

# STATIC LOWER BOUNDS FOR GAUSSIAN RISKS AND COMONOTONIC ASSET PRICES ON ARBITRAGE-FREE MARKET

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## ABSTRACT

Consider a Gaussian random vector  $\underline{X}=(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  of which we can only observe the marginal distributions. Our goal is to construct an optimal static lower bound for  $g_B(\underline{X}, K)=(S-K)_+$  where  $S=X_1+\dots+X_n$ , in terms of random variables (*rv's*)  $g_C(X_i, K_i)=(X_i-K_i)_+$  and  $g_P(X_i, K_i)=(K_i-X_i)_+$ , respectively. We interpret  $X_i$ 's as financial or actuarial risks. We mention the paper of Hobson et al. (2005) who studied a lower bound for basket options of two components, which is a special case of our problem for nonnegative *rv's*  $X_i$ 's and  $n=2$ . A related problem of *upper* bound for basket options is investigated, e.g., in Rüschen-dorf (2005), p.34, where *comonotonic* joint distributions of asset prices are involved. Below we present the main our result.

Let  $\mu_i$  and  $\sigma_i^2$  be the fixed values of mean and variance of  $X_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$ ,  $\sigma_m^2$  be the largest of those variances,  $\sigma=(\sigma_m-\sum_{i \neq m} \sigma_i)_+$  and  $M=\mu_1+\dots+\mu_n$ . If  $\sigma>0$  then for all nonrandom vectors  $\underline{x}$ , it holds:

$$g_B(\underline{x}, K) \geq g_C(x_m, K_m) - \sum_{i \neq m} g_P(x_i, K_i) =: g_{SR^+}(\underline{x}), \text{ moreover } \min \mathbf{E} g_B(\underline{X}, K) = \mathbf{E} g_B(\underline{X}^*, K) = \mathbf{E} g_{SR^+}(\underline{X}^*).$$

Hereafter minimum is taken over all possible Gaussian vectors  $\underline{X}$  with fixed marginal distributions, and  $\underline{X}^* = (-\sigma_1\gamma, -\sigma_2\gamma, \dots, +\sigma_m\gamma, -\sigma_{m+1}\gamma, \dots, -\sigma_n\gamma)$  with  $\gamma \sim N(0, 1)$ , and  $K_m = \sigma_m \sigma^{-1} (K - M) + \mu_m$ ,  $K_i = -\sigma_i \sigma^{-1} (K - M) + \mu_i$ ,  $i \neq m$ .

If  $\sigma=0$  and  $M \leq K$  then  $g_B(\underline{x}, K) \geq 0$  and  $\min \mathbf{E} g_B(\underline{X}, K) = 0$ . Thus, in this case an optimal lower bound is equal to zero. Finally, if  $\sigma=0$  and  $M > K$  then for any  $\Delta$  and all nonrandom  $\underline{x}$ , it holds:

$$g_B(\underline{x}, K) \geq g_C(x_m, K + \Delta) - \sum_{i \neq m} g_P(x_i, -\Delta(n-1)^{-1}) =: g_{SR^0}(\underline{x}, \Delta), \text{ moreover } \min \mathbf{E} g_B(\underline{X}, K) = M - K = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{E} g_{SR^0}(\underline{X}, \Delta).$$

Therefore, in this case the *rv's*  $g_{SR^0}(\underline{x}, \Delta)$  with  $\Delta > 0$  provide the asymptotically optimal lower bounds.

Also, for an arbitrage-free market with one underlying asset, we show that subsequent values of the asset price form a comonotonic random vector only under a deterministic linear relationship (see [1] for the definition of comonotonic vector).

**Keywords:** Gaussian risks, Optimal lower bounds, Basket options, Arbitrage-free market, Comonotonic random vector, Linear relationship.

## References

- [1] D. Hobson, P. Laurence and T.-H. Wang "Static – arbitrage optimal subreplicating strategies for basket options", *Insurance: Mathematics and Economics*, v.37, p.553-572, 2005.
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