

## UNIT – IV – LAST CONCEPT

### Black and Scholes Option Pricing Model (BOPM)

It was initially developed in 1973 by two academicians, Fisher Black & Myron Scholes & was designed to price European options on non-dividend paying stocks.

Also called Black-Scholes-Merton, it was the first widely used model for option pricing. It is used to calculate the theoretical value of options using current stock prices, expected dividends, the option's strike price, expected interest rates, time to expiration and expected volatility.

The formula, developed by three economists—Fischer Black, Myron Scholes and Robert Merton—is perhaps the world's most well-known options pricing model.

The Black-Scholes model makes certain assumptions:

- The option is European and can only be exercised at expiration.
- No dividends are paid out during the life of the option.
- Markets are efficient (i.e., market movements cannot be predicted).
- There are no transaction costs in buying the option.
- The risk-free rate and volatility of the underlying are known and constant.
- The returns on the underlying are log-normally distributed.
- There are no arbitrage opportunities.
- Stock is being traded continuously.
- It is possible to borrow and lend cash at a constant risk-free interest rate.
- The price of the underlying stock moves randomly.
- Short selling of the underlying stock is possible.

### The Black Scholes Formula

The mathematics involved in the formula are complicated and can be intimidating. Fortunately, you don't need to know or even understand the math to use Black-Scholes modeling in your own strategies. Options traders have access to a variety of online options calculators, and many of today's trading platforms boast robust options analysis tools, including indicators and spreadsheets that perform the calculations and output the options pricing values.

The Black Scholes call option formula is calculated by multiplying the stock price by the cumulative standard normal probability distribution function. Thereafter, the net present value (NPV) of the strike price multiplied by the cumulative standard normal distribution is subtracted from the resulting value of the previous calculation.

In mathematical notation:

$$C = S \times N(d_1) - Ke^{-rt} \times N(d_2)$$

where:

$$d_1 = \left\{ \ln\left(\frac{S}{K}\right) + (r + .5\sigma^2)t \right\} \div \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

**where:**

C = Call option price/value of a call option

S = Current market price of the underlying shares

K = Strike price of the option

e = Base of Natural Logarithms

r = Risk-free interest rate

t = Time to maturity or expiry

N = Cumulative standard normal distribution

ln = Natural log, i.e., log to the base e.

$\sigma$  = Annualised Standard deviation of stock returns as a decimal (volatility)

### **Advantages of Black-Scholes Model**

1. The Black Scholes Model is one of the most important concepts in modern financial theory.
2. The Black Scholes Model is considered as the standard model for valuing options.
3. A model of price variation over time of financial instruments such as stocks that can, among other things, be used to determine the price of a European call option.
4. The model assumes that the price of heavily traded assets follow a geometric Brownian motion with constant drift and volatility.
5. When applied to a stock option, the model incorporates the constant price variation of the stock, the time value of money, the option's strike price and the time to the option's expiry.
6. It enables one to calculate a very large number of option prices in a very short time. It works entirely on objective figures rather than human judgment. Fortunately one does not have to know calculus to use the Black Scholes model.

### **Limitations of Black-Scholes Model**

1. Black-Scholes model cannot be used to accurately price options with an American-style exercise as it calculates the option price at expiration only. Early exercise as in the case of American option cannot be priced correctly using this model which is a major limitation of this model.
2. All exchange traded equity options have American-style exercise as against the European options which can only be exercised at expiration. That means this model cannot be used for

pricing most exchange traded options. The exception to this is an American call on a non dividend paying asset as the call is always worth the same as its European equivalent since there is never any advantage in exercising early.

3. It makes many assumptions which are not true in reality like it does not consider transaction costs, dividends on the underlying stock, etc.

The Black–Scholes model disagrees with reality in a number of ways, some significant. It is widely used as a useful approximation, but proper use requires understanding its limitations – blindly following the model exposes the user to unexpected risk.

