

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

Copper example



June 18, 2021

1 (a) Calculate the Turns of Copper

```
[9]: !pip install pandas
```

Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.2.4)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in

c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2021.1)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16.5 in

c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (1.20.0)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in

c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.1)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7.3->pandas) (1.15.0)

```
[10]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
[11]: #Reading the data from Excel
data = pd.read_csv("C:\Users\rluck\OneDrive\commodity.csv")
data
```

```
[11]:
```

	OBS	COPPER	GOLD	LEAD	SILVER
0	5/01/1989	3039.1050	363.6	4823.0596	5.091
1	5/02/1989	2976.1080	361.8	4696.2984	5.110
2	5/03/1989	2924.9100	359.9	4592.1087	5.045
3	5/04/1989	3005.0100	360.6	4678.8006	5.076
4	5/05/1989	2969.1990	360.6	4623.0428	5.076
..
995	2/22/1993	1872.8360	368.6	2766.1788	4.256
996	2/23/1993	1872.1830	374.5	2757.7256	4.392
997	2/24/1993	1873.7095	375.1	2752.4793	4.389
998	2/25/1993	1883.5065	377.2	2785.7061	4.489
999	2/26/1993	1884.7230	375.2	2821.4303	4.448

[1000 rows x 5 columns]

#R = ln(P_t/P_{t-1})

```
[12]: data['R_c'] = 100*np.log(data['COPPER']/data['COPPER'].shift(1))
      data['R_ca'] = abs(data['R_c'])
      data['R_c^2'] = data['R_c']*data['R_c']
```

```
[13]: print(data.head())
```

	OBS	COPPER	GOLD	LEAD	SILVER	R_c	R_ca	R_c^2
0	5/01/1989	3039.108	361.8	4596.2984	5.091	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	5/02/1989	2976.108	361.8	4596.2984	5.110	-2.094666	2.094666	4.387625
2	5/03/1989	2924.910	359.9	4592.1087	5.045	-1.735270	1.735270	3.011160
3	5/04/1989	3005.010	360.6	4678.8006	5.076	2.701718	2.701718	7.299283
4	5/05/1989	2969.199	360.6	4623.0428	5.076	-1.198868	1.198868	1.437284

```
[14]: # Dropping NA's is required to use numpy's polyfit
      data_s = data.dropna(subset=['R_c'])
      print(data_s.head())
```

	OBS	COPPER	GOLD	LEAD	SILVER	R_c	R_ca	R_c^2
1	5/02/1989	2976.108	361.8	4596.2984	5.110	-2.094666	2.094666	4.387625
2	5/03/1989	2924.910	359.9	4592.1087	5.045	-1.735270	1.735270	3.011160
3	5/04/1989	3005.010	360.6	4678.8006	5.076	2.701718	2.701718	7.299283
4	5/05/1989	2969.199	360.6	4623.0428	5.076	-1.198868	1.198868	1.437284
5	5/08/1989	2926.000	359.6	4506.0400	5.067	-1.465592	1.465592	2.147959

2 (b) (i) Summary statistics

```
[15]: !pip install scipy
```

Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.6.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.23.0,>=1.16.5 in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scipy) (1.20.1)

```
[16]: from scipy import stats
      Rc= stats.describe(data_s['R_c'])
      Rca=stats.describe(data_s['R_ca'])
      Rc2= stats.describe(data_s['R_c^2'])
```

```
[17]: print(Rc)
```

DescribeResult(nobs=999, minmax=(-10.037918530762216, 6.633374744570145), mean=-0.04782604641413218, variance=2.988453995572702, skewness=-0.1364205630955574, kurtosis=2.6804296191644488)

```
[18]: print(Rca)
```

DescribeResult(nobs=999, minmax=(0.0, 10.037918530762216),
mean=1.253037876686397, variance=1.4190664475695909,
skewness=1.9654561151759231, kurtosis=6.1340532142037)

[19]: `print(Rc2)`

DescribeResult(nobs=999, minmax=(0.0, 10.037918530762216),
mean=1.253037876686397, variance=1.4190664475695909,
skewness=1.9654561151759231, kurtosis=6.1340532142037)



3 b(iii) Jacqu

[20]: `stats.jarque_bera(data_s['R_c'])`

[20]: Jarque_beraResult(statistic=302.1619199254945, pvalue=0.0)

[21]: `stats.jarque_bera(data_s['R_ca'])`

[21]: Jarque_beraResult(statistic=2209.400046567793, pvalue=0.0)

