

Econometrics II: Time Series Analysis

Sommersemester 2013

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Name, Vorname: _____

Matrikelnummer: _____

B i t t e b e a c h t e n S i e F o l g e n d e s :

1. Kleben Sie bitte Ihr Namensschild auf die dafür vorgesehene Markierung **auf dem Deckblatt des Klausurhefts!**
2. Schreiben Sie Ihren Namen und Ihre Matrikelnummer an den dafür vorgesehenen Stellen **auf das Deckblatt der Aufgabensammlung (diese Seite)!**
3. Legen Sie einen Lichtbildausweis an Ihrem Platz aus.
4. Die Klausur besteht aus 6 Aufgaben mit insgesamt $155 = 24 + 21 + 30 + 25 + 15 + 40$ Punkten. Richtwert zum Erreichen der Note 1,0 sind 120 Punkte.
5. Prüfen Sie die Vollständigkeit Ihres Exemplares nach; spätere Reklamationen können nicht berücksichtigt werden.
6. Die Reihenfolge der Bearbeitung der Aufgaben kann beliebig gewählt werden.
7. Beginnen Sie für jede Aufgabe eine neue Seite.
8. Die Benutzung von zwei beidseitig beschriebenen bzw. vier einseitig beschriebenen DIN A4-Blättern sowie Taschenrechnern ist erlaubt.
9. **Die Aufgaben 1 und 2 sind in der Aufgabensammlung zu bearbeiten. Die Aufgabensammlung ist daher zusammen mit dem Klausurheft abzugeben!**

1. Aufgabe (24 Punkte)

Zu den folgenden Aussagen ist anzugeben, ob sie wahr oder falsch sind. Eine korrekte Antwort wird dabei mit **+3** Punkten bewertet, eine falsche mit **-1** Punkt. Aussagen, zu denen keine Stellung genommen wird, werden mit **0** Punkten bewertet. Sollte eine negative Gesamtpunktzahl entstehen, überträgt diese sich **nicht** auf die anderen Aufgaben, die Aufgabe geht dann mit einer Punktzahl von Null in die Gesamtbewertung ein.

- | | true | wrong |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. By adding two white noise processes which are independent of each other one gets a new white noise. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. A white noise which exhibits (G)ARCH effects can not be Gaussian. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. The first difference of a random walk without drift is a white noise. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Every AR(1) process $X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ with $ \phi \neq 1$ is causal w.r.t. ε . | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Every AR(1) process $X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ with $ \phi < 1$ is causal w.r.t. ε . | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Every AR(1) process $X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ with $ \phi < 1$ can be written as an infinite sum of lagged values of ε . | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. If the conditional expectation $E(Y X_1, \dots, X_n)$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) is linear in $X_1, \dots, X_n$, then it equals the linear forecast $P(Y X_1, \dots, X_n)$. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. MA(q) processes are always weakly stationary. | ☐ | ☐ |

2. Aufgabe (21 Punkte)

Zu den folgenden Aussagen ist anzugeben, ob sie wahr oder falsch sind. Eine korrekte Antwort wird dabei mit **+3** Punkten bewertet, eine falsche mit **-1** Punkt. Aussagen, zu denen keine Stellung genommen wird, werden mit **0** Punkten bewertet. Sollte eine negative Gesamtpunktzahl entstehen, überträgt diese sich **nicht** auf die anderen Aufgaben, die Aufgabe geht dann mit einer Punktzahl von Null in die Gesamtbewertung ein.

- | | true | wrong |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Portmanteau tests are used for testing whether a time series is integrated or not. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Every GARCH(p, q) process is a white noise. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. With the Dickey-Fuller test, one tests the null hypothesis that the given time series is stationary. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Unit root tests can only be applied to data generated by stationary processes. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. For the linear forecast of a Markov process, only the most recent value of the process does matter. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. The Yule-Walker equations can be used to construct an estimator for the parameters of AR processes, the so-called Yule-Walker estimator. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. For q -correlated processes, the pacf vanishes from lag $q + 1$ on. | ☐ | ☐ |

3. Aufgabe (3 + 4 + 7 + 10 + 6 = 30 Punkte)

- a) Investigate the following ARMA processes with respect to causality and invertibility w.r.t. the white noise ε :

- i) $X_t = -\frac{1}{4} X_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$,
- ii) $X_t = \frac{4}{3} X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t - \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{t-2}$,
- iii) $X_t = \frac{4}{3} X_{t-1} - \frac{8}{9} X_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{t-1} + \frac{1}{9} \varepsilon_{t-2}$,
- iv) $X_t = -\frac{17}{12} X_{t-2} - \frac{1}{2} X_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t - \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_{t-1} + \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_{t-2} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{t-3}$.

Hints: 2 is a root of the MA polynomial, and $x^4 + \frac{17}{6}x^2 + 2 = (x^2 + \frac{3}{2}) \cdot (x^2 + \frac{4}{3})$.

- b) For a causal AR(2) process $X_t = \phi_1 X_{t-1} + \phi_2 X_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$, the autocorrelations of lags 1 and 2 were estimated as

$$\hat{\rho}_X(1) = 0.6805, \quad \hat{\rho}_X(2) = 0.6115.$$

Calculate the Yule-Walker estimates for ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 .

4. Aufgabe (2 + 3 + 2 + 8 + 2 + 8 = 25 Punkte)

- a) If V and W are independent MA(1) processes, what type of process is $V + W$ in general?
- b) If X and Y are independent AR(1) processes, what type of process is $X + Y$ in general?
- c) Let ε and ν be two independent white noises and consider the independent processes

$$V_t := \varepsilon_t + \phi \varepsilon_{t-1} \text{ and } W_t := \nu_t - \phi \nu_{t-1}$$

for some ϕ with $|\phi| < 1$.

