

Σ ψηφία: § 2.2, 3.1, 3, 2

§ 2.2 μέτρα κινδύνου.

(κινδύνος, Government, ... κινδύνος)

$$X \rightarrow n(X)$$

Αξία κινδύνου / Value at Risk

S τ.μ. με τιμές  $\geq 0$

έχει αυξανόμενη κινδύνου

$$F_S(t) = P(S \leq t)$$

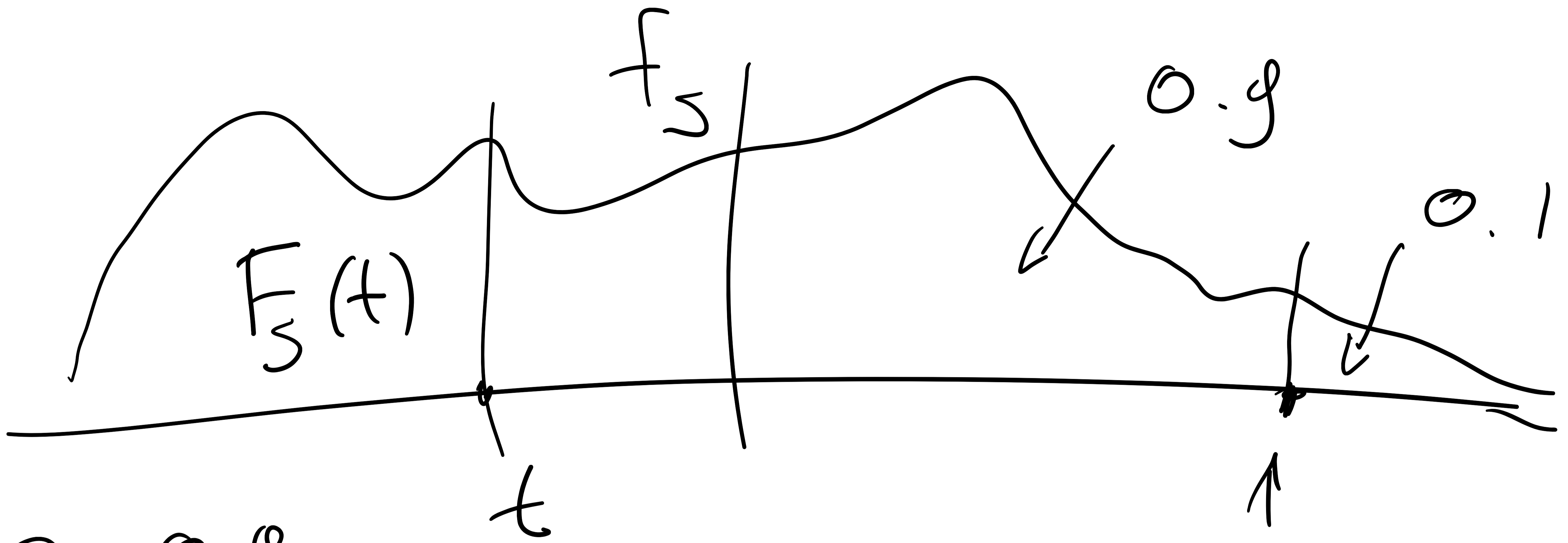
Ορισμός  $p \in [0, 1]$ . Αξία κινδύνου

κινδύνου  $p$  είναι το ελάχιστο  $p$  τέτοιο

τα αριθμοί

$$\text{VaR}(S; p) := \inf\{t : F_S(t) \geq p\}$$

1. x. uvu  $S \in \mathcal{X}$  nu kvötu



$$p = 0.9$$

Au  $F_S \nearrow$  uvu  $\mathcal{X}$

$$\text{Var}(S; 0.9)$$

$$F_S(t) = p \quad t = F_S^{-1}(p)$$

Au pössi

$$\text{Au } S \sim \exp(\lambda)$$

$$\text{tölu } F_S(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{Au } t > 0$$
$$= 0 \quad \text{" } t \leq 0$$

$$\text{Var}(S; p) = \inf \{ t : 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \geq p \}$$

$$= \inf \{ t : 1 - p \geq e^{-\lambda t} \}$$

$$= \frac{\log(1-p)}{-\lambda}$$

Au  $p = 0$ .

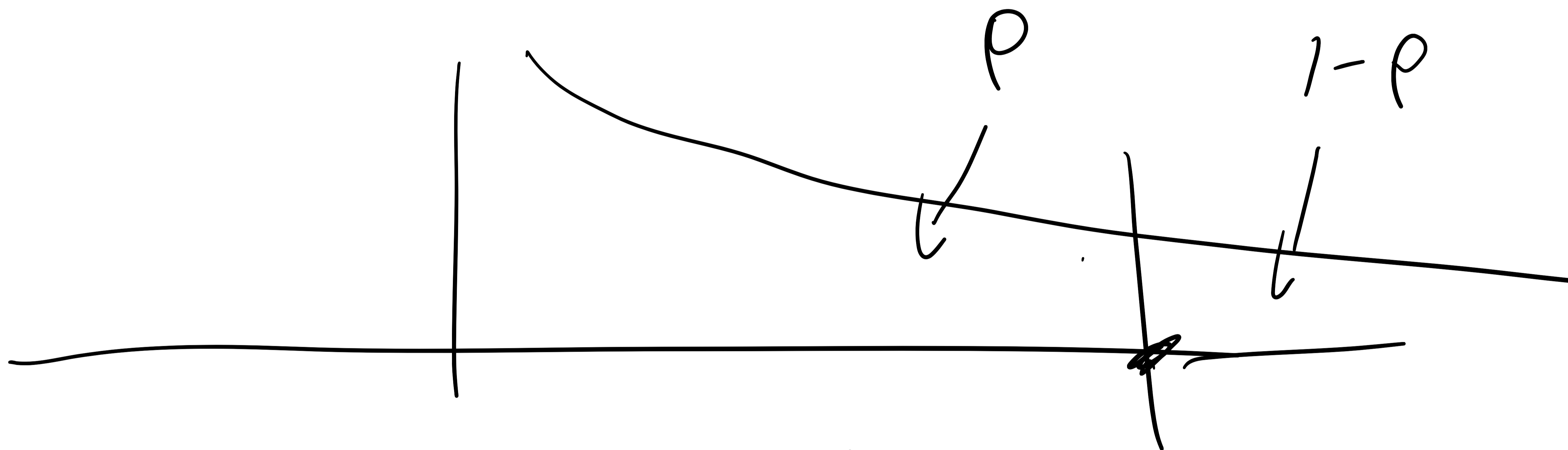
$$\begin{aligned} \text{VaR}(S; 0) &= \inf\{t: F_S(t) \geq 0\} \\ &= \inf\{t: t \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

Av  $p=1$

$$\text{VaR}(S; 1) = \inf\{t: F_S(t) \geq 1\}$$

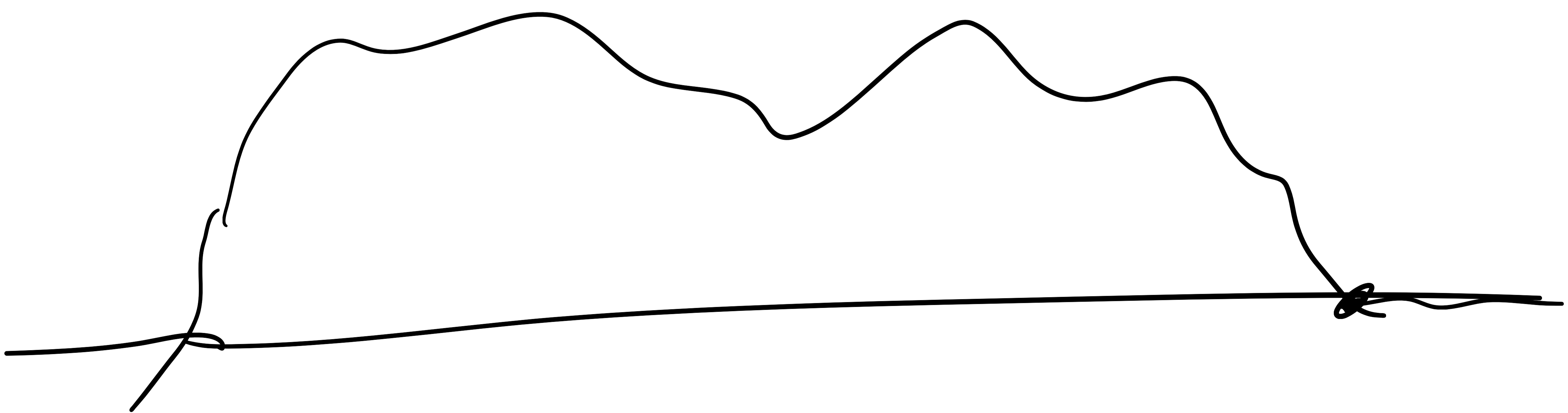
Av  $F_S(t) < 1 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{VaR}(S; 1) = \inf \emptyset = \infty$$



Av  $\Rightarrow t_0: F_S(t_0) = 1 \leftarrow P(S \leq t_0) = 1$

$\forall p \quad \text{VaR}(S; p) < \infty$



Άλλα μέτρα

$$X_t = \begin{cases} x & \omega \times \tau \\ 0 & X < 0 \end{cases}$$

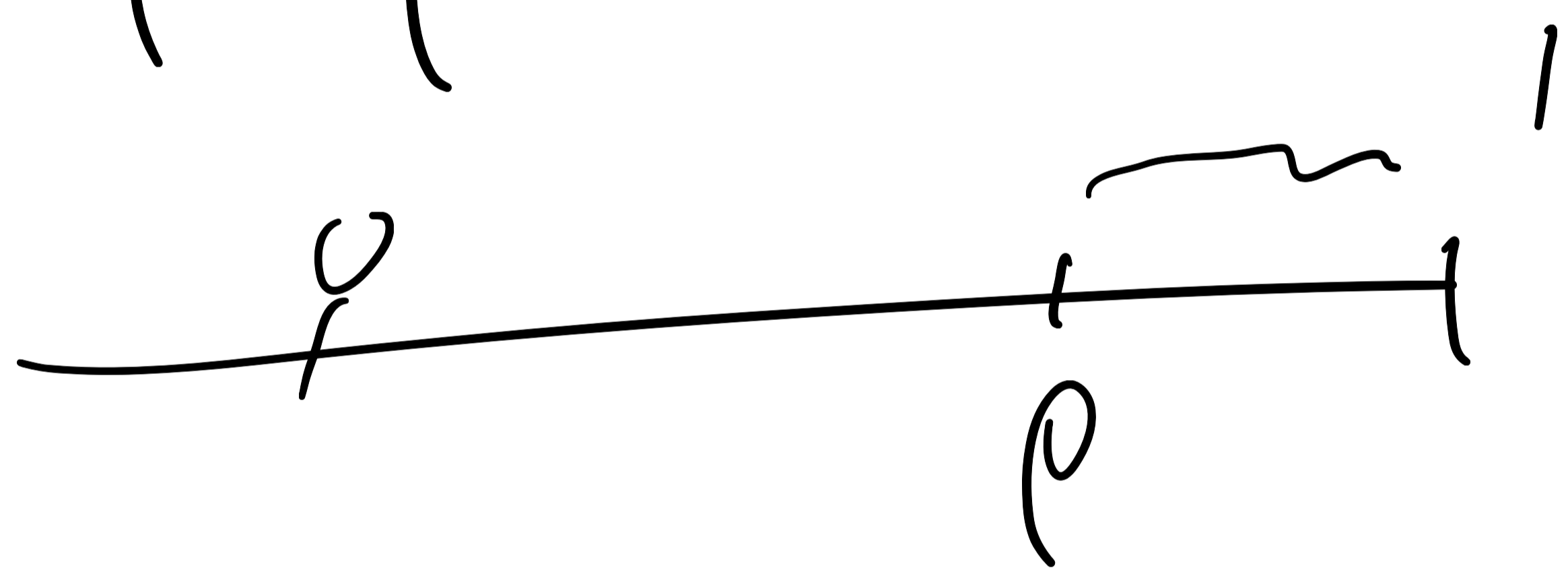
1) Ανυπερβολικό έλλειμμα

$$3^t = 3, (-2)^t = 0$$

$$ES(S; \rho) = E\left(\underbrace{(S - \text{VaR}(S; \rho))}_+\right)$$

2) Tail-value-at-risk

$$\text{TVaR}(S; \rho) = \frac{1}{1-\rho} \int_{\rho}^1 \text{VaR}(S; t) dt$$



3) Conditional tail expectation

$$\text{CTE}(S; \rho) = E(S \mid S > \text{VaR}(S; \rho))$$

(  $> \text{VaR}(S; \rho)$  )

