FinMath 36702 Homework 2 Due 6pm 13 April 2022.

Lisheng will discuss strategies for solving these questions in the TA session on April 10, and he will present full solutions on April 17. Please submit homeworks as detailed in "FINM36702 Assignment Submission Instructions" located on Canvas.

State numerical answers to precision of 2 significant digits. For example, if the exact answer is $\pi/2$, then the answer to 2-digit precision is 1.6.

1. For the following collection of five firms, simulate 10,000 runs to find the standard deviation of the number of defaults. Simulate again to find the standard deviation of the number of defaults when all off-diagonal correlations are set equal to zero instead of the values shown.

| Firm | PD_{i} | Correlation Matrix $ ho_{i,j}$ | | | | | | | |
|------|----------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.2 | | | |
| 2 | 0.4 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | | | |
| 3 | 0.3 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.40 | 0.45 | | | |
| 4 | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 0.50 | | | |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 1 | | | |

Question 2. In general, the standard deviation of the number of defaults—the *risk*, simply put—rises with correlation. Plot the standard deviation of the number of defaults in 1,000 simulation runs as a function of ρ , where every off-diagonal element in the previous matrix is replaced by the value of ρ .

Question 3. Assume the following portfolio. Exposures are stated in USD. Questions can be answered by simulation or calculation; each method provides a check on the other.

| | | | | | Corrrelation matrix | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>Loan</u> | <u>Firm</u> | <u>PD</u> | <u>ELGD</u> | Exposure | | Firm 1 | Firm 2 | Firm 3 | Firm 4 | Firm 5 |
| Loan 1 | Firm 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 700 | Firm 1 | 1 | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.3 |
| Loan 2 | Firm 2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 600 | Firm 2 | 0.15 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.3 | 0.35 |
| Loan 3 | Firm 3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 500 | Firm 3 | 0.2 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.35 | 0.4 |
| Loan 4 | Firm 4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 400 | Firm 4 | 0.25 | 0.3 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.45 |
| Loan 5 | Firm 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 300 | Firm 5 | 0.3 | 0.35 | 0.4 | 0.45 | 1 |
| Loan 6 | Firm 4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 200 | | | | | | |
| Loan 7 | Firm 5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100 | | | | | | |

What are the values of these four quantities?

- Prob[D₄ = 1 and D₅ = 1]? (What is PDJ for these two firms?)
- Prob[$D_4 = 1$ and $D_5 = 1$ | $D_3 = 1$]? (That is, what is the probability that both Firm 4 and Firm 5 default, given that Firm 3 defaults?)
- What is the portfolio expected loss rate as a fraction of the \$2800 exposure?
- What is the correlation between D₃ and D₄?

Question 4. Simulate for 10,000 runs the default rate of the portfolio of Question 3 and plot a histogram. Separately, simulate the loss rate (total loss / total exposure) assuming that every LGD equals its expected value. Show a scatter plot of each possible loss rate (horizontal) and the number of simulation runs the loss is experienced (vertical). Summarize all outcomes in a histogram with loss rates separated into bins of width 2%.