NAG Fortran Library Routine Document G05HMF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of **bold italicised** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

G05HMF generates a given number of terms of a GJR GARCH(p,q) process (see Glosten et al. (1993)).

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE GO5HMF(DIST, NUM, IP, IQ, THETA, GAMMA, DF, HT, ET, FCALL,

RVEC, IGEN, ISEED, RWSAV, IFAIL)

INTEGER

NUM, IP, IQ, IGEN, ISEED(4), IFAIL

real

THETA(IQ+IP+1), GAMMA, DF, HT(NUM), ET(NUM), RVEC(40),

RWSAV(9)

LOGICAL
CHARACTER*1

DIST
```

3 Description

A GJR GARCH(p,q) process is represented by:

$$h_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^q (\alpha_i + \gamma S_{t-i}) \epsilon_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i h_{t-i}, \quad t = 1, \dots, T.$$

where $S_t=1$, if $\epsilon_t<0$, $S_t=0$, if $\epsilon_t\geq0$, and $\epsilon_t|\psi_{t-1}=N(0,h_t)$ or $\epsilon_t|\psi_{t-1}=S_t(df,h_t)$. Here S_t is a standardised Student's t-distribution with df degrees of freedom and variance h_t , T is the number of observations in the sequence, ϵ_t is the observed value of the GARCH(p,q) process at time t, h_t is the conditional variance at time t, and ψ_t the set of all information up to time t. Symmetric GARCH sequences are generated when γ is zero, otherwise asymmetric GARCH sequences are generated with γ specifying the amount by which negative shocks are to be enhanced.

One of the initialisation routines G05KBF (for a repeatable sequence if computed sequentially) or G05KCF (for a non-repeatable sequence) must be called prior to the first call to G05HMF.

4 References

Engle R (1982) Autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity with estimates of the variance of United Kingdom inflation *Econometrica* **50** 987–1008

Bollerslev T (1986) Generalised autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity *Journal of Econometrics* **31** 307–327

Engle R and Ng V (1993) Measuring and Testing the Impact of News on Volatility *Journal of Finance* **48** 1749–1777

Hamilton J (1994) Time Series Analysis Princeton University Press

Glosten L, Jagannathan R and Runkle D (1993) Relationship between the expected value and the volatility of nominal excess return on stocks *Journal of Finance* **48** 1779–1801

5 Parameters

1: DIST – CHARACTER*1

Input

On entry: the type of distribution to use for ϵ_t .

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DIST = 'N'

Then a Normal distribution is used.

DIST = 'T'

Then a Student's t-distribution is used.

Constraint: DIST = 'N' or 'T'.

2: NUM – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the number of terms in the sequence, T.

Constraint: NUM > 0.

3: IP – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the number of coefficients, β_i , for i = 1, ..., p.

Constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} & IQ + IP + 1 \le 20, \\ & IP \ge 0. \end{aligned}$$

4: IQ – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the number of coefficients, α_i , for $i = 1, \ldots, q$.

Constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} &IQ + IP + 1 \leq 20, \\ &IQ \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

5: THETA(IQ+IP+1) – real array

Input

On entry: the first element contains the coefficient α_o , the next IQ elements contain the coefficients α_i , for $i = 1, \dots, q$. The remaining IP elements are the coefficients β_i , for $j = 1, \dots, p$.

6: GAMMA – real

Input

On entry: the asymmetry parameter γ for the GARCH(p,q) sequence.

7: DF - *real*

Input

On entry: the number of degrees of freedom for the Student's t-distribution. It is not referenced if DIST = 'N'.

Constraint: DF > 2.

8: HT(NUM) – *real* array

Output

On exit: the conditional variances h_t , for t = 1, ..., T for the GARCH(p, q) sequence.

9: ET(NUM) – *real* array

Output

On exit: the observations ϵ_t , for $t = 1, \dots, T$ for the GARCH(p, q) sequence.

10: FCALL - LOGICAL

Input

On entry: if FCALL = .TRUE., a new sequence is to be generated, otherwise a given sequence is to be continued using the information in RVEC.

11: RVEC(40) - real array

Input/Output

On entry: the array contains information required to continue a sequence if FCALL = .FALSE..

On exit: contains information that can be used in a subsequent call of G05HMF, with FCALL = .FALSE..

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12: IGEN – INTEGER

Input

On entry: must contain the identification number for the generator to be used to return a pseudorandom number and should remain unchanged following initialisation by a prior call to one of the routines G05KBF or G05KCF.

13: ISEED(4) – INTEGER array

Input/Output

On entry: contains values which define the current state of the selected generator.

On exit: contains updated values defining the new state of the selected generator.

14: RWSAV(9) - real array

Workspace

15: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, because for this routine the values of the output parameters may be useful even if IFAIL $\neq 0$ on exit, the recommended value is -1. When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

```
IFAIL = 1
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} \text{On entry,} & IP < 0, \\ \text{or} & IQ < 1, \\ \text{or} & DF \leq 2, \\ \text{or} & \text{NUM} \leq 0, \\ \text{or} & \text{DIST} \neq \text{'N'} \text{ and DIST} \neq \text{'T'}, \\ \text{or} & IQ + IP + 1 > 20. \end{array}
```

IFAIL = 2

On entry, $\alpha_i + \gamma < 0$ for some α_i

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

See Section 9 of the document for G13FEF.

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