

Course description

| Course title | Course code |
|--|-------------|
| Financial technology models (Finansinių technologijų modeliai) | |

| Lecturers | Department where the course is delivered | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Coordinator: assist. dr. Rokas Gylys. | Department of Mathematical Analysis | |
| | Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics | |
| | Naugarduko St. 24, LT-03225 Vilnius, Lithuania | |

| Cycle | Type of course | |
|--------|----------------|--|
| Second | Mandatory | |

| Mode of delivery | Semester or period when the course is delivered | Language of instruction |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Face-to-face | 1 st semester (Fall) | Lithuanian, English |

| Prerequisites and corequisites | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Prerequisites: algebra, probability theory, mathematical | Corequisites (if any): | | | | | |
| statistics, financial mathematics, other mathematical | | | | | | |
| disciplines, programming skills (R or Python). | | | | | | |

| Number of ECTS credits | Student's workload | Contact hours | Individual work hours |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 5 | 125 | 40 | 85 |

Course objectives: programme competences to be developed

The objective of the course is to develop students' ability to apply the mathematical knowledge in solving the real-life problems encountered in the modern financial services industry, in particular, in the financial technology (fintech) sector. The course focuses on the key mathematical methods applied by businesses operating in the fintech sector and their practical application. The topics include blockchain, cryptography, data analytics, machine learning and modern statistical methods. The theoretical studies of the mathematical models are combined with case studies of their practical application in the financial services area, including presentations of the guest speakers from the Lithuanian financial services industry.

| Learning objectives. At the end of the course a student: | Learning methods | Assessment methods | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| Understand how innovation and digitalization is changing the business environment, business models and processes in the financial services. | | | |
| Develop the ability to analyze properties of the mathematical models related to blockchain, data analytics and risk management. | Lecture, case analysis, home assignments | Written test | |
| Develop the ability to apply mathematical models in solving real life business problems. | | | |
| Be able to apply the theoretical knowledge in building models with real life datasets. | Explanation, | Evaluation of the results | |
| Be able to use software tools (R, Python) in the financial services environment. | demonstration, group learning | of group assignment | |

| Be able to present the results of the analysis effectively. | | |
|---|--|--|
|---|--|--|

| | Contact hours | | Ind | Individual work hours and assignments | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Course content: breakdown of the course | Lectures | Practical training | Total contact hours | Individual work hours | Assignments | |
| 1. Introduction to the key concepts, business models and the key technologies applied by fintech companies. | 2 | - | 2 | 5 | Decide on the groups for the group assignment. Read [1] | |
| 2. Overview of the regulatory environment affecting the financial services businesses. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | |
| 3. Blockchain technology and its applications in the financial services. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Read Bitcoin whitepaper: https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf | |
| 4. Application of cryptographic models in blockchain and fintech. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | Recap on the key abstract algebra concepts and theorems. Solve assigned problems. | |
| 5. Classification and regression models, support vector machines and their applications. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | Read assigned text. Solve assigned problems. | |
| 6. Tree based models and ensemble methods and their applications. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Read assigned text. Solve assigned problems. | |
| 7. Artificial neural network (ANN) models and their applications. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | Read assigned text. Solve assigned problems. | |
| 8. Dimensionality reduction and unsupervised learning. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Read assigned text. Solve assigned problems. | |
| 9. Risk management models in the financial services environment. | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | |
| Group assignment | | 6 | 6 | 30 | Prepare group assignment and present to the group | |
| Final test | - | 2 | 2 | 24 | | |
| Total: | 20 | 20 | 40 | 85 | | |

| Assessment strategy | Weight | Time of assessment | Criteria |
|--|--------|---------------------|---|
| Evaluation of the group assignment | 35% | During the semester | Requirements for the model: 1) Data cleaning, transformation, understanding. |
| The aim of the assignment is to create a model, perform calculations and present the results using | | | Selection of trial models. Writing code using selected software tool. Model testing, finetuning and selection of the final model. |
| the suggested dataset. The assignment shall be | | | 5) Analysis and interpretation of results.6) Preparation of presentation of slides. |

| performed by students working in groups. | | | 7) Oral presentation. Evaluation is the average of the scores given for each of the above steps of model creation. | | |
|---|-----|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Written test | 65% | End of the semester | Typically, the exam consists of 10 multiple choice questions (total weight of 33.33%), severalmathematical problem solving tasks (total weight of 33.33%) and one case study type exercise (total weight of 33.33%). | | |
| The overall assessment is the sum of weighted grades rounded up to the nearest integer. | | | | | |

| Author | Publicatio | Title | Volume and/ | Publication place and publisher | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | n year | | publication | · | | | | | |
| | , | | number | | | | | | |
| Required reading | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. L. Breiman | 2001 | Statistical Modeling: The Two | 16-3, pp199- | | | | | | |
| | | Cultures, Statistical Science | 231 | | | | | | |
| 2. C.M. | 2006 | Pattern recognition and | - | Springer | | | | | |
| Bishop | | machine learning | | Book available on the website: | | | | | |
| | | | | https://www.microsoft.com/en- | | | | | |
| | | | | us/research/publication/pattern- | | | | | |
| | | | | recognition-machine-learning/ | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Recommended | l reading | | | | | | | | |
| 3. J.A. | 2000 | Introduction to Cryptography | - | Springer | | | | | |
| Buchmann | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. W. | 2017 | Python for Data Analysis: Data | - | O'Reilly | | | | | |
| McKinney | | Wrangling with Pandas, | | | | | | | |
| | | NumPy, and iPython | | | | | | | |
| 5. A. Geron | 2017 | Hands-on Machine Learning | - | O'Reilly | | | | | |
| | | with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and | | | | | | | |
| | | TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, | | | | | | | |
| | | and Techniques to Build | | | | | | | |
| | | Intelligent Systems | | | | | | | |