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# 1. 모형 추정

- 변수:실질GNP, 총통화(M2)
- 자료:log값
- 추정기간:1977:1 - 1993:2
- 시차=1
- 기타: 상수항 포함

## ① 모형

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_t \\ m_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} + [A_1] \begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1} \\ m_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{1t} \\ u_{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

## ② 추정결과(OLS equation-by-equation)

	Dependent variable:	
	dy (1)	dm (2)
L(dy)	-0.578*** (0.105)	0.067*** (0.010)
L(dm)	-1.664* (0.966)	0.401*** (0.095)
Constant	0.114** (0.053)	0.027*** (0.005)
Observations	64	64
R2	0.339	0.467
Adjusted R2	0.318	0.450
Residual Std. Error (df = 61)	0.181	0.018
F Statistic (df = 2; 61)	15.658***	26.756***

Note: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01



## 2. 인과성 검정

### ③ 잔차항의 공분산 행렬 및 출레스키 분해

Covariance matrix of residuals:

	dy	dm
dy	0.032584	0.0012020
dm	0.001202	0.0003156

- 위에서 추정된 잔차항은 서로 독립이 아니기 때문에 이 공분산행렬을 출레스키분해(Choleski Factorization)하면 다음과 같음

$$\text{Choleski 행렬} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.180511 & 0 \\ 0.006659 & 0.01647 \end{bmatrix}$$

### ④ Granger의 인과성검정(Causality Test)

Estimation results for equation dy:

```
=====
dy = dy.l1 + dm.l1 + const

      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
dy.l1 -0.57785    0.10464  -5.522  7.3e-07 ***
dm.l1 -1.66350    0.96612  -1.722  0.0902 .
const  0.11436    0.05256   2.176  0.0335 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Estimation results for equation dm:

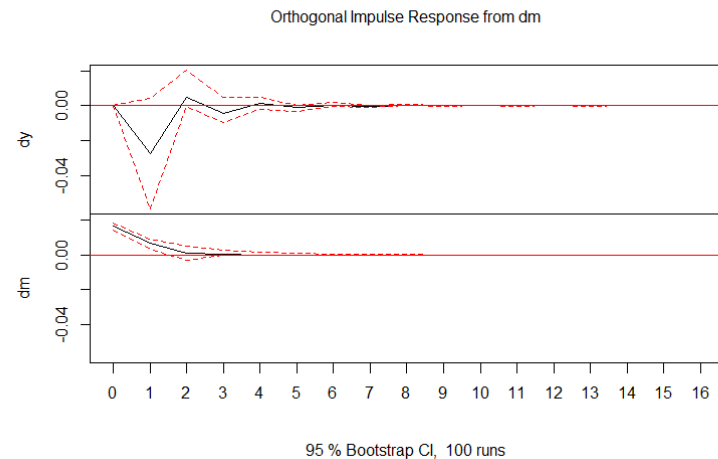
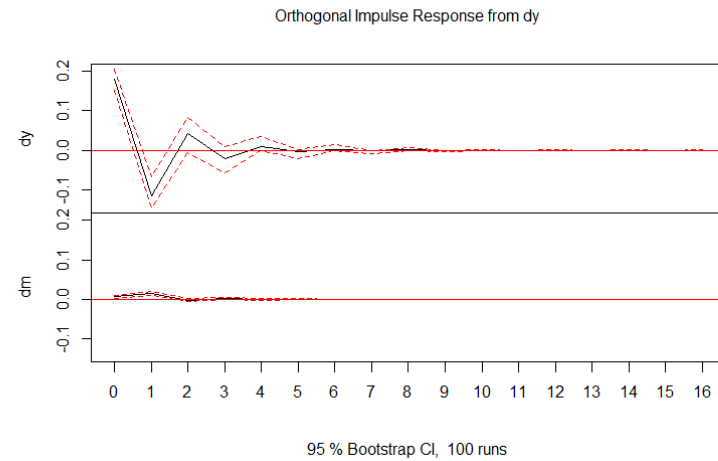
```
=====
dm = dy.l1 + dm.l1 + const

      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
dy.l1  0.067331    0.010299   6.538 1.43e-08 ***
dm.l1  0.401414    0.095082   4.222 8.20e-05 ***
const  0.027190    0.005173   5.256 1.99e-06 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

