一、关于 Gibbs (基础知识)

参数空间 $\Phi = \{\Phi_1, \Phi_2, ..., \Phi_p\}$ 有 p 个待估参数,以下是 Gibbs 的具体过程(参数估计值最后收敛)。

- 1. 初始化参数 $\Phi^{(0)} = \{\Phi_1^{(0)}, \Phi_2^{(0)}, ..., \Phi_2^{(0)}\}$, 给定观测值 Y。
- 2. 在其他参数已知的条件下,抽取下一时刻的参数值:

$$\Phi_1^{(1)} \sim p(\Phi_1 | \Phi_2^{(0)}, \Phi_3^{(0)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(0)}; Y)$$

$$\Phi_2^{(1)} \sim p(\Phi_2 | \Phi_1^{(1)}, \Phi_3^{(0)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(0)}; Y)$$

(1)
$$\Phi_3^{(1)} \sim p(\Phi_3 | \Phi_1^{(1)}, \Phi_2^{(1)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(0)}; Y)$$

 $\Phi_p^{(1)} \sim p(\Phi_p|\Phi_1^{(1)}, \Phi_2^{(1)}, \dots, \Phi_{p-1}^{(1)}; Y)$

・・・得到
$$\Phi^{(1)} = \{\Phi_1^{(1)}, \Phi_2^{(1)}, ..., \Phi_2^{(1)}\}$$

$$\Phi_1^{(2)} \sim p(\Phi_1 | \Phi_2^{(1)}, \Phi_3^{(1)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(1)}; Y)$$

$$\Phi_2^{(2)} \sim p(\Phi_2 | \Phi_1^{(2)}, \Phi_3^{(1)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(1)}; Y)$$

(2)
$$\Phi_3^{(2)} \sim p(\Phi_3|\Phi_1^{(2)}, \Phi_2^{(2)}, \dots, \Phi_p^{(1)}; Y)$$

$$\Phi_p^{(2)} \sim p(\Phi_p | \Phi_1^{(2)}, \Phi_2^{(2)}, \dots, \Phi_{p-1}^{(2)}; Y)$$

••••得到
$$\Phi^{(2)} = \{\Phi_1^{(2)}, \Phi_2^{(2)}, ..., \Phi_2^{(2)}\}$$

- (3) 以此类推,在 s 时刻有 $\Phi^{(s)} = \{\Phi_1^{(s)}, \Phi_2^{(s)}, ..., \Phi_2^{(s)}\}$
- (4) 由于开始的参数是随机初始化,和收敛时的数据存在一定差距,所以对于最后参数的估计,采用"退化"前 B期的数据,最后的参数估计:

$$\widehat{\Phi} = \frac{1}{S - B} \sum_{i = B + 1}^{S} \Phi^{(i)}$$

简单记忆:尽可能利用"最新的已知参数"来抽取参数。

重点: 后验概率分布的具体参数、具体分布求解(结合贝叶斯公式),见(三)。

二、关于初始化

该过程是我结合代码最后进行理解。论文一开始提到 GARCH 模型,之后提到 SV 模型,而 SV 模型和 GARCH 模型主要差异在于最后的波动项。百度 GARCH 模型:如果方差用 ARMA 模型来表示,则 ARCH 模型的变形为 GARCH 模型,GARCH(p,q)模型为:

$$\sigma_{t}^{2} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} \varepsilon_{t-1}^{2} + ... + \alpha_{q} \varepsilon_{t-q}^{2} + \beta_{1} \sigma_{t-1}^{2} + ... + \beta_{p} \sigma_{t-p}^{2}$$

对应 GARCH (1, 1) 有:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2$$

可见论文中的 h_t 即是上式中的 σ_t^2 ,表示序列的波动。

下面叙述代码生成初始化参数和序列 $\{\ln h_i, \beta_i, \alpha_i, \sigma_i\}$ 的过程(在此说明,初始化参数这些参数将用于序列 $\ln h_i$ 更新,区别于Gibbs的初始化参数)。根据如下:

$$r_t = \mu + a_t, a_t = \sqrt{h_t} \varepsilon_t$$

$$h_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 a_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1}$$

