

# EXAM FOR STOCHASTIC MODELS IN DISCRETE TIME 2.5 POINTS/3.75 ECTS

Master's program of Financial Mathematics  
May 4, 2007, 9.00 – 13.00

**Max number of points:** 30.

**Halmstad University grading bounds:** 12p  $\Rightarrow$  grade 3, 18p  $\Rightarrow$  grade 4, 24p  $\Rightarrow$  grade 5.

**ECTS bounds:** 12p  $\Rightarrow$  grade E, 15p  $\Rightarrow$  grade D, 18p  $\Rightarrow$  grade C, 21p  $\Rightarrow$  grade B, 24p  $\Rightarrow$  grade A.

**Allowed aids:** Summary of formulae attached to the exam, calculator and dictionary.

**Examiner:** Eric Järpe (035-16 76 53, 0702-822 844).

For each problem a *complete* solution should be given. All solutions should be thoroughly presented. Each solution should start at the top of a new sheet of paper. Only one solution a sheet.

The proper solutions will be available on the internet at

<http://www.hh.se/staff/erja>  $\rightarrow$  Teaching  $\rightarrow$  Financial Mathematics  $\rightarrow$  Stochastic models  $\rightarrow$  Previous exams  $\rightarrow$  070504: Solution

1. Show that if  $\mathbb{C}^*$  is the upper price of hedging against some non-negative  $\mathcal{F}_N$ -measurable function  $f_N$  and a contract is sold for a price greater than  $\mathbb{C}^*$ , then there exists an opportunity for arbitrage for the seller. (5p)
2. Suppose  $\{h_t : t \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$  is an  $AR(1)$  process with parameters  $a_1 = 0.78$  and white noise variance  $\sigma_\epsilon^2 = 1$ . Then calculate
  - (a)  $V(h_t)$ , (3p)
  - (b)  $P(h_t + h_{t-1} \leq 1)$ . (4p)
3. Suppose that  $\{h_t : t \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$  is a  $GARCH(1, 1)$  model.
  - (a) Calculate the first moment of  $\{h_t\}$ . (3p)
  - (b) Calculate the second moment of  $\{h_t\}$ . (4p)
  - (c) Assuming  $a_1 > 0$ , show that  $\{h_t\}$  is leptokurtic. (6p)
4. Is the process  $\{X_n : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  a martingale, a submartingale or a supermartingale with respect to the  $\sigma$ -algebra  $\mathcal{F}_n = \{\sigma(Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n)\}$  where  $X_n = \max(-1, Y_n)$  and  $\{Y_n\}$  is a random walk with  $Y_0 = 0$  and  $P(Y_n - Y_{n-1} = 1) = P(Y_n - Y_{n-1} = -2) = 0.5$  for all  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ? (5p)

GOOD LUCK!