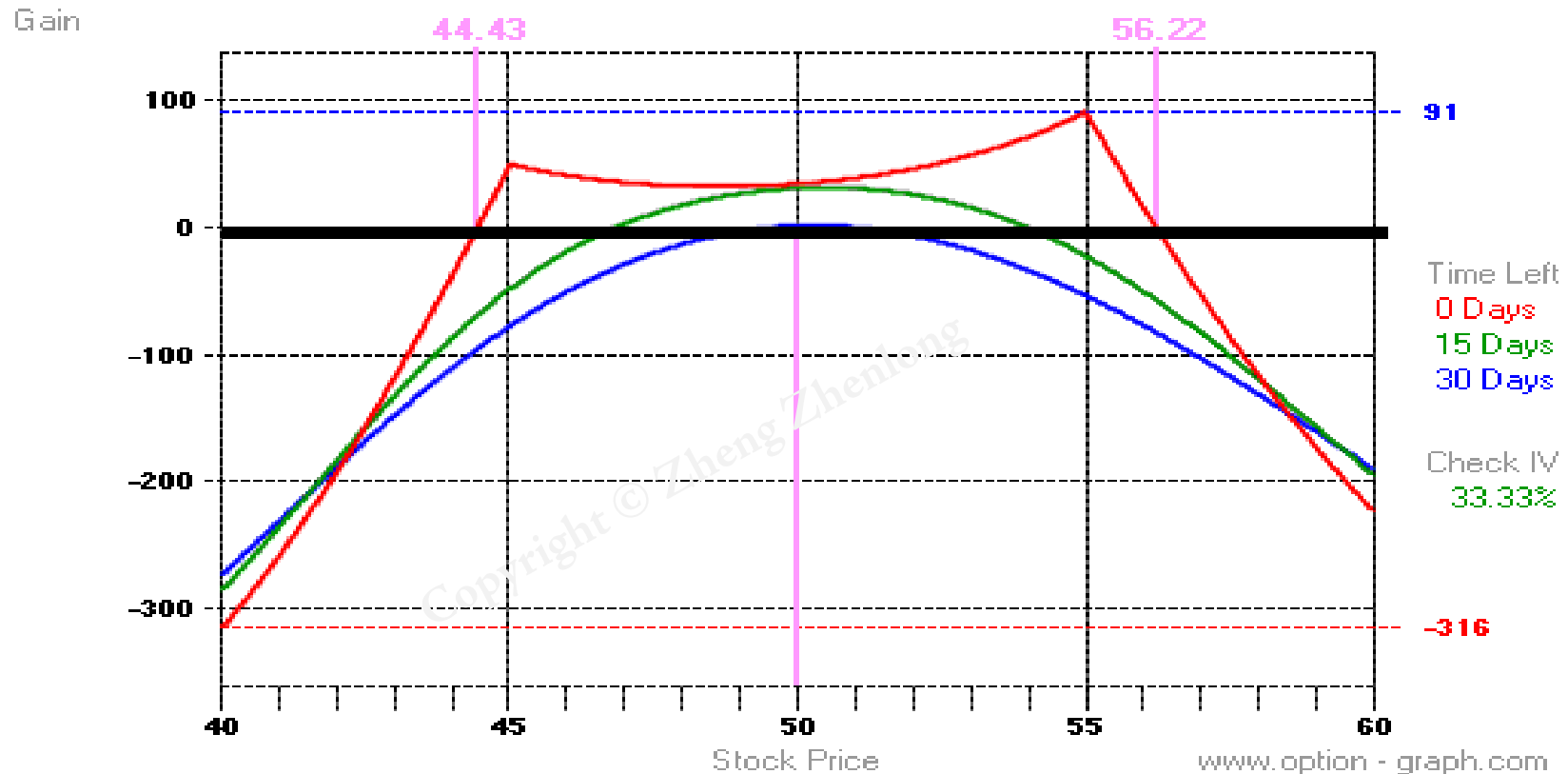


双对角组合：空头协议价格不同

Position Details : Double Diagonal with short strikes different

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 60 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.38 =	\$38.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 40 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.15 =	\$15.00	debit

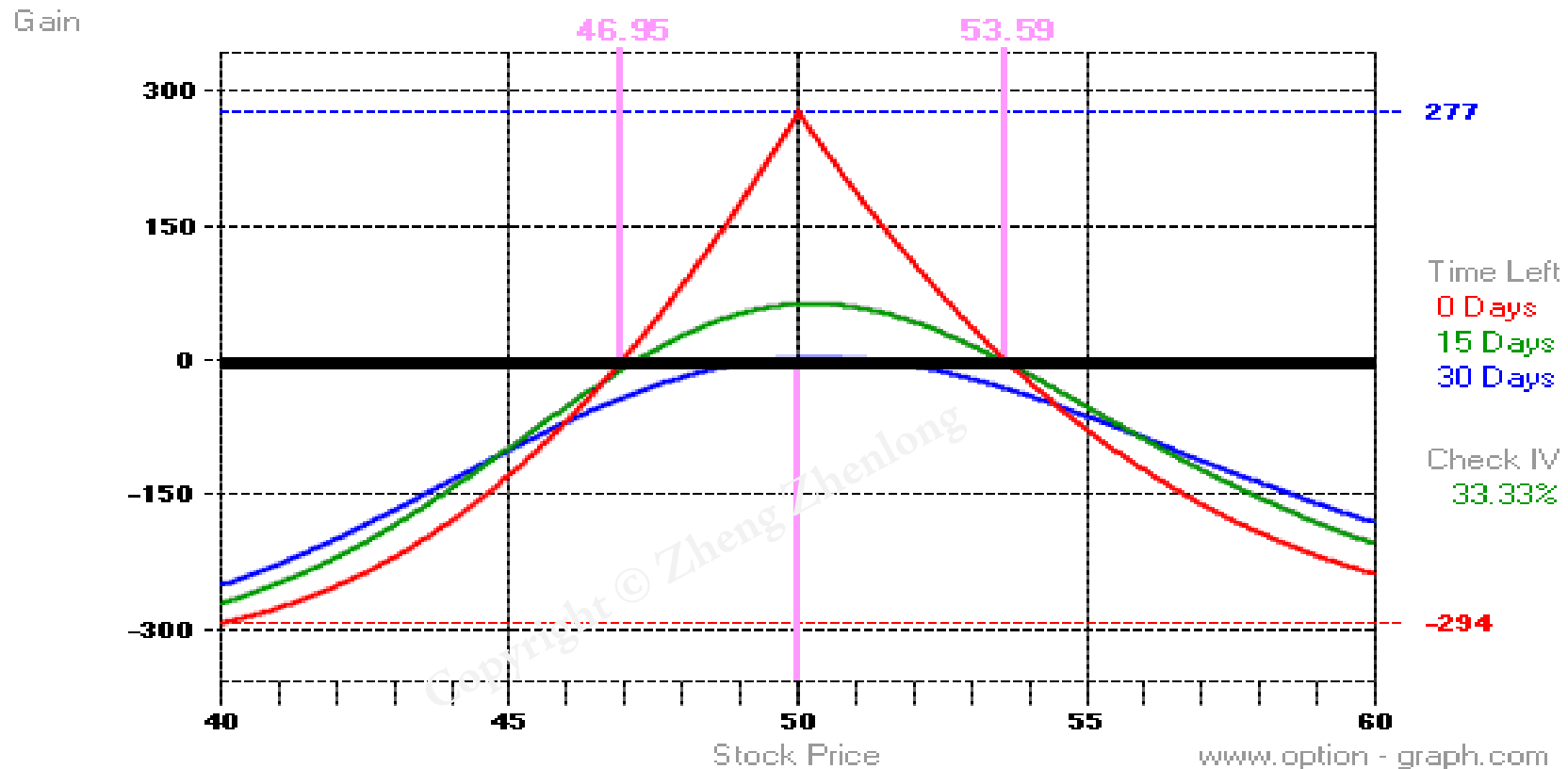
Total Position = \$23.00 CREDIT



双对角组合：空头协议价格相同

Position Details : Double Diagonal using same short strike

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.16 =	\$116.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.85 =	\$85.00 debit
Total Position = \$186.00 CREDIT	



