国际金融作业

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根据论文中的算法 3 生成一条全经济的跨度为 30 年的违约路径 (未分级):

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
      year = 30
      c, k, sigma, gamma = 0.254, 0.004, 0.419, 0.810 # 参考论文取值
      lam_0 = 8.709
       lam_S = lam_0
      lam_Tn = lam_0
       S = 0
       defau_eco = [] # 全经济范围内的违约路径
       while True: #根据算法 3 生成全经济违约路径
          eps = np.random.exponential(scale=lam_S, size=1)[0]
          T = S + eps
          if T >= t_range:
              break
          lam_T = c*lam_Tn + (lam_S-c*lam_Tn)*np.exp(-k*lam_Tn*(T-S))
          u = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1)
          if u <= lam_T/lam_S:</pre>
              lam_T += max([gamma, sigma*lam_T])
              defau_eco.append(T)
              lam_Tn = lam_T
          S = T
          lam_S = lam_T
```

所得到的 defau_eco 即为全经济违约路径。违约路径是违约时间所组成的列表。之后生成分信用等级的全经济违约路径,为简化处理,我们假设有 4 个等级,当一个违约出现时,发生在 4 个等级中的概率分别为 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4:

```
In [2]: p1, p2, p3, p4 = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 # 各评级违约概率
       defau_eco_1, defau_eco_2, defau_eco_3, defau_eco_4 = [], [], [],
                              # 生成各评级违约路径
       for d in defau_eco:
           u = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
           if u <= p1:</pre>
               defau_eco_1.append(d)
           elif p1 < u and u <= p1+p2:
               defau_eco_2.append(d)
           elif u > p1+p2+p3:
               defau_eco_4.append(d)
           else:
               defau_eco_3.append(d)
       defau_eco_rank = [defau_eco_1, defau_eco_2, defau_eco_3, defau_eco_4]
   接下来进行重抽样过程,首先对全经济与 portfolio 中各评级的债券数进行了一个预先的设定:
                          #参考论文取值
In [3]: alpha = 0.5
       X_0 = [30, 40, 50, 30] # portfolio 中含有的各评级债券数
       X_0_eco = [2000, 3000, 3000, 2000] # 经济体中含有的各评级债券数
                          # 重复抽样次数
       num = 1000
   接下来根据算法 1 进行 I=1K 次的重抽样,vt 来源于论文中的(4)式,Zt 来源于论文中的(3)
式:
In [4]: defau_port = [] # 重复生成 portfolio 违约路径
       for i in range(num):
                             # 重复重抽样
           d = \prod
           for t in defau_eco:
               vt_1 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_1 if x<t]) + alpha) /</pre>
                      (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
               vt_2 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_2 if x<t]) + alpha) /</pre>
                      (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
               vt_3 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_3 if x<t]) + alpha) /
                      (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
               vt_4 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_4 if x<t]) + alpha) /</pre>
                      (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
```

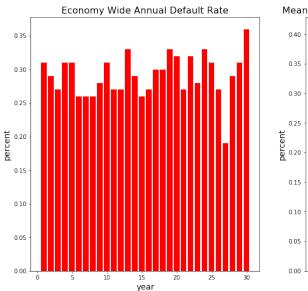
defau_port 即为所得到的 1K 条模拟的 portfolio 违约路径,是不分等级的。接下来是对违约路径进行一些处理,得到每一年的违约率。

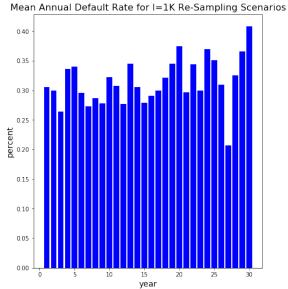
```
In [5]: def get_by_year(d_path):
    d = [0 for i in range(year)]
    for t in d_path:
        i = int(t//365)
        d[i] += 1
    return d
    eco_d_rate = [n/sum(X_0_eco)*100 for n in get_by_year(defau_eco)]

port_d_num = np.array([get_by_year(d) for d in defau_port])
    port_d_rate = [np.mean(port_d_num[:, i])/sum(X_0)*100 for i in range(year)]
```

eco_d_rate 是全经济在 30 年内的违约率,port_d_rate 是模拟的 1K 次 portfolio 违约路径 30 年内每年违约率的均值。分别对两组数据进行作图:

```
plt.title('Economy Wide Annual Default Rate', fontsize=16)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.bar(range(1, year+1), port_d_rate, fc='b')
plt.ylabel('percent', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('year', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Mean Annual Default Rate for I=1K Re-Sampling Scenarios', fontsize=16)
plt.show()
```





所得到的图形对应于论文中的 figure1,左图为全经济违约率,右图为重抽样违约率的均值。最后是所有代码的整合:

```
In []: # coding=utf-8
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    %matplotlib inline

year = 30
    t_range = year*365  # 考虑的时间跨度
    c, k, sigma, gamma = 0.254, 0.004, 0.419, 0.810  # 参考论文取值
lam_0 = 8.709
lam_S = lam_0
lam_Tn = lam_0
S = 0
```

```
defau_eco = [] # 全经济范围内的违约路径
```

```
# 根据算法 3 生成全经济违约路径
while True:
    eps = np.random.exponential(scale=lam_S, size=1)[0]
   T = S + eps
    if T >= t_range:
       break
    lam_T = c*lam_Tn + (lam_S-c*lam_Tn)*np.exp(-k*lam_Tn*(T-S))
   u = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1)
    if u <= lam_T/lam_S:</pre>
       lam_T += max([gamma, sigma*lam_T])
       defau_eco.append(T)
       lam_Tn = lam_T
    S = T
    lam_S = lam_T
p1, p2, p3, p4 = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 # 各评级违约概率
defau_eco_1, defau_eco_2, defau_eco_3, defau_eco_4 = [], [], []
                       # 生成各评级违约路径
for d in defau_eco:
   u = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
    if u <= p1:</pre>
       defau_eco_1.append(d)
    elif p1 < u and u \le p1+p2:
       defau_eco_2.append(d)
    elif u > p1+p2+p3:
       defau_eco_4.append(d)
    else:
       defau_eco_3.append(d)
defau_eco_rank = [defau_eco_1, defau_eco_2, defau_eco_3, defau_eco_4]
alpha = 0.5
                 #参考论文取值
X_0 = [30, 40, 50, 30] # portfolio 中含有的各评级债券数
```

```
X_0_eco = [2000, 3000, 3000, 2000] # 经济体中含有的各评级债券数
num = 1000
                   # 重复抽样次数
defau_port = [] # 重复生成 portfolio 违约路径
for i in range(num): # 重复重抽样
    d = []
    for t in defau_eco:
        vt_1 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_1 if x<t]) + alpha) /</pre>
                (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
        vt_2 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_2 if x<t]) + alpha) /
                (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
        vt_3 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_3 if x<t]) + alpha) /
                (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
        vt_4 = (len([x for x in defau_eco_4 if x<t]) + alpha) /
                (len([x for x in defau_eco if x<t]) + alpha*4)</pre>
        vt = [vt_1, vt_2, vt_3, vt_4]
        Zt = 0
        for i in range(4):
            Zt += X_0[i]/(X_0_eco[i]-len([x for x in defau_eco_rank[i] if x<t]))*vt[i]</pre>
        u = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
        if u <= Zt:</pre>
            d.append(t)
    defau_port.append(d)
    #注意 defau_port 中的每一个元素都是一条路径
def get_by_year(d_path):
    d = [0 for i in range(year)]
    for t in d_path:
        i = int(t//365)
        d[i] += 1
    return d
```

```
eco_d_rate = [n/sum(X_0_eco)*100 for n in get_by_year(defau_eco)]
port_d_num = np.array([get_by_year(d) for d in defau_port])
port_d_rate = [np.mean(port_d_num[:, i])/sum(X_0)*100 for i in range(year)]
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.subplots_adjust(left=0.1, right=0.9)
plt.bar(range(1, year+1), eco_d_rate, fc='r')
plt.ylabel('percent', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('year', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Economy Wide Annual Default Rate', fontsize=16)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.bar(range(1, year+1), port_d_rate, fc='b')
plt.ylabel('percent', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('year', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Mean Annual Default Rate for I=1K Re-Sampling Scenarios', fontsize=16)
plt.show()
```