

## TTA-45026 Financial Engineering

### Exam

May 2, 2018

Juho Kanninen

This is a closed-book exam, a calculator allowed. You can answer in English. Good luck!

#### Question 1.

- Explain *Martingale* (1 p)
- Explain *Control Variates* in Monte Carlo simulation (3 p)
- How do you replicate a *chooser option* with vanilla European call and put options? (2 p)

#### Question 2.

Please answer **two** of the following four questions:

- Assume that the stock prices follow

$$S_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t. \quad (1)$$

Apply Ito's lemma to derive process  $f_t = 1/S_t$ . [Remember that  $D(1/g(x)) = -g'(x)/(g(x)^2)$ ]. (3 p)

- Assume the stock prices follows Eq (1). What is the probability that the terminal price  $S_T$  is more than or equal to the target price  $X$ ,  $\mathbb{P}[S_T \geq X | S_0]$ , where  $S_0$  is the initial stock price? Show that  $\mu < \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2$ , then an increase in the length of the time period  $T$  decreases this probability. (3 p)
- You observe that the *continuously* compounded yield of a two-year discount bond (zero-coupon bond) is 8% and the corresponding one-year yield is 7.5%. What is the implied forward rate for the second year, i.e. using our notation, the value of  $F(0; 1, 2)$ ? Suppose that the time measure  $\tau_{ij} = T_j - T_i$ . (3 p)

**Question 3.** Consider a European-style exotic derivative with a payoff

$$\max\left(\sqrt{S_{1,T} \times S_{2,T}} - K, 0\right),$$

where  $T$  is the maturity time,  $K$  the strike price, and  $S_{1,t}$  and  $S_{2,t}$  are the prices of two stocks at time  $t$ , which follow geometric Brownian motions with correlated random increments with a constant correlation coefficient  $\rho_{12}$ . Also all other Black-Scholes assumptions apply. Please give a pseudo code that prices the above contract using the antithetics variates. (6 p)

$$r = 0.05$$

$$dt = 1/252$$

```

for i = 1 to n-sim:
  s_one = start
  s_two = start
  r = 0.
  for j = 1 to T/dt:
    eps = randn(2) // e1 and e2
    s_one = s_one * exp(r - 0.5 * sigma^2 * dt + eps[1] * sigma * sqrt(dt))
  
```