

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

Master's program of Financial Mathematics  
October 25, 2006, 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  $\rightarrow$  061025: Solution

1. Formulate and prove the necessity part of the Martingale Criterion of the Absence of Arbitrage. (6p)
  
2. Let  $X_n = \sum_{k=k_0}^n c_k \epsilon_k$  where  $c_k \in \mathbb{R}$  for all  $k$  and  $\{\epsilon_k\}$  is white noise. Then what kind of process is  $\{X_n\}$  and is it weakly stationary if
  - (a)  $k_0 = 0$  and  $c_k = 1$  for all  $k$ ? (4p)
  - (b)  $k_0 = n - 2$  and  $c_k = 2^{k-n}$ ? (4p)
  
3. Let  $\{X_t\}$  be a stationary *ARCH*(1) process.
  - (a) Calculate the variance of  $X_t$ . (4p)
  - (b) Show that  $\{X_t\}$  is leptokurtic. (4p)
  
4. Each day  $n$  an agent considers
  - either buying one asset for  $B_n$  SEK and, immediately, selling it for  $S_n$  SEK
  - or do nothing and wait for next day.The agent has the strategy to buy and sell at day  $n$  if  $S_n > B_n$  and wait otherwise, which gives him the gain  $G_n$  of earnings up to day  $n$ . Assume that the sequences  $\{B_n\}$  and  $\{S_n\}$  are independent at all levels and that  $B_n \in N(101, 1)$  and  $S_n \in N(100, 1)$ .
  - (a) Show that the gain,  $\{G_n\}$ , from this strategy is a submartingale. (4p)
  - (b) To come to terms with this arbitrage, a fee paid by the agent at each time  $n$  should be determined so that  $\{G_n\}$  is a martingale. How large should this fee be? (4p)

*GOOD LUCK!*