七、条件异方差模型

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异方差问题与诊断

- ▶ 异方差问题
- $\operatorname{Var}(\varepsilon_t) = \sigma_t^2$
- ▶ 异方差的诊断
 - 残差图 $t-\varepsilon_t$
 - 残差平方图 $t \varepsilon_t^2$: $Var(\varepsilon_t) = E(\varepsilon_t^2) = \sigma_t^2$

方差齐性变换

▶ 方差齐性变换

- 使用场合: $\sigma_t^2 = h(\mu_t)$, $Var[g(x_t)] = \sigma^2$
- 转换函数的确定: $g(\mu_t) = \ln \mu_t$
- 缺陷:

不是所有序列都能使用对数变换进行异方差信息提取 没有办法确定序列的方差函数与均值函数之间的函数关系 不是提取波动性信息的主流方法

- ▶ 条件异方差模型 (ARCH 模型)
 - 集群效应:在消除确定性非平稳因素的影响后,残差序列在大部分 时段小幅波动,但是会在某些时段出现持续大幅波动
 - 假设: $E(\varepsilon_t) = 0$, $Var(\varepsilon_t) = h_t$

• ARCH
$$(q)$$
 的结构:
$$\begin{cases} x_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 x_{t-1} + \dots + \phi_p x_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t} e_t, e_t \sim N(0, 1) \\ h_t = \lambda_0 + \sum\limits_{i=1}^q \lambda_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 \end{cases}$$

• 参数约束条件: $0 \le \lambda_i < 1$, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_q < 1$

▶广义条件异方差模型 (GARCH 模型)

• GARCH
$$(p,q)$$
 的结构:
$$\begin{cases} x_t = f(t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \cdots) + \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t} e_t, e_t \sim N(0, 1) \\ h_t = \lambda_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \eta_j h_{t-j} + \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 \end{cases}$$

• 参数约束条件: $0 \le \lambda_i, \eta_j < 1$, $0 \le \sum_{j=1}^p \eta_j + \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i < 1$

▶ PP 检验

• 条件:
$$E(\varepsilon_t) = 0$$
, $\sup_t E(|\varepsilon_t|^2) < \infty$, $\sup_t E(|\varepsilon_t|^{a^2+2}) < \infty$, $\sigma_S^2 = \lim_{T \to \infty} E(T^{-1}S_T^2)$ 存在且为正值

• 统计量:
$$Z(\tau) = \tau(\hat{\sigma}^2/\hat{\sigma}_{Sl}^2) - \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\sigma}_{Sl}^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2)T\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_{Sl}^2\sum_{t=2}^T(x_{t-1} - \bar{x}_{t-1})^2}$$

$$\bullet \hat{\sigma}^2 = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T \hat{\varepsilon}_t^2$$

•
$$\hat{\sigma}_{Sl}^2 = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^{l} \hat{\varepsilon}_t^2 + 2T^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{t} \phi_j(l) \sum_{t=j+1}^{T} \hat{\varepsilon}_t \hat{\varepsilon}_{t-j}, \quad \phi_j(l) = 1 - \frac{1}{l+1}$$

$$\bullet \ \bar{x}_{T-1} = \frac{1}{T-1} \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} x_t$$

▶ ARCH 检验

Portmanteau Q 检验:

 H_0 : 残差平方序列纯随机 (方差齐性), H_1 : 残差平方序列自相关 (方差非齐)

$$H_0:
ho_1 =
ho_2 = \cdots =
ho_q = 0, \ H_1: \exists
ho_i
eq 0$$
 统计量: $Q(q) = n(n+2) \sum_{i=1}^q rac{
ho_i^2}{n-i} o \chi^2(q-1)$

$$\rho_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum\limits_{t=i+1}^{n} (\varepsilon_t^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2)(\varepsilon_{t-i}^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2)}{\sum\limits_{t=1}^{n} (\varepsilon_t^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2)^2}}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum\limits_{t=1}^{n} \varepsilon_t^2}{n}$$

- ▶ ARCH 检验
 - LM 检验:

 H_0 : 残差平方序列纯随机 (方差齐性), H_1 : 残差平方序列自相关 (方差非齐)

$$H_0: \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_q = 0, \ H_1: \exists \lambda_i \neq 0$$

统计量: $LM(q) = \frac{(SST - SSE)/q}{SSE/(T - 2q - 1)} \rightarrow \chi^2(q - 1)$
 $SST = \sum_{t=q+1}^T \varepsilon_t^2, \ SSE = \sum_{t=q+1}^T e_t^2, \ SSR = SST - SSE$

- ▶ 拟合检验
 - 参数显著性检验
 - 模型显著性检验
 - 分布检验:

$$H_0: \frac{\mathcal{E}_t}{\sqrt{h_t}} \sim N(0,1), \quad H_1: \frac{\mathcal{E}_t}{\sqrt{h_t}} \not\sim N(0,1)$$

图检验: QQ 图、直方图

JB 检验: JB =
$$\frac{T}{6}b_1^2 + \frac{T}{24}(b_2^2 - 3)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$$

▶ 模型预测

- 均值模型为 ARIMA(p,d,q)
- $\hat{h}_{t+k} = \hat{\lambda}_0 + (\hat{\eta}_1 + \hat{\lambda}_1)\hat{h}_{t+k-1}$
- 95% 置信区间: $(\hat{x}_{t+k} 2\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_{t+k})}, \hat{x}_{t+k} + 2\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_{t+k})})$

GARCH 衍生模型

▶ 指数 GARCH 模型 (EGARCH 模型)

• 结构:
$$\begin{cases} x_t = f(t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \cdots) + \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t} e_t, e_t \sim N(0, 1) \\ \ln h_t = \omega + \sum_{j=1}^p \eta_j \ln h_{t-j} + \sum_{i=1}^q \lambda_i g(e_{t-j}) \\ g(e_t) = \theta e_t + \gamma [|e_t| - E|e_t|] \end{cases}$$

• 放松了对 GARCH 模型的参数非负约束

• 通常取
$$\gamma = 1$$
, 此时 $g(e_t) = \begin{cases} (\theta + 1)e_t - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}, & e_t > 0 \\ (\theta - 1)e_t - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}, & e_t < 0 \end{cases}$

GARCH 衍生模型

▶ 方差无穷 GARCH 模型 (IGARCH 模型)

• 结构:
$$\begin{cases} x_t = f(t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \cdots) + \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t} e_t, e_t \sim N(0, 1) \\ h_t = \lambda_0 + \sum\limits_{j=1}^p \eta_j h_{t-j} + \sum\limits_{i=1}^q \lambda_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 \\ \sum\limits_{j=1}^p \eta_j + \sum\limits_{i=1}^q \lambda_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

- 残差序列的方差无界 (允许方差无穷大)
- $\bullet \ \sigma_t^2(j) = j\omega + \sigma_t^2$

GARCH 衍生模型

- ▶ 依均值 GARCH 模型 (GARCH-M 模型)
 - 风险投资期望收益 = 无风险收益 + 风险溢价
 - 序列均值会受到序列条件方差的影响

• 结构:
$$\begin{cases} x_t = f(t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \cdots) + \delta \sqrt{h_t} + \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_t = \sqrt{h_t} e_t, e_t \sim N(0, 1) \\ h_t = \lambda_0 + \sum\limits_{j=1}^p \eta_j h_{t-j} + \sum\limits_{i=1}^q \lambda_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 \end{cases}$$