

oussama-camil-baptiste-time-series

April 5, 2023

```
[104]: import pandas as pd
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AutoReg
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from scipy.stats import norm

import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy.stats import t

import plotly.subplots as sp
import plotly.graph_objects as go

from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
```

```
[2]: df = pd.read_excel('data_exam.xlsx', index_col='Unnamed: 0')
df
```

```
[2]:
```

	VIX	Parkinson	Squared returns
2000-01-04	27.01	0.001406	0.000612
2000-01-05	26.41	0.000002	0.000326
2000-01-06	25.73	0.000045	0.000169
2000-01-07	21.72	0.001577	0.000723
2000-01-10	21.71	0.000109	0.000111
...
2023-02-08	19.63	0.000117	0.000070
2023-02-09	20.71	0.000088	0.000179
2023-02-10	20.53	0.000004	0.000041
2023-02-13	20.34	0.000134	0.000110
2023-02-14	18.94	0.000019	0.000110

[5822 rows x 3 columns]

0.0.1 1. Explain the concept behind each column. What are these time series meant to represent? Transform these time series so that they are comparable in scale and order

- Le VIX est une mesure de la volatilité attendue des prix des actions du S&P 500. Elle est calculée en fonction des prix des options d'achat et de vente sur cet indice. Le VIX est souvent utilisé comme indicateur de l'état d'anxiété du marché et de la perception des investisseurs quant aux risques à venir.
- Le Parkinson est une mesure de la volatilité réalisée des prix des actions. Elle est calculée en fonction des écarts entre les prix les plus élevés et les plus bas sur une période donnée. Cette mesure est plus sensible aux mouvements soudains des prix.
- Les rendements au carré, quant à eux, sont une mesure de la volatilité réalisée des prix des actions qui est calculée en prenant les carrés des rendements quotidiens des prix des actions. Cette mesure est souvent utilisée pour évaluer la volatilité des prix des actions sur des périodes plus longues que le Parkinson. Elle est moins sensible aux mouvements brusques des prix et peut être utilisée pour évaluer le risque d'un portefeuille d'investissement.

0.0.2 Les trois séries ne sont pas comparable, il faut donc les mettre à la même échelle

```
[3]: # On fait 3 graphiques pour se rendre compte de la différence d'échelle et de
      ↪ l'allure des courbes
fig = sp.make_subplots(rows=3, cols=1, shared_xaxes=True, vertical_spacing=0.05)

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=df['VIX'], name='VIX'), row=1, col=1)
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=df['Parkinson'], name='Parkinson'),
      ↪ row=2, col=1)
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=df['Squared returns'], name='Rendements
      ↪ au carré'), row=3, col=1)

fig.update_yaxes(title_text='VIX', row=1, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text='Parkinson', row=2, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text='Rendements au carré', row=3, col=1)
fig.update_xaxes(title_text='Temps', row=3, col=1)

fig.update_layout(height=800, width=800, title={
    'text': "Graphiques financiers",
    'y':0.95,
    'x':0.5,
    'xanchor': 'center',
    'yanchor': 'top'})

# Afficher la figure
fig.show()
```

0.0.3 les séries Squared returns et Parkinson sont des mesures intra day, ce qui explique leur différente échelle et faibles valeurs. On transforme donc ces séries en série de volatilité annuelle comparable en échelle et en ordre.

```
[43]: # Transformation des series
ann_vol = (df['Squared returns'] ** 0.5) * (252 ** 0.5) * 100
Parkinson_ann = (df['Parkinson'] ** 0.5) * (252 ** 0.5) * 100

fig = go.Figure()

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=Parkinson_ann, name='Parkinson annuel'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=ann_vol, name='Volatilité annuelle'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df.index, y=df['VIX'], name='VIX'))

fig.update_layout(title='Indicateurs de volatilité', xaxis_title='Temps',
                  yaxis_title='Volatilité',
                  legend=dict(yanchor="top", y=0.99, xanchor="left", x=0.01))

fig.show()
```

0.0.4 2. Estimate and AR model on each of these time series. Determine the order of the AR process and show the estimates. What can you conclude from these estimations

Avant d'estimer un AR(p) il faut faire un test de stationnarité pour savoir s'il y a des transformations à faire

1 Test de stationnarité

```
[44]: from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
import pandas as pd

# Fonction du test augmented dickey fuller
def dickey(series, nom_de_la_serie:str):
    result = adfuller(series)

    print('ADF Statistic: %f' % result[0])
    print('p-value: %f' % result[1])

    # H0 : la série n'est pas stationnaire donc si p < 0.05 on rejette H0
    if result[1] > 0.05:
        print(f'La série {nom_de_la_serie} n\'est pas stationnaire.')
    else:
        print(f'La série {nom_de_la_serie} est stationnaire.')
```

1.1 Les 3 séries sont stationnaires il faut donc se référer au PACF

```
[45]: dickey(df['VIX'], 'VIX')
      print('#'*30)
      dickey(Parkinson_ann, 'Parkinson')
      print('#'*30)
      dickey(ann_vol, 'returns')
```

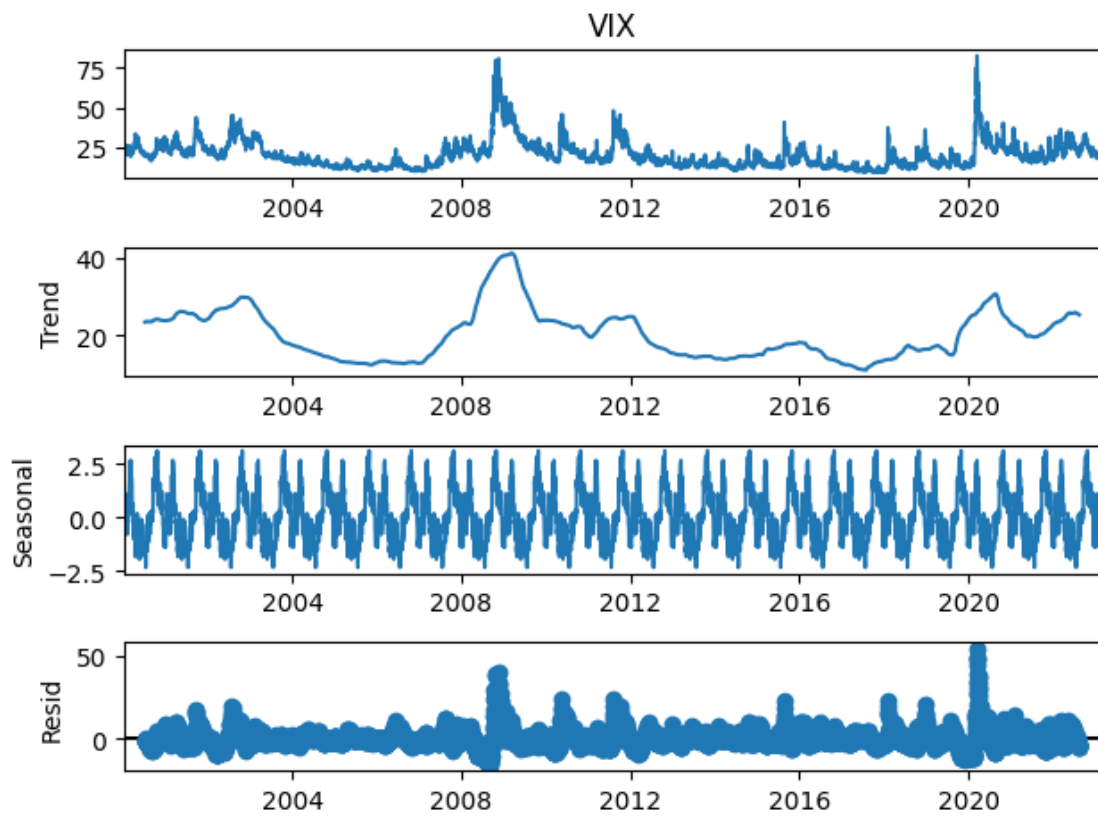
```
ADF Statistic: -5.742412
p-value: 0.000001
La série VIX est stationnaire.
#####
ADF Statistic: -7.314537
p-value: 0.000000
La série Parkinson est stationnaire.
#####
ADF Statistic: -6.800695
p-value: 0.000000
La série returns est stationnaire.
```

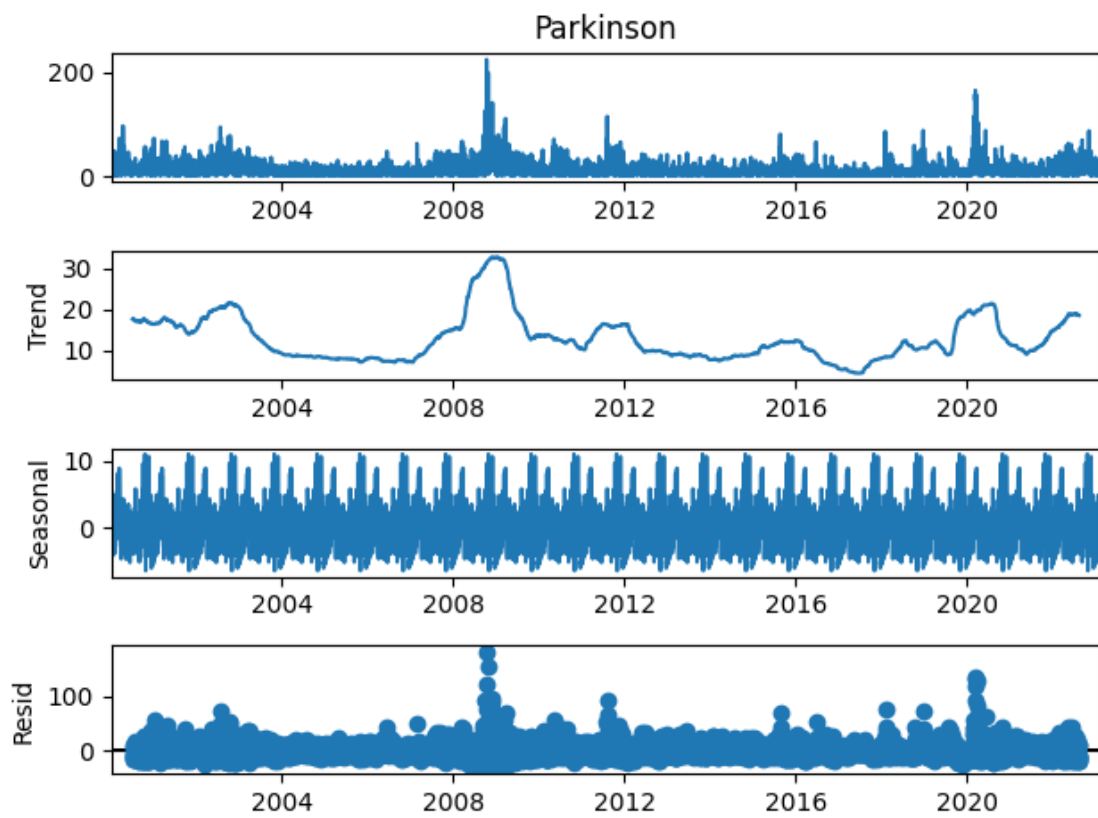
On regarde ensuite si ce sont des séries additives ou multiplicatives pour plusieurs raisons :

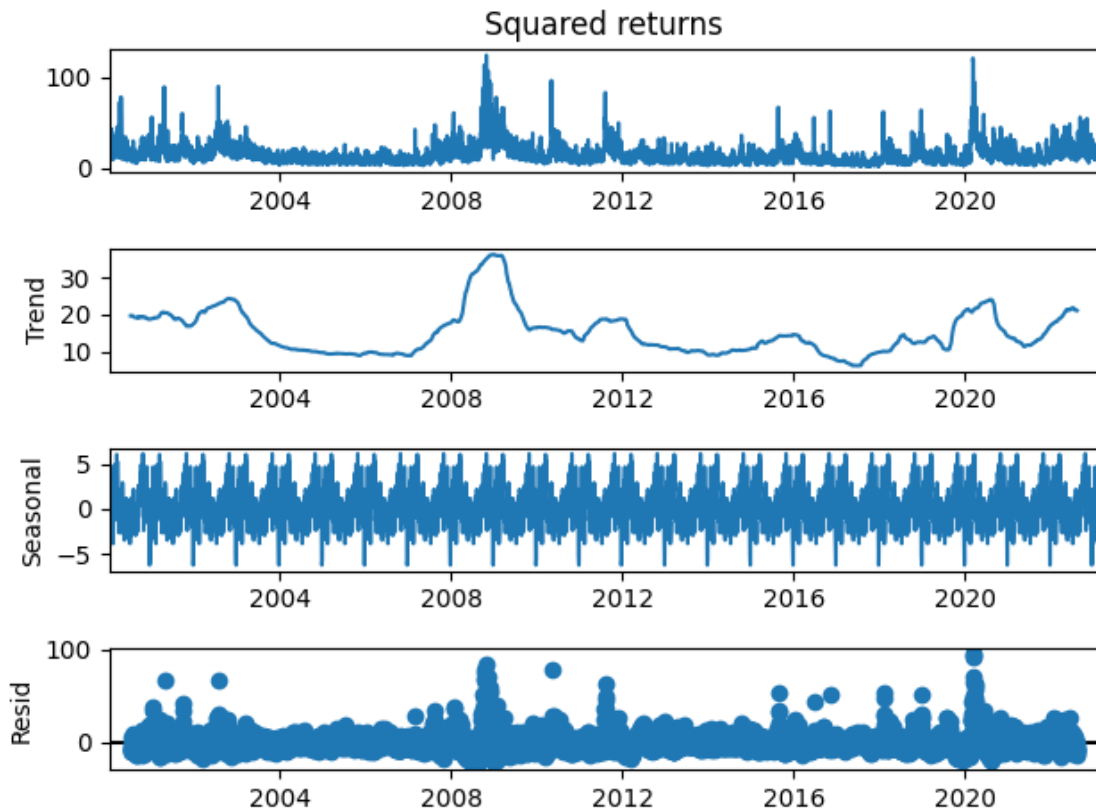
- **Prévision** : Si la série est additive, les prévisions sont souvent plus simples, car on peut simplement extrapoler les tendances précédentes en utilisant des méthodes de régression linéaire. Si la série est multiplicative, il faut tenir compte de la croissance exponentielle, ce qui peut rendre les prévisions plus complexes.
- **Modélisation** : Comprendre si une série est additive ou multiplicative est important pour choisir le bon modèle. Par exemple, si la série est additive, on peut utiliser un modèle de régression linéaire, tandis que si la série est multiplicative, un modèle de régression non linéaire peut être plus approprié.
- **Interprétation des résultats**: La signification des résultats peut être différente selon que la série est additive ou multiplicative. Par exemple, dans le cas d'une augmentation de pourcentage dans une série multiplicative, une augmentation de 10 % peut être significativement différente d'une augmentation de 20 %, tandis que dans une série additive, une augmentation de 10 unités est toujours une augmentation de 10 unités.

1.1.1 Les trois séries sont additive car la saisonnalité garde la même magnitude à travers le temps

```
[46]: for series in [df['VIX'], Parkinson_ann, ann_vol]:
      seasonal_decompose(series, model="additive", period=252).plot()
```







1.1.2 Les 3 séries sont additives donc pas besoin de faire transformation particulières

2 Determine the order of the AR process and show the estimates.

Pour déterminer l'ordre de l'AR on utilise le PACF

3 PACF

```
[47]: series1 = df['VIX']
series2 = Parkinson_ann
series3 = ann_vol

# Fonction pour déterminer le bon Lag d'une série
def find_best_lag(series):
    # On calcule le PACF de la série et on affiche 20 lags
    pacf = sm.tsa.stattools.pacf(series, nlags=20, method='ols')

    # On trace le PACF
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
```

```

plt.stem(pacf)
plt.xlabel('Lags')
plt.ylabel('Autocorrélation partielle')
plt.show()

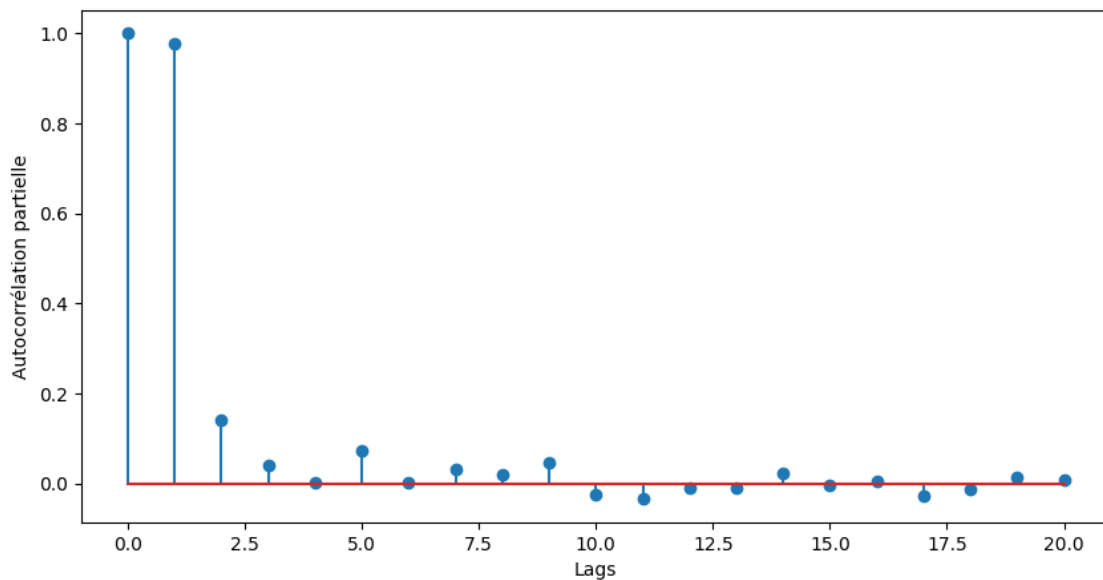
# On retient le premier lag où l'autocorrélation partielle est inférieure à
↳ la limite de confiance
# (définie ici comme 2/sqrt(n), où n est la longueur de la série)
n = len(series)
conf_limit = 2 / np.sqrt(n)
for i in range(len(pacf)):
    if pacf[i] < conf_limit:
        return i

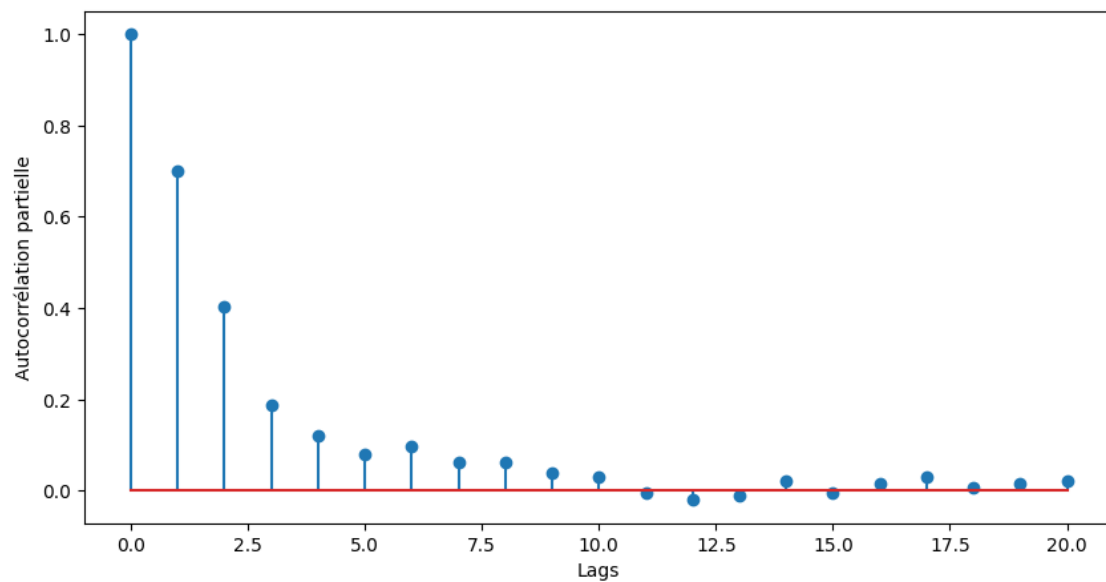
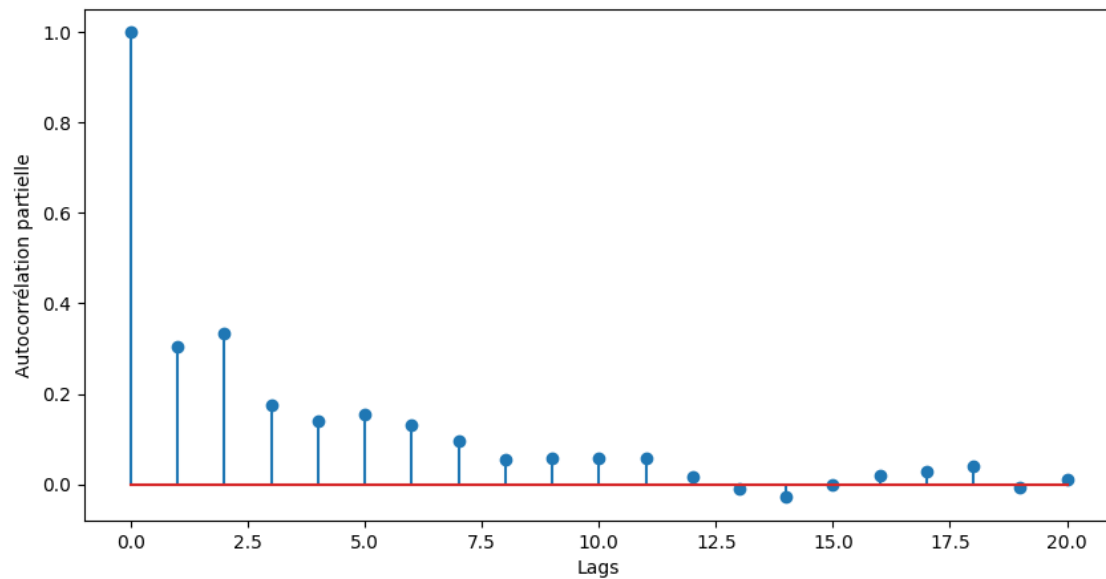
# Si aucun lag ne convient, retourner le nombre de lags maximum
return 20

# Trouver le bon Lag pour chaque série
lag1 = find_best_lag(series1)
lag2 = find_best_lag(series2)
lag3 = find_best_lag(series3)

# Afficher les résultats
print('Lag optimal pour la série VIX: {}'.format(lag1))
print('Lag optimal pour la série Parkinson: {}'.format(lag2))
print('Lag optimal pour la série Squared returns: {}'.format(lag3))

```





Lag optimal pour la série VIX: 4
 Lag optimal pour la série Parkinson: 12
 Lag optimal pour la série Squared returns: 11

3.1 Estimate and AR model on each of these time series.

```
[122]: import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from scipy.stats import norm

# On définit une fonction qui prend en entrée des paramètres initiaux, une
# série, un nombre de lags chosis auparavant
# à l'ai du PACF
def ML_criterion_arp(para, x, lags, plot=False):
    """
    Fonction qui calcule la log-vraisemblance négative pour un modèle
    autorégressif d'ordre p (AR(p)).

    Parameters
    -----
    para : numpy.ndarray
        Un vecteur de taille p+1 contenant les paramètres du modèle, où p est
        le nombre de lags.
        Le premier élément correspond à la constante, les autres aux
        coefficients associés aux lags.
    x : pandas.Series
        Une série temporelle de taille n, où n est le nombre d'observations.
    lags : list
        Une liste des lags à inclure dans le modèle.
    plot : bool, optional
        Si True, la fonction affichera un graphique de la série initiale et de
        la série ajustée.

    Returns
    -----
    float
        La log-vraisemblance négative du modèle AR(p) ajusté aux données x.

    """
    expected = para[0] # Correspond au paramètre x0
    for i, lag in enumerate(lags):
        expected += para[i+1]*x.shift(lag) # On ajoute autant de paramètres et
        de lags que spécifier en entrée ce qui rend l'écriture moins fastidieuse
    expected = expected.dropna()
    difference = x.iloc[lags[-1]:] - expected
    volatility = np.nanstd(difference)
    loglik = norm.pdf(x.iloc[lags[-1]:], expected, volatility)
    criterion = np.nansum(np.log(loglik))
    if plot:
        temp = pd.concat([x, expected], axis=1)
        temp.columns = ['initial', 'fit']
```

```

        temp = temp.dropna()
        temp.plot()
        return -criterion # On retourne la log vraisemblance négativement pour la
        ↪ minimiser ce qui revient à maximiser son inverse

def get_lags(signif_lags, p):

    return [i for i in range(1, p+1) if i not in signif_lags]

def backward(x, p, alpha=0.05):
    """
    Effectue une sélection de modèle en utilisant une méthode backward
    x : une série temporelle
    p : ordre maximal de l'AR à tester
    alpha : seuil de significativité du test de Student (par défaut 0.05)
    """
    # liste des lags significatifs
    # A chaque itération si une paramètre n'est pas significatif il est retiré
    signif_lags = list(range(1, p+1))

    while True:
        # On ajuste le modèle avec les lags actuels
        para0 = np.random.uniform(low=-10, high=10, size=len(signif_lags)+1)
        res_AR = minimize(ML_criterion_arp, para0, method='BFGS', args=(x,
        ↪ signif_lags), options={'disp': False})

        # test de Student pour sélectionner les lags significatifs
        std_para = np.diag(res_AR.hess_inv)**.5
        tstats = res_AR.x/std_para
        max_tstat = np.abs(tstats[1:]).min()
        if max_tstat < norm.ppf(1-alpha/2):
            # si le lag le moins significatif n'est pas significatif
            # retirer le lag correspondant
            lag_to_remove = signif_lags[np.abs(tstats[1:]).argmin()]
            signif_lags.remove(lag_to_remove)
        else:
            # tous les lags restants sont significatifs
            break

    # ajuster le modèle avec les lags sélectionnés
    para0 = np.random.uniform(low=-10, high=10, size=len(signif_lags)+1)
    res_AR = minimize(ML_criterion_arp, para0, method='BFGS', args=(x,
    ↪ signif_lags), options={'disp': False})
    std_param = np.diag(res_AR.hess_inv)**.5
    student_test = res_AR.x/std_para
    return res_AR.x, signif_lags, res_AR.fun, std_param, student_test

```

```

# Exemple des sorties de la fonction que nous allons mettre en forme
p = 12
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test = ↳backward(Parkinson_ann, p=p)
print("Lags significatifs :", signif_lags)
print("MLE :", res_AR_fun)
print("Paramètres optimaux : ", res_AR_x)
print('Std param : ', std_param)
print("Student test : ", student_test)

```

```

Lags significatifs : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
MLE : 22974.15882509276
Paramètres optimaux : [2.23291038 0.04877961 0.18517283 0.0697123 0.05904327
0.09900285
0.09994008 0.0749163 0.03645396 0.04239841 0.05507098 0.05834115]
Std param : [0.28291852 0.01337626 0.01336163 0.0143969 0.01382834 0.01414704
0.01367834 0.01350851 0.01364007 0.01264835 0.01326417 0.01320267]
Student test : [ 8.88921302  3.73261917 15.93849189  5.76260935  4.95994488
8.04484949
7.92924498  5.5043494  3.21210411  3.43632484  4.0261235  4.61600519]

```

```

[123]: def get_residual_variance(para_opt, x, lags):
    """
    Calcule la variance résiduelle à partir des paramètres optimaux d'un modèle ↳AR(p)

    Parameters
    -----
    para_opt : numpy.ndarray
        Un vecteur de taille p+1 contenant les paramètres optimaux du modèle ↳AR(p), où p est le nombre de lags.
        Le premier élément correspond à la constante, les autres aux ↳coefficients associés aux lags.
    x : pandas.Series
        Une série temporelle de taille n, où n est le nombre d'observations.
    lags : list
        Une liste des lags à inclure dans le modèle.

    Returns
    -----
    float
        La variance résiduelle du modèle AR(p) ajusté aux données x.

    """
    # Prédiction des valeurs ajustées de la série temporelle
    expected = para_opt[0]

```

```

for i, lag in enumerate(lags):
    expected += para_opt[i+1]*x.shift(lag)
expected = expected.dropna()

# Calcul des résidus
residuals = x.iloc[lags[-1]:] - expected

# Calcul de la variance résiduelle
residual_variance = np.var(residuals)

return residual_variance, expected

```

4 Série Parkinson

4.0.1 On peut s'assurer que l'AR(11) est le plus adapté car sa variance résiduelle est la moins élevée

```

[124]: my_list = []

for i in range(1, 12):
    # votre code ici
    my_list.append(i)
    residual_variance, expected = get_residual_variance(res_AR_x,
↳ Parkinson_ann, my_list)

    # mettre à jour la première valeur de la liste avec la valeur de la
↳ dernière itération
    print("Lags compris dans le modèle :", my_list)
    print("Variance résiduel :", residual_variance)

```

```

Lags compris dans le modèle : [1]
Variance résiduel : 215.92089956218277
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2]
Variance résiduel : 192.2193719748052
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3]
Variance résiduel : 185.61712081730343
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4]
Variance résiduel : 180.30311321752913
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Variance résiduel : 172.6766837319362
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
Variance résiduel : 166.55840596625788
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
Variance résiduel : 163.1936925373538
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
Variance résiduel : 162.05434331467296
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

```

```

Variance résiduel : 160.93684756585105
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
Variance résiduel : 159.84401677718265
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
Variance résiduel : 159.05505341295364

```

4.0.2 On créer des tables pour résumer les résultats comme statsmodels

Tout les coefficients sont significatifs

```

[93]: from scipy.stats import t

results_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    'Lags': signif_lags,
    'Coefficient': res_AR_x[1:],
    'Std. Error': std_param[1:],
    't': student_test[1:],
    'P>|t|': 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[1:])), len(Parkinson_ann) -
    ↪len(res_AR_x)))
})

# Ajouter la ligne pour la constante
results_summary.loc[len(results_summary)] = ['const', res_AR_x[0], std_param[
    ↪1][0], student_test[:1][0], 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[:1])),
    ↪len(Parkinson_ann) - len(res_AR_x))][0]]
print(" Log Likelihood :", res_AR_fun)

r2 = r2_score(Parkinson_ann[11:], expected)
print("Coefficient de détermination R² : ", r2)

print(results_summary.to_string(index=False))

```

```

Log Likelihood : 22974.15882509273
Coefficient de détermination R² : 0.28305328300341914

```

Lags	Coefficient	Std. Error	t	P> t
1	0.048780	0.019955	3.736047	0.000189
2	0.185173	0.012250	642063.279767	0.000000
3	0.069712	0.008739	2.928873	0.003415
4	0.059043	0.016490	4.301193	0.000017
5	0.099003	0.020890	3.434654	0.000597
6	0.099940	0.017670	4.393402	0.000011
7	0.074916	0.017547	4.874205	0.000001
8	0.036454	0.015326	2.577520	0.009976
9	0.042398	0.013476	2.220789	0.026404
10	0.055071	0.025722	3.290463	0.001006
11	0.058341	0.017222	4.403768	0.000011
const	2.232920	0.607071	13.841628	0.000000

Interprétation Nous avons un AR avec 11 paramètres significatifs + 1 constante et une variance expliquée d'environ 28% par l'AR ce qui est relativement élevé

5 Série VIX

```
[127]: p = 4
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test = backward(df['VIX'], p=p)

my_list = []

for i in range(1, 4):
    # votre code ici
    my_list.append(i)
    residual_variance, expected = get_residual_variance(res_AR_x, df['VIX'],
    my_list)

    # mettre à jour la première valeur de la liste avec la valeur de la
    dernière itération
    print("Lags compris dans le modèle :", my_list)
    print("Variance résiduel : ", residual_variance)
```

```
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1]
Variance résiduel : 4.775929561943273
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2]
Variance résiduel : 3.3089230548893185
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3]
Variance résiduel : 3.187346232984241
```

```
[113]: results_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    'Lags': signif_lags,
    'Coefficient': res_AR_x[1:],
    'Std. Error': std_param[1:],
    't': student_test[1:],
    'P>|t|': 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[1:])), len(df['VIX']) -
    len(res_AR_x)))
})

# Ajouter la ligne pour la constante
results_summary.loc[len(results_summary)] = ['const', res_AR_x[0], std_param[0],
    student_test[0], 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[0])),
    len(Parkinson_ann) - len(res_AR_x))]
print(" Log Likelihood :", res_AR_fun)

r2 = r2_score(df['VIX'][3:], expected)
print("Coefficient de détermination R2 : ", r2)
```

```
print(results_summary.to_string(index=False))
```

```
Log Likelihood : 11629.462756267369
Coefficient de détermination R² : 0.9576492910818553
Lags Coefficient Std. Error t P>|t|
1 0.835916 0.013168 62.703384 0.000000e+00
2 0.105706 0.017499 7.950654 2.220446e-15
3 0.040277 0.013530 38.872758 0.000000e+00
const 0.364082 0.062081 2.886492 3.909965e-03
```

Interprétation Nous avons un AR avec 3 paramètres significatifs + 1 constante dont le premier qui a une grande importance et une variance expliqué d'environ 95% par l'AR ce qui est relativement élevé

6 Série Squared returns

```
[129]: p = 11
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test = backward(ann_vol,
    ↳p=p)

my_list = []

for i in [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9]:
    my_list.append(i)
    residual_variance, expected = get_residual_variance(res_AR_x, ann_vol,
    ↳my_list)

    print("Lags compris dans le modèle :", my_list)
    print("Variance résiduel : ", residual_variance)
```

```
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1]
Variance résiduel : 89.40295630404849
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2]
Variance résiduel : 64.66583134424663
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3]
Variance résiduel : 58.562312680489015
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4]
Variance résiduel : 55.95752920396364
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
Variance résiduel : 53.73982084282242
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7]
Variance résiduel : 52.897190951618
Lags compris dans le modèle : [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9]
Variance résiduel : 52.37395858041633
```



```
[119]: results_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    'Lags': signif_lags,
    'Coefficient': res_AR_x[1:],
    'Std. Error': std_param[1:],
    't': student_test[1:],
    'P>|t|': 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[1:])), len(ann_vol) -
    ↪ len(res_AR_x)))
})

# Ajouter la ligne pour la constante
results_summary.loc[len(results_summary)] = ['const', res_AR_x[0], std_param[
    ↪ 1][0], student_test[:1][0], 2 * (1 - t.cdf(np.abs(student_test[:1])),
    ↪ len(Parkinson_ann) - len(res_AR_x))][0]]
print(" Log Likelihood :", res_AR_fun)

r2 = r2_score(ann_vol[9:], expected)
print("Coefficient de détermination R² : ", r2)

print(results_summary.to_string(index=False))
```

```
Log Likelihood : 19735.377272076796
Coefficient de détermination R² : 0.6018875738263005
```

Lags	Coefficient	Std. Error	t	P> t
1	0.292376	0.013290	22.616902	0.000000e+00
2	0.255396	0.012390	19.058776	0.000000e+00
3	0.106914	0.013161	8.113660	6.661338e-16
4	0.059714	0.014170	4.389205	1.157803e-05
6	0.065093	0.014125	7.260413	4.365397e-13
7	0.040454	0.012987	3.285287	1.024820e-03
8	0.051666	0.014512	5.509700	3.748890e-08
10	0.039408	0.012655	2.895282	3.802295e-03
const	1.359750	0.218780	13.138352	0.000000e+00

Interprétation Nous avons un AR avec 10 paramètres + 1 constante significatifs dont le premier qui a une grande importance et une variance expliqué d'environ 60% par l'AR ce qui est relativement élevé

7 Question 3 : Plot the fitted values for each model vs. the original time series. Why are these fitted values appealing for volatility measuring purposes?

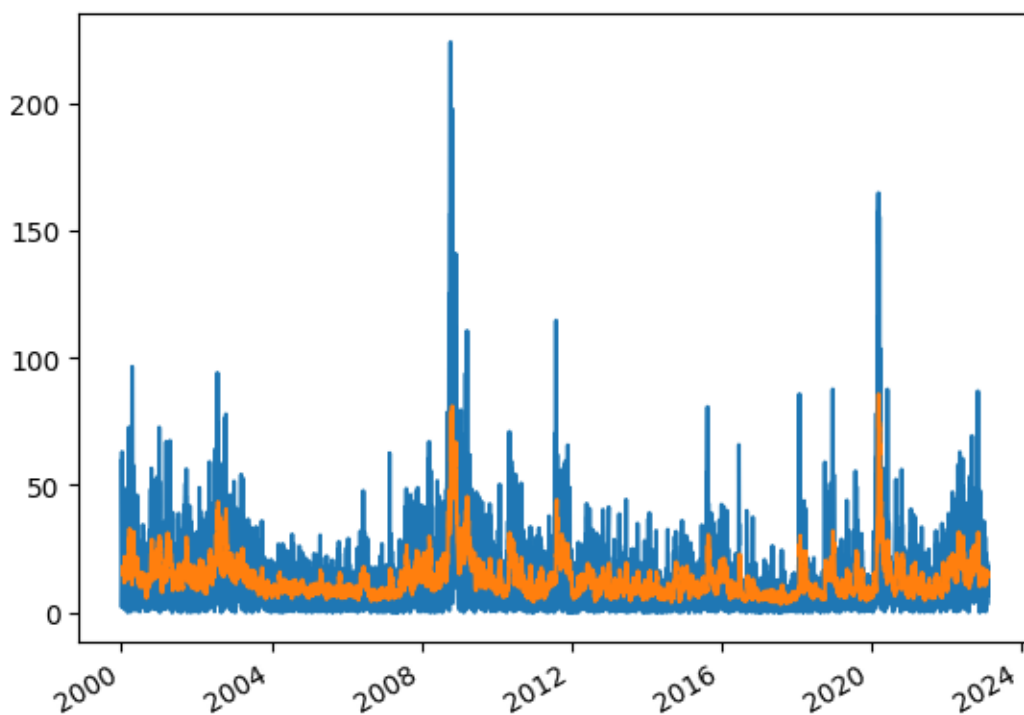
Les valeurs ajustées sont intéressantes pour mesurer la volatilité, car elles représentent la moyenne ou la tendance estimée de la série temporelle. En soustrayant les valeurs ajustées de la série temporelle originale, vous pouvez obtenir les résidus, qui représentent la partie non expliquée ou imprévisible de la série temporelle. Les résidus peuvent

être utilisés pour estimer la volatilité de la série temporelle, qui est une mesure de la quantité de fluctuation ou de variation des données. Le modèle AR peut être utilisé pour estimer la volatilité de la série temporelle en modélisant la variance conditionnelle des résidus, qui est une fonction des valeurs retardées des résidus. En utilisant les valeurs ajustées et les résidus ensemble, vous pouvez estimer la volatilité de la série temporelle et faire des prévisions sur la volatilité future.

8 Parkinson

```
[126]: Parkinson_ann.plot()  
expected.plot()
```

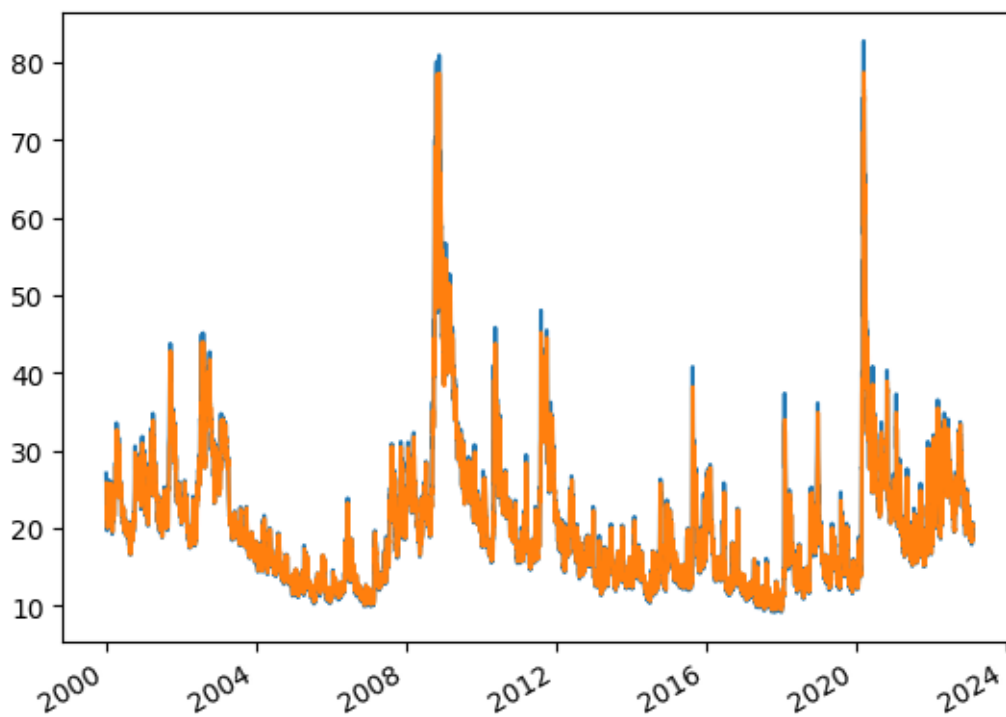
[126]: <Axes: >



9 VIX

```
[128]: df['VIX'].plot()  
expected.plot()
```

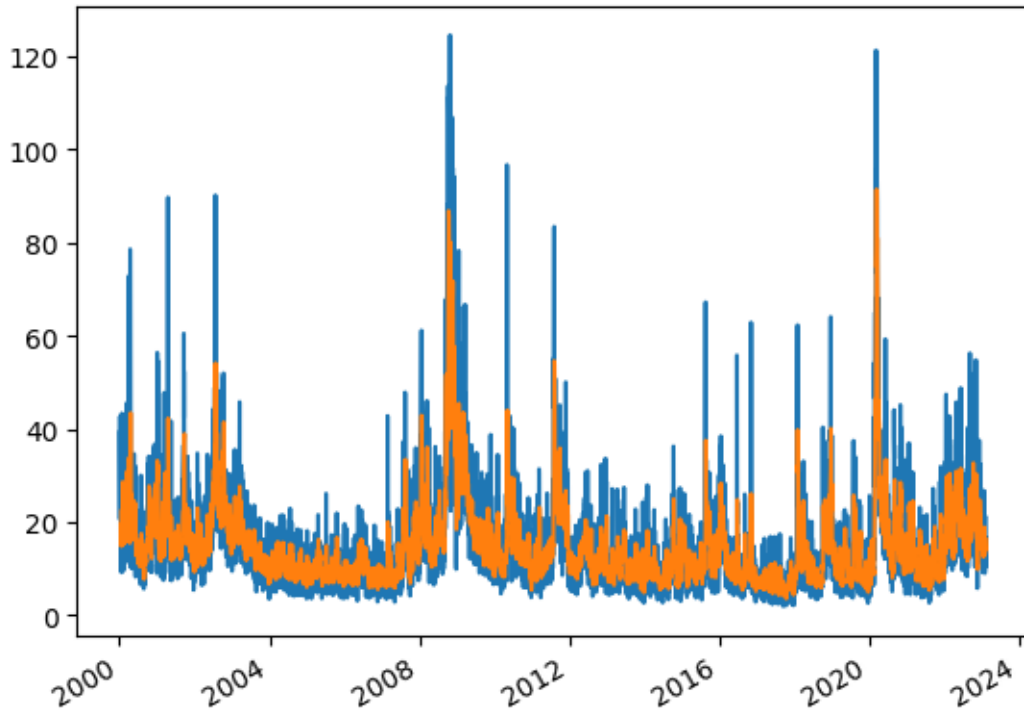
[128]: <Axes: >



10 Squared returns

```
[131]: ann_vol.plot()  
       expected.plot()
```

```
[131]: <Axes: >
```



11 Question 4 : Estimate an HAR model on each time series. Present the estimated coefficients of the model and compare the loglikelihood of each model to the one obtained from the AR estimations. Which model do you prefer? (4 points). Retain the fitted values of the model you have selected for each of the three time series.

11.0.1 Il faut choisir le modèle en se basant sur le maximum de vraisemblance et des critères d'information

12 HAR modèle

```
[132]: # Optimization
from scipy.stats import norm

def ML_HAR(para,x,plot=False):
    phi0=para[0]
    phi1=para[1]
    phi2=para[2]
    phi3=para[3]
```

```

# computing moving averages
ma5=x.rolling(5).mean().shift(1)
ma22=x.rolling(22).mean().shift(1)
ma1=x.shift(1)

combination=pd.concat([x, ma1, ma5, ma22],axis=1)
combination=np.log(combination+ 1) # On travail avec le log de la variance
↳journalière
# On ajoute 1 à la formule pour éviter log(0)
combination=combination.dropna()
combination.columns=['ini', 'ma1', 'ma5', 'ma22']

↳
↳expected=phi0+phi1*combination['ma1']+phi2*combination['ma5']+phi3*combination['ma22']
temp=pd.concat([combination['ini'],expected],axis=1)
error=combination['ini']-expected
sigma=np.nanstd(error)
#print(para)
density=norm.pdf(combination['ini'],expected,sigma)
criterion=np.nansum(np.log(density))
if plot==True:
    #temp.exp(x**2)(data**.5)*(250**.5)*100
    #Parkinson_ann=(df['Parkinson']**.5)*(252**.5)*100
    #temp = np.log(temp)

    temp.plot()
return -criterion

```

13 VIX Series

```

[138]: res_EV_VIX_HAR = minimize(ML_HAR, np.random.uniform(low=-10, high=10, size=4),↳
    ↳method='BFGS', args=(df['VIX']),options={'disp': False})
HAR_param_vix = res_EV_VIX_HAR.x
std_param =np.diag(res_EV_VIX_HAR.hess_inv)**.5
student_test = HAR_param_vix/std_param

print("coefficient estimé du modèle:", HAR_param_vix)
print("test de student :",student_test)

```

```

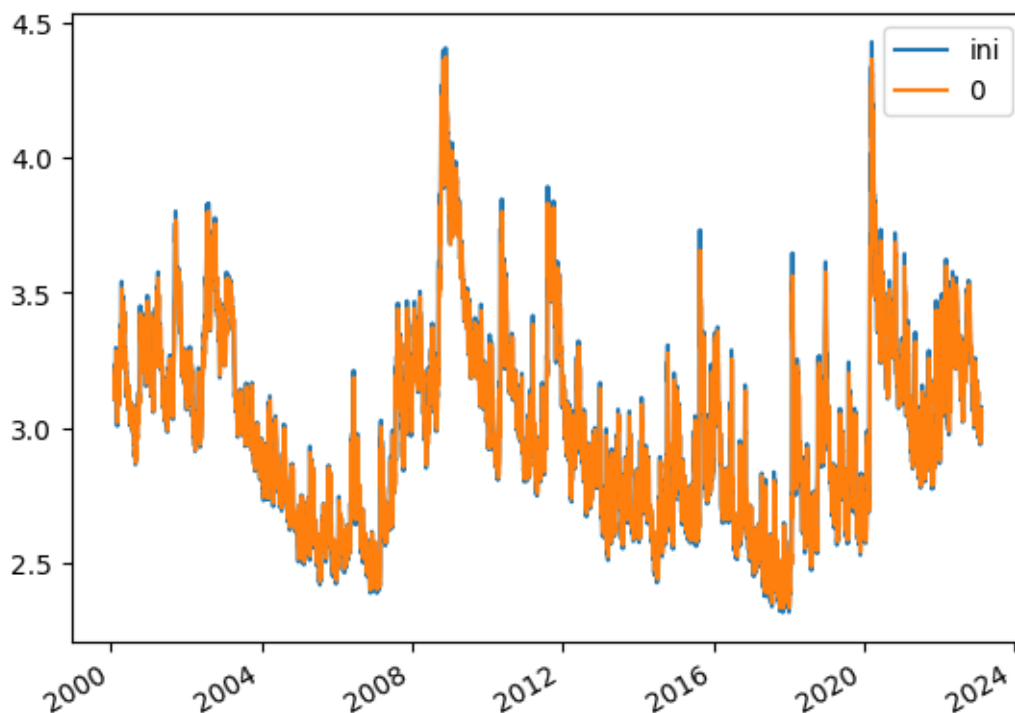
coefficient estimé du modèle: [0.03820209 0.89003269 0.06168079 0.03538413]
test de student : [ 4.82924475 66.72581127  3.61519275  3.88336358]

```

13.0.1 Tous les coefficients sont significatifs et la première moyenne mobile a un grand impact sur l'estimation du fait de la valeur de son coefficient

```
[134]: ML_HAR(HAR_param_vix, df['VIX'], plot=True)
```

```
[134]: -7472.97411505163
```



14 Serie Squared returns

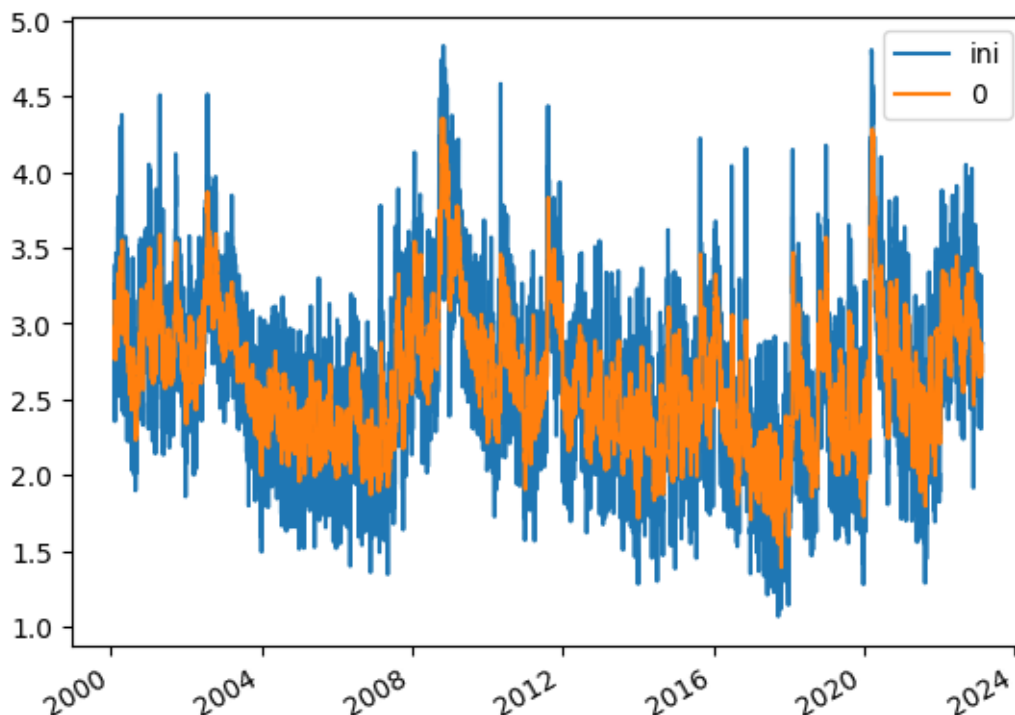
```
[139]: res_EV = minimize(ML_HAR, np.random.uniform(low=-10, high=10, size=4),  
    ↪method='BFGS', args=(ann_vol),options={'disp': False})  
HAR_param = res_EV.x  
std_param = np.diag(res_EV.hess_inv)**.5  
student_test = HAR_param/std_param  
  
print("coefficient estimé du modèle:", HAR_param)  
print("test de student :",student_test)
```

```
coefficient estimé du modèle: [0.16721601 0.14299342 0.54123921 0.23692909]  
test de student : [10.68406792 12.08712451 53.03009999 18.61270697]
```

14.0.1 Tous les coefficients sont significatifs et le coefficient de la deuxième moyenne mobile correspondant à 5 jours à un impact relativement élevé

```
[43]: ML_HAR(res_EV.x, ann_vol, plot=True)
```

```
[43]: 2437.8906003381744
```



15 Serie parkinson

```
[140]: res_EV = minimize(ML_HAR, np.random.uniform(low=-10, high=10, size=4),  
    ↪method='BFGS', args=(Parkinson_ann), options={'disp': False})  
HAR_param = res_EV.x  
std_param = np.diag(res_EV.hess_inv)**.5  
student_test = HAR_param/std_param  
  
print("coefficient estimé du modèle:", HAR_param)  
print("test de student :", student_test)
```

```
coefficient estimé du modèle: [ 0.21910789 -0.03945597  0.37904195  0.45367025]  
test de student : [ 3.59689678 -2.61481196 10.19315691 11.30300115]
```

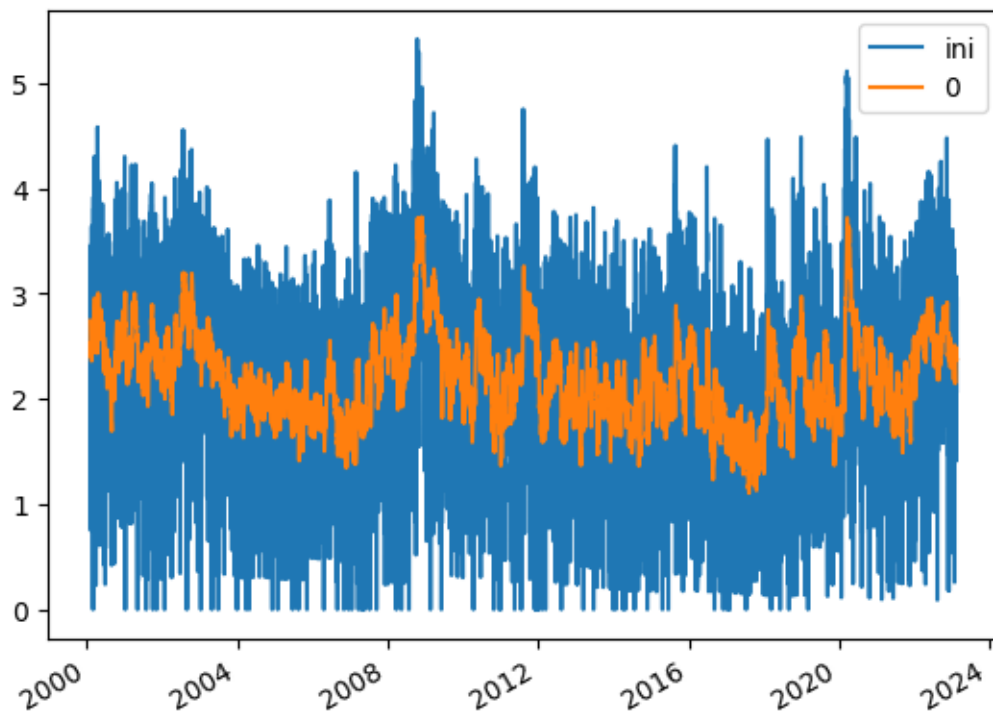
15.0.1 Tous les coefficients sont significatifs et le coefficient de la troisième moyenne mobile correspondant à 22 jours à un impact relativement élevé

15.0.2 Conclusion final pour le modèle HAR

Le modèle HAR semble traduire les stratégies/caractère court, moyen et long terme que représente l'étude de ces trois series

```
[45]: ML_HAR(res_EV.x, Parkinson_ann, plot=True)
```

```
[45]: 7518.204480780162
```



```
[147]: import numpy as np

def compute_aic_bic(ll, n_params, n_obs):
    """
    Compute AIC and BIC criteria for model selection.
    ll: maximum likelihood value
    n_params: number of estimated parameters
    n_obs: number of observations
    """
    aic = -2 * ll + 2 * n_params
    bic = -2 * ll + n_params * np.log(n_obs)
    return aic, bic
```


16 Pour Parkinson HAR est meilleur que l'AR

```
[ ]: aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(-ML_HAR(res_EV.x, Parkinson_ann, plot=False), 4,   
    ↪len(Parkinson_ann))  
print(aic, bic)
```

15044.408961560363 15071.086558057585

```
[148]: p = 12  
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test =   
    ↪backward(Parkinson_ann, p=p)  
aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(-res_AR_fun, 11, len(Parkinson_ann))  
print(aic, bic)
```

45970.31765018615 46043.681040553514

17 Pour Squared returns HAR est meilleur que l'AR

```
[ ]: aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(-ML_HAR(res_EV.x, ann_vol, plot=False), 4,   
    ↪len(ann_vol))  
print(aic, bic)
```

4883.781200676354 4910.458797173576

```
[149]: p = 11  
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test = backward(ann_vol,   
    ↪p=p)  
aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(-res_AR_fun, 8, len(ann_vol))  
print(aic, bic)
```

39481.00609940145 39534.36129239589

18 Pour VIX HAR est meilleur que l'AR

```
[ ]: aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(ML_HAR(res_EV.x, df['VIX'], plot=False), 4,   
    ↪len(df['VIX']))  
print(aic, bic)
```

8294.16567563922 8320.843272136442

```
[150]: p = 4  
res_AR_x, signif_lags, res_AR_fun, std_param, student_test =   
    ↪backward(df['VIX'], p=p)  
aic, bic = compute_aic_bic(-res_AR_fun, 2, len(ann_vol))  
print(aic, bic)
```

23262.92551253487 23276.264310783485

19 Question 5

```
[153]: import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import minimize

def optimize_ML_HAR(x, plot=False):

    def ML_HAR(para,x):
        phi0=para[0]
        phi1=para[1]
        phi2=para[2]
        phi3=para[3]

        # computing moving averages
        ma5=x.rolling(5).mean().shift(1)
        ma22=x.rolling(22).mean().shift(1)
        ma1=x.shift(1)

        combination=pd.concat([x, ma1, ma5, ma22],axis=1)
        combination=np.log(combination+ 1) # On travail avec le log de la
↳ variance journalière
        combination=combination.dropna()
        combination.columns=['ini', 'ma1', 'ma5', 'ma22']

        ↳
        ↳ expected=phi0+phi1*combination['ma1']+phi2*combination['ma5']+phi3*combination['ma22']
        temp=pd.concat([combination['ini'],expected],axis=1)
        error=combination['ini']-expected
        sigma=np.nanstd(error)
        density=norm.pdf(combination['ini'],expected,sigma)
        criterion=np.nansum(np.log(density))
        return -criterion

    # initial guess for parameters
    para0 = np.array([0, 0, 0, 0])

    # minimize negative log-likelihood using Nelder-Mead algorithm
    result = minimize(ML_HAR, para0, args=(x,), method='Nelder-Mead')

    # extract optimized parameter values
    para_opt = result.x

    # compute temp using optimized parameters
```

```

    expected_opt = para_opt[0] + para_opt[1]*x.shift(1).rolling(5).mean().
↪shift(1) + para_opt[2]*x.shift(1).rolling(22).mean().shift(1) +
↪para_opt[3]*x.rolling(22).mean().shift(1)
    temp_opt = pd.concat([x, expected_opt], axis=1)

    if plot:
        temp_opt.plot()

    # compute criterion using optimized parameters
    criterion_opt = -ML_HAR(para_opt, x)

    # return optimized parameter values, criterion, and temp
    return para_opt, criterion_opt, temp_opt

```

```

[154]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from scipy.stats import norm

def compute_fitted_values(x):
    """
    Computes the fitted values for the HAR model using maximum likelihood
↪estimation

    Parameters:
    - x : pandas Series
        Daily log-returns of an asset

    Returns:
    - pandas DataFrame
        Dataframe containing the original log-returns and the fitted values
    """

    def ML_HAR(para,x):
        phi0=para[0]
        phi1=para[1]
        phi2=para[2]
        phi3=para[3]

        # computing moving averages
        ma5=x.rolling(5).mean().shift(1)
        ma22=x.rolling(22).mean().shift(1)
        ma1=x.shift(1)

        combination=pd.concat([x, ma1, ma5, ma22],axis=1)
        combination=np.log(combination+ 1) # On travail avec le log de la
↪variance journalière
    
```

```

combination=combination.dropna()
combination.columns=['ini', 'ma1', 'ma5', 'ma22']

    □
↪expected=phi0+phi1*combination['ma1']+phi2*combination['ma5']+phi3*combination['ma22']
    temp=pd.concat([combination['ini'],expected],axis=1)
    error=combination['ini']-expected
    sigma=np.nanstd(error)
    density=norm.pdf(combination['ini'],expected,sigma)
    criterion=np.nansum(np.log(density))
    return -criterion

# initial guess for parameters
para0 = np.array([0, 0, 0, 0])

# minimize negative log-likelihood using Nelder-Mead algorithm
result = minimize(ML_HAR, para0, args=(x,), method='Nelder-Mead')

# extract optimized parameter values
para_opt = result.x

# compute temp using optimized parameters
expected_opt = para_opt[0] + para_opt[1]*x.shift(1).rolling(5).mean().
↪shift(1) + para_opt[2]*x.shift(1).rolling(22).mean().shift(1) +□
↪para_opt[3]*x.rolling(22).mean().shift(1)
fitted_values = pd.concat([x, expected_opt], axis=1)

return fitted_values

```

```

[155]: fitted_values_vix = compute_fitted_values(df['VIX']).iloc[:,1:].dropna().copy()
fitted_values_Parkinson = compute_fitted_values(Parkinson_ann).iloc[:,1:].
↪dropna().copy()
fitted_values_squared_returns = compute_fitted_values(ann_vol).iloc[:,1:].
↪dropna().copy()

```

20 Les 3 séries sont stationnaires

```

[144]: dickey(fited_values_vix , 'VIX')
dickey(fited_values_Parkinson , 'sq')
dickey(fited_values_squared_returns , 'park')

```

```

ADF Statistic: -4.832686
p-value: 0.000047
La série VIX est stationnaire.
ADF Statistic: -6.599891
p-value: 0.000000

```

La série sq est stationnaire.
 ADF Statistic: -6.128445
 p-value: 0.000000
 La série park est stationnaire.

21 6. Estimate a VAR(p) model on your three stationary fitted values. Comment your results. (4 points)

```
[156]: df = pd.concat([fited_values_vix, fited_values_squared_returns,
    ↪fited_values_Parkinson], axis=1)
df
```

```
[156]:
```

	VIX	Squared returns	Parkinson
2000-02-07	23.574509	21.087282	15.263072
2000-02-08	22.734518	19.669970	14.729918
2000-02-09	22.332668	18.585620	15.272047
2000-02-10	21.930390	18.179676	14.760379
2000-02-11	21.896724	17.953817	13.653463
...
2023-02-08	18.623623	14.594401	10.711680
2023-02-09	18.481210	14.433074	10.800317
2023-02-10	18.788152	14.139797	11.159421
2023-02-13	19.140071	14.446230	10.944343
2023-02-14	19.532546	14.256988	11.030729

[5799 rows x 3 columns]

```
[157]: import statsmodels.api as sm
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from statsmodels.tsa.vector_ar.var_model import VAR
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf

def var_model(df, maxlags):
    """
    Estimate a VAR model on a stationary fitted values DataFrame and select the
    ↪optimal number of lags using the AIC.

    Parameters:
    df (pandas.DataFrame): DataFrame of stationary fitted values for each
    ↪series.
    maxlags (int): Maximum number of lags to consider in the VAR model.

    Returns:
```

```

    results (statsmodels.tsa.vector_ar.var_model.VARResultsWrapper): Results of
    the fitted VAR model.
    """

    # Select the optimal number of lags using the AIC
    aic_values = []
    for lag in range(1, maxlags+1):
        model = VAR(df)
        results = model.fit(lag)
        aic_values.append(results.aic)
    best_lag = np.argmin(aic_values) + 1

    # Fit the VAR model with the optimal number of lags
    model = VAR(df)
    results = model.fit(best_lag)

    # Print the summary of the fitted model
    print(results.summary())

    # Return the results of the fitted model
    return results

```

22 On choisit 67 lags selon les critères d'information mais on aurait pu choisir moins pour avoir un modèle plus parcimonieux

```
[159]: from statsmodels.tsa.api import VAR
```

```
model = VAR(df)
```

```

# Choix automatique
x = model.select_order(68)
x.summary()

```

```
c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:
```

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

```
[159]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

```
[158]: results = var_model(df, maxlags=67)
```

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

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Summary of Regression Results

```
=====
Model:                                VAR
Method:                               OLS
Date:      Wed, 05, Apr, 2023
Time:      23:35:08
-----
No. of Equations:      3.00000      BIC:                                -6.93809
Nobs:                  5732.00      HQIC:                               -7.39669
Log likelihood:        -1893.39      FPE:                                0.000480127
AIC:                   -7.64155      Det(Omega_mle):                     0.000432745
-----
```

Results for equation VIX

```
=====
=====
                                coefficient      std. error      t-stat
prob
-----
const                        0.061473      0.015465      3.975
0.000
L1.VIX                       1.762710      0.014397      122.434
0.000
```

L1.Squared returns 0.000	0.118457	0.017331	6.835
L1.Parkinson 0.000	0.235215	0.015567	15.109
L2.VIX 0.000	-0.689570	0.028129	-24.514
L2.Squared returns 0.000	-0.160097	0.028355	-5.646
L2.Parkinson 0.000	-0.358426	0.028001	-12.800
L3.VIX 0.234	-0.035259	0.029599	-1.191
L3.Squared returns 0.177	0.038912	0.028848	1.349
L3.Parkinson 0.000	0.254990	0.035295	7.225
L4.VIX 0.001	-0.097564	0.029579	-3.298
L4.Squared returns 0.998	0.000081	0.028771	0.003
L4.Parkinson 0.000	-0.187782	0.038023	-4.939
L5.VIX 0.000	-0.806052	0.029589	-27.241
L5.Squared returns 0.819	-0.006555	0.028668	-0.229
L5.Parkinson 0.011	0.098408	0.038629	2.548
L6.VIX 0.000	1.536591	0.031825	48.282
L6.Squared returns 0.017	0.072855	0.030395	2.397
L6.Parkinson 0.028	-0.084245	0.038462	-2.190
L7.VIX 0.000	-0.571632	0.038151	-14.983
L7.Squared returns 0.000	-0.117171	0.031940	-3.668
L7.Parkinson 0.888	0.005441	0.038477	0.141
L8.VIX 0.012	-0.097714	0.038865	-2.514
L8.Squared returns 0.020	0.074113	0.031927	2.321
L8.Parkinson 0.000	0.145037	0.038908	3.728
L9.VIX 0.674	0.016357	0.038850	0.421

L9.Squared returns 0.376	-0.028235	0.031907	-0.885
L9.Parkinson 0.000	-0.187835	0.039695	-4.732
L10.VIX 0.000	-0.820208	0.038754	-21.165
L10.Squared returns 0.644	-0.014797	0.031975	-0.463
L10.Parkinson 0.001	0.129107	0.040368	3.198
L11.VIX 0.000	1.396625	0.040508	34.478
L11.Squared returns 0.008	0.085864	0.032386	2.651
L11.Parkinson 0.031	-0.088093	0.040749	-2.162
L12.VIX 0.000	-0.492027	0.044850	-10.970
L12.Squared returns 0.003	-0.097022	0.032751	-2.962
L12.Parkinson 0.382	0.035850	0.041008	0.874
L13.VIX 0.012	-0.114013	0.045219	-2.521
L13.Squared returns 0.754	0.010251	0.032768	0.313
L13.Parkinson 0.288	0.043684	0.041142	1.062
L14.VIX 0.335	0.043531	0.045194	0.963
L14.Squared returns 0.154	0.046604	0.032715	1.425
L14.Parkinson 0.060	-0.077499	0.041234	-1.880
L15.VIX 0.000	-0.777540	0.045116	-17.234
L15.Squared returns 0.010	-0.084087	0.032799	-2.564
L15.Parkinson 0.079	0.072906	0.041445	1.759
L16.VIX 0.000	1.334258	0.046403	28.754
L16.Squared returns 0.054	0.063570	0.032997	1.927
L16.Parkinson 0.037	-0.087269	0.041805	-2.088
L17.VIX 0.000	-0.504051	0.049575	-10.167

L17.Squared returns	0.018531	0.032978	0.562
0.574			
L17.Parkinson	0.143117	0.042305	3.383
0.001			
L18.VIX	-0.124602	0.049732	-2.505
0.012			
L18.Squared returns	-0.076299	0.032824	-2.324
0.020			
L18.Parkinson	-0.099677	0.042644	-2.337
0.019			
L19.VIX	0.088224	0.049640	1.777
0.076			
L19.Squared returns	0.079036	0.032754	2.413
0.016			
L19.Parkinson	0.017347	0.042780	0.405
0.685			
L20.VIX	-0.744805	0.049537	-15.035
0.000			
L20.Squared returns	-0.060375	0.032793	-1.841
0.066			
L20.Parkinson	-0.003724	0.042853	-0.087
0.931			
L21.VIX	1.201324	0.050604	23.740
0.000			
L21.Squared returns	0.052647	0.032810	1.605
0.109			
L21.Parkinson	-0.030446	0.042926	-0.709
0.478			
L22.VIX	-0.427948	0.052806	-8.104
0.000			
L22.Squared returns	0.035503	0.032932	1.078
0.281			
L22.Parkinson	0.035058	0.042947	0.816
0.414			
L23.VIX	-0.109918	0.052795	-2.082
0.037			
L23.Squared returns	0.006086	0.033046	0.184
0.854			
L23.Parkinson	0.134995	0.043032	3.137
0.002			
L24.VIX	0.128525	0.052769	2.436
0.015			
L24.Squared returns	-0.111738	0.034079	-3.279
0.001			
L24.Parkinson	-0.170525	0.043611	-3.910
0.000			
L25.VIX	-0.763177	0.052741	-14.470
0.000			

L25.Squared returns 0.070	0.061670	0.034061	1.811
L25.Parkinson 0.064	0.081669	0.044120	1.851
L26.VIX 0.000	1.071400	0.053725	19.942
L26.Squared returns 0.158	0.047654	0.033783	1.411
L26.Parkinson 0.254	-0.050243	0.044049	-1.141
L27.VIX 0.000	-0.291041	0.055001	-5.292
L27.Squared returns 0.187	-0.044138	0.033461	-1.319
L27.Parkinson 0.490	-0.030064	0.043597	-0.690
L28.VIX 0.001	-0.183318	0.054779	-3.346
L28.Squared returns 0.562	0.019570	0.033781	0.579
L28.Parkinson 0.293	0.044600	0.042418	1.051
L29.VIX 0.003	0.165258	0.054794	3.016
L29.Squared returns 0.078	-0.060656	0.034390	-1.764
L29.Parkinson 0.277	-0.045930	0.042263	-1.087
L30.VIX 0.000	-0.661808	0.054773	-12.083
L30.Squared returns 0.853	0.006302	0.033978	0.185
L30.Parkinson 0.119	0.066208	0.042459	1.559
L31.VIX 0.000	0.913977	0.055465	16.478
L31.Squared returns 0.401	0.028092	0.033431	0.840
L31.Parkinson 0.146	-0.062016	0.042655	-1.454
L32.VIX 0.000	-0.226564	0.055983	-4.047
L32.Squared returns 0.860	0.005853	0.033271	0.176
L32.Parkinson 0.599	0.022386	0.042520	0.526
L33.VIX 0.000	-0.223440	0.055605	-4.018

L33.Squared returns	0.034392	0.033603	1.023
0.306			
L33.Parkinson	0.002350	0.042336	0.056
0.956			
L34.VIX	0.179415	0.055633	3.225
0.001			
L34.Squared returns	-0.105876	0.033881	-3.125
0.002			
L34.Parkinson	-0.012854	0.042149	-0.305
0.760			
L35.VIX	-0.536982	0.055576	-9.662
0.000			
L35.Squared returns	0.039356	0.033584	1.172
0.241			
L35.Parkinson	0.102814	0.041959	2.450
0.014			
L36.VIX	0.777295	0.055970	13.888
0.000			
L36.Squared returns	-0.007389	0.033319	-0.222
0.824			
L36.Parkinson	-0.124874	0.042045	-2.970
0.003			
L37.VIX	-0.219467	0.055548	-3.951
0.000			
L37.Squared returns	0.023985	0.033293	0.720
0.471			
L37.Parkinson	0.101207	0.042380	2.388
0.017			
L38.VIX	-0.172213	0.054869	-3.139
0.002			
L38.Squared returns	0.034212	0.033538	1.020
0.308			
L38.Parkinson	-0.134660	0.042597	-3.161
0.002			
L39.VIX	0.148850	0.054872	2.713
0.007			
L39.Squared returns	-0.049878	0.033735	-1.479
0.139			
L39.Parkinson	0.154494	0.042523	3.633
0.000			
L40.VIX	-0.489742	0.054853	-8.928
0.000			
L40.Squared returns	-0.044362	0.033217	-1.335
0.182			
L40.Parkinson	-0.089778	0.042439	-2.115
0.034			
L41.VIX	0.657141	0.055122	11.922
0.000			

L41.Squared returns	0.046767	0.032872	1.423
0.155			
L41.Parkinson	0.003151	0.042605	0.074
0.941			
L42.VIX	-0.138920	0.053922	-2.576
0.010			
L42.Squared returns	0.001487	0.032949	0.045
0.964			
L42.Parkinson	0.070146	0.042798	1.639
0.101			
L43.VIX	-0.188297	0.052863	-3.562
0.000			
L43.Squared returns	0.029849	0.033084	0.902
0.367			
L43.Parkinson	-0.118559	0.042875	-2.765
0.006			
L44.VIX	0.158367	0.052886	2.994
0.003			
L44.Squared returns	0.038564	0.032923	1.171
0.241			
L44.Parkinson	0.058565	0.042613	1.374
0.169			
L45.VIX	-0.398531	0.052893	-7.535
0.000			
L45.Squared returns	-0.072656	0.032113	-2.263
0.024			
L45.Parkinson	0.065468	0.041128	1.592
0.111			
L46.VIX	0.496798	0.052906	9.390
0.000			
L46.Squared returns	-0.023796	0.032051	-0.742
0.458			
L46.Parkinson	-0.047234	0.040635	-1.162
0.245			
L47.VIX	-0.058727	0.050749	-1.157
0.247			
L47.Squared returns	0.091500	0.032043	2.856
0.004			
L47.Parkinson	-0.017970	0.040631	-0.442
0.658			
L48.VIX	-0.257931	0.049546	-5.206
0.000			
L48.Squared returns	-0.056632	0.032041	-1.767
0.077			
L48.Parkinson	-0.029397	0.040524	-0.725
0.468			
L49.VIX	0.254848	0.049649	5.133
0.000			

L49.Squared returns	0.053445	0.031988	1.671
0.095			
L49.Parkinson	0.059115	0.040255	1.468
0.142			
L50.VIX	-0.396930	0.049760	-7.977
0.000			
L50.Squared returns	-0.098439	0.031939	-3.082
0.002			
L50.Parkinson	-0.083439	0.039867	-2.093
0.036			
L51.VIX	0.434357	0.049621	8.754
0.000			
L51.Squared returns	0.045700	0.031990	1.429
0.153			
L51.Parkinson	0.098447	0.039708	2.479
0.013			
L52.VIX	-0.036312	0.046488	-0.781
0.435			
L52.Squared returns	0.007743	0.031851	0.243
0.808			
L52.Parkinson	-0.076125	0.038814	-1.961
0.050			
L53.VIX	-0.224716	0.044894	-5.005
0.000			
L53.Squared returns	0.018189	0.031610	0.575
0.565			
L53.Parkinson	0.048966	0.038250	1.280
0.200			
L54.VIX	0.174081	0.044980	3.870
0.000			
L54.Squared returns	0.027779	0.031565	0.880
0.379			
L54.Parkinson	-0.076759	0.037731	-2.034
0.042			
L55.VIX	-0.257373	0.044997	-5.720
0.000			
L55.Squared returns	-0.090386	0.031626	-2.858
0.004			
L55.Parkinson	0.047462	0.037387	1.269
0.204			
L56.VIX	0.265108	0.044661	5.936
0.000			
L56.Squared returns	0.025953	0.031625	0.821
0.412			
L56.Parkinson	0.044323	0.037178	1.192
0.233			
L57.VIX	0.054788	0.040579	1.350
0.177			

L57.Squared returns 0.602	0.016212	0.031090	0.521
L57.Parkinson 0.229	-0.044608	0.037119	-1.202
L58.VIX 0.000	-0.208814	0.038742	-5.390
L58.Squared returns 0.493	-0.020853	0.030422	-0.685
L58.Parkinson 0.421	0.029761	0.037020	0.804
L59.VIX 0.004	0.110880	0.038864	2.853
L59.Squared returns 0.059	0.057211	0.030244	1.892
L59.Parkinson 0.531	-0.022830	0.036459	-0.626
L60.VIX 0.001	-0.132503	0.038874	-3.409
L60.Squared returns 0.195	-0.039131	0.030215	-1.295
L60.Parkinson 0.901	0.004449	0.035602	0.125
L61.VIX 0.000	0.161311	0.038316	4.210
L61.Squared returns 0.096	-0.050238	0.030186	-1.664
L61.Parkinson 0.314	0.034883	0.034650	1.007
L62.VIX 0.567	-0.018419	0.032159	-0.573
L62.Squared returns 0.165	0.039768	0.028645	1.388
L62.Parkinson 0.963	0.001561	0.033729	0.046
L63.VIX 0.002	-0.090433	0.029729	-3.042
L63.Squared returns 0.140	0.039684	0.026902	1.475
L63.Parkinson 0.003	-0.099442	0.033547	-2.964
L64.VIX 0.004	0.084917	0.029737	2.856
L64.Squared returns 0.071	-0.047964	0.026530	-1.808
L64.Parkinson 0.002	0.104306	0.033482	3.115
L65.VIX 0.001	-0.100061	0.029753	-3.363

L65.Squared returns 0.734	0.008801	0.025866	0.340
L65.Parkinson 0.149	-0.047436	0.032895	-1.442
L66.VIX 0.000	0.120048	0.028548	4.205
L66.Squared returns 0.119	0.038612	0.024747	1.560
L66.Parkinson 0.901	-0.003780	0.030244	-0.125
L67.VIX 0.000	-0.055142	0.014821	-3.720
L67.Squared returns 0.075	-0.027542	0.015495	-1.777
L67.Parkinson 0.542	0.010252	0.016803	0.610
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Results for equation Squared returns

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	coefficient	std. error	t-stat
prob			

const 0.579	0.007188	0.012956	0.555
L1.VIX 0.000	0.233361	0.012061	19.348
L1.Squared returns 0.000	1.334269	0.014519	91.896
L1.Parkinson 0.000	0.740252	0.013042	56.761
L2.VIX 0.000	-0.264170	0.023565	-11.210
L2.Squared returns 0.000	-0.328590	0.023755	-13.833
L2.Parkinson 0.000	-1.291031	0.023458	-55.036
L3.VIX 0.128	0.037785	0.024796	1.524
L3.Squared returns 0.138	-0.035853	0.024167	-1.484
L3.Parkinson 0.000	0.889368	0.029568	30.078
L4.VIX 0.300	-0.025686	0.024780	-1.037

L4.Squared returns 0.000	0.149147	0.024103	6.188
L4.Parkinson 0.000	-0.444332	0.031854	-13.949
L5.VIX 0.981	-0.000593	0.024789	-0.024
L5.Squared returns 0.000	-0.595179	0.024017	-24.782
L5.Parkinson 0.000	0.200977	0.032362	6.210
L6.VIX 0.000	0.189330	0.026662	7.101
L6.Squared returns 0.000	0.594734	0.025464	23.356
L6.Parkinson 0.013	-0.079731	0.032221	-2.474
L7.VIX 0.000	-0.167907	0.031961	-5.253
L7.Squared returns 0.000	-0.097552	0.026758	-3.646
L7.Parkinson 0.000	-0.165881	0.032234	-5.146
L8.VIX 0.836	-0.006733	0.032559	-0.207
L8.Squared returns 0.010	-0.068716	0.026747	-2.569
L8.Parkinson 0.000	0.390814	0.032596	11.990
L9.VIX 0.942	0.002386	0.032547	0.073
L9.Squared returns 0.000	0.139878	0.026730	5.233
L9.Parkinson 0.000	-0.418610	0.033254	-12.588
L10.VIX 0.990	0.000400	0.032466	0.012
L10.Squared returns 0.000	-0.315494	0.026787	-11.778
L10.Parkinson 0.000	0.375649	0.033819	11.108
L11.VIX 0.023	0.077056	0.033935	2.271
L11.Squared returns 0.000	0.310703	0.027131	11.452
L11.Parkinson 0.000	-0.306799	0.034138	-8.987
L12.VIX 0.233	-0.044826	0.037574	-1.193

L12.Squared returns 0.000	-0.116852	0.027438	-4.259
L12.Parkinson 0.000	0.163512	0.034354	4.760
L13.VIX 0.560	-0.022092	0.037882	-0.583
L13.Squared returns 0.265	-0.030575	0.027452	-1.114
L13.Parkinson 0.983	-0.000727	0.034467	-0.021
L14.VIX 0.948	-0.002474	0.037861	-0.065
L14.Squared returns 0.000	0.128313	0.027407	4.682
L14.Parkinson 0.000	-0.150355	0.034544	-4.353
L15.VIX 0.331	-0.036733	0.037796	-0.972
L15.Squared returns 0.000	-0.170717	0.027477	-6.213
L15.Parkinson 0.000	0.248641	0.034720	7.161
L16.VIX 0.004	0.110833	0.038874	2.851
L16.Squared returns 0.000	0.104050	0.027643	3.764
L16.Parkinson 0.000	-0.272565	0.035022	-7.783
L17.VIX 0.073	-0.074426	0.041532	-1.792
L17.Squared returns 0.768	0.008144	0.027627	0.295
L17.Parkinson 0.000	0.308887	0.035441	8.716
L18.VIX 0.917	0.004325	0.041663	0.104
L18.Squared returns 0.002	-0.086165	0.027499	-3.133
L18.Parkinson 0.000	-0.227277	0.035725	-6.362
L19.VIX 0.622	0.020524	0.041586	0.494
L19.Squared returns 0.001	0.095210	0.027440	3.470
L19.Parkinson 0.170	0.049175	0.035839	1.372
L20.VIX 0.267	-0.046019	0.041499	-1.109

L20.Squared returns 0.157	-0.038915	0.027472	-1.416
L20.Parkinson 0.104	0.058282	0.035900	1.623
L21.VIX 0.024	0.095726	0.042394	2.258
L21.Squared returns 0.000	-0.113961	0.027487	-4.146
L21.Parkinson 0.001	-0.116651	0.035962	-3.244
L22.VIX 0.036	-0.092626	0.044239	-2.094
L22.Squared returns 0.000	-0.170142	0.027589	-6.167
L22.Parkinson 0.005	0.101888	0.035979	2.832
L23.VIX 0.437	-0.034342	0.044229	-0.776
L23.Squared returns 0.000	0.477234	0.027684	17.238
L23.Parkinson 0.000	0.286006	0.036050	7.934
L24.VIX 0.011	0.112358	0.044208	2.542
L24.Squared returns 0.000	-0.245399	0.028550	-8.595
L24.Parkinson 0.000	-0.442922	0.036535	-12.123
L25.VIX 0.070	-0.080118	0.044184	-1.813
L25.Squared returns 0.004	0.082416	0.028534	2.888
L25.Parkinson 0.009	0.097198	0.036961	2.630
L26.VIX 0.457	0.033488	0.045008	0.744
L26.Squared returns 0.648	0.012904	0.028302	0.456
L26.Parkinson 0.000	0.156109	0.036902	4.230
L27.VIX 0.936	0.003716	0.046077	0.081
L27.Squared returns 0.000	-0.351249	0.028032	-12.530
L27.Parkinson 0.000	-0.218663	0.036524	-5.987
L28.VIX 0.150	-0.066089	0.045892	-1.440

L28.Squared returns 0.000	0.393013	0.028300	13.887
L28.Parkinson 0.000	0.167466	0.035536	4.713
L29.VIX 0.066	0.084371	0.045904	1.838
L29.Squared returns 0.019	-0.067720	0.028810	-2.351
L29.Parkinson 0.000	-0.266954	0.035406	-7.540
L30.VIX 0.743	-0.015038	0.045886	-0.328
L30.Squared returns 0.158	-0.040209	0.028465	-1.413
L30.Parkinson 0.000	0.338594	0.035570	9.519
L31.VIX 0.504	-0.031057	0.046466	-0.668
L31.Squared returns 0.023	0.063883	0.028007	2.281
L31.Parkinson 0.000	-0.187420	0.035734	-5.245
L32.VIX 0.691	0.018663	0.046900	0.398
L32.Squared returns 0.000	-0.233540	0.027873	-8.379
L32.Parkinson 0.030	0.077520	0.035621	2.176
L33.VIX 0.369	-0.041842	0.046583	-0.898
L33.Squared returns 0.000	0.290023	0.028151	10.302
L33.Parkinson 0.919	0.003598	0.035467	0.101
L34.VIX 0.119	0.072588	0.046606	1.557
L34.Squared returns 0.000	-0.101963	0.028384	-3.592
L34.Parkinson 0.000	-0.149259	0.035310	-4.227
L35.VIX 0.360	-0.042631	0.046559	-0.916
L35.Squared returns 0.039	-0.058122	0.028135	-2.066
L35.Parkinson 0.000	0.275982	0.035151	7.851
L36.VIX 0.883	0.006920	0.046889	0.148

L36.Squared returns	0.128026	0.027913	4.587
0.000			
L36.Parkinson	-0.327089	0.035224	-9.286
0.000			
L37.VIX	0.026536	0.046536	0.570
0.569			
L37.Squared returns	-0.236425	0.027891	-8.477
0.000			
L37.Parkinson	0.310316	0.035504	8.740
0.000			
L38.VIX	-0.082755	0.045967	-1.800
0.072			
L38.Squared returns	0.243170	0.028096	8.655
0.000			
L38.Parkinson	-0.234482	0.035686	-6.571
0.000			
L39.VIX	0.135927	0.045970	2.957
0.003			
L39.Squared returns	-0.055682	0.028262	-1.970
0.049			
L39.Parkinson	0.159665	0.035624	4.482
0.000			
L40.VIX	-0.082849	0.045953	-1.803
0.071			
L40.Squared returns	-0.131353	0.027828	-4.720
0.000			
L40.Parkinson	0.006085	0.035553	0.171
0.864			
L41.VIX	-0.008466	0.046179	-0.183
0.855			
L41.Squared returns	0.181242	0.027539	6.581
0.000			
L41.Parkinson	-0.194121	0.035693	-5.439
0.000			
L42.VIX	0.032979	0.045173	0.730
0.465			
L42.Squared returns	-0.171182	0.027603	-6.201
0.000			
L42.Parkinson	0.244851	0.035854	6.829
0.000			
L43.VIX	-0.081967	0.044286	-1.851
0.064			
L43.Squared returns	0.029153	0.027716	1.052
0.293			
L43.Parkinson	-0.222889	0.035918	-6.205
0.000			
L44.VIX	0.118216	0.044305	2.668
0.008			

L44.Squared returns	0.064057	0.027581	2.322
0.020			
L44.Parkinson	0.124816	0.035699	3.496
0.000			
L45.VIX	-0.043277	0.044311	-0.977
0.329			
L45.Squared returns	0.057425	0.026903	2.135
0.033			
L45.Parkinson	0.089774	0.034455	2.606
0.009			
L46.VIX	-0.036285	0.044323	-0.819
0.413			
L46.Squared returns	-0.079800	0.026851	-2.972
0.003			
L46.Parkinson	-0.116710	0.034042	-3.428
0.001			
L47.VIX	0.051805	0.042515	1.219
0.223			
L47.Squared returns	0.039712	0.026844	1.479
0.139			
L47.Parkinson	-0.026426	0.034038	-0.776
0.438			
L48.VIX	-0.101722	0.041507	-2.451
0.014			
L48.Squared returns	-0.034923	0.026842	-1.301
0.193			
L48.Parkinson	0.071985	0.033949	2.120
0.034			
L49.VIX	0.136714	0.041593	3.287
0.001			
L49.Squared returns	-0.093976	0.026798	-3.507
0.000			
L49.Parkinson	-0.039914	0.033724	-1.184
0.237			
L50.VIX	-0.052189	0.041686	-1.252
0.211			
L50.Squared returns	0.100167	0.026757	3.744
0.000			
L50.Parkinson	-0.054312	0.033399	-1.626
0.104			
L51.VIX	-0.055545	0.041570	-1.336
0.181			
L51.Squared returns	0.026594	0.026800	0.992
0.321			
L51.Parkinson	0.040875	0.033265	1.229
0.219			
L52.VIX	0.063224	0.038946	1.623
0.105			

L52.Squared returns	0.007089	0.026683	0.266
0.790			
L52.Parkinson	-0.012147	0.032517	-0.374
0.709			
L53.VIX	-0.058648	0.037610	-1.559
0.119			
L53.Squared returns	-0.027864	0.026481	-1.052
0.293			
L53.Parkinson	0.058097	0.032044	1.813
0.070			
L54.VIX	0.088868	0.037682	2.358
0.018			
L54.Squared returns	-0.081966	0.026444	-3.100
0.002			
L54.Parkinson	-0.052640	0.031609	-1.665
0.096			
L55.VIX	-0.042334	0.037696	-1.123
0.261			
L55.Squared returns	0.102752	0.026495	3.878
0.000			
L55.Parkinson	0.052871	0.031321	1.688
0.091			
L56.VIX	-0.028791	0.037415	-0.770
0.442			
L56.Squared returns	-0.016378	0.026494	-0.618
0.536			
L56.Parkinson	-0.080767	0.031146	-2.593
0.010			
L57.VIX	0.049022	0.033995	1.442
0.149			
L57.Squared returns	-0.033300	0.026046	-1.279
0.201			
L57.Parkinson	0.118679	0.031097	3.816
0.000			
L58.VIX	-0.065865	0.032456	-2.029
0.042			
L58.Squared returns	0.024283	0.025486	0.953
0.341			
L58.Parkinson	-0.108750	0.031014	-3.506
0.000			
L59.VIX	0.070287	0.032558	2.159
0.031			
L59.Squared returns	-0.042842	0.025337	-1.691
0.091			
L59.Parkinson	0.068255	0.030543	2.235
0.025			
L60.VIX	0.007746	0.032566	0.238
0.812			

L60.Squared returns	0.083005	0.025312	3.279
0.001			
L60.Parkinson	-0.058040	0.029826	-1.946
0.052			
L61.VIX	-0.072089	0.032099	-2.246
0.025			
L61.Squared returns	-0.012994	0.025289	-0.514
0.607			
L61.Parkinson	0.034547	0.029028	1.190
0.234			
L62.VIX	0.053736	0.026942	1.995
0.046			
L62.Squared returns	-0.114725	0.023998	-4.781
0.000			
L62.Parkinson	0.072115	0.028257	2.552
0.011			
L63.VIX	-0.047431	0.024905	-1.904
0.057			
L63.Squared returns	0.161124	0.022537	7.149
0.000			
L63.Parkinson	-0.148629	0.028104	-5.289
0.000			
L64.VIX	0.033663	0.024913	1.351
0.177			
L64.Squared returns	-0.142666	0.022226	-6.419
0.000			
L64.Parkinson	0.112239	0.028049	4.001
0.000			
L65.VIX	0.004353	0.024926	0.175
0.861			
L65.Squared returns	0.039778	0.021670	1.836
0.066			
L65.Parkinson	-0.045817	0.027558	-1.663
0.096			
L66.VIX	-0.015765	0.023917	-0.659
0.510			
L66.Squared returns	0.124450	0.020732	6.003
0.000			
L66.Parkinson	-0.037142	0.025337	-1.466
0.143			
L67.VIX	0.007574	0.012417	0.610
0.542			
L67.Squared returns	-0.101460	0.012981	-7.816
0.000			
L67.Parkinson	0.043114	0.014077	3.063
0.002			
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Results for equation Parkinson

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	coefficient	std. error	t-stat
prob			

const	-0.010069	0.013620	-0.739
0.460			
L1.VIX	0.135579	0.012680	10.692
0.000			
L1.Squared returns	0.068206	0.015264	4.468
0.000			
L1.Parkinson	1.439208	0.013710	104.971
0.000			
L2.VIX	-0.136584	0.024774	-5.513
0.000			
L2.Squared returns	-0.032228	0.024973	-1.291
0.197			
L2.Parkinson	-0.680274	0.024661	-27.585
0.000			
L3.VIX	0.008355	0.026068	0.321
0.749			
L3.Squared returns	-0.052570	0.025407	-2.069
0.039			
L3.Parkinson	0.289276	0.031085	9.306
0.000			
L4.VIX	-0.054406	0.026051	-2.088
0.037			
L4.Squared returns	0.026488	0.025339	1.045
0.296			
L4.Parkinson	-0.086427	0.033488	-2.581
0.010			
L5.VIX	0.065644	0.026060	2.519
0.012			
L5.Squared returns	0.100215	0.025249	3.969
0.000			
L5.Parkinson	0.013301	0.034021	0.391
0.696			
L6.VIX	0.049844	0.028029	1.778
0.075			
L6.Squared returns	-0.013537	0.026770	-0.506
0.613			
L6.Parkinson	0.191261	0.033874	5.646
0.000			
L7.VIX	-0.036910	0.033600	-1.098
0.272			

L7.Squared returns 0.040	-0.057803	0.028130	-2.055
L7.Parkinson 0.000	-0.422755	0.033888	-12.475
L8.VIX 0.652	-0.015421	0.034229	-0.451
L8.Squared returns 0.249	-0.032388	0.028119	-1.152
L8.Parkinson 0.000	0.439011	0.034267	12.811
L9.VIX 0.038	-0.071035	0.034216	-2.076
L9.Squared returns 0.044	0.056572	0.028101	2.013
L9.Parkinson 0.000	-0.350534	0.034960	-10.027
L10.VIX 0.146	0.049630	0.034131	1.454
L10.Squared returns 0.067	-0.051555	0.028161	-1.831
L10.Parkinson 0.000	0.219837	0.035553	6.183
L11.VIX 0.019	0.083946	0.035676	2.353
L11.Squared returns 0.009	0.074080	0.028523	2.597
L11.Parkinson 0.164	-0.050001	0.035889	-1.393
L12.VIX 0.021	-0.091450	0.039501	-2.315
L12.Squared returns 0.006	-0.079458	0.028845	-2.755
L12.Parkinson 0.012	-0.090444	0.036116	-2.504
L13.VIX 0.044	0.080360	0.039825	2.018
L13.Squared returns 0.619	-0.014343	0.028860	-0.497
L13.Parkinson 0.000	0.188938	0.036235	5.214
L14.VIX 0.015	-0.096451	0.039803	-2.423
L14.Squared returns 0.169	-0.039664	0.028812	-1.377
L14.Parkinson 0.000	-0.259227	0.036315	-7.138
L15.VIX 0.656	-0.017682	0.039734	-0.445

L15.Squared returns 0.000	0.128806	0.028887	4.459
L15.Parkinson 0.000	0.336573	0.036501	9.221
L16.VIX 0.001	0.138961	0.040868	3.400
L16.Squared returns 0.207	0.036659	0.029061	1.261
L16.Parkinson 0.000	-0.445615	0.036818	-12.103
L17.VIX 0.002	-0.133923	0.043662	-3.067
L17.Squared returns 0.000	-0.117763	0.029044	-4.055
L17.Parkinson 0.000	0.283202	0.037258	7.601
L18.VIX 0.085	0.075427	0.043800	1.722
L18.Squared returns 0.293	0.030414	0.028909	1.052
L18.Parkinson 0.639	0.017627	0.037557	0.469
L19.VIX 0.517	-0.028349	0.043719	-0.648
L19.Squared returns 0.201	-0.036869	0.028847	-1.278
L19.Parkinson 0.000	-0.142125	0.037678	-3.772
L20.VIX 0.864	-0.007467	0.043628	-0.171
L20.Squared returns 0.094	0.048343	0.028881	1.674
L20.Parkinson 0.000	0.168050	0.037742	4.453
L21.VIX 0.891	0.006123	0.044568	0.137
L21.Squared returns 0.000	-0.149267	0.028896	-5.166
L21.Parkinson 0.001	-0.120756	0.037806	-3.194
L22.VIX 0.903	-0.005673	0.046508	-0.122
L22.Squared returns 0.604	-0.015048	0.029004	-0.519
L22.Parkinson 0.000	-0.380156	0.037824	-10.051
L23.VIX 0.341	0.044305	0.046497	0.953

L23.Squared returns 0.000	0.246170	0.029104	8.458
L23.Parkinson 0.000	0.457916	0.037899	12.083
L24.VIX 0.553	-0.027580	0.046475	-0.593
L24.Squared returns 0.000	-0.107945	0.030014	-3.596
L24.Parkinson 0.849	-0.007304	0.038409	-0.190
L25.VIX 0.527	-0.029357	0.046450	-0.632
L25.Squared returns 0.704	-0.011409	0.029998	-0.380
L25.Parkinson 0.002	-0.122707	0.038857	-3.158
L26.VIX 0.607	0.024352	0.047316	0.515
L26.Squared returns 0.476	-0.021225	0.029754	-0.713
L26.Parkinson 0.000	0.160808	0.038794	4.145
L27.VIX 0.530	-0.030450	0.048441	-0.629
L27.Squared returns 0.000	0.130631	0.029469	4.433
L27.Parkinson 0.006	-0.105766	0.038397	-2.755
L28.VIX 0.192	0.062904	0.048245	1.304
L28.Squared returns 0.429	-0.023552	0.029751	-0.792
L28.Parkinson 0.000	0.178973	0.037358	4.791
L29.VIX 0.376	-0.042696	0.048258	-0.885
L29.Squared returns 0.006	-0.083505	0.030288	-2.757
L29.Parkinson 0.000	-0.272933	0.037222	-7.333
L30.VIX 0.468	0.035010	0.048240	0.726
L30.Squared returns 0.456	0.022289	0.029925	0.745
L30.Parkinson 0.000	0.193805	0.037395	5.183
L31.VIX 0.349	-0.045739	0.048849	-0.936

L31.Squared returns 0.038	-0.061248	0.029443	-2.080
L31.Parkinson 0.025	-0.084281	0.037567	-2.243
L32.VIX 0.977	0.001429	0.049306	0.029
L32.Squared returns 0.000	0.153143	0.029302	5.226
L32.Parkinson 0.785	-0.010230	0.037448	-0.273
L33.VIX 0.631	0.023521	0.048972	0.480
L33.Squared returns 0.689	-0.011844	0.029595	-0.400
L33.Parkinson 0.118	0.058256	0.037286	1.562
L34.VIX 0.537	-0.030255	0.048997	-0.617
L34.Squared returns 0.002	-0.092063	0.029839	-3.085
L34.Parkinson 0.000	-0.140864	0.037121	-3.795
L35.VIX 0.045	0.098274	0.048947	2.008
L35.Squared returns 0.969	0.001160	0.029578	0.039
L35.Parkinson 0.000	0.230210	0.036954	6.230
L36.VIX 0.012	-0.123149	0.049293	-2.498
L36.Squared returns 0.356	-0.027104	0.029345	-0.924
L36.Parkinson 0.000	-0.241548	0.037030	-6.523
L37.VIX 0.584	0.026780	0.048922	0.547
L37.Squared returns 0.007	0.079173	0.029322	2.700
L37.Parkinson 0.000	0.238215	0.037325	6.382
L38.VIX 0.580	0.026749	0.048324	0.554
L38.Squared returns 0.008	0.078472	0.029537	2.657
L38.Parkinson 0.000	-0.237207	0.037516	-6.323
L39.VIX 0.748	-0.015523	0.048327	-0.321

L39.Squared returns	-0.087372	0.029711	-2.941
0.003			
L39.Parkinson	-0.011551	0.037451	-0.308
0.758			
L40.VIX	0.071111	0.048310	1.472
0.141			
L40.Squared returns	-0.072176	0.029255	-2.467
0.014			
L40.Parkinson	0.260663	0.037377	6.974
0.000			
L41.VIX	-0.127759	0.048547	-2.632
0.008			
L41.Squared returns	0.020668	0.028951	0.714
0.475			
L41.Parkinson	-0.246929	0.037523	-6.581
0.000			
L42.VIX	0.039317	0.047490	0.828
0.408			
L42.Squared returns	0.027063	0.029019	0.933
0.351			
L42.Parkinson	0.187019	0.037693	4.962
0.000			
L43.VIX	0.043981	0.046558	0.945
0.345			
L43.Squared returns	-0.092134	0.029138	-3.162
0.002			
L43.Parkinson	-0.101034	0.037761	-2.676
0.007			
L44.VIX	-0.055466	0.046578	-1.191
0.234			
L44.Squared returns	-0.041912	0.028996	-1.445
0.148			
L44.Parkinson	-0.118314	0.037530	-3.153
0.002			
L45.VIX	0.133758	0.046584	2.871
0.004			
L45.Squared returns	0.187032	0.028282	6.613
0.000			
L45.Parkinson	0.134878	0.036222	3.724
0.000			
L46.VIX	-0.183776	0.046596	-3.944
0.000			
L46.Squared returns	-0.068012	0.028228	-2.409
0.016			
L46.Parkinson	0.015770	0.035788	0.441
0.659			
L47.VIX	0.057393	0.044695	1.284
0.199			

L47.Squared returns	0.014171	0.028221	0.502
0.616			
L47.Parkinson	-0.013697	0.035784	-0.383
0.702			
L48.VIX	0.061885	0.043636	1.418
0.156			
L48.Squared returns	-0.081287	0.028219	-2.881
0.004			
L48.Parkinson	0.026421	0.035690	0.740
0.459			
L49.VIX	-0.069550	0.043726	-1.591
0.112			
L49.Squared returns	0.116049	0.028172	4.119
0.000			
L49.Parkinson	0.001737	0.035454	0.049
0.961			
L50.VIX	0.136827	0.043824	3.122
0.002			
L50.Squared returns	0.009474	0.028129	0.337
0.736			
L50.Parkinson	-0.001592	0.035112	-0.045
0.964			
L51.VIX	-0.179210	0.043702	-4.101
0.000			
L51.Squared returns	-0.062122	0.028174	-2.205
0.027			
L51.Parkinson	-0.026525	0.034971	-0.758
0.448			
L52.VIX	0.035197	0.040943	0.860
0.390			
L52.Squared returns	0.042204	0.028051	1.505
0.132			
L52.Parkinson	-0.013482	0.034184	-0.394
0.693			
L53.VIX	0.075878	0.039539	1.919
0.055			
L53.Squared returns	-0.100222	0.027839	-3.600
0.000			
L53.Parkinson	0.014271	0.033687	0.424
0.672			
L54.VIX	-0.043695	0.039615	-1.103
0.270			
L54.Squared returns	0.124020	0.027800	4.461
0.000			
L54.Parkinson	-0.002907	0.033231	-0.087
0.930			
L55.VIX	0.059636	0.039630	1.505
0.132			

L55.Squared returns	-0.002916	0.027853	-0.105
0.917			
L55.Parkinson	-0.018018	0.032927	-0.547
0.584			
L56.VIX	-0.065448	0.039333	-1.664
0.096			
L56.Squared returns	-0.048750	0.027853	-1.750
0.080			
L56.Parkinson	-0.010754	0.032743	-0.328
0.743			
L57.VIX	-0.028510	0.035739	-0.798
0.425			
L57.Squared returns	0.021004	0.027382	0.767
0.443			
L57.Parkinson	0.049830	0.032691	1.524
0.127			
L58.VIX	0.083786	0.034121	2.456
0.014			
L58.Squared returns	-0.059438	0.026793	-2.218
0.027			
L58.Parkinson	-0.039254	0.032605	-1.204
0.229			
L59.VIX	-0.053770	0.034228	-1.571
0.116			
L59.Squared returns	0.079088	0.026637	2.969
0.003			
L59.Parkinson	0.056390	0.032110	1.756
0.079			
L60.VIX	0.064147	0.034237	1.874
0.061			
L60.Squared returns	0.017725	0.026611	0.666
0.505			
L60.Parkinson	-0.104102	0.031356	-3.320
0.001			
L61.VIX	-0.078278	0.033745	-2.320
0.020			
L61.Squared returns	-0.006244	0.026585	-0.235
0.814			
L61.Parkinson	-0.021334	0.030517	-0.699
0.484			
L62.VIX	0.011922	0.028323	0.421
0.674			
L62.Squared returns	-0.071620	0.025228	-2.839
0.005			
L62.Parkinson	0.157125	0.029706	5.289
0.000			
L63.VIX	0.024379	0.026183	0.931
0.352			

L63.Squared returns	-0.006128	0.023693	-0.259
0.796			
L63.Parkinson	-0.091015	0.029545	-3.081
0.002			
L64.VIX	-0.037213	0.026190	-1.421
0.155			
L64.Squared returns	0.070683	0.023365	3.025
0.002			
L64.Parkinson	0.018855	0.029488	0.639
0.523			
L65.VIX	0.068728	0.026204	2.623
0.009			
L65.Squared returns	-0.096570	0.022781	-4.239
0.000			
L65.Parkinson	0.021463	0.028971	0.741
0.459			
L66.VIX	-0.097031	0.025143	-3.859
0.000			
L66.Squared returns	0.009087	0.021795	0.417
0.677			
L66.Parkinson	-0.023683	0.026636	-0.889
0.374			
L67.VIX	0.055476	0.013053	4.250
0.000			
L67.Squared returns	0.042075	0.013647	3.083
0.002			
L67.Parkinson	0.003378	0.014799	0.228
0.819			
=====			
=====			

Correlation matrix of residuals

	VIX	Squared returns	Parkinson
VIX	1.000000	0.356134	0.134965
Squared returns	0.356134	1.000000	0.208449
Parkinson	0.134965	0.208449	1.000000

23 7. Plot an impulse response function obtained from your VAR model and comment the results (4 points)

```
[148]: lag_order = results.k_ar
print(lag_order)
```

24 Il n'y a pas d'autocorrélation dans les résidus pour les 3 séries

```
[149]: from statsmodels.stats.stattools import durbin_watson
```

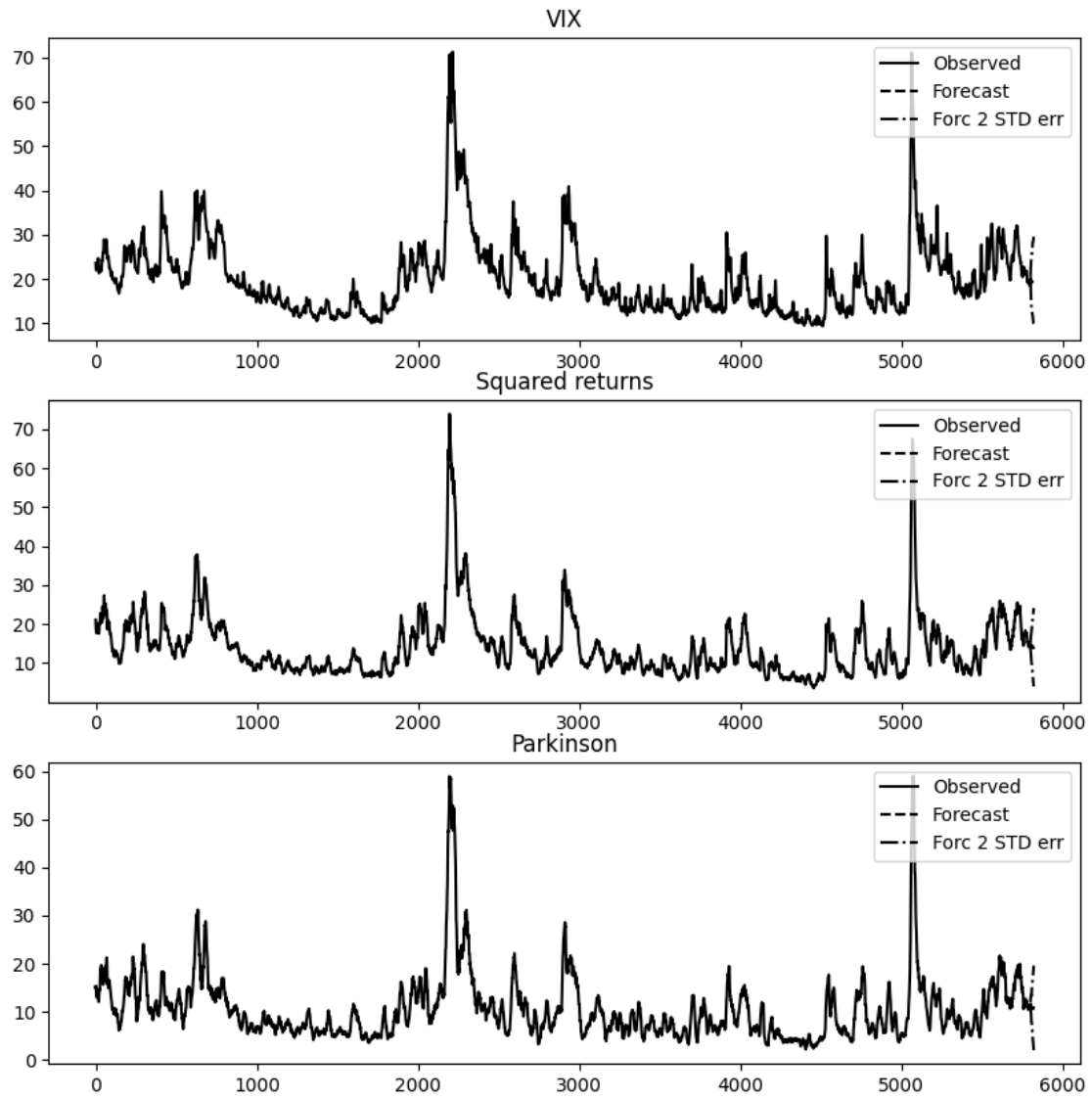
```
out = durbin_watson(results.resid)

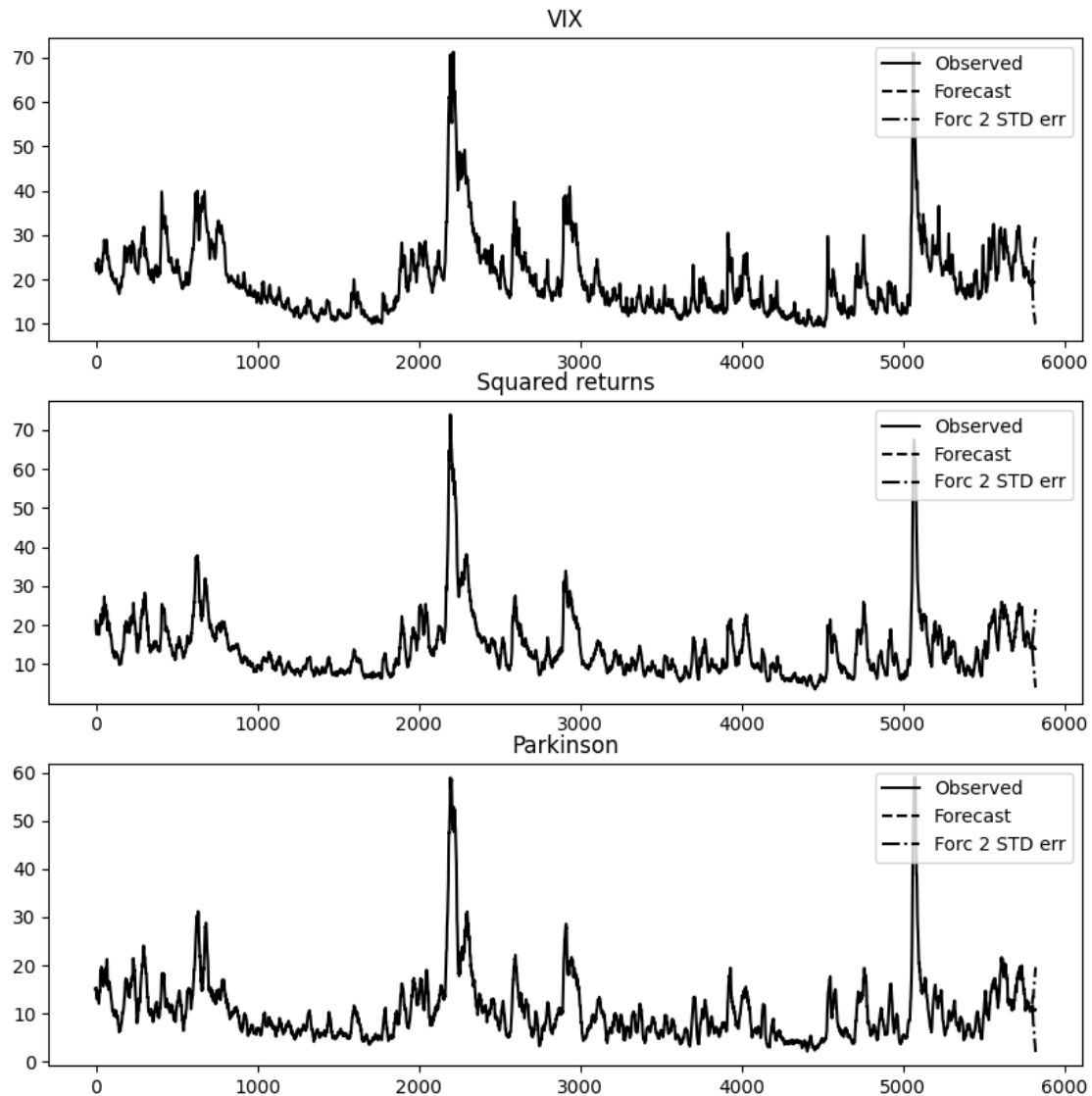
for col, val in zip(df.columns, out):
    print((col), ': ', round(val, 2))
```

```
VIX : 2.0
Squared returns : 2.0
Parkinson : 2.0
```

```
[160]: lag_order = 67
model_fitted = model.fit(67)
forecast_horiz = 22
model_fitted.forecast(df.values[-lag_order:], forecast_horiz)
model_fitted.plot_forecast(forecast_horiz)
```

```
[160]:
```





```
[161]: from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import grangercausalitytests
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

def grangers_test(data, maxlag, variables, test='ssr_chi2test', verbose=False):
    """Les valeurs dans le df sont les p-valeurs
    L'hypothèse H0 de notre test est la suivant :
        "Les prédictions de la série X n'influence pas les prédictions de la
        ↪ série Y"
    Ce qui signifie qu'une p-valeur inférieure à 0.05 rejette l'hypothèse H0 et
    ↪ incite à garder ce couple de valeurs
```

Comme on s'intéresse à la prédiction de la variable 1, on ne va jamais l'abandonner

Les arguments sont :

- Data, le DF de nos valeurs*
- maxlag, le fameux maxlag pour le nombre de paramètres dans l'équation'*
- variables : une list qui contient le nom des variables c'est à dire le nom de nos colonnes'*

```

"""
df = pd.DataFrame(np.zeros((len(variables), len(variables))),
columns=variables, index=variables)
for col in df.columns:
    for row in df.index:
        test_result = grangercausalitytests(data[[row, col]],
maxlag=maxlag, verbose=False)
        p_values = [round(test_result[i+1][0][test][1],4) for i in
range(maxlag)] #on va avoir toutes les p-valeurs une par lag
        min_p_value = np.min(p_values) #On s'intéresse à la valeur minimale
des p-valeur
        df.loc[row, col] = min_p_value
df.columns = [var + '_X' for var in variables]
df.index = [var + '_Y' for var in variables]
return df

```

```
[162]: grangers_test(df, 67, variables = df.columns)
```

```
[162]:
```

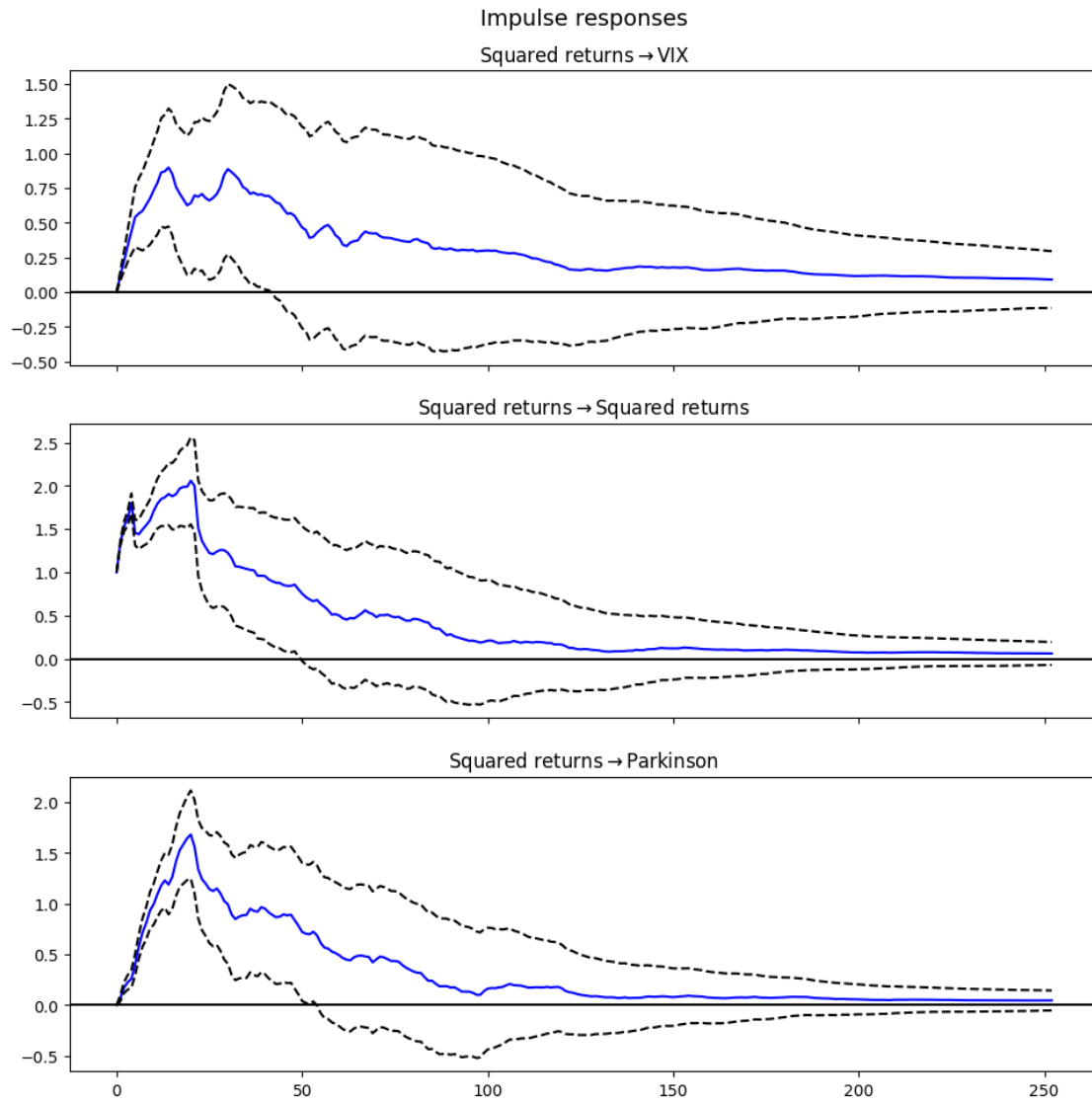
	VIX_X	Squared returns_X	Parkinson_X
VIX_Y	1.0	0.0	0.0
Squared returns_Y	0.0	1.0	0.0
Parkinson_Y	0.0	0.0	1.0

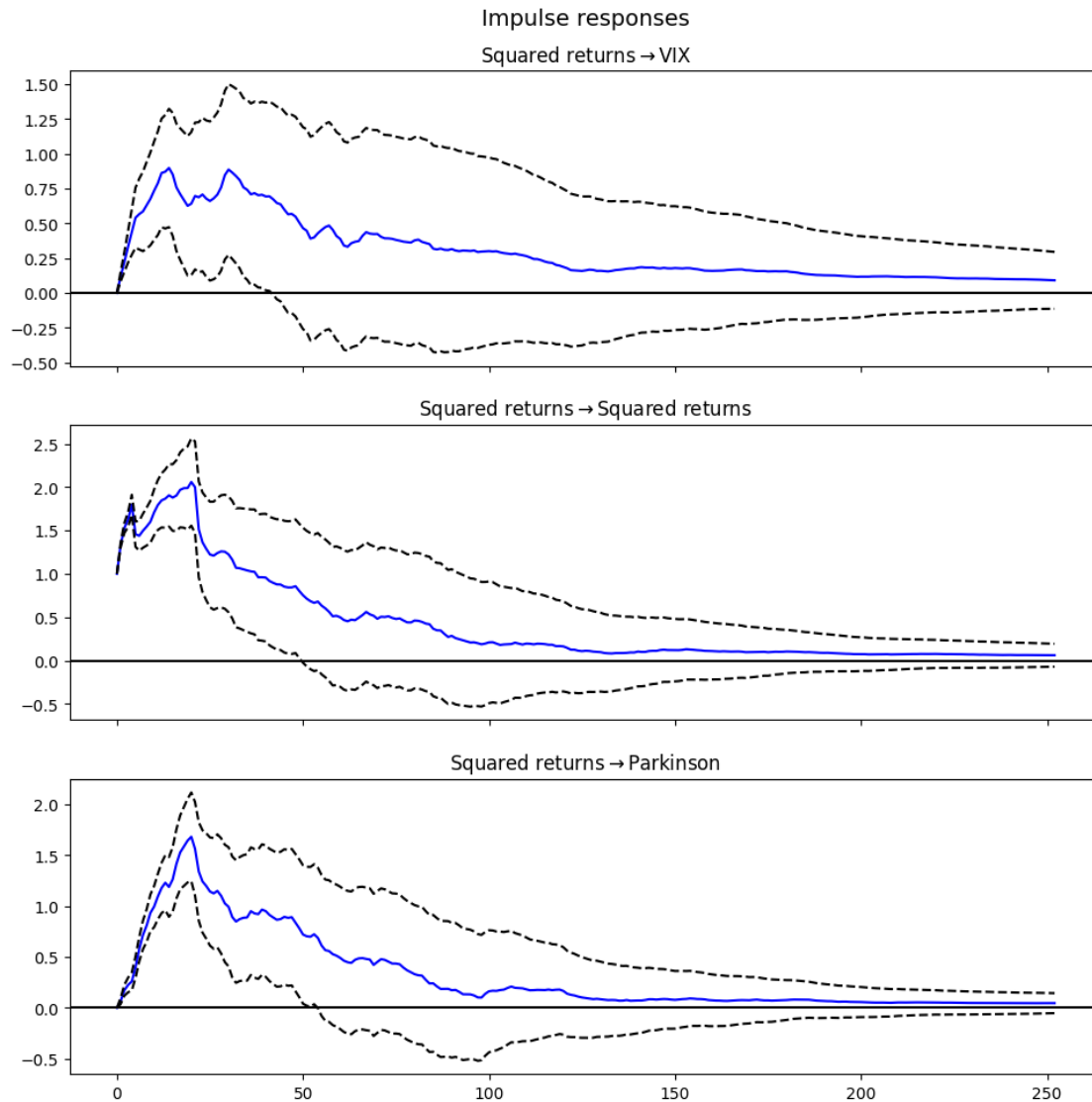
24.0.1 Interprétation de la fonction de réponse impulsionnelle

- Premièrement on remarque que les chocs se resorbent et tendent à revenir à 0, ce qui montre que les séries sont bien stationnaires
- On remarque qu'un choc sur la variable Squared returns à un impact positif sur les deux autres séries et ces chocs se resorbent environ après 30 jours

```
[176]: results.irf(252).plot(impulse=1)
```

```
[176]:
```





24.0.2 On peut regarder la qualité de prédiction du modèle à 1, 5 et 22 jours et on obtient de plutôt bons voir très bon résultats

```
[165]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_percentage_error
# Calcul de la moyenne absolue de pourcentage d'erreur
def forecast_n_days(days:int):
    train = df.iloc[:-days,:]
    test = df.iloc[-days:,:]

    model = VAR(train)
    results = model.fit(maxlags=67)
    lag_order = results.k_ar
```

```

fcst = results.forecast(train.values[-lag_order:], days)
model_accuracy = 1 - mean_absolute_percentage_error(test, fcst)

mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(test, fcst)
model_accuracy = 1 - mape
print(model_accuracy)

# Création des traces de données pour les prévisions et les vraies valeurs
true_values_trace = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=test.values[:, 0],
↪name='True VIX')
predictions_trace = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=fcst[:, 0], name='Pred VIX')

true_values_trace2 = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=test.values[:, 1],
↪name='True SQ')
predictions_trace2 = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=fcst[:, 1], name='Pred SQ')

true_values_trace3 = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=test.values[:, 2],
↪name='True Parkinson')
predictions_trace3 = go.Scatter(x=test.index, y=fcst[:, 2], name='Pred
↪Parkinson')

fig = go.Figure(data=[true_values_trace, predictions_trace,
                      true_values_trace2, predictions_trace2,
                      true_values_trace3, predictions_trace3])

fig.update_layout(
    xaxis_title='Time',
    yaxis_title='Values',
    title=f'MAPE: {np.round(mape*100, 2)}% - Model Accuracy: {np.
↪round(model_accuracy*100, 2)}%',
    legend=dict(
        yanchor="top",
        y=0.99,
        xanchor="left",
        x=0.01
    )
)

# Affichage de la figure
fig.show()

```

```
[167]: forecast_n_days(1)
```

```
c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:
```

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information

and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

0.991224283001845

```
[168]: forecast_n_days(5)
```

0.9831683078914287

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

```
[166]: forecast_n_days(22)
```

c:\Users\Zbook Create G7\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:471: ValueWarning:

A date index has been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be ignored when e.g. forecasting.

0.9624599858016719