

不确定汇率下一类外国股票期权的信用风险定价

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摘要: 在结构化模型下,考虑标的资产价格与该资产所属企业的企业价值以及汇率均为随机的情况,对一类外国股票期权分别用内币执行价和外币执行价进行了信用风险分析,并采用鞅方法得到了不确定汇率下的该类外国股票期权的信用风险定价.

关键词: 随机汇率; 信用风险; Girsanov's 定理; 结构方法

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Credit risk of the foreign stock option with the stochastic exchange rate

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Abstract: On the hypothesis of underlying asset price, enterprise value and exchange rate were stochastic, we re-searched the method of how to analyze the credit risk of the foreign stock option by the strike price with foreign currency and inland currency. By applying the method of structural approach, we derived the pricing formulas of default option with stochastic exchange rate.

Key words: stochastic exchange rate; credit risk; Girsanov's theorem; structural approach

从 1990 年代起至今,已有不少的期权及远期合约是以外国资产为标的物,而远期合约及期权是以本国货币计价或是在本国市场交易.近年来,由于汇率常常出现较大的波动,由美国次贷危机演化而成的全球性金融危机、雷曼破产、迪拜债务危机以及日本大地震引发的全球金融市场震荡等事件,国内外公司屡屡出现破产现象,使得这些国际投资人不仅会遇上汇率风险,而且可能会遇到外国公司的违约风险.虽然过去已有不少关于外汇型衍生产品的讨论,但大多都是从微分方程的角度^[1]或者是对单资产的研究^[2].本文在结构化模型下,考虑标的资产价格与该资产所属企业的企业价值以及汇率均为随机的情况,对外国股票几何平均亚式期权分别用内币执行价和外币执行价进行了信用风险分析,并采用鞅方法得到了不确定汇率下的该类外国股票期权的信用风险定价.

1 市场模型

设 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 为某一概率空间, $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (F_t)_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 为相应的带自然 σ -代数流的概率空间, $(F_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 为其上的对 t 递增的 σ -域.以 $S(t)$ 表示 t 时以外币计量的外国股票的价格,以 $V(t)$ 表示 t 时以外币计量的外国

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股票所属企业的企业价值,以 $F(t)$ 表示 t 时即期汇率. 假设 $S(t)$, $V(t)$ 和 $F(t)$ 都遵循几何 Brown 运动^[5]:

$$\frac{dS(t)}{S(t)} = u_S dt + \sigma_S dw_t^S, \frac{dV(t)}{V(t)} = u_V dt + \sigma_V dw_t^V, \frac{dF(t)}{F(t)} = u_F dt + \sigma_F dw_t^F. \tag{1}$$

式中 w_t^S , w_t^V 和 w_t^F 是测度 P 下标准 Wiener 过程 μ_S , μ_V , μ_F 和 σ_S , σ_V , σ_F 分别表示期望收益率和波动率, 用 ρ_{SV} , ρ_{SF} , ρ_{VF} 分别表示 w_t^S 和 w_t^V , w_t^S 和 w_t^F , w_t^V 和 w_t^F 的相关系数, 即:

$$\text{cov}(dw_t^S, dw_t^V) = \rho_{SV} dt, \text{cov}(dw_t^S, dw_t^F) = \rho_{SF} dt, \text{cov}(dw_t^V, dw_t^F) = \rho_{VF} dt.$$

又由文献 [4] 可知, 当 $S(t)$, $V(t)$ 和 $F(t)$ 的预期增长率分别转换为: $\bar{\alpha}_S = r_f - \rho_{SF}\sigma_S\sigma_F$, $\bar{\alpha}_V = r_f - \rho_{FV}\sigma_F\sigma_V$, $\bar{\alpha}_F = r_d - r_f$ 时, 就可以得到风险中性世界里衍生证券的正确估值了. 故此引入新的等价鞅测度 Q ^[5]:

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} = \exp\left\{rw - \frac{1}{2} | r |^2 t\right\}.$$

$r = (r_S, r_V, r_F)^T$, $r_S = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_S - u_S}{\sigma_S}$, $r_V = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_V - u_V}{\sigma_V}$, $r_F = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_F - u_F}{\sigma_F}$. 根据 Ito 引理 (1) 式可以转化为:

$$\frac{dS(t)}{S(t)} = \bar{\alpha}_S dt + \sigma_S dw_t^S, \frac{dV(t)}{V(t)} = \bar{\alpha}_V dt + \sigma_V dw_t^V, \frac{dF(t)}{F(t)} = \bar{\alpha}_F dt + \sigma_F dw_t^F. \tag{2}$$

r_d 和 r_f 分别为国内和国外的无风险利率常数, \tilde{w}_t^S , \tilde{w}_t^V 和 \tilde{w}_t^F 是带 σ 流的概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (F_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}, Q)$ 中的标准 Wiener 过程, 且

$$\text{cov}(d\tilde{w}_t^S, d\tilde{w}_t^V) = \rho_{SV} dt, \text{cov}(d\tilde{w}_t^S, d\tilde{w}_t^F) = \rho_{SF} dt, \text{cov}(d\tilde{w}_t^V, d\tilde{w}_t^F) = \rho_{VF} dt.$$

设 $G_i(T)$ ($i \in \{S, V, F\}$) 分别是 S_t , V_t 和 F_t 在时间段 $[T_0, T]$ 上的离散几何平均值^[6], 用 $t_j = T_0 + j \cdot \Delta T$ ($j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$) 表示对区间 $[T_0, T]$ 的分割, $t_n = T$, $\Delta T = \frac{T - T_0}{n}$,

$$= 0, 1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ 表示对区间 } [T_0, T] \text{ 的分割, } t_n = T, \Delta T = \frac{T - T_0}{n},$$

若用 $\rho_{G_S G_V}$, $\rho_{G_S G_F}$, $\rho_{G_V G_F}$ 分别表示 $w_t^{G_S}$ 和 $w_t^{G_V}$, $w_t^{G_S}$ 和 $w_t^{G_F}$, $w_t^{G_V}$ 和 $w_t^{G_F}$ 的相关系数,

$$\text{则有: } G_S(T) = S(t) \cdot \exp\left\{\frac{\bar{\alpha}_S - \frac{\sigma_S^2}{2}}{n} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n (t_j - t) + \frac{\sigma_S}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (\tilde{w}_{t_j}^S - \tilde{w}_t^S)\right\} =$$

$$S(t) \cdot \exp\left\{\frac{\bar{\alpha}_S - \frac{\sigma_S^2}{2}}{n} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n (t_j - t) + \frac{\sigma_S}{n} [n(\tilde{w}_{t_1}^S - \tilde{w}_t^S) + (n-1)(\tilde{w}_{t_2}^S - \tilde{w}_{t_1}^S) + \dots + (\tilde{w}_{t_n}^S - \tilde{w}_{t_{n-1}}^S)]\right\}$$

因为 $\tilde{w}_{t_1}^S - \tilde{w}_t^S$, $\tilde{w}_{t_2}^S - \tilde{w}_{t_1}^S$, \dots , $\tilde{w}_{t_n}^S - \tilde{w}_{t_{n-1}}^S$ ($j = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 之间是相互独立的正态随机变量, 故 ξ_1 是服从正态分布的, 且均

$$\text{值为: } E(\xi_1) = \left(\bar{\alpha}_S - \frac{\sigma_S^2}{2}\right) \left[(T-t) - \frac{n-1}{2n}(T-T_0)\right] \triangleq \lambda_1,$$

$$\text{方差为: } \text{var}(\xi_1) = \sigma_S^2 \left[(T-t) - \frac{4n^2 - 3n - 1}{6n}(T-T_0)\right] \triangleq \theta_1^2.$$

设 $\sigma_{G_i}^2$, μ_{G_i} 分别为 $G_i(T)$ 的方差和期望, $\tau = T - t$, 得: $\sigma_{G_i}^2 \tau = \lambda_j + \left(\mu_{G_i} - \frac{\sigma_{G_i}^2}{2}\right) \tau = \theta_j^2$ ($i = S, V, F; j = 1, 2, 3$), 设 $\eta_j = \frac{\xi_j - \lambda_j}{\theta_j}$ ($j = 1, 2, 3$), 有 $\eta_j \sim N(0, 1)$. 所以: $G_i(T) = i(t) \cdot \exp(\lambda_j + \theta_j \eta_j)$.

