Tpulet !	
•	
Becha. <u>GARCH</u> u npur	etelle y
g= generalized	
fR = auto repressie ch = conditional	referens te plant.
Barener?	
viviga borner yvortogrego	bors
[re roceres yet] a cuopie	ew
pazipac	
The same of the sa	
Mongrepher prenancobors	cap-ha
≈ Cymna nog pullan	
volue et risk	
Va R = [:Von	e = variance =
g	rengreus J
- Mannes yderka hau cu	yr- out hern-
Tunh.	
	Magnifuer
S = hyurbent / yrburba (+) (-)	nomes
	osur-ca
$p(-S \leq 6) = 1$	Valen S= hun
Voukoss (S) = Smun	
	_

* han bygen yvorkopyrobært benæmeste ist ye! herre obser: c nouvoustro Selvio ungua! white noise $E(u_t)=0$ (u_t) Ver $(u_t)=3$ (ou (atius) = 0 you + 75 Tuk zoeu: -> GAR(n(1,1) -> GARCH (a.6) ARCH(I) ARIMA(p,dg)-(4) - ARCH(1) ecun: (1) (y)_ 5. cryn. 2 / Ut = Bt. Nt Je ~ N(0:1) (nevorner cuyr-cru) regal $\left(2\frac{2}{t} = W + \left(\frac{2}{t} \cdot 4 + \frac{2}{t}\right)\right)$ $\frac{(u_e) - (v_e) + (u_f)}{(u_e) - (v_e)} = const$ $\frac{(u_e) - (v_e) + (u_f)}{(v_e)} = const$ $\frac{(u_e) - (v_e)}{(v_e)} = const$ $\frac{(v_e) - (v_e)}{(v_e)} = const$ $\frac{(v_e) - (v_e)}{(v_e)} = const$ $\frac{(v_e) - (v_e)}{(v_e)} = const$ 1, e(0:1) w>0 6 82 boogser ut = 5e. At Vi ~ N(o:1) hegal bi = 5 + 0,3 (4. up~ ARCH(1) 35% PI gut v101! q = 135% PT glus Vior b) U100 = -5 $3^2 = 5.3$ $0_{101} = 5.3.$ $\sqrt{101}$ $0) \quad U_{100} = -5 \qquad 3_{100}^{2} = 12.5 \qquad U_{101} = \sqrt{12.5^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{0},$

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U101 € [0 -1.96·53; 0+1.96·53]
  a) PI:
  8) PI:
                          Viol € [0-1.96. JIZS, 0+1.96. JIZ-5]
      (U101/2101) ~ N(0; 3101)
      (v_t | \delta_t) \sim \mathcal{N}(o; \delta_t^2)
bt-you-ar granquelle Ut lapor garolunger by- vo Ut-1] = borlandetto 96
6) Ver (Ux)?
       E(U_{\ell}) = E(V_{\ell} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{\ell}) = E(V_{\ell}) \cdot E(\mathcal{E}_{\ell}) = 0
Heyel = 0 \cdot \mathcal{D} = 0
     Vor (U_t) = E(U_t^2) = E(J_t^2 \cdot J_t^2) = \frac{1}{\log a}
  = E(\lambda_t^2) \cdot E(\delta_t^2) = E(\delta_t^2) \text{ upant}
= E(\lambda_t^2) \cdot E(\delta_t^2) = E(\delta_t^2) = E(\delta_t^2)
= E(\lambda_t^2) \cdot E(\delta_t^2) = E(\delta_t^2) = E(\delta_t^2)
       1 2=5+0,3 44-1 no cray-cra
  E(3_1^2) = 5 + 0.3 E(4_1^2)
E(3_1^2) = 5 + 0.3 E(4_1^2)
E(3_1^2) = 5 + 1.3 \cdot 3_1^2
E(3_1^2) = 5 + 1.3 \cdot 3_1^2
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goxognoch: $u = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}$ [b gours] Zagurulen. 2+= lu P+-1 cnocool subub non you martex 24 In Pt - lu Pty = $= \ln \frac{P_{t}}{P_{t}} = \ln \frac{P_{t} - P_{t+1} + P_{t+1}}{P_{t-1}} =$ $= \ln \left(1 + \frac{p_{t-1}}{p_{t-1}} \right) \approx \frac{p_{t-1}}{p_{t-1}}$ $\ln(1+\lambda)=\lambda+o(\lambda)$ Ceum $\frac{P_t-P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}$ mone Counsoleanner goars ! rangellture It Wille Follows have (have bails) (no yeabtlenpruvistet donge! & ARCH(1) regern vonce! $V_t = V_t \cdot Z_t$ Vt - N(0:1) E(U)=0 Vor(U)=5