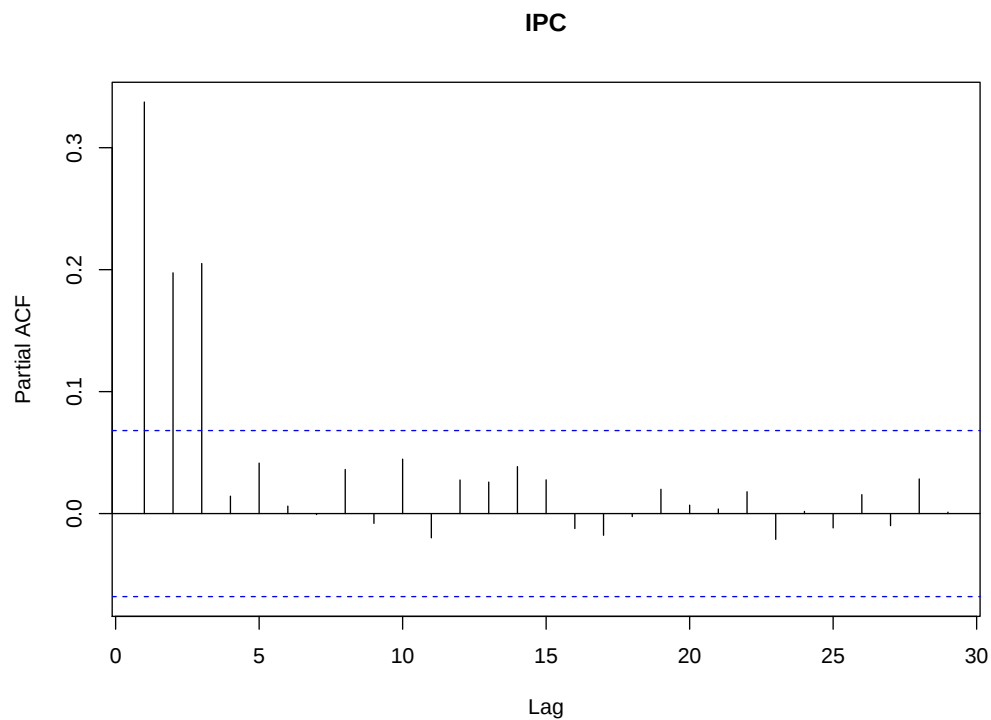
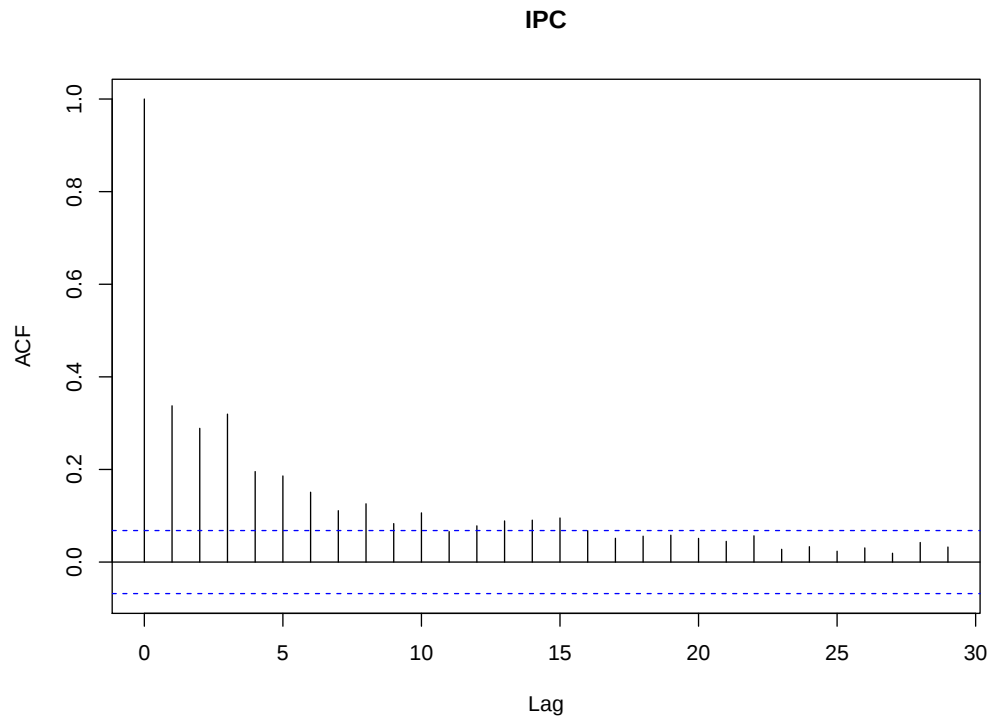
- i) What kind of processes are V and W , resp.?
- ii) Show that
 - $E(Z_t) = 0$,
 - $\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h}) = 0$ for $h \geq 2$,
 - $\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1}) = 0$ if $\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = \sigma_\nu^2$.
 - What type of process is Z if $\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = \sigma_\nu^2$?
- iii) What type of processes are the independent processes

$$X_t := \phi X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \text{ and } Y_t := -\phi Y_{t-1} + \nu_t$$

- iv) For $U := X + Y$, show that $U_t - \phi^2 U_{t-2} = Z_t$. What kind of process is U if $\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = \sigma_\nu^2$?

5. Aufgabe (3 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 15 Punkte)

- a) The following graphics display the acf and pacf of a time series of estimated weekly volatilities of the IPC, the leading Mexican stock market index. By visual inspection of these graphics, what process would you suggest to describe these data?



- b) The following table provides the values of the corrected Akaike Information Criterion for the IPC weekly volatilities:

$p \backslash q$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	-9.83346	-9.91910	-9.94180	-9.99581	-10.00400	-10.01052
1	-9.95182	-10.02306	-10.02125	-10.02420	-10.02704	-10.02461
2	-9.98909	-10.02111	-10.02016	-10.02508	-10.02464	-10.02369
3	-10.02954	-10.02744	-10.02642	-10.02459	-10.02498	-10.02266
4	-10.02730	-10.03029	-10.02789	-10.02201	-10.02251	-10.02443
5	-10.02657	-10.02417	-10.02556	-10.02395	-10.02386	-10.02463

Use this table to determine the estimated ARMA order according to the corrected Akaike Information Criterion.

- c) The following table provides the values of the Schwarz Information Criterion for the IPC weekly volatilities:

$p \backslash q$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	-9.83588	-9.91583	-9.93286	-9.98120	-9.98373	-9.98459
1	-9.94856	-10.01412	-10.00664	-10.00392	-10.00111	-9.99303
2	-9.98015	-10.00650	-9.99989	-9.99915	-9.99306	-9.98646
3	-10.01493	-10.00717	-10.00049	-9.99300	-9.98775	-9.97978
4	-10.00703	-10.00435	-9.99630	-9.98478	-9.97963	-9.97593
5	-10.00064	-9.99259	-9.98833	-9.98107	-9.97536	-9.97049

Use this table to determine the estimated ARMA order according to the Schwarz Information Criterion.

- d) An AR(3) model was fitted to the IPC weekly volatilities and its residuals were subjected to a Box-Pierce test, resulting in the following output:

Box-Pierce test

```
data: AR(3)_residuals
X-squared = 8.4702, df = 20, p-value = 0.9883
```

Give an interpretation of this test result (using a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$), in particular with respect to the estimated AR(3) model's ability of describing the autocorrelation structure inherent in the IPC volatility series.

6. Aufgabe(8 + 4 + 4 + 2 + 5 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 40 Punkte)

- State and shortly discuss as many *Stylized Facts* of financial returns as possible.
- Explain shortly the acronym 'ARCH' as well as what the term '(G)ARCH effects' means.
- One of the following two graphics displays the acf of the logarithmic daily close values of the German DAX, the other one shows the acf of the corresponding daily returns.

