

# Group 3-B GARCH Model For Apple Time Series

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## 1 Group 3-B R GARCH Model Analysis of Apple Stock Price

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```
In [20]: #import the necessary libraries
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(quantmod)
library(rugarch)
library(forecast)
library(tseries)
library(lmtest)
library(zoo)
library(fBasics)
```

```
In [21]: #import the data from Yahoo Finance
```

```
getSymbols('AAPL', src='yahoo')
```

```
'AAPL'
```

```
In [3]: #Displays the head of the time series
```

```
head(AAPL)
```

	AAPL.Open	AAPL.High	AAPL.Low	AAPL.Close	AAPL.Volume	AAPL.Adjusted
2007-01-03	12.32714	12.36857	11.70000	11.97143	309579900	10.39169
2007-01-04	12.00714	12.27857	11.97429	12.23714	211815100	10.62234
2007-01-05	12.25286	12.31428	12.05714	12.15000	208685400	10.54669
2007-01-08	12.28000	12.36143	12.18286	12.21000	199276700	10.59878
2007-01-09	12.35000	13.28286	12.16429	13.22429	837324600	11.47922
2007-01-10	13.53571	13.97143	13.35000	13.85714	738220000	12.02857

```
In [4]: #display a plot of the time series
        plot(AAPL['AAPL.Adjusted'], main='Time Series Plot of Apple', ylab='Adjusted Closing Price')
```

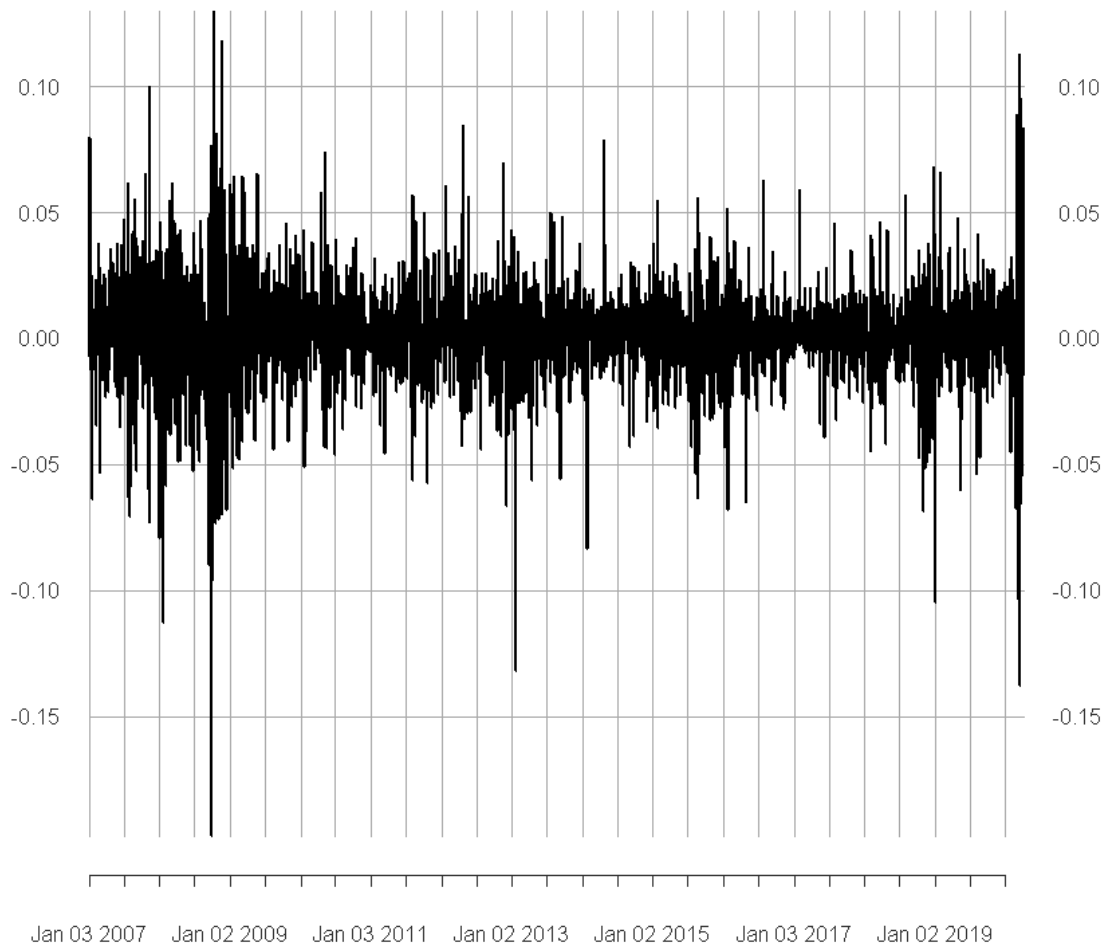


Observing the graph indicates that the time series is non-stationary with varying mean.

