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[Aubain Nzokem](#) *

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Article

Simulation of Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) Random Variates via Series Representations: A Case Study of Bitcoin and Ethereum

A. H. Nzokem

York University, Canada; hilaire77@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper presents two series representations of a Lévy process for the Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) distribution: a series representation generated by the inverse tail integral and a short noise representation. Both series representations are used to simulate the daily returns of Bitcoin and Ethereum. The Q-Q plot analysis shows smooth linear patterns, indicating strong agreement between the empirical and theoretical GTS distributions.

Keywords: Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) distribution; heavy-tailed distributions; bitcoin; ethereum; Q-Q plots; series representation; shot noise method; simulation algorithms

1. Introduction

The Lévy measure of the GTS distribution ($V(dx)$) is defined in (1) as a product of a tempering function $q(x)$ and a Lévy measure of the β -stable distribution $V_{stable}(dx)$:

$$\begin{aligned} q(x) &= e^{-\lambda_+ x} \mathbf{1}_{x>0} + e^{-\lambda_- |x|} \mathbf{1}_{x<0} \\ V_{stable}(dx) &= \left(\alpha_+ \frac{1}{x^{1+\beta_+}} \mathbf{1}_{x>0} + \alpha_- \frac{1}{|x|^{1+\beta_-}} \mathbf{1}_{x<0} \right) dx \quad (1) \\ V(dx) &= \left(\alpha_+ \frac{e^{-\lambda_+ x}}{x^{1+\beta_+}} \mathbf{1}_{x>0} + \alpha_- \frac{e^{-\lambda_- |x|}}{|x|^{1+\beta_-}} \mathbf{1}_{x<0} \right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

where $0 \leq \beta_+ \leq 1, 0 \leq \beta_- \leq 1, 0 \leq \alpha_+, 0 \leq \alpha_-, 0 \leq \lambda_+$ and $0 \leq \lambda_-$.

The six parameters hold significant interpretations. β_+ and β_- are the indexes of stability bounded below by zero and above by 2 [1]. They capture the peakedness of the distribution similarly to the β -stable distribution. If β increases (decreases), then the peakedness decreases (increases). α_+ and α_- are the scale parameters, also called the process intensity [2]; they determine the arrival rate of jumps for a given size. λ_+ and λ_- control the decay rate on the positive and negative tails. Additionally, λ_+ and λ_- are also skewness parameters. If $\lambda_+ > \lambda_-$ ($\lambda_+ < \lambda_-$), then the distribution is skewed to the left (right), and if $\lambda_+ = \lambda_-$, then it is symmetric [3,4]. For more details on the tempering function and the associated Lévy measure, refer to [3,5,6].

In this paper, Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) random variables with finite variation are simulated using two series-based methods: the inverse tail integral representation and the short noise representation.

The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 2 reviews key properties of the GTS distribution. Section 3 presents the GTS parameter values used in the simulations. Section 4 introduces the series representation framework of Lévy processes. Section 5 describes and implements the inverse tail integral representation. Section 6 describes and implements the short noise representation.

2. Properties of the GTS Distribution with Finite variation: Review

The activity process of the GTS distribution can be studied from the integral (2) of the Lévy measure (1):

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} V(dx) = +\infty \quad \text{if } 0 \leq \beta_+ < 1 \wedge 0 \leq \beta_- < 1. \quad (2)$$

As shown in Eq (2), if $0 \leq \beta_+ < 1$ and $0 \leq \beta_- < 1$, the Lévy density ($V(dx)$) is not integrable as it goes off to infinity too rapidly as x goes to zero, due to a large number of very small jumps. The GTS distribution is said to be an infinite activity process with infinite jumps in any given time interval.

In addition to the infinite activities process, the variation of the process can be studied by solving the following integral[7]:

$$\int_{-1}^1 |x| V(dx) < +\infty \quad \text{if } 0 \leq \beta_+ < 1 \wedge 0 \leq \beta_- < 1. \quad (3)$$

Refer to [8] for further development Eq (3)

As shown in Eq (3), $GTS(\beta_+, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \alpha_-, \lambda_+, \lambda_-)$ is a finite variation process, and generates a type B Lévy process [9], which is a purely non-Gaussian infinite activity Lévy process of finite variation whose sample paths have an infinite number of small jumps and a finite number of large jumps in any finite time interval. In particular, being of bounded variation shows that $GTS(\beta_+, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \alpha_-, \lambda_+, \lambda_-)$ can be written as a difference of two independent subordinators [7,10].

$$X = X_+ - X_-.$$

where $X_+ \sim TS(\beta_+, \alpha_+, \lambda_+)$ and $X_- \sim TS(\beta_-, \alpha_-, \lambda_-)$ are subordinators on the positive half-line and belong to the class of Tempered Stable distributions, denoted $TS(\beta, \alpha, \lambda)$.

