

双分数跳 - 扩散环境下的可转换债券定价

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摘要:可转换债券是一种兼具债券和期权特性的混合型高级金融衍生产品,其合理定价对发行人和投资者都具有重要的现实意义。在考虑企业市场价值波动和利率波动的基础上,假定股票价格遵循双分数 Brown 运动及跳过程驱动的随机微分方程,利率满足 Vasicek 模型,建立了双分数跳 - 扩散环境下的金融市场数学模型,利用双分数布朗运动的随机分析理论和保险精算方法,讨论了可转换债券定价问题,得到了双分数跳 - 扩散环境下的可转换债券定价公式,在现有研究的基础上对可转换债券定价公式进行了进一步的研究和推广,使模型更加贴近实际金融市场。

关键词:双分数跳 - 扩散过程;可转换债券;保险精算;随机利率

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引言

可转换债券是一种企业债券和股票期权相结合的混合证券,对其合理定价非常重要。近年来,随着金融工程、数值算法和信息技术的发展,可转换债券的定价逐渐成为国内外的热点研究课题,一系列研究模型与方法相继出现。但目前比较常用的研究方法是基于偏微分方程或鞅方法的定价研究。文献[1]利用分数布朗运动随机分析理论与方法,得到可转换债券的定价公式;文献[2]假定股票价格服从带跳的分数布朗运动,利率满足 Vasicek 模型,得到可转换债券的定价公式。双分数布朗运动是一种比分数布朗运动更为广泛的高斯过程,它不仅具有自相似性和长期记忆性等分数布朗运动具有的性质,而且在一定限制条件下是一个半鞅。为了刻画金融资产的长期记忆性以及消除分数布朗运动市场中的金融套利,本文用双分数布朗运动刻画金融资产的价格变化,关于双分数布朗运动的概念和性质可以参见文献[3-6]。MogenBladt 与 Tina Hvid Rydberg 于

1998 年首先提出期权定价的保险精算方法,该方法在一定程度上克服了基于无风险套利、复制思想得到的 Black - Scholes 模型假设严格、公式推导较为繁琐的缺点,关于保险精算的概念及其在期权定价中的应用可参见文献[7-9]。本文假定股票价格方程服从双分数 Brown 运动及跳过程驱动的随机微分方程,利率满足 Vasicek 模型,建立金融市场数学模型,结合保险精算方法,得到可转换债券定价公式。

1 双分数跳 - 扩散环境下金融市场模型

定义 1^[3] 中心高斯过程 $B^{H,K} = (B_t^{H,K}, t \geq 0)$ 称为双分数布朗运动,满足均值为零,协方差为

$$E[B_t^{H,K} B_s^{H,K}] = \frac{1}{2^k} ((t^{2H} + s^{2H})^K - |t - s|^{2HK}), s, t \geq 0$$

其中, $H \in (0, 1), K \in (0, 2)$ 。

当 $K = 1$ 时,双分数布朗运动就退化为分数布朗运动,当 $K = 1, H = 1/2$ 时,双分数布朗运动就退化为标准布朗运动。

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假定股票价格 $S(t)$ 和利率 $r(t)$ 分别满足随机微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} dr(t) &= [b - ar(t)]dt + cd\bar{B}_1^{H,K}(t) \\ dS(t) &= S(t)[(\mu(t) - \lambda\theta)dt + \\ &\quad \sigma d\bar{B}_2^{H,K}(t) + dJ(t)] \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\sigma > 0, a, b, c, \mu, \sigma$ 都是常数, $\{\bar{B}_1^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$, $\{\bar{B}_2^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$ 都是定义在完备概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上相关系数为 δ 的双分数布朗运动。设 $\{J(t), t \geq 0\}$ 为复合泊松过程, 则 $J(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{N(t)} U(i)$, $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是强度为 λ 的泊松过程, $U(i)$ 表示第 i 次跳跃的幅度, ($U(0) = 0$ 表示无跳跃发生), $\{U(i), i \geq 1\}$ 为独立同分布列, 且 $U(i) > -1$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots$), $\theta = E[U(i)]$, $\{B_1^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$ 和 $\{B_2^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$ 与 $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$, $\{U(i), i \geq 1\}$ 相互独立。

设 $\{B_1^{H,K}(t), B_2^{H,K}(t)\}$ 是完备概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的二维双分数布朗运动, 令

$$\bar{B}_1^{H,K}(t) = B_1^{H,K}(t), \bar{B}_2^{H,K}(t) = \delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)$$

那么, $\{\bar{B}_1^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$, $\{\bar{B}_2^{H,K}(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是定义在完备概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上相关系数为 δ 的双分数布朗运动。从而可得

$$dS(t) = S(t)[(\mu(t) - \lambda\theta)dt + \sigma\delta dB_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} dB_2^{H,K}(t) + dJ(t)] \quad (1)$$

$$dr(t) = [b - ar(t)]dt + cdB_1^{H,K}(t) \quad (2)$$

引理 1 随机微分方程 (1) 的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= S(0) \prod_{i=0}^{N(t)} (1 + U(i)) \exp\left\{\int_0^t (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) du - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

证明 如果在 $[0, t]$ 没有发生跳跃, 由双分数布朗运动 Itô 式有

$$\begin{aligned} d\ln S(t) &= (\mu(t) - \lambda\theta - HK\sigma^2 t^{2HK-1})dt + \\ &\quad \sigma\delta dB_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} dB_2^{H,K}(t) \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= S(0) \exp\left\{\int_0^t (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) du - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

若在 $T_1 \in [0, t]$ 时刻发生一次跳跃, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= S(T_1) \exp\left\{\int_0^{t-T_1} (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) du - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$S(T_1) - S(T_1 - \frac{1}{n}) = \int_{T_1 - \frac{1}{n}}^{T_1} (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) S(u -) du +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma\delta \int_{T_1 - \frac{1}{n}}^{T_1} S(u -) dB_1^{H,K}(u) + \\ &\sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} \int_{T_1 - \frac{1}{n}}^{T_1} S(u -) dB_2^{H,K}(u) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{T_1 - \frac{1}{n}}^{T_1} S(u -) dJ(u)$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $S(T_1) - S(T_1 -) =$

$S(T_1 -)U_1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= S(0)(1 + U_1) \exp\left\{\int_0^t (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) du - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

若跳跃次数服从泊松过程, 则引理 1 结论成立。

引理 2 随机微分方程 (2) 的解为

$$r(t) = r(0)e^{-at} + \frac{b}{a}(1 - e^{-at}) + c \int_0^t e^{a(u-t)} dB_1^{H,K}(u)$$

证明 由双分数 Itô 公式

$$d(\exp\{at\}r(t)) = b\exp\{at\}dt + c\exp\{at\}dB_1^{H,K}(t)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\{at\}r(t) - r(0) &= \frac{b}{a}(\exp\{at\} - 1) + \\ &c \int_0^t \exp\{au\} dB_1^{H,K}(u) \end{aligned}$$

从而可证结果。

引理 3^[2] 假定 a, b, c, d, k 为实数, 其中 $\xi_1 \sim N(0, 1)$, $\xi_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, $\text{cov}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \rho$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\exp\{c\xi_1 + d\xi_2\} I_{|a\xi_1 + b\xi_2 \geq k|}) &= \exp\left\{\frac{c^2 + d^2 + 2\rho cd}{2}\right\} \times \\ &\Phi\left(\frac{ac + bd + \rho(ad + bc) - k}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2\rho ab}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数。

引理 4^[10] 假定 a, b, c, k 为实数, 其中 $\xi_1 \sim N(0, 1)$, $\xi_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, $\xi_3 \sim N(0, 1)$, $\text{cov}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0$, $\text{cov}(\xi_2, \xi_3) = 0$, $\text{cov}(\xi_1, \xi_3) = \rho$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\exp\{a\xi_1 + b\xi_2\} I_{|a\xi_1 + b\xi_2 + c\xi_3 \geq k|}) &= \exp\left\{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}\right\} \times \\ &\Phi\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + \rho ac - k}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\rho ac}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数。

定义 2^[11] 股票价格 $\{S(t), t \geq 0\}$ 在 $[0, t]$ 上的期望回报率 $\beta(u)$, $u \in [0, t]$ 定义为

$$\exp\left\{\int_0^t \beta(u) du\right\} = \frac{E[S(t)]}{S(0)}$$

引理5 股票价格 $\{S(t), t \geq 0\}$ 在 $[0, t]$ 上的期望回报率 $\beta(u), u \in [0, t]$ 为 $\beta(u) = \mu(u), u \in [0, t]$ 。

证明 由引理1可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E(S(t))}{S(0)} &= E\left[\prod_{i=0}^{N(t)} (1 + U(i)) \exp\left\{\int_0^t (\mu(u) - \lambda\theta) du - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\right\}\right] \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\prod_{i=0}^{N(t)} (1 + U(i))\right] &= e^{\lambda\theta t} \\ E\{\sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(t)\} &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\delta^2 t^{2HK}\right\} \\ E\{\sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(t)\} &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(1 - \delta^2)t^{2HK}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

