

简单收益率 $1 + R_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}}$

简单(净)收益率 $R_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - 1$

多期简单收益率 $1 + R_t[k] = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 + R_{t-j})$

对数收益率 $r_t = \ln(1 + R_t)$

$r_t[k] = r_t + r_{t-1} + \dots + r_{t-k+1}$

~~期望~~

$E(r_t) = E(E(r_t|X)) \quad \hat{\mu}_X = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$

$\hat{\sigma}_X^2 = \frac{1}{T-1} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \hat{\mu}_X)^2$

$\hat{S}_X = \frac{1}{(T-1)\hat{\sigma}_X^3} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \hat{\mu}_X)^3$

$\hat{K}_X = \frac{1}{(T-1)\hat{\sigma}_X^4} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \hat{\mu}_X)^4$

$\frac{\hat{S}_X}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{T}}}, \quad \frac{\hat{K}_X - 3}{\sqrt{\frac{24}{T}}}$

弱平稳: r_t 的均值与 r_t 和 r_{t-l} 的协方差 不随时间改变, l 为任意整数

即 (a) $E r_t = \mu$, μ 为常数

(b) $Cov(r_t, r_{t-l}) = \gamma_l$, γ_l 只依赖于 l

$\gamma_0 = Var(r_t), \quad \gamma_{-l} = \gamma_l$

相关系数: $\rho_{x,y} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)Var(Y)}}, \quad \in [-1, 1], \quad = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sqrt{E(X-\mu_X)^2 E(Y-\mu_Y)^2}}$

$\hat{\rho}_{x,y} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \bar{x})(y_t - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{t=1}^T (y_t - \bar{y})^2}}$

ACF: 故平稳性假定下, $\rho_l = \frac{Cov(r_t, r_{t-l})}{Var(r_t)} = \frac{\gamma_l}{\gamma_0}$

$\hat{\rho}_l = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (r_t - \bar{r})(r_{t-l} - \bar{r})}{\sum_{t=1}^T (r_t - \bar{r})^2}, \quad \{r_t\}$

$t = \frac{\hat{\rho}_l}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \frac{\hat{\rho}_i^2}{T}}}$, 对有限样本, $\hat{\rho}_l$ 是 ρ_l 的有偏估计, 在 T 比较小时不能忽视

混成检验: $Q(m) = T(T+2) \sum_{l=1}^m \frac{\hat{\rho}_l^2}{T-l}$, $p < \alpha$ 时拒绝零假设 $H_0: \rho_1 = \rho_2 = \dots = \rho_m = 0$

白噪声: $\{r_t\}$ 有限均值, 有限方差, 独立同分布 (若均值为 0, 方差为 σ^2 称为高斯白噪声)

线性序列: $r_t = \mu + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i a_{t-i}$, μ 为 r_t 的均值, $\psi_0 = 1$, $\{a_t\}$ 零均值独立同分布

$E(r_t) = \mu, \quad Var(r_t) = \sigma_a^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i^2 < +\infty$

故 ψ_i^2 收敛, 故随着 i 增大, 远处的扰动 a_{t-i} 对 r_t 的影响逐渐消失

$\gamma_l = Cov(r_t, r_{t-l}) = \sigma_a^2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \psi_{j+l}$

$\rho_l = \frac{\gamma_l}{\gamma_0} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \psi_{j+l}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j^2}, \quad l \geq 0$

X 的 l 阶矩 $= E(X^l) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^l f(x) dx$

一阶矩是期望

二阶矩是方差, X 取值的变化程度

正平方根 σ_X 称为标准差

X 的 l 阶中心矩 $= E[(X - \mu_X)^l] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_X)^l f(x) dx$

~~三阶矩~~

标准化的三阶矩叫偏度, $S(X) = E[\frac{(X - \mu_X)^3}{\sigma_X^3}]$

标准化的四阶矩叫峰度, $K(X) = E[\frac{(X - \mu_X)^4}{\sigma_X^4}]$

$K(X) - 3$ 叫超额峰度

AR(1) 模型: $r_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 r_{t-1} + a_t$ (2.8), a_t 是均值为 0, 方差为 σ_a^2 的白噪声序列

