

MATLAB 入門

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MATLAB簡介

- ▶ 現在最流行的數學軟體之一
- ▶ 強大的矩陣運算、數值分析和繪圖能力
- ▶ 內建多種不同用途的函數，包括統計、財務等



如何取得MATLAB

1. 自己想辦法取得光碟
2. 在計中使用
3. 軟體銀行



如何取得MATLAB – 軟體銀行

- ▶ 計中網站>一般服務>軟體銀行

<http://softbank.cc.ntu.edu.tw/User/NTUsoftbank.html>

(必需要在台大的IP下)

- ▶ 在家中如何使用?

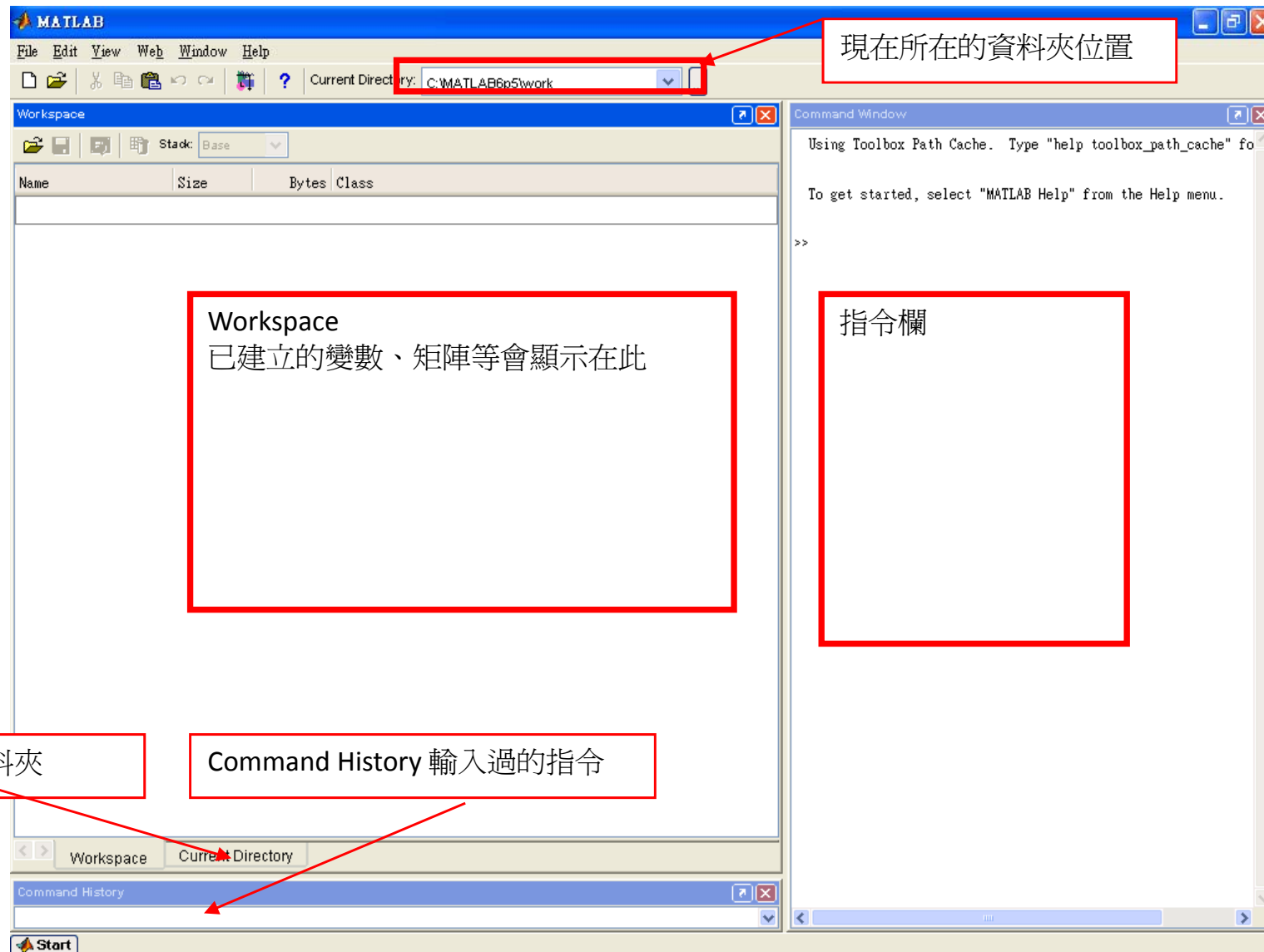
計中網站>網路服務>虛擬私有網路>

安裝設定與說明>**SSL VPN**連線方式說明

<http://ccnet.ntu.edu.tw/vpn/install.html#ssl>



Section 1 認識Matlab 介面操作



Section 2 簡單的Matlab計算

▶ 2.1 如何用**Matlab**計算？

- ▶ $1+1$
- ▶ 3^5
- ▶ $\sin(\pi/2)$
- ▶ $\exp(0.5)$
- ▶ $\text{sqrt}(1+2*i)$



▶ 2.2 基本的數學函數(Matlab內建函數)

▶ Matlab語法

- ▶ `exp(x)`
- ▶ `sqrt(x)`
- ▶ `log(x)`
- ▶ `cos(x)` `sin(x)`
- ▶ `tan(x)`
- ▶ `acos(x)` `asin(x)`



▶ 2.3 變數與變數型態

▶ `number = 1.32;`

▶ `message = 'hello';`

▶ 變數名稱只能用英文、數字和底線，不能有空格，要英文開頭

▶ 變數名稱的大小寫不一樣，會視為不同變數，如**XAve**和**xave**不一樣

▶ 在指令最後加上分號(`;`)，按**Enter**後不會出現計算結果

▶ **Matlab**有一些預設變數，如**pi**(圓週率)，**i**(虛數)



▶ 2.4 陣列(**Array**)和矩陣(**Matrix**)

▶ $AAA = [1, 2, 4, 8];$

▶ $BBB = [0.1, 5, 3; 6, 7, 8];$

▶ 輸入 $AAA(3)$ 出現 $ans = 4$

▶ 輸入 $BBB(2,3)$ 出現 $ans = 8$

▶ 矩陣之運算：

▶ $A .* B$ 代表 A 、 B 之對應元素相乘

▶ $A ./ B$

▶ $A.^2$ 代表 A 裡面的所有元素各自平方



▶ 2.5 建立函數

▶ 方法一：

- ▶ `fun = @(x,y) x^2+sin(y);`
- ▶ 輸入 `fun(2,2)` 出現 `ans = 4.9093`

▶ 方法二：

- ▶ `syms x y;` 創造兩個未知數 **x** 和 **y**
- ▶ `fun = x^2+sin(y);` 建立一個函數 `fun(x,y) = x2+sin y`
- ▶ 輸入 `subs(fun,{x,y},{2,2})` 出現 `ans = 4.9093`

▶ 方法三：

- ▶ `fun = inline('x^2+sin(y));`



▶ 2.6 解一元方程

▶ 解出 $f(x)=0$

▶ 方法一/方法三：

`fun=@(x) x^2-1;` 或 `fun=inline('x^2-1');`

`fzero(fun,0.5)` 程式會在 $x=0.5$ 附近找根

▶ 方法二：

`f = x^2-1;`

`solve(f)` 程式會解出所有的根



▶ 2.7 讀入檔案

▶ $A = [1,2,3;4,5,6];$

▶ 寫：

▶ `xlswrite('filename.xls',A);`

▶ `csvwrite('filename.csv',A);`

▶ 讀：

▶ `B = xlsread('filename.xls');`

▶ `B = csvread('filename.csv');`



Section 3 繪圖

▶ 3.1 平面繪圖

▶ 用描點

```
x = [0 1 2 3 4];  
y = [0 1 4 9 16];  
plot(x,y)
```

▶ 畫出函數

方法1

```
x2=inline('x^2');  
fplot(x2,[0 1])
```

方法2

```
ezplot('x^2',[0,1]);
```



▶ 3.2 立體繪圖

▶ 畫出函數

方法1

```
[X,Y] = meshgrid(-2:0.2:2, -2:0.2:2);
```

```
Z = X .* exp(-X.^2 - Y.^2);
```

```
surf(X,Y,Z)
```

方法2

```
ezsurf('x*exp(-x^2 - y^2)',[-1 1 -2 2])
```

注意：函數要用單引號包住



▶ 3.2 立體繪圖

▶ 畫出函數(曲線) **plot3**

例

```
t=[0:pi/30:6*pi];
```

```
x=t.*cos(t);
```

```
y=t.*sin(t);
```

```
z=t;
```

```
plot3(x,y,z)
```



