

Department of Economics

Examination paper for FIN3005 – Asset Pricing

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Examination date:

16.12.2015

Examination time (from-to):

4 hours (09.00-13.00)

Censorship date:

16.01.2016

Permitted examination support material: C / Formelsamling: Knut Sydsæter, Arne Strøm og Peter Berck (2006): Matematisk formelsamling for økonomer, 4utg. Gyldendal akademiske. Knut Sydsæter, Arne Strøm, og Peter Berck (2005): Economists' mathematical manual, Berlin.

Calculator: Casio fx-82ES PLUS, Citizen SR-270x, SR-270X College or HP 30S.

Language:

English

Number of pages (front page excluded):

1

Number of pages enclosed:

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Exam in FIN3005 Asset Pricing (Fall 2015)

Make the assumptions you find necessary.

Problem 1 (50%) An option matures at time T > t. The option has two underlying assets, stock 1 and stock 2. The time t prices of the two stocks are S_t^1 and S_t^2 , respectively. The stocks do not pay dividends. The option is a special type of call option and has an exercise price of X. At time T when the option matures, the owner of the option can choose if he wants stock 1 or stock 2 to be the underlying asset.

- a) Write down the payoff (value) π_T of the option at the time it matures.
- b) Use the Martingale approach to find the time t value (π_t) of the option. (When we in class found an expression for the value of a call option, we found that $Q(S_T > X) = N(d_2)$. You are not expected to find the corresponding d-functions here. Stop when you have something similar to $Q(\cdot)$.)
- c) Assume now that you would like to estimate the value of the option by using Monte Carlo simulations. To reduce the standard error of the price estimate, you decide to use a control variate. Show how you can estimate the value of the option when you use a call option written on stock 1 as a control variate.

Problem 2 (50%) A representative agent has utility from consumption $u(c) = \ln c$. He will consume at time t and t+1. There are two possible states at time t+1, s_1 and s_2 . He has a subjective discount factor β . At time t he has an income y_0 and at time t+1 he has a state dependent income y(s). Let $y(s_1) = y_1$ and $y(s_2) = y_2$. Let further pc(s) be the state price for state s. The two state prices $pc(s_1) = pc_1$ and $pc(s_2) = pc_2$ are known at time t. Also the probabilities for state s_1 (π_1) and for state s_2 (π_2) are known. The corresponding discount factors are m_1 and m_2 .

- a) Find the optimal consumption c_0 at time t and express it in terms of $y_0, y_1, y_2, pc_1, pc_2$, and β .
- b) Find the optimal consumption c_1 in state s_1 and express it in terms of $y_0, y_1, y_2, pc_1, pc_2, m_1$, and β .
- c) Find the optimal consumption c_2 in state s_2 and express it in terms of $y_0, y_1, y_2, pc_1, pc_2, m_2$, and β .

Comments on exam for candidate 10041 FIN3005 Asset Pricing, Fall 2015

April 6, 2016

Problem 1)

- a) This way of writing the final payoff is equivalent to the one suggested in the solution to the exam.
- **b)** The candidate demonstrates a good understanding of how to apply the martingale approach for valuing exotic options. Although the final answer does not match the suggested solution, the candidate receives a high score on this problem. (Note that the last expression in the suggested solution misses the exercise price X.)
- c) Here the candidate shows how the call option can be used as a control variate in the simulations. He does not say how we can impose correlation between the returns on the two underlying assets, but this is only a minor issue.

Problem 2 This problem turned out to be difficult for many students, particularly the formulation of the problem. The candidate successfully formulates and solves the optimization problem. Nothing more to say!

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Oppgare

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Dit inver ferst verdre av de to sjørrepejene på tidependt & t. Utregnique vill come identive p &, så ser på Si, i=1,2, Ci er verdin av spipropejenen på tidependt t.

max (Si-x O)

$$B_{i} = L_{i} \left(\frac{b_{i}}{b_{i}} - x_{i} \right)$$

$$E_{i} = E_{i} \left(\frac{b_{i}}{b_{i}} - x_{i} \right)$$

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$$E_{i} = E_{i} \left(\frac{b_{i}}{b_{i}} - x_{i} \right)$$

der to 1 = 1 horis Si > x

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	18 = 1 hours B: S; > S; . Det will si at (1-13) = 1 hours S; > S; . V: sor at The ex gift well
	$ \frac{\Pi_{\xi}}{B_{\xi}} = \overline{L_{\xi}} \left(\frac{\max(S_{1}^{2} - \alpha, \emptyset) \cdot I_{B} + \max(S_{2}^{2} - \alpha, \emptyset) \cdot (I - I_{D})}{B} \right) $ $ = \overline{L_{\xi}} \left(\frac{S_{1}^{2} \cdot I_{A_{1}}}{B_{1}} - \frac{x \cdot I_{A_{2}}}{B_{2}} \right) I_{B} + \left(\frac{S_{2}^{2} \cdot I_{A_{2}}}{B_{2}} - \frac{x \cdot I_{A_{2}}}{B_{2}} \right) (I - I_{D}) $
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E(Ti) = N = (e-NT-4) TIT - b(e-NT-4) CT)- E(C)

du la c er opsime pa alije c. Vi fimer og i ved a berylle payoff formline i a) og b). Det su gjenster da e

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og selle at $z_7 \sim \sqrt{t-t} \in$, der $\epsilon \sim N(0,1)$.

Delle gir

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vider 11.

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Finner b son minimer H(b).

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 $\frac{\partial H(b)}{\partial b} = 2b\sigma_Y^2 - 2\rho\sigma_x\sigma_Y = 0 = 15 = \sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_Y$

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var $(\cdot) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\sigma_{\chi}^{2} \left(1 - \rho^{2} \right) \right)$

Son e laur en variance til echicler med Monte Carlo when nec carians reducións termile, son

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Oppgave 2

à) Vi onche à fine ophihalt densum pai tidependt t. Dalle gier m' val à stante med à matainere reglema

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FOB

 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial c_0} = u'(c_0) - \lambda = 0 = \lambda = u'(c_0)$ (1)

 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_{s \in S} p(s)c(s)}{\sum_{s \in S} p(s)c(s)} = \frac{\sum_{s \in S} p(s)c(s)}{\sum_{s \in S} p(s)c(s)}$ (3)

I vart tilfelle er 500 det to tilstander. Sekler inn for (1) i (2) ocq stilder mellen

BT, u'(c,) = u'(c) pc/2

=) pc, = B = u(c,)

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& u(c) = ln c =) u'(c) = = =

Delle gir PC (= BII , = 20

-BI, Co =) C1 = PC1

Vi fair det samme for tilitand 2

13T17 CU

Setter ûn far dette i (3)

co + pc, (BI, co) + pc, (BI, co) = 40 + pc, 41 + p6, 42

Co + BTI, Co + BTI2 Co = 40 + PC, 41 + PC242 =) (0 (1+B(II,+IIz) = 40 + PC,4, + PC,42

=) (0 = 40 + PC, 4, + PC, 4, 2

Vi so at daning i 40,41,42 wil fine hil olarg i co, delle river loger, da Loque inlet wil gi Lagur lancum. Hur B ale (blir minder i t, side in da

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	og fair		
	(, = m, (1+B)		
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2Ci = mi (40 + 40 PCi + 40 PCz)

(mi (1+B))²

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Dethe er cysed logist, side ålung i per det samme som lave utålmochighet, sa de Longumen mer i til.

Til slutt so mi på endnign i ci me en endning i pi; . V: se at på ku förd

24 By. . II, (1+B) - B(40 + 41PC, + 42PCZ) II, (1+B)

Bype, (1+13) - Byo (1+13) - Bype, (1+13)- Bypez (1+p)

= B(1+B)(40+42PC2)
= TI, (m, (1+B))2 60

Denny i pe; gir sedwart lansum, ci, i si for i=1,2. Deble e agoi logar side det blir dynne og rjon lavan i si.