

MA 374 - Financial Engineering Lab06

Sahil Kumar Gupta

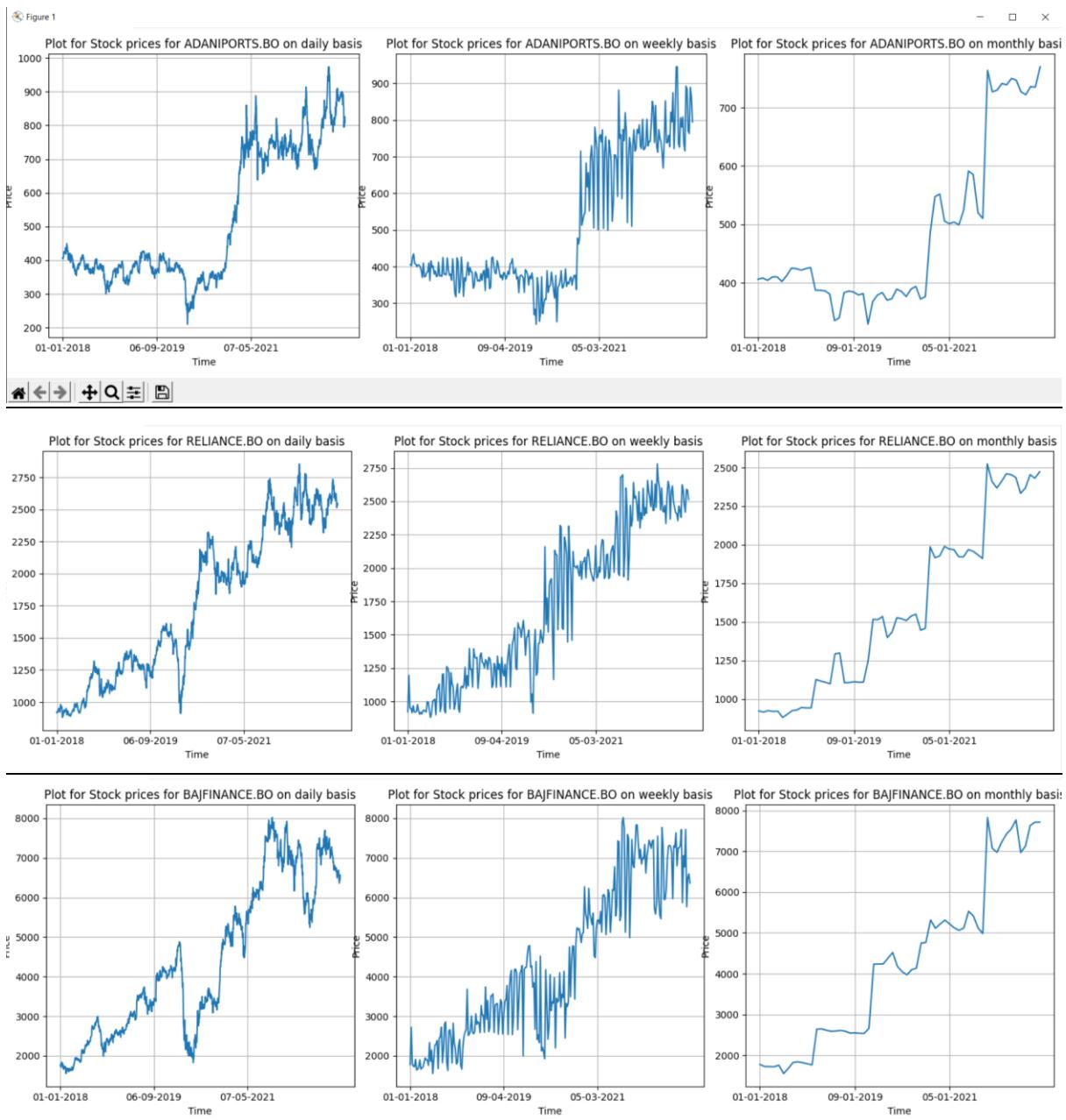
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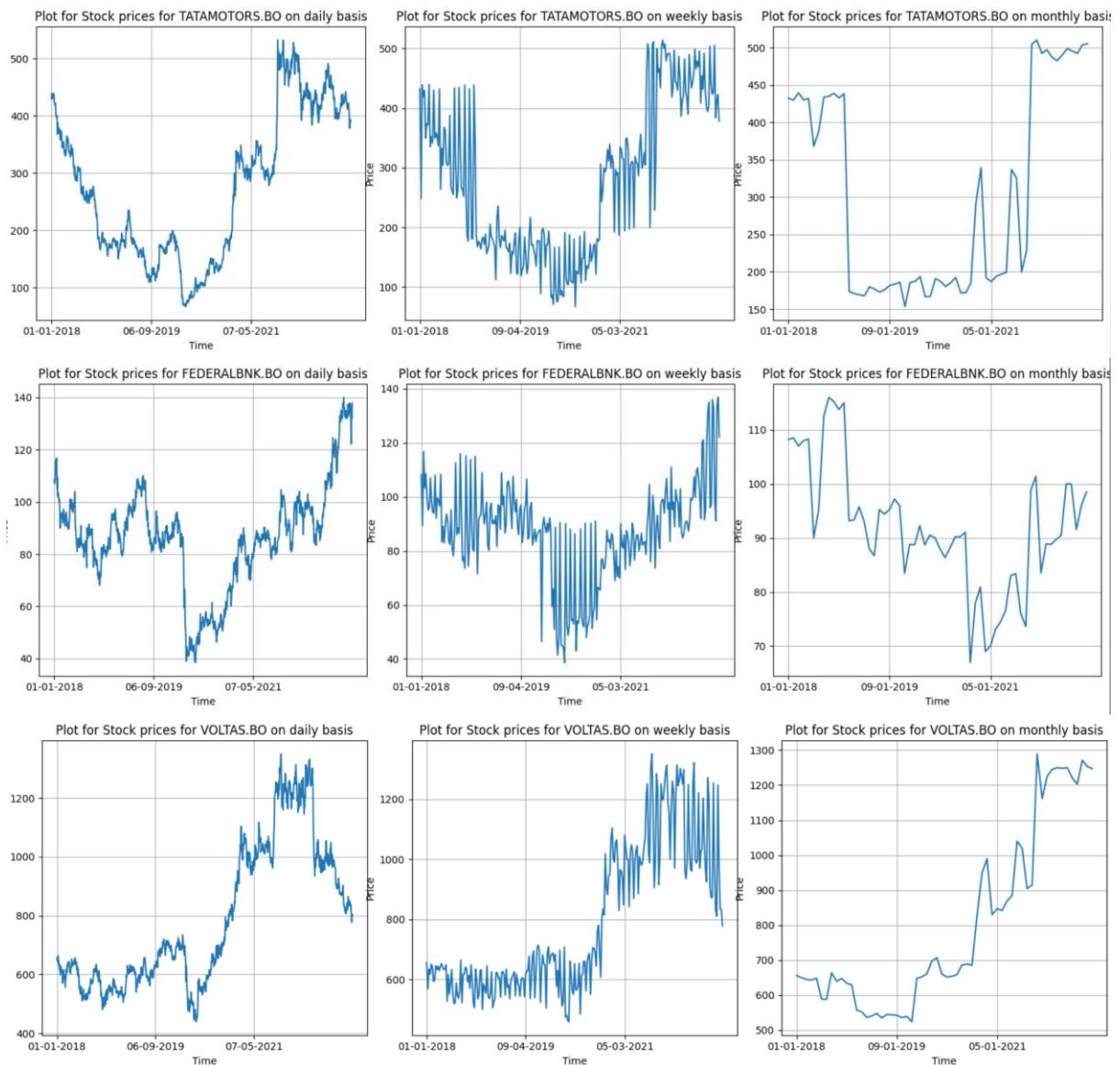
Note: As there are many plots in this lab assignment and it is instructed that we need not put all the plots, I have shown only some plots and relevant ones.

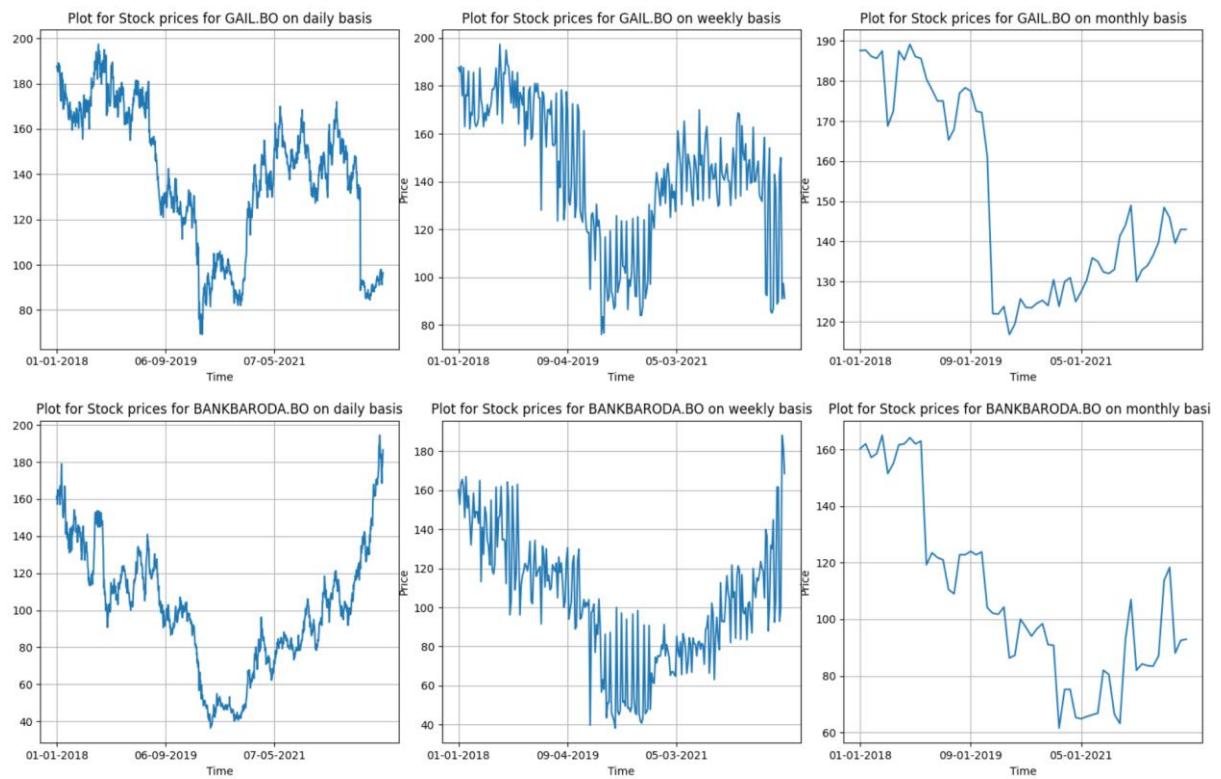
Q1

Plot of stock prices against time

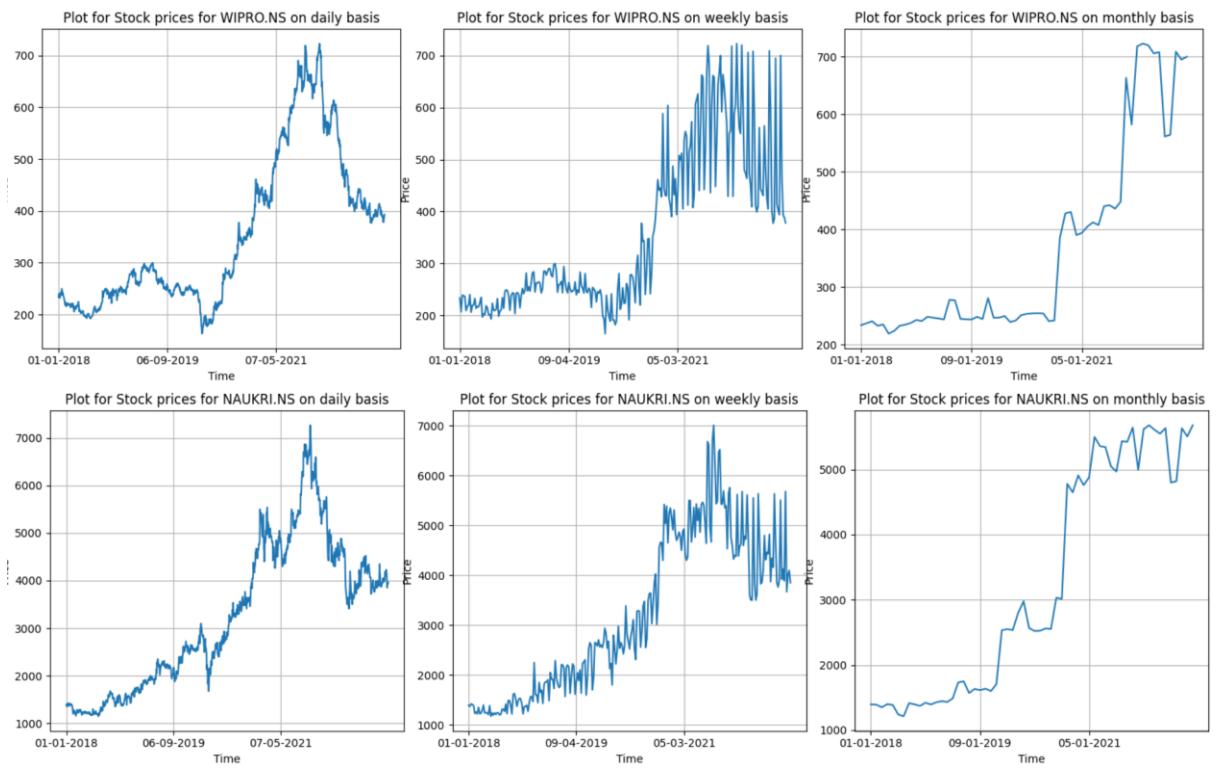
- bsedata1 plots (price vs time)

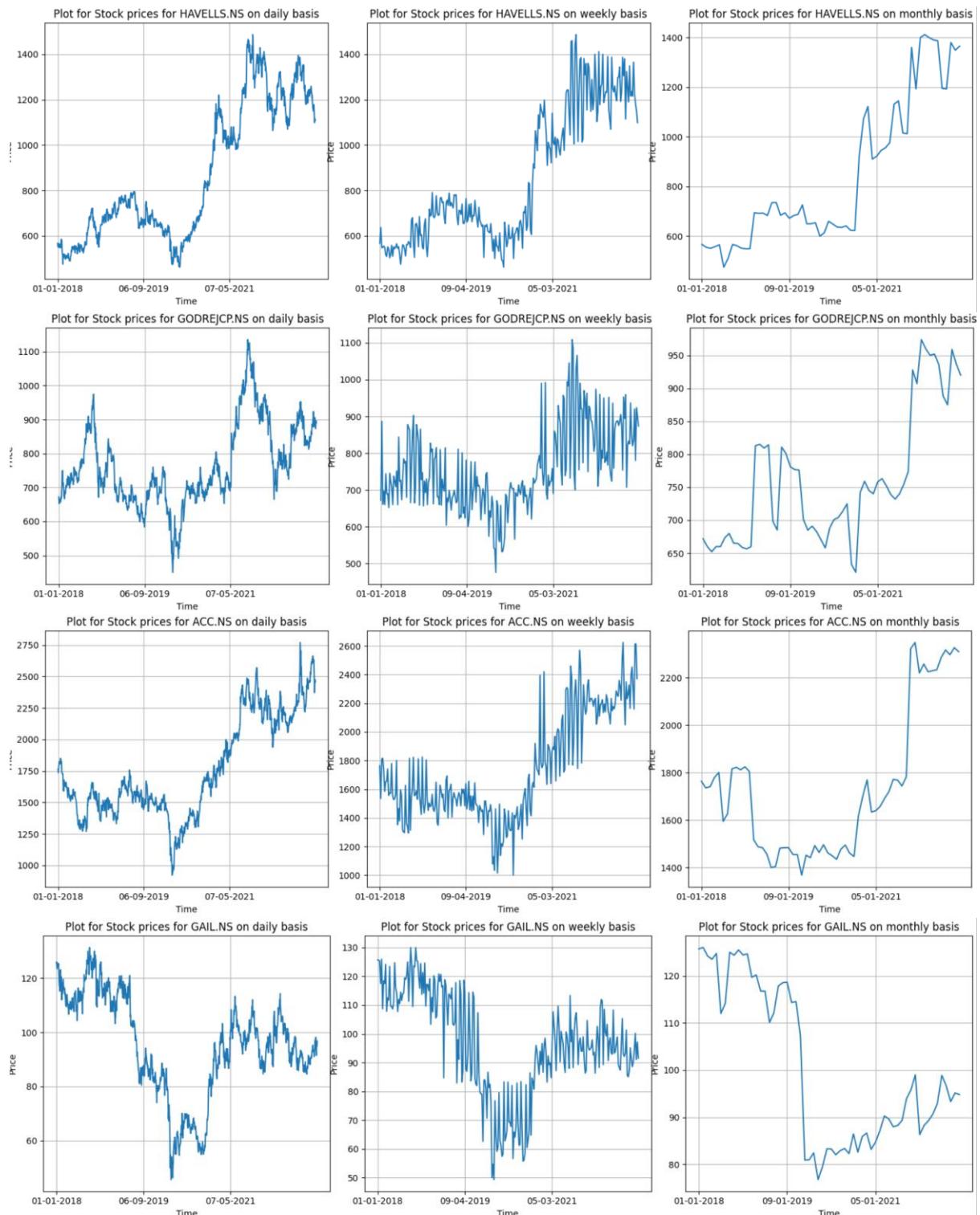






- [nsedata1](#) plots (price vs time)

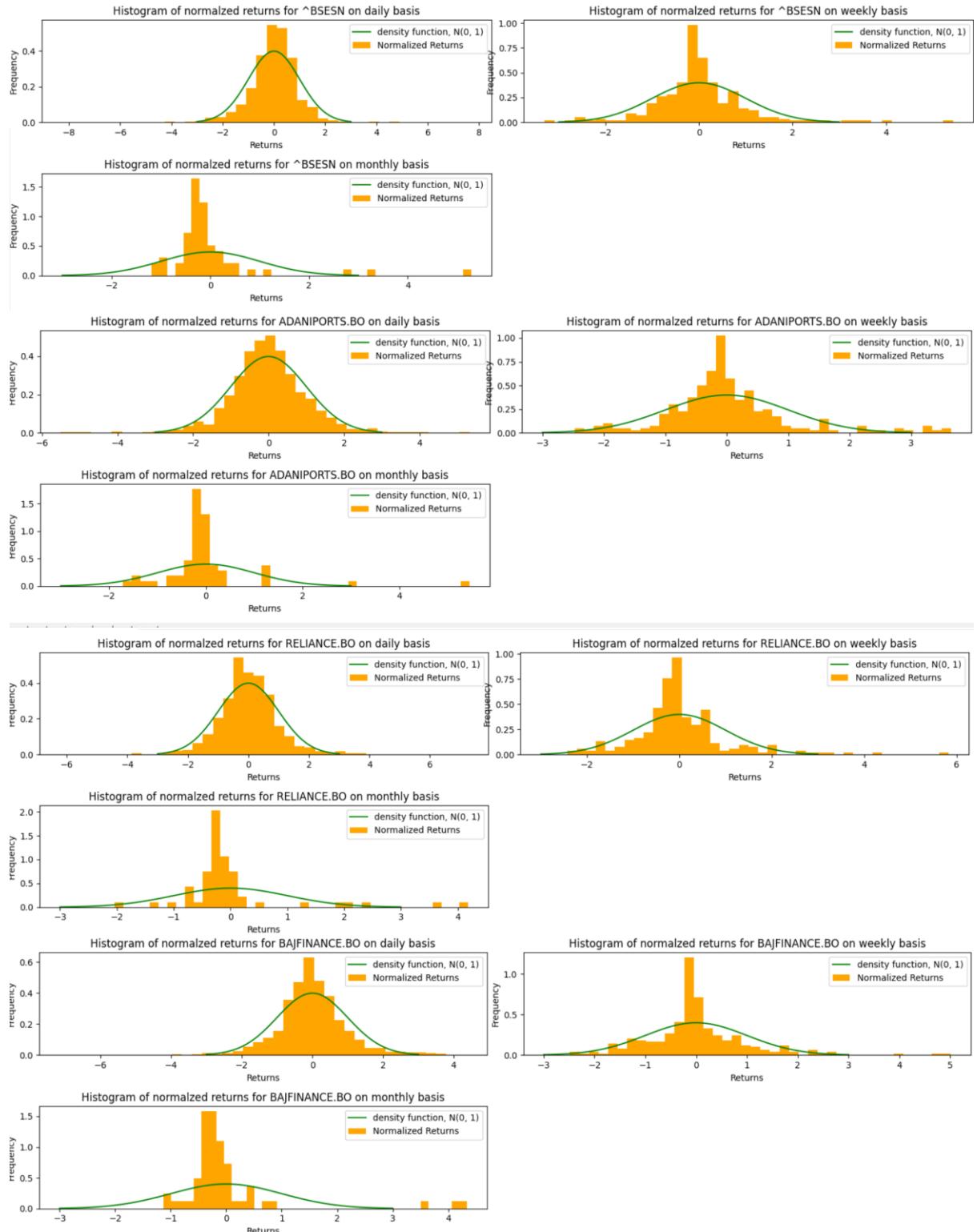


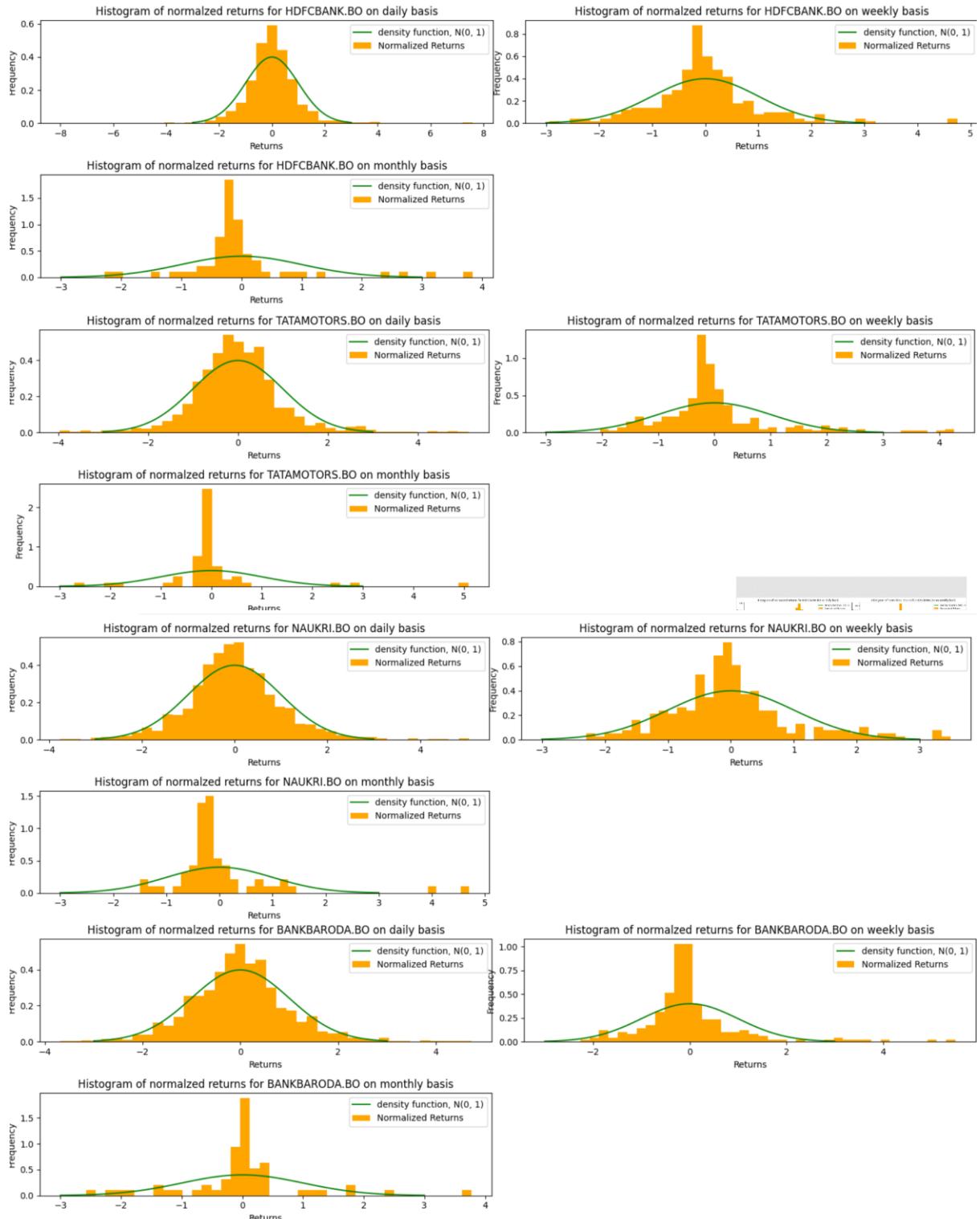


Q2

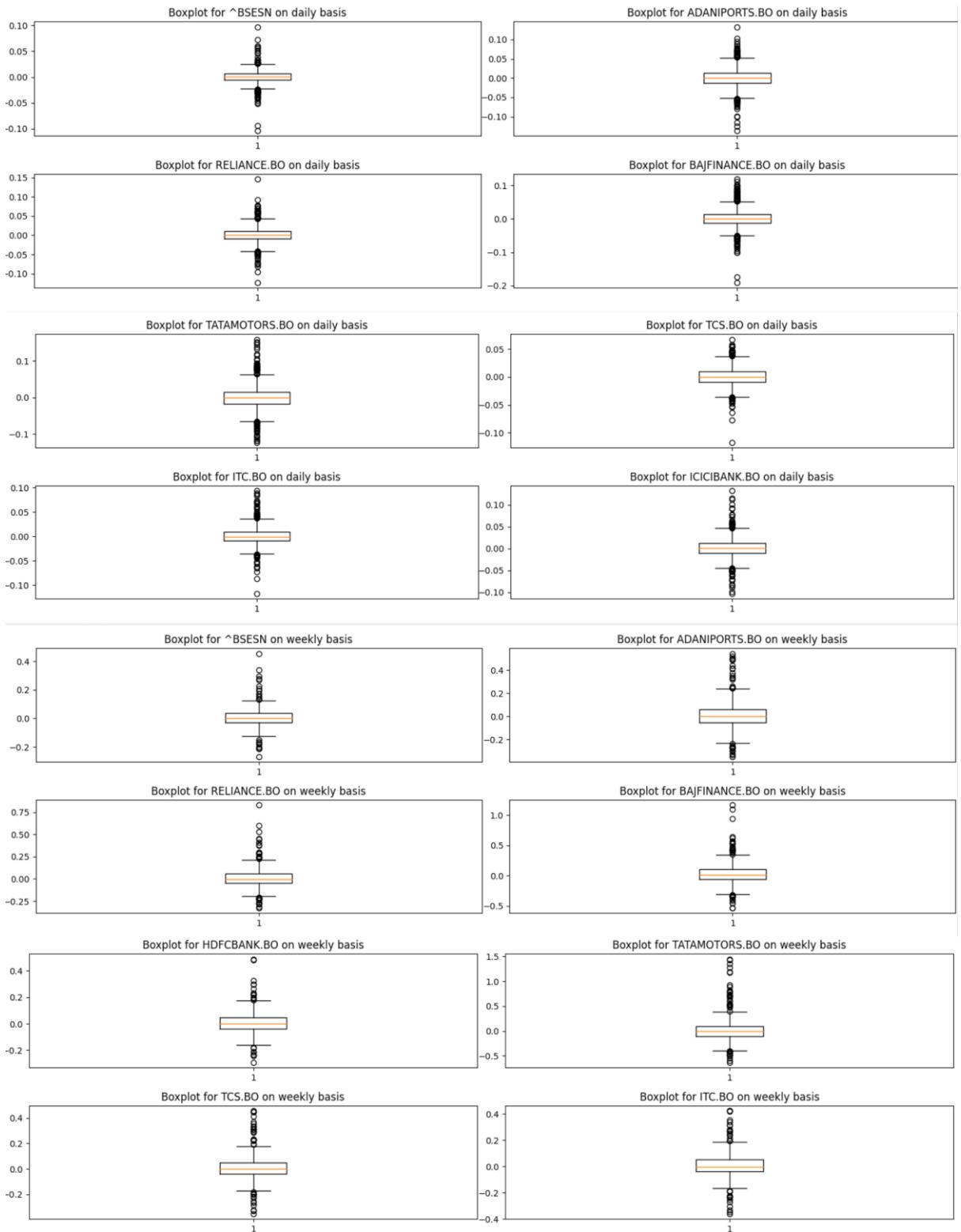
BSE DATA ANALYSIS

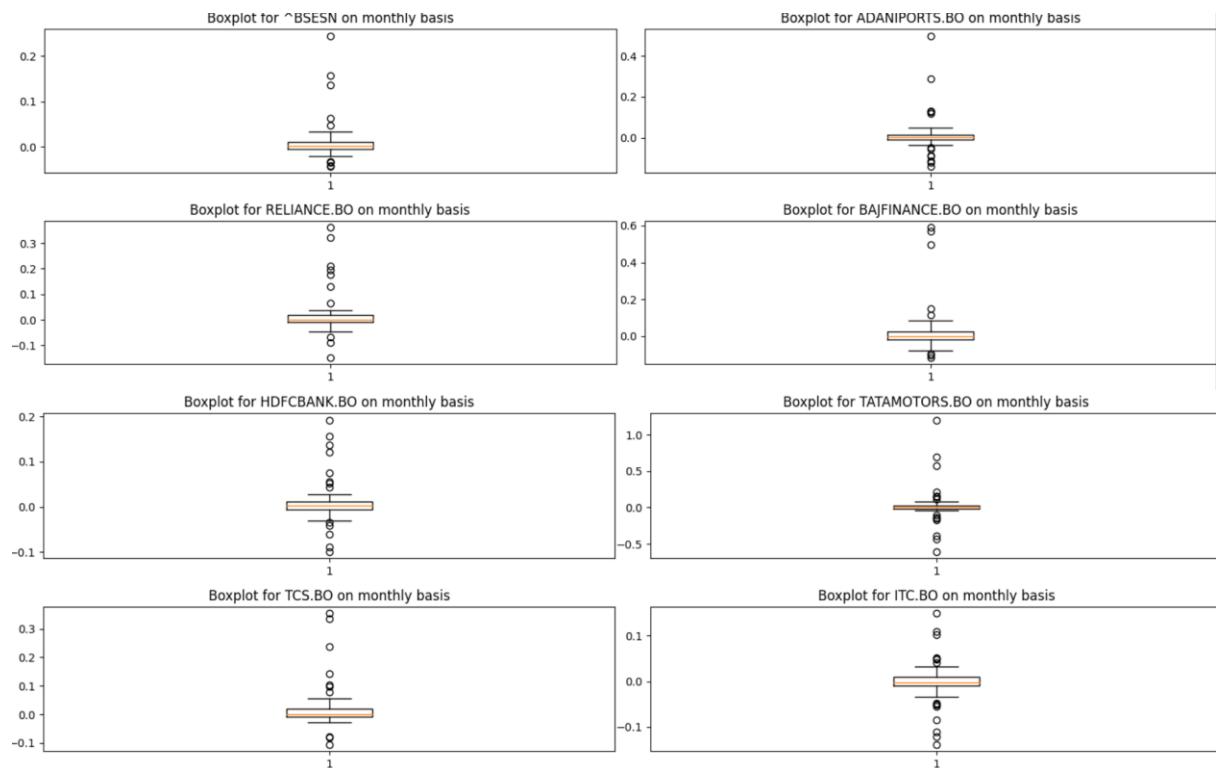
- Plots (not all) for returns (R_i) for **bsedata1** are:



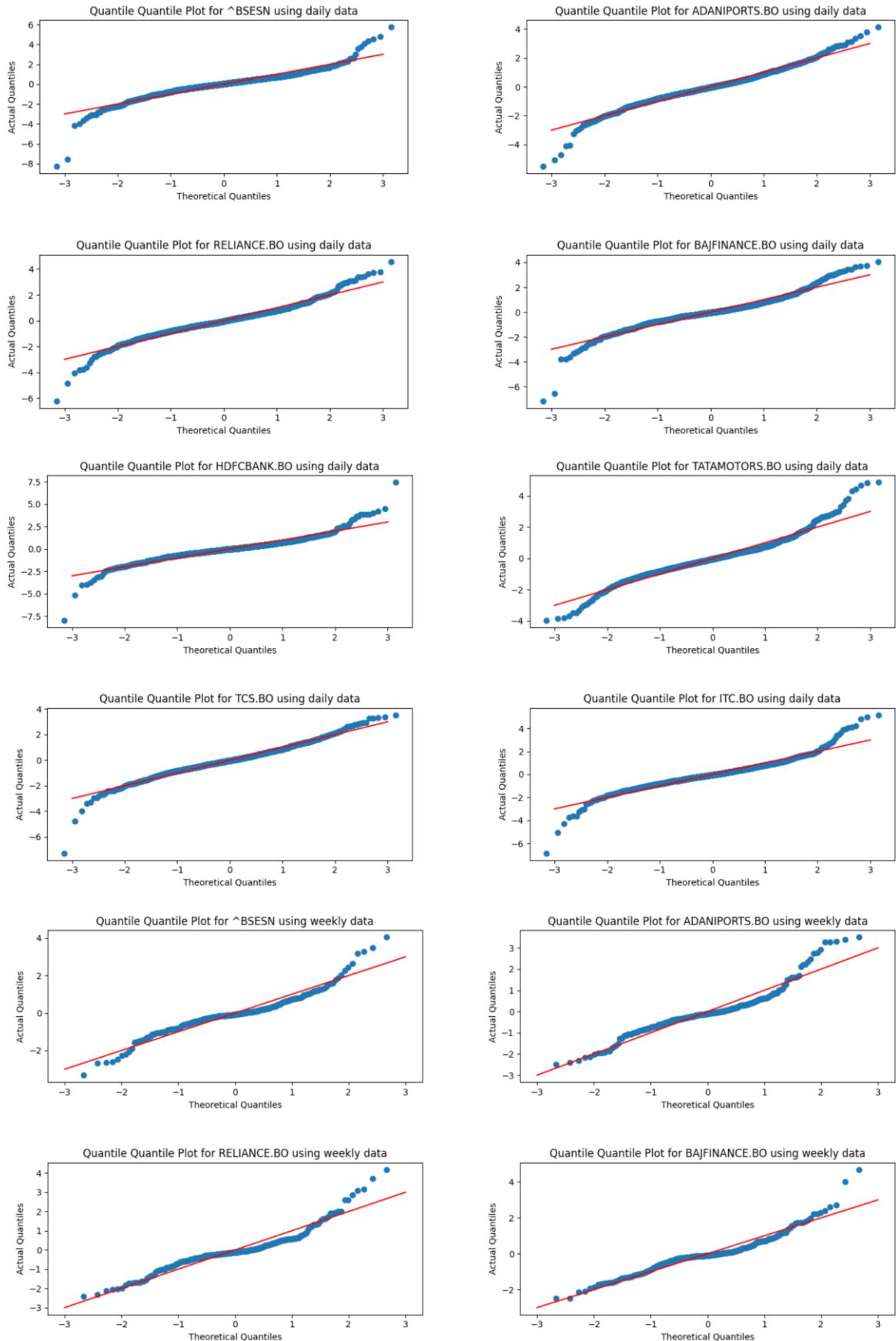


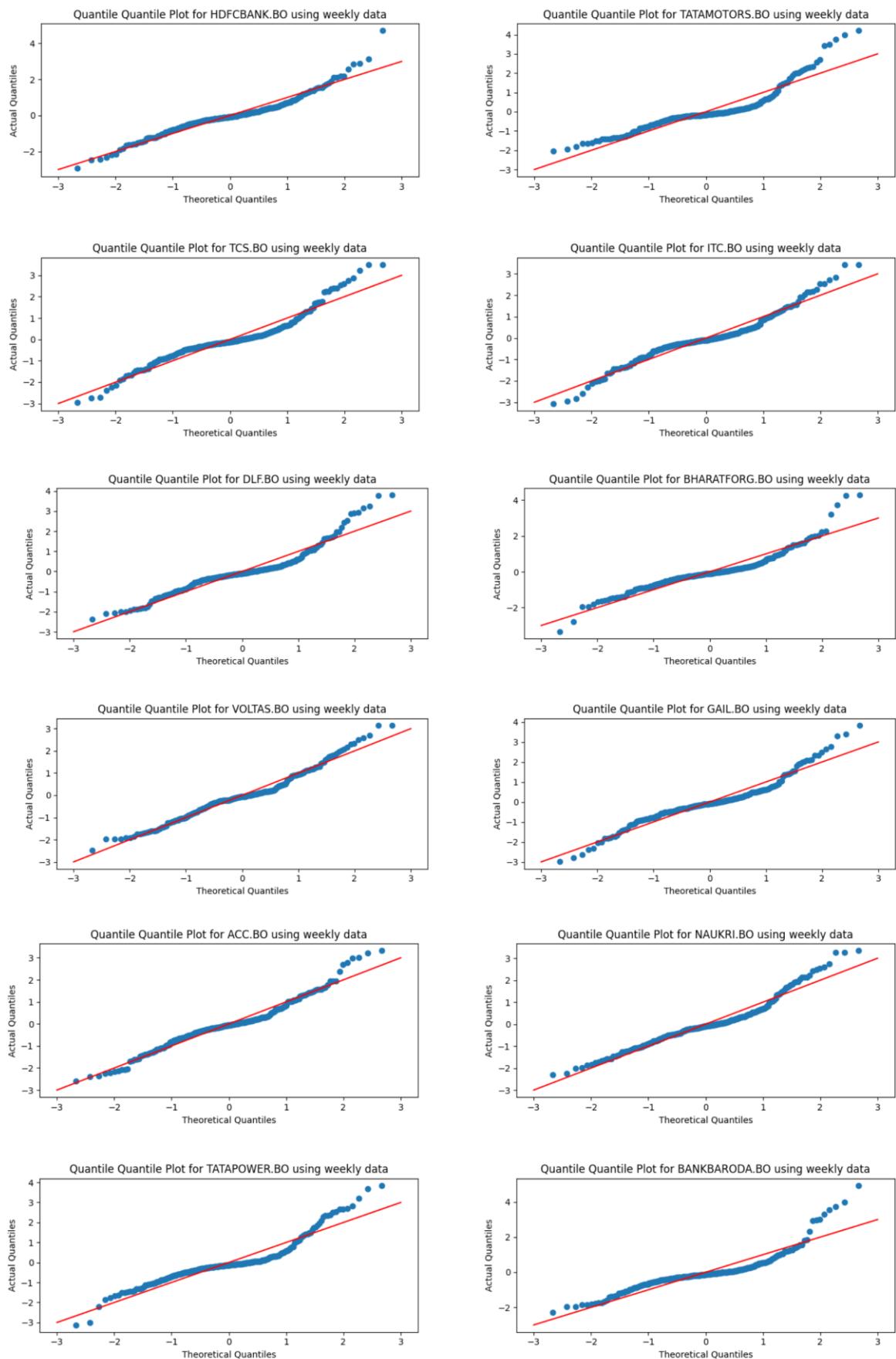
- **boxplots** for bsedata1 are as:





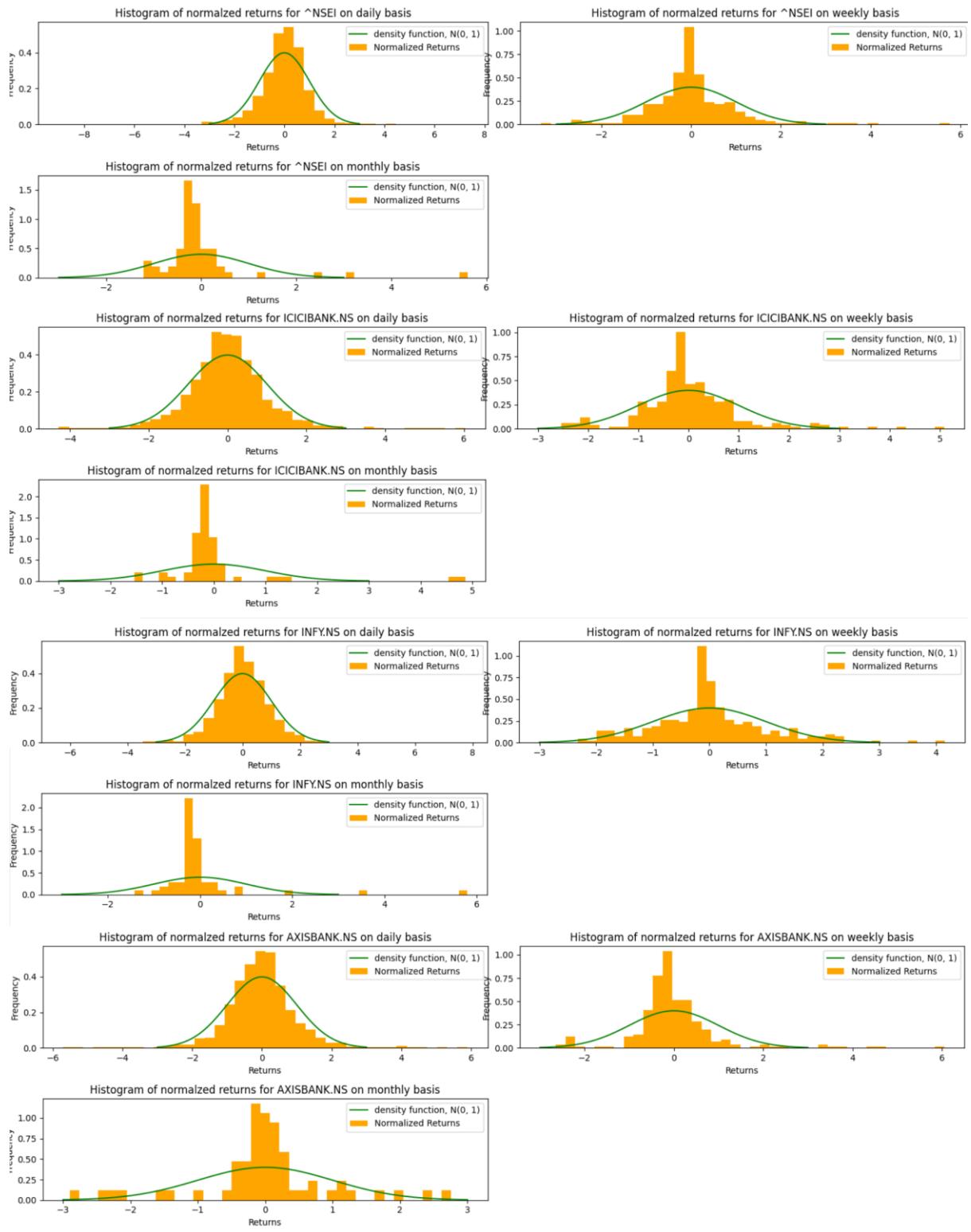
- **quantile-quantile plots** for bsedata1 are as:

