57. Use put-call parity to relate the *initial investment* for a bull spread created using calls to the *initial investment* for a bull spread created using puts.
58. Suppose that put options on a stock with strike prices \$30 and \$35 cost \$4 and \$7, respectively. How can the options be used to create (a) a bull spread and (b) a bear spread? Graph the profit function for both spreads. For both spreads, give the range of stock prices that would lead to a positive profit.
59. Three put options on a stock have the same expiration date and strike prices of \$55, \$60, and \$65 and market prices \$3, \$5, and \$8. Explain how a butterfly spread can be created. Graph the profit function from the strategy. For what range of stock prices would the butterfly spread lead to a gain?
60. Use put-call parity to show that the cost of a butterfly spread created from European puts is identical to the cost of a butterfly spread created from European calls.
61. A call option with a strike price of \$50 costs \$2. A put option with a strike price of \$45 costs \$3. Explain how a strangle can be created from these two options. Graph the profit function from the strangle. For what range of stock prices would the strangle lead to a loss?