

Price Discovery in Agent-Based Computational Modeling of Artificial Stock Markets

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Abstract

This paper studies the behavior of price discovery within a context of an *agent based stock market*, in which the *twin assumptions*, namely, *rational expectations* and the *representative agents* normally made in mainstream economics, are removed. In this model, traders stochastically update their forecasts by searching the *business school* whose evolution is driven by *genetic programming*. Via these agent based simulations, it is found that, except for some extreme cases, the mean prices generated from these artificial markets deviate from the *homogeneous rational expectation equilibrium (HREE) prices* no more than by 20%. This figure provides us a rough idea on how different we can possibly be when the *twin assumptions* are not taken. Furthermore, while the HREE price should be a *deterministic* constant in all of our simulations, the artificial price series generated exhibit quite wild fluctuation, which may be coined as the well-known *excessive volatility* in finance.

Keywords: Price Discovery, Homogeneous Rational Expectation Equilibrium, Genetic Programming, Agent-Based Computational Finance, Excessive Volatility

1 Motivation and Introduction

It has been argued that standard asset pricing model based on the *twin assumptions*, the *representative agent* and *rational expectations hypothesis*, can only lead to uninteresting dynamics, which can be anything but the real world. For example, under very regular conditions, the market can end up with the well-known *zero-trade theorem* (Tirole, 1982). While there are several possibilities to escape from this *no-trade conundrum*, recent studies based on *agent-based computational finance (ABCF)* indicate that we can have almost everything *simply by giving up the twin assumptions*¹. Nonetheless, an important issue generally left unexploited is: under what circumstances and on what aspects, can we still regard the standard asset pricing model with its homogeneous rational expectation equilibrium (**HREE**) as a *reasonable approximation* to the dynamics generated by the **ABCF** methodology.

In this paper, we shall start the analysis from the aspect of *price discovery*. We are asking *how well* the **HREE** price can predict the movement of the price dynamics generated by an agent-based stock market. Basically, we start from a standard asset pricing model (Grossman and Stiglitz, 1980) and use the **HREE** price as the reference. We then build an agent-based computational version of the standard asset pricing model and generate the price dynamics from there. The price series generated will further be compared with the **HREE** price.

¹LeBaron (2000) has a selective survey on some early papers on this growing field. There is also a website on **ABCF** maintained by Prof. LeBaron: stanley.feldberg.brandeis.edu/~blebaron/acf/

2 Standard Asset Pricing Model

Assume that there are N traders in the stock market, and all of them share the same utility function. More specifically, this function is assumed to be a *constant absolute risk aversion* (CARA) utility function,

$$U(W_{i,t}) = -\exp(-\lambda W_{i,t}) \quad (1)$$

where $W_{i,t}$ is the wealth of trader i at time period t , and λ is the degree of *relative risk aversion*. Traders can accumulate their wealth by making investments. There are two assets available for traders to invest. One is the riskless interest-bearing asset called *money*, and the other is the risky asset known as the *stock*. In other words, at each point in time, each trader has two ways to keep her wealth, i.e.,

$$W_{i,t} = M_{i,t} + P_t h_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

where $M_{i,t}$ and $h_{i,t}$ denotes the money and shares of the stock held by trader i at time t . Given this portfolio $(M_{i,t}, h_{i,t})$, a trader's total wealth $W_{i,t+1}$ is thus

$$W_{i,t+1} = (1+r)M_{i,t} + h_{i,t}(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1}) \quad (3)$$

where P_t is the price of the stock at time period t , D_t is per-share *cash dividends* paid by the companies issuing the stocks and r is the riskless interest rate. D_t follows an exogenous stochastic process $\{D_t\}$ as follows

$$D_t = \bar{d} + \rho D_{t-1} + \xi_t, \quad (4)$$

where $\xi_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\xi^2)$. Given this wealth dynamics, the goal of each trader is to myopically maximize the one-period expected utility function,

$$E_{i,t}(U(W_{i,t+1})) = E(-\exp(-\lambda W_{i,t+1}) | I_{i,t}) \quad (5)$$

subject to

$$W_{i,t+1} = (1+r)M_{i,t} + h_{i,t}(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1}), \quad (6)$$

where $E_{i,t}(\cdot)$ is trader i 's conditional expectations of W_{t+1} given her information up to t (the information set $I_{i,t}$).

It is well known that under CARA utility and Gaussian distribution for forecasts, trader i 's desire demand for holding shares of risky asset, $h_{i,t}^*$, is linear in the expected *excess return*:

$$h_{i,t}^* = \frac{E_{i,t}(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1}) - (1+r)P_t}{\lambda \sigma_{i,t}^2}, \quad (7)$$

where $\sigma_{i,t}^2$ is the conditional variance of $(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1})$ given $I_{i,t}$. Market clearing price can be found by setting aggregate demand to aggregate supply,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N h_{i,t}^*(P_t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{E_{i,t}(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1}) - (1+r)P_t}{\lambda \sigma_{i,t}^2} = H \quad (8)$$

Under *full information* and the *homogeneous expectation*, it can be shown that the **HREE** price is

$$P_t = fD_t + g \quad (9)$$

where $f = \frac{\rho}{1+r-\rho}$ and $g = \frac{1}{r}(1+f)[\bar{d} - \lambda(1+f)\sigma_\xi^2(\frac{H}{N})]$.

3 Agent-Based Modeling of Artificial Stock Markets

All simulations to be conducted below are based on *AIE-ASM, Version 2*, which is a computer program for agent-based simulation of artificial stock markets. Due to the space limit, we are not able to give the detail of the program. The interested reader is referred to Chen and Yeh (2000).

Table 1: HREE Price under Different Parameter Settings

CASE	CODE	r	d	λ	σ^2	h	P^*
Baseline		0.1	100	0.5	4	1	80
Dividends (d)							
D	1001	0.1	200	0.5	4	1	180
Interest Rates (r)							
R-1	0505	0.2	100	0.5	4	1	40
R-2	0504	0.075	100	0.5	4	1	106.67
R-3	0503	0.05	100	0.5	4	1	160
R-4	0502	0.025	100	0.5	4	1	320
R-5	0501	0.01	100	0.5	4	1	800
Degree of Risk Aversion (λ)							
L-1	0602	0.1	100	0.75	4	1	70
L-2	0603	0.1	100	0.25	4	1	90
L-3	0601	0.1	100	0.10	4	1	96
Shares Per Capita (h)							
H-1	0303	0.1	100	0.5	4	0.75	85
H-2	0302	0.1	100	0.5	4	0.5	90
H-3	0301	0.1	100	0.5	4	0.25	95

4 Experimental Designs

To examine the relation between the **HREE** price and the prices observed in an agent based stock market, in particular, whether the HREE price can function as a useful *reference*, a sequence of experimental designs are conducted. The scenarios considered by us cover all the parameters determining the HREE price except ρ . Here, We assume that dividend D_t follows an *iid* process; therefore, ρ is taken as 0. With this specification, the **HREE** price can be simplified as Equation 10.

$$P_t = \frac{1}{r}[\bar{d} - \lambda\sigma_\xi^2(\frac{H}{N})] = \frac{1}{r}[\bar{d} - \lambda\sigma_\xi^2 h] \quad (10)$$

In all the experiments to be conducted below, we take the set of parameters used by Chen and Yeh (2000) as the *baseline*, namely, $(\bar{d}, r, \lambda, h) = (10, 0.1, 0.5, 1)$, and then change only one of them at a time. Table 1 is a summary of these scenarios. By the parameters interesting us, the table is organized into four blocks, namely, *dividend* (\bar{d}), *interest rate* (r), *degree of risk aversion* (λ), and *shares per capita* ($h(= \frac{H}{N})$). For each design, the **HREE** price is calculated as a reference and is given in the last column, P^* .