παράδειγμα

$X, Y$  ανεξάρτητα,  $150-$

νομής.

$$X = Z + H \quad \mu\epsilon$$



$Z, H$  unabhängig  $N(0,1)$   $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$$H = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } \omega \in \Omega \\ -10 & \text{für } \omega \in \Omega' \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 0.99 \\ 0.01 \end{matrix}$$

$X$  ist  $\mathcal{B}$ -wertig

(a)  $\text{VaR}(X; 0.99)$

(b)  $\text{VaR}(X+Y; 0.99)$

Lösung

(a)  $F_X(t) = P(Z+H \leq t)$

$$= 0.99 P(Z \leq t)$$

$$+ 0.01 P(Z \leq t+10)$$

$$\text{VaR}(X; 0.99) = \inf\{t : F_X(t) \geq 0.99\}$$

$$= \dots = 6.2$$

(b)  $X+Y = Z_1 + H_1 + Z_2 + H_2$

$$= \underbrace{Z_1 + Z_2}_{\text{normal}} + H_1 + H_2$$

$$\text{Var}(X + Y; 0.99) = 9.8$$

$$\text{Var}(X + Y; 0.99) > \text{Var}(X; 0.99) + \text{Var}(Y; 0.99)$$

Lemma  $X$  r.v.

$$\text{10.4} \quad E((X-a)_+) = \int_a^\infty P(X > t) dt$$

$$EX = \int_0^\infty P(X > t) dt$$

$$E((X-a)_+) = \int_0^\infty P((X-a)_+ > t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty P(X-a > t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty P(X > a+t) dt = \int_a^\infty P(X > s) ds$$

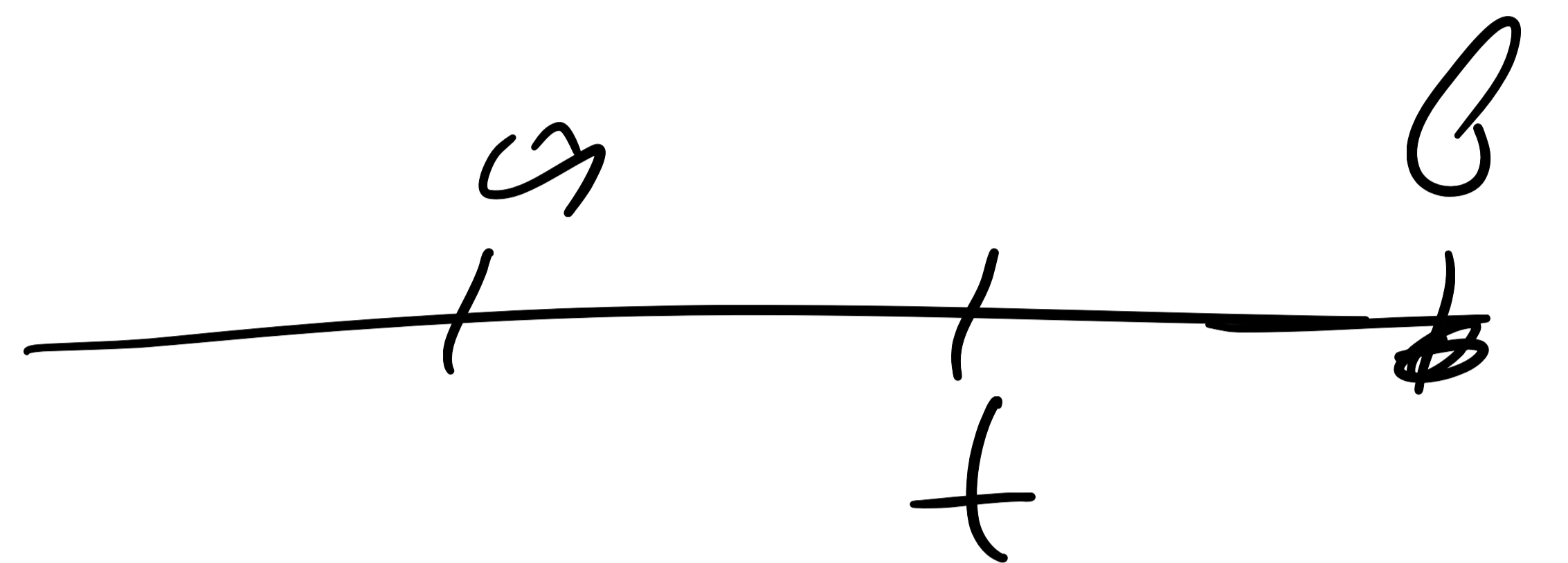
$s = a+t$

1.5.4.1  $S \sim U(a, b)$ ,  $0 < a < b$   
 $p \in (0, 1]$

$$\text{VaR}(S; p) = ;$$

$$\text{ES}(S; p) = ;$$

1.5.4.2



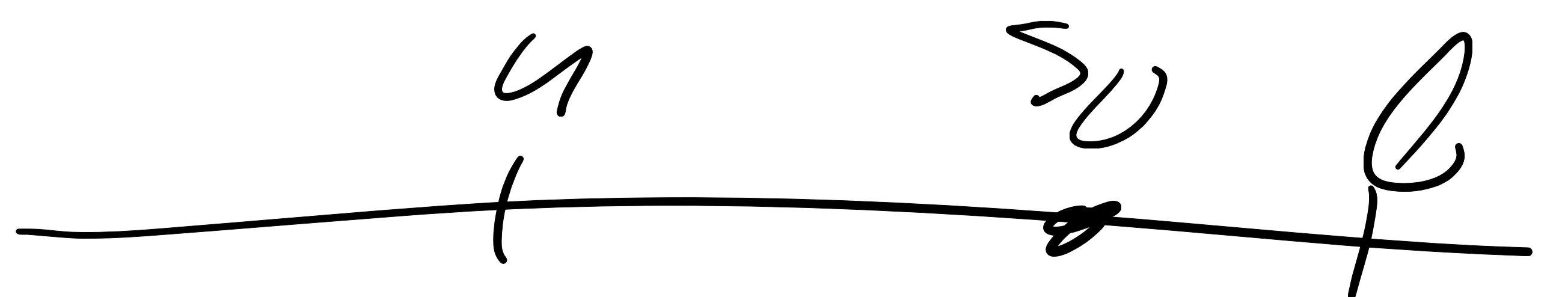
$$F_S(t) = P(S \leq t) = \int_a^t \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{t-a}{b-a}$$

$$F_S(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t-a}{b-a} & t \in (a, b) \\ 0 & t \leq a \\ 1 & t \geq b \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\text{VaR}(S; p) = a + (b-a)p \leftarrow \frac{t-a}{b-a} = p$$

$$\text{VaR}(S; p) = \inf \{t: F_S(t) \geq p\} \\ = b$$

1.5.4.3  $S_0 = \text{VaR}(S; p) = a + (b-a)p$



$$E S(S; \rho) = E((S - s_0)_+)$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{\infty} (x - s_0)_+ f_S(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b (x - s_0)_+ dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{s_0}^b (x - s_0) dx \quad w = x - s_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^{b-s_0} w dw = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b-s_0)^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b-a - \rho(b-a))^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2 (1-\rho)^2}{(b-a) \cdot 2} = \frac{(b-a)(1-\rho)^2}{2}$$



