

# Pricing option strategies with FINCAD

## Introduction

Investors use vanilla options to speculate and to hedge against movements in the underlying entity. Option *strategies* are formed from a combination of vanilla options of various strikes, positions (long/short), notionals and maturities. Strategies are often used to take a position in the volatility of the underlying, and in the structure of the volatility surface. The strategies have names such as *straddles*, *strangles*, *spreads*, *condors*, etc. This article compares the pricing of option strategies using the function aaBSG for each constituent vanilla option, with the function aaOption\_LV\_eu\_p that can price a strategy in one go.

## FINCAD functions

FINCAD has several functions that can be used to price option strategies. Single valuation functions such as aaBSG or aaBIN2 can be used on each constituent option to price whatever type of strategy is required. Alternatively, the aaOptions\_LV functions allow the user to choose from several common trading strategies, or create their own strategy, and output the fair value and risk statistics. The advantage of the aaOption\_LV functions is that there are 28 pre-defined strategies. Furthermore, the aaOption\_LV functions can use one of a number of models, including lognormal (i.e., standard Black-Scholes), shifted lognormal, normal, or CEV processes.

The examples below will outline how one can price various strategies using FINCAD functions. The example also compares the aaOption\_LV function with the single option function aaBSG.

## Defining the strategies

The following is a description of the option trading strategies that are valued using the aaBSG and aaOption\_LV\_eu\_p functions in the spreadsheet below:

Example 1:

**Straddle – buy put, buy call at the same strike X**

aaOption_LV_eu_p		STRADDLE	aaBSG		STRADDLE	
underlying price	50		underlying price	50	50	
payoff	10	straddle	exercise price	40	40	
strike table	See table 1218 below		expiry date	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007	
expiry date	1-Jul-2007		value (settlement) date	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	
value date	1-Jan-2007		volatility	20.000%	20.000%	
local volatility function	1 lognormal		rate - annual compounding	5.000%	5.000%	
parameters for the local volatility function	See table 1220 below		holding cost - annual compound	3.000%	3.000%	
discount factor curve - risk free	See table 43 below		option type	1 call	2	
discount factor curve - holding cost	See table 43 below		statistic	1 fair value	1	
interpolation method	1 linear		accrual method - riskless rate	1 actual/365 (fix)	1	
statistic	1 fair value		accrual method - holding cost	3 actual/365 (fix)	3	
<b>table 1218 - strike table</b>			call		put	straddle
<b>exercise price straddle</b>			<b>fair value</b>	<b>10.35523</b>	<b>0.12661</b>	<b>10.481836</b>
	40					
<b>table 1220 - parameters for the local volatility function</b>						
<b>volatility</b>						
	20.000%					
<b>table 43 - discount factor curve - risk free</b>						
<b>rate</b>		<b>quotation base</b>				
	5.000%	<b>accrual method</b>				
<b>table 43 - discount factor curve - holding cost</b>						
<b>rate</b>		<b>quotation base</b>				
	3.000%	<b>accrual method</b>				
<b>fair value</b>		<b>10.4818362</b>				

Buy put, buy call at same strike 40

Example 2:

**Butterfly** – buy call at strike X, sell two calls at higher strikes Y, buy call at even higher strike Z ( $X < Y < Z$ )

aaOption LV_eu_p BUTTERFLY		aaBSG BUTTERFLY			
underlying price	50	50	50	50	50
payoff	13 butterfly	40	41	41	42
strike table	See table 1218 below	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007
expiry date	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007
value date	1-Jan-2007	20.000%	20.000%	20.000%	20.000%
local volatility function	1 lognormal	rate - annual compounding	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
parameters for the local volatility function	See table 1220 below	holding cost - annual compound	3.000%	3.000%	3.000%
discount factor curve - risk free	See table 43 below	option type	1 call	1	1
discount factor curve - holding cost	See table 43 below	statistic	1 fair value	1	1
interpolation method	1 linear	accrual method - riskless rate	1 actual/365 (fix)	1	1
static	At bottom of pasted example	accrual method - holding cost	3 actual/365 (fix)	3	3
table 1218 - strike table		call	call	call	call
exercise price butterfly		10.35523	9.44539	9.44539	8.56066
	40 42				0.0251105
table 1220 - parameters for the local volatility function					
volatility	20.000%				
table 43 - discount factor curve - risk free					
rate	5.000%				
quotation basis	accrual method				
table 43 - discount factor curve - holding cost					
rate	3.000%				
quotation basis	accrual method				
fair value	0.025110469				

Example 3:

**Iron condor** – buy put at strike W, sell put at lower strike Z, buy call at strike X, sell call at higher strike Y ( $X < Y < Z < W$ )

aaOption LV_eu_p IRON CONDOR		aaBSG IRON CONDOR			
underlying price	50	50	50	50	50
payoff	16 iron condor	42	43	40	41
strike table	See table 1218 below	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007	1-Jul-2007
expiry date	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007	1-Jan-2007
value date	1-Jan-2007	20.000%	20.000%	20.000%	20.000%
local volatility function	1 lognormal	rate - annual compounding	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
parameters for the local volatility function	See table 1220 below	holding cost - annual compound	3.000%	3.000%	3.000%
discount factor curve - risk free	See table 43 below	option type	1 call	1	2
discount factor curve - holding cost	See table 43 below	statistic	1 fair value	1	1
interpolation method	1 linear	accrual method - riskless rate	1 actual/365 (fix)	1	1
static	At bottom of pasted example	accrual method - holding cost	3 actual/365 (fix)	3	3
table 1218 - strike table		call	call	put	put
exercise price iron condor		8.56066	7.70664	0.12661	0.19287
	40 41 42				0.9202855
table 1220 - parameters for the local volatility function					
volatility	20.000%				
table 43 - discount factor curve - risk free					
rate	5.000%				
quotation basis	accrual method				
table 43 - discount factor curve - holding cost					
rate	3.000%				
quotation basis	accrual method				
fair value	0.920285478				

**Conclusion**

As can be seen in the example, users can price option strategies using FINCAD in multiple ways:

1. Calling single valuation functions such as aaBSG multiple times (for each call and put)
2. Using the LV functions with its pre-built strategies or ability for the user to define their strategy.

The example also shows that given the same inputs and exercise styles, both alternatives yield the same result.

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