

FEVD

Forecast Error Variance

Decomposition

$$VAR(p) \rightarrow VMA(\infty)$$

$$y_{T+h} = \tilde{\mu} + [C_0 \mathcal{J}_{T+h} + C_1 \mathcal{J}_{T+h-1} + \dots + C_h \mathcal{J}_T]$$

$$y_{T+h|T} = \tilde{\mu} + C_h \mathcal{J}_T + C_{h+1} \mathcal{J}_{T-1} + \dots$$

$$y_{T+h} - y_{T+h|T} = C_0 \mathcal{J}_{T+h} + C_1 \mathcal{J}_{T+h-1} + \dots + C_{h-1} \mathcal{J}_{T+1}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_t = B_0^{-1} \varepsilon_t \quad \Psi_i = C_i B_0^{-1}$$

$$y_{T+h} - y_{T+h|T} = \Psi_0 \varepsilon_{T+h} + \Psi_1 \varepsilon_{T+h-1} + \dots + \Psi_{h-1} \varepsilon_{T+1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} h=2, h=2 \\ \text{GDP} \\ \text{KR} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,T+2} - y_{1,T+2|T} \\ y_{2,T+2} - y_{2,T+2|T} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{011} & \Psi_{012} \\ \Psi_{021} & \Psi_{022} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,T+2} \\ \varepsilon_{2,T+2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{111} & \Psi_{112} \\ \Psi_{121} & \Psi_{122} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,T+1} \\ \varepsilon_{2,T+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$FEV_1 = (\psi_{011}^2 + \psi_{111}^2) + (\psi_{012}^2 + \psi_{112}^2)$$

$$FEV_2 = (\psi_{021}^2 + \psi_{121}^2) + (\psi_{022}^2 + \psi_{122}^2)$$

	ε_1	ε_2	Σ
y_1	$\frac{\psi_{011}^2 + \psi_{111}^2}{FEV_1}$	$\frac{\psi_{012}^2 + \psi_{112}^2}{FEV_1}$	1
y_2	$\frac{\psi_{021}^2 + \psi_{121}^2}{FEV_2}$	$\frac{\psi_{022}^2 + \psi_{122}^2}{FEV_2}$	1

SVAR(p)

A-mat

AB

B-mat

↓
DE_t

$$\boxed{B_0 y_t} = \lambda + B_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + B_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\varepsilon_t \sim iid N(0, \Sigma)$$

1) SVAR → VAR

2) Create VAR

3) VAR → SVAR

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underbrace{B_0}_{n \times n} y_t = \lambda + \underbrace{B_1}_{n \times n} y_{t-1} + \dots + \underbrace{B_p}_{n \times n} y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$y_t = \beta_0^{-1} \lambda + \beta_0^{-1} \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_0^{-1} \beta_p y_{t-p} + \beta_0^{-1} \varepsilon_t$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y_t = \mu + \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p y_{t-p} + \eta_t$$

$$\mu = \beta_0^{-1} \lambda, \quad \Phi_i = \beta_0^{-1} \beta_i, \quad \eta_t = \beta_0^{-1} \varepsilon_t$$

$$n + n^2 p + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\eta_t \sim iid N(0, \underline{\Sigma})$$

$$\cancel{n^2 p} + \cancel{2n} + n^2 \quad \vee \quad \cancel{n^2 p} + \cancel{n} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$n + n^2 \quad \vee \quad \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

$n_{SVAR} > n_{VAR} \rightarrow$ SVAR не определенно.

$n_{SVAR} = n_{VAR} \rightarrow$ SVAR exactly identified
максимально определенно.

$n_{SVAR} < n_{VAR} \rightarrow$ SVAR сверхопределенно

- 1) рекурсивная
- 2) Short-run
- 3) Long-run
- 4) Sign restrictions
- 5) Bayes

\mathcal{D}

6) Heteroscedasticity

Recursive

$$\beta_0 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) = \lambda + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots$$

$$\frac{(n-1)n}{2} + \text{Var}(\varepsilon_t) : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$$

$$v_t = \beta_0^{-1} \varepsilon_t$$

$$E(v_t v_t^T) = \beta_0^{-1} E(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t^T) (\beta_0^{-1})^T =$$

$$= \left[\beta_0^{-1} (\beta_0^{-1})^T \right] = \hat{\Omega}$$

1) SVAR \rightarrow VAR

2) Causality VAR $\rightarrow \hat{\Omega}, \hat{\Phi}, \hat{\mu}$

3) VAR \rightarrow SVAR

$\hat{\beta}_i$ ✓

$\hat{\beta}_0$ ✓

$\hat{\lambda}$

$$\hat{\beta}_0^{-1} = \text{chol}(\hat{\Omega})$$

$$\hat{\beta}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 \hat{\phi}_i$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \hat{\beta}_0 \hat{\mu}$$

