

**INTRODUCTION TO MATHEMATICAL FINANCE**  
**PROBLEM SHEET 12**

PROF. DANIEL SKODLERACK

**Problem 1** (10, sets whose boundary is not charged). Let  $(M, d)$  be a metric space and  $\mu$  be a finite positive measure on the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra of  $(M, d)$ . Let  $A$  be a closed set of  $(M, d)$ . Show that, for  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there is an open set  $U$  containing  $A$  with  $\mu(U \setminus A) \leq \varepsilon$  such that the boundary of  $U$  is not charged by  $\mu$ .

**Problem 2** (10, strong Markov property). Consider the following game. One starts with 1000 RMB and proceeds the following routine:

1. You pay 1 RMB for this round.
2. One throws the dice.
3. If the dice shows a number greater than 2 then you get payed 2 RMB. And if it shows a number smaller than 3 than get 0 RMB.

This game continues until you run out of money. What is the probability that this game ends after a finite number of rounds?

**Problem 3** (10, weak convergence with error term). Let, for  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $(\Omega_N, \mathcal{F}_N, P_N)$  be a probability space with random variables  $X_N, Y_N$  such that, for  $N$  to infinity,  $X_N$  converges weakly to a probability measure  $\mu$  and such that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E[|Y_N|] = 0.$$

Show that  $X_N + Y_N$  converges weakly to  $\mu$ .

**Problem 4** (10, greeks). We consider the Black-Scholes model for a stock. Recall: This model is the weak limit of a sequence of CRR-models as in Theorem 112.

- (i) The derivative of the price with respect to the volatility  $\sigma$  is called *Vega*  $\mathcal{V}$ . Show that vega is always positive.
- (ii) Further greeks:
  - $\Delta$  is the derivative of the price w.r.t.  $S_0$ .
  - $\Theta$  is the derivative of the price w.r.t. the time.
  - $\rho$  is the derivative of the price w.r.t. the interest rate  $r$ .
- (a) Prove that the price  $v(S_0, T)$  of the call option satisfies

$$v(S_0, T) = S_0 \Delta - \frac{\rho}{T}.$$

- (b) Prove

$$\Theta = \frac{\sigma}{2T} \mathcal{V} + \frac{r}{T} \rho.$$

- (iii) The greek  $\Gamma$  is the sensitivity of  $\Delta$  w.r.t. the price of the underlying asset, i.e. the derivative of  $\Delta$  w.r.t.  $S_0$ . Show that the price of the call option is convex in  $S_0$ .

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*Date:* Please hand in before the lecture by 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2022. For all exercises the results need to be proven using results from this lecture and the lectures before, provided you give a reference.