

R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23) -- "Joy in Playing"
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 Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

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Natural language support but running in an English locale

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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
 Type 'q()' to quit R.

[Previously saved workspace restored]

```
> #porfolio all
> install.packages("rootSolve")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/s1155058334/Documents/R/win-library/3.5'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
--- Please select a CRAN mirror for use in this session ---
trying URL 'https://mirror-hk.koddos.net/CRAN/bin/windows/contrib/3.5/rootSolve_1.7.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 787735 bytes (769 KB)
downloaded 769 KB
```

package 'rootSolve' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

```
The downloaded binary packages are in
  C:\Users\s1155058334\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp6v8b2V\downloaded_packages
> library(rootSolve)
Warning message:
package 'rootSolve' was built under R version 3.5.2
> install.packages("gtools")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/s1155058334/Documents/R/win-library/3.5'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://mirror-hk.koddos.net/CRAN/bin/windows/contrib/3.5/gtools_3.8.1.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 325812 bytes (318 KB)
downloaded 318 KB
```

package 'gtools' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

```
The downloaded binary packages are in
  C:\Users\s1155058334\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp6v8b2V\downloaded_packages
> library(gtools)
Warning message:
package 'gtools' was built under R version 3.5.2
>
> #####Consider portfolios on derivatives based on 10 underlying correlated assets
> #####investigate the loss probability, which is critical to estimating VAR
> rm(list=ls())
> set.seed(1111)
> r<-rep(0.05,10)
> S0<-c(100,50,30,100,80,20,50,200,150,10)
> K<-S0
> #####sigma<-to be determined
> dt<-0.04
> T<-rep(0.5,10)
>
> #####
#####
> #####In order to suimulate the loss, we have to be able to samples the change in asset price
s(assumed to follow multivariate normal),
> #####Hence we need to approximate the SIGMA, given the asset price are correlated, SIGMA is
Not diagonal
> #####Indetify sigma and SIGMA with the given covariance matrix of the annual log return of t
he assets
> covm<-matrix(c(
+ c(0.289,0.069,0.008,0.069,0.084,0.085,0.081,0.052,0.075,0.114),
+ c(0.069,0.116,0.020,0.061,0.036,0.088,0.102,0.070,0.005,0.102),
```

```

+ c(0.008,0.020,0.022,0.013,0.009,0.016,0.019,0.016,0.010,0.017),
+ c(0.069,0.061,0.013,0.079,0.035,0.090,0.090,0.051,0.031,0.075),
+ c(0.084,0.036,0.009,0.035,0.067,0.055,0.049,0.029,0.022,0.062),
+ c(0.085,0.088,0.016,0.090,0.055,0.147,0.125,0.073,0.016,0.112),
+ c(0.081,0.102,0.019,0.090,0.049,0.125,0.158,0.087,0.016,0.127),
+ c(0.052,0.070,0.016,0.051,0.029,0.073,0.087,0.077,0.014,0.084),
+ c(0.075,0.005,0.010,0.031,0.022,0.016,0.016,0.014,0.143,0.033),
+ c(0.114,0.102,0.017,0.075,0.062,0.112,0.127,0.084,0.033,0.176)),
+ 10,10,byrow=TRUE)
>
> sigma<-sqrt(diag(covm))
> corrm<-matrix(0,10,10)
> for(i in 1:10){
+ for(j in 1:10){
+ corrm[i,j]<-covm[i,j]/sqrt(covm[i,i])/sqrt(covm[j,j])
+ }
+ }
> SIGMA<-matrix(0,10,10)
> for(i in 1:10){
+ for(j in 1:10){
+ SIGMA[i,j]<-S0[i]*S0[j]*exp(2*0.05*0.04)*(exp(corrm[i,j]*sigma[i]*sigma[j]*0.04)-1)
+ }
+ }
> #####
#####
>
>
> #####define functions for the caluculating the value of a unit of the option(long position),
under risk neutral framework
> Call<-function(S,T,t,sigma,r,K){
+ d1<-(log(S/K)+(r+0.5*sigma^2)*(T-t))/sigma/sqrt(T-t)
+ d2<-d1-sigma*sqrt(T-t)
+ c<-S*pnorm(d1)-K*exp(-r*(T-t))*pnorm(d2)
+ return(c)
+ }
> Put<-function(S,T,t,sigma,r,K){
+ d1<-(log(S/K)+(r+0.5*sigma^2)*(T-t))/sigma/sqrt(T-t)
+ d2<-d1-sigma*sqrt(T-t)
+ p<-(-S)*pnorm(-d1)+K*exp(-r*(T-t))*pnorm(-d2)
+ return(p)
+ }
> #####All the partial derivatives, thus the greeks, are evaluated at t=0
> #####Calculating the European call options' and European put options' greeks and thus, the p
ortfolio's greeks
> d1<-(log(S0/K)+(r+0.5*sigma^2)*T)/sigma/sqrt(T)
> d2<-d1-sigma*sqrt(T)
> #####caluculating theta of the European Call option on the 10 assets
> thetac<-(-S0)*dnorm(d1)*sigma/2/sqrt(T)-r*K*exp(-r*T)*pnorm(d2)
> #####caluculating theta of the European Put options on the 10 assets
> thetap<-(-S0)*dnorm(d1)*sigma/2/sqrt(T)+r*K*exp(-r*T)*pnorm(-d2)
> #####caluculating delta of the European Call option on the 10 assets
> deltac<-pnorm(d1)
> #####caluculating delta of the European Put option on the 10 assets
> deltap<-pnorm(d1)-1
> #####caluculating delta of the European Call option on the 10 assets
> gammac<-dnorm(d1)/S0/sigma/sqrt(T)
> #####caluculating delta of the European Put option on the 10 assets
> gammap<-dnorm(d1)/S0/sigma/sqrt(T)
>
>
> #####characterize the portfolio (e.g. short 50 ATM calls and short 50 ATM puts on each asset
s)
> weightc<-rep(-50,10)
> weightp<-rep(-50,10)
> #####calculating initial value of the portfolio (value at time 0)
> V0<-sum(weightc*Call(S0,T,0,sigma,r,K)+weightp*Put(S0,T,0,sigma,r,K))
> V0
[1] -7488.298
>
>
> #####consider Delta-GAMMA approximation of the portfolio loss
> #####caluculating theta of the portfolio consisting of mix of the options on the 10 assets
> THETA<-sum(weightc*thetac+weightp*thetap)
> #####caluculating delta of the portfolio(by assets) consisting of mix of the options on the

```

```

10 assets
> delta<-matrix(weightc*deltac+weightp*deltap,10,1)
> #####caluculating gamma of the portfolio(by pairs of assets) consisting of mix of the option
s on the 10 assets
> GAMMA<-diag(weightc*gammaac+weightp*gammaap,10)
> #####Caluculating parameters for the Delta-Gamma approximatino on the portfolio loss
> a0=-THETA*dt
> a=-delta
> A=-1/2*GAMMA
> #-----#
>
>
> #####
> #####step1: Express Q in diagonal form
> Ct<-t(chol(SIGMA))
> ED<-eigen(t(Ct)%*%A%*%Ct)
> U<-ED$vectors
> LAMBDA<-diag(ED$values,10)
> C<-Ct%*%U
> b<-t(C)%*%a
> #define a function to calculate Q
> Q<-function(Z){t(b)%*%Z+t(Z)%*%LAMBDA%*%Z}
>
>
> #####
> #####step2: Identify the IS distribution  $Z \sim N(\text{thetax} * B(\text{thetax}) \% \% b, B(\text{thetax}))$ ,  $B(\text{thetax}) = \text{solve}(I - 2\text{thetax} * LAMBDA)$ 
> ###Given x, find thetax that makes  $E[Q] = (x - a_0)$  under the IS chagne of measure (assume D-G ap
proximation is exact)
> ###The x is adjusted so that the loss probability is close to 1.1%, xstd=3.2 under the origi
nal distribution of Z
> vecb<-as.vector(b)
> veclambda<-diag(LAMBDA)
> xstd<-3.2
> x<-(a0+sum(veclambda))+xstd*sqrt(sum(vecb^2)+2*sum(veclambda^2))
> ###To identify thetax, we numerically solve psipithetax=(x-a0), notice that  $E[Q] = \text{psipitheta}$ 
for general theta
> psipithetax<-function(thetax){
+ (thetax*vecb[1]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[1])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[1])^2 + veclambda[1]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[1])
+ +thetax*vecb[2]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[2])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[2])^2 + veclambda[2]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[2])
+ +thetax*vecb[3]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[3])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[3])^2 + veclambda[3]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[3])
+ +thetax*vecb[4]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[4])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[4])^2 + veclambda[4]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[4])
+ +thetax*vecb[5]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[5])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[5])^2 + veclambda[5]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[5])
+ +thetax*vecb[6]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[6])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[6])^2 + veclambda[6]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[6])
+ +thetax*vecb[7]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[7])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[7])^2 + veclambda[7]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[7])
+ +thetax*vecb[8]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[8])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[8])^2 + veclambda[8]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[8])
+ +thetax*vecb[9]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[9])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[9])^2 + veclambda[9]/(1-2*th
etax*veclambda[9])
+ +thetax*vecb[10]^2*(1-thetax*veclambda[10])/(1-2*thetax*veclambda[10])^2 + veclambda[10]/(1-
2*thetax*veclambda[10]))-(x-a0)
+ }
> curve(psipithetax)
> abline(h=0,v=0)
> uni<-uniroot.all(psipithetax,c(0,0.05))
> uni
[1] 0.002000000 0.004358305 0.006874815 0.008000000 0.013293517 0.013653790
[7] 0.033000000 0.033500000 0.043500000 0.044561547
>
> ###choose the thetax that makes a valid change of measure
> k<-0
> for(i in 1:length(uni)){
+ if(sum(sign(1-2*uni[i]*veclambda))==length(veclambda)){
+ k<-i
+ break}
+ }

