

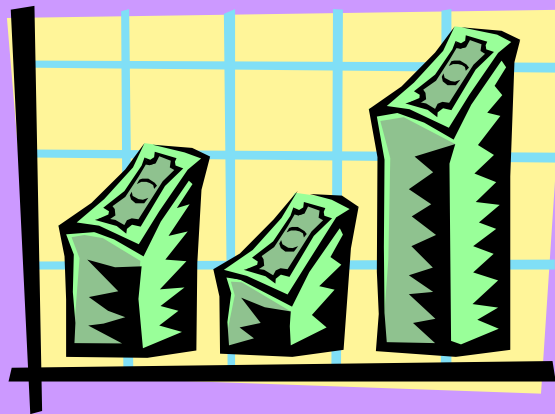
An Evaluation Model for the Comparison of Three NYSE Indexes

Presented by:

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Outline of the presentation

- Introduce time series and the transformation
- Remove noise introduced by seasonality and stock market fluctuations
- Estimate the linear trend (long term)
- Model the short term by AR(1)

Data:

Daily close value

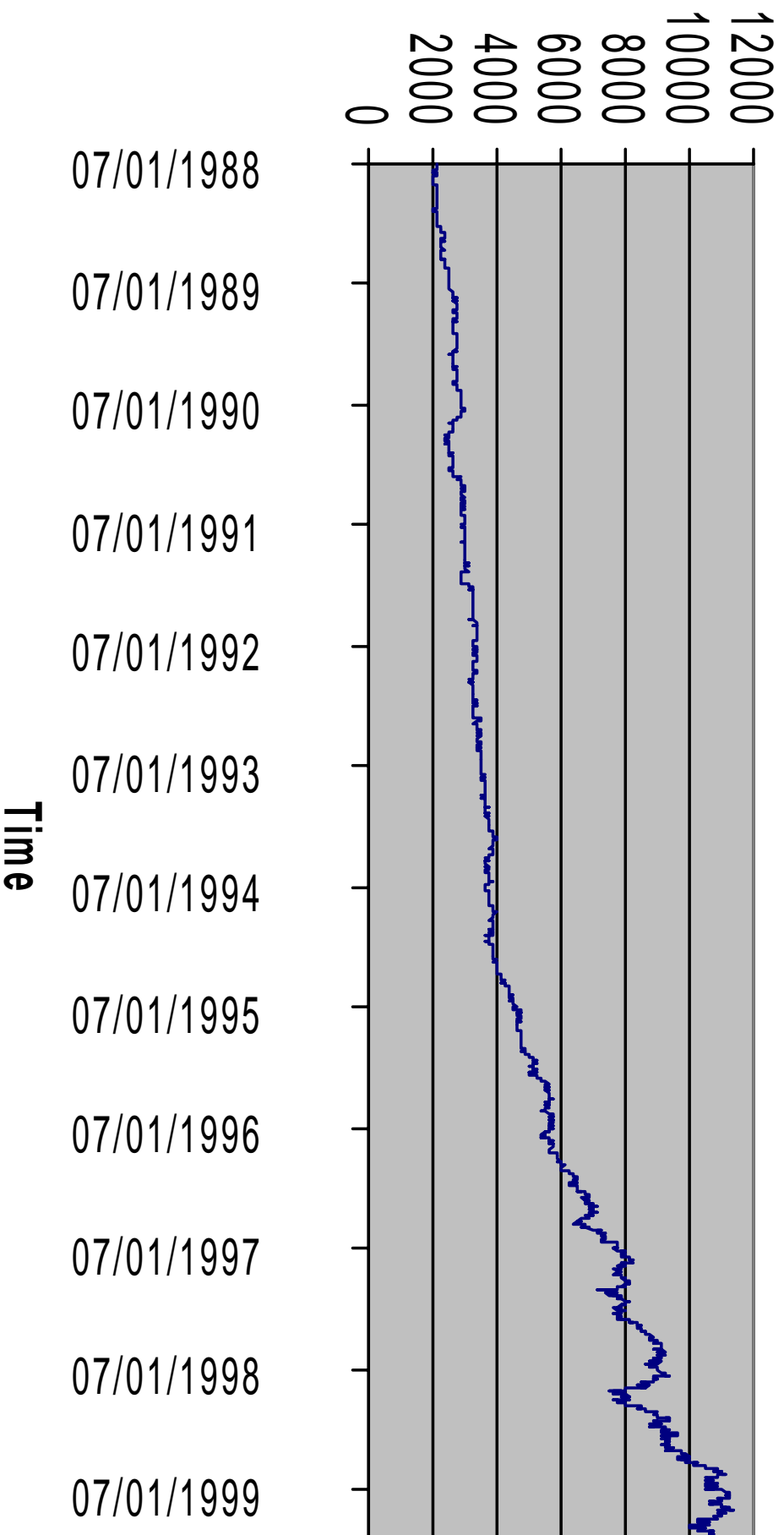
November 89- November 99

Dow Jones Industrial Average

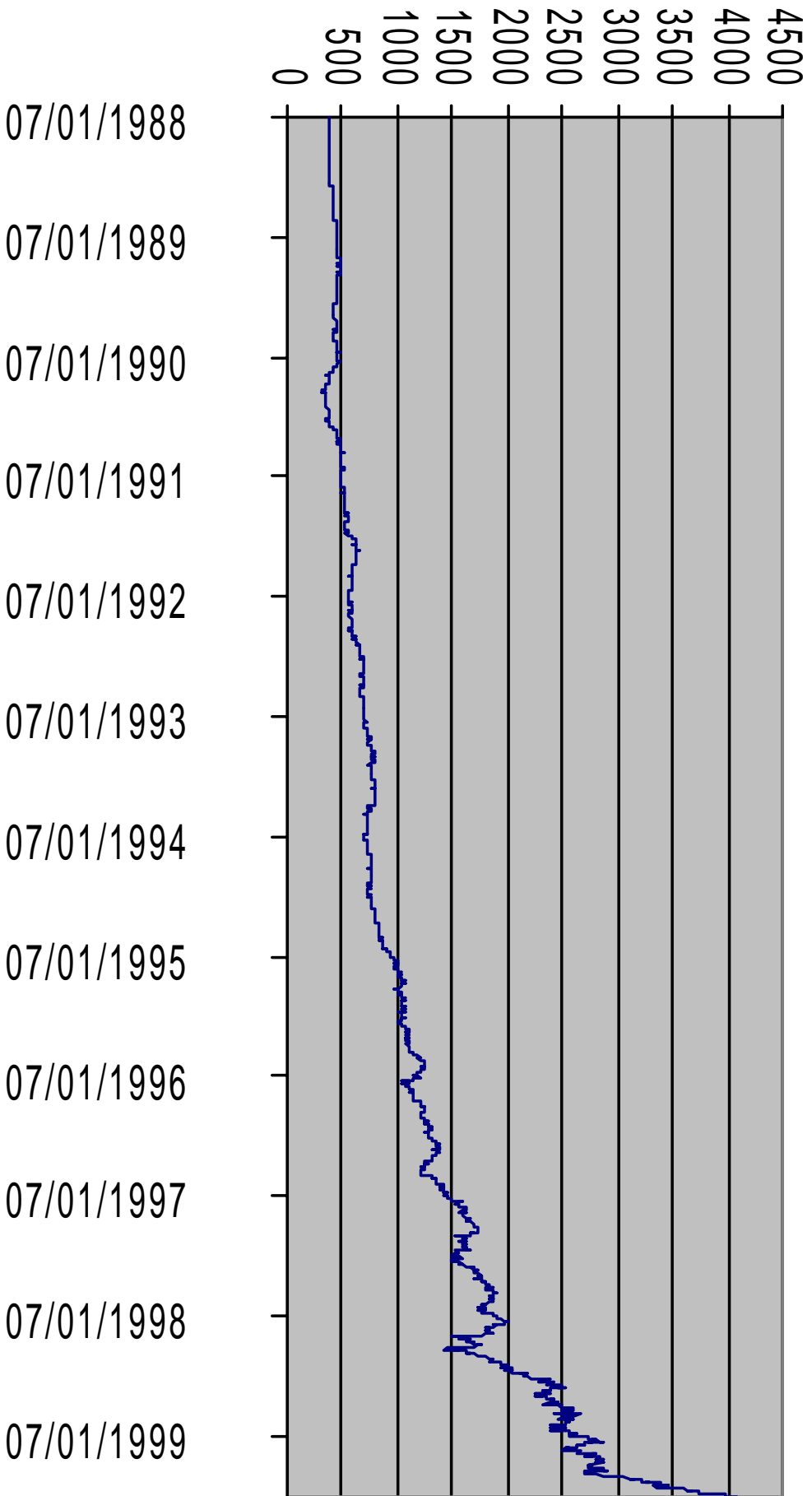