5 Experiment Results

For each case indicated in Table 1, a single run with 1000 trading periods is conducted. The time series plot of the stock price observed in these 12 experiments are given in Figures 1 and 2. From these time series, we calculate the *mean price* of each series by first using the whole sample $\{P_t\}_{t=1}^{1000}$, and then the subsample by after deleting the first 200 observations, $\{P_t\}_{t=201}^{1000}$. We denote these two means by \bar{P}_1 and \bar{P}_2 . The reason to report both of these statistics is mainly due to the possible *adjustment process*, given that traders have to learn everything from scratch. To make each case comparable, we also calculate the *percentage error* (**PE**) and the *absolute percentage error* (**APE**), defined as

$$PE_t = \frac{P_t - P^*}{P^*}, \quad APE_t = |PE_t|. \quad (11)$$

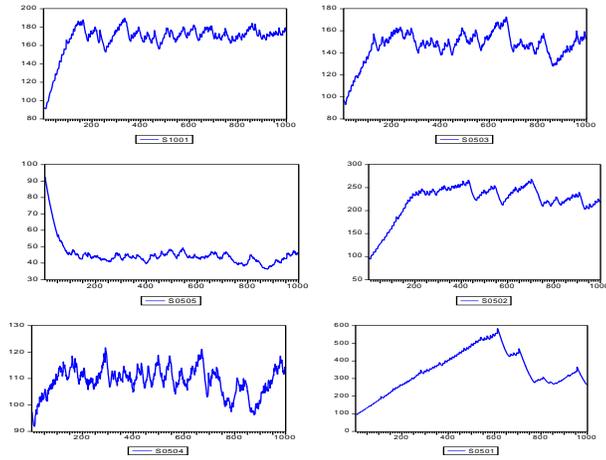


Figure 1: Time Series Plot of Stock Price Generated from Agent Based Stock Markets: CASE D and Rs

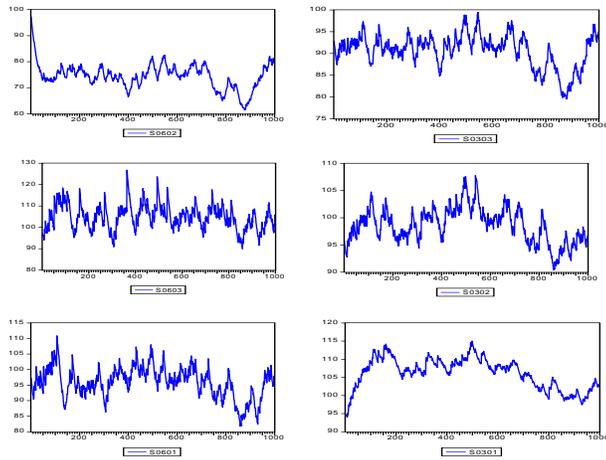


Figure 2: Time Series Plot of Stock Price Generated from Agent Based Stock Markets: CASE Ls and Hs

Table 2: HREE Price and ASM Prices

Code	HREE	\bar{P}_1	\bar{P}_2	$MAPE_1$	$MAPE_2$	MPE_2	σ_M^2
Dividends (d)							
1001	180	167.67	171.73	7%	4%	-4%	43.62
Interest Rates (r)							
0505	40	45.16	43.15	270%	8%	7%	4.60
0504	106.67	109.05	109.39	4%	4%	2%	18.84
0503	160	146.39	149.94	9%	6%	-6%	57.63
0502	320	221.45	235.56	30%	26%	-26%	185.30
0501	800	341.82	382.73	57%	52%	-52%	7308.19
Degree of Risk Aversion (λ)							
0602	70	74.40	73.77	7%	7%	5%	12.97
0603	90	104.89	104.59	16%	16%	16%	14.89
0601	96	95.90	95.56	3%	3%	0%	30.04
Shares Per Capita (h)							
0303	85	90.68	90.42	7%	7%	6%	9.96
0302	90	98.60	98.53	9%	9%	9%	8.39
0301	95	106.10	105.88	11%	11%	11%	8.20

The time series behaviour of the $\{PE_t\}$ is displayed in Figure 3, whereas the histogram of the $\{PE_t\}$ is displayed in Figure 4. Table 2 summarizes the mean statistic of the series $\{P_t\}$, $\{APE_t\}$, and $\{PE_t\}$. Here, we report the mean for the whole sample ($\bar{P}_1, MAPE_1$) and the mean for the subsample by deleting the first 200 observations ($\bar{P}_2, MAPE_2, MPE_2$). Finally, the last column gives *volatility* of the stock price for each market, i.e., the sample variance of $\{P_t\}$, $Var(P_t)$.

