

MA 374 – Financial Engineering Lab

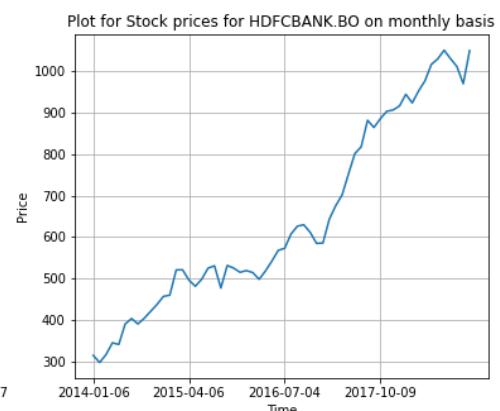
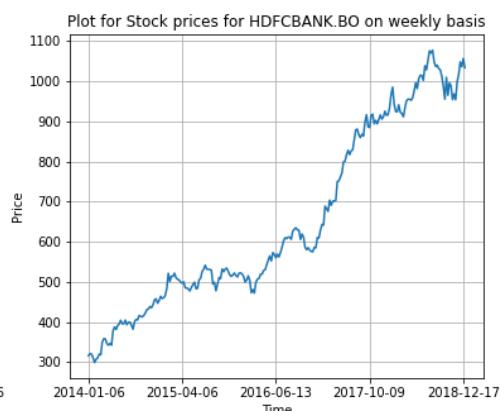
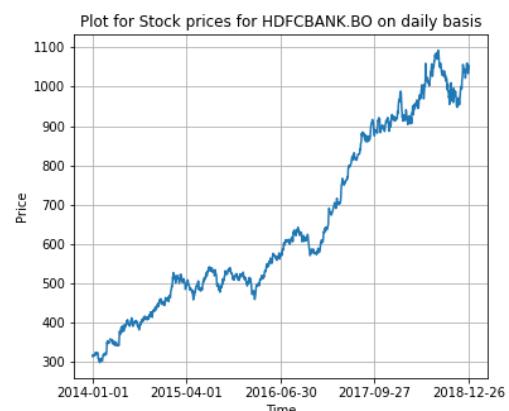
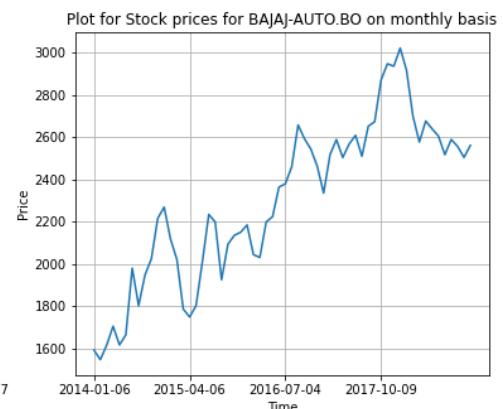
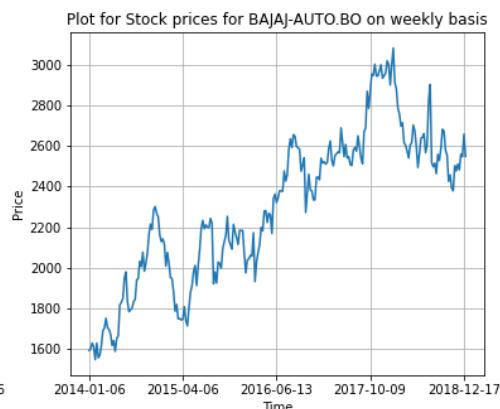
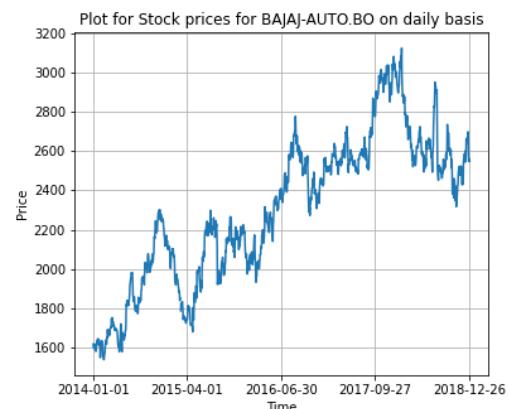
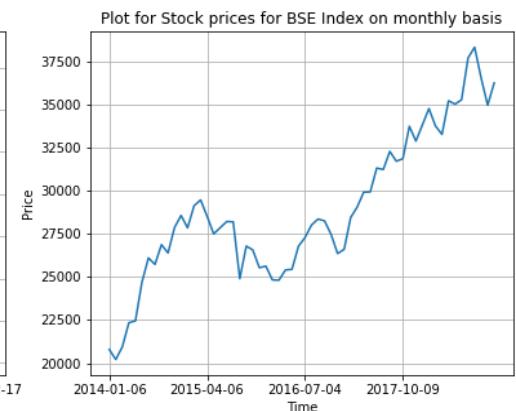
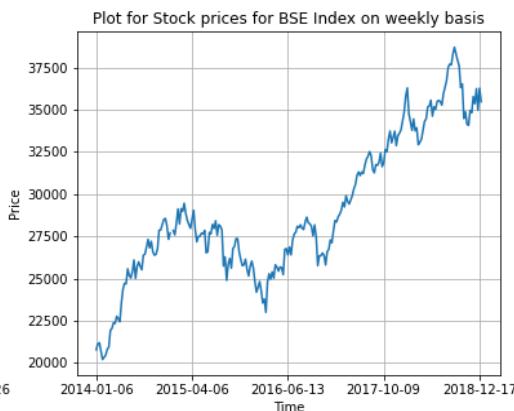
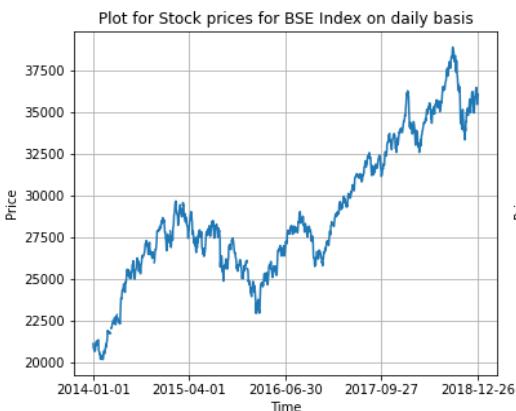
Lab – 6

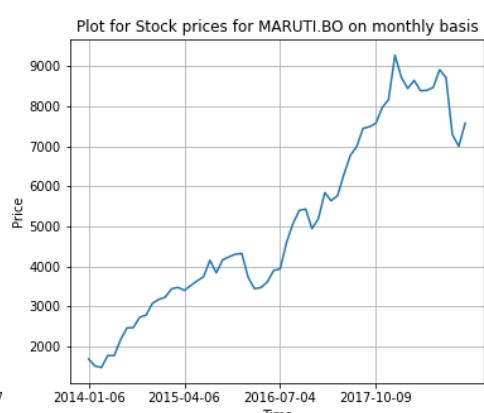
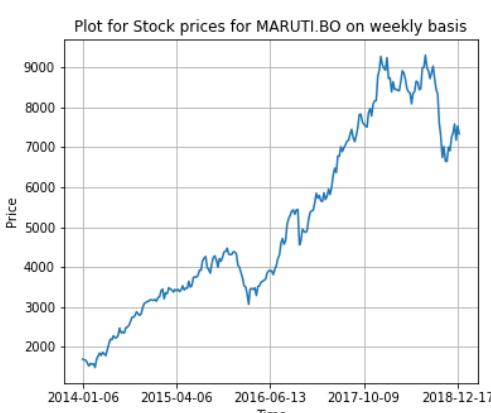
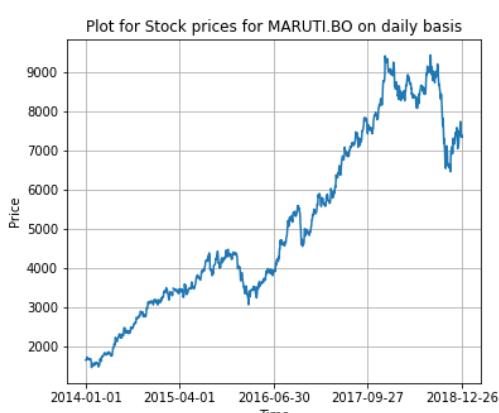
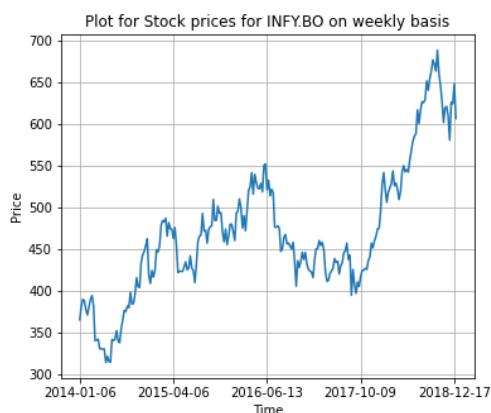
Name - Vishisht Priyadarshi

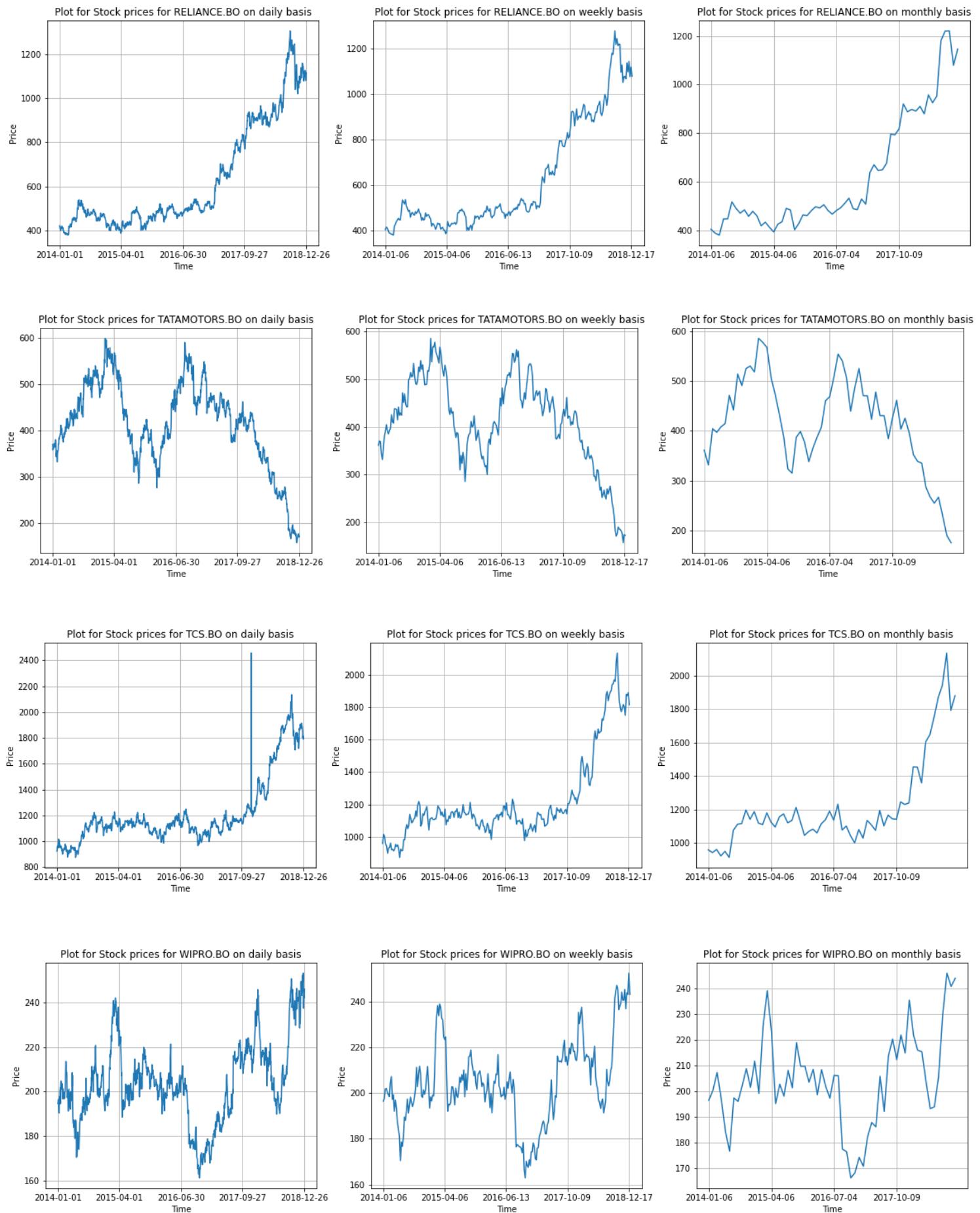
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1 QUESTION - 1:

