



Summary

- Examined the stylized facts of Bitcoin and compared with conventional stock markets.
- Presented specific solutions for the variable order (VO) nonlinear fractional Fokker-Planck equations, formulated using VO q-Gaussian functions.
- The VO q-Gaussian diffusion model demonstrated effective application in stock markets.

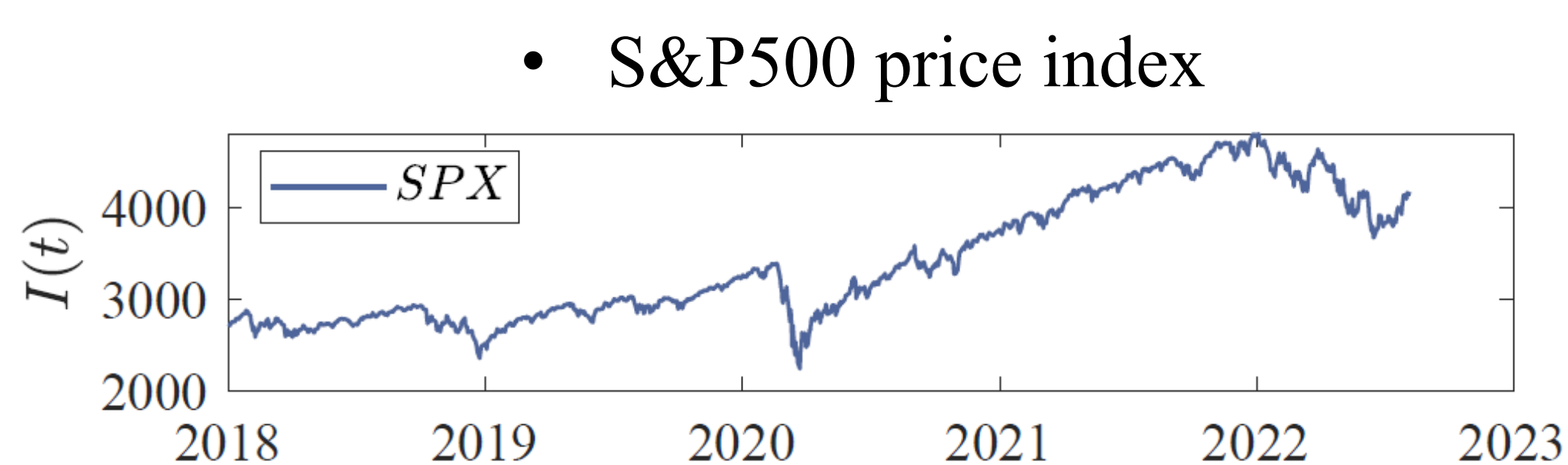
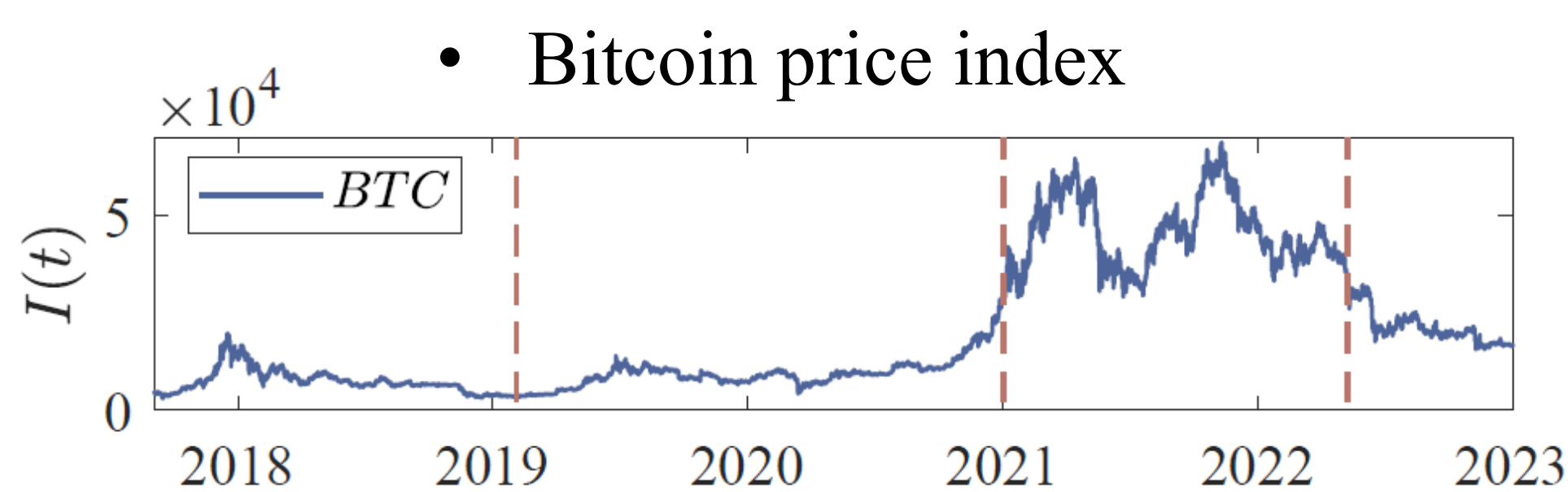
Model

- Variable order porous media equation (VO-PME): $\frac{\partial \xi(t)}{\partial t} P(x, t) = D(t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} P^{\nu(t)}(x, t)$

- VO q-Gaussian probability distribution function (PDF) as the solution:

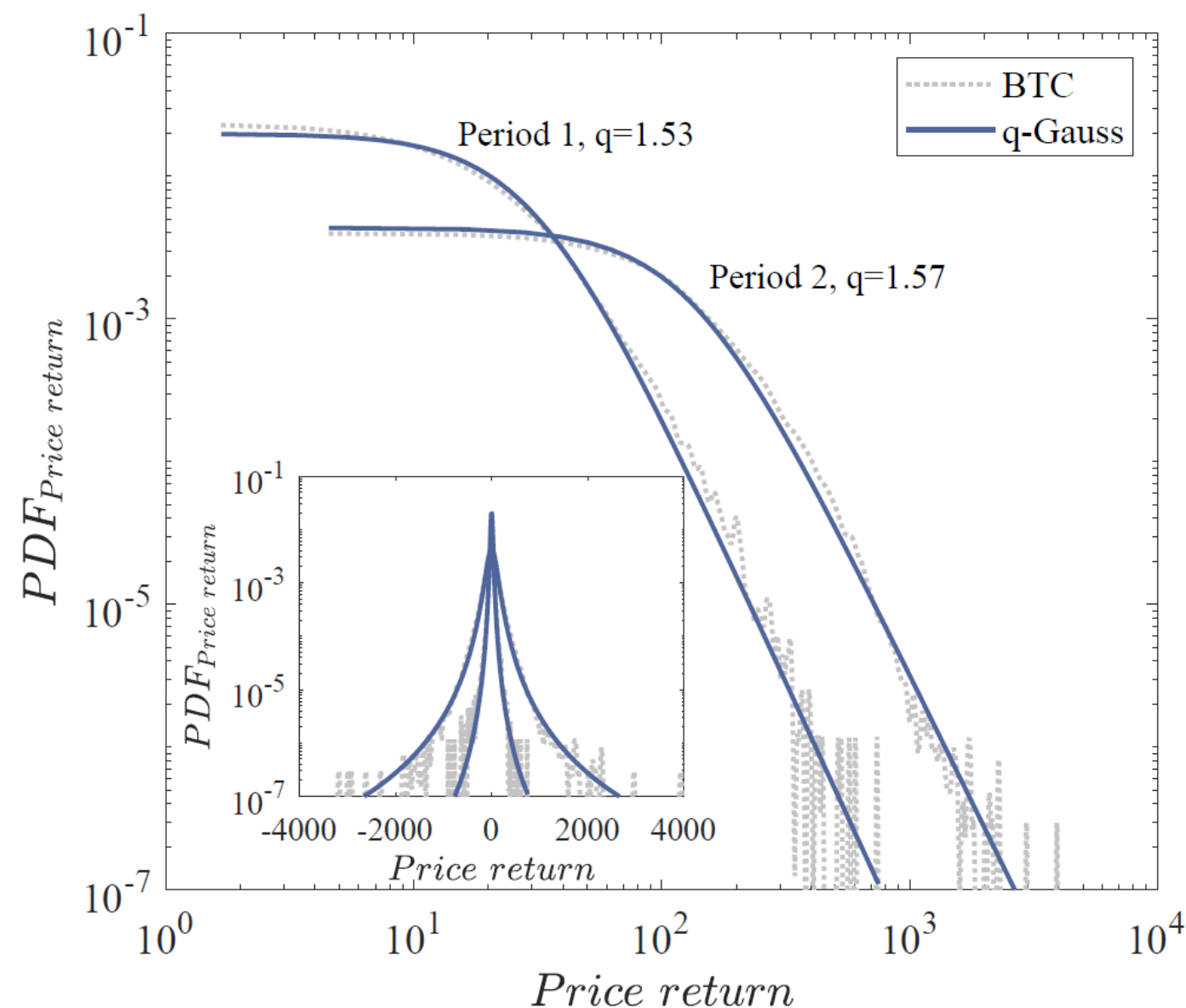
$$P(x, t) = \frac{1}{C_q(t)\Phi(t)} e_{q_t} \left[- \left(\frac{x}{\Phi(t)} \right)^2 \right] \quad C_q(t) = \sqrt{\eta_{q_t}} A_q^{-1}(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left(\frac{3-q_t}{2(q_t-1)} \right)}{\sqrt{(q_t-1) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{q_t-1} \right)}} \quad e_q[x] \equiv [1 + (1-q)x]^{1-q}$$

Data

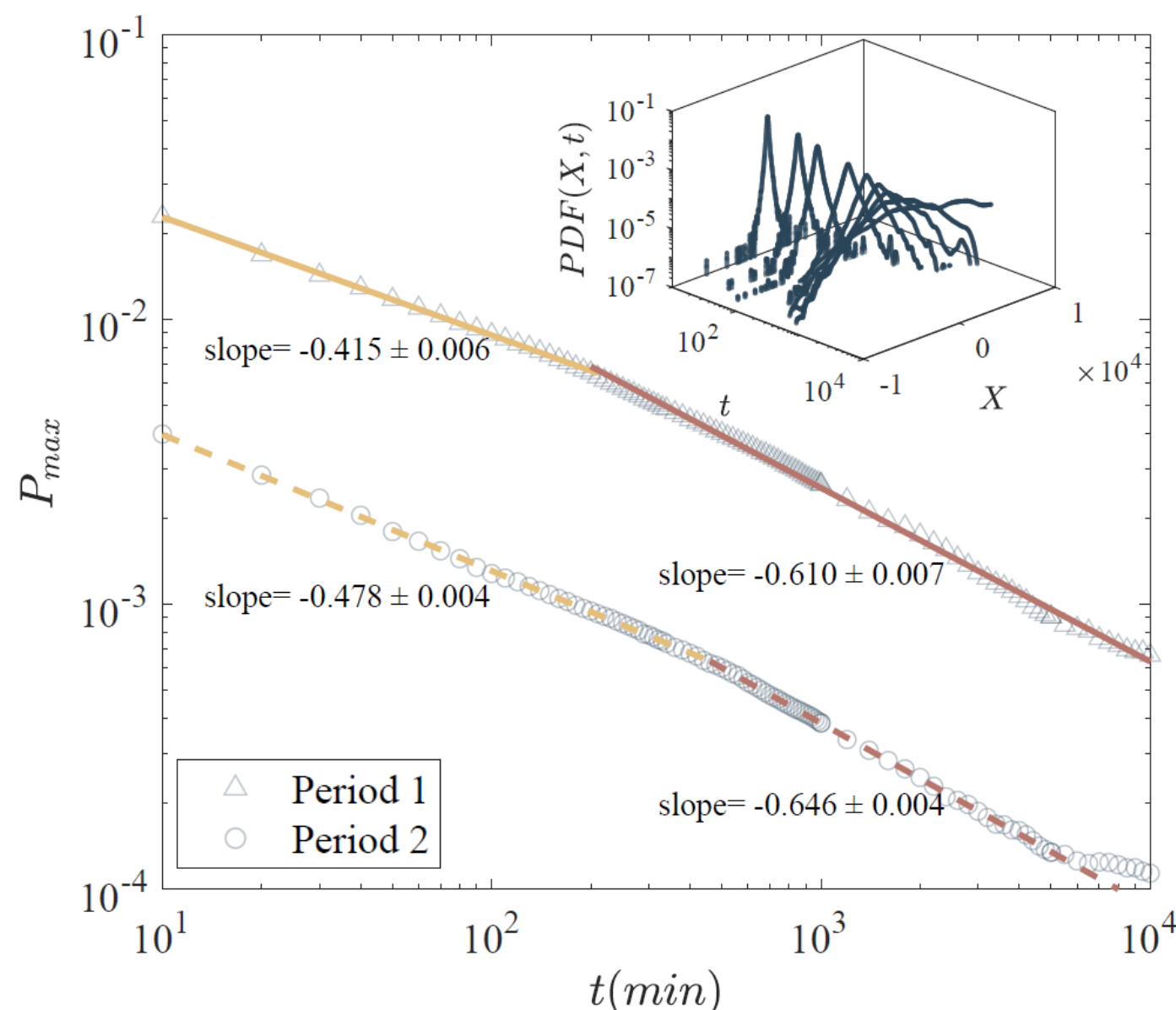


Stylized facts of Bitcoin price return

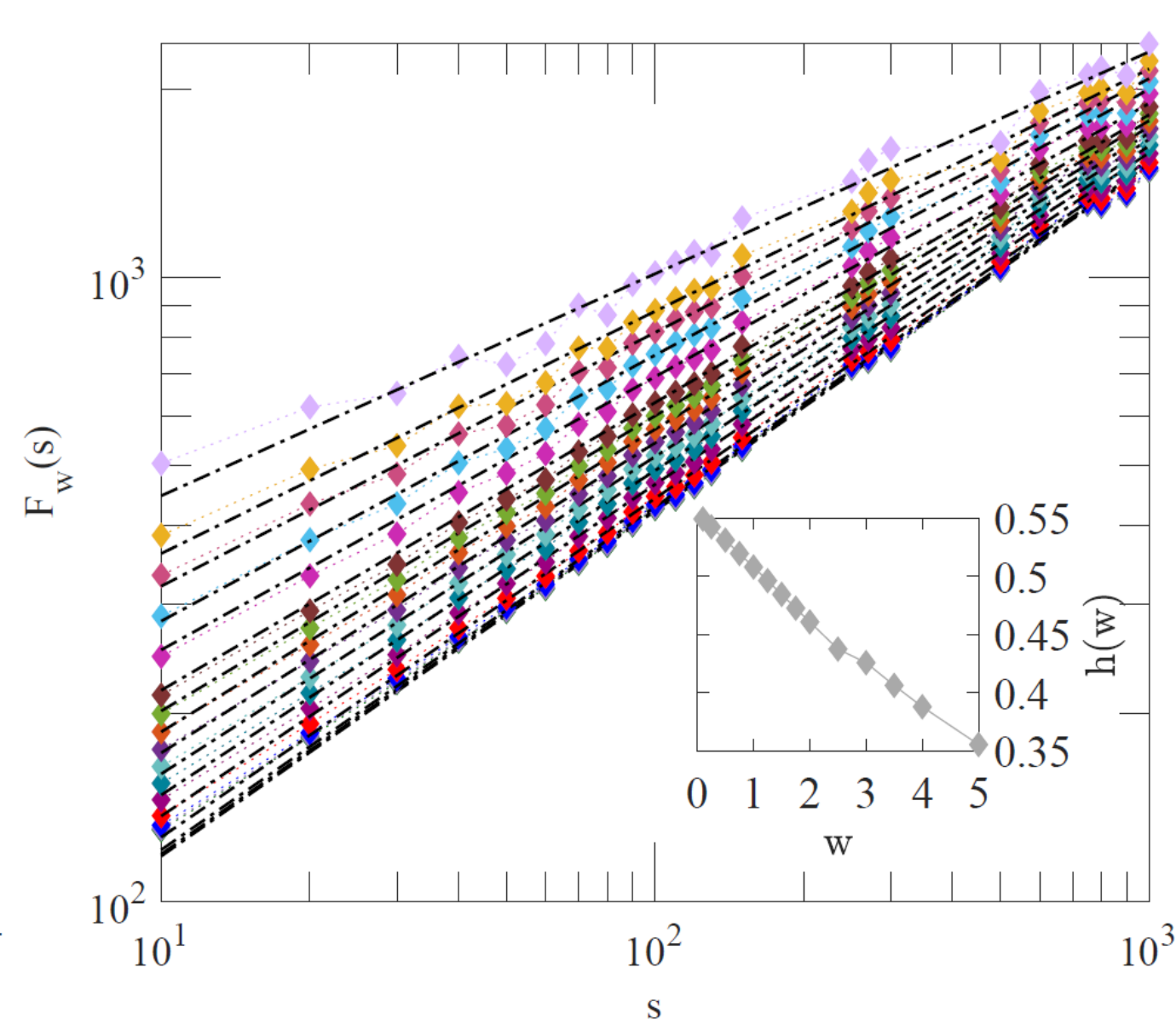
- Heavy tailed distribution



- Anomalous diffusion



- Multi-fractality

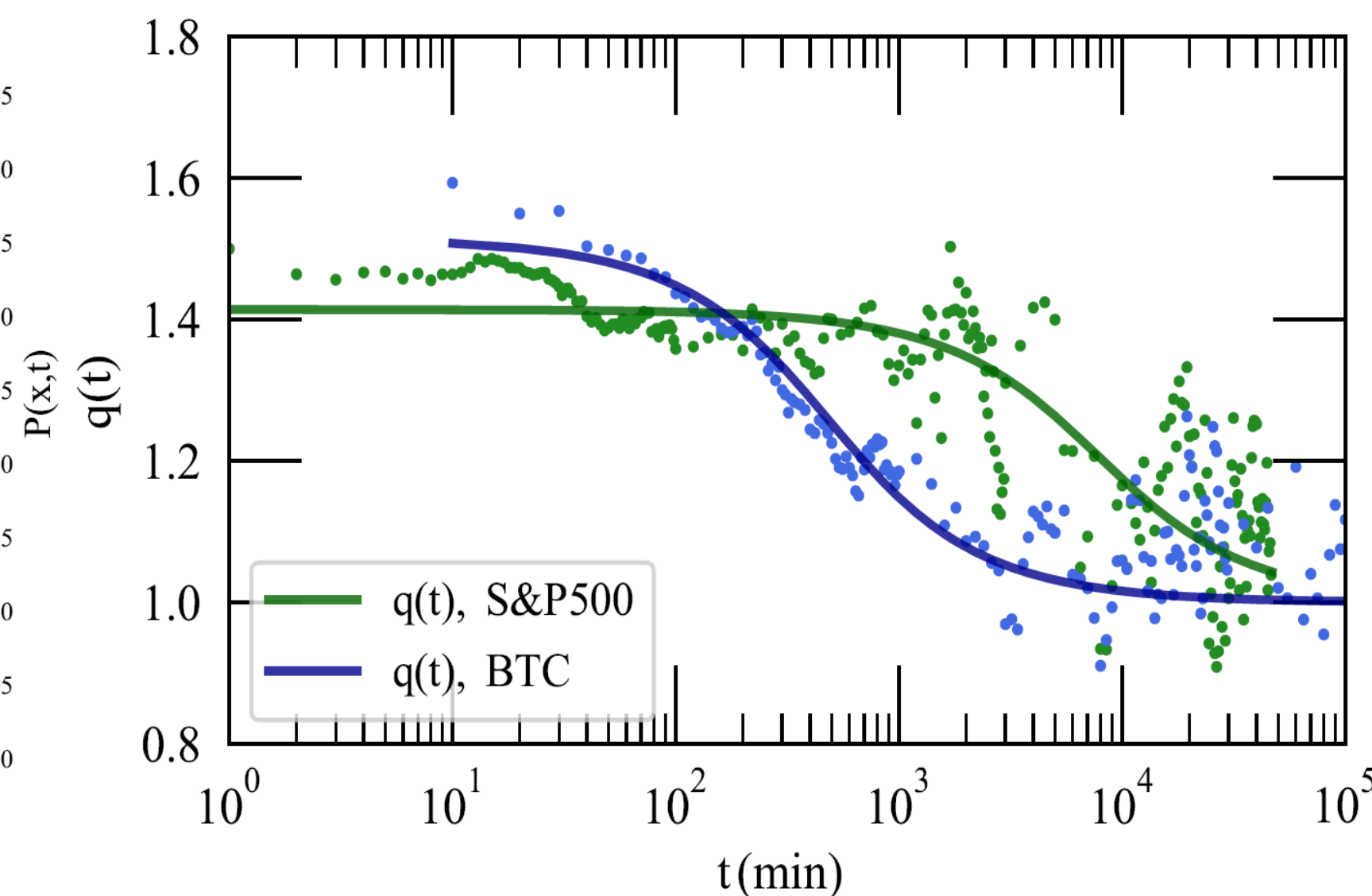
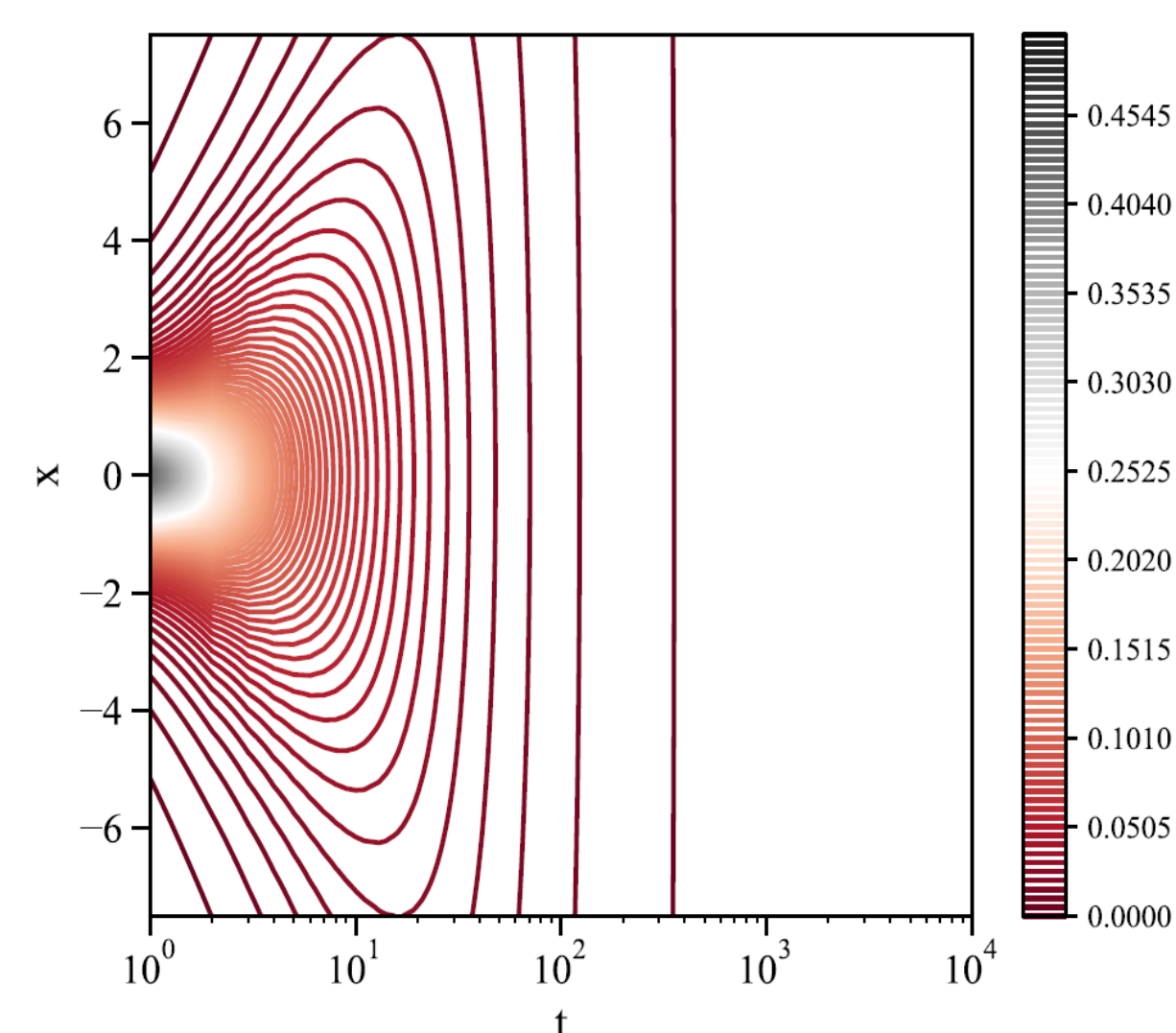


Apply VO q-Gaussian diffusion model to stock market

Time evolution of:

- VO q-Gaussian PDF

- q(t) for PDF



- Bitcoin price return presents stylized facts including heavy tails, anomalous diffusion, short-time autocorrelation, self-similarity.
- Despite the market formation for Bitcoin being quite different from that of conventional markets, the stylized facts presented here are quite similar to those observed for the S&P500.
- The anomalous diffusion for both Bitcoin and S&P500 can be described using a q-Gaussian diffusion process.
- The diffusion parameters show temporal changes in the model, and present convergence to a Gaussian distribution over extended time.