```
In [5]: plot(diff(log(AAPL['AAPL.Adjusted'])), main="Volatility trend of the time series")
```

### Volatility trend of the time series

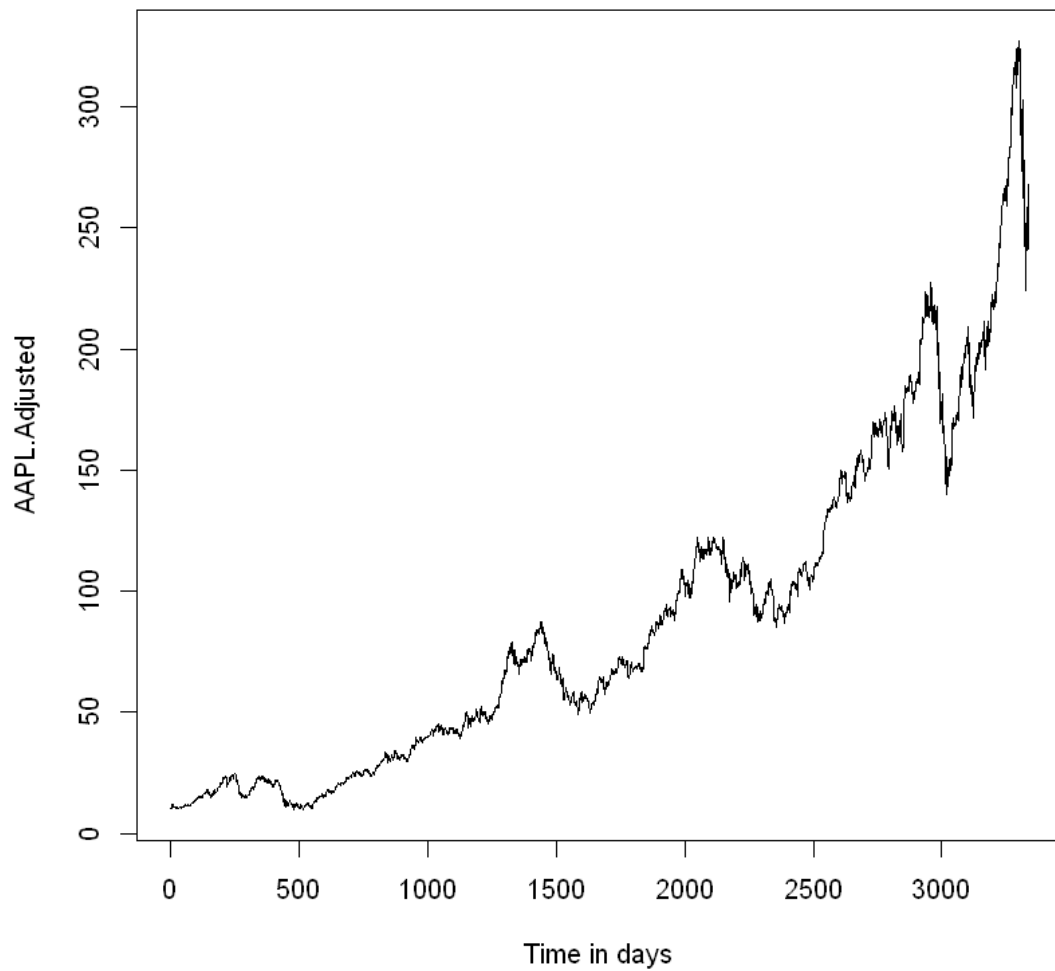
2007-01-03 / 2020-04-09



**This plot displays that the time series exhibits volatility and persistence**

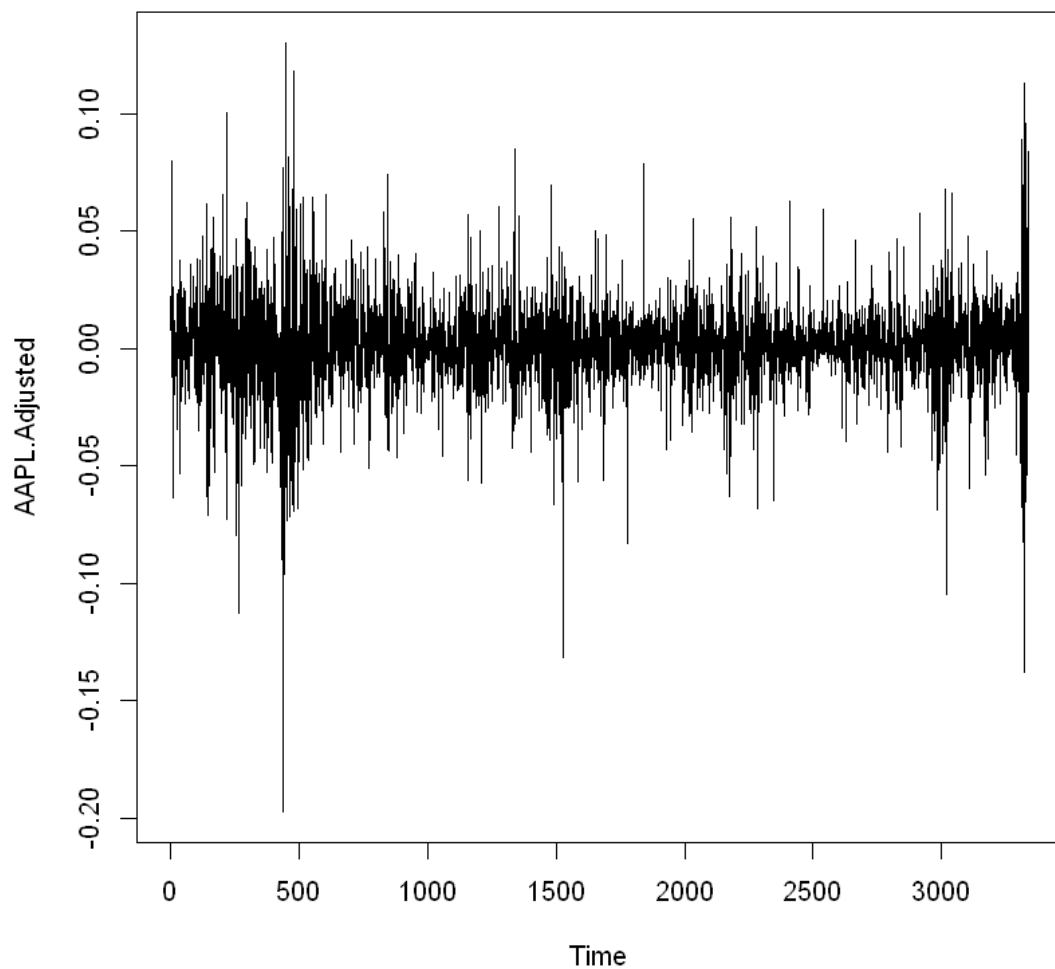
```
In [7]: #Converting to a time series for ease of dealing with
AAPL_ts=ts(AAPL['AAPL.Adjusted'], frequency=1, start=0)
plot(AAPL_ts, main="Time Series data plot of Apple Stocks", xlab="Time in days")
```

Time Series data plot of Apple Stocks



```
In [8]: #Converting to log-Diff since the series is not stationary and plotting
AAPL_ts_log = diff(log(AAPL_ts))
plot(AAPL_ts_log, main="Apple Stock Adjusted Time Series Performance")
```

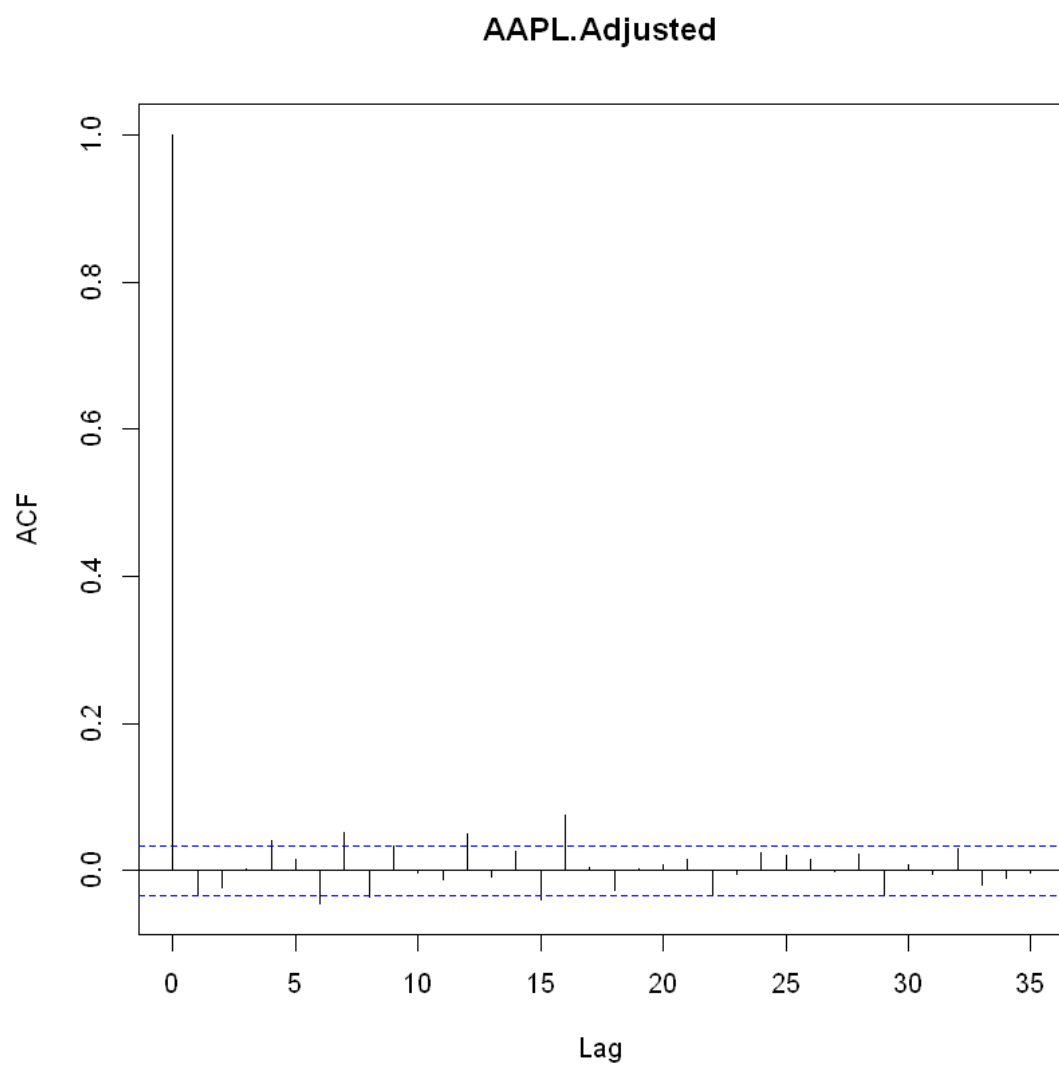
### Apple Stock Adjusted Time Series Performance



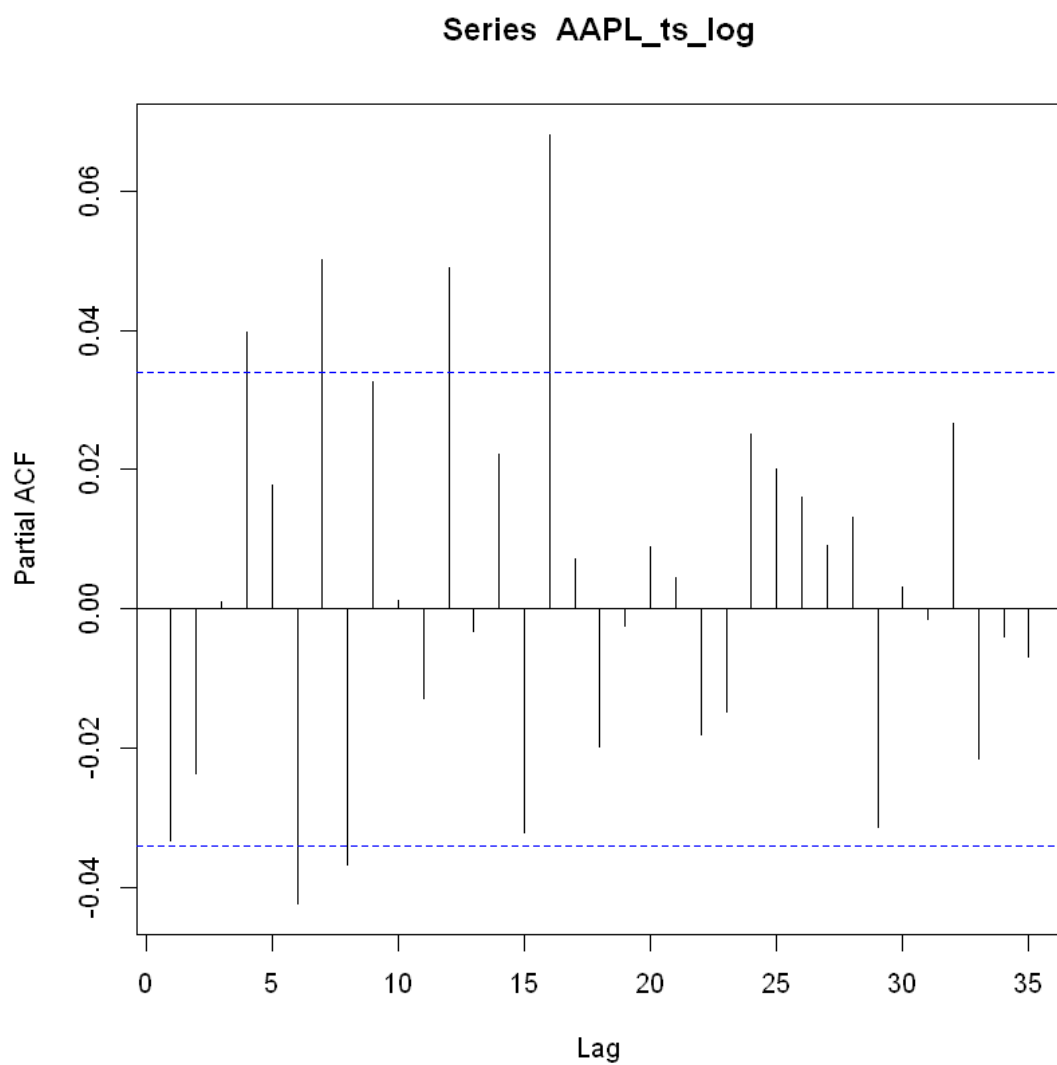
**1.0.1** We notice that the time series experiences significant volatility hence, there is a chance it would benefit from a GARCH model

**1.0.2** In order to fit an appropriate GARCH model, we need to carry out a ACF and PACF analysis of the time series.

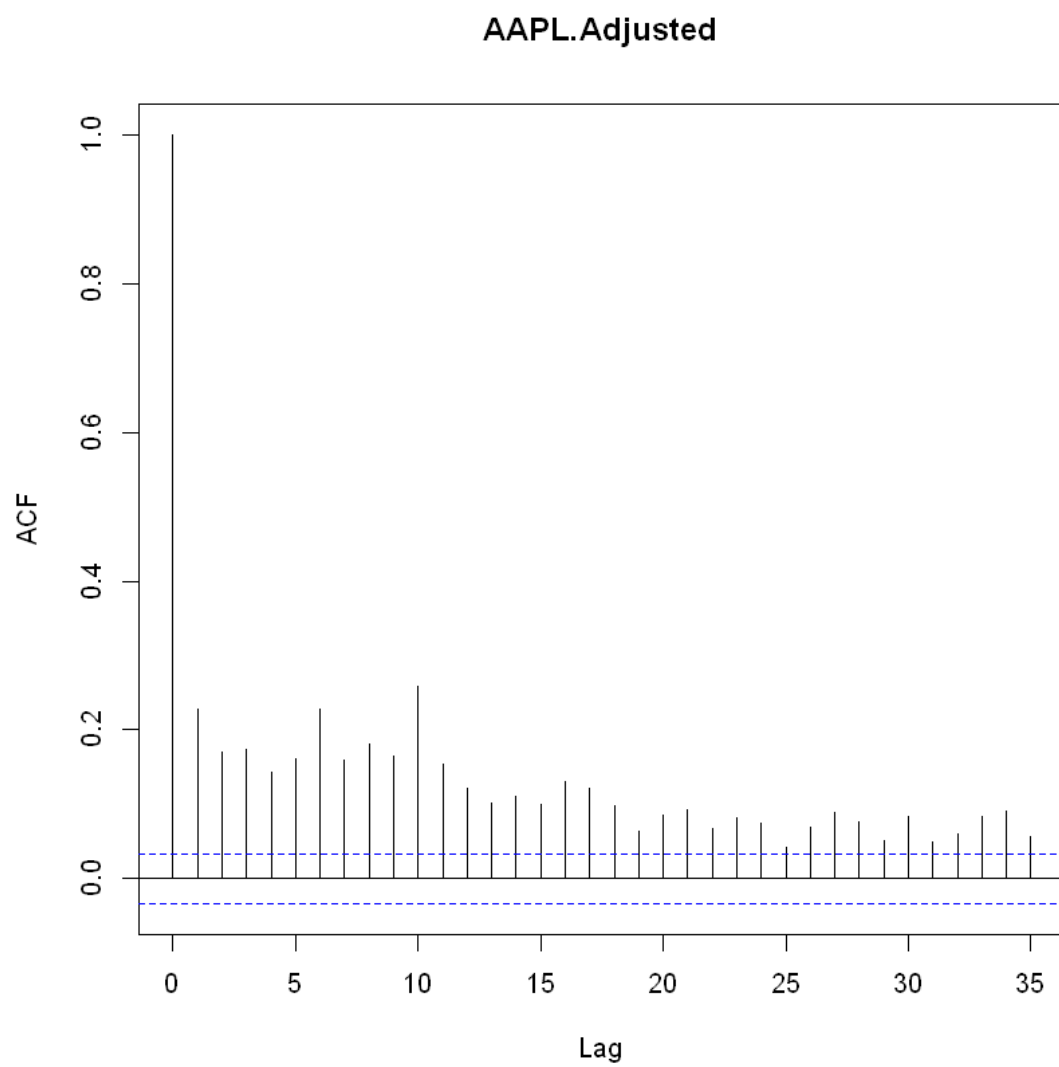
In [9]: `acf(AAPL_ts_log)`



```
In [10]: pacf(AAPL_ts_log)
```

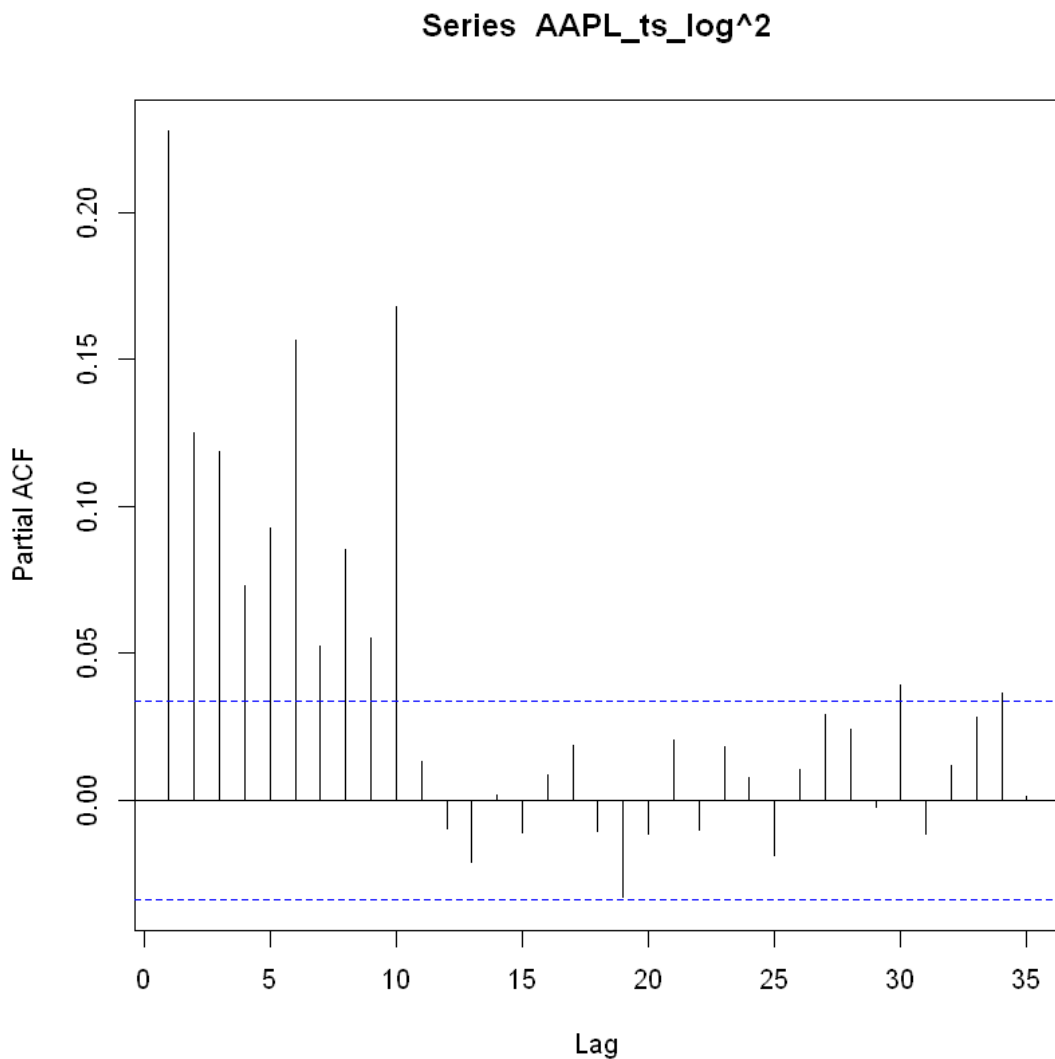


```
In [13]: ### inspection of the squared also yields  
         acf(AAPL_ts_log^2)
```



```
In [14]: pacf(AAPL_ts_log^2)
```





The initial huge decay in the ACF curve is indicative that an ARMA model of 1 can capture the variance in the time series.

The Lag in the residuals plot persists which is quite indicative of expected behaviour.

We use the garch module to explore which garch model would be best for describing the volatility in the time series

```
In [24]: #Checking for a suitable GARCH model to use
garch(x=AAPL_ts_log,grad="numerical",trace=FALSE)
```

Call:

```
garch(x = AAPL_ts_log, grad = "numerical", trace = FALSE)
```

```
Coefficient(s):
```

```
      a0      a1      b1
0.0003421 0.0500001 0.0500000
```

The test confirms that a garch 1,1 model is suitable

## 2 Model Fitting

### 2.0.1 1. GARCH (1,1) Model with normally distributed errors

```
In [22]: garch11.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(garchOrder=c(1,1)), mean.model=list(arma
#Estimate the model
garch11.fit = ugarchfit(spec=garch11.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)
garch11.fit
```

```
*-----*
*          GARCH Model Fit          *
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

```
-----
GARCH Model : sGARCH(1,1)
Mean Model : ARFIMA(0,0,0)
Distribution : norm
```

Optimal Parameters

```
-----
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001855   0.000270   6.8808      0
omega    0.000014   0.000002   9.0459      0
alpha1   0.113564   0.001821  62.3633      0
beta1    0.853263   0.009360  91.1643      0
```

Robust Standard Errors:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001855   0.000359   5.1624 0.000000
omega    0.000014   0.000005   2.9990 0.002709
alpha1   0.113564   0.022238   5.1067 0.000000
beta1    0.853263   0.015317  55.7060 0.000000
```

LogLikelihood : 8722.727

Information Criteria

```

-----
Akaike          -5.2208
Bayes           -5.2135
Shibata         -5.2208
Hannan-Quinn    -5.2182

```

#### Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

```

-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  2.166  0.1411
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [2] 2.351  0.2106
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 4.743  0.1748
d.o.f=0
H0 : No serial correlation

```

#### Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

```

-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  0.1169  0.7325
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 1.2567  0.7994
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9] 2.7840  0.7940
d.o.f=2

```

#### Weighted ARCH LM Tests

```

-----
Statistic Shape Scale P-Value
ARCH Lag[3]      0.3011 0.500 2.000  0.5832
ARCH Lag[5]      2.0536 1.440 1.667  0.4595
ARCH Lag[7]      2.4581 2.315 1.543  0.6211

```

#### Nyblom stability test

```

-----
Joint Statistic:  8.5206
Individual Statistics:
mu      0.1835
omega   2.7431
alpha1  0.5676
beta1   0.7298

```

#### Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)

```

Joint Statistic:      1.07 1.24 1.6
Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75

```

#### Sign Bias Test

```

-----
                        t-value      prob sig
Sign Bias              1.4851 0.137625

```

```
Negative Sign Bias  1.0991 0.271804
Positive Sign Bias  0.6372 0.524051
Joint Effect        11.7547 0.008272 ***
```

Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

```
-----
group statistic p-value(g-1)
1    20      140.5   1.455e-20
2    30      152.3   1.122e-18
3    40      160.3   1.215e-16
4    50      166.3   1.118e-14
```

Elapsed time : 1.601127

**Residual Diagnostics:** Ljung Box tests for white noise behaviour in residuals. Since the residuals have p-values > 0.05 and we fail to reject the null hypothesis, there is no evidence of autocorrelation in the residuals. Hence, we may conclude that the residuals behave as white noise

**Test for ARCH behaviour in residuals:** Analysing the standardized squared residuals and ARCH LM tests, the p-values > 0.05 and we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, there is no evidence of serial correlation in squared residuals. This confirms that the residuals behave as a white noise process

Looking at the output for the goodness of fit test, since the p-values > 0.05, the normal distribution assumption is strongly rejected

## 2.0.2 2. GARCH (1,1) Model with t-distribution

```
In [31]: garch11.t.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(garchOrder=c(1,1)), mean.model=list(a
#Estimate the model
garch11.t.fit = ugarchfit(spec=garch11.t.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)
garch11.t.fit
```

