

# *Valuation of European Options with Discrete Dividends*

To value an option written on a stock that pays a discrete dividend  $D_t$  at time  $t$ , simply replace all instances of  $S_0$  with  $(S_0 - \mathbf{D_0})$ , where  $D_0$  is the present value of the dividend, so  $D_0 = D_t \cdot e^{-r \cdot t}$ .

$$c_0 = (S_0 - \mathbf{D_0}) \cdot N[d_1] - K \cdot e^{-rT} \cdot N[d_2]$$

$$p_0 = -(S_0 - \mathbf{D_0}) \cdot N[-d_1] + K \cdot e^{-rT} \cdot N[-d_2]$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln[(S_0 - \mathbf{D_0})/K_T] + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \cdot T}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{T}}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\ln[(S_0 - \mathbf{D_0})/K_T] + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \cdot T}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{T}} = d_1 - \sigma \cdot \sqrt{T}$$

# ***Calculation Example: European Option Valuation with Discrete Dividends***

**Question:** Find the price of a 6 month European call option with a strike price of \$50, written on a stock currently trading at \$60 which will pay a:

- \$1 dividend in 2 months;
- \$1 dividend in 5 months; and a
- \$1 dividend in 8 months.

The risk-free interest rate is 10% p.a. continuously compounded and the standard deviation of the stock's returns is 20% p.a..

## Answer:

Find the present values of the dividends ( $D_0$ ). Note that we only care about the dividends paid within the life of the option which is 6 months. So the dividend at 8 months can be ignored since it occurs after the option has expired. It's a red herring!

$$\begin{aligned} D_0 &= \frac{D_{2mth}}{e^{r \times 2/12}} + \frac{D_{5mth}}{e^{r \times 5/12}} \\ &= \frac{1}{e^{0.1 \times \frac{2}{12}}} + \frac{1}{e^{0.1 \times \frac{5}{12}}} \\ &= 1.942660911 \end{aligned}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln[(S_0 - \mathbf{D}_0)/K_T] + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \cdot T}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{T}}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln[(60 - 1.942660911)/50] + \left(0.1 + \frac{0.2^2}{2}\right) \times 0.5}{0.2 \times \sqrt{0.5}}$$

$$= 1.480739029$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \cdot \sqrt{T}$$

$$d_2 = 1.480739029 - 0.2 \times \sqrt{0.5}$$

$$= 1.339317673$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c_0 &= (S_0 - \mathbf{D_0}) \cdot N[d_1] - K_T \cdot e^{-rT} \cdot N[d_2] \\
&= (60 - 1.942660911) \times N[1.480739029] \\
&\quad - 50 \times e^{-0.1 \times 0.5} \times N[1.339317673] \\
&= 58.05733909 \times 0.930661935 \\
&\quad - 50 \times e^{-0.1 \times 0.5} \times 0.909766361 \\
&= 54.03175556 - 43.26982661 \\
&= \$10.76192895
\end{aligned}$$