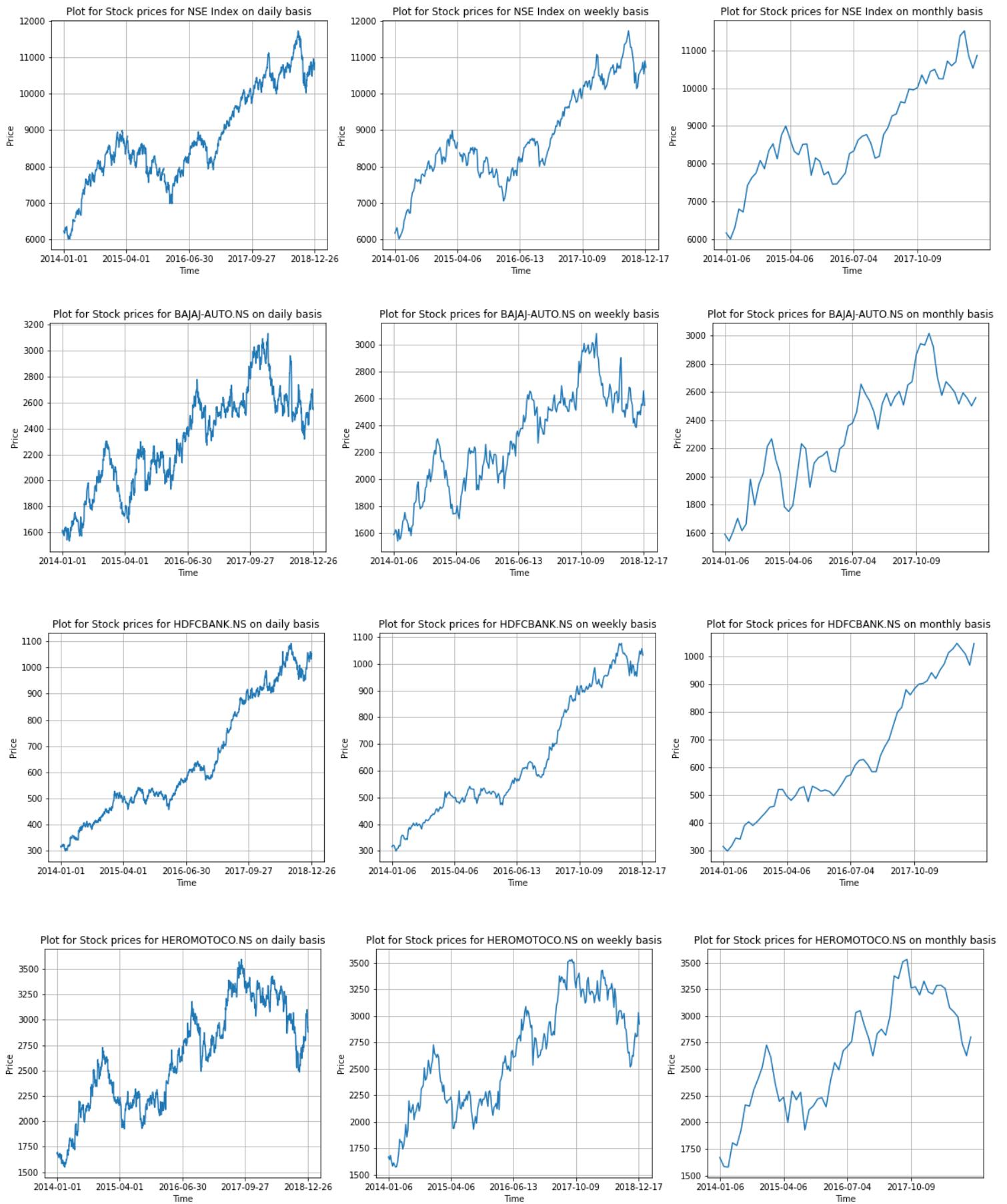
- The plot for the prices for the data in bsedata1 are:

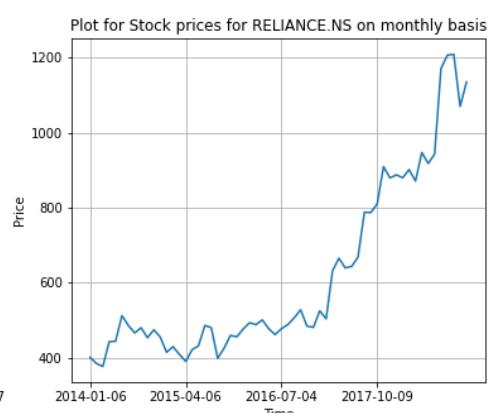
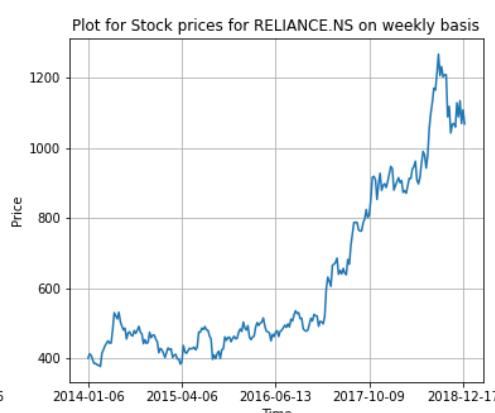
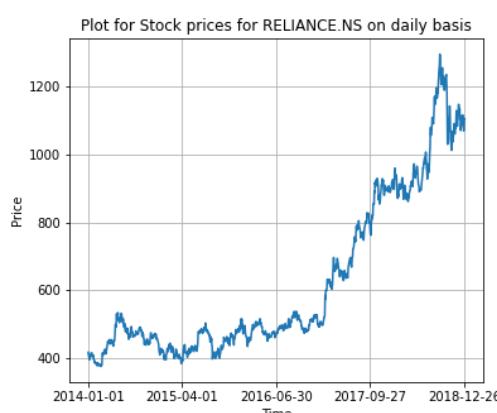
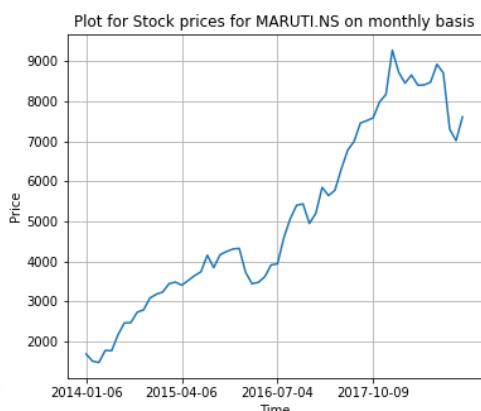
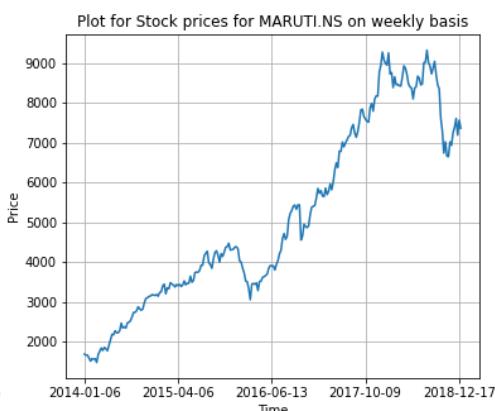
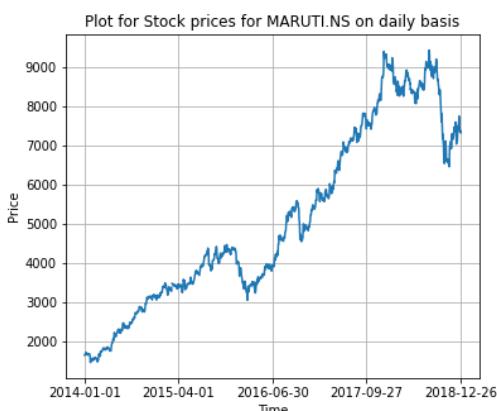
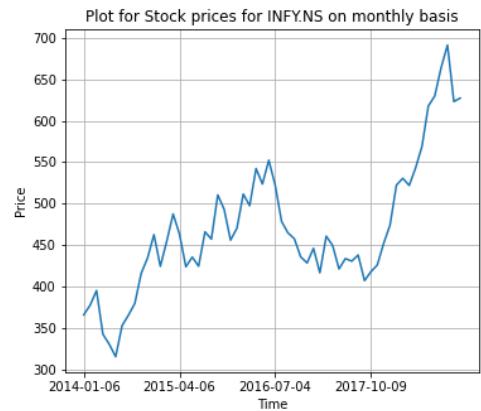
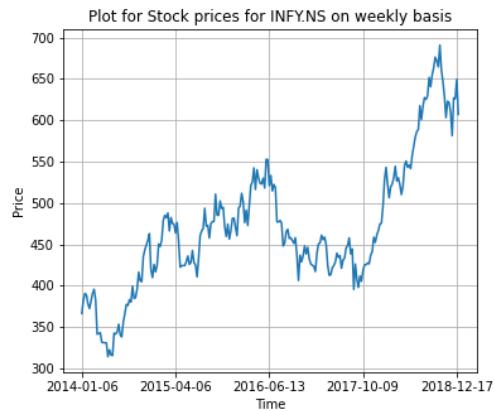
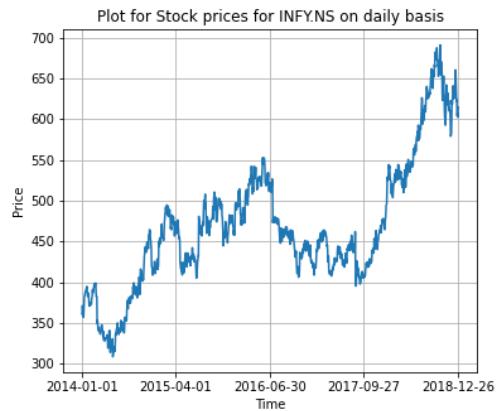