Nasdaq Composite Index

S&P 500 Composite Index

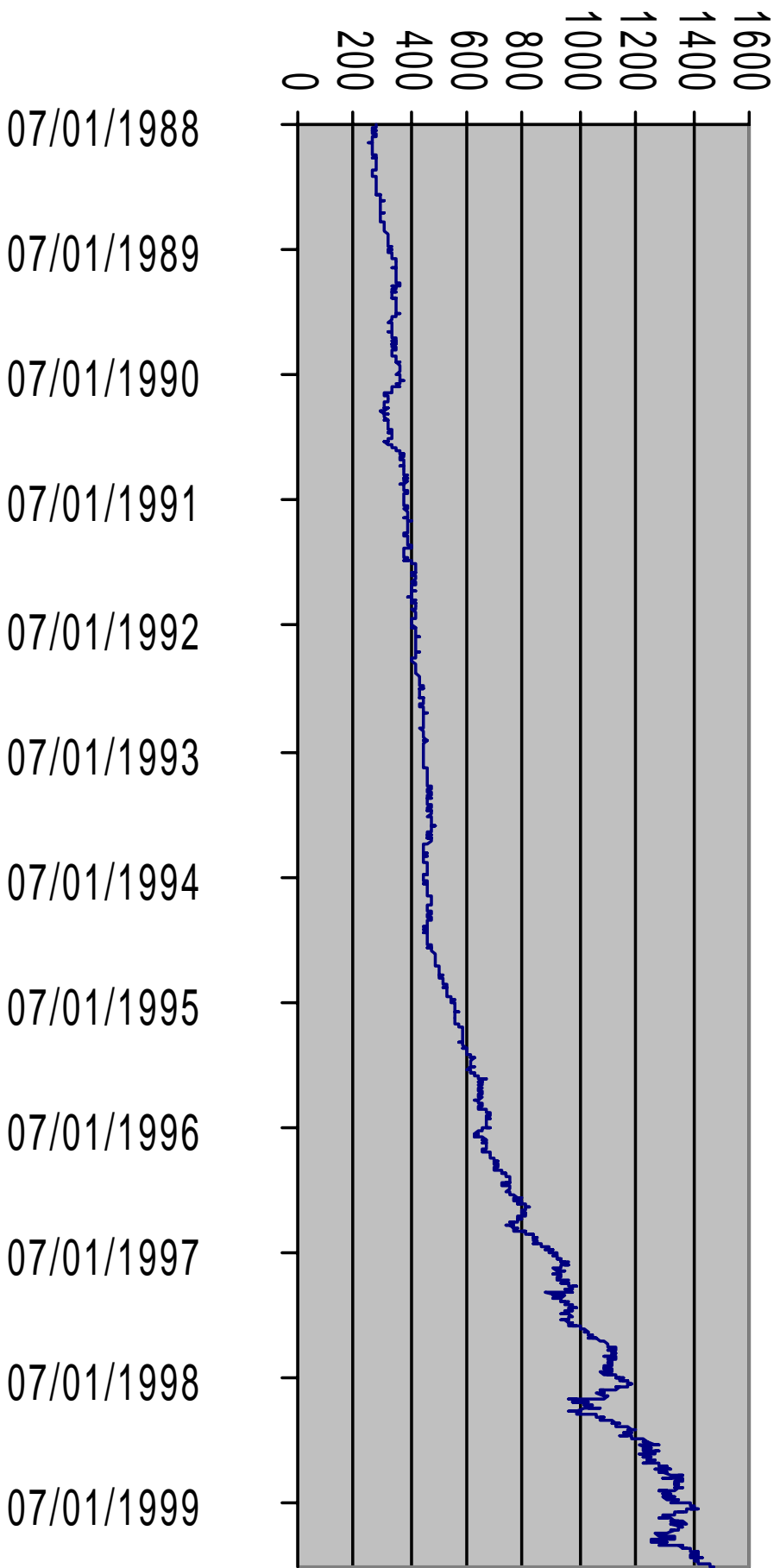
Dow Jones Industrial Average



Nasdaq Composite



S&P 500



Rao and Zurbenko (1994)

$$\mathbf{X(t) = LT(t) + SE(t) + ST(t)}$$

$X(t)$: LN of the original stock price close value

$LT(t)$: long-term (trend)

$SE(t)$: seasonal change

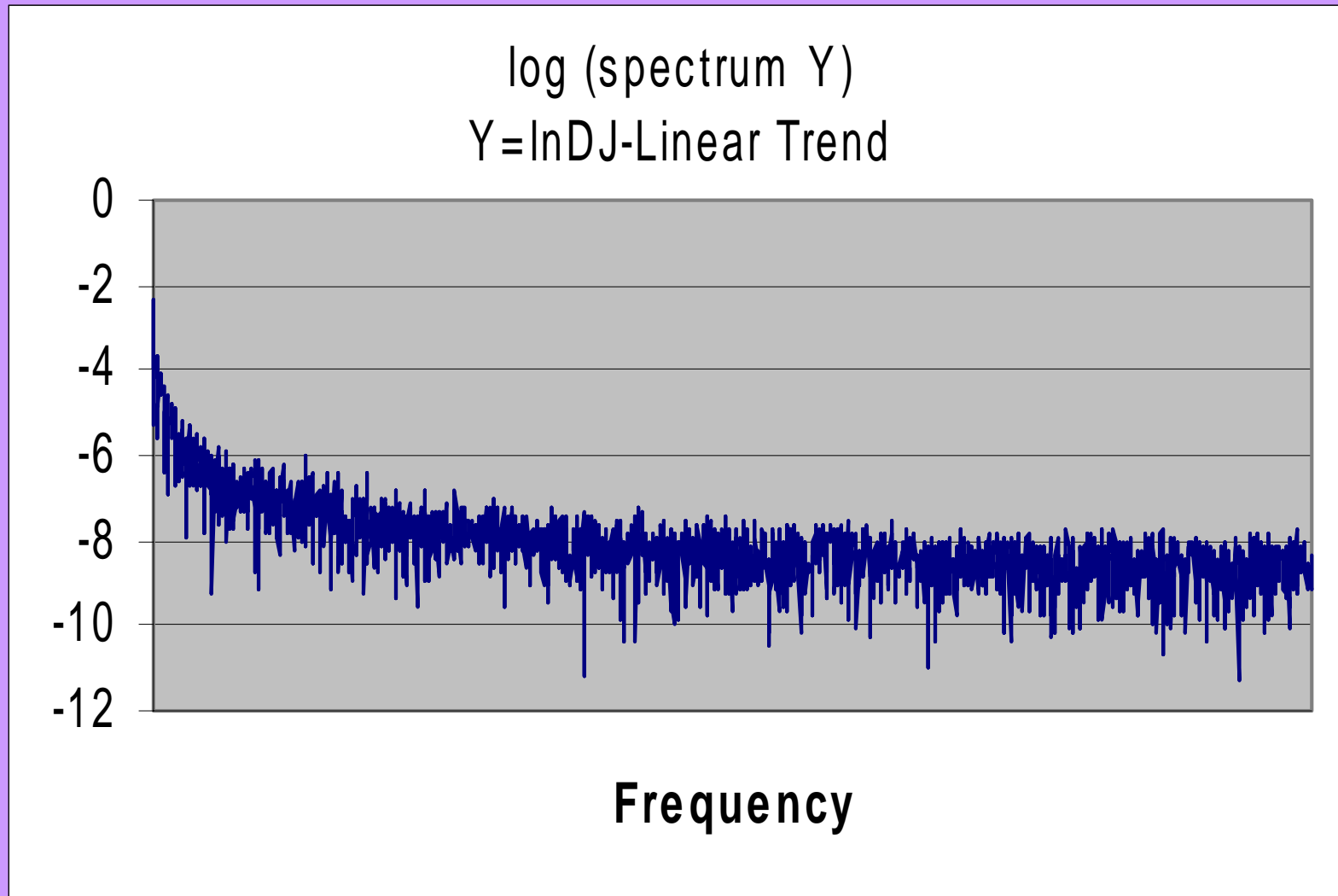
$ST(t)$: short-term variation

Kolmogorov-Zurbenko (KZ) filter

$$Y_t = \sum_{s=-k(m-1)/2}^{k(m-1)/2} \alpha_s X_{t+s}$$

where the α_s weights are defined as
k convolutions of the
m uniform weights $1/m$

