

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 pyvinecopulib 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})")

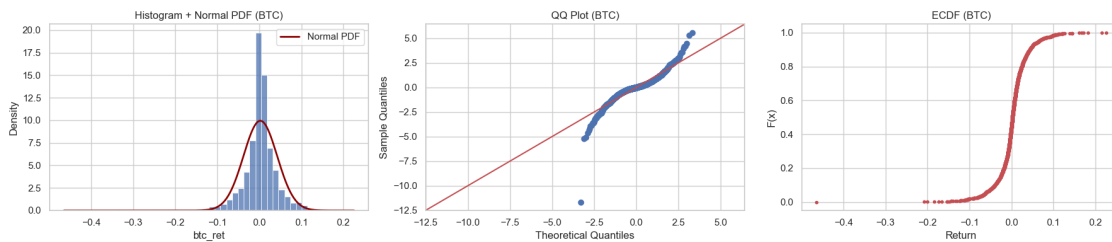
ecdf = ECDF(series)
axes[2].plot(ecdf.x, ecdf.y, marker=".", linestyle="none", color="#C44E52")
axes[2].set_title(f"ECDF ({title})")
axes[2].set_xlabel("Return")
axes[2].set_ylabel("F(x)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

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

```

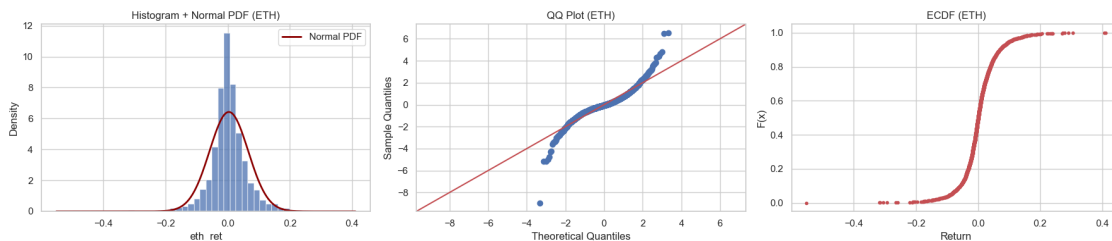
d:\miniconda\envs\ec5303\Lib\site-packages\statsmodels\graphics\gofplots.py:1041: UserWarning: color is redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "b" (-> color=(0.2980392156862745, 0.4470588235294118, 0.6901960784313725, 1)). The keyword argument will take precedence.

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)



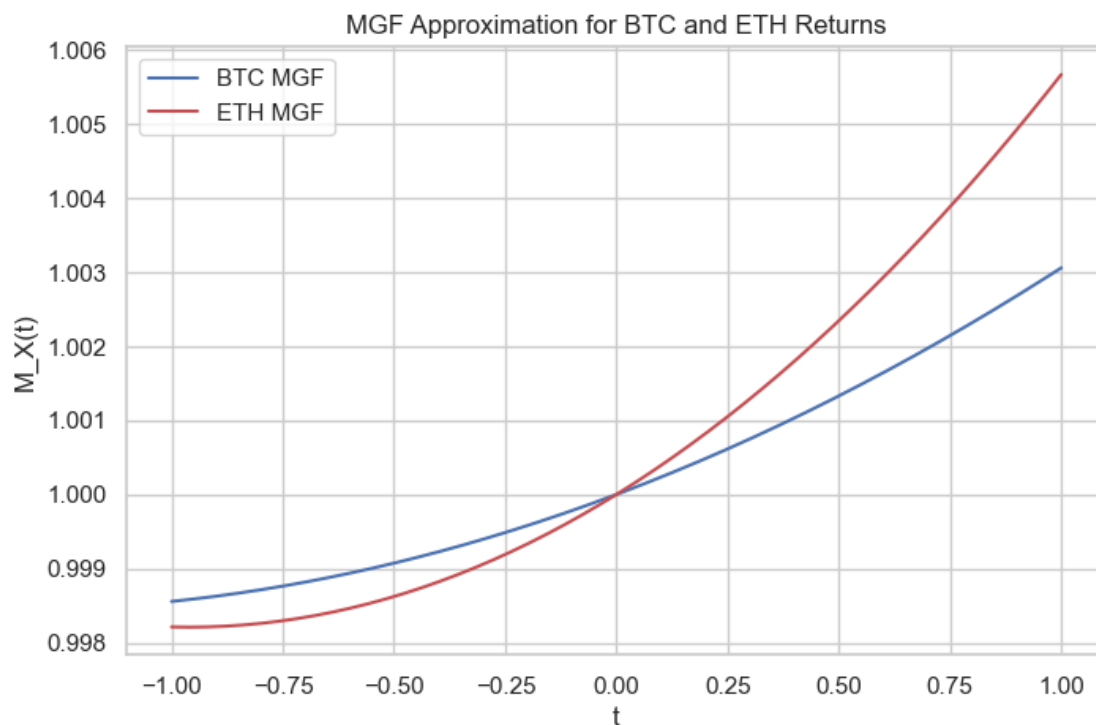
1.2.1 Moment Generating Function (MGF)

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()
```