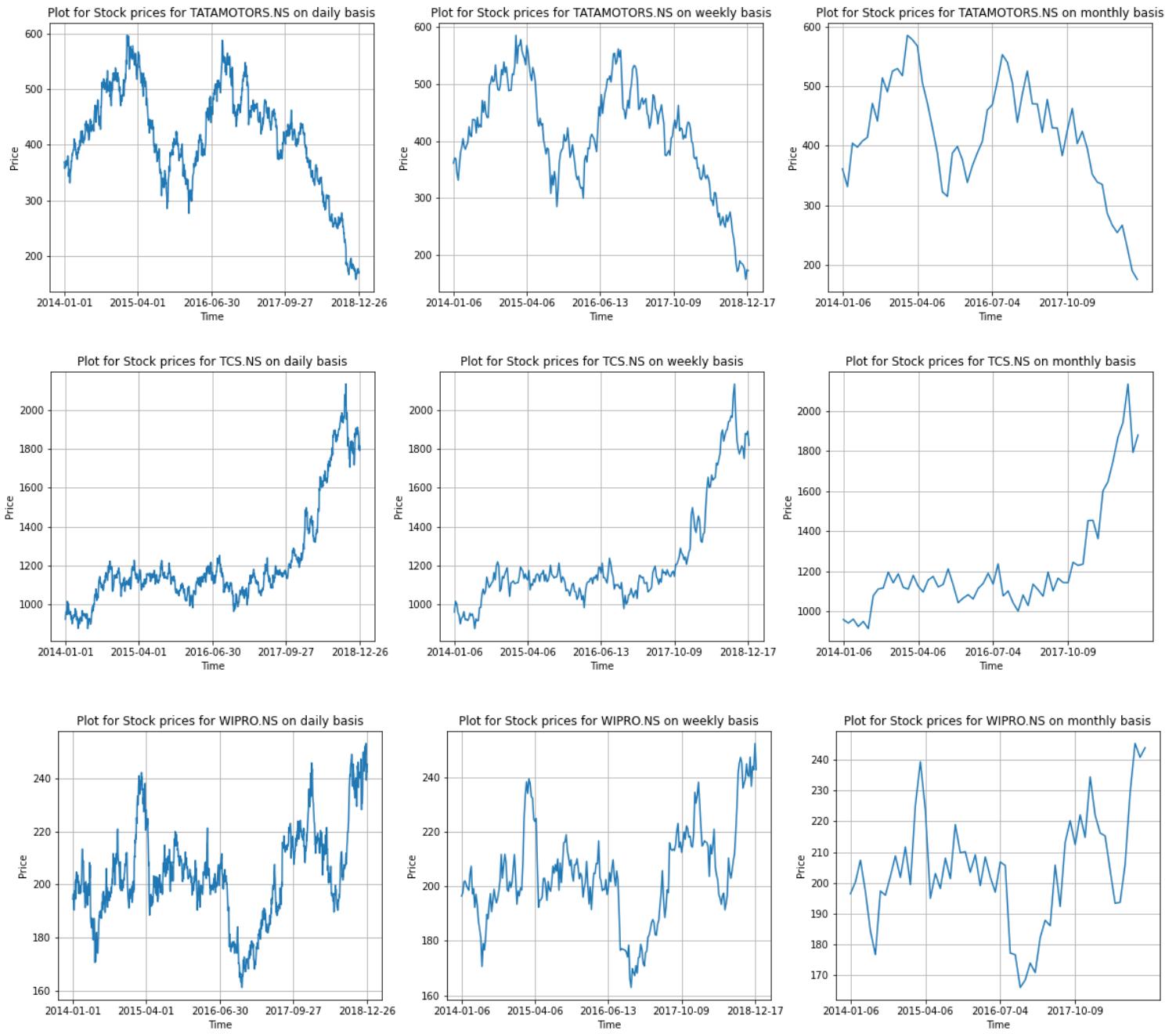




- The plot for the prices for the data in nsedata1 are:

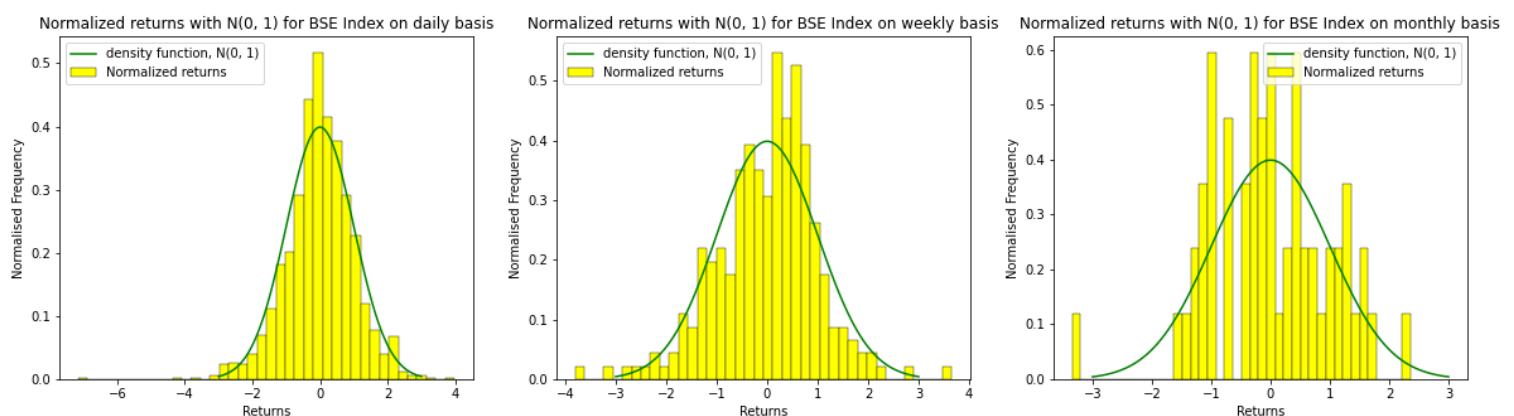


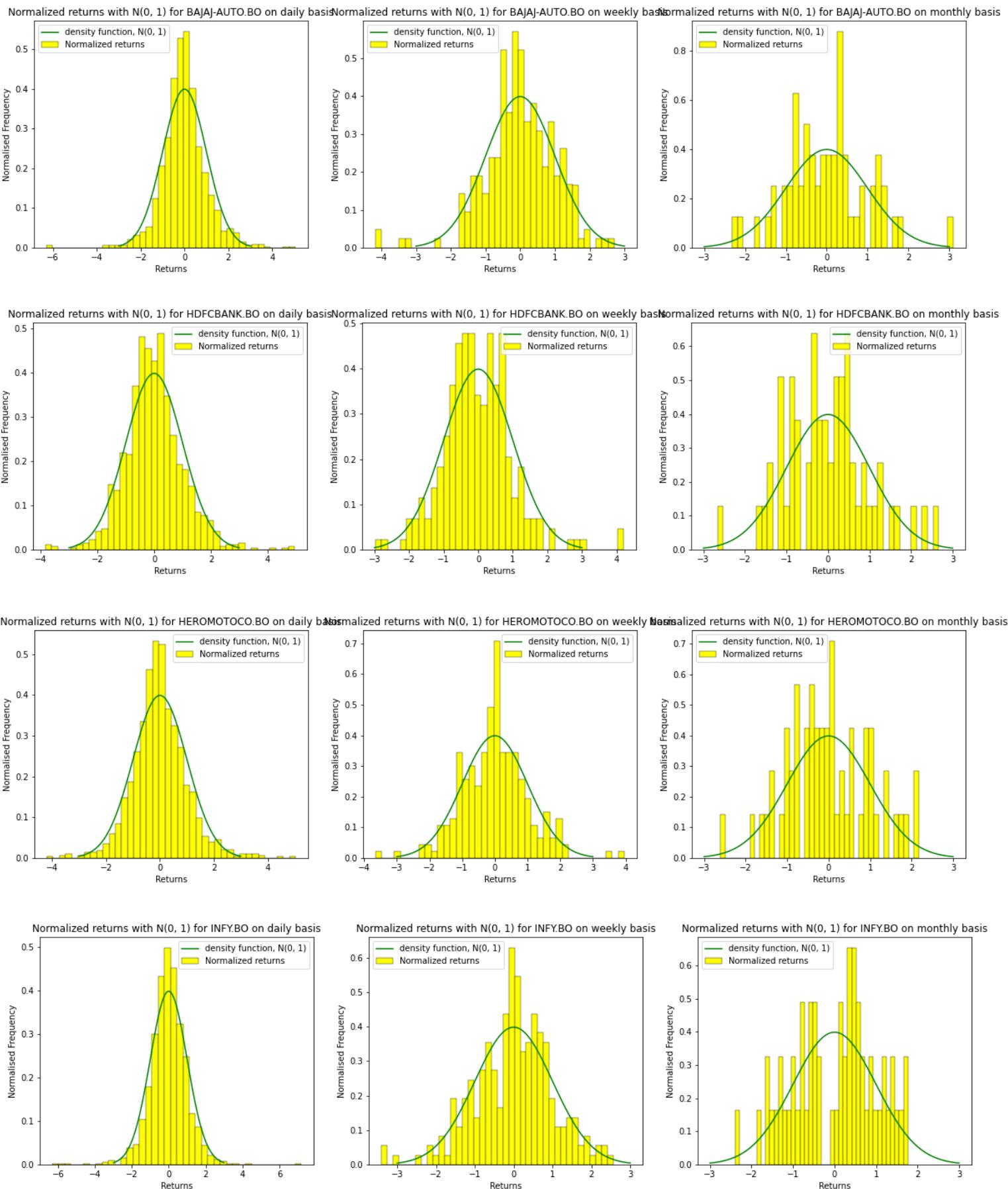


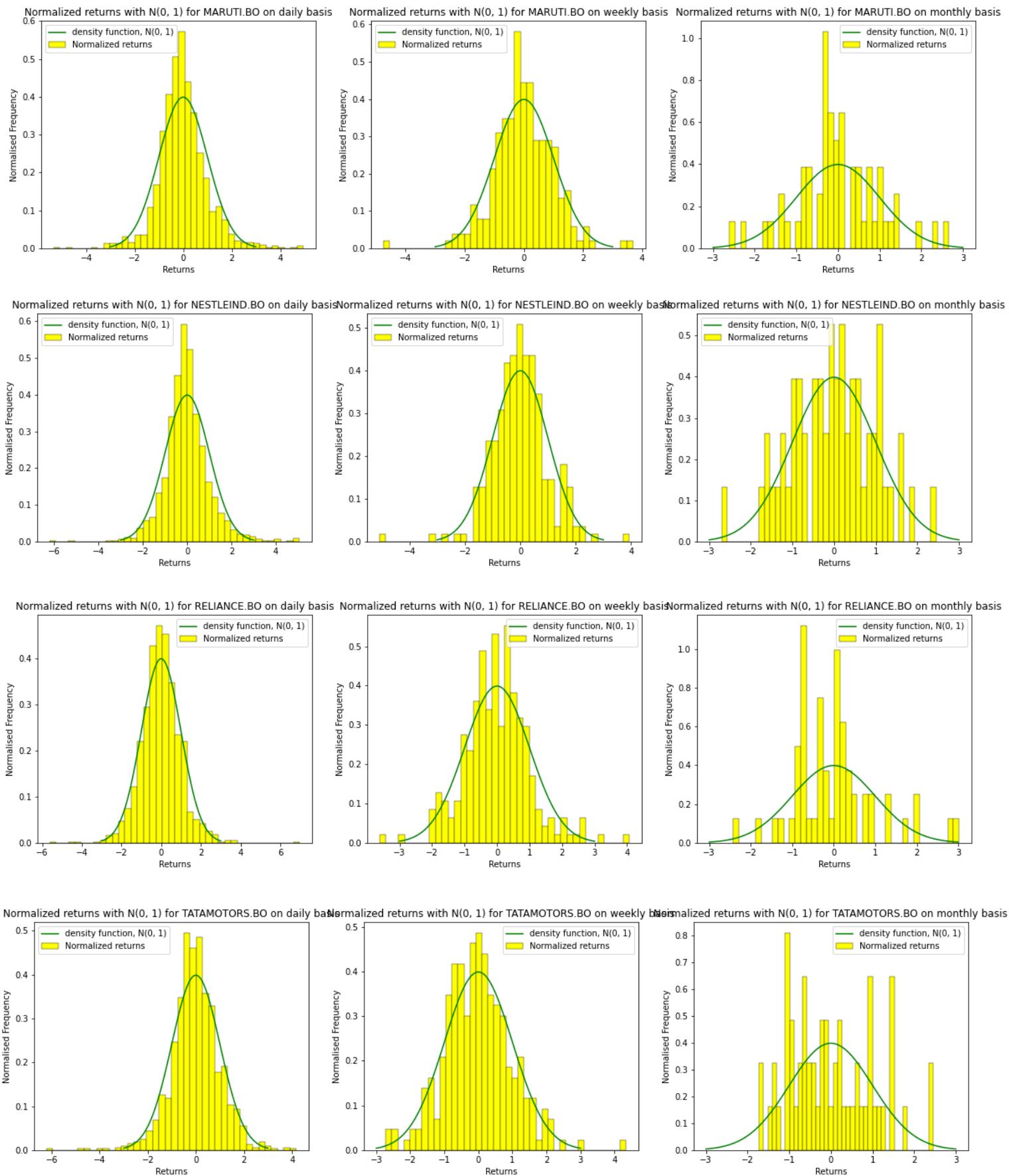


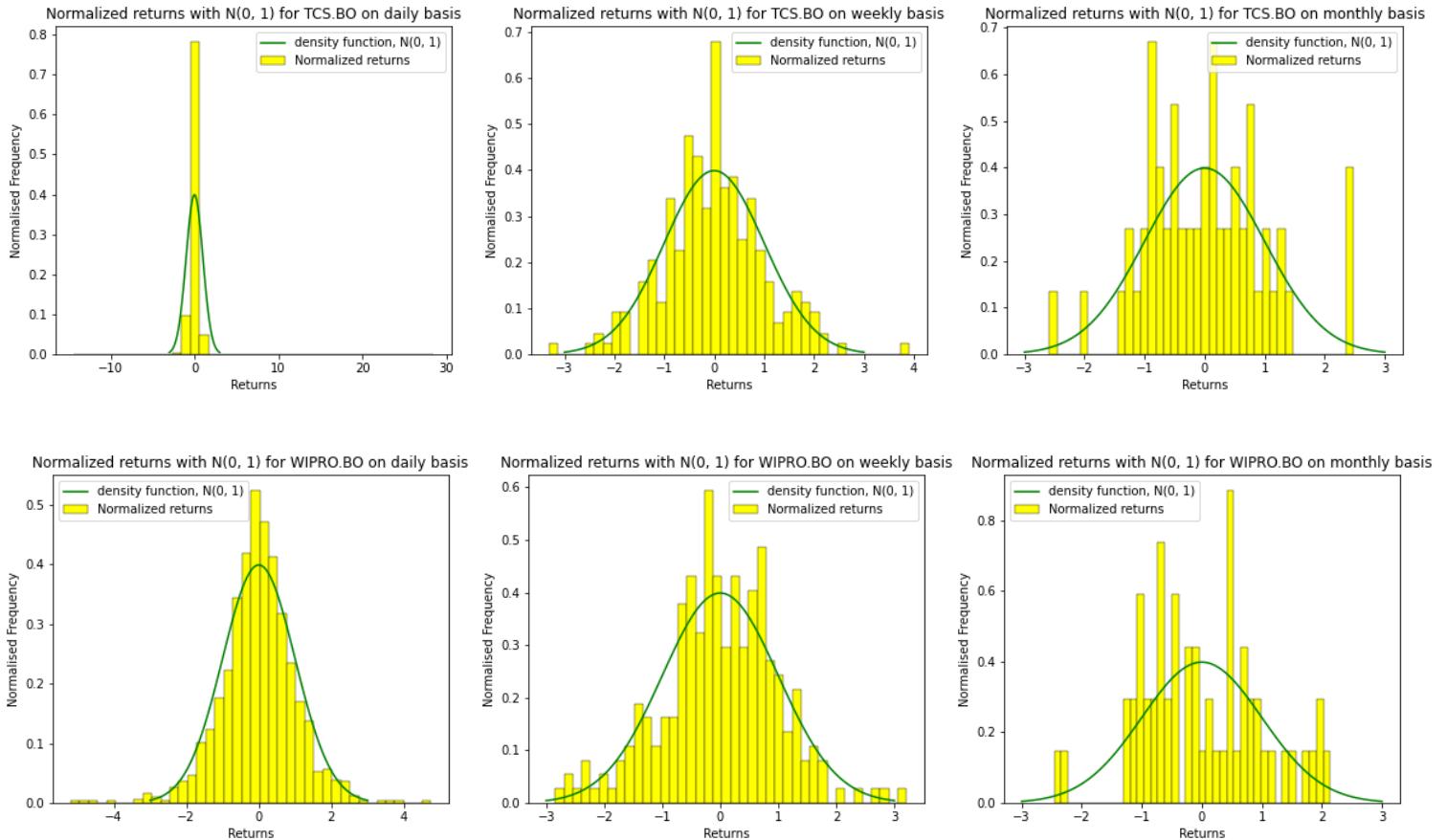
2 QUESTION - 2:

- The plot for the returns R_i for the data in `bsedata1` are:

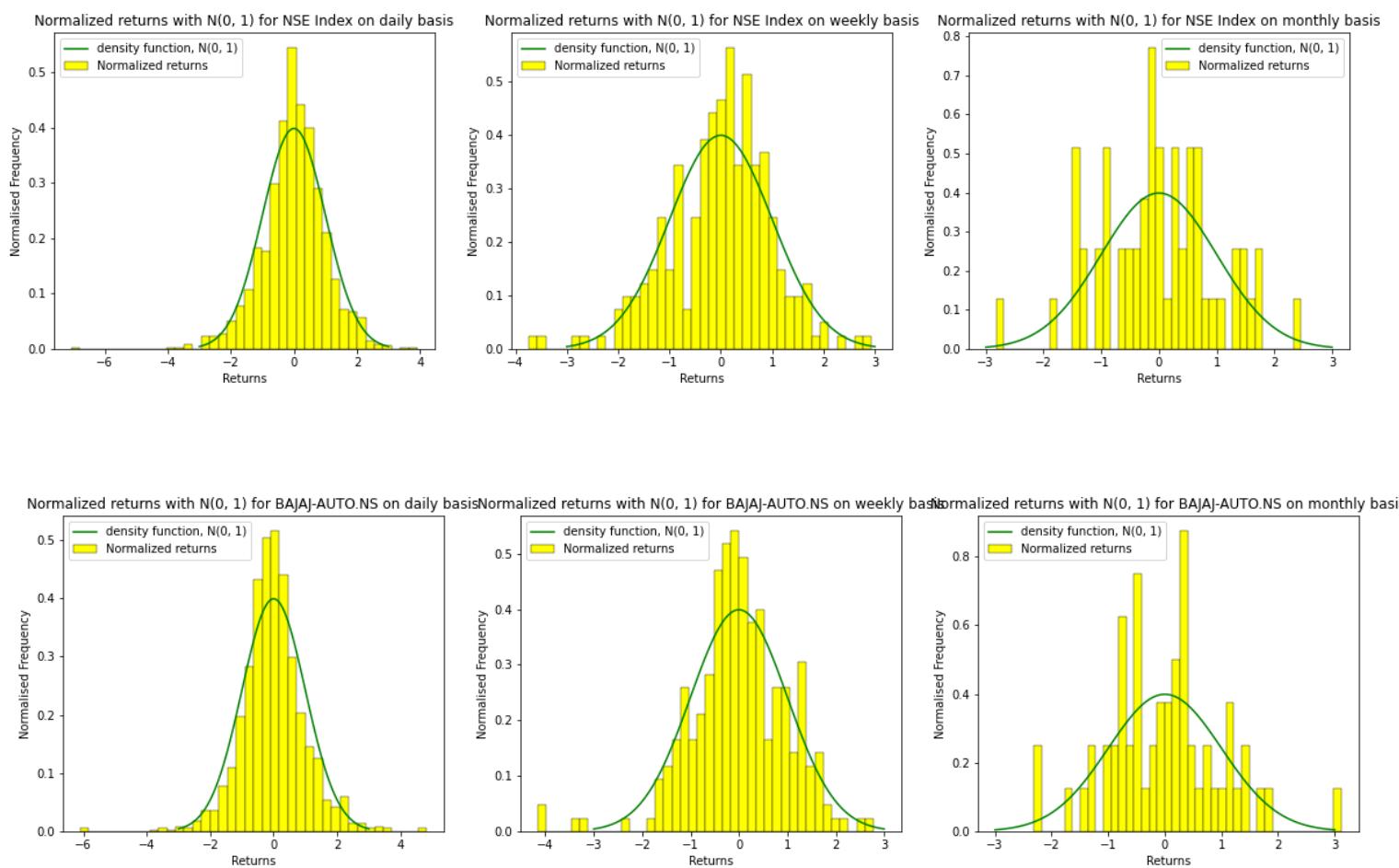


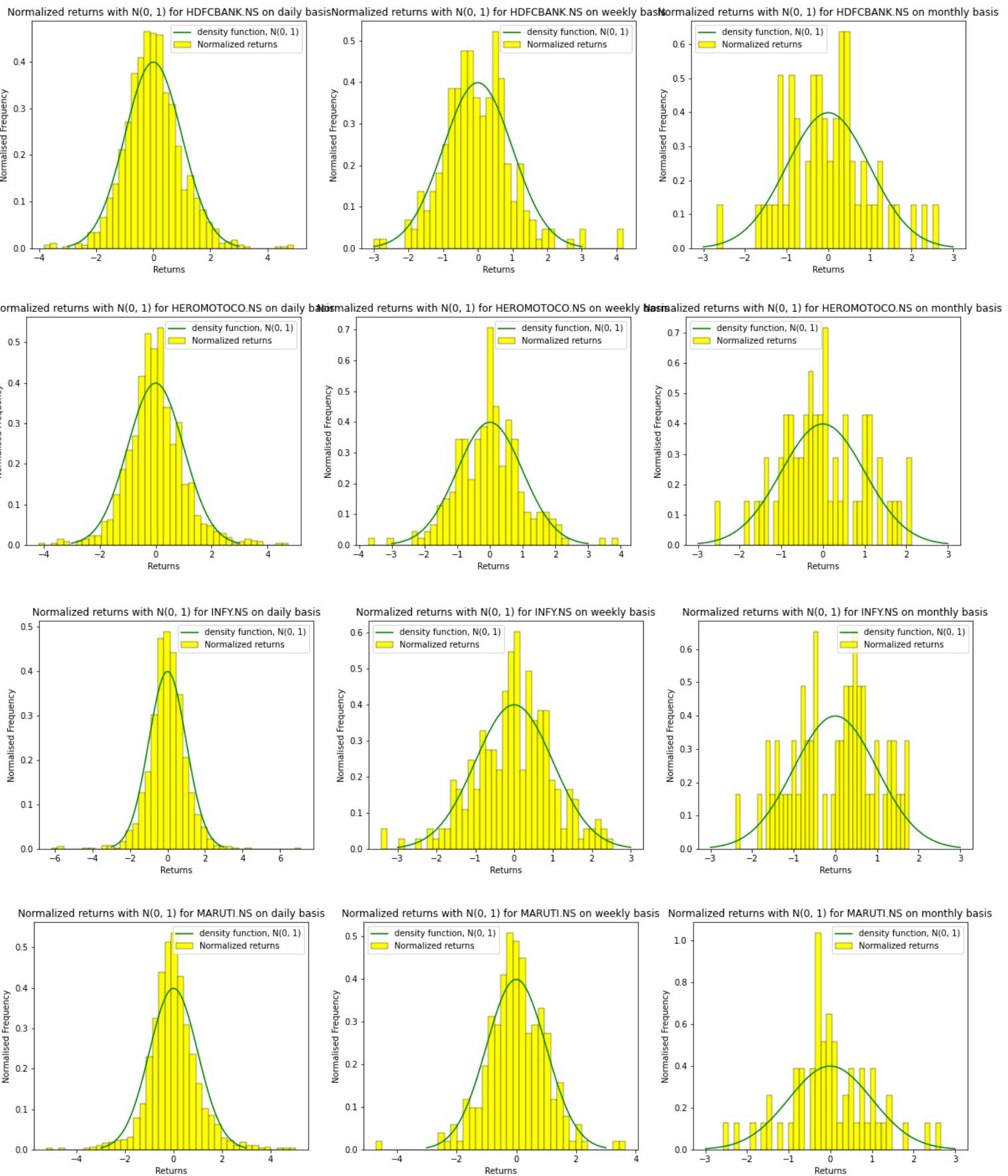


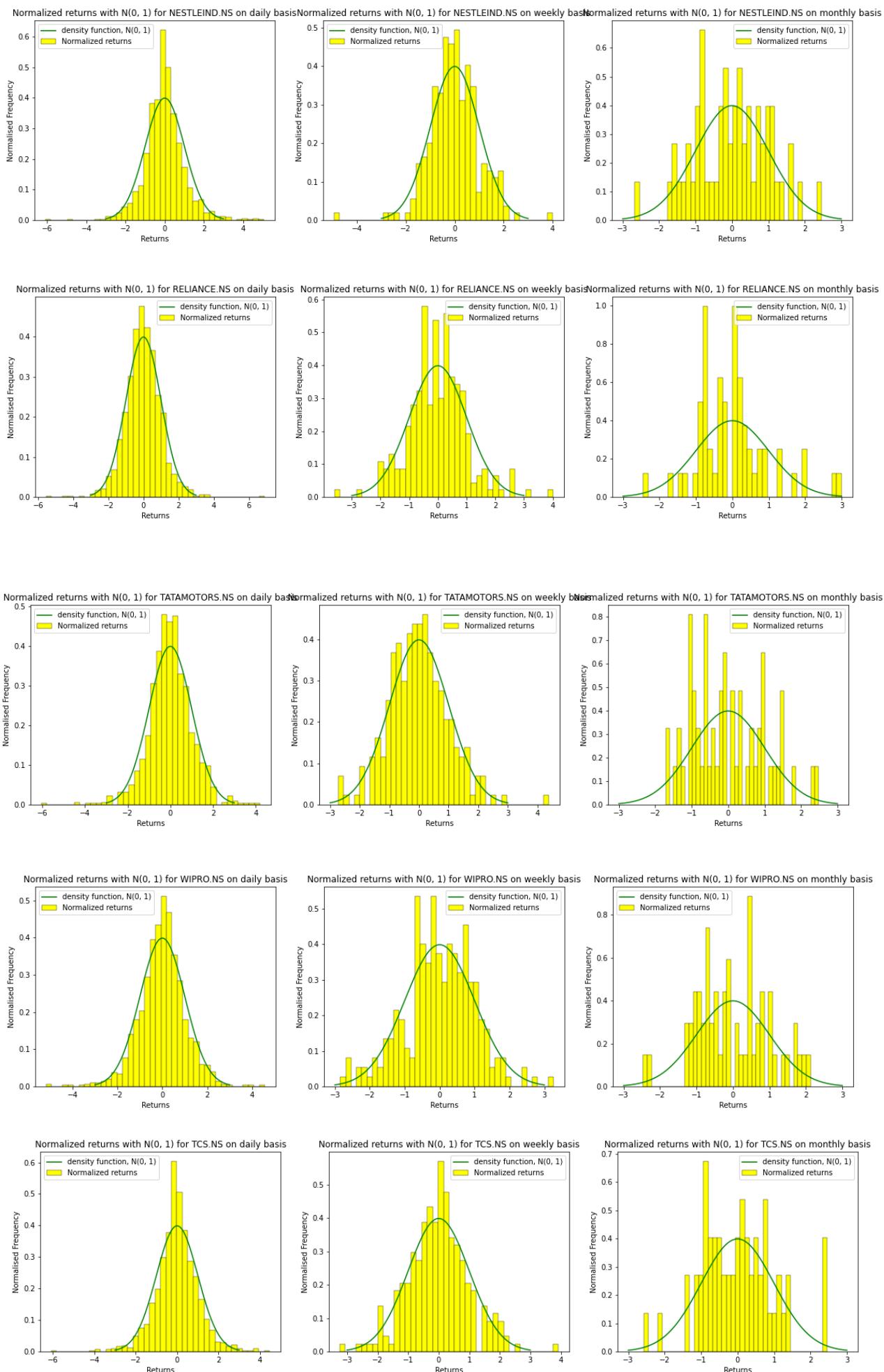




- The plot for the returns R_i for the data in nsedata1 are:





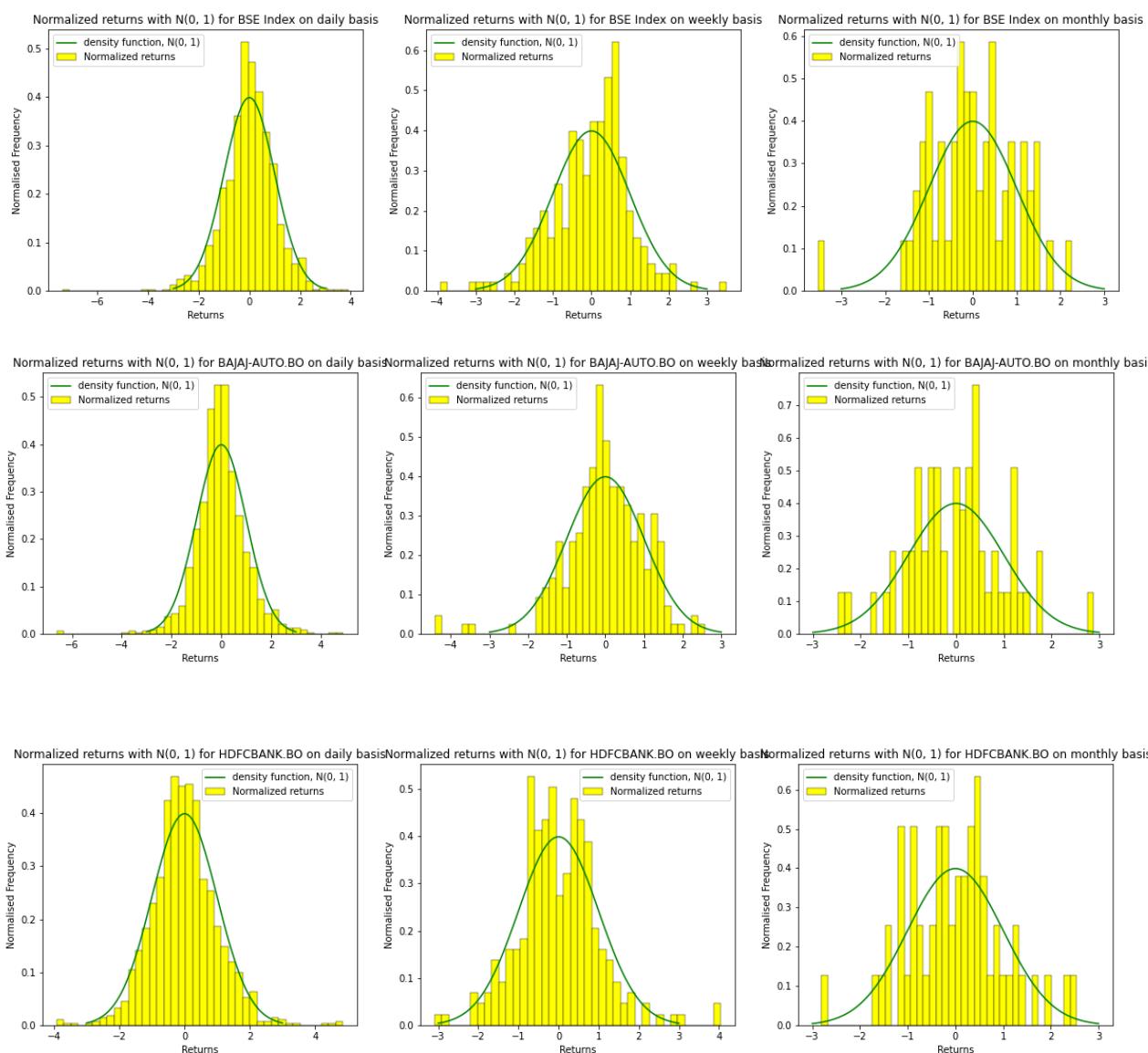


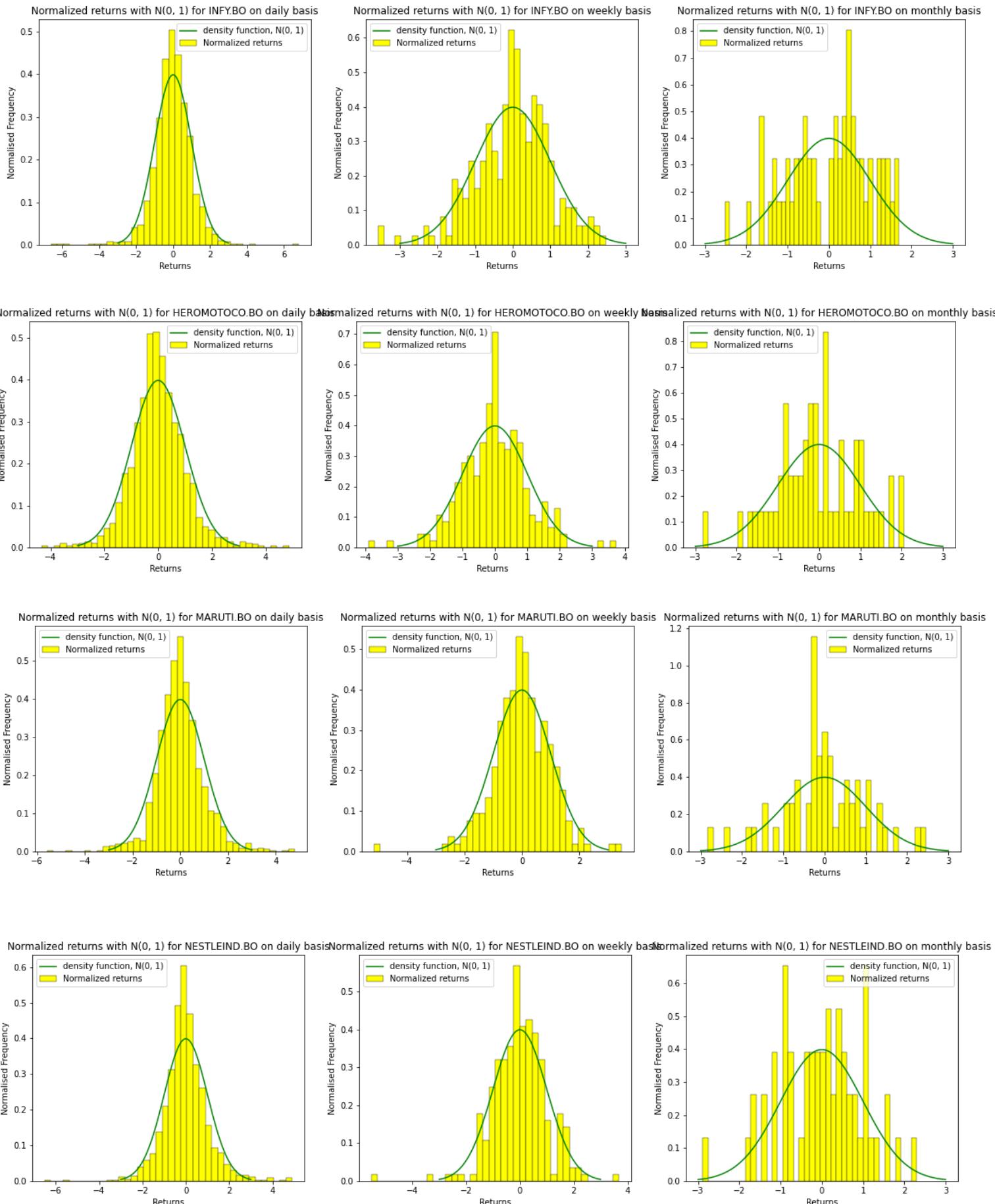
Observations –

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.

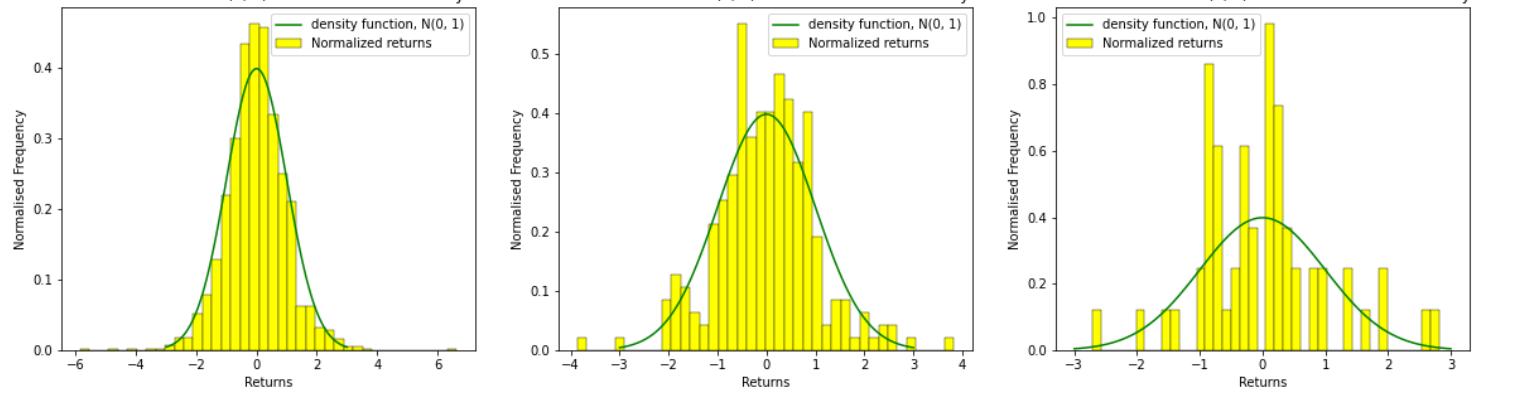
3 QUESTION – 3 :

- The plot for the log returns R_i for the data in bsedata1 are:

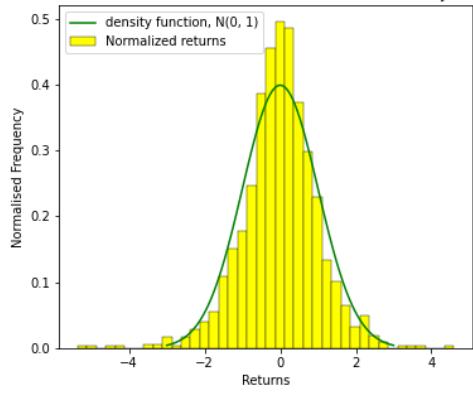




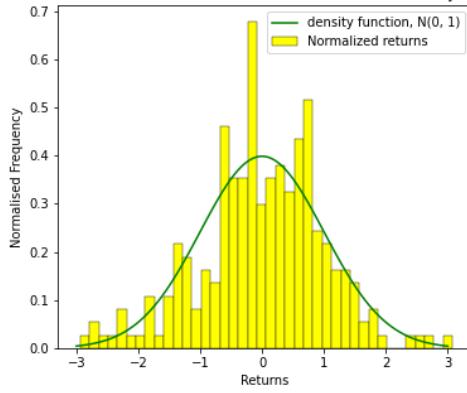
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for RELIANCE.BO on daily basis Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for RELIANCE.BO on weekly basis Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for RELIANCE.BO on monthly basis



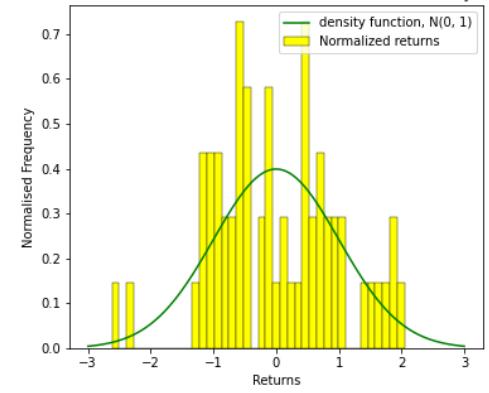
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for WIPRO.BO on daily basis



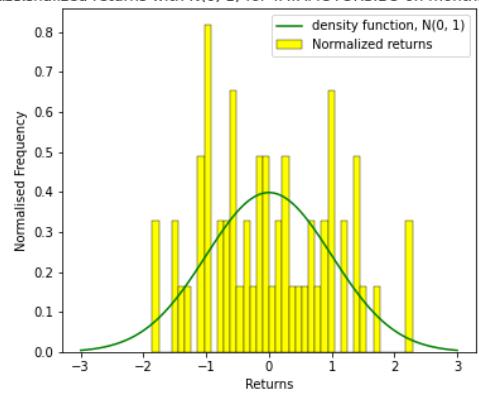
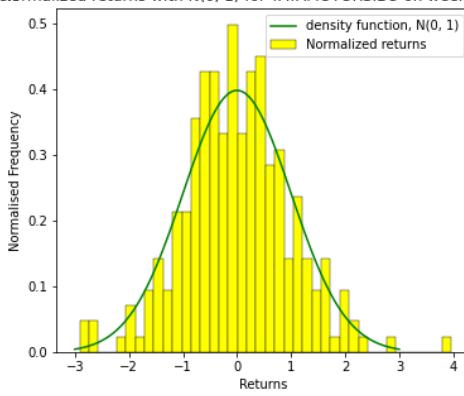
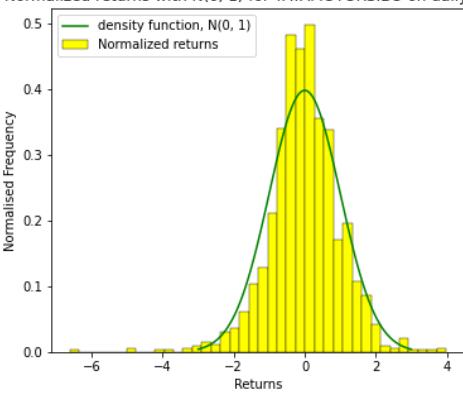
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for WIPRO.BO on weekly basis



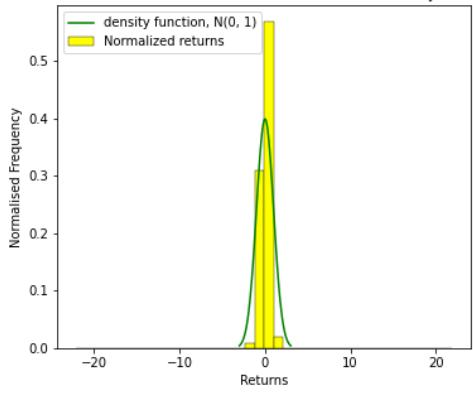
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for WIPRO.BO on monthly basis



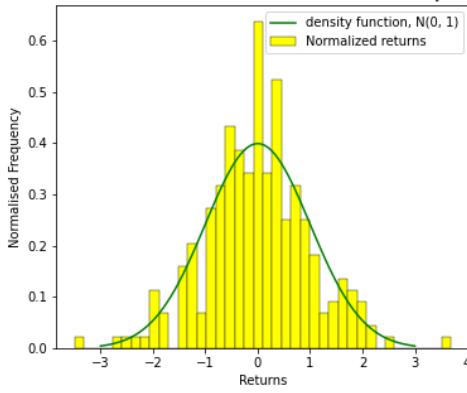
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TATAMOTORS.BO on daily basis Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TATAMOTORS.BO on weekly basis Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TATAMOTORS.BO on monthly basis



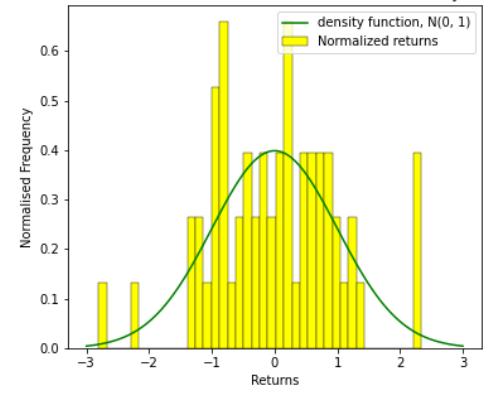
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TCS.BO on daily basis



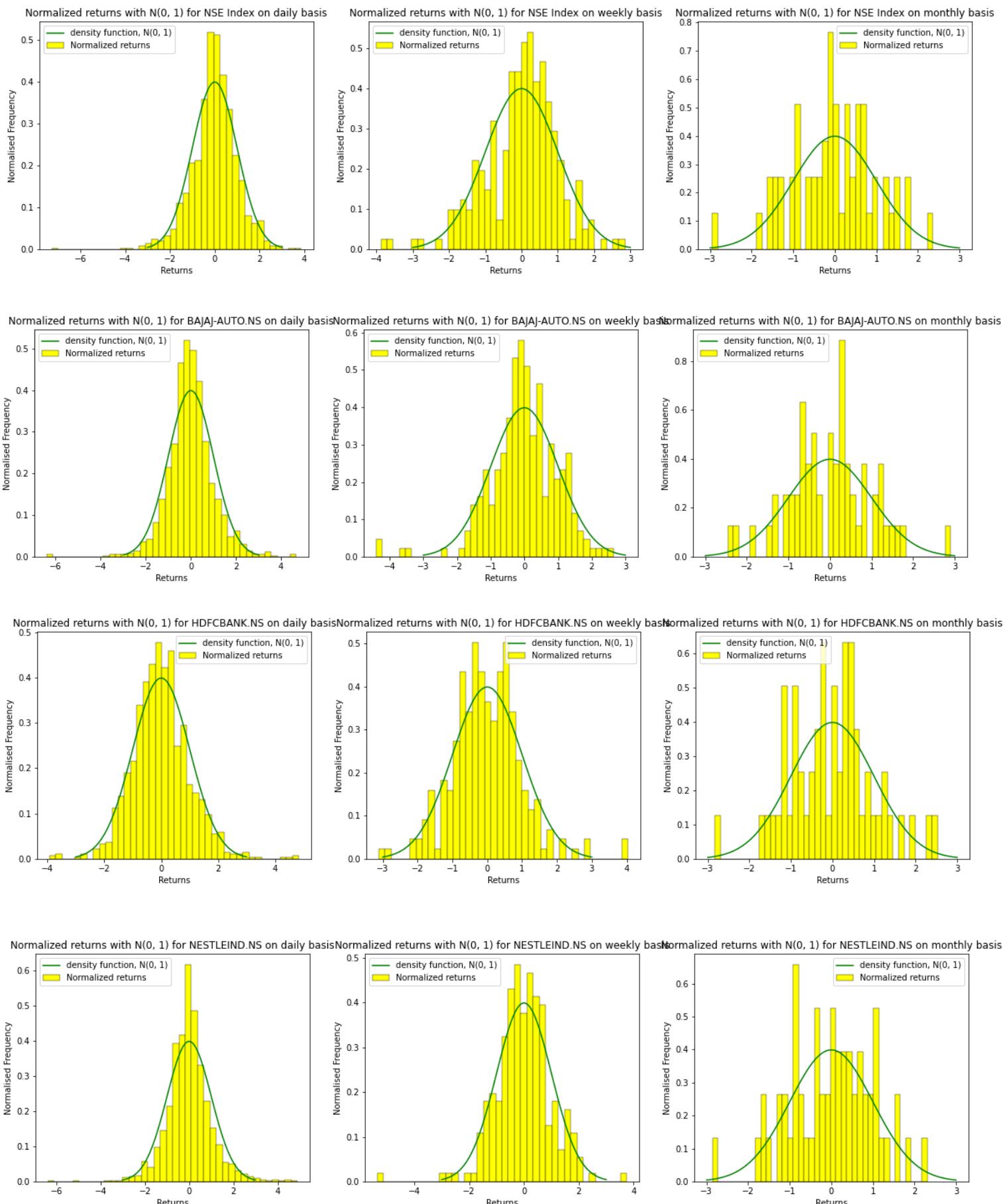
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TCS.BO on weekly basis

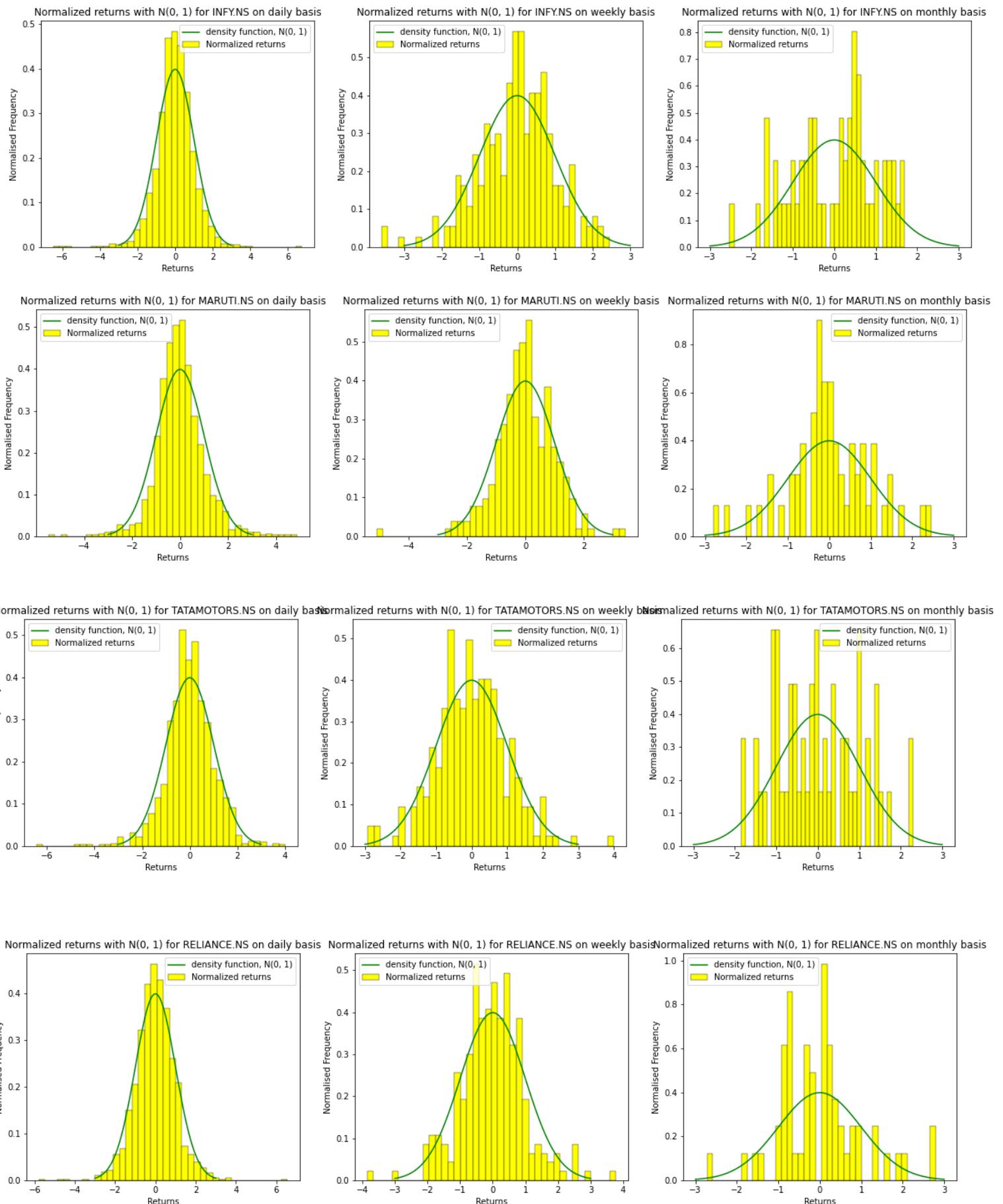


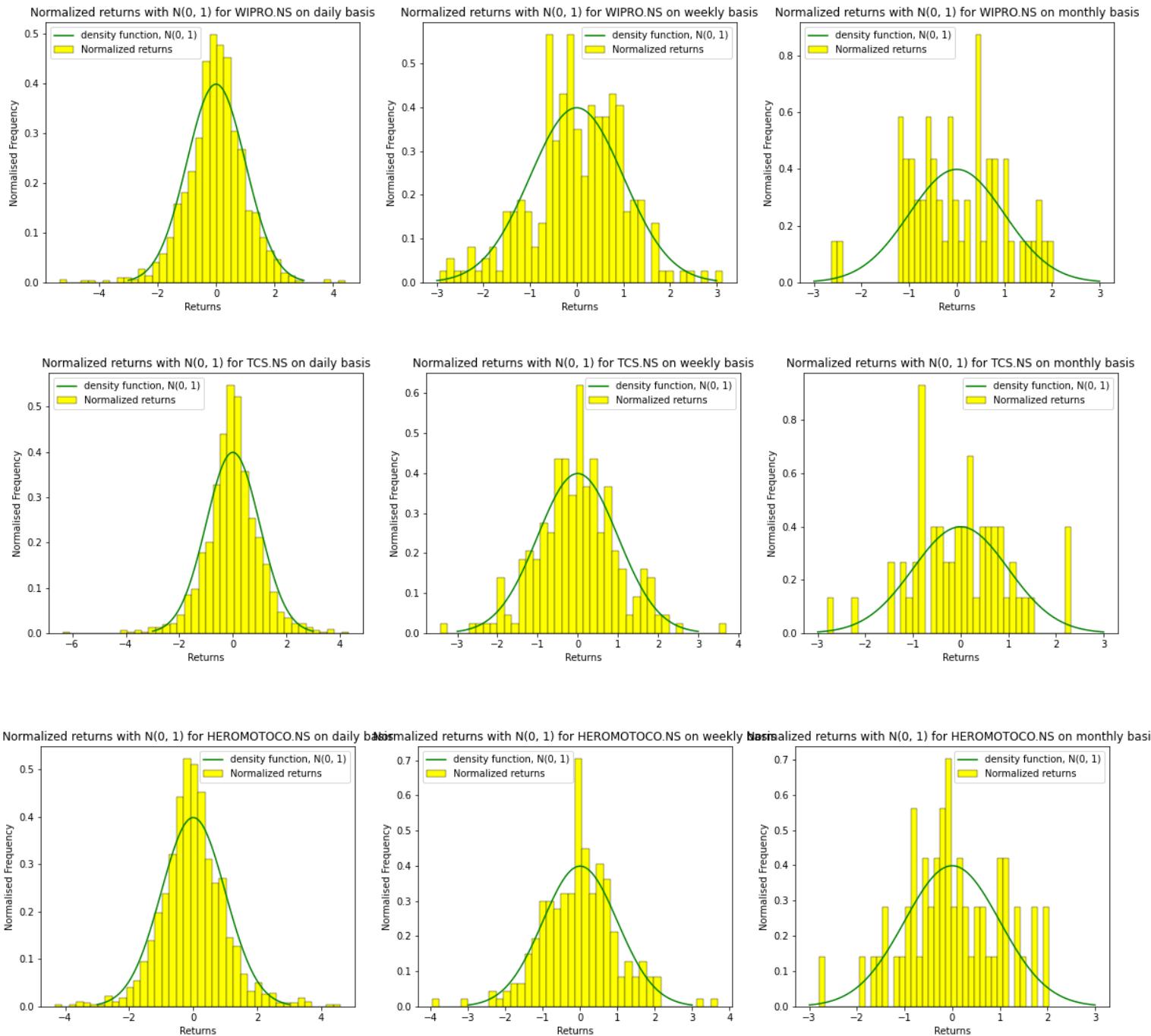
Normalized returns with $N(0, 1)$ for TCS.BO on monthly basis



- The plot for the log returns R_i for the data in nsedata1 are:







4 QUESTION – 4 & 5 :

Formulae used –

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

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

- μ and σ^2 can be found by solving following equations:

$$\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = E(u)$$

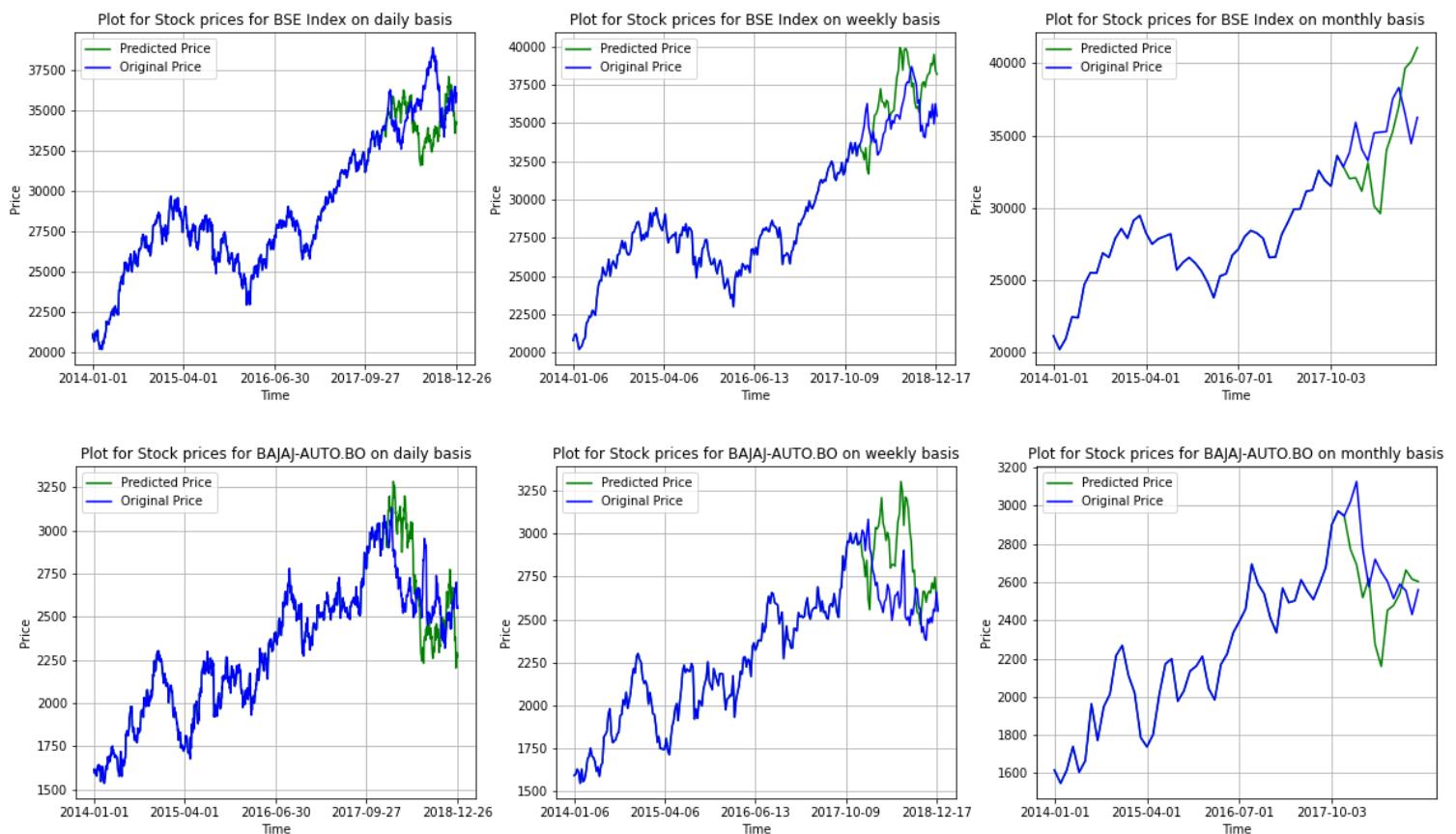
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_i - E(u))^2$$

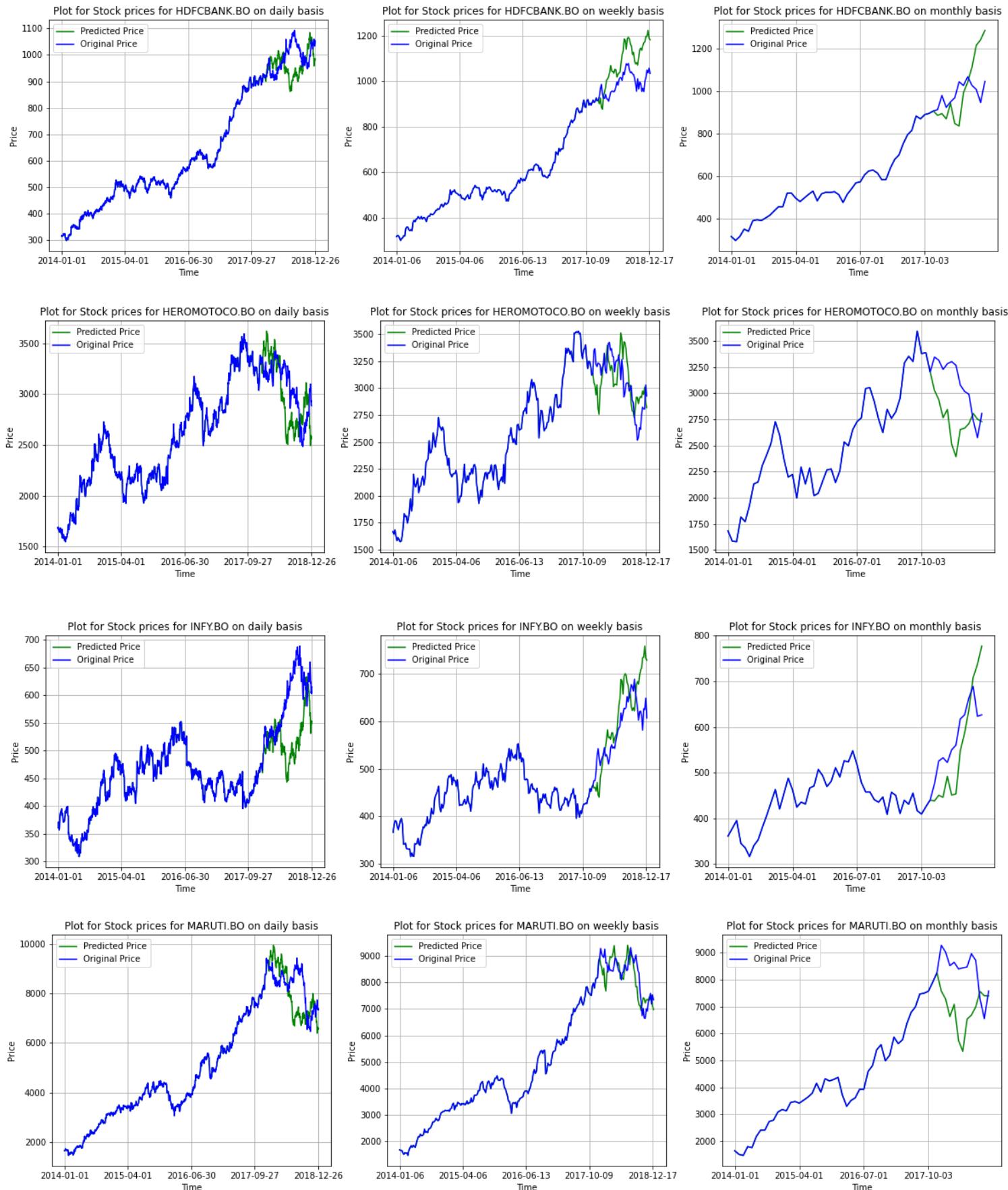
$$u_i = \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{s_{i-1}}\right)$$

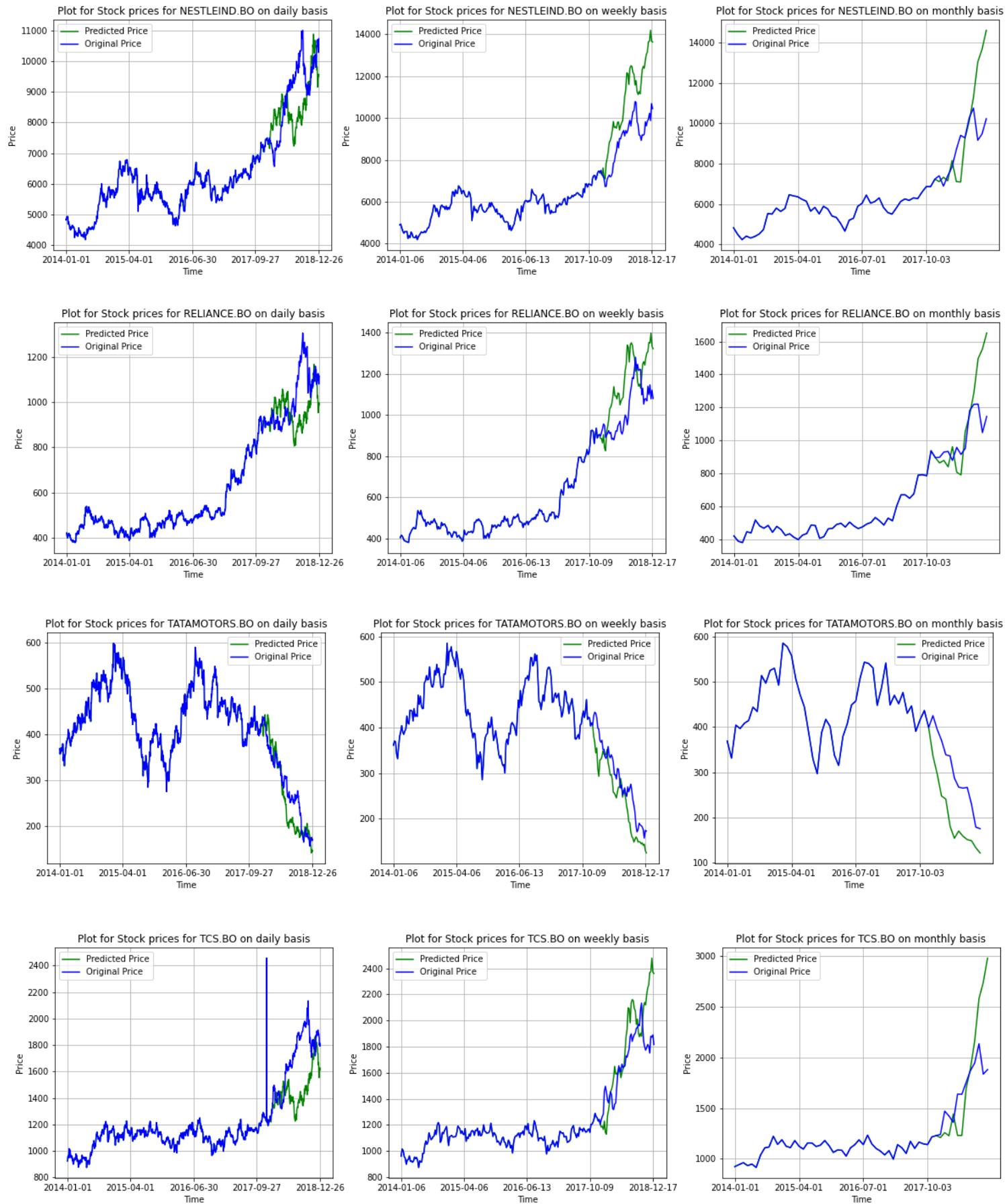
where,

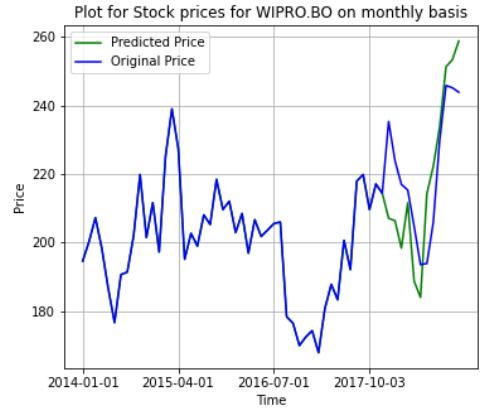
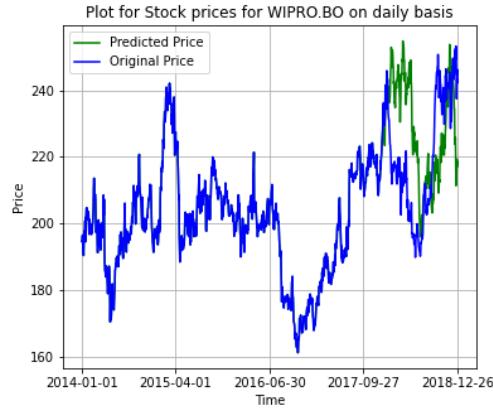
Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n are independent $N(0, 1)$ variables, u_i is the log return of day i , and s_i and s_{i-1} are adjacent closing stock prices of day $i - 1$ and day i respectively

- The generated stock prices path along with the actual path for stocks in bsedata1 are:









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