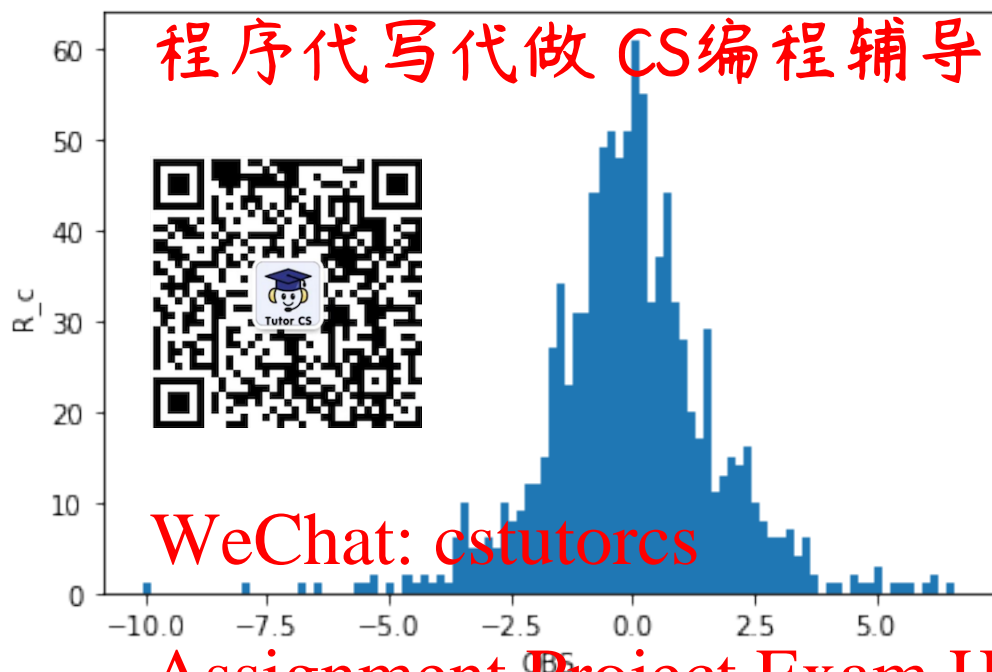
[22]: `stats.jarque_bera(data_s['R_c^2'])`

[22]: Jarque_beraResult(statistic=197064.76373846942, pvalue=0.0)

Interpretation: The JB tests show there is a non-normal distribution (p-value <0.05), given the Copper's daily returns is negatively skewed and has an excess Kurtosis of 2.68.

4 b(iv) Histogram

[23]: `_ = plt.hist(data_s['R_c'], bins=100)
_ = plt.xlabel('Obs')
_ = plt.ylabel('R_c')
plt.show()
plt.savefig('C:\\Users\\rluck\\OneDrive\\myplot.png')`

