

# GARCH Model GBP And USD

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## Forecasting Exchange Rate Using GARCH Model for GBP And USDollar

Reading GBP and USD Currency into r

```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
GBPUSDGARCH <- read.csv ("GBPUSD_Candlestick_1_D_BID_01.01.2000-31.12.2020.csv")%>%
  select('GMT.TIME', CLOSE)%>%
  rename(Date = ('GMT.TIME'), RateUSD = ("CLOSE"))
```

```
tail(GBPUSDGARCH)
```

```
##           Date RateUSD
## 6394 2020-12-25  1.35408
## 6395 2020-12-27  1.35694
## 6396 2020-12-28  1.34640
## 6397 2020-12-29  1.34967
## 6398 2020-12-30  1.36286
## 6399 2020-12-31  1.36630
```

Conversion of Gmt time to date format

```
library(dplyr)
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##    date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
GBPUSDGARCH$Date <- lubridate::ymd(GBPUSDGARCH$Date)
head(GBPUSDGARCH)
```

```
##           Date RateUSD
## 1 2000-01-03  1.6355
## 2 2000-01-04  1.6357
## 3 2000-01-05  1.6423
## 4 2000-01-06  1.6469
## 5 2000-01-07  1.6391
## 6 2000-01-10  1.6369
```

```
##Checking for obvious errors or missingg value
```

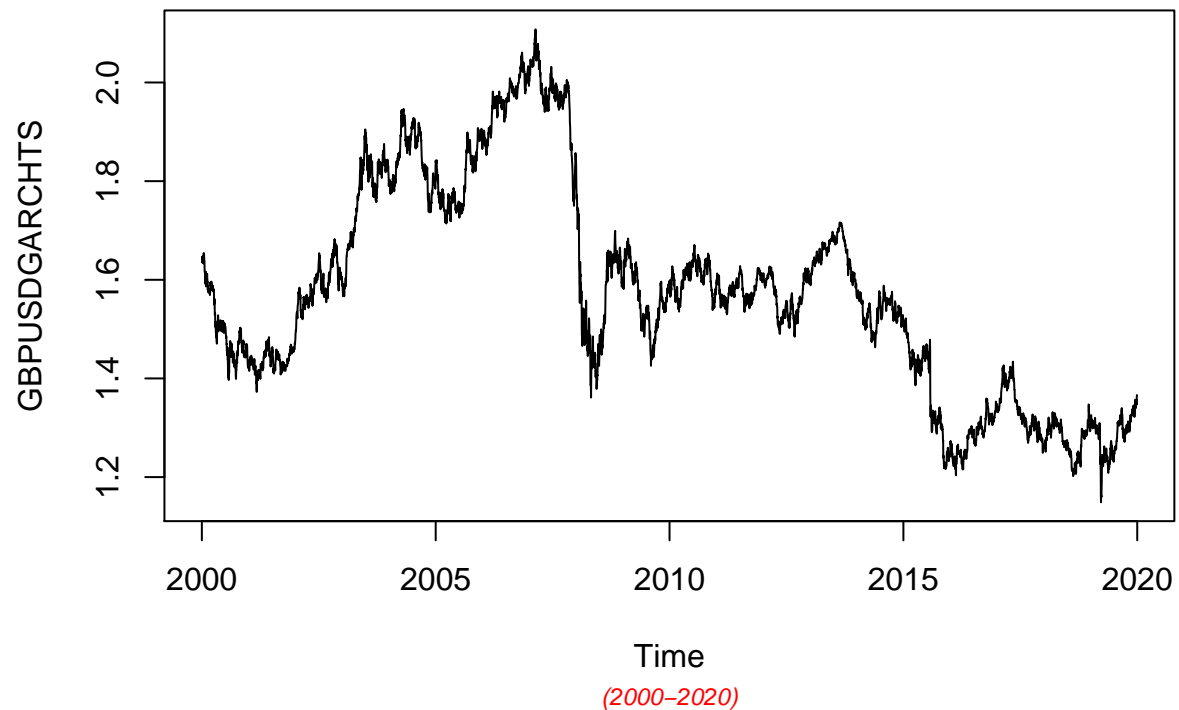
```
#Checking for obvious errors
which(is.na(GBPUSDGARCH))
```

```
## integer(0)
```

```
##Converting the data set into time series object
```

```
#Converting the data set into time series object
GBPUSDGARCHTS<- ts(as.vector(GBPUSDGARCH$Rate), frequency = 320, start= c(2000,01,03))
plot.ts(GBPUSDGARCHTS)
title("Time Series plot of GBPUSDTimeseries ", sub = "(2000-2020)",
      cex.main = 1.5, font.main= 4, col.main= "blue",
      cex.sub = 0.75, font.sub = 3, col.sub = "red")
```

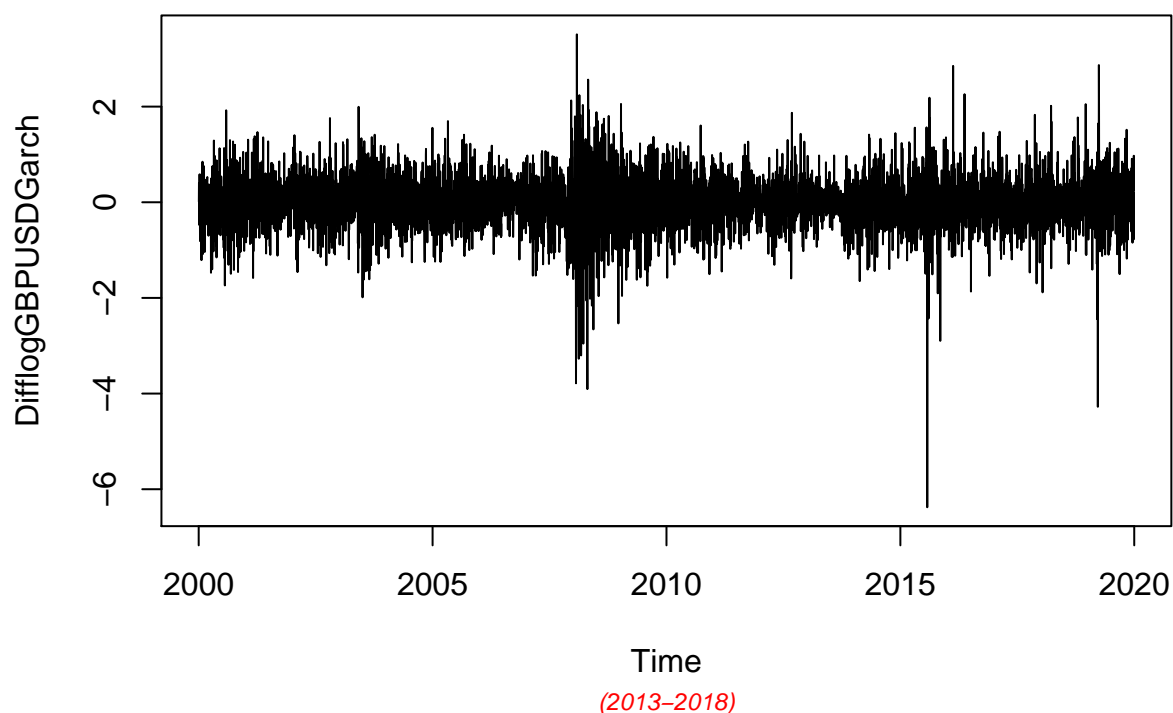
## *Time Series plot of GBPUSDTimeseries*



##Dealing with Conditional Heteroscedaticity:

```
DifflogGBPUSDGarch= diff(log(GBPUSDGARCHTS))*100
plot(DifflogGBPUSDGarch)
title("Plot of returns of GBPUSD", sub = "(2013-2018)",
      cex.main = 1.5, font.main= 4, col.main= "blue",
      cex.sub = 0.75, font.sub = 3, col.sub = "red")
```

## Plot of returns of GBPUSD



##nature as almost at all lags the p-values fall below the significance levels.

```
library(TSA)
```

```
## Warning: package 'TSA' was built under R version 4.0.5
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'TSA'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
```

```
##
```

```
## spec
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
## acf, arima
```

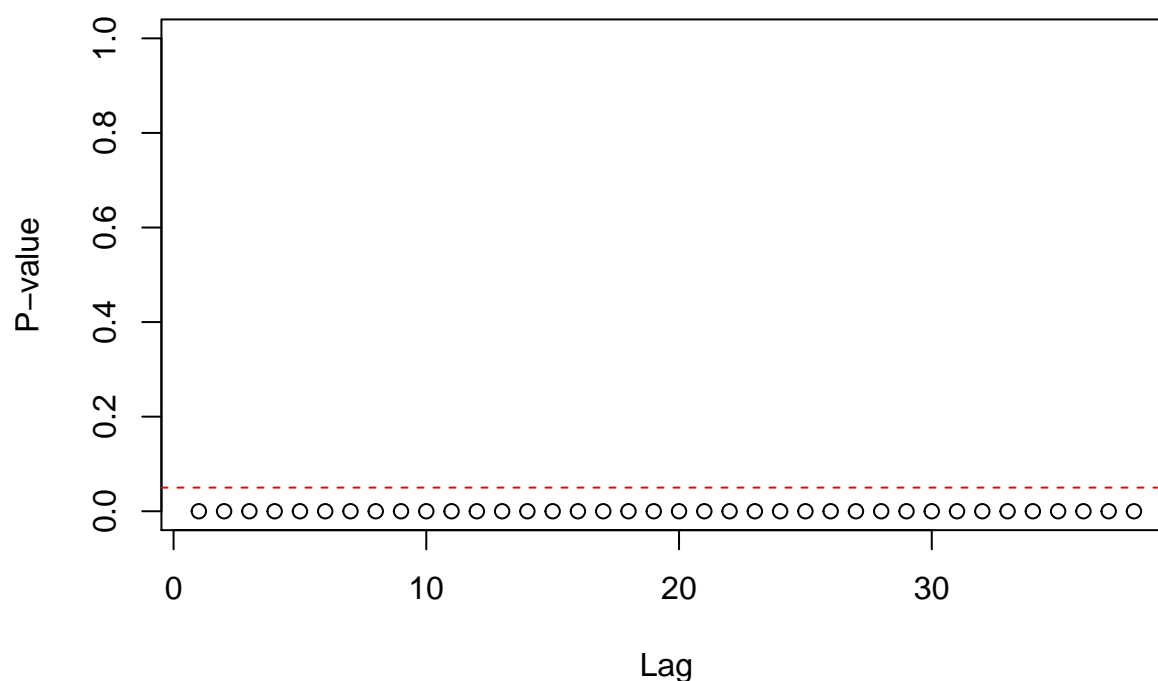
```
## The following object is masked from 'package:utils':
```

```
##
```

```
## tar
```

```
McLeod.Li.test(y= DifflogGBPUSDGarch,main="McLeod-Li test statistics for Daily return series")
```

