

**Kudryavtsev O. E., Rodochenko V. V. (Rostov-on-Don, Russia) — On non-parametric calibration scheme for CGMY model on cryptocurrency markets by means of a Gaussian process regression.**

Consider a set of cryptocurrency market data observations  $(X, y) = \{(x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$ , where each  $x_i$  is an input vector (BTC/USD rate history and commonly use features described e.g. in [1], and probabilities of crossing a set of barriers by rate log returns), and  $y_i$  is the corresponding output (CGMY model parameters, which are calibrated using  $x_i$  (see e.g. [2])). To find the relation between inputs and outputs we use a Gaussian process regression approach described in [3] and assume  $y_i = f(x_i) + \varepsilon_i$ , where  $f(x)$  is Gaussian process, and i.i.d.  $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ , represents the noise in the data. Putting  $f \sim N(0, K(X, X))$  we can use an initial guess about  $f$  to generate  $(X, f) = \{(x_i, f_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$  and derive a covariance matrix  $K(X, X)$  from  $x_i$  (we use squared exponential kernel with 2 hyperparameters as a covariance function). To learn the algorithm, we inverse  $K(X, X)$  and iteratively calculate aposterior  $f(x)$  to reduce  $\sigma^2$  on a training set using a scheme presented in [3]. The trained algorithm allows to calibrate CGMY model parameters significantly faster than using a scheme from [2], with only a slight reduction of accuracy.

#### REFERENCES

1. *Kim T., Kim H. Y.* Forecasting stock prices with a feature fusion LSTM-CNN model using different representations of the same data. PLoS ONE, 2019. Vol. 14, No. 2.
2. *Kudryavtsev O., Grechko S.* Statistical methods for calibrating models of cryptocurrencies prices. Accounting and Statistics. 2018. Vol. 4, No. 52, pp. 67–76.
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