**Among the most significant limitations are:**

1. The Black-Scholes Model assumes that the risk-free rate and the stock's volatility are constant.
2. The Black-Scholes Model assumes that stock prices are continuous and that large changes (such as those seen after a merger announcement) don't occur.
3. The Black-Scholes Model assumes a stock pays no dividends until after expiration.
4. Analysts can only estimate a stock's volatility instead of directly observing it, as they can for the other inputs.
5. The Black-Scholes Model tends to overvalue deep out-of-the-money calls and undervalue deep in-the-money calls.
6. The Black-Scholes Model tends to misprice options that involve high-dividend stocks.

To deal with these limitations, a Black-Scholes variant known as ARCH, Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, was developed. This variant replaces constant volatility with stochastic (random) volatility. A number of different models have been developed all incorporating ever more complex models of volatility. However, despite these known limitations, the classic Black-Scholes model is still the most popular with options traders today due to its simplicity.

**Steps in calculation of BOPM:**

1. Find out the value of **t** in terms of years. **For example**, for a call option of 6 months,  $t = 0.5$ ; for a call option of 73days,  $t = 73 \div 365 = 0.2$
2. Find the value of **rt** by multiplying the rate of interest with the **t**
3. Find the values of **d<sub>1</sub>** and **d<sub>2</sub>**
4. Find out the values of **N (d<sub>1</sub>)** and **N (d<sub>2</sub>)** with the help of Area under Normal Curve table
5. Find out the **value of a call option** using Equation

**Example:** The share of FM Ltd. is currently sold for Rs. 60. There is a call option available at strike price of Rs. 56 for a period of 6 months. Find out the value of call option given that the rate of interest of the investor is 14% and the standard deviation of the return is 30%. Use Black and Scholes model.



(1)

Solution:

Given Current Market Price ( $S$ ) = Rs. 60

Strike Price ( $K$ ) = Rs. 56

time to expiry ( $t$ ) = 6 months i.e.  $\frac{6}{12} = 0.5$

Annualised Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) = 30%  
in decimal form i.e. 0.30

risk-free interest rate ( $r$ ) = 14% i.e. 0.14

Step 1  $\rightarrow$  Value of  $t = 0.5$

Step 2  $\rightarrow$  Value of  $rt = 0.14 \times 0.5 = 0.07$

Step 3  $\rightarrow$  Calculation of  $d_1$  &  $d_2$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{S}{K}\right) + (r + 0.5\sigma^2)t}{\sigma\sqrt{t}}$$
$$= \frac{\ln\left(\frac{60}{56}\right) + (0.14 + 0.5(0.30)^2)0.5}{0.30\sqrt{0.5}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1.071) + (0.14 + 0.5(0.09))0.5}{0.30 \times 0.707}$$

② [Values are rounded off in table]  
 $\ln(1.071) \rightarrow$  refer natural logarithm table  
 at the end of the solution.

$$d_1 = \frac{0.0687 + (0.14 + 0.045) 0.5}{0.2121}$$

$$= \frac{0.0687 + (0.185) 0.5}{0.2121}$$

$$= \frac{0.0687 + 0.0925}{0.2121} = \frac{0.1612}{0.2121}$$

$$\therefore d_1 = 0.760$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{t}$$

$$= 0.760 - 0.2121$$

$$= 0.5479, \text{ i.e. } 0.55$$

$$\therefore d_2 = 0.55$$

[After decimal  
take 2  
numbers]

Step 4  $\Rightarrow$  Find out the values of  $N(d_1)$  &  $N(d_2)$  with the help of Area Under Normal Curve table.

(3)

The values of  $N(d_1)$  &  $N(d_2)$  represent the cumulative probabilities that the standard normal variable will assume for values less than  $d_1$  &  $d_2$  respectively.

Using statistical terminology, the cumulative probability of 0 is 50%, or  $N(0) = 0.50$ .

The cumulative probabilities for different values of  $d_1$  &  $d_2$  can be found with the help of Area Under Normal Curve Table, given at the end of the solution.

$$\text{Now } N(d_1) = N(0.760)$$

$$= 0.5 + 0.2764 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Value from} \\ \text{table} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 0.7764$$

$$N(d_2) = N(0.55) = 0.5 + 0.2088 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Value} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{table} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 0.7088$$

$N \rightarrow$  to be taken as 0.5, because normal distribution curve i.e. will be equal to 1

So Normal distribution function will be 50% i.e. 0.5

Step 5  $\Rightarrow$  Find Value <sup>(4)</sup> of a Call option by equation

$$C = S \times N(d_1) - K \cdot e^{-rt} \times N(d_2)$$

$$= 60 (0.7764) - 56 \times e^{-0.07} \times 0.7088$$

$$= 46.584 - 56 \times 0.93239 \times 0.7088$$

[refer  $e^{-0.07}$  value from the table at the end of the solution]

$$= 46.584 - 37 = 79.58$$

$\therefore$  Using Black and Scholes model the value of a call option is 79.58

# Natural Logarithms

ln	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.0	0.0000	0.0100	0.0198	0.0296	0.0392	0.0488	0.0583	0.0677	0.0770	0.0862	10.19	29.38	48.57	67.76	86.95						
1.1	0.0953	0.1044	0.1133	0.1222	0.1310	0.1398	0.1484	0.1570	0.1655	0.1740	11.17	26.35	44.52	61.70	78.88						
1.2	0.1823	0.1906	0.1989	0.2070	0.2151	0.2231	0.2311	0.2390	0.2469	0.2546	12.14	22.30	40.48	56.64	72.80						
1.3	0.2624	0.2700	0.2776	0.2852	0.2927	0.3001	0.3075	0.3148	0.3221	0.3293	13.13	21.28	39.45	55.62	71.79						
1.4	0.3365	0.3436	0.3507	0.3577	0.3646	0.3716	0.3784	0.3853	0.3920	0.3988	14.12	19.26	37.43	53.60	69.77						
1.5	0.4055	0.4121	0.4187	0.4253	0.4318	0.4383	0.4447	0.4511	0.4574	0.4637	15.11	18.24	36.41	52.58	68.75						
1.6	0.4700	0.4762	0.4824	0.4886	0.4947	0.5008	0.5068	0.5128	0.5188	0.5247	16.10	17.24	35.41	51.58	67.75						
1.7	0.5306	0.5365	0.5423	0.5481	0.5539	0.5596	0.5653	0.5710	0.5766	0.5822	17.09	16.24	34.41	50.58	66.75						
1.8	0.5878	0.5933	0.5988	0.6043	0.6098	0.6152	0.6206	0.6259	0.6313	0.6366	18.08	15.24	33.41	49.58	65.75						
1.9	0.6419	0.6471	0.6523	0.6575	0.6627	0.6678	0.6729	0.6780	0.6831	0.6881	19.07	14.24	32.41	48.58	64.75						
2.0	0.6931	0.6981	0.7031	0.7080	0.7129	0.7178	0.7227	0.7275	0.7324	0.7372	20.06	13.24	31.41	47.58	63.75						