2 期权定价公式及求解

定理 1 有违约风险的以内币 (K_d) 为执行价的外国股票几何平均亚式期权的定价公式为:

$$X_t = \exp[(r_\varphi - r_d)\tau] \varphi(t) N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V}) - \exp(-r_d \tau) K_d N_2(b_1, b_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V}) + \exp(w) \frac{\varphi_t V_t}{D} N_2(c_1, c_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V}) - \exp(\lambda_2 - r_d \tau) \frac{K_d V_t}{D} N_2(d_1, d_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V}).$$

证明 假设 T 时全部债务 D 为一常数, 由于违约风险的存在, 企业到期时的支付应该考虑企业没有违约时的支付和企业发生违约时的补偿支付. 由此可得有违约风险的市执行价的外国股票几何平均亚式期权的到期收益为:

$$X_T^d = (G_S(T) G_F(T) - K_d)^+ I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + (G_S(T) G_F(T) - K_d)^+ \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}}.$$

根据鞅定价理论, 期权在 t 时刻的价值为到期收益期望的折现, 即:

$$X_t = B_t E_Q \left\{ B_T^{-1} [(G_S(T) G_F(T) - K_d)^+ \left[I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}} \right]] \mid F_t \right\}$$

令 $\varphi(T) = G_S(T) G_F(T)$, 则在风险中性测度 Q 下, 有:

$$\frac{d\varphi(t)}{\varphi(t)} = r_\varphi dt + \sigma_\varphi d\tilde{w}_t^\varphi. \quad (5)$$

其中 $r_\varphi = r_d - \rho_{G_S G_F} \sigma_{G_S} \sigma_{G_F} \sigma_\varphi^2 = \sigma_{G_S}^2 + 2\rho_{G_S G_F} \sigma_{G_S} \sigma_{G_F} + \sigma_{G_F}^2$.

设 φ 与 G_V 的相关系数为 $\rho_{\varphi G_V}$, 则 $\rho_{\varphi G_V} = \frac{\text{cov}(d\tilde{w}_t^\varphi, d\tilde{w}_t^{G_V})}{dt} = \frac{\sigma_{G_S} \rho_{G_S G_V} + \sigma_{G_F} \rho_{G_F G_V}}{\sigma_\varphi}$,

(5) 式可变为: $\varphi(T) = \varphi(t) \exp\left[\left(r_\varphi - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_\varphi^2\right)(T-t) + \sigma_\varphi(\tilde{w}_T^\varphi - \tilde{w}_t^\varphi)\right]$.

所以 $X_t = B_t E_Q \left\{ B_T^{-1} [\varphi(T) - K_d]^+ \left[I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}} \right] \mid F_t \right\}$.

令 $X_t = E_1 - E_2 + E_3 - E_4$, 假设国内无风险利率 r_d 为常数, 则 $B_t E_Q [B_T^{-1} \mid F_t] = e^{-r_d \tau}$, 其中 $\tau = T - t$, 则有:

$$E_1 = e^{-r_d \tau} E_Q \left[\varphi(t) \exp\left[\left(r_\varphi - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_\varphi^2\right)\tau + \sigma_\varphi(\tilde{w}_T^\varphi - \tilde{w}_t^\varphi)\right] I_{\{\varphi(T) > K_d\}} I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} \mid F_t \right].$$

又因为 $\tilde{Z}_\varphi = \frac{\tilde{w}_T^\varphi - \tilde{w}_t^\varphi}{\sqrt{T-t}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 所以:

$$E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t) \exp\left[\left(r_\varphi - r_d - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_\varphi^2\right)\tau + \sigma_\varphi \tilde{Z}_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}\right] I_{\{\varphi(T) > K_d\}} I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{1 - \rho_{\varphi G_V}^2}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\tilde{Z}_\varphi^2 - 2\rho_{\varphi G_V} \tilde{Z}_\varphi \tilde{Z}_{G_V} + \tilde{Z}_{G_V}^2}{2(1 - \rho_{\varphi G_V}^2)}\right] d\tilde{Z}_\varphi d\tilde{Z}_{G_V}.$$