- (1) 构建 arima(0,0,0)模型(下面简称 model0),其中含有时间序列的待估参数 μ
- (2)在 model0 上加入 garch(1,1)作为方差(简称 model1),其中含有待估参数 $lpha_{_{
 m l}}$ 、 $lpha_{_{
 m l}}$ 、 $lpha_{_{
 m l}}$ 、
- (3) 论文提供了交易数据的时间序列,而代码运用到的数据包含(close)列。首先对 close 进行如下操作:

$$rtn = \frac{close_{t} - close_{t-1}}{close_{t-1}}$$

(4) 利用 rtn 数据来拟合 model1 模型的参数,得到:

$$\hat{\mu} = 0.006, \hat{\alpha}_1 = 0.001, \hat{\alpha}_2 = 0.031, \hat{\beta}_1 = 0.966$$

- (5)对模型进行评估,estimate(model,rtn) 得到 $h_{t}=(rtn_{t}-prtn_{t})^{2}$,其中 $prtn_{t}$ 为模型对该序列的预测值。对于原始序列,我们用到的是 $\ln h_{t}$ 。
- (6) 在下列 SV 模型中:

$$r_{t} = \beta + a_{t}, a_{t} = \sqrt{h_{t}} \varepsilon_{t}$$
$$\ln h_{t} = \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} \ln h_{t-1} + v_{t}$$

在这里,我们把(4)得到的 $\hat{\mu}$ 作为SV模型的 β 估计值(初始值),而后通过 $\ln h$,序列对

 $\ln h_{_{\!t}}=\alpha_{_{\!1}}+\alpha_{_{\!2}}\ln h_{_{\!t-1}}$ 回归,得到 $\alpha_{_{\!1}}$ 、 $\alpha_{_{\!2}}$ 估计值(做为更新 $\ln h_{_{\!t}}$ 的初始值),即:

$$\hat{\alpha}_1 = -0.0505$$
, $\hat{\alpha}_2 = 0.9581$

(1)最后再将 $\ln h_t$ 代入 $\ln h_t' = \hat{\alpha}_1 + \hat{\alpha}_2 \ln h_{t-1}$,计算序列 $(\ln h_t' - \ln h_t)^2$ 的方差得到 σ_v^2 的初始值(做为更新 $\ln h_t$ 的初始值) $\hat{\sigma}_v^2 = 0.0399$ 。

以上得到的初始化参数,在下面的 MCMC 过程中有运用到以上的参数,在这里做简单的铺垫。初始化参数表:

表 1 初始参数表

参数	初始值
β	0.006
$lpha_{_1}$	-0.0505
α_2	0.9581
$\sigma_{_{\scriptscriptstyle u}}^{^{2}}$	0.0399

三、关于几个后验分布的推导

1. β 的后验分布参数:

$$\begin{split} r_t &= \beta + a_t, a_t = \sqrt{h_t} \, \varepsilon_t \\ \frac{r_t}{\sqrt{h_t}} &= \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{h_t}} + \frac{a_t}{\sqrt{h_t}} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{h_t}} + \varepsilon_t \\ \tilde{r_t} &= \beta x_t + \varepsilon_t, (\tilde{r_t} = \frac{r_t}{\sqrt{h_t}}, x_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_t}}) \\ \tilde{r} &= \beta X + \varepsilon \end{split}$$

所以, 在 \tilde{r} 、X已知的条件下, β 的似然为:

$$\beta = \frac{\tilde{r} - \varepsilon}{X}$$

$$\therefore Var(\tilde{r}, X \mid \beta) = (X^T X)^{-1}, E(\tilde{r}, X \mid \beta) = \frac{\tilde{r}}{X}, p(\beta) \sim N(\beta_{0}, \sigma_{0,\beta}^2)$$

