

Fintech 545

Week 2 Project

1/26/2024

Yi Wang

### Problem 1

- a. Using normalized formula, the four moments are (mean, variance, skewness, and “excess” kurtosis): 1.0489703904839585, 5.4217934611998455, 0.8806086425277359, 23.122200789989723.
- b. Using my chosen package, scipy.stats, the four moments are (mean, variance, skewness, and “excess” kurtosis): 1.0489703904839585, 5.4217934611998455, 0.8806086425277364, 23.122200789989723.
- c. To determine whether my statistical package functions are biased, I created a normally distributed sample first. Then, I collected kurtosis value for each sample and calculated the t-statistics for testing whether the average kurtosis value differs from 3. Using the result of t-statistics, I got p-values for the t-test. After that, I calculated the p-value for the t-test using `ttest_isamp` from the package `scipy.stats` I used for 1b. Comparing the p-values, I found they are not very close to each other, indicating my statistical package functions are biased.

```
0.0 0.006672117295280352
Match the stats package test?: False
```

## Problem 2

### a. Result fitting data using OLS:

```
=====
                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.346
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:       0.342
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:    104.6
Date:                   Fri, 26 Jan 2024    Prob (F-statistic): 5.59e-20
Time:                   19:33:27    Log-Likelihood:   -284.54
No. Observations:      200    AIC:              573.1
Df Residuals:          198    BIC:              579.7
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
                        coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025    0.975]
-----
one          -0.0874      0.071      -1.222     0.223     -0.228     0.054
x             0.7753      0.076      10.226     0.000      0.626     0.925
=====
Omnibus:                 11.922    Durbin-Watson:       2.023
Prob(Omnibus):            0.003    Jarque-Bera (JB):     16.685
Skew:                     0.387    Prob(JB):              0.000238
Kurtosis:                  4.184    Cond. No.              1.09
=====

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
one    -0.087384
x       0.775274
dtype: float64 one    0.071496
x       0.075814
dtype: float64 1.006275159813318
```

Result fitting data using MLE given the assumption of normality:

```
message: Optimization terminated successfully.
success: True
status: 0
fun: 284.53756305442784
x: [-8.738e-02  7.753e-01  1.004e+00]
nit: 14
jac: [-3.815e-06  0.000e+00  3.815e-06]
hess_inv: [[ 5.145e-03 -4.960e-04  5.825e-06]
            [-4.960e-04  5.893e-03  6.009e-06]
            [ 5.825e-06  6.009e-06  2.591e-03]]
nfev: 72
njev: 18
[-0.08738449  0.77527409  1.00375631]
```

According to the results, I found that the fitted beta and standard deviation of the OLS error is very close to the fitted beta and standard deviation of the MLE error.

- b. Result fitting data using MLE given the assumption of T distribution of errors:

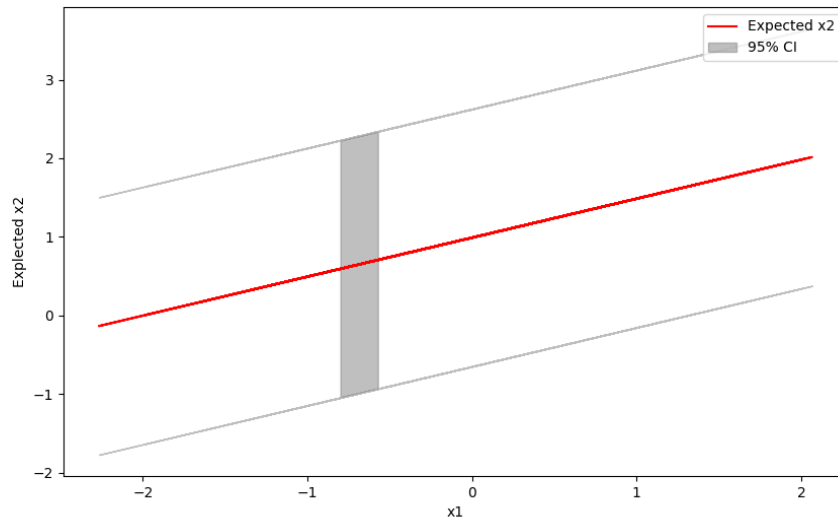
```
message: Optimization terminated successfully.
success: True
status: 0
  fun: 281.29340317987743
   x: [ 8.551e-01  7.160e+00 -9.727e-02  6.750e-01]
  nit: 18
  jac: [ 3.815e-06  3.815e-06  3.815e-06  0.000e+00]
hess_inv: [[ 5.096e-03  1.672e-01 -3.321e-05  2.251e-03]
            [ 1.672e-01  1.165e+01 -3.701e-03  1.288e-01]
            [-3.321e-05 -3.701e-03  4.825e-03 -4.434e-04]
            [ 2.251e-03  1.288e-01 -4.434e-04  6.921e-03]]
  nfev: 110
  njev: 22
[ 0.85510487  7.15984961 -0.09726944  0.67500978]
AIC_norm < AIC_t: False
BIC_norm < BIC_t: False
```

The fitted beta and standard deviation of this model are all a little bit smaller than the previous one. Using AIC and BIC, both values of the MLE (normality) are greater than the MLE (T), indicating MLE given the assumption of T distribution of errors is a better fit for the given dataset.

c. Results fitting data using MLE given  $X = [X1, X2]$ :

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	200			
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 3)	Log Likelihood	-269.585			
Date:	Fri, 26 Jan 2024	AIC	549.169			
Time:	19:33:28	BIC	565.661			
Sample:	0	HQIC	555.843			
	- 200					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
const	0.0622	0.079	0.787	0.431	-0.093	0.217
ma.L1	0.0503	0.073	0.692	0.489	-0.092	0.193
ma.L2	0.0225	0.075	0.298	0.766	-0.125	0.170
ma.L3	0.1226	0.076	1.620	0.105	-0.026	0.271
sigma2	0.8674	0.098	8.867	0.000	0.676	1.059
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.01	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.47			
Prob(Q):	0.92	Prob(JB):	0.48			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.89	Skew:	0.02			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.65	Kurtosis:	2.58			
=====						

Distribution of X2:



### Problem 3

I applied ARIMA, which is from `statsmodels.tsa.arima.model`, to build the six models. After that, I used `model.aic` to get their aic values (from AR1 to MA3):

```
1644.6555047688475
1581.0792659049775
1436.6598066945876
1567.403626370787
1537.9412063807388
1536.867708735031
```

AR3 has the smallest value, indicating it is the best fit.

I also plotted these models to double check my result:

