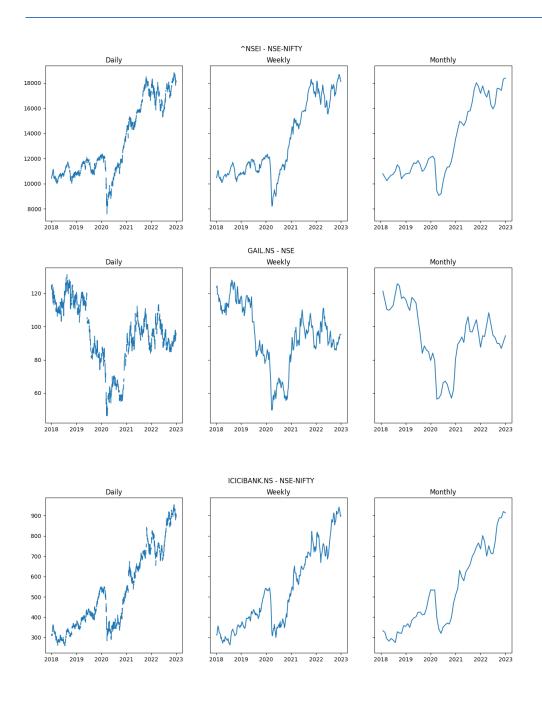
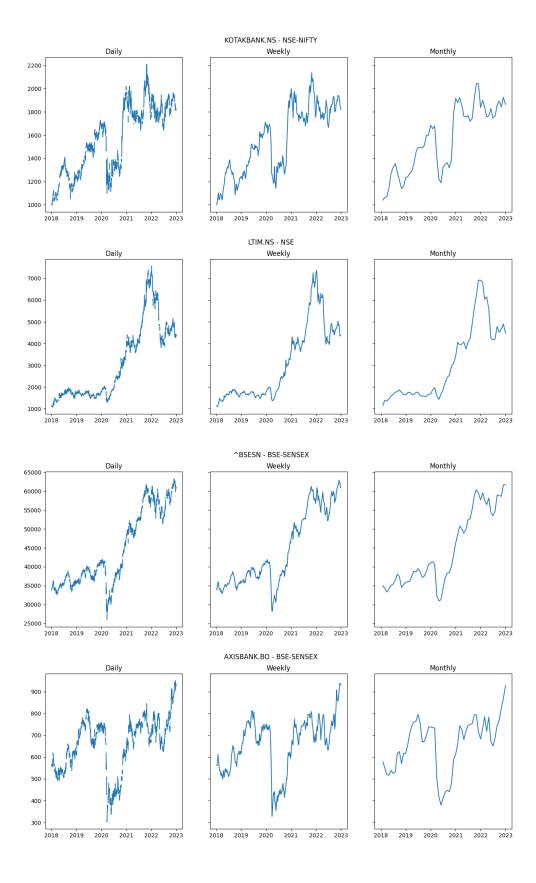
# MA374 – Financial Engineering II

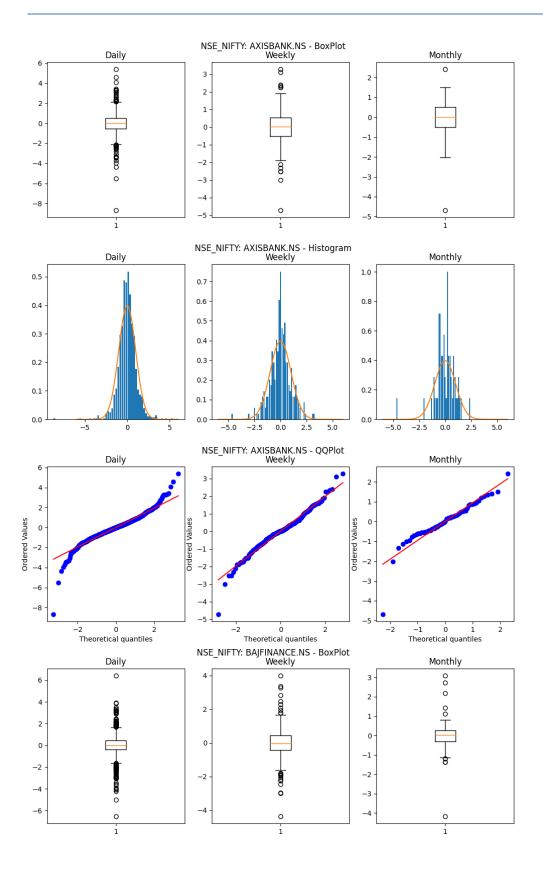
LAB 06 Report

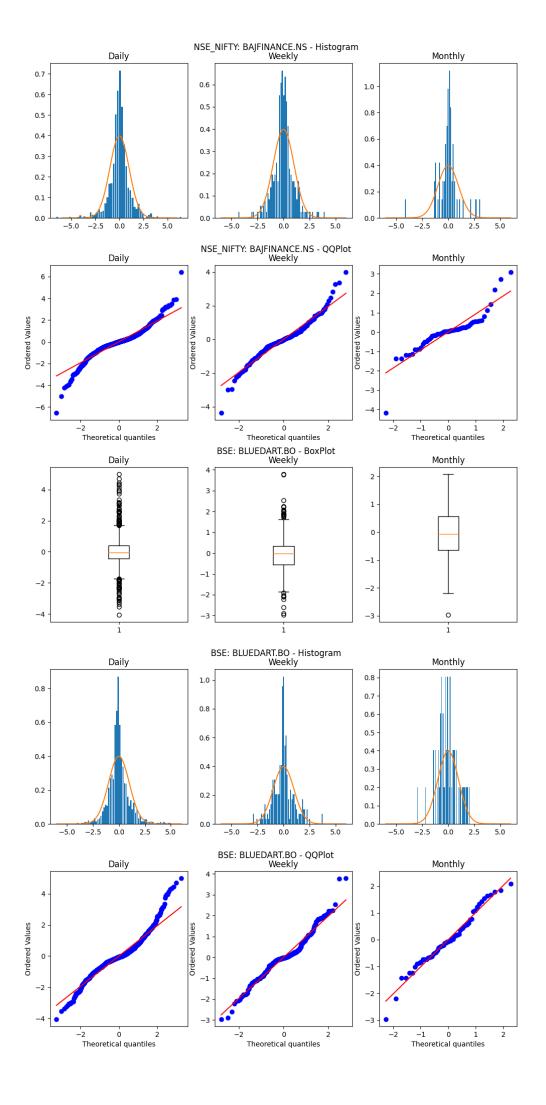
-Aman Kumar (200123007)

### Question 1





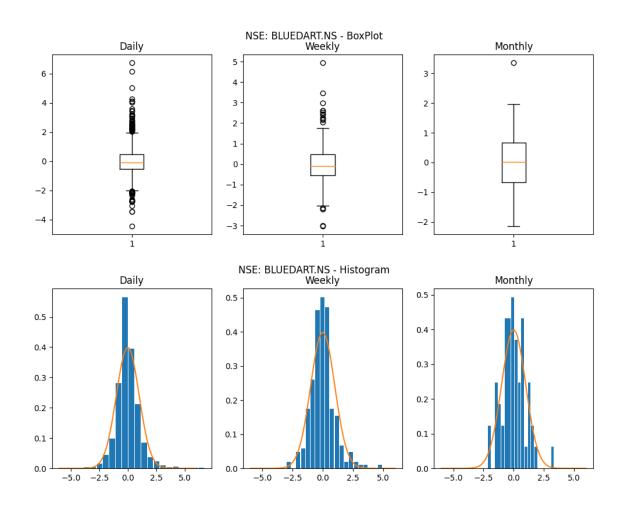


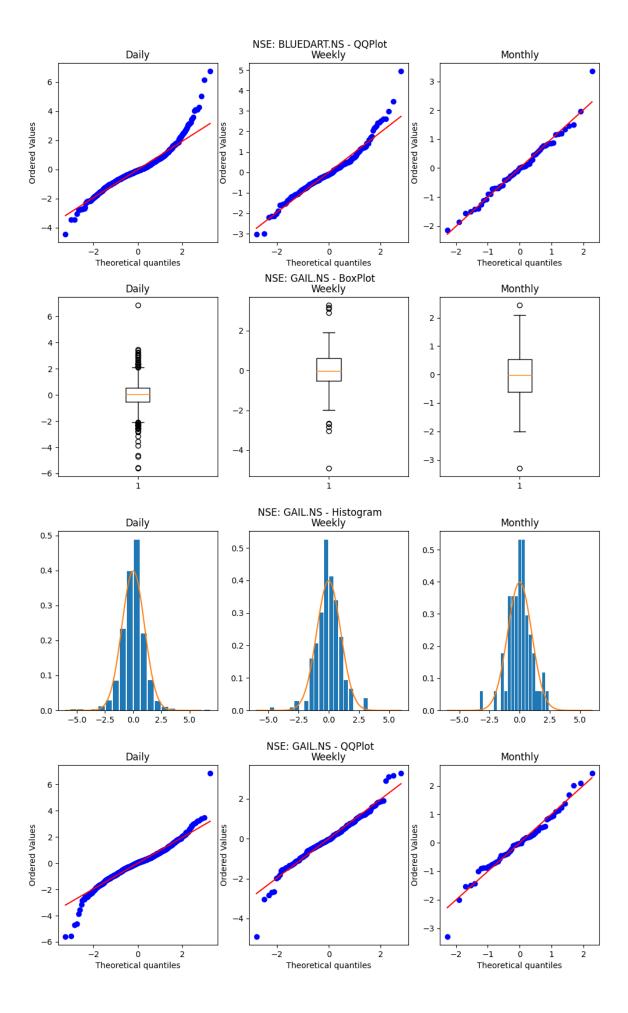


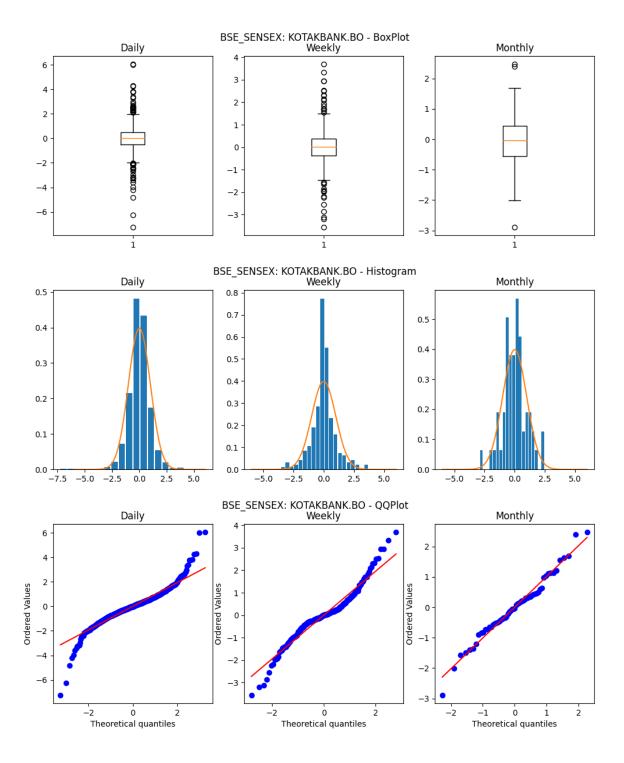
## Observation-

- 1. We can observe that the N(0, 1) roughly estimates the normalized returns, which is more accurate if the returns are computed on daily basis instead of weekly or monthly.
- 2. The deviations are due to the random fluctuations in the real world market, so, naïve Gaussian distribution can't completely model it.
- 3. It is more evident when a closer look is taken at the tails of these plots. The curve for N(0, 1) steeply decreases to 0, but the returns on the prices does not. At the tails, 5 there seem to be more deviations, and more proper model using a mix of different distributions is required to capture those changes.
- 4. Such a behaviour is called as leptokurtic, i.e., high peaks and heavy tails. Jump diffusion model (by Merton) take these so called jumps at the tails into account.
- 5. The Quantile-Quantile plots have good amount of skewness at the ends which shows deviation from what is expected as compared to normal distribution.

### Question 3

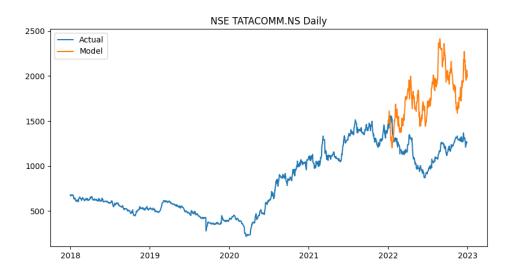


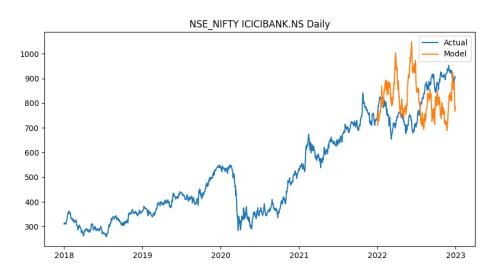


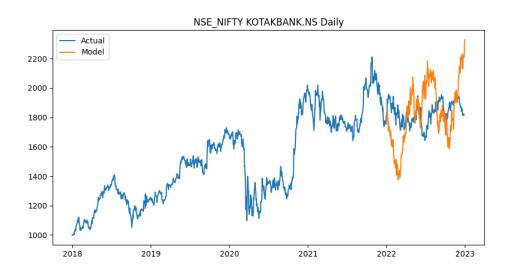


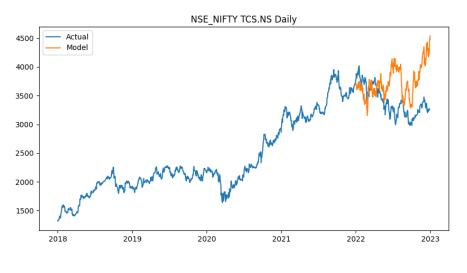
# Observation-

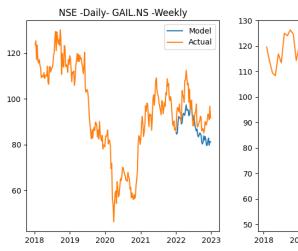
The log plots show almost same behavior as compared to the previous plots.

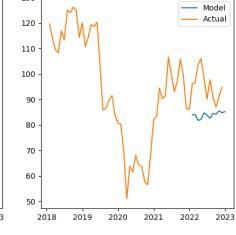






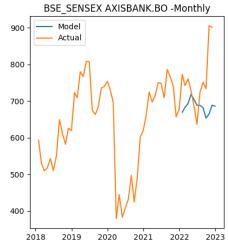


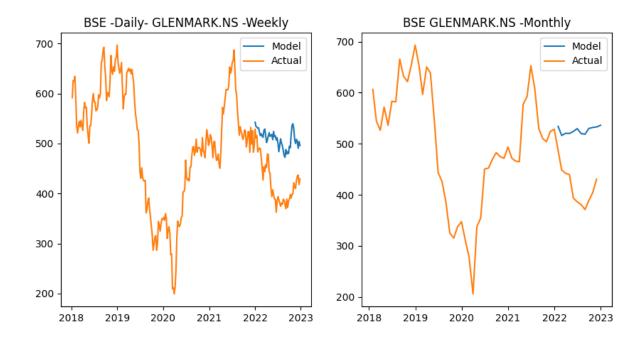




NSE GAIL.NS -Monthly







# Observation-

1. Using just mu and sigma of previous data these predicted price is calculated. It doesn't nearly follow the same trend because it is just a random variable. Without using future data the GBM model will not look alike the actual price.