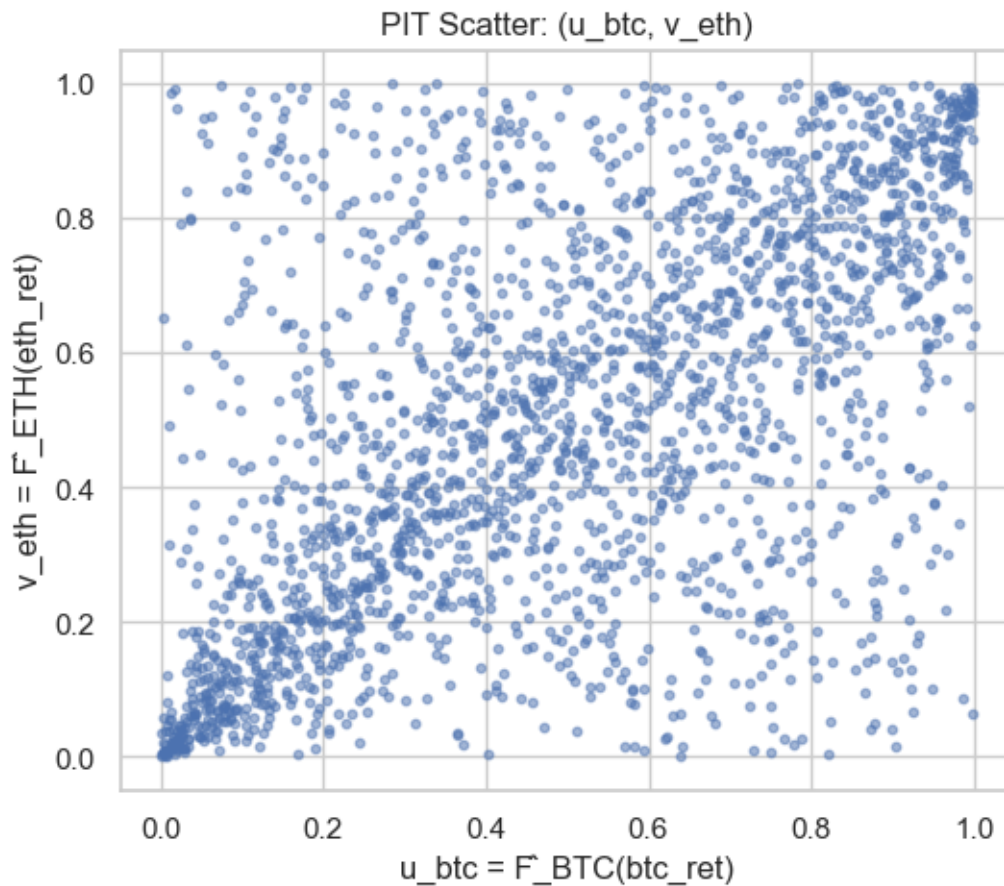
1.2.2 Probability Integral Transform (PIT)

