

Name:

M339D=M389D Introduction to Actuarial Financial Mathematics
University of Texas at Austin
Practice Problems for In-Term One
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1.1. DEFINITION.

Problem 1.1. Provide the definition of the **arbitrage portfolio**.

Problem 1.2. Provide the definition of a **replicating portfolio**.

Problem 1.3. Provide the definition of **realized returns** on a continuously compounded basis in terms of the stock price denoted by $S(t), t \geq 0$.

1.2. CONCEPTUAL QUESTIONS.

Problem 1.4. What is the *no-arbitrage condition* for the binomial asset-pricing model?

Problem 1.5. Let the (continuously compounded) realized return for any time interval $(t, t + s)$ be denoted by $R(t, t + s)$.

- What two assumptions did we make on the returns? Take care to be precise as you state the two assumptions.
- Prove that the realized returns are additive.

1.3. TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS.

Problem 1.6. (2 points) The no-arbitrage condition for the binomial asset-pricing model is **always** satisfied in the forward binomial tree. *True or false? Why?*

Problem 1.7. (2 points) Put-call parity applies only to European-style options. *True or false?*

Problem 1.8. (2 points) The strike price at which the European call and the otherwise identical European put have the same premiums is the future value (on the exercise date) of the initial price of the underlying of the two options. *True or false?*

Problem 1.9. (2 points) An agent is **only** allowed to long a forward contract if he/she is willing to take physical delivery of the underlying asset. *True or false?*

Problem 1.10. (2 points) Denote the continuously compounded, risk-free interest rate by r and denote the equivalent annual effective interest rate by i . Then, $\ln(1 + i) = r$. *True or false?*

Problem 1.11. (2 pts) Two dice are rolled, the single most probable sum of the numbers of the upturned faces is 7. *True or false?*

Problem 1.12. (2 pts) Consider a portfolio consisting of the following four European options with the same expiration date T on the underlying asset S :

- one long call with strike 40,
- two long calls with strike 50,
- one short call with strike 65.

Let $S(T) = 69$. Then, the payoff from the above position at time T is less than 60. *True or false? Why?*

1.4. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Problem 1.13. (5 pts) Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be two functions given by

$$f(x) = 2x - 10$$

and

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \min(x, 7) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Then, $g(f(7))$ equals ...

- (a) -4
- (b) 0
- (c) 4
- (d) 7
- (e) None of the above

Problem 1.14. *Source: Sample P exam, Problem #176.*

In a group of health insurance policyholders, 20% have high blood pressure and 30% have high cholesterol. Of the policyholders with high blood pressure, 25% have high cholesterol. A policyholder is randomly selected from the group. Calculate the probability that a policyholder has high blood pressure, **given** that the policyholder has high cholesterol.

- (a) 1/6
- (b) 1/5
- (c) 1/4
- (d) 2/3
- (e) 5/6

Problem 1.15. Harry plays a simple lottery in which the winnings are distributed as follows:

- \$5 with probability 0.2,
- \$10 with probability 0.4,
- \$20 with probability 0.4.

It turns out that Harry has to pay a fee to collect his winnings. If the actual amount he wins is smaller than \$9, then the fee is defined to equal the amount that Harry won – thus, he walks away with nothing. If the actual amount he wins is between \$9 and \$15, he does not have to pay anything in fees and gets a bonus of \$4. If the actual amount he wins is larger than \$15, then he pays the \$15-fee and pockets the remainder. What is the expected value of the net amount Harry collects?

- (a) 3
- (b) 6.4
- (c) 7.6
- (d) 15
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.16. Hermione sells short one share of non-dividend-paying stock. The stock is currently valued at \$80 per share. The continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is 0.04. Hermione intends to close the short sale in one year. What is the final stock price for which Hermione will break even?

- (a) 76.92
- (b) 80
- (c) 83.26
- (d) Such a stock price does not exist.
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.17. The current market price of widgets is \$4 per widget. The widget factory plans to sell their next batch of 100 widgets in half a year. The total aggregate costs of production of widgets will be equal to \$350.

The factory enters 100 short forward contracts on widgets for delivery in half a year. The forward price is \$4.20 per widget.

What is the factory's profit if the final price of widgets in half a year ends up being \$4.40?

- (a) 30
- (b) 50
- (c) 70
- (d) 90
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.18. Maryam bakes batches of cupcakes for a cupcake convention. She buys forward 21 pounds of raspberries from a local farmer at the forward price of \$5.60 per pound.