```
*-----*
*          GARCH Model Fit          *
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

```
-----
GARCH Model : sGARCH(1,1)
Mean Model  : ARFIMA(0,0,0)
```

Distribution : std

Optimal Parameters

```
-----
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001602   0.000246   6.5164 0.000000
omega    0.000007   0.000004   2.0959 0.036095
alpha1   0.100853   0.013905   7.2529 0.000000
beta1    0.887990   0.016249  54.6492 0.000000
shape    4.709780   0.432270  10.8955 0.000000
```

Robust Standard Errors:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001602   0.000251   6.38710 0.000000
omega    0.000007   0.000008   0.95432 0.33992
alpha1   0.100853   0.018734   5.38357 0.000000
beta1    0.887990   0.024746  35.88361 0.000000
shape    4.709780   0.633550   7.43395 0.000000
```

LogLikelihood : 8875.626

Information Criteria

-----

```
Akaike      -5.3118
Bayes       -5.3026
Shibata     -5.3118
Hannan-Quinn -5.3085
```

Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

```
-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  2.041  0.1531
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [2] 2.202  0.2314
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 4.683  0.1803
d.o.f=0
H0 : No serial correlation
```

Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

```
-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  1.521e-05  0.9969
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 8.426e-01  0.8942
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9] 2.086e+00  0.8945
d.o.f=2
```

Weighted ARCH LM Tests

-----

	Statistic	Shape	Scale	P-Value
ARCH Lag[3]	0.2083	0.500	2.000	0.6481
ARCH Lag[5]	1.5955	1.440	1.667	0.5676
ARCH Lag[7]	2.0381	2.315	1.543	0.7093

Nyblom stability test

-----  
Joint Statistic: 3.8628

Individual Statistics:

mu 0.2303

omega 1.3510

alpha1 1.3915

beta1 1.6943

shape 2.0416

Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)

Joint Statistic: 1.28 1.47 1.88

Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75

Sign Bias Test

-----  

	t-value	prob	sig
Sign Bias	1.6239	0.104485	
Negative Sign Bias	0.9811	0.326603	
Positive Sign Bias	0.7088	0.478516	
Joint Effect	12.6976	0.005338	***

Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

-----  

group	statistic	p-value(g-1)
1 20	20.91	0.3418
2 30	34.77	0.2123
3 40	42.11	0.3380
4 50	56.05	0.2275

Elapsed time : 0.522681

Analyzing the result of this model displays based on the Ljung-Box test on squared esiduals, there is evidence of serial correlation as the p-values>0.05 and hence the null hypothesis of serial correlation can be rejected and we may conclude that the residuals behave as a white noise process

Looking at the goodness of fit, we observe that the p-values>0.05 hence we can not reject the null hypothesis that this model is adequate for this porcess

### 2.0.3 3. GARCH (1,1) Model with skewed t-distribution

```
In [32]: garch11.skt.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(garchOrder=c(1,1)), mean.model=list
#Estimate the model
garch11.skt.fit = ugarchfit(spec=garch11.skt.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)
garch11.skt.fit
```

```
*-----*
*          GARCH Model Fit          *
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

```
-----
GARCH Model : sGARCH(1,1)
Mean Model : ARFIMA(0,0,0)
Distribution : sstd
```

Optimal Parameters

```
-----
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001541   0.000271   5.6817 0.00000
omega    0.000007   0.000003   2.0870 0.03689
alpha1   0.100381   0.013830   7.2581 0.00000
beta1    0.888230   0.016304  54.4793 0.00000
skew     0.987384   0.023509  41.9998 0.00000
shape    4.731981   0.435996  10.8533 0.00000
```

Robust Standard Errors:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001541   0.000274   5.61753 0.00000
omega    0.000007   0.000008   0.95013 0.34204
alpha1   0.100381   0.018392   5.45783 0.00000
beta1    0.888230   0.025025  35.49394 0.00000
skew     0.987384   0.022804  43.29917 0.00000
shape    4.731981   0.642142   7.36906 0.00000
```

LogLikelihood : 8875.768

Information Criteria

```
-----
Akaike      -5.3112
Bayes       -5.3003
Shibata     -5.3112
```

Hannan-Quinn -5.3073

Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

```
-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  2.037  0.1535
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1][2] 2.197  0.2321
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1][5] 4.681  0.1805
d.o.f=0
H0 : No serial correlation
```

Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

```
-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  0.0000398  0.9950
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1][5] 0.8427702  0.8941
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1][9] 2.0856333  0.8945
d.o.f=2
```

Weighted ARCH LM Tests

```
-----
Statistic Shape Scale P-Value
ARCH Lag[3]      0.2063 0.500 2.000  0.6497
ARCH Lag[5]      1.5910 1.440 1.667  0.5687
ARCH Lag[7]      2.0348 2.315 1.543  0.7099
```

Nyblom stability test

```
-----
Joint Statistic:  3.8472
Individual Statistics:
mu      0.23388
omega   1.34489
alpha1  1.41203
beta1   1.71625
skew    0.05839
shape   2.03664
```

Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)

```
Joint Statistic:      1.49 1.68 2.12
Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75
```

Sign Bias Test

```
-----
t-value      prob sig
Sign Bias     1.6473 0.099595  *
Negative Sign Bias 0.9741 0.330064
Positive Sign Bias 0.7034 0.481886
Joint Effect   12.8334 0.005011 ***
```



Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

```
-----  
group statistic p-value(g-1)  
1      20      21.15      0.3286  
2      30      32.75      0.2878  
3      40      44.91      0.2380  
4      50      59.16      0.1517
```

Elapsed time : 0.8654649

Looking at the output, we observe that the skewness value has p-value = 0<0.05 and hence, is significant. Since, the skew value<1(0.98), it indicates that the t-distribution is skewed to the right. The shape value has p-value=0<0.05 and is significant. We might be interested in this model for the process looking further into the output. AIC value = -5.3112 and BIC value = -5.3003

Residual diagnostics: Ljung Box test for white noise behaviour in residuals. Since the residuals have p-values>0.05 and we fail to reject the null hypothesis, there is no evidence of autocorrelation in the residuals. Hence, we may conclude that the residuals behave as white noise.

Test for ARCH behaviour in residuals: Looking at the standardized squared residuals and ARCH LM Tests, the p-values>0.05 and we fail to reject the null hypothesis hence there is no evidence of serial correlation in squared residuals. This confirms that the residuals behave as a white noise process.

Looking at the output for the goodness of fit test, since the p-values>0.05, the null hypothesis can't be rejected and hence this model is a good fit

#### 2.0.4 4. eGARCH (1,1) Model with t-distribution

