

## Fin537 Homework 1 Solution

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### Question1

$$1. (a) \Delta ABC = 6000 \cdot 1 - 8000 \cdot 0.5 = 0$$

$$\Delta DBP = 5000 \cdot (-0.55) = -2750$$

$$(b) \sigma_p = \sqrt{(0)^2 (0.12)^2 + (-2750)^2 (0.10)^2 + 2 \cdot 0} = 275$$

$$VaR = 2750 \cdot 0.01 - 1.645 \cdot 275 = 479.875$$

(c) Option have a "Non-Linear Return" Characteristic.  
So This method may ignore Gamma, Vega  
and cause error when price change is big.

### Question2

(a)(b)

$$2. (a) \Delta = 1000$$

$$(b) VaR = \Delta \times \sigma \times 1000 = 46520 (BCD)$$

(c)

The Delta-Normal method is likely to provide a correct estimate.

Because the simple rate of return on the BC stock index is normally distributed and index fund and the payoff of the index fund have a linear relationship with the index, which are aligned with the assumptions of the Delta-Normal method.

### Question3

Q3

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad V_{FHD} &= 8 \times 1000000 \\ &= 8000000 \\ \Delta S &= \frac{\partial V_{FHD}}{\partial S} = \frac{8000000}{1000} \\ &= 8000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad V_{FHD} &= \pi \cdot V_{USD} \\ \Delta \pi &= \frac{\partial V_{FHD}}{\partial \pi} = V_{USD} \\ &= 1000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad VAR &= k \cdot \sigma_p \\ &= k \cdot \sqrt{(\Delta S \sigma_S)^2 + (\Delta \pi \sigma_\pi)^2 + 2 \rho \Delta S \Delta \pi \sigma_S \sigma_\pi} \\ &= 2.326 \times \sqrt{16^2 + 5000^2 + 2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 16 \cdot 5000} \\ &= 2.326 \times \sqrt{25825600} \\ &= 2.326 \times 5081.8874 \\ &= 11820.47 \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{VAR}{V_{FHD}} = \frac{11820.47}{8000000} = 0.1478$$

### Question4

$$4. (a) \quad \Delta = 1000 - 20 \times 50 = 0$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial V_{fund}}{\partial e} = \text{fund value in FHD} = 1,000,000$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{future}}{\partial e} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V_p}{\partial e} = 1,000,000 + 0 = 1,000,000$$

## Question5

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

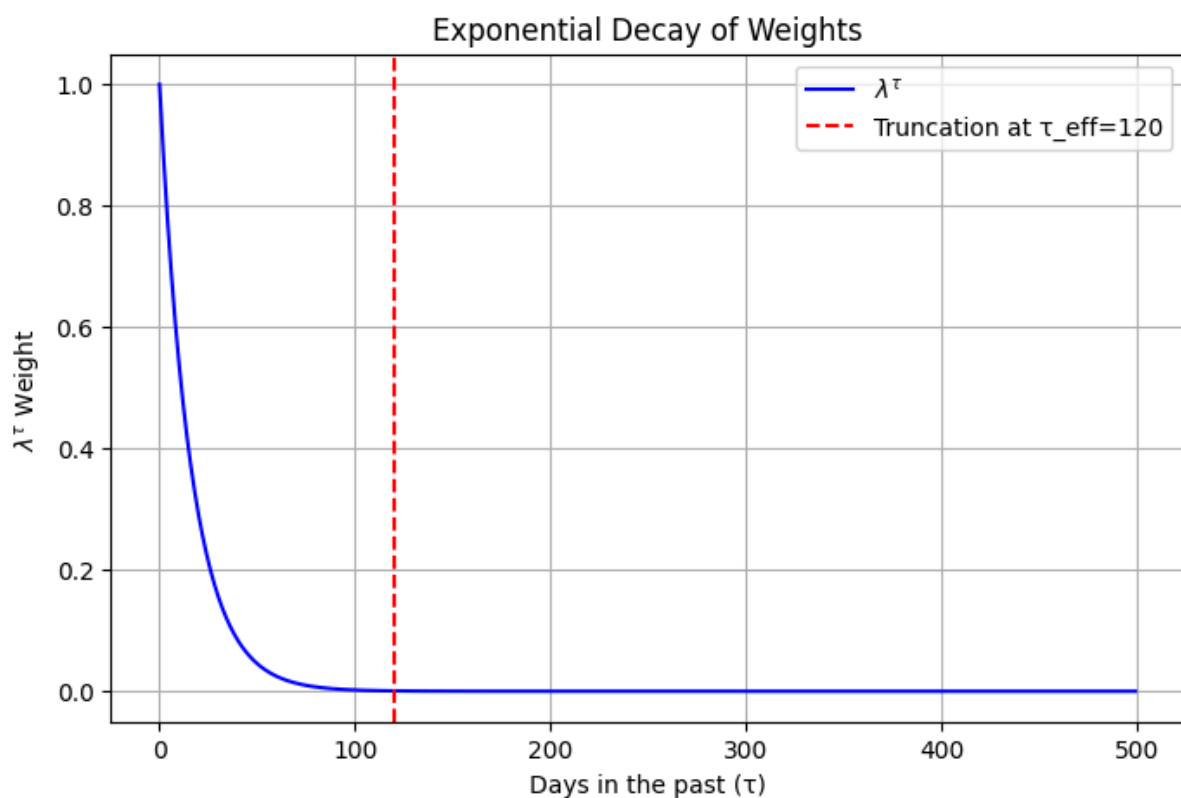
#  $\lambda = 0.94$ 
lambda_ewma = 0.94
weights = np.array([(1 - lambda_ewma) * lambda_ewma**i for i in range(len(returns_df))])
weights /= weights.sum()

#  $\lambda^{\tau_{\text{eff}}} < 0.0006$ 
tau_eff = np.log(0.0006) / np.log(lambda_ewma)
tau_eff = int(np.ceil(tau_eff))

tau_values = np.arange(0, 500)
weights = lambda_ewma ** tau_values

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(tau_values, weights, label=r' $\lambda^{\tau}$ ', color='blue')
plt.axvline(tau_eff, color='red', linestyle='--', label=f'Truncation at  $\tau_{\text{eff}}=\{tau\_eff\}$ ')
plt.xlabel('Days in the past ( $\tau$ )')
plt.ylabel(r' $\lambda^{\tau}$  Weight')
plt.title('Exponential Decay of Weights')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

tau_eff
```



Find best length of days is 120

0 秒

```
end_date = pd.Timestamp("2023-06-30")
returns_df = returns_df[returns_df['Date'] <= end_date].tail(120)

returns_df.sort_values('Date', inplace=True)

lambda_ewma = 0.94
tau_eff = 120

weights = np.array([(1 - lambda_ewma) * lambda_ewma**(tau_eff - 1 - i) for i in range(tau_eff)])
weights /= weights.sum()
returns_matrix = returns_df[etf_list].values

mean_returns = np.average(returns_matrix, axis=0, weights=weights)

deviations = returns_matrix - mean_returns

ewma_cov_matrix = np.dot(deviations.T * weights, deviations)

ewma_cov_df = pd.DataFrame(ewma_cov_matrix, index=etf_list, columns=etf_list)
ewma_cov_df
```

	XLB	XLE	XLF	XLP	XLV	XLV	XLV
<b>XLB</b>	0.000109	0.000092	0.000073	0.000036	0.000031	0.000045	
<b>XLE</b>	0.000092	0.000166	0.000073	0.000022	0.000019	0.000004	
<b>XLF</b>	0.000073	0.000073	0.000080	0.000021	0.000028	0.000048	
<b>XLP</b>	0.000036	0.000022	0.000021	0.000036	0.000025	0.000025	
<b>XLV</b>	0.000031	0.000019	0.000028	0.000025	0.000044	0.000029	
<b>XLV</b>	0.000045	0.000004	0.000048	0.000025	0.000029	0.000117	

## Question6

```
portfolio_date = pd.Timestamp("2023-06-30")
prices_df = prices_df[prices_df['Date'] <= end_date].tail(120)
prices_at_date = prices_df[prices_df['Date'] == portfolio_date][etf_list].values.flatten()

holdings = np.array([10000, 10000, 20000, 15000, 10000, 10000])

p = prices_at_date * holdings
#Delta-Normal VaR
z_95 = 1.645
var_95 = z_95 * np.sqrt(p @ ewma_cov_matrix @ p.T)
var_95
```

69987.83913602598