

## เนื้อหาการสอบและตัวอย่างข้อสอบแข่งขันชิงทุน Certificate in Quantitative Finance (“CQF”) ครั้งที่ 2

### เนื้อหาการสอบคณิตศาสตร์

#### 1. Calculus

- Function
- Limit
- Differentiation
- Taylor series
- Integration
- Complex numbers
- Multivariable calculus

#### References

<https://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/resources/Strang/Edited/Calculus/Calculus.pdf>

[https://www.sac.edu/FacultyStaff/HomePages/MajidKashi/PDF/MATH\\_150/Bus\\_Calculus.pdf](https://www.sac.edu/FacultyStaff/HomePages/MajidKashi/PDF/MATH_150/Bus_Calculus.pdf)

#### 2. Linear algebra

- Vectors
- Matrices
- Inverse
- Determinant
- Linear dependence
- Solution of linear system
- Orthogonality
- Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

#### References

<https://www.math.ucdavis.edu/~linear/linear-guest.pdf>

<https://web.stanford.edu/~boyd/vmls/vmls.pdf>

### 3. Differential equations

- Ordinary differential equation (ODE)
- Partial differential equation (PDE)
- Initial and boundary value problems
- Solution of ODE
- Solution of PDE

Ordinary differential equations references

<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lemh203.pdf>

<http://www.math.toronto.edu/~selick/B44.pdf>

<https://www.math.hkust.edu.hk/~machas/differential-equations.pdf>

Partial differential equations references

<https://www.math.uni-leipzig.de/~miersemann/pdebook.pdf>

### 4. Probability and statistics

- Axioms and basic rules
- Random variables
- Expected values, variances, covariance, and correlation
- Cumulative distribution function (CDF)
- Probability density function (PDF)
- Poisson distribution
- Normal and lognormal distributions
- Central limit theorem
- Maximum likelihood
- Regression
- Random processes

## References

<http://users.encs.concordia.ca/~doedel/courses/comp-233/slides.pdf>

[https://cis.temple.edu/~latecki/Courses/CIS2033-Spring13/Modern\\_intro\\_probability\\_statistics\\_Dekking05.pdf](https://cis.temple.edu/~latecki/Courses/CIS2033-Spring13/Modern_intro_probability_statistics_Dekking05.pdf)

[http://www.ru.ac.bd/stat/wp-content/uploads/sites/25/2019/03/501\\_06\\_Rohatgi\\_An-Introduction-to-Probability-and-Statistics-Wiley-2015.pdf](http://www.ru.ac.bd/stat/wp-content/uploads/sites/25/2019/03/501_06_Rohatgi_An-Introduction-to-Probability-and-Statistics-Wiley-2015.pdf)

## ตัวอย่างข้อสอบคณิตศาสตร์

1. Three values of  $x$  and  $y$  are to be fitted in a straight line in form  $y = a + bx$  by the method of least squares. Given,  $\sum x = 6$ ,  $\sum y = 21$ ,  $\sum x^2 = 14$ , and  $\sum xy = 46$ , the values of  $a$  and  $b$  respectively are

(a) 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 1

(d) 3 and 2

2. The solution of the partial differential equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  is of the form

(a)  $C \cos(kt) [C_1 e^{\sqrt{k/\alpha}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{k/\alpha}x}]$

(b)  $C e^{kt} [C_1 e^{\sqrt{k/\alpha}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{k/\alpha}x}]$

(c)  $C e^{kt} [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{k/\alpha}x) + C_2 \sin(-\sqrt{k/\alpha}x)]$

(d)  $C \sin kt [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{k/\alpha}x) + C_2 \sin(-\sqrt{k/\alpha}x)]$

3.  $i^i$ , where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , is given by

(a)  $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

(b)  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$

(c)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(d)  $e^{2\pi}$

4. The value of the integral  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{9 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$  is

(a)  $2\pi$

(b)  $2\sqrt{10}\pi$

(c)  $\sqrt{10}\pi$

(d)  $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{10}}$

5. The sum of the infinite series,  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$  is
- (a)  $\pi$  (b)  $\infty$   
(c) 4 (d)  $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$
6. The quadratic approximation of  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 5$  at the point  $x = 0$  is
- (a)  $-3x^2 - 5$  (b)  $3x^2 - 6x - 5$   
(c)  $-3x^2 + 6x - 5$  (d)  $3x^2 - 5$
7. The general solution of the differential equation  $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} - 2\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$
- (a)  $y = (c_1 - c_2x)e^x + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x$   
(b)  $y = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x - c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x$   
(c)  $y = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x$   
(d)  $y = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x + c_3 \cos x - c_4 \sin x$
8. The solution of the differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 9x + 6$  with  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  as constant is
- (a)  $y = (C_1x + C_2)e^{-3x}$  (b)  $y = C_1e^{3x} + C_2e^{-3x}$   
(c)  $y = (C_1x + C_2)e^{-3x} + x$  (d)  $y = (C_1x + C_2)e^{3x} + x$
9. The probability density function of a random variable  $X$  is

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4}(4-x)^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The expected value of the random variable is

- (a) 16/15 (b) 15/16  
(c) 4/15 (d) 5/16

10. A normal random variable  $X$  has the following probability density function

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-1)^2}{8}\right), -\infty < x < \infty,$$

Then  $\int_1^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 1/2  
(c)  $1 - \frac{1}{e}$  (d) 1

11. The function  $f(x, y) = x^2y - 3xy + 2y + x$  has

- (a) No local extremum  
(b) One local maximum but no local minimum  
(c) One local minimum but no local maximum  
(d) One local minimum and one local maximum

12. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right)$

- (a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d)  $\infty$

13. The eigenvalues of the matrix  $M$  given below are 15, 3 and 0.  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 7 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , the value of the determinant of the matrix is

- (a) 20 (b) 10  
(c) 0 (d) -10

14. The inverse of the matrix  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is

- (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

15. Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{ax^2+by^2}{xy}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants, if  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  at  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2$ , then the relation between  $a$  and  $b$  is

(a)  $a = b/4$

(b)  $a = b/2$

(c)  $a = 2b$

(d)  $a = 4b$

เฉลยตัวอย่างข้อสอบคณิตศาสตร์

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. c	8. c
9. a	10. b	11. a	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. d	

### เนื้อหาการสอบ Python Programming

- Expression, variables, and sequential programming
- Subroutine
- Selections
- Repetition
- List
- File input and text processing
- NumPy
- Introduction to OOP

### ตัวอย่างข้อสอบ Python Programming

1. Which symbol is used in Python to add comment?
  - a. //
  - b. \$
  - c. /\*...\*/
  - d. #
  - e. !
2. What is the output of the following program?

1:	<code>def func(x):</code>
2:	<code>    if x % 2 == 0:</code>
3:	<code>        return 0</code>
4:	
5:	<code>print(func(1) + func(2))</code>

- a. True
- b. 0
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. None of the above choices is correct

3. What is the output of the following program?

1:	<code>x = 0</code>
2:	<code>while x &lt; 3:</code>
3:	<code>  print(x)</code>
4:	<code>  x += 1</code>
5:	<code>else:</code>
6:	<code>  print(0)</code>

- a. False
  - b. 0 1 2 3 0
  - c. 0 1 2 0
  - d. 0 1 2 3
  - e. 0 1 2
4. Which '+' sign has a different meaning from the others?
- a. 1 + 2
  - b. 2.0 + 4.0
  - c. `int('3') + int('4')`
  - d. `'4' + '8'`
  - e. `float('5') + float('10')`
5. Which choice is a valid statement?
- a. `x = '4' + int('5')`
  - b. `x = '4' - int('5')`
  - c. `x = '4' * int('5')`
  - d. `x = '4' / int('5')`
  - e. `x = '4' ** int('5')`



6. What should be filled in (1) to make the output of the following program be “True”?

1:	a = [1]
2:	b = a
3:	a[0] = 0
4:	print(__(1)__)

- a. len(a) == len (b) - 1
- b. b [0] + 1 ==a [0]
- c. a [0] + 1 ==b [0]
- d. a[0] == b[0]
- e. a[0] == b[1]

7. What is the output of the following program?

1:	a = 3
2:	if a > 5:
3:	print('A')
4:	if a == 3:
5:	print('B')
6:	else:
7:	print('C')

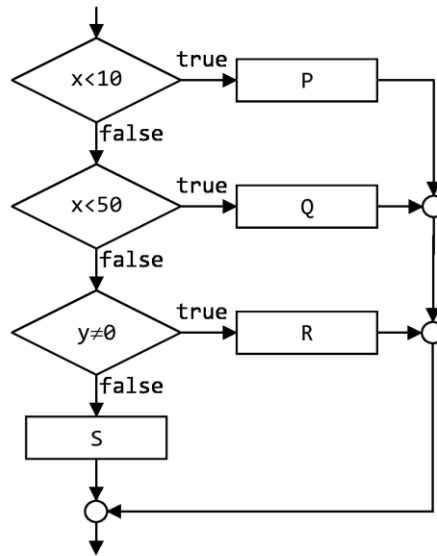
- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. A  
    B
- e. None of the above choices is correct

8. From the following functions, what is the equivalence of  $f(g(y))$ ?

1:	<code>def f(x):</code>
2:	<code>    return 2*x+3</code>
3:	<code>def g(x)</code>
4:	<code>    return 10*x</code>

- a.  $20y^2 + 3$
- b.  $20y + 3$
- c.  $20y^2 + 30$
- d.  $20y + 30$
- e.  $10y^2 + 3$

9. From the following flowchart, which choice gives the best conditions of x and y when the block S is executed?



- a. y is not 0
- b. y equals 0
- c. x is less than 50 and y is not 0
- d. x is greater than or equals to 50 and y equals 0
- e. y is not equal to x

10. Which choice correctly calculates the expression:

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

a. `total = 0`

`for x in [1, 2, 3]:`

`total = total + 1/x`

`print(total)`

b. `total = 0`

`for x in range(3):`

`total = total + 1/x`

`print(total)`

c. `a = [1,2,3]`

`for x in a:`

`x = 1 / x`

`total = sum(a)`

`print(total)`

d. `a = [1,2,3]`

`a = 1/a`

`total = sum(a)`

`print(total)`

e. `a = [1,2,3]`

```

for x in range(3):

    a[x] = a[x]/x

total = sum(a)

print(total)

```

11. What is the output of the following program?

1:	x = 4.5
2:	y = 2
3:	print(x//y)

- a. 2.0
- b. 2.25
- c. 9.0
- d. 20.25
- e. 21

12. Consider the following 4 statements, which choice is the correct order of a program that calculates area of a square?

1:	print(f'area is {area}')
2:	l = float(input(msg))
3:	area = l * l
4:	msg = 'Input side length: '

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
- b. 2, 3, 4, 1
- c. 2, 4, 3, 1
- d. 4, 2, 3, 1
- e. 4, 3, 2, 1

13. From the program fragment below, which choice is correct?

```
1: class A:
2:     def __init__(self, i=100):
3:         self.i=i
4: class B(A):
5:     def __init__(self,j=0):
6:         self.j=j
7:
8: b = B()
9: print(b.i)
```

- a. Class B inherits all the data fields of class A.
- b. Class B needs an Argument.
- c. Object 'b' automatically has data fields 'i' and 'j'.
- d. The data field 'j' cannot be accessed by object 'b'.
- e. Class B is inheriting class A but the data field 'i' in A cannot be inherited

14. What is the output of the following program?

```
1: import numpy as np
2: a = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
3: b = np.array([[5,6],[7,8]])
4: print(a*b)
```

- a. 

[[1 2 5 6]
[3 4 7 8]]
- b. 

[[1 2]
[3 4]

```
[5 6]
```

```
[7 8]]
```

c. 

```
[[5 12]
```

```
[21 32]]
```

d. 

```
[[19 22]
```

```
[43 50]]
```

e. None of the above choices is correct

15. Which choice is the contents of the file **data.txt** that produces the result as in the following Python shell session?

```
1: >>> import numpy as np
2: >>> data = np.loadtxt("data.txt", delimiter=",")
3: >>> data.size
4: 6
5: >>> data.shape
6: (2, 3)
7: >>> data[1]
8: array([ 56., 27., 61.])
9: >>> data.T[1]
10: array([ 17., 27.]
```

a. 17,17,79  
56,27,61  
32,26,88

b. 56,27,61  
17,27,90

c. 56,17  
27,27  
61,90

d. 34,56  
17,27  
83,61

e. 34,17,83  
56,27,61

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1. d	2. e	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. e	8. b
9. d	10. a	11. a	12. d	13. e	14. c	15. b	