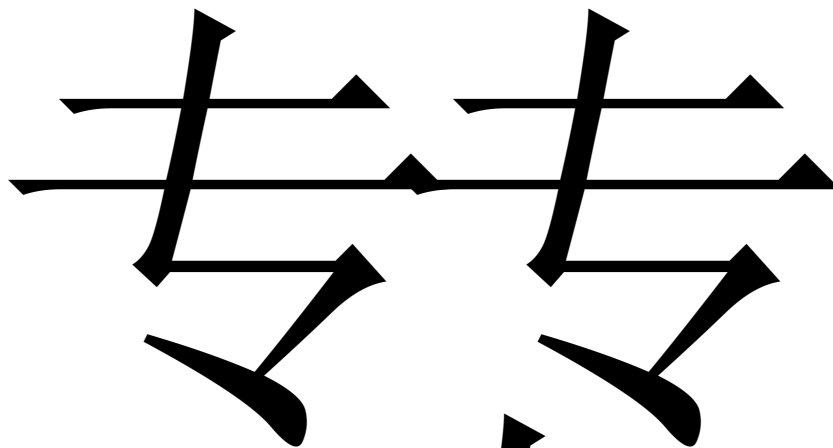




1



2

1220

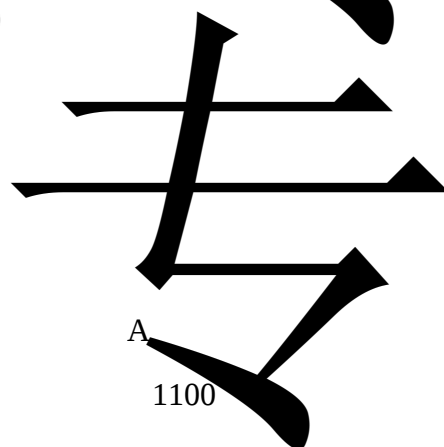
1220

38,700

3.2%

A

1100



120

9.8%

3

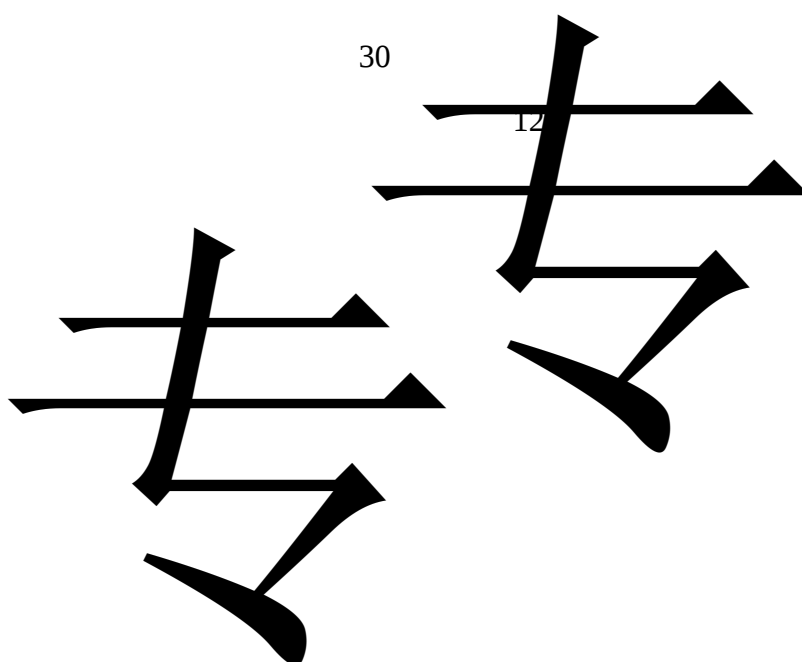
10.15 /

4

30

12

5



6

4

T +12	T +30	40%
T +24	T +42	30%
T +36	T +48	30%

T +24	T +42	50%
T +36	T +48	50%

7

2010 2012 3

2010	2009 15%	2010
2011	2009 30%	2011
2012	2009 %	2012

20%

8

9

七

2005

2005

1.



2.

