

ECON 424 Lec 4

Note Title

10/12/2009

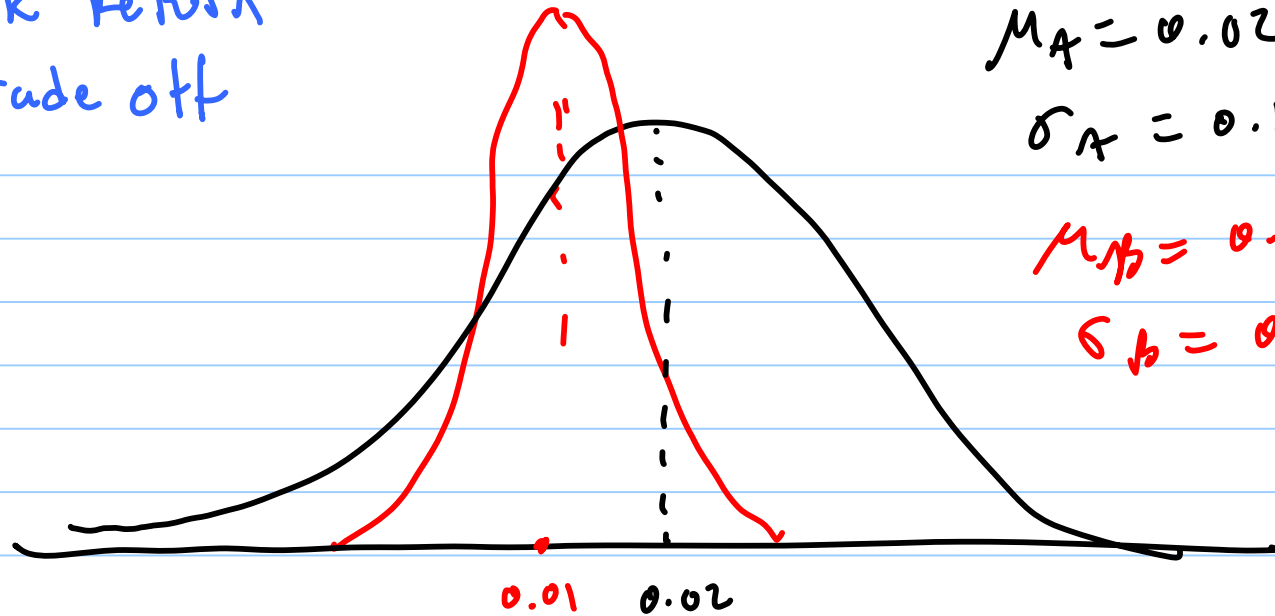
Topics

- Probability Review
 - Finish univariate random variables
 - Bivariate & Multivariate RVs

Announcement

- Friday 04 11-12 held in CSSSCR
Small Computer Lab (SAU 121)

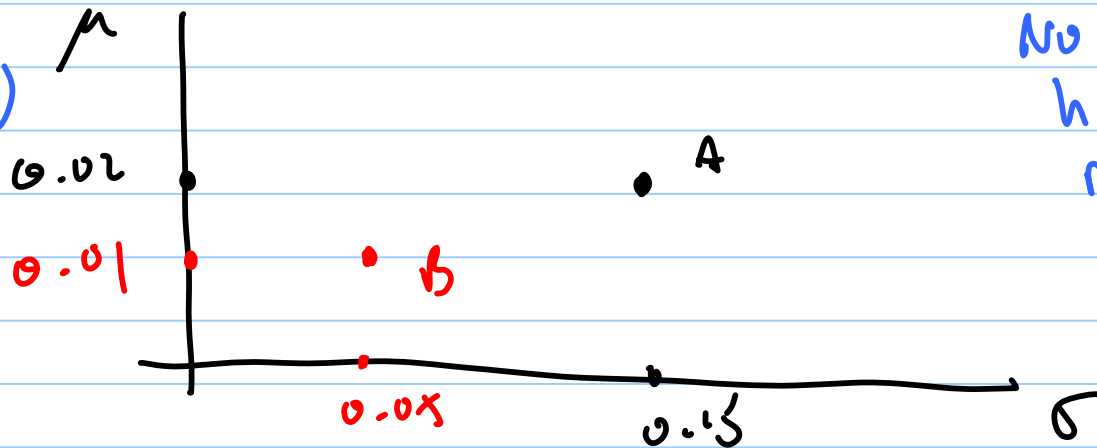
Ex: Risk Return trade off



$$\mu_A = 0.02$$
$$\sigma_A = 0.15$$

$$\mu_B = 0.01$$
$$\sigma_B = 0.05$$

(expected return)



