

Week 2 Homework for Fintech545

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Question 1

- a.
- b. I used excel to type formulas to calculate 4 moments.

Moment	Normalized formula	Unnormalized formula	Biased formula	python
Mean	1.04897	1.04897	1.04897	1.04897
Variance	5.42722	5.42722	5.421793	5.421793
Skewness	0.88193	11.15068	11.11725	11.11725
Kurtosis	23.07013	767.88858	767.88414	767.88414

- c. Biased and unnormalized. Compared to the skewness and kurtosis of biased formula and unnormalized formula, python package scipy is biased and unnormalized.

Question 2

- a. Regression – OLS

In OLS regression, the coefficient (beta) for the variable x is 0.7753, for the constant is -0.0874, while the standard deviation is 1.004.

```

Standard Deviation of OLS Error: 1.003756319417732
      OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:                0.346
Model:                OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.342
Method:             Least Squares      F-statistic:         104.6
Date:                Thu, 25 Jan 2024      Prob (F-statistic):    5.59e-20
Time:                14:42:58      Log-Likelihood:       -284.54
No. Observations:        200      AIC:                  573.1
Df Residuals:            198      BIC:                  579.7
Df Model:                1
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
constant      -0.0874      0.071      -1.222      0.223      -0.228      0.054
x              0.7753      0.076      10.226      0.000      0.626      0.925
=====
Omnibus:            11.922      Durbin-Watson:        2.023
Prob(Omnibus):      0.003      Jarque-Bera (JB):     16.685
Skew:               0.387      Prob(JB):             0.000238
Kurtosis:           4.184      Cond. No.              1.09
=====

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```

In MLE following the assumption of normality, MLE estimated mean is -0.038, standard deviation is 1.241 and beta is 0.7753.

```

message: Optimization terminated successfully.
success: True
status: 0
      fun: 284.5375630544279
       x: [-8.738e-02  7.753e-01  1.004e+00]
      nit: 14
      jac: [ 0.000e+00  3.815e-06 -3.815e-06]
 hess_inv: [[ 5.126e-03 -4.949e-04  6.627e-07]
            [-4.949e-04  5.900e-03  1.627e-06]
            [ 6.627e-07  1.627e-06  2.592e-03]]
      nfev: 72
      njev: 18

```

Obviously, the OLS model exhibits a better fit as its standard deviation is smaller, implying that the model's predicted values are closer to the actual observations. The MLE model shows a relatively poorer fit since its standard deviation is larger, indicating a larger discrepancy between the predicted values and the actual observations. We can see that the beta of MLE is the same as the OLS solution.

- b. In MLE under the assumption of t distribution, MLE estimate of mean is 0.003, standard deviation is 0.930 and degrees of freedom is 7.051.

	MLE_Norm	MLE_t
Log Likelihood	-326.942	-597.126
AIC	657.88	1200.252
BIC	664.48	1210.147

Comparing the MLE_Norm and MLE_t models based on Log Likelihood, AIC, and BIC values, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Log Likelihood:

- The Log Likelihood for the MLE_t model is -597.126, while for the MLE_Norm model, it is -326.942.
- Since a higher Log Likelihood indicates a better fit of the model to the data, the MLE_Norm model performs better in this aspect.

2. AIC (Akaike Information Criterion):

- The AIC for the MLE_t model is 1200.252, whereas for the MLE_Norm model, it is 657.88.
- AIC considers both model fit and complexity, and a lower AIC value suggests a relatively better model. Therefore, in terms of AIC, the MLE_Norm model performs better.

3. BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion):

- The BIC for the MLE_t model is 1210.147, while for the MLE_Norm model, it is 664.48.
- Similar to AIC, BIC considers both fit and complexity, and a lower BIC value indicates a relatively better model. In terms of BIC, the MLE_Norm model also performs better.

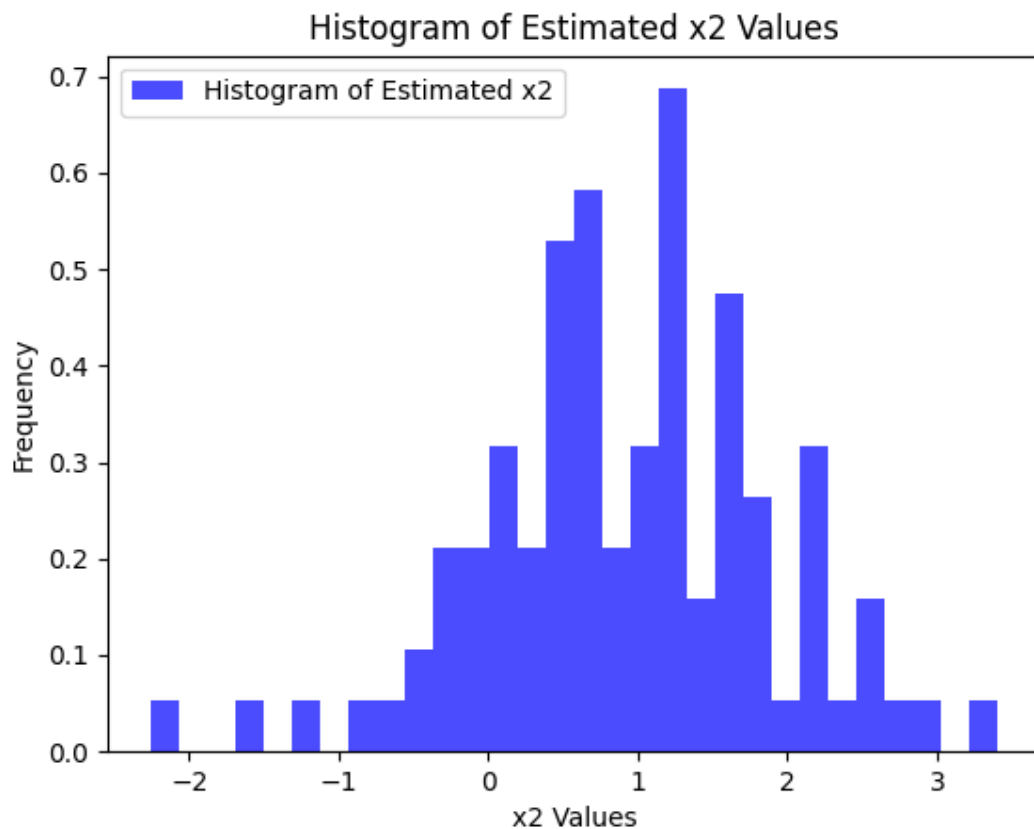
Taking into account Log Likelihood, AIC, and BIC collectively, the MLE_Norm model outperforms the MLE_t model in this comparison, exhibiting both better fit to the data and a simpler model.

c. In MLE following the multivariate normal distribution, estimated mean vector is

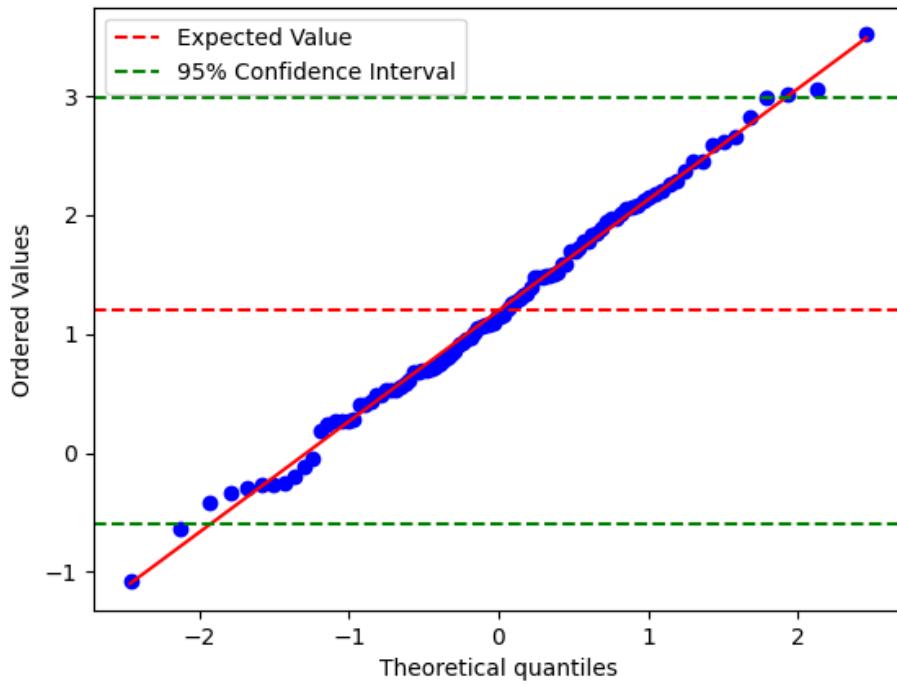
$[0.0010227 \quad 0.99024382]$ and estimated covariance matrix is

$\begin{bmatrix} 1.06977464 & 0.53068455 \\ 0.53068455 & 0.96147329 \end{bmatrix}$

In order to estimate X_2 from observed X_1 , I created a multivariate normal distribution object for X_2 given X_1 at the very beginning, then I used Random Value Sample to get the X_2 value. After that, I calculate the mean and confidence interval for the estimated X_2 , which is [0.99024382] and [[0.96147329]] respectively. After plotting histogram graph of estimated x2, I guessed it follows normal distribution. Then, plot Q-Q plot with the expected value and 95% confidence interval to normal distribution. From the Q-Q plot, it is evident that the distribution of X_2 is well-fitted to a normal distribution.



Q-Q Plot of Estimated x2 with Expected Value and 95% Confidence Interval



d. Please see the detailed prove in last page.

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N ((y_i - x_i \beta)^2)$$

Question 3

According to the models built, log likelihood, AIC and BIC can be used to analyze their performance:

	AR(1)	AR(2)	AR(3)	MA(1)	MA(2)	MA(3)
Log Likelihood	-819.328	-786.540	-713.330	-780.702	-764.971	-763.434
AIC	1644.656	1581.079	1436.660	1567.404	1537.941	1536.868
BIC	1657.299	1597.938	1457.733	1580.047	1554.800	1557.941

Analyzing the provided values for different AR and MA models:

1. Log Likelihood: A higher log-likelihood value indicates better model fit. In this case, AR(3) has the highest log-likelihood (-713.330), suggesting it fits the data best among the specified models.

2. AIC (Akaike Information Criterion): Lower AIC values indicate better model fit, balancing goodness of fit and model complexity. AR(3) has the lowest AIC (1436.660), suggesting it provides a better trade-off between fit and complexity compared to other models.

3. BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion): Similar to AIC, lower BIC values indicate better model fit with a penalty for model complexity. AR(3) also has the lowest BIC (1457.733), supporting its better fit relative to the other models.

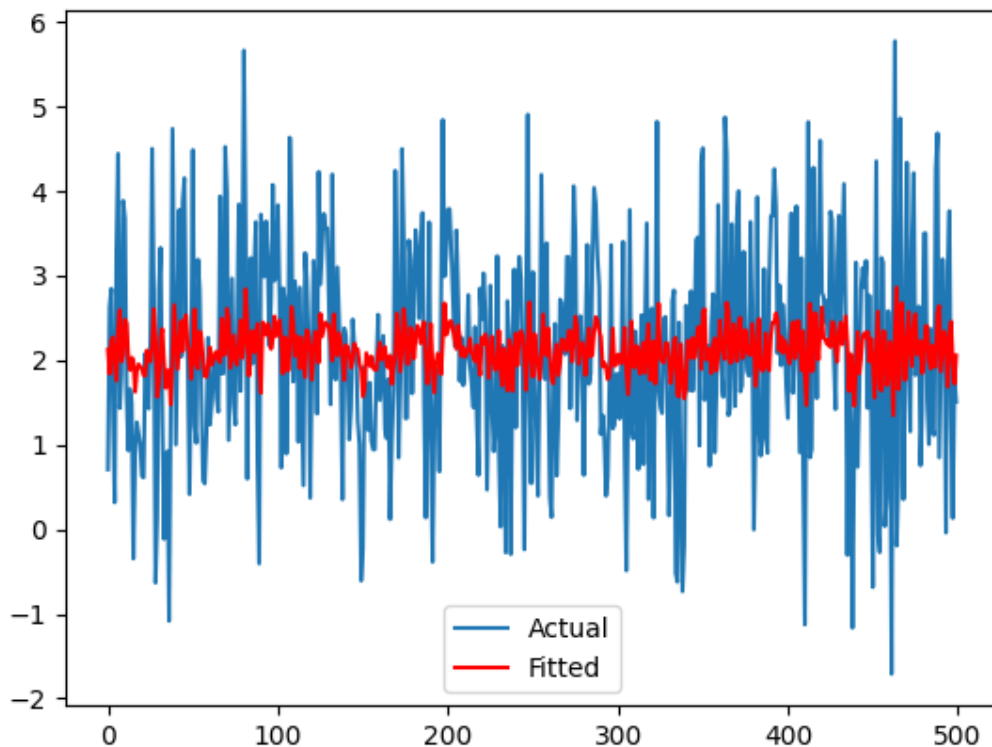
In summary, based on the log-likelihood, AIC, and BIC values, the AR(3) model appears to provide the best fit among the specified AR and MA models for the given dataset.

AR(1)

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	-819.328			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1644.656			
Time:	16:29:59	BIC	1657.299			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1649.617			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1258	0.070	30.473	0.000	1.989	2.263
ar.L1	0.2019	0.045	4.512	0.000	0.114	0.290
sigma2	1.5517	0.105	14.743	0.000	1.345	1.758
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	2.51	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.42			
Prob(Q):	0.11	Prob(JB):	0.49			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	1.37	Skew:	-0.00			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.04	Kurtosis:	2.74			
=====						
Warnings:						
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).						
AR(1) MSE: 2.188192947470165						

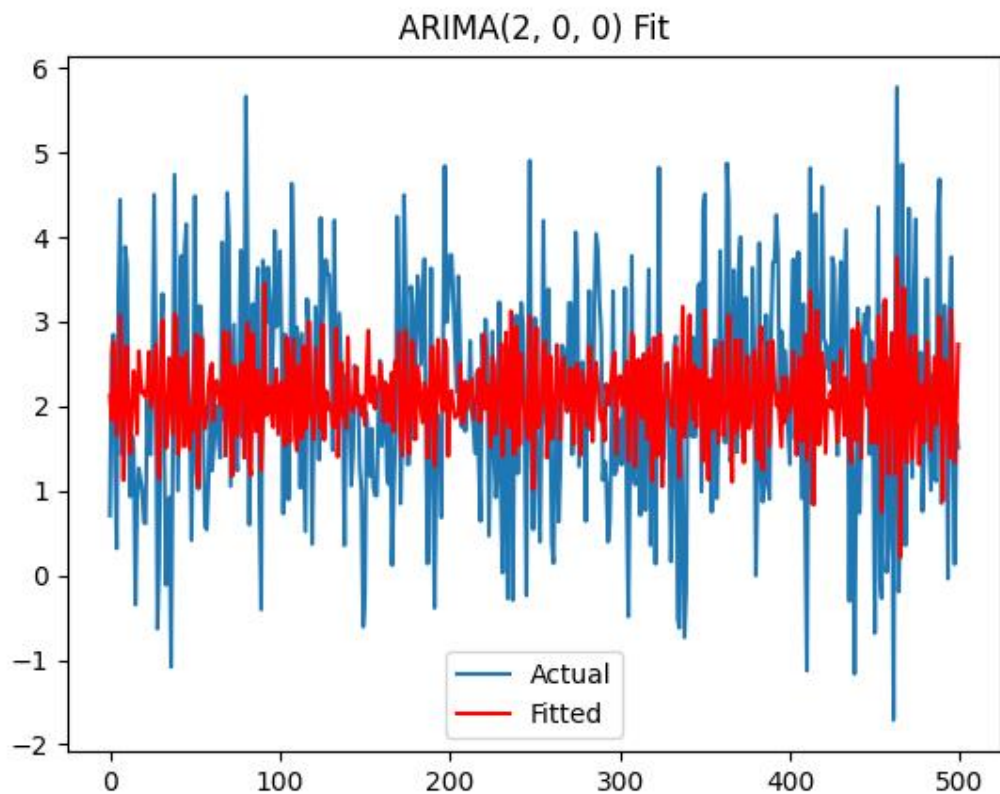
ARIMA(1, 0, 0) Fit



AR(2)

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(2, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	-786.540			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1581.079			
Time:	16:30:25	BIC	1597.938			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1587.694			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1270	0.049	43.663	0.000	2.032	2.222
ar.L1	0.2732	0.042	6.486	0.000	0.191	0.356
ar.L2	-0.3505	0.043	-8.068	0.000	-0.436	-0.265
sigma2	1.3603	0.094	14.455	0.000	1.176	1.545
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	15.51	Jarque-Bera (JB):	3.12			
Prob(Q):	0.00	Prob(JB):	0.21			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	1.20	Skew:	-0.11			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.24	Kurtosis:	2.68			
=====						
Warnings:						
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).						
AR(2) MSE: 2.18252967499774						



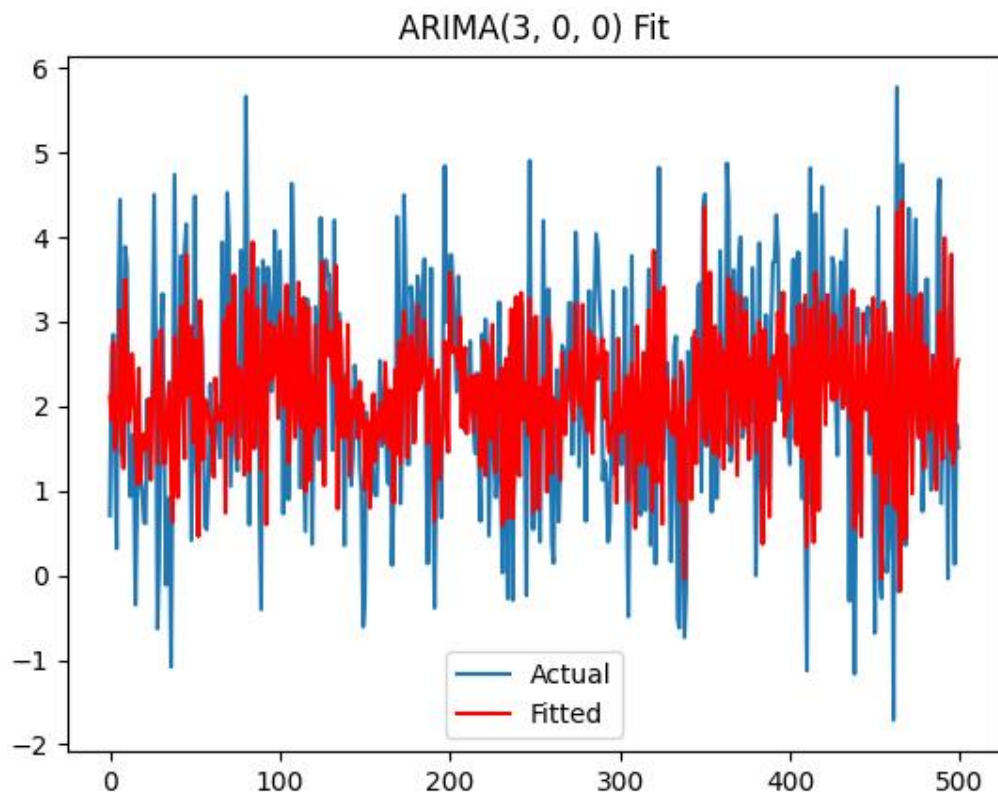
AR(3)


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=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          x      No. Observations:          500
Model:                 ARIMA(3, 0, 0)      Log Likelihood      -713.330
Date:                 Thu, 25 Jan 2024      AIC                  1436.660
Time:                 16:30:41      BIC                  1457.733
Sample:                0      HQIC                  1444.929
                        - 500
Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          2.1209      0.085      24.990      0.000        1.955        2.287
ar.L1           0.4515      0.040      11.179      0.000        0.372        0.531
ar.L2          -0.4887      0.037     -13.104      0.000       -0.562       -0.416
