

Monte Carlo simulation of a QML estimation of an ARCH(1) model

Paulina Kurowska

Bingling Wang

Ladislaus von Bortkiewicz Chair of Statistics

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

https://github.com/QuantLet/SFE_class_2017



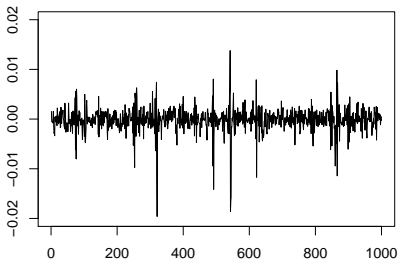
Outline

1. ARCH(1) model
2. Maximum Likelihood estimation
3. Quasi Maximum Likelihood estimation
4. Monte Carlo Set up
5. Monte Carlo Simulation
6. Simulation Results
7. Further information



Simulated ARCH(1) process

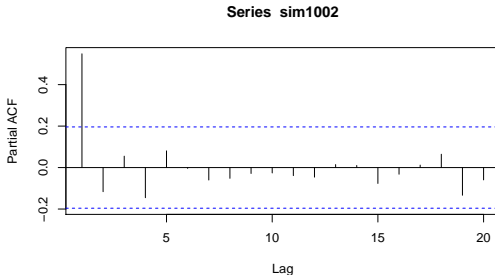
Simulated ARCH(1) process with 1000 observations, $\alpha < 1$



Estimation of ARCH(1) Models

ARCH(1) process ε_t has an AR(1) representation:

$$\varepsilon_t^2 = \omega + \alpha \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \eta_t, \eta_t = \sigma_t^2(Z_t^2 - 1)$$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

- Assume pdf of $\varepsilon_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}$ normal

$$p(\varepsilon_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\varepsilon_t^2}{2\sigma_t^2} \right\}$$

- Log-likelihood function $l(\omega, \alpha)$:

$$l(\omega, \alpha) = \sum_{t=2}^n l_t(\omega, \alpha) + \log p(\varepsilon_1)$$

where $l(\omega, \alpha) = \log p(\varepsilon_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1})$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

- First order conditions

$$\sum_{t=2}^n \frac{\partial l_t^b}{\partial \omega} = 0$$
$$\sum_{t=q+1}^n \frac{\partial l_t^b}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

- Under the conditions
 - $E[Z_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] = 0$ and $E[Z_t^2 | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] = 1$
 - $E[\log(\alpha Z_t^2) | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] < 0$ (strong stationarity)

ML estimators are consistent

QML estimation of an ARCH(1) model:



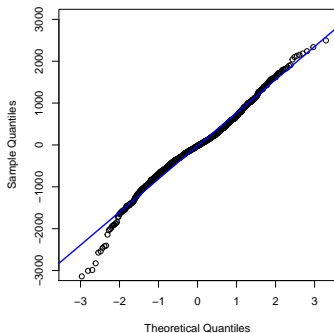
Quasi Maximum likelihood Estimation (QMLE)

- Quasi ML (QML): In the case Z_t is not normally distributed, $\hat{\theta}$ is consistent, and asymptotically normally distributed.
- However, the estimates are not efficient and "the efficiency loss can be marked under asymmetric ... distributions" (Bollerslev and Wooldridge (1992), p. 166). The robust variance-covariance matrix of the estimates equals the (Eicker-White) sandwich estimator, i.e.

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta} - \theta) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(0, J^{-1}IJ^{-1}) \quad (1)$$



QQ Plot of standardized residuals



Requirements

- Control over the random variables and parameters (selection of pdf for random numbers)
- Reproducibility
- Efficiency
- Documented steps



Monte Carlo Set up

- R-Package: fGarch
- Testing for different RNG: Mersenne Twister, Knuth-TAOCP-2002, Wichmann-Hill with seed=123.
- Custom function called 'simulation' which takes as input size of the dataset and returns the string of:
 1. averaged value of estimated $\hat{\alpha}$
 2. standard deviation of estimated $\hat{\alpha}$ from true parameter $\alpha = 0.9$
 3. number of $\hat{\alpha}$ which are larger or equal to 1 (evidence of the stationarity violation)

over $k = 1000$ replications for datasets of size
 $n = 100, 250, 500, 1000$.

QML estimation of an ARCH(1) model:



Monte Carlo Set up continued

Functions used:

- `fitGarch()` with specified conditional distribution to be calculated with the Quasi Maximum Likelihood Estimation;
- `garchSim()` for simulation of ARCH(1) models.

QML estimation of an ARCH(1) model:



Results of Monte Carlo Simulation

n	$k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{\alpha}_j$	$\sqrt{k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k (\hat{\alpha}_j - \alpha)^2}$	$\#(\alpha_j \geq 1)$
100	0.824	0.209	34.5%
250	0.868	0.130	23.2%
500	0.880	0.095	17.3%
1000	0.890	0.073	7.4%

Table 1: RNG: Mersenne Twister



Results with other RNG

n	$k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{\alpha}_j$	$\sqrt{k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k (\hat{\alpha}_j - \alpha)^2}$	$\#(\alpha_j \geq 1)$
100	0.820	0.207	30.1%
250	0.869	0.128	24.1%
500	0.883	0.097	17.2%
1000	0.890	0.072	9.3%

Table 2: RNG: Knuth-TAOCP-2002



Results with other RNG

n	$k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{\alpha}_j$	$\sqrt{k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k (\hat{\alpha}_j - \alpha)^2}$	$\#(\alpha_j \geq 1)$
100	0.822	0.207	31.1%
250	0.868	0.132	24.5%
500	0.884	0.096	17.9%
1000	0.896	0.070	9.7%

Table 3: RNG: Wichmann-Hill



QML estimation of an ARCH(1) model:



For Further Reading



James E Gentle.

Elements of computational statistics.

QA276, 4:G455.



D Wuertz, Y Chalabi, and M Miklovic.

fgarch: Rmetrics-autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic modelling, r package version 290.76, 2008



Jürgen Franke, Wolfgang Karl Härdle, and Christian M Hafner.

Statistics of financial markets

Forth Edition, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2015.