2.1	0.7419	0.7467	0.7514	0.7561	0.7608	0.7655	0.7701	0.7747	0.7793	0.7839	21.05	12.24	30.41	46.58	62.75						
2.2	0.7885	0.7930	0.7975	0.8020	0.8065	0.8109	0.8154	0.8198	0.8242	0.8286	22.04	11.24	29.41	45.58	61.75						
2.3	0.8329	0.8372	0.8416	0.8459	0.8502	0.8544	0.8587	0.8629	0.8671	0.8713	23.03	10.24	28.41	44.58	60.75						
2.4	0.8755	0.8796	0.8838	0.8879	0.8920	0.8961	0.9002	0.9042	0.9083	0.9123	24.02	9.24	27.41	43.58	59.75						
2.5	0.9163	0.9203	0.9243	0.9282	0.9322	0.9361	0.9400	0.9439	0.9478	0.9517	25.01	8.24	26.41	42.58	58.75						
2.6	0.9555	0.9594	0.9633	0.9672	0.9710	0.9749	0.9788	0.9827	0.9865	0.9903	26.00	7.24	25.41	41.58	57.75						
2.7	0.9933	0.9969	1.0006	1.0043	1.0080	1.0116	1.0152	1.0188	1.0225	1.0260	27.00	6.24	24.41	40.58	56.75						
2.8	1.0296	1.0332	1.0367	1.0403	1.0438	1.0473	1.0508	1.0543	1.0578	1.0613	28.00	5.24	23.41	39.58	55.75						
2.9	1.0647	1.0682	1.0716	1.0750	1.0784	1.0818	1.0852	1.0886	1.0919	1.0953	29.00	4.24	22.41	38.58	54.75						
3.0	1.0986	1.1019	1.1053	1.1086	1.1119	1.1151	1.1184	1.1217	1.1249	1.1282	30.00	3.24	21.41	37.58	53.75						
3.1	1.1314	1.1346	1.1378	1.1410	1.1442	1.1474	1.1506	1.1537	1.1569	1.1600	31.00	2.24	20.41	36.58	52.75						
3.2	1.1632	1.1663	1.1694	1.1725	1.1756	1.1787	1.1818	1.1848	1.1878	1.1909	32.00	1.24	19.41	35.58	51.75						
3.3	1.1939	1.1969	1.2000	1.2030	1.2060	1.2090	1.2119	1.2149	1.2179	1.2208	33.00	0.24	18.41	34.58	50.75						
3.4	1.2238	1.2267	1.2296	1.2326	1.2355	1.2384	1.2413	1.2442	1.2471	1.2499	34.00	0.24	17.41	33.58	49.75						
3.5	1.2528	1.2556	1.2585	1.2614	1.2643	1.2672	1.2701	1.2729	1.2758	1.2786	35.00	0.24	16.41	32.58	48.75						
3.6	1.2809	1.2837	1.2865	1.2893	1.2921	1.2949	1.2977	1.3005	1.3033	1.3061	36.00	0.24	15.41	31.58	47.75						
3.7	1.3089	1.3116	1.3143	1.3170	1.3197	1.3224	1.3251	1.3278	1.3305	1.3332	37.00	0.24	14.41	30.58	46.75						
3.8	1.3350	1.3376	1.3403	1.3429	1.3455	1.3481	1.3507	1.3533	1.3558	1.3584	38.00	0.24	13.41	29.58	45.75						
3.9	1.3610	1.3635	1.3661	1.3686	1.3712	1.3737	1.3762	1.3788	1.3813	1.3838	39.00	0.24	12.41	28.58	44.75						
4.0	1.3863	1.3888	1.3913	1.3938	1.3963	1.3988	1.4013	1.4038	1.4063	1.4088	40.00	0.24	11.41	27.58	43.75						
4.1	1.4110	1.4134	1.4158	1.4182	1.4206	1.4230	1.4254	1.4278	1.4302	1.4326	41.00	0.24	10.41	26.58	42.75						
4.2	1.4351	1.4375	1.4398	1.4422	1.4446	1.4469	1.4493	1.4516	1.4540	1.4563	42.00	0.24	9.41	25.58	41.75						