# Συναρτήσεις μέτρησης

$$X \longmapsto m(X)$$

Το μέτρο  $m$  διέπεται συνθηκών αv

$$i) m(X+Y) \leq m(X) + m(Y)$$

$$ii) m(aX) = a m(X) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ αv } a \geq 0$$

$$iii) X \leq Y \Rightarrow m(X) \leq m(Y)$$

$$iv) m(X+k) = m(X) + k$$

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$$m(X) = \int \omega(X)$$

Δοκίμασε το  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$  (ή  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$ )

ii - iv.

Δοκίμα

εστω  $p \in (0,1)$

ii) Για  $a > 0$   $F_{aX}(t)$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} (a > 0) \quad \text{Var}(aX; p) = \inf \{ t : P(aX \leq t) \geq p \}$$

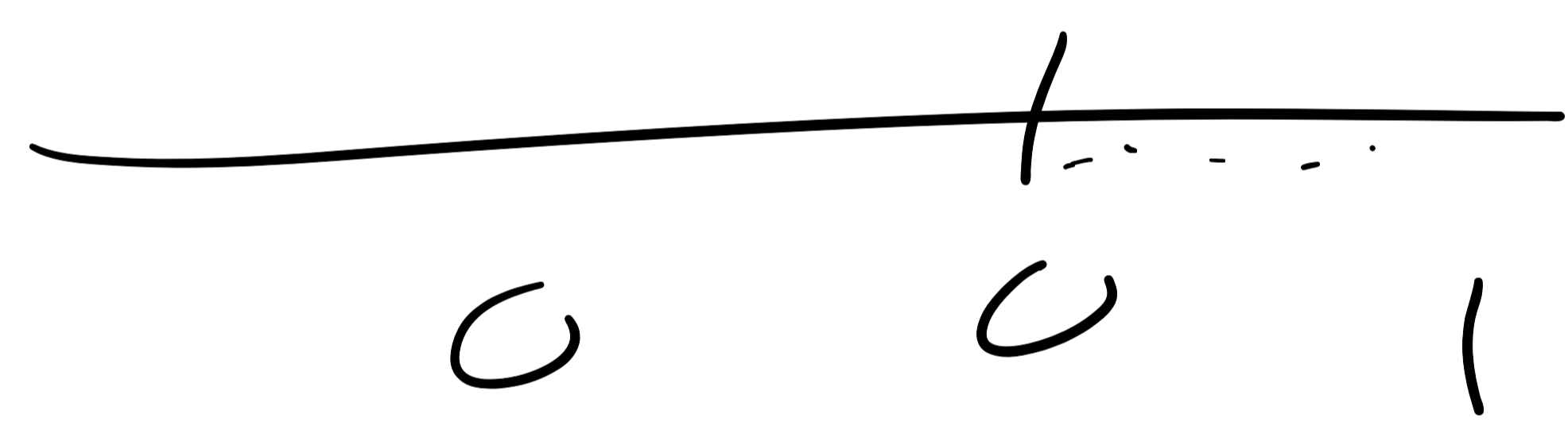
$$= \inf \left\{ t : P\left(X \leq \frac{t}{a}\right) \geq p \right\}$$

$$= a \inf \left\{ \frac{t}{a} : P\left(X \leq \frac{t}{a}\right) \geq p \right\}$$

$$= a \operatorname{Var}(X; p)$$

ii)  $a=0$

$$\operatorname{Var}(0; p) = \inf \left\{ t : P(0 \leq X \leq t) \geq p \right\} = 0$$



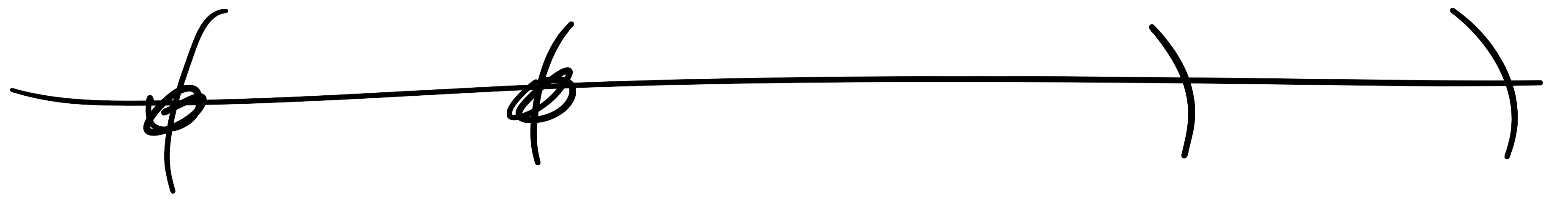
$$(iii) \operatorname{Var}(X; p) = \inf \left\{ t : P(X \leq t) \geq p \right\}$$

$$| X \leq Y \Rightarrow P(X \leq t) \geq P(Y \leq t) \geq p$$

$$F_X(t) \geq F_Y(t)$$

$$\{t : F_X(t) \geq p\} \supset \{t : F_Y(t) \geq p\}$$

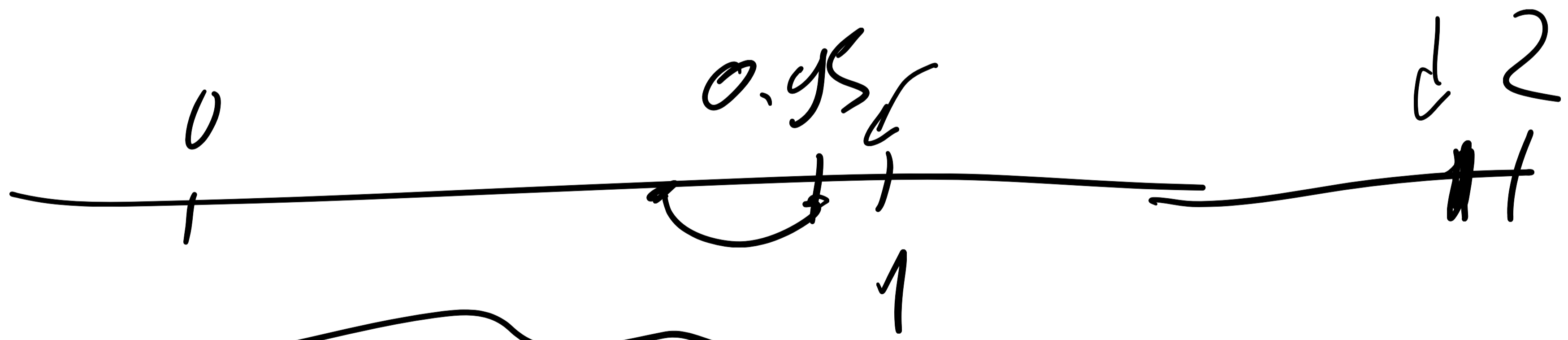
$$\inf \left\{ \downarrow \right\} \leq \inf \left\{ \downarrow \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv) } \text{VaR}(X+k; \rho) &= \inf\{t : P(X+k \leq t) \geq \rho\} \\
 &= \inf\{t : P(X \leq t-k) \geq \rho\} \\
 &= k + \inf\{t-k : P(X \leq t-k) \geq \rho\} \\
 &= k + \text{VaR}(X''; \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

Assumption  $\rho = 0.9$

$$X \sim U(0,1), \quad Y = \begin{cases} 0.95 - X & \text{if } X \leq 0.95 \\ 1.95 - X & \text{if } X > 0.95 \end{cases}$$



N.B.  $\rho = 0.9$   $\text{VaR}(X; \rho) = 0.95$

$$\text{CTE}(X+Y; \rho) \leq \text{CTE}(X; \rho) + \text{CTE}(Y; \rho)$$

Proof

$$\text{VaR}(X; 0.9) = \inf\{t: F_X(t) \geq 0.9\}$$

$$= 0.9$$

Av  $t < 0.95$

$$P(Y \leq t) = P(Y \leq t, X \leq 0.95)$$

$$+ P(Y \leq t, X > 0.95)$$

$$= P(0.95 - X \leq t, X \leq 0.95)$$

$$= P(0.95 - t \leq X \leq 0.95)$$

$$= t$$

Av  $t > 0.95$

$$P(Y \leq t) = P(Y \leq 0.95)$$

$$+ P(0.95 < Y \leq t)$$

$$= 0.95 + P(X > 0.95,$$

$$0.95 < Y < t)$$



$$= 0.95 + P(X > 0.95,$$

$$0.95 < 1.95 - X < t)$$

$$0.95 + P(\underbrace{1.95 - t < X < 1,$$

$$\underbrace{X > 0.95}) = 0.95$$

$$+ 1 - (1.95 - t) = 0.95$$

$$+ 1 - 1.95 + t = t$$

$$Y \sim U(0, 1)$$

$$U_{0.95}(Y; 0.9) = 0.9$$

$$CTE(X; 0.9) = E(X | X > U_{0.95}(X, 0.9))$$

$$= E(X | X > 0.9) =$$

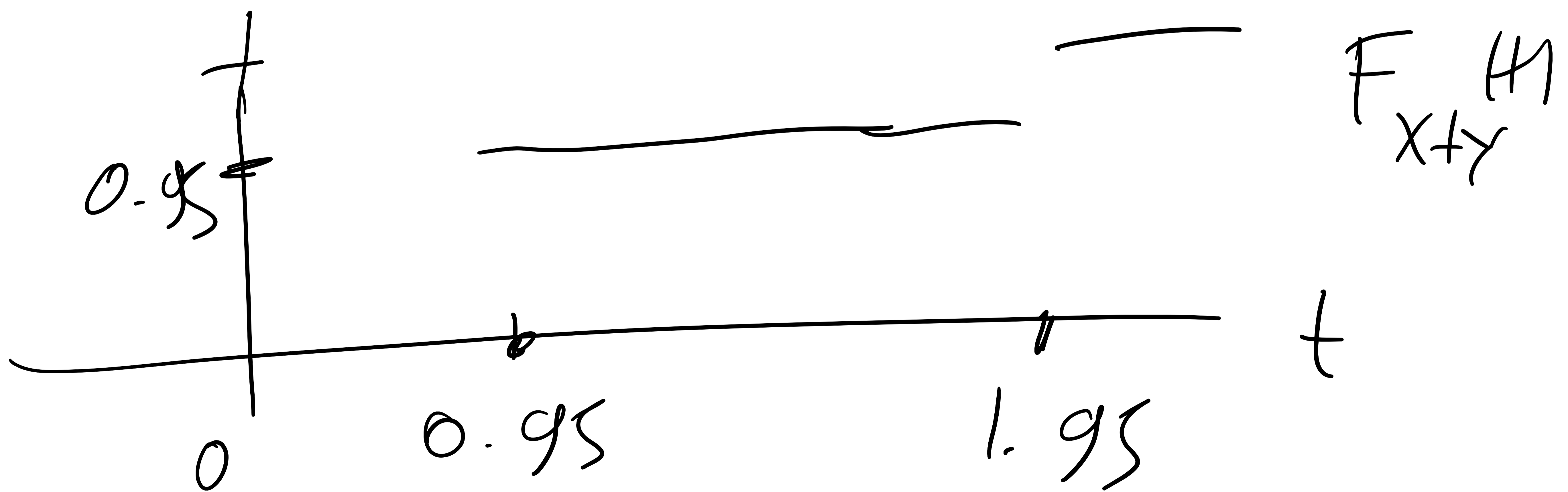
$$\left( E(X | A) = \frac{1}{P(A)} E(X \cdot 1_A) \right)$$

$$= \frac{E(X \cdot 1_{X > 0.9})}{P(X > 0.9)} = \frac{\int_0^1 x \cdot 1_{x > 0.9} dx}{0.1} = 10 \int_{0.9}^1 x dx$$

$$= 0.95$$

$$X+Y = \begin{cases} 0.95 & \text{w} \\ 1.95 & \text{w} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} X < 0.95 \\ \underline{X > 0.95} \end{matrix}$$

