## Stochastic Methods + Lab

## Assignment Sheet 11

Due on December 2, 2019

## Problem 1 [20 points]

Suppose  $S_i$  for  $i=0,\ldots,N$  denotes time series data which we believe behaves like geometric Brownian motion with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ . Then estimates  $\hat{\mu}$  and  $\hat{\sigma}$  for  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  can be obtained by considering the log-returns

$$r_i = \ln S_{i+1} - \ln S_i$$
 for  $i = 0, \dots, N-1$ ,

as discussed in class. For the following exercises no loops are allowed, please implement all operations vectorized.

(a) [6 points] Generate a sample geometric Brownian path on the time interval [0, 1] with fixed  $\mu = 0.2$  and  $\sigma = 0.4$ , where the number of sub-intervals is  $N = 2^k$ .

Estimate  $\hat{\sigma}$  and  $\hat{\mu}$  on a coarsened data set where you use only every  $2^i$ -th data point, where  $i = 0, \dots, k$ .

Plot  $\hat{\sigma}$  and  $\hat{\mu}$  vs. the log of the number of sample points (semilogx). Do the estimated values converge to the true values of the model?

(b) [4 points] Now repeat the computation on a large ensemble of geometric Brownian paths and estimate the mean and the standard deviation of the estimate for  $\sigma$  and  $\mu$  as a function of the number of sub-intervals N using a doubly logarithmic graph.

Note that it is known that the variance of the estimate for  $\sigma$  is approximately

$$\operatorname{Var}[\hat{\sigma}] = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{2N}.$$

Does your statistics reproduce this result?

How does the variance of the estimate for  $\mu$  behave as N increases?

(c) [4 points] Use the single geometric Brownian path from Question (a), estimate its parameters, and use the estimated values  $\hat{\mu}$  and  $\hat{\sigma}$  to generate an ensemble of geometric Brownian paths as in Question (b). Plot a histogram (hist) of the estimates for  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  from this ensemble, compute the standard deviation, and visualize the standard deviation and the true value of the original model in this histogram.

(This procedure is a simple example of so-called *parametric bootstrapping*.)

(d) [2 points] How does the result of Question (a) change if

- (1) you add Gaussian noise to the geometric Brownian motion;
- (2) you add a high frequency periodic perturbation?
- (e) [2 points] Perform a QQ-plot vs. the normal distribution for the distribution of the log-returns, and the distribution of the two noisy log-returns from Question (d), all into one graph. Briefly discuss the result.
- (f) [2 points] Plot the autocorrelation function for the time series of log-returns, and the two noisy versions, all into one graph. Briefly discuss the result.