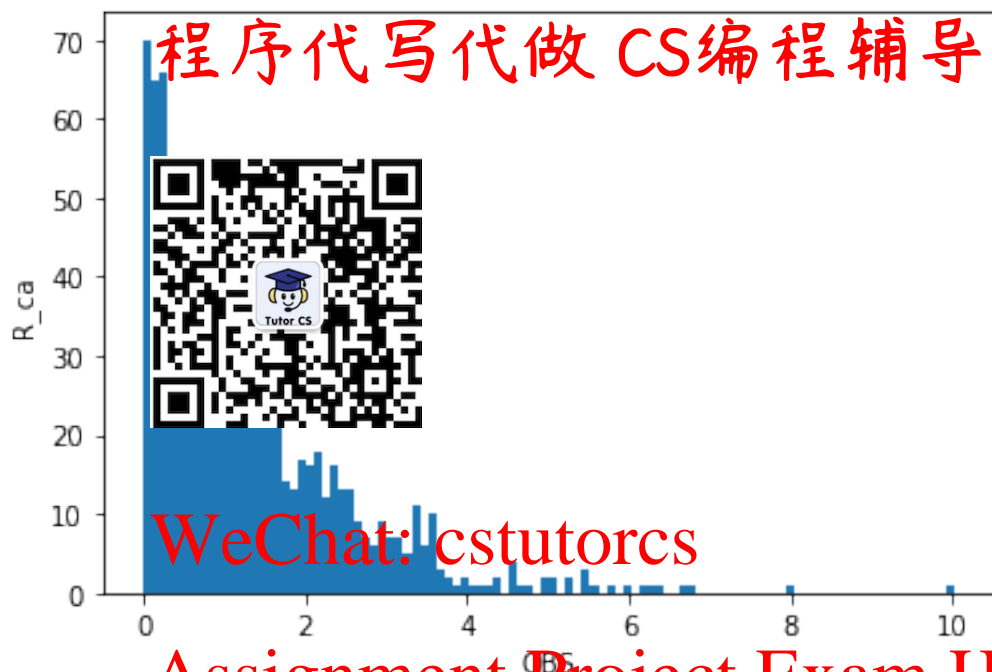


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```
[24]: _ = plt.hist(data['R_ca'],bins=100)
      _ = plt.xlabel('OBS')
      _ = plt.ylabel('R_ca')
      plt.show()
```

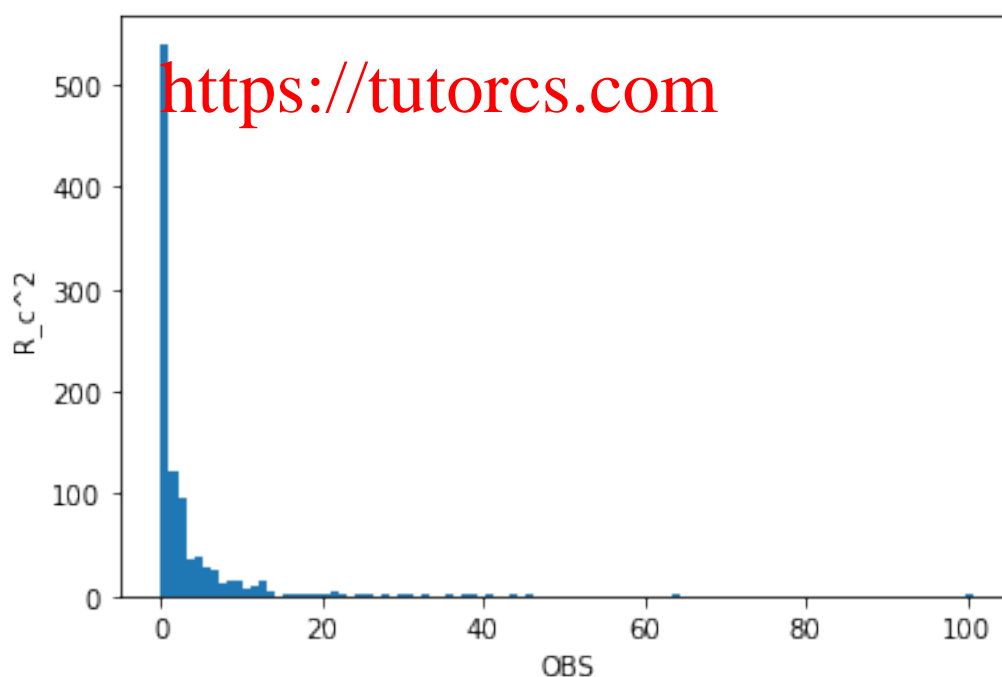
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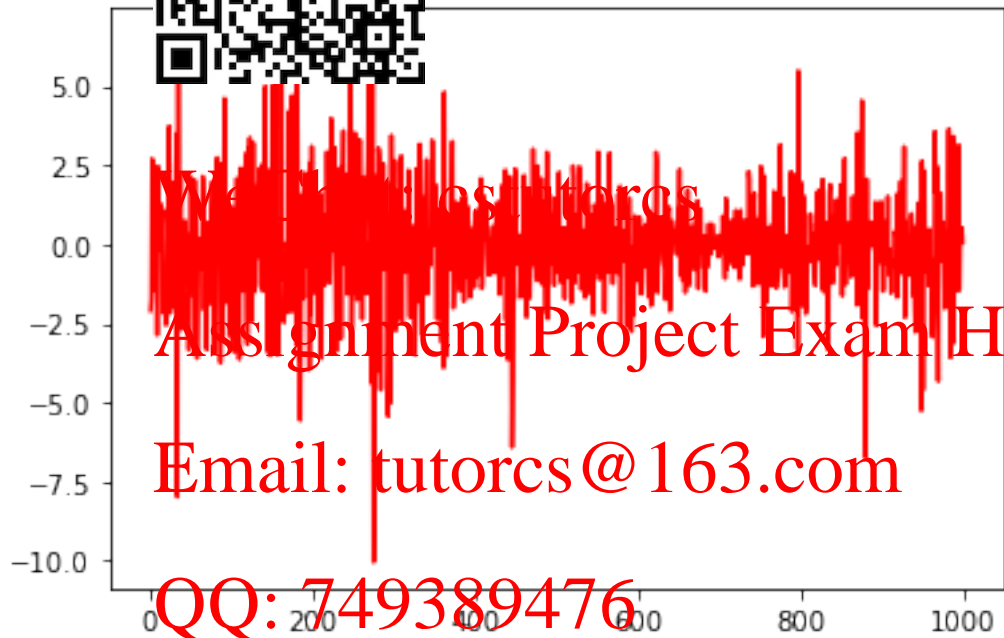


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5 Plotting charts

```
[26]: plt.plot(data.R_c
```

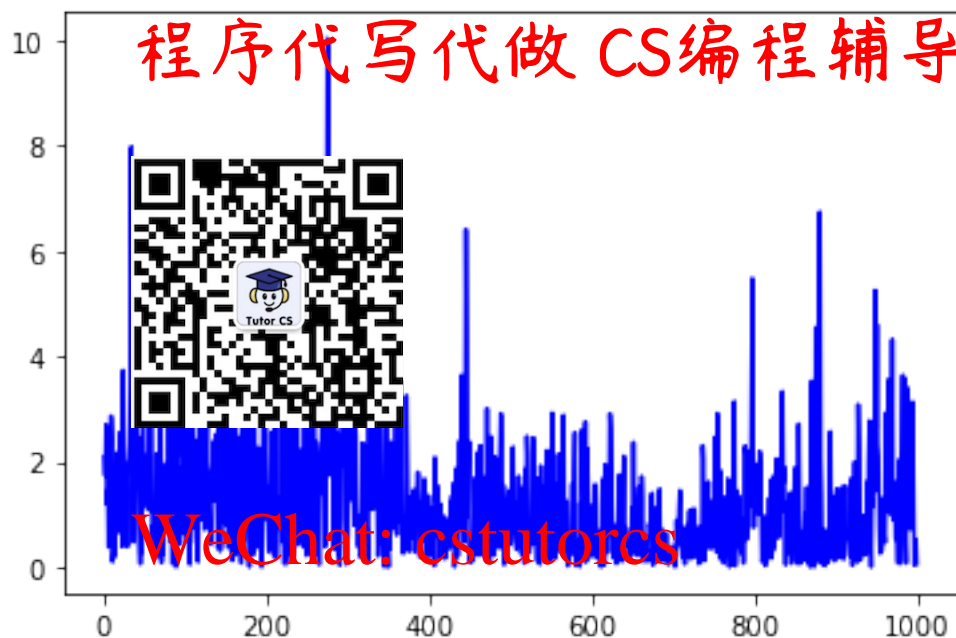
```
[26]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2491cab0790>]
```



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```
[27]: plt.plot(data.R_ca,color='blue')
```

```
[27]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2491cab0790>]
```



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[28]: `dta= data_s['R_c']` Email: tutorcs@163.com

6 Computing ACF and PACF

[29]: `>>> sm.graphics.tsa.plot_pacf(dta.values.squeeze(), lags=24)`
`sm.graphics.tsa.plot_acf(dta.values.squeeze(),lags=24)`
`>>> plt.show()`

