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# 保底型基金的设计与定价

任学敏,李少华

(同济大学应用数学系,上海 200092)

**摘要:** 保底型基金由于既保证最低的收益又可能获得高额的投资回报,满足了一部分投资者的需要,所以,目前在市场上很受欢迎.在无套利原理和双因子模型下,获得了保底基金设计原理和定价方法,无论基金有否担保,都可以用PDE的方法得到解析表达式.

**关键词:** 基金;随机利率;担保

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## The Design and Pricing of a Fund with Promised Lowest Return

REN Xue-min, LI Shao-hua

(Department of Applied Mathematics, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China)

**Abstract:** The fund with promised lowest return and possible high yield is very popular now, it satisfies the needs of some investors. In this paper, we discuss how to design and price such fund under two-factor model and no arbitrage principle. We obtain the closed-form solutions under the situations with or without guarantee by PDE approach.

**Key words:** fund; stochastic interest rate; guarantee

### 1 引言

近年来,人们金融意识的逐步增强,对投资理财有了更多的要求,单纯的股票市场和债券市场不能完全满足他们的要求,储蓄已不能满足人们理财的需要.针对人们的不同的风险偏好和投资回报期望,一些金融机构推出一系列金融创新产品以满足人们投资理财的需求.这些金融产品的设计与准确估值,对于投资者和金融机构来讲都有着非常重要的意义.本文考虑与股指挂钩的分红保底基金的条款设计与定价问题.

金融机构推出的分红保底基金是针对愿意承担一定风险而搏取高额回报的客户而设计的,投资者投资该基金后,基金公司承诺给投资者以事先约定的最低收益(通常低于同期国债的收益),同时投资者获得一定比例投资收益的超额部分(而投资者不必承担基金低收益甚至亏损的风险),这是一个嵌入的欧式期权,是利率和股指的衍生品,其隐含的期权费体现在保底收益的大小和超额收益的分配比例上.

### 2 数学模型

#### 2.1 基本假设

\* 资产的构成:每份基金的面值为一元;

\* 根据基金公司是否获得银行或其他金融机构进行担保,我们设计了如下条款:

如果有银行或其他金融机构进行担保,那么:

1) 基金到期保底收益为每份 元超额,收益部分的分红比例为  $(0, 1)$ ;

2) 基金全部投资于指数基金;

如果没有银行或其他金融机构进行担保,那么,为了确保公众投资者的保底收益,发起人必须投入一

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作者简介:任学敏(1962-),男,山东莱州人,讲师,在职博士. E-mail:renxuemin@citi.net.

部分自有资金,在基金中所占比例为  $1 - \alpha$ ,我们同样规定上述条款,但增加第三条款:

3) 当基金投资发生亏损时,对基金净值设置一个下限  $K(t)$ ,当基金净值触及  $K(t)$  时,基金全部投资  $T$  时刻到期的零息票国债,从而确保投资者  $T$  时刻保底收益,其中,

$$K(t) = P(r, t, T). \tag{1}$$

这里,  $P(r, t, T)$  为  $T$  时刻到期的零息票国债在  $t$  时刻的价格;

\* 市场利率模型:我们采用服从均值回归的 Vasicek 模型,

$$dr_t = (\mu_r - r)dt + \sigma_r dW_t^{(1)}. \tag{2}$$

\* 对于指数型基金,假定其净值服从几何布朗运动,从金融意义上讲,是比较合理的.

$$\frac{dV_t}{V_t} = \mu dt + \sigma_v dW_t^{(2)}, \tag{3}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(dW_t^{(1)}, dW_t^{(2)}) &= \rho dt, \quad (|\rho| < 1), \\ E(dW_t^{(i)}) &= 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \\ \text{Var}(dW_t^{(i)}) &= dt, \quad i = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

在初始时刻  $V_0 = 1$ .

\* 假设客户持有的每份保底基金的价值  $C_t$  是依赖时间、利率和指数基金价值的函数,即  $C_t = C(V_t, r_t, t)$ ,并记在  $T$  时刻到期的零息票债券的价格为  $P_t = P(r_t, t, T)$ ;

\* 市场无摩擦,无套利.

### 2.2 建立方程

利用 -对冲原理,我们在时间  $(t, t + dt)$  作一个投资组合,使得在  $(t, t + dt)$  时间段内无风险,是由 1 份基金多头  $C$  和  $\alpha_1$  份指数基金  $V$  及  $\alpha_2$  份零息票  $P$  空头组成,在  $(t, t + dt)$  时间段的收益为:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= C_t - \alpha_1 V_t - \alpha_2 P_t, \\ d\alpha_1 &= dC_t - \alpha_1 dV_t - \alpha_2 dP_t. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

由 Ito 公式,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d\alpha_1 &= \left[ \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial C}{\partial V} dV + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} \sigma_r^2 + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial V^2} \sigma_v^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r \partial V} \sigma_r \sigma_v \right) dt \right] - \\ &\quad \alpha_1 dV_t - \alpha_2 \left[ \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} dr + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} \sigma_r^2 \right] dt. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

选择  $\alpha_1 = \frac{\partial C}{\partial V}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \frac{\partial C}{\partial P}$  以消去随机项,根据无套利原理<sup>[2]</sup>,此时

$$d\alpha_1 = r \alpha_1 dt. \tag{6}$$

经计算得:

$$\frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_r^2 \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} - rP}{\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}} = \frac{\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial V} r + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} \sigma_r^2 + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial V^2} \sigma_v^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r \partial V} \sigma_r \sigma_v \right) - rC}{\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}}. \tag{7}$$

如果引入风险的市场价格<sup>[1]</sup> (market price of risk),在 Vasicek 模型之下,

$$\frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_r^2 \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} - rP}{\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}} = \lambda - (\mu_r - r). \tag{8}$$

注意方程 (7) 等号左侧是关于函数  $P$  的表达式,而右侧是关于函数  $C$  的表达式,这说明其应等于以一个与

$P, C$  无关的函数, 而利率的风险市场价格, 可从国债价格反求, 也可从投资者的效用或偏好求出 (Campbell)<sup>[4]</sup>.

由此得到:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} [(\mu_r - r) - \sigma_r] + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_r^2 \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} - rP = 0, \tag{9}$$

$$LC = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} [(\mu_r - r) - \sigma_r] + \frac{\partial C}{\partial V} rV + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} \sigma_r^2 + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial V^2} \sigma_v^2 V^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r \partial V} \sigma_r \sigma_v V \right) - rC = 0. \tag{10}$$

令 
$$r = \mu_r - \sigma_r / \sigma_r, \tag{11}$$

则: 方程 (9), (10) 可改写为:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} (r - r) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_r^2 \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} - rP = 0. \tag{12}$$

$$LC = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} (r - r) + \frac{\partial C}{\partial V} rV + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} \sigma_r^2 + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial V^2} \sigma_v^2 V^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r \partial V} \sigma_r \sigma_v V \right) - rC = 0. \tag{13}$$

### 2.3 定解条件

如果有银行提供担保, 不存在违约, 此时金融机构无须提供自有资金, 定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} LC = 0 \\ C(V, r, T) = C_0 + (V - V_0)^+, \quad (r \in R, 0 \leq V \leq V_0, 0 \leq t \leq T) \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

如果没有银行提供担保, 存在违约可能性, 此时金融机构必须提供自有资金, 根据基金条款 (3), 定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} LC = 0 \\ C(V, r, T) = C_0 + (V - V_0)^+ \\ C(V, r, t) |_{V=0} = P(r, t, T) = P(r, t, T) \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

### 3 定解问题的简化

以上定解问题是二维问题, 我们采用转换计价单位的方法, 以到期日  $T$  的零息票  $P_t$  作为计价单位, 考虑相对于  $P_t$  的相对价格  $\frac{C}{P_t}$  和  $\frac{V}{P_t}$ , 把上述定解问题转化为一维问题来处理.

到期日  $T$  的零息票价格  $P$  满足下列边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \cdot (r - r) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_r^2 \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} - rP = 0 \\ P(r, T, T) = 1, \quad (-\infty < r < +\infty, 0 \leq t \leq T) \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

令 
$$z = \frac{V}{P(r, t)}, W(z, t) = \frac{C(V, r, t)}{P(r, t)}, \tag{17}$$

其中  $P(r, t)$  是定解问题 (16) 的解.

直接计算得:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = W \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + P \left[ \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial P} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \right], \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = W \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - z \cdot \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + P \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}, \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} = W \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}, \tag{19}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial z}, \tag{20}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} = \left( W - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial r^2} + \frac{z^2}{P} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right)^2, \tag{21}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial V^2} = \frac{1}{P} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2}, \tag{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r \partial V} = - \frac{z}{P} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}. \tag{23}$$

将上面各式代入(13)并化简得:

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} z^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \left[ \frac{1}{P^2} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right)^2 \right] + \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} - z \frac{W}{P} \right) \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = 0. \tag{24}$$

定解问题(16)有唯一显式解:

$$P(r, t) = A(t) e^{-B(t)r}, \tag{25}$$

其中,

$$A(t) = e^{\frac{(B(t) - T + t) \left( \frac{2}{\sigma^2} r - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{2B^2(t)}{4}}{\sigma^2}}, \quad B(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-(T-t)}}{\sigma^2}. \tag{26}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial r} = -B.$$

$$\frac{1}{P^2} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} - z \frac{W}{P} \right) \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = B^2(t) + \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} - z \frac{W}{P} \right) (-B) > 0, \quad (|B| < 1).$$

令 
$$z^2(t) = \frac{1}{P^2} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} - z \frac{W}{P} \right) \frac{\partial P}{\partial r},$$

则方程(24)可写成

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} z^2(t) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0. \tag{27}$$

### 4 定解公式

经过转化计价单位,方程变为一维问题,定解问题要变成一维问题还须看边界条件.

1)对于有银行或其他金融机构担保情况,在变换(17)下,因为  $P(r, T, T) = 1$ ,原边界条件  $C(V, r, T) = (V - r)^+$  变为  $W(z, T) = (z - 1)^+$ ,定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} z^2 z^2(t) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ W(z, T) = (z - 1)^+ \end{cases}, \tag{28}$$

取  $\tau = \int_0^t z^2(\cdot) d\cdot$ , 问题(25)变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \tau} + \frac{1}{2} z^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ W(z, \tilde{T}) = (z - 1)^+ \end{cases} \tag{29}$$

这里  $\tilde{T} = \int_0^T z^2(\cdot) d\cdot$ , 即未定权益  $W$  是现金流与份敲定价格为  $1$  的看涨期权的和.

由 Black-Scholes 公式<sup>[2]</sup>得:

$$W = 1 + [zN(\tilde{d}_1) - N(\tilde{d}_2)]$$

其中 
$$\tilde{d}_1 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{z}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{T} - \tau)}{\sqrt{\tilde{T} - \tau}}, \quad \tilde{d}_2 = \tilde{d}_1 - \sqrt{\tilde{T} - \tau}.$$
 从而

$$C(V, r, t) = P(r, t) + [VN(\tilde{d}_1) - P(r, t)N(\tilde{d}_2)]. \tag{30}$$

由于我们习惯上以一元出售,即  $C(1, r_0, 0) = 1$ ,所以,由(30)式得到:

$$= \frac{N(\tilde{d}_2) - N(\tilde{d}_1)}{N(\tilde{d}_1) - P(r_0, 0)N(\tilde{d}_2)} + 1.$$