Empirical CDFs F_{BTC} and F_{ETH} applied to returns to get u_{btc} and v_{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_
↪t"),
    "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	Parameters	LogLik	\
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")
```

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:	0.296
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.296
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	908.9
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	6.27e-167
Time:	00:46:58	Log-Likelihood:	3316.5
No. Observations:	2159	AIC:	-6629.
Df Residuals:	2157	BIC:	-6618.
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0018	0.001	1.618	0.106	-0.000	0.004
btc_ret	0.8431	0.028	30.149	0.000	0.788	0.898

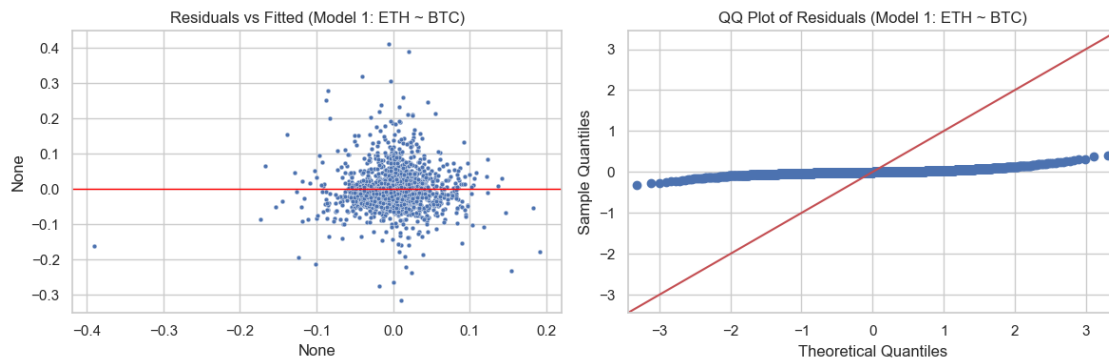
Omnibus:	619.252	Durbin-Watson:	1.843
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	7703.257
Skew:	0.990	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	12.039	Cond. No.	24.9

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.")

```

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:	0.297
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.296
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	455.1
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	1.30e-165
Time:	00:46:59	Log-Likelihood:	3317.1
No. Observations:	2159	AIC:	-6628.
Df Residuals:	2156	BIC:	-6611.
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

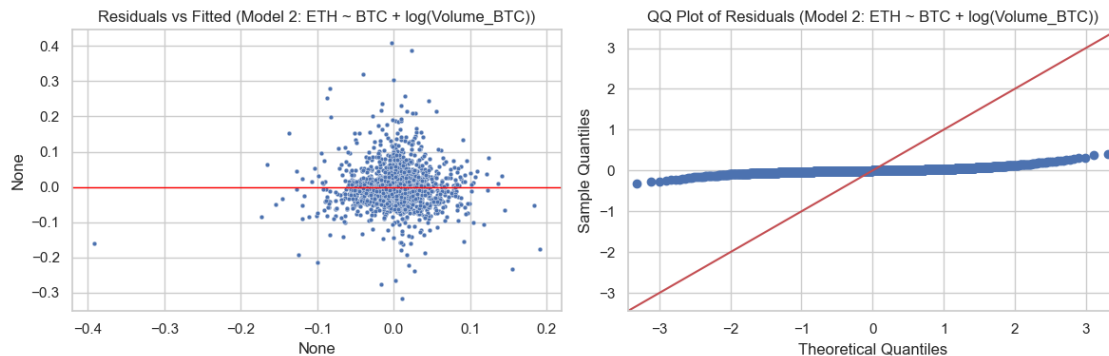
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0124	0.010	1.276	0.202	-0.007	0.031
btc_ret	0.8428	0.028	30.138	0.000	0.788	0.898
vol_btc	-0.0005	0.000	-1.096	0.273	-0.001	0.000

Omnibus:	600.178	Durbin-Watson:	1.844
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	7527.830
Skew:	0.946	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	11.950	Cond. No.	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())
```

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:	0.306
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.305
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	316.4
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	3.29e-170
Time:	00:46:59	Log-Likelihood:	3330.9
No. Observations:	2159	AIC:	-6654.
Df Residuals:	2155	BIC:	-6631.
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0091	0.010	0.945	0.345	-0.010	0.028
btc_ret	0.8143	0.028	28.757	0.000	0.759	0.870
btc_ret_sq	-1.0095	0.192	-5.267	0.000	-1.385	-0.634
vol_btc	-0.0003	0.000	-0.583	0.560	-0.001	0.001

Omnibus:	648.525	Durbin-Watson:	1.847
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	7837.661
Skew:	1.062	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	12.089	Cond. No.	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)
```

Dep. Variable:	btc_ret	No. Observations:	2159
Model:	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	3882.322
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	AIC	-7758.643
Time:	00:47:00	BIC	-7741.611
Sample:	0	HQIC	-7752.413
	- 2159		
Covariance Type:	opg		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0023	0.001	2.634	0.008	0.001	0.004
ar.L1	-0.0347	0.015	-2.347	0.019	-0.064	-0.006
sigma2	0.0016	1.9e-05	84.373	0.000	0.002	0.002