4.3	1.4586	1.4609	1.4633	1.4656	1.4679	1.4702	1.4725	1.4748	1.4771	1.4794	43.00	0.24	8.41	24.58	40.75						
4.4	1.4816	1.4839	1.4861	1.4884	1.4907	1.4929	1.4951	1.4974	1.4996	1.5019	44.00	0.24	7.41	23.58	39.75						
4.5	1.5041	1.5063	1.5085	1.5107	1.5129	1.5151	1.5173	1.5195	1.5217	1.5239	45.00	0.24	6.41	22.58	38.75						
4.6	1.5261	1.5282	1.5304	1.5326	1.5347	1.5369	1.5390	1.5412	1.5433	1.5454	46.00	0.24	5.41	21.58	37.75						
4.7	1.5476	1.5497	1.5518	1.5539	1.5560	1.5581	1.5602	1.5623	1.5644	1.5665	47.00	0.24	4.41	20.58	36.75						
4.8	1.5686	1.5707	1.5728	1.5748	1.5769	1.5790	1.5810	1.5831	1.5851	1.5872	48.00	0.24	3.41	19.58	35.75						
4.9	1.5892	1.5913	1.5933	1.5953	1.5974	1.5994	1.6014	1.6034	1.6054	1.6074	49.00	0.24	2.41	18.58	34.75						
5.0	1.6094	1.6114	1.6134	1.6154	1.6174	1.6194	1.6214	1.6233	1.6253	1.6273	50.00	0.24	1.41	17.58	33.75						
5.1	1.6292	1.6312	1.6332	1.6351	1.6371	1.6390	1.6409	1.6429	1.6448	1.6467	51.00	0.24	0.41	16.58	32.75						
5.2	1.6487	1.6506	1.6525	1.6544	1.6563	1.6582	1.6601	1.6620	1.6639	1.6658	52.00	0.24	0.41	15.58	31.75						
5.3	1.6677	1.6696	1.6715	1.6734	1.6753	1.6772	1.6791	1.6810	1.6829	1.6848	53.00	0.24	0.41	14.58	30.75						
5.4	1.6866	1.6885	1.6904	1.6923	1.6942	1.6961	1.6980	1.6999	1.7018	1.7037	54.00	0.24	0.41	13.58	29.75						
5.5	1.7056	1.7075	1.7094	1.7113	1.7132	1.7151	1.7170	1.7189	1.7208	1.7227	55.00	0.24	0.41	12.58	28.75						
5.6	1.7246	1.7265	1.7284	1.7303	1.7322	1.7341	1.7360	1.7379	1.7398	1.7417	56.00	0.24	0.41	11.58	27.75						
5.7	1.7436	1.7455	1.7474	1.7493	1.7512	1.7531	1.7550	1.7569	1.7588	1.7607	57.00	0.24	0.41	10.58	26.75						
5.8	1.7626	1.7645	1.7664	1.7683	1.7702	1.7721	1.7740	1.7759	1.7778	1.7797	58.00	0.24	0.41	9.58	25.75						
5.9	1.7816	1.7835	1.7854	1.7873	1.7892	1.7911	1.7930	1.7949	1.7968	1.7987	59.00	0.24	0.41	8.58	24.75						
6.0	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	1.7987	60.00	0.24	0.41	7.58	23.75						
6.1	1.8006	1.8025	1.8044	1.8063	1.8082	1.8101	1.8120	1.8139	1.8158	1.8177	61.00	0.24	0.41	6.58	22.75						
6.2	1.8196	1.8215	1.8234	1.8253	1.8272	1.8291	1.8310	1.8329	1.8348	1.8367	62.00	0.24	0.41	5.58	21.75						
6.3	1.8386	1.8405	1.8424	1.8443	1.8462	1.8481	1.8500	1.8519	1.8538	1.8557	63.00	0.24	0.41	4.58	20.75						
6.4	1.8576	1.8595	1.8614	1.8633	1.8652	1.8671	1.8690	1.8709	1.8728	1.8747	64.00	0.24	0.41	3.58	19.75						
6.5	1.8766	1.8785	1.8804																		