Spectral Analysis



Semi-Adaptively Smoothed Periodogram Method

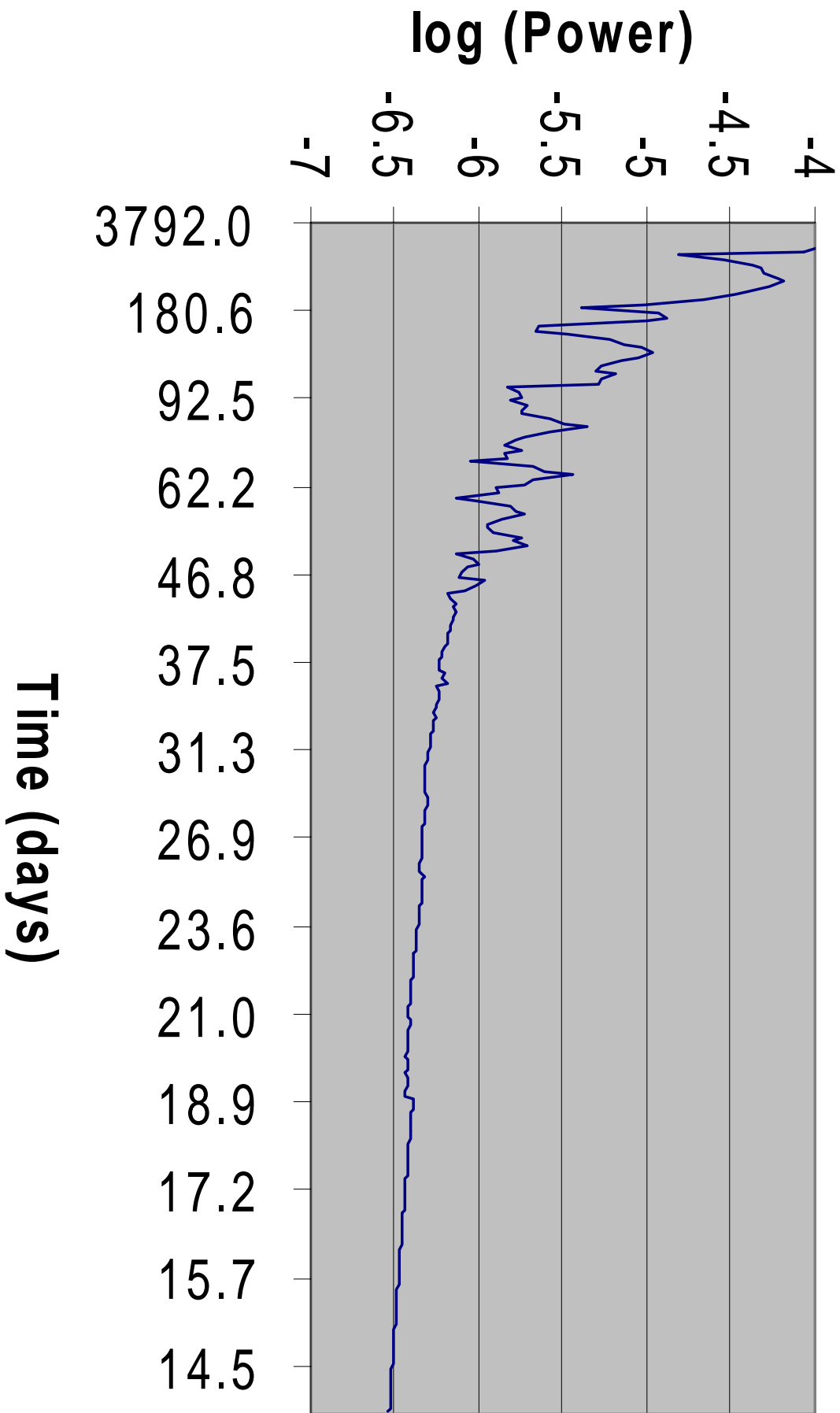
$$\hat{f}_N(\lambda_k) = \frac{1}{2m_k + 1} \sum_{j=-m_k}^{m_k} I_N(\lambda_{k+j})$$

$k = -N/2 + 1, \dots, N/2$

where m_k is the largest positive integer satisfying

$$\sum_{j=-m_k}^{m_k-1} \{I_N(\lambda_{k+j+1}) - I_N(\lambda_{k+j})\}^2 \leq C_{\lambda_k}$$

DZ on Y=lnD-J-Linear Trend



Rao *et al.* (1997)
Space and Time Series in
Ambient Ozone Data

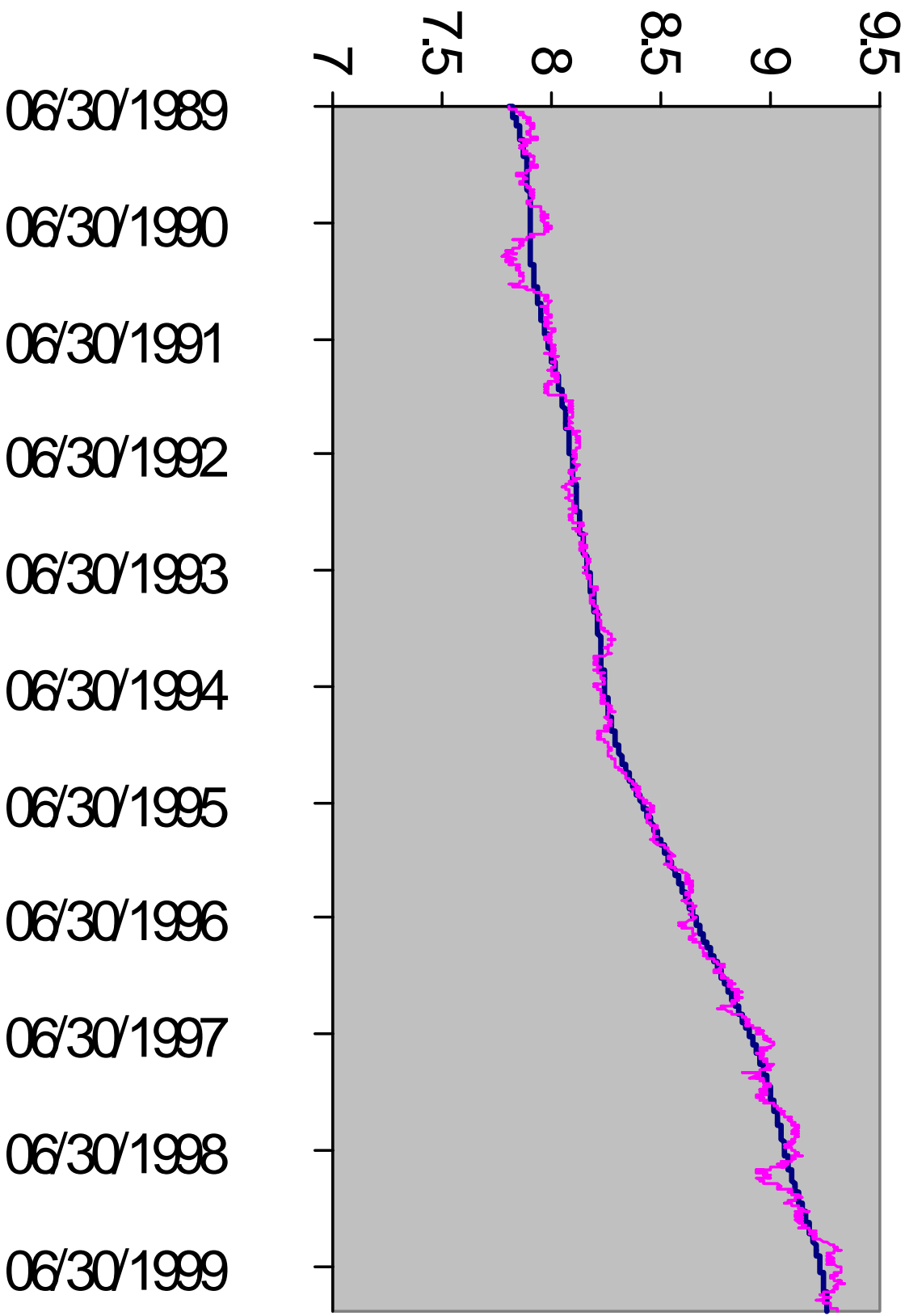
$$\omega_0 \approx \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1 - (1/2)^{1/2k}}{m^2 - (1/2)^{1/2k}}}$$

