

## MATL480 EXAMINATION 2017-18

Q1. Comment briefly on:

- (i) sub-prime mortgages;
- (ii) asset-price bubbles;
- (iii) quantitative easing.

Q2.(i) What is meant by hedging? Who hedges, and why?

- (ii) Discuss briefly the most important types of hedging.
- (iii) Discuss briefly hedging in discrete time and in continuous time, and their contrasts.
- (iv) Should one hedge not at all, partially, or completely, and why?

Q3. In a two-period binary model, at each node the stock goes up by a factor of  $5/4$  or down by a factor of  $4/5$ , each with positive probability. The payoff is  $(S - 8)_+$ , with  $S$  the final stock-price; the initial stock-price is 8. Neglect interest.

- (i) Find the martingale probability  $p^*$  that the stock goes up.
- (ii) Working down the tree, find the value of the option at each node.
- (iii) Working up the tree, find the hedging portfolio at the time-0 and time-1 nodes.

Q4. The partial derivative of an option price w.r.t. the volatility  $\sigma$  is called its *vega*,  $v$ .

- (i) For European calls and puts in the Black-Scholes model, show that vega is positive.
- (ii) By using (i) and the Snell envelope, or otherwise, show that vega is also positive for American options.

Q5. (i) Give the stochastic differential equation for  $S = (S_t)$  geometric Brownian motion  $GBM(\mu, \sigma)$  with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ . State its solution, without proof.

(ii) State the risk-neutral valuation formula (in continuous time), applied to a European call option with stock price  $S_t$  at time  $t \in [0, T]$ , strike price  $K$ , riskless interest rate  $r$ , volatility  $\sigma$  and expiry  $T$ .

(iii) Hence or otherwise derive the Black-Scholes formula for the price of the

call at time  $t = 0$ :

$$c_0 = S_0\Phi(d_+) - Ke^{-rT}\Phi(d_-), \quad d_{\pm} := [\log(S/K) + (r \pm \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)T]/\sigma\sqrt{T}. \quad (BS)$$

Q6. (i) For the exponential law  $E(\lambda)$  with parameter  $\lambda > 0$  (density  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$  for  $x > 0$ , 0 otherwise), show that the renewal function is

$$U(x) = 1 + \lambda x.$$

Interpret the two terms in this result.

(ii) Show that this agrees with the renewal theorem, Blackwell's renewal theorem and the key renewal theorem in the  $E(\lambda)$  case.

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