```

```

> (thetax<-uni[k])
[1] 0.002
> psipithetax(thetax)
[1] -25.962
> ax<-thetax-0.0001
> bx<-thetax+0.0001
> while(abs(psipithetax(thetax))>0.0000001){
+ thetax<-(ax+bx)/2
+ ifelse(sign(psipithetax(thetax))==sign(bx),bx<-(ax+bx)/2,ax<-(ax+bx)/2)
+ }
> thetax
[1] 0.002011482
> psipithetax(thetax)
[1] -7.838776e-08
>
> ###identify the IS distribution
> Bthetax<-solve(diag(10)-2*thetax*LAMBDA)
> muthetax<-thetax*Bthetax**%b
>
> ###generate 5000000 samples of Q under IS change of measure,
> Qsamples<-rep(0,5000000)
> for(j in 1:5000000){
+ Z<-muthetax+chol(Bthetax)**%matrix(rnorm(10),10,1)
+ Qsamples[j]<-Q(Z)
+ }
> ###check whether E[Q] approximately equals (x-a0) under the importance sampling change of measure
> mean(Qsamples)
[1] 1650.825
> x-a0
[1] 1651.413
> a0
[1] -293.8096
> x
[1] 1357.603
> thetax
[1] 0.002011482
>
> ###display the parameters
> SIGMA
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]
[1,] 116.7367645 13.874448 0.9640019 27.748897 27.0331255 6.8388740 16.291307 41.810201 45
.248199 4.5887309
[2,] 13.8744485 11.673555 1.2052917 12.263854 5.7872520 3.5403355 10.261802 28.151618 1
.506163 2.0523603
[3,] 0.9640019 1.205292 0.7955243 1.566660 0.8676191 0.3856625 1.145004 3.856625 1
.807576 0.2048873
[4,] 27.7488970 12.263854 1.5666598 31.776834 11.2527648 7.2418852 18.104713 41.005338 18
.686132 3.0165466
[5,] 27.0331255 5.787252 0.8676191 11.252765 17.2438418 3.5379986 7.879142 18.645201 10
.606991 1.9944240
[6,] 6.8388740 3.540336 0.3856625 7.241885 3.5379986 2.3683831 5.032611 11.743951 1
.928312 0.9016093
[7,] 16.2913074 10.261802 1.1450042 18.104713 7.8791418 5.0326111 15.913560 35.000344 4
.820781 2.5566688
[8,] 41.8102008 28.151618 3.8566247 41.005338 18.6452008 11.7439514 35.000344 123.884471 16
.872058 6.7582814
[9,] 45.2481988 1.506163 1.8075759 18.686132 10.6069910 1.9283124 4.820781 16.872058 129
.586094 1.9892485
[10,] 4.5887309 2.052360 0.2048873 3.016547 1.9944240 0.9016093 2.556669 6.758281 1
.989248 0.7093155
> THETA
[1] 7345.241
> a0
[1] -293.8096
> delta
      [,1]
[1,] -10.095990
[2,] -8.870803
[3,] -11.440019
[4,] -8.907325
[5,] -9.021754
[6,] -9.008682

```

```

[7,] -9.075234
[8,] -8.921218
[9,] -8.986282
[10,] -9.196358
> a
      [,1]
[1,] 10.095990
[2,]  8.870803
[3,] 11.440019
[4,]  8.907325
[5,]  9.021754
[6,]  9.008682
[7,]  9.075234
[8,]  8.921218
[9,]  8.986282
[10,]  9.196358
> GAMMA
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]      [,9]
]      [,10]
[1,] -1.015696  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[2,]  0.000000 -3.230791  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[3,]  0.000000  0.000000 -12.15427  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[4,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000 -1.957053  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[5,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000 -2.6546  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[6,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000 -7.169207  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[7,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000 -2.764975  0.000000  0.000000
0 0.000000
[8,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000 -0.9910735  0.000000
0 0.000000
[9,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000 -0.969298
3 0.000000
[10,]  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0 -13.08943
> A
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]      [,9]      [,
10]
[1,] 0.5078481  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[2,] 0.0000000  1.615395  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[3,] 0.0000000  0.000000  6.077133  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[4,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.9785266  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[5,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  1.3273  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[6,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  3.584604  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[7,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  1.382488  0.000000  0.000000  0.000
000
[8,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.4955368  0.000000  0.000
000
[9,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.4846492  0.000
000
[10,] 0.0000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.0000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  6.544
713
>
> b
      [,1]
[1,] 345.1896215
[2,] -48.3465643
[3,] -4.3262964
[4,]  2.3124371
[5,]  3.4478696
[6,]  4.3636705
[7,]  3.0918849
[8,] -3.2100455
[9,]  0.6804609

```

```

[10,] 0.2279155
> LAMBDA
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]      [,9]     [,10]
[1,] 150.9541 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[2,] 0.00000 65.71888 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[3,] 0.00000 0.00000 36.74488 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[4,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 14.98134 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[5,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 11.31876 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[6,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 6.58597 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[7,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 4.06192 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
[8,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 3.108247 0.00000 0.00000
[9,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 1.59312 0.00000
[10,] 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 1.216817
> muthetax
      [,1]
[1,] 1.7680495948
[2,] -0.1321998926
[3,] -0.0102118134
[4,] 0.0049497446
[5,] 0.0072661947
[6,] 0.0090163351
[7,] 0.0063225891
[8,] -0.0065387124
[9,] 0.0013775639
[10,] 0.0004607033
> Bthetax
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]      [,8]      [,9]     [,10]
[1,] 2.546364 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[2,] 0.000000 1.359406 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[3,] 0.000000 0.000000 1.173466 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[4,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.064135 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[5,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.047707 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[6,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.027216 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[7,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.016612 0.000000 0.00000 0.000000
[8,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.012663 0.00000 0.000000
[9,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.00645 0.000000
[10,] 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000 1.004919
>
>
> ##
> #-----#
----#
> ##
>
> ###define a function that calculate the Loss
> L<-function(dS){
+ Sdt<-S0+as.vector(dS)
+ Vdt<-sum(weightc*Call(Sdt,T,dt,sigma,r,K)+weightp*Put(Sdt,T,dt,sigma,r,K))
+ return(V0-Vdt)
+ }
> ###define a function that calculate the likelihood ratio
> likelihood<-function(Z){
+ p1<-sum((1/2)*((thetax*vecb)^2/(1-2*thetax*veclambda)-log(1-2*thetax*veclambda)))
+ p2<-thetax*Q(Z)
+ return(exp(p1-p2))
+ }
>
> ##
> #-----#
----#
> ##
>
>
> #####
> #####step3: Define k strata
> ###plot the empirical CDF
> Qsamples<-sort(Qsamples,decreasing=FALSE)
> ECDFall<-ecdf(Qsamples)
> #plot.ecdf(Qsamples)
> ###mimics the quantiles of Q using the 5000000 samples of Q generated in the previous step
> stratabyQ<-rep(0,40-1)
> for(i in 1:39){stratabyQ[i]<-quantile(Qsamples,0.025*i)}
> stratabyQ
[1] -76.56625 -11.55883 50.28230 111.64152 173.81427 237.34323 301.69094 367.20228