ar.L3           0.5047      0.040      12.769      0.000        0.427        0.582
sigma2          1.0132      0.068      14.939      0.000        0.880        1.146
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.02      Jarque-Bera (JB):          0.84
Prob(Q):                    0.90      Prob(JB):          0.66
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.04      Skew:          -0.03
Prob(H) (two-sided):        0.81      Kurtosis:         2.81
=====

Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
AR(3) MSE: 2.1882549284358204

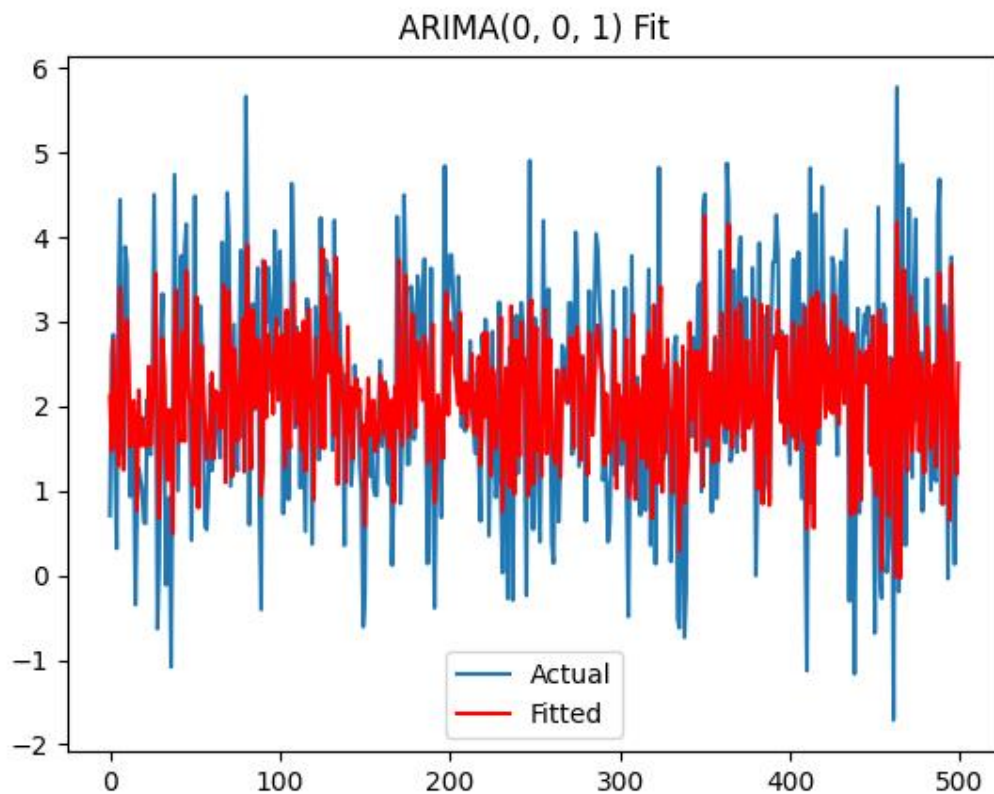
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MA(1)

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 1)	Log Likelihood	-780.702			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1567.404			
Time:	16:31:17	BIC	1580.047			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1572.365			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1236	0.085	25.028	0.000	1.957	2.290
ma.L1	0.6434	0.034	18.847	0.000	0.577	0.710
sigma2	1.3282	0.090	14.782	0.000	1.152	1.504
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		11.73	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.18		
Prob(Q):		0.00	Prob(JB):	0.55		
Heteroskedasticity (H):		1.39	Skew:	-0.02		
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.04	Kurtosis:	2.77		
=====						
Warnings:						
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).						



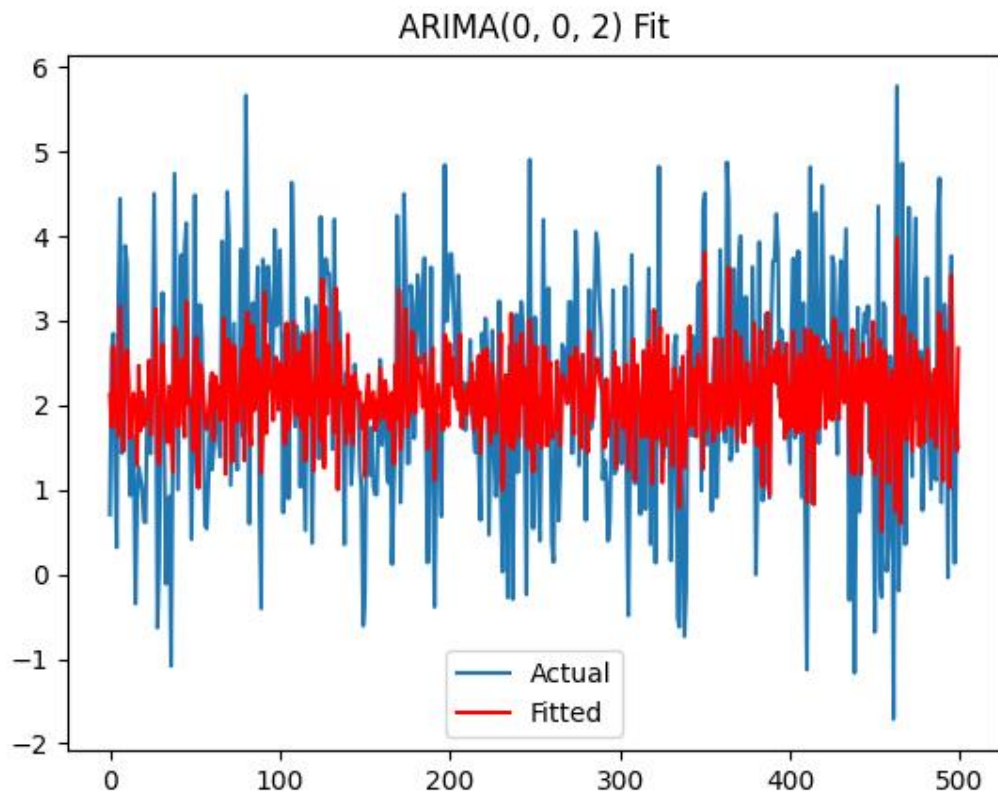
MA(2)