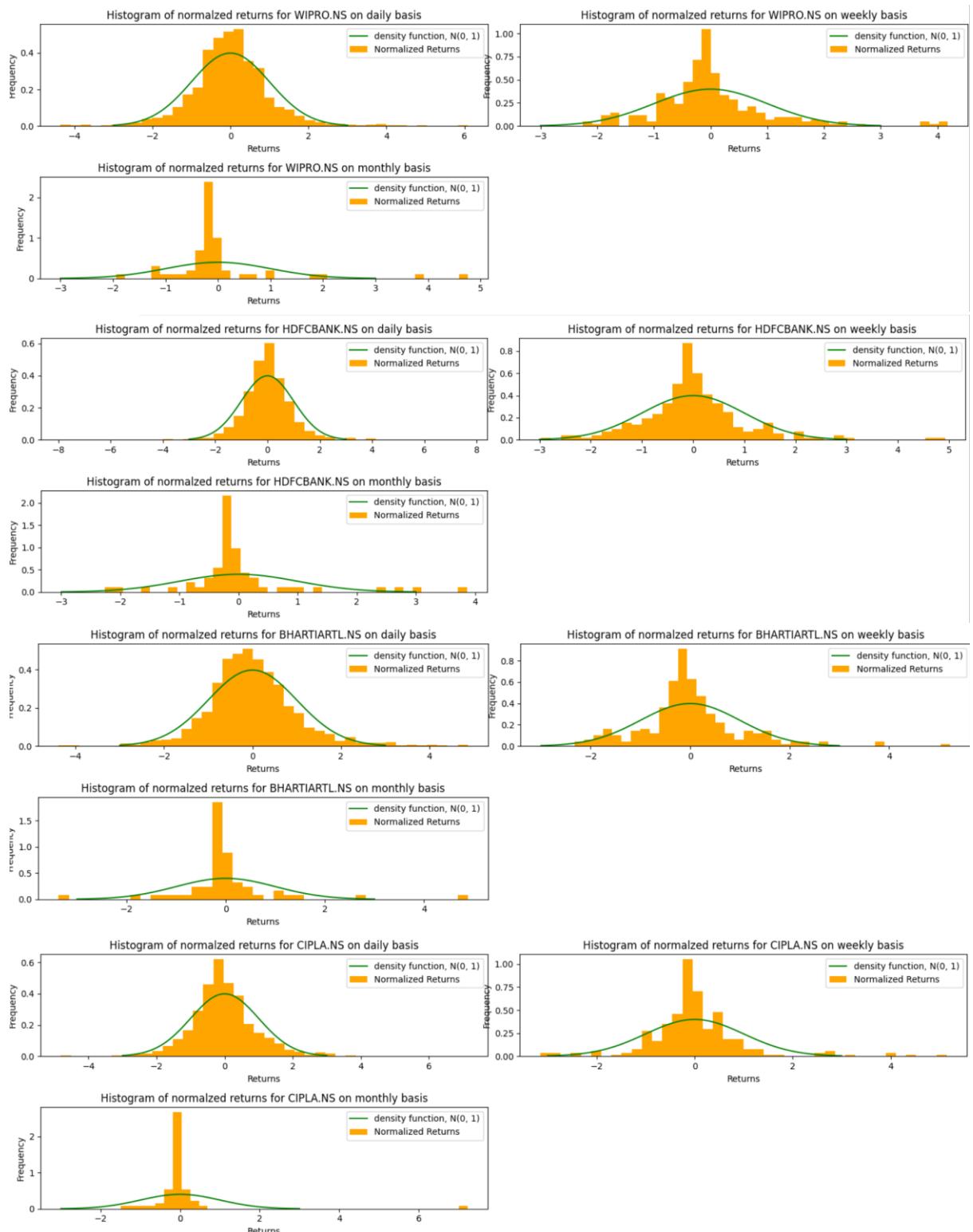




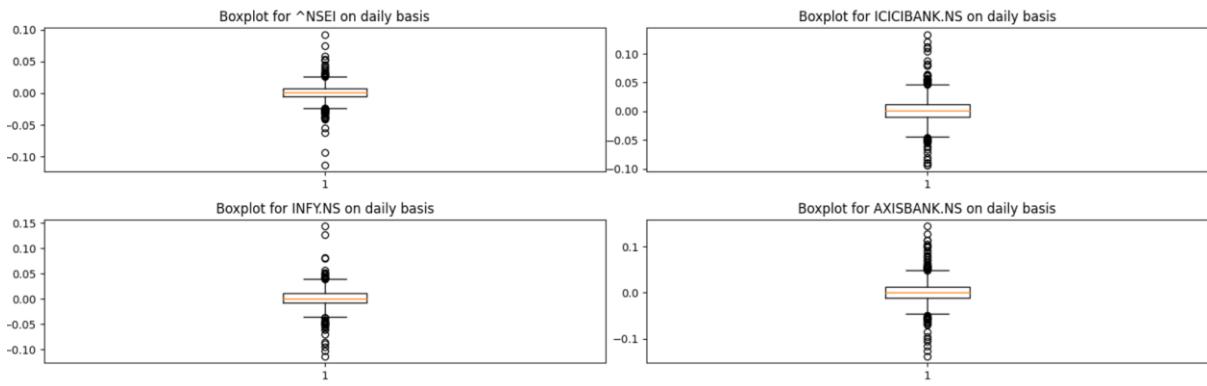
NSE DATA ANALYSIS

- Plots (not all) for returns (R_i) for **nsedata1** are:

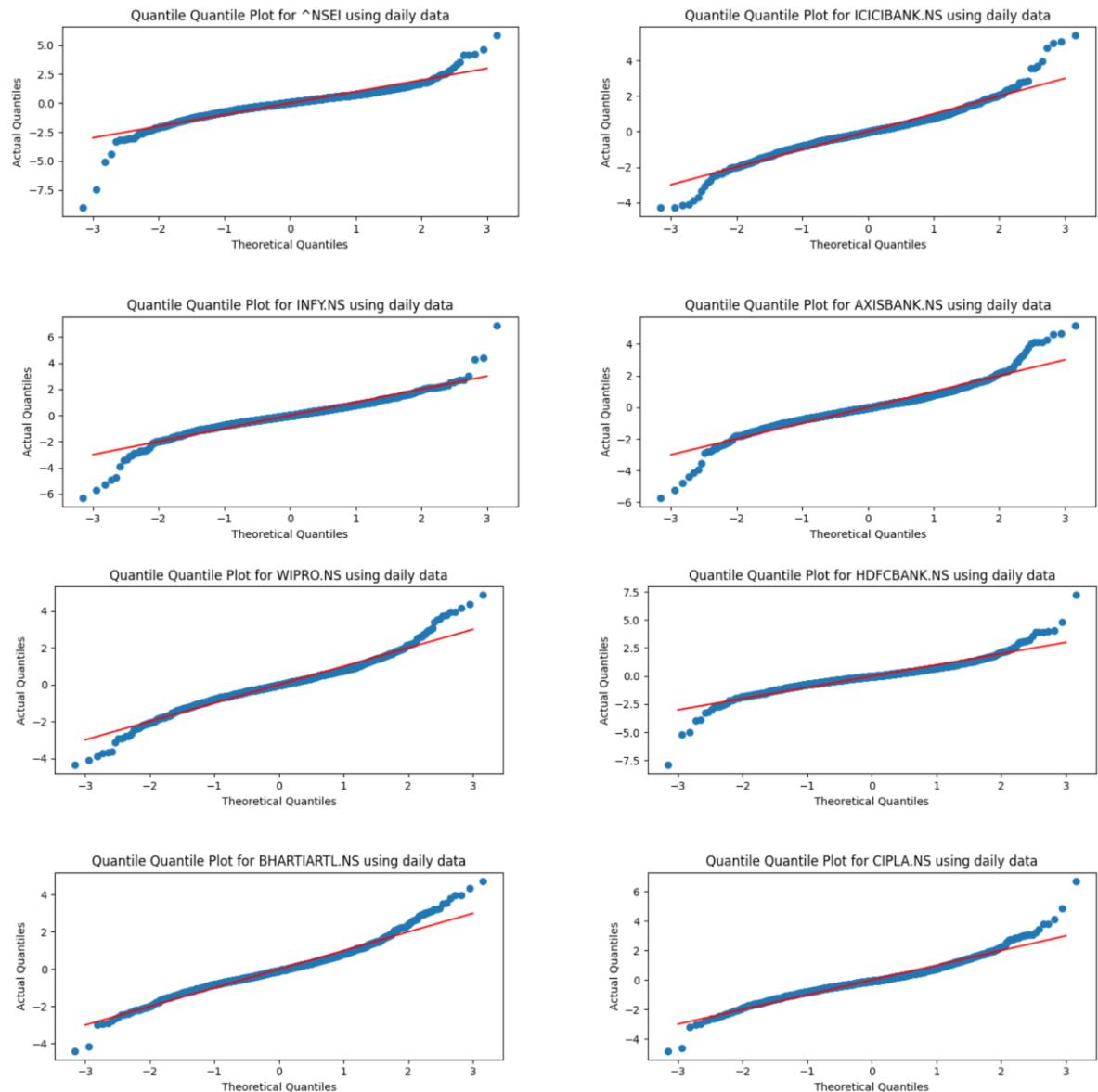


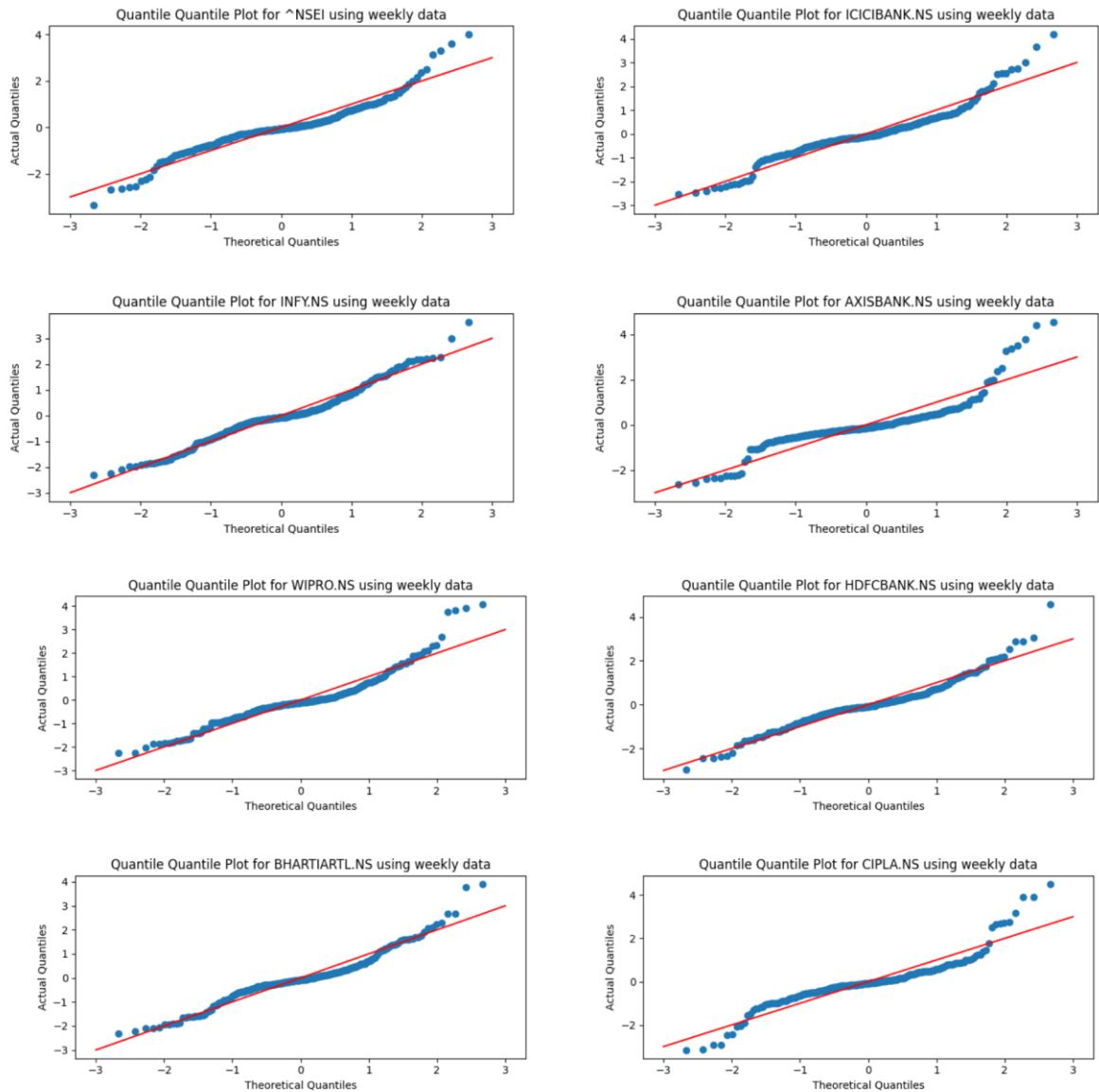


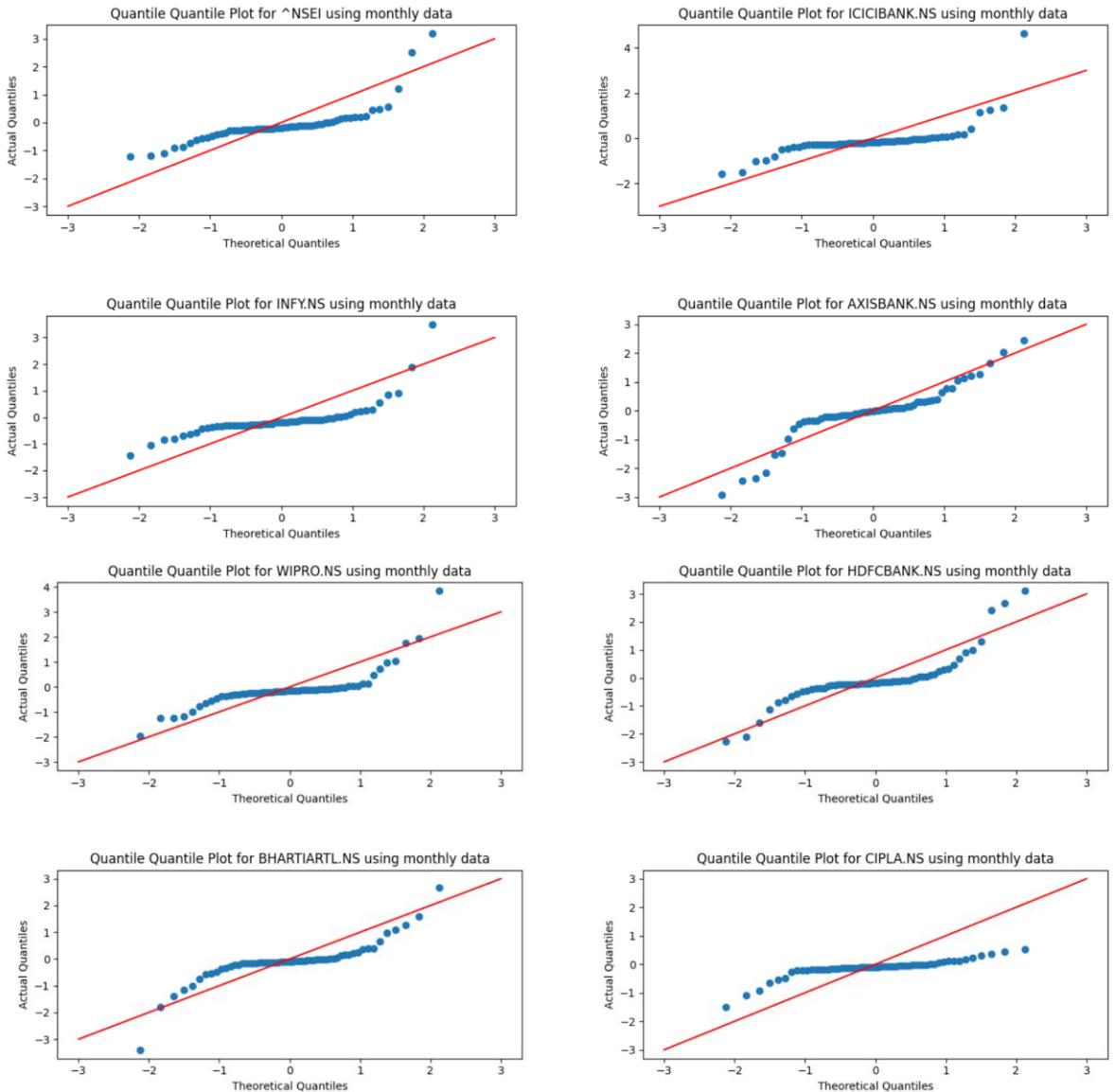
- **boxplots** for nsedata1 are as:



- **quantile-quantile plots for nsedata1 are as:**







Observations

- The $N(0,1)$ distribution provides a rough estimate of the normalized returns.
- Accuracy of estimation improves when returns are computed on a daily basis instead of weekly or monthly.
- Deviations between actual returns and $N(0,1)$ occur due to random fluctuations in the real-world market.
- Naïve Gaussian distribution cannot completely model the market.
- Deviations become more evident when examining the tails of the plots.
- The curve for $N(0,1)$ steeply decreases to zero, but returns on prices do not.
- More deviations occur at the tails, and a more proper model using a mix of different distributions is required to capture those changes.
- Such a behavior is called leptokurtic, meaning high peaks and heavy tails.
- Jump Diffusion model (by Merton) takes these jumps at the tails into account.

Box plot observations

- It can be observed that in the majority of cases, the maximum return falls between 1.5 and 2, while the minimum return falls between -1 and -1.5.

- The frequency of values within the first and third quartile decreases uniformly across the range.
- The distribution is symmetric about 0 in some cases while resembling with the Normal distribution with some error.

Quantile-quantile plot observations

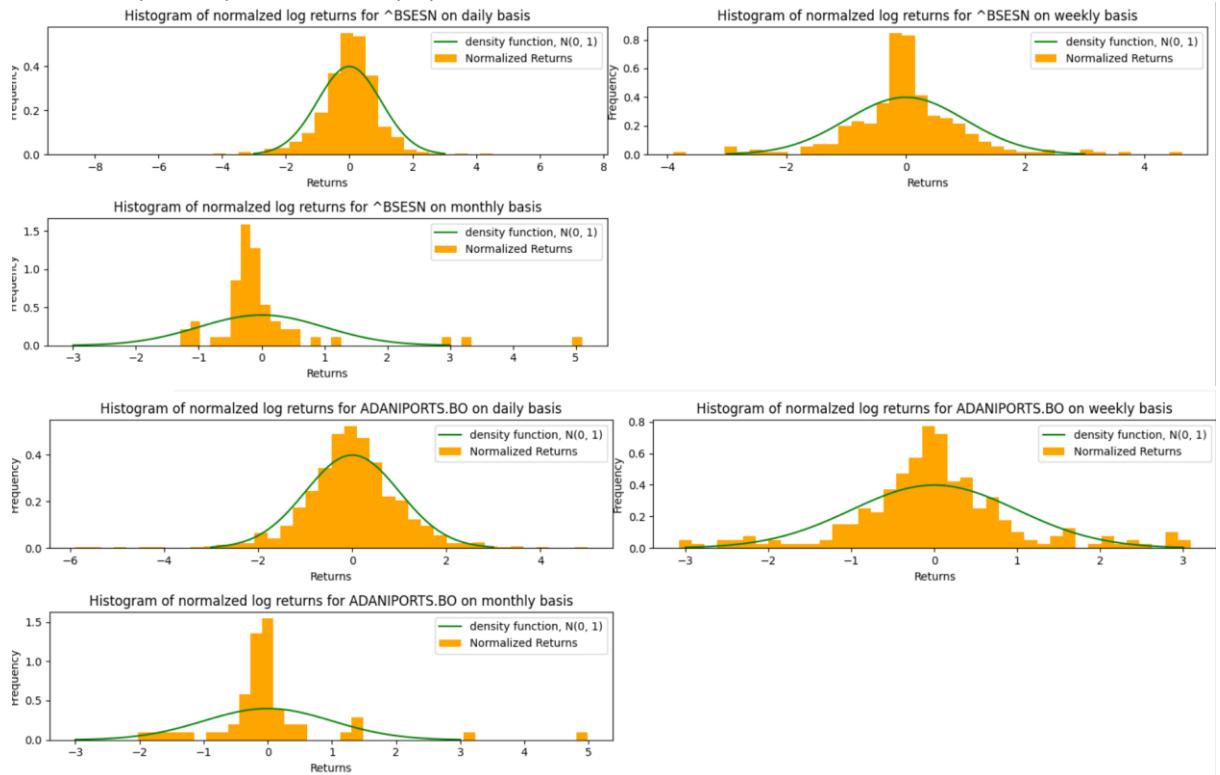
- It can be observed that the distribution is similar to the Normal distribution because the theoretical and actual quantiles almost overlap on the x=y line. However, this similarity is not as noticeable for large quantiles, such as monthly returns, because the distribution diverges.