Table E: Continuous Compounding of Re 1  $e^x$  and Continuous Discounting of Re 1

$$(e^x) : \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{i}{m}\right)^{(nm)} \text{ or } e^{(i)(n)}$$

$x$	$e^x$ Value	$e^{-x}$ Value	$x$	$e^x$ Value	$e^{-x}$ Value	$x$	$e^x$ Value	$e^{-x}$ Value
0.00	1.0000	1.00000	0.45	1.5683	.63763	0.90	2.4596	.40657
0.01	1.0110	0.99005	0.46	1.5841	.63128	0.91	2.4843	.40252
0.02	1.0202	.98020	0.47	1.6000	.62500	0.92	2.5093	.39852
0.03	1.0305	.97045	0.48	1.6161	.61878	0.93	2.5345	.39455
0.04	1.0408	.96079	0.49	1.6323	.61263	0.94	2.5600	.39063
0.05	1.0513	.95123	0.50	1.6487	.60653	0.95	2.5857	.38674
0.06	1.0618	.94176	0.51	1.6653	.60050	0.96	2.6117	.38298
0.07	1.0725	.93239	0.52	1.6820	.59452	0.97	2.6379	.37908
0.08	1.0833	.92312	0.53	1.6989	.58860	0.98	2.6645	.37531
0.09	1.0942	.91393	0.54	1.7160	.58275	0.99	2.6912	.37158
0.10	1.1052	.90484	0.55	1.7333	.57695	1.00	2.7183	.36788
0.11	1.1163	.89583	0.56	1.7507	.57121	1.20	3.3201	.30119
0.12	1.1275	.88692	0.57	1.7683	.56553	1.30	3.6693	.27253
0.13	1.1388	.87809	0.58	1.7860	.55990	1.40	4.0552	.24660
0.14	1.1503	.86936	0.59	1.8040	.55433	1.50	4.4817	.22313
0.15	1.1618	.86071	0.60	1.8221	.54881	1.60	4.9530	.20180
0.16	1.1735	.85214	0.61	1.8404	.54335	1.70	5.4739	.18268
0.17	1.1853	.84366	0.62	1.8589	.53794	1.80	6.0496	.16530
0.18	1.1972	.83527	0.63	1.8776	.53259	1.90	6.6859	.14957
0.19	1.2092	.82696	0.64	1.8965	.52729	2.00	7.3891	.13534
0.20	1.2214	.81873	0.65	1.9155	.52205	3.00	20.086	.04979
0.21	1.2337	.81058	0.66	1.9348	.51685	4.00	54.598	.01832
0.22	1.2461	.80252	0.67	1.9542	.51171	5.00	148.41	.00674
0.23	1.2586	.79453	0.68	1.9739	.50662	6.00	403.43	.00248
0.24	1.2712	.78663	0.69	1.9937	.50158	7.00	1096.6	.00091
0.25	1.2840	.77880	0.70	2.0138	.49659	8.00	2981.0	.00034
0.26	1.2969	.77105	0.71	2.0340	.49164	9.00	8103.1	.00012
0.27	1.3100	.76338	0.72	2.0544	.48675	10.00	22026.5	.00005
0.28	1.3231	.75578	0.73	2.0751	.48191			
0.29	1.3364	.74826	0.74	2.0959	.47711			
0.30	1.3499	.74082	0.75	2.1170	.47237			
0.31	1.3634	.73345	0.76	2.1383	.46767			
0.32	1.3771	.72615	0.77	2.1598	.46301			
0.33	1.3910	.71892	0.78	2.1815	.45841			
0.34	1.4049	.71177	0.79	2.2034	.45384			
0.35	1.4191	.70569	0.80	2.2255	.44933			
0.36	1.4333	.69968	0.81	2.2479	.44486			
0.37	1.4477	.69373	0.82	2.2705	.44043			
0.38	1.4623	.68786	0.83	2.2933	.43605			
0.39	1.4770	.68207	0.84	2.3164	.43171			
0.40	1.4918	.67632	0.85	2.3396	.42741			
0.41	1.5068	.67065	0.86	2.3632	.42316			
0.42	1.5220	.66505	0.87	2.3869	.41895			
0.43	1.5373	.65951	0.88	2.4109	.41478			
0.44	1.5527	.65404	0.89	2.4351	.41066			