=>DY는 DM에 원인변수가 되지만 DM은 DY의 원인변수가 되지 못함

## ⑤ 충격반응함수(Impulse Response Function)

- VAR모형에서 도출되는 충격반응함수란 모형으로부터 도출된 이동평균모형임
- 경제에 예상치 못한 변화(충격)가 주어졌을 때 모형내의 모든 변수들이 시간이 흐름에 따라 어떻게 각 충격에 반응하는 가를 나타내 주는 것임



## ⑥ 예측오차의 분산분해(Forecasting Error Variance Decomposition)

- 한 변수의 변화를 설명함에 있어 VAR모형내 포함된 각 변수들의 상대적 중요도를 측정하는데 이용됨. 즉, 예측오차의 분해란 한 변수의 변화에 관한 예측오차를 각 변수들에 의해서 발생하는 비율로 분할하는 것임
- 이를 이용하여 한 변수의 변화를 설명함에 있어 모형내 각 충격의 상대적 중요도를 측정할 수 있음.

```
> fevd.dy*100
```

	dy	dm
[1,]	100.00000	0.000000
[2,]	98.39083	1.609175
[3,]	98.40199	1.598008
[4,]	98.38228	1.617725
[5,]	98.38138	1.618621
[6,]	98.38087	1.619129
[7,]	98.38081	1.619188
[8,]	98.38079	1.619205
[9,]	98.38079	1.619208
[10,]	98.38079	1.619208
[11,]	98.38079	1.619208
[12,]	98.38079	1.619208
[13,]	98.38079	1.619208
[14,]	98.38079	1.619208
[15,]	98.38079	1.619208
[16,]	98.38079	1.619208

```
> fevd.dm*100
```

	dy	dm
[1,]	14.04896	85.95104
[2,]	45.61420	54.38580
[3,]	45.87099	54.12901
[4,]	46.24368	53.75632
[5,]	46.27529	53.72471
[6,]	46.28631	53.71369
[7,]	46.28792	53.71208
[8,]	46.28830	53.71170
[9,]	46.28837	53.71163
[10,]	46.28839	53.71161
[11,]	46.28839	53.71161
[12,]	46.28839	53.71161
[13,]	46.28839	53.71161
[14,]	46.28839	53.71161
[15,]	46.28839	53.71161
[16,]	46.28839	53.71161



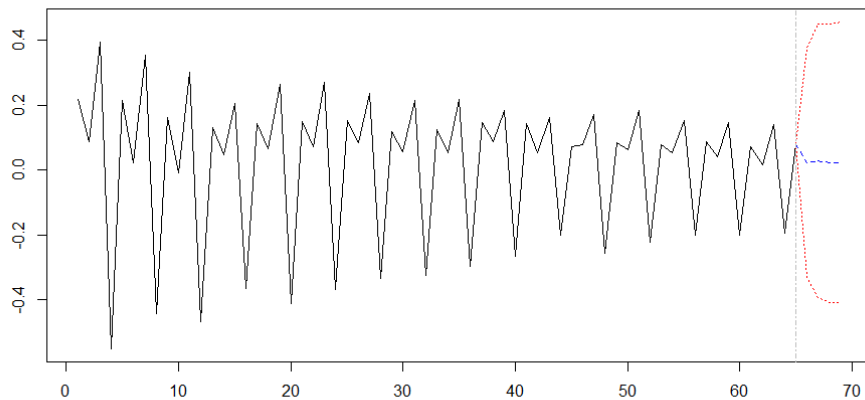
## ⑦ 예측

- VAR(1)모형의 추정에 근거하여 1993년 2/4분기까지의 정보를 바탕으로 1년 이후 즉, 1994년 2/4분기 까지 점 예측치 및 구간예측을 구할 수 있음

