

# at0lpevnh

November 27, 2025

## 1 EC5303 Team Project: BTC & ETH Dependence and Regression

Full pipeline: load Kaggle data, clean, compute returns, run distribution tests, fit copulas, and estimate regressions as specified in README.

```
[ ]: # Run once in a fresh environment to install all dependencies
# !pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
[120]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from pathlib import Path
from scipy import stats
from statsmodels.distributions.empirical_distribution import ECDF
import statsmodels.api as sm
import kagglehub
import pyvocopilib as pv

sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")
pd.set_option("display.float_format", lambda x: f"{x:,.6f}")
```

### 1.1 Section A — Data Loading and Cleaning

- Uses `kagglehub.dataset_load` to retrieve BTC and ETH price history (Kaggle dataset `sudalairajkumar/cryptocurrencypricehistory`).
- Cleans columns, converts dates, sorts ascending, and drops duplicates.
- Computes daily log returns and merges into `df_ret` with `btc_ret` and `eth_ret`.

```
[121]: DATASET_ID = "sudalairajkumar/cryptocurrencypricehistory"
BTC_FILE = "coin_Bitcoin.csv"
ETH_FILE = "coin_Ethereum.csv"

def load_kaggle_csv(dataset_id: str, filename: str) -> pd.DataFrame:
    """Download dataset locally and read a specific CSV file."""
    dataset_dir = kagglehub.dataset_download(dataset_id)
```

```

csv_path = Path(dataset_dir) / filename
return pd.read_csv(csv_path)

df_btc_raw = load_kaggle_csv(DATASET_ID, BTC_FILE)
df_eth_raw = load_kaggle_csv(DATASET_ID, ETH_FILE)

display(df_btc_raw.head())
display(df_eth_raw.head())

```

	SNo	Name	Symbol	Date	High	Low	Open	\
0	1	Bitcoin	BTC	2013-04-29 23:59:59	147.488007	134.000000	134.444000	
1	2	Bitcoin	BTC	2013-04-30 23:59:59	146.929993	134.050003	144.000000	
2	3	Bitcoin	BTC	2013-05-01 23:59:59	139.889999	107.720001	139.000000	
3	4	Bitcoin	BTC	2013-05-02 23:59:59	125.599998	92.281898	116.379997	
4	5	Bitcoin	BTC	2013-05-03 23:59:59	108.127998	79.099998	106.250000	

	Close	Volume	Marketcap
0	144.539993	0.000000	1,603,768,864.500000
1	139.000000	0.000000	1,542,813,125.000000
2	116.989998	0.000000	1,298,954,593.750000
3	105.209999	0.000000	1,168,517,495.250000
4	97.750000	0.000000	1,085,995,168.750000

	SNo	Name	Symbol	Date	High	Low	Open	\
0	1	Ethereum	ETH	2015-08-08 23:59:59	2.798810	0.714725	2.793760	
1	2	Ethereum	ETH	2015-08-09 23:59:59	0.879810	0.629191	0.706136	
2	3	Ethereum	ETH	2015-08-10 23:59:59	0.729854	0.636546	0.713989	
3	4	Ethereum	ETH	2015-08-11 23:59:59	1.131410	0.663235	0.708087	
4	5	Ethereum	ETH	2015-08-12 23:59:59	1.289940	0.883608	1.058750	

	Close	Volume	Marketcap
0	0.753325	674,188.000000	45,486,894.240800
1	0.701897	532,170.000000	42,399,573.499100
2	0.708448	405,283.000000	42,818,364.394500
3	1.067860	1,463,100.000000	64,569,288.432800
4	1.217440	2,150,620.000000	73,645,010.986300

[122]: KEEP\_COLS = ["Date", "Open", "High", "Low", "Close", "Volume", "Marketcap"]

```

def clean_crypto_df(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    df = df.copy()
    df["Date"] = pd.to_datetime(df["Date"])
    df = df.sort_values("Date").drop_duplicates(subset="Date")
    df = df.drop(columns=[c for c in ["SNo", "Name", "Symbol"] if c in df.
    ↵columns], errors="ignore")
    cols = [c for c in KEEP_COLS if c in df.columns]
    return df[cols]

```

```

df_btc = clean_crypto_df(df_btc_raw)
df_eth = clean_crypto_df(df_eth_raw)

df_btc["btc_ret"] = np.log(df_btc["Close"]).diff()
df_eth["eth_ret"] = np.log(df_eth["Close"]).diff()

df_ret = (
    df_btc[["Date", "btc_ret", "Volume"]]
    .merge(df_eth[["Date", "eth_ret"]], on="Date", how="inner")
    .dropna(subset=["btc_ret", "eth_ret"])
)
df_ret["vol_btc"] = np.log(df_ret["Volume"])

display(df_ret.head())

```

	Date	btc_ret	Volume	eth_ret	vol_btc
1	2015-08-09 23:59:59	0.015534	23,789,600.000000	-0.070710	16.984759
2	2015-08-10 23:59:59	-0.002315	20,979,400.000000	0.009290	16.859052
3	2015-08-11 23:59:59	0.022123	25,433,900.000000	0.410335	17.051593
4	2015-08-12 23:59:59	-0.014942	26,815,400.000000	0.131094	17.104487
5	2015-08-13 23:59:59	-0.008657	27,685,500.000000	0.406292	17.136419

## 1.2 Section B — Session 1: Distribution & Copula Analysis

All computations below use `btc_ret` and `eth_ret` as required.

```

[123]: def descriptive_stats(series: pd.Series) -> pd.Series:
    return pd.Series({
        "mean": series.mean(),
        "variance": series.var(ddof=1),
        "std": series.std(ddof=1),
        "skewness": series.skew(),
        "kurtosis": series.kurtosis(),
    })

desc = pd.concat(
    {
        "btc_ret": descriptive_stats(df_ret["btc_ret"]),
        "eth_ret": descriptive_stats(df_ret["eth_ret"]),
    },
    axis=1,
)
cov = df_ret["btc_ret"].cov(df_ret["eth_ret"])
corr = df_ret["btc_ret"].corr(df_ret["eth_ret"])

display(desc)
print(f"Covariance: {cov:.6f}")
print(f"Correlation: {corr:.6f}")

```

```

        btc_ret  eth_ret
mean      0.002259 0.003721
variance   0.001608 0.003856
std       0.040103 0.062099
skewness -0.821522 0.005249
kurtosis  11.912273 7.667930

```

Covariance: 0.001356

Correlation: 0.544485

```
[124]: def normality_tests(series: pd.Series, label: str):
    mu, sigma = series.mean(), series.std(ddof=1)
    shapiro_stat, shapiro_p = stats.shapiro(series)
    ks_stat, ks_p = stats.kstest(series, "norm", args=(mu, sigma))
    jb_stat, jb_p = stats.jarque_bera(series)
    return {
        "Series": label,
        "Shapiro_W": shapiro_stat,
        "Shapiro_p": shapiro_p,
        "KS_stat": ks_stat,
        "KS_p": ks_p,
        "JB_stat": jb_stat,
        "JB_p": jb_p,
    }

tests = pd.DataFrame([
    normality_tests(df_ret["btc_ret"], "btc_ret"),
    normality_tests(df_ret["eth_ret"], "eth_ret"),
])
display(tests)
```

	Series	Shapiro_W	Shapiro_p	KS_stat	KS_p	JB_stat	JB_p
0	btc_ret	0.898178	0.000000	0.113167	0.000000	12,942.845177	0.000000
1	eth_ret	0.912023	0.000000	0.092244	0.000000	5,261.026821	0.000000

```
[125]: def plot_distribution(series: pd.Series, title: str):
    mu, sigma = series.mean(), series.std(ddof=1)
    x = np.linspace(series.min(), series.max(), 200)
    normal_pdf = stats.norm.pdf(x, mu, sigma)

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(18, 4))
    sns.histplot(series, bins=50, stat="density", kde=False, ax=axes[0], color="#4C72B0")
    axes[0].plot(x, normal_pdf, color="darkred", lw=2, label="Normal PDF")
    axes[0].set_title(f"Histogram + Normal PDF ({title})")
    axes[0].legend()

    sm.ProbPlot(series, fit=True).qqplot(line="45", ax=axes[1], color="#55A868")
```

```

axes[1].set_title(f"QQ Plot ({title})")

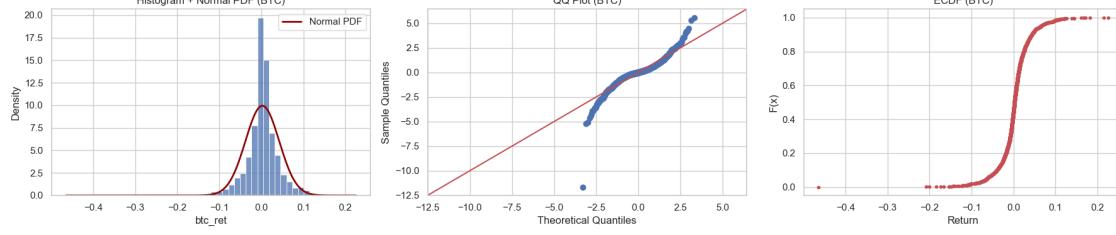
ecdf = ECDF(series)
axes[2].plot(ecdf.x, ecdf.y, marker=".", linestyle="none", color="#C44E52")
axes[2].set_title(f"ECDF ({title})")
axes[2].set_xlabel("Return")
axes[2].set_ylabel("F(x)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

plot_distribution(df_ret["btc_ret"], "BTC")
plot_distribution(df_ret["eth_ret"], "ETH")

```

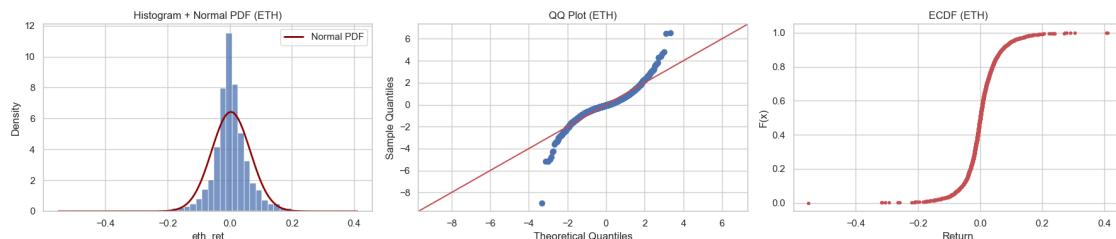
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\graphics\gofplots.py:1041: UserWarning: color is redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "b" (-> color=(0.2980392156862745, 0.4470588235294118, 0.6901960784313725, 1)). The keyword argument will take precedence.

```
    ax.plot(x, y, fmt, **plot_style)
```



d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\graphics\gofplots.py:1041: UserWarning: color is redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "b" (-> color=(0.2980392156862745, 0.4470588235294118, 0.6901960784313725, 1)). The keyword argument will take precedence.

```
    ax.plot(x, y, fmt, **plot_style)
```



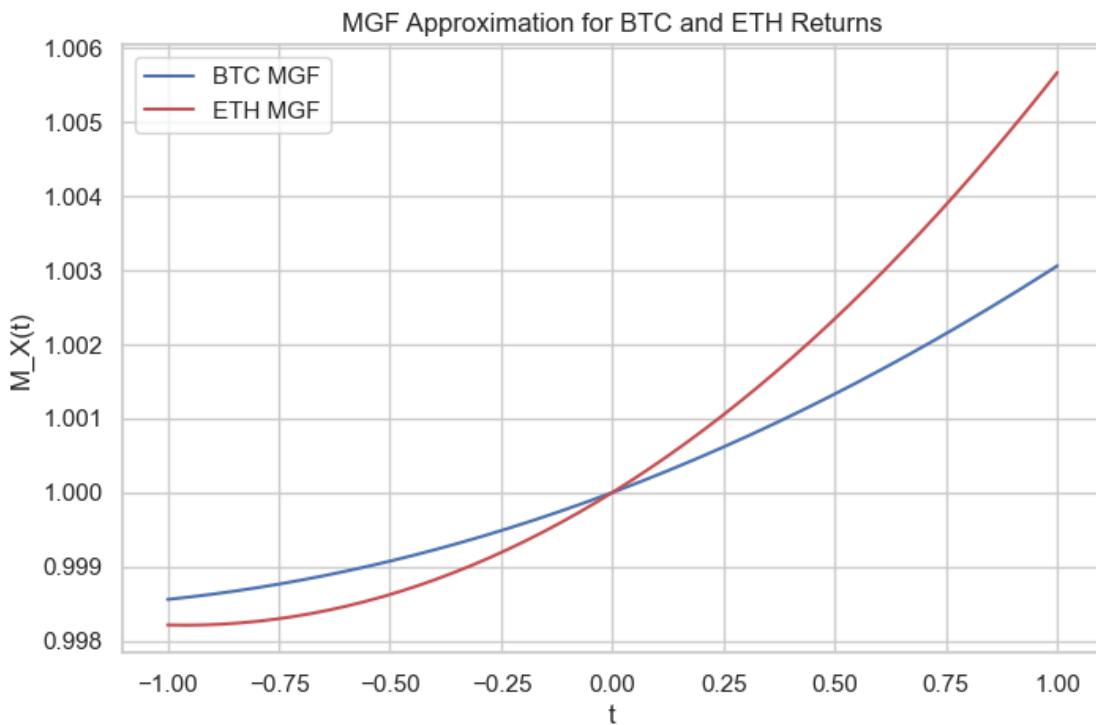
### 1.2.1 Moment Generating Function (MGF)

Approximate MGF for  $t \in [-1, 1]$ :  $M_X(t) = E[\exp(tX)]$ .

```
[126]: def mgf_curve(series: pd.Series, t_values: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
    return np.array([np.exp(t * series).mean() for t in t_values])

t_grid = np.linspace(-1, 1, 200)
mgf_btc = mgf_curve(df_ret["btc_ret"], t_grid)
mgf_eth = mgf_curve(df_ret["eth_ret"], t_grid)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(t_grid, mgf_btc, label="BTC MGF", color="#4C72B0")
plt.plot(t_grid, mgf_eth, label="ETH MGF", color="#C44E52")
plt.xlabel("t")
plt.ylabel("M_X(t)")
plt.title("MGF Approximation for BTC and ETH Returns")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



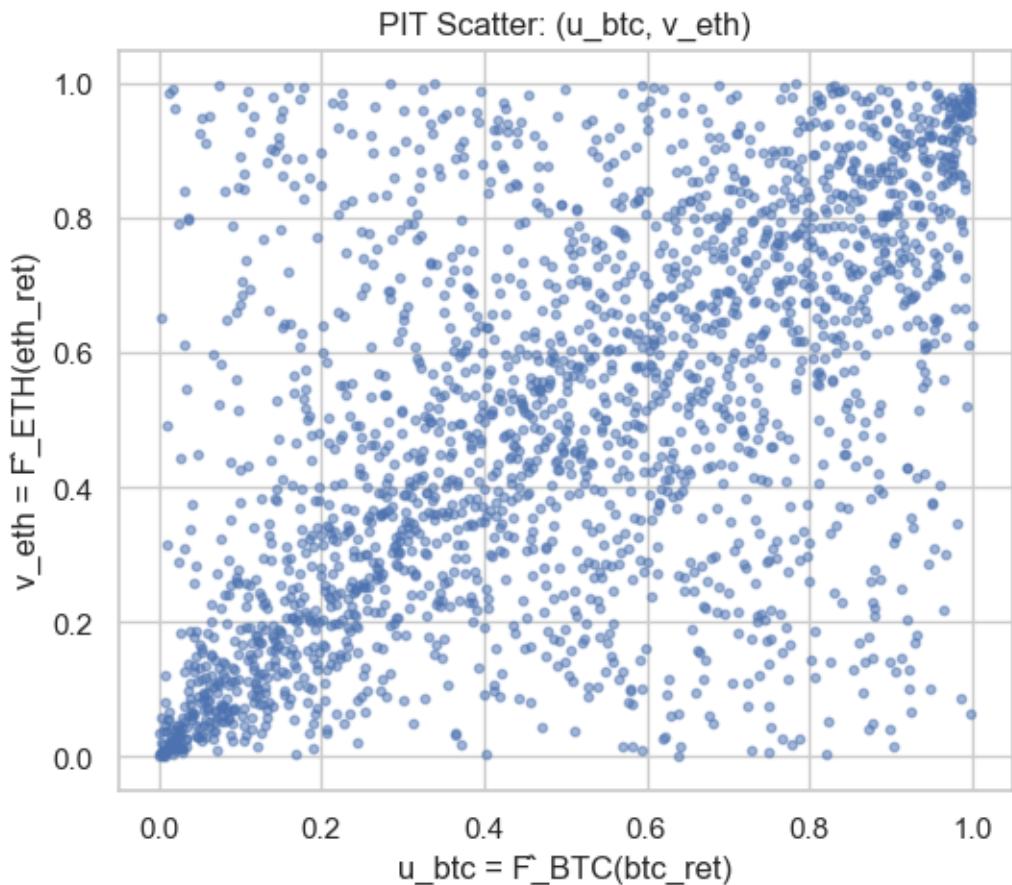
### 1.2.2 Probability Integral Transform (PIT)

Empirical CDFs  $F_{\text{BTC}}$  and  $F_{\text{ETH}}$  applied to returns to get  $u_{\text{btc}}$  and  $v_{\text{eth}}$  in  $(0, 1)$ .

```
[127]: ecdf_btc = ECDF(df_ret["btc_ret"])
ecdf_eth = ECDF(df_ret["eth_ret"])

df_ret["u_btc"] = ecdf_btc(df_ret["btc_ret"])
df_ret["v_eth"] = ecdf_eth(df_ret["eth_ret"])
df_ret[["u_btc", "v_eth"]] = df_ret[["u_btc", "v_eth"]].clip(1e-6, 1 - 1e-6)

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
plt.scatter(df_ret["u_btc"], df_ret["v_eth"], alpha=0.5, s=10, color="#4C72B0")
plt.xlabel("u_btc = F_BTC(btc_ret)")
plt.ylabel("v_eth = F_ETH(eth_ret)")
plt.title("PIT Scatter: (u_btc, v_eth)")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



### 1.2.3 Copula Model Fitting

Fits Gaussian, Student t, Clayton, Gumbel, and Frank copulas on (u\_btc, v\_eth); computes parameters, log-likelihood, AIC, and BIC.

```

[128]: uv = np.column_stack([df_ret["u_btc"], df_ret["v_eth"]])
n_obs = uv.shape[0]

def resolve_family(candidates, label):
    # Pick the first available BicopFamily attribute from candidates.
    for cand in candidates:
        if hasattr(pv.BicopFamily, cand):
            return getattr(pv.BicopFamily, cand)
    available = [a for a in dir(pv.BicopFamily) if not a.startswith("_")]
    raise AttributeError(
        f"{label} not found in pyvinecopulib.BicopFamily. "
        f" Tried {candidates}. Available: {available}"
    )

families = {
    "Gaussian Copula": resolve_family(["gaussian"], "Gaussian"),
    "Student t Copula": resolve_family(["t", "student_t", "student"], "Student\u20act"),
    "Clayton Copula": resolve_family(["clayton"], "Clayton"),
    "Gumbel Copula": resolve_family(["gumbel"], "Gumbel"),
    "Frank Copula": resolve_family(["frank"], "Frank"),
}
}

copula_rows = []
for name, family in families.items():
    model = pv.Bicop(family)
    model.fit(uv)
    #     get_parameters parameters []
    params = getattr(model, "get_parameters", lambda: getattr(model, "parameters", []))()
    loglik = model.loglik(uv)
    k = len(params)
    aic = 2 * k - 2 * loglik
    bic = np.log(n_obs) * k - 2 * loglik
    copula_rows.append(
        {"Copula": name, "Parameters": params, "LogLik": loglik, "AIC": aic, "BIC": bic}
    )

copula_results = pd.DataFrame(copula_rows).sort_values("AIC").
    reset_index(drop=True)
best_by_aic = copula_results.loc[copula_results["AIC"].idxmin(), "Copula"]
best_by_bic = copula_results.loc[copula_results["BIC"].idxmin(), "Copula"]

display(copula_results)
print(f"Best copula by AIC: {best_by_aic}")
print(f"Best copula by BIC: {best_by_bic}")

```

```

Copula
0 Student t Copula [[0.6050088855164852], [2.5998837070963345]] 537.411298
1 Clayton Copula [[1.184432884575223]] 461.923295
2 Frank Copula [[4.446769639282415]] 426.707511
3 Gaussian Copula [[0.5506744917239277]] 391.948074
4 Gumbel Copula [[1.5772114867724165]] 372.887469

AIC      BIC
0 -1,070.822597 -1,059.467796
1   -921.846591    -916.169190
2   -851.415023    -845.737623
3   -781.896149    -776.218748
4   -743.774938    -738.097538

Best copula by AIC: Student t Copula
Best copula by BIC: Student t Copula

```

### 1.3 Section C — Session 2: Regression Analysis

Dependent variable: eth\_ret. Independent variables: btc\_ret and vol\_btc = ln(Volume\_BTC).  
 Model 1: ETH on BTC. Model 2: ETH on BTC + BTC volume.

```
[129]: def regression_diagnostics(model, resid_label: str):
    resid = model.resid
    fitted = model.fittedvalues
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
    sns.scatterplot(x=fitted, y=resid, ax=axes[0], s=12, color="#4C72B0")
    axes[0].axhline(0, color="red", lw=1)
    axes[0].set_title(f"Residuals vs Fitted ({resid_label})")
    sm.qqplot(resid, line="45", ax=axes[1], color="#55A868")
    axes[1].set_title(f"QQ Plot of Residuals ({resid_label})")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

reg_data = df_ret.dropna(subset=["btc_ret", "eth_ret", "vol_btc"]).copy()

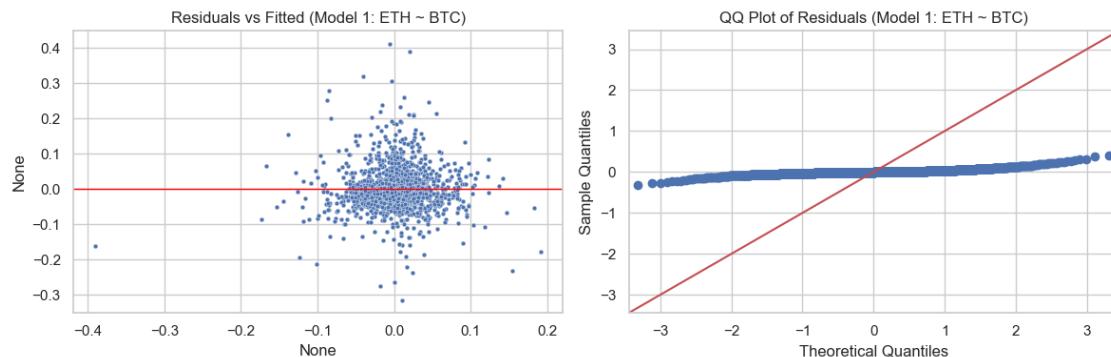
X1 = sm.add_constant(reg_data[["btc_ret"]])
model1 = sm.OLS(reg_data["eth_ret"], X1).fit()
display(model1.summary())
regression_diagnostics(model1, "Model 1: ETH ~ BTC")
```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.296			
<b>Model:</b>	OLS	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.296			
<b>Method:</b>	Least Squares	<b>F-statistic:</b>	908.9			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>Prob (F-statistic):</b>	6.27e-167			
<b>Time:</b>	00:46:58	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	3316.5			
<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159	<b>AIC:</b>	-6629.			
<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2157	<b>BIC:</b>	-6618.			
<b>Df Model:</b>	1					
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0018	0.001	1.618	0.106	-0.000	0.004
<b>btc_ret</b>	0.8431	0.028	30.149	0.000	0.788	0.898
<b>Omnibus:</b>	619.252	<b>Durbin-Watson:</b>	1.843			
<b>Prob(Omnibus):</b>	0.000	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	7703.257			
<b>Skew:</b>	0.990	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00			
<b>Kurtosis:</b>	12.039	<b>Cond. No.</b>	24.9			

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\graphics\gofplots.py:1041: UserWarning: color is
redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "b" (->
color=(0.2980392156862745, 0.4470588235294118, 0.6901960784313725, 1)). The
keyword argument will take precedence.
    ax.plot(x, y, fmt, **plot_style)
```



```
[130]: X2 = sm.add_constant(reg_data[["btc_ret", "vol_btc"]])
model2 = sm.OLS(reg_data["eth_ret"], X2).fit()
display(model2.summary())
regression_diagnostics(model2, "Model 2: ETH ~ BTC + log(Volume_BTC)")

# Coefficient interpretation
beta1 = model2.params.get("btc_ret", np.nan)
```

```

beta2 = model2.params.get("vol_btc", np.nan)
print(f"beta1 (BTC return): {beta1:.6f} -> ETH moves beta1 per unit BTC return  

    ↵(ceteris paribus).")
print(f"beta2 (log BTC volume): {beta2:.6f} -> ETH return change per unit log  

    ↵volume shock.")

```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.297			
<b>Model:</b>	OLS	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.296			
<b>Method:</b>	Least Squares	<b>F-statistic:</b>	455.1			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>Prob (F-statistic):</b>	1.30e-165			
<b>Time:</b>	00:46:59	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	3317.1			
<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159	<b>AIC:</b>	-6628.			
<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2156	<b>BIC:</b>	-6611.			
<b>Df Model:</b>	2					
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0124	0.010	1.276	0.202	-0.007	0.031
<b>btc_ret</b>	0.8428	0.028	30.138	0.000	0.788	0.898
<b>vol_btc</b>	-0.0005	0.000	-1.096	0.273	-0.001	0.000
<b>Omnibus:</b>	600.178	<b>Durbin-Watson:</b>	1.844			
<b>Prob(Omnibus):</b>	0.000	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	7527.830			
<b>Skew:</b>	0.946	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00			
<b>Kurtosis:</b>	11.950	<b>Cond. No.</b>	547.			

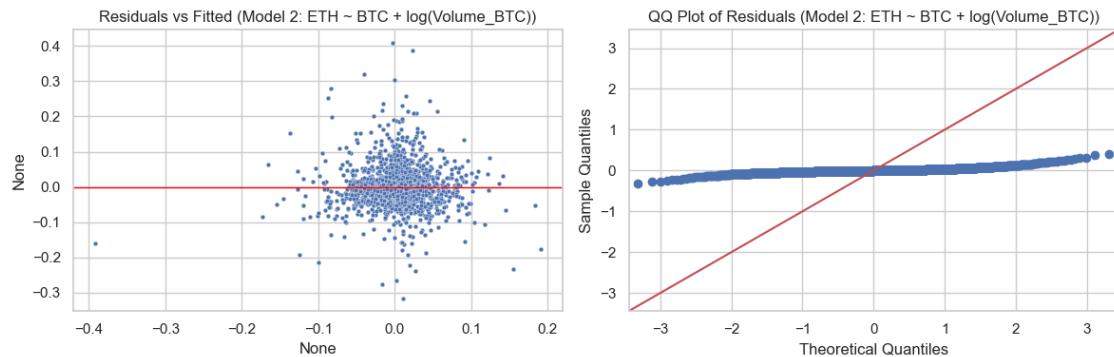
Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```

d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\graphics\gofplots.py:1041: UserWarning: color is
redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "b" (->
color=(0.2980392156862745, 0.4470588235294118, 0.6901960784313725, 1)). The
keyword argument will take precedence.
    ax.plot(x, y, fmt, **plot_style)

```



```

beta1 (BTC return): 0.842828 -> ETH moves beta1 per unit BTC return (ceteris
paribus).
beta2 (log BTC volume): -0.000484 -> ETH return change per unit log volume
shock.

```

### 1.3.1 Optional Extra Credit

Uncomment and extend below to try nonlinear terms (e.g., `btc_ret^2`) or ARCH/GARCH volatility models using `arch`.

```
[131]: # Example sketch for nonlinear model (not executed by default)
reg_data["btc_ret_sq"] = reg_data["btc_ret"] ** 2
X3 = sm.add_constant(reg_data[["btc_ret", "btc_ret_sq", "vol_btc"]])
model3 = sm.OLS(reg_data["eth_ret"], X3).fit()
display(model3.summary())
```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.306			
<b>Model:</b>	OLS	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.305			
<b>Method:</b>	Least Squares	<b>F-statistic:</b>	316.4			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>Prob (F-statistic):</b>	3.29e-170			
<b>Time:</b>	00:46:59	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	3330.9			
<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159	<b>AIC:</b>	-6654.			
<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2155	<b>BIC:</b>	-6631.			
<b>Df Model:</b>	3					
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0091	0.010	0.945	0.345	-0.010	0.028
<b>btc_ret</b>	0.8143	0.028	28.757	0.000	0.759	0.870
<b>btc_ret_sq</b>	-1.0095	0.192	-5.267	0.000	-1.385	-0.634
<b>vol_btc</b>	-0.0003	0.000	-0.583	0.560	-0.001	0.001
<b>Omnibus:</b>	648.525	<b>Durbin-Watson:</b>	1.847			
<b>Prob(Omnibus):</b>	0.000	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	7837.661			
<b>Skew:</b>	1.062	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00			
<b>Kurtosis:</b>	12.089	<b>Cond. No.</b>	3.77e+03			

Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The condition number is large, 3.77e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

[ ]:

## 1.4 Section D — Time Series Models (AR, MA, ARMA, ARCH/GARCH)

- Uses daily log returns `btc_ret` and `eth_ret`.
- Fits AR, MA, ARMA for short-term dynamics and compares AIC/BIC.
- Fits ARCH(1) and GARCH(1,1) to capture volatility clustering.

```
[132]: from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
from arch import arch_model

ts_data = df_ret[["Date", "btc_ret", "eth_ret"]].dropna()

def arima_grid(series, orders):
    rows = []
    for label, order in orders.items():
        res = ARIMA(series, order=order).fit()
        rows.append({
            "Model": label,
            "order": order,
            "AIC": res.aic,
            "BIC": res.bic,
        })
        print(f"{label} summary:")
        display(res.summary())
    return pd.DataFrame(rows).sort_values("AIC").reset_index(drop=True)

orders = {"AR(1)": (1, 0, 0), "MA(1)": (0, 0, 1), "ARMA(1,1)": (1, 0, 1)}

print("BTC return AR/MA/ARMA")
arima_btc = arima_grid(ts_data["btc_ret"], orders)
display(arima_btc)

print("ETH return AR/MA/ARMA")
arima_eth = arima_grid(ts_data["eth_ret"], orders)
display(arima_eth)
```

BTC return AR/MA/ARMA  
AR(1) summary:

```
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	btc_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159			
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	3882.322			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-7758.643			
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:00	<b>BIC</b>	-7741.611			
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-7752.413			
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0023	0.001	2.634	0.008	0.001	0.004
<b>ar.L1</b>	-0.0347	0.015	-2.347	0.019	-0.064	-0.006
<b>sigma2</b>	0.0016	1.9e-05	84.373	0.000	0.002	0.002
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>	0.00	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	13159.76			
<b>Prob(Q):</b>	0.97	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00			
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>	1.45	<b>Skew:</b>	-0.84			
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>	0.00	<b>Kurtosis:</b>	14.98			

Warnings:

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