m and k were selected to optimize the desired separation for the various components

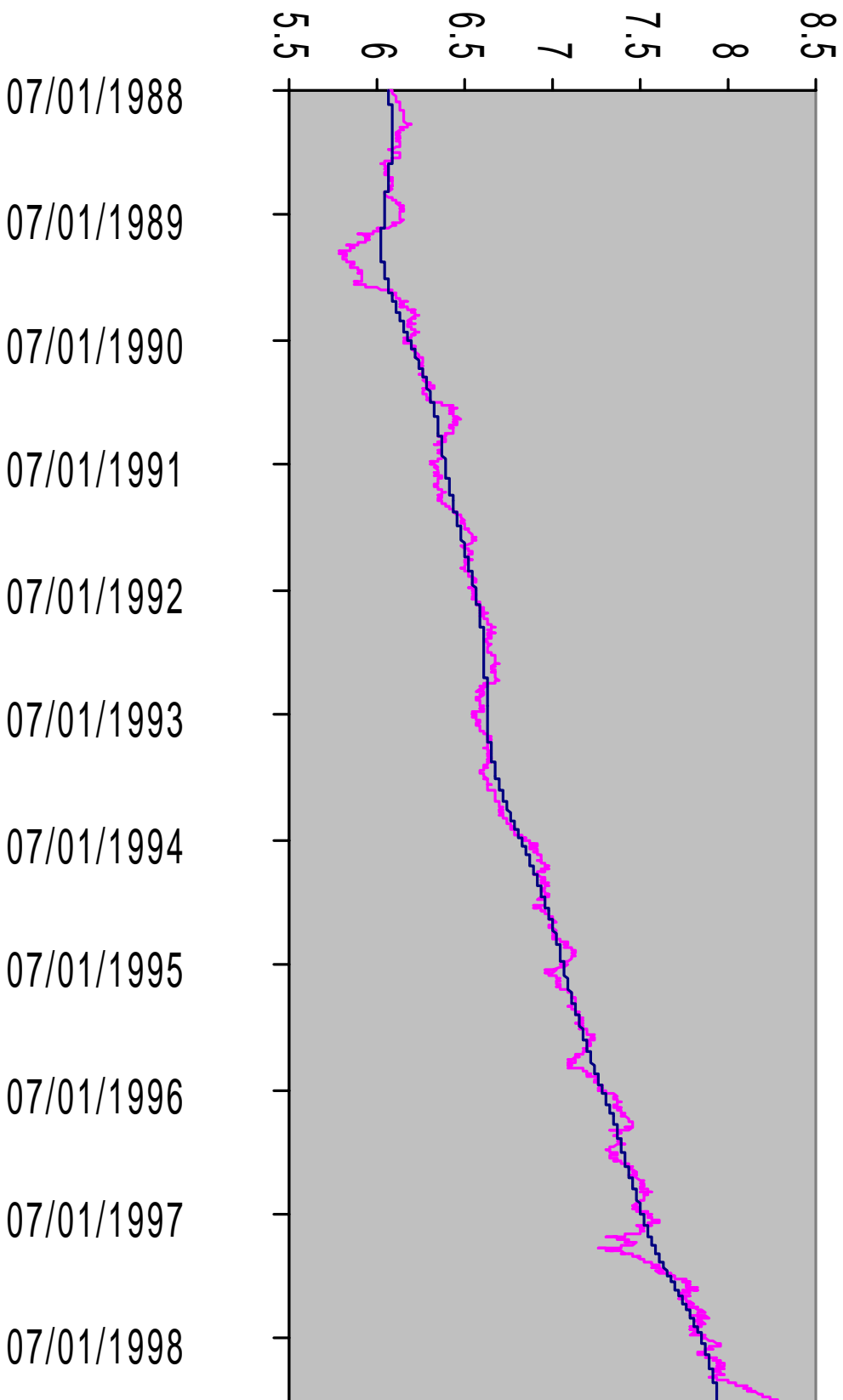
$$LT(t) = KZ_{365,2} [\ln (X(t))]$$

$$ST(t) = \ln (X(t)) - KZ_{21,3} [\ln (X(t))]$$

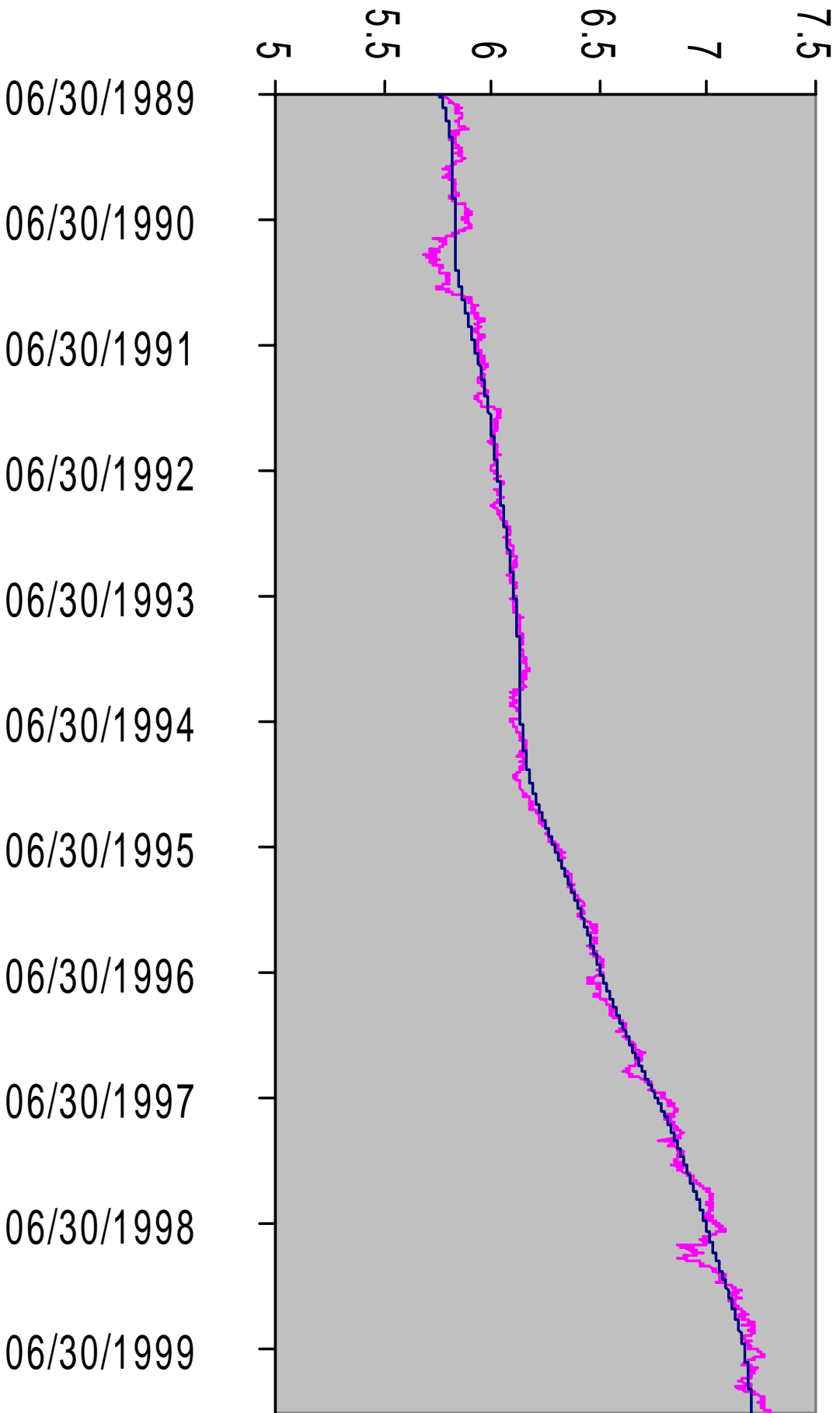
$L_n(DJ)$ and $KZ(365,2)$



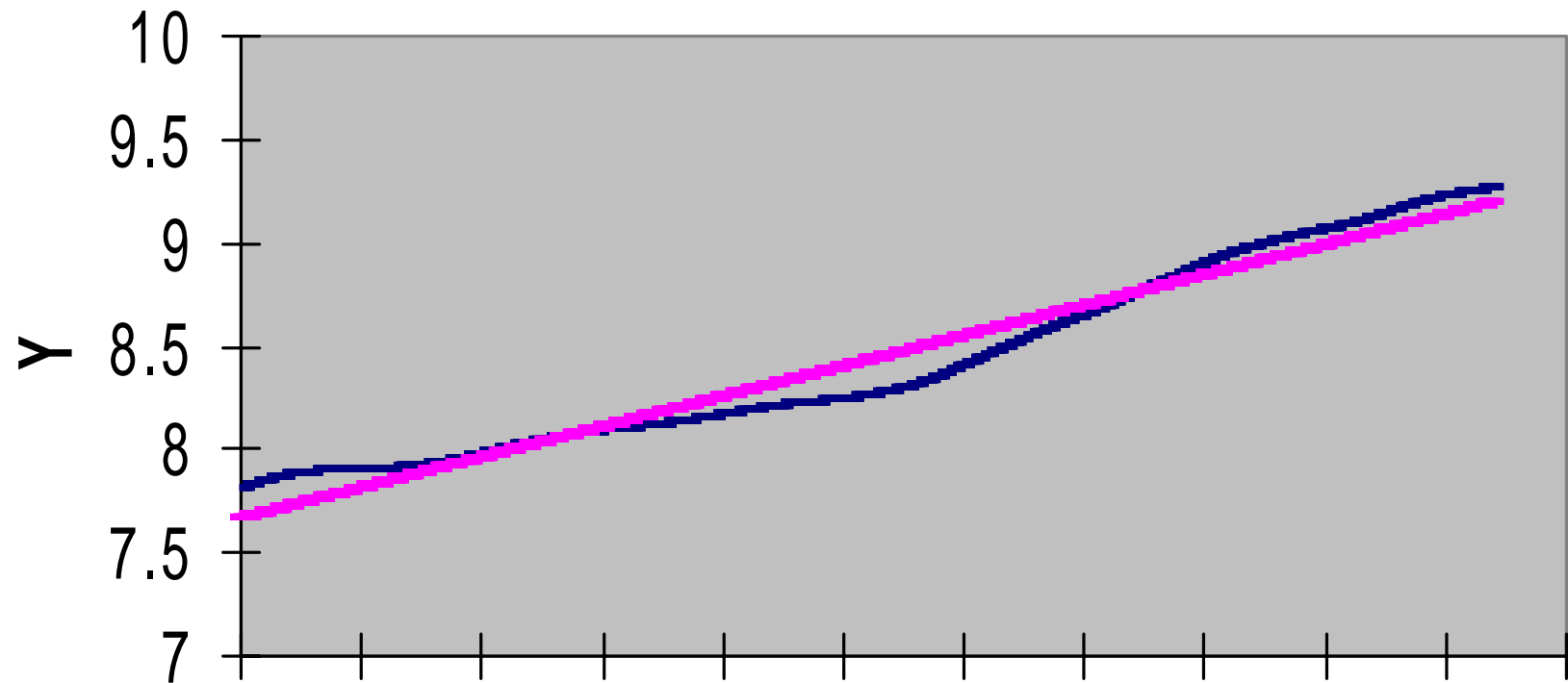
Ln(Nasdaq) and KZ(365,2)



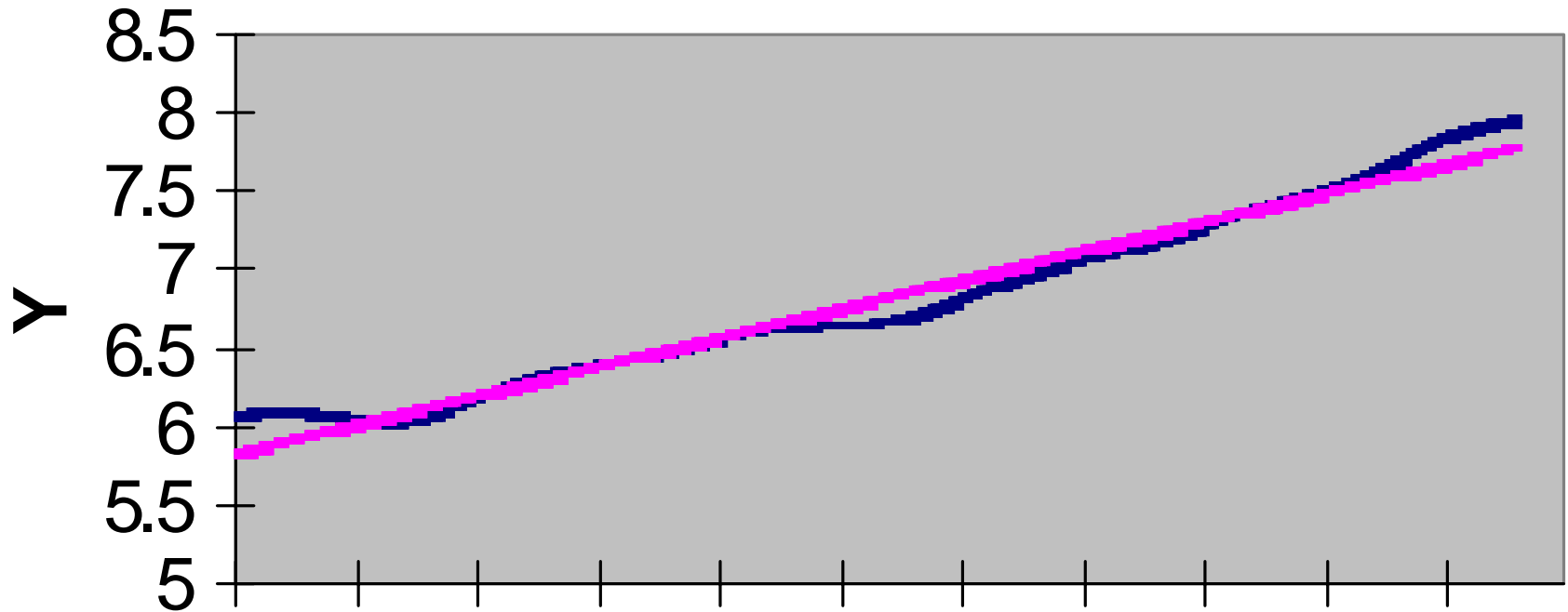
LN(S&P) and KZ(365,2)