```

```

434.14867 502.21868
[11] 571.73910 642.58454 714.75469 788.27529 863.79594 941.05995 1020.01836 1101.25785 1
185.33138 1271.64779
[21] 1361.30476 1454.34990 1551.15875 1652.27427 1758.08316 1869.61144 1988.21583 2114.49881 2
249.24635 2394.90176
[31] 2554.03300 2728.29257 2922.90657 3143.17842 3398.48632 3705.56495 4093.17303 4624.60020 5
502.39092
> ECDFall(stratabyQ)
[1] 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.125 0.150 0.175 0.200 0.225 0.250 0.275 0.300 0.325 0.350 0.375
0.400 0.425 0.450 0.475 0.500
[21] 0.525 0.550 0.575 0.600 0.625 0.650 0.675 0.700 0.725 0.750 0.775 0.800 0.825 0.850 0.875
0.900 0.925 0.950 0.975
>
> ###calculate the optimal allocation of samples size for each strata
> options(warn=-1)
> bins<-c(stratabyQ,.Machine$double.xmax)
> vars<-matrix(0,40,10000)
> counts<-rep(0,40)
> while(sum(counts)!=400000){
+ Z<-muthetax+chol(Bthetax)*%matrix(rnorm(10),10,1)
+ k<-tail(binsearch(function(y) bins[y]-(Q(Z)), range=c(1, length(bins))))$where,1)
+ if(counts[k]<10000){
+ counts[k]<-counts[k]+1
+ vars[k,counts[k]]<-ifelse(L(C%*%Z)>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z)
+ }
+ else{}
+ }
> (dumvar<-apply(vars,1,var))
[1] 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
0 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
[10] 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
0 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
[19] 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 5.008468e-05 6.444592e-05 3.273394e-05 1.884583e-05 4.712198e-0
4 1.060794e-03 3.755794e-05
[28] 2.335285e-05 1.599740e-05 1.047093e-05 6.842962e-06 4.230171e-06 2.516573e-06 1.412242e-0
6 7.194037e-07 3.474490e-07
[37] 1.384737e-07 4.202009e-08 7.923998e-09 3.495510e-10
> #Since we assume equiprobable strata, pj=1/k, where k is the number of strata, which is 40 i
n the case
> (qj<-sqrt(dumvar)/sum(sqrt(dumvar)))
[1] 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
0 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
[10] 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
0 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
[19] 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0660104110 0.0748785922 0.0533653180 0.0404918454 0.202475157
2 0.3037914121 0.0571624496
[28] 0.0450743947 0.0373065165 0.0301823217 0.0243995625 0.0191839888 0.0147966945 0.011084457
9 0.0079112718 0.0054980095
[37] 0.0034709123 0.0019120025 0.0008302945 0.0001743875
>
>
> #####
> #####step4: Perform the simulation
> #####define a function to generate estimates of P{L>xp} using three methods: SMC, IS, ISSQ, IS
SQO
> options(warn=-1)
> run<-function(n,strata){
+
+ results<-rep(0,4)
+ SMC<-0
+ IS<-0
+ ISSQ<-0
+ ISSQO<-0
+
+ bins<-c(stratabyQ,.Machine$double.xmax)
+ binscount<-rep(0,strata)
+ binscountpi<-rep(0,strata)
+
+ nj<-round(n*qj)
+ nj[match(max(nj),nj)]<-nj[match(max(nj),nj)]+(n-sum(nj))
+
+
+ for(i in 1:n){
+ Z1<-matrix(rnorm(10),10,1)