### McLeod-Li test statistics for Daily return series

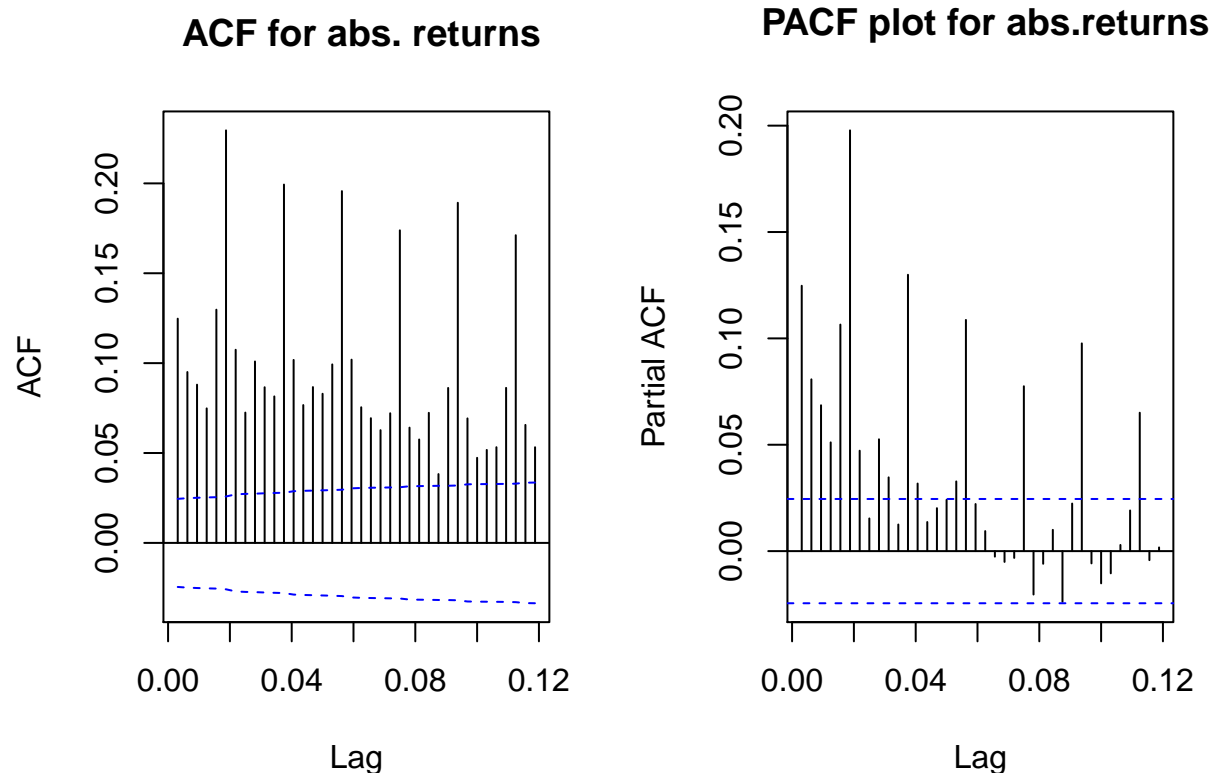


In order to get an order of GARCH , we further transform the return series into absolute values and squared return values.

```
abs = abs(DifflogGBPUSDGarch)
sqr = DifflogGBPUSDGarch^2
```

**GARCH Model specification:**

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf(abs, ci.type="ma",main=" ACF for abs. returns")
pacf(abs, main=" PACF plot for abs.returns")
```



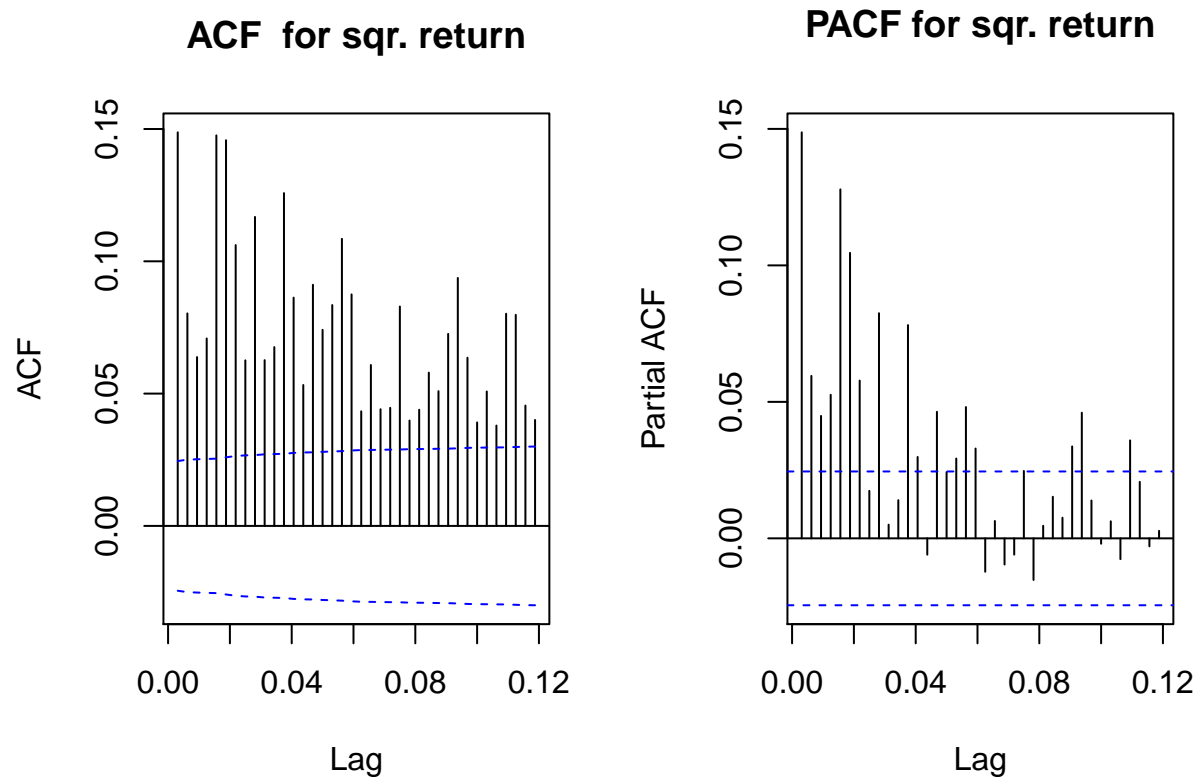
##From ACF and PACF we see many lags are significant. Hence, we plot EACF to get the candidate models