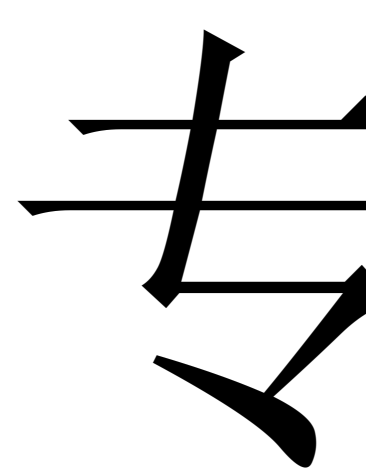
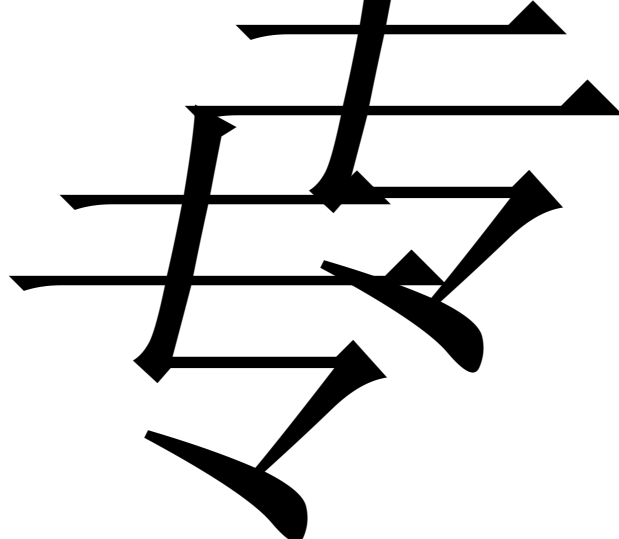
3.

4.

1

2

5%



1

2

3

1220

1

1100

120

9.8%

A

1220

下

		20	1.6%	0.05%
		20	1.6%	0.05%
		20	1.6%	0.05%
		15	1.2%	0.04%
		15	1.2%	0.04%
	-	225	18.4%	0.6%
103	-	875	71.7%	2.3%
		120	9.8%	0.3%
		1220	100%	3.2%

1

225

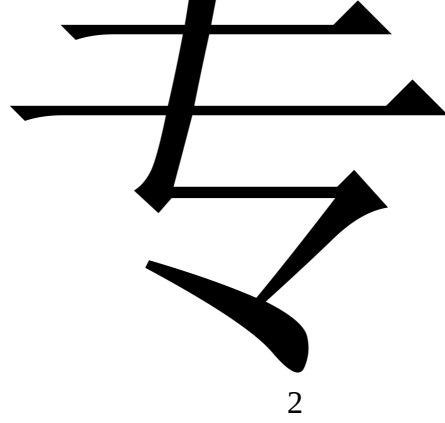
2

103

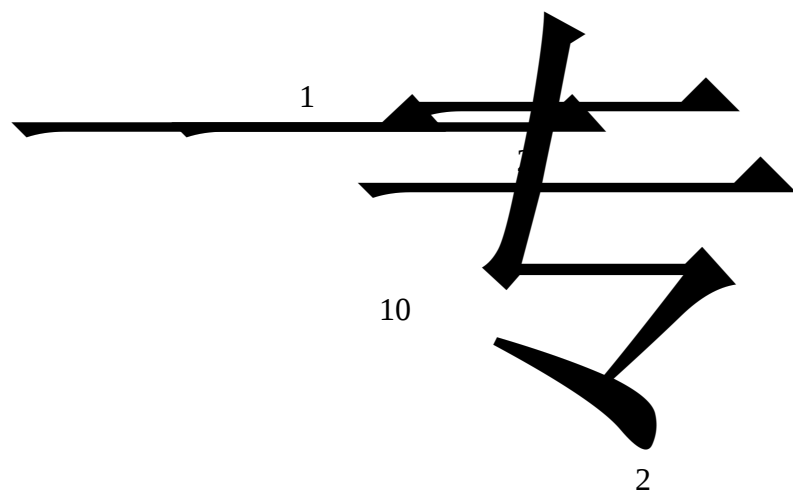
875

1%

去



1. 30
- 2.
- 3.



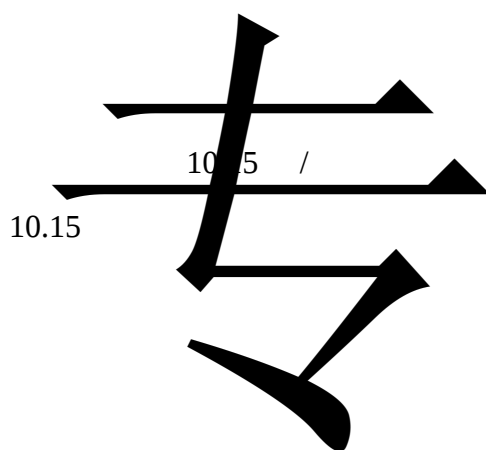
- 10
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
- “ ” “ ” “ ”

1

2

3

1



2

1

10.15 /

2

30

9.30

/

1

2

1

2

30

1

1

2

3

2

1

2

3

1

2

	2009 15%	2010
	2009 30%	2011
	2009 %	2012

The figure consists of two parts, (a) and (b), each showing a diagram of a convolution operation. In both, a thick black diagonal line represents the convolution path. Horizontal lines represent input and output vectors/matrices, and a curved line represents the kernel.

(a) 1D Convolution: An input vector Q of length n is convolved with a kernel Q_0 of length n to produce an output vector of length 1 . The diagram shows the kernel Q_0 as a curved line segment of length n interacting with the input vector Q to produce a single output element.

(b) 2D Convolution: An input matrix Q of size $n \times n$ is convolved with a kernel Q_0 of length n to produce an output matrix of size 1×1 . The diagram shows the kernel Q_0 as a curved line segment of length n interacting with the input matrix Q to produce a single output element.

$$Q = Q_0 \times P_1 \times \dots \times P_{1+n_2} / (P_1 + P_2 \times n_2)$$

Q_0

$$P_1$$

P₂

$$n_2$$

Q

1

$$P=P_0\div 1+n$$

P_0

n

P

$$2 \qquad P=P_0/n_1$$

P_0

$$n_1 \qquad 1 \qquad n1$$

P

$$3 \qquad P=P_0\times P_1+P_2\times n_2 \quad / (P_1\times 1+n_2)$$

P_0

P_1

P_2

n_2

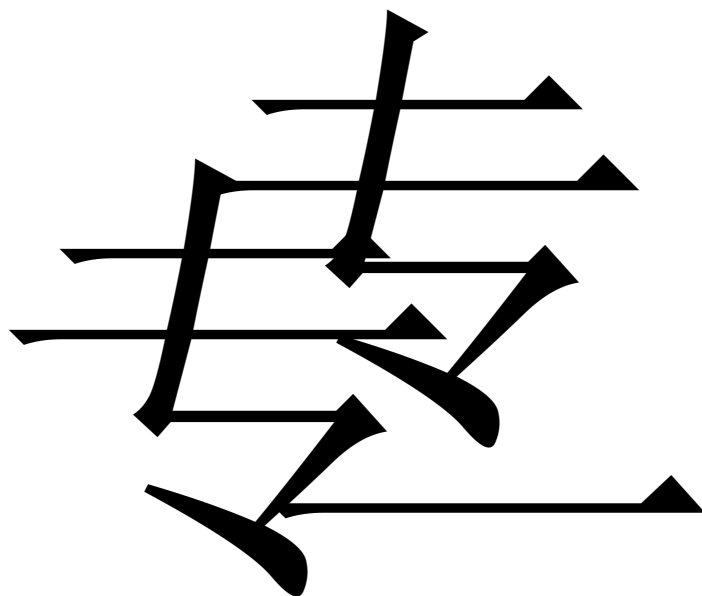
P

$$4 \qquad P= P_0-v$$

P_0

v

P



11

22

1

-



2

3

4



$$c = SN(d_1) - Ke^{-r(T-t)}N(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S/K) + (r + \sigma^2/2)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T-t}$$

$$\sigma =$$



2 T

3

1 T

2 T+1

1

3 T+2

1

4 T+3

1

1

2

3

4

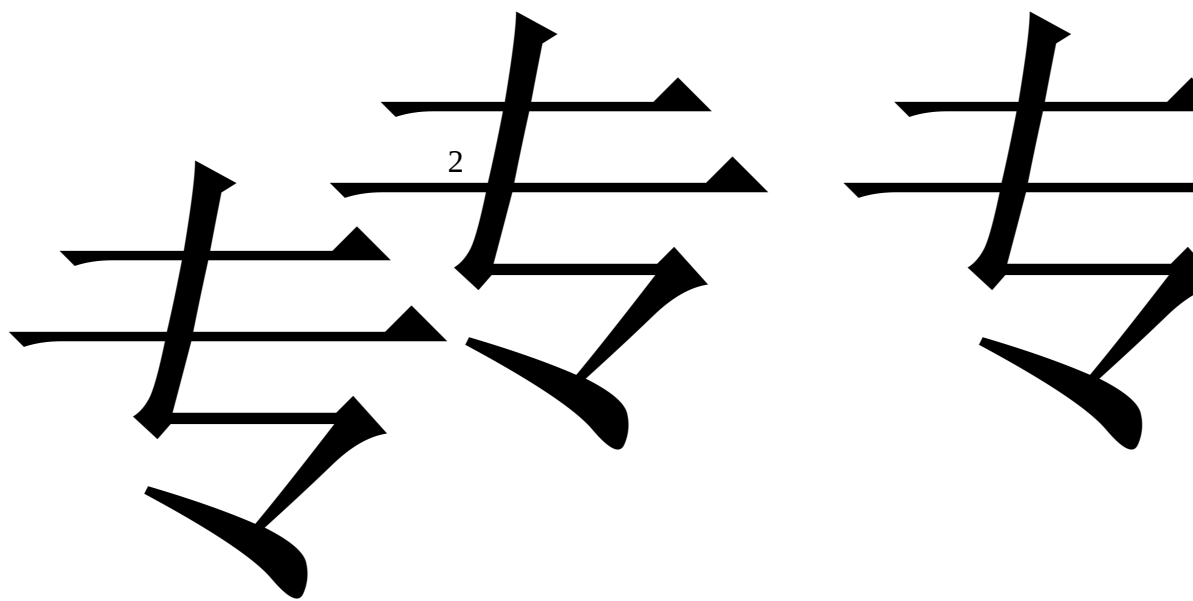
5

6

7

8

9



10

11

30

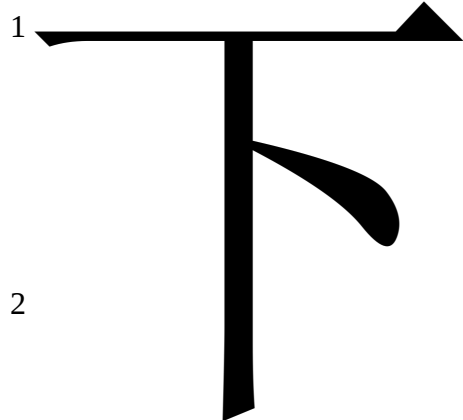
1

2

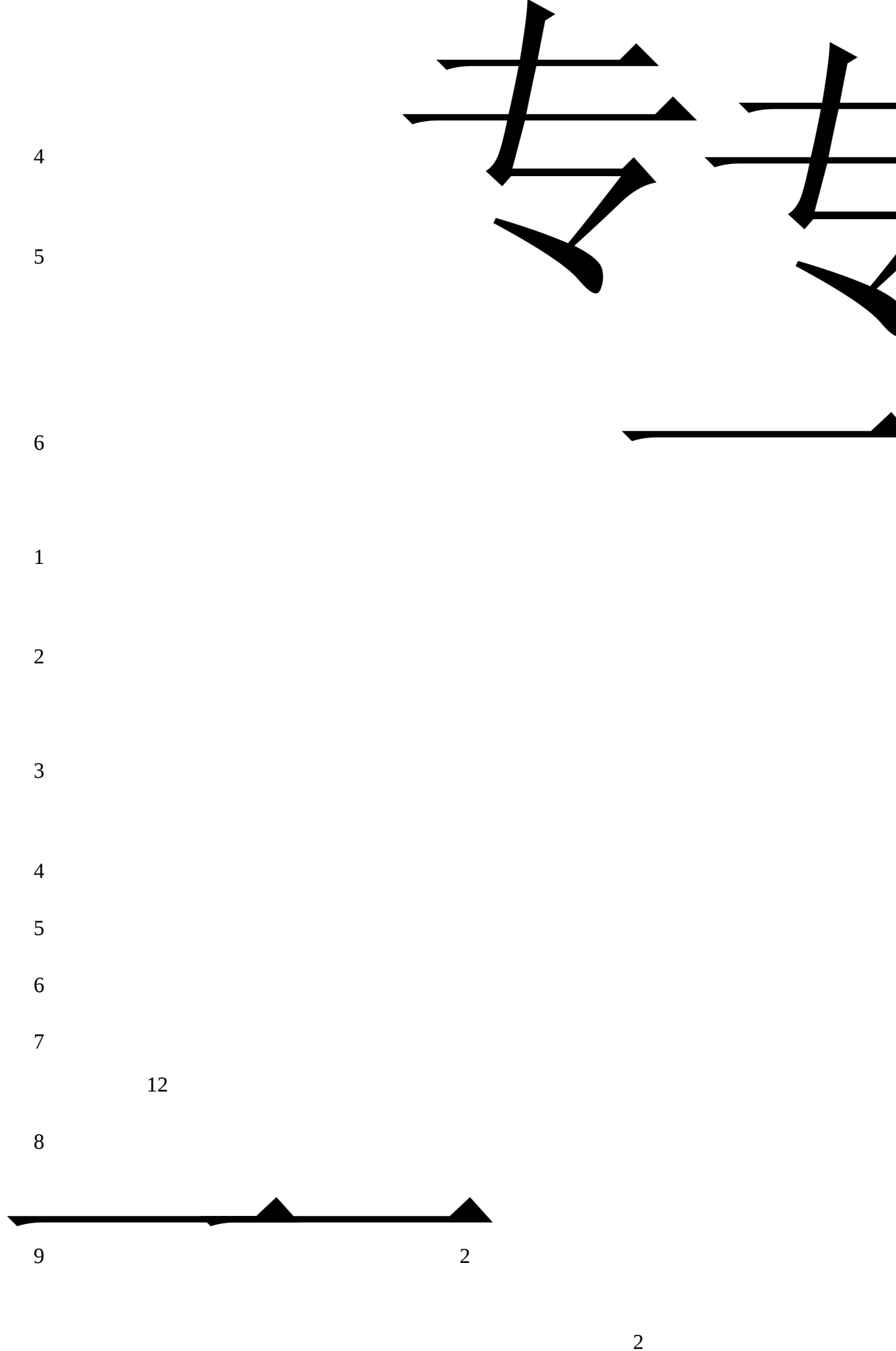
3

4

5

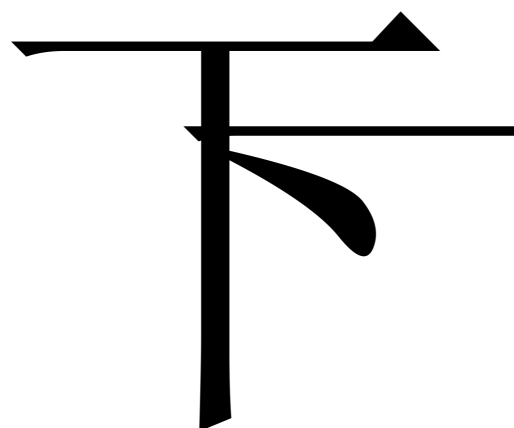
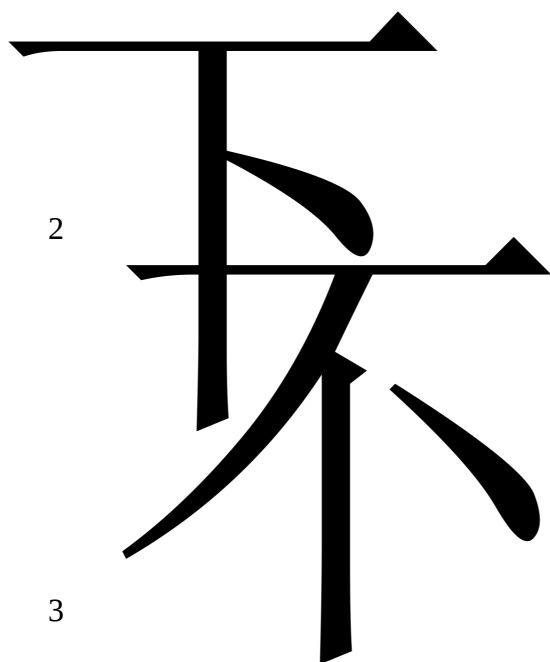
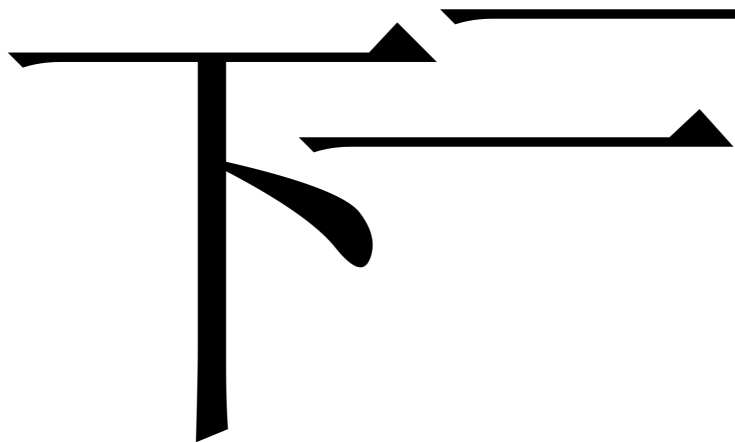


3



10

1



不

4

一

5

一

1

专

1

2

3

2

1

专

2

3

1

2

2010 7 26