```
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

MA(1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	btc_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(0, 0, 1)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	3882.252
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-7758.505
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:00	<b>BIC</b>	-7741.473
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-7752.275
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	opg		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0023	0.001	2.634	0.008	0.001	0.004
<b>ma.L1</b>	-0.0338	0.015	-2.290	0.022	-0.063	-0.005
<b>sigma2</b>	0.0016	1.9e-05	84.335	0.000	0.002	0.002
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>	0.00			<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	13155.31	
<b>Prob(Q):</b>	1.00			<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00	
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>	1.45			<b>Skew:</b>	-0.84	
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>	0.00			<b>Kurtosis:</b>	14.98	

Warnings:

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

ARMA(1,1) summary:

```
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	btc_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(1, 0, 1)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	3883.034
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-7758.067
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>BIC</b>	-7735.358
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-7749.761

**Covariance Type:** opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0023	0.001	2.600	0.009	0.001	0.004
<b>ar.L1</b>	-0.4908	0.350	-1.403	0.161	-1.177	0.195
<b>ma.L1</b>	0.4570	0.355	1.287	0.198	-0.239	1.153
<b>sigma2</b>	0.0016	1.91e-05	84.134	0.000	0.002	0.002
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>	0.00			<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	13150.59	
<b>Prob(Q):</b>	0.99			<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00	
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>	1.44			<b>Skew:</b>	-0.83	
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>	0.00			<b>Kurtosis:</b>	14.98	

Warnings:

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

Model	order	AIC	BIC
0	AR(1) (1, 0, 0)	-7,758.643119	-7,741.610918
1	MA(1) (0, 0, 1)	-7,758.504793	-7,741.472592
2	ARMA(1,1) (1, 0, 1)	-7,758.067201	-7,735.357599

d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa\_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

```
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

ETH return AR/MA/ARMA

AR(1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159			
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	2937.157			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-5868.314			
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>BIC</b>	-5851.282			
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-5862.084			
<b>Covariance Type:</b> opg						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0037	0.001	2.743	0.006	0.001	0.006
ar.L1	0.0141	0.014	1.004	0.315	-0.013	0.042
sigma2	0.0039	5.44e-05	70.834	0.000	0.004	0.004
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>		0.00	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>		5196.18	
<b>Prob(Q):</b>		0.97	<b>Prob(JB):</b>		0.00	
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>		0.50	<b>Skew:</b>		0.01	
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>		0.00	<b>Kurtosis:</b>		10.60	

Warnings:

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

d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa\_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

```

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)

MA(1) summary:

d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\base\model.py:607:
ConvergenceWarning: Maximum Likelihood optimization failed to converge. Check
mle_retvals
    warnings.warn("Maximum Likelihood optimization failed to "

```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159			
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(0, 0, 1)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	2937.137			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-5868.274			
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>BIC</b>	-5851.242			
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-5862.044			
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0037	0.001	2.749	0.006	0.001	0.006
<b>ma.L1</b>	0.0119	0.014	0.842	0.400	-0.016	0.040
<b>sigma2</b>	0.0039	5.44e-05	70.860	0.000	0.004	0.004
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>	0.01	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	5206.82			
<b>Prob(Q):</b>	0.94	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.00			
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>	0.50	<b>Skew:</b>	0.01			
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>	0.00	<b>Kurtosis:</b>	10.61			

Warnings:

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

ARMA(1,1) summary:

```

d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)

```

```

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)

```

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159			
<b>Model:</b>	ARIMA(1, 0, 1)	<b>Log Likelihood</b>	2939.441			
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	<b>AIC</b>	-5870.883			
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>BIC</b>	-5848.173			
<b>Sample:</b>	0 - 2159	<b>HQIC</b>	-5862.577			
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
<b>const</b>	0.0037	0.002	2.409	0.016	0.001	0.007
<b>ar.L1</b>	0.7968	0.119	6.690	0.000	0.563	1.030
<b>ma.L1</b>	-0.7680	0.126	-6.102	0.000	-1.015	-0.521
<b>sigma2</b>	0.0038	5.45e-05	70.534	0.000	0.004	0.004
<b>Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):</b>	0.63	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	5070.23			
<b>Prob(Q):</b>	0.43	<b>Prob(JB):</b>		0.00		
<b>Heteroskedasticity (H):</b>	0.50	<b>Skew:</b>		-0.02		
<b>Prob(H) (two-sided):</b>	0.00	<b>Kurtosis:</b>		10.51		

Warnings:

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

	Model	order	AIC	BIC
0	ARMA(1,1)	(1, 0, 1)	-5,870.882929	-5,848.173328
1	AR(1)	(1, 0, 0)	-5,868.314132	-5,851.281931
2	MA(1)	(0, 0, 1)	-5,868.273991	-5,851.241790

```

[133]: def fit_vol_models(series, label):
    scaled = series.dropna() * 100 # scale to percentage
    specs = {
        "ARCH(1)": {"vol": "ARCH", "p": 1, "q": 0},
        "GARCH(1,1)": {"vol": "GARCH", "p": 1, "q": 1},
    }
    rows = []
    for name, spec in specs.items():
        am = arch_model(scaled, mean="Constant", rescale=False, **spec)
        res = am.fit(disp="off")
        rows.append({"Model": name, "AIC": res.aic, "BIC": res.bic})
        print(f"{label} {name} summary:")
        display(res.summary())
    return pd.DataFrame(rows).sort_values("AIC").reset_index(drop=True)

```

```

print("BTC volatility models")
arch_btc = fit_vol_models(ts_data["btc_ret"], "BTC")
display(arch_btc)

print("ETH volatility models")
arch_eth = fit_vol_models(ts_data["eth_ret"], "ETH")
display(arch_eth)

```

BTC volatility models  
BTC ARCH(1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	btc_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Mean Model:</b>	Constant Mean	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Vol Model:</b>	ARCH	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	-6024.01		
<b>Distribution:</b>	Normal	<b>AIC:</b>	12054.0		
<b>Method:</b>	Maximum Likelihood	<b>BIC:</b>	12071.0		
		<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159		
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, Nov 28 2025	<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2158		
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>Df Model:</b>	1		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>mu</b>	0.2418	8.361e-02	2.892	3.825e-03	[7.795e-02, 0.406]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>omega</b>	13.8373	1.636	8.460	2.667e-17	[ 10.632, 17.043]
<b>alpha[1]</b>	0.1421	4.819e-02	2.948	3.199e-03	[4.761e-02, 0.237]

Covariance estimator: robust

BTC GARCH(1,1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	btc_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Mean Model:</b>	Constant Mean	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Vol Model:</b>	GARCH	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	-5866.70		
<b>Distribution:</b>	Normal	<b>AIC:</b>	11741.4		
<b>Method:</b>	Maximum Likelihood	<b>BIC:</b>	11764.1		
		<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159		
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, Nov 28 2025	<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2158		
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>Df Model:</b>	1		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>mu</b>	0.2537	7.724e-02	3.284	1.023e-03	[ 0.102, 0.405]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>omega</b>	0.6151	0.265	2.318	2.043e-02	[9.509e-02, 1.135]
<b>alpha[1]</b>	0.1369	4.888e-02	2.800	5.106e-03	[4.107e-02, 0.233]
<b>beta[1]</b>	0.8419	3.756e-02	22.413	2.937e-111	[ 0.768, 0.916]

Covariance estimator: robust

Model	AIC	BIC
-------	-----	-----

```

0  GARCH(1,1) 11,741.390430 11,764.100032
1      ARCH(1) 12,054.015625 12,071.047826

```

ETH volatility models

ETH ARCH(1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Mean Model:</b>	Constant Mean	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Vol Model:</b>	ARCH	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	-6931.96		
<b>Distribution:</b>	Normal	<b>AIC:</b>	13869.9		
<b>Method:</b>	Maximum Likelihood	<b>BIC:</b>	13886.9		
		<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159		
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, Nov 28 2025	<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2158		
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>Df Model:</b>	1		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>mu</b>	0.2432	0.121	2.007	4.471e-02	[5.741e-03, 0.481]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>omega</b>	29.1013	2.833	10.271	9.504e-25	[ 23.548, 34.654]
<b>alpha[1]</b>	0.2765	6.898e-02	4.008	6.118e-05	[ 0.141, 0.412]

Covariance estimator: robust

ETH GARCH(1,1) summary:

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	eth_ret	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Mean Model:</b>	Constant Mean	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.000		
<b>Vol Model:</b>	GARCH	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	-6771.52		
<b>Distribution:</b>	Normal	<b>AIC:</b>	13551.0		
<b>Method:</b>	Maximum Likelihood	<b>BIC:</b>	13573.8		
		<b>No. Observations:</b>	2159		
<b>Date:</b>	Fri, Nov 28 2025	<b>Df Residuals:</b>	2158		
<b>Time:</b>	00:47:01	<b>Df Model:</b>	1		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>mu</b>	0.2192	0.105	2.089	3.667e-02	[1.358e-02, 0.425]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
<b>omega</b>	2.6548	0.824	3.222	1.272e-03	[ 1.040, 4.270]
<b>alpha[1]</b>	0.1696	3.723e-02	4.556	5.214e-06	[9.664e-02, 0.243]
<b>beta[1]</b>	0.7699	4.251e-02	18.112	2.579e-73	[ 0.687, 0.853]

Covariance estimator: robust

Model	AIC	BIC
0 GARCH(1,1)	13,551.040665	13,573.750267
1 ARCH(1)	13,869.915575	13,886.947776

#### 1.4.1 GARCH(1,1) Volatility Forecast + 1-day VaR Backtest

- Fit GARCH(1,1) on ETH returns (mean AR(1), t innovations) to model conditional volatility.

- Generate 1-step-ahead conditional mean/vol and compute 95% one-day VaR:  $\text{VaR} = \mu + z_0.05 * \sigma$ .
- Backtest breaches (actual return below VaR) and plot VaR vs returns.

```
[134]: from arch import arch_model
from scipy.stats import norm
import numpy as np

eth_series = df_ret.set_index("Date")["eth_ret"].dropna() * 100

# Fit GARCH(1,1) with AR(1) mean and t innovations
garch = arch_model(eth_series, mean="AR", lags=1, vol="GARCH", p=1, q=1, dist="t")
garch_res = garch.fit(disp="off")
print(garch_res.summary())

# In-sample 1-step forecasts for all points (start=0)
fcast = garch_res.forecast(horizon=1, start=0, reindex=True)
mu_fc = fcast.mean["h.1"]
sigma_fc = np.sqrt(fcast.variance["h.1"])

z_005 = norm.ppf(0.05) # left tail 5%
var_95 = mu_fc + z_005 * sigma_fc

backtest = (
    pd.DataFrame({"eth_ret_pct": eth_series})
    .join(var_95.rename("VaR_95"), how="inner")
    .dropna()
)
print(f"Forecast entries: mu={mu_fc.notna().sum()}, var={sigma_fc.notna().sum(), backtest rows={len(backtest)}")

backtest["breach"] = backtest["eth_ret_pct"] < backtest["VaR_95"]
hit_rate = backtest["breach"].mean()
print(f"VaR 95% hit rate: {hit_rate:.4f} (expected ~5%)"

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.plot(backtest.index, backtest["eth_ret_pct"], label="ETH return (%)", color="#4C72B0", alpha=0.6)
plt.plot(backtest.index, backtest["VaR_95"], label="VaR 95%", color="#C44E52", lw=1.5)
plt.fill_between(backtest.index, backtest["VaR_95"], backtest["eth_ret_pct"], where=backtest["breach"], color="#C44E52", alpha=0.2, label="Breaches")
plt.title("ETH Return vs 1-day 95% VaR (GARCH(1,1))")
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

AR - GARCH Model Results

---



---

====

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:
-0.007		
Mean Model:	AR	Adj. R-squared:
-0.008		
Vol Model:	GARCH	Log-Likelihood:
-6564.07		
Distribution:	Standardized Student's t	AIC:
13140.1		
Method:	Maximum Likelihood	BIC:
13174.2		
No. Observations:		
2158		
Date:	Fri, Nov 28 2025	Df Residuals:
2156		
Time:	00:47:01	Df Model:
2		

Mean Model

---

	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
Const	0.1199	7.925e-02	1.513	0.130	[-3.540e-02, 0.275]
eth_ret[1]	-0.0600	2.154e-02	-2.786	5.329e-03	[-0.102, -1.780e-02]

Volatility Model

---

	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
omega	2.3160	0.686	3.378	7.292e-04	[ 0.972, 3.660]
alpha[1]	0.2267	3.661e-02	6.193	5.919e-10	[ 0.155, 0.298]
beta[1]	0.7733	3.393e-02	22.790	5.701e-115	[ 0.707, 0.840]

Distribution

---

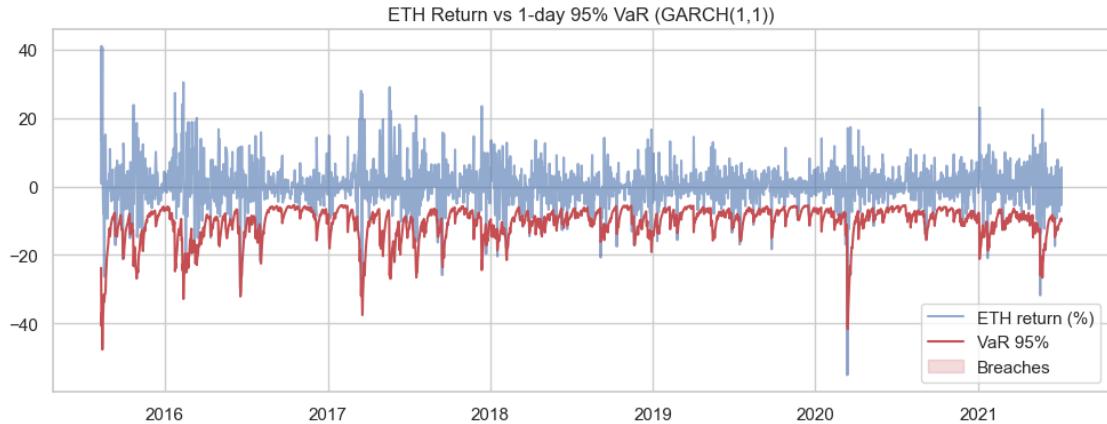
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
nu	3.1151	0.208	14.974	1.085e-50	[ 2.707, 3.523]

---

Covariance estimator: robust

Forecast entries: mu=2159, var=2158, backtest rows=2158

Var 95% hit rate: 0.0171 (expected ~5%)



#### 1.4.2 VAR for BTC & ETH returns

- Fit VAR( $p$ ) on [btc\_ret, eth\_ret] with lag order chosen by AIC/BIC.
- Produce 1-step forecasts and compare forecast errors (RMSE/MAE) against univariate AR on ETH.
- (Optional) Granger causality: test if BTC returns Granger-cause ETH returns.

```
[135]: from statsmodels.tsa.api import VAR
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AutoReg

var_data = df_ret[["btc_ret", "eth_ret"]].dropna()

# Select lag order by BIC (p>=1)
sel = VAR(var_data).select_order(maxlags=5)
p = max(int(sel.bic), 1)
print("Selected lag p =", p)

var_res = VAR(var_data).fit(p)
print(var_res.summary())

# Rolling 1-step forecasts for both BTC and ETH
fc_list = []
for i in range(p, len(var_data)):
    past = var_data.values[i - p : i]
    fc = var_res.forecast(y=past, steps=1)[0]
    fc_list.append(fc)

pred_index = var_data.index[p:]
var_pred_df = pd.DataFrame(fc_list, index=pred_index, columns=["btc_fc", "eth_fc"])

# Univariate AR baselines for each asset
```

```

ar_btc = AutoReg(var_data["btc_ret"], lags=p, old_names=False).fit()
ar_eth = AutoReg(var_data["eth_ret"], lags=p, old_names=False).fit()
ar_btc_pred = ar_btc.predict(start=p, end=len(var_data)-1)
ar_eth_pred = ar_eth.predict(start=p, end=len(var_data)-1)

# Align
comp = pd.concat([
    var_data.iloc[p:][["btc_ret", "eth_ret"]],
    var_pred_df,
    ar_btc_pred.rename("btc_ar_fc"),
    ar_eth_pred.rename("eth_ar_fc"),
], axis=1)

# Error helper
def err(y, yhat):
    return {
        "RMSE": np.sqrt(((y - yhat) ** 2).mean()),
        "MAE": (y - yhat).abs().mean(),
    }

records = []
records.append({"Asset": "BTC", "Model": "VAR", **err(comp["btc_ret"], comp["btc_fc"])})
records.append({"Asset": "BTC", "Model": "AR", **err(comp["btc_ret"], comp["btc_ar_fc"])})
records.append({"Asset": "ETH", "Model": "VAR", **err(comp["eth_ret"], comp["eth_fc"])})
records.append({"Asset": "ETH", "Model": "AR", **err(comp["eth_ret"], comp["eth_ar_fc"])})

err_df = pd.DataFrame(records)
display(err_df)

```

```

Selected lag p = 1
Summary of Regression Results
=====
Model:                               VAR
Method:                             OLS
Date:      Fri, 28, Nov, 2025
Time:      00:47:02
-----
No. of Equations:      2.00000   BIC:          -12.3324
Nobs:                  2158.00    HQIC:          -12.3424
Log likelihood:        7205.54    FPE:           4.33768e-06
AIC:                   -12.3482   Det(Omega_mle): 4.32565e-06
-----
Results for equation btc_ret

```

```
=====
          coefficient      std. error       t-stat       prob
-----
const           0.002402      0.000864      2.779      0.005
L1.btc_ret     -0.001521      0.025633     -0.059      0.953
L1.eth_ret      -0.039380      0.016556     -2.379      0.017
=====
```

Results for equation eth\_ret

```
=====
          coefficient      std. error       t-stat       prob
-----
const           0.003786      0.001339      2.828      0.005
L1.btc_ret     -0.086130      0.039708     -2.169      0.030
L1.eth_ret      0.044381      0.025647      1.730      0.084
=====
```

Correlation matrix of residuals

	btc_ret	eth_ret
btc_ret	1.000000	0.547372
eth_ret	0.547372	1.000000

```
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: An unsupported
index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot be generated. To use the model
for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

Asset	Model	RMSE	MAE
0	BTC	VAR	0.040025 0.025748
1	BTC	AR	0.041503 0.026722

```

2   ETH    VAR  0.062004 0.041208
3   ETH    AR   0.061207 0.040574

```

```
[136]: # Optional: Granger causality BTC -> ETH
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import grangercausalitytests

print("Granger causality test: does BTC_ret Granger-cause ETH_ret?")
gc_res = grangercausalitytests(var_data[["eth_ret", "btc_ret"]], maxlag=p,
                                verbose=False)
# summarize p-values
pvals = {lag: res[0][["ssr_chi2test"]][1] for lag, res in gc_res.items()}
display(pd.Series(pvals, name="p-value"))
```

```

Granger causality test: does BTC_ret Granger-cause ETH_ret?
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\stattools.py:1556:
FutureWarning: verbose is deprecated since functions should not print results
warnings.warn(
1    0.029963
Name: p-value, dtype: float64
```

### 1.4.3 t-Copula Joint Predictive Simulation (BTC & ETH)

- Use fitted t-copula parameters + GARCH(1,1) margins to simulate next-day joint returns.
- Compare marginal forecasts vs VAR and compute joint risk metrics (e.g., joint VaR, co-move probability).

```
[137]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import t
from arch import arch_model

# =====
# 1. Prepare data (BTC/ETH returns)
# =====
btc = df_ret.set_index("Date")["btc_ret"].dropna() * 100
eth = df_ret.set_index("Date")["eth_ret"].dropna() * 100

# =====
# 2. Fit GARCH(1,1) with t innovations
# =====
def fit_garch(series):
    model = arch_model(series, vol="GARCH", p=1, q=1,
                        mean="AR", lags=1, dist="t")
    res = model.fit(disp="off")
```

```

# next-day forecast
f = res.forecast(horizon=1, reindex=True)
mu = f.mean.iloc[-1, 0]
sigma = np.sqrt(f.variance.iloc[-1, 0])
df = res.params.get("nu", 10)
return mu, sigma, df

mu_btc, sig_btc, df_btc = fit_garch(btc)
mu_eth, sig_eth, df_eth = fit_garch(eth)

print("GARCH forecasts:")
print("BTC , , df =", mu_btc, sig_btc, df_btc)
print("ETH , , df =", mu_eth, sig_eth, df_eth)

# =====
# 3. Hand-made t-Copula simulation
# =====
n_sim = 10000

# Estimate copula rho from PIT uniforms u_btc, v_eth
rho = np.corrcoef(df_ret["u_btc"], df_ret["v_eth"])[0, 1]
nu_cop = 5    # copula DOF (can be tuned)

print("Using t-Copula with rho=", rho, "df=", nu_cop)

# Correlation matrix
R = np.array([[1, rho],
              [rho, 1]])

# Cholesky
L = np.linalg.cholesky(R)

# Step 1: Generate correlated normals
Z = np.random.randn(n_sim, 2)
Z_corr = Z @ L.T

# Step 2: Convert to t-copula draws
chi = np.sqrt(nu_cop / np.random.chisquare(nu_cop, size=(n_sim, 1)))
T_cop = Z_corr * chi

# Step 3: Map to uniforms
u = t.cdf(T_cop[:, 0], df=nu_cop)
v = t.cdf(T_cop[:, 1], df=nu_cop)

# Step 4: Apply marginal inverse CDF from GARCH
sim_btc_eps = t.ppf(u, df_btc)
sim_eth_eps = t.ppf(v, df_eth)

```

```

sim_btc = mu_btc + sig_btc * sim_btc_eps
sim_eth = mu_eth + sig_eth * sim_eth_eps

# =====
# 4. Risk metrics
# =====
eth_var_95 = np.percentile(sim_eth, 5)
btc_var_95 = np.percentile(sim_btc, 5)
joint_port = 0.5 * sim_btc + 0.5 * sim_eth
joint_var_95 = np.percentile(joint_port, 5)
co_crash_prob = ((sim_btc < -5) & (sim_eth < -5)).mean()

print("\n==== Monte Carlo (t-Copula + GARCH) ===")
print(f"BTC 95% VaR: {btc_var_95:.3f}%")
print(f"ETH 95% VaR: {eth_var_95:.3f}%")
print(f"Portfolio 95% VaR: {joint_var_95:.3f}%")
print(f"P(BTC<-5% & ETH<-5%): {co_crash_prob:.4f}")

# =====
# 5. Beautiful KDE + Contour (Joint Density)
# =====
x_low, x_high = np.percentile(sim_btc, [0.5, 99.5])
y_low, y_high = np.percentile(sim_eth, [0.5, 99.5])

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.kdeplot(x=sim_btc, y=sim_eth, fill=True, cmap="Blues", levels=40, thresh=0.
             ↪01)
sns.kdeplot(x=sim_btc, y=sim_eth, levels=10, color="black", linewidths=0.8)

plt.xlim(x_low, x_high)
plt.ylim(y_low, y_high)

plt.axvline(-5, color="red", linestyle="--", alpha=0.7)
plt.axhline(-5, color="red", linestyle="--", alpha=0.7)

plt.title("Joint Predictive Distribution (Zoomed)\n(GARCH + t-Copula ↪\nSimulation)")
plt.xlabel("BTC simulated return (%)")
plt.ylabel("ETH simulated return (%)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# =====
# 6. (Optional) Density curves for BTC/ETH
# =====

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.kdeplot(sim_btc, fill=True, color="skyblue", alpha=0.6)
plt.axvline(btc_var_95, color="black", linestyle="--", label="BTC 95% VaR")
plt.title("BTC Predictive Density")
plt.xlabel("BTC simulated return (%)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

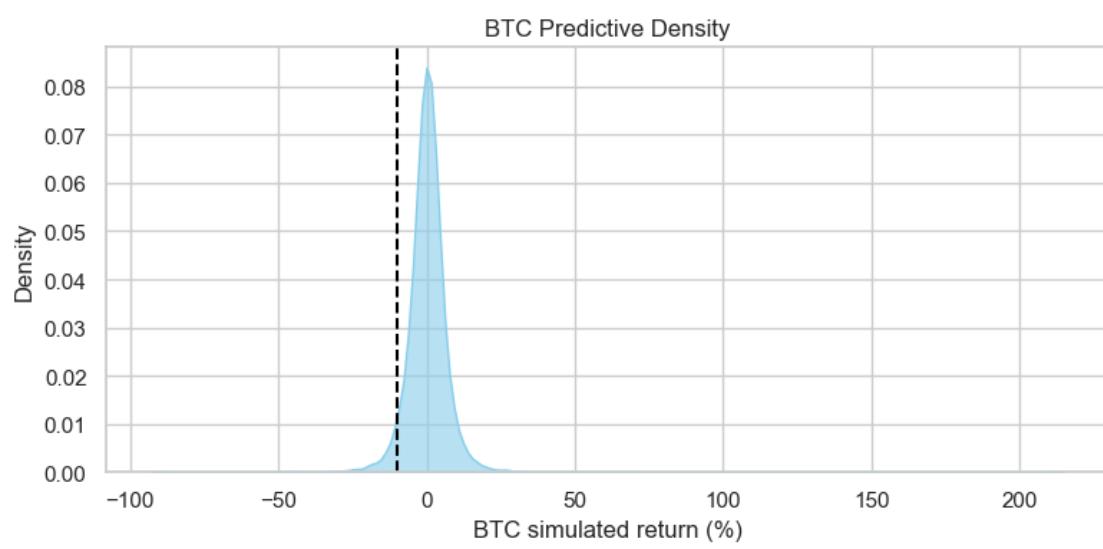
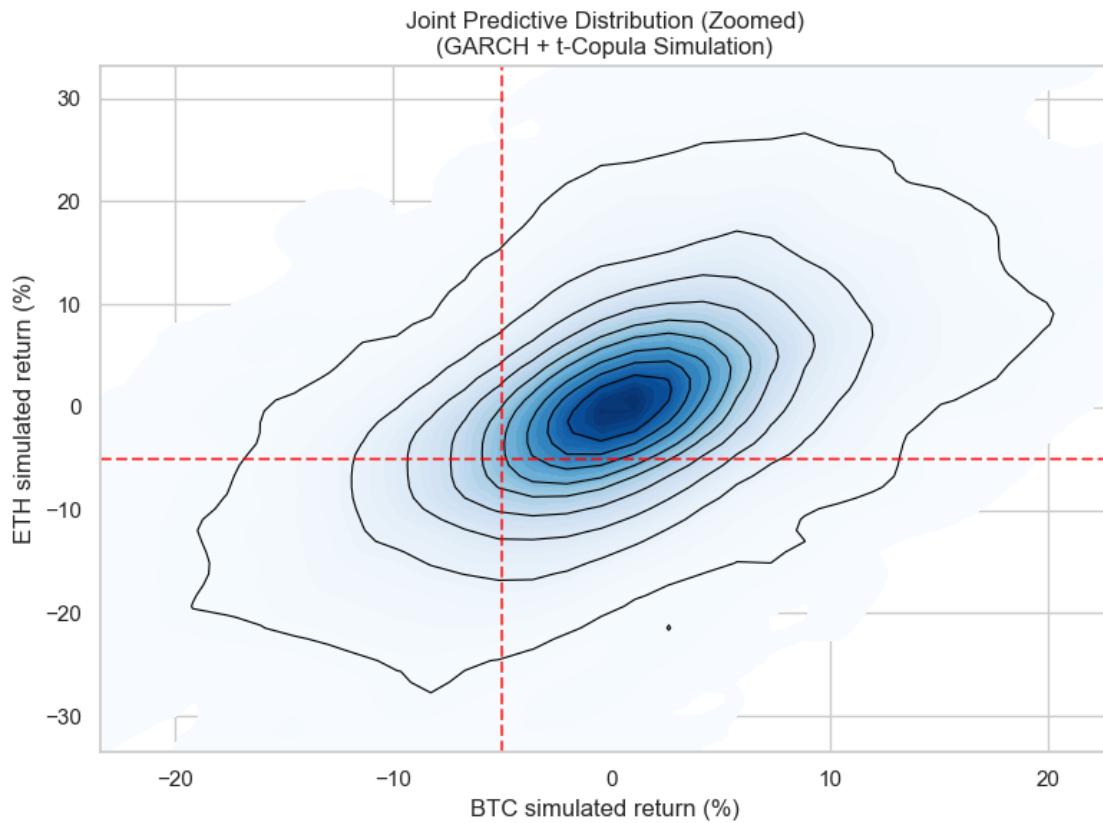
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.kdeplot(sim_eth, fill=True, color="lightgreen", alpha=0.6)
plt.axvline(eth_var_95, color="black", linestyle="--", label="ETH 95% VaR")
plt.title("ETH Predictive Density")
plt.xlabel("ETH simulated return (%)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

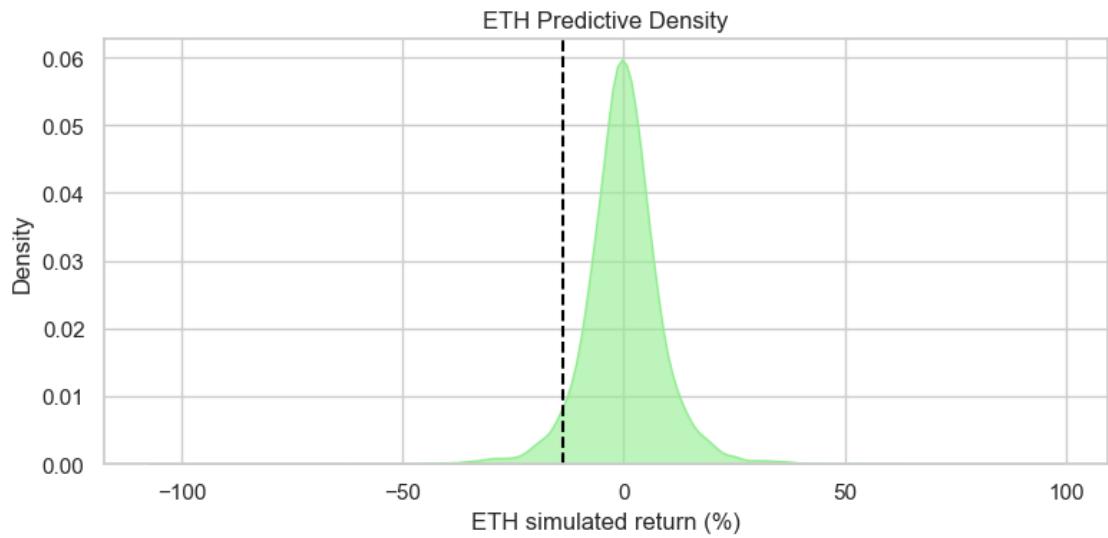
```

GARCH forecasts:

BTC , , df = 0.13968032525228286 4.143795284847009 3.180525441923541  
 ETH , , df = -0.21483816664024347 5.962322232696654 3.1150937531509992  
 Using t-Copula with rho= 0.5465860324628669 df= 5

==== Monte Carlo (t-Copula + GARCH) ====  
 BTC 95% VaR: -9.847%  
 ETH 95% VaR: -13.876%  
 Portfolio 95% VaR: -10.432%  
 P(BTC<-5% & ETH<-5%): 0.0913





[ ]: