-2.63%

0.026183

```
In [1]: from black_scholes_monte_carlo import Simulator
import yfinance as yf
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Markovian Switching Monte Carlo for Optimal Liquidity Pool Range Analsyis

Github Link: https://github.com/aboyle3100/Optimal-Liquidity-Pool-Range/tree/main/uniswap_analysis

```
In [2]: |# close_data = eth_data['Close']['ETH-USD']
        # initial price = close data['2025-04-24']
        # price_data = close_data.values
        # price_data
        sim = Simulator(0,0,0,1)
        # data = sim.get_security_data('ETH-USD', start='2020-04-24', end='2025-04-24')
        data = pd.read_csv("data/Ethereum Historical Results Price Data.csv")
        to_float = lambda x: float(x.replace(',', ''))
        data['Open'] = data['Open'].apply(to_float)
        data['Returns'] = np.log(data['Open'] / data['Open'].shift(1))
        data = data.dropna()
        sim.data = data
        initial_price = data['Open'].iloc[0]
In [3]: |sim.set_initial_price(initial_price)
In [4]:
        # data[data['Returns'].isna()]
        data.head()
Out[4]:
                 Date
                         Price
                                           High
                                                             Vol. Change %
                                 Open
                                                    Low
                                                                              Returns
        1 18/05/2025 2,498.97 2475.04 2,585.12 2,340.94
                                                         905.26K
                                                                      0.97%
                                                                             -0.009550
        2 17/05/2025 2,475.04 2537.14 2,537.14 2,449.57 566.93K
                                                                     -2.44%
                                                                             0.024781
        3 16/05/2025 2,537.04 2545.46 2,646.74 2,531.45 680.35K
                                                                     -0.44%
                                                                             0.003274
        4 15/05/2025 2,548.16 2610.78 2,644.57 2,480.73
                                                         862.28K
                                                                     -2.36%
                                                                             0.025338
```

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5 14/05/2025 2,609.68 2680.04 2,719.25 2,549.01 928.09K

model = sim.markov_switching_model(data, num_regimes=2)

In [5]:

c:\Users\ab\Desktop\Durham\AFT\UNISWAP analysis\Optimal-Liquidity-Pool-Range\uniswap
_analysis\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An
unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use t
he model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
self._init_dates(dates, freq)

```
In [6]: | year_sim = sim.markov_switching_monte_carlo(200,500,model)
```

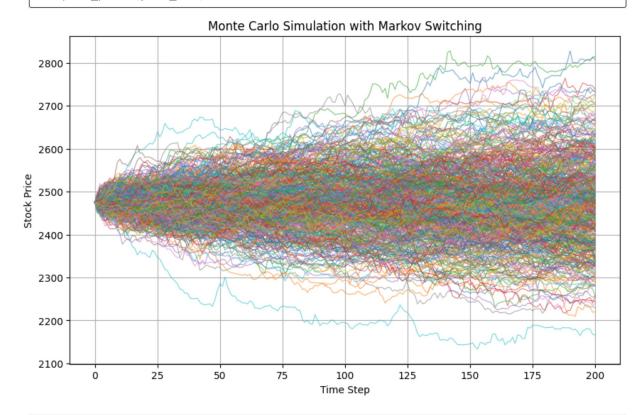
c:\Users\ab\Desktop\Durham\AFT\UNISWAP analysis\Optimal-Liquidity-Pool-Range\uniswap
_analysis\black_scholes_monte_carlo.py:108: FutureWarning: Series.__getitem__ treati
ng keys as positions is deprecated. In a future version, integer keys will always be
treated as labels (consistent with DataFrame behavior). To access a value by positio
n, use `ser.iloc[pos]`

if np.isnan(S[i, t-1]) or np.isnan(mu[reg]) or np.isnan(sigma[reg]): c:\Users\ab\Desktop\Durham\AFT\UNISWAP analysis\Optimal-Liquidity-Pool-Range\uniswap _analysis\black_scholes_monte_carlo.py:112: FutureWarning: Series.__getitem__ treating keys as positions is deprecated. In a future version, integer keys will always be treated as labels (consistent with DataFrame behavior). To access a value by positio

S[i, t] = S[i, t-1] * np.exp((mu[reg] - 0.5 * sigma[reg]**2) * dt + sigma[reg] * np.sqrt(dt) * z)

In [7]: | sim.plot_paths(year_sim)

n, use `ser.iloc[pos]`



```
In [8]: optimal_range = sim.find_optimal_pool_range(year_sim)[:2]
apy = sim.estimate_apy_for_range(year_sim,optimal_range[0], optimal_range[1])
print(f"Optimal range 1 year: {optimal_range}")
print(f"optimal range apy: {apy}")
```

Optimal range 1 year: (np.float64(2101.652722623352), np.float64(2843.4125070786527)) optimal range apy: 6.027867620940515

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