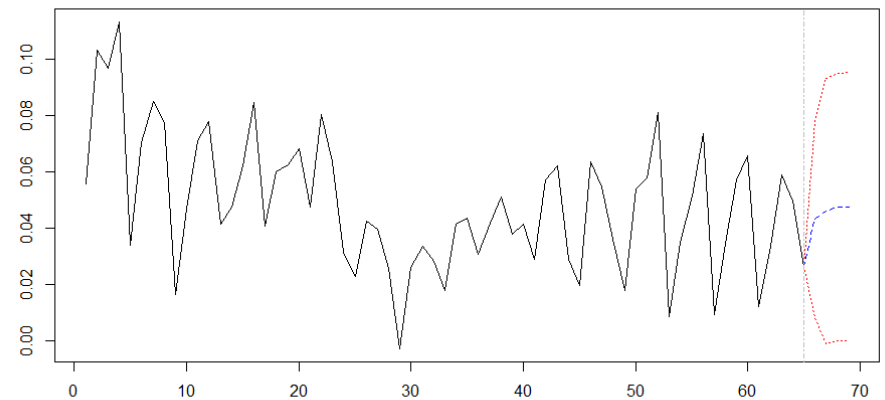
```
> var4.pred
$dy
      fcst      lower      upper      CI
[1,] 0.02346311 -0.3303327 0.3772589 0.3537958
[2,] 0.02880981 -0.3945098 0.4521294 0.4233196
[3,] 0.02095364 -0.4104036 0.4523109 0.4313572
[4,] 0.02298110 -0.4104587 0.4564209 0.4334398

$dm
      fcst      lower      upper      CI
[1,] 0.04327568 0.0084563208 0.07809505 0.03481936
[2,] 0.04614107 -0.0010266217 0.09330876 0.04716769
[3,] 0.04765127 0.0003227157 0.09497983 0.04732856
[4,] 0.04772853 0.0002043886 0.09525267 0.04752414
```

