

Измерение риска

Домашнее задание

1

```
In[ ]:=  $\mathcal{D} = \text{EmpiricalDistribution}[\{0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.07, 0.03\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50\}];$   
 $\text{Quantile}[\mathcal{D}, \{0.9, 0.95\}]$ 
```

```
Out[ ]:= {5, 10}
```

2

Плотности

```
In[ ]:=  $\mathcal{D}\left[\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}, x\right]$ 
```

```
 $\mathcal{D}\left[1 - \frac{16}{x^2}, x\right]$ 
```

```
Out[ ]:=  $\frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2}$ 
```

```
Out[ ]:=  $\frac{32}{x^3}$ 
```

Ожидание

```
In[ ]:=  $\mu_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} x \, dx$ 
```

```
 $\mu_2 = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{32}{x^3} x \, dx$ 
```

```
Out[ ]:= 0
```

```
Out[ ]:= 16
```

Дисперсия

$$\text{In}[*]:= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} (x-\mu 1)^2 dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} (x-\mu 1)^2 dx$$

$$\frac{32}{x^3} (x-\mu 2)^2 // \text{Apart}$$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \% dx$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \frac{8192}{x^3} - \frac{1024}{x^2} + \frac{32}{x}$$

Integrate: Integral of $\frac{8192}{x^3} - \frac{1024}{x^2} + \frac{32}{x}$ does not converge on $\{2, \infty\}$.

$$\text{Out}[*]= \int_2^{\infty} \left(\frac{8192}{x^3} - \frac{1024}{x^2} + \frac{32}{x} \right) dx$$

Положительная полудисперсия

$$\text{In}[*]:= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} (x-\mu 1)^2 dx$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Отрицательная полудисперсия

$$\text{In}[*]:= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} (x-\mu 1)^2 dx$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

VaR_{0.9}

$$\text{In}[*]:= \text{Solve}\left[\frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}} = \frac{9}{10}, \alpha, \mathbb{R}\right] // \text{N}$$

$$\text{Solve}\left[1 - \frac{16}{\alpha^2} = \frac{9}{10} \ \&\& \ \alpha > 2, \alpha, \mathbb{R}\right] // \text{N}$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \{\{\alpha \rightarrow 2.19722\}\}$$

$$\text{Out}[*]= \{\{\alpha \rightarrow 12.6491\}\}$$

3

Надо решить уравнение относительно z

$$F_{\xi+\eta}(z) = 0.99$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_{\xi,\eta}(x, y) dy dx = 0.99$$

Решать будем численно

```

In[ ]:= F = Function[z,
  NIntegrate[PDF[MultinormalDistribution[{3, 5}, {{4, 0.6}, {0.6, 1}}], {x, y}],
    {x, -100, z}, {y, -100, z - x}]];
Quiet@F[8]
Quiet@F[16]

Out[ ]:= 0.5

Out[ ]:= 0.999343

In[ ]:= {a, b} = {8, 16}; ε = 10-6;
Quiet@While[b - a > ε, c = Mean[{a, b}];
  If[Abs[F[c - ε] - 0.99] < Abs[F[c + ε] - 0.99], b = c - ε, a = c + ε]];
z = Mean[{a, b}]

Out[ ]:= 13.7926

```

4

Задача оптимизации

$$\text{VaR}_\alpha(w) = F_{w\xi + (1-w)\eta}^{-1}(\alpha) \longrightarrow \min$$

Так уж и быть, выпишем $F_{w\xi + (1-w)\eta}(z)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 wx + (1-w)y &= z \\
 y &= \frac{z - wx}{1-w} \\
 F_{w\xi + (1-w)\eta}(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{z-wx}{1-w}} f_{\xi,\eta}(x, y) dy dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Можно было бы решить численно, но мы же поняли, как решать задачу, правда...

5

```

In[ ]:= Table[<|"dist" → dist, "α" → α, "q" → Quantile[dist, α]|>, {dist,
  {NormalDistribution[], StudentTDistribution[10], LogNormalDistribution[0, 1]}},
  {α, {0.99, 0.995}}] // Flatten // Column

Out[ ]:=
<|dist → NormalDistribution[0, 1], α → 0.99, q → 2.32635|>
<|dist → NormalDistribution[0, 1], α → 0.995, q → 2.57583|>
<|dist → StudentTDistribution[10], α → 0.99, q → 2.76377|>
<|dist → StudentTDistribution[10], α → 0.995, q → 3.16927|>
<|dist → LogNormalDistribution[0, 1], α → 0.99, q → 10.2405|>
<|dist → LogNormalDistribution[0, 1], α → 0.995, q → 13.1422|>

```

7

```

In[ ]:= SeedRandom[42]
sample = RandomVariate[NormalDistribution[0, 1], 200];

```

Теоретические квантили 0.9, 0.95, 0.99

```
In[ ]:= true = Quantile[NormalDistribution[0, 1], {0.9, 0.95, 0.99}]
Out[ ]:= {1.28155, 1.64485, 2.32635}
```

Параметрические оценки

```
In[ ]:= Clear[μ, σ]
EstimatedDistribution[sample, NormalDistribution[μ, σ]]
Quantile[%, {0.9, 0.95, 0.99}]
Mean[(% - true)^2] (*Среднеквадратичная ошибка*)
Out[ ]:= NormalDistribution[-0.0138023, 0.948044]
Out[ ]:= {1.20117, 1.54559, 2.19168}
Out[ ]:= 0.0114835
```

Непараметрические оценки

```
In[ ]:= Quantile[sample, {0.9, 0.95, 0.99}]
Mean[(% - true)^2] (*Среднеквадратичная ошибка*)
Out[ ]:= {1.11976, 1.47793, 2.29471}
Out[ ]:= 0.0183466
```