

Lösungen 9. Übungsblatt Finanzmathematik II

1. Aufgabe: a) Wir haben

$$E[\psi] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E[\phi_i] = 0$$

und analog $E[\xi] = 0$.

b) und c) Die Covariance ist bilinear, linear in beiden Argumenten. Also:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[\psi, \xi] &= \text{Cov}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \phi_i, \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \phi_j\right] \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i b_j \text{Cov}[\phi_i \phi_j] \end{aligned}$$

Wegen

$$\text{Cov}[\phi_i \phi_j] = E[\phi_i \phi_j] - E[\phi_i] E[\phi_j] = E[\phi_i \phi_j] = \delta_{i,j}$$

bekommen wir also

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[\psi, \xi] &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i b_j \delta_{i,j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$V[\psi] = \text{Cov}[\psi, \psi] = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \|\vec{a}\|^2$$

und $V[\xi] = \|\vec{b}\|^2$.

d) Die Korrelation ist dann gegeben durch

$$\text{Corr}[\psi, \xi] = \frac{\text{Cov}[\psi, \xi]}{\{V[\psi]V[\xi]\}^{1/2}} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|}.$$

2.Aufgabe: Wir haben

$$\begin{aligned}
 AA^T &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^2 & * & * \\ a_{11}a_{21} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 & * \\ a_{31}a_{11} & a_{31}a_{21} + a_{32}a_{22} & a_{31}^2 + a_{32}^2 + a_{33}^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{13} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{13} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

also bekommen wir die Gleichungen

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{11}^2 &= 1 \\
 a_{11}a_{21} &= \rho_{12} \\
 a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 &= 1 \\
 a_{31}a_{11} &= \rho_{13} \\
 a_{31}a_{21} + a_{32}a_{22} &= \rho_{23} \\
 a_{31}^2 + a_{32}^2 + a_{33}^2 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

die wir nacheinander lösen können durch

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{11} &= 1 \\
 a_{21} &= \rho_{12} \\
 a_{22} &= \sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2} \\
 a_{31} &= \rho_{13} \\
 a_{32}\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2} &= \rho_{23} - \rho_{12}\rho_{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

also

$$a_{32} = \frac{\rho_{23} - \rho_{12}\rho_{13}}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}}$$

und schliesslich

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{33}^2 &= 1 - \rho_{13}^2 - \frac{(\rho_{23} - \rho_{12}\rho_{13})^2}{1 - \rho_{12}^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \rho_{12}^2 - \rho_{13}^2 + \rho_{12}^2\rho_{13}^2 - [\rho_{23}^2 - 2\rho_{12}\rho_{13}\rho_{23} + \rho_{12}^2\rho_{13}^2]}{1 - \rho_{12}^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \rho_{12}^2 - \rho_{13}^2 - \rho_{23}^2 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{13}\rho_{23}}{1 - \rho_{12}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$a_{33} = \left\{ \frac{1 - \rho_{12}^2 - \rho_{13}^2 - \rho_{23}^2 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{13}\rho_{23}}{1 - \rho_{12}^2} \right\}^{1/2}.$$

3.Aufgabe: siehe Loesung10.xlsm