从而可得结果。

2 可转换债券定价公式

定义3^[2] 假设可转换债券只在债券到期时刻 T 发生转换,则可转换债券到期时的现金流量 V_T 可以表示为

$$V_T = \begin{cases} P_b, S(T) < \frac{P_b C}{M} \\ \frac{M}{C} S(T), S(T) \geq \frac{P_b C}{M} \end{cases}$$

其中, V_T 表示可转换债券到期时刻 T 的价值, P_b 表示纯债券价值, C 表示转换价格, M 表示债券面值, $S(T)$ 表示 T 时刻股票价格。

定义4^[2] 具有红利支付的可转换债券在0时刻的保险精算价格定义为

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= E\left(\exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\} P_b \times I_{\left\{S(T)\exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} < \frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}\right\}} + \right. \\ &E\left(\exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} \frac{M}{C} S(T) \times I_{\left\{S(T)\exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} \geq \frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}\right\}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

定理1 可转换债券的保险精算价格为

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda T]^n e^{-\lambda T}}{n!} \left\{ P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) + \frac{D_3}{2}\right\} E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{-d^{(n)} + D_3 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)\right] + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda T]^n e^{-\lambda T}}{n!} \left\{ \frac{MS(0)}{C} \exp\{-\lambda\theta T\} \times \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \Phi\left(\frac{d^{(n)} + D_1 + D_2 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)\right]\right\}$$

其中, $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数,且

$$\begin{aligned} d^{(n)} &= \ln \frac{MS(0)}{P_b C} + \frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) + \frac{b}{a}T + \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}T^{2HK} - \lambda\theta T + \ln \prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \\ D_1 &= \sigma^2\delta^2 T^{2HK} \\ D_2 &= \sigma^2(1 - \delta^2)T^{2HK} \\ D_3 &= \text{var}\left(c \int_0^T e^{au} dB_1^{H,K}(u) d\tau\right) \\ D_4 &= \varepsilon\sigma\delta T^{HK} \sqrt{D_3} \\ \varepsilon &= \frac{c\delta\sigma}{\sqrt{D_1 D_3}} \text{cov}\left(B_1^{H,K}(T), \int_0^T e^{au} dB_1^{H,K}(u) d\tau\right) \end{aligned}$$

证明 令

$$A = \left\{S(T) \exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} < \frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}\right\}$$

$$\frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}$$

$$B = \left\{S(T) \exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} \geq \frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}\right\}$$

$$\frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\}$$

由引理1可得

$$S(T) \exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} = S(0) \prod_{i=0}^{N(T)} (1 + U(i)) \times$$

$$\exp\left\{-\lambda\theta T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}T^{2HK} + \sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(T) + \sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(T)\right\}$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_0^T r(u) du\right) \frac{P_b C}{M} =$$

$$\frac{P_b C}{M} \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) - c \int_0^T \int_0^\tau e^{au} dB_1^{H,K}(u) d\tau\right\}$$

因为

$$\sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(T) \sim N(0, \sigma^2\delta^2 T^{2HK})$$

$$\sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(T) \sim N(0, \sigma^2(1 - \delta^2)T^{2HK})$$

$$c \int_0^T \int_0^\tau e^{au} dB_1^{H,K}(u) d\tau \sim N(0, D_3)$$

则

$$\sigma\delta B_1^{H,K}(T) = \xi_1 \sqrt{D_1}$$

$$\sigma\sqrt{1 - \delta^2} B_2^{H,K}(T) = \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2}$$

$$c \int_0^T \int_0^\tau e^{au} dB_1^{H,K}(u) d\tau = \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3}$$

其中,

$$\xi_1 \sim N(0,1), \xi_2 \sim N(0,1), \xi_3 \sim N(0,1)$$

且

$$\text{cov}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0, \text{cov}(\xi_2, \xi_3) = 0, \text{cov}(\xi_1, \xi_3) = \varepsilon$$

记

$$\xi = \xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3}$$

则有

$$V_0 = E\left[\exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\} P_b I_A\right] + E\left[\exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} \frac{M}{C} S(T) I_B\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda T]^n e^{-\lambda T}}{n!} [V_1 + V_2]$$

其中

$$V_1 = E\left[\exp\left\{-\int_0^T r(u) du\right\} P_b I_A \mid N(T) = n\right] = E\left[P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) - \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\xi < -d^{(n)}}\right\} \mid N(T) = n\right] = P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1)\right\} E\left[\xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\xi < -d^{(n)}} \mid N(T) = n\right] = P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1)\right\} \times E\left[\exp\left\{-\xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq d^{(n)}}\right\} \mid N(T) = n\right] = P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1)\right\} \times E\left[E\left[\exp\left\{-\xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq d^{(n)}}\right\} \mid U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\right]\right]$$