Figure 1

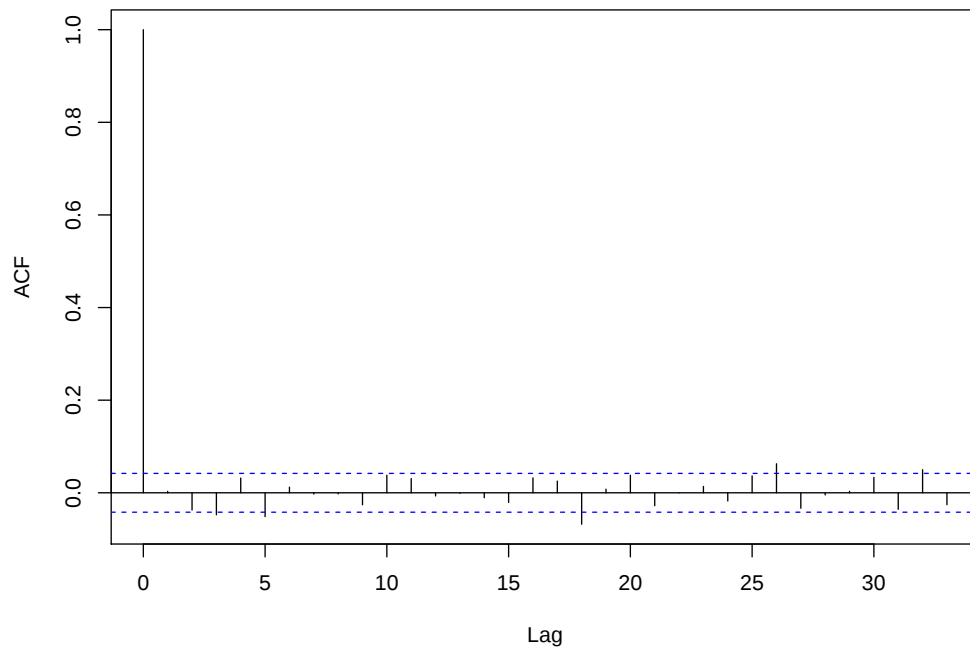
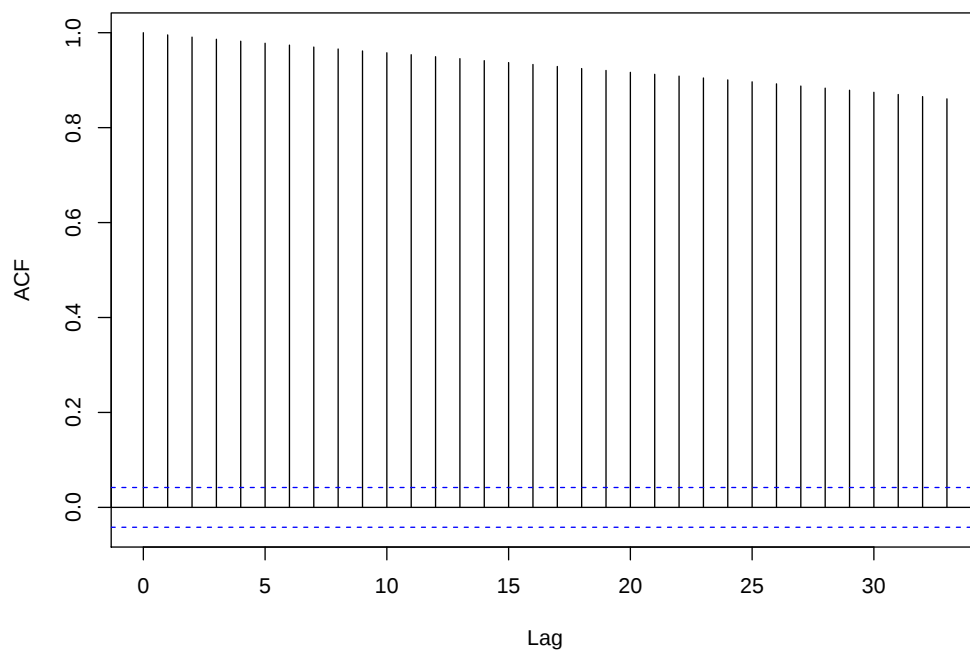


Figure 2



Decide on which figure belongs to which of the two time series (give reasons for your decision!).

- d) Which relation links logarithmic prices and returns?
- e) Both time series, logarithmic values as well as returns, were used as input for the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test, resulting in the following outputs:

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

```
data: ??
Dickey-Fuller = -12.7818, Lag order = 12, p-value = 0.01
alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

```
data: ??
Dickey-Fuller = -2.1223, Lag order = 12, p-value = 0.5265
alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

Interpret these results (using a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$) and decide on which output belongs to which time series (give reasons for your decision!).

- f) To look for possible (G)ARCH effects, the DAX returns' absolute values were tested with a Ljung-Box test, producing the following output:

Box-Ljung test

```
data: absolute values of daily DAX returns
X-squared = 67.0183, df = 1, p-value = 2.22e-16
```

Does this result indicate the presence of (G)ARCH effects (using a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$)?

- g) The daily DAX returns were finally modeled as a GARCH model whose estimation produced the following output:

```
Call: garch(x = DAXreturns, order = c(1, 1), trace = FALSE)
```

Coefficient(s):

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
a0	2.686e-06	5.421e-07	4.954	7.27e-07 ***
a1	8.993e-02	8.913e-03	10.091	< 2e-16 ***
b1	8.969e-01	1.029e-02	87.135	< 2e-16 ***

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Diagnostic Test:

Box-Ljung test

```
data: Squared.Residuals
X-squared = 1.8789, df = 1, p-value = 0.1705
```

- i) Which type of (G)ARCH model has been estimated?
- ii) Write down the estimated model.
- iii) Is the variance of the estimated model finite? If so, compute the variance.
- iv) Interpret the result of the diagnostic Ljung-Box test (using a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$) and comment shortly on its purpose.