Section 4 邏輯運算 - if

if <u>condition</u> <u>statement;</u> end	if x > 2 sum = sum + 1; end	if x < 2 && y > 1 z = x + y; end
---	-----------------------------------	--



Section 4 邏輯運算 - if

```
if condition1  
    statement1;  
elseif condition2  
    statement2;  
else  
    statement3;  
end
```

```
if x > 0  
    output = 'positive';  
elseif x < 0  
    output = 'negative';  
else  
    output = 'zero';  
end
```



Section 4 邏輯運算 - for

```
for counter = a:b  
    statement;  
end
```

```
for i = 2:10  
    A(i) = A(i-1) + 1;  
    sum = i;  
end
```

```
for k = 1:-0.1:0  
    D = 2*k;  
end
```



Section 4 邏輯運算 - while

<pre>while <u>condition</u> <u>statement</u>; end</pre>	<pre>while k < 10 B(k) = k; k = k + 1; end</pre>
---	---



Section 4 邏輯運算

▶ 邏輯相關運算

|| 或

&& 且

== 等於

~= 不等於

>= <= 大於等於 小於等於



Section 5 m-file

- ▶ **一般m-file：**

把指令寫在**m-file**裡，若把檔名取為**AAA.m**，則在**Matlab**指令欄裡輸入**AAA**，則會執行**AAA.m**的指令。



Section 5 m-file - function型的m-file

```
function result = MyDivide(x,y)
```

```
if y~=0 % We avoid y=0
    result = x/y;
end
```

在第一行寫function

result是要輸出的結果

MyDivide是function名稱，m-file檔名一定要存成MyDivide.m

(x,y)是需要輸入的參數

在第二行開始可輸入指令，求出result
%後面為註解，只供programmer參考，不會當作程式的一部分



Section 6 常用財務函數

► **Black-Scholes Option pricing model**

[Call, Put] = **blsprice**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Volatility, Yield)

[CallDelta, PutDelta] = **blsdelta**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Volatility, Yield)

Gamma = **blsgamma**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Volatility, Yield)

Vega = **blsvega**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Volatility, Yield)

[CallRho, PutRho] = **blsrho**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Volatility, Yield)

blsimpv(S,K,r,T,C)

► **Binomial Option pricing model**

[AssetPrice, OptionValue] = **binprice**(Price, Strike, Rate, Time, Increment, Volatility, Flag, DividendRate, Dividend, ExDiv)



Section 6 常用財務函數

► 一般函數

平均數 `mean(X)` 其中X是一個矩陣

加總 `sum(X)`

標準差 `std(X)`

下高斯 `floor(y)`

上高斯 `ceil(y)`

最接近之整數 `round(y)`

絕對值 `abs(y)`

PDF `pdf('Normal',x,mu,v)`

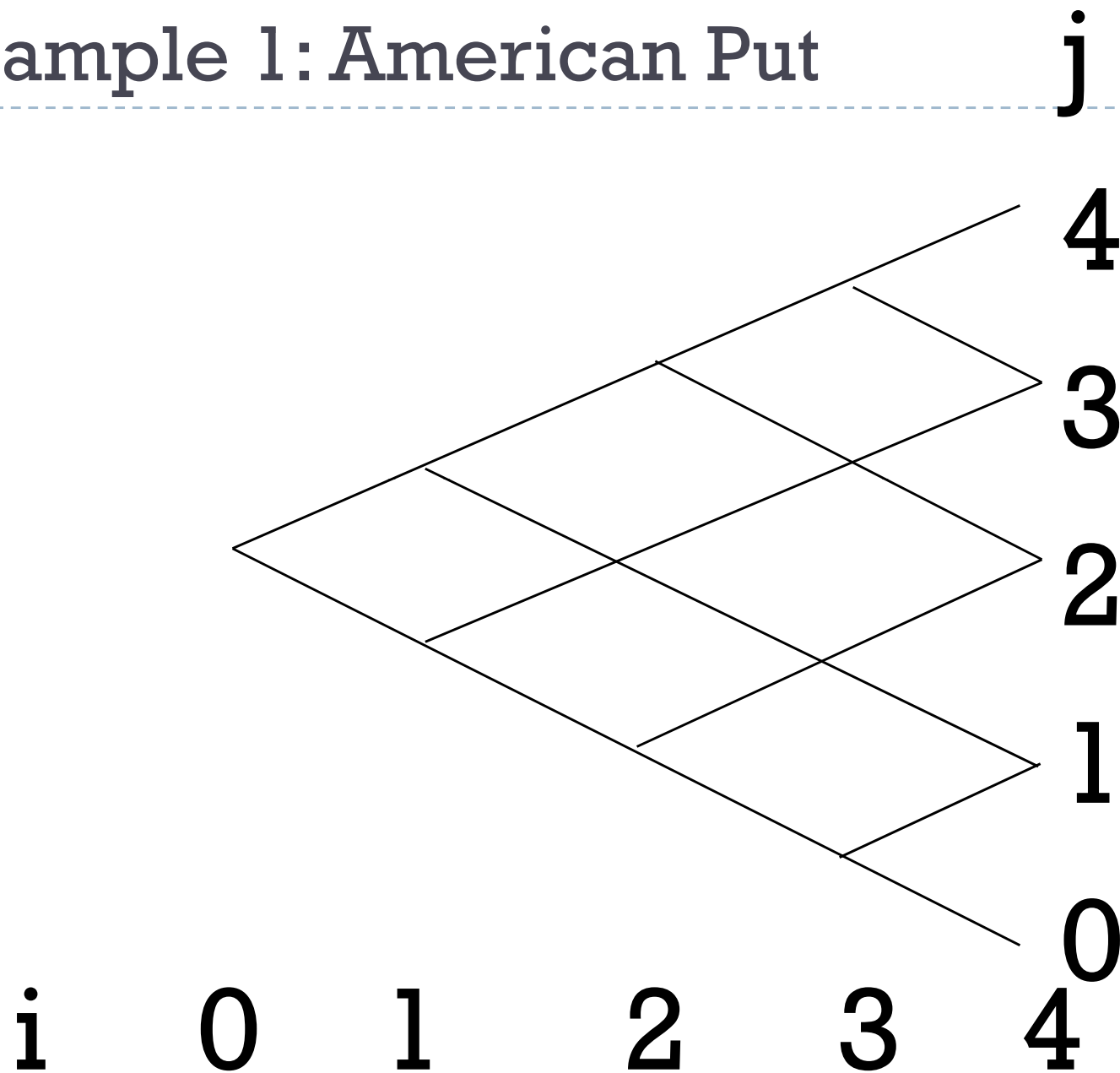
CDF `cdf('Normal',x,mu,v)`

隨機量 `randn` 產生標準常態分配的一個隨機量

Gamma function `Gamma(alpha)`



Example 1: American Put



Example 1: American Put(1/2)

```
function opt1 = AmPut(s,x,r,q,sig,t,n)
```

```
% s:present stock price
```

```
% x:strike price
```

```
% r:riskfree rate
```

```
% q:dividend yield
```

```
% sig:standard derivation of return
```

```
% t: time to maturity
```

```
% n: number of steps
```

```
dt = t/n;
```

```
u = exp(sig*sqrt(dt));
```

```
d = exp(-sig*sqrt(dt));
```

```
a = exp((r-q)*dt);
```

```
p = (a-d)/(u-d);
```



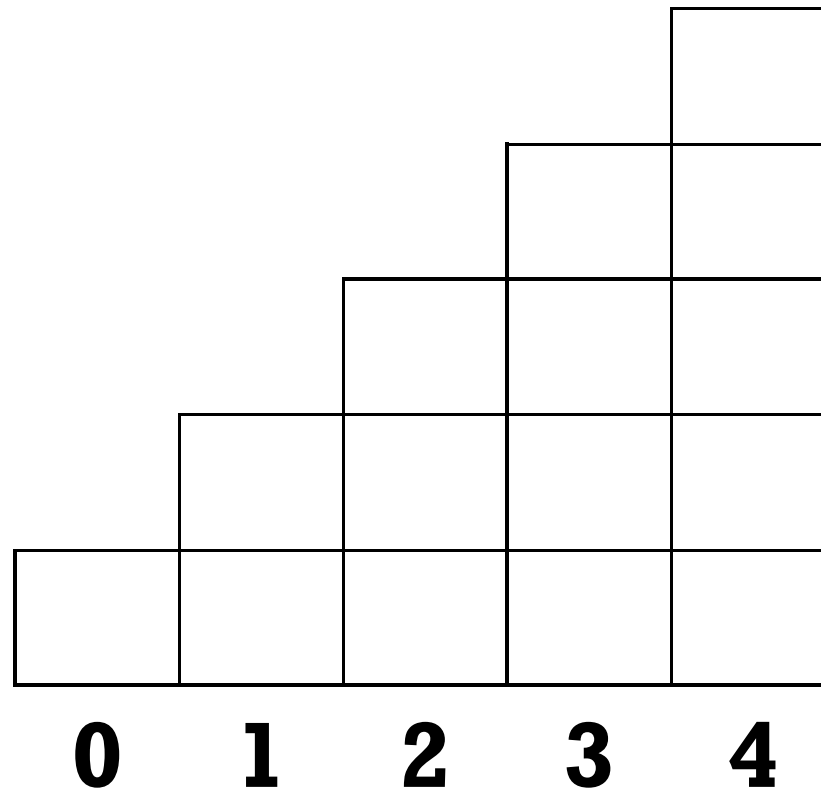
Example 1: American Put(2/2)

```
for j = 0:n;
    pr(j+1,2) = s*(d^(n-j))*(u^j);
    opt(j+1,2) = max(x-pr(j+1,2),0);
end;

for i = n-1:-1:0;
    for j = 0:i;
        pr(j+1,1) = s*(d^(i-j))*(u^j);
        opt(j+1,1) = max( x-pr(j+1,1),(p*opt(j+2,2)+(1-p)*opt(j+1,2))*exp(-r*dt));
    end
    opt(:,2) = opt(:,1);
    pr(:,2) = pr(:,1);
end
opt1 = opt(1,1);
```



Example 1: American Put



Example 2: Plotting the European Call Price

% European Call Price

```
r = 0.03;  
sigma = 0.4;  
K = 50;  
T = 1;  
Yield = 0;  
for s = 1:100  
    Stock(s) = s;  
    Call(s) = blsprice(s,K,r,T,sigma,Yield);  
end  
  
plot(Stock,Call);  
legend('Call Price');  
xlabel('Stock Price');  
ylabel('Call Price');
```



Example 3: Monte Carlo Simulation(1/2)

```
function StockMC(S_int,sigma,r,T,n)
```

```
% S_int: Initial stock value
```

```
% sigma: Standard derivation
```

```
% r: Risk free interest rate
```

```
% T: Time to maturity
```

```
% n: The number of periods
```

```
dt=T/n;
```

```
S=zeros(n+1);
```

```
S(1)=S_int;
```

```
t=zeros(n+1); %先把Array建立好
```



Example 3: Monte Carlo Simulation(1/2)

```
for j=1:n  
    t(j+1)=dt*j;  
end
```

```
for j=1:n  
    S(j+1)=S(j)*exp( dt*(r-0.5*(sigma^2)) + sigma*sqrt(dt)*randn );  
end
```

```
plot(t,S,'r');  
xlabel('Time');  
ylabel('Stock Price');  
hold on;
```



Example 4: Fixed Strike Lookback Put – Using MC method

- ▶ 現有一個選擇權，其期末payoff是
$$\text{Max}\{ S(T)-K, S(T/2)-K, 0\}$$



Example 4: Fixed Strike Lookback Put – Using MC method

function price =

 FixStkLBCallMC(S_int,k,sigma,r,T,n)

% S_int: Initial stock value

% sigma: Standard derivation

% r: Risk free interest rate

% T: Time to maturity

% n: The number of repeat

R = exp(r*T);



Example 4: Fixed Strike Lookback Put – Using MC method

```
sum = 0;
for i = 1:n
    dt=T/2;
    S=zeros(3);
    S(1)=S_int;
    for j=1:2
        S(j+1)=S(j)*exp( dt*(r-0.5*(sigma^2)) + sigma*sqrt(dt)*randn );
    end
    c = max(S(3)-k,S(2)-k)/R;
    c = max(c,0);
    sum = sum + c;
end
price = sum/n;
```



Extended Binomial Tree



其他指令

- ▶ 在一個圖中畫兩條以上的曲線，例：

```
plot(x,y1);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plot(x,y2);
```

