Solving coupled stochastic differential equations to determine the volatility distribution of financial returns

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Objectives	Results
Forecast stock prices with neural networks using only simulated data in the training process	Those are the results of a the best model developed using only a simple neural network, with fully connected layers. To test the efficiency of the model, we also used it in the Bovespa Index:

Introduction

— Predicted Data





To find the financial return of a certain asset, we could use the assumption that its volatility can be interpreted as a stochastic process. One of the most known contributions on the area, the Heston Model, determines that the return/volatility SDE's can be represented by the equation:

 $dX = \mu dt + \sigma dW_1 \tag{1}$ $dY = \alpha (\theta - Y) dt + \kappa \sqrt{Y} dW_2$

Where X is the stochastic variable related to the financial return, Y is somehow related to the volatility $(Y = \sigma^2)$ of the asset and dW_1 and dW_2 are Wiener processes with non-zero correlation between them.

Stochastic simulation

The first goal in this project is the creation of an artificially generated dataset. We used a package that already does this process: *sdeint*, with arbitrary values for the constants of in the equation





(b) Best result in the simulated market





Figura: Random stochastic processes for a gaussian distribution (yellow) and for the Heston Model (blue)



(c) Bovespa Index return prediction

Figura: Prediction of returns on: simulated data (2a - 2b) and in the Bovespa Index (2c)

Conclusion

Next steps

This model seems to find smooth changes in the return, but it's ouput is out of scale;
Using this network in a real market seems to give the same results of a simulated market

- Use more complex architectures in the next model such as the Transformer Network;
- Use this model as a transfer learning model: use real data to re-train our network;
- Check if we get the same results using other simulated processes.