```
eacf(abs)
```

```
## AR/MA
##   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
## 0 x x x x x x x x x x x x x
## 1 x o o o o x x x x o o x x o
## 2 x x o o o x x x o o o x x x
## 3 x x x o o x x x o o o x x x
## 4 x x x x o x x o x o o x x o
## 5 x x x x x x o o x o x x o
## 6 x o x x o x o o o x o o o
## 7 x o x o o x x o o o x o o o
```

##From the squared returns ACF and PACF plot, it is not that clear to derive the order of p and q. Hence, I approach EACF and the order of ARMA are ARMA (2,3), ARMA (3,3), ARMA (2,4). Thus, GARCH candidate models would be GARCH (3,2) GARCH (3,3) GARCH (4,2)

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf(sqr, ci.type="ma",main="ACF for sqr. return")
pacf(sqr, main="PACF for sqr. return")
```



```
eacf(sqr)
```

```
## AR/MA
##   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
## 0 x x x x x x x x x x x x x
## 1 x x o o x x o x x x o x o x
## 2 x x o o x o o x x x o x o x
## 3 x x x x x o x x o x o o o x
## 4 x x x x o x x x o x o o o x
## 5 x x o x o x x x o x o o o x
## 6 x x o x x x o x x x x o o o
## 7 x x x x x x x x x x x o o
```

With reference to the Dickey-Fuller Test, p-value is less than the 0.02 and we can reject the null hypothesis stating the non-stationarity. Hence , we can proceed further for model selection .

#MODEL ESTIMATION: ##GARCH (2,1): for GBP and CAD Curruecy Pair

```
# GARCH(2,1)
library(tseries)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.21 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch,order=c(2,1),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.21)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(2, 1), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
## GARCH(2,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.06476 -0.53868  0.01043  0.54353  5.31781
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 0.0030439   0.0005533    5.501 3.77e-08 ***
## a1 0.0516624   0.0048431   10.667 < 2e-16 ***
## b1 0.5928849   0.1594611    3.718 0.000201 ***
## b2 0.3454036   0.1541030    2.241 0.025001 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data:  Residuals
## X-squared = 1698.6, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 1.386, df = 1, p-value = 0.2391
```

## GARCH (2,2):

##This model can be interpreted as an overfit model of GARCH(2,1) and p values from residual tests confirms that residuals are highly correlated. Thus this model is not consider to be a good fit.

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.22 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order =c(2,2),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.22)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(2, 2), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
```



```
## GARCH(2,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.0440 -0.5378  0.0104  0.5442  5.3663
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 3.203e-03   1.087e-03   2.948  0.0032 **
## a1 5.454e-02   6.656e-03   8.194 2.22e-16 ***
## a2 2.601e-15   2.174e-02   0.000  1.0000
## b1 4.750e-01   4.070e-01   1.167  0.2432
## b2 4.599e-01   3.874e-01   1.187  0.2353
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data:  Residuals
## X-squared = 1695.8, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 1.0946, df = 1, p-value = 0.2954
```

##GARCH (3,1): ##This model can be interpreted as an overfit model of GARCH(2,1) and GARCH (2,2). This model may not be consider to be a good fit.

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.31 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch,order=c(3,1),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.31)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(3, 1), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
## GARCH(3,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -8.86949 -0.53854  0.01007  0.54475  5.23982
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 3.455e-03   6.326e-04   5.461 4.74e-08 ***
## a1 5.906e-02   5.219e-03  11.315 < 2e-16 ***
## b1 6.474e-01   1.672e-01   3.872 0.000108 ***
## b2 5.946e-15   2.209e-01   0.000 1.000000
## b3 2.821e-01   1.287e-01   2.192 0.028388 *
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data:  Residuals
## X-squared = 1555.3, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 0.58236, df = 1, p-value = 0.4454
```

##GARCH (3,2): ##This model can be interpreted as an overfitting model and p values from residual tests confirms that residuals are highly correlated. Thus this model is not consider to be a good fit.

## GARCH(3,2)

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.32 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch,order=c(3,2),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.32)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(3, 2), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
## GARCH(3,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.02544 -0.53882  0.01026  0.54397  5.13766
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 3.597e-03   1.170e-03   3.074  0.00211 **
## a1 4.663e-02   6.003e-03   7.767 7.99e-15 ***
## a2 2.080e-02   2.155e-02   0.965  0.33442
## b1 5.224e-01   4.018e-01   1.300  0.19360
## b2 2.745e-16   3.317e-01   0.000  1.00000
## b3 3.985e-01   1.621e-01   2.459  0.01392 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data:  Residuals
## X-squared = 1637.8, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
```