She projects to bake 336 cupcakes and sell each for \$3. The total and aggregate non-raspberry costs of baking the cupcakes are \$200.

If the market price of raspberries on the day of the cupcake convention is \$5.40, what is Maryam's profit?

- (a) \$690.40
- (b) \$694.60
- (c) \$890.40
- (d) \$894.60
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.19. The **writer** of a call option has ...

- (a) an obligation to sell the underlying asset at the strike price.
- (b) a right, but **not** an obligation, to sell the underlying asset at the strike price.
- (c) an obligation to buy the underlying asset at the strike price.
- (d) a right, but **not** an obligation, to buy the underlying asset at the strike price.
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.20. (5 points) Roger owns a cow named Elsie. Her estimated worth today is \$3,750. Roger enters into a forward agreement with Harry to sell him Elsie the cow in 6 months for \$4,000. On the delivery date, Roger changes his mind and wants cash settlement instead. Harry agrees. They look into the “Bovine Blue Book” and realize that Elsie’s worth on that date is \$3,500.

What is the cash flow that has to take place as part of the cash settlement?

- (a) \$500 from Roger to Harry
- (b) \$500 from Harry to Roger
- (c) \$250 from Roger to Harry
- (d) \$250 from Harry to Roger
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.21. (5 points) A farmer produces one thousand crates of apples. The total and aggregate costs of production are \$48,000. The farmer enters a forward contract for the entire harvest to hedge at a forward price of \$69 per crate at harvest time.

The market price of apples at harvest time is \$70 per crate.

What is the farmer’s profit?

- (a) 1000 loss
- (b) 1000 gain
- (c) 21000 gain
- (d) 22000 gain
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.22. (5 points) Pancakes, Inc. produces strawberry pancakes for the pancake festival. It longed a forward contract on 100 pounds of strawberries at \$2.50 per pound to be delivered to the festival and added to the pancakes. According to the contract with the organizers, the total fixed revenue will be \$6,000 for the pancakes produced with the above strawberries. Costs other than strawberries total \$1200.

On the morning of the pancake festival, the market price of strawberries is \$2.25 per pound.

Find the company’s profit.

- (a) 2300
- (b) 1550
- (c) 2550
- (d) 1500
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.23. (5 points) The current price of stock a certain type of stock is \$80. The premium for a 6-month, at-the-money call option is \$5.84. Let the continuously compounded, risk-free interest rate be 0.04. What is the break-even point of this call option?

- (a) \$80
- (b) \$85.72
- (c) \$85.84
- (d) \$85.96
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.24. The following nine-month European put options are available in the market:

- a \$120-strike put with the premium of \$12,
- a \$127-strike put with the premium of \$10,

The continuously compounded, risk-free interest rate is 0.04.

You construct a portfolio by buying the \$127-strike put and writing the \$120-strike put. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The minimum **profit** of this portfolio is -9.06 .
- (b) The minimum **profit** of this portfolio is -2.06 .
- (c) The minimum **profit** of this portfolio is -7 .
- (d) This is an arbitrage portfolio.
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.25. Let the current price of a non-dividend-paying stock equal 100. The forward price for delivery of this stock in 3 months equals \$101.26

Consider a \$90-strike, six-month put option on this stock whose premium today equals \$2.22.

What will the profit of this long put option be if the stock price at expiration equals \$96?

- (a) About \$2.28 loss.
- (b) About \$2.22 loss.
- (c) About \$2.28 gain.
- (d) About \$2.22 gain.
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.26. (5 points) A derivative security has the payoff function given by

$$v(s) = (s^2 - 100)_+$$

Its exercise date is in one year. You model the time-1 price of the underlying asset as

$$S(1) \sim \begin{cases} 9.5 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \\ 10 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ 11 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \end{cases}$$

The continuously compounded, risk-free interest rate is 10%. What is the expected **payoff** of the above derivative security?

- (a) 5.25
- (b) 2.81
- (c) 0.31
- (d) 1.42
- (e) None of the above.

Problem 1.27. (5 points) You model the price of this stock in three months using a forward binomial tree. It turns out that the stock price in the *up node* equals \$91.56 while the stock price in the *down node* equals \$71.31. What is the volatility of this stock?

- (a) 0.20
- (b) 0.25
- (c) 0.30
- (d) Not enough information is given.
- (e) None of the above.