No free lunch:
high expected return tends to come with high risk (>0)

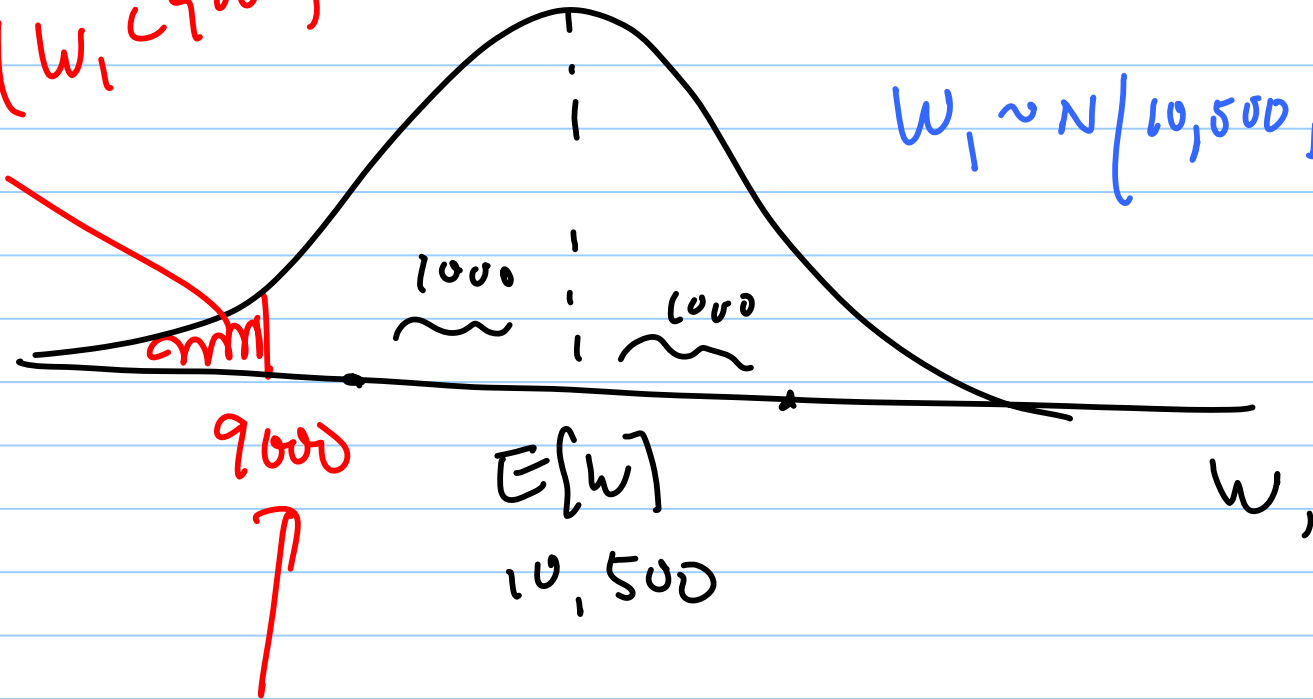
(risk)

