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## QRM - Pb Set 7

Group 2

### Exercise 1

We have  $\begin{cases} \log X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \\ \log X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \end{cases}$

Therefore:  $\begin{cases} X_1 = e^{Z_1} \text{ with } Z_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \\ X_2 = e^{Z_2} \text{ with } Z_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) &= E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1) E(X_2) \\ &= E(e^{Z_1 + Z_2}) - E(e^{Z_1}) E(e^{Z_2}) \\ &= E(e^{(1,1) \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix}}) - e^{\frac{1}{2}} \times e^{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sigma^2 \\ \sigma^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} - e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+2\sigma^2+\sigma^2)} - e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(X_1) &= E(X_1^2) - E(X_1)^2 \\ &= E(e^{2Z_1}) - E(e^{Z_1})^2 \\ &= e^2 - e = e(e-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(X_2) &= E(X_2^2) - E(X_2)^2 \\ &= E(e^{2Z_2}) - E(e^{Z_2})^2 \\ &= e^{2\sigma^2} - e^{\sigma^2} = e^{\sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(X_1, X_2) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1)}{\sqrt{(e^2 - e)(e^{2\sigma^2} - e^{\sigma^2})}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sigma^2)} \sqrt{(e-1)(e^{\sigma^2}-1)}} = \frac{e^{\sigma^2} - 1}{\sqrt{(e-1)(e^{\sigma^2}-1)}}$$



$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{p(x_1, x_2) = \frac{e^r - 1}{\sqrt{(e-1)(e^{r^2}-1)}}}}$$

Between 0 and 5, the maximum and minimum attainable of  $p$  is :  
 $p_{\max} = 1$  when  $r = 1$   
 and :  $p_{\min} = 0$  ( $= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} p(r)$ )

The graph is plot thank to our python code.

## Exercise 2

We know that

$$\underline{J_0}(x_1, x_2) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} P(x_2 > F_2^-(q) \mid x_1 > F_1^-(q))$$

We have :

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_2 > F_2^-(q) \mid x_1 > F_1^-(q)) &= \frac{P((x_2 > F_2^-(q)) \cap (x_1 > F_1^-(q)))}{P(x_1 > F_1^-(q))} \\ &= \frac{1 - P((x_2 \leq F_2^-(q)) \cup (x_1 \leq F_1^-(q)))}{1 - P(x_1 \leq F_1^-(q))} \\ &= \frac{1 - P(x_2 \leq F_2^-(q)) - P(x_1 \leq F_1^-(q)) + P((x_2 \leq F_2^-(q)) \cap (x_1 \leq F_1^-(q)))}{1 - q} \\ &= \frac{1 - q - q + C(q, q)}{1 - q} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2q + C(q, q)}{1 - q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{J_0(x_1, x_2) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - 2q + C(q, q)}{1 - q}}}$$



### Exercise 3:

We know that:

$$C_\theta^{Gv}(u_1, u_2) = \exp\left(-\left((- \log(u_1))^\theta + (- \log(u_2))^\theta\right)^{1/\theta}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C_\theta^{Gv}(q, q) &= \exp\left[-\left(2(-\log(q))^\theta\right)^{1/\theta}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[2^{1/\theta} \log(q)\right] \\ &= q^{2^{1/\theta}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C_\theta^{Gv}(q, q) &= \exp\left[-\left(2(-\log(q))^\theta\right)^{1/\theta}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[2^{1/\theta} \log(q)\right] \\ &= q^{2^{1/\theta}} \end{aligned}} \right\} 0 < q < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underline{J}_\theta^{Gv} &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C_\theta^{Gv}(q, q)}{q} \\ &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0^+} q^{2^{1/\theta} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \theta &\in [1; +\infty[ \\ \frac{1}{\theta} &\in ]0; 1] \\ 2^{1/\theta} &\in ]1; 2] \\ \Rightarrow 2^{1/\theta} - 1 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{J}_\theta^{Gv} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underline{J}_\theta^{Gv} &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - 2q + C_\theta^{Gv}(q, q)}{1 - q} \\ &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - 2q + q^{2^{1/\theta}}}{1 - q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q^{2^{1/\theta}} &= (1+u)^{2^{1/\theta}} = 1 + 2^{1/\theta} u = 1 + 2^{1/\theta} (q-1) \\ \begin{matrix} q \rightarrow 1^- \\ u \rightarrow 0^- \\ q = 1+u \end{matrix} & \quad \begin{matrix} u \rightarrow 0^- \\ q \rightarrow 1^- \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - 2q + q^{2^{1/\theta}}}{1 - q} &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - 2q + 2^{1/\theta}(q-1)}{1 - q} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-q)(2 - 2^{1/\theta})}{(1-q)} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} 2 - 2^{1/\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{J}_\theta^{Gv} = 2 - 2^{1/\theta}$$



We know that:

$$C_0^{ce}(u_1, u_2) = (u_1^{-\theta} + u_2^{-\theta} - 1)^{-1/\theta}$$

Therefore:

$$C_0^{ce}(q, q) = (2q^{-\theta} - 1)^{-1/\theta} \\ \stackrel{q \rightarrow 0^+}{=} (2q^{-\theta})^{-1/\theta} \stackrel{q \rightarrow 0^+}{=} 2^{-1/\theta} q \quad \theta \geq 1$$

Therefore:

$$I_e^{ce} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C_0^{ce}(q, q)}{q} \stackrel{q \rightarrow 0^+}{=} \frac{2^{-1/\theta} q}{q}$$

$$\underline{I_e^{ce} = 2^{-1/\theta}}$$

$$I_u^{ce} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - 2q + (2q^{-\theta} - 1)^{-1/\theta}}{1 - q}$$

$$\frac{1 - 2q + (2q^{-\theta} - 1)^{-1/\theta}}{1 - q} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1^-} 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - q} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1^-} 0$$

$$\text{Therefore: } \underline{I_u^{ce} = 0}$$

