

Name	Quantitative Finance and Asset Management
Component modules	•
Scientific- disciplinary sector	SECS – P/11
Year of course and	
semester of	Ond year 1st compoter
	2 nd year, 1 st semester
provision	
Language of	English
instruction	
Didactic load in	7
university formative	7
credits	
Number of hours of	
assisted teaching	42
activity	
Teachers	Raffaele Didonato
Specific learning	The educational objective of the course is to provide the student with knowledge of the main quantitative
outcomes	models used in finance for measuring and managing risks, as well as creating financial value. Specifically, the student will gain knowledge of the main statistical inference tools, including statistics tests for the mean and for the variance, and their use in finance.
	By the end of the course, the student will be capable of understanding the key characteristics that distinguish different tools required for quantitative modeling and their application for the analysis of financial markets.
	Upon completion of the course, the student will be able to apply the acquired knowledge to specific analytical situations and evaluate trends in the financial markets and financial data evaluations using the main techniques used in professional practice.
	At the end of the study program, the student will have acquired the ability to make qualitative and quantitative analysis on a portfolio of assets as well as provide judgments on the key investment metrics used for portfolio evaluations.
	By the end of the course, the student will be able to effectively and clearly articulate the knowledge acquired on the topic of analysing financial data (specifically for listed entities), building linear models, measuring and understanding the risks underlying financial market investments.
Program	 Introduction to Quantitative Finance Statistical portfolio analysis:
	 Measures of variability, dispersion, and central tendency
	 Volatility measurements in a portfolio
	 Variables dependency and portfolio diversification
	 Elements of probability and their application to investment analysis:
	- Random variables and probability distribution
	- Conditional probability
	- Expected returns of a portfolio
	- Lognormal distribution in the stock market
	Portfolio performance analysis and backtesting:
	- Point estimators, Interval estimators, Mean and variance tests
	- Backtesting investment strategies
	- Comparing portfolio performances
	Forecast models and risk measurement:
	- Linear regression for portfolio analysis
	- Risk and volatility measures







Utility theory for decision-making: Risk-neutral and risk-averse utility functions Expected utility maximisation Risk and Return trade-off How to define and interpret risk measures Mean-Variance analysis _ Asset Pricing Models and Risk-Adjusted Performance Measures Arbitrage Pricing Theory -Capital Asset Pricing Model Definition of Multi-factor Models Fama-French three factors model, Carhart four factors model, Fama-French five factors model. Risk measures and risk-adjusted performance measures Asset Allocation Strategies and Asset Liability Management Asset allocation strategies and factors The case for ESG and impact investing Asset-Liability Management and Matching The importance of ALM in financial institutions (SVB case) Types of didactic Practice sessions and programming exercises with software (R and Excel); activities envisaged • Case studies: and relative methods Mock exams with multiple choice questions and essay questions. • of carrying out Learning evaluation The examination is conducted in written form. The test, to be taken on the scheduled date (after online methods and criteria booking), consists of 25 multiple-choice questions and 2 essay questions and has a duration of approximately 75 minutes. The multiple-choice questions encompass both theoretical and practical aspects and are designed to assess the level of knowledge and understanding of the tools and methodologies required for data analysis and modelling in the context of quantitative finance. The essay questions are aimed at evaluating the ability to articulate the knowledge gained and apply it to real-life use cases Criteria for The assessment of learning will provide a grade expressed on a scale out of thirty. The grade is assigned measuring learning based on the following criteria: up to 21 points are awarded through 25 multiple-choice questions, and up to and assigning the 10 points are awarded through 2 essay questions. final grade Prerequisites • Di Ciaccio, S. Borra (2004) "Statistica. Metodologie per le Scienze Economiche e Sociali". McGraw-Hill, **Didactic material** used and Milano recommended · Sharpe, W. (1964) Capital Asset Prices: A Theory of Market Equilibrium under Conditions of Risk, The didactic material Journal of Finance, Vol.19, No. 3, pp. 425-442; • Treynor, J. (1961) Toward a Theory of the Market of Risky Assets; · Lintner, J. (1965) The Valuation of Risk Assets and the Selection of the Risky Investments in Stock Portfolios and Capital Budgets, The Review of Economics and Statistics, pp. 13-37. Mossin, J. (1966) Equilibrium in a Capital Asset Market, Econometrica, pp. 768-783;

• Black, F. (1972) Capital Market Equilibrium with Restricted Borrowing, The Journal of Business, Vol. 45, No. 3, pp. 444-455

Ross, S. (1976) The Arbitrage Theory of Capital Asset Pricing, Journal of Economic Theory 13, pp. 343-362;
Fama, E., French, K. (1996) Multifactor Explanations of Assets Pricing Anomalies, The Journal of Finance,

Vol. 51, No. 1; (1999) Value versus Growth: International Evidence, The Journal of Finance;

• Carhart, M. M. (1997) On Persistence in Mutual Fund Performance, The Journal of Finance, Vol 52, No. 1, pp. 57–82





• Fama, E., French, K. (2004), The Capital Asset Pricing Model: Theory and Evidence Journal of Economic
Perspectives, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 25–46
https://www.r-project.org/