## Quantitative Risk Management

## Important:

- Put your student card on the table
- Begin each problem on a new sheet of paper, and write your name on each sheet
- Only pen, paper and ten sides of summary are allowed

Please fill in the following table.

| Last name |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| First name |  |
| Student number (if available) |  |

Please do not fill in the following table.

| Question | Points | Control | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\# 1$ |  |  | 12 |
| $\# 2$ |  |  | 10 |
| $\# 3$ |  |  | 10 |
| $\# 4$ |  |  | 10 |
| $\# 5$ |  |  | 8 |
| Total |  |  | 50 |

## Question 1 (12 Pts)

a) Let $X$ be a random variable with a standard Laplace distribution; that is, the cdf of X is

$$
F(x)= \begin{cases}\frac{1}{2} \exp (x) & \text { if } \quad x \leq 0  \tag{3Pts}\\ 1-\frac{1}{2} \exp (-x) & \text { if } \quad x \geq 0\end{cases}
$$

Calculate $\operatorname{VaR}_{\alpha}(X)$ and $\operatorname{AVaR}_{\alpha}(X)$ for $\alpha \in[1 / 2,1)$.
b) Let $X$ be a random variable such that $\mathbb{E}[|X|]<\infty$. Show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{AVaR}_{\alpha}(X)=\operatorname{VaR}_{\alpha}(X)+\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X-\operatorname{VaR}_{\alpha}(X)\right)_{+}\right] \tag{3Pts}
\end{equation*}
$$

for all $\alpha \in(0,1)$.
c) Name one advantage of VaR over AVaR and one advantage of AVaR over VaR. (2 Pts)
d) Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space and consider the risk measure $\rho: L^{1}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$
\rho(X)=\max \left\{\operatorname{AVaR}_{0.75}(X), \operatorname{VaR}_{0.95}(X)\right\}
$$

Which properties of a coherent risk measure does $\rho$ have? Please, justify your answers.

Question $2(10 \mathrm{Pts})$
a) Let $X_{i} \sim S_{d}\left(\psi_{i}\right), i=1, \ldots, n$, be independent random vectors and $\alpha_{1}, \ldots, \alpha_{n} \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that $Z=\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} X_{i}$ is spherically distributed.
b) Assume that the daily losses of an investment during the next $t$ days are given by

$$
\left(X_{1}, \ldots, X_{t}\right) \sim M_{t}\left(0, \Sigma, \widehat{F}_{W}\right)
$$

for a non-negative random variable $W$ and a $t \times t$-matrix $\Sigma=\sigma^{2} P$, where $\sigma>0$ is a constant and $P$ a correlation matrix with $P_{i j}=\rho$ for all $i \neq j$. Show that there exists a function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{VaR}_{\alpha}\left(X_{1}+\cdots+X_{t}\right)=f(t) \operatorname{VaR}_{\alpha}\left(X_{1}\right) \tag{4Pts}
\end{equation*}
$$

for all $\alpha \in(0,1)$. Can you compute $f$ explicitly?
c) Let $X \sim E_{d}(\mu, \Sigma, \psi)$ and $Y \sim E_{d}(\nu, \Sigma, \varphi)$ be two independent random vectors. Is $Z=X+Y$ again elliptically distributed? If yes, derive $m \in \mathbb{R}^{d}, M \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ and $\xi: \mathbb{R}_{+} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $Z \sim E_{d}(m, M, \xi)$. If no, give a counterexample.

Question 3 (10 Pts)
a) Let $X$ be an $\operatorname{Exp}(\lambda)$-distributed random variable for a parameter $\lambda>0$. Calculate the distribution function and the moments of $Y=\exp (X)$.
b) Does $Y$ have a density? If yes, can you compute it?
c) Now, consider a two-dimensional random vector $\left(X_{1}, X_{2}\right)$ such that $X_{i} \sim \operatorname{Exp}\left(\lambda_{i}\right)$ for parameters $\lambda_{i}>0, i=1,2$. Under which conditions does the linear correlation between $Y_{1}=\exp \left(X_{1}\right)$ and $Y_{2}=\exp \left(X_{2}\right)$ exist?
d) Assume $\lambda_{1}=3$ and $\lambda_{2}=4$. What is the range of possible correlations between $Y_{1}$ and $Y_{2}$ ?

Question 4 (10 Pts)
a) Let $(X, Y)$ be a two-dimensional random vector with joint distribution function

$$
\begin{equation*}
F(x, y)=\frac{1}{\frac{x^{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha}-1}+e^{-y}} \quad x>1, y \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha>0 . \tag{5Pts}
\end{equation*}
$$

Compute the marginal distributions and the copula of $(X, Y)$.
b) Let $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow[0,1]$ be a cdf satisfying

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty}(1-F(x)) e^{\lambda x}=b
$$

for constants $\lambda, b>0$. Does $F$ belong to the maximum domain of attraction of a standard extreme value distribution $H_{\xi}$ ? If yes, determine the shape parameter $\xi$ and a pair of normalizing sequences.

## Question 5 (8 Pts)

a) Name different stylized facts of typical daily equity log-return series.
b) Discuss and compare different methods of generating loss distributions of financial assets.