By adding a drift parameter, we have the following expression

$$Y = \mu + X \sim GTS(\mu, \beta_+, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \alpha_-, \lambda_+, \lambda_-). \quad (4)$$

Theorem 1.

Consider a variable $Y \sim GTS(\mu, \beta_+, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \alpha_-, \lambda_+, \lambda_-)$. The characteristic exponent can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\xi) = & \mu \xi i + \alpha_+ \Gamma(-\beta_+) \left((\lambda_+ - i\xi)^{\beta_+} - \lambda_+^{\beta_+} \right) + \\ & \alpha_- \Gamma(-\beta_-) \left((\lambda_- + i\xi)^{\beta_-} - \lambda_-^{\beta_-} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

See [11–13] for Theorem 1 proof.

3. Parameter Estimation Results: Bitcoin versus Ethereum

The GTS parameter estimation results for Bitcoin and Ethereum are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The brackets indicate the asymptotic standard errors, calculated using the inverse of the Hessian matrix.. Both Bitcoin and Ethereum's log-likelihood estimates show that μ is negative, but the asymptotic standard error is quite large, suggesting that μ is not statistically significant at 5% level. For Bitcoin returns, the skewness parameters (λ_+, λ_-), the process intensity parameters (α_+, α_-), the index of stability parameters (β_+, β_-) are all statistically significant at the 5% level.

Table 2 provides a summary of the estimation results for Ethereum returns. The parameters for Ethereum returns data are statistically significant at 5%, except μ and β_- .

Table 1. GTS Parameter Estimation for Bitcoin

Model	Parameter	Estimate	Std Err	$Pr(Z > z)$
GTS	μ	-0.121571	(0.375)	$7.5 * 10^{-01}$
	β_+	0.315548	(0.136)	$2.0 * 10^{-02}$
	β_-	0.406563	(0.117)	$4.9 * 10^{-04}$
	α_+	0.747714	(0.047)	$6.2 * 10^{-56}$
	α_-	0.544565	(0.037)	$4.8 * 10^{-48}$
	λ_+	0.246530	(0.036)	$4.9 * 10^{-12}$
	λ_-	0.174772	(0.026)	$2.2 * 10^{-11}$

Table 2. GTS Parameter Estimation for Ethereum

Model	Param	Estimate	Std Err	$Pr(Z > z)$
GTS	μ	-0.4854	(1.008)	$6.3 * 10^{-01}$
	β_+	0.3904	(0.164)	$1.7 * 10^{-02}$
	β_-	0.4045	(0.210)	$5.4 * 10^{-02}$
	α_+	0.9582	(0.106)	$1.1 * 10^{-19}$
	α_-	0.8005	(0.110)	$4.2 * 10^{-13}$
	λ_+	0.1667	(0.029)	$1.1 * 10^{-08}$
	λ_-	0.1708	(0.036)	$2.5 * 10^{-06}$

However, the difference $(\lambda_+ - \lambda_-)$, the difference $(\alpha_+ - \alpha_-)$ are not statistically significant. Contrary to the Bitcoin return, the Ethereum return has a larger process intensity, which provides evidence that Ethereum has a lower level of peakedness and a higher level of thickness.

Remark 1. The methodology for fitting a seven-parameter GTS distribution and the parameter estimation results can be further studied in [12], notably

- Bitcoin (BTC) and Ethereum (ETH) prices were extracted from CoinMarketCap. The period spans from April 28, 2013, to July 04, 2024, for Bitcoin, and from August 07, 2015, to July 04, 2024, for Ethereum.
- The log-likelihood, Akaike’s information Criteria (AIC), and Bayesian information criteria (BIK) statistics show that the GTS distribution with seven parameters performs better than the two-parameter Normal distribution (GBM)
- The goodness-of-fit to GTS distribution was assessed through Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anderson-Darling, and Pearson’s chi-squared tests.
- It was shown that the GTS distribution outperforms the Kobol distributionKobol ($\beta = \beta_+ = \beta_-$), the Carr–Geman–Madan–Yor (CGMY) distribution ($\lambda = \lambda_+ = \lambda_-$ and $\beta = \beta_+ = \beta_-$), and Bilateral Gamma distribution ($\beta_+ = \beta_- = 0$).

4. Series Representations of Lévy processes

We start this section by presenting a result from Rosiński [14], which provides a general framework for representing Lévy processes with almost surely convergent series expansions. Both the inverse tail integral and shot noise methods are applied to the GTS distribution. An interesting feature of tempered stable Lévy processes is that they behave like stable processes in a short period of time while in a long time frame they are approximately Gaussian.

Let $X(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$ be a d -dimensional Lévy process with stationary, independent increments, stochastically continuous, and starting at zero. Its characteristic function is

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{i\zeta X(t)}] = e^{t\phi(\zeta)}$$

(6)

where

$$\phi(\xi) = i\xi\mu + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} \left(e^{i\xi y} - 1 - i\xi y \mathbb{I}(|y| \leq 1) \right) \nu(dy) \quad (7)$$

with

- $\phi(\xi)$ is the characteristic exponent
- $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$: drift vector,
- ν : Lévy measure, defining the intensity and distribution of jumps in the process, and satisfying $\int (|y|^2 \wedge 1) \nu(dy) < \infty$,
- $(\mu, 0, \nu)$: the characteristic triplet of X .

According to the Lévy-Itô decomposition theorem [14,15], $X(t)$ admits the following decomposition

$$X(t) = t\mu + \int_{|x| \leq 1} x [N([0, t], dx) - t\nu(dx)] + \int_{|x| > 1} x N([0, t], dx), \quad (8)$$

where N is a Poisson random measure on $(0, \infty) \times (\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\})$. Equivalently,

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_{(U_i, J_i)}, \quad (9)$$

with $U_i \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$ i.i.d. and $J_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ the associated jump sizes, independent from the U_i . For further details, please refer to [14,16,17].

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define

$$X_n(t) = t\mu + \int_{\frac{1}{n} \leq |x| \leq 1} x [N([0, t], dx) - tV(dx)] + \int_{|x| \geq 1} x N([0, t], dx) \quad (10)$$

By replacing (9) in (10), we have :

$$X_n(t) = t\mu - tb_n + \sum_{i \in k_n} J_i 1(U_i \leq t), \quad (11)$$

where

$$k_n = \left\{ 1 \leq i : \frac{1}{n} \leq |J_i| \right\} \quad b_n = \int_{\frac{1}{n} \leq |x| \leq 1} x V(dx)$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, this converges almost surely to

$$X(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(t) = t\mu + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [J_i 1(U_i \leq t) - tc_i] \quad (12)$$

$$c_i = b_i - b_{i-1},$$

And we have:

$$X(t) = t\mu + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [J_i 1(U_i \leq t) - tc_i] \quad (13)$$

In the special case of Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) distribution where $d = 1$, $X \sim GTS(\beta_+, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \alpha_-, \lambda_+, \lambda_-)$ and the characteristic exponent becomes:

$$\phi(\xi) = i\xi\mu + \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} \left(e^{i\xi y} - 1 \right) \nu(dy) \quad (14)$$

The Lévy–Itô decomposition Eq.(8) becomes Eq.(15)

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) &= t\mu + \int_{|x|>0} x N([0, t], dx) \\ &= t\mu + \int_{x>0} x N([0, t], dx) + \int_{x<0} x N([0, t], dx) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Following the procedure developed previously (from Eq. (8) to Eq.(12)), Eq. (13) becomes Eq.(16)

$$X(t) = t\mu + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [J_i^+ 1(U_i^+ \leq t)] - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [J_i^- 1(U_i^- \leq t)]. \quad (16)$$

with $U_i^+ \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$ i.i.d. and $J_i^+ \in \mathbb{R}^+$ the associated jump sizes, independent from the U_i^+ . Similarly on the left side, $U_i^- \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$ i.i.d. and $J_i^- \in \mathbb{R}^+$ the associated jump sizes, independent from the U_i^- .

5. Sampling GTS distribution via the Inverse Tail Integral Method

Let $X_+ \sim TS(\beta, \alpha, \lambda)$ a Tempered Stable distributions, denoted $TS(\beta, \alpha, \lambda)$. The Lévy measure of X_+ is concentrated on $(0, \infty)$ and the tail integral function is defined as follows:

$$W^+(y) = \int_y^{\infty} x^{-1-\beta} e^{-\lambda x} dx \quad (17)$$

Using integration by parts, Eq.(17) becomes

$$W^+(y) = \frac{1}{\beta} y^{-\beta} e^{-\lambda y} - \frac{\lambda^{\beta}}{\beta} \Gamma(1 - \beta, \lambda y) \quad (18)$$

where $\Gamma(\alpha, y) = \int_y^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$ is the upper incomplete gamma function.

The inverse of the tail integral function $W^{+\leftarrow}$ is defined as follows:

$$W^{+\leftarrow}(\Gamma) = \inf\{y > 0 : W(y) < \Gamma\}$$

The series representation generated by the inverse tail integral method of X_+ has the following expression:

$$X_+(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [W^{+\leftarrow}(\Gamma_i^+) 1(U_i^+ \leq t)]. \quad t \in [0, 1] \quad (19)$$

$$X_+(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} W^{+\leftarrow}(\Gamma_i^+) \quad (20)$$

where

- $\Gamma_j - \Gamma_{j-1}, E_j$ are i.i.d. exponential random variables with mean 1, and we set $\Gamma_0 = 0$;
- $\{U_j\}$ are i.i.d. uniform random variables on $[0, 1]$;
- All the random elements $\{U_j\}, \{\Gamma_j\}$ are mutually independent.

Algorithm 1 outlines the Simulation of X_+ on $[0, 1]$ using the series representation generated by the inverse tail integral method.

Daily return samples for Bitcoin and Ethereum were generated using the algorithm (1). The GTS parameter values come from Table 1 for Bitcoin and Table 2 for Ethereum.

For each asset, empirical quantiles were computed and compared to their theoretical counterparts using Q–Q plots. As depicted in Figure 1, Panel(1b), and Figure 2, Panel(2b), the Q–Q plots display

Algorithm 1 Series Representation using the inverse tail integral method

```

1: Input: Parameters  $\alpha, \beta, \lambda$  and time horizon  $t = 1$ 
2: Initialize:  $\Gamma \leftarrow 0$ ,  $\text{sum} \leftarrow 0$ ,  $y \leftarrow 1$  set threshold  $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$ 
3: while  $y > \varepsilon$  do
4:   Draw  $v_1 \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ 
5:    $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma - \ln v_1$  (next Poisson arrival time)
6:   Solve  $\Gamma = W^+(y)$  numerically for  $y = W^{-1}(\Gamma)$ 
7:   Draw  $u \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ 
8:   if  $u < t$  then
9:      $\text{sum} \leftarrow \text{sum} + y$ 
10:  end if
11: end while
12: return sum

```

smooth linear patterns, indicating a strong agreement between the empirical and the theoretical GTS distributions.

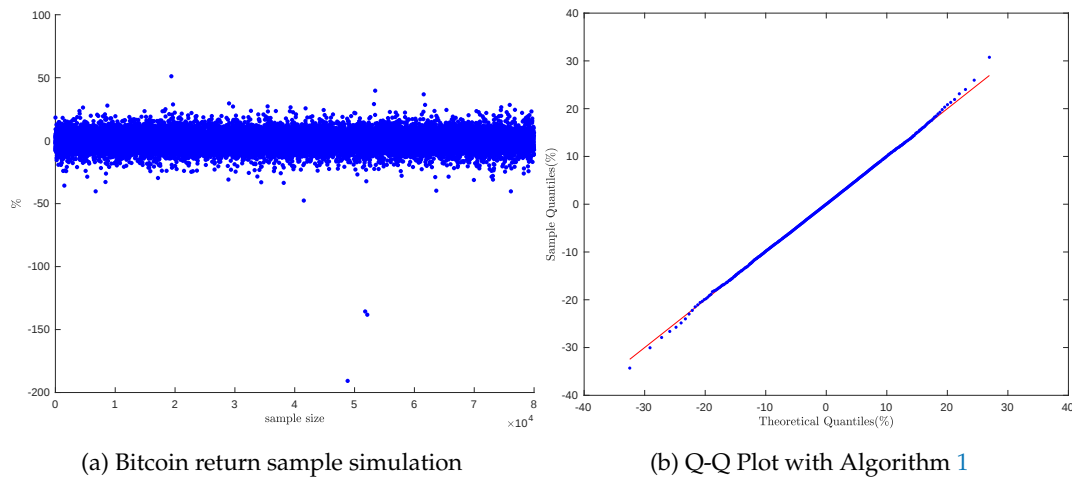


Figure 1. Bitcoin return sample simulation

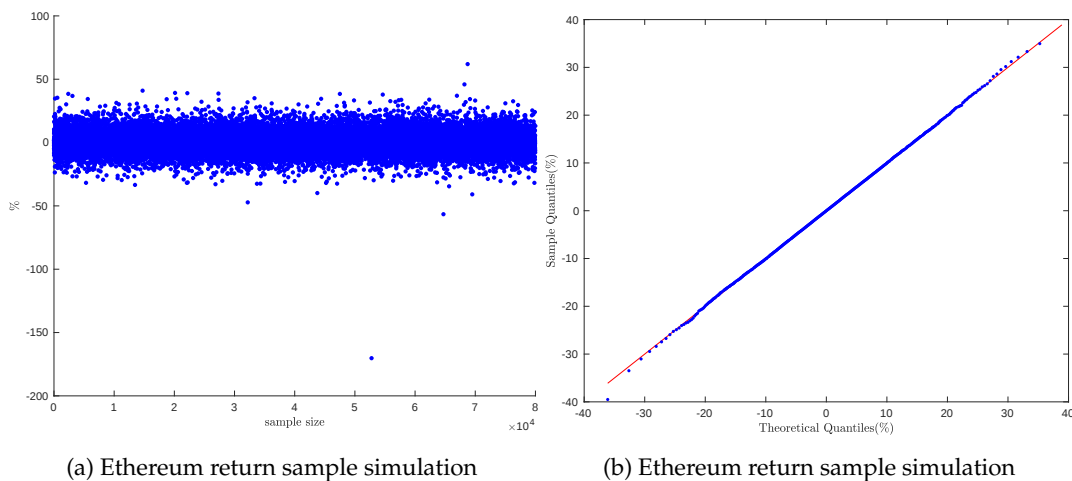


Figure 2

Remark 2. The theoretical quantiles (represented by the red line in the Q-Q plot) and the observed quantiles were computed by the Enhanced Fast Fractional Fourier Transform (FRFT) scheme. The Enhanced Fast FRFT scheme improves the accuracy of the one-dimensional fast FRFT by leveraging closed Newton-Cotes quadrature rules[18,19]. For more details on the methodology and its applications, refer to [20–25].

6. Sampling GTS distribution via the shot noise representation

The inverse of the tail of the Lévy measure for a tempered stable distribution lacks a closed-form expression, as shown in Eq.(??). As a result, the inverse tail integral method becomes practically intractable. To address this difficulty, Rosiński [14,26,27] proposes a series representation based on the generalized shot noise framework, which is more revealing about the structure of the Tempered stable distribution.

Theorem 2 (Theorem 5.1 [27]). *Let $X(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$, be a tempered stable Lévy process in $\mathbb{R}^d$ with $\mathcal{L}(X(1)) \sim \text{TS}(\alpha, \nu; 0)$. If $\beta \in (0, 1)$, or ν is symmetric and $\beta \in (0, 2)$, then*

$$X(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} V_j \left(\frac{m(\nu)}{\|V_j\|} (\beta \Gamma_j)^{-\frac{1}{\beta}} \wedge E_j U_j^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{T_j \leq 1\}}(t) \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (21)$$

where the equality holds in the sense of finite-dimensional distributions, and the infinite series converges almost surely, uniformly in $t \in [0, 1]$. Here,

- $\{T_j\}$, $\{U_j\}$ are i.i.d. uniform random variables on $[0, 1]$;
- $\Gamma_j - \Gamma_{j-1}$, E_j are i.i.d. exponential random variables with mean 1, and we set $\Gamma_0 = 0$;
- $\{V_j\}$ are i.i.d. random vectors in $\mathbb{R}^d$ with common distribution ν_1 , defined via the Lévy measure ν by

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1(dx) &= \frac{1}{m(\nu)^\beta} \|x\|^\beta \nu(dx), \\ m(\nu) &= \left(\int_{\{\|x\|>0\}} \|x\|^\beta \nu(dx) \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

- All the random elements $\{T_j\}$, $\{U_j\}$, $\{\Gamma_j\}$, $\{E_j\}$, and $\{V_j\}$ are mutually independent.

Refer to [26] for the proof of Theorem 2

For the one-sided case, let $X_+ \sim \text{TS}(\beta, \alpha, \lambda)$ denote a Tempered Stable distribution. The Lévy measure of X_+ is concentrated on $(0, \infty)$ with dimension $d = 1$. Using the notation from [26], we have $X_+ \sim \text{TS}_\beta^0(\alpha \lambda^\beta \delta_{\lambda^{-1}}, 0)$ for a time horizon $t = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \nu &= \alpha \lambda^\beta \delta_{\lambda^{-1}}, \\ m(\nu) &= \left(\int_{\{\|x\|>0\}} \|x\|^{-\beta} \nu(dx) \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, \\ \nu_1(dx) &= \lambda^\beta \|x\|^\beta \delta_{\lambda^{-1}}(dx) \end{aligned}$$

The common distribution ν_1 is related to the Dirac measure $\delta_{\lambda^{-1}}$, implying that $V_j = \lambda^{-1}$ is deterministic.

The sampling of daily returns for Bitcoin, Ethereum, the S&P 500, and the SPY ETF was performed using Eq. (24), which corresponds to a version of Eq. (23) with time horizon $t = 1$.

$$X_+(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta \gamma_j} \right)^{1/\beta} \wedge e_j u_j^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \lambda^{-1} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{T_j \leq 1\}}(t), \quad (23)$$

$$X_+(1) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta \gamma_j} \right)^{1/\beta} \wedge e_j u_j^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \lambda^{-1} \right), \quad (24)$$

Algorithm 2 describes how to simulate $X_+(1)$ using the shot-noise series representation.

Daily return samples for Bitcoin and Ethereum were generated using the algorithm (2). The GTS parameter values come from Table 1 (Bitcoin) and Table 2 (Ethereum).

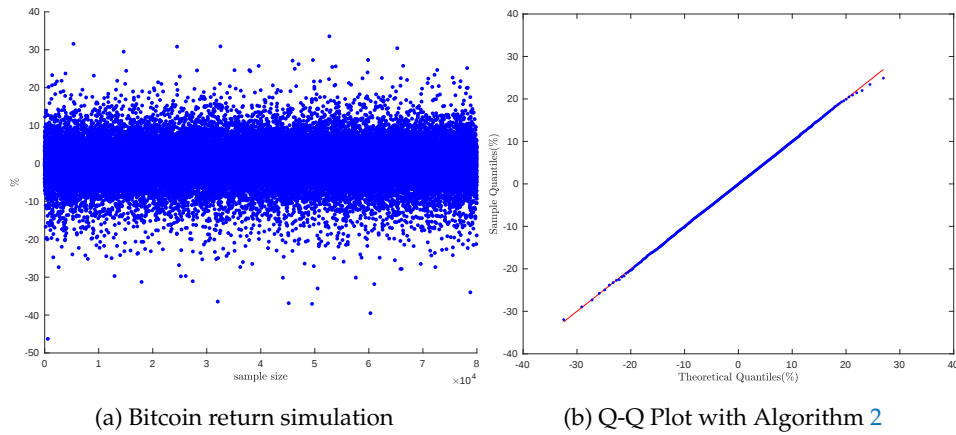
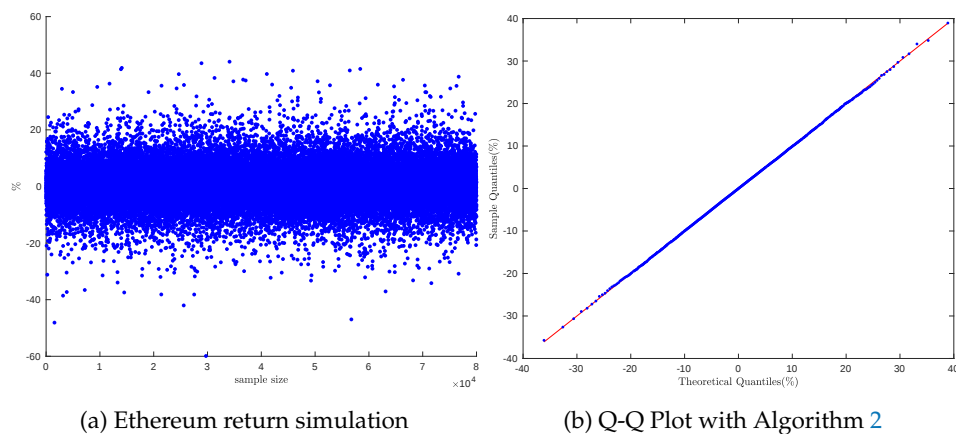
Algorithm 2 Shot-noise series simulation for $X_+(1)$

```

1: Input: Parameters  $\alpha, \beta, \lambda$  and time horizon  $t = 1$ 
2: Initialize:  $\Gamma \leftarrow 0$ ,  $\text{sum} \leftarrow 0$ ; set threshold  $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$ 
3: while  $w > \varepsilon$  do
4:   Draw  $v \sim U(0, 1)$ ; update  $\Gamma \leftarrow -\ln v + \Gamma$ 
5:   Compute  $w_1 \leftarrow (\alpha / (\beta \Gamma))^{1/\beta}$ 
6:   Draw  $v \sim U(0, 1)$ ,  $u \sim U(0, 1)$ ; set  $E = -\ln v$ 
7:   Compute  $w_2 \leftarrow E u^{1/\beta} \lambda^{-1}$ ; let  $w \leftarrow \min(w_1, w_2)$ 
8:   if  $T_j = u < t$  then
9:      $\text{sum} \leftarrow \text{sum} + w$ 
10:  end if
11: end while
12: return  $\text{sum}$ 

```

For each asset, empirical quantiles were computed and compared to the corresponding theoretical quantiles via Q-Q plots. As shown in Figure 3, Panel(3b), and Figure 4, Panel(4b), the Q-Q plots exhibit smooth, linear trends, indicating a strong alignment between the empirical and the theoretical GTS distributions.

**Figure 3.** Bitcoin return simulation**Figure 4.** Ethereum return simulation

Remark 3. In a quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot, the quantiles of an observed distribution are plotted against the quantiles of the theoretical distribution. If the two distributions are similar, then the quantiles will also be similar, and the points will fall close to the line $X = Y$. Any deviation from the $X = Y$ reveals how the distributions differ [28,29].

1. **Q-Q Plots and Skewed Distributions:** the distribution is left-skewed when the Q-Q plot would be concave downward; the distribution is right-skewed when the data show a U-shaped or "humped" pattern; and a Q-Q plot of any symmetric distribution is typically symmetric and linear in the center of the data.
2. **Q-Q Plots and Short-Tailed Distributions:** Short-tailed distributions may show an S-shaped curve, but the more specific characteristic is the deviation from the straight line in the opposite direction at the tails compared to long tails (above the line in the lower tail and below the line in the upper tail).
3. **Q-Q Plots and Long-Tailed Distributions[30]:** Long-tailed distributions typically show deviations from the straight line at both ends of the Q-Q plot, where the lower tail turns downward and the upper tail curves upward.
4. **S-shaped Curves in Q-Q Plots** can indicate several things, including: Heavier tails than the theoretical distribution, Light tails, and systematic differences between the distributions being compared.

7. Conclusions

This study presents a comprehensive review and empirical implementation of the inverse tail integral representation and short noise representation for the Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) distribution. We demonstrate how these approaches can generate realistic samples from heavy-tailed distributions that are well-suited to the erratic behavior of cryptocurrency markets. The simulation results showed that the series representation methods provided not only a theoretically sound but also a practically viable method for simulating financial data with complex statistical features. Our findings reinforce the practical utility of the Generalized Tempered Stable (GTS) models and series-based simulation in accurately reflecting the dynamic nature of cryptocurrency markets.

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