弱平稳: $E(r_t) = \mu, \text{Var}(r_t) = \gamma_0, \text{Cov}(r_t, r_{t-j}) = \gamma_j$, 均与 t 无关

$$E(r_t) = \phi_0 + \phi_1 E(r_{t-1}), \mu = \phi_0 + \phi_1 \mu, E(r_t) = \mu = \frac{\phi_0}{1-\phi_1}$$

$$r_t - \mu = \phi_1 (r_{t-1} - \mu) + a_t, r_t - \mu = \phi_1 (r_{t-1} - \mu) + a_t = \phi_1^2 (r_{t-2} - \mu) + \phi_1 a_{t-1} + a_t = \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi_1^i a_{t-i}$$

由平稳性与 a_t 独立性, $\text{Cov}(r_{t-1}, a_t) = E[(r_{t-1} - \mu) \cdot a_t] = 0$, 说明 a_t 不依赖过去的任何信息

$$\text{对 (2.10) 两边平方取期望, } \text{Var}(r_t) = \phi_1^2 \text{Var}(r_{t-1}) + \sigma_a^2$$

$$\text{根据平稳性假定, } \text{Var}(r_t) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{1-\phi_1^2}$$

(2.8) 式定义的 AR(1) 模型是弱平稳的必要条件是 $|\phi_1| < 1$

$$E[a_t(r_t - \mu)] = \phi_1 E[a_t(r_{t-1} - \mu)] + E[a_t^2] = \sigma_a^2$$

$$\text{对 (2.10) 两边乘 } (r_{t-l} - \mu), \text{ 取期望, } \gamma_l = \begin{cases} \phi_1 \gamma_1 + \sigma_a^2, & \text{当 } l=0 \text{ 时,} \\ \phi_1 \gamma_{l-1}, & \text{当 } l>0 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(r_t) = \gamma_0 = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{1-\phi_1^2}, \gamma_l = \phi_1 \gamma_{l-1} \Rightarrow \rho_l = \phi_1 \rho_{l-1}, \rho_l = \phi_1^l$$

AR(2) 模型:

$$r_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 r_{t-1} + \phi_2 r_{t-2} + a_t, E(r_t) = \frac{\phi_0}{1-\phi_1-\phi_2}$$

改写成 $r_t - \mu = \phi_1 (r_{t-1} - \mu) + \phi_2 (r_{t-2} - \mu) + a_t$, 两边同乘 $(r_{t-l} - \mu)$, 我们有

$$(r_{t-l} - \mu)(r_t - \mu) = \phi_1 (r_{t-l} - \mu)(r_{t-1} - \mu) + \phi_2 (r_{t-l} - \mu)(r_{t-2} - \mu) + (r_{t-l} - \mu)a_t$$

利用 $l>0$ 时, $E[(r_{t-l} - \mu)a_t] = 0$, 可得 $\gamma_l = \phi_1 \gamma_{l-1} + \phi_2 \gamma_{l-2}, l>0$,

$$\text{同除以 } \gamma_0, \text{ 有 } \begin{cases} \rho_l = \phi_1 \rho_{l-1} + \phi_2 \rho_{l-2}, & l \geq 2 \\ \rho_0 = 1, \\ \rho_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{1-\phi_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{二阶差分方程: } (1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2) \rho_l = 0, \quad 1 - \phi_1 x - \phi_2 x^2 = 0, \quad x = \frac{\phi_1 \pm \sqrt{\phi_1^2 + 4\phi_2}}{-2\phi_2}$$

特征根为实值, 可分解成 $(1 - w_1 B)(1 - w_2 B)$ 的形式, 视为两个 AR(1) 叠加,

$$\text{特征根为共轭对, 随机环的平均长度 } k = \frac{2\pi}{\cos^{-1}[\phi_1 / (1 - \phi_2)]}$$

$$\text{AR}(p): E(r_t) = \frac{\phi_0}{1-\phi_1-\phi_2-\dots-\phi_p}, \text{ 多项式方程: } 1 - \phi_1 x - \phi_2 x^2 - \dots - \phi_p x^p = 0,$$

该方程所有解的模大于 1, 则序列平稳, 解的倒数为特征根

在这个条件下, 递推式保证 ACF 随间隔 l 增加趋于 0,

$$\text{AIC} = -\frac{2}{T} \ln(\text{似然函数最大值}) + \frac{2}{T} (\text{参数个数}), \text{ 越小越好}$$