令

$$\omega_1 = \frac{-\sqrt{D_1}\xi_1 - \sqrt{D_2}\xi_2}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2}}, \omega_2 = \xi_3$$

则

$$E[\omega_1^2] = 1, E[\omega_2^2] = 1, E[\omega_1 \omega_2] = \frac{-\varepsilon \sqrt{D_1}}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2}}$$

由引理 3

$$E\left[\exp\left\{-\xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq d^{(n)}}\right\}\right] = E\left[\exp\left\{-\omega_2 \sqrt{D_3} I_{|\sqrt{D_1 + D_2}\omega_1 - \sqrt{D_3}\omega_2 \geq d^{(n)}}\right\}\right] = \exp\left(\frac{D_3}{2}\right) \Phi\left(\frac{-d^{(n)} + D_3 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)$$

所以

$$V_1 = P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) + \frac{D_3}{2}\right\} \times E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{-d^{(n)} + D_3 + D_4}{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}\right)\right] V_2 = E\left[\exp\left\{-\int_0^T \beta(u) du\right\} \frac{M}{C} S(T) I_B \mid N(T) = n\right] = \frac{M}{C} S(0) \exp\left\{-\lambda \theta T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} T^{2HK}\right\} E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \exp\left\{\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq -d^{(n)}}\right\}\right] = \frac{M}{C} S(0) \exp\left\{-\lambda \theta T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} T^{2HK}\right\} \times E\left[E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \exp\left\{\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq -d^{(n)}}\right\} \mid U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\right]\right] = \frac{M}{C} S(0) \exp\left\{-\lambda \theta T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} T^{2HK}\right\} \times E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) E\left[\exp\left\{\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} I_{|\xi_1 \sqrt{D_1} + \xi_2 \sqrt{D_2} + \xi_3 \sqrt{D_3} \geq -d^{(n)}}\right\} \mid U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\right]\right] = \frac{M}{C} S(0) \exp\left\{-\lambda \theta T\right\} \times E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \Phi\left(\frac{d^{(n)} + D_1 + D_2 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)\right]$$

注 1 当 $K = 1$ 时,可得分数跳-扩散环境下支付红利的的可转换债券的保险精算价格^[2]。

$$V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda T]^n e^{-\lambda T}}{n!} \left\{ P_b \exp\left\{-\frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) - \frac{b}{a}T - \frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) + \frac{D_3}{2}\right\} E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{-d + D_3 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)\right] + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda T]^n e^{-\lambda T}}{n!} \left\{ \frac{MS(0)}{C} \exp\left\{-\lambda \theta T\right\} \times E\left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i)) \Phi\left(\frac{d + D_1 + D_2 + D_4}{\sqrt{D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + 2D_4}}\right)\right] \right\} \right\}$$

其中, $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数,且

$$D_1 = \sigma^2 \delta^2 T^{2H} \\ D_2 = \sigma^2 (1 - \delta^2) T^{2H} \\ D_3 = c^2 \int_0^T [M_H(T - u) e^{au}]^2 du \\ D_4 = c\sigma\delta \int_0^T M_H(I_{[0,T]}) M_H(T - u) e^{au} du$$

$$d^{(n)} = -\ln \frac{P_b C}{MS(0)} + \frac{r(0)}{a}(1 - e^{-aT}) + \frac{b}{a}T +$$

$$\frac{b}{a^2}(e^{-aT} - 1) - \lambda\theta T - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}T^{2H} + \ln \prod_{i=0}^n (1 + U(i))$$

M_H 的定义见文献[12]。

特别地,当 $K = 1, b = 0, c = 0, a \rightarrow 0$ 时,可得文献[1]结果。

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Convertible Bonds Pricing in Bifractional Jump-diffusion Environment

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Abstract: Convertible bond is a hybrid advanced financial derivatives with both features of bonds and options, and the reasonable pricing have important practical significance to issuers and investors. In this paper, on the basis of considering the volatility of enterprise market value and interest rates, assuming that stock price follows stochastic differential equations of bifractional Brownian motion and jumping process-driven, and the interest rate satisfies Vasicek model, the mathematical model of the financial market in the bifractional jump-diffusion environment is built. Using the stochastic analysis theory of bifractional Brownian motion and actuarial methods, the pricing problem of convertible bond is discussed, and the convertible bond pricing formula in bifractional jump-diffusion environment is obtained. On the basis of existing research the further research and promotion on convertible bonds pricing formula is done, so as to make the model more close to the actual financial markets.

Key words: bifractional jump-diffusion process; convertible bond; actuarial science; stochastic interest rate