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.00	Jarque-Bera (JB):	13159.76
Prob(Q):	0.97	Prob(JB):	0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):	1.45	Skew:	-0.84
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	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:

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

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

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

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

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	No. Observations:	2159
Model:	ARIMA(1, 0, 0)	Log Likelihood	2937.157
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	AIC	-5868.314
Time:	00:47:01	BIC	-5851.282
Sample:	0	HQIC	-5862.084
	- 2159		
Covariance Type:	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

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.00	Jarque-Bera (JB):	5196.18
Prob(Q):	0.97	Prob(JB):	0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.50	Skew:	0.01
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	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 ")

```

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	No. Observations:	2159
Model:	ARIMA(0, 0, 1)	Log Likelihood	2937.137
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	AIC	-5868.274
Time:	00:47:01	BIC	-5851.242
Sample:	0	HQIC	-5862.044
	- 2159		
Covariance Type:	opg		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0037	0.001	2.749	0.006	0.001	0.006
ma.L1	0.0119	0.014	0.842	0.400	-0.016	0.040
sigma2	0.0039	5.44e-05	70.860	0.000	0.004	0.004

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.01	Jarque-Bera (JB):	5206.82
Prob(Q):	0.94	Prob(JB):	0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.50	Skew:	0.01
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	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)
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)

```

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	No. Observations:	2159
Model:	ARIMA(1, 0, 1)	Log Likelihood	2939.441
Date:	Fri, 28 Nov 2025	AIC	-5870.883
Time:	00:47:01	BIC	-5848.173
Sample:	0	HQIC	-5862.577
	- 2159		
Covariance Type:	opg		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0037	0.002	2.409	0.016	0.001	0.007
ar.L1	0.7968	0.119	6.690	0.000	0.563	1.030
ma.L1	-0.7680	0.126	-6.102	0.000	-1.015	-0.521
sigma2	0.0038	5.45e-05	70.534	0.000	0.004	0.004

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.63	Jarque-Bera (JB):	5070.23
Prob(Q):	0.43	Prob(JB):	0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.50	Skew:	-0.02
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	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(dis="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:

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

Covariance estimator: robust

BTC GARCH(1,1) summary:

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

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:	0.000
Mean Model:	Constant Mean	Adj. R-squared:	0.000
Vol Model:	ARCH	Log-Likelihood:	-6931.96
Distribution:	Normal	AIC:	13869.9
Method:	Maximum Likelihood	BIC:	13886.9
		No. Observations:	2159
Date:	Fri, Nov 28 2025	Df Residuals:	2158
Time:	00:47:01	Df Model:	1

	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
mu	0.2432	0.121	2.007	4.471e-02	[5.741e-03, 0.481]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
omega	29.1013	2.833	10.271	9.504e-25	[23.548, 34.654]
alpha[1]	0.2765	6.898e-02	4.008	6.118e-05	[0.141, 0.412]

Covariance estimator: robust

ETH GARCH(1,1) summary:

Dep. Variable:	eth_ret	R-squared:	0.000
Mean Model:	Constant Mean	Adj. R-squared:	0.000
Vol Model:	GARCH	Log-Likelihood:	-6771.52
Distribution:	Normal	AIC:	13551.0
Method:	Maximum Likelihood	BIC:	13573.8
		No. Observations:	2159
Date:	Fri, Nov 28 2025	Df Residuals:	2158
Time:	00:47:01	Df Model:	1