根据贝叶斯估计:

$$\begin{split} &p(\beta \mid \tilde{r}, X) \propto \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\beta - \frac{r}{X})^2}{(X^T X)^{-1}}] - \frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\beta - \beta_0)^2}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\beta - \frac{\tilde{r}}{X})^2}{(X^T X)^{-1}} + \frac{(\beta - \beta_0)^2}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\beta - \frac{\tilde{r}}{X})^2 \sigma_{0,\beta}^2}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2} + \frac{(\beta - \beta_0)^2 (X^T X)^{-1}}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\beta - \frac{\tilde{r}}{X})^2 \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (\beta - \beta_0)^2 (X^T X)^{-1}}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2} \} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{[\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (X^T X)^{-1}]\beta^2 - 2[\frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + \beta_0 (X^T X)^{-1}]\beta + [\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 (\frac{\tilde{r}}{X})^2 + (X^T X)^{-1} \beta_0^2]}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2} \} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2 - 2 \frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + \beta_0 (X^T X)^{-1}}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2} + \beta_1 (B^3 J \ddot{\pi}) \}, (B^3 J \ddot{\pi}) \} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2 - 2 \frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + \beta_0 (X^T X)^{-1}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (X^T X)^{-1}} \beta + B} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2 - 2 \frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + \beta_0 (X^T X)^{-1}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (X^T X)^{-1}} \beta + B} \}, (B^3 J \ddot{\pi}) \} \} \end{split}$$

对于分母:

$$Var(\beta \mid \tilde{r}, X) = \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (X^T X)^{-1}} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2 + (X^T X)^{-1}}{(X^T X)^{-1} \sigma_{0,\beta}^2}\right]^{-1} = (X^T X + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^2})^{-1}$$

对于分子:

$$\beta^{2} - 2 \frac{\frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1} \beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1}} \beta + B$$

$$= [\beta - E(\beta | \tilde{r}, X)]^{2}$$

$$E(\beta | \tilde{r}, X) = \frac{\frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1} \beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1}} = \frac{[\frac{\tilde{r}}{X} \sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1} \beta_{0}] X^{T}X}{[\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + (X^{T}X)^{-1}] X^{T}X}$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{r}X^{T} \sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + \beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2} + \beta_{0}} = \frac{\tilde{r}X^{T} + \frac{\beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2}}}{X^{T}X + 1} = \frac{\tilde{r}X^{T} + \frac{\beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2}}}{X^{T}X + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2}}} = (X^{T}X + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2}})^{-1} (\tilde{r}X^{T} + \frac{\beta_{0}}{\sigma_{0,\beta}^{2}})$$

$$\text{III.}$$

注: 在 $m{\beta}$ 的抽样中,和其他参数独立,只和不断更新的序列 $\ln h_{\!_{t}}$ 、 \tilde{r} 、 $m{\beta}_{\!_{0}}$ 、 $\sigma^2_{\!_{0,\beta}}$ 有关。(给

定(
$$\beta_0 = 0, \sigma_{0,\beta}^2 = 0.25$$
))

2. α 的后验分布参数:

$$\ln h_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_{t-1} + v_t$$

展开:

$$\ln h_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_{t-1} + v_t$$
.... =
$$\ln h_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_1 + v_2$$

令:

$$Z = (z_1, ..., z_{n-1}), z_t = (1, \ln h_{t-1})^T, H_{-1} = (h_2, ..., h_n)$$

矩阵形式:

$$\ln H_{-1} = \alpha Z + v$$

类比:

$$\tilde{r} = \beta X + \varepsilon : \beta = \frac{\tilde{r} - \varepsilon}{X}$$

有:

$$\ln H_{-1} = \alpha Z + v : \alpha = \frac{\ln H_{-1} - v}{Z}$$

$$Var(\ln H_{-1}, Z \mid \alpha) = \delta_{\nu}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}, E(\ln H_{-1}, Z \mid \alpha) = \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z}, p(\alpha) \sim N(\alpha_{0}, \Sigma_{0, \alpha})$$

