

Problem 8

```
# 计算delta_T
import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

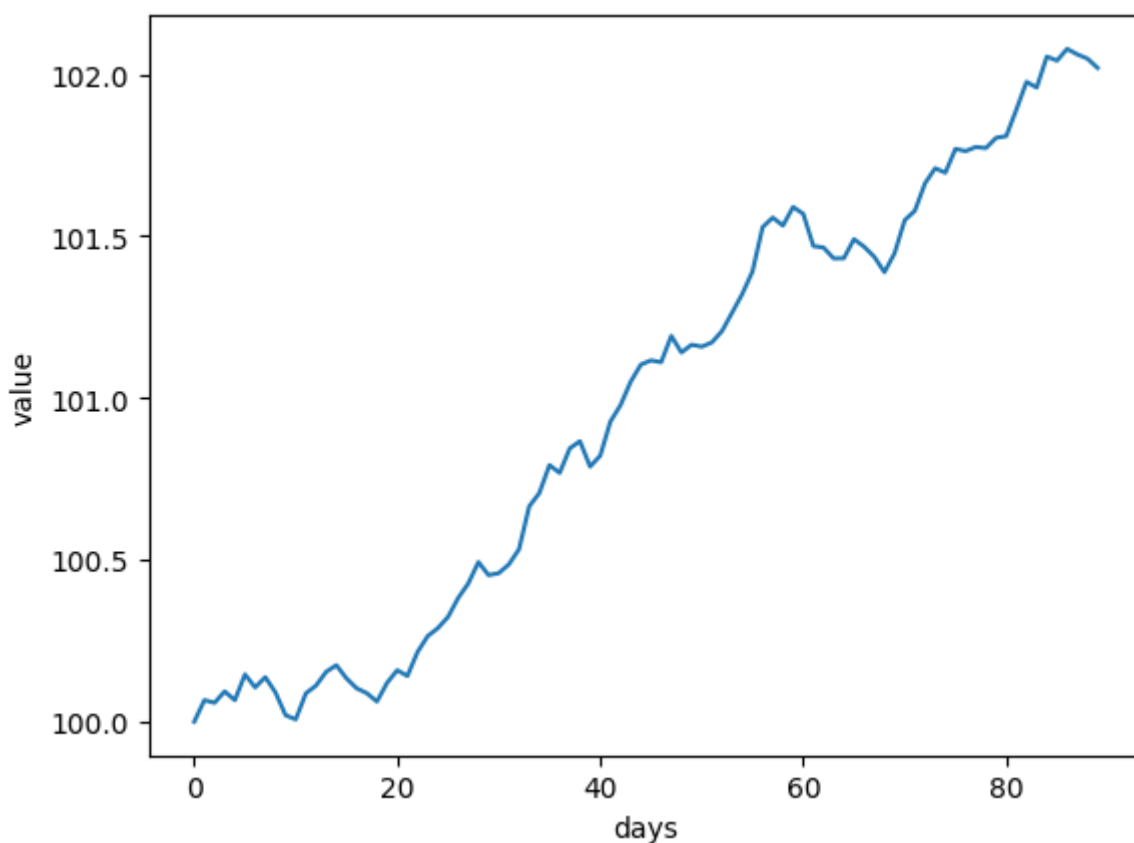
mu = 0.1/365
sigma = math.sqrt(0.3**2/365)
S0 = 100
T = 90
# get delta S
def get_delta_S(S, mu, delta_t, sigma):
    from scipy.stats import norm
    from math import sqrt
    epsilon = norm(0, 1).rvs(size=1)
    delta_W = sqrt(delta_t) * epsilon
    delta_S = S * (mu * delta_t + sigma * delta_W)
    return float(delta_S)

def get_S_seq(S0, T, mu, delta_t, sigma):
    seq = [S0]
    for _ in range(T):
        S = seq[-1]
        St = S + get_delta_S(S, mu, delta_t, sigma)
        seq.append(St)
    return seq

# 股票价格分布

n = 1000
sq = [get_S_seq(S0=100, T=90, mu=mu, delta_t=1, sigma=sigma) for _ in range(n)]
mean_sq = [sum([s[i] for s in sq])/n for i in range(90)]
plt.plot(np.arange(90), mean_sq)
plt.xlabel("days")
plt.ylabel("value")
plt.show()
```

```
/var/folders/2z/kvvrz9fx7575sz8vyx1php7c0000gn/T/ipykernel_53910/268634121
1.py:17: DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a
scalar is deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a
single element from your array before performing this operation.
(Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)
    return float(delta_S)
```