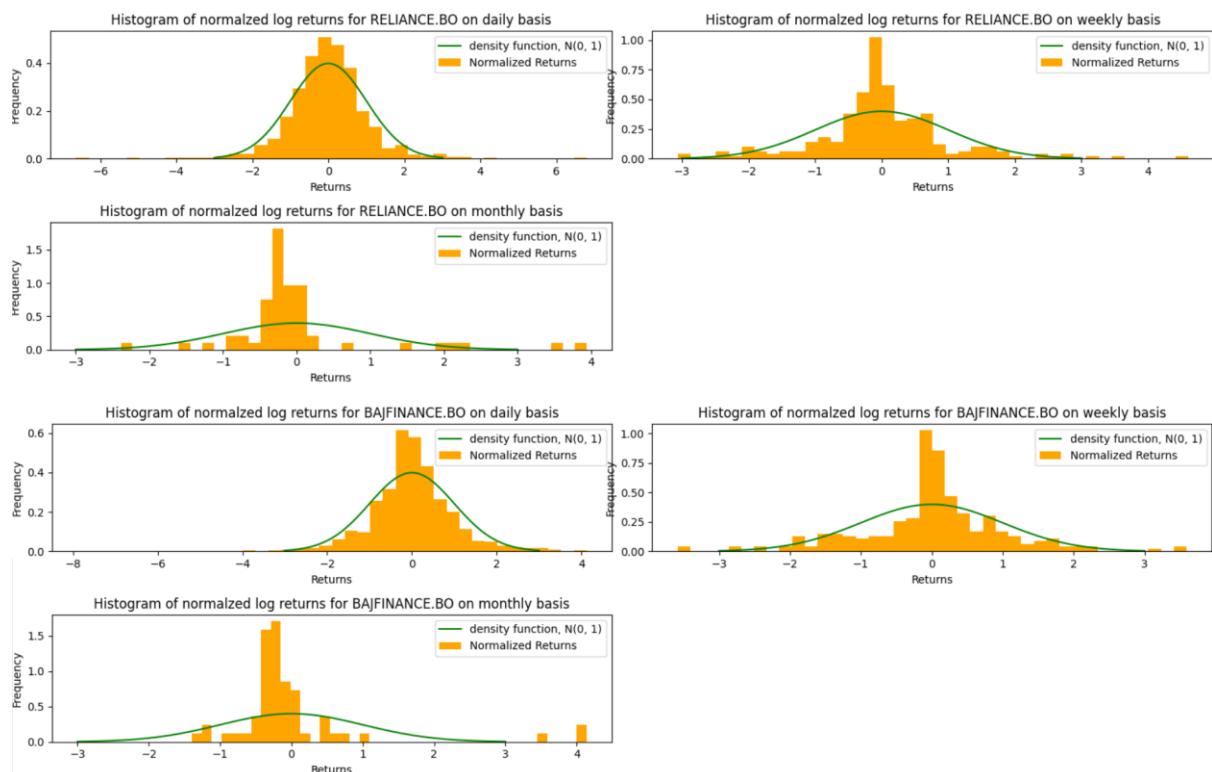
Q3

Log Returns Data Analysis

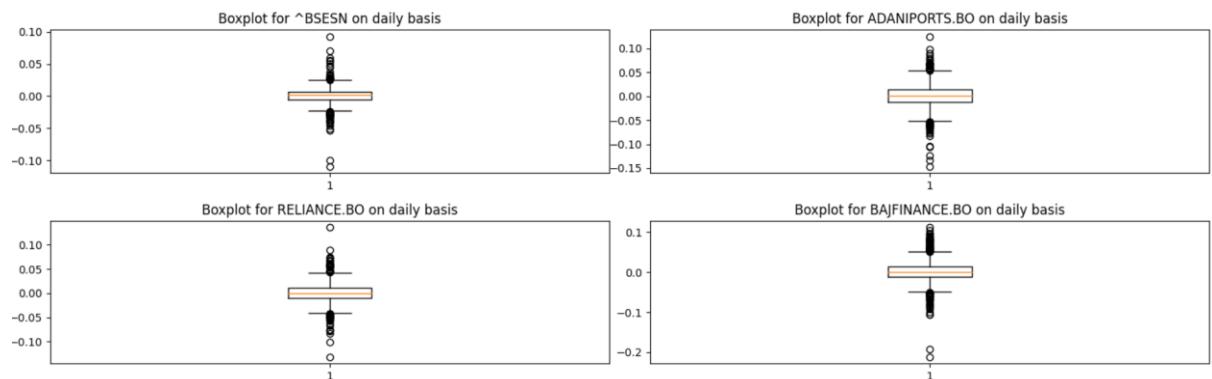
BSE DATA ANALYSIS

- Plots (not all) for returns (R_i) for **bsedata1** are:

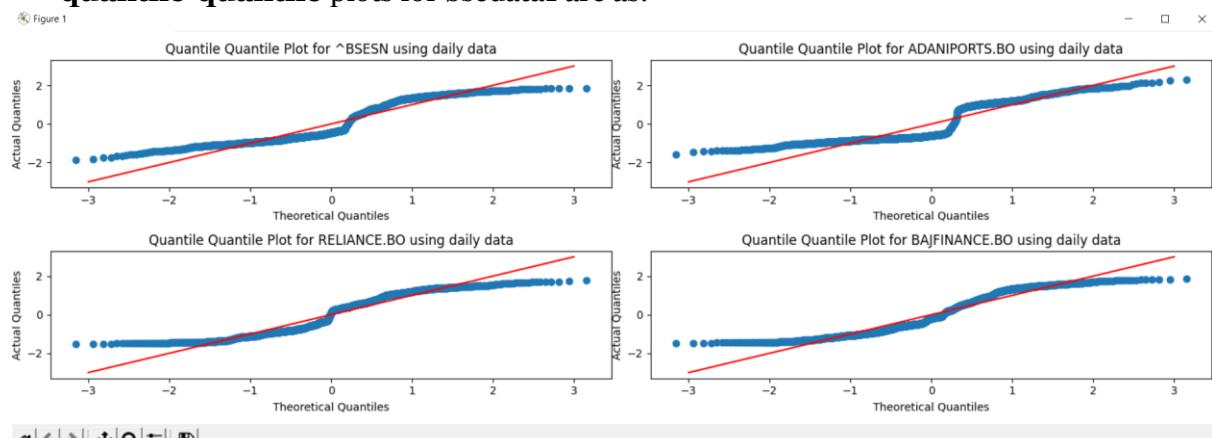




- **boxplots** for bsedata1 are as:

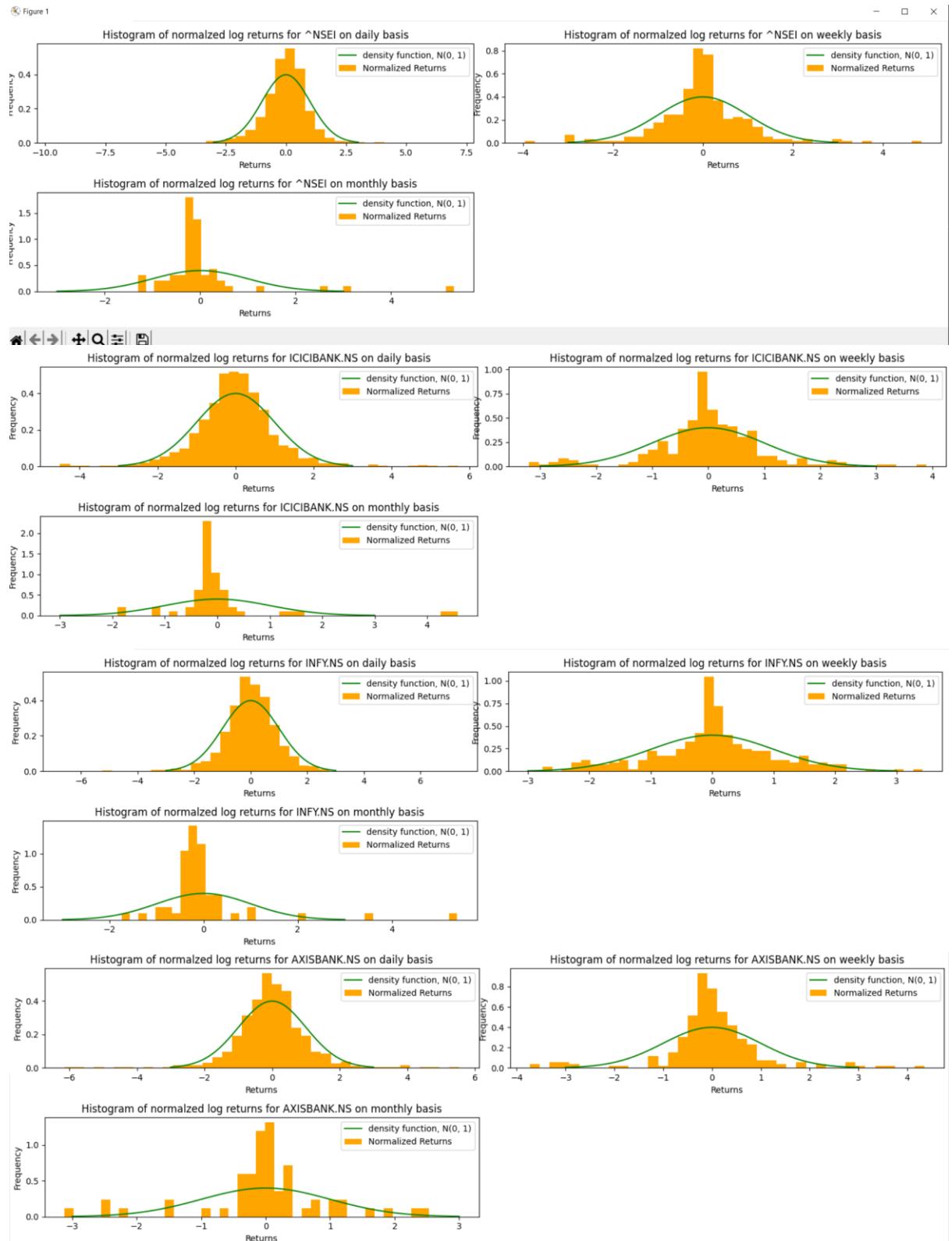


- **quantile-quantile plots** for bsedata1 are as:

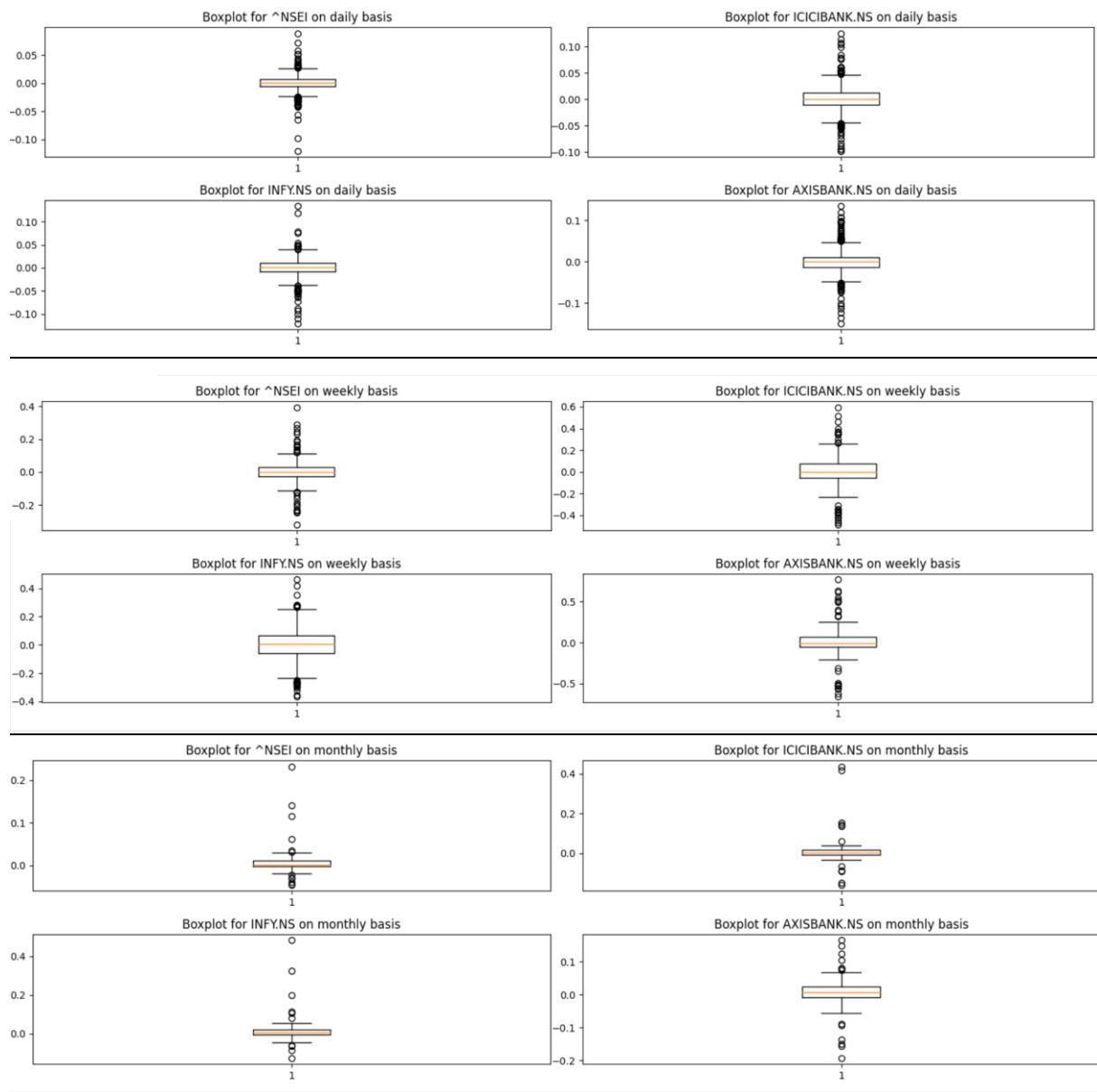


NSE DATA ANALYSIS

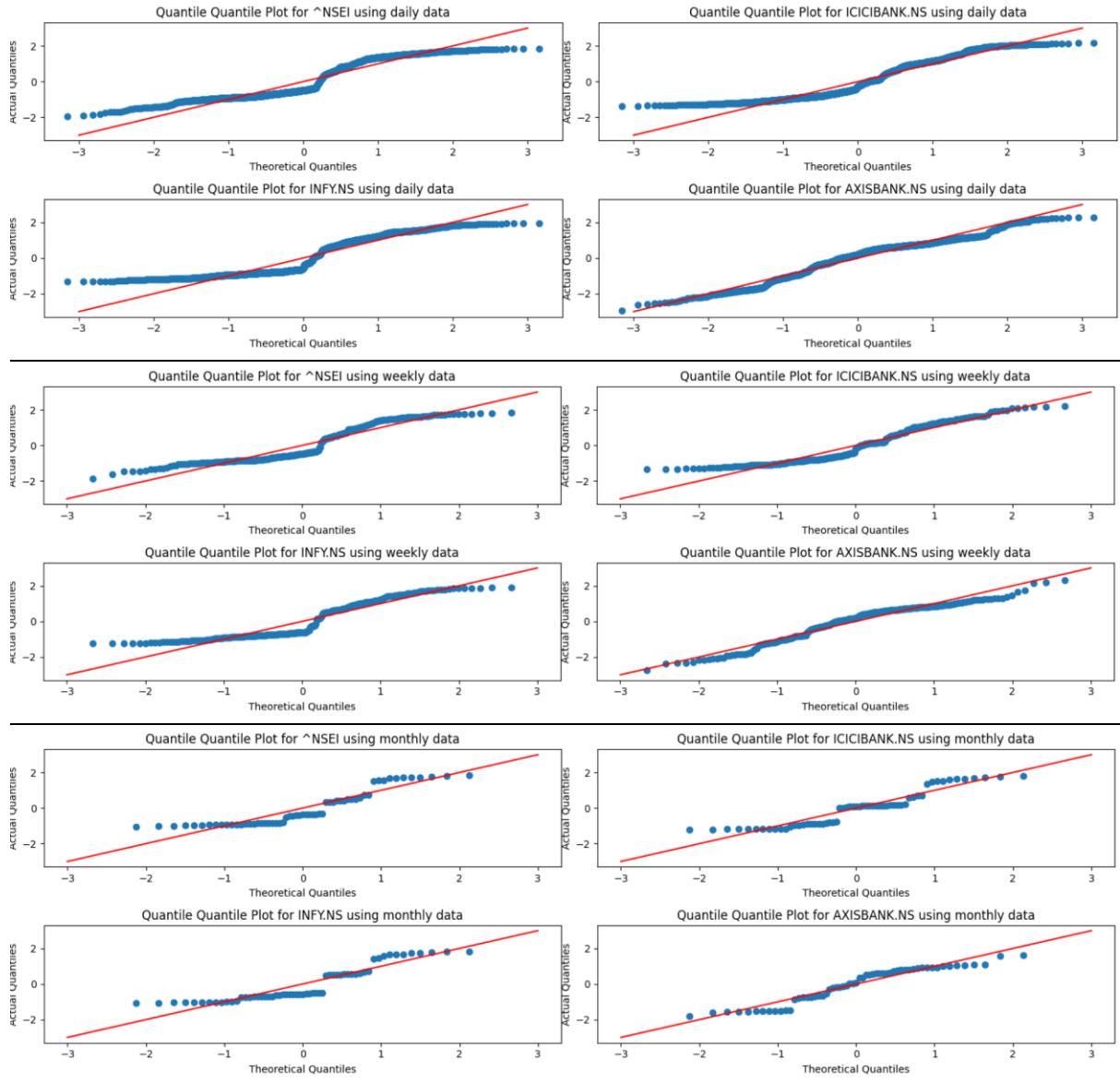
- Plots (not all) for log returns (R_i) for **nsedata1** are:



- **boxplots** for **nsedata1** are as:



- **quantile-quantile plots for bsedata1 are as:**



Observation

- The observations are exact similar to 2nd question, but here we see little less deviation between the $N(0,1)$ curve the histogram plotted.

Q 4 and Q5

Geometric Brownian motion is a suitable mathematical model for representing the behavior of stock prices as a stochastic process. The stock price at time $t_{(i+1)}$ can be described by the equation

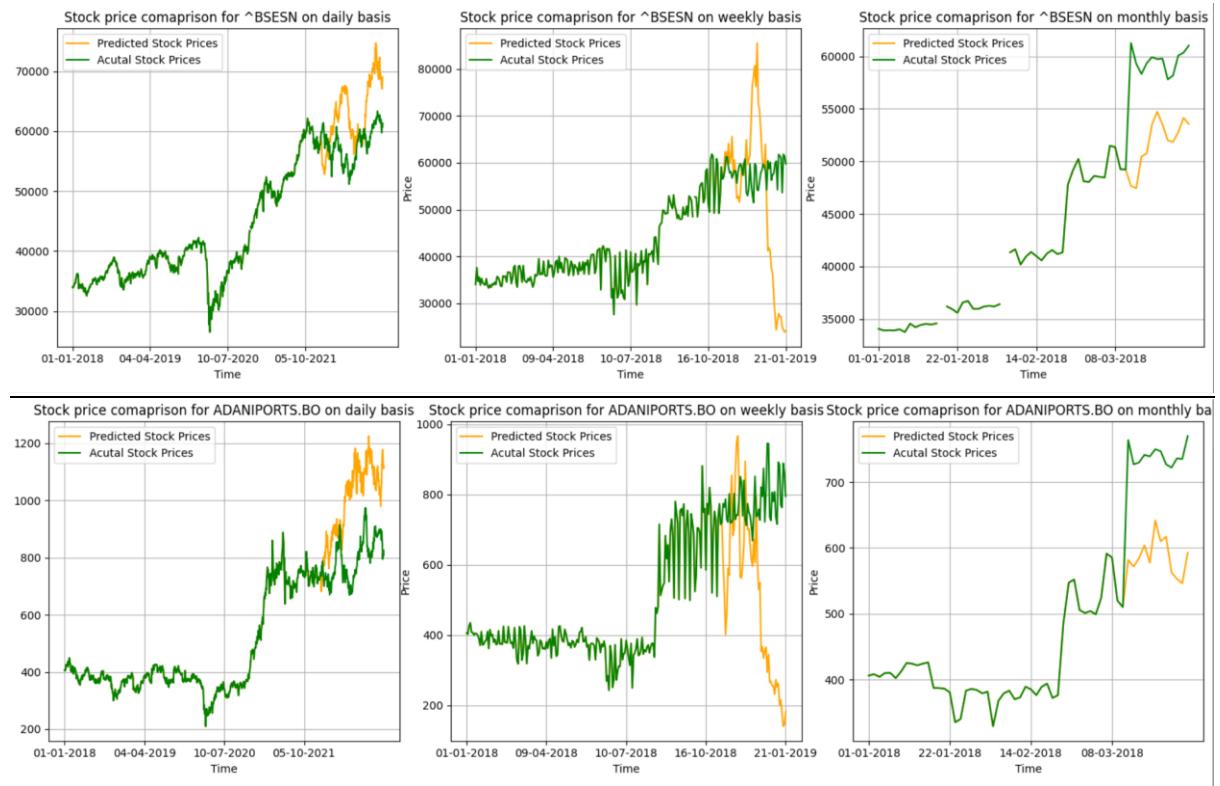
$$S(t_{i+1}) = S(t_i) \exp \left((\mu - 0.5\sigma^2)(t_{i+1} - t_i) + \sigma \sqrt{t_{i+1} - t_i} Z_{i+1} \right)$$

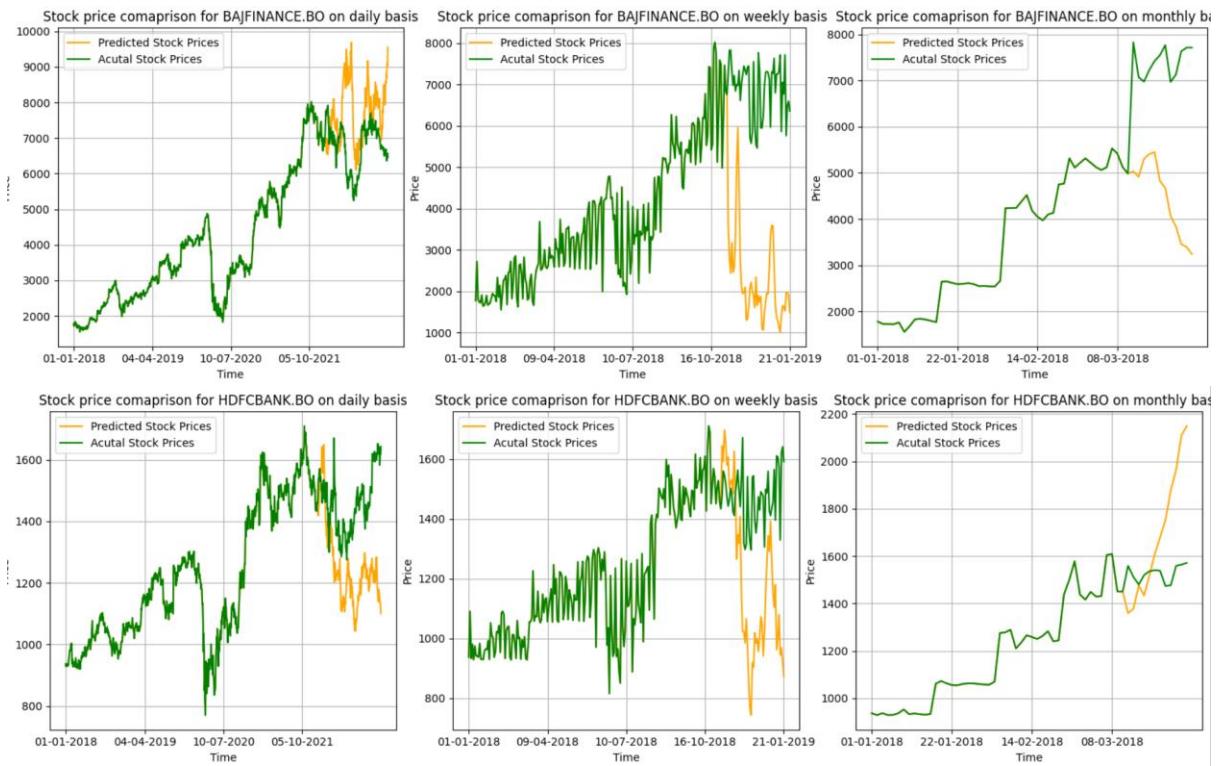
, where μ and σ^2 are determined by solving the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = E(u) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - E(u))^2 \\ u_i &= \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{s_{i-1}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Here, u_i is the log return of day i , s_i and $s_{(i-1)}$ are the adjacent closing stock prices of day $i-1$ and day i , respectively. Additionally, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n are independent $N(0,1)$ variables.

BSE DATA ANALYSIS





NSE DATA ANALYSIS

