# GARCH 模型的建立

### 一、股票基本信息 Stock Information

股票:招商银行

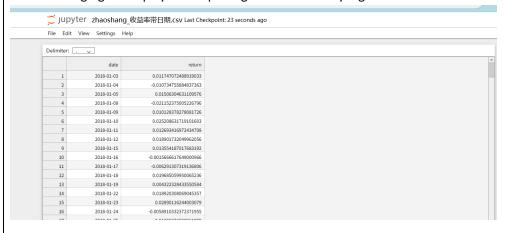
股票代码: 600036.SH

时间区间: 2018-01-01~2025-01-01

日收益率序列部分截图:

Stock: China Merchants Bank (600036.SH) Time range: 2018-01-01 to 2025-01-01

The following figure displays a sample segment of the daily log-return series.

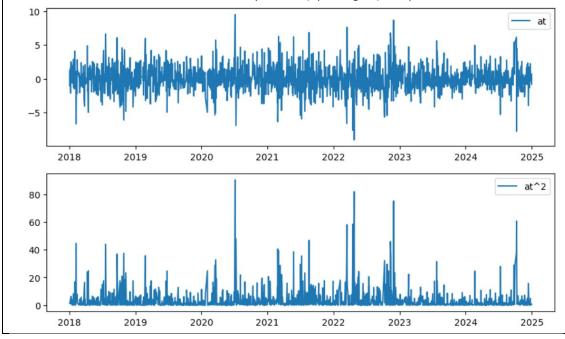


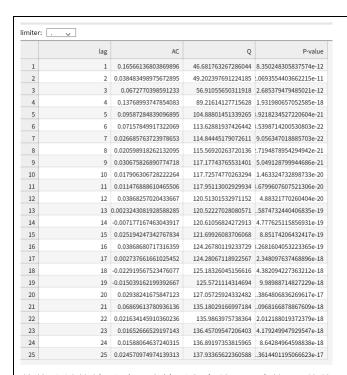
## 二、残差平方的白噪声检验 Residual Squared White Noise Test

- 1、残差及残差平方的时间序列趋势图形
- 2、检验残差平方滞后 25 阶的 Q 统计量及 P 值,确定是否为白噪声序列。

The following figures show the time series trends of residuals and squared residuals.

To test for white noise, the Q-statistics and p-values (up to lag 25) of squared residuals were examined.





从统计量的结果看,残差平方在前 25 阶的 P 值均远小于 0.05,拒绝"无 ARCH 效应"的原假设,说明招商银行 600036.SH 的收益率序列存在显著异方差性。这意味着市场波动具有聚集特征,即高波动时期往往伴随高波动、低波动时期延续平稳,为后续使用 GARCH 模型奠定了基础 All p-values are far below 0.05, rejecting the null of no ARCH effect. This indicates significant heteroskedasticity in returns, meaning volatility clustering exists, which provides the basis for applying GARCH modeling.

### 三、建立 GARCH(1,1)模型 Establishing GARCH(1,1) Model

- 1、建立 GARCH(1,1)模型,得到 GARCH(1,1)模型回归结果表格。
- 2、对模型残差进行 ARCH 效应检验。

```
Func. Count: 6,
Func. Count: 15,
Func. Count: 23,
Func. Count: 35,
Func. Count: 41,
Func. Count: 46,
Func. Count: 51,
                                                                                                                                     Neg. LLF: 9726.395506784209
Neg. LLF: 26311.814932624315
Neg. LLF: 213445758.4850729
Neg. LLF: 3421.692379171435
Neg. LLF: 3695.1950948258384
Neg. LLF: 3406.4768675317173
 Iteration:
 Iteration:
 Iteration:
                                        7, Func. Count:
8, Func. Count:
9, Func. Count:
10, Func. Count:
11, Func. Count:
                                                                                                                   46, Neg. LLF: 3406.472328682/1
51, Neg. LLF: 3406.4722354508394
56, Neg. LLF: 3406.47222697405
 Iteration:
 Iteration:
                                                                                                                    61, Neg. LLF: 3406.472225654837
65, Neg. LLF: 3406.4722256548152
 Iteration:
 Iteration:
                                                                                                                   65.
Optimization terminated successfully (Exit mode 0)

Current function value: 3406.472225654837
                                     Iterations: 11
                                   Function evaluations: 65
Gradient evaluations: 11
                                                               Constant Mean - GARCH Model Results
                                     .....
Dep. Variable: close R-squared:
Mean Model: Constant Mean Adj. R-squared:
Vol Model: GARCH Log-Likelihood:
| Maximum Likelihood | Maximum
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       -3406.47
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1697
                                                                                                    Mean Model
 .....
                                                                                                                             t P>|t| 95.0% Conf. Int.
                                                 coef std err
                                                                                         e-02 0.698 0.485 [-5.286e-02, 0.111]
Volatility Model
                                             0.0293 4.190e-02
 coef std err t P>|t| 95.0% Conf. Int.

    0.2471
    0.177
    1.399
    0.162 [-9.899e-02, 0.593]

    0.0765
    2.794e-02
    2.738 6.174e-03 [2.175e-02, 0.131]

    0.8516
    7.583e-02
    11.230 2.889e-29 [ 0.703, 1.000]

                         beta[1]
 Covariance estimator: robust
 HO: Residuals are homoskedastic.
H1: Residuals are conditionally heteroskedastic.
 Statistic: 46.6216
Distributed: <scipy.stats._distn_infrastructure.rv_continuous_frozen object at 0x0000001D55DDCE490>
```