$$VQR(X+Y; 0.9) = 0.95$$



$$CTE(X+Y, 0.9) = E(X+Y | X+Y > 0.9)$$

$$= \frac{E(X+Y \mid X+Y > 0.95)}{P(X+Y > 0.95)}$$

$$= \frac{1.95 - P(X > 0.95)}{P(X > 0.95)} = 1.95$$

$$CTE(X+Y; \rho) > CTE(X; \rho) + CTE(Y; \rho)$$

$$1.45$$

$$0.95 + 0.95$$

Π3φ.3 Το αλγεβρικό πρότυπο

Υπόθεση

$$E(X|Y=y) = \int x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$$

↑  
f(x,y)

$$E(X|Y) = E(X|Y=y) \Big|_{f_Y(y)} \\ y=Y$$

$$= \varphi(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(X|Y) = E(X^2|Y) - (E(X|Y))^2$$

$$E X = E(E(X|Y))$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(E(X|Y)) + E(\text{Var}(X|Y))$$

$$E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = E X_1 + \dots + E X_n$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$





$$b) \text{Var}(S) = \sum_{i=1}^7 q_i \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^7 q_i (1-q_i) \mu_i^2$$

A no  $\delta_3, \delta_4$

$$c) ES = \sum_{i=1}^7 E(I_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^7 E I_i E X_i$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} E I_i &= 1 \cdot P(I_i=1) + 0 \cdot P(I_i=0) \\ &= 1 - q_i + 0 = q_i \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^7 q_i \mu_i$$

$$d) \text{Var}(S) = \sum_{i=1}^7 \text{Var}(I_i X_i)$$

$$\text{Var}(I_i X_i) = E((I_i X_i)^2) -$$

$$(E(I_i X_i))^2 = E(I_i^2) E(X_i^2)$$

$$- (E(I_i) E(X_i))^2 \quad E(I_i)$$

$$= q_i (Var(X_i) + (E X_i)^2)$$

$$- q_i^2 \mu_i^2 = q_i (\sigma_i^2 + \mu_i^2)$$

$$- q_i^2 \mu_i^2 = q_i \sigma_i^2 + \mu_i^2 q_i (1 - q_i)$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i X_i$$

$$\equiv I_1 + I_n = \text{οδηγός ημώνα} \\ \text{ου παρταρ σολωσθ}$$

$$E \equiv = q_1 + q_n$$

Ηξομ ανσμπρωσθ

$$E \left( \frac{S}{E} \right) \rightarrow \frac{ES}{E \equiv}$$

Δοκίμασι  $n = 300$  πειράματα

αυξήσασθαι  $(X_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 300}$

$$p = p_i = 0.01 \quad \forall i$$

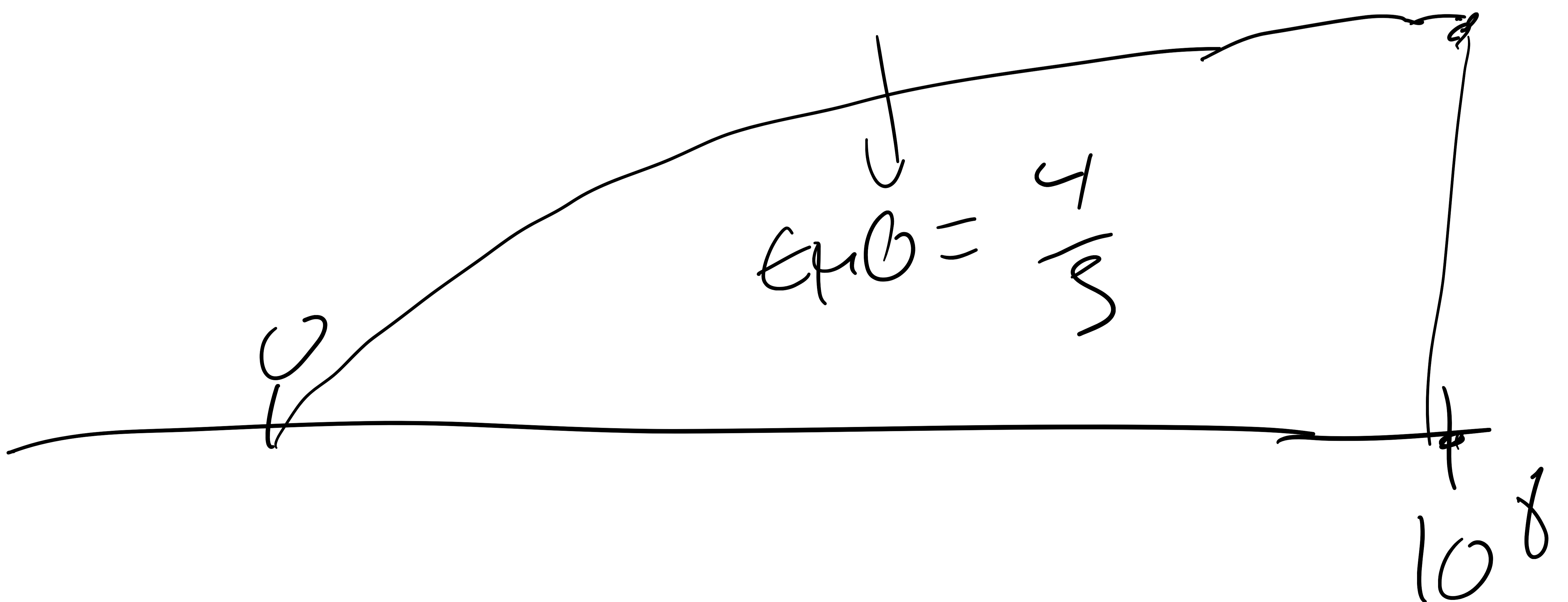
$X_1 \in X_{21}$  τὸν ἐξῆς κτύπημα

πυκνότητα

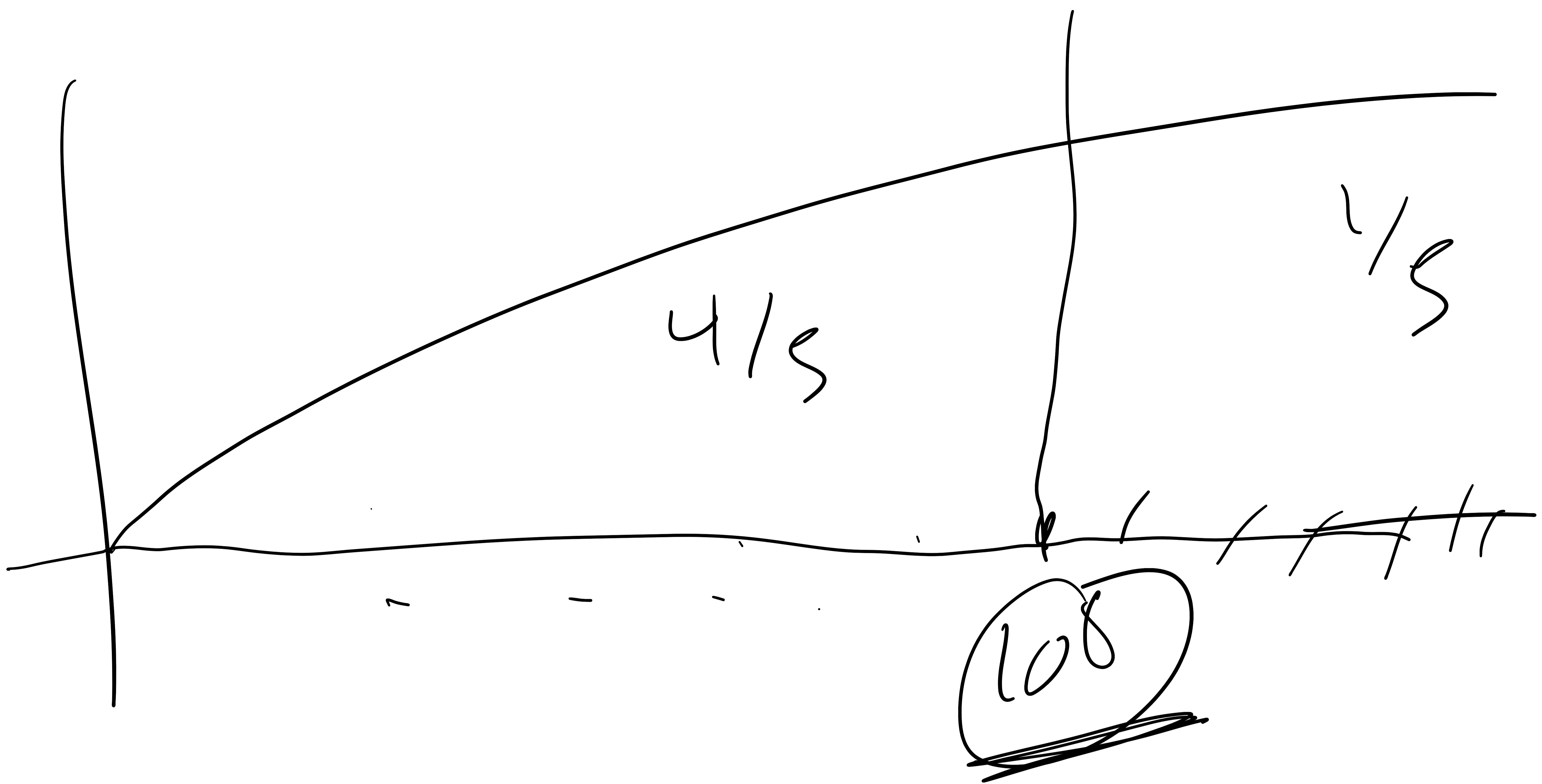
$$f(x) = \frac{6}{5} 10^{-12} \sqrt{x}, \quad x \in (0, 10^8)$$

στὸ  $(0, 10^8)$

$$\text{Ἄρα} \quad P(X_1 = 10^8) = \frac{1}{5}$$







α)  $E X_1, \text{Var}(X_1) = ;$

β)  $E S, \text{Var}(S)$

γ) Μισο αλγόθμ κιντουνω οω  
 ΡΡη γμκτο οωωωωω

α)  $E X_1 = \int_0^{10^8} x f(x) dx + 10^8 P(X_1 = 10^8)$   
 $= \int_0^{10^8} x \frac{6}{5} 10^{-12} \sqrt{x} dx + 10^8 \frac{1}{5}$

$$= \frac{6}{5} 10^{-12} \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^{10^8} + \frac{10^8}{5}$$

$$= \frac{12}{25} 10^{-12} 10^{20} + \frac{10^8}{5} = \frac{5}{25}$$

$$= \frac{17}{25} 10^8$$

$$E X_1^2 = \int_0^{10^8} x^2 \frac{6}{5} 10^{-12} \sqrt{x} dx +$$

$$(10^8)^2 \frac{1}{5} = \dots = \frac{14}{35} 10^{16}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = E(X_1^2) - (E X_1)^2$$

$$\delta) \equiv = I_1 + I_2$$

$$E \equiv = 4 E I_1 = 44 = 500 \cdot \frac{1}{100} = 5$$

$$ES = nq EX_1$$

$$\frac{ES}{E \equiv} = \frac{nq EX_1}{nq} = EX_1$$

§ 3.2

Εστω  $X_i, I_i \quad i=1, \dots, n$

οπωσδήποτε n.p.v.

