[Example11-4] Lag Dependent Model(AR(p))

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```
load("~/計量経済学演習/R data sets for 5e/nyse.RData")
nyse<-data
library(dynlm);library(stargazer)
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
## as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## Please cite as:
## Hlavac, Marek (2018). stargazer: Well-Formatted Regression and Summar
y Statistics Tables.
## R package version 5.2.2. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stargazer
```

AR(1),AR(2),AR(3)

```
tsdata <- ts(nyse)
reg1 <- dynlm(return~L(return)</pre>
                                               , data=tsdata)
                                               , data=tsdata)
reg2 <- dynlm(return~L(return)+L(return,2)</pre>
reg3 <- dynlm(return~L(return)+L(return,2)+L(return,3), data=tsdata)</pre>
stargazer(reg1, reg2, reg3, type="text",
                        keep.stat=c("n","rsq","adj.rsq","f"))
##
##
                               Dependent variable:
##
##
                                     return
##
                     (1)
                                       (2)
                                                        (3)
```

##				
##	L(return)	0.059	0.060	0.061
##		(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
##				
##	L(return, 2)		-0.038	-0.040
##			(0.038)	(0.038)
##				
##	L(return, 3)			0.031
##				(0.038)
##				
##	Constant	0.180**	0.186**	0.179**
##		(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.082)
##				
##				
##	Observations	689	688	687
##	R2	0.003	0.005	0.006
##	Adjusted R2	0.002	0.002	0.001
3)			1.659 (df = 2; 685)	
==	Note:			**p<0.05; ***p<0.

ほぼ変わらんしどのモデルのどの lag も significant じゃない。