

From the data set assign_timeseries.dta:

1.) Test whether the series spot and future are stationary series.

spot rate test

```
dfuller spot, trend lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-1.339	-3.960	-3.410
			-3.120

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.8780

D.spot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
spot					
L1.	-.0042396	.0031666	-1.34	0.181	-.0104556 .0019764
LD.	.0832853	.035481	2.35	0.019	.013637 .1529337
_trend	-.000739	.0014208	-0.52	0.603	-.0035281 .00205
_cons	2.253569	1.884627	1.20	0.232	-1.445907 5.953046

FTR then check for misspecification

```
. dfuller spot, lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-1.238	-3.430	-2.860
			-2.570

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.6570

D.spot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
spot					
L1.	-.0034926	.002821	-1.24	0.216	-.0090301 .0020448
LD.	.0828543	.035455	2.34	0.020	.0132572 .1524514
_cons	1.597051	1.39888	1.14	0.254	-1.14891 4.343012

FTR then check for misspecification

```
. dfuller spot, nocon lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-0.585	-2.580	-1.950
			-1.620

D.spot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
spot					
L1.	-.0003419	.0005845	-0.58	0.559	-.0014892 .0008054
LD.	.0811979	.0354321	2.29	0.022	.011646 .1507499

Test statistics is less than the critical value

Then FTR which mean that we have unit root => non-stationary

Future rate test

```
. dfuller future, trend lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-1.374	-3.960	-3.410

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.8685

D.future	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
future						
L1.	-.0050243	.0036579	-1.37	0.170	-.0122046	.002156
LD.	-.0335608	.0355846	-0.94	0.346	-.1034125	.036291
_trend	-.0009128	.0016705	-0.55	0.585	-.0041919	.0023663
_cons	2.67398	2.183399	1.22	0.221	-1.611978	6.959937

FTR then check for misspecification

```
. dfuller future, lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-1.264	-3.430	-2.860

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.6453

D.future	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
future						
L1.	-.0041054	.0032469	-1.26	0.206	-.0104789	.0022682
LD.	-.0340903	.0355556	-0.96	0.338	-.103885	.0357044
_cons	1.866323	1.606292	1.16	0.246	-1.286783	5.019429

FTR then check for misspecification

```
. dfuller future, nocon lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 793

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-0.609	-2.580	-1.950

D.future	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
future						
L1.	-.0004181	.0006863	-0.61	0.543	-.0017653	.0009291
LD.	-.0360006	.0355254	-1.01	0.311	-.1057359	.0337347

Test statistics is less than the critical value

Then FTR which mean that we have unit root => non-stationary

2.) From spot and future, generate spot return (rspot) and future return (rfuture) and test whether they are stationary.

Generate spot, future return

```
gen rspot = spot-l.spot
(1 missing value generated)

. gen rfuture = future - l.future
(1 missing value generated)

. replace rspot = rspot/spot
(793 real changes made)

. replace rfuture = rfuture/future
(792 real changes made)
```

Test spot return

```
. dfuller rspot, trend lags(1) regress
```

```
. dfuller rspot, trend lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 792

----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----				
Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical	
Statistic	Value	Value	Value	
Z(t)	-17.551	-3.960	-3.410	-3.120

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.rspot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
rspot					
L1.	-.8498297	.0484217	-17.55	0.000	-.9448804 -.754779
LD.	-.0868715	.0354939	-2.45	0.015	-.1565453 -.0171976
_trend	3.77e-07	2.92e-06	0.13	0.897	-5.36e-06 6.11e-06
_cons	-.0004939	.0013394	-0.37	0.712	-.0031231 .0021353

Test statistics is greater than the critical value

Then reject null hypothesis which mean that we don't have unit root => stationary

Test future return

```
. dfuller rfuture, trend lags(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 792

----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----				
Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical	
Statistic	Value	Value	Value	
Z(t)	-19.435	-3.960	-3.410	-3.120

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.rfuture	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
rfuture					
L1.	-.9983341	.0513682	-19.43	0.000	-1.099169 -.8974994
LD.	-.0409981	.035614	-1.15	0.250	-.1109077 .0289115
_trend	1.76e-07	3.44e-06	0.05	0.959	-6.58e-06 6.93e-06
_cons	-.0005515	.0015772	-0.35	0.727	-.0036475 .0025446

Test statistics is greater than the critical value

Then reject null hypothesis which mean that we don't have unit root => stationary