	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
mu	0.2192	0.105	2.089	3.667e-02	[1.358e-02, 0.425]
	coef	std err	t	P> t	95.0% Conf. Int.
omega	2.6548	0.824	3.222	1.272e-03	[1.040, 4.270]
alpha[1]	0.1696	3.723e-02	4.556	5.214e-06	[9.664e-02, 0.243]
beta[1]	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: $VaR = \mu + z_{0.05} * \sigma$.
- 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(dis="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

```

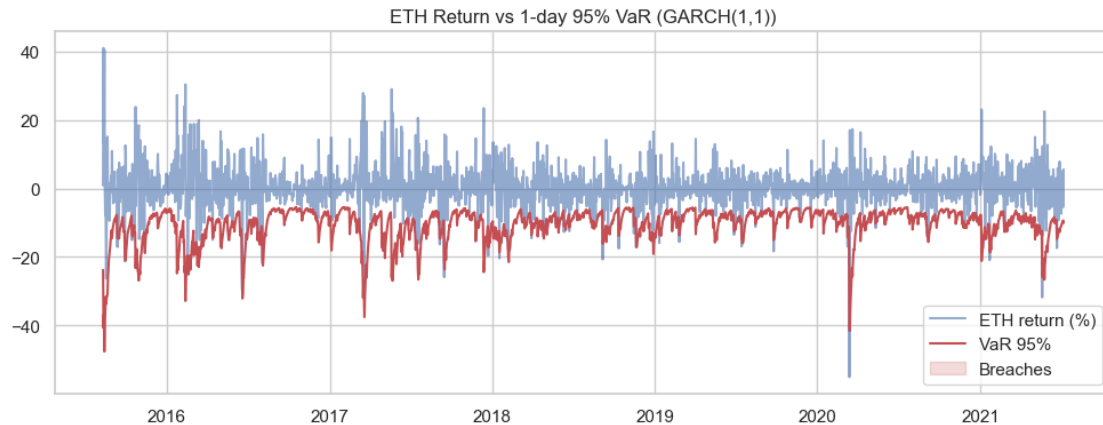
=====
=====
              coef    std err          t      P>|t|    95.0% Conf. Int.
-----
nu              3.1151      0.208    14.974    1.085e-50 [ 2.707,  3.523]
=====

```

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(dispatch="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_
↳Simulation)")
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()

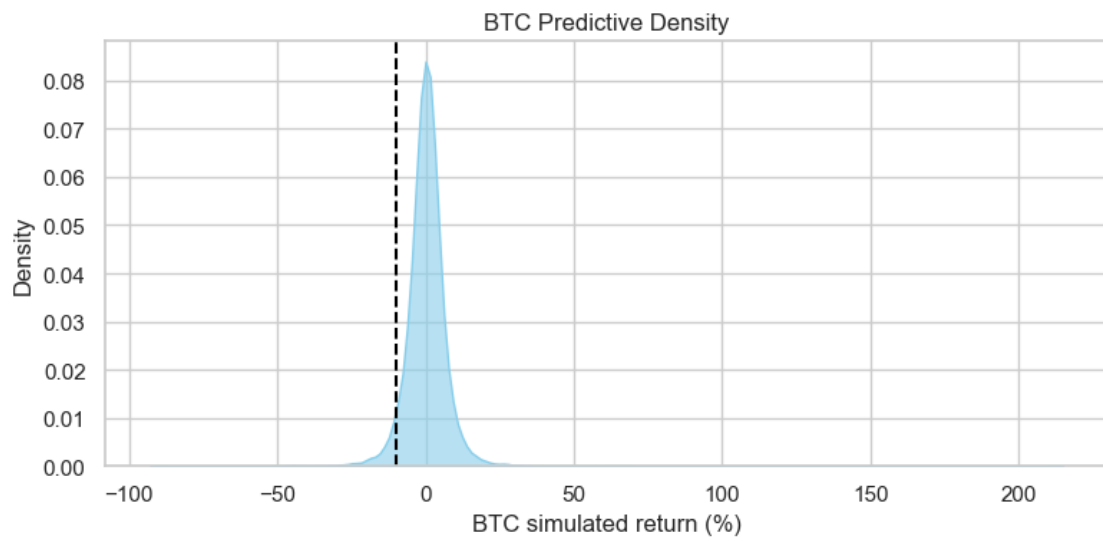
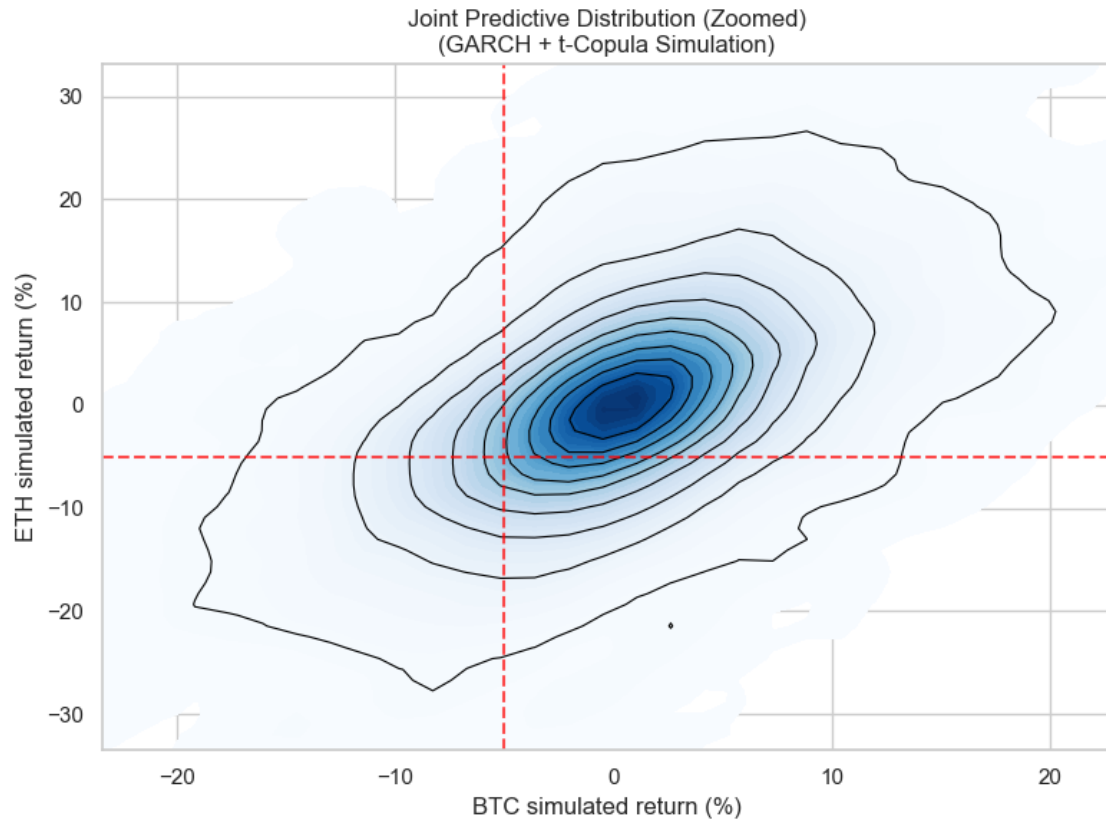
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.kdeplot(sim_eth, fill=True, color="lightgreen", alpha=0.6)
plt.axvline(eth_var_95, color="black", linestyle="--", label="ETH 95% VaR")
plt.title("ETH Predictive Density")
plt.xlabel("ETH simulated return (%)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

