

Tempered stable GARCH models

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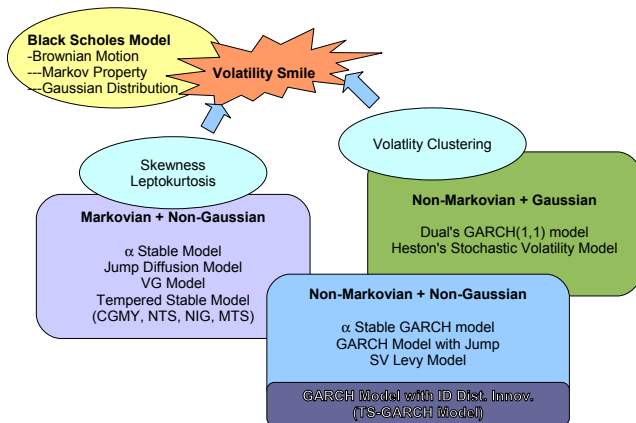
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Overview



α -stable and ID distributions

The characteristic functions:

- **α -stable** $\begin{cases} \exp(imu - \sigma^\alpha |u|^\alpha (1 - i\beta \operatorname{sgn}(u) \tan(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}))) & \text{if } \alpha \neq 1 \\ \exp(imu - \sigma |u| (1 + i\beta \operatorname{sgn}(u) (\frac{2}{\pi}) \ln(|u|))) & \text{if } \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$
- **CTS:** $\exp[ium + \Gamma(-\alpha)\{C_1((\lambda_+ - iu)^\alpha - \lambda_+^\alpha) + C_2((\lambda_- + iu)^\alpha - \lambda_-^\alpha)\}]$
- **MTS:** $\exp(imu + G_R(u; \alpha, C, \lambda_+, \lambda_-) + G_I(u; \alpha, C, \lambda_+, \lambda_-))$
- **KR-TS:** $\exp(ium + H_\alpha(u; k_+, r_+, p_+) + H_\alpha(-u; k_-, r_-, p_-))$

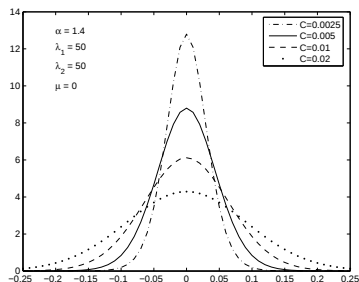
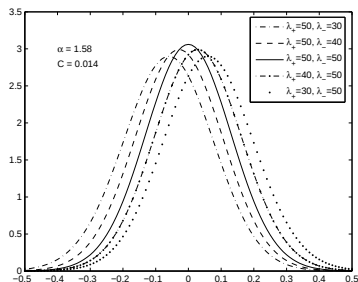
$$G_R(u; \alpha, C, \lambda_+, \lambda_-) = \sqrt{\pi} C 2^{-(\alpha+3)/2} \Gamma\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \left((\lambda_+^2 + u^2)^{\alpha/2} - \lambda_+^\alpha + (\lambda_-^2 + u^2)^{\alpha/2} - \lambda_-^\alpha \right)$$

$$G_I(u; \alpha, C, \lambda_+, \lambda_-) = \frac{i u C \Gamma\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right)}{2^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \left(\lambda_+^{\alpha-1} F\left(1, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -\frac{u^2}{\lambda_+^2}\right) - \lambda_-^{\alpha-1} F\left(1, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -\frac{u^2}{\lambda_-^2}\right) \right)$$

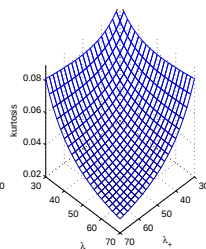
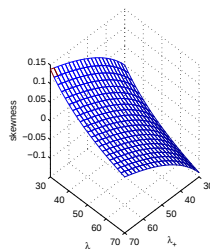
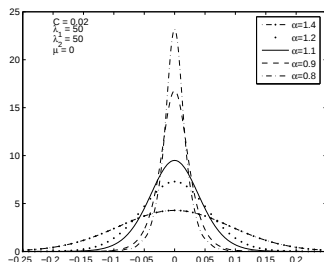
$$H_\alpha(u; x, y, p) = \frac{x \Gamma(-\alpha)}{p} (F(p, -\alpha; 1+p; iyu) - 1)$$

$C, C_1, C_2, \lambda_\pm, r_\pm, k_\pm > 0, p_\pm > -1/2, \alpha \in (0, 2), m \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0$ and $\beta \in [-1, 1]$.

Example: MTS distributions



Example: MTS distributions

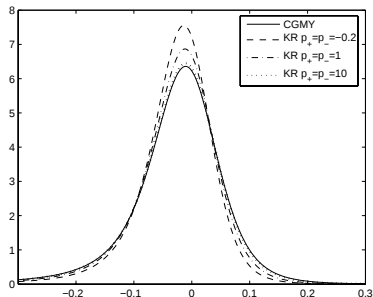


Properties of the tempered stable distributions

- They (CTS, MTS, and KR) have finite moments of all orders.
- They have finite exponential moments on some real interval.
- They have heavier tails than the normal distribution, and thinner than α stable distribution.
- By give appropriate values to parameters, they can have zero means and unit variance : standard CTS, standard MTS, standard KR distributions.
- The innovation process of GARCH model can be assumed to be the standard CTS (MTS, or KR) distributions : CTS-GARCH, MTS-GARCH, and KR-GARCH models.

Properties of the tempered stable distributions

The KR distribution converges weakly to the CTS distribution as $p_{\pm} \rightarrow \infty$ provided that $k_{\pm} = c(\alpha + p_{\pm})r_{\pm}^{-\alpha}$ where $c > 0$.



standard TS distribution

- standard CTS distribution :

$$C = C_1 = C_2 := \left(\Gamma(2 - \alpha)(\lambda_+^{\alpha-2} + \lambda_-^{\alpha-2}) \right)^{-1}$$

$$m := -\Gamma(1 - \alpha)(C_1 \lambda_+^{\alpha-1} - C_2 \lambda_-^{\alpha-1})$$

- standard MTS distribution :

$$C := 2^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \left(\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) (\lambda_+^{\alpha-2} + \lambda_-^{\alpha-2}) \right)^{-1}$$

$$m := -\frac{\Gamma \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \right) (\lambda_+^{\alpha-1} - \lambda_-^{\alpha-1})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) (\lambda_+^{\alpha-2} + \lambda_-^{\alpha-2})}$$

- standard KR distribution:

$$m := -\Gamma(1 - \alpha) \left(\frac{k_+ r_+}{p_+ + 1} - \frac{k_- r_-}{p_- + 1} \right)$$

$$k_+ := c(\alpha + p_+) r_+^{-\alpha}, k_- := c(\alpha + p_-) r_-^{-\alpha},$$

where

$$c = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2 - \alpha)} \left(\frac{\alpha + p_+}{2 + p_+} r_+^{2-\alpha} + \frac{\alpha + p_-}{2 + p_-} r_-^{2-\alpha} \right)^{-1}$$

GARCH Model with Infinitely Divisible distributed innovations

Stock Price Dynamics:

$$\log \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{t-1}} \right) = r_t - d_t + \lambda_t \sigma_t - L(\sigma_t) + \sigma_t \varepsilon_t,$$

$$\sigma_t^2 = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2) \wedge \rho, \quad \varepsilon_0 = 0,$$

- $L(x) = \log(E[e^{x\varepsilon_t}])$ defined on the interval $(-a, b)$ and $0 < \rho < b^2$.
- Normal GARCH model : ε_t has the standard normal distribution.
- CTS(MTS, KR)-GARCH model : ε_t has the standard CTS(MTS, KR) distribution.

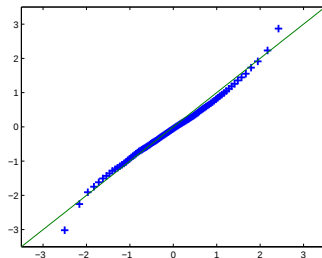
Historical parameter estimation

Table: Statistic of the goodness of fit tests

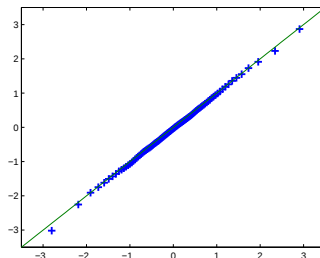
Ticker	Model	KS(p-value)	χ^2 (p-value)	AD
SPX	normal-GARCH	0.0311 (0.0158)	323.4665 (0.4979)	401.9810
	CTS-GARCH	0.0278 (0.0414)	304.2689 (0.6123)	0.6835
	MTS-GARCH	0.0276 (0.0436)	310.1418 (0.5191)	0.7354
	KR-GARCH	0.0277 (0.0426)	307.9739 (0.5378)	0.0595
IBM	normal-GARCH	0.0547 (0.0000)	413.5590 (0.0000)	52009.9121
	CTS-GARCH	0.0223 (0.1656)	262.0601 (0.1462)	0.4819
	MTS-GARCH	0.0194 (0.3022)	237.5442 (0.4595)	0.5646
	KR-GARCH	0.0217 (0.1892)	262.2524 (0.1248)	0.0459
INTC	normal-GARCH	0.0239 (0.1150)	352.4107 (0.0003)	133934.5383
	CTS-GARCH	0.0221 (0.1746)	300.8394 (0.0169)	0.3973
	MTS-GARCH	0.0221 (0.1718)	307.0700 (0.0090)	0.3715
	KR-GARCH	0.0220 (0.1765)	299.7535 (0.0152)	0.0496
MSFT	normal-GARCH	0.0330 (0.0086)	329.1551 (0.0009)	12223.5241
	CTS-GARCH	0.0143 (0.6838)	226.5456 (0.6761)	0.9734
	MTS-GARCH	0.0149 (0.6331)	229.7076 (0.6383)	1.2923
	KR-GARCH	0.0121 (0.8558)	227.6621 (0.6222)	0.0540
AMZN	normal-GARCH	0.0894 (0.0000)	367.7290 (0.0000)	204.7783
	CTS-GARCH	0.0222 (0.5718)	181.5525 (0.1791)	0.3310
	MTS-GARCH	0.0181 (0.8090)	176.6796 (0.2531)	0.3729
	KR-GARCH	0.0213 (0.6229)	178.3598 (0.1943)	0.0583

Normal-GARCH vs TS-GARCH

Normal



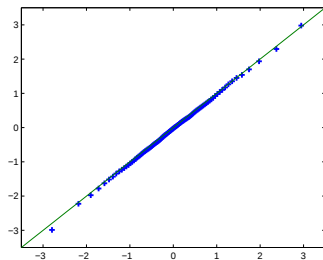
MTS



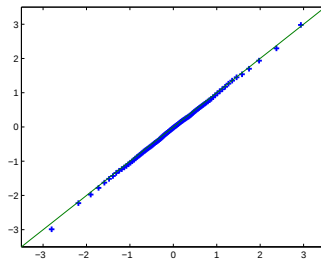
Data : Daily return for IBM

Normal-GARCH vs TS-GARCH

CTS



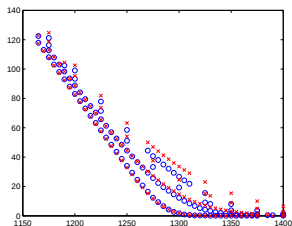
KR



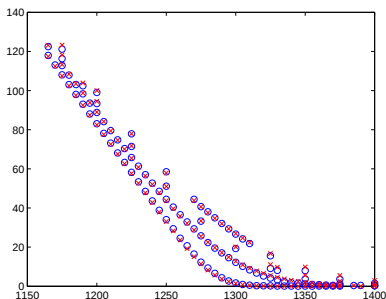
Option prices

Call prices (March 10, 2006) with multi-maturities

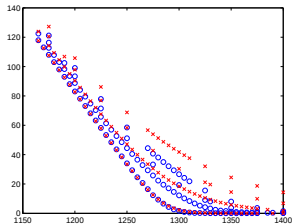
1. Normal-GARCH



2. CTS-GARCH



3. KR-GARCH



Implied volatility

Errors between the market and model prices

[Time to maturity : 1 week, date : March 10, 2006]

	APE	AAE	RMSE	ARPE
Normal-GARCH	0.014214	0.47237	0.60438	0.27075
CTS-GARCH	0.014994	0.49829	0.62068	0.30319
KR-GARCH	0.0098485	0.3273	0.38034	0.28453