根据贝叶斯估计:

$$\begin{split} p(a \mid \ln H_{-1}, Z) &\propto \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})^T (\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})}{\sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}] - \frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\alpha - \alpha_0)^T (\alpha - \alpha_0)}{\sum_{0, \alpha}}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})^T (\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})}{\sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}} + \frac{(\alpha - \alpha_0)^T (\alpha - \alpha_0)}{\sum_{0, \alpha}}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{(\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})^T (\alpha - \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z}) \sum_{0, \alpha} + (\alpha - \alpha_0)^T (\alpha - \alpha_0) \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}{\sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1} \sum_{0, \alpha}}]\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} [\frac{[\sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}] \alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T [\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z} \sum_{0, \alpha} + \alpha_0 \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}] + [\sum_{0, \alpha} (\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z})^T (\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z}) + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1} \alpha_0^T \alpha_0]}{\sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1} \sum_{0, \alpha}} \} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T}{\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z} \sum_{0, \alpha} + \alpha_0 \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}} + A \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T}{\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}} + A \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T}{\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0, \alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}} \}, (A^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} (A^{\frac{1}{2$$

对于分母:

$$Var(a \mid \ln H_{-1}, Z) = \frac{\sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1} \sum_{0,\alpha} \sum_{0,\alpha} + \sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0,\alpha} + \sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}} = \left[\frac{\sum_{0,\alpha} + \sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}}{\sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1} \sum_{0,\alpha}}\right]^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{v}^{2}(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}} + \sum_{0,\alpha}^{-1}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{Z^{T}Z}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \sum_{0,\alpha}^{-1}\right)^{-1}$$

对于分子:

$$\alpha^{T} \alpha - 2\alpha^{T} \frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z} \sum_{0,\alpha} +\alpha_{0} \sigma_{v}^{2} (Z^{T} Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0,\alpha} +\sigma_{v}^{2} (Z^{T} Z)^{-1}} + A$$

$$= [\alpha - E(\alpha \mid \ln H_{-1}, Z)]^{T} [\alpha - E(\alpha \mid \ln H_{-1}, Z)]$$

$$E(\alpha \mid \ln H_{-1}, Z) = \frac{\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z} \sum_{0,\alpha} + \alpha_0 \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}}{\sum_{0,\alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}} = \frac{\left[\frac{\ln H_{-1}}{Z} \sum_{0,\alpha} + \alpha_0 \delta_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}\right] \frac{Z^T Z}{\sigma_v^2}}{\left[\sum_{0,\alpha} + \sigma_v^2 (Z^T Z)^{-1}\right] \frac{Z^T Z}{\sigma_v^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\ln H_{-1}Z^{T} \sum_{0,\alpha}}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \alpha_{0}}{\frac{\sum_{0,\alpha} Z^{T}Z}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\ln H_{-1}Z^{T}}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \frac{\alpha_{0}}{\sum_{0,\alpha}}}{\frac{Z^{T}Z}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sum_{0,\alpha}}} = (\frac{Z^{T}Z}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sum_{0,\alpha}})^{-1}(\frac{Z^{T} \ln H_{-1}}{\sigma_{v}^{2}} + \frac{\alpha_{0}}{\sum_{0,\alpha}})$$

注:在 α 的抽样中,和其他参数独立,只和不断更新的序列 $\ln h_{t}$ 、 $\sum_{0,\alpha}$ 、 α_{0} 、 σ_{v}^{2} (该值来

证毕。

自 GARCH 初始化(二),给定($\sum_{0,\alpha}$ =[[0.4,0],[0,0.4]]、 α_0 =[0,0.2]))。

3. σ_{v}^{2} 的后验概率:

通过:

$$\ln h_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_{t-1} + v_t$$

在 $\ln h_{\iota}$ 已知的条件下,对 v_{ι} 进行极大似然估计,可得到 v_{ι} 的似然:

$$\widehat{v}_{t} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\ln h_{t} - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} \ln h_{t-1})}{n-1} = \frac{SSR(\alpha)}{n-1}$$

$$\sigma_{v}^{2} \sim \Gamma^{-1}(v_{0}/2, v_{0}\sigma_{0v}^{2}/2)$$

通过"共轭分布表"(附件 Conjugate prior.pdf)可得:

图 1 共轭分布表

$$\sigma^2$$
 (variance) $\frac{\text{Inverse}}{\text{gamma}}$ $\alpha, \beta \text{ [note 5]}$ $\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \beta + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}{2}$

类推可得到:

$$\{1/\sigma_v^2\} \sim \Gamma([v_0 + n - 1]/2, [v_0\sigma_{0,v}^2 + SSR(\alpha)]/2)$$

注: 在 σ_v^2 的抽样中,只和不断更新的序列 $\ln h_t$ 、 v_0 、 $\sigma_{0,v}^2$ 。(给定 v_0 =1、 $\sigma_{0,v}^2$ =0.01)

4. ln h, 的后验分布

$$\begin{split} p(\ln h_{t} \mid r_{t}, \beta, \ln h_{t-1}, \ln h_{t+1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) &\propto p(r_{t}, \ln h_{t-1}, \ln h_{t+1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \beta, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{t}) \\ &= p(r_{t} \mid \ln h_{t}, \beta) p(\ln h_{t-1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{t+1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{t}) \\ &= p(r_{t} \mid \ln h_{t}, \beta) [p(\ln h_{t-1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{t})] p(\ln h_{t+1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) \\ &\propto p(r_{t} \mid \ln h_{t}, \beta) p(\ln h_{t} \mid \ln h_{t-1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{t+1} \mid \ln h_{t}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) \\ &\propto p(r_{t} \mid \ln h_{t}, \beta) p(\ln h_{t} \mid \ln h_{t-1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) \end{split}$$

以上只对 1<t<有用,而对于 t=1 and t=n 边界有两种方法,其一,按下式,不考虑 $\ln h_0$ 和 $\ln h_{n+1}$,

即边界概率去除了未知的值的影响:

$$p(\ln h_{1} | r_{1}, \beta, \ln h_{2}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) \propto p(r_{1} | \ln h_{1}, \beta) p(\ln h_{2} | \ln h_{1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) p(\ln h_{1})$$

$$p(\ln h_{n} | r_{n}, \beta, \ln h_{n-1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2}) \propto p(r_{n} | \ln h_{n}, \beta) p(\ln h_{n} | \ln h_{n-1}, \alpha, \sigma_{v}^{2})$$

其二,考虑 $\ln h_0$ 和 $\ln h_{n+1}$,但对他们进行"2步"估计(步长为2):

$$\ln \hat{h}_{n+1} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_{n-1})$$

加入波动项并重写:

$$\begin{split} & \therefore \ln h_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ln h_{t-1} + v_t \\ & \therefore \ln h_t = \alpha_1 (\frac{1 - \alpha_2}{1 - \alpha_2}) + \alpha_2 \ln h_{t-1} + v_t \\ & \therefore \ln h_t - \frac{\alpha_1}{1 - \alpha_2} = \alpha_2 (\ln h_{t-1} - \frac{\alpha_1}{1 - \alpha_2}) + v_t \\ & \ln h_t - \eta = \alpha_2 (\ln h_{t-1} - \eta) + v_t \end{split}$$

其中 $\eta = \alpha_1/(1-\alpha_2)$ 反向过程:

$$\ln h_t - \eta = \alpha_2 (\ln h_{t+1} - \eta) + v_t^*$$

得到:

$$\ln \hat{h_0} = \alpha_2^2 (\ln h_2 - \eta) + \eta$$

在这种情况下,便可得到代入(*)得到说有 $p(\ln h_t \mid r_t, \beta, \ln h_{t-1}, \ln h_{t+1}, \alpha, \sigma_v^2), 1 \le t \le n$,由此解决了边界问题。

四、关于代码解析

- 1. Matlab 代码产生(二)中的初始化参数,即表格(1)中参数数据,及 $\ln h_{\iota}$ 原始序列。
- 2. 在 python 和 matlab 中复现 MCMC 过程。
- 3. Python 运行通过,在 MCMC.ipynb 文件中。
- 4. 其中重点在 MH 算法 (https://www.cnblogs.com/pinard/p/6638955.html) 在 求 ln h, 中的运用。
- 5. 下面代码重点,代码见文件 MCMC.ipynb 或 (https://github.com/small-qiu/Python-with-Finance/tree/master/MCMC)

图 2 代码片段