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```
[30]: r,q,p = sm.tsa.acf(dta.values.squeeze(), qstat=True)
data = np.c_[range(1,41), r[1:], q[p], p]
table = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['lag', 'AC', 'Q', 'Prob(>Q)'])
print (table.set_index('lag'))
```

lag	AC	Q	Prob(>Q)
1.0	-0.169258	28.8441	1.165359e-08
2.0	0.013418	28.8441	1.165359e-07
3.0	-0.034927	30.8441	1.165359e-06
4.0	-0.042273	31.8441	1.165359e-06
5.0	0.040801	33.8441	1.165359e-06
6.0	-0.030759	34.534399	5.303518e-06
7.0	-0.048466	36.902332	4.894754e-06
8.0	0.008219	36.970498	1.165359e-05
9.0	0.023870	37.846022	2.162220e-05
10.0	-0.000546	37.546323	4.550870e-05
11.0	0.031456	38.547811	6.320925e-05
12.0	-0.019199	38.821279	1.084230e-04
13.0	-0.042012	40.711358	1.061207e-04
14.0	-0.010708	40.827757	1.893163e-04
15.0	0.050749	43.445094	1.342517e-04
16.0	0.012242	43.597563	2.270140e-04
17.0	-0.021301	44.059599	3.356420e-04
18.0	0.019068	44.430240	5.005839e-04
19.0	0.001336	44.432061	8.226156e-04
20.0	0.046795	46.668801	6.519565e-04
21.0	-0.017221	46.972047	9.472905e-04
22.0	0.060033	50.660881	4.770893e-04
23.0	-0.026672	51.389781	6.034195e-04
24.0	0.001243	51.391864	9.886301e-04
25.0	-0.062687	55.425856	4.326261e-04
26.0	-0.067126	60.056752	1.647766e-04
27.0	0.025273	60.713863	2.124971e-04
28.0	0.006739	60.760627	3.253423e-04
29.0	0.084367	68.098464	5.494580e-05
30.0	0.053573	71.060362	3.495973e-05
31.0	-0.068947	75.971216	1.206393e-05
32.0	0.011689	76.112502	1.858629e-05
33.0	-0.007772	76.175038	2.892027e-05
34.0	-0.074013	81.851574	7.997707e-06
35.0	0.068058	86.656475	2.858653e-06
36.0	-0.072387	92.097697	8.262371e-07
37.0	0.002966	92.106843	1.348620e-06
38.0	-0.004419	92.127165	2.164122e-06
39.0	0.003125	92.137336	3.438375e-06
40.0	0.014532	92.357529	5.063225e-06



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C:\Users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:657: FutureWarning: The default number of lags is changing from 20 to 12 (int(10 * np.log10(nobs)), nobs - 1) after 0.12 is released. Set the number of lags to an integer to silence this warning.

warnings.warn(
C:\Users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:667: FutureWarning: fft is the default after the release of the 0.12 release of statsmodels. To silence this warning, explicitly set fft=False.
warnings.warn(
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As per the above correlation plot, the autocorrelation of -0.169 is statistically significant as it exceeds the bands (in the shaded area) in the chart. We can infer that the log price of Copper does not follow a random walk and the efficient market hypothesis does not hold. For squared returns (R_c^2) and absolute returns (R_{ca}), the autocorrelations are even stronger, as demonstrated by the following ACF and PACF charts.

[31]: `dta_1= data_s['R_ca']`

[32]: `>>> sm.graphics.tsa.plot_pacf(dta_1.values.squeeze(), lags=12)
sm.graphics.tsa.plot_acf(dta_1.values.squeeze(), lags=12)
>>> plt.show()`



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```
[33]: r,q,p = sm.tsa.acf(dta_1.values.squeeze(), qstat=True)
data = np.c_[range(1,41), r[1:], q, p]
table = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['lag', "AC", "Q", "Prob(>Q)"])
print (table.set_index('lag'))
```

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	AC	Q	Prob(>Q)
lag			
1.0	0.250814	68.038156	2.031943e-15
2.0	0.152524	86.367442	1.760144e-19
3.0	0.153909	110.150402	1.018515e-23
4.0	0.127490	126.485836	2.196721e-26
5.0	0.150763	149.352358	1.833912e-30
6.0	0.140662	169.277473	6.400788e-34
7.0	0.109180	181.293948	1.038331e-35
8.0	0.098477	191.079671	4.827095e-37
9.0	0.100862	201.355470	1.722055e-38
10.0	0.119461	215.785175	8.144212e-41
11.0	0.068930	220.594251	3.883007e-41
12.0	0.056851	223.868911	3.739222e-41
13.0	0.059601	227.471661	2.983310e-41
14.0	0.078392	233.710486	6.632136e-42
15.0	0.076650	239.681269	1.646911e-42
16.0	0.074328	245.301502	4.753518e-43
17.0	0.079118	251.675918	9.486837e-44
18.0	0.109714	263.946256	1.175163e-45

