```
In [424...
          import numpy as np
          import lightgbm as lgb
          import enum
          import pandas as pd
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from tgdm import tgdm
          import warnings
          plt.style.use("dark_background")
          warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
          pd.set option('display.max columns', None)
In [425... df = pd.read_csv('/Users/rs/Documents/white parus jun quant/volatility_ta
          df['ts'] = pd.to_datetime(df['ts'])
         df['stock return'] = np.log(df['close']).diff()
In [426...
          df['std_60'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=60).std()
          df['mean_60'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=60).mean()
          df['std_120'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=120).std()
          df['mean_120'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=120).mean()
          df['std_360'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=360).std()
          df['mean_360'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=360).mean()
          df['std_720'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=720).std()
          df['mean_720'] = df['stock return'].rolling(window=720).mean()
          df.dropna(inplace = True)
          df.drop(['open', 'high', 'low'], axis=1, inplace=True)
          df.head()
Out[426]:
                                    stock
                                            std_60 mean_60 std_120 mean_120 std_360
                    ts
                          close
                                    return
                 2023-
           720
                  01-01 16556.93  0.000016  0.000096  0.000009  0.000101
                                                                      0.000009 0.000144
               12:00:00
                 2023-
                  01-01 16556.27 -0.000040 0.000094 0.000010 0.000100
           721
                                                                       0.000011 0.000144
                12:01:00
                 2023-
                  01-01 16558.04 0.000107 0.000095 0.000012 0.000100
                                                                       0.000011 0.000144
```

1. Смоделируем движение цены геометрическим броуновским движением

01-01 16557.38 -0.000040 0.000095 0.000010 0.000100

0.000011 0.000144

0.000014 0.000145

12:02:00

12:03:00

12:04:00

723

724

2023-

2023-

Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

S - стоимость актива, μ - drift , σ - volatility:

$$rac{\mathrm{d}S_t}{S_t} = \mu \mathrm{d}t + \sigma \mathrm{d}W_t$$

Броуновский член $\mathrm{d}W_t$ имеет вид:

$$dW_t = \epsilon \sqrt{dt}$$

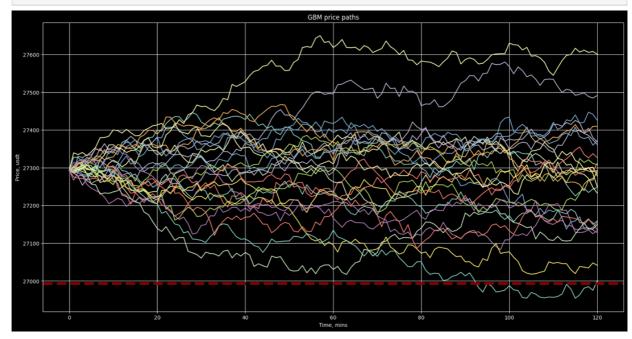
где ϵ - нормально распределенная слечайная величина N(0,1)

```
In [161... | def cross_threshold(n_paths, n_steps, dt, S0, sigma, drift, threshold, pl
              paths_gbm = np.zeros((n_paths, n_steps+1))
             paths_gbm[:, 0] = S0
             for i in range(1, n_steps+1):
                  dW = np.random.normal(0, 1, n_paths)*np.sqrt(dt)
                  S = paths qbm[:, i-1]
                  paths\_gbm[:, i] = S * (1 + drift * dt + sigma * dW)
             if threshold>0:
                  result = np.any(paths_gbm > S0 + threshold, axis=1)
                  result = np.any(paths_gbm < S0 + threshold, axis=1)</pre>
             prob = sum(result)/len(result)
             if plot:
                  time_arr = np.linspace(0, n_steps * dt, n_steps + 1)
                  plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
                  for i in range(n_paths_plot):
                      plt.plot(time_arr, paths_gbm[i])
                  plt.axhline(S0 + threshold, ls='--', label='Strike', c='darkred',
                  plt.xlabel('Time, mins')
                  plt.ylabel('Price, usdt')
                  plt.title('GBM price paths')
                  plt.grid()
                  plt.show()
                  print('Вероятность пересечения границы: ', prob)
              return prob
```

установим значения параметров:

```
In [162... n_paths = 1000000 horisont = 120 dt = 1 # минута threshold = -300 sigma = 0.00049 # минутная S0 = 27293 drift = 1.056e-05 # минутная
```

In [163... cross_threshold(n_paths, horisont, dt, S0, sigma, drift, threshold, n_pat



Вероятность пересечения границы: 0.020631

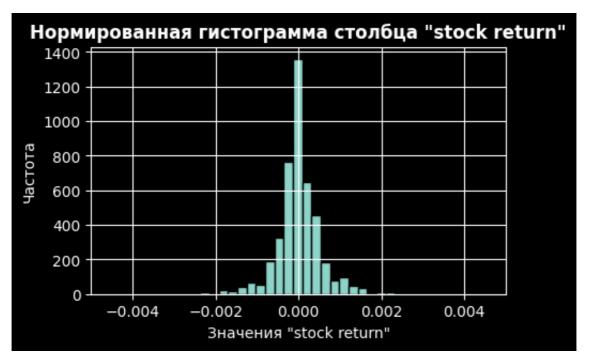
Out[163]: 0.020631

Теперь главным вопросом становится, какие значения минутных дрифта и волатильности выбрать для модели.

2. Посмотрим на минутные доходности

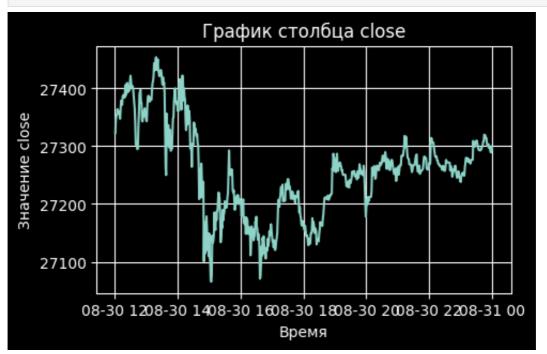
```
In [165... def plot_normalized_histogram(data, column_name, bins=30, xlim = 0.01):
             plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
             plt.hist(data[column_name], bins=bins, edgecolor='k', density=True)
             plt.title(f'Нормированная гистограмма столбца "{column_name}"', fontw
             plt.xlabel(f'Значения "{column_name}"')
             plt.ylabel('Частота')
             plt.grid(True)
             plt.xlim(-xlim, xlim)
             plt.show()
             return data[column_name].mean(), data[column_name].std()
         def plot_close_data(df, num_points=1440):
             plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
             plt.plot(df.tail(num_points)['ts'], df.tail(num_points)['close'])
             plt.title('График столбца close')
             plt.xlabel('Bpems')
             plt.ylabel('Значение close')
             plt.grid(True)
             plt.show()
```

In [166... plot_normalized_histogram(df.tail(720), 'stock return', bins=40 , xlim =



Out[166]: (-1.626902194160371e-06, 0.0005928331544111638)

In [167... plot_close_data(df, num_points=720)



Видим, что сначала волатильность была относительно сильной, потом спала. Но по гистограмме мы этого не заметим. Будем использовать значение минутной волатильности посчитанной по предистории соизмеримой с горизонтом прогноза.

In [169... df.head()

	ts	close	stock return	std_60	mean_60	std_120	mean_120	std_360
720	2023- 01-01 12:00:00	16556.93	0.000016	0.000096	0.000009	0.000101	0.000009	0.000144
721	2023- 01-01 12:01:00	16556.27	-0.000040	0.000094	0.000010	0.000100	0.000011	0.000144
722	2023- 01-01 12:02:00	16558.04	0.000107	0.000095	0.000012	0.000100	0.000011	0.000144
723	2023- 01-01 12:03:00	16557.38	-0.000040	0.000095	0.000010	0.000100	0.000011	0.000144
724	2023- 01-01 12:04:00	16562.56	0.000313	0.000102	0.000017	0.000104	0.000014	0.000145

Если предсказывать нужно на период 10 - 30 минут, то будем использовать std_60, mean_60 (за последние 60 минут);

Если на период 30 - 60, то будем использовать std_120, mean_120; Если на период 60 - 90, то будем использовать std_360, mean_360; Если на период 90 - 120, то будем использовать std_720, mean_720;

3. Бэктест

Разобьем данные на чанки по 60 строк (horisont):

- по первой строке посчитаем вероятность пересечения границы на горизонте в 60 шагов (минут).
- по следующим 59 строкам посмотрим, удалось ли цене пробить границу (True/False)
- запишем эти данные в df_res

```
In [250... chunk_size = 120
    data = []
    chunks = np.array_split(df.iloc[:-100000], len(df.iloc[:-100000]) / chunk
```

```
In [93]: for chunk in tqdm(chunks):
             n paths = 10000
             horisont = 120
             dt = 1
             threshold = 100
             sigma = chunk.iloc[0].std 60
             S0 = chunk.iloc[0].close
             drift = chunk.iloc[0].mean 60
             prob = cross_threshold(n_paths, horisont, dt, S0, sigma, drift, thres
             close range = chunk.close.max() - chunk.close.min()
             if threshold > 0:
                 data.append([chunk.iloc[0].ts, chunk.iloc[0].close,\
                           chunk.iloc[0].mean_60, chunk.iloc[0].std_60,\
                           close_range, threshold, horisont,\
                           prob, np.any(chunk.close > S0 + threshold)])
             else:
                 data.append([chunk.iloc[0].ts, chunk.iloc[0].close,\
                           chunk.iloc[0].mean 60, chunk.iloc[0].std 60,\
                           close range, threshold, horisont,\
                           prob, np.any(chunk.close < S0 + threshold)])</pre>
         100%
                                                     1 5794/5794 [03:04<00:00, 31
         .45it/s]
In [94]: df_res = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['ts', 'close', 'mean', 'std', 'close
```

- Из всех данных выберем те, где предсказанная вероятность лежит в пределах [a, b]
- Посчитаем в скольких из этих данным цена действительно пробила границу.

```
In [109...
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0) & (df_res['probability']
         p0 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [110...
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.01) & (df_res['probability']
         p1 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0) & (df_res['probability']
In [96]:
         p1 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.1) & (df_res['probability']
In [97]:
         p2 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.2) & (df_res['probability']
In [98]:
         p3 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [99]:
         df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.3) & (df_res['probability']
         p4 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [100... | df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.4) & (df_res['probability']
         p5 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
```

```
In [101... df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.5) & (df_res['probability']
         p6 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [102... | df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.6) & (df_res['probability']
         p7 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [103... | df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.7) & (df_res['probability']
         p8 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [104... | df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.8) & (df_res['probability']
         p9 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [105... | df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= 0.9) & (df_res['probability']
         p10 = df_sliced['result'].sum()/len(df_sliced['result'])
In [135...] bins = [0, 0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0]
         labels = [0, 0, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, np.nan, np.nan]
         df_res['res_prob'] = pd.cut(df_res['probability'], bins=bins, labels=labe
In [480... def chunk_back_test(df_orig, threshold, horisont=60):
              df = df orig.copy()
              data = []
              dt=1
              n_paths=10000
              chunk_size=horisont
              chunks = np.array_split(df, len(df) / chunk_size)
              for chunk in tqdm(chunks):
                  if 10 <= horisont <= 30:
                      sigma = chunk.iloc[0].std_60
                      drift = chunk.iloc[0].mean_60
                  elif 30 < horisont <= 60:</pre>
                      sigma = chunk.iloc[0].std 120
                      drift = chunk.iloc[0].mean 120
                  elif 60 < horisont <= 90:
                      sigma = chunk.iloc[0].std_360
                      drift = chunk.iloc[0].mean_360
                  elif 90 < horisont <= 120:
                      sigma = chunk.iloc[0].std 720
                      drift = chunk.iloc[0].mean_720
                  else:
                      raise ValueError("Недопустимое значение horisont")
                  S0 = \text{chunk.iloc}[0].\text{close}
                  prob = cross_threshold(n_paths, horisont, dt, S0, sigma, drift, t
                  close_range = chunk.close.max() - chunk.close.min()
                  if threshold > 0:
                      data.append([chunk.iloc[0].ts, chunk.iloc[0].close,\
                               chunk.iloc[0].mean_60, chunk.iloc[0].std_60,\
                               chunk.close.max(), chunk.close.max(),\
                               close range, threshold, horisont,\
                               prob, np.any(chunk.close > S0 + threshold)])
                  else:
                      data.append([chunk.iloc[0].ts, chunk.iloc[0].close,\
```

```
chunk.iloc[0].mean_60, chunk.iloc[0].std_60,\
                               chunk.close.max(), chunk.close.max(),\
                               close range, threshold, horisont,\
                               prob, np.any(chunk.close < S0 + threshold)])</pre>
             df_res = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['ts', 'close', 'mean', 'std', 'c
                                                     'close_range', 'threshold',\
                                                     'horisont', 'probability', 'resu
              probability ranges = [(0, 0.01), (0.01, 0.1), (0.1, 0.2), (0.2, 0.3),
                                    (0.5, 0.6), (0.6, 0.7), (0.7, 0.8), (0.8, 0.9),
              res_prob = []
              for range_start, range_end in probability_ranges:
                  df_sliced = df_res[(df_res['probability'] >= range_start) & (df_r
                  result = df_sliced['result'].sum() / len(df_sliced['result'])
                  res_prob.append(result)
                  #print(f"Для диапазона [{range_start}, {range_end}]: {result}")
              conditions = [
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.01),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.01) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.1),</pre>
                  (df res['probability'] >= 0.1) & (df res['probability'] < 0.2),
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.2) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.3),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.3) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.4),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.4) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.5),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.5) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.6),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.6) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.7),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.7) & (df_res['probability'] < 0.8),</pre>
                  (df res['probability'] >= 0.8) & (df res['probability'] < 0.9),</pre>
                  (df_res['probability'] >= 0.9) & (df_res['probability'] < 1),</pre>
              1
             df res['res prob'] = np.select(conditions, res prob, default=-1)
             df_res = pd.merge_asof(df_res, df.drop(columns=['close']), on='ts', d
              df res.dropna(inplace=True)
              return df_res
In [354... df_wer = chunk_back_test(df.iloc[:-100000], threshold=-100, horisont=100)
         100%|
                                                       1 2476/2476 [02:17<00:00, 18
         .06it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: 0.011627906976744186
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.09876543209876543
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.19004524886877827
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: 0.2459546925566343
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: 0.26046511627906976
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.3758099352051836
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: 0.34560906515580736
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: 0.4296028880866426
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: 0.40298507462686567
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: 0.37209302325581395
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
```

4. Добавим ML для улучшения точности прогноза вероятности

Создадим train_df - используя все кроме последних 100000 строк данных.

```
In [357... threshold_values = list(range(-400, 401, 100))
         horisont_values = list(range(20, 121, 20))
         dfs = []
         for threshold in threshold values:
             for horisont in horisont values:
                 df_name = f'df_{threshold}_{horisont}'
                 print(df_name)
                 df_name = chunk_back_test(df.iloc[:-100000], threshold=threshold,
                 dfs.append(df_name)
         df_-400_20
         100%|
                                                    | 12384/12384 [02:39<00:00, 77
         .54it/s]
         df_-400_40
                                                      | 6192/6192 [02:18<00:00, 44
         100%
         .85it/s]
         df_-400_60
         100%
                                                      || 4128/4128 [02:14<00:00, 30
         .67it/s]
         df_-400_80
         100%|
                                                      || 3096/3096 [02:06<00:00, 24
         .39it/s]
         df_-400_100
         100%
                                                      || 2476/2476 [02:03<00:00, 20
         .07it/s]
         df_-400_120
         100%
                                                      || 2064/2064 [02:04<00:00, 16
         .57it/s]
         df_-300_20
         100%
                                                    | 12384/12384 [02:38<00:00, 78
         .30it/s]
         df_-300_40
         100%
                                                      || 6192/6192 [02:16<00:00, 45
         .31it/s]
         df -300 60
         100%
                                                      || 4128/4128 [02:12<00:00, 31
         .22it/s]
         df -300 80
```