检验: AR(p) 模型 $Q(m)$ 服从自由度为 $m-q$ 的 χ^2 分布, q 为模型 AR 系数的个数

$$\text{预测: 向前一步: } \hat{r}_{h+1} = E(r_{h+1} | F_h) = \phi_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i r_{h+1-i}$$

$$\text{误差 } e_h(1) = r_{h+1} - \hat{r}_{h+1} = a_{h+1}, \quad \text{区间: } \hat{r}_{h+1} \pm 1.96 \times \sigma_a$$

$$\text{向前两步: 原模型: } r_{h+2} = \phi_0 + \phi_1 r_{h+1} + \dots + \phi_p r_{h+2-p} + a_{h+2},$$

$$\hat{r}_{h+2} = E(r_{h+2} | F_h) = \phi_0 + \phi_1 \hat{r}_{h+1} + \phi_2 r_h + \dots + \phi_p r_{h+2-p}$$

$$e_h(2) = r_{h+2} - \hat{r}_{h+2} = \phi_1 [r_{h+1} - \hat{r}_{h+1}] + a_{h+2} = a_{h+2} + \phi_1 a_{h+1}$$

$$\text{Var}[e_h(2)] = (1 + \phi_1^2) \cdot \sigma_a^2$$

向前多步: 向前 l 步预测误差 $e_h(l) = r_{h+l} - \hat{r}_{h+l}$, 对平稳序列 AR(p), $l \rightarrow \infty$ 时, \hat{r}_{h+l} 收敛于 $E(r_t)$
长期点预测趋于无条件均值, (均值回转)

MA: $r_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 r_{t-1} + a_t$ a_t 是均值为0 方差为 σ_a^2 的白噪声序列

滑动平均模型 (MA):

MA(1): $r_t = \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1}$

MA(2): $r_t = \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1} - \theta_2 a_{t-2}$

MA(q): $r_t = \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q a_{t-q}$ 或 $r_t = \phi_0 + (1 - \theta_1 B - \dots - \theta_q B^q) a_t$, $q > 0$

MA模型一定是弱平稳的, 因为是白噪声序列的有限线性组合, 前二阶矩不变,

$$\text{Var}(r_t) = (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 + \dots + \theta_q^2) \sigma_a^2$$

自相关函数: MA(1): $r_t = \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1}$, 同乘 r_{t-1} 取期望

$$r_t r_{t-1} = \phi_0 r_{t-1} + a_t r_{t-1} - \theta_1 a_{t-1} r_{t-1}$$

$$Y_1 = -\theta_1 \sigma_a^2, \text{ 当 } l > 1 \text{ 时, } Y_l = 0, \text{ Var}(r_t) = (1 + \theta_1^2) \sigma_a^2,$$

$$\text{则 } \rho_0 = 1, \rho_1 = \frac{-\theta_1}{1 + \theta_1^2}, \rho_l = 0, (l > 1)$$

MA(1) 模型的ACF在间隔为1后是截尾的,

MA(2): $\rho_1 = \frac{-\theta_1 + \theta_1 \theta_2}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2}, \rho_2 = \frac{-\theta_2}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2}, \rho_l = 0, (l > 2)$

预测: MA(1): $r_{h+1} = \phi_0 + a_{h+1} - \theta_1 a_h$

$$\hat{r}_{h(1)} = E(r_{h+1} | F_h) = \phi_0 - \theta_1 a_h, \quad e_{h(1)} = r_{h+1} - \hat{r}_{h(1)} = a_{h+1}$$

$$r_{h+2} = \phi_0 + a_{h+2} - \theta_1 a_{h+1}$$

$$\hat{r}_{h(2)} = E(r_{h+2} | F_h) = \phi_0, \quad e_{h(2)} = r_{h+2} - \hat{r}_{h(2)} = a_{h+2} - \theta_1 a_{h+1} \quad \text{均值回转仅需一个周期月}$$

对一个MA(p)模型, 向前q步以后的预测为模型均值

ARMA: $r_t - \phi_1 r_{t-1} = \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1}$ ARMA(1, 1)

