

HW1_Q7_Python

February 24, 2024

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[ ]: # imports
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (12, 9) #set default figure size
rng = np.random.default_rng() # random number generator
```

Two ways to simulate a GBM process:

$$dZ(t) = \mu Z(t)dt + \sigma Z(t)dB(t)$$

1. Exact solution to the SDE

$$Z(t) = Z(0) \cdot \exp\left(\left(\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)t + \sigma B(t)\right)$$

2. Approximate the GBM by a discretized version of the SDE (Euler-Maruyama method)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\tilde{Z}(t_i) &= \tilde{Z}(t_{i-1}) \cdot [\mu\Delta t + \sigma\Delta B] \\ \tilde{Z}(t_i) &= \tilde{Z}(t_{i-1}) \cdot [1 + \mu\Delta t + \sigma\Delta B]\end{aligned}$$

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[ ]: # Parameters
Z0 = 100 # initial value
mu = 0.1 # drift
sigma = 0.2 # volatility
T = 1 # time horizon
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[ ]: # Simulation for different N
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(18, 6))
a = 0
for N in [10, 50, 200]:
    # Time step
    t = np.linspace(0, T, N + 1)
    dt = T / N

    # Brownian motion
    B = np.zeros(N + 1)
    B[0] = 0
    B[1:] = np.cumsum(np.sqrt(dt) * rng.standard_normal(N))
```

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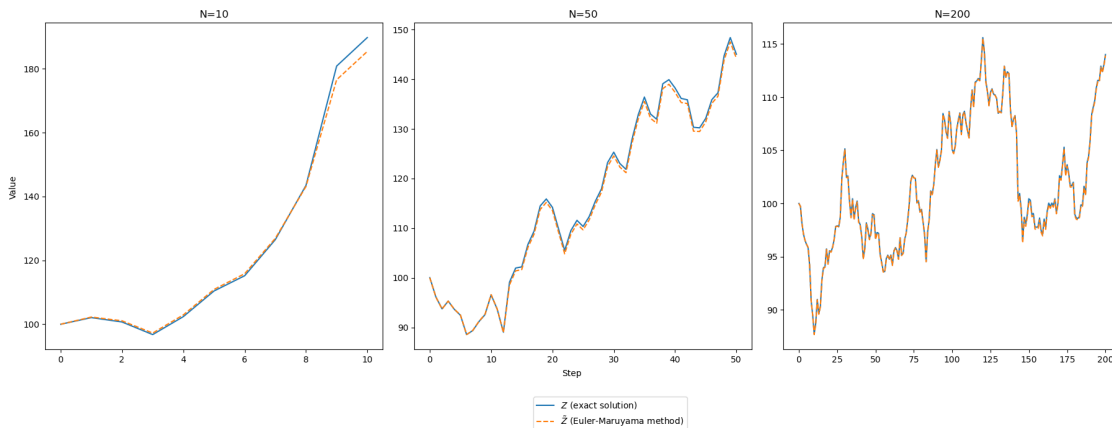
# GBM (exact solution)
Z = Z0 * np.exp((mu - 0.5 * sigma**2) * t + sigma * B)

# GBM (Euler-Maruyama method)
Z_EM = np.zeros(N + 1)
Z_EM[0] = Z0
Z_EM[1:] = Z0 * np.cumprod(1 + mu * dt + sigma * np.diff(B))

# plot
ax[a].plot(Z, linestyle='-', color="C0")
ax[a].plot(Z_EM, linestyle='--', color="C1")
ax[a].set_title(f'N={N}')
a += 1

# labels
fig.text(0.5, 0, 'Step', ha='center', va='center')
fig.text(0, 0.5, 'Value', ha='center', va='center', rotation='vertical')
fig.legend([r"$Z$ (exact solution)", r"$\tilde{Z}$ (Euler-Maruyama method)"],
           bbox_to_anchor=(0.45, -0.2),
           loc=3,
           borderaxespad=2)
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



As N becomes large, the difference between the exact solution and the Euler-Maruyama method becomes negligible.