```
In [34]: egarch11.t.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(model='eGARCH', garchOrder=c(1,1)), r  
      #Estimate the model  
      egarch11.t.fit = ugarchfit(spec=egarch11.t.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)  
      egarch11.t.fit
```

```
*-----*  
*          GARCH Model Fit          *  
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

-----

GARCH Model : eGARCH(1,1)  
Mean Model : ARFIMA(0,0,0)  
Distribution : std

#### Optimal Parameters

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
mu	0.001363	0.000261	5.2247	0
omega	-0.228102	0.020033	-11.3862	0
alpha1	-0.093095	0.012394	-7.5112	0
beta1	0.971920	0.002447	397.1779	0
gamma1	0.198029	0.020375	9.7191	0
shape	5.101985	0.447539	11.4001	0

#### Robust Standard Errors:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
mu	0.001363	0.000299	4.5640	5e-06
omega	-0.228102	0.010203	-22.3568	0e+00
alpha1	-0.093095	0.013041	-7.1384	0e+00
beta1	0.971920	0.001257	772.9848	0e+00
gamma1	0.198029	0.022739	8.7088	0e+00
shape	5.101985	0.444911	11.4674	0e+00

LogLikelihood : 8912.915

#### Information Criteria

Akaike	-5.3335
Bayes	-5.3225
Shibata	-5.3335
Hannan-Quinn	-5.3296

#### Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

	statistic	p-value
Lag[1]	3.096	0.07849
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [2]	3.271	0.11853
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5]	5.680	0.10686
d.o.f=0		
H0 : No serial correlation		

#### Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

	statistic	p-value
Lag[1]	0.007769	0.9298
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5]	0.450007	0.9651
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9]	1.224844	0.9750

d.o.f=2

#### Weighted ARCH LM Tests

```
-----  
                Statistic Shape Scale P-Value  
ARCH Lag[3]      0.3304 0.500 2.000 0.5654  
ARCH Lag[5]      0.6916 1.440 1.667 0.8260  
ARCH Lag[7]      1.1720 2.315 1.543 0.8841
```

#### Nyblom stability test

Joint Statistic: 3.8695

Individual Statistics:

mu 0.7093

omega 1.7783

alpha1 0.3786

beta1 1.6444

gamma1 0.1963

shape 1.4981

Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)

Joint Statistic: 1.49 1.68 2.12

Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75

#### Sign Bias Test

```
-----  
                t-value  prob  sig  
Sign Bias      1.55035 0.1212  
Negative Sign Bias 0.43840 0.6611  
Positive Sign Bias 0.06576 0.9476  
Joint Effect    3.82708 0.2808
```

#### Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

```
-----  
group statistic p-value(g-1)  
1 20 21.51 0.3094  
2 30 35.25 0.1964  
3 40 41.37 0.3678  
4 50 57.01 0.2019
```

Elapsed time : 0.8189549

The above R output displays an AR(0) mean model with standard Egarch(1,1) model for variance with t-distribution. We look at the alpha value and since  $\alpha_1 < 0$ , the leverage effect is significant and we may conclude that the volatility reacts more heavily to negative shocks.

The shape parameter is significant as the p-value  $< 0.05$ , indicating that the t-distribution is a good choice.

AIC value = -5.3335 and BIC value = -5.225

Residual diagnostics: All the p-values for the Ljung Box Test of residuals are  $> 0.05$ , thus indicating that there is no evidence of serial correlation in the squared residuals and hence, they behave as white noise process.

Looking at the test for goodness-of-fit, since all the p-values  $> 0.05$ , we can't reject the null hypothesis, and hence we may conclude that the Egarch model with the t-distribution is a good choice.

## 2.0.5 5. fGARCH (1,1) Model with t-distribution

```
In [37]: fgarch11.t.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(model='fGARCH', garchOrder=c(1,1), s
#Estimate the model
fgarch11.t.fit = ugarchfit(spec=fgarch11.t.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)
fgarch11.t.fit
```

```
*-----*
*          GARCH Model Fit          *
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

```
-----
GARCH Model : fGARCH(1,1)
fGARCH Sub-Model : APARCH
Mean Model : ARFIMA(0,0,0)
Distribution : std
```

Optimal Parameters

```
-----
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001342   0.000245   5.4853 0.00000
omega    0.000651   0.000410   1.5879 0.11231
alpha1   0.116835   0.013614   8.5822 0.00000
beta1    0.881546   0.014553  60.5736 0.00000
eta11    0.501722   0.074898   6.6987 0.00000
lambda   0.978302   0.145954   6.7028 0.00000
shape    5.154519   0.452045  11.4027 0.00000
```

# Robust Standard Errors:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
mu	0.001342	0.000263	5.1058	0.00000
omega	0.000651	0.000374	1.7438	0.08119
alpha1	0.116835	0.016285	7.1744	0.00000
beta1	0.881546	0.018131	48.6219	0.00000
eta11	0.501722	0.075552	6.6408	0.00000
lambda	0.978302	0.133566	7.3245	0.00000
shape	5.154519	0.442366	11.6522	0.00000

LogLikelihood : 8916.532

## Information Criteria

-----

Akaike	-5.3350
Bayes	-5.3222
Shibata	-5.3351
Hannan-Quinn	-5.3305

## Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

-----

	statistic	p-value
Lag[1]	4.217	0.04001
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [2]	4.441	0.05741
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5]	6.816	0.05745
d.o.f=0		
H0 : No serial correlation		

## Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

-----

	statistic	p-value
Lag[1]	0.02268	0.8803
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5]	0.41915	0.9694
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9]	0.97239	0.9874
d.o.f=2		

## Weighted ARCH LM Tests

-----

	Statistic	Shape	Scale	P-Value
ARCH Lag[3]	0.2199	0.500	2.000	0.6391
ARCH Lag[5]	0.6739	1.440	1.667	0.8314
ARCH Lag[7]	0.8529	2.315	1.543	0.9363

## Nyblom stability test

-----

Joint Statistic: 3.9811  
Individual Statistics:

```

mu      0.8273
omega   1.7636
alpha1  1.9315
beta1   2.0912
eta11   0.8056
lambda  1.8144
shape   2.1242

```