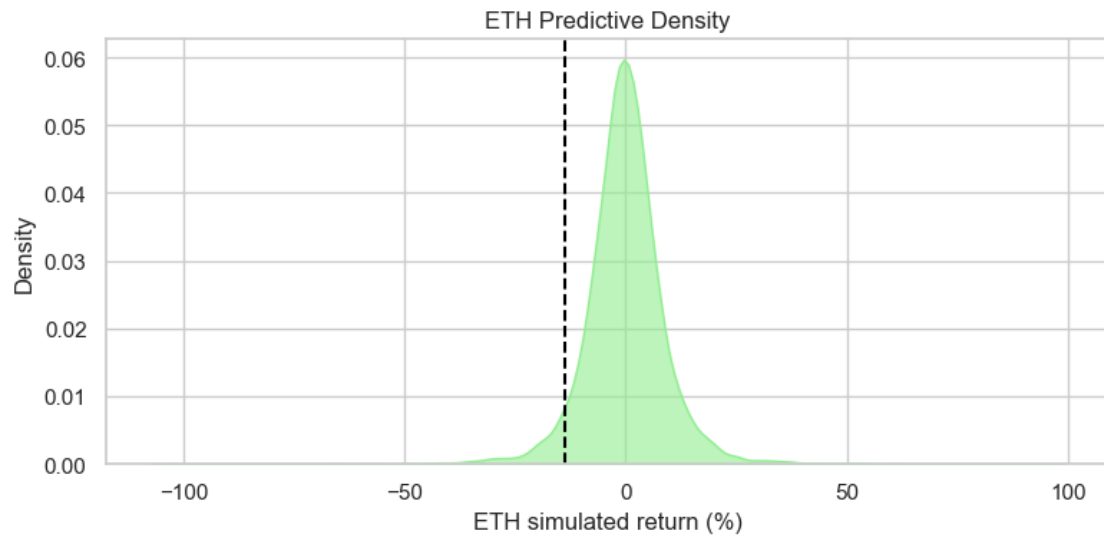
GARCH forecasts:

```
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
```





[]: