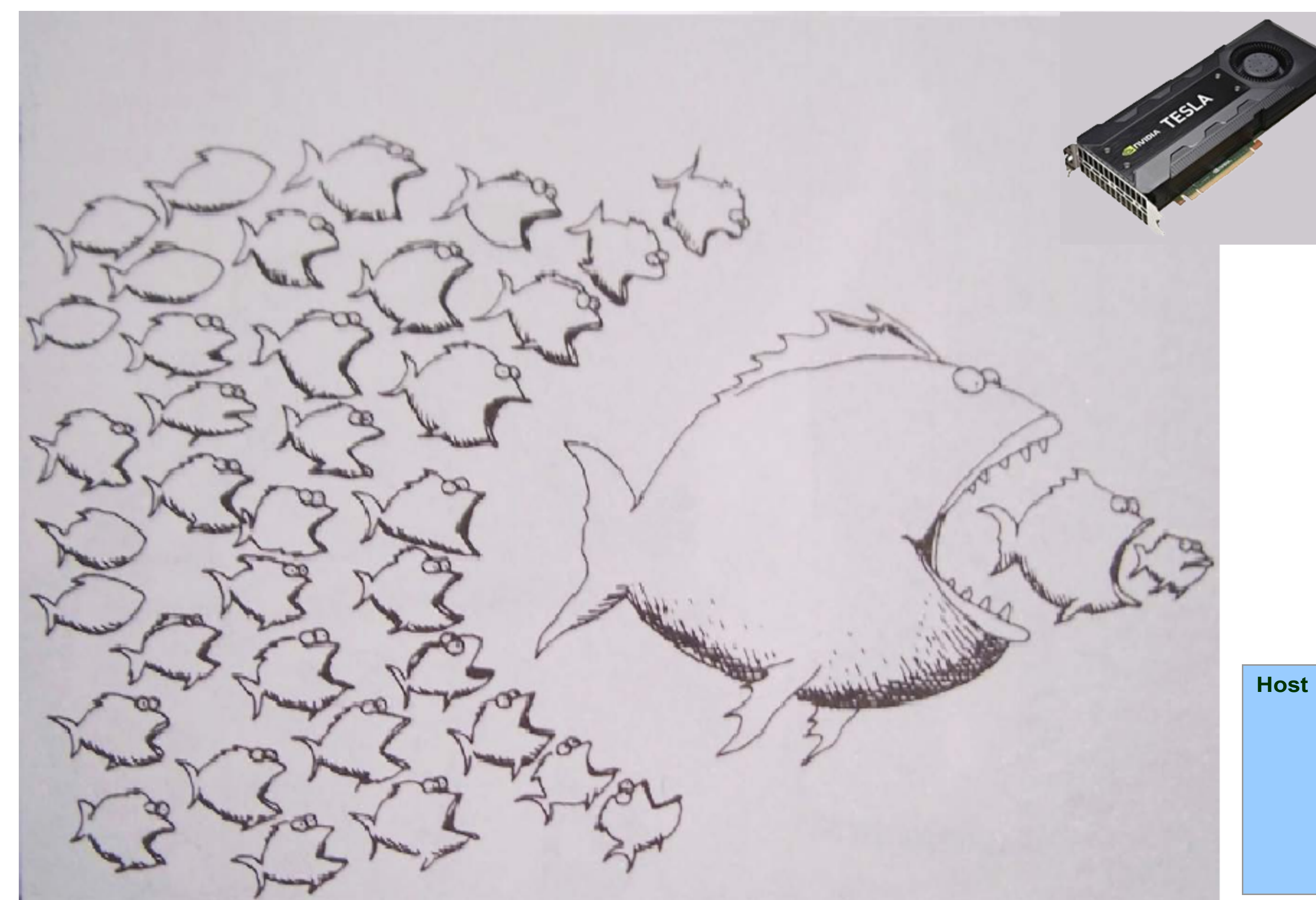


CUDA GPUs: Fast & Energy-Efficient Financial Computations

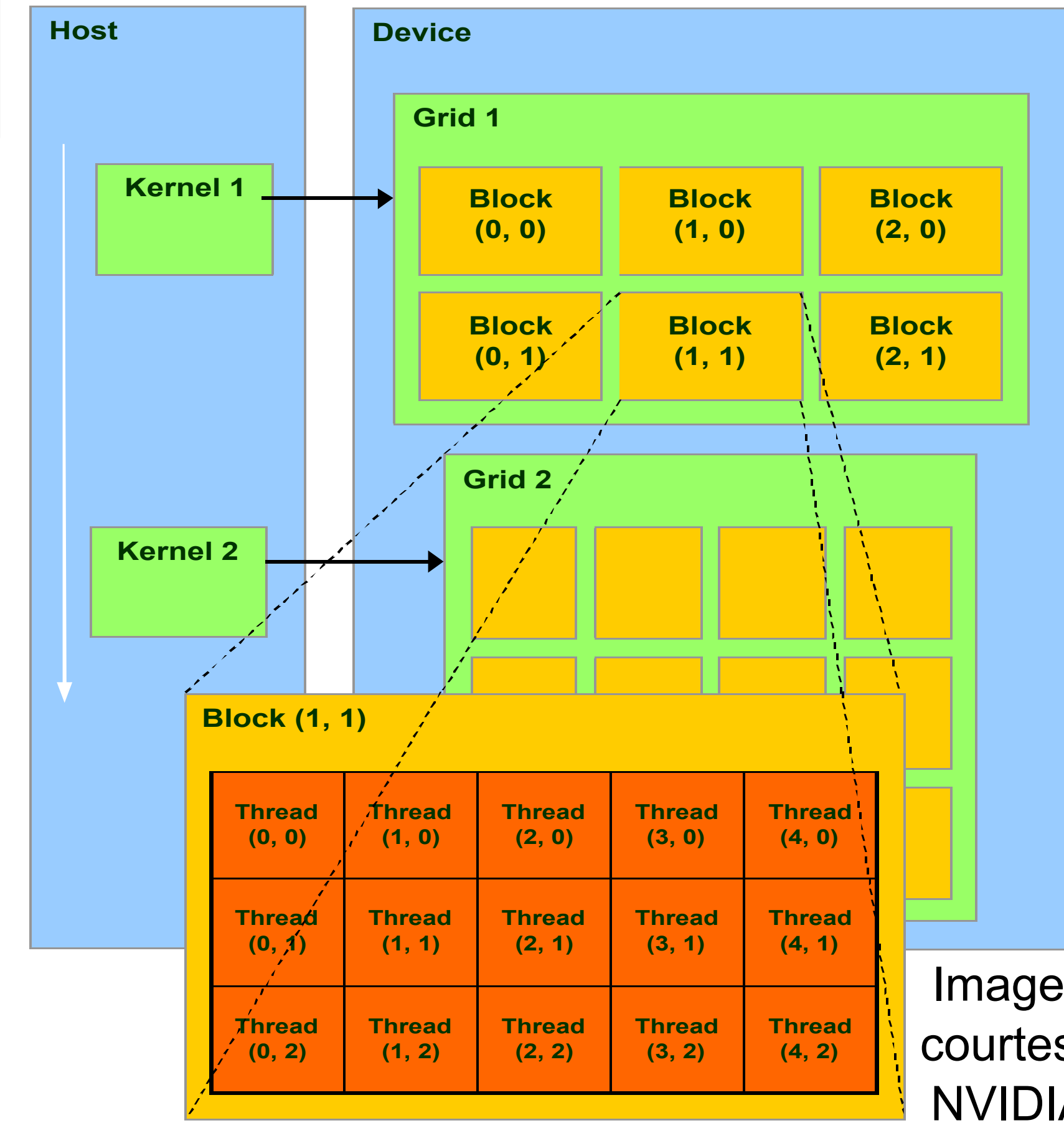
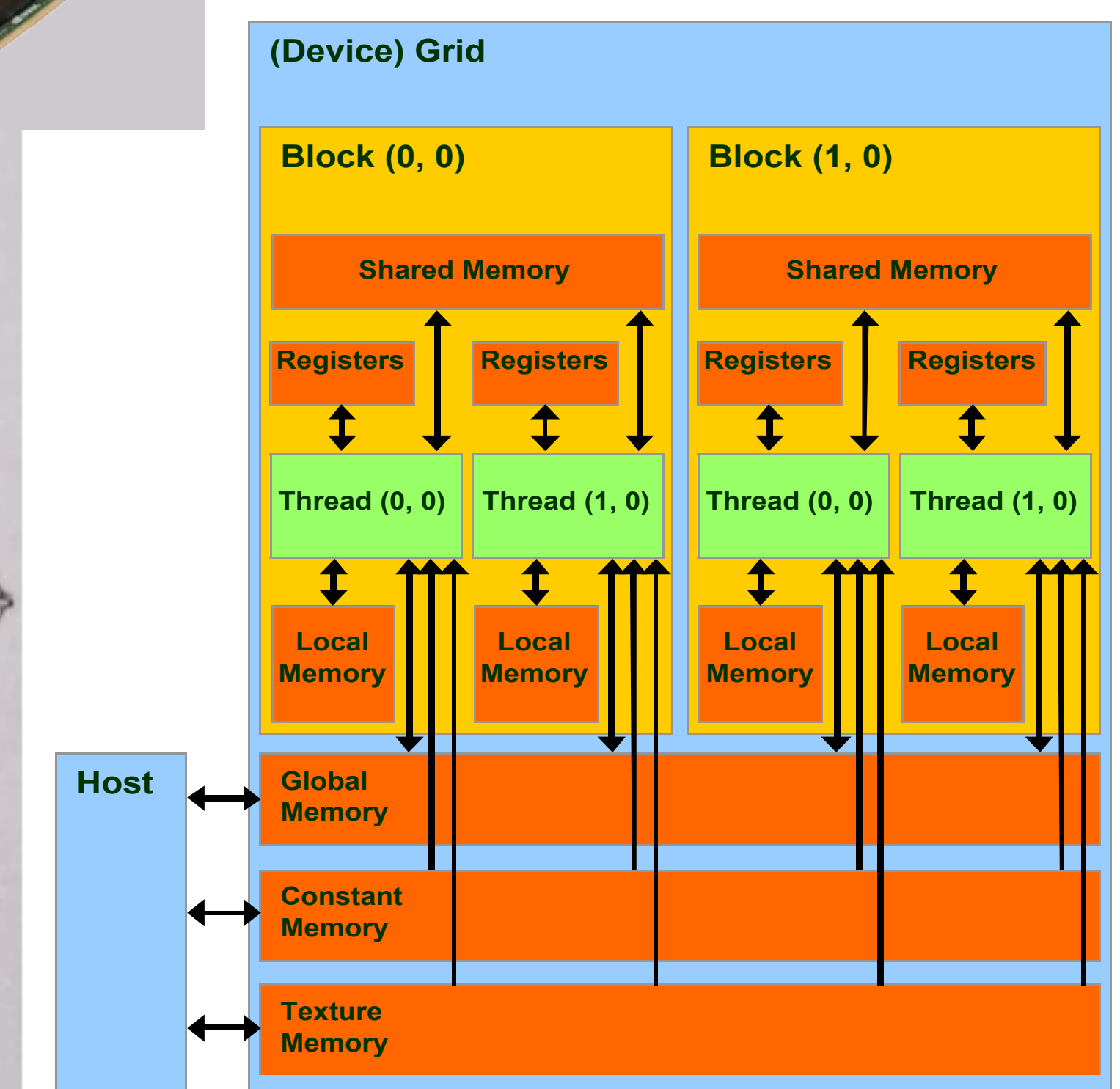
CPUs (Graphics Processing Units) are standard graphic cards (PCIx16 bus) with many cores.

- ideal for *parallel tasks* like *Monte Carlo*
- up to 100 times faster than conventional processors (CPUs) by the same (or less) power consumption.

CUDA is a C-like programming language for NVIDIA's GPUs (Tesla, GeForce, etc).



Green IT



Images courtesy NVIDIA

Iterative Portfolio Optimization

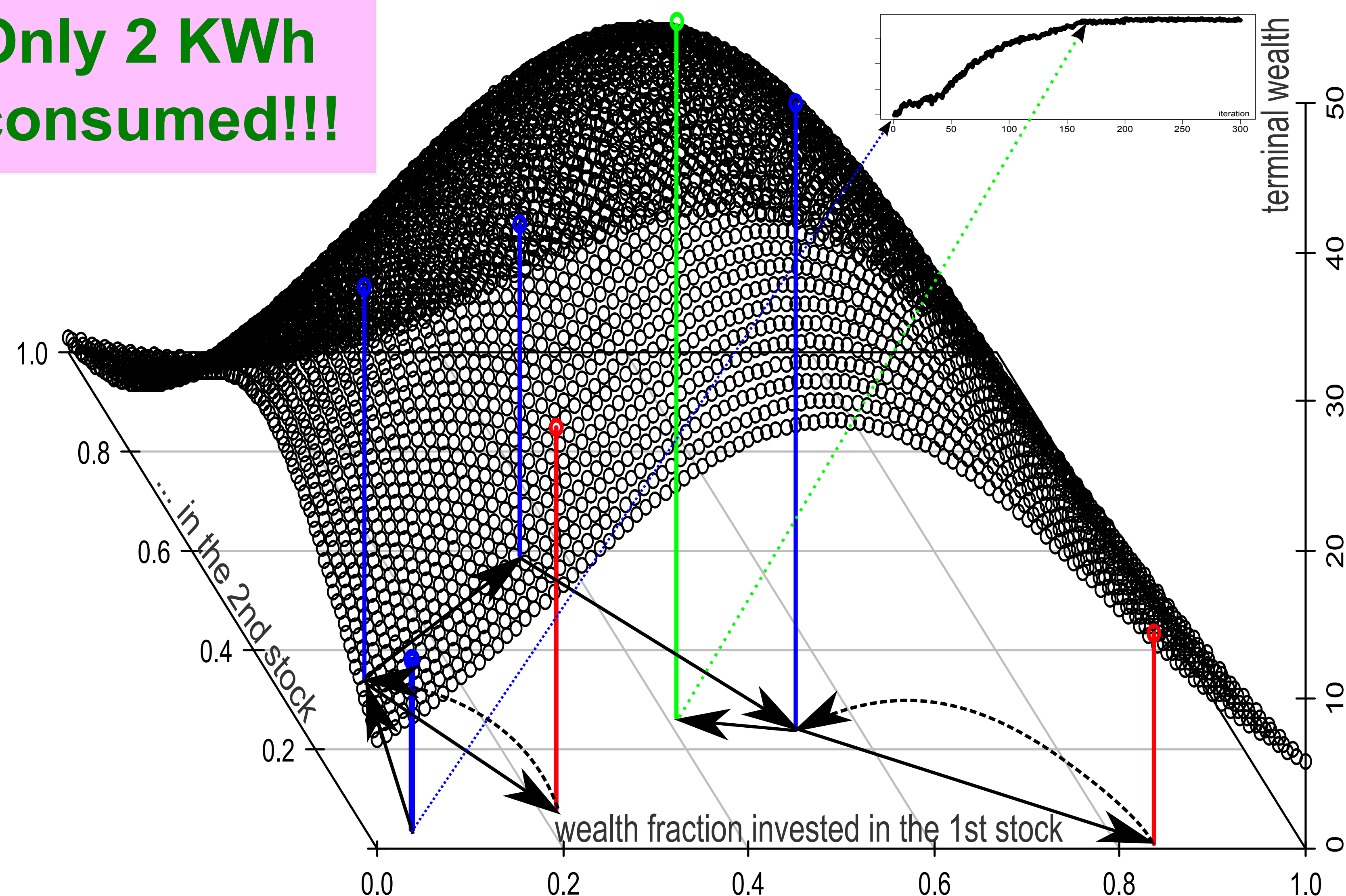
- 1) choose any [admissible] initial portfolio
- 2) modify fractions of the risky assets
- 3) IF new portfolio has **better yield** GOTO 2 ELSE **step back** to the previous portfolio
- 4) stop when the **best portfolio** is reached

Stylized fact:
 7 stocks
 10000 trades
 300 iterations

$2.6 \cdot 10^6$ Monte Carlo Paths per iteration foreach stock

Totally: 10^{14} computation steps done OVERNIGHT

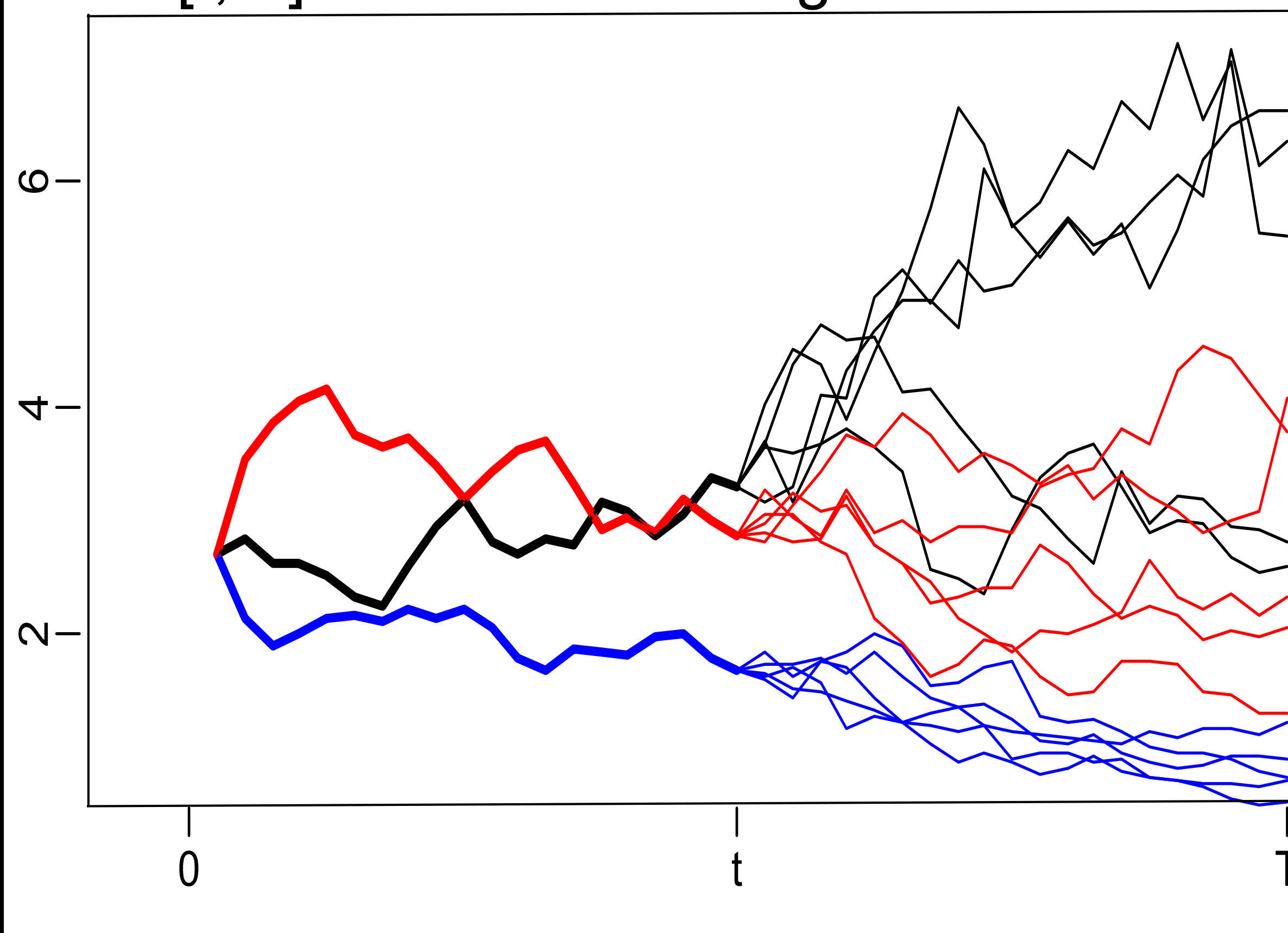
Only 2 KWh consumed!!!



Nested Stoch. Analysis

A hot topic for **Solvency II** but, in principle, relevant for the **risk management** of any portfolio of derivatives that are priced by the Monte Carlo Simulation.

- 1) simulate scenarios on $[0, t]$ under the real-world measure
- 2) for each scenario simulate (a lot of) paths on $[t, T]$ under the martingale measure



swings (i.e. 24) in Jan-Oct. and minimum monthly swings (i.e. 11) in Nov. & Dec. gives 262000 MWh, thus it is an admissible combination. Price all such combinations via LS Monte Carlo and choose that with the maximum value. Intuitive and straightforward but very computationally intensive => CUDA

Swing options with local, global and "middle" constraints

Specification of a one REAL contract:

- daily quantity: min 0 MWh, max 1000 MWh
- monthly quant.: min 11000 MWh, max 24000 MWh
- yearly quant.: min 245000 MWh, max 288000 MWh

- with only one global constraint (either monthly or yearly) would be just a standard problem (of bang-bang type).
- with both monthly and yearly constraints rather challenging, **probably not bang-bang type!**

Approach:

- 1) with daily and monthly constraints only:
 $Q_{\min} = n \cdot q_{\min}, Q_{\max} = k \cdot q_{\max} \Rightarrow$ bang-bang

2) find **all** admissible combinations of monthly swings w.r.t. the annual constrains, e.g. maximum monthly swings (i.e. 24) in Jan-Oct. and minimum monthly swings (i.e. 11) in Nov. & Dec. gives 262000 MWh, thus it is an admissible combination. Price all such combinations via LS Monte Carlo and choose that with the maximum value. Intuitive and straightforward but very computationally intensive => CUDA