```
## Box-Ljung test
##
## data: Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 2.1623, df = 1, p-value = 0.1414
```

## GARCH (3,3):

This model can be interpreted as an overfitting model and p values from residual tests confirms that residuals are highly correlated. Thus, this model is not consider to be a good fit.

## GARCH(3,3)

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.33 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch,order=c(3,3),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.33)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(3, 3), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
## GARCH(3,3)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.03788 -0.53928  0.01022  0.54504  5.20437
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 4.872e-03   1.494e-03   3.261  0.00111 **
## a1 5.101e-02   6.586e-03   7.745 9.55e-15 ***
## a2 2.932e-02   2.103e-02   1.394  0.16332
## a3 2.068e-16   2.099e-02   0.000  1.00000
## b1 2.026e-01   3.705e-01   0.547  0.58448
## b2 2.815e-01   4.707e-01   0.598  0.54976
## b3 4.191e-01   3.438e-01   1.219  0.22279
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data: Residuals
## X-squared = 1637, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
## Box-Ljung test
##
## data: Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 1.4135, df = 1, p-value = 0.2345
```

##GARCH (4,2): ##This model can be interpreted as an overfitting model and p values from residual tests confirms that residuals are highly correlated. Thus, this model is not considered to be a good fit.

```
GBPUSDGARCHFit.42 = garch(DifflogGBPUSDGarch,order=c(4,2),trace =FALSE)
summary(GBPUSDGARCHFit.42)
```

```
##
## Call:
## garch(x = DifflogGBPUSDGarch, order = c(4, 2), trace = FALSE)
##
## Model:
## GARCH(4,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -8.68794 -0.54430  0.01023  0.54538  4.95973
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## a0 6.827e-03   1.552e-03   4.398 1.09e-05 ***
## a1 5.473e-02   6.533e-03   8.376 < 2e-16 ***
## a2 6.378e-02   1.848e-02   3.451 0.000559 ***
## b1 1.741e-01   2.829e-01   0.615 0.538365
## b2 6.675e-16   2.816e-01   0.000 1.000000
## b3 1.937e-01   2.495e-01   0.776 0.437611
## b4 4.916e-01   2.255e-01   2.180 0.029264 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Diagnostic Tests:
##  Jarque Bera Test
##
## data:  Residuals
## X-squared = 1456.5, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16
##
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  Squared.Residuals
## X-squared = 1.2584, df = 1, p-value = 0.2619
```

## Model Selection:

##Best possible model is selected by AIC scores of the models. From the below sort function, GARCH(3,1) would be the best model for the return series. From the p-value, 3.1 also has the lowest correlation

```
library(dLagM)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dLagM' was built under R version 4.0.5
```

```
## Loading required package: nardl
```

```
## Warning: package 'nardl' was built under R version 4.0.5

## Loading required package: dynlm

## Loading required package: zoo

##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric

GARCHModelSelectionGBPUSD = AIC(GBPUSDGARCHFit.21,GBPUSDGARCHFit.22 ,GBPUSDGARCHFit.31,GBPUSDGARCHFit.3
sortScore(GARCHModelSelectionGBPUSD, score ="aic")

##              df      AIC
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.42  7 9353.608
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.31  5 9370.845
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.32  6 9373.686
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.21  4 9376.383
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.22  5 9378.868
## GBPUSDGARCHFit.33  7 9380.119
```

## Model Fitting:

```
library(rugarch)

## Warning: package 'rugarch' was built under R version 4.0.5

## Loading required package: parallel

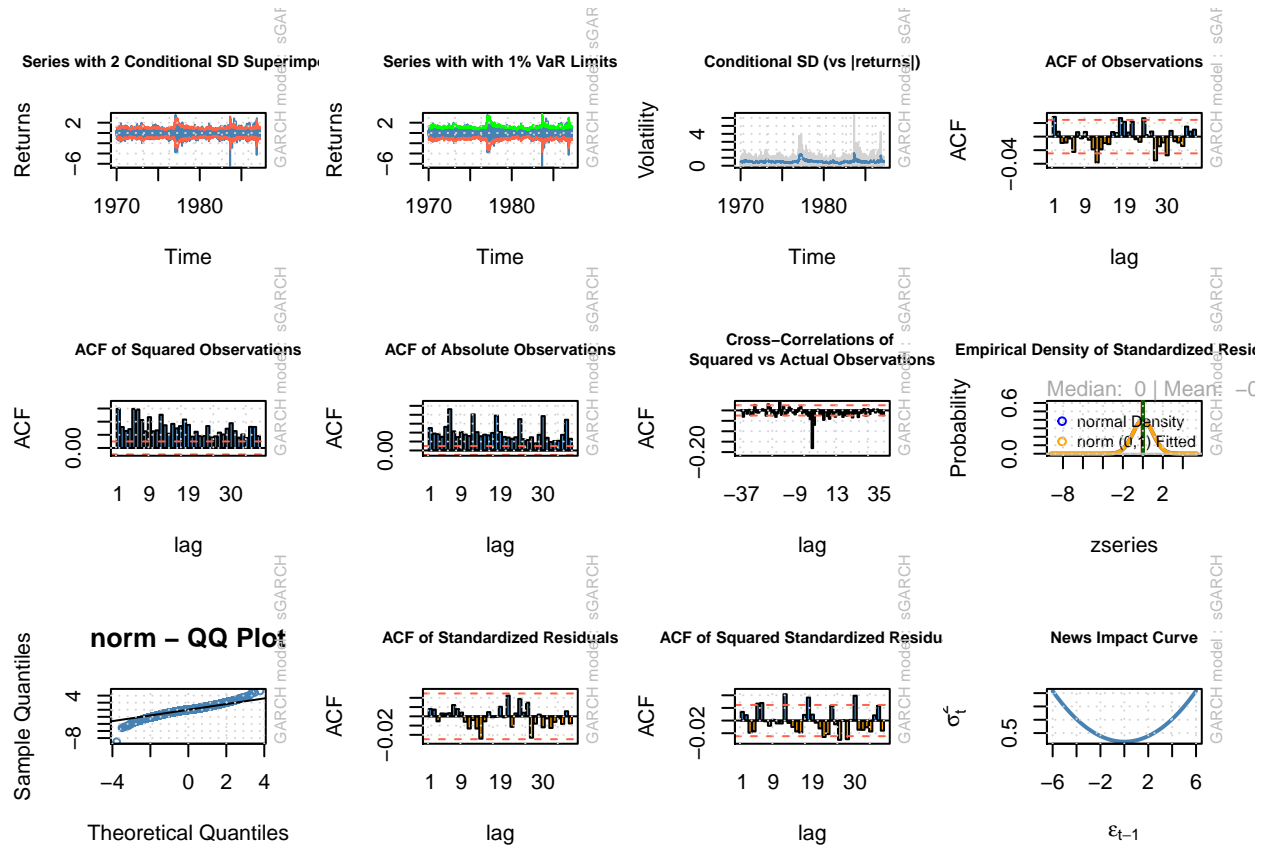
##
## Attaching package: 'rugarch'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##      sigma

GBPUSDmodel2.2<-ugarchspec(variance.model = list(model = "sGARCH", garchOrder = c(2,2)),
                          mean.model = list(armaOrder = c(1, 1), include.mean = TRUE),
                          distribution.model = "norm")

GBPUSDgarchMODEL2.2<-ugarchfit(spec=GBPUSDmodel2.2,data=DifflogGBPUSDGarch, out.sample = 100)
plot(GBPUSDgarchMODEL2.2,which="all")

##
## please wait...calculating quantiles...
```



##Model Diagnostics

GBPUSDgarchMODEL2.2

```
##
## *-----*
## *          GARCH Model Fit          *
## *-----*
##
## Conditional Variance Dynamics
## -----
## GARCH Model   : sGARCH(2,2)
## Mean Model    : ARFIMA(1,0,1)
## Distribution   : norm
##
## Optimal Parameters
## -----
##      Estimate  Std. Error    t value Pr(>|t|)
## mu      0.003026   0.005940  5.0935e-01 0.610507
## ar1     -0.992999   0.001312 -7.5704e+02 0.000000
## ma1      0.994154   0.000019  5.3306e+04 0.000000
## omega    0.003115   0.000486  6.4099e+00 0.000000
## alpha1   0.052932   0.010662  4.9646e+00 0.000001
## alpha2   0.000000   0.010585  6.0000e-06 0.999995
## beta1    0.573113   0.006219  9.2154e+01 0.000000
## beta2    0.363649   0.005887  6.1776e+01 0.000000
```

```

##
## Robust Standard Errors:
##      Estimate   Std. Error   t value Pr(>|t|)
## mu      0.003026   0.006084  4.9731e-01 0.618970
## ar1     -0.992999   0.002223 -4.4660e+02 0.000000
## ma1      0.994154   0.000053  1.8896e+04 0.000000
## omega    0.003115   0.000997  3.1234e+00 0.001788
## alpha1   0.052932   0.022410  2.3620e+00 0.018177
## alpha2   0.000000   0.021854  3.0000e-06 0.999998
## beta1    0.573113   0.002787  2.0566e+02 0.000000
## beta2    0.363649   0.002606  1.3954e+02 0.000000
##
## LogLikelihood : -4602.548
##
## Information Criteria
## -----
##
## Akaike      1.4641
## Bayes      1.4727
## Shibata    1.4641
## Hannan-Quinn 1.4671
##
## Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals
## -----
##
##              statistic p-value
## Lag[1]              0.3938 0.5303
## Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 0.8118 1.0000
## Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9] 1.3554 0.9984
## d.o.f=2
## H0 : No serial correlation
##
## Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals
## -----
##
##              statistic p-value
## Lag[1]              1.201 0.27304
## Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [11] 10.652 0.07082
## Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [19] 19.760 0.01419
## d.o.f=4
##
## Weighted ARCH LM Tests
## -----
##
##      Statistic Shape Scale P-Value
## ARCH Lag[5]      4.536 0.500 2.000 0.03319
## ARCH Lag[7]      8.719 1.473 1.746 0.01780
## ARCH Lag[9]      9.169 2.402 1.619 0.04010
##
## Nyblom stability test
## -----
## Joint Statistic: 1.2946
## Individual Statistics:
## mu      0.15267
## ar1     0.10468
## ma1     0.09414
## omega   0.12383

```

```

## alpha1 0.05793
## alpha2 0.05245
## beta1 0.04682
## beta2 0.04647
##
## Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)
## Joint Statistic:      1.89 2.11 2.59
## Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75
##
## Sign Bias Test
## -----
##              t-value   prob sig
## Sign Bias      0.02222 0.98227
## Negative Sign Bias 2.25557 0.02413 **
## Positive Sign Bias 0.74841 0.45424
## Joint Effect      9.77524 0.02058 **
##
##
## Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:
## -----
##   group statistic p-value(g-1)
## 1    20      377.1    2.521e-68
## 2    30      410.6    5.382e-69
## 3    40      430.1    2.211e-67
## 4    50      455.8    2.410e-67
##
##
## Elapsed time : 0.9078691

```

## Forecasting

```

forcgarchGBPUSD= ugarchforecast(GBPUSDgarchMODEL2.2, data = DiffGBPUSDLogTran, n.ahead = 100, n.roll = 100)
print(forcgarchGBPUSD)

