



**B. Lower bound for the price of a European put:**

	Time $t = 0$	Payoff at time $t = 1$	
		$S_1 \geq E$	$S_1 < E$
Portfolio A:			
Buy 1 put	$-P$	0	$E - S_1$
Buy 1 share	$-S_0$	$S_1$	$S_1$
Total		$S_1$	$E$
Portfolio B:			
Cash (lend)	$-\frac{E}{1+r}$	$+E$	$+E$

### C. Upper bound for the price of a European call:

No matter what happens,  $C \leq S_0$

If not, there will be an opportunity for a riskless profit by buying the stock and selling the call option. How? Suppose  $C > S_0$ .

	Time $t = 0$	Payoff at time $t = 1$	
		$S_1 > E$	$S_1 \leq E$
Sell 1 call	$C$	$E - S_1$	0
Buy 1 stock	$-S_0$	$S_1$	$S_1$
Total	$C - S_0$	$E$	$S_1$

**D. Upper bound for the price of a European put:**

No matter what happens,  $P \leq \frac{E}{1+r}$ .

If not, there will be an opportunity for a riskless profit by selling the put and investing the proceeds at the risk free interest rate. How? Suppose  $P > \frac{E}{1+r}$ .

Time $t = 0$		Payoff at time $t = 1$	
		$S_1 \geq E$	$S_1 < E$
Sell 1 put	$P > \frac{E}{1+r}$	0	$S_1 - E$

## Put-Call Parity

This is an important relationship between the price of a put and the price of the call. A put and the underlying stock can be combined in such a way that they have the same payoff as a call at expiration. Consider the following two portfolios:

Portfolio *A*: Buy the call and lend an amount of cash equal to  $\frac{E}{1+r}$ .

Portfolio *B*: Buy the stock, buy the put.

This is shown on the table below:

Time $t = 0$		Payoff at time $t = 1$	
		$S_1 > E$	$S_1 \leq E$
Portfolio <i>A</i> :			
Buy 1 call	$-C$	$S_1 - E$	0
Lend cash	$-\frac{E}{1+r}$	$E$	$E$
Total	$-C - \frac{E}{1+r}$	$S_1$	$E$
		$S_1 \geq E$	$S_1 < E$
Portfolio <i>B</i> :			
Buy 1 put	$-P$	0	$E - S_1$
Buy 1 stock	$-S_0$	$S_1$	$S_1$
Total	$-P - S_0$	$S_1$	$E$