# **Pronósticos Volatilidad**

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#### Andersen, Bollerslev, Diebold, and Labys (2001).

- volatilidad no es observada.
- desafio evaluación de pronostico.
- Volatilidad observada diaria.
  - Retornos al cuadrado.
  - Volatilidad realizada.
- Resultados favorecen modelos simples.
- The Volatility Institute (V-Lab) NYU Stern.

### Pronostico con modelo GARCH (1,1)

$$y_{t} = \mu + \beta X_{t-1} + \nu_{t}$$

$$\nu_{t} = \sigma_{t}(\theta)\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\sigma_{t}^{2}(\theta) = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\nu_{t-1}^{2} + \beta_{1}\sigma_{t-1}^{2}$$

$$V[y_{t} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] = V[\nu_{t} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$

$$= \sigma_{t}^{2}(\theta)V[\varepsilon_{t} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$

$$= \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\nu_{t-1}^{2} + \beta_{1}\sigma_{t-1}^{2}$$

- $\hat{\sigma}_{t+1|t}^2 = \hat{\alpha}_0 + \hat{\alpha}_1 \hat{\nu}_t^2 + \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{\sigma}_t^2 \text{ con } \mathcal{F}_t$ .
- Estimación de parámetros permite obtener prosticos.

## Que tan bueno es model GARCH(1,1)?

#### Hansen y Lunde (2005)

- Pronosticos diarios.
- Modelos complejos (asimetricos) no tienen mejor desempeño en pronotico.
- No se rechaza hipotesis que desempeño es similar.
- tasa de cambio (DM/US), acción IBM.

### Hansen y Lunde (2005)

ARCH: 
$$\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i}^{2}$$
  
GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
IGARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
Taylor/Schwert:  $\sigma_{i} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} | \varepsilon_{i-i}| + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}$   
A-GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left[ \alpha_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i}^{2} + \gamma_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
NA-GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \left( \varepsilon_{i-i} + \gamma_{i} \sigma_{i-j} \right)^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
V-GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \left( \varepsilon_{i-i} + \gamma_{i} \right)^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
Thr.-GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \left[ (1 - \gamma_{i}) \varepsilon_{i-i}^{+} - (1 + \gamma_{i}) \varepsilon_{i-i}^{-} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
GJR-GARCH:  $\sigma_{i}^{2} = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left[ \alpha_{i} + \gamma_{i} I_{(\varepsilon_{i-i} > 0)} \right] \varepsilon_{i-i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \sigma_{i-j}^{2}$   
log-GARCH:  $\log(\sigma_{i}^{2}) = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i} \left[ \varepsilon_{i-i} + \gamma_{i} I_{(\varepsilon_{i-i} - 1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \log(\sigma_{i-j}) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \log(\sigma_{i-j}^{2})$   
EGARCH:  $\log(\sigma_{i}^{2}) = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left[ \alpha_{i} \varepsilon_{i-i} + \gamma_{i} I_{(\varepsilon_{i-i} - 1)} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \beta_{i} \log(\sigma_{i-j}^{2}) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} \log(\sigma_{i-j}^{2})$ 

### Hansen y Lunde (2005)

$$\begin{split} \text{NGARCH}^a: & \quad \sigma_i^\delta = \omega + \sum_{l=1}^p \alpha_l |\epsilon_{l-l}|^\delta + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{i-j}^\delta \\ \text{A-PARCH:} & \quad \sigma^\delta = \omega + \sum_{l=1}^p \alpha_l \left[ |\epsilon_{l-l}| - \gamma_i \epsilon_{l-l} \right]^\delta + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{i-j}^\delta \\ \text{GQ-ARCH:} & \quad \sigma_i^\delta = \omega + \sum_{l=1}^p \alpha_l \epsilon_{l-l} + \sum_{l=1}^p \alpha_{ll} \epsilon_{l-l}^2 + \sum_{i' < j}^p \alpha_{ij} \epsilon_{l-i} \epsilon_{l-j} + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{i-j}^\delta \\ \text{H-GARCH:} & \quad \sigma_i^\delta = \omega + \sum_{l=1}^p \alpha_l \delta \sigma_{i-l}^\delta \left[ |\epsilon_l - \kappa| - \tau \left( \epsilon_l - \kappa \right)|^\nu + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{i-j}^\delta \right] \\ \text{Aug-GARCH}^b: & \quad \sigma_i^2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} |\delta \phi_i - \delta + 1|^{1/\delta} & \text{if } \delta \neq 0 \\ \exp(\phi_i - 1) & \text{if } \delta = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \phi_i = \omega + \sum_{l=1}^p \left[ \alpha_{ll} |\epsilon_{l-l} - \kappa|^\nu + \alpha_{2l} \max(0, \kappa - \epsilon_{l-l})^\nu \right] \phi_{l-j} \\ & \quad + \sum_{l=1}^p \left[ \alpha_{3l} f(|\epsilon_{l-i} - \kappa|, \nu) + \alpha_{4l} f(\max(0, \kappa - \epsilon_{l-i}), \nu) \right] \phi_{l-j} \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \phi_{l-j}^2 \end{split}$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> This is A-PARCH without the leverage effect.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Here  $f(x, v) = (x^{v} - 1)/v$ .

### Brownlees, Engle, Kelly (2012).

Desempeño modelos GARCH (pre and post crisis sub-prime US).

- No deterioro capacidad predictiva (fuera de muestra pronósticos 1 día).
- Pronósticos de largo plazo dentro de intervalos.
- Thresold GARCH (modelo asimetrico)
- Muestra (antes de pronostico) mas grande mejores resultados (estabilidad proceso y parámetros).
- No beneficio de colas pesadas.

EWMA a veces tiene buenos resultados!

#### Evaluacion de pronostico

Funciones de perdida robusta (QL) Patton (2011).

$$QL: L(\hat{\sigma}_t^2, \hat{\sigma}_{t|t-k}) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_t^2}{\hat{\sigma}_{t|t-k}} - \log \frac{\hat{\sigma}_t^2}{\hat{\sigma}_{t|t-k}} - 1$$

$$MSE: L(\hat{\sigma}_t^2, \hat{\sigma}_{t|t-k}) = (\hat{\sigma}_t^2 - \hat{\sigma}_{t|t-k})^2$$

 $\hat{\sigma}_t^2$  "observada"

- retornos diarios al cuadrado.
- volatilidad realizada.

#### Modelos de Volatilidad Realizada

HARV-RV, Corsi (2008)

$$RV_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{D}RV_{t-1} + \beta_{D}RV_{t-5} + \beta_{M}RV_{t-22} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

donde 
$$RV_{t-5} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 RV_{t-i}$$
 y  $RV_{t-22} = \frac{1}{22} \sum_{i=1}^{22} RV_{t-i}$ .

#### Modelos de Volatilidad Realizada con saltos

HARV-CJ, Andersen, et al (2007)

$$RV_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{D}CV_{t-1}^{JT} + \beta_{W}CV_{t-1:t-5}^{JT} + \beta_{M}CV_{t-1:t-22}^{JT} + \delta_{D}J_{t-1}^{JT} + \delta_{W}J_{t-1:t-5}^{JT} + \delta_{M}J_{t-1:t-22}^{JT} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

- CV es variación continua.
- J saltos identificados con el test JT.

donde 
$$CV_{t-1:t-k}^{JT} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} CV_{t-i}^{JT}$$
 y  $J_{t-1:t-k} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} J_{t-i}^{JT}$ .

#### Modelos Hibrido GARCH Volatilidad Realizada

RealGARCH(1,1) asimétrico

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 R V_{t-1} + \gamma_1 R V_{t-1} \mathbf{1}_{r_{t-1} < 0} + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2$$