

Financial Econometrics

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Lecture 14

GARCH(1,1) models

- ▶ If $\{X_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ follows an ARCH(1) model with $E(X_t) = 0$, we have

$$V(X_t | X_{t-1}) := h_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2$$

- ▶ $\{X_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to follow a GARCH(1,1) model with $E(X_t) = 0$ if

$$X_t = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1})^{1/2} \varepsilon_t$$

where $\varepsilon_t \sim IID(0, \sigma^2)$. Often, it is assumed that $\varepsilon_t \sim NIID(0, \sigma^2)$.

GARCH(1,1) models

- ▶ Note that substituting h_{t-1} gives

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-2}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-2}))^{1/2} \varepsilon_t \\ &= (\alpha_0(1 + \beta_1) + \alpha_1(X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 X_{t-2}^2) + \beta_1^2 h_{t-2})^{1/2} \varepsilon_t \end{aligned}$$

and substituting h_{t-2} gives

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= (\alpha_0(1 + \beta_1 + \beta_1^2) + \alpha_1(X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 X_{t-2}^2 + \beta_1^2 X_{t-3}^2) \\ &\quad + \beta_1^3 h_{t-3})^{1/2} \varepsilon_t \end{aligned}$$

After m -substitutions

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= (\alpha_0(1 + \beta_1 + \beta_1^2 + \cdots + \beta_1^m) + \alpha_1(X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 X_{t-2}^2 + \beta_1^2 X_{t-3}^2 \\ &\quad + \cdots + \beta_1^m X_{t-(m+1)}^2) + \beta_1^{m+1} h_{t-(m+1)})^{1/2} \varepsilon_t \end{aligned}$$

GARCH(1,1) models

If $0 \leq \beta_1 < 1$ and recalling that $\alpha_0 \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \alpha_1 < 1$, as $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$X_t = \left(\frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \beta_1} + \alpha_1(X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 X_{t-2}^2 + \beta_1^2 X_{t-3}^2 + \dots) \right)^{1/2} \varepsilon_t$$

Letting $\delta_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \beta_1}$, $\delta_1 = \alpha_1 \beta_1^0$, $\delta_2 = \alpha_1 \beta_1$, $\delta_3 = \alpha_1 \beta_1^2 \dots$

$$X_t = \left(\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i X_{t-i}^2 \right)^{1/2} \varepsilon_t$$

with $\delta_0 \geq 0$, $0 \leq \delta_i \leq 1$. Hence, GARCH(1,1) can be represented as ARCH(∞).

GARCH(1,1) models

- ▶ Since $E(\varepsilon_t | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = 0$ we have

$$E(X_t | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = \left(\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i X_{t-i}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ \times E(\varepsilon_t | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = 0$$

- ▶ Since $X_t^2 = (\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i X_{t-i}^2) \varepsilon_t^2$ and $E(\varepsilon_t^2 | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = \sigma^2$

$$E(X_t^2 | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = \left(\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i X_{t-i}^2 \right) \sigma^2$$

- ▶ Also, since h_{t-1} depends on X_{t-2}, X_{t-3}, \dots

$$E(X_t^2 | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1}$$

GARCH(1,1) models

- ▶ By the LIE

$$E(E(X_t^2 | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots)) = E(X_t^2) = \left(\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i E(X_{t-i}^2) \right) \sigma^2$$

and we write

$$\gamma(0) = \left(\delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i \gamma(0) \right) \sigma^2 \implies \gamma(0) = \frac{\delta_0 \sigma^2}{(1 - \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i)}.$$

Hence,

$$\gamma(0) = \frac{\delta_0 \sigma^2}{\left(1 - \sigma^2 \frac{\alpha_1}{1 - \beta_1}\right)}.$$

If $\sigma^2 = 1$, $\gamma(0) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1}$ where $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 < 1$.

- ▶ Since, $E(X_t | X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots) = 0$, $\gamma(h) = 0$ for $h = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

GARCH(q,p) models

- ▶ If $\{X_t\}$ is generated by

$$X_t = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_q X_{t-q}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1} \cdots + \beta_p h_{t-p})^{1/2} \varepsilon_t$$

we say that X_t follows a GARCH(q,p) model.

- ▶ In this case

$$X_t = \left(\frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \beta_1 - \cdots - \beta_p} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i X_{t-i}^2 \right)^{1/2} \varepsilon_t$$

where $\delta_i = \alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \delta_{i-j}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, q$,

$\delta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \delta_{i-j}$ for $i = q+1, \dots, q$ and $n = \min\{p, i-1\}$.

GARCH(q,p) models

- ▶ Note that

$$\gamma(0) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i - \sum_{j=1}^q \alpha_j}$$

for $1 - \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i - \sum_{j=1}^q \alpha_j > 0$

- ▶ $\gamma(h) = 0$ for $h = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$
- ▶ For estimation see MATLAB codes: `garch_11_gau.m`,
`garch_student.m`, `arma_garch_gaussian.m`,
`arma_garch_apple.m`