两边乘 a_t 取期望, $E(r_t a_t) = E(a_t^2) - \theta_1 E(a_t a_{t-1}) = \sigma_a^2$,

$$r_t = \phi_1 r_{t-1} + \phi_0 + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1}, \text{ 设 } \phi_0 = 0,$$

$$\text{Var}(r_t) = \phi_1^2 \text{Var}(r_{t-1}) + \sigma_a^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma_a^2 - 2\phi_1 \theta_1 E(r_{t-1} a_{t-1})$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Var}(r_t) = \frac{(1 - 2\phi_1 \theta_1 + \theta_1^2) \cdot \sigma_a^2}{1 - \phi_1^2}, \text{ 平稳性条件与 AR(1) 一样}$$

两端乘 r_{t-1} 取期望, $r_t r_{t-1} - \phi_1 r_{t-1} r_{t-1} = a_t r_{t-1} - \theta_1 a_{t-1} r_{t-1}$

$$\begin{cases} Y_1 - \phi_1 Y_0 = 0, \\ Y_1 - \phi_1 Y_0 = -\theta_1 \sigma_a^2 \end{cases}$$

平稳: 对 ARMA(1, 1), 有 $\rho_1 = \phi_1 - \frac{\theta_1 \sigma_a^2}{Y_0}, \rho_l = \phi_1 \rho_{l-1}, l > 1$

三种表示: ① $(1 - \phi_1 B - \dots - \phi_p B^p) r_t = \phi_0 + (1 - \theta_1 B - \dots - \theta_q B^q) a_t$

$$E(r_t) = \phi_0 / (1 - \phi_1 - \dots - \phi_p)$$

$$e_{h(1)} = r_{h+1} - \hat{r}_{h(1)} = a_{h+1}, \quad \text{Var}[e_{h(1)}] = \sigma_a^2$$

② AR表示: $r_t = \frac{\phi_0}{1 - \phi_1 - \dots - \phi_p} + \pi_1 r_{t-1} + \pi_2 r_{t-2} + \dots + \pi_p r_{t-p} + a_t, \quad \pi(B) = \frac{\phi(B)}{\theta(B)}$

可逆性的充分条件为: 多项式 $\theta(B)$ 的所有零点模大于1

③ MA表示: $r_t = \mu + a_t + \psi_1 a_{t-1} + \psi_2 a_{t-2} + \dots = \mu + \psi(B) a_t, \quad \psi(B) = \frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)}$

平稳性: ψ_i 随 i 增加指数衰减

单位根非平稳性:

随机游动: $p_t = p_{t-1} + a_t$, $\{a_t\}$ 是白噪声序列, 则不可预测, 均值回转不成立

$$\hat{p}_n(t) = p_n$$

ARIMA模型 (自回归求和滑动平均): ARMA模型推广到允许AR多项式以1作为特征根

ARCH: (1) 资产收益率的扰动 a_t 是序列不相关的, 但不是独立的

(2) a_t 的不独立性由其延迟值的简单二次函数来描述

ARCH(m): $a_t = \sigma_t \varepsilon_t$, $\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_m a_{t-m}^2$
 $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ 为均值0, 方差1的独立同分布随机变量序列

ARCH(1): $a_t = \sigma_t \varepsilon_t$, $\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2$

a_t 的无条件均值仍是0, $E(a_t) = E(E(a_t | F_{t-1})) = E[\sigma_t E(\varepsilon_t)] = 0$,

无条件方差: $Var(a_t) = E(a_t^2) = E[E(a_t^2 | F_{t-1})] = E[\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2] = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 E(a_{t-1}^2)$

$$Var(a_t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_1 < 1,$$

考虑 a_t 的四阶矩: $E(a_t^4 | F_{t-1}) = 3[E(a_t^2 | F_{t-1})]^2 = 3(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2)^2$,

故 $E(a_t^4) = E[E(a_t^4 | F_{t-1})] = 3E(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2)^2 = 3E[\alpha_0^2 + 2\alpha_0\alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + \alpha_1^2 a_{t-1}^4]$

$$= 3\alpha_0^2 (1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\alpha_1}{1 - \alpha_1}) + 3\alpha_1^2 E(a_{t-1}^4)$$

故 $E(a_t^4) = \frac{3\alpha_0^2(1 + \alpha_1)}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - 3\alpha_1^2)}$, 由于四阶矩是正的, $1 - 3\alpha_1^2 > 0$,

且 a_t 无条件峰度为 $\frac{E(a_t^4)}{[Var(a_t)]^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1 - \alpha_1^2}{1 - 3\alpha_1^2} > 3$, 超额峰度是正的, 厚尾

缺点: (1) ~~假定~~ ARCH模型假定正、负扰动对波动率有相同的影响, 实际不相同

(2) 对参数限制很强, $1 - 3\alpha_1^2 > 0$,

(3) 无法解释金融时间序列变化的来源

(4) 波动率预报值偏高

可证明: a_t^2 服从一个 AR(1) 模型

设 $v_t = a_t^2 - \sigma_t^2$, 则 $a_t^2 = \sigma_t^2 + (a_t^2 - \sigma_t^2) = \sigma_t^2 + v_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + v_t$,

若 $\{v_t\}$ 是白噪声, 则结论成立, 下证。

由于 $v_t = a_t^2 - \sigma_t^2 = a_t^2 - E(a_t^2 | F_{t-1})$, 故 $E(v_t) \equiv 0$, (鞅差序列)

$$Var(v_t) = E(v_t^2) = E[(a_t^2 - \sigma_t^2)^2] = E[a_t^4 (\varepsilon_t^2 - 1)^2] = E[(\varepsilon_t^2 - 1)^2] E(a_t^4)$$

$E(a_t^4) = E(\varepsilon_t^4 \sigma_t^4) = E(\varepsilon_t^4) E(\sigma_t^4)$, 与上式类似, 可解得 常数

$$E(a_t^4) = E(\varepsilon_t^4) \cdot \frac{\alpha_0^2 + \frac{2\alpha_0\alpha_1}{1 - \alpha_1}}{1 - \alpha_1^2 E(\varepsilon_t^4)}, \text{ 此式 } > 0 \text{ 即可}$$

$x_{11} \quad x_{12} \quad x_{15} \quad x_{45}$

GARCH: 以 GARCH(1) 为例

$$a_t = \sigma_t \varepsilon_t, \sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2, \quad 0 \leq \alpha_1, \quad \beta_1 \leq 1, \quad \alpha_1 + \beta_1 < 1$$

$$E(a_t) = E[E(a_t | F_{t-1})] = E[E(\sigma_t \varepsilon_t | F_{t-1})] = E[\sigma_t E(\varepsilon_t | F_{t-1})] = 0,$$

$$\text{Var}(a_t) = E[\sigma_t^2 E(\varepsilon_t^2 | F_{t-1})] = E[\sigma_t^2 E(\varepsilon_t^2)] = E[\sigma_t^2]$$

$$= E[\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2] = \alpha_0 + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) \cdot E(a_{t-1}^2)$$

$$\text{Var}(a_t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1}, \quad \text{超额峰度大于3, 厚尾}$$

预测: $\sigma_{h+1}^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_h^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_h^2$

向前一步: $\sigma_{h+1}^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_h^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_h^2$

向前多步: 代入 $a_t^2 = \sigma_t^2 \varepsilon_t^2$, $\sigma_{t+1}^2 = \alpha_0 + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) \sigma_t^2 + \alpha_1 \sigma_t^2 (\varepsilon_t^2 - 1)$

由 $E(\varepsilon_{h+1}^2 - 1 | F_h) = 0$, 有 $\sigma_{h+2}^2 = \alpha_0 + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) \sigma_{h+1}^2$

推广: $\sigma_{h+l}^2 = \alpha_0 + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) \cdot \sigma_{h+l-1}^2$

$$\sigma_{h+l}^2 = \frac{\alpha_0 \cdot [1 - (\alpha_1 + \beta_1)^{l-1}]}{1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1} + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1)^{l-1} \cdot \sigma_{h+1}^2$$

若 $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 < 1$, 则 $\sigma_{h+l}^2 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1}$

当预测步长趋于无穷时, GARCH(1,1) 模型的向前多步波动率预测收敛于 $\text{Var}(a_t)$

VAR:

$$r_t = (r_{1t}, r_{2t}, \dots, r_{kt})', \quad \mu = E(r_t) = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k)'$$

