

```

. tsset t
    time variable: t, 1 to 7684
      delta: 1 unit

. dfuller spot, trend lags(1) regress

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

              Test              Interpolated Dickey-Fuller
              Statistic          1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
              Value              Value      Value      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.      -0.001489  .0006108  -2.44  0.015  -0.0026862  -0.0002917
  LD.       0.0440347  .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

```

The result shows p-value=0.3597 (fail to reject null hypothesis of unit root). Then, check whether trend is significant and find out that p-value=0.040 so we accept the null hypothesis. This means there must be time trend.

Since the series are not integrated at order 0, next step is to test whether the series are integrated at order 1 or not by perform unit root test of d.spot

```

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

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

              Test              Interpolated Dickey-Fuller
              Statistic          1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
              Value              Value      Value      Value
-----
Z(t)          -63.765             -3.960    -3.410    -3.120

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

```

Since p-value=0.0000 which is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, the series are integrated at order 1.

```

. dfuller future, trend lags(1) regress

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

              Test              Interpolated Dickey-Fuller
              Statistic          1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
              Value              Value      Value      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.      -0.001768  .0006898  -2.56  0.010  -.0031202  -.0004159
  LD.      -0.0275938  .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

```

The result shows p-value=0.2971 (fail to reject null hypothesis of unit root). Then, check whether trend is significant and find out that p-value=0.026. Therefore, we accept null hypothesis which means there must be time trend.

Since the series are not integrated at order 0, next step is to test whether the series are integrated at order 1 or not by perform unit root test of d.future

```
. 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	-3.120

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

Since p-value=0.0000 which is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, the series are integrated at order 1.

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

```
. 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	-3.120

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

Since p-value=0.0000 which is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, the series of the return of spot are nonstationary.

```
. 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	-3.120

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

Since p-value=0.0000 which is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, the series of the return of future are nonstationary.