### **Problem Set 4**

## **MACS 30250**

# **Submitted by - Nipun Thakurele**

```
In [1]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import scipy.stats as sts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## Question 1(a)

```
In [2]:
```

```
rho = 0.85

mu = 11.4

sigma = 0.7

z_0 = mu

T = 500
```

#### In [3]:

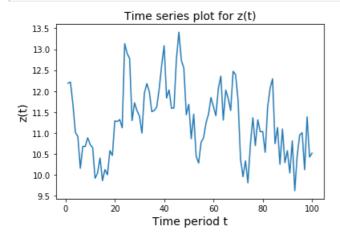
```
unif_vec = sts.uniform.rvs(loc=0, scale=1, size=T, random_state=25)
eps_vec = sts.norm.ppf(unif_vec, loc=0, scale=sigma)
```

#### In [4]:

```
Zmat = np.zeros(T + 1)
Zmat[0] = z_0
for i in range(500):
    Zmat[i + 1] = rho*Zmat[i] + (1 - rho)*mu + eps_vec[i]
```

### In [5]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1, 101), Zmat[1:101])
plt.xlabel("Time period t", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("z(t)", fontsize=14)
plt.title("Time series plot for z(t)", fontsize=14)
plt.show()
```



# Question 1(b)

```
In [6]:

z_vals = np.linspace(mu - 3*sigma, mu + 3*sigma, 5)
print("check z_vals[2] == mu value : ", z_vals[2] == mu, '\n')
print('z_vals : ', z_vals)

check z_vals[2] == mu value : True

z vals : [ 9.3 10.35 11.4 12.45 13.5 ]
```

## Question 1(c)

```
In [7]:
```

```
z_{cuts} = 0.5 * z_{vals}[:-1] + 0.5 * z vals[1:]
P = np.zeros((5, 5))
z t = z 0
bin t = 3
for z tp1 in Zmat:
   if z tp1 <= z_cuts[0]:
       bin_tp1 = 1
    elif z_tp1 <= z_cuts[1]:</pre>
       bin_tp1 = 2
    elif z_tp1 <= z_cuts[2]:</pre>
       bin tp1 = 3
    elif z tp1 <= z cuts[3]:</pre>
       bin_tp1 = 4
    else:
       bin tp1 = 5
    P[bin_t - 1][bin_tp1 - 1] += 1
    bin t = bin tp1
    z_t = z_{tp1}
for i in range(5):
    P[i][:] = P[i][:] / sum(P[i][:])
print('Estimated transition matrix: ', '\n', P)
Estimated transition matrix:
 [[0.69387755 0.26530612 0.04081633 0.
                                                 0.
```

## Question 1(d)

```
In [8]:
```

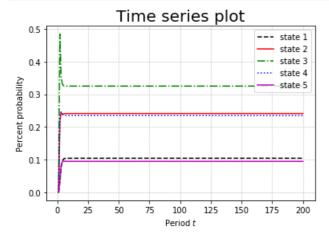
```
prob = (np.linalg.matrix_power(P, 3)[2][4])*100
print("Probability of transitioning from bin 3( at time t) to bin 5(at time t+3) is ",
f'{prob:.3f}', '%')
```

Probability of transitioning from bin 3( at time t) to bin 5(at time t+3) is 8.032 %

## Question 1(e)

```
In [9]:
```

```
plt.plot(per_vec, Xmat[:, 1], 'r', linestyle='solid', label='state 2')
plt.plot(per_vec, Xmat[:, 2], 'g', linestyle='dashdot', label='state 3')
plt.plot(per_vec, Xmat[:, 3], 'b', linestyle='dotted', label='state 4')
plt.plot(per_vec, Xmat[:, 4], 'm', linestyle='solid', label='state 5')
plt.grid(b=True, which='major', color='0.65', linestyle=':')
plt.title('Time series plot', fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel(r'Period $t$')
plt.ylabel(r'Percent probability')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 864x864 with 0 Axes>

#### In [10]:

```
print('From the previous plot, we can infer that the steady state is reached before time period 25 ', '\n')  X_0 = \text{np.array}([[0], [0], [1], [0], [0]]) 
 X_s tat = \text{np.dot(np.linalg.matrix_power(P.T, 25), X_0)} 
 print("The stationary distribution of z(t) is : ") 
 print(X_stat)
```

From the previous plot, we can infer that the steady state is reached before time period 25

```
The stationary distribution of z(t) is:
[[0.10432892]
[0.24103477]
[0.32507343]
[0.23486618]
[0.09469669]]
```

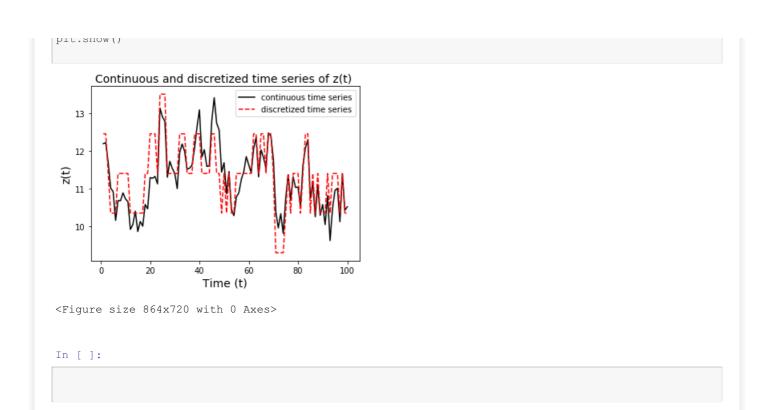
## Question 1(f)

### In [11]:

```
Z_mat = np.zeros(T + 1)
bin_init = 2
Z_mat[0] = z_vals[bin_init]
for t in range(T):
    bin_t = np.argwhere(unif_vec[t] <= np.cumsum(P[bin_init, :])).min()
    Z_mat[t + 1] = z_vals[bin_t]
    bin_init = bin_t</pre>
```

### In [12]:

```
plt.plot(np.arange(1,101), Zmat[1:101], 'k',label = 'continuous time series')
plt.plot(np.arange(1,101), Z_mat[1:101],'r',linestyle='dashed', label = 'discretized time series')
plt.xlabel('Time (t)', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('z(t)', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Continuous and discretized time series of z(t) ', fontsize=14)
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
```



In [ ]: