

NYSE:TSM

Team Members

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About TSM

\$68.56 \[\psi 1.08\% \] -0.75 Today

After hours: \$68.60 (↑0.058%) +0.040 Closed: 30 Sept, 18:16:57 GMT-4 · USD · NYSE · Disclaimer

- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (NYSE -TSM) engages in the manufacture and sale of integrated circuits and wafer semiconductor devices. It was founded in 1987 as a joint venture of Philips, the government of Taiwan, and private investors
- TSM is the First Taiwan Company to be listed on NYSE on October 8, 1997(9:30am New York time)
- The foundry leader has an illustrious customer base, including Apple, AMD and Nvidia



Market Cap	USD 345.18 billion
Share Outstanding	5.19 billion
52 Weeks Range	
USD	67.760 - USD 128.660

History



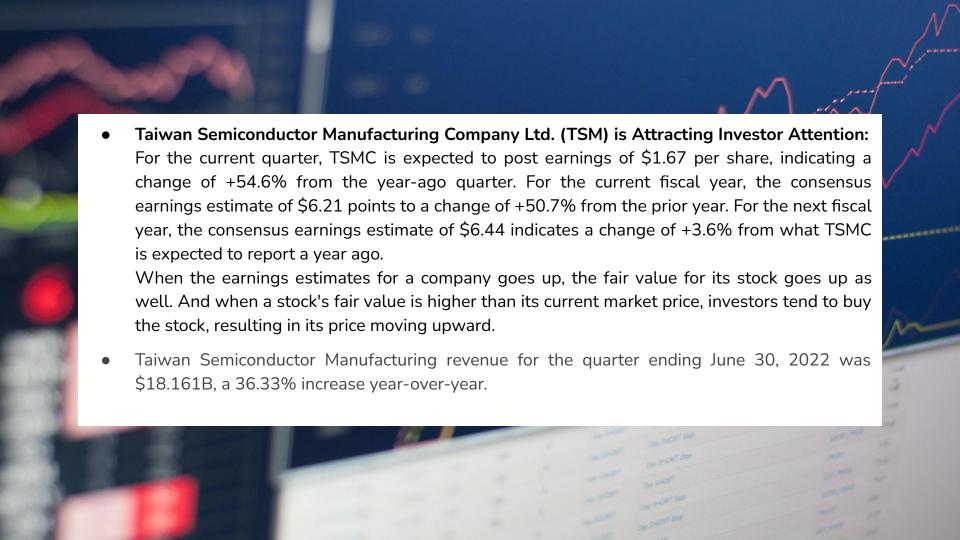
- Since 1994, TSMC has had a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.4% in revenue and a CAGR of 16.1% in earnings.
- The image below shows the Stock Split History of TSMC

Date	Ratio
Jul. 15, 2009	1:1
Jul. 16, 2008	1:1
Jun. 08, 2007	1:1
Jun. 20, 2006	1:1
Jun. 13, 2005	1.1:1
Jun. 14, 2004	1.1:1
Jul. 07, 2003	1.1:1
Jun. 19, 2002	1.1:1
Jun. 26, 2001	1.4:1
May 15, 2000	1.3:1
Aug. 16, 1999	1.2:1
Aug. 26, 1998	1.5:1

News

- TSMC has acquired 1 company. It has also divested 1 asset. TSMC's **largest** acquisition to date was in **2000**, when it acquired **WaferTech** for \$350M. TSMC has acquired in 1 US state. The Company's most targeted sectors include semiconductors(100%).
- The largest catalyst to TSMC's growth during covid actually occurred in **July 2020**, when **Intel** announced that they had to delay their 7nm chip due to production problems. These consequences of Intel's announcement caused a huge boost to TSMC's share price, from \$67 to \$83 within two days of the announcement, a 62% increase.

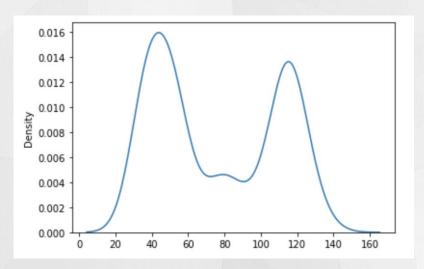




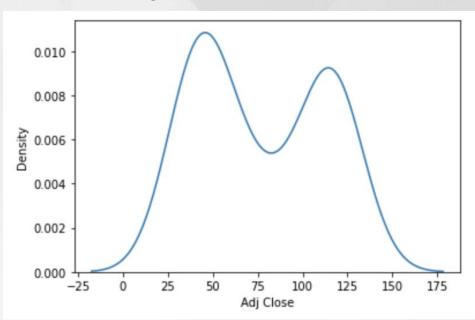
Stock Distribution

- TSM stock price modelling
- Timeframe 1st January, 2019 to 4th February, 2022

Distribution:



After smoothing:



Preliminary Mixture Modelling

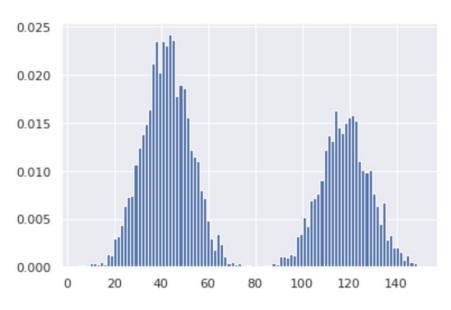
- TSM stock price modelling
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Low peak:

```
Mean = 118;
Sigma1 = 121;
Range - (80, 150)
```

High peak:

```
Mean = 42;
Sigma2 = 100;
Range - (5, 80)
```



Estimation from mean and std deviation

EDA



Kalman Filter

- Kalman Filter model is used to forecast market prices [Parameter Estimation]
- Uses time varying mean and volatility
- Used to correct the noisy time-series data
- The general process for a Kalman Filter model involves two steps:
 - 1. Prediction step
 - 2. Correction/Updation step

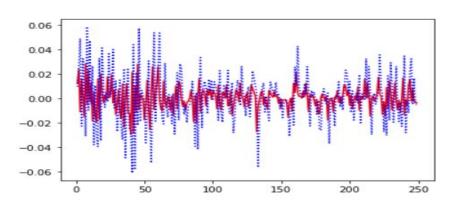
State Equation

$$\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_t + \eta_t$$
 $\eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta^2)$

Observation (or Measurement) Equation

$$y_t = \alpha_t + \varepsilon_t$$
 $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$

Colab Python Flle

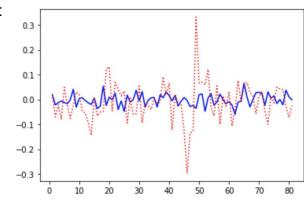


GARCH

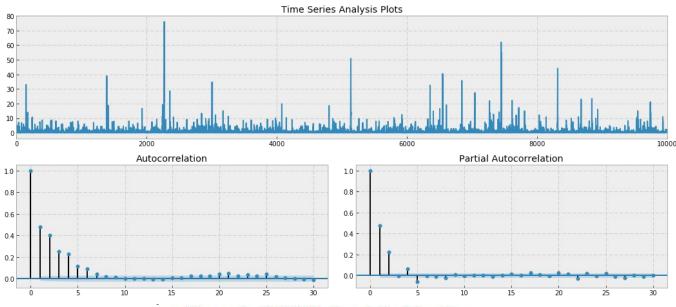
- The generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH) process is an approach to estimating the volatility of financial markets
- Used in analyzing time-series data where the variance error is believed to be serially auto-correlated
- AutoRegressive component (past returns)
- Moving Average component
- Parameters -
 - alpha (how volatility reacts to new information)
 - beta(persistence of volatility)
 - Omega (constant coefficient of variance equation)
- The general process for a GARCH model involves three steps:
 - 1. Estimate a best-fitting autoregressive model
 - 2. Compute to autocorrelations of the error term
 - 3. Test for significance

Analysis for 4 months:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/17SeVIIZeDC5WFLF3KuH6ygRV1MBaJ3ta?usp=sharing



GARCH Modelling Process



• The popular GARCH(1,1) model is defined by

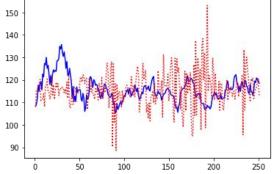
$$\sigma_t^2 = \varpi + \alpha_1 \epsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2.$$

For σ_t^2 to be non-negative we require the coefficients to be non-negative.

GARCH - T

- GARCH student's T is similar to GARCH Model except, this model allows inference through small samples.
- This looks like normal distribution but has fatter tails, which allows higher dispersion of variables since there is more uncertainty in real-time.
- Major difference between both models comes from degrees of freedom; Here we have n-1
 degrees of freedom because sample standard deviation itself is a random variable which we are
 calculating.
- Formula used:

$$t_{n-1,\alpha} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$



https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1JuLBF3ggCS0TtvLVSulphWW5atRg6vPW?usp=sharing