## Stochastic Methods for Finance

## Exam 27 June 2016

**Exercice 1** Consider a Black & Scholes market and a derivative contract with payoff at the maturity T given by

$$(K_2 - 2 * S_T) * 1_{K_1 < S_T < K_2},$$

where  $1_A$  denotes the indicator function of the event A and  $0 < K_1 < K_2$ .

- i) Compute the price of the contract at any time  $t \in [0, +\infty)$ ;
- ii) Compute the Delta of the contract;
- iii) Illustrate graphically the change of price and Delta for a upward shift of the volatility.

**Exercice 2** Consider a Black&Scholes market and a quadratic-CALL contract, that is a derivative with payoff at the maturity T given by

$$(S_T^2 - K)^+$$

- i) Compute the price of the contract at any time  $t \in [0, +\infty)$ ;
- ii) Compute the Delta of the contract;
- iii) Illustrate graphically the change of price and Delta for a upward shift of the volatility.

Exercice 3 i) Provide an example of a derivative contract that has a negative Gamma.

ii) Give a financial interpretation of potential hedging consequences of a negative Gamma.

**Exercice 4** *Solve the following PDE for*  $t \leq T$ :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + F + e^x = 0$$

$$F(T, x) = x.$$

**Exercice 5** In the Black-Scholes model, find the price at time  $t \leq T$  of a Digital Put DOWN-AND-OUT with strike price K, where the owner receives a unitary payoff at the maturity T only if the asset has not reached the lower barrier L. Compare this price with the one of a Digital Put (without barrier). Finally, find the Delta of both options.

Exercice 6 Questions on the theory.

- i) State and prove the Farkas Lemma.
- ii) Find the moment generating function of the first hitting time for the standard Brownian motion at level  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- iii) Find the dynamics of the exchange rate process X in a 2-currencies Black-Scholes model in both the domestic and foreign economies under the corresponding risk neutral probability measures.
- iv) Show the backward equation satisfied by the optimal value of an American option in a (discrete time) binomial model and prove it.