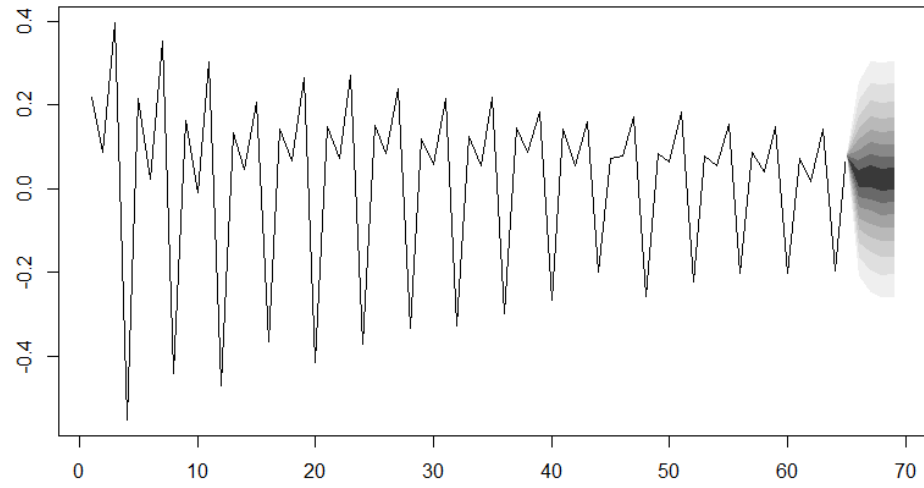
Forecast of series dy



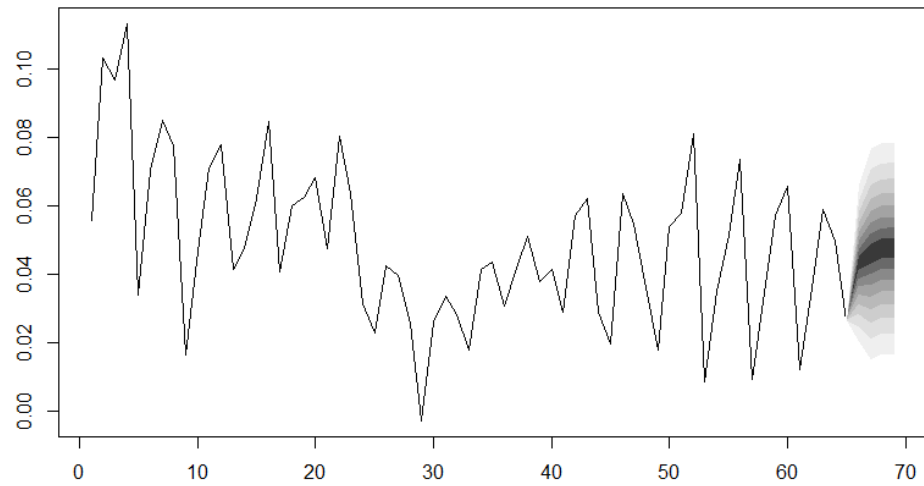
Forecast of series dm



Fanchart for variable dy



Fanchart for variable dm





## (chap9-R-1.R)

```
library(dse)
library(vars)
library(dynlm)
library(stargazer)
```

```
sample1<-("http://kanggc.iptime.org/book/data/korea(77-93).txt")
sample1_dat<-read.delim(sample1,header=T)
```

```
gnp<-ts(sample1_dat$gnp, start=c(1977,1), frequency=4)
m2<-ts(sample1_dat$m2, start=c(1977,1), frequency=4)
ly<-log(gnp)
lm<-log(m2)
plot(ly, type="l", col="red", ylim=c(8, 12), xlab="Time", ylab="GNP & M2")
lines(lm, lty=2, col="blue")
```

```
dy=diff(ly)
dm=diff(lm)
eqdy<-dynlm(dy~L(dy)+L(dm))
eqdm<-dynlm(dm~L(dy)+L(dm))
stargazer(eqdy, eqdm, type="text")
```

```
dydm<-data.frame(dy, dm)
VAR.res<-VAR(dydm, type="const", lag=1)
summary(VAR.res)
```

```
grangertest(dy~dm, lag=1)
grangertest(dm~dy, lag=1)
```



(계속)

```
ym.irf <- irf(VAR.res, response = c("dy", "dm"), n.ahead = 16, boot = TRUE)
plot(ym.irf)
```

```
fevd.dy <- fevd(VAR.res, n.ahead = 16)$dy
fevd.dy*100
fevd.dm <- fevd(VAR.res, n.ahead = 16)$dm
fevd.dm*100
```

```
args(vars:::predict.varest)
var4.pred <- predict(VAR.res, n.ahead=4, ci=0.95)
var4.pred
```

```
class(var4.pred)
args(fanchart)
```

```
plot(var4.pred, names="dy")
plot(var4.pred, names="dm")
fanchart(var4.pred, names="dy")
fanchart(var4.pred, names="dm")
```



## (chap9-R-2.R)

```
library(vars)
```

```
library(dse)
```

```
sample1<-("http://kanggc.iptime.org/book/data/korea(77-93).txt")
```

```
sample1_dat<-read.delim(sample1,header=T)
```

```
gnp<-ts(sample1_dat$gnp, start=c(1977,1), frequency=4)
```

```
m2<-ts(sample1_dat$m2, start=c(1977,1), frequency=4)
```

```
ly<-log(gnp)
```

```
lm<-log(m2)
```

```
dy=diff(ly)
```

```
dm=diff(lm)
```

```
dydm<-data.frame(dy, dm)
```

```
VARselect(dydm, lag.max=8, type="const")
```

```
VARselect(dydm, lag.max=8, type="const")$select
```

```
eqdy<-dynlm(dy~L(dy,c(1,2,3,4))+L(dm,c(1,2,3,4)))
```

```
eqdm<-dynlm(dm~L(dy,c(1,2,3,4))+L(dm,c(1,2,3,4)))
```

```
stargazer(eqdy, eqdm, type="text")
```

```
VAR.res<-VAR(dydm, type="const", lag=4)
```

```
summary(VAR.res)
```

```
grangertest(dy~dm, order=4)
```

```
grangertest(dm~dy, order=4)
```

(계속)

```
ym.irf <- irf(VAR.res, response = c("dy", "dm"), n.ahead = 16, boot = TRUE)
plot(ym.irf)
```

```
fevd.dy <- fevd(VAR.res, n.ahead = 16)$dy
fevd.dy*100
fevd.dm <- fevd(VAR.res, n.ahead = 16)$dm
fevd.dm*100
```

```
args(vars:::predict.varest)
var4.pred <- predict(VAR.res, n.ahead=4, ci=0.95)
var4.pred
```

```
class(var4.pred)
args(fanchart)
```

```
plot(var4.pred, names="dy")
plot(var4.pred, names="dm")
fanchart(var4.pred, names="dy")
fanchart(var4.pred, names="dm")
```