协方差矩阵 $\Gamma_0 = E[(r_t - \mu)(r_t - \mu)']$ $k \times k$

Γ_0 的第 i, j 个元素是 r_{it} 与 r_{jt} 的协方差

r_t 的延迟为 l 的交叉协方差矩阵 $\Gamma_l = E[(r_t - \mu)(r_{t-l} - \mu)']$

交叉相关矩阵 $\rho_l = D^{-1} \Gamma_l D^{-1}$

$$D = \text{diag} \{ \sqrt{\text{Var}(r_{1t})}, \sqrt{\text{Var}(r_{2t})}, \dots, \sqrt{\text{Var}(r_{kt})} \}$$

$k=2$ 时, VAR(1): $r_{1t} = \phi_{10} + \phi_{11} r_{1,t-1} + \phi_{12} r_{2,t-1} + a_{1t}$

$r_{2t} = \phi_{20} + \phi_{21} r_{1,t-1} + \phi_{22} r_{2,t-1} + a_{2t}$

结构方程: $\begin{bmatrix} a_{1t} \\ a_{2t} \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1} \Sigma (L^{-1})'$ 是对角阵 (特征值 > 0 , 对角元大于 0)

$$L^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1t} \\ a_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1t} \\ b_{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

选最后一条方程, 得到 r_{2t} 的结构方程

行列同时交换, 计算 r_{1t} 的结构方程

$x_{11} \quad x_{12} \quad x_{15} \quad x_{45}$

平稳性条件: 原模型: $r_t = \phi_0 + \phi r_{t-1} + a_t$
 $\begin{matrix} & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ k \times 1 & k \times 1 & k \times k & k \times 1 \end{matrix}$

若弱平稳, $E(r_t) = \phi_0 + \phi E(r_{t-1})$, 由 $E(r_{t-1}) = E(r_t)$, 得 $I - \phi$ 满秩时,

$$\mu = E(r_t) = (I - \phi)^{-1} \phi_0, \text{ 则回,}$$

$$r_t - \mu = \phi(r_{t-1} - \mu) + a_t$$

$$\text{记 } \bar{r}_t = r_t - \mu, \text{ 则 } \bar{r}_t = \phi \bar{r}_{t-1} + a_t$$

$$\text{递归, } \bar{r}_t = a_t + \phi a_{t-1} + \phi^2 a_{t-2} + \dots = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi^j a_{t-j}$$

平稳性 $\Leftrightarrow \phi$ 的所有特征值的模都小于 1, 使 $\phi^j \rightarrow 0 (j \rightarrow \infty)$

或

$\Leftrightarrow |\lambda I - \phi|$ 的根的模都小于 1

$$|P(z)| = |I - \phi z|, \text{ 模都大于 1}$$

$$\text{例: } \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -0.6 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\lambda - 0.2)(\lambda - 1.1) + 0.3 \cdot 0.6 = 0,$$

$\lambda = 0.5$ 或 0.8 , 都小于 1, 平稳

协整: $x_t = (x_{1t}, x_{2t})^T$, 若 x_{1t}, x_{2t} 都是一元单位根过程, 存在非零线性组合 $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$, 使 $z_t = \beta_1 x_{1t} + \beta_2 x_{2t}$ 弱平稳, 则存在协整关系, $(\beta_1, \beta_2)^T$ 即协整向量

VARMA:

$$P(B) \cdot r_t = Q(B) a_t, \quad P(B) = I - \phi_1 B - \dots - \phi_p B^p$$

$$Q(B) = I + \theta_1 B + \dots + \theta_q B^q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1t} \\ x_{2t} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.4 \\ -0.25 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,t-1} \\ x_{2,t-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1t} \\ a_{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -0.4 \\ -0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,t-1} \\ a_{2,t-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$|P(z)| = 1 - z$ 有一个单位根

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 0.5B & B \\ 0.25B & 1 - 0.5B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1t} \\ x_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 0.2B & 0.4B \\ 0.1B & 1 - 0.2B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1t} \\ a_{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(B) \cdot \text{Adj } P(B) = |P(B)| I$$

$$\text{Adj } P(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 0.5B & -B \\ -0.25B & 1 - 0.5B \end{pmatrix}$$

~~Adj P(B) =~~

两边左乘 $P(B)$ 的伴随矩阵, $A \cdot \text{adj}(A) = |A| I$