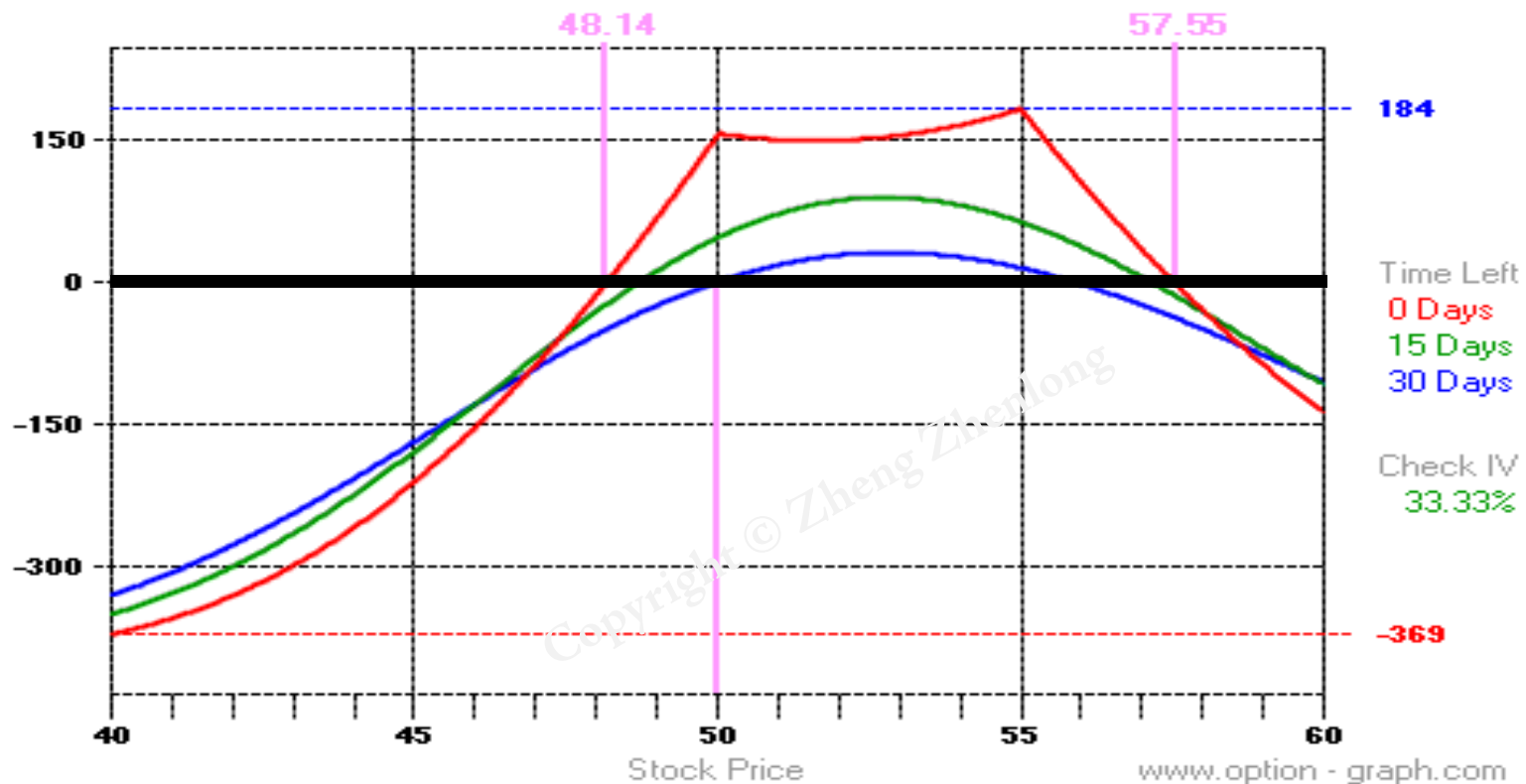
双对角组合：牛市正向

Position Details : Double Diagonal, bullish

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00 credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 60 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.38 =	\$38.00 debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.85 =	\$85.00 debit

Total Position = \$111.00 CREDIT

Gain

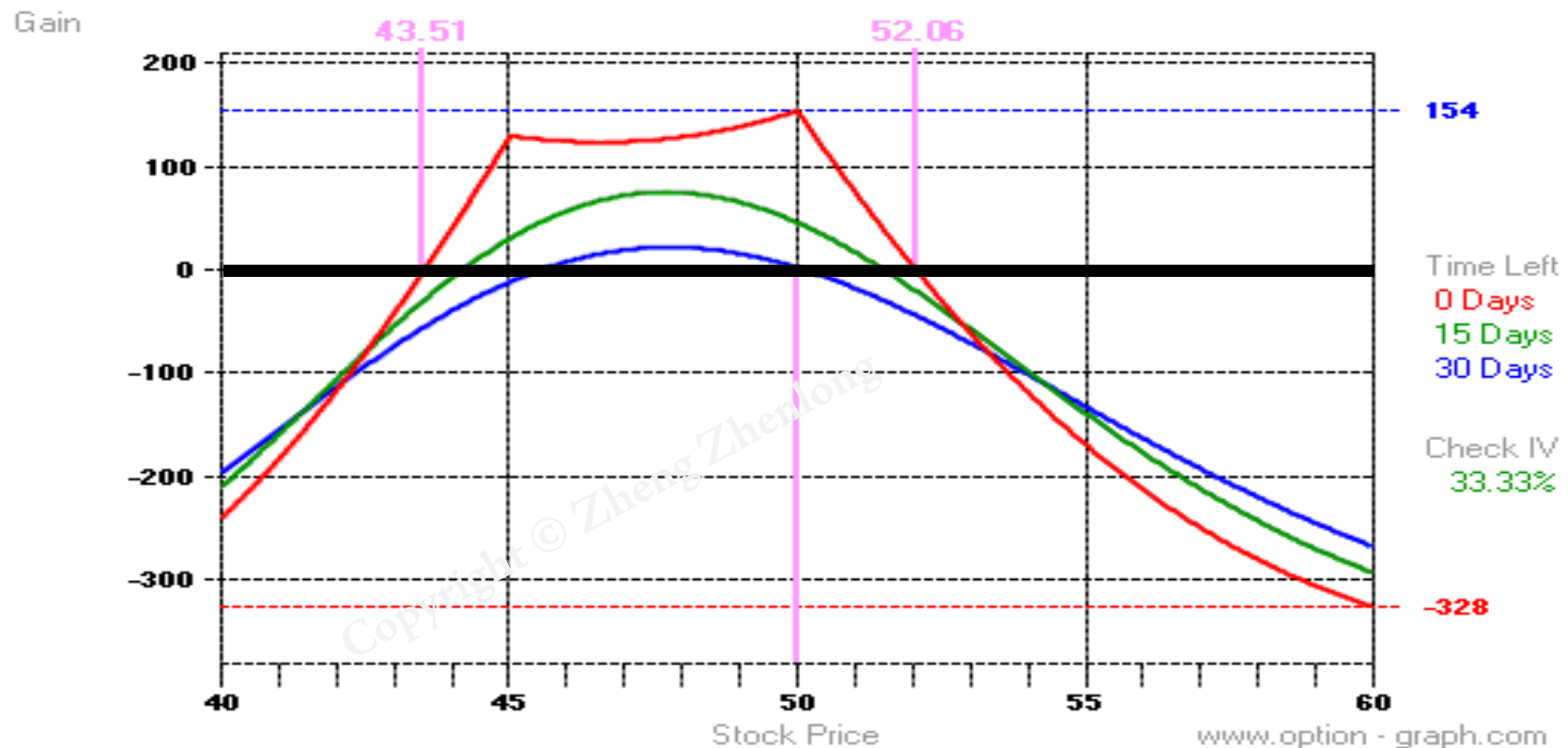


双对角组合：熊市正向

Position Details : Double Diagonal, bearish

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.16 =	\$116.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 40 strike, 65 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.15 =	\$15.00	debit

Total Position = \$98.00 CREDIT



混合期权

■ 混合期权

- 由不同种的期权——看涨和看跌组成的组合
- 协议价格、期限、多空、份数等可以相同或不同
- 底部/顶部——多头/空头

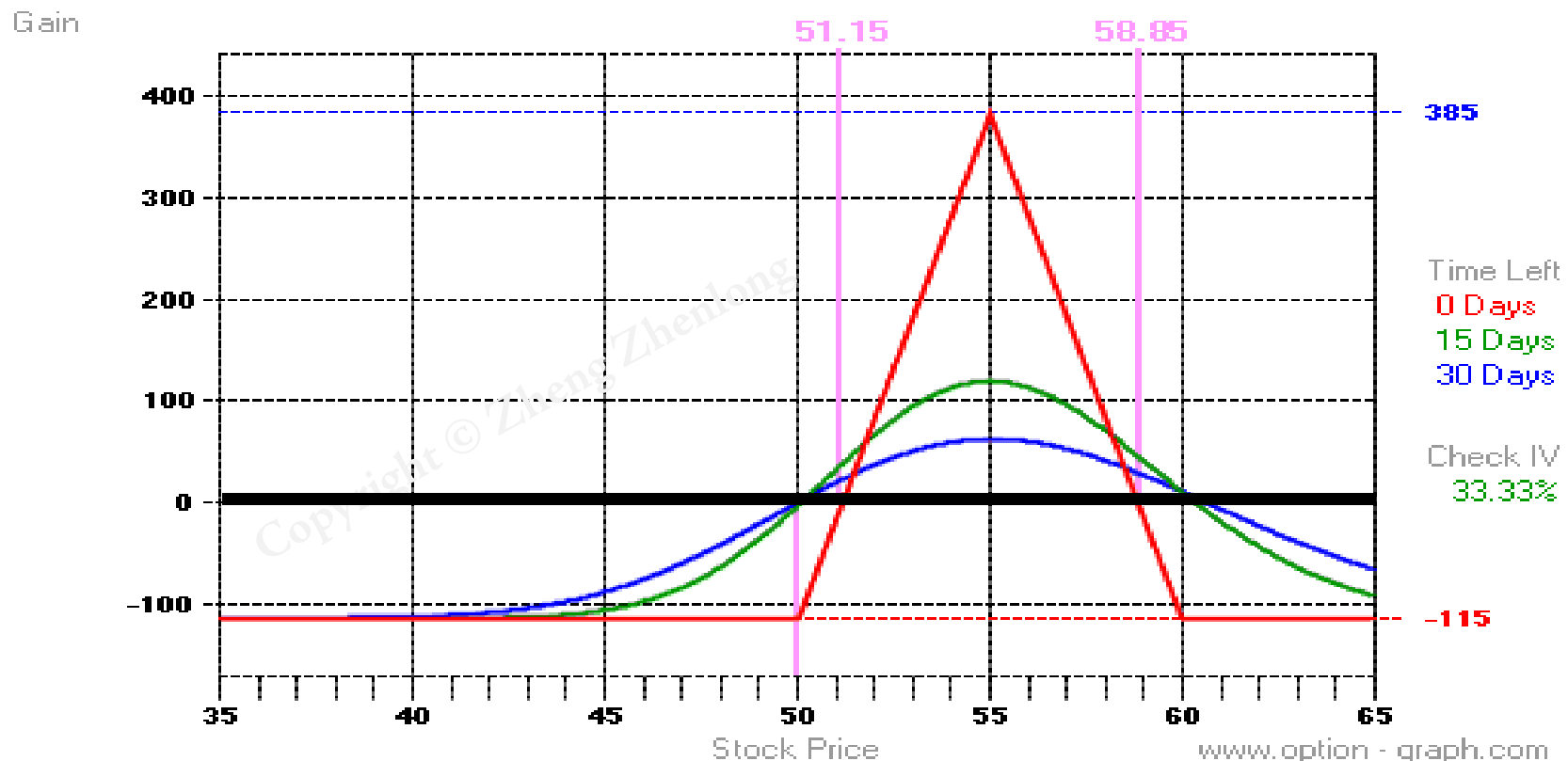
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正向蝶式差价组合：看涨+看跌

Position Details : Butterfly, Bullish

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 =	\$536.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.07 =	\$7.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00	debit

Total Position = \$385.00 CREDIT



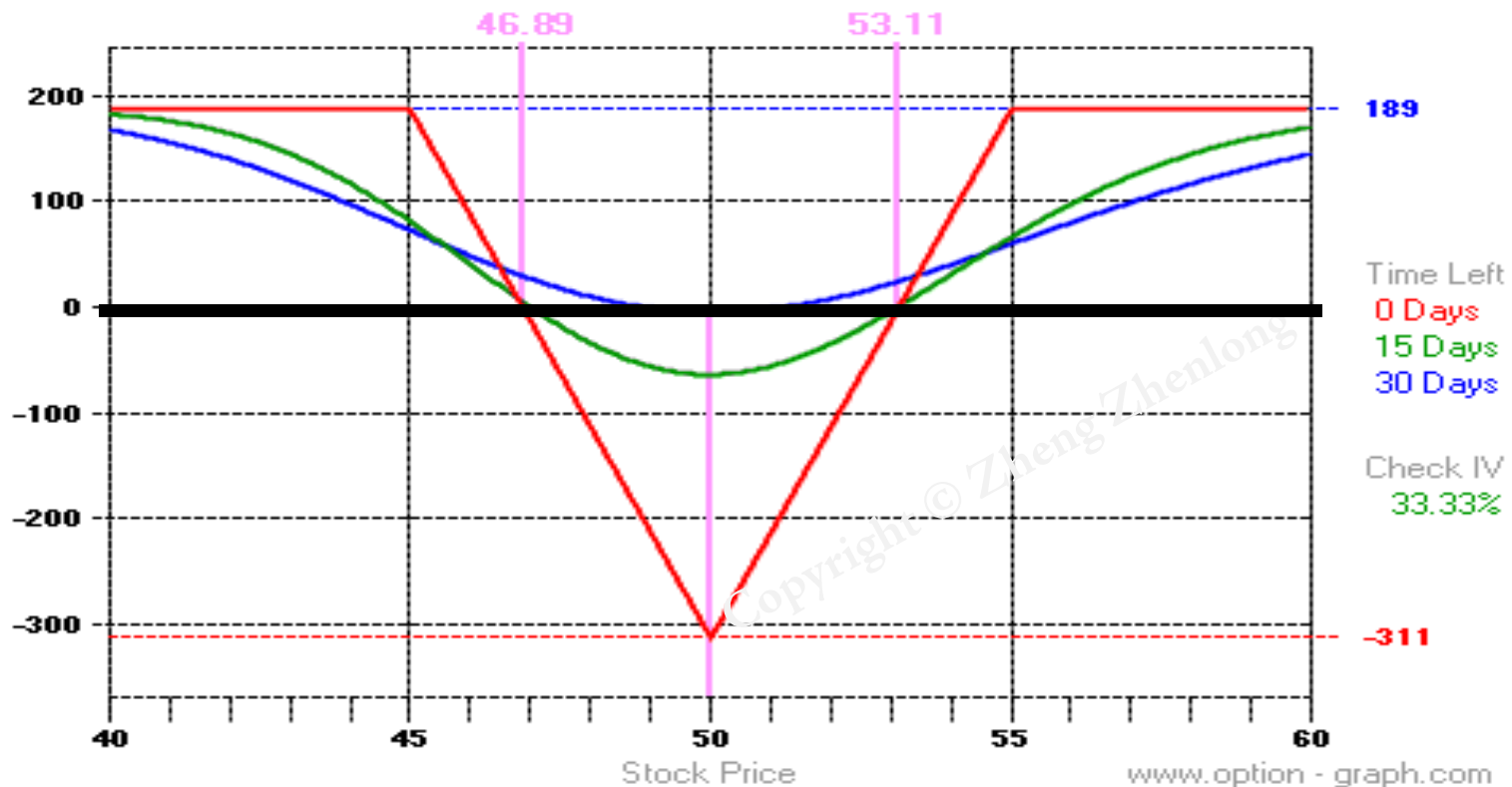
反向蝶式差价组合：看涨+看跌

Position Details : Butterfly, Reverse

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 =	\$198.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 =	\$189.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00	credit

Total Position = \$311.00 DEBIT

Gain

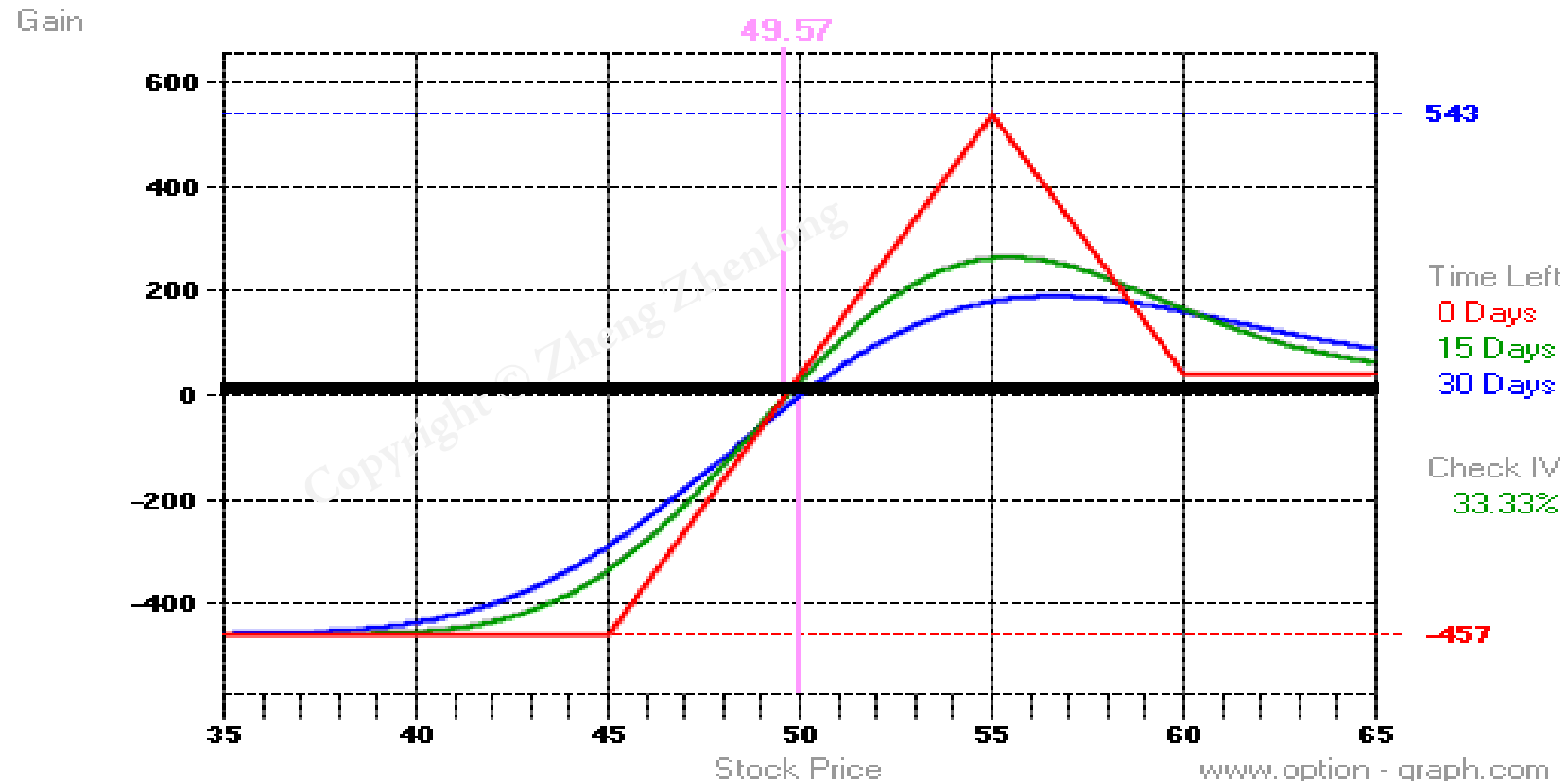


牛市蝶式差价：看涨+看跌

Position Details : Butterfly, Modified Bullish

Stock at 50, 1 Short Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 =	\$45.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Short Put, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$5.36 =	\$536.00	credit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 60 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.07 =	\$7.00	debit
Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 =	\$31.00	debit

