

Assignment 5

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

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 7682

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value	
Z(t)	-2.438	-3.960	-3.410	-3.120

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.3597**

D.spot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
spot					
L1.	-.001489	.0006108	-2.44	0.015	-.0026862 -.0002917
LD.	.0440347	.0114011	3.86	0.000	.0216855 .0663839
_trend	.0000171	8.32e-06	2.05	0.040	7.62e-07 .0000334
_cons	.7447753	.302873	2.46	0.014	.1510615 1.338489

To test the stationary series for spot, we set the hypothesis of $H_0: \beta = 1$. The p-value is 0.3597 which is larger than the critical region of 0.05. We cannot reject the null hypothesis, meaning that it is a unit root and the time trend is significant at 95% confidence level. Therefore, the spot is a nonstationary series.

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 7682

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value	
Z(t)	-2.563	-3.960	-3.410	-3.120

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.2971**

D.future	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
future					
L1.	-.001768	.0006898	-2.56	0.010	-.0031202 -.0004159
LD.	-.0275938	.0114077	-2.42	0.016	-.0499561 -.0052315
_trend	.0000222	.00001	2.22	0.026	2.62e-06 .0000418
_cons	.86276	.3338726	2.58	0.010	.2082785 1.517241

To test the stationary series for future, we set the hypothesis of $H_0: \beta = 1$. The p-value is 0.2971 which is larger than the critical region of 0.05. We cannot reject the null hypothesis, meaning that it is a unit root and the time trend is significant at 95% confidence level. Therefore, the future is a nonstationary series.

2. Determine the order of integration of the series spot and future.

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 7681

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-63.765	-3.960	-3.410

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

D2.spot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
D.spot					
L1.	-1.005364	.0157667	-63.77	0.000	-1.036271 - .974457
LD.	.0508571	.011398	4.46	0.000	.0285139 .0732003
_trend	7.82e-07	4.94e-06	0.16	0.874	-8.90e-06 .0000105
_cons	.0088178	.0219189	0.40	0.687	-.0341492 .0517848

From the previous question, both series spot and future are not integrated at order 0. Then, it needs to test whether the series are integrated at order 1 or not calculating from unit root test of ΔY_t . The null hypotheses are $H_0: \gamma_i = 0$.

The result shows that we can reject the null hypothesis since the p-value is 0.00 which is lower than 0.05 and statistically significant at 95% confidence level. Then, the series spot is stationary at $I(1)$.

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 7681

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-65.269	-3.960	-3.410

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

D2.future	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
D.future					
L1.	-1.067592	.0163567	-65.27	0.000	-1.099655 -1.035528
LD.	.038008	.0114045	3.33	0.001	.0156522 .0603639
_trend	1.01e-06	5.59e-06	0.18	0.856	-9.94e-06 .000012
_cons	.0096235	.0247823	0.39	0.698	-.0389566 .0582036

We also perform the same test with future. The result shows that we can reject the null hypothesis since the p-value is 0.00 which is lower than 0.05 and statistically significant at 95% confidence level. Then, the series future is stationary at $I(1)$.

3. Generate series of the return of spot (*rspot*) and return of future (*rfuture*) and test whether they are stationary.

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

```
. g rfuture = (future/l.future)-1
(1 missing value generated)
```

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = **7681**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-63.787	-3.960	-3.410

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

D.rspot	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
rspot						
L1.	-1.005168	.0157581	-63.79	0.000	-1.036058	-.9742776
LD.	.0517018	.0113974	4.54	0.000	.0293598	.0740439
_trend	9.56e-10	9.19e-09	0.10	0.917	-1.71e-08	1.90e-08
_cons	.0000199	.0000408	0.49	0.626	-.00006	.0000998

To test the stationary series for spot return, we set the hypothesis of $H_0: \beta = 1$. The p-value is 0.00 which is statistically significant at 95% confidence level. We reject the null hypothesis, meaning that it is not a unit root and the time trend is insignificant. Therefore, the future return is a stationary series.

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = **7681**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-65.070	-3.960	-3.410

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

D.rfuture	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
rfuture						
L1.	-1.063572	.0163449	-65.07	0.000	-1.095612	-1.031531
LD.	.03575	.0114053	3.13	0.002	.0133924	.0581076
_trend	1.17e-09	1.06e-08	0.11	0.912	-1.96e-08	2.19e-08
_cons	.0000231	.000047	0.49	0.624	-.0000691	.0001152

To test the stationary series for future return, we set the hypothesis of $H_0: \beta = 1$. The p-value is 0.00 which is statistically significant at 95% confidence level. We reject the null hypothesis, meaning that it is not a unit root and the time trend is insignificant. Therefore, the future return is a stationary series.