$\forall S_T \geq 100, \max\{X - S_T, 0\} = X - S_T$

Problem 9

```
import random
class point():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.crush = False
        self.x = 0
        self.y = 0
    # 随机游走
    def run(self):
        if not self.crush:
            dx = random.choice([-1,1])
            dy = random.choice([-1,1])
            self.x += dx
            self.y += dy
            return 1
        else:
            return -1

    # 停止检测
    def isCrushed(self):
        if (self.x == 13 or self.x == 14) and (self.y == 7 or self.y ==
8):
            self.crush = True
        elif (self.x == 20 or self.x == -20) or (self.y == 20 or self.y ==
-20):
```

```
        self.crush = True
    else:
        pass

    def get_coordinates(self):
        return (self.x, self.y)

# 第二小题point继承
class point2(point):
    def isCrushed(self):
        if (-12 <= self.x <= 12) and (self.y == 6):
            self.crush = True
        elif (self.x == 20 or self.x == -20) or (self.y == 20 or self.y ==
-20):
            self.crush = True
        else:
            pass

# 第九题
def P9(class_point,n):
    nPoints = []
    for i in range(n):
        p = class_point()
        while not p.crush:
            p.run()
            p.isCrushed()
        cor = p.get_coordinates()
        nPoints.append(cor)

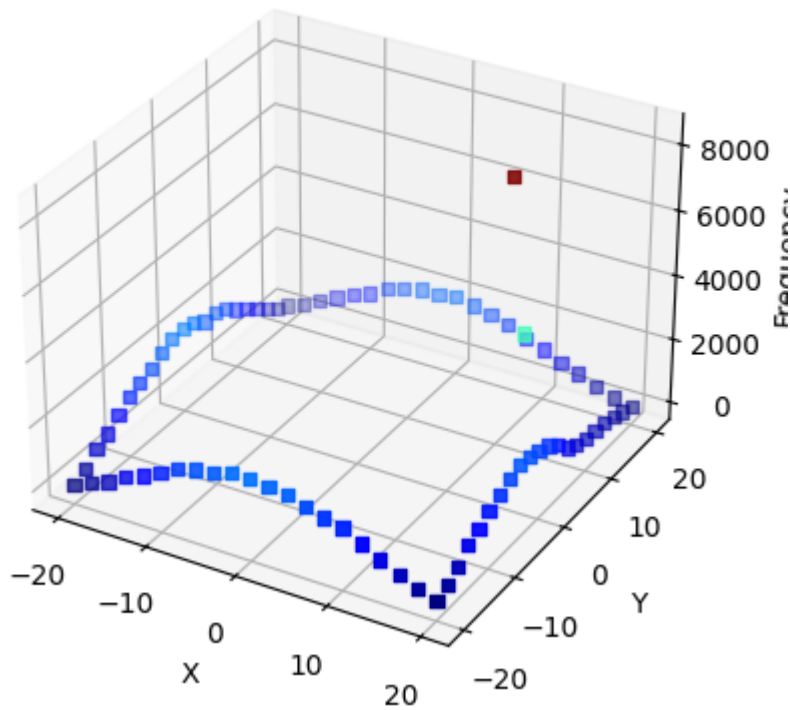
    cor_count = {}
    for cor in nPoints:
        if cor in cor_count:
            cor_count[cor] += 1
        else:
            cor_count[cor] = 1

    # 获取坐标作图
    x = [coord[0] for coord in cor_count.keys()]
    y = [coord[1] for coord in cor_count.keys()]
    z = list(cor_count.values())

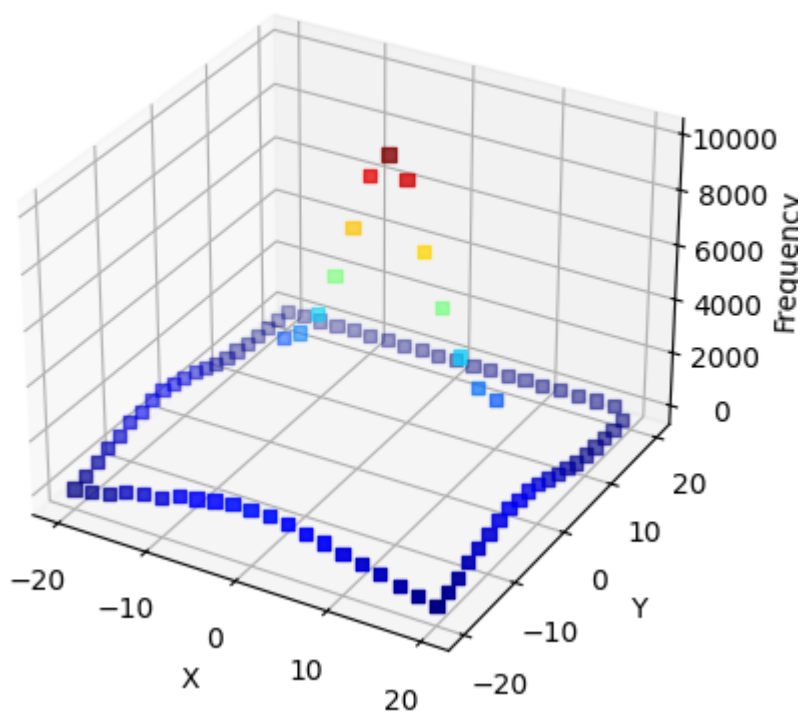
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
    ax.scatter(x, y, z, c=z, cmap='jet', marker='s')
    ax.set_xlabel('X')
    ax.set_ylabel('Y')
    ax.set_zlabel('Frequency')
    ax.set_title('Random Walk Simulation')
    plt.show()

P9(point,100000)
P9(point2,100000)
```

Random Walk Simulation



Random Walk Simulation



Problem10

```
from scipy.stats import uniform
from random import choice
from math import pi, sqrt
```

```

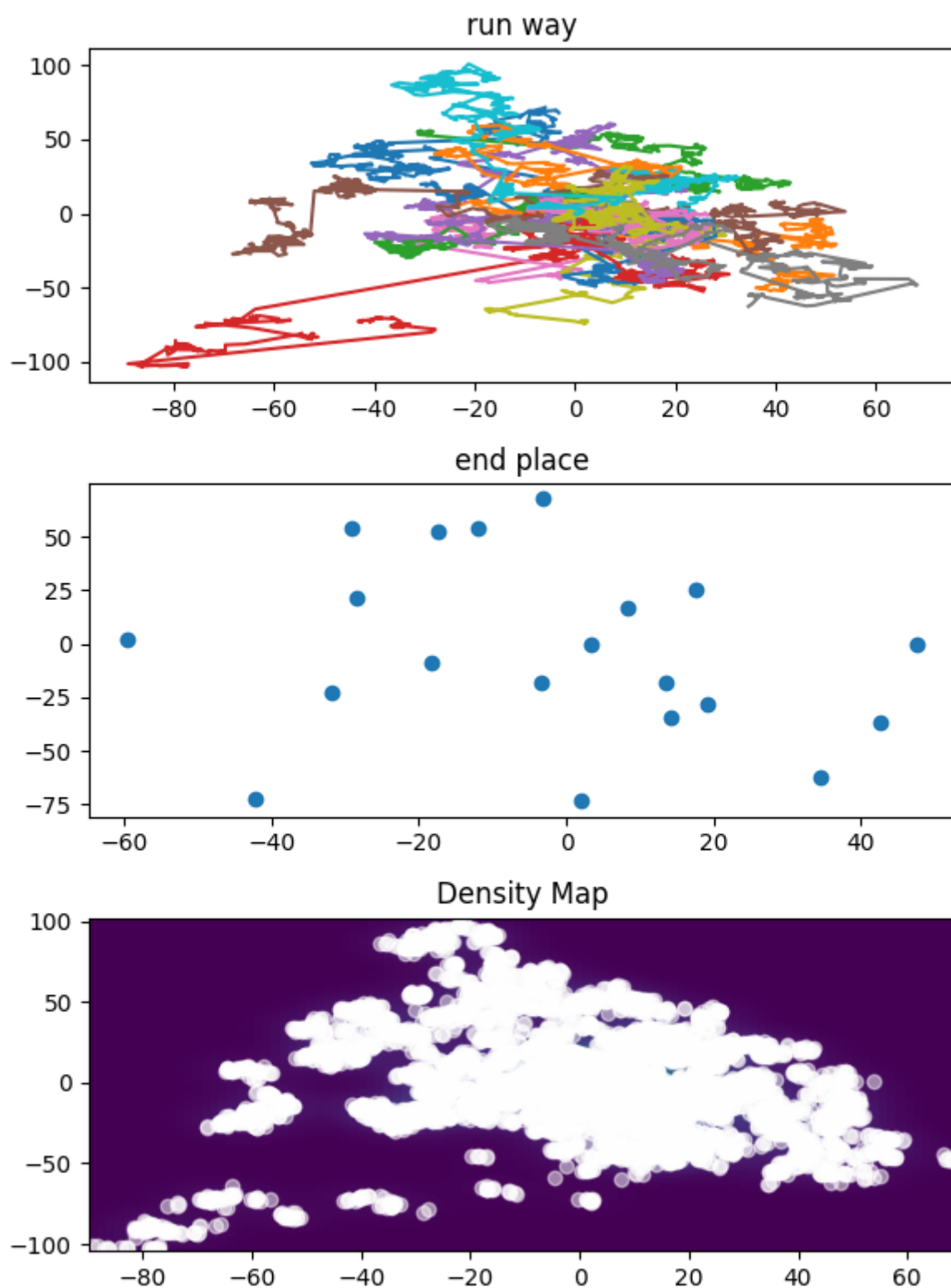
def f(x):
    return 2/(math.pi * (1 + x**2))

# 得到一个点的坐标序列
def get_run_way(n):
    def inverse_f(x):
        return sqrt(2/(pi * x) - 1)
    x, y = 0, 0
    run_way = [(x,y)]
    rho = [choice([-1,1]) * inverse_f(uniform(0, 2/pi).rvs()) for _ in
range(n)]
    angle = list(uniform(0, 2*pi).rvs(n))
    for i in range(n):
        dx, dy = rho[i] * np.cos(angle[i]), rho[i] * np.sin(angle[i])
        x += dx
        y += dy
        run_way.append((x,y))
    return run_way

def plot_run_way(points, n):
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(3,1, figsize = (6,8))
    all = []
    endx, endy = [], []
    for _ in range(points):
        run = get_run_way(n)
        all += run
        axs[0].plot([run[i][0] for i in range(n)], [run[i][1] for i in
range(n)])
        endx.append(run[n-1][0])
        endy.append(run[n-1][1])
    axs[0].set_title("run way")
    axs[1].scatter(endx, endy)
    axs[1].set_title("end place")
    from scipy.stats import gaussian_kde
    x = [p[0] for p in all]
    y = [p[1] for p in all]
    # 使用核密度估计方法计算概率密度函数
    kde = gaussian_kde(np.vstack([x, y]))
    # 生成网格点
    xmin, xmax = min(x), max(x)
    ymin, ymax = min(y), max(y)
    xi, yi = np.mgrid[xmin:xmax:100j, ymin:ymax:100j]
    zi = kde(np.vstack([xi.flatten(), yi.flatten()]))
    # 绘制密度分布图
    axs[2].pcolormesh(xi, yi, zi.reshape(xi.shape), shading='auto')
    axs[2].scatter(x, y, color='white', alpha=0.5)
    axs[2].set_title('Density Map')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
    return

plot_run_way(20,400)

```



路径集中在原点附近，停止点大多数在 $[-50, 50] \times [-50, 50]$ 中

雅可比迭代法, monte-carlo方法

```
# Jacobi实现
def Jacobi(A, b, X0=[[0],[0],[0]], k=1000):
    A = np.array(A)
    inv_D = np.linalg.inv(np.diag(np.diag(A)))
    L = np.tril(A, k=-1)
```

```
U = np.triu(A, k=1)
X = X0
for _ in range(k):
    Xt = np.dot(inv_D, np.subtract(b, np.dot((L + U), X)))
    X = Xt
return X

A = [[4, 1, 2], [2, 4, 1], [1, 4, 8]]
b = [[12], [13], [33]]
X0 = [[1], [1], [1]]
# 准确解 [1, 2, 3]
Jacobi(A, b, X0, k=100)

# monte-carlo实现
def monteCarlo(A, b, X0, k):
```

```
array([[1.],
       [2.],
       [3.]])
```