6 Analysis and Discussion

What lessons do we learn from these statistics? First of all, roughly speaking, we can say that **HREE** price does indicate the *direction* to which the price will move. This can be seen from Figure 3. All price series moves toward a niche of the **HREE** price, and then jumps around there. The only difference is *how fast* and *how closely* they move and *how wide* they fluctuate. The best case we ever had is the one coded “0601” ($\lambda = 0.1$). In this case, the MPE_2 (the mean percentage error in the second sample) is almost nil. If we look at Figure 4, the distribution of errors is *very close* to the normal distribution (while a Jarque-Bera test rejects the hypothesis that it is normal). In addition to “0601”, “0504” ($r = 0.075$) is another *textbook* case. Therefore, there are chances that the distribution of the market price can be *unbiased* and follows closely to a normal distribution.

Nonetheless, there are also possible to have some cases which is a little far away from the textbook situation. “0603” ($\lambda = 0.25$) is one example, and “0301” ($h = 0.25$) is another one. In both cases, the asset is *overvalued* persistently, and the market force does not drive the price down to P^* as the standard textbook would predict. Maybe the worst cases are “0502” and “0501”. These two cases shares two essential characteristics. First, the **HREE** price is set too high as opposed to the initial values of the price, which are randomly set around 100. Second, it is so high that traders cannot afford the stock at its intrinsic value. While in both cases we start with a rising market, the *endogenous disturbance* may frustrate the market and make the price difficult and quite time-consuming to get back to its reasonable level.²

²This open the issue on the significance of cash holding. While the *HREE* price is not dependent on cash holding; however, since *buying on margin* (*margin trading* is prohibited in the current simulations, the assumption of *perfect capital market* is obviously violated. We are conducting a series of examination on how this market imperfection can affect the

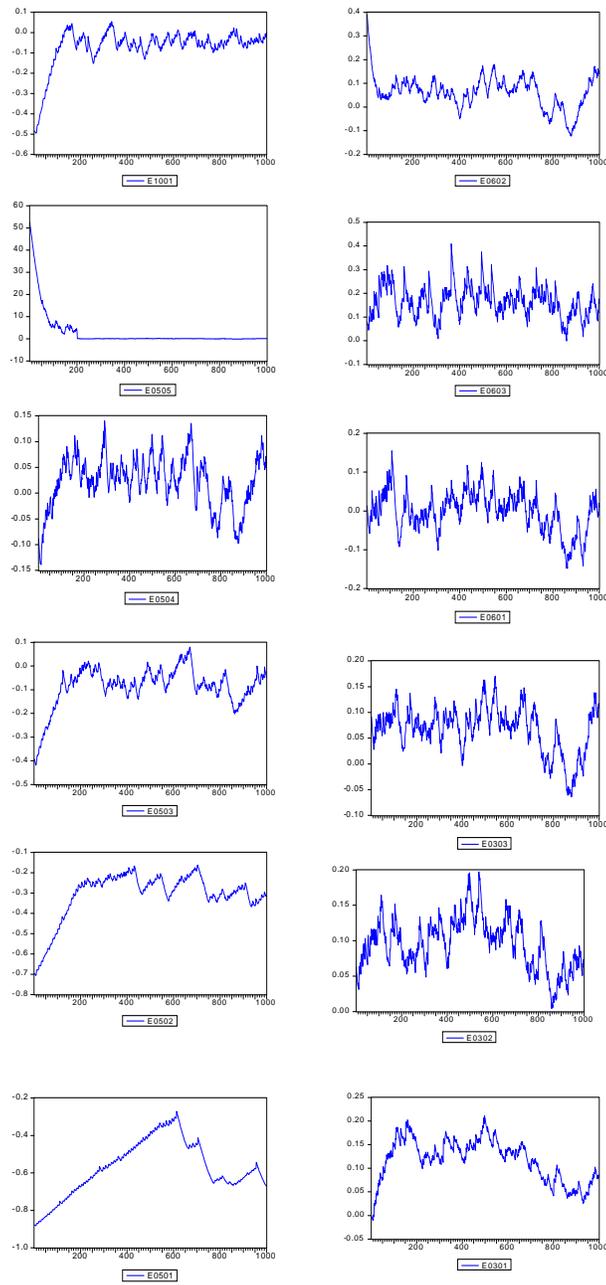


Figure 3: Time Series Plot of the Absolute Percentage Error by Using P^* to Forecast P_t

