

Karan Garg – 210123076

Analysis is done on the following stocks data used for other than market indices:

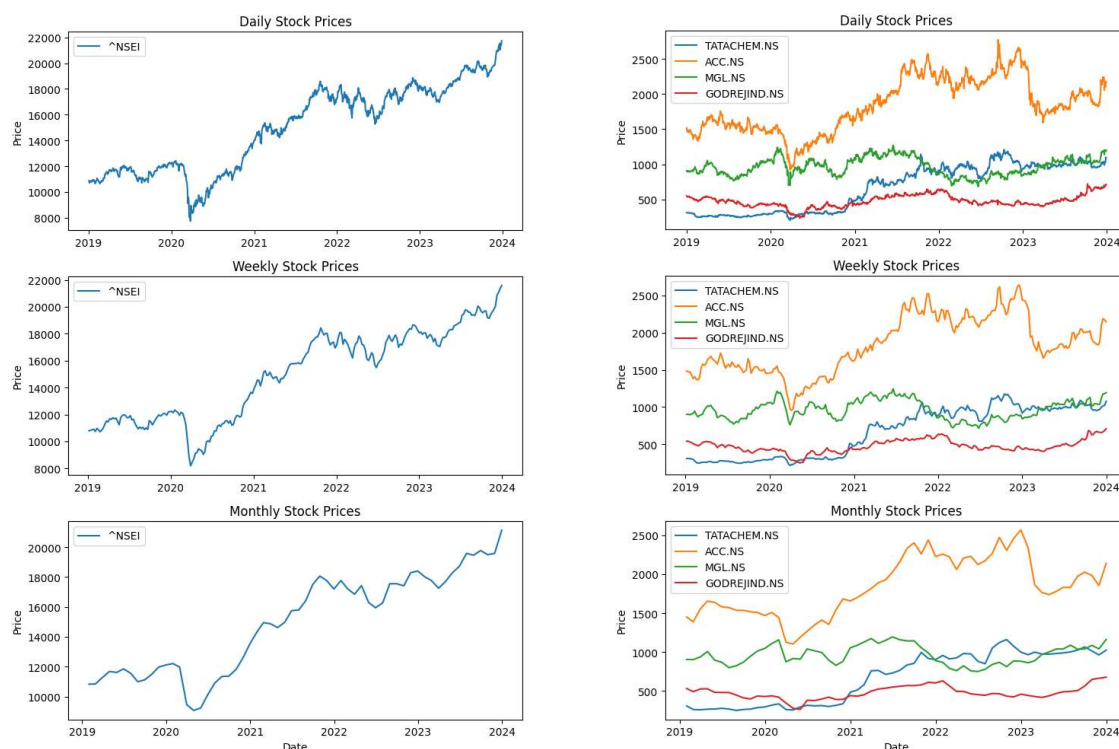
- BSE - *WIPRO.BO*, *TCS.BO*, *RELIANCE.BO*, *INFY.BO*
- NSE- *TATACHEM.NS*, *ACC.NS*, *MGL.NS*, *GODREJIND.NS*

1. Plot the prices against time (daily, weekly and monthly).

For bsedata1



For nsedata1



2. Compute the returns  $R_i$  (daily, weekly and monthly) and plot histograms of normalized returns

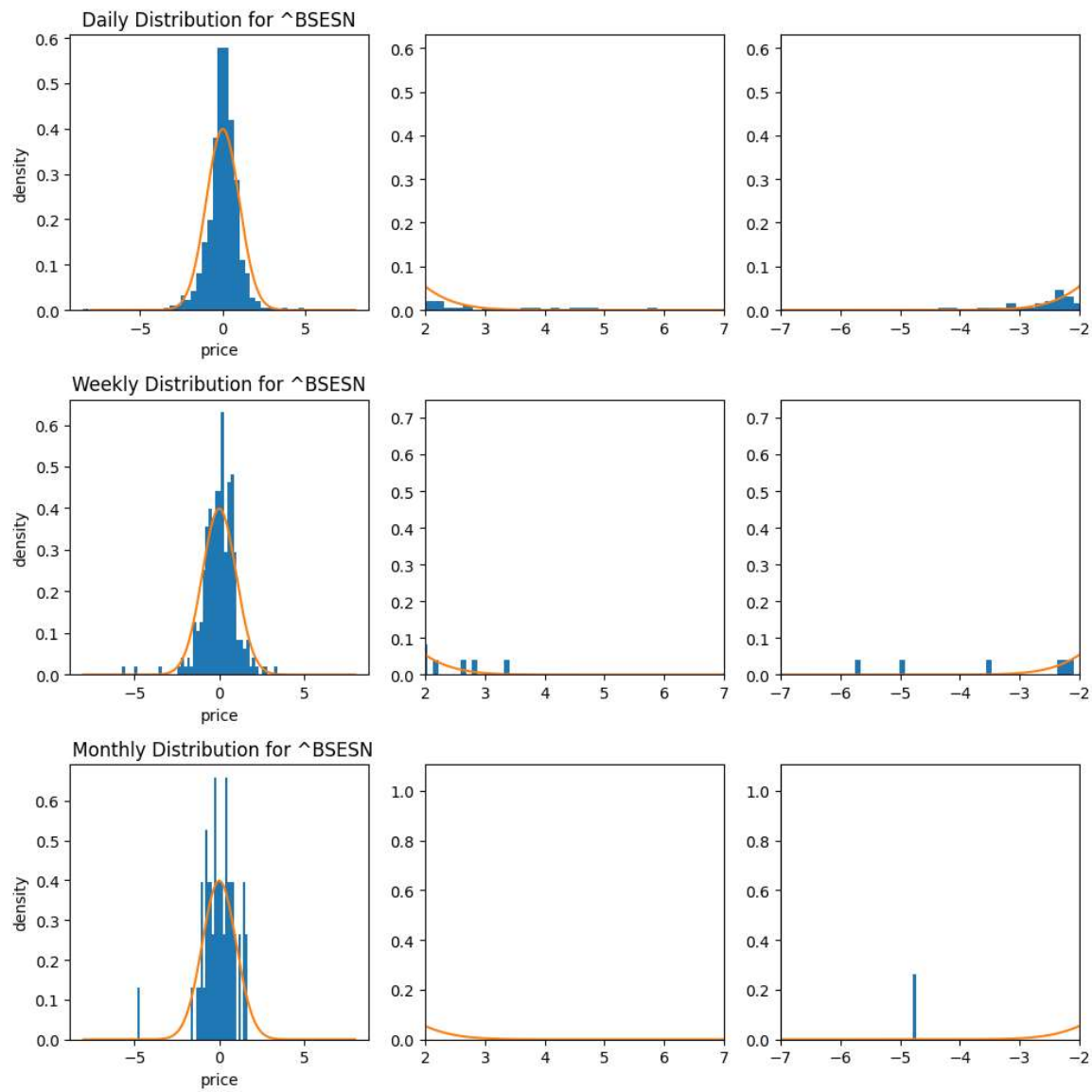
$$\hat{R}_i = \frac{R_i - \mu}{\sigma},$$

where  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are sample mean and sample standard deviation respectively. Superimpose on each of these histograms a graph of the density function  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ .

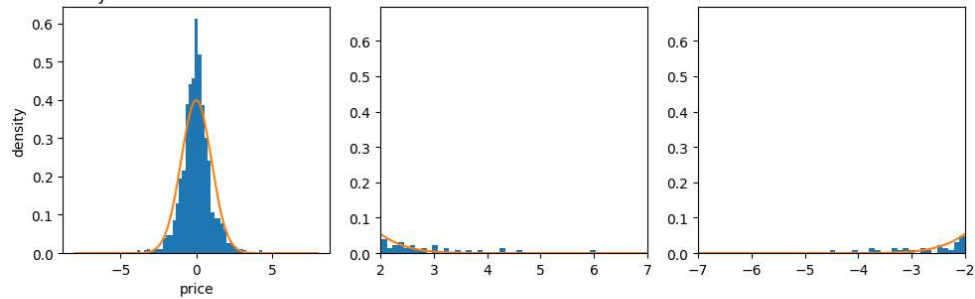
Now, zoom into the tails of all these plots. What are your observations ?

**Ans) Histograms and their corresponding zoomed tail**

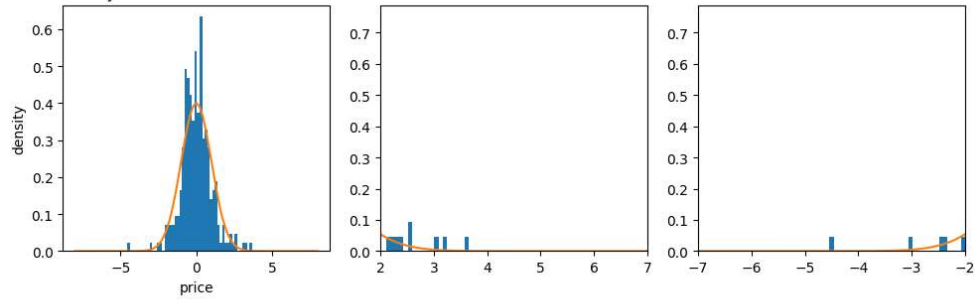
**For bsedata1**



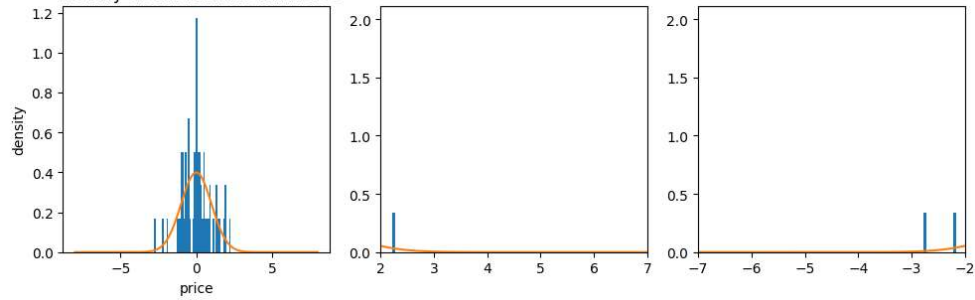
Daily Distribution for WIPRO.BO



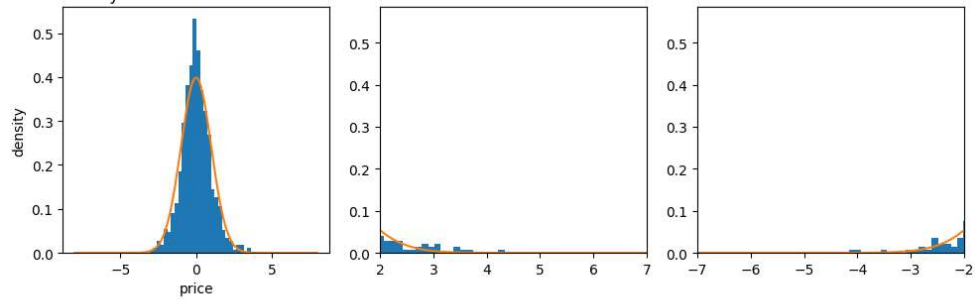
Weekly Distribution for WIPRO.BO



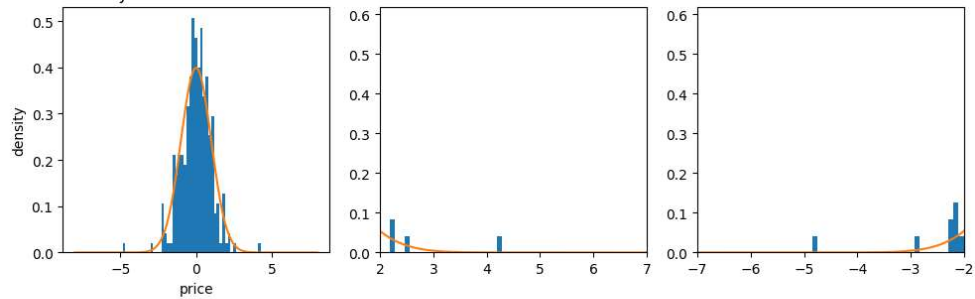
Monthly Distribution for WIPRO.BO



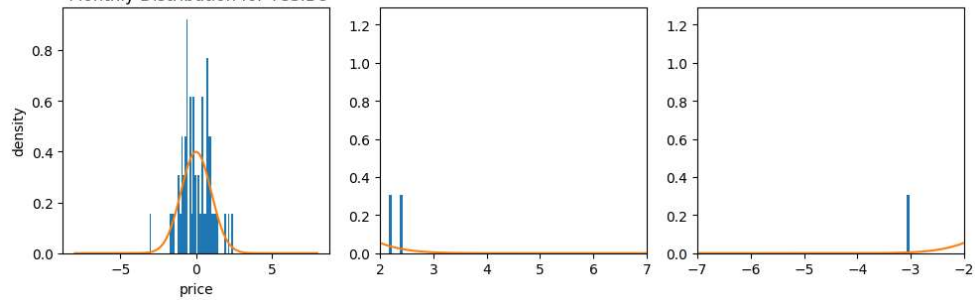
Daily Distribution for TCS.BO

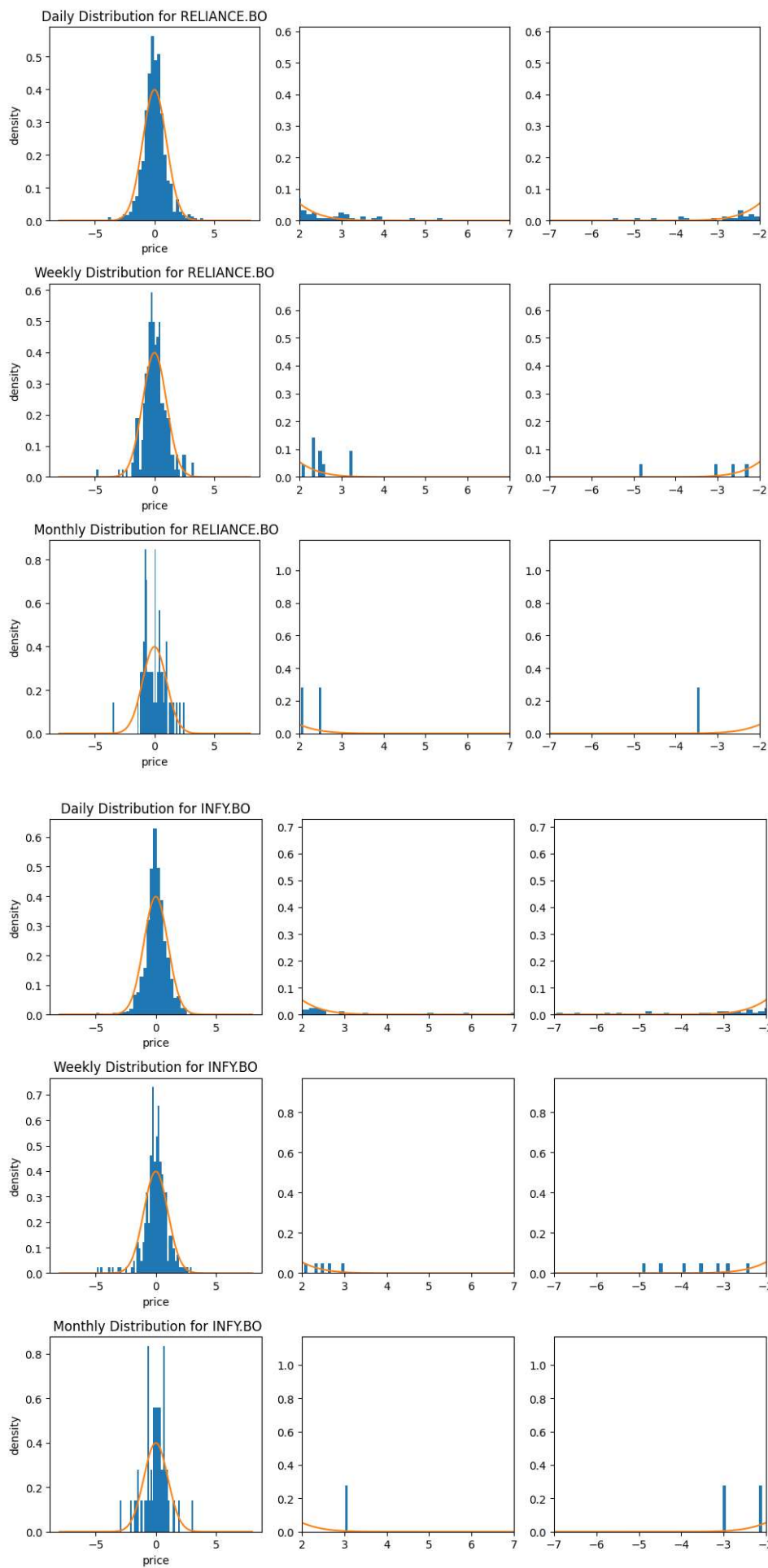


Weekly Distribution for TCS.BO

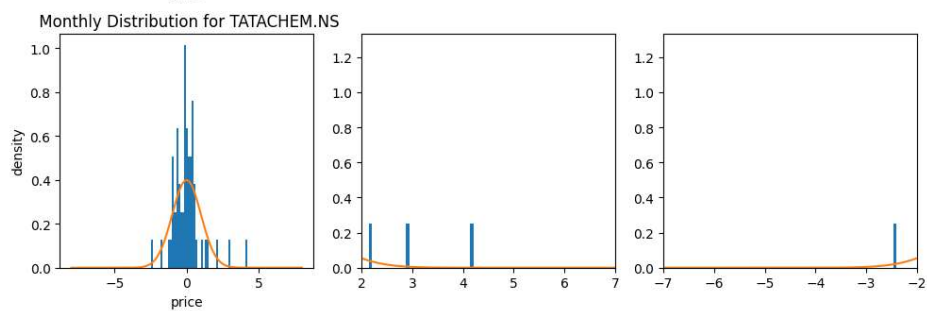
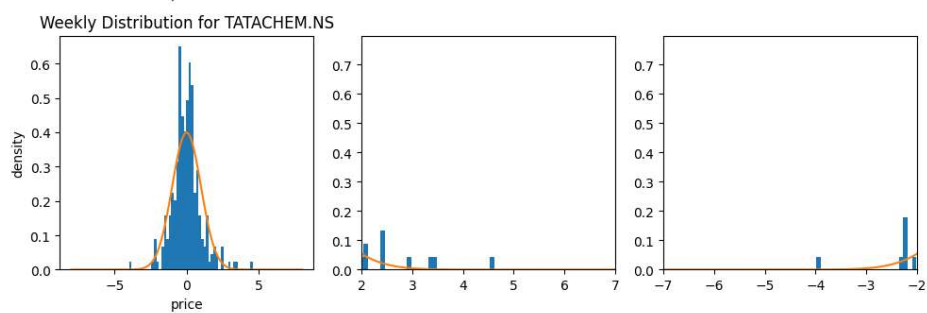
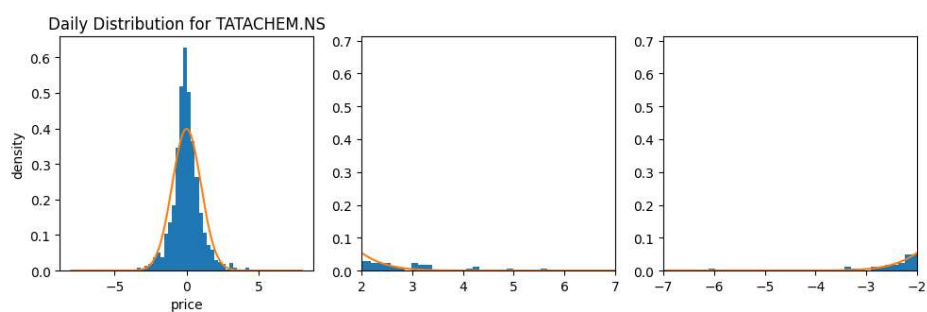
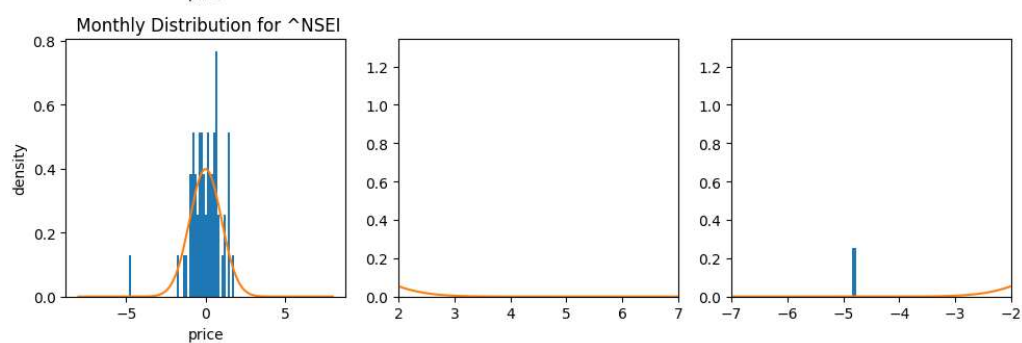
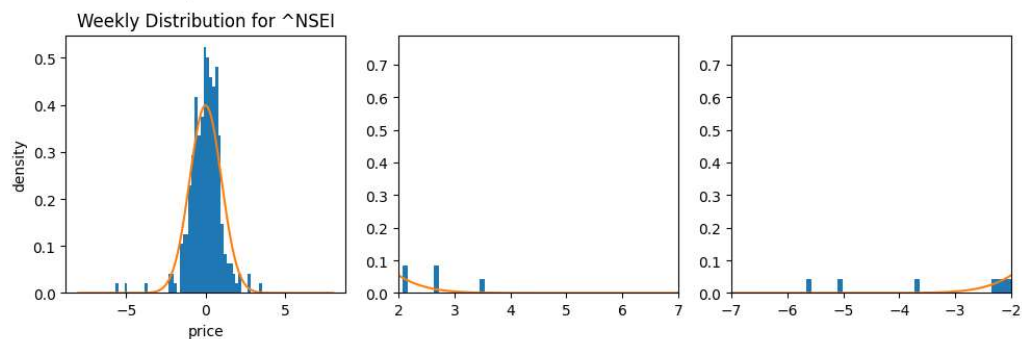
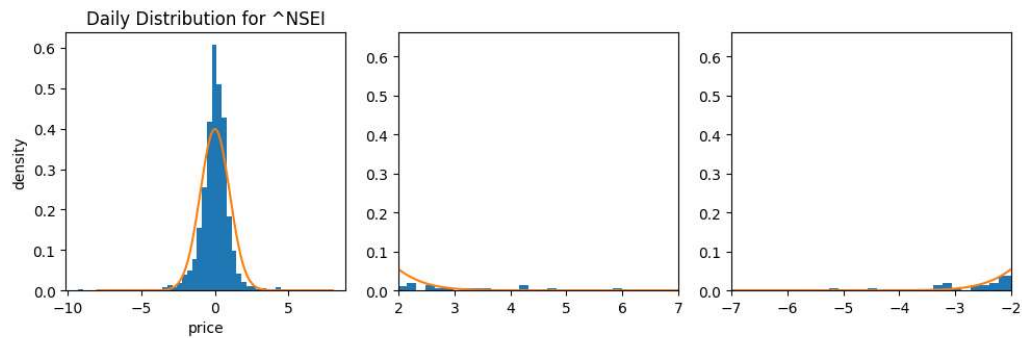


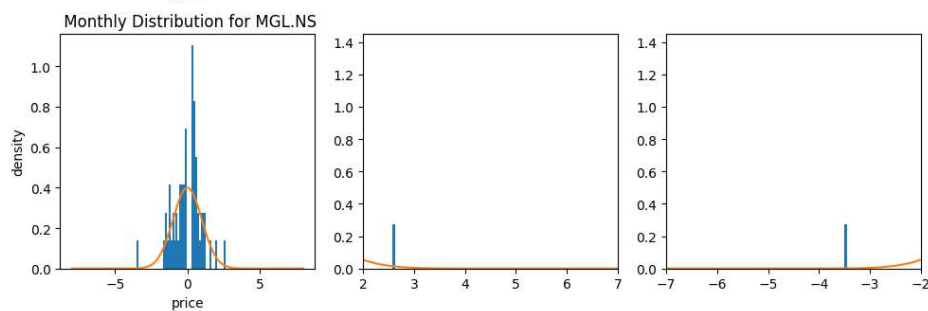
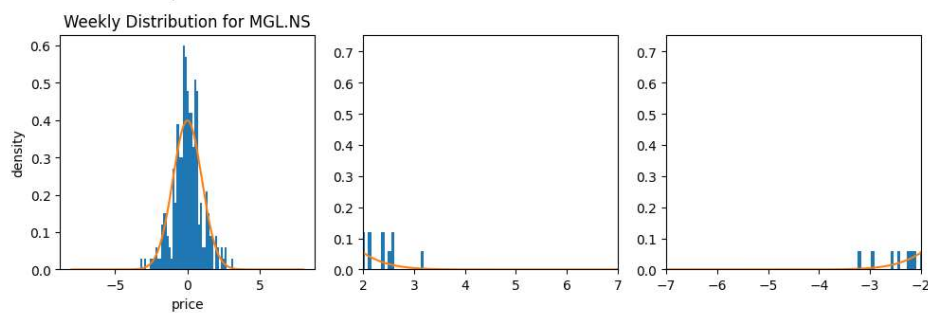
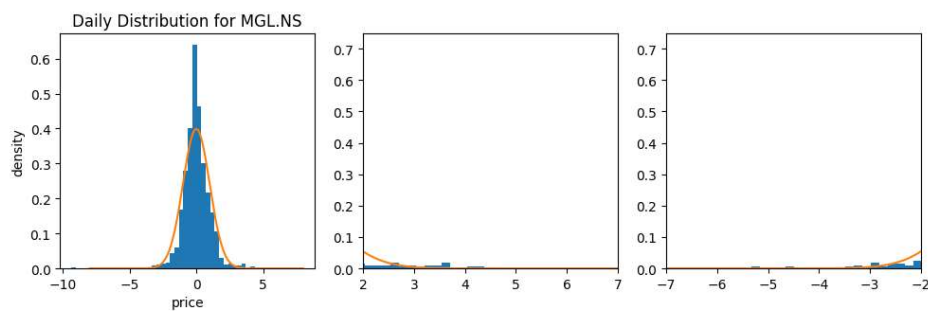
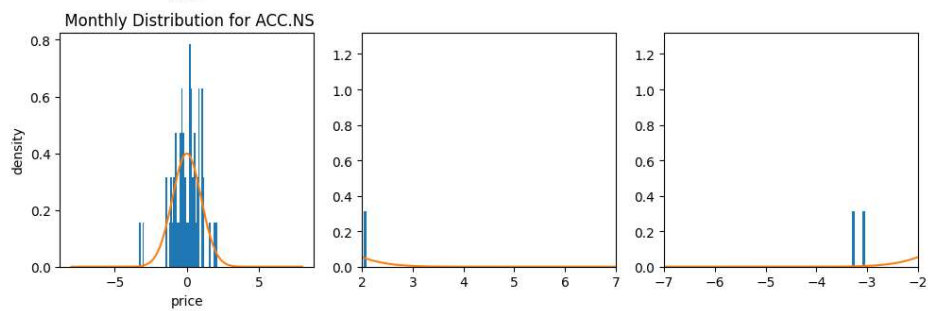
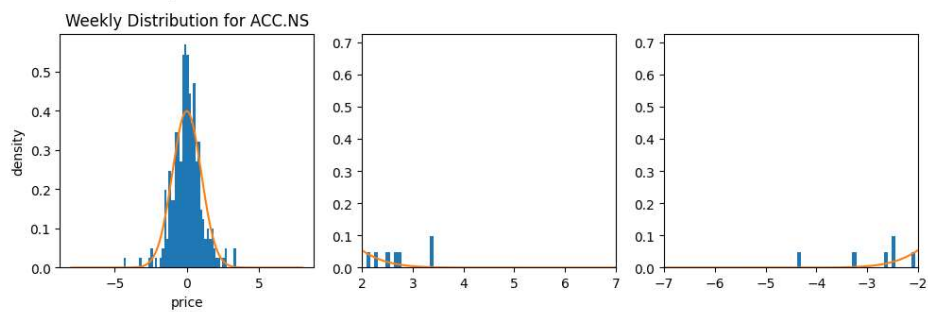
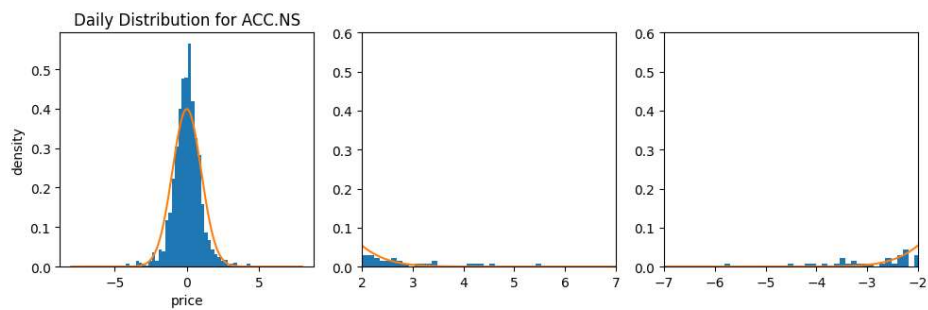
Monthly Distribution for TCS.BO



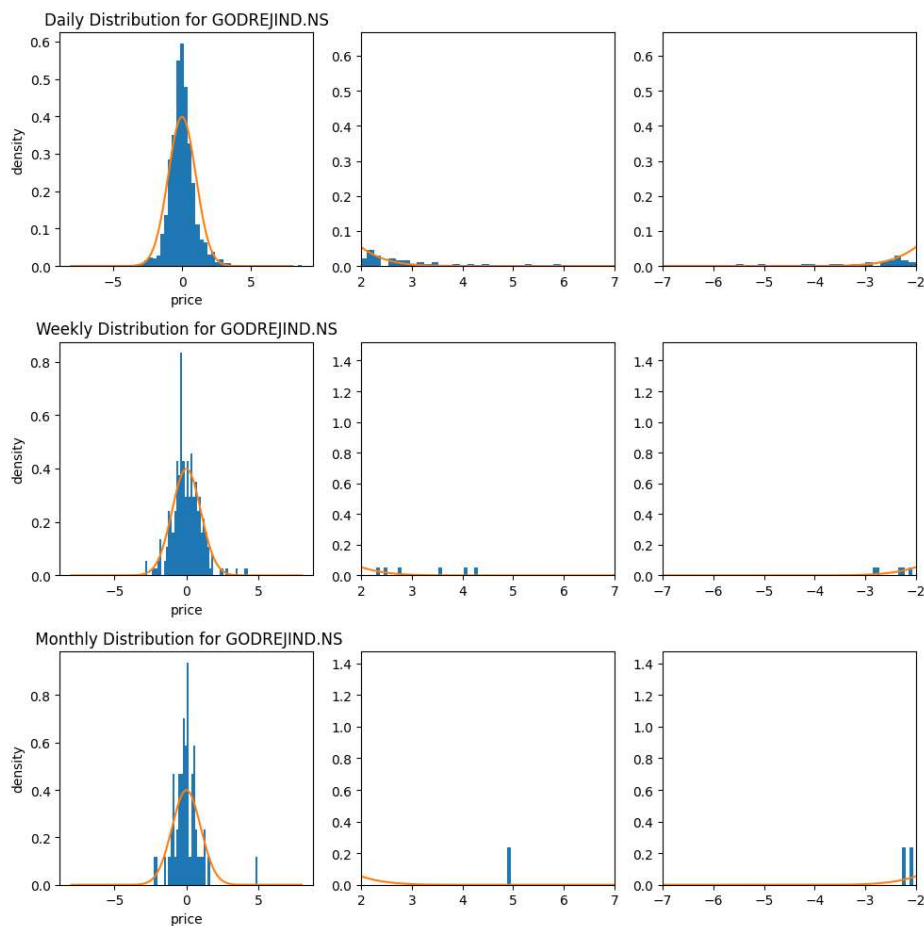


For nsedata1









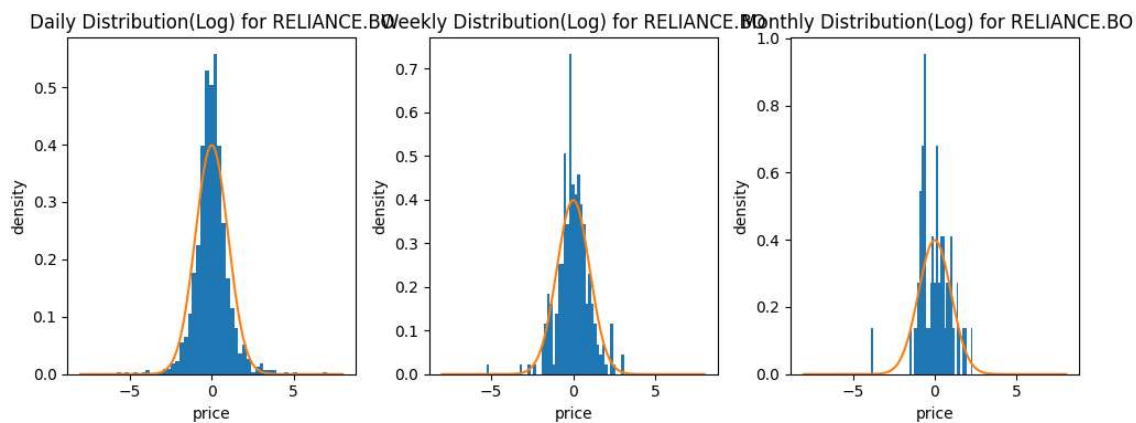
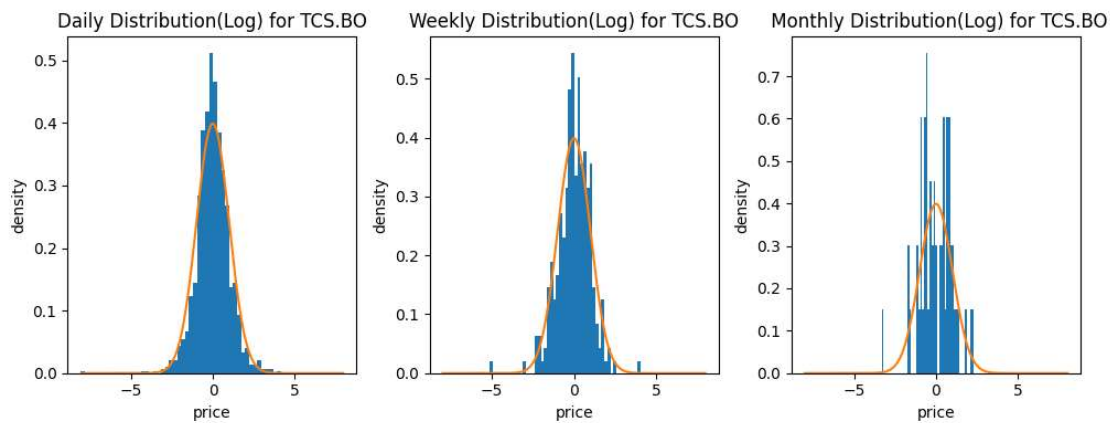
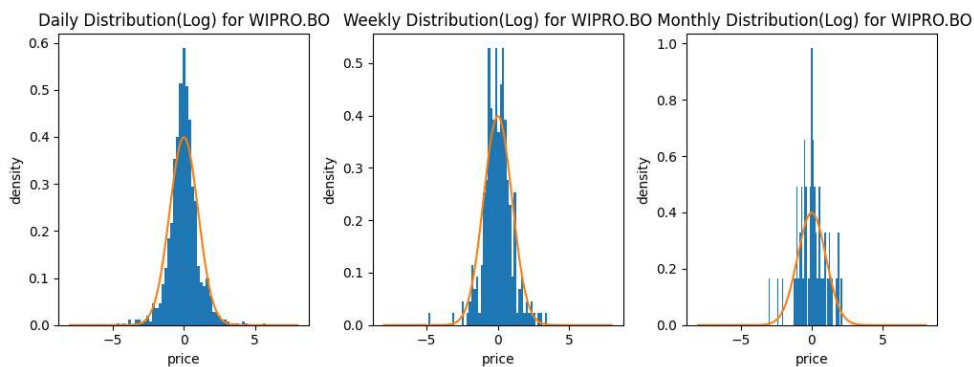
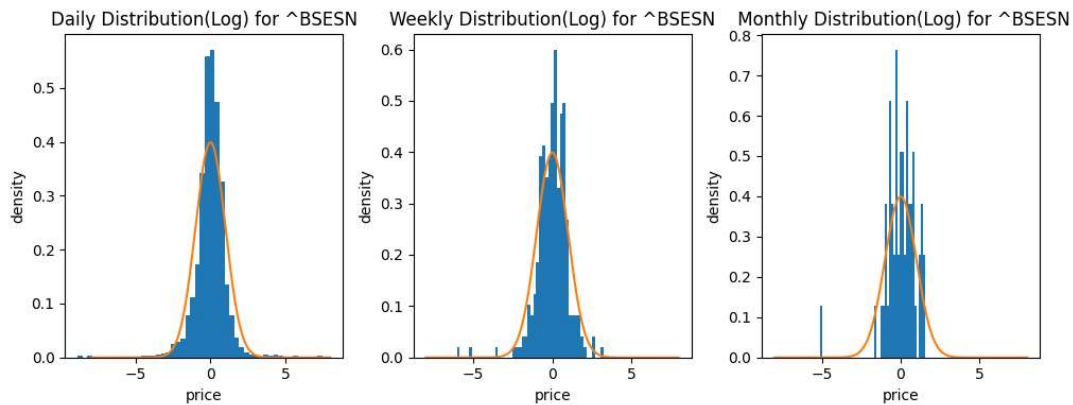
### Observations –

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, 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.

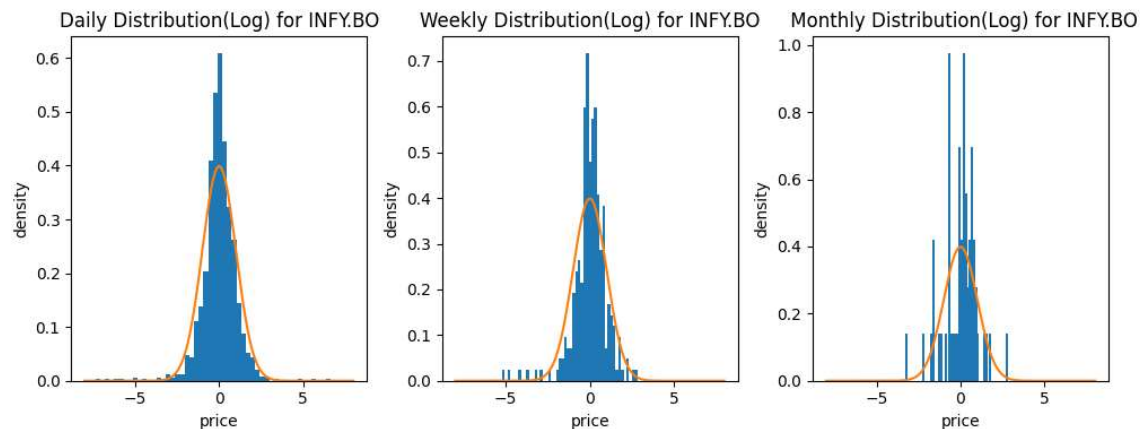
3. Will the observations be different if you instead use the log returns ?

Ans) Plots but using log returns:

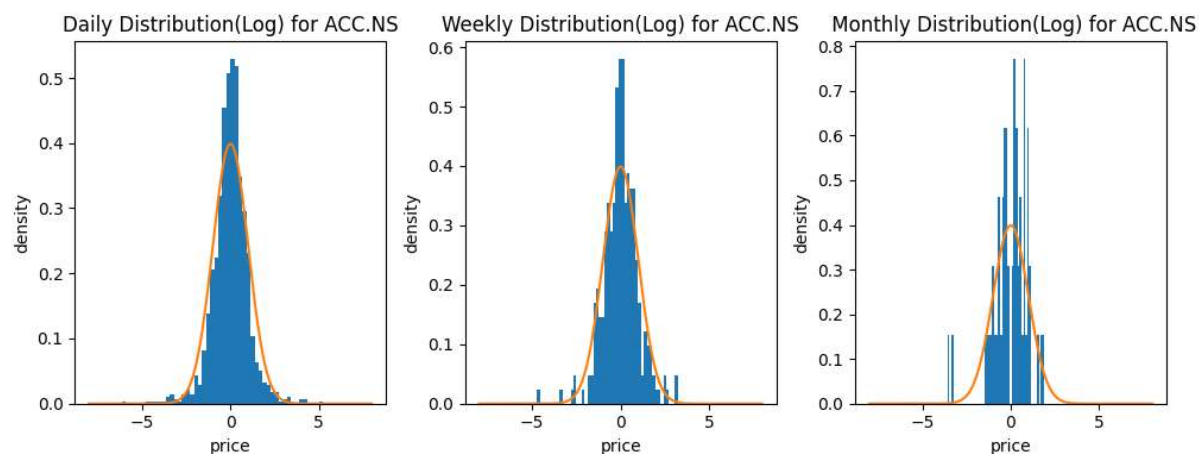
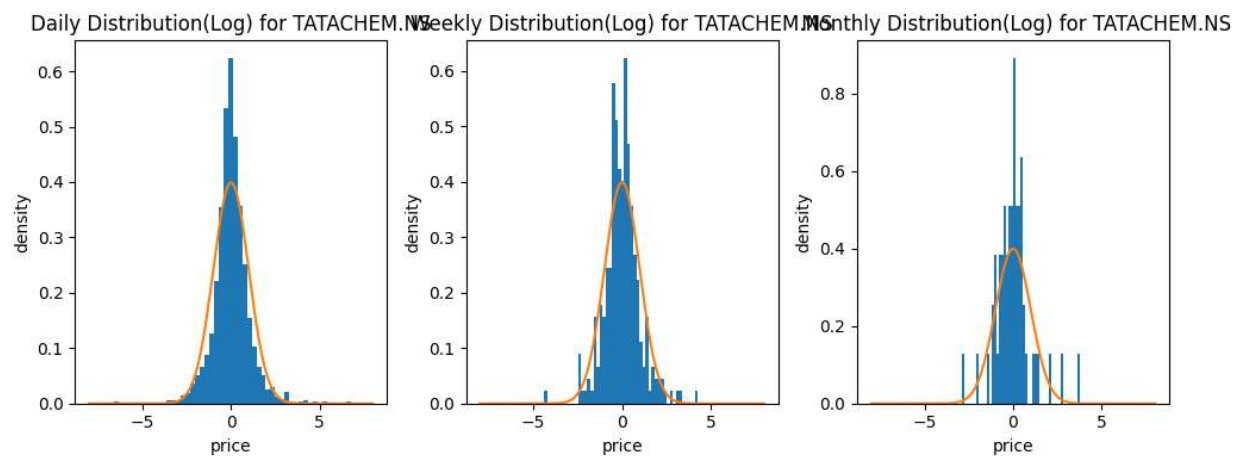
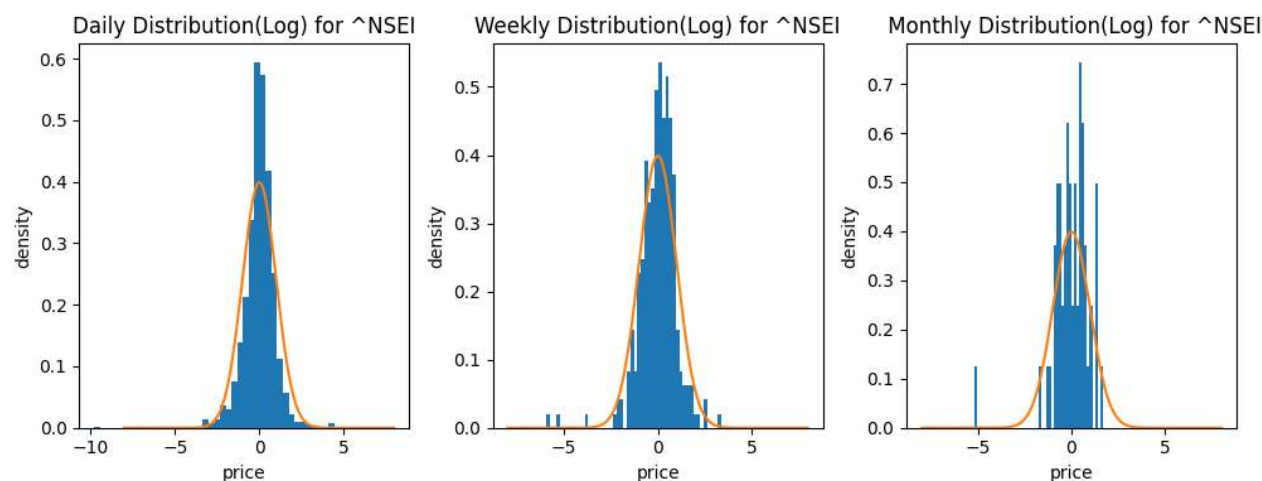
For bsedata1

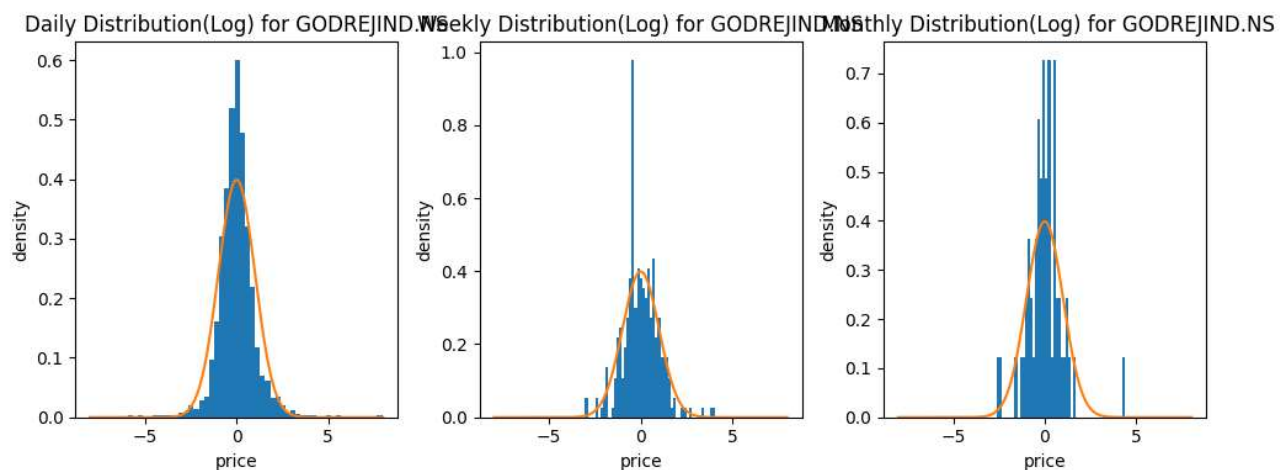
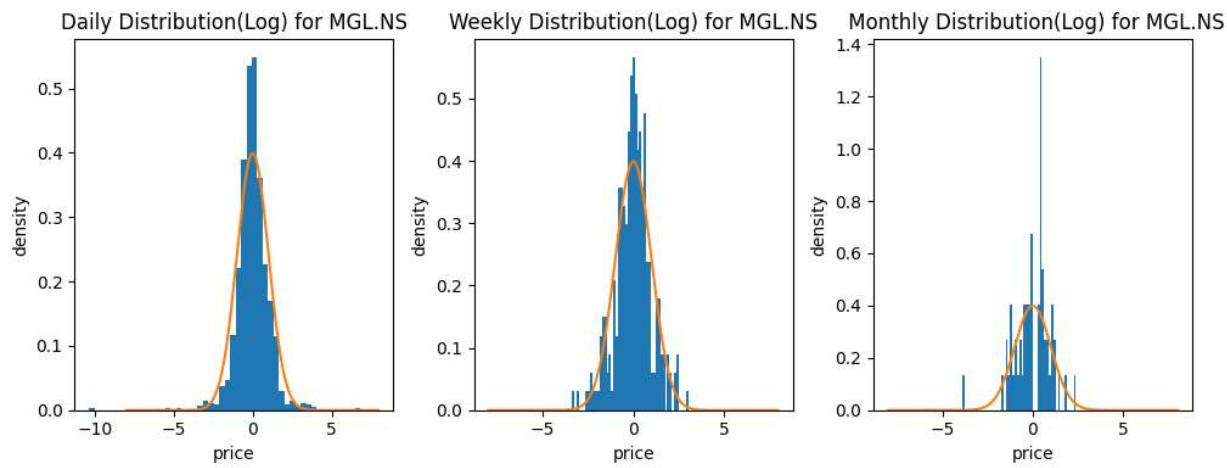






For nsedata1





4. Now, consider the daily data only for the period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2022 and estimate the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  using log returns. Using the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ , generate a path of stock prices that resembles (as closely as possible) the actual path of the stock for the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

5. Repeat the above with weekly and monthly data.

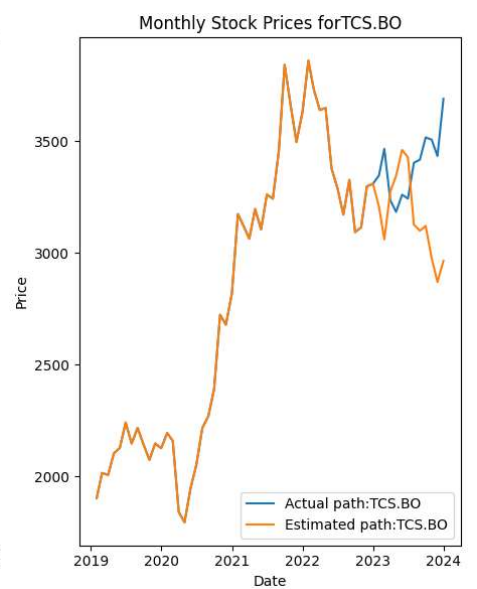
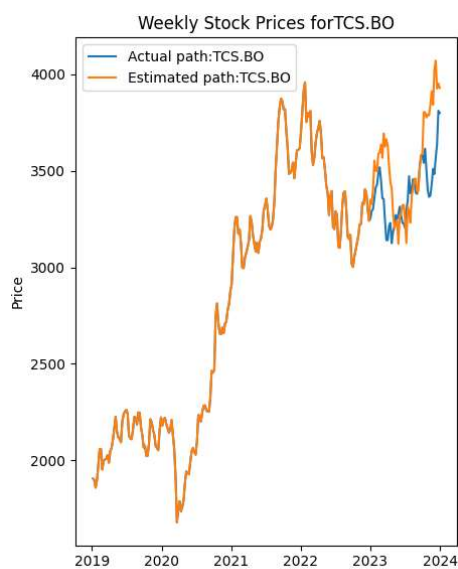
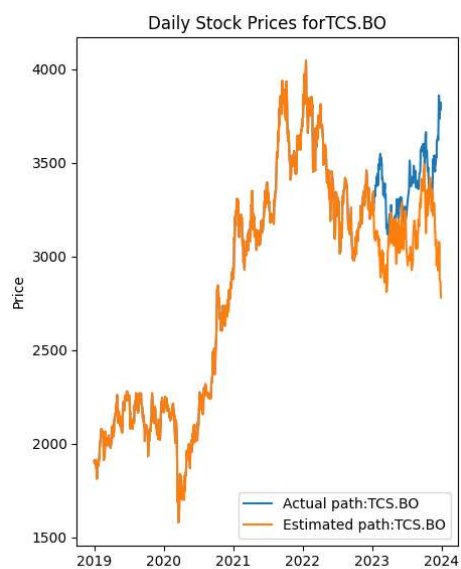
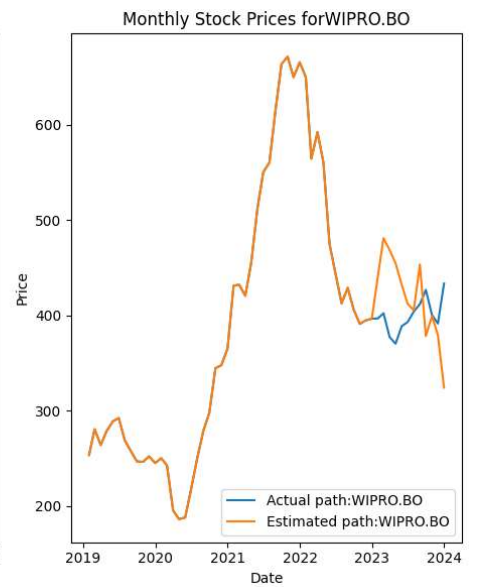
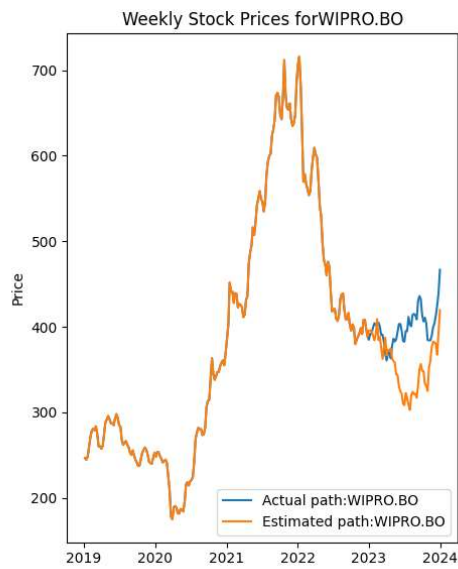
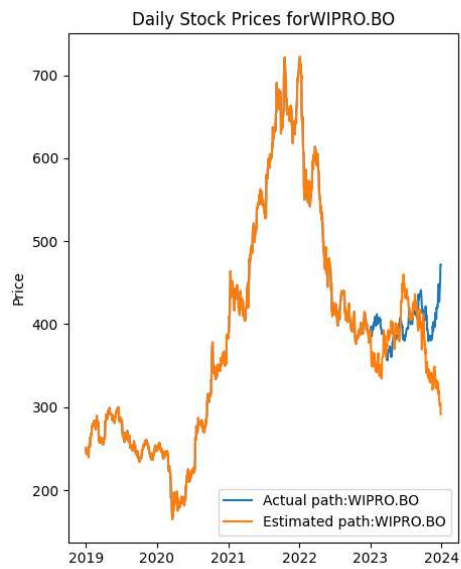
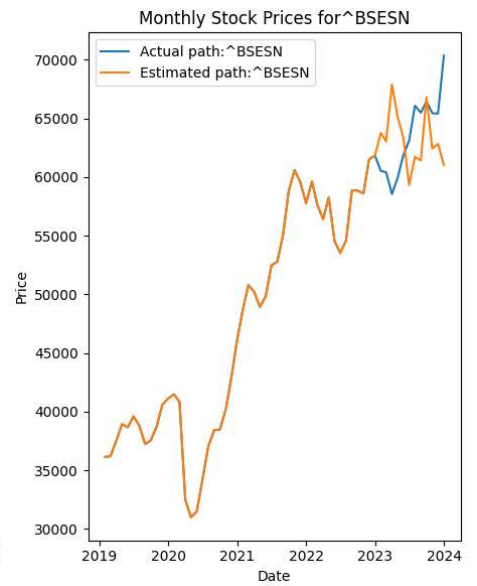
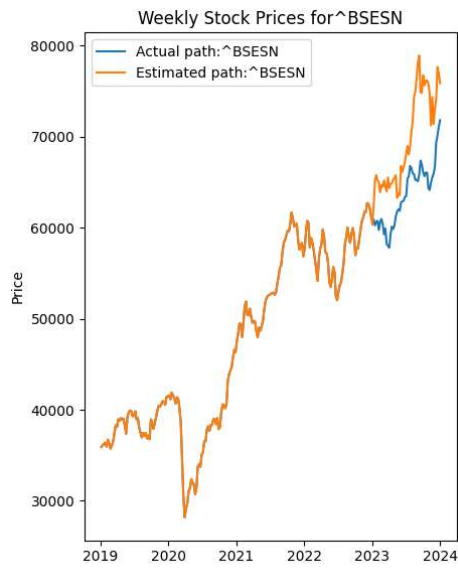
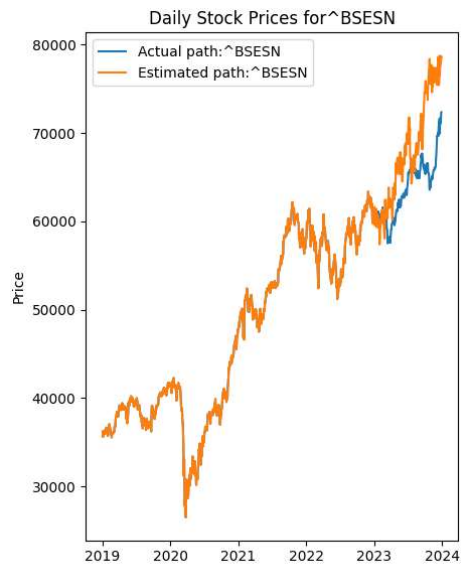
**Ans)**