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```

19.0 0.103477 274.872190 2.735358e-47
20.0 0.085096 282.268874 4.322151e-48
21.0 0.129912 299.525625 3.972767e-51
22.0 0.105942 311.013572 7.090149e-53
23.0 0.107406 326.666666 4.666667e-54
24.0 0.096674 33.000000 3.000000e-56
25.0 0.108696 34.000000 3.000000e-58
26.0 0.096625 35.000000 3.000000e-59
27.0 0.110406 36.000000 3.000000e-61
28.0 0.090840 37.000000 3.000000e-62
29.0 0.088709 38.000000 3.000000e-63
30.0 0.088184 39.000000 3.000000e-64
31.0 0.133722 409.793997 1.092694e-67
32.0 0.066202 414.326274 4.907364e-68
33.0 0.129816 433.771517 5.489116e-71
34.0 0.089096 439.997551 4.430751e-72
35.0 0.102302 450.854107 1.054561e-73
36.0 0.064577 455.184466 5.153559e-74
37.0 0.076557 461.276941 4.108424e-74
38.0 0.080198 467.969607 1.800223e-75
39.0 0.108762 480.291745 2.170477e-77
40.0 0.049010 482.796366 2.423205e-77

```

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```

C:\Users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:657:
FutureWarning: The default number of lags is changing from 40 to min(int(10 *
np.log10(nobs)), nobs - 1) after 0.12 is released. Set the number of lags to an
integer to silence this warning.
  warnings.warn(
C:\Users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:667:
FutureWarning: fft=True will become the default after the release of the 0.12
release of statsmodels. To suppress this warning, explicitly set fft=False.
  warnings.warn(

```

```
[34]: dta_2= data_s['R_c^2']
```

```
[35]: >>> sm.graphics.tsa.plot_pacf(dta_2.values.squeeze(), lags=12)
sm.graphics.tsa.plot_acf(dta_2.values.squeeze(), lags=12)
>>> plt.show()
```

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[36]: `r,q,p = sm.tsa.acf(dta_2.values.squeeze(), qstat=True)`
`data = np.c_[range(1,41), r[1:], q[1:], p[1:]]`
`table = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['lag', "AC", "Q", "Prob(>Q)"])`
`print (table.set_index('lag'))`

lag	AC	Q	Prob(>Q)
1.0	0.267265	7.141591	1e-17
2.0	0.136738	9.141591	3e-20
3.0	0.111404	10.141591	1e-22
4.0	0.099766	11.141591	1e-23
5.0	0.120752	12.141591	1e-26
6.0	0.125132	143.228817	2.086198e-28
7.0	0.066961	147.748703	1.205533e-28
8.0	0.055213	150.824826	1.319382e-28
9.0	0.100740	161.075827	1.438458e-30
10.0	0.091719	169.581739	3.386147e-31
11.0	0.032893	170.676845	8.560979e-31
12.0	0.031368	171.673737	2.169953e-30
13.0	0.039585	173.262986	4.004580e-30
14.0	0.051436	175.948865	4.288407e-30
15.0	0.038930	177.489023	7.623657e-30
16.0	0.009632	177.583403	2.568328e-29
17.0	0.057397	180.938148	1.876983e-29
18.0	0.096342	190.399625	8.250680e-31
19.0	0.081927	197.248691	1.199337e-31
20.0	0.058761	200.775539	7.803797e-32
21.0	0.110171	213.186262	9.044721e-34
22.0	0.082405	220.136703	1.246595e-34
23.0	0.077137	226.233201	2.526215e-35
24.0	0.065301	230.606164	1.113264e-35
25.0	0.034623	231.837496	2.011860e-35
26.0	0.044748	233.895403	2.468183e-35
27.0	0.090672	242.353562	1.698376e-36
28.0	0.102785	253.233828	3.941894e-38
29.0	0.057602	256.654487	2.599329e-38
30.0	0.017237	256.961123	6.832310e-38
31.0	0.073249	262.503968	1.722169e-38
32.0	0.011442	262.639345	4.777961e-38
33.0	0.063586	266.824825	2.179022e-38
34.0	0.048306	269.242934	2.159314e-38
35.0	0.044036	271.254528	2.539467e-38
36.0	0.049462	273.795001	2.349134e-38
37.0	0.043425	275.755218	2.782275e-38
38.0	0.027704	276.553889	5.423483e-38
39.0	0.041901	278.382719	6.688394e-38
40.0	0.020043	278.801625	1.506677e-37



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C:\Users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:657:
FutureWarning: The default number of lags is changing from 20 to $\min(10 * \text{np.log10(nobs)}, \text{nobs} - 1)$ after 0.12 is released. Set the number of lags to an integer to silence this warning.

warnings.warn(
C:\Users\rluck\ana...ckages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:667:
FutureWarning: fft is the default after the release of the 0.12
release of statsmo...this warning, explicitly set fft=False.
warnings.warn(


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