```

=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          x      No. Observations:          500
Model:                 ARIMA(0, 0, 2)      Log Likelihood      -764.971
Date:                 Thu, 25 Jan 2024      AIC                  1537.941
Time:                 16:31:40      BIC                  1554.800
Sample:               0      HQIC                  1544.556
                   - 500
Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          2.1255      0.060     35.199      0.000      2.007      2.244
ma.L1          0.4344      0.044      9.775      0.000      0.347      0.522
ma.L2         -0.2306      0.047     -4.949      0.000     -0.322     -0.139
sigma2          1.2473      0.086     14.558      0.000      1.079      1.415
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.02      Jarque-Bera (JB):          1.67
Prob(Q):                    0.88      Prob(JB):          0.43
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.28
Prob(H) (two-sided):         0.11      Kurtosis:          2.72
=====

Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

```



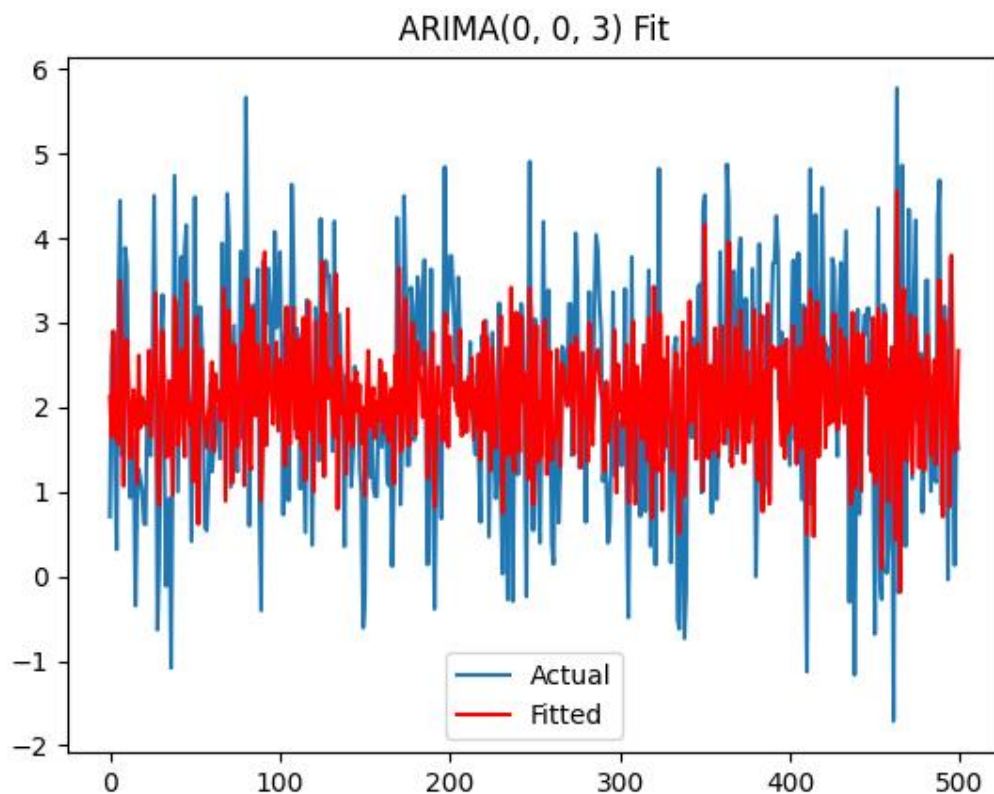
MA(3)

```

=====
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          x      No. Observations:          500
Model:                 ARIMA(0, 0, 3)      Log Likelihood          -763.434
Date:                 Thu, 25 Jan 2024      AIC          1536.868
Time:                 16:31:51      BIC          1557.941
Sample:                0      HQIC          1545.137
                        - 500
Covariance Type:      opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          2.1259      0.059      35.880      0.000          2.010          2.242
ma.L1           0.5582      0.045      12.333      0.000          0.469          0.647
ma.L2          -0.2286      0.053      -4.308      0.000         -0.333         -0.125
ma.L3          -0.1531      0.048      -3.216      0.001         -0.246         -0.060
sigma2          1.2394      0.085      14.592      0.000          1.073          1.406
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          1.60      Jarque-Bera (JB):          1.75
Prob(Q):          0.21      Prob(JB):          0.42
Heteroskedasticity (H):          1.25      Skew:          -0.06
Prob(H) (two-sided):          0.15      Kurtosis:          2.73
=====

Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

```



$$\max_{\beta, \sigma^2} l(\beta, \sigma^2; y, X)$$

$$\text{derivative} \rightarrow \nabla_{\beta} l(\beta, \sigma^2; y, X) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} l(\beta, \sigma^2; y, X) = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\beta} l(\beta, \sigma^2; y, X)$$

$$= \nabla_{\beta} \left(-\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T (y_i - x_i \beta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T x_i \beta \right)$$

$$\text{when } \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T y_i = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T x_i \beta, \text{ it equal to zero}$$

$$\beta = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T x_i \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T y_i = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} l(\beta, \sigma^2; y, X)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \left(-\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 - N \right]$$

$$\text{when } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \beta)^2$$

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i \beta)^2$$