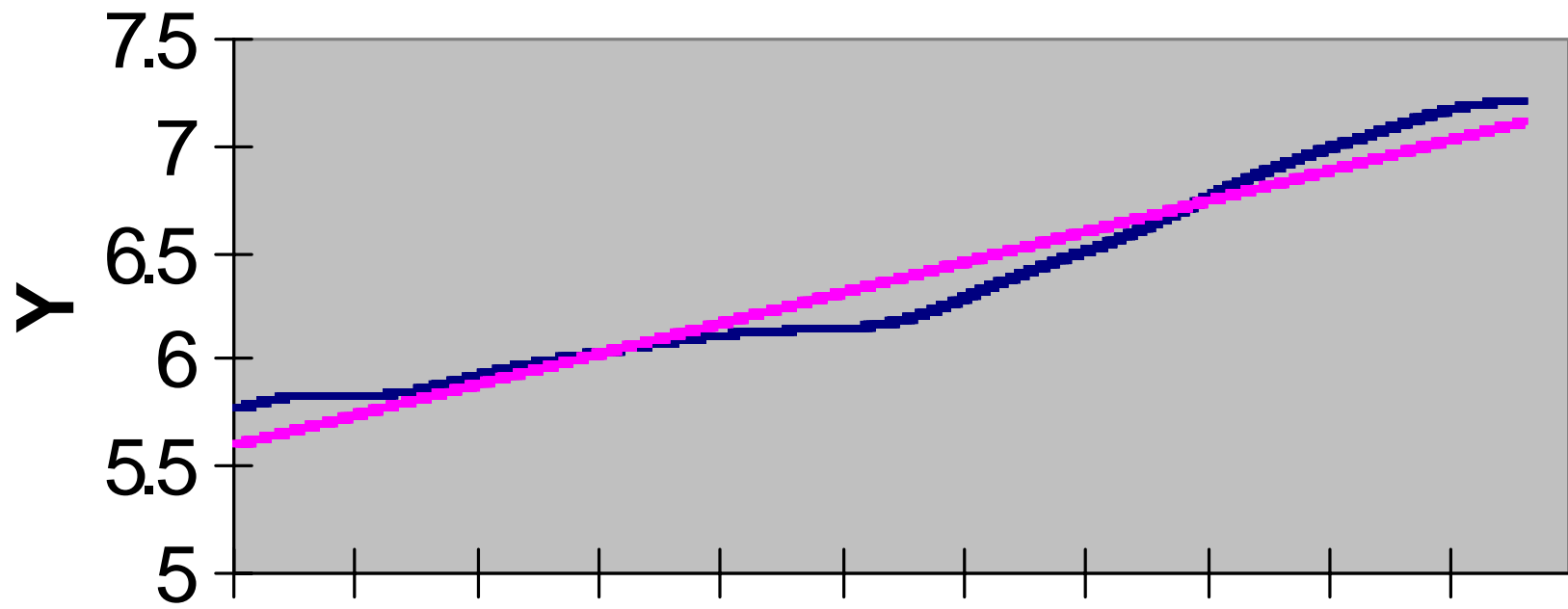
$$LT(DJ) = 7.66 + 0.0004 \text{time}$$

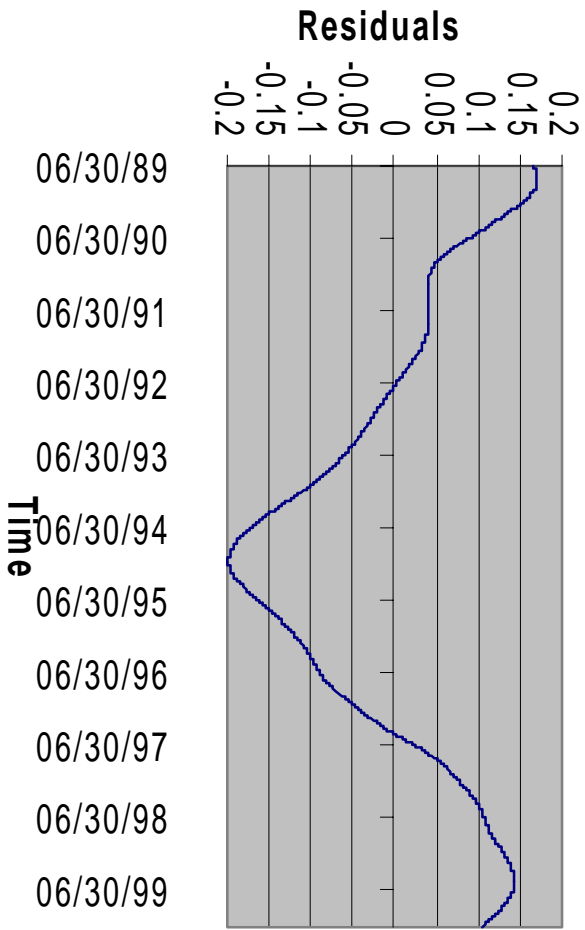


$$LT(nsq) = 5.826 + 0.0005 \text{time}$$

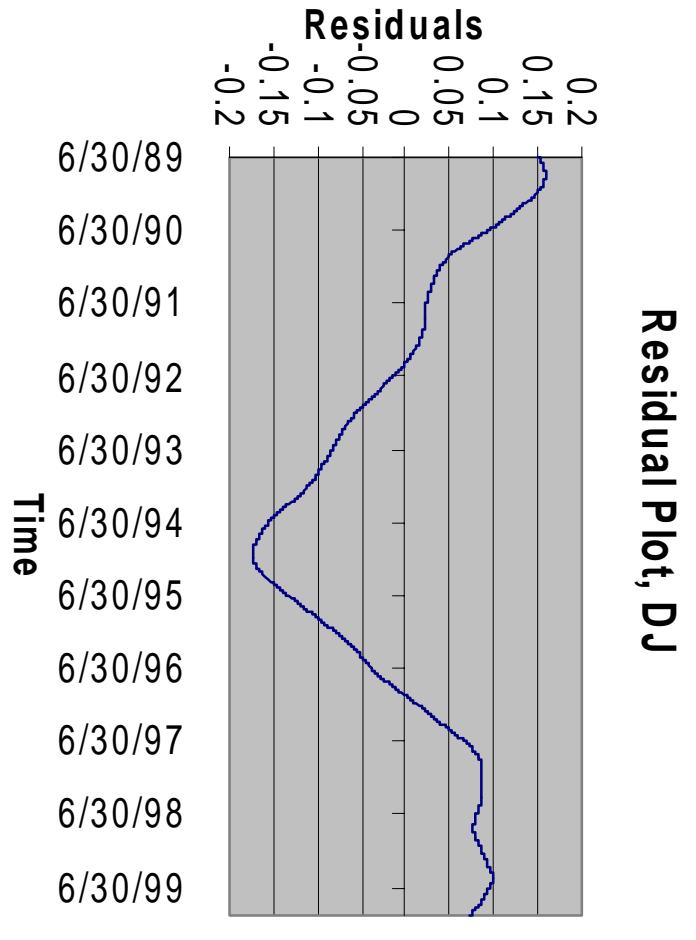


$$LT(s\&p) = 5.595 + 0.000392 \text{time}$$

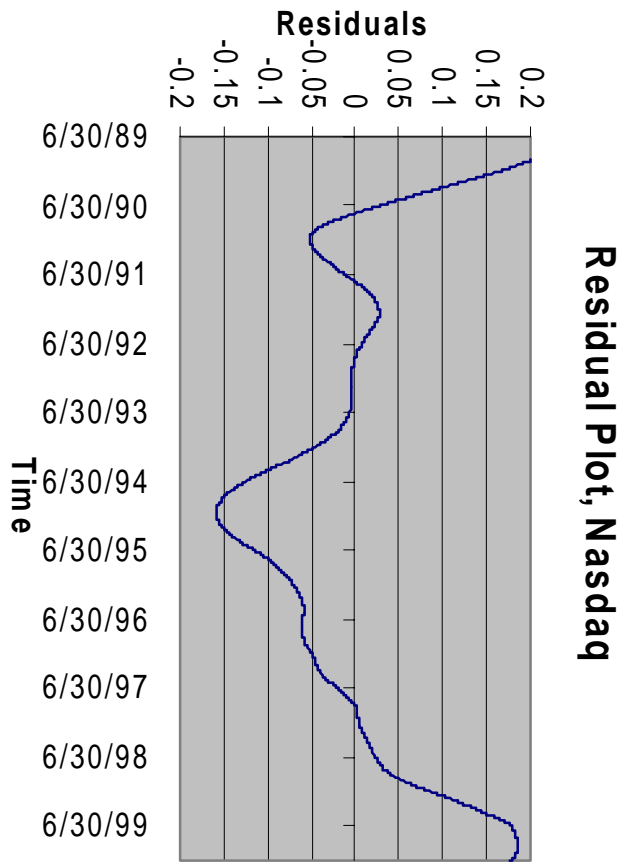




Residual Plot, S&P



Residual Plot, DJ



Residual Plot, Nasdaq

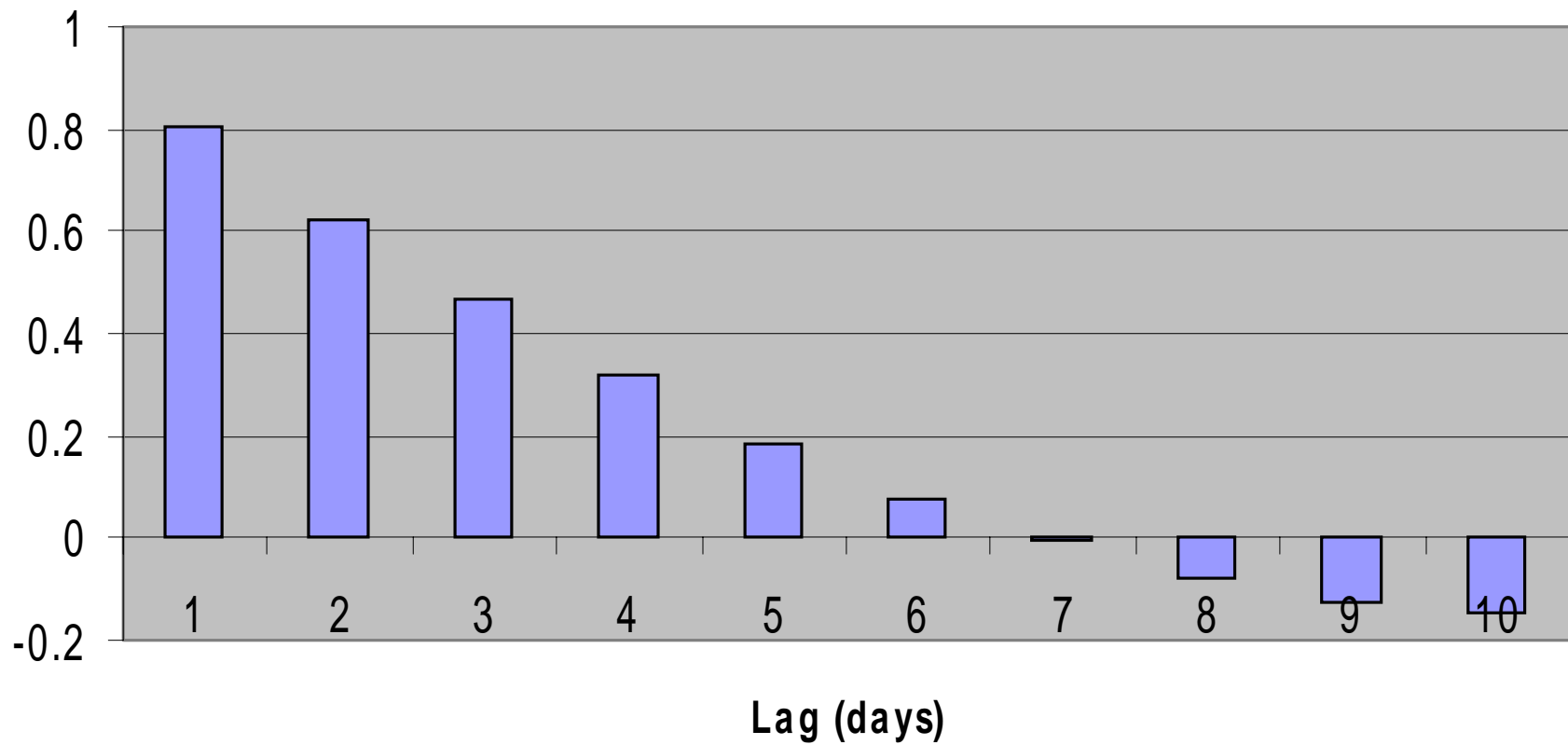
Linear Trends	Daily % growth	Annual % growth	Annual % growth < 94	Annual % growth > 94
DJ=0.0004time+7.66	0.0403	14.7	8.6	20.5
NDQ=0.0005+5.83	0.0506	18.5	14	24
S&P=0.00039+5.59	0.0392	14.3	7.9	22

Correlations of Long Term	Dow	Nasdaq	S&P
Dow	1	0.9928	0.9975
Nasdaq		1	0.9918
S&P			1

Correlations of Long Term'	Dow	Nasdaq	S&P
Dow	1	0.8205	0.9666
Nasdaq		1	0.8851
S&P			1

Short Term Component

Autocorrelation Function of Short Term
ST=ln(DJ) - KZ_{21,3} (lnDJ)



Autoregressive model for Short Term component

AR(1) good fit

$$ST_t = 0.8068 ST_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t,$$

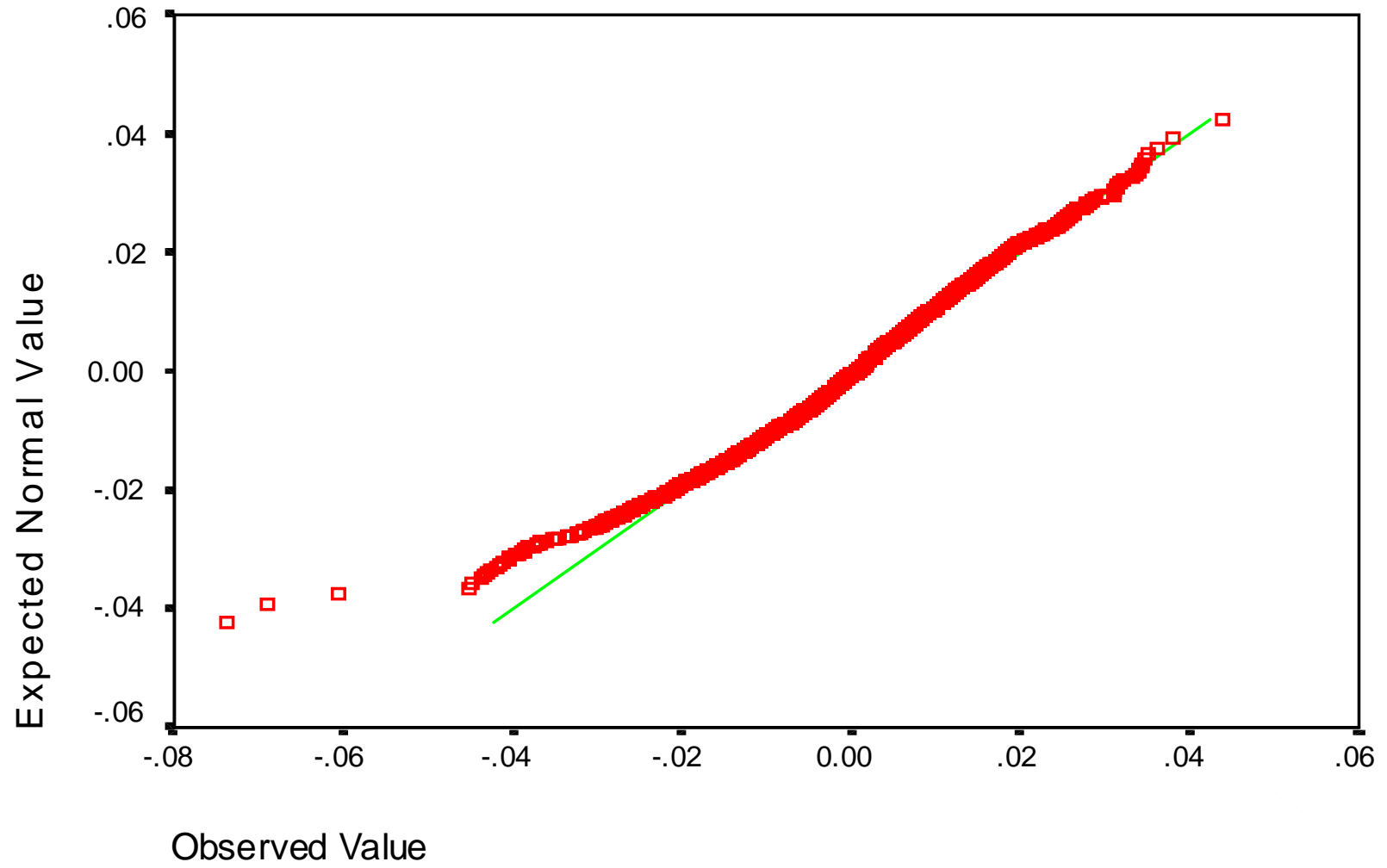
where ε_t follows $\text{Normal}(0, 0.006976^2)$

