

Outline

Information

## Scaling of the distribution of fluctuations of financial market indices

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### Abstract

We study the distribution of fluctuations of the S&P 500 index over a time scale  $\Delta t$  by analyzing three distinct databases. Database (i) contains approximately 1 200 000 records, sampled at 1-min intervals, for the 13-year period 1984–1996, database (ii) contains 8686 daily records for the 35-year period 1962–1996, and database (iii) contains 852 monthly records for the 71-year period 1926–1996. We compute the probability distributions of returns over a time scale  $\Delta t$ , where  $\Delta t$  varies approximately over a factor of 104—from 1 min up to more than one month. We find that the distributions for  $\Delta t < \sim 4$  d (1560 min) are consistent with a power-law asymptotic behavior, characterized by an exponent  $\alpha \approx 3$ , well outside the stable Lévy regime  $0 < \alpha < 2$ . To test the robustness of the S&P result, we perform a parallel analysis on two other financial market indices. Database (iv) contains 3560 daily records of the NIKKEI index for the 14-year period 1984–1997, and database (v) contains 4649 daily records of the Hang-Seng

index for the 18-year period 1980–1997. We find estimates of  $\alpha$  consistent with those describing the distribution of S&P 500 daily returns. One possible reason for the scaling of

distributions is the long persistence of the autocorrelation function of the volatility. For

time scales longer than  $(\Delta t) \times \approx 4$  d, our results are consistent with a slow convergence to Gaussian behavior.

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