Total Position = \$543.00 CREDIT



■ 跨式组合（Straddle）

- 由具有相同协议价格、相同期限的一份看涨期权和一份看跌期权组成
- 底部跨式组合：两份多头组成
- 顶部跨式组合：两份空头组成

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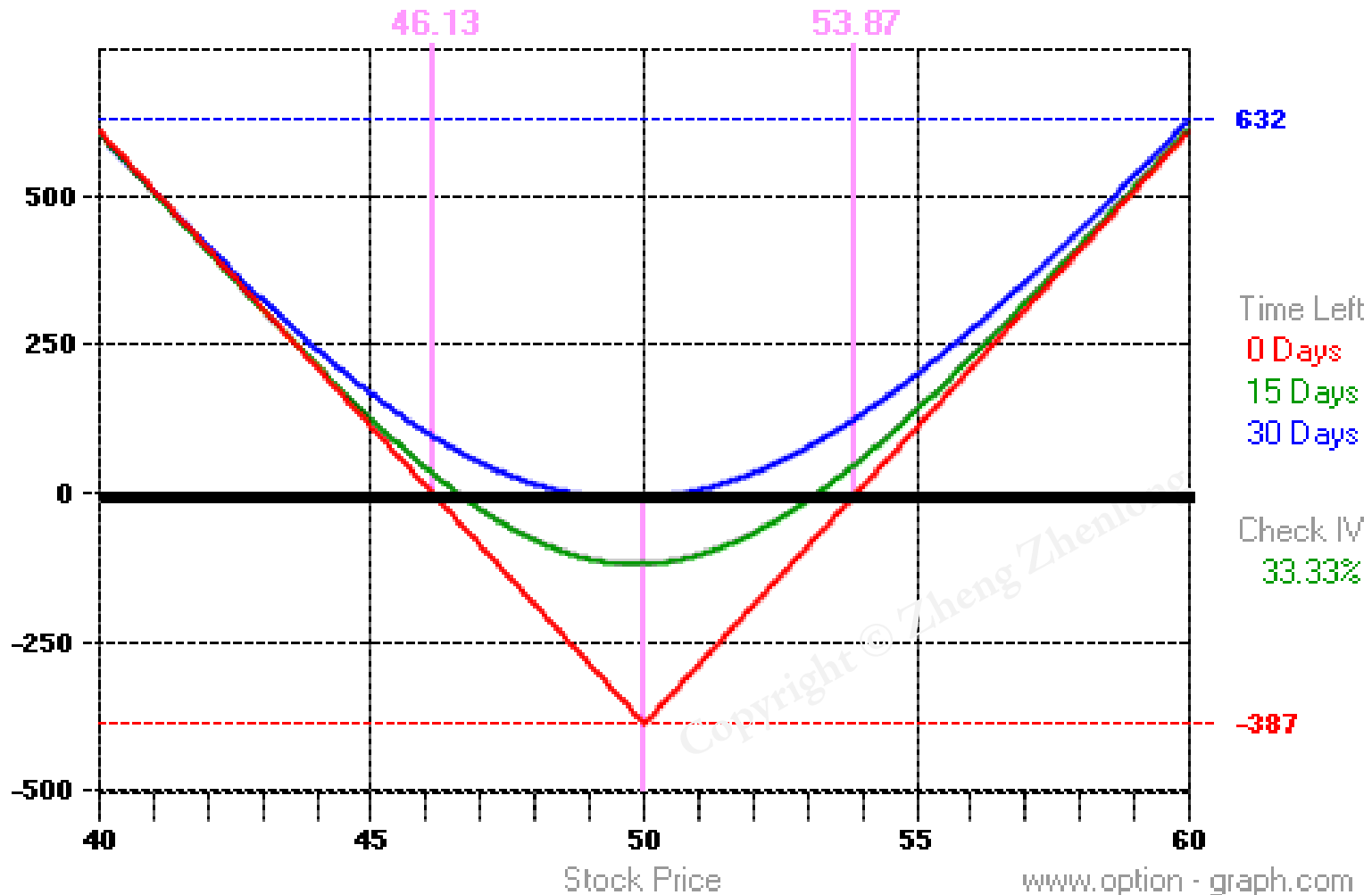
Position Details : Straddle Purchase

Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.98 = \$198.00 debit

Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 50 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$1.89 = \$189.00 debit

Total Position = \$387.00 DEBIT

Gain



■ 条式组合（Strip）

- 由具有相同协议价格、相同期限的一份看涨期权和两份看跌期权组成
- 条式组合也分底部和顶部两种，前者由多头构成，后者由空头构成
- 具有不对称性，底部条式适合投资者预测价格变化较大，且下跌的可能大于上涨可能的情形

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■ 带式组合 (Strap)

- 由具有相同协议价格、相同期限的资产的两份看涨期权和一份看跌期权组成
- 带式组合也分底部和顶部两种，前者由多头构成，后者由空头构成
- 具有不对称性，适应于投资者预测价格变化较大，且上升的可能大于下跌可能的情形

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■ 宽跨式组合（Strangle）

- 由相同到期日但协议价格不同的一份看涨期权和一份看跌期权组成，其中看涨期权的协议价格高于看跌期权
- 宽跨式组合也分底部和顶部，前者由多头组成，后者由空头组成

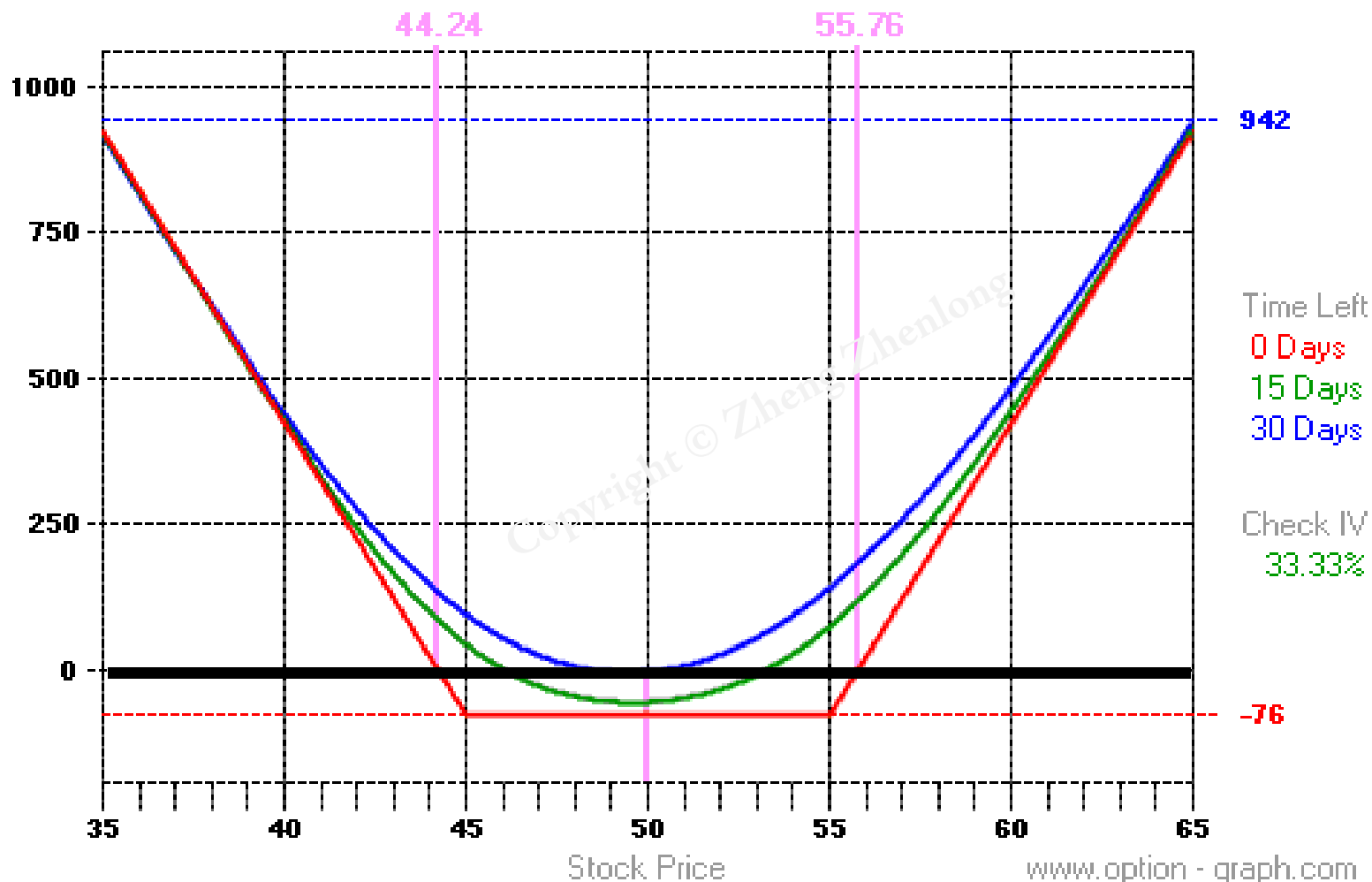
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Position Details : Strangle Purchase

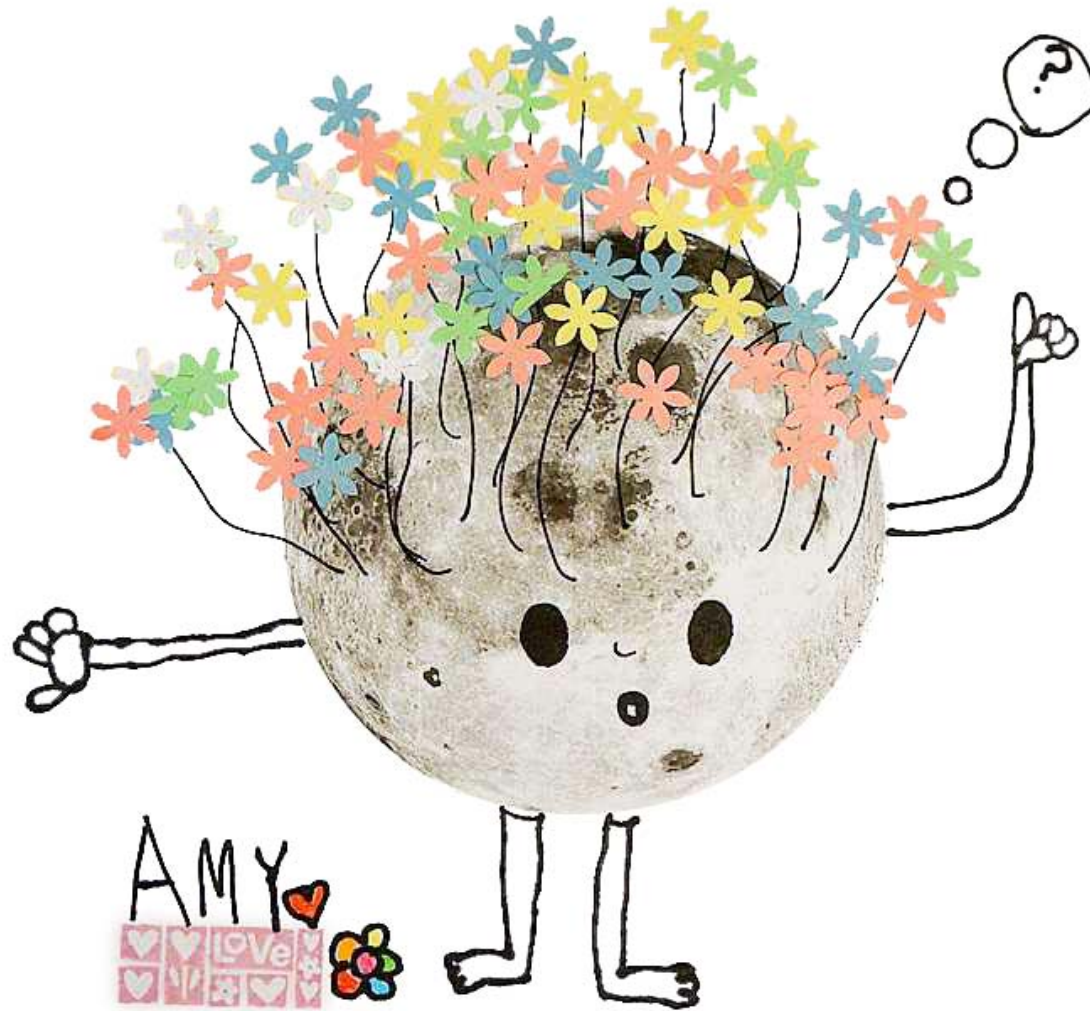
Stock at 50, 1 Long Call, 55 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.45 = \$45.00 debit
 Stock at 50, 1 Long Put, 45 strike, 30 days, IV 33.33%, Option Price \$0.31 = \$31.00 debit

Total Position = \$76.00 DEBIT

Gain



Any Questions ?