Short-run
log. level

$$y_t = [\ln x_t, r_t, \ln p_t, \ln m_t]$$

log. уровень
ставка
log. level

выпуск
масса

$$\ln\left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}}\right) = b_1(\ln x_t - \varepsilon_{as,t}), \text{ Agg supply}$$

$$\ln x_t = -b_2\left(r_t - \ln\left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}}\right)\right) - \varepsilon_{is,t} \text{ IS}$$

$$\ln m_t - \ln p_t = b_3 \ln x_t - b_4 r_t - \varepsilon_{md,t}$$

Money demand.

$$\ln m_t = \varepsilon_{m3,t}$$

$$\beta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -b_1^{-1} & 0 \\ b_2^{-1} & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ b_3 & -b_4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -b_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_0 y_t = B_1 y_{t-1} + D \varepsilon_t$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_t = B_0^{-1} D \varepsilon_t$$

$$E(v_t v_t^T) = B_0^{-1} \left(\begin{matrix} D & D^T \\ \Sigma & \end{matrix} \right) (B_0^{-1})^T$$

$$\Omega \rightarrow B_0, D$$

Long-run restrictions

$$\psi = \psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \dots \quad \ominus$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 IRF IRF

Cumulative
IRF (+∞)

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} I - \Phi_1 - \dots - \Phi_p \end{pmatrix}^{-1} B_0^{-1} D = \right.$$

$$= F B_0^{-1} D = \psi$$

$$\psi \psi^T = F B_0^{-1} D D^T B_0^{-1} F^T$$



$$J_t = B_0^{-1} D \varepsilon_t \sim \varepsilon_t \sim iid N(0, I)$$

$$E(J_t J_t^T) = B_0^{-1} D E(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t^T) D^T B_0^{-1}$$

$$\Omega = B_0^{-1} D D^T B_0^{-1}$$

$$\Psi \Psi^T = F \Omega F^T$$

Если мы ограничим Ψ как матрицу, то канонический разложением

$$\hat{\Psi} = \hat{F} \text{choi}(\hat{\Omega})$$

$$\hat{B}_0^{-1} \hat{D} = \hat{F}^{-1} \hat{\Psi}$$

Blanchard, Quah 1989

ΔQ — growth rate of output

u_t — unemployment

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta Q_t \\ u_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} + \Lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \Delta Q_{t-1} \\ u_{t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \\ + \Lambda_p \begin{pmatrix} \Delta Q_{t-p} \\ u_{t-p} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_t^Q \\ \varepsilon_t^u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Psi(1, 2) = 0$$

Sign Restrictions

$$1) \quad \beta_0 y_t = \lambda + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\varepsilon_t \sim iid \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$$

$$y_t = \mu + \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p y_{t-p} + u_t$$

$$u_t = \beta_0^{-1} \varepsilon_t$$

$$u_t \sim iid \mathcal{N}(0, \Omega)$$

β_0 — нулевая предельная

$$2) \quad \tilde{\beta}_0 y_t = \tilde{\lambda} + \tilde{\beta}_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \tilde{\beta}_p y_{t-p} + w_t \quad w_t \sim iid \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_i = Q \beta_i, \quad \tilde{\lambda} = Q \lambda, \quad Q^T = Q^{-1}$$

$$Q Q^T = Q^T Q = I$$

$$Q \beta_0 y_t = Q \lambda + Q \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + Q \beta_p y_{t-p} + w_t$$

$$\beta_0 y_t = \lambda + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_p y_{t-p} + \underbrace{(Q^T w_t)}_{\varepsilon_t}$$

$$y_t = \mu + \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p y_{t-p} + u_t$$

$$u_t = (Q \beta_0)^{-1} w_t, \quad \Phi_i = \beta_0^{-1} \beta_i, \quad \mu = \beta_0^{-1} \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(u_t u_t^T) &= (Q \beta_0)^{-1} E(\omega_t \omega_t^T) ((Q \beta_0)^{-1})^T = \\
 &= \beta_0^{-1} \underbrace{Q^T Q}_I (\beta_0^{-1})^T = \beta_0^{-1} (\beta_0^{-1})^T = \Omega \\
 \varepsilon_t &= Q^T \omega_t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma \\ \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad 0 \leq \gamma \leq \pi$$

$$\omega_t = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma \\ \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \varepsilon_{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_0 = Q \beta_0$$

1) $\gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{\beta}_0$ — горизонтальный вектор.

2) $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \tilde{\beta}_0$ — вертикальный вектор.

Step 1. Переходим VAR \rightarrow VMA

$$\hat{C}_i, \hat{\beta}_0^{-1}, \hat{\beta}_0^{-1} (\hat{\beta}_0^{-1})^T = \hat{\Omega}$$

Step 2. Считаем γ , считаем $Q, \tilde{\beta}_0, \tilde{\psi}_i$

Step 3. Вычисляем IRF для конкретного числа шагов (испр. 4 для квартальных)

Step 4. Если все значения IRF совпадают с ожидаемыми, записываем.

Step 5. Повторяем 2-4