```

```

##
## *-----*
## *      GARCH Model Forecast      *
## *-----*
## Model: sGARCH
## Horizon: 100
## Roll Steps: 10
## Out of Sample: 100
##
## 0-roll forecast [T0=1987-03-31 03:00:00]:
##      Series  Sigma
## T+1    0.014516 0.5097
## T+2   -0.008384 0.5118
## T+3    0.014355 0.5114
## T+4   -0.008225 0.5119
## T+5    0.014197 0.5122
## T+6   -0.008068 0.5125
## T+7    0.014042 0.5128

```



```

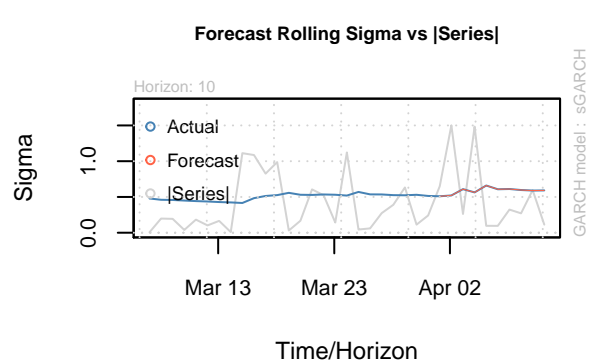
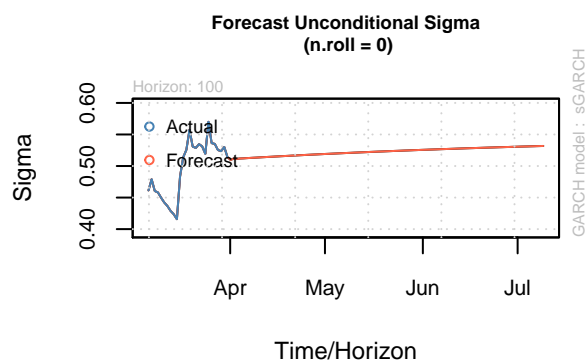
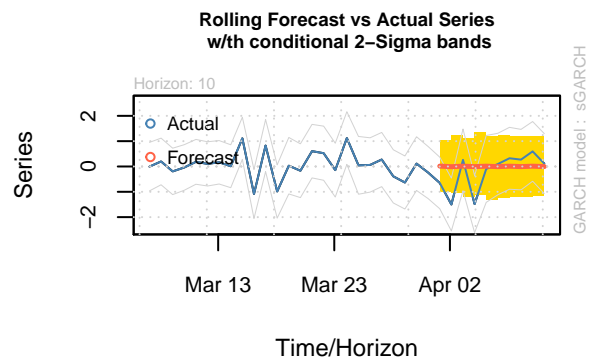
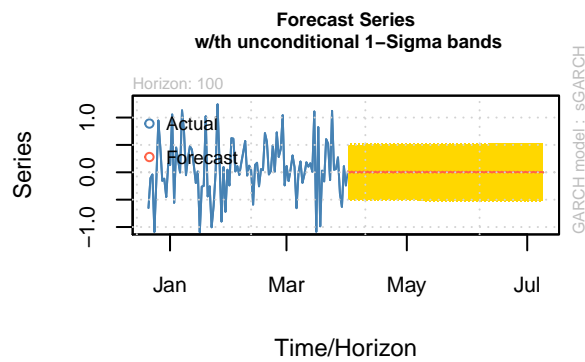
## T+8    -0.007913  0.5131
## T+9     0.013888  0.5133
## T+10   -0.007760  0.5136
## T+11    0.013736  0.5139
## T+12   -0.007610  0.5142
## T+13    0.013587  0.5145
## T+14   -0.007462  0.5147
## T+15    0.013439  0.5150
## T+16   -0.007315  0.5153
## T+17    0.013294  0.5156
## T+18   -0.007171  0.5158
## T+19    0.013151  0.5161
## T+20   -0.007029  0.5163
## T+21    0.013010  0.5166
## T+22   -0.006888  0.5169
## T+23    0.012870  0.5171
## T+24   -0.006750  0.5174
## T+25    0.012733  0.5176
## T+26   -0.006614  0.5179
## T+27    0.012598  0.5181
## T+28   -0.006479  0.5184
## T+29    0.012464  0.5186
## T+30   -0.006347  0.5189
## T+31    0.012332  0.5191
## T+32   -0.006216  0.5193
## T+33    0.012203  0.5196
## T+34   -0.006087  0.5198
## T+35    0.012074  0.5200
## T+36   -0.005960  0.5203
## T+37    0.011948  0.5205
## T+38   -0.005834  0.5207
## T+39    0.011824  0.5209
## T+40   -0.005711  0.5212
## T+41    0.011701  0.5214
## T+42   -0.005589  0.5216
## T+43    0.011580  0.5218
## T+44   -0.005469  0.5220
## T+45    0.011461  0.5223
## T+46   -0.005350  0.5225
## T+47    0.011343  0.5227
## T+48   -0.005233  0.5229
## T+49    0.011227  0.5231
## T+50   -0.005118  0.5233
## T+51    0.011112  0.5235
## T+52   -0.005005  0.5237
## T+53    0.011000  0.5239
## T+54   -0.004892  0.5241
## T+55    0.010888  0.5243
## T+56   -0.004782  0.5245
## T+57    0.010779  0.5247
## T+58   -0.004673  0.5249
## T+59    0.010670  0.5251
## T+60   -0.004566  0.5253
## T+61    0.010564  0.5255