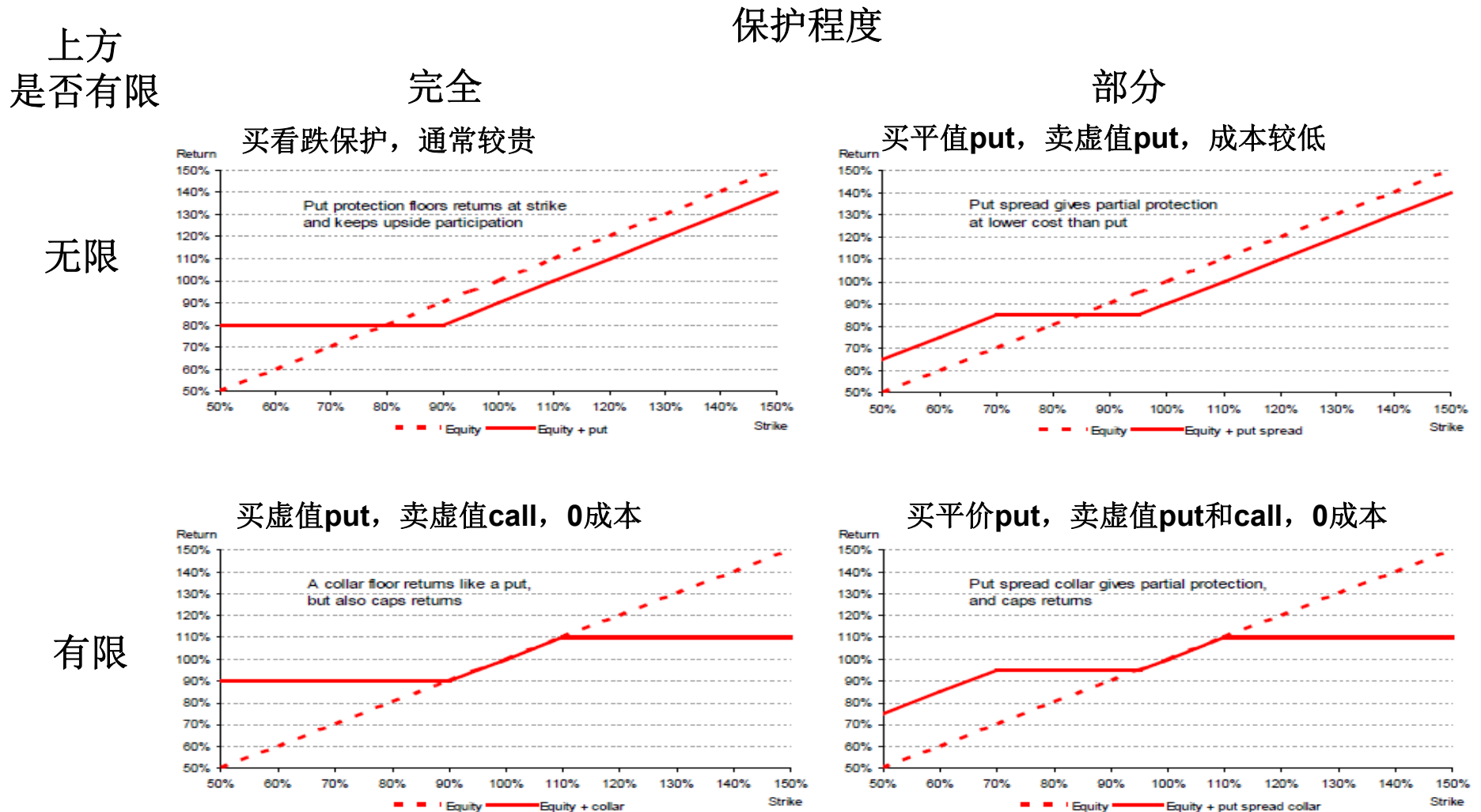
Zhenlong

投机和套保策略

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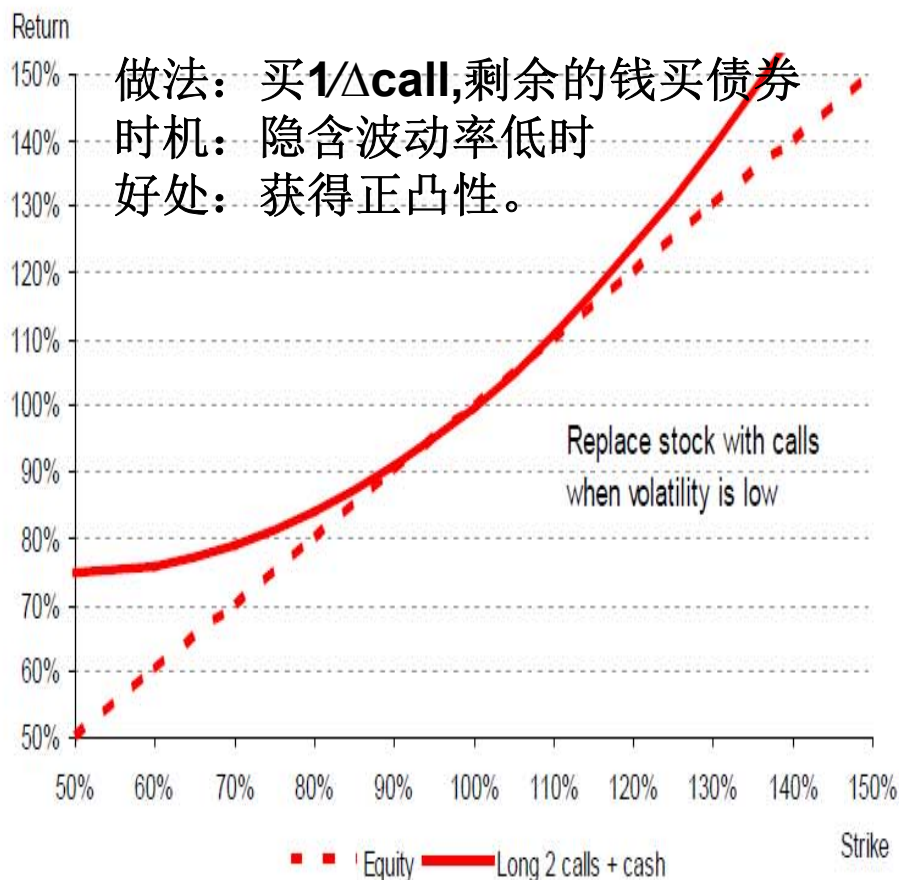
套保策略比较

Figure 11. Protection Strategies

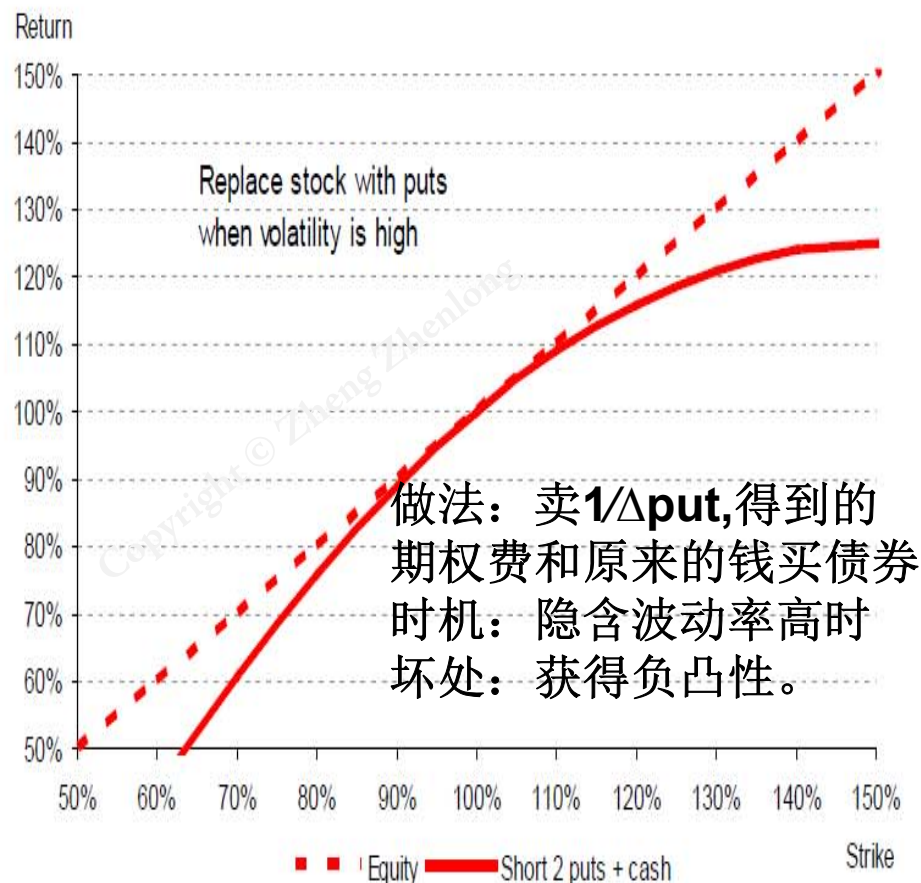


当你看涨时，可以用期权代替买股票

Figure 3. Stock Replacing with Calls



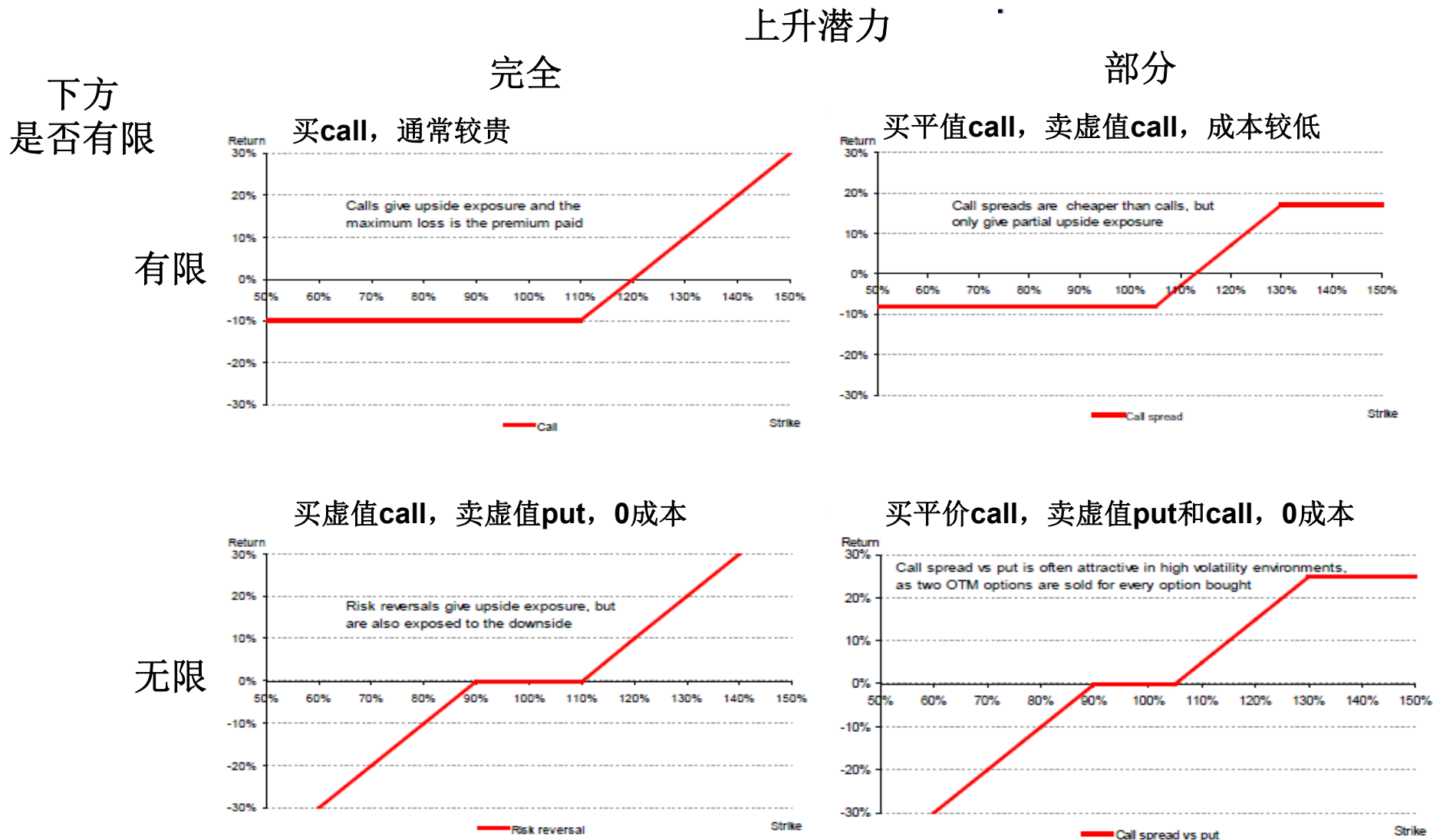
Stock Replacing with Puts



Source: Santander Investment Bolsa estimates.

