

MATL480 EXAMINATION 2016

Q1. In the context of insurance, comment briefly on:

- (i) limited liability;
- (ii) reinsurance;
- (iii) regulation;
- (iv) lender of last resort.

Q2. (i) Define volatility.

- (ii) Comment briefly on: historic volatility; implied volatility; the volatility surface.
- (iii) How do option prices depend on volatility, and why?
- (iv) Discuss the effect of trading volume on volatility, and its implications for market stability.

Q3. The current price of Brent crude oil is \$ 150 per barrel. Next year, the price will be up to 153 or down to 144, each with positive probability. Neglect interest.

- (i) Price a call option C for a barrel of Brent crude oil next year, with strike price K the current price 150.
- (ii) Hedge this option.
- (iii) What are some of the relevant factors that will determine whether oil prices next year are up or down?

Q4. (i) State without proof the Paley-Wiener-Zygmund theorem, constructing Brownian motion $W = (W_t)$ via an expansion in Schauder functions $(\Delta_n(t))$.

- (ii) Show that Brownian motion is scale-invariant: for $c > 0$, $W_c = (W_c(t))$ is again Brownian motion, where $W_c(t) := W(c^2t)/c$.
- (iii) What does this tell us about the limitations of Brownian motion as a model for driving noise in the Black-Scholes model?

Q5. (i) For the Black-Scholes model, give the stochastic differential equation for geometric Brownian motion, and solve it.

- (ii) Show that both returns over $(t, t + dt)$ and log-prices are normally distributed.
- (iii) What happens in two dimensions? With correlation ρ , consider both $\rho > 0$ (two stocks in the same sector, say) and $\rho < 0$ (two stocks in different

sectors).

- Q6. (i) Define the Poisson process $N = (N_t)$ with rate λ , and the compound Poisson process $S = (S_t)$ with rate λ and jump-distribution F , $CP(\lambda, F)$.
(ii) For $CP(\lambda, F)$, find the characteristic function of S_t .
(iii) Find the mean and variance of S_t , when F has mean μ and variance σ^2 .
(iv) Show that with λt large, S_t is approximately normally distributed.

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