

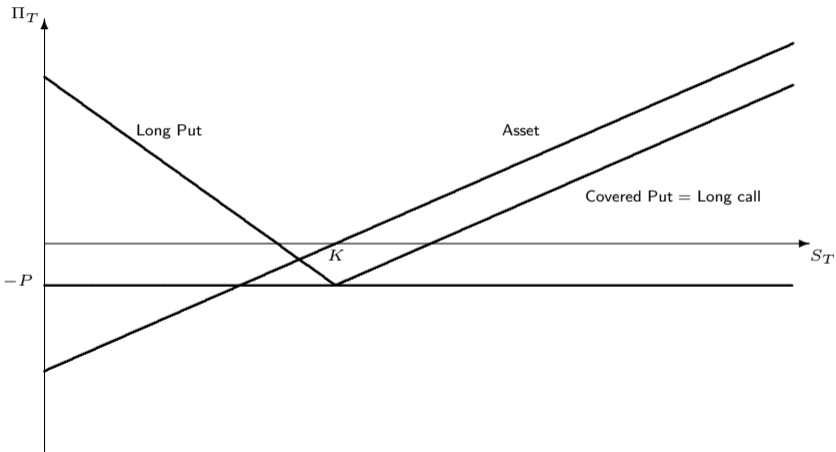
Andreas Krause

Put-Call parity

# Option payoffs at maturity

- ▶ If we combine options and the underlying asset, we are able to derive different payoff profiles
- ▶ Hedging a long position in the underlying asset with a long put option gives us the payoff of a call option at maturity
- ▶ We can therefore use the asset and the put option to create a call option

# Hedging with a put option



# Investment strategies

- ▶ We can invest into the underlying asset and will always obtain the value at maturity of the option,  $S_T$
- ▶ Value of call option:  $C_T = \max\{0; S_T - K\}$
- ▶ Value of put option:  $P_T = \max\{0; K - S_T\}$
- ▶ We can also invest into a risk-free asset and accumulate interest

## Comparing portfolio payoffs

Portfolio A		
Initial investment	Payoff at maturity	
	$S_T < K$	$S_T \geq K$
$S$	$S_T$	$S_T$
$P$	$K - S_T$	0
	$K$	$S_T$

Portfolio B		
Initial investment	Payoff at maturity	
	$S_T < K$	$S_T \geq K$
$C$	0	$S_T - K$
$Ke^{-rT}$	$K$	$K$
	$K$	$S_T$

## Relationship between put and call prices

- ▶ The portfolios have the same value at maturity of the option, then they must have the same value prior to maturity

$$\Rightarrow P = C - S + Ke^{-rT}$$

- ▶ This relationship is called the Put-Call parity for European options

## Implications of the Put-Call parity

- ▶ Assume that the strike price is equal to the current price:  $K = S$
- ⇒  $P = C - (1 - e^{-rT}) K < C$
- ▶ If the strike price is equal to the current price of the underlying (at-the-money), put options are worth less than call options
- ▶ Profits from put options are limited to the value of the underlying asset, but profits from call options are unlimited
- ⇒ Profits of call options are potentially higher, requiring a higher premium



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Andreas Krause  
Department of Economics  
University of Bath  
Claverton Down  
Bath BA2 7AY  
United Kingdom

E-mail: [mnsak@bath.ac.uk](mailto:mnsak@bath.ac.uk)