```

```

+ #Standard Monte Carlo
+ dS1<-C%%Z1
+ L1<-L(dS1)
+ SMC<-SMC+(ifelse(L1>x,1,0)*(1/n))
+
+ Z2<-muthetax+chol(Bthetax)%%Z1
+ #Monte Carlo (IS)
+ dS2<-C%%Z2
+ L2<-L(dS2)
+ IS<-IS+(ifelse(L2>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/n))
+ kthbins<-tail(binsearch(function(y) bins[y]-(Q(Z2)), range=c(1, length(bins)))$where,1)
+ #Monte Carlo (IS and Stratification)
+ if(binscount[kthbins]<(n/strata)){
+ binscount[kthbins]<-binscount[kthbins]+1
+ ISSQ<-ISSQ+(ifelse(L2>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/n))
+ }
+ else{
+ }
+ #Monte Carlo (IS and Stratification with optimized sample size for each strata)
+ if(binscountpi[kthbins]<nj[kthbins]){
+ binscountpi[kthbins]<-binscountpi[kthbins]+1
+ ISSQO<-ISSQO+(ifelse(L2>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/nj[kthbins])*(1/strata))
+ }
+ else{
+ }
+ }
+ results[1]<-SMC
+ results[2]<-IS
+
+ while(sum(binscount)<n){
+ Z2<-muthetax+chol(Bthetax)%%matrix(rnorm(10),10,1)
+ kthbins<-tail(binsearch(function(y) bins[y]-(Q(Z2)), range=c(1, length(bins)))$where,1)
+ #Monte Carlo (IS and Stratification) continue...
+ if(binscount[kthbins]<(n/strata)){
+ binscount[kthbins]<-binscount[kthbins]+1
+ ISSQ<-ISSQ+(ifelse(L(C%%Z2)>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/n))
+ }
+ else{
+ }
+ #Monte Carlo (IS and Stratification with optimized sample size for each strata) continue...
+ if(binscountpi[kthbins]<nj[kthbins]){
+ binscountpi[kthbins]<-binscountpi[kthbins]+1
+ ISSQO<-ISSQO+(ifelse(L(C%%Z2)>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/nj[kthbins])*(1/strata))
+ }
+ else{
+ }
+ }
+ results[3]<-ISSQ
+
+ while(sum(binscountpi)<n){
+ Z2<-muthetax+chol(Bthetax)%%matrix(rnorm(10),10,1)
+ kthbins<-tail(binsearch(function(y) bins[y]-(Q(Z2)), range=c(1, length(bins)))$where,1)
+ #Monte Carlo (IS and Stratification with optimized sample size for each strata) continue...
+ if(binscountpi[kthbins]<nj[kthbins]){
+ binscountpi[kthbins]<-binscountpi[kthbins]+1
+ ISSQO<-ISSQO+(ifelse(L(C%%Z2)>x,1,0)*likelihood(Z2)*(1/nj[kthbins])*(1/strata))
+ }
+ else{
+ }
+ }
+ results[4]<-ISSQO
+
+ return(results)
+ }
> run(1000,40)
[1] 0.00900000 0.01184504 0.01080188 0.01063524
> run(10000,40)
[1] 0.01040000 0.01090044 0.01050546 0.01061639
>
> ###define a function to generate the replications
> replication<-function(N,n,strata){
+ dum<-c(0,0,0,0)
+ for(i in 1:N){

```



```
+ dum<-rbind(dum,run(n,strata))
+ }
+ return(tail(dum,-1))
+ }
>
>
> #####
> #####Step5:evaluate the performance of the algorithm
> SAMPLES<-replication(10000,10000,40)
> (ISratio<-var(SAMPLES[,1])/var(SAMPLES[,2]))
[1] 18.06257
> (ISSQratio<-var(SAMPLES[,1])/var(SAMPLES[,3]))
[1] 228.1924
> (ISSQOratio<-var(SAMPLES[,1])/var(SAMPLES[,4]))
[1] 1411.825
>
> n<-10000
> strata<-40
> var(SAMPLES[,1])
[1] 1.04743e-06
> (sum(sqrt(dumvar)*(1/strata)))^2/n
[1] 7.183897e-10
> (theoreticalISSQOratio<-var(SAMPLES[,1])/((sum(sqrt(dumvar)*(1/strata)))^2/n))
[1] 1458.025
>
> q()
> save.image("C:\\Users\\s1155058334\\Desktop\\portfolio a11 (5.3) os5\\a11os5workspace")
>
```