Material on this website referred to in Malcolm Kemp's book on Market Consistency

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See pages linked to <u>Market Consistency</u> for further information on this book.

Section	Section Title	Description	Hyperlink?
1.5 [foot] and 4.2.2.1 [foot]	Introduction	Annualisation (annualization) conventions	<u>yes</u>
4.3.1.6	Derivative pricing and hedging	Optimised trinomial lattices	<u>yes</u>
4.3.1.6(b)	Derivative pricing and hedging	Semi-analytic lattice integrator approaches	<u>yes</u>
4.3.1.6(c)	Derivative pricing and hedging	Numerical integration techniques	no
4.3.2.2	Derivative pricing and hedging	Deriving the Black-Scholes pricing formulae using stochastic calculus if <i>r</i> , <i>q</i> and <i>sigma</i> are constant	<u>yes</u>
4.3.2.6	Derivative pricing and hedging	Derivative pricing where there are multiple underlying price processes	no
4.3.4	Derivative pricing and hedging	Analytical formulae for option pricing greeks for Black-Scholes formulae	<u>ves</u>
4.13	Derivative pricing and hedging	Calibrating an assumed multivariate prior (Normal) distribution to the 'nearest' alternative multivariate Normal distribution that reproduces the calibration points	<u>yes</u>
5.3.4 [foot]	Yield curve analysis	Extrapolating present values from yield curves	no
7.1	Risk measurement	A more in depth mathematical treatment of risk management	<u>yes</u>
7.2	Risk measurement	Analysis of potential difference between weighted average of instrument specific durations and the equivalent 'whole portfolio' duration	no
7.3.2.5	Risk measurement	Risk measurement techniques that involve analysing fund returns through time	no
7.3.2.5 [foot]	Risk measurement	Example of snail trails	no
7.4.3	Risk measurement	Principal components analysis and other similar techniques	<u>yes</u>
7.4.4	Risk measurement	Expression of multivariate regression analysis in matrix algebra form	<u>yes</u>
7.4.8	Risk measurement	Time series based risk modelling as a special case of forecasting the characteristics of return series	<u>yes</u>
7.5.1	Risk measurement	The sparcity of the data available and	no

		how using weekly data does not appear to add many more significant principal components	
7.5.1 [foot]	Risk measurement	Random matrix theory	<u>yes</u>
7.7.1	Risk attribution	Grouping individual instrument contributions to risk	<u>yes</u>
7.7.1	Risk attribution	Beta adjusted risk attribution	<u>yes</u>
9.3.3(a)	Backtesting risk models	Standard statistical tests relevant to backtesting VaR and equivalents	<u>yes</u>
9.3.3(b)	Testing backtest quality	Standard statistical tests relevant to backtesting the entire distributional form	<u>yes</u>
9.4	Fitting observed distributional forms	Generalised beta distribution of the second kind, and other generalised distributional forms	<u>yes</u>
9.4	Fitting observed distributional forms	Levy stable distributions (also known as stable Paretian distributions)	<u>yes</u>
9.5.3	Fat tails	Derivation of Cornish-Fisher asymptotic expansion	<u>yes</u>
9.5.4	Fat tails	How the Cornish-Fisher asymptotic expansion lacks a desirable invariance property	no
9.5.5 [foot]	Fat tails	How polynomial curve-fits to quantile- quantile plots simplify computation of expected shortfall	<u>yes</u>
9.5.6	Fat tails	How mixtures of normal distributions can lead to fat-tails	<u>yes</u>
9.5.6	Fat tails	Typically greater sensitivity of expected shortfall versus VaR to magnitude of fat-tailed behaviour	<u>yes</u>
9.6.4	Fat tails (in multiple return series simultaneously)	Box counting algorithms	no
12.1	Portfolio construction	Taking account of 'what the market has to say' within investment idea generation	<u>yes</u>
12.2.3	Portfolio construction	Algorithms for solving (mean-variance) constrained quadratic optimisation problems	<u>yes</u>
12.4.2	Portfolio construction	Why statistical tests of manager skill based on past data typically depend on information ratios	<u>yes</u>
12.4.2	Portfolio construction	What might constitute upper quartile skill levels?	<u>yes</u>
12.4.4	Portfolio construction	Clustering techniques for universe selection	<u>yes</u>
12.7.1	Portfolio construction	Practical ways of catering better for non-Normality in return distributions in portfolio optimisation	<u>yes</u>
12.8.2	Robust optimisation: Re-	For what mathematical problem are	<u>yes</u>

	sampling	re-sampled optimised portfolios	
		actually optimal?	
13.4.10	Market consistent	Summary of techniques used in non-	no
	liability valuations	life insurance reserving	
13.6.2		Impact that division between base	
	Solvency add-ons	liability and solvency add-on can have	no
		within current regulatory frameworks	