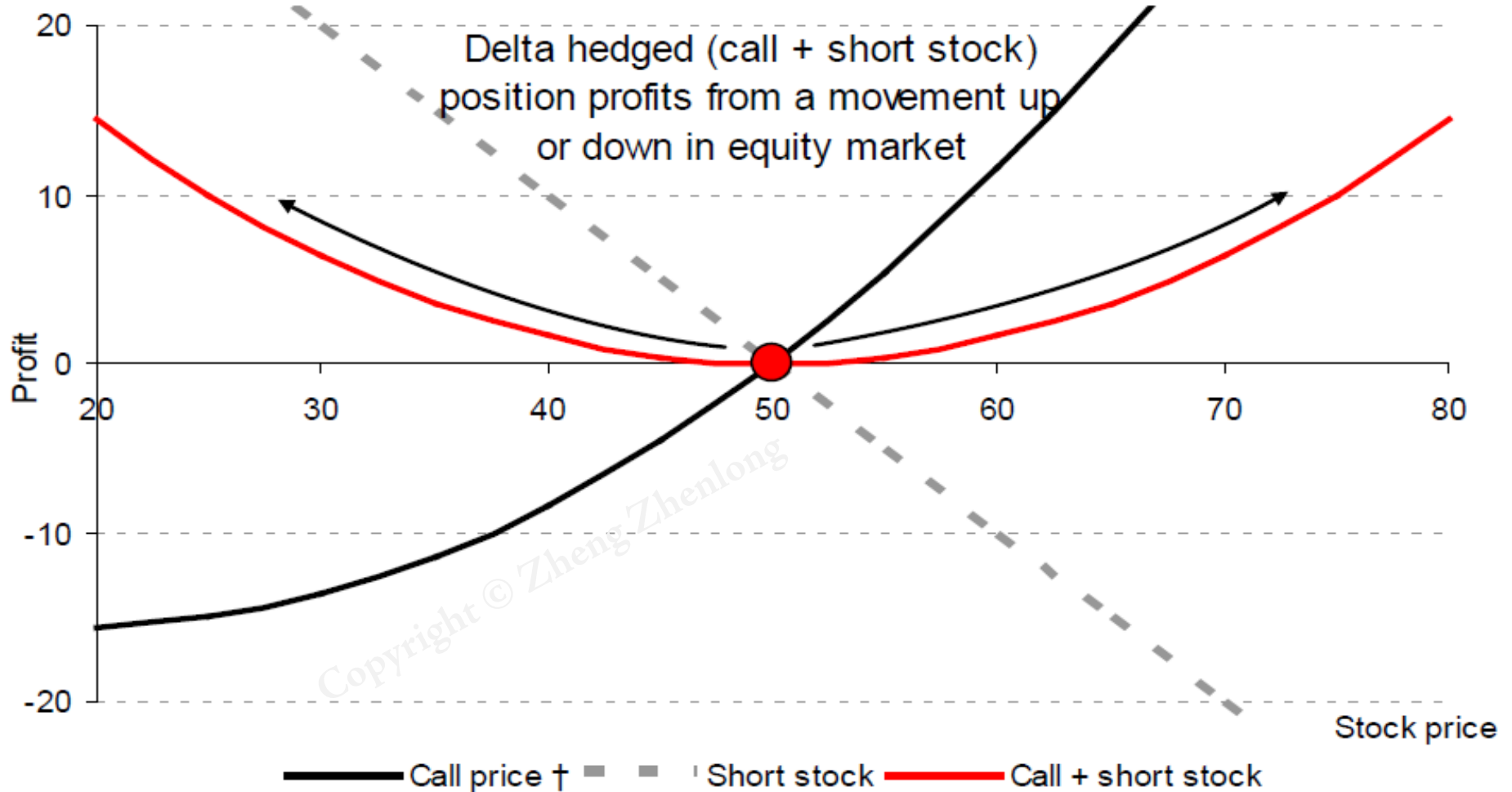
投机策略比较

Figure 17. Upside Participation Strategies



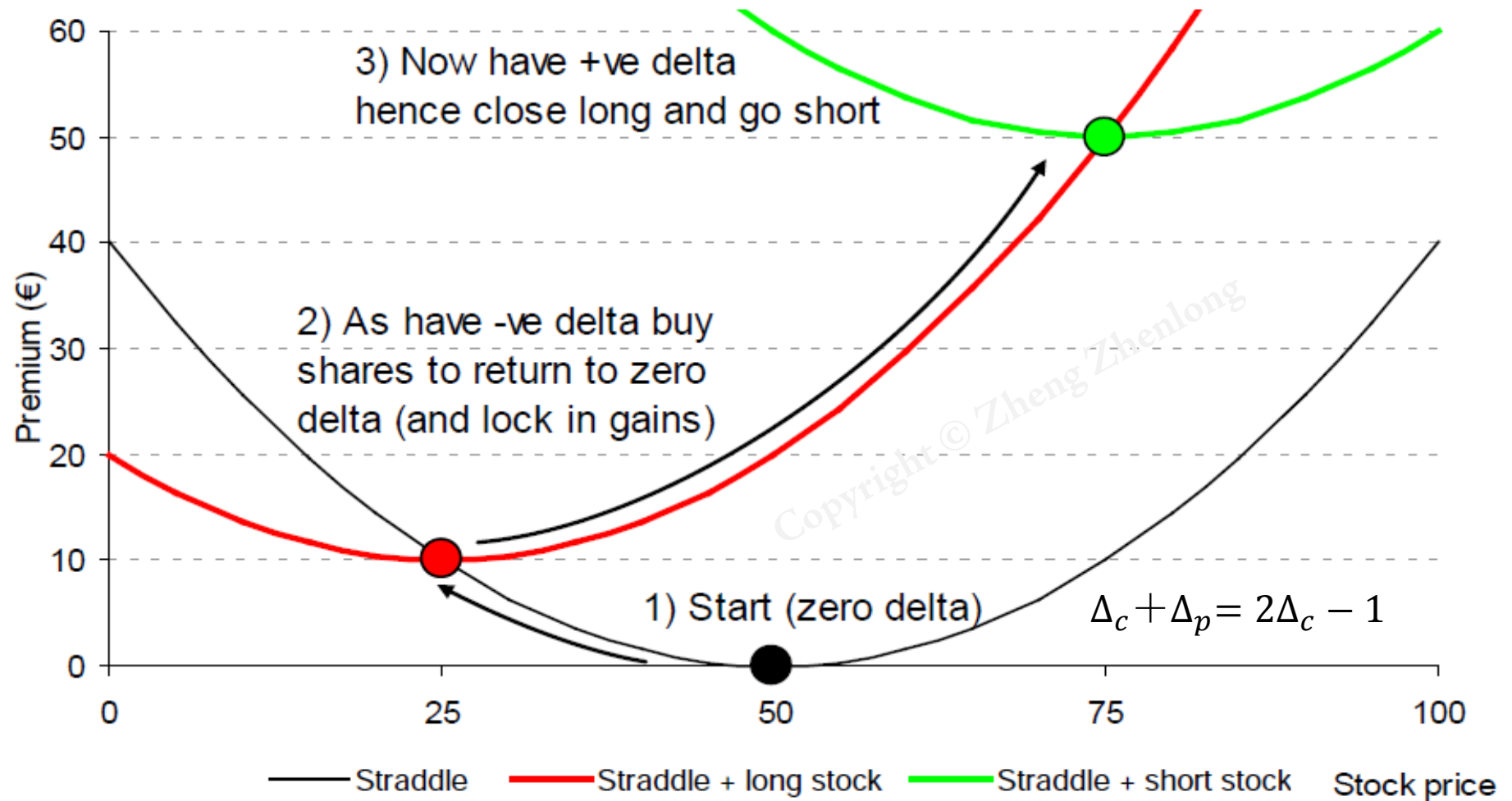
通过 Δ 中性投机于市场波动

Figure 24. Delta-Hedged Call



通过动态调整锁定利润（适用于动荡的市场）

Figure 25. Locking in Gains through Delta Hedging



13.4 期权组合盈亏图的算法

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期权组合盈亏图的算法

- 期权组合的盈亏可以通过符号的方法形象化的表示
- 符号规则：
 - 期权交易的结果在盈亏图上出现负斜率： (-1)
 - 期权交易的结果在盈亏图上出现正斜率： $(+1)$
 - 期权交易的结果在盈亏图上是水平状： (0)

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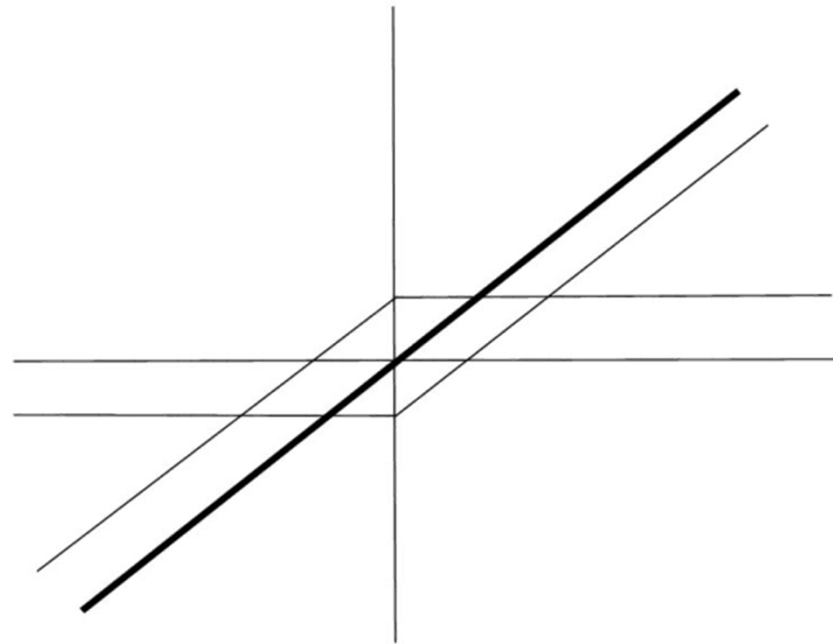
■ 各种基本头寸的盈亏状态

- 看涨多头： $(0, +1)$
- 看涨空头： $(0, -1)$
- 看跌多头： $(-1, 0)$
- 看跌空头： $(+1, 0)$
- 标的资产多头： $(+1, +1)$
- 标的资产空头： $(-1, -1)$

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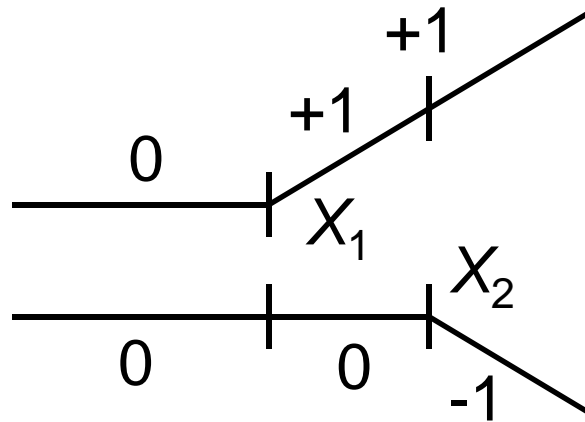
标的资产多头的组合分解图

- 看涨多头 + 看跌空头 = 标的资产多头：
 $(0, +1) + (+1, 0) = (+1, +1)$



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例子：看涨期权的牛市差价组合



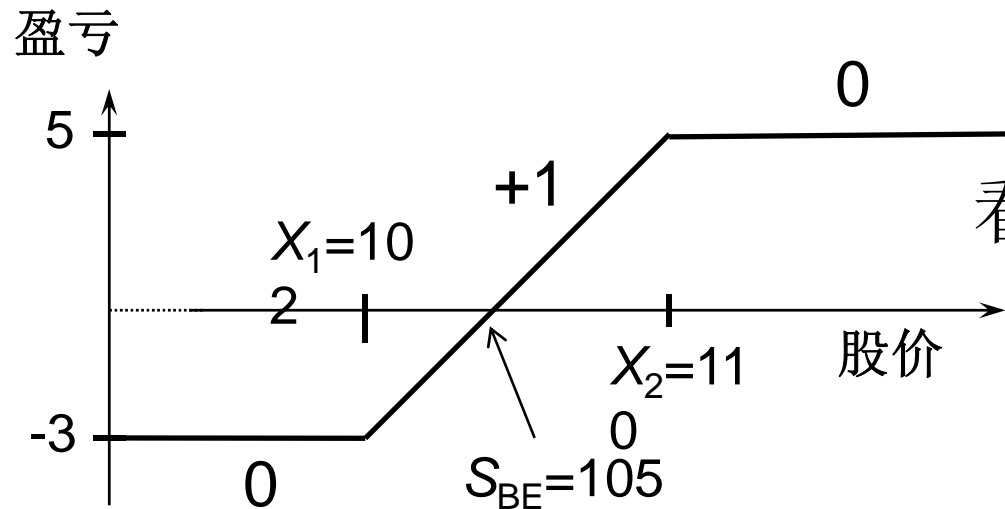
买入看涨期权 (X_1)

加上

卖出看涨期权 ($X_2 > X_1$)

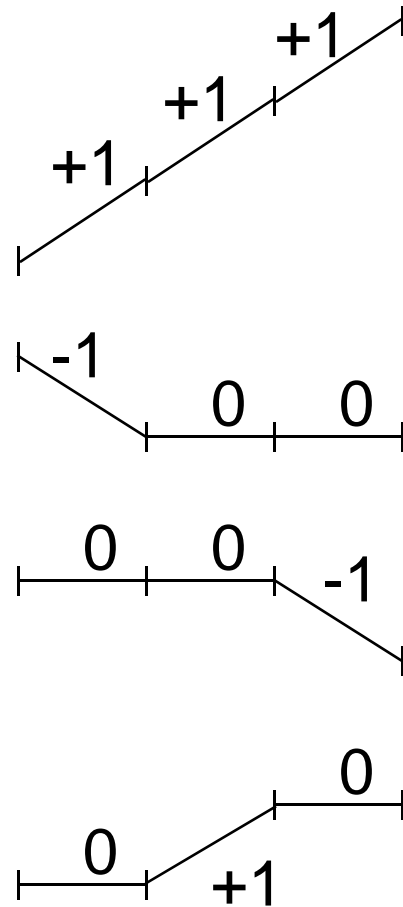
等于

看涨期权牛市差价组合



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例子：Equity Collar



Long Stock

plus

Long Put

plus

Short Call

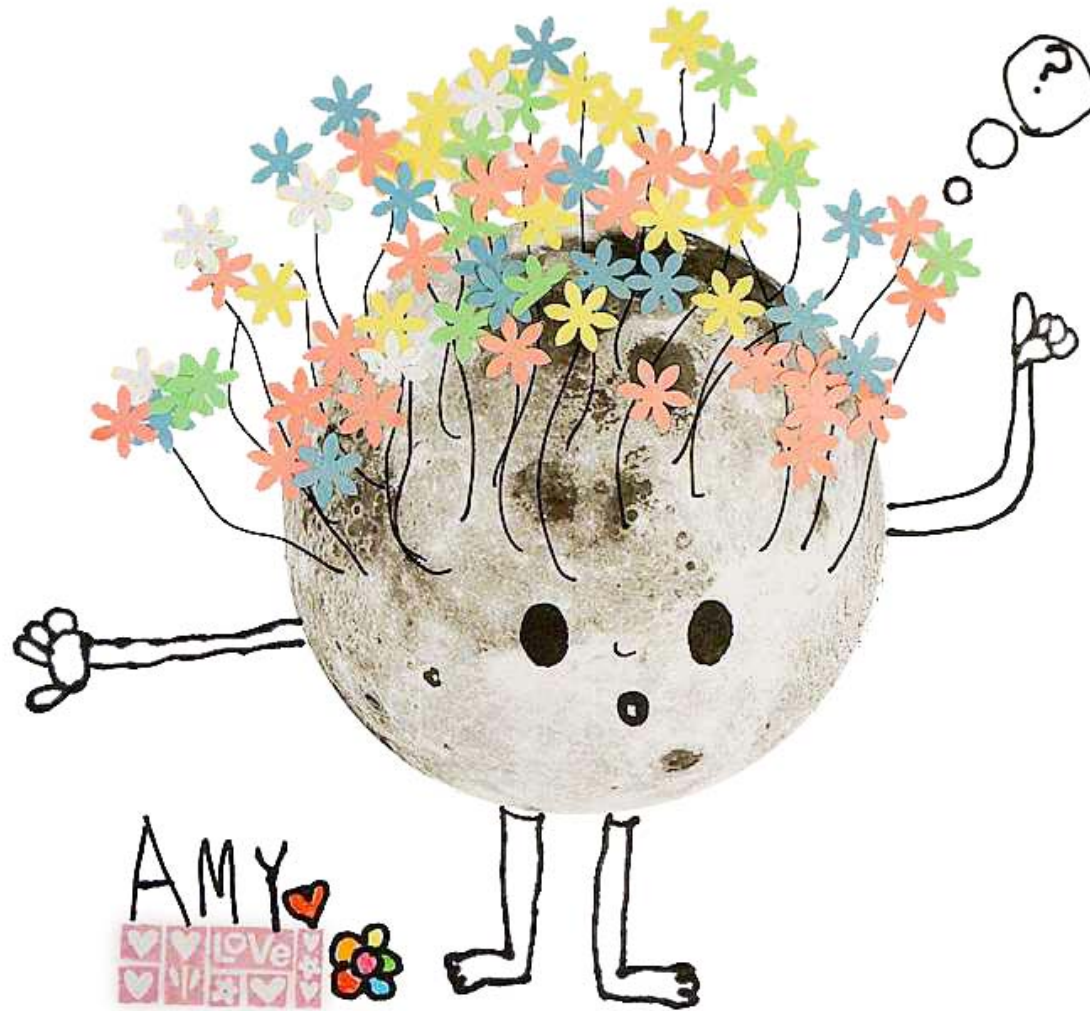
equals

Equity Collar

本讲参考资料

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- [http://efinance.org.cn/硕士生课程金融工程](http://efinance.org.cn/)
- <http://option-info.com/optionstrategies.htm>

Any Questions ?





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