



## Teaching Guide

| Identifying Data           |   |               |  |                | 2017/18 |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|--|----------------|---------|
| <b>Subject (*)</b>         | Mathematical modeling in finance  | <b>Code</b>   | 614855211  |                |         |
| <b>Study programme</b>     | Mestrado Universitario en Matemática Industrial (2013)  |               |  |                |         |
| Descriptors                |   |               |  |                |         |
| <b>Cycle</b>               | <b>Period</b>   | <b>Year</b>   | <b>Type</b>  | <b>Credits</b> |         |
| Official Master's Degree   | 2nd four-month period   | First         | Optativa   | 6              |         |
| <b>Language</b>            | Spanish   |               |  |                |         |
| <b>Teaching method</b>     | Face-to-face  |               |  |                |         |
| <b>Prerequisites</b>       |   |               |  |                |         |
| <b>Department</b>          | Matemáticas   |               |  |                |         |
| <b>Coordinador</b>         | Vazquez Cendon, Carlos  | <b>E-mail</b> | carlos.vazquez.cendon@udc.es                         |                |         |
| <b>Lecturers</b>           | Suarez Taboada, Maria<br>Vazquez Cendon, Carlos   | <b>E-mail</b> | maria.suarez3@udc.es<br>carlos.vazquez.cendon@udc.es |                |         |
| <b>Web</b>                 | www.m2i.es  |               |  |                |         |
| <b>General description</b> | Se pretende que el alumno conozca los modelos y métodos matemáticos más utilizados para la valoración de productos financieros derivados más usuales. |               |  |                |         |

## Study programme competences / results

| Code | Study programme competences / results  |
|------|--|
| A1   | Alcanzar un conocimiento básico en un área de Ingeniería/Ciencias Aplicadas, como punto de partida para un adecuado modelado matemático, tanto en contextos bien establecidos como en entornos nuevos o poco conocidos dentro de contextos más amplios y multidisciplinares.       |
| A2   | Modelar ingredientes específicos y realizar las simplificaciones adecuadas en el modelo que faciliten su tratamiento numérico, manteniendo el grado de precisión, de acuerdo con requisitos previamente establecidos.  |
| A3   | Determinar si un modelo de un proceso está bien planteado matemáticamente y bien formulado desde el punto de vista físico.   |
| A4   | Ser capaz de seleccionar un conjunto de técnicas numéricas, lenguajes y herramientas informáticas, adecuadas para resolver un modelo matemático.   |
| A5   | Ser capaz de validar e interpretar los resultados obtenidos, comparando con visualizaciones, medidas experimentales y/o requisitos funcionales del correspondiente sistema físico/de ingeniería.   |
| A6   | Ser capaz de extraer, empleando diferentes técnicas analíticas, información tanto cualitativa como cuantitativa de los modelos.  |
| A7   | Saber modelar elementos y sistemas complejos o en campos poco establecidos, que conduzcan a problemas bien planteados/formulados.  |
| A8   | Saber adaptar, modificar e implementar herramientas de software de simulación numérica.  |
| B1   | Saber aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos y su capacidad de resolución de problemas en entornos nuevos o poco conocidos dentro de contextos más amplios, incluyendo la capacidad de integrarse en equipos multidisciplinares de I+D+i en el entorno empresarial.                  |
| B2   | Poseer conocimientos que aporten una base u oportunidad de ser originales en el desarrollo y/o aplicación de ideas, a menudo en un contexto de investigación, sabiendo traducir necesidades industriales en términos de proyectos de I+D+i en el campo de la Matemática Industrial |
| B3   | Ser capaz de integrar conocimientos para enfrentarse a la formulación de juicios a partir de información que, aun siendo incompleta o limitada, incluya reflexiones sobre las responsabilidades sociales y éticas vinculadas a la aplicación de sus conocimientos.                 |
| B4   | Saber comunicar las conclusiones, junto con los conocimientos y razones últimas que las sustentan, a públicos especializados y no especializados de un modo claro y sin ambigüedades.  |
| B5   | Poseer las habilidades de aprendizaje que les permitan continuar estudiando de un modo que habrá de ser en gran medida autodirigido o autónomo, y poder emprender con éxito estudios de doctorado.   |

## Learning outcomes

| Learning outcomes | Study programme competences / results |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                   |                                       |



|   |                                 |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Knowledge of the management of the most popular financial products, specially options and bonds   | AC1<br>AC2<br>AC5<br>AC6<br>AC7 | BJ1<br>BC3<br>BR1               |
| Knowledge and application of the usual techniques of stochastic calculus to solve the pricing problems  | AC2<br>AC6<br>AC7               | BJ1<br>BR1                      |
| Knowledge of the dynamic hedging methodology to pose Black-Scholes mathematical models  | AC2<br>AC3<br>AC7               | BJ1<br>BC1<br>BR1               |
| For a given financial derivative, ability to pose the most suitable Black-Scholes pricing model   | AC1<br>AC2<br>AC4<br>AC7        | BC1<br>BC2<br>BC3<br>BR1        |
| Knowledge of the most suitable numerical methods to solve the Black-Scholes models for the different financial products, either with one or two stochastic factors. | AC4<br>AC5<br>AC8               | BC1<br>BC2<br>BC3<br>BR1        |
| Knowledge about models of financial risk and the associated computations  | AC1<br>AC2<br>AC5<br>AC6<br>AC7 | BJ1<br>BC1<br>BC2<br>BC3<br>BR1 |

| Contents   |           |
|--|-----------|
| Topic  | Sub-topic |
| 1. Financial markets and financial derivatives   |           |
| 2. Discounted value of riskless financial products   |           |
| 3. Pricing models for risky assets   |           |
| 4. Dynamic hedging methodologies and Black Scholes models  |           |
| 5. Black-Scholes models for options and bonds with one stochastic factor                             |           |
| 6. Black-Scholes models for options and bonds with two stochastic factors                            |           |
| Calculo de riscos financeiros: risco de valoración e de contraparte: Definicións, metodoloxía e uso. |           |

| Planning                       |  |                                      |                               |             |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Methodologies / tests          | Competencies / Results                       | Teaching hours (in-person & virtual) | Student's personal work hours | Total hours |
| Problem solving                | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7<br>B5 B3 B1                | 0                                    | 60                            | 60          |
| Problem solving                | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7<br>B5 B3 B1                | 0                                    | 36                            | 36          |
| Objective test                 | A2 A3 A6 A7 B5                               | 4                                    | 0                             | 4           |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6<br>A7 A8 B2 B5 B3 B1<br>B4 | 42                                   | 0                             | 42          |
| Personalized attention         |  | 8                                    | 0                             | 8           |



(\*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

| Methodologies                  |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Methodologies                  | Description   |
| Problem solving                | A set of problems is delivered to the student, some of them shorter to understand and practice concepts and technique, others are more complex.   |
| Problem solving                | - In the .pdf documents exhibited during lectures there are some easy exercises to review and apply the explained concepts<br>- Moreover, some bibliographic references are indicated that contain exercises related to the developed subject   |
| Objective test                 | Several problems are posed to be solved by the student who can use the slides containing the explanations in the lectures   |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | - Previously to lecture sessions, a .pdf document with the slides to use in the lecture is delivered to students<br>- Table PC and videoconference facilities will be used so that lectures can be followed by the students from the different campus<br>- Participation of students with questions and comments will be encouraged. Questions will be solved and comments will be illustrated by means of Windows Journal computer application |

| Personalized attention |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Methodologies          | Description  |
| Problem solving        | Those problems solved by each student making part of the qualifications will be assessed |

| Assessment      |                            |  |               |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Methodologies   | Competencies / Results     | Description  | Qualification |
| Objective test  | A2 A3 A6 A7 B5             | A written exam of practical applications of the lectured contents will take place in a fixed date. In case of failing, a recovery exam will take place in a later fixed date | 50            |
| Problem solving | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 B5 B3 B1 | A set of exercises proposed to be solved outside classroom timetable will be evaluated   | 50            |

| Assessment comments |
|---------------------|
|                     |

| Sources of information |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Basic</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D. Brigo, M. Morini, A.Pallavicini (2013). Counterparty credit risk, collateral and funding. Wiley Financial Series</li> <li>- K.Dowd (2005). Measuring market risk. Wiley Financial Series</li> <li>- J. Gregory (2010). Counterparty credit risk: the new challenge for global financial markets. Wiley Financial Series</li> <li>- J.C.Hull (2000). Options, Futures and Other Derivatives. Prentice-Hall Inc., (New Jersey)</li> <li>- T.Mikosch (1998). Elementary Stochastic Calculus with Finance in View. World Scientific, (Singapur)</li> <li>- A. Pascucci (2011). PDE and martingale methods in option pricing. Bocconi University Press, Springer</li> <li>- R.Seydel (2007). Tools for Computational Finance. Universiteitext, Springer-Verlag</li> <li>- C. Vázquez (2010). An introduction to Black-Scholes modeling and numerical methods in derivatives pricing. MAT Serie A</li> <li>- P.Wilmott, S.Howison, J.Dewynne (1996). The mathematics of Financial Derivatives, A Student Introduction. Cambridge University Press</li> <li>- P.Wilmott, S.Howison, J.Dewynne (1996). Option Pricing: Mathematical Models and Computation. Oxford Financial Press</li> <li>- P.G.Zhang (1998). Exotic Options, A guide to second generation option. World Scientific (Singapur)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Complementary</b>   |   |



| Recommendations   |
|---|
| <b>Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before</b>     |
| Stochastic numerical methods/614855226                          |
| <b>Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously</b> |
|   |
| <b>Subjects that continue the syllabus</b>                      |
| Professional software in finance/614855218                      |
| <b>Other comments</b>   |
|   |

(\*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.