```

```
## T+62 -0.004460 0.5257
## T+63 0.010459 0.5258
## T+64 -0.004355 0.5260
## T+65 0.010355 0.5262
## T+66 -0.004252 0.5264
## T+67 0.010253 0.5266
## T+68 -0.004151 0.5268
## T+69 0.010152 0.5269
## T+70 -0.004051 0.5271
## T+71 0.010052 0.5273
## T+72 -0.003952 0.5275
## T+73 0.009954 0.5276
## T+74 -0.003855 0.5278
## T+75 0.009858 0.5280
## T+76 -0.003759 0.5281
## T+77 0.009762 0.5283
## T+78 -0.003664 0.5285
## T+79 0.009668 0.5286
## T+80 -0.003571 0.5288
## T+81 0.009576 0.5290
## T+82 -0.003479 0.5291
## T+83 0.009484 0.5293
## T+84 -0.003388 0.5294
## T+85 0.009394 0.5296
## T+86 -0.003298 0.5297
## T+87 0.009305 0.5299
## T+88 -0.003210 0.5301
## T+89 0.009218 0.5302
## T+90 -0.003123 0.5304
## T+91 0.009131 0.5305
## T+92 -0.003037 0.5307
## T+93 0.009046 0.5308
## T+94 -0.002953 0.5309
## T+95 0.008962 0.5311
## T+96 -0.002869 0.5312
## T+97 0.008879 0.5314
## T+98 -0.002787 0.5315
## T+99 0.008798 0.5317
## T+100 -0.002706 0.5318
```

## plotting

```
plot(forcgarchGBPUSD, which= "all")
```



## Forecasting the rate

```
p.t_1 = 1.36630
R_t <- c( 0.014516, -0.008384, 0.014355, -0.008225, 0.014197, -0.008068, 0.014042, -0.007913, 0.013888,
-0.006888, 0.012870, -0.006750, 0.012733, -0.006614, 0.012598, -0.006479, 0.012464, -0.006347, 0.012332,
0.012203, -0.006087, 0.012074, -0.005960, 0.011948, -0.005834, 0.011824, -0.005711, 0.011701, -0.005589,
0.010888, -0.004782, 0.010779, -0.004673, 0.010670, -0.004566, 0.010564, -0.004460, 0.010459, -0.004351,
0.009762, -0.003664, 0.009668, -0.003571, 0.009576, -0.003479, 0.009484, -0.003388, 0.009394, -0.003298)

)
p_t = 0
for (i in 1:100){
  p_t = p.t_1 * ((2.71828)^(R_t[i]/100))
  print(p_t)
  p.t_1 = p_t
}
```

## [1] 1.366498  
## [1] 1.366384  
## [1] 1.36658  
## [1] 1.366468  
## [1] 1.366662  
## [1] 1.366551  
## [1] 1.366743  
## [1] 1.366635  
## [1] 1.366825  
## [1] 1.366719  
## [1] 1.366907  
## [1] 1.366803  
## [1] 1.366988  
## [1] 1.366886  
## [1] 1.36707  
## [1] 1.36697  
## [1] 1.367152  
## [1] 1.367054  
## [1] 1.367233  
## [1] 1.367137  
## [1] 1.367315  
## [1] 1.367221  
## [1] 1.367397  
## [1] 1.367305  
## [1] 1.367479  
## [1] 1.367388  
## [1] 1.367561  
## [1] 1.367472  
## [1] 1.367643  
## [1] 1.367556  
## [1] 1.367724  
## [1] 1.367639  
## [1] 1.367806  
## [1] 1.367723  
## [1] 1.367888  
## [1] 1.367807  
## [1] 1.36797  
## [1] 1.36789  
## [1] 1.368052  
## [1] 1.367974  
## [1] 1.368134  
## [1] 1.368058  
## [1] 1.368216  
## [1] 1.368141  
## [1] 1.368298  
## [1] 1.368225  
## [1] 1.36838  
## [1] 1.368308  
## [1] 1.368462  
## [1] 1.368392  
## [1] 1.368544  
## [1] 1.368475  
## [1] 1.368626  
## [1] 1.368559

```
## [1] 1.368708
## [1] 1.368643
## [1] 1.36879
## [1] 1.368726
## [1] 1.368872
## [1] 1.36881
## [1] 1.368954
## [1] 1.368893
## [1] 1.369036
## [1] 1.368977
## [1] 1.369119
## [1] 1.36906
## [1] 1.369201
## [1] 1.369144
## [1] 1.369283
## [1] 1.369228
## [1] 1.369365
## [1] 1.369311
## [1] 1.369447
## [1] 1.369395
## [1] 1.36953
## [1] 1.369478
## [1] 1.369612
## [1] 1.369562
## [1] 1.369694
## [1] 1.369645
## [1] 1.369776
## [1] 1.369729
## [1] 1.369859
## [1] 1.369812
## [1] 1.369941
## [1] 1.369896
## [1] 1.370023
## [1] 1.369979
## [1] 1.370105
## [1] 1.370063
## [1] 1.370188
## [1] 1.370146
## [1] 1.37027
## [1] 1.37023
## [1] 1.370352
## [1] 1.370313
## [1] 1.370435
## [1] 1.370397
## [1] 1.370517
## [1] 1.37048
```

```
RateGBPJPYGarch = 141.168  
RGPJPYGARCH <-c(0.007108, 0.008990, 0.009627, 0.009843, 0.009916, 0.009940, 0.009949, 0.009951, 0.009951)  
)  
GBPJPYgarch= 0  
for (i in 1:100){  
    USCanadagarch = RateGBPJPYGarch * ((2.71828)^(RGPJPYGARCH[i]/100))
```

```
print(GBPJPYgarch)
RateUSGBPJPY=GBPJPYgarch
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]