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i I_i$$

$(H_0)ES$

Ασφάλεια:  $(H_0)ES$

αρχικά με υποθέτουμε ότι είναι

πρόσδοκός μας να είναι  $\tau \in \Theta$ ,

Ζητάμε να δούμε αν  $a \in (0,1)$  και

να βρούμε το  $\tau$   $\in \Theta$  ώστε



Task

$$P(S > (1 + \theta)ES)$$

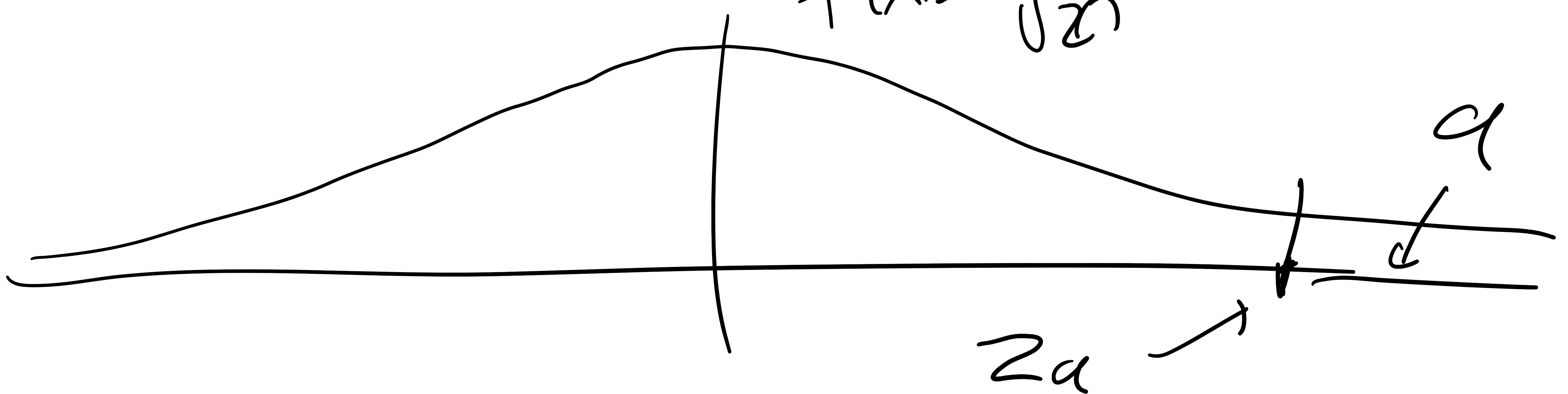
$$= P\left(\frac{S - ES}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} > \frac{\theta ES}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{\approx} P\left(Z > \frac{\theta ES}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right)$$

Or alternatively  $\sim N(0,1)$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{\theta ES}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}\right) \leq \alpha \quad (*)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$





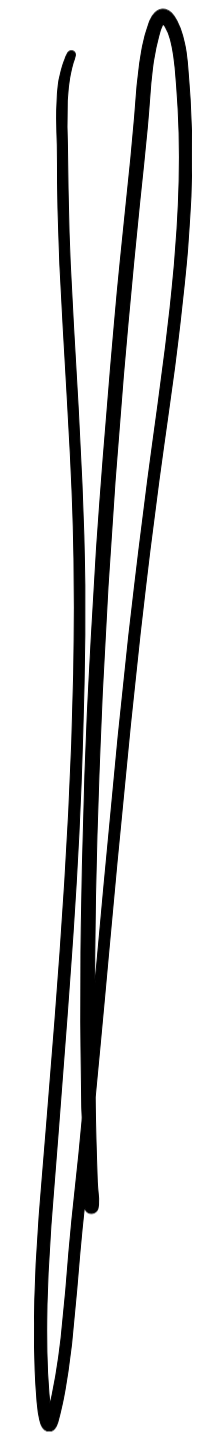
$\exists$  функция  $Z_\alpha: P(|Z| > z_\alpha) = \alpha$

1012

$(***)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\theta ES}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} \approx z_\alpha$$

$$\theta \approx z_\alpha \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{ES}$$



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$$n = 10^4, \alpha = 10^{-2}$$

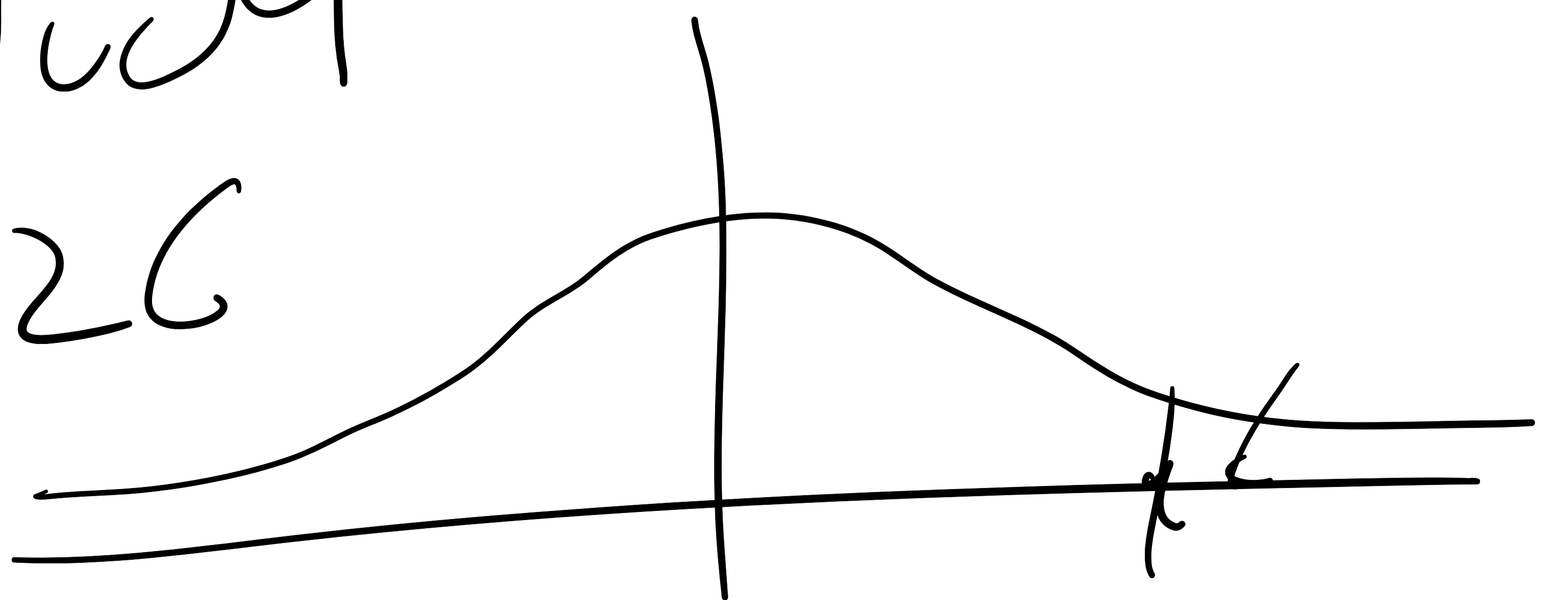
$$X_i \sim U(0, 100)$$

(a) найти  $\theta$  и  $\sigma_X$

$$P(S > (1 + \theta)ES) = 0.01?$$

нужно

$$z_{0.01} \approx 2.326$$



$$E X_1 = 50$$

$$E S = n q E X_1 = 10^4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 50$$

$$= 100 \cdot 50 = 5000$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = n q \text{Var}(X_1) + n q (1-q) (E X_1)^2$$

$$= \frac{10^4 \cdot 10^{-2} (100 - 0)^2}{12} +$$

$$10^4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 50^2 = 330633,33$$

$$\theta = \frac{2 \sigma \sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}}{E S}$$