



## Teaching Guide

| Identifying Data         |   |        |  |         | 2023/24 |
|--------------------------|---|--------|--|---------|---------|
| Subject (*)              | Mathematical modeling in finance  | Code   | 614855211  |         |         |
| Study programme          | Mestrado Universitario en Matemática Industrial (2013)  |        |  |         |         |
| Descriptors              |   |        |  |         |         |
| Cycle                    | Period  | Year   | Type   | Credits |         |
| Official Master's Degree | 2nd four-month period   | First  | Optional   | 6       |         |
| Language                 | Spanish   |        |  |         |         |
| Teaching method          | Face-to-face  |        |  |         |         |
| Prerequisites            |   |        |  |         |         |
| Department               | Matemáticas   |        |  |         |         |
| Coordinador              | Vazquez Cendon, Carlos  | E-mail | carlos.vazquez.cendon@udc.es                       |         |         |
| Lecturers                | López Salas, José Germán<br>Vazquez Cendon, Carlos  | E-mail | jose.lsalas@udc.es<br>carlos.vazquez.cendon@udc.es |         |         |
| Web                      | m2i.es/docs/modulos/EModelizacion/MBasica/6.%20Modelos%20matematicos%20en%20finanzas.pdf  |        |  |         |         |
| General description      | It is intended that the student knows the most used mathematical models and methods for the valuation of the most common financial derivative products. |        |  |         |         |

## Study programme competences

| Code | Study programme competences  |
|------|--|
| 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 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                             |



|   |                                 |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 |           |

| Planning                       |  |                      |                               |             |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Methodologies / tests          | Competencies                                 | Ordinary class hours | 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                  | 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 | 60            |
| Problem solving | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7<br>B5 B3 B1 | A set of exercises proposed to be solved outside classroom timetable will be evaluated   | 40            |

## Assessment comments

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

## Sources of information

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Basic</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I. Achdou, O. Pironneau (2005). Computational methods for options pricing. SIAM</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>- C.W. Oosterlee, L.A. Grzelak, A. Leitaó (2021). Modelos matemáticos y métodos numéricos en finanzas cuantitativas. Editorial Aula Magna</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. Universitext, 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

### Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Stochastic numerical methods/614855226

### Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously



|  |
|--|
|  |
| Subjects that continue the syllabus        |
| Professional software in finance/614855218 |
| Other comments                             |
|  |

(\*)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.