模型估计结果显示  $\alpha_1$  = 0.0876, $\beta_1$  = 0.8516,二者之和  $\alpha$  +  $\beta$  = 0.939 < 1,表明模型平稳并具有较强的波动持续性。也就是说,招商银行收益率的波动不会瞬间消失,而是会在一定时间内逐步衰减,符合金融市场的惯常特征。ARCH-LM 检验 p 值为 0.0000,说明残差中仍存在轻微的异方差性,但整体拟合效果良好

We fit a GARCH(1,1) model; the estimation yields alpha = 0.0876, beta = 0.8516, with alpha+beta=0.939 < 1,

showing the process is stationary but highly persistent.

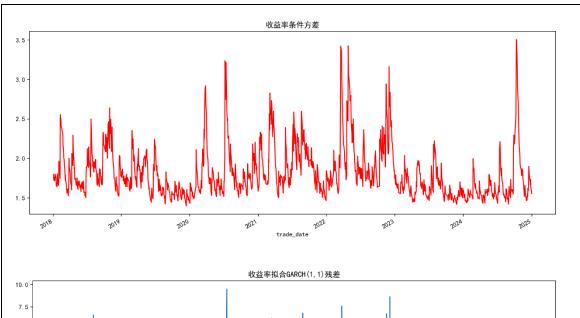
Return volatility does not disappear immediately, but fades gradually, consistent with financial market characteristics.

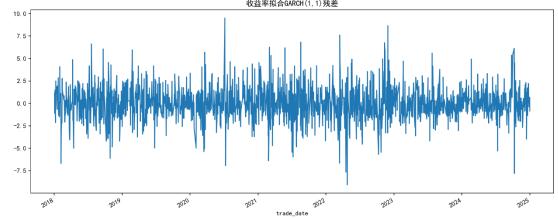
ARCH-LM test p-value is 0.0000, suggesting minor remaining heteroskedasticity, but overall fit is strong.

#### 四、收益率条件方差

收益率条件方差图形

The conditional variance plots below demonstrate pronounced volatility clustering.





从条件方差的时序图可以看出,收益率波动呈明显的聚集现象。2020-2022 年间波动显著升高,对应疫情和宏观经济不确定性增加的时期; 2023 年以后波动趋于下降,市场逐渐恢复稳定。模型能够较好地刻画这种"波动随事件集中爆发"的特征,体现出 GARCH 在金融风险分析中的优势

Notably, volatility surged during 2020-2022 (COVID, macro uncertainty), then declined in 2023 as the market stabilized.

GARCH successfully captures volatility spikes around major events, highlighting its risk analysis advantages.

#### 预测未来一步方差

h.1

trade date

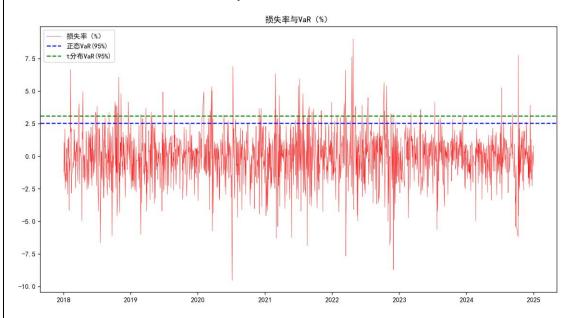
2024-12-31 2.3661

模型预测的下一期条件方差为 2.3661( $%^2$ ),对应短期波动率约  $\sqrt{2.3661} \approx 1.54\%$ 。这表明短期风险水平较温和,市场处于相对稳定阶段,预测结果与图像趋势一致

Future one-step variance is estimated at 2.3661, with short-term volatility approximately sqrt(2.3661) ≈ 1.54%.

This suggests moderate risk in the near term, consistent with the trend.





Risk Measures for selected probabilities:

```
[[0.95 2.54023564 3.18299217]
[0.99 3.58851912 4.10976783]
[0.999 4.76353628 5.18940257]
[0.9999 5.73074043 6.09908587]]
```

Risk Measures for selected probabilities:

[[ 0.95 3.10967411 4.45573464] [ 0.99 5.18607991 6.85888545] [ 0.999 9.07545139 11.56878393] [ 0.9999 14.8962607 18.75830424]]

正态分布下的VaR穿透率: 6.2426% t分布下的VaR穿透率: 3.8280%

正态分布假设下的 VaR 穿透率为 6.24%,略高于理论值 5%,说明模型轻微低估风险;而 t 分布假设下的穿透率为 3.83%,略低于理论值,表现得更保守。t 分布能更好捕捉金融市场的厚尾特征,因此在极端波动情形下具有更高的风险估计准确度

Based on normal distribution, VaR violation rate is 6.24%, slightly above theoretical 5% (mild risk underestimation).

With t-distribution, violation rate is 3.83%, more conservative and closer to market tail risk.

t-distribution better captures fat-tail characteristics, yielding higher accuracy under extreme market conditions.