$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{1}{[N(\tilde{d}_1) - P(r_0, 0)N(\tilde{d}_2)]^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \int_0^T z^2(s) ds} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \int_0^T z^2(s) ds} \times \left\{ [1 - P(r_0, 0)] [e^{-\frac{\tilde{d}_1}{2}} N(\tilde{d}_2) - e^{-\frac{\tilde{d}_2}{2}} N(\tilde{d}_1)] + \sqrt{2} \int_0^T z^2(s) ds \cdot P(r_0, 0) N(\tilde{d}_2) [N(\tilde{d}_2) - N(\tilde{d}_1)] \right\}.$$

由于保底收益低于同期国债的收益,因此,  $1 - P(r_0, 0) > 0$ ; 而  $\tilde{d}_1 > \tilde{d}_2$ , 所以,  $\frac{d}{d} < 0$ . 这说明, 在基金发行时超额收益的比例是关于保底收益水平的单调递减函数, 发行者可根据市场情况来确定, 如对证券市场较乐观时, 可取较大的  $\tilde{d}_1$  值和对应的较小的  $\tilde{d}_2$  值以吸引投资者.

2) 对于没有银行或其他金融机构担保情况, 在变换(17)下, 因为  $P(r, T, T) = 1$ , 定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} z^2(t) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ W(z, r, T) = \dots + (z - \dots)^+ \\ W|_{z=0} = \dots \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq T, z > 0) \quad (31)$$

取  $\tilde{t} = \int_0^t z^2(s) ds$ , 问题(31)变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \frac{1}{2} z^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ W(z, r, \tilde{T}) = \dots + (z - \dots)^+ \\ W|_{z=0} = \dots \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \tilde{t} \leq \tilde{T}, z > 0) \quad (32)$$

这里  $\tilde{T} = \int_0^T z^2(s) ds$ , 即未定权益  $W$  是现金流与份数定价为  $\dots$  的看涨期权的和, 同时, 该未定权益还是具有水平  $\dots$  的关卡期权 (barrier options). 令:

$$x = \ln \frac{z}{\dots}, \quad (33)$$

定解问题(32)变为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0 \\ W(x, r, \tilde{T}) = \dots + (e^x - \dots)^+ \\ W|_{x=0} = \dots \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \tilde{t} \leq \tilde{T}, x > -\ln \dots) \quad (34)$$

令:  $U = W - \dots$ , (35)

则: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0 \\ U(x, r, \tilde{T}) = \dots (e^x - 1)^+ \\ U|_{x=0} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \tilde{t} \leq \tilde{T}, x > -\ln \dots) \quad (36)$$

令:  $\tilde{U} = e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{t} - \frac{1}{2}x} U$ , (37)

定解问题(36)变为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{U}}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \tilde{U}(x, r, \tilde{T}) = e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{t} - \frac{1}{2}x} (e^x - 1)^+ \\ \tilde{U}|_{x=0} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \tilde{t} \leq \tilde{T}, x > -\ln \dots) \quad (38)$$

利用镜像法<sup>[5]</sup>,定义

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}-\frac{1}{2}x}(e^x - 1)^+, & x > 0 \\ -e^{\frac{1}{2}\tilde{T}+\frac{1}{2}x}(e^{-x} - 1)^+, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

易见  $f(x) = -f(-x)$ , 即  $f(x)$  是奇函数. 在  $(x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \tilde{T})$  上考虑 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{U}}{\partial x^2} = 0, & (x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \tilde{T}) \\ \tilde{U} = f(x), & (x \in \mathbb{R}) \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

由于这个解必是奇函数, 因此它在  $D: (x \in \mathbb{R}_+, 0 < \tilde{T})$  上的限制必适合定解问题(38). Cauchy 问题(40)的解可表为 Poisson 公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}(x, \tilde{T}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tilde{T}-t)}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} f(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tilde{T}-t)}} \int_0^x \left[ e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} - e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} \right] e^{\frac{1}{2}\tilde{T}-\frac{1}{2}\xi} (e^{-\xi} - 1)^+ d\xi \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}}}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tilde{T}-t)}} \left\{ \int_0^{-\ln \left[ e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} - e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} \right]} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} (1 - e^{-\xi}) d\xi + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{-\ln \left[ e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} - e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{2(\tilde{T}-t)}} \right]} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} (e^{-\xi} - 1) d\xi \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}(x, \tilde{T}) &= e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{8}(\tilde{T}-t)} [2N(d_2) - N(d_1) - 1] - e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}-\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{8}(\tilde{T}-t)} [2N(d_4) - N(d_3) - 1] - \\ &\quad - e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{8}(\tilde{T}-t)} [2N(d_6) - N(d_5) - 1] + e^{\frac{1}{8}\tilde{T}-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{8}(\tilde{T}-t)} [2N(d_8) - N(d_7) - 1]. \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $N(\cdot)$  为标准正态分布的分布函数,

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= -\frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; & d_2 &= -\frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; \\ d_3 &= -\frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; & d_4 &= \frac{-\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; \\ d_5 &= -\frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; & d_6 &= -\frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; \\ d_7 &= \frac{\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}; & d_8 &= \frac{-\ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t}{\sigma \sqrt{t}}. \end{aligned}$$

由此得到:

$$C(V, r, t) = P(r, t, T) \left( e^{\frac{1}{8}\sigma^2 t} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{V}{P(r,t,T)} \tilde{U} + \right)$$

同理, 由  $C(1, r_0, 0) = 1$  可确定发行时, 保底基金条款中, 参数  $\mu_r$  与  $\sigma_r$  之间的关系, 不难证明参数  $\mu_r$  关于参数  $\sigma_r$  是单调递减.

### 5 数值分析

在 Vasicek 模型我们取  $\mu_r = 0.06$ ,  $\sigma_r = 1$ ,  $\sigma = \sqrt{0.001}$ , 在股指模型中取  $\mu = 0.4$ ,  $\sigma = -0.25$ , 在无担保

时取  $\alpha = 0.9$  即客户所占份额为 90%。经计算,得到有担保和无担保两种情况下分红保底基金的分红比例与保底额的关系。图 1 和图 2 分别是有担保和无担保情况,图中横轴是保底额,纵轴为分红比例。

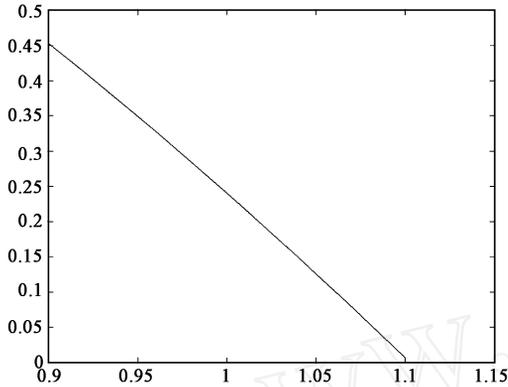


图 1

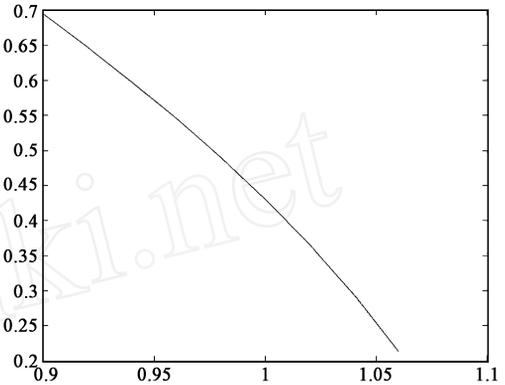


图 2

## 6 结论

在均值回归 Vasicek 利率模型及股指服从几何布朗运动的假设下,我们得到了与股指挂钩的分红保底基金(有担保和无担保两种情况)的定价公式和分红保底基金设计原理。我们还可进一步考虑更一般的情况,例如:基金同时进入股票和债券市场,但投资比例上有一定的限制。

最后,我们衷心地感谢我们的导师——姜礼尚教授,在我们的研究中,他给予我们悉心的指导并提出了许多重要的意见。

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