程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



Week 6 Assignment

Due Date: March 3, 2023 at 10am

WeChat: cstutorcs Exercise Stock Returns vs. Price Impact Increments

This assignment assumes that the exercises in Week 5 Assignment have yielded a functioning script ment Project Exam Help

- 1. Wrap the script from Week 5 into a function of dt, the date.
- 2. Loop over values of dt and aggregate variances and covariances into a single table across lates, stocks. Satisfies and prediction derivations.

The following exercises concern about the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where its summed to consider the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where its summed to consider the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where its summed to consider the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where its summed to consider the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where its summed to consider the regression $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, where $r = \lambda \Delta I + \epsilon$, and r

- 3. Compute $\lambda = \mathbb{E}[r\Delta I]/E[(\Delta I)^2]$ and in-sample R^2 by stock, halflife, and prediction horizon; that is, run a regression using the data across all **lates to sach (stock halflife Gredict) In**prizon) pair. Plot the corresponding distribution; cf. page 36 of Lecture 5.
- 4. Compute $\lambda = \mathbb{E}[r\Delta I]/E[(\Delta I)^2]$ and out-of-sample R^2 by month, halflife, and prediction horizon; that is run a regression using the data across all stocks for each (month, halflife, prediction horizon) pair and calculate the model R^2 in the next month. Plot the corresponding timeseries; cf. page 37 of Lecture 5.