

## Lösungen Übungsblatt 7 Finanzmathematik II

**1.Aufgabe:** Mit Teil (b) von Theorem 7.1 erhalten wir

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[x_T \leq 1 \wedge \max_{t \in [0, T]} x_t \leq 2] &= N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}\right) + N\left(\frac{2 \times 2 - 1}{\sqrt{1}}\right) - 1 \\ &= N(1) + N(3) - 1 \approx 0.84 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[x_T \leq 1 \wedge \max_{t \in [0, T]} x_t \leq 2] &= N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}\right) + N\left(\frac{2 \times 2 - 1}{\sqrt{100}}\right) - 1 \\ &= N(0.1) + N(0.3) - 1 \approx 0.16 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[x_T \geq -3 \wedge \min_{t \in [0, T]} x_t \geq -6] &= \mathbb{P}[-x_T \leq 3 \wedge -\min_{t \in [0, T]} x_t \leq 6] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[-x_T \leq 3 \wedge \max_{t \in [0, T]} \{-x_t\} \leq 6] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[x_T \leq 3 \wedge \max_{t \in [0, T]} \{x_t\} \leq 6] \\ &= N\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{9}}\right) + N\left(\frac{2 \times 6 - 3}{\sqrt{9}}\right) - 1 \\ &= N(1) + N(3) - 1 \approx 0.84 . \end{aligned}$$

**2.Aufgabe:** Bezeichnen wir wie üblich das Wiener-Maß mit  $dW$ , dann ist

$$\text{Prob}[x_T \geq a] = \int \chi(x_T \geq a) dW = \mathbb{E}[\chi(x_T \geq a)]$$

Die allgemeine Formel (2) aus dem Loesung6.pdf lautet:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(x_t)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\sqrt{t}v) e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

In unserem Fall ist  $t = T$  und

$$F(x_T) = \chi(x_T \geq a)$$

also bekommen wir

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}[x_T \geq a] &= \mathbb{E}[\chi(x_T \geq a)] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\sqrt{T}v) e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi(\sqrt{T}v \geq a) e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi(v \geq a/\sqrt{T}) e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{a/\sqrt{T}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \int_{-\infty}^{a/\sqrt{T}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= 1 - N(a/\sqrt{T}) . \end{aligned}$$