其中 $\tilde{Z}_\varphi: N(0, 1)$, $\tilde{Z}_{G_V}: N(0, 1)$, 故有:

$$E_1 = \exp[(r_\varphi - r_d)\tau] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t) I_{\{\varphi(T) > K_d\}} I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{1 - \rho_{\varphi G_V}^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{V_\varphi^2 - 2\rho_{\varphi G_V} V_\varphi V_{G_V} + V_{G_V}^2}{2(1 - \rho_{\varphi G_V}^2)}\right] dV_\varphi dV_{G_V}.$$

其中 $V_\varphi = \tilde{Z}_\varphi - \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}$, $V_{G_V} = \tilde{Z}_{G_V} - \rho_{\varphi G_V} \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}$.

引入一个等价的鞅测度 Q :

$$\frac{dQ}{dQ} = \exp\left(\alpha \sqrt{T} \cdot \tilde{Z} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 T\right).$$

其中: $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\varphi \\ \rho_{\varphi G_V} \sigma_\varphi \end{pmatrix}$, $\tilde{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{Z}_1 \\ \tilde{Z}_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\|\cdot\|$ 为向量范数. 根据 Girsanov's 定理, 有:

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{(\tilde{w}_T - \tilde{w}_t)}{\sqrt{T-t}} = \frac{\dot{w}_T - \dot{w}_t + \alpha(T-t)}{\sqrt{T-t}} = Z + \alpha \sqrt{T-t},$$

其中 Z 在 Q 下服从标准正态分布, \tilde{Z} 在 Q 下服从标准正态分布, \dot{w}_t 是测度 Q 下的标准 Wiener 过程, \tilde{w} 见前文定义. 故有: $E_1 = \exp[(r_\varphi - r_d)\tau] \varphi(t) N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V})$,

而 a_1, a_2 可由下式得到:

$$E_Q [I_{\{\varphi(T) > K_d\}}] = Q(\varphi(T) > K_d) = Q \left[Z_1 < \frac{\ln \frac{\varphi(t)}{K_d} + \left(r_\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_\varphi^2 \right) \tau}{\sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}} \right] = Q [Z_1 < a_1]$$

$$E_Q [I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}}] = Q [G_V(T) \geq D] = Q \left\{ Z_2 < \frac{\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + \lambda_2 + \theta_2 \sigma_\varphi \rho_{\varphi G_V} \sqrt{\tau}}{\theta_2} \right\} = Q \{ Z_2 < a_2 \}.$$

因此, $E_1 = \exp [(r_\varphi - r_d) \tau] \varphi(t) N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V})$.

其中: $a_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{\varphi(t)}{K_d} + \left(r_\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_\varphi^2 \right) \tau}{\sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}}$ $a_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + \lambda_2 + \theta_2 \sigma_\varphi \rho_{\varphi G_V} \sqrt{\tau}}{\theta_2}$,

$$\rho_{\varphi G_V} = \frac{\text{cov} [d\tilde{w}_t^\varphi, d\tilde{w}_t^{G_V}]}{dt} = \frac{\sigma_{G_S}}{\sigma_\varphi} \rho_{G_S G_V} + \frac{\sigma_{G_F}}{\sigma_\varphi} \rho_{G_F G_V}.$$

类似 E_1 的计算, 可得 E_2, E_3, E_4 有如下结果:

$$E_2 = \exp(-r_d \tau) K_d N_2(b_1, b_2, \rho_{\varphi G_V}) \quad \text{其中: } b_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{\varphi(t)}{K_d} + \left(r_\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_\varphi^2 \right) \tau}{\sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}} \quad b_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{V_t}{D} + \lambda_2}{\theta_2}.$$

$$E_3 = \exp(w) \frac{\varphi_t V_t}{D} N_2(c_1, \epsilon_2, -\rho_{\varphi G_V}) \quad \text{其中: } c_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{\varphi(t)}{K_d} + \left(r_\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_\varphi^2 \right) \tau + \rho_{\varphi G_V} \theta_2 \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}}{\sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}},$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{D}{V_t} - \lambda_2 \theta_2 (\theta_2 + \rho_{\varphi G_V} \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau})}{\lambda_2 \theta_2} \quad w = \rho_{\varphi G_V} \theta_2 \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau} + \frac{1}{2} \theta_2^2 + (r_\varphi - r_d) \tau + \lambda_2.$$