AR(2) was rejected (φ_2 was not significant)

$$ST_t = 0.8634 ST_{t-1} - 0.07034 ST_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t,$$

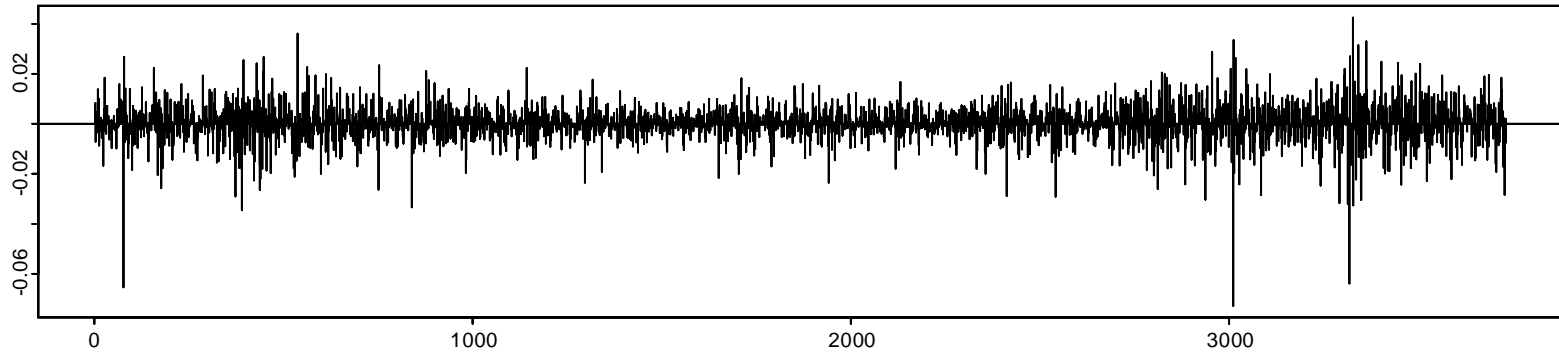
where ε_t follows $\text{Normal}(0, 0.006959^2)$

Normal Q-Q Plot

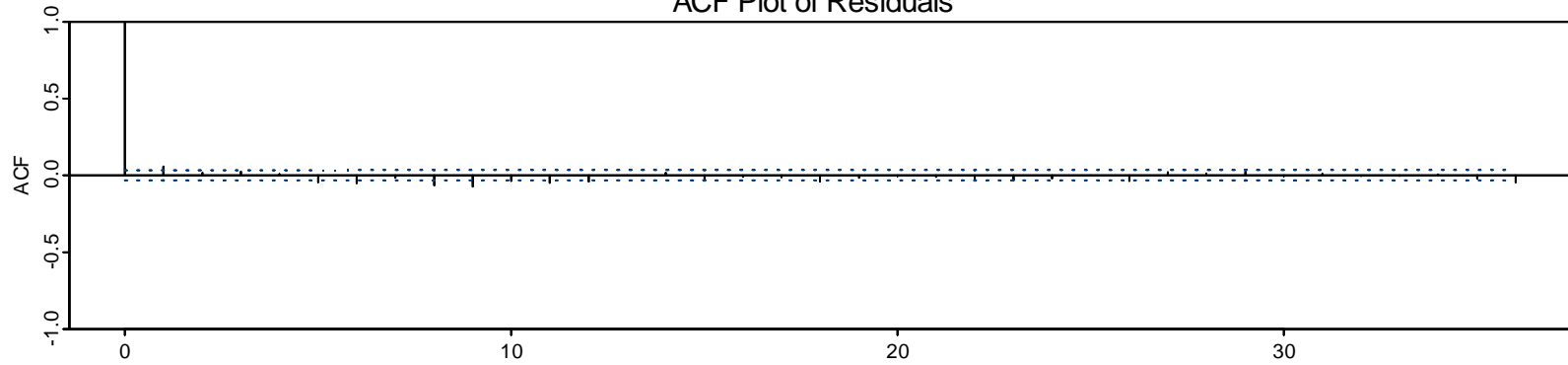


ARIMA Model Diagnostics: DJ.ST\$ShortT

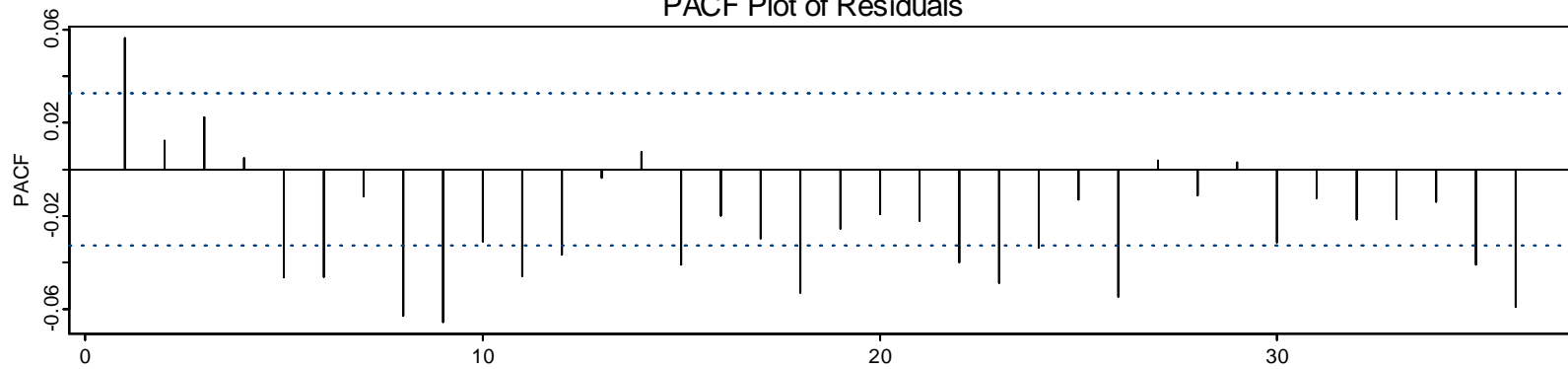
Plot of Residuals



ACF Plot of Residuals



PACF Plot of Residuals



Results of the comparison of the three indexes

All figures in %	Range Long Term Residuals	Volatility Short Term
Dow	34	1.179
Nasdaq	39	1.485
S&P	37	1.151

Advantages of this approach

- Robust model (company, index)
- Theoretical + empirical