

Week02_Report

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Question 1

a.

$n_x = 1000$

$$1) \hat{\mu}_1 = E[X] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n x_i$$

sum of $x = 1048.970390$

the mean of $x = 1 / 1000 * 1048.970390 = 1.0490$

$$2) \hat{\mu}_2 = E[(X - \hat{\mu}_1)^2] = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i^n (x_i - \hat{\mu}_1)^2$$

sum of $(x - \text{mean})^2 = 5421.793461$

the variance of $x = 1 / 999 * 5421.793461 = 5.4272$

$$3) \hat{\mu}_3 = E\left[\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right] = \frac{u_3}{\sigma^3}$$

sum of $(x - \text{mean})^3 = 11117.25065592259$

skewness of $x = \text{sum of } (x - \text{mean})^3 / n / \sqrt{(\text{sigma}_x^2)} = 11117.25065592259 / 1000 / \sqrt{5.421793461199845} = 0.8806$

$$4) \hat{\mu}_4 = E\left[\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^4\right] - 3 = \frac{u_4}{\sigma^4} - 3$$

sum of $(x - \text{mean})^4 = 767884.148133907$

kurtosis of $x = \text{sum of } (x - \text{mean})^4 / n / \text{sigma}_x^2 = 767884.148133907 / 1000 / 5.421793461199845^2 = 26.1222$

excess kurtosis of $x = \text{kurtosis of } x - 3 = 23.1222$

b. I chose python pandas and numpy statistical packages. I calculate the difference between x and its mean and the power for the difference from 2 to 4. The second part involves four moments calculated by normalized formula and by pandas.

	x	x-mean	(x-mean)^2	(x-mean)^3	(x-mean)^4
0	0.922177	-0.126794	0.016077	-0.002038	0.000258
1	1.791781	0.742810	0.551767	0.409858	0.304447
2	0.397551	-0.651419	0.424347	-0.276428	0.180071
3	3.564269	2.515298	6.326725	15.913600	40.027451
4	-0.691414	-1.740385	3.028938	-5.271517	9.174467
...
995	-2.913057	-3.962027	15.697660	-62.194556	246.416523
996	2.845173	1.796203	3.226344	5.795168	10.409296
997	1.663335	0.614365	0.377444	0.231888	0.142464
998	2.344441	1.295470	1.678243	2.174114	2.816499
999	1.164175	0.115204	0.013272	0.001529	0.000176

```
[1000 rows x 5 columns]
mean_x is 1.0489703904839585
var_x is 5.427220681681682
skewness of x is 0.8806086425277363
kurtosis_x is 26.122200789989733
ex_kurtosis_x is 23.122200789989733
pandas mean is 1.0489703904839585
pandas variance is 5.421793461199845
pandas skewness is 0.8806086425277365
pandas kurtosis is 26.122200789989733
```

c.

My statistical package is unbiased. Compared four moments calculated by normalized formula and by pandas, the results are the same.

Question 2

a.

OLS beta is 0.7753; OLS intercept is -0.0874; OLS standard deviation of residuals is 1.0038

MLE beta is 0.7753; MLE intercept is -0.0874; MLE standard deviation of residuals is 1.0038

Beta and standard deviation of residuals are the same under the OLS and MLE given the assumption of normality.

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:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	5.59e-20			
Time:	15:03:27	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]
const	-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.

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	200			
Model:	GLM	Df Residuals:	198			
Model Family:	Gaussian	Df Model:	1			
Link Function:	identity	Scale:	1.0177			
Method:	IRLS	Log-Likelihood:	-284.54			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	Deviance:	201.51			
Time:	15:11:56	Pearson chi2:	202.			
No. Iterations:	3	Pseudo R-squ. (CS):	0.4072			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	-0.0874	0.071	-1.222	0.222	-0.228	0.053
x	0.7753	0.076	10.226	0.000	0.627	0.924

b.

Estimated Parameters - t distribution:

log_likelihood_t is 281.2934031796488

mle_beta: 0.675

mle_intercept: -0.0973

df: 7.1598

sigma: 0.8551

Estimated Parameters - under normality:

log_likelihood_n is 284.53756305442874

mle_beta: 0.7753

mle_intercept: -0.0874

sigma: 1.0038

AIC for t-distribution model: 570.5868

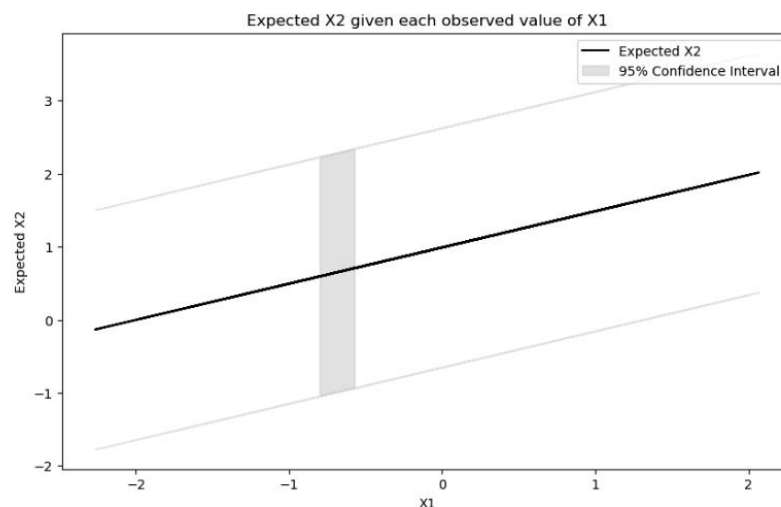
AIC for normal distribution model: 575.0751

The fitted parameters among MLE under normality assumption is slightly different than under T distribution assumption. An additional parameter under T distribution assumption allows greater adaptability for modeling. Sigma is smaller under T distribution assumption, suggesting that the t distribution model may have less variability in the errors than the normal distribution model. Compared with log likelihood values, MLE under T distribution assumption has a lower value, which shows a better fit. Similarly, the t-distribution model has a smaller AIC (570.5868), which has a better fit compared to the normal distribution model (575.0751).

c.

$X = [X_1, X_2]$ follows the multivariate normal distribution.

When we plot the conditional mean of X_2 , X_2 follows the normal distribution given the observed value of X_1 .



d.

Q2 d. $\epsilon = Y - X\beta$
 Assume $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$

$$f(y|\beta, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\beta, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \mu_i = E(y_i) = X_i'\beta$$

$$= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - X_i'\beta)^2}$$

$$\ln f(y|\beta, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta)$$

① $\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln f(y|\beta, \sigma^2) = 0$

$$0 - \frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) = \frac{n}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta)$$

② $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln f(y|\beta, \sigma^2) = 0$

$$(y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) = y'y - y'X\beta - \beta'X'y + \beta'X'X\beta$$

$$0 - 0 + 0 - X'y - X'y + X'X\beta + X'X\beta = 0 \quad \frac{\partial (y'y)}{\partial \beta} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial (-y'X\beta)}{\partial \beta} = (-y'X)' = -X'y$$

$$-2X'y + 2X'X\beta = 0 \quad \frac{\partial (\beta'X'y)}{\partial \beta} = X'y \quad \frac{\partial (\beta'X'X\beta)}{\partial \beta} = X'X\beta + X'X\beta$$

$$-X'y + X'X\beta = 0$$

$$X'X\beta = X'y$$

$$(X'X)^{-1}(X'X)\beta = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{MLE} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$$

Question 3

Among AR models, the order 3 has the smallest AIC (1436.660) which means a better fit. Among MA models, the order 3 has the smallest AIC (1536.868) which means a better fit. Compared with AR(3), AR(3) has the smaller AIC (1436.660), which is the best of fit.

AR(1) p=1 d=0 q=0

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	-819.328			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1644.656			
Time:	22:50:54	BIC	1657.299			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1649.617			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1258	0.070	30.473	0.000	1.989	2.263
ar.L1	0.2019	0.045	4.512	0.000	0.114	0.290
sigma2	1.5517	0.105	14.743	0.000	1.345	1.758
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	2.51	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.42			
Prob(Q):	0.11	Prob(JB):	0.49			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	1.37	Skew:	-0.00			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.04	Kurtosis:	2.74			

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

AR(2) p=2 d=0 q=0

SARIMAX Results						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(2, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	-786.540			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1581.079			
Time:	22:52:05	BIC	1597.938			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1587.694			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	2.1270	0.049	43.663	0.000	2.032	2.222
ar.L1	0.2732	0.042	6.486	0.000	0.191	0.356
ar.L2	-0.3505	0.043	-8.068	0.000	-0.436	-0.265
sigma2	1.3603	0.094	14.455	0.000	1.176	1.545
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		15.51	Jarque-Bera (JB):		3.12	
Prob(Q):		0.00	Prob(JB):		0.21	
Heteroskedasticity (H):		1.20	Skew:		-0.11	
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.24	Kurtosis:		2.68	

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

AR(3) p=3 d=0 q=0

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(3, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	-713.330			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1436.660			
Time:	22:52:54	BIC	1457.733			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1444.929			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1209	0.085	24.990	0.000	1.955	2.287
ar.L1	0.4515	0.040	11.179	0.000	0.372	0.531
ar.L2	-0.4887	0.037	-13.104	0.000	-0.562	-0.416
ar.L3	0.5047	0.040	12.769	0.000	0.427	0.582
sigma2	1.0132	0.068	14.939	0.000	0.880	1.146
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		0.02	Jarque-Bera (JB):		0.84	
Prob(Q):		0.90	Prob(JB):		0.66	
Heteroskedasticity (H):		1.04	Skew:		-0.03	
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.81	Kurtosis:		2.81	

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

MA(1) p=0 d=0 q=1

SARIMAX Results						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 1)	Log Likelihood	-780.702			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1567.404			
Time:	22:53:49	BIC	1580.047			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1572.365			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	2.1236	0.085	25.028	0.000	1.957	2.290
ma.L1	0.6434	0.034	18.847	0.000	0.577	0.710
sigma2	1.3282	0.090	14.782	0.000	1.152	1.504
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		11.73	Jarque-Bera (JB):		1.18	
Prob(Q):		0.00	Prob(JB):		0.55	
Heteroskedasticity (H):		1.39	Skew:		-0.02	
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.04	Kurtosis:		2.77	

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

MA(2) p=0 d=0 q=2

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 2)	Log Likelihood	-764.971			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1537.941			
Time:	22:53:49	BIC	1554.800			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1544.556			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]

const	2.1255	0.060	35.199	0.000	2.007	2.244
ma.L1	0.4344	0.044	9.775	0.000	0.347	0.522
ma.L2	-0.2306	0.047	-4.949	0.000	-0.322	-0.139
sigma2	1.2473	0.086	14.558	0.000	1.079	1.415
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		0.02	Jarque-Bera (JB):		1.67	
Prob(Q):		0.88	Prob(JB):		0.43	
Heteroskedasticity (H):		1.28	Skew:		-0.03	
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.11	Kurtosis:		2.72	
=====						

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

MA(3) p=0 d=0 q=3

SARIMAX Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	x	No. Observations:	500			
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 3)	Log Likelihood	-763.434			
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	AIC	1536.868			
Time:	22:55:35	BIC	1557.941			
Sample:	0	HQIC	1545.137			
	- 500					
Covariance Type:	opg					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	2.1259	0.059	35.880	0.000	2.010	2.242
ma.L1	0.5582	0.045	12.333	0.000	0.469	0.647
ma.L2	-0.2286	0.053	-4.308	0.000	-0.333	-0.125
ma.L3	-0.1531	0.048	-3.216	0.001	-0.246	-0.060
sigma2	1.2394	0.085	14.592	0.000	1.073	1.406
=====						
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	1.60	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.75			
Prob(Q):	0.21	Prob(JB):	0.42			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	1.25	Skew:	-0.06			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.15	Kurtosis:	2.73			

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).