Ex. Var

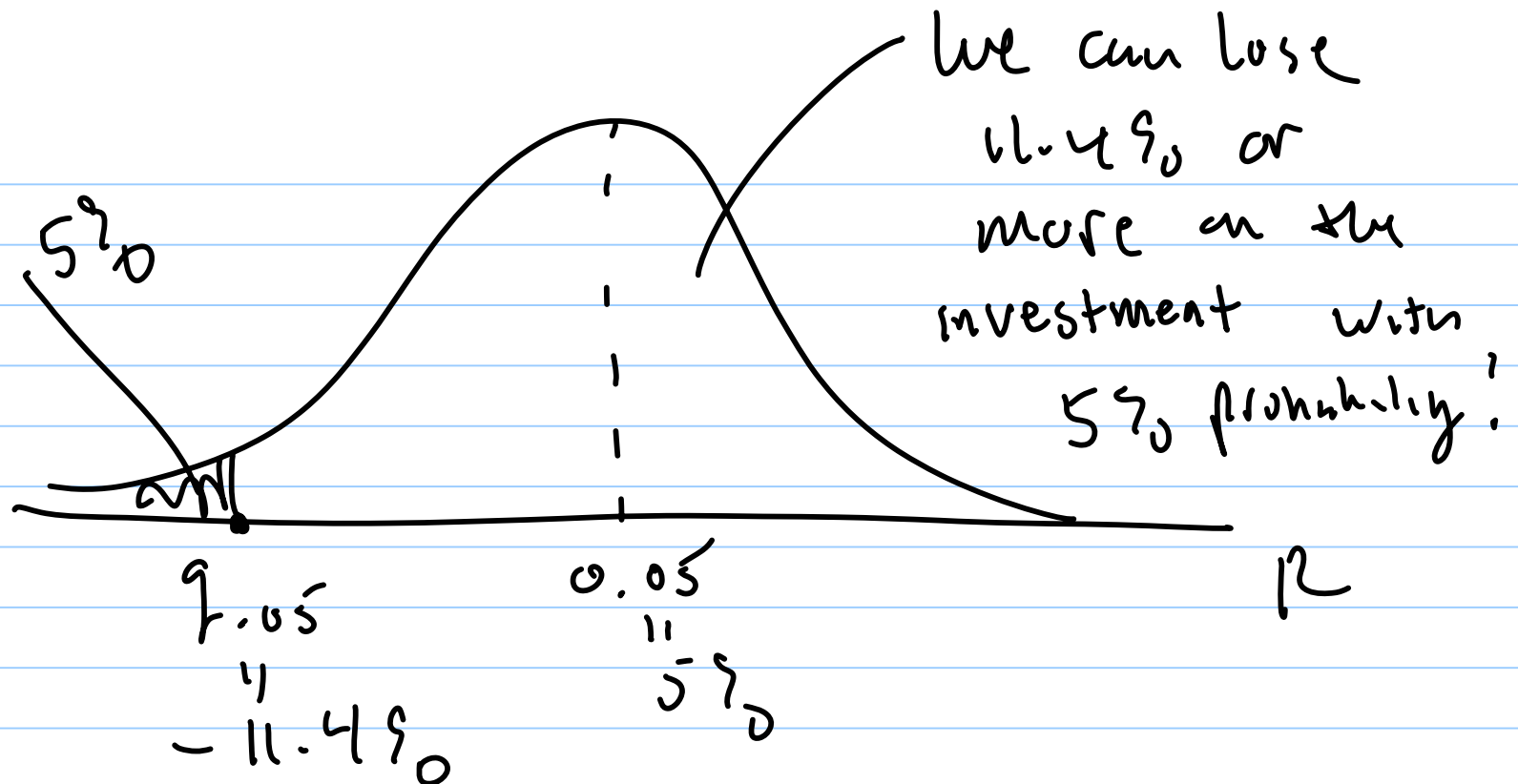
$$Pr(W_1 < 9000) = 6.7\%$$

$$W_1 = 10000 + 1000 \cdot Z$$

$$W_1 \sim N(10,500, (1000)^2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} &6.7\% \text{ quantile of } W_1 \text{ dist'n} \\ &= Z_{0.067} \\ &= -0.67 \end{aligned}$$



$$\Pr(R \leq -11.4\%) \approx 5\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{VaR}_{0.05} = W_0 \cdot q_{0.05} = (10,000)(-0.114) = -1140 \text{ \$}$$

Probability Scatter plot

$$E[(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)] = \sigma_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_{xy} > 0$$