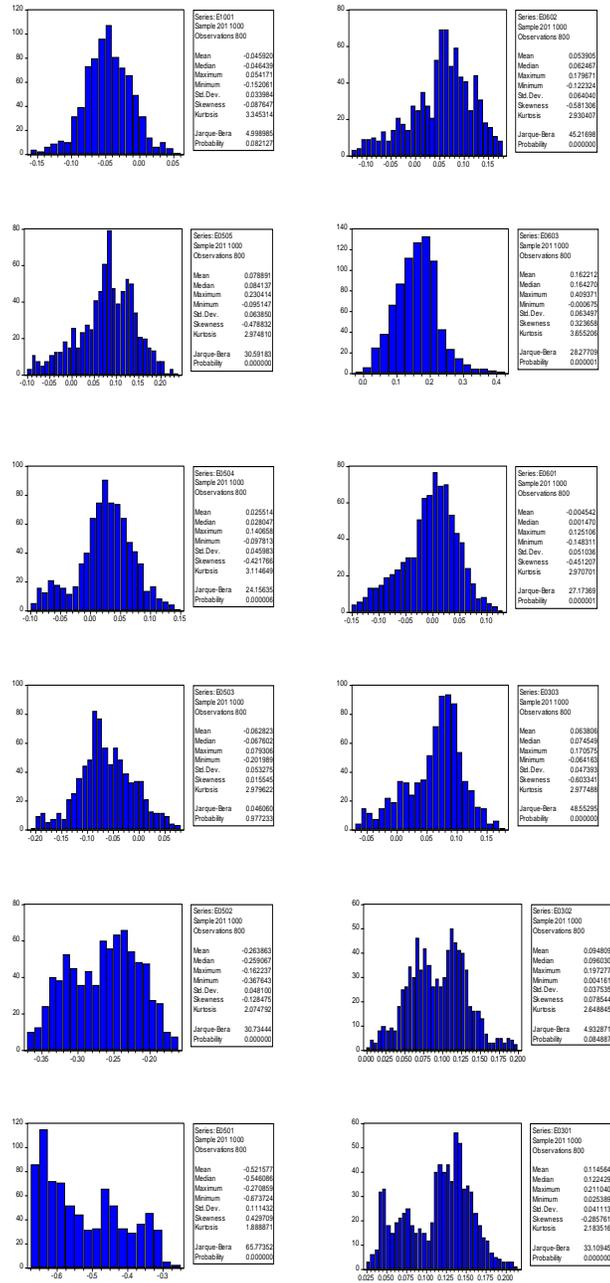


Figure 4: Histogram of the Percentage Error by Using P^* to Forecast P_t

Maybe the more striking feature of these simulation is overwhelmingly *excessive volatility*. Notice that the **HREE** price determined by Equation 10 is a constant and is deterministic. There are no *news* exogenously injected into the market. As a result, all the fluctuation around the *constant* sample mean are inconsistent with the rational expectation equilibrium and maybe regarded as *excessive volatility*.

7 Concluding Remarks

There is little surprise that the price dynamics can be different when the twin assumptions are discarded. But, the question *how different* it can be remains unanswered. This paper use Chen and Yeh (2000) as a starting point to tackle this issue from the aspect of price discovery. It is found that **HREE** can still be useful if one is *only* interesting in knowing the long-term (*average*) price behaviour *approximately*, say allowing for a percentage error up to 20%. The possibility that **HREE** can be useful in the long-run analysis is also not surprising, but there is no proof for that, and our findings can be used to lend support for that possibility.

One possible limitation of the current simulations is that the number of generation, i.e., 1000 periods, may be too short. While, based on our experience on other studies, it is not likely that the price would converge in the limit to anywhere, ditto the study with a longer evolution and evaluate its potential influence on percentage error is a direction for the further study.

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