```

Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)
Joint Statistic:      1.69 1.9 2.35
Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75

```

Sign Bias Test

```

-----
                t-value   prob sig
Sign Bias          1.1805 0.2379
Negative Sign Bias 0.6998 0.4841
Positive Sign Bias 0.3452 0.7299
Joint Effect       2.6557 0.4478

```

Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

```

-----
group statistic p-value(g-1)
1    20      27.75    0.08839
2    30      32.75    0.28775
3    40      40.77    0.39267
4    50      53.14    0.31765

```

Elapsed time : 4.333713

The shape parameter is significant as the p-value < 0.05, indicating that the t-distribution is a good choice.

AIC value = -5.3350 and BIC value = -5.3222

**Residual diagnostics:** All the p-values for the Ljung Box Test of residuals are > 0.05, thus indicating that there is no evidence of serial correlation in the squared residuals and hence, they behave as white noise process.

Looking at the test for goodness-of-fit, since all the p-values > 0.05, we cant reject the null hypothesis, and hence we may conclude that the fgarch model with the t-distribution is a good choice.

## 2.0.6 6. iGARCH (1,1) Model with t-distribution

```
In [38]: igarch11.t.spec = ugarchspec(variance.model=list(model='iGARCH', garchOrder=c(1,1)), r
#Estimate the model
igarch11.t.fit = ugarchfit(spec=igarch11.t.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log)
igarch11.t.fit
```

```
*-----*
*          GARCH Model Fit          *
*-----*
```

Conditional Variance Dynamics

```
-----
GARCH Model : iGARCH(1,1)
Mean Model  : ARFIMA(0,0,0)
Distribution : std
```

Optimal Parameters

```
-----
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001593   0.000244   6.5192 0.000000
omega    0.000006   0.000003   2.1939 0.028241
alpha1   0.105945   0.018884   5.6103 0.000000
beta1    0.894055           NA         NA         NA
shape    4.428983   0.309265  14.3210 0.000000
```

Robust Standard Errors:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
mu      0.001593   0.000249   6.3875 0.000000
omega    0.000006   0.000005   1.1378 0.255200
alpha1   0.105945   0.032364   3.2736 0.001062
beta1    0.894055           NA         NA         NA
shape    4.428983   0.348376  12.7132 0.000000
```

LogLikelihood : 8874.645

Information Criteria

```
-----
Akaike      -5.3118
Bayes       -5.3044
Shibata     -5.3118
Hannan-Quinn -5.3091
```

Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Residuals

```
-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  2.069   0.1503
```

```

Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [2]      2.222  0.2284
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5]      4.726  0.1764
d.o.f=0
H0 : No serial correlation

```

#### Weighted Ljung-Box Test on Standardized Squared Residuals

```

-----
                        statistic p-value
Lag[1]                  2.135e-05  0.9963
Lag[2*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [5] 8.594e-01  0.8906
Lag[4*(p+q)+(p+q)-1] [9] 2.059e+00  0.8978
d.o.f=2

```

#### Weighted ARCH LM Tests

```

-----
      Statistic Shape Scale P-Value
ARCH Lag[3]      0.2422 0.500 2.000  0.6226
ARCH Lag[5]      1.5412 1.440 1.667  0.5815
ARCH Lag[7]      2.0667 2.315 1.543  0.7032

```

#### Nyblom stability test

```

-----
Joint Statistic:  3.2769
Individual Statistics:
mu      0.2278
omega   0.4526
alpha1  1.0978
shape   1.7291

```

#### Asymptotic Critical Values (10% 5% 1%)

```

Joint Statistic:      1.07 1.24 1.6
Individual Statistic: 0.35 0.47 0.75

```

#### Sign Bias Test

```

-----
                        t-value      prob sig
Sign Bias              1.5641 0.117897
Negative Sign Bias     0.7896 0.429795
Positive Sign Bias     0.8984 0.369027
Joint Effect           12.2106 0.006695 ***

```

#### Adjusted Pearson Goodness-of-Fit Test:

```

-----
group statistic p-value(g-1)
1    20      23.65      0.20981
2    30      42.71      0.04845
3    40      52.67      0.07072

```



4      50      64.46      0.06835

Elapsed time : 0.445576

The shape parameter is significant as the p-value  $< 0.05$ , indicating that the t-distribution is a good choice.

AIC value = -5.3118 and BIC value = -5.3044

Residual diagnostics: All the p-values for the Ljung Box Test of residuals are  $> 0.05$ , thus indicating that there is no evidence of serial correlation in the squared residuals and hence, they behave as white noise process.

Looking at the test for goodness-of-fit, since all the p-values  $> 0.05$ , we cant reject the null hypothesis, and hence we may conclude that the igarch model with the t-distribution is a good choice.

## 2.1 Model Selection

2.1.1 Analysing the performance of the fitted models. Models 2 to Models 6 perform suitably

2.1.2 Models 4 and 5, the fGARCH and eGARCH models perform best and scores are quite similar.

2.1.3 Based on the AIC score we select fGARCH as the most parsimonous model

## 2.2 Forecasting

```
In [48]: fgarch11.t.fit = ugarchfit(spec=fgarch11.t.spec, data=AAPL_ts_log, out.sample=100)
         f=ugarchforecast(fgarch11.t.fit, n.ahead=20, n.roll=10)
         f
```

```
*-----*
*      GARCH Model Forecast      *
*-----*
```

```
Model: fGARCH
fGARCH Sub-Model: APARCH
```

```
Horizon: 20
Roll Steps: 10
Out of Sample: 20
```

```
0-roll forecast [T0=3240-01-01]:
      Series  Sigma
T+1  0.001302 0.01120
```

T+2	0.001302	0.01140
T+3	0.001302	0.01159
T+4	0.001302	0.01178
T+5	0.001302	0.01196
T+6	0.001302	0.01214
T+7	0.001302	0.01231
T+8	0.001302	0.01248
T+9	0.001302	0.01264
T+10	0.001302	0.01279
T+11	0.001302	0.01295
T+12	0.001302	0.01309
T+13	0.001302	0.01324
T+14	0.001302	0.01338
T+15	0.001302	0.01351
T+16	0.001302	0.01364
T+17	0.001302	0.01377
T+18	0.001302	0.01390
T+19	0.001302	0.01402
T+20	0.001302	0.01413

```
In [49]: plot(f, which="all")
```