100%	П	3096/3096	[02:09<00:00,	23
.99it/s]				
df300_100 100%		2476/2476	[02:07<00:00,	19
.44it/s]		2470/2470	[02107 \ 00100 \	13
df300_120				
100%	Ш	2064/2064	[02:20<00:00,	14
df200_20				
100%	1	2384/12384	[02:43<00:00,	75
df200_40				
100%		6192/6192	[02:21<00:00,	43
.83it/s]		ŕ	•	
df200_60		4120 /4120	[02-10-00-00	20
100% .72it/s]		4120/4120	[02:18<00:00,	29
df200_80				
100%		3096/3096	[02:22<00:00,	21
.74it/s] df200_100				
100%		2476/2476	[02:18<00:00,	17
.91it/s]				
df200_120 100%		2064/2064	[02:15<00:00,	15
.22it/s]		2004/2004	[02113 (00100)	13
df100_20			_	
100% .95it/s]	1	2384/12384	[02:49<00:00,	72
df100_40				
100%		6192/6192	[02:16<00:00,	45
.42it/s] df100_60				
100%	1	4128/4128	[02:16<00:00,	30
.29it/s]			•	
df100_80		2006 /2006	[02:06:00:00	2.4
100%		3090/3090	[02:06<00:00,	24
df100_100				
100% .05it/s]		2476/2476	[02:03<00:00,	20
df100_120				
100%		2064/2064	[02:07<00:00,	16
.13it/s] df_0_20				
100%	1	2384/12384	[02:36<00:00,	78
.92it/s]		, , , , ,		
df_0_40		6102/6102	[02-12-02-05	4.0
100% 25it/s]		6192/6192	[02:13<00:00,	46
df_0_60				

100% 62it/s]	 4128/4128	[02:19<00:00,	29
df_0_80			
100%	1 3096/3096	[02:10<00:00,	23
df_0_100	- 1 2476 (2476	[02 04 00 00	10
100% 85it/s]	24/6/24/6	[02:04<00:00,	19
df_0_120 100%	I I 2064/2064	[02:03<00:00,	16
.73it/s]	2004/2004	[02.03~00.00,	10
df_100_20 100%	12384/12384	[02:42<00:00,	76
.30it/s] df_100_40		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
100%	1 6192/6192	[02:14<00:00,	46
.05it/s] df_100_60			
100%	1 4128/4128	[02:17<00:00,	30
.12it/s] df_100_80			
100%	3096/3096	[02:06<00:00,	24
df_100_100			
100% 37it/s]	1 2476/2476	[02:07<00:00,	19
df_100_120	- 1. 2064/2064	[02 40 00 00	4.5
100%	2004/2004	[02:10<00:00,	15
df_200_20 100%	12384/12384	[02:39<00:00,	77
.56it/s]	1230 1, 1230 1	[02133 400100]	, ,
df_200_40 100%	1 6192/6192	[02:19<00:00,	44
.50it/s] df_200_60			
100%	4128/4128	[02:10<00:00,	31
.67it/s] df_200_80			
100%	3096/3096	[02:13<00:00,	23
df_200_100			
100%	1 2476/2476	[02:03<00:00,	20
df_200_120		[02-40-02-02	4.5
100% 81it/s]	1 2064/2064	[02:10<00:00,	15
df_300_20 100%	12384/12394	[02:31<00:00,	21
.98it/s]	12304/ 12304	[02.31~00.00,	01
df_300_40			

```
100%
                                                       || 6192/6192 [02:11<00:00, 47
          .20it/s]
          df_300_60
          100%
                                                       || 4128/4128 [02:16<00:00, 30
          .19it/s]
          df_300_80
          100%
                                                       || 3096/3096 [02:05<00:00, 24
          .73it/s]
          df_300_100
          100%
                                                       1| 2476/2476 [02:01<00:00, 20
          .41it/s]
          df_300_120
          100%
                                                       1| 2064/2064 [02:07<00:00, 16
          .13it/s]
          df_400_20
          100%
                                                     || 12384/12384 [02:32<00:00, 81
          .24it/s]
          df_400_40
          100%
                                                       | 6192/6192 [02:13<00:00, 46
          .54it/s]
          df_400_60
          100%
                                                       || 4128/4128 [02:17<00:00, 29
          .93it/s]
          df_400_80
          100%
                                                       1| 3096/3096 [02:05<00:00, 24
          .69it/s]
          df_400_100
          100%
                                                       1| 2476/2476 [02:01<00:00, 20
          .43it/s]
          df_400_120
          100%
                                                       1| 2064/2064 [02:02<00:00, 16
          .88it/s]
In [360... | df_train = pd.concat(dfs, axis=0)
In [442... df_train.head(2)
Out[442]:
                                            std close_max close_min close_range thresho
                  ts
                        close
                                 mean
               2023-
                01-01 16556.93 0.000009 0.000096
                                                  16567.80
                                                            16567.80
                                                                          15.92
                                                                                    -4
             12:00:00
               2023-
                01-01
                      16559.18 0.000015 0.000131
                                                  16571.27
                                                            16571.27
                                                                          15.02
                                                                                    -4
              12:21:00
```

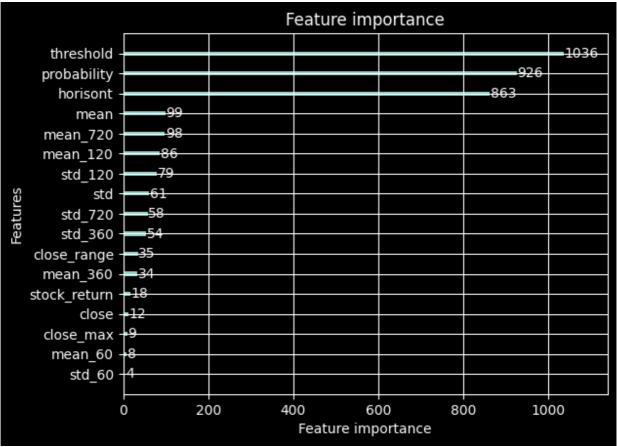
Обучение модели

```
In [470... | import lightgbm as lgb
          from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
          from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
          def train_lgb_regression(df, params, num_folds=5):
              df.columns = df.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
              features = [col for col in df.columns if col not in {"ts", "result",
              target = 'res_prob'
              X = df[features]
              y = df[target]
              X_{val} = X.tail(50000).head(25000)
              y_val = y_tail(50000).head(25000)
              X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{head}}(25000)
              y_{\text{test}} = y_{\text{head}}(25000)
              X \text{ train} = X[:-50000]
              y_{train} = y[:-50000]
              train_data = lgb.Dataset(X_train, label=y_train)
              val_data = lgb.Dataset(X_val, label=y_val, reference=train_data)
              test_data = lgb.Dataset(X_test, y_test)
              model = lgb.train(
                  params=params,
                  num_boost_round=500,
                  train_set=train_data,
                  valid_sets=[train_data, test_data, val_data],
                  valid_names=('tr', 'test', 'val'),
                  early_stopping_rounds=5,
                  callbacks=[lgb.log_evaluation(50)]
              )
              print('model.best_iteration', model.best_iteration)
              y_pred = model.predict(X_test, num_iteration=model.best_iteration)
              print(f'Mean RMSE: {mean_rmse}')
              lgb.plot_importance(model, max_num_features=20)
              return model
```

[50] tr's rmse: 0.0274565 test's rmse: 0.0199982 val's rmse: 0.02 89304 [100] tr's rmse: 0.0116416 test's rmse: 0.00909668 val's rmse: 0.02 14989

model.best_iteration 116

Mean RMSE: 0.011316595816417361



Бэктест

```
In [542... def predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=100, horisont=60
             if df_test.shape[0] < horisont:</pre>
                 raise ValueError("Длина df_test должна быть больше horisont прогн
             df_test_res = chunk_back_test(df_test, threshold=threshold, horisont=
             features = [col for col in df_test_res.columns if col not in {"ts", "
             target = 'res prob'
             X_test = df_test_res[features]
             y_test = df_test_res[target]
             df_test_res['prob_GBM_and_LGB'] = model.predict(X_test)
             print_res_prob(df_test_res, col_name='prob_GBM_and_LGB')
In [560... predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=50, horisont=100)
         100%
                                              1000/1000 [00:53<00:00, 18
         .66it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.058823529411764705
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.14814814814814
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: 0.375886524822695
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: 0.40236686390532544
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.526595744680851
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: 0.5531914893617021
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
```

Описание полученных результатов

- df_test разбивается на 1000 промежутков по 100 минут
- считается вероятност по 1 строке и проверяется по следующим 99 строкам произошел ли пробив границы (True/False)
- видим что посчитанные вероятности (в зависимости от дрифта и волатильности) считаются в пределах от 0.01 до 0.6 для введенных threshold=50, horisont=100.
- если модель предсказывает вероятность [0.1, 0.2], то среди этих строк пробив границы происходим в 0.148 случаях из всех (назовем это true_probability) аналогично по остальным промежуткам
- значения nan означают что таких вероятностей предсказано не было для этих данных.
- видим что после добавления LGB в модель значения true_probability лучше попадают в диапазон предсказанной вероятности.

```
Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: nan
Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.0
Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: nan
Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: nan
Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: nan
Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: nan
Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
```

- если мы ходим посчитать разовый прогноз, по подадим на вход срез равный горизонту прогноза
- видим что вероятность лежит в пределах [0.1, 0.2], значение 0 указывает, что граница не пересечена

```
In [515... predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=100, horisont=60)
                                                      || 1666/1666 [00:54<00:00, 30
         100%||
         .56it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.04296875
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.12792792792793
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: 0.20772946859903382
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: 0.30612244897959184
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.3666666666666664
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: 0.75
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
In [516... predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=-100, horisont=100)
                                                     1 1000/1000 [00:53<00:00, 18
         100%
         .53it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.06289308176100629
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.16
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: 0.19402985074626866
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: 0.31716417910447764
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.3625
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
In [517... | predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=50, horisont=100)
                                                     | 1000/1000 [00:54<00:00, 18
         100%
         .40it/s]
```

```
Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.058823529411764705
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.14814814814814
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: 0.36764705882352944
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: 0.40058479532163743
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.5289473684210526
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: 0.56818181818182
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
In [518... predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test, model, threshold=500, horisont=100)
                                          1000/1000 [00:51<00:00, 19
         100%
         .42it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: 0.005070993914807302
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: 0.07142857142857142
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
In [554... predict_and_print_res_prob(df_test.tail(300), model, threshold=50, horiso
                                                      3/3 [00:00<00:00, 13
         100%|
         .54it/s]
         Для диапазона [0, 0.01]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.01, 0.1]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.1, 0.2]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.2, 0.3]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.3, 0.4]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.4, 0.5]: 0.3333333333333333
         Для диапазона [0.5, 0.6]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.6, 0.7]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.7, 0.8]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.8, 0.9]: nan
         Для диапазона [0.9, 1.0]: nan
 In [ ]:
```