Ejemplos

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Paper: Modelos ocultos de Markov:

una aplicación de estimación Bayesiana para series de tiempo financieras Authors: Lizbeth Naranjo Albarrán & Luz Judith Rodríguez Esparza

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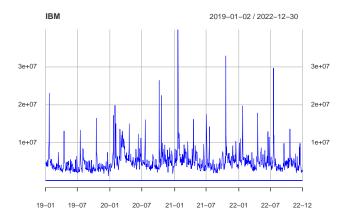
https://github.com/lizbethna/HMMBayes.git

Este archivo muestra las instrucciones para correr los códigos de R y Stan.

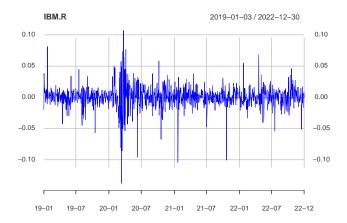
GARCH

```
library(ggplot2)
library(rstan) # RStan
library(quantmod) # Quantitative Financial Modelling Framework
```

Datos



plot(IBM.R, format.labels="%y-%m", col="blue", lwd=0.5)



IBM.R <- as.vector(coredata(IBM.R));</pre>

Código Stan

Chain 1:

Chain 1:

```
param = c("mu", "alpha0", "alpha1", "beta1") # parametros a estimar
fit_garch <- stan("ts_garch.stan", data=datos,</pre>
            chains=2, warmup=1000, iter=2000, thin=2,
            verbose=FALSE)
SAMPLING FOR MODEL 'ts_garch' NOW (CHAIN 1).
Chain 1:
Chain 1: Gradient evaluation took 0.000272 seconds
Chain 1: 1000 transitions using 10 leapfrog steps per transition would take 2.72 seconds.
Chain 1: Adjust your expectations accordingly!
Chain 1:
Chain 1:
Chain 1: Iteration:
                       1 / 2000 [ 0%]
                                         (Warmup)
Chain 1: Iteration: 200 / 2000 [ 10%]
                                         (Warmup)
Chain 1: Iteration: 400 / 2000 [ 20%]
                                         (Warmup)
                                         (Warmup)
Chain 1: Iteration: 600 / 2000 [ 30%]
Chain 1: Iteration: 800 / 2000 [ 40%]
                                         (Warmup)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1000 / 2000 [ 50%]
                                         (Warmup)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1001 / 2000 [ 50%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1200 / 2000 [ 60%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1400 / 2000 [ 70%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1600 / 2000 [ 80%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1: Iteration: 1800 / 2000 [ 90%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1: Iteration: 2000 / 2000 [100%]
                                         (Sampling)
Chain 1:
Chain 1:
         Elapsed Time: 4.59451 seconds (Warm-up)
Chain 1:
                        2.77702 seconds (Sampling)
```

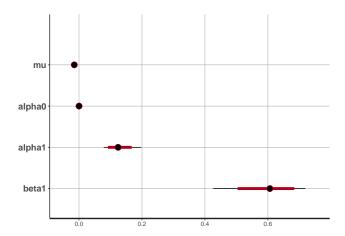
datos <- list("rend"=IBM.R, "N"=length(IBM.R), "sigma1"=(IBM.R[1]^2))</pre>

7.37153 seconds (Total)

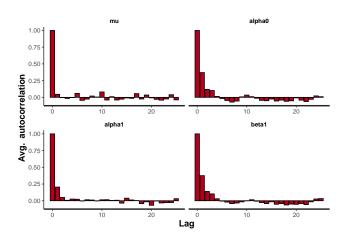
```
SAMPLING FOR MODEL 'ts_garch' NOW (CHAIN 2).
Chain 2:
Chain 2: Gradient evaluation took 0.000139 seconds
Chain 2: 1000 transitions using 10 leapfrog steps per transition would take 1.39 seconds.
Chain 2: Adjust your expectations accordingly!
Chain 2:
Chain 2:
Chain 2: Iteration: 1 / 2000 [ 0%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 200 / 2000 [ 10%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 400 / 2000 [ 20%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 600 / 2000 [ 30%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 800 / 2000 [ 40%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1000 / 2000 [ 50%]
                                        (Warmup)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1001 / 2000 [ 50%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1200 / 2000 [ 60%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1400 / 2000 [ 70%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1600 / 2000 [ 80%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2: Iteration: 1800 / 2000 [ 90%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2: Iteration: 2000 / 2000 [100%]
                                        (Sampling)
Chain 2:
Chain 2: Elapsed Time: 7.64351 seconds (Warm-up)
Chain 2:
                        2.53095 seconds (Sampling)
Chain 2:
                        10.1745 seconds (Total)
Chain 2:
```

Resultados

```
print(fit_garch, pars=param)
Inference for Stan model: ts_garch.
2 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=1000; thin=2;
post-warmup draws per chain=500, total post-warmup draws=1000.
                      sd 2.5%
                                 25%
                                       50%
                                             75% 97.5% n_eff Rhat
       mean se_mean
       -0.01
                  0 0.00 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.01 -0.01
                                                         920 1.00
alpha0 0.00
                  0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
                                                         450 1.01
alpha1 0.13
                  0 0.03 0.08 0.11 0.12 0.15 0.20
                                                         601 1.00
beta1
       0.60
                  0 0.08 0.43 0.55 0.61 0.65 0.72
                                                         417 1.01
Samples were drawn using NUTS(diag_e) at Thu Jun 8 13:19:52 2023.
For each parameter, n_eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor on split chains (at
convergence, Rhat=1).
stan_plot(fit_garch,pars=param)
```



stan_ac(fit_garch,pars=param)



stan_trace(fit_garch,pars=param)