$$E_4 = \exp(\lambda_2 - r_d \tau) \frac{K_d V_t}{D} N_2(d_1, d_2, -\rho_{\varphi G_V}) \quad \text{其中:}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{\varphi(t)}{K_d} + \left(r_\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_\varphi^2 \right) \tau + \theta_2 \sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}}{\sigma_\varphi \sqrt{\tau}} \quad d_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{D}{V_t} - \lambda_2 - \theta_2 \rho_{\varphi G_V}}{\theta_2}.$$

定理 2 有违约风险的以外币 (K_f) 为执行价的外国股票几何平均亚式期权的定价公式为:

$$X_t^d = G_F(t) S(t) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \theta_1^2 + \lambda_1 - r_f \tau\right) N_2(a_1, a_2, \rho) - G_F(t) K_f \exp(-r_f \tau) N_2(b_1, b_2, \rho) + G_F(t) \frac{S(t) V(t)}{D} \exp(w) N_2(c_1, \epsilon_2, -\rho) - G_F(t) \frac{K_f V(t)}{D} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \theta_2^2 + \lambda_2 - r_f \tau\right) N_2(d_1, d_2, -\rho).$$

其中 $a_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S(t)}{K_f} + \lambda_1 + \theta_1^2}{\theta_1}$ $a_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{V(t)}{K_f} + \lambda_2 + \rho \theta_1 \theta_2}{\theta_2}$ $b_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S(t)}{K_f} + \lambda_1}{\theta_1}$ $\rho = \rho_{G_S G_V}$,

$$b_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{V(t)}{D} + \lambda_2}{\theta_2} \quad \epsilon_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S(t)}{K_f} + \lambda_1 + \theta_1^2 + \rho \theta_1 \theta_2}{\theta_1} \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{D}{V(t)} - \lambda_2 - \theta_2^2 - \rho \theta_1 \theta_2}{\theta_2},$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{S(t)}{K_f} + \lambda_1 + \rho \theta_1 \theta_2}{\theta_1} \quad d_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{D}{V(t)} - \lambda_2 - \theta_2^2}{\theta_2} \quad w = \frac{\theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2}{2} + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - r_f \tau + \rho \theta_1 \theta_2.$$

证明 由于以国内货币计量的买入期权当前的价值是以外币计量的买入期权乘以当前的汇率, 现设以外币计量时有违约风险的以外币 (K_f) 为执行价的外国股票几何平均亚式期权的到期收益为 \hat{X}_T^d , 则有:

$$\hat{X}_T^d = (G_S(T) - K_f)^+ I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + (G_S(T) - K_f)^+ \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}}.$$

根据期权定价理论,通过等价鞅测度变换可得该期权在 t 时刻以外币计量时的价值为:

$$X_t^d = B_t E_Q \left\{ B_T^{-1} (G_S(T) - K_f) + \left[I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}} \right] \middle| F_t \right\}.$$

有违约风险的以外币(K_f)为执行价的外国股票几何平均亚式期权在以内币计量时的定价公式为:

$$X_t^d = G_F(t) B_t E_Q \left\{ B_T^{-1} (G_S(T) - K_f) + \left[I_{\{G_V(T) \geq D\}} + \frac{G_V(T)}{D} I_{\{G_V(T) < D\}} \right] \middle| F_t \right\}.$$

又类似1)模型的求解过程,经过复杂的计算即可得到定理结论.

3 结语

在结构化模型下,考虑标的资产价格与该资产所属企业的企业价值以及汇率均为随机的情况,对外国股票几何平均亚式期权分别用内币执行价和外币执行价进行了信用风险分析,并采用鞅方法得到了不确定汇率下的一类外国股票期权的信用风险定价.本文应用和涉及到了数学和金融方面的基本知识、理论和方法、数学建模、多维正态分布函数的积分计算等多个领域,不管是对于学术的探讨还是现实的应用都具有非常深远的意义.

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