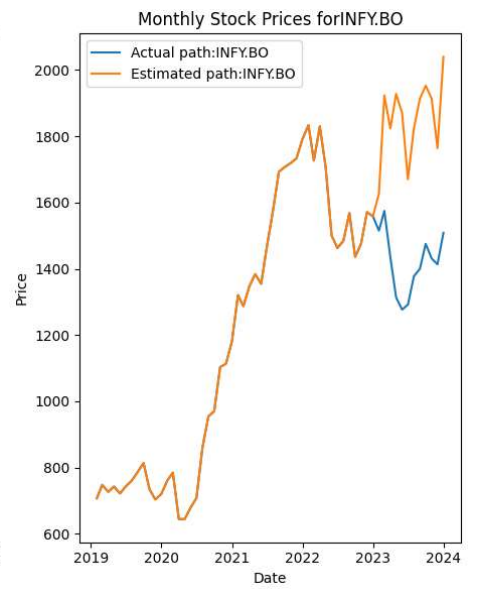
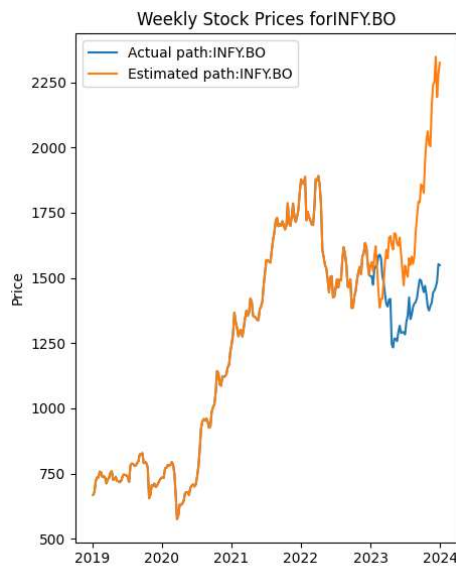
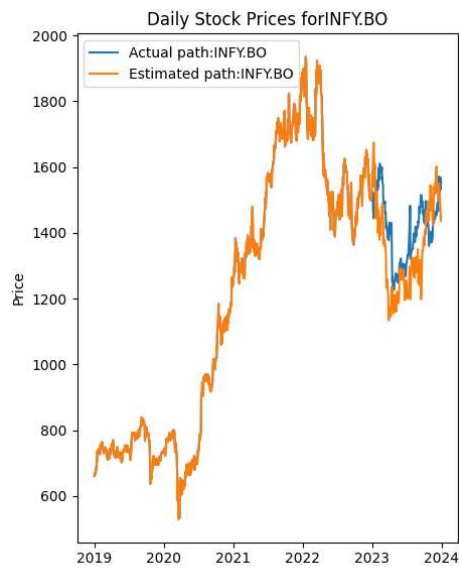
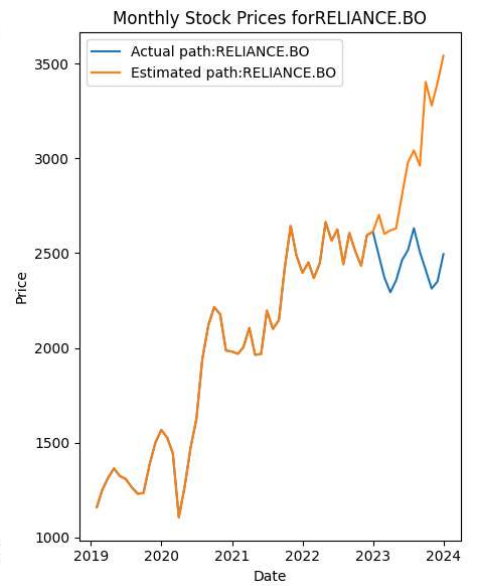
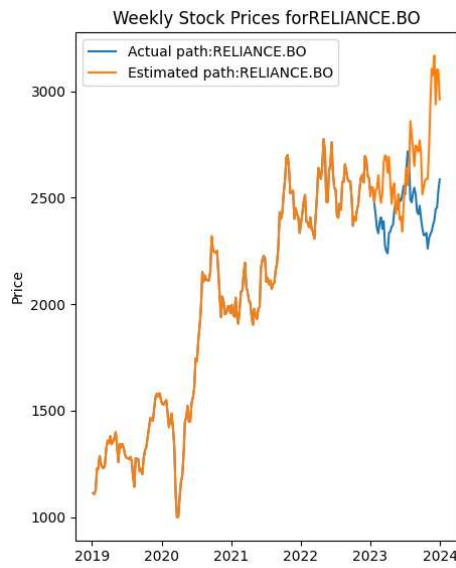
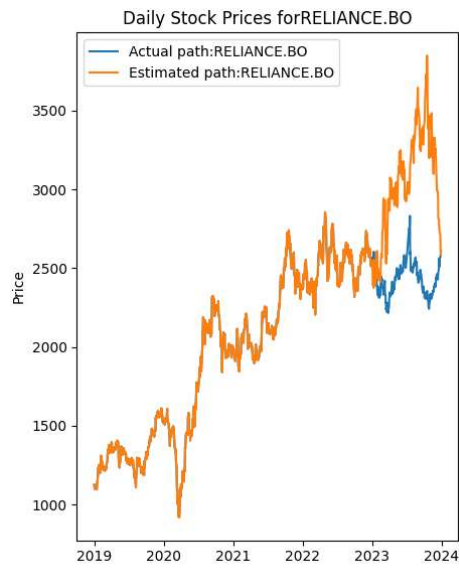
**Formulae used –**

- Geometric Brownian motion is used to model the scenario since stock prices behave like a stochastic process:

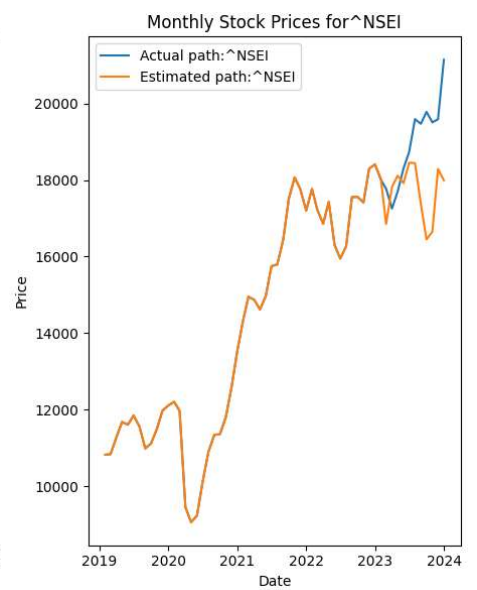
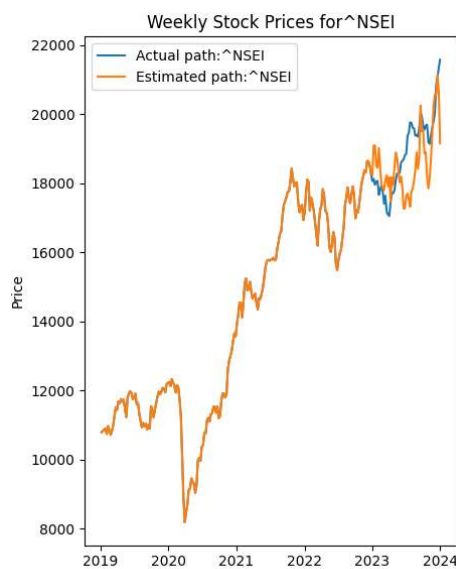
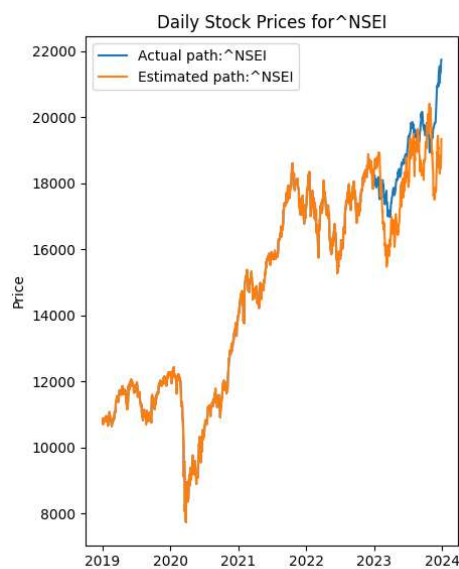
$$S(t_{i+1}) = S(t_i) \exp((\mu - 0.5 \sigma^2)(t_{i+1} - t_i) + \sigma \sqrt{t_{i+1} - t_i} Z_{i+1})$$

**For bsedata1**



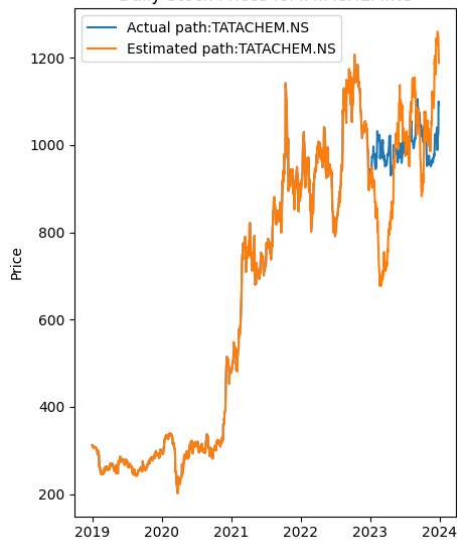


## For nsedata1

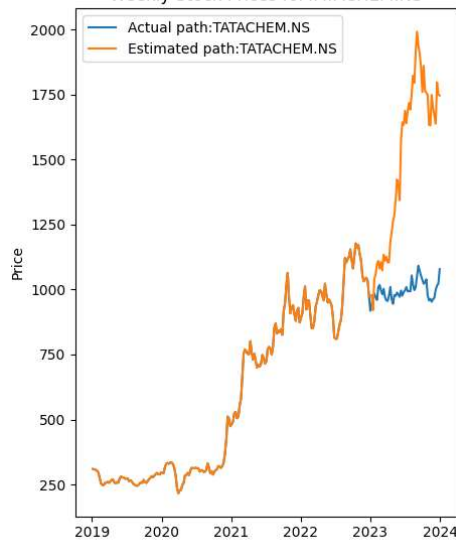




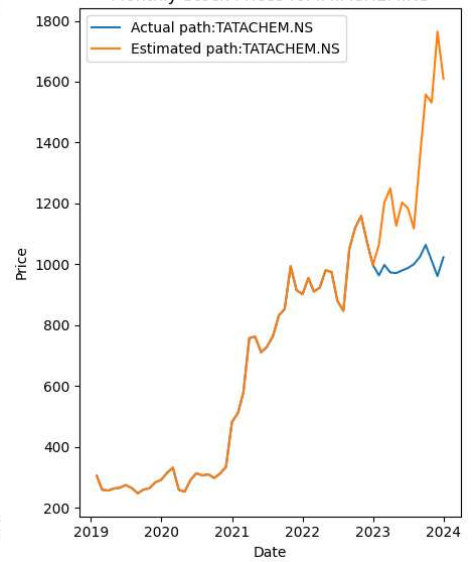
Daily Stock Prices forTATACHEM.NS



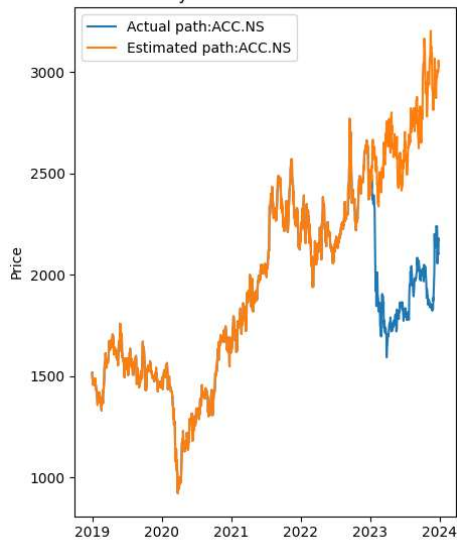
Weekly Stock Prices forTATACHEM.NS



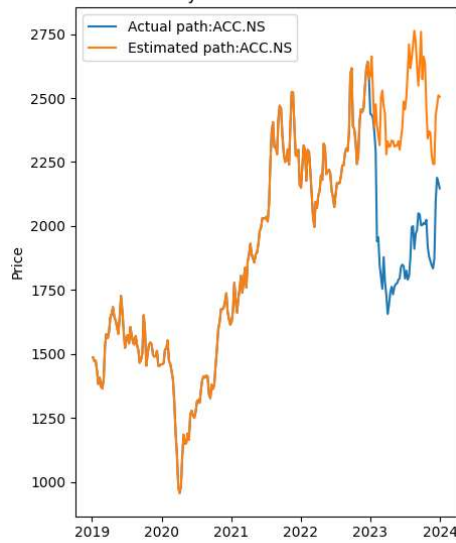
Monthly Stock Prices forTATACHEM.NS



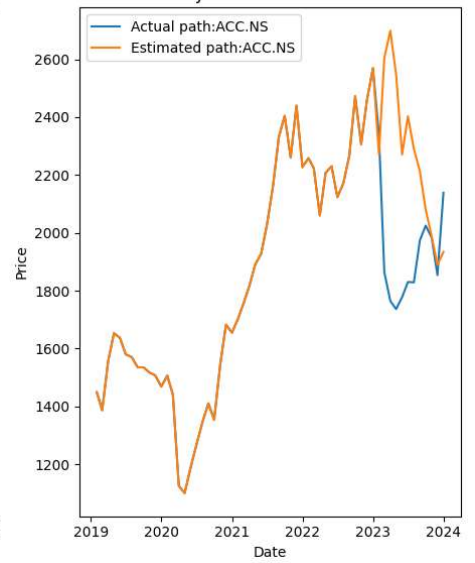
Daily Stock Prices forACC.NS



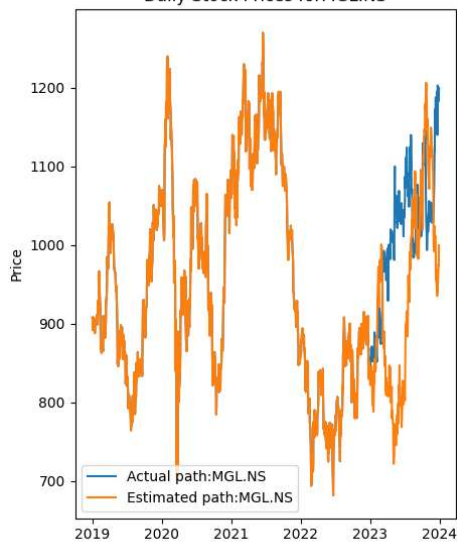
Weekly Stock Prices forACC.NS



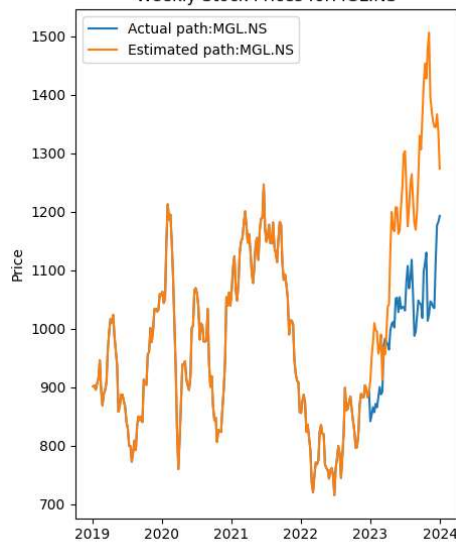
Monthly Stock Prices forACC.NS



Daily Stock Prices forMGL.NS



Weekly Stock Prices forMGL.NS



Monthly Stock Prices forMGL.NS

