Q1： P&L Attribution

Using the right order, the following figure is the PnL Attribution

Calculation methods:

Then the change carries on

Etc.

图表, 瀑布图

描述已自动生成

Then we try to reverse the order, using the same algorithm in the above:

图表, 瀑布图

描述已自动生成

The difference in each section can be explained as follows: the sequential PnL attribution requires prioritize the time change. This is because when it comes to option pricing, factors such as risk-free rate, dividend yield, volatility all depend on the time change. If the PnL attribution does not account for time changes before calculating these factor, the attribution result for these factors will be biased. In addition, stock price is dependent on volatility. Therefore if we calculate volatility pnl attribute before price, we will have a biased pnl attribute on stock price.

Q2: VaR and ES

For , Assume loss is distributed , given that by definition needs to satisfy

Then in distribution

For , by definition:

Evaluating at the limit:

Set , then the limit changes to

The last equal is in 0/0 form at the limit, so we Applying L'Hôpital's rule

The is in 0/0 form at the limit, we apply L'Hôpital's rule again

Hence

Suppose loss are pareto distributed, pdf:

cdf:

Hence:

Therefore,

Evaluate at the limit:

The ES/VaR ratio is larger for pareto compared to normal distribution. This indicates that if the loss has a pareto distribution, then it has a larger tail risk than a loss that has normal distribution, i.e. more fat tail distributed.

Q3: Hedging an equity portfolio

Similarly

Correlation:

For portfolio of long 5A, 10B, 5Index:

Monte Carlo?