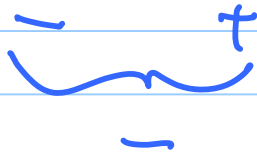
$y - \mu_y$

II

$$(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)$$

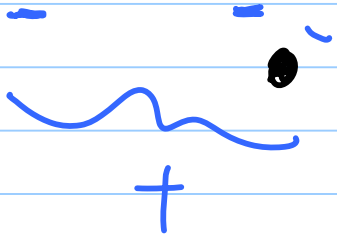
I

$$(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)$$



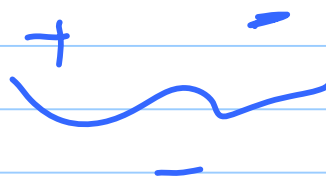
III

$$(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)$$



IV

$$(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)$$



$x - \mu_x$

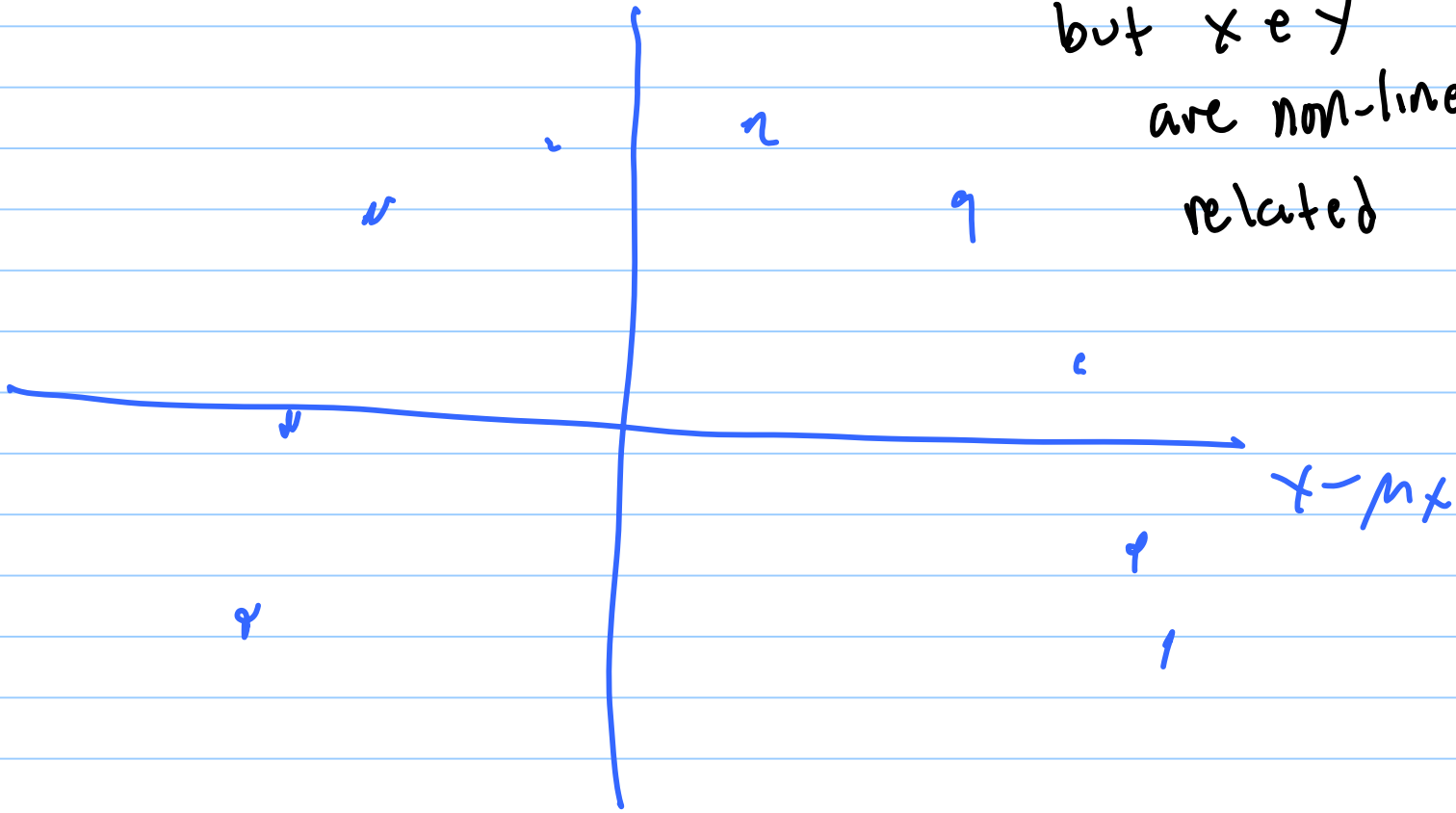
$$y - \mu_y$$

$$\text{COV}(x, y) = 0$$

but x & y

are non-linearly

related



Example 1

