

EPÄSTATIONAARISET AIKASARJAT, 10 OP. 15.1.–19.4.2007. Kirjallisuus: James Hamiltonin Time Series Analysis, luvut 15–20. Luennoi: yliopistonlehtori Pekka Pere.

*Vastaa neljään alla olevista kysymyksistä. Jos vastaat useampaan, merkitse selkeästi, mitkä tehtävät haluat arvosteltavan. Kukin tehtävä on kuuden pisteen arvoinen. Palauta kaikki koemateriaali.*

## YLEISTENTTI 9.8.2007

1.

a) Miten Dickey–Fuller-testeillä testataan yksikköjuurta AR(1)-prosessista? Selitä oletukset ja tulokset. Milloin ja miksi malli estimoidaan ilman vakiota, vakion kanssa tai vakion ja aikatrendin kanssa?

b) Miten Dickey–Fuller-testeillä testataan yksikköjuurta AR(p)-prosessista, jossa  $p \geq 2$ ? Selitä oletukset ja tulokset.

2.

a) Selitä intuitiivisesti Beveridge–Nelson-hajotelma (hajotelmaa ei tarvitse esittää yksityiskohtaisesti).

b) Selitä intuitiivisesti lauseiden 17.1 ja 17.3 yhteys Beveridge–Nelson-hajotelman avulla.

3. Määrittele seuraavat käsitteet, ja selitä ne huolellisesti kaavojen avulla:

a) yhteisintegroituvuus

b) yhteisintegroituvuusvektorien virittämä avaruus

c) Phillipsin kolmioesitys (triangular representation)

d) virheenkorjausesitys. Selitä erityisesti esitykseen liittyvät parametrirajoitukset ja niiden intuitio.

4. Tiedetään, että vektoriprosessi  $\mathbf{y}_t$  ( $n \times 1$ ) noudattaa VAR(2)-mallia

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \Phi_1 \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \Phi_2 \mathbf{y}_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (1)$$

jossa innovaatiovektorille pätee  $\varepsilon_t \sim \text{NID}(\mathbf{0}, \Omega)$  ja muut merkinnät ovat ilmeiset.

a) Johda mallille muoto

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \zeta \Delta \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \rho \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t. \quad (2)$$

b) Oletetaan, että  $\mathbf{y}_t$ :n komponentit ovat integroituneita astetta 1, että niitä generoivissa prosesseissa ei ole driftiä ja että ne eivät ole yhteisintegroituneita. Voiko tehdyillä oletuksilla mallia (2) yksinkertaistaa? Jos voi niin miten? Selitä pääpiirteissään mallien (1) ja (2) parametrien yhtälöittäin laskettujen PNS-estimaattorien ja niihin liittyvien tavanomaisten testisuureiden asymptoottiset ominaisuudet (em. oletusten pätiessä). Esiitä intuitiivinen selitys asymptoottisille ominaisuuksille.

c) Oletetaan, että  $y_t$ :n komponentit ovat integroituneita astetta 1 tai 0 mutta *a priori* ei tiedetä kumpaa ja että komponentit eivät ole yhteisintegroituneita. Mitä vaihtoehtoja ekonometrikolla on mallin muotoilussa ja parametrien estimoinnissa. Mitä hyviä ja huonoja puolia vaihtoehtoihin liittyy?

5. Tutkittavat aikasarjat ovat Suomen ja Ruotsin bruttokansantuotteen volyymien asukasta kohden logaritmit ( $s_t$  ja  $r_t$ ) vuosina 1950-2003 ( $T = 54$ ). Molemmat prosessit oletetaan integroituneiksi astetta 1 ja toteuttavan kirjassa esitetyt tekniset ehdot. Oheisissa kuvioissa esitetään aikasarjat.

Alla on tunnuslukuja pienimmän neliösumman (PNS) regressiosta, jossa  $s_t$ :tä on selitetty  $r_t$ :llä ja vakiolla:

$$s_t = \begin{matrix} -7,56 \\ (0,060) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 1,34r_t \\ (0,014) \end{matrix} + \hat{\varepsilon}_t \quad (3)$$

$$R^2 = 0,99, \hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2 = 0,001354.$$

Luvut suluisissa ovat PNS-kaavojen mukaisia kertoimien estimaattien keskivirheitä,  $R^2$  on selitysosuus ja  $\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2 = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T (s_t + 7,56 - 1,34r_t)^2$ . Oheiseen kuvioon on piirretty aikasarja residuaalista  $\hat{\varepsilon}_t$ . Sen ensimmäiset otosautokorrelaatiot ovat 1: 0,83; 2: 0,60; 3: 0,47; 4: 0,35; 5: 0,25; 6: 0,17.

a) Tulkitse regressio (3) ja siihen liittyvät tunnusluvut mahdolliseen yhteisintegroituvuuteen liittyen. Ovatko kaikki tunnusluvut tulkittavissa "tavanomaiseen tapaan"? Perustele.

b) Regression (3) residuaalille estimoidaan autoregressio (merkinnät ilmeiset)

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_t = \begin{matrix} 0,82\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-1} \\ (0,080) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 0,40\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-1} \\ (0,141) \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} 0,24\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-2} \\ (0,136) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 0,20\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-3} \\ (0,134) \end{matrix} + \hat{u}_t, \quad (4)$$

$$R^2 = 0,77, \hat{\sigma}_u^2 = 0,000309.$$

Tulkitse autoregressio (4) ja sen merkitys tässä yhteydessä sanoin. Miksi autoregressiossa ei ole vakiota? Testaa  $s_t$ :n ja  $r_t$ :n yhteisintegroituvuutta. Selitä, mikä on testin nollahypoteesi ja testin intuitio. Käytä 5 %:n riskitasoa. Perustele käyttämäsi kriittiset arvot ja kaikki väitteesi huolella.

6. Tutkitaan tehtävässä 3 kuvattuja  $s_t$ - ja  $r_t$ -aikasarjoja VAR-mallin ja SU-menetelmän avulla (Johansen). Oletetaan, että vektoriaikasarja  $[s_t \ r_t]'$  on VAR(3)-prosessi, jonka innovaatiovektori noudattaa kaksiulotteista normaali-jakaumaa.

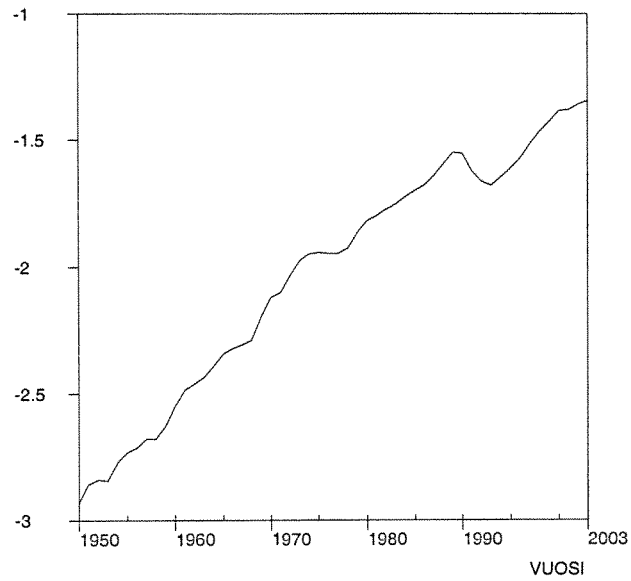
a) Selitä SU-menetelmän kolme vaihetta pääpiirteissään. Painota vastauksessasi kahta ensimmäistä vaihetta.

b) Selitä testisuureisiin  $-T \sum_{i=h+1}^n \log(1 - \hat{\lambda}_i)$  ja  $-T \log(1 - \hat{\lambda}_{h+1})$  (kirjan merkinnät) liittyvät hypoteesit ja testisuureiden intuitio.

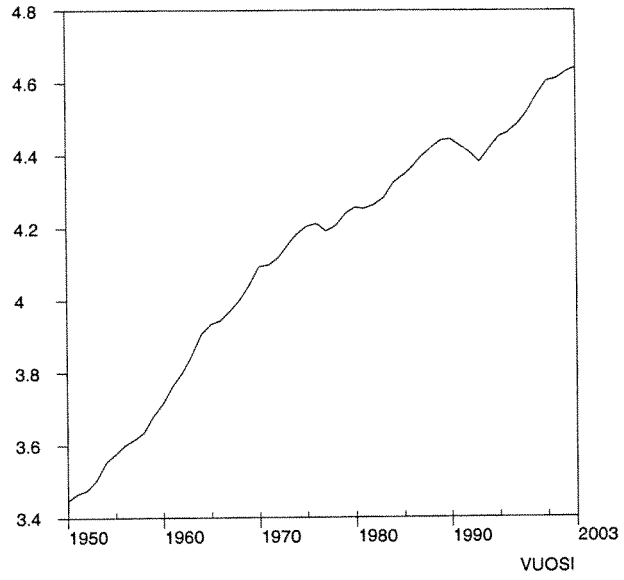
c) Kanoniset korrelaatiot (kirjassa  $\hat{r}_i$ ) ja niihin liittyvät (kirjan olettamalla tavalla normeeratut) ominaisvektorit laskettiin havainnoista 1954 - 2003 ( $T =$

50). Korrelaatiot olivat 0,345 ja 0,273, ja vektorit olivat  $[18,123 \quad -21,757]'$  ja  $[-24,261 \quad 34,700]'$ . Päättele b)-kohdan testisuureiden avulla, ovatko  $s_t$  ja  $r_t$  yhteisintegroituneita. Selitä hypoteesisi selkeästi, ja perustele vastauksesi huolellisesti. Käytä 5 %:n riskitasoa. Jos  $s_t$  ja  $r_t$  olisivat yhteisintegroituneita, miten edellä raportoidut ominaisvektorit liittyisivät yhteisintegroitusvektoreihin — vai liittyisivätkö lainkaan?

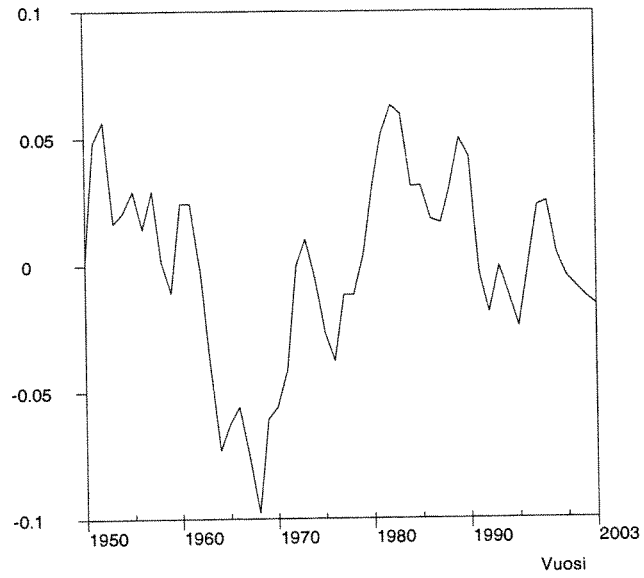
BKT/asukas Suomessa, volyymi-indeksin logaritmi, 1950-2003



BKT/asukas Ruotsissa, volyymi-indeksin logaritmi, 1950-2003



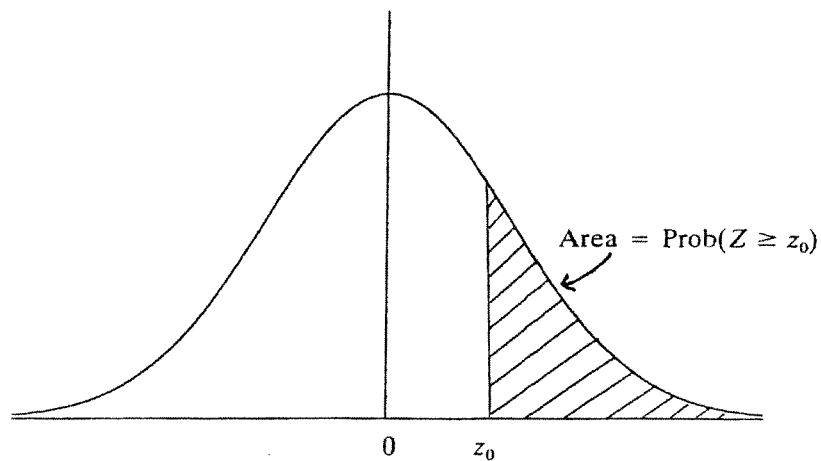
Yhteisintegroituvuusregression residuaali (1950-2003)



# B

## Statistical Tables

**TABLE B.1**  
Standard Normal Distribution



→ ↓ $z_0$	Second decimal place of $z_0$									
	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0722	.0708	.0694	.0681

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**TABLE B.1 (continued)**

→ ↓ $z_0$	Second decimal place of $z_0$									
	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
1.8	.0359	.0352	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
2.9	.0019	.0018	.0017	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
3.0	.00135									
3.5	.000 233									
4.0	.000 031 7									
4.5	.000 003 40									
5.0	.000 000 287									

Table entries give the probability that a  $N(0, 1)$  variable takes on a value greater than or equal to  $z_0$ . For example, if  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ , the probability that  $Z > 1.96 = 0.0250$ . By symmetry, the table entries could also be interpreted as the probability that a  $N(0, 1)$  variable takes a value less than or equal to  $-z_0$ .

Source: Thomas H. Wonnacott and Ronald J. Wonnacott, *Introductory Statistics*, 2d ed., p. 480. Copyright © 1972 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

**TABLE B.2**  
**The  $\chi^2$  Distribution**

Degrees of freedom ( <i>m</i> )	Probability that $\chi^2(m)$ is greater than entry						
	0.995	0.990	0.975	0.950	0.900	0.750	0.500
1	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	$2 \times 10^{-4}$	0.001	0.004	0.016	0.102	0.455
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	0.575	1.39
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	1.21	2.37
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.06	1.92	3.36
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.15	1.61	2.67	4.35
6	0.676	0.872	1.24	1.64	2.20	3.45	5.35
7	0.989	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.83	4.25	6.35
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	5.07	7.34
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	5.90	8.34
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	6.74	9.34
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	5.58	7.58	10.3
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	8.44	11.3
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	7.04	9.30	12.3
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	10.2	13.3
15	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	11.0	14.3
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	11.9	15.3
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.1	12.8	16.3
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.9	13.7	17.3
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.1	11.7	14.6	18.3
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.9	12.4	15.5	19.3
21	8.03	8.90	10.3	11.6	13.2	16.3	20.3
22	8.64	9.54	11.0	12.3	14.0	17.2	21.3
23	9.26	10.2	11.7	13.1	14.8	18.1	22.3
24	9.89	10.9	12.4	13.8	15.7	19.0	23.3
25	10.5	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.5	19.9	24.3
26	11.2	12.2	13.8	15.4	17.3	20.8	25.3
27	11.8	12.9	14.6	16.2	18.1	21.7	26.3
28	12.5	13.6	15.3	16.9	18.9	22.7	27.3
29	13.1	14.3	16.0	17.7	19.8	23.6	28.3
30	13.8	15.0	16.8	18.5	20.6	24.5	29.3
40	20.7	22.2	24.4	26.5	29.1	33.7	39.3
50	28.0	29.7	32.4	34.8	37.7	42.9	49.3
60	35.5	37.5	40.5	43.2	46.5	52.3	59.3
70	43.3	45.4	48.8	51.7	55.3	61.7	69.3
80	51.2	53.5	57.2	60.4	64.3	71.1	79.3
90	59.2	61.8	65.6	69.1	73.3	80.6	89.3
100	67.3	70.1	74.2	77.9	82.4	90.1	99.3

(continued on next page)



**TABLE B.2 (continued)**

Degrees of freedom ( <i>m</i> )	Probability that $\chi^2(m)$ is greater than entry						
	0.250	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
1	1.32	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88	10.8
2	2.77	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.6	13.8
3	4.11	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.3	12.8	16.3
4	5.39	7.78	9.49	11.1	13.3	14.9	18.5
5	6.63	9.24	11.1	12.8	15.1	16.7	20.5
6	7.84	10.6	12.6	14.4	16.8	18.5	22.5
7	9.04	12.0	14.1	16.0	18.5	20.3	24.3
8	10.2	13.4	15.5	17.5	20.1	22.0	26.1
9	11.4	14.7	16.9	19.0	21.7	23.6	27.9
10	12.5	16.0	18.3	20.5	23.2	25.2	29.6
11	13.7	17.3	19.7	21.9	24.7	26.8	31.3
12	14.8	18.5	21.0	23.3	26.2	28.3	32.9
13	16.0	19.8	22.4	24.7	27.7	29.8	34.5
14	17.1	21.1	23.7	26.1	29.1	31.3	36.1
15	18.2	22.3	25.0	27.5	30.6	32.8	37.7
16	19.4	23.5	26.3	28.8	32.0	34.3	39.3
17	20.5	24.8	27.6	30.2	33.4	35.7	40.8
18	21.6	26.0	28.9	31.5	34.8	37.2	42.3
19	22.7	27.2	30.1	32.9	36.2	38.6	43.8
20	23.8	28.4	31.4	34.2	37.6	40.0	45.3
21	24.9	29.6	32.7	35.5	38.9	41.4	46.8
22	26.0	30.8	33.9	36.8	40.3	42.8	48.3
23	27.1	32.0	35.2	38.1	41.6	44.2	49.7
24	28.2	33.2	36.4	39.4	43.0	45.6	51.2
25	29.3	34.4	37.7	40.6	44.3	46.9	52.6
26	30.4	35.6	38.9	41.9	45.6	48.3	54.1
27	31.5	36.7	40.1	43.2	47.0	49.6	55.5
28	32.6	37.9	41.3	44.5	48.3	51.0	56.9
29	33.7	39.1	42.6	45.7	49.6	52.3	58.3
30	34.8	40.3	43.8	47.0	50.9	53.7	59.7
40	45.6	51.8	55.8	59.3	63.7	66.8	73.4
50	56.3	63.2	67.5	71.4	76.2	79.5	86.7
60	67.0	74.4	79.1	83.3	88.4	92.0	99.6
70	77.6	85.5	90.5	95.0	100	104	112
80	88.1	96.6	102	107	112	116	125
90	98.6	108	113	118	124	128	137
100	109	118	124	130	136	140	149

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the right-hand tail. For example, there is a 10% probability that a  $\chi^2$  variable with 2 degrees of freedom would be greater than 4.61.

Source: Adapted from Henri Theil, *Principles of Econometrics*, pp. 718–19. Copyright © 1971 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Also Thomas H. Wonnacott and Ronald J. Wonnacott, *Introductory Statistics*, 2d ed., p. 482. Copyright © 1972 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

**TABLE B.3**  
**The *t* Distribution**

Degrees of freedom ( <i>m</i> )	Probability that <i>t</i> ( <i>m</i> ) is greater than entry						
	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.31
2	.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.326
3	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.213
4	.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5	.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893
6	.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7	.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8	.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10	.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12	.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15	.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610
19	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20	.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25	.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30	.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
40	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307
60	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232
120	.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160
∞	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the right-hand tail. For example, there is a 10% probability that a *t* variable with 20 degrees of freedom would be greater than 1.325. By symmetry, there is also a 10% probability that a *t* variable with 20 degrees of freedom would be less than -1.325.

Source: Thomas H. Wonnacott and Ronald J. Wonnacott, *Introductory Statistics*, 2d ed., p. 481. Copyright © 1972 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

**TABLE B.4**  
**The *F* Distribution**

Denominator degrees of freedom ( $m_2$ )	Numerator degrees of freedom ( $m_1$ )									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	161 4052	200 4999	216 5403	225 5625	230 5764	234 5859	237 5928	239 5981	241 6022	242 6056
2	18.51 98.49	19.00 99.00	19.16 99.17	19.25 99.25	19.30 99.30	19.33 99.33	19.36 99.34	19.37 99.36	19.38 99.38	19.39 99.40
3	10.13 34.12	9.55 30.82	9.28 29.46	9.12 28.71	9.01 28.24	8.94 27.91	8.88 27.67	8.84 27.49	8.81 27.34	8.78 27.23
4	7.71 21.20	6.94 18.00	6.59 16.69	6.39 15.98	6.26 15.52	6.16 15.21	6.09 14.98	6.04 14.80	6.00 14.66	5.96 14.54
5	6.61 16.26	5.79 13.27	5.41 12.06	5.19 11.39	5.05 10.97	4.95 10.67	4.88 10.45	4.82 10.27	4.78 10.15	4.74 10.05
6	5.99 13.74	5.14 10.92	4.76 9.78	4.53 9.15	4.39 8.75	4.28 8.47	4.21 8.26	4.15 8.10	4.10 7.98	4.06 7.87
7	5.59 12.25	4.74 9.55	4.35 8.45	4.12 7.85	3.97 7.46	3.87 7.19	3.79 7.00	3.73 6.84	3.68 6.71	3.63 6.62
8	5.32 11.26	4.46 8.65	4.07 7.59	3.84 7.01	3.69 6.63	3.58 6.37	3.50 6.19	3.44 6.03	3.39 5.91	3.34 5.82
9	5.12 10.56	4.26 8.02	3.86 6.99	3.63 6.42	3.48 6.06	3.37 5.80	3.29 5.62	3.23 5.47	3.18 5.35	3.13 5.26
10	4.96 10.04	4.10 7.56	3.71 6.55	3.48 5.99	3.33 5.64	3.22 5.39	3.14 5.21	3.07 5.06	3.02 4.95	2.97 4.85
11	4.84 9.65	3.98 7.20	3.59 6.22	3.36 5.67	3.20 5.32	3.09 5.07	3.01 4.88	2.95 4.74	2.90 4.63	2.86 4.54
12	4.75 9.33	3.88 6.93	3.49 5.95	3.26 5.41	3.11 5.06	3.00 4.82	2.92 4.65	2.85 4.50	2.80 4.39	2.76 4.30
13	4.67 9.07	3.80 6.70	3.41 5.74	3.18 5.20	3.02 4.86	2.92 4.62	2.84 4.44	2.77 4.30	2.72 4.19	2.67 4.10
14	4.60 8.86	3.74 6.51	3.34 5.56	3.11 5.03	2.96 4.69	2.85 4.46	2.77 4.28	2.70 4.14	2.65 4.03	2.60 3.94
15	4.54 8.68	3.68 6.36	3.29 5.42	3.06 4.89	2.90 4.56	2.79 4.32	2.70 4.14	2.64 4.00	2.59 3.89	2.55 3.80
16	4.49 8.53	3.63 6.23	3.24 5.29	3.01 4.77	2.85 4.44	2.74 4.20	2.66 4.03	2.59 3.89	2.54 3.78	2.49 3.69
17	4.45 8.40	3.59 6.11	3.20 5.18	2.96 4.67	2.81 4.34	2.70 4.10	2.62 3.93	2.55 3.79	2.50 3.68	2.45 3.59
18	4.41 8.28	3.55 6.01	3.16 5.09	2.93 4.58	2.77 4.25	2.66 4.01	2.58 3.85	2.51 3.71	2.46 3.60	2.41 3.51
19	4.38 8.18	3.52 5.93	3.13 5.01	2.90 4.50	2.74 4.17	2.63 3.94	2.55 3.77	2.48 3.63	2.43 3.52	2.38 3.43

(continued on page 758)

11	12	14	16	20	24	30	40	50	75	100	200	500	$\infty$
243	244	245	246	248	249	250	251	252	253	253	254	254	254
<b>6082</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>6142</b>	<b>6169</b>	<b>6203</b>	<b>6234</b>	<b>6258</b>	<b>6286</b>	<b>6302</b>	<b>6323</b>	<b>6334</b>	<b>6352</b>	<b>6361</b>	<b>6366</b>
19.40	19.41	19.42	19.43	19.44	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.49	19.50	19.50
<b>99.41</b>	<b>99.42</b>	<b>99.43</b>	<b>99.44</b>	<b>99.45</b>	<b>99.46</b>	<b>99.47</b>	<b>99.48</b>	<b>99.48</b>	<b>99.49</b>	<b>99.49</b>	<b>99.49</b>	<b>99.50</b>	<b>99.50</b>
8.76	8.74	8.71	8.69	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.60	8.58	8.57	8.56	8.54	8.54	8.53
<b>27.13</b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>26.83</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>26.27</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>26.12</b>
5.93	5.91	5.87	5.84	5.80	5.77	5.74	5.71	5.70	5.68	5.66	5.65	5.64	5.63
<b>14.45</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>13.74</b>	<b>13.69</b>	<b>13.61</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>13.46</b>
4.70	4.68	4.64	4.60	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.44	4.42	4.40	4.38	4.37	4.36
<b>9.96</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>9.77</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>9.02</b>
4.03	4.00	3.96	3.92	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.75	3.72	3.71	3.69	3.68	3.67
<b>7.79</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.88</b>
3.60	3.57	3.52	3.49	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.29	3.28	3.25	3.24	3.23
<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.65</b>
3.31	3.28	3.23	3.20	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.03	3.00	2.98	2.96	2.94	2.93
<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.86</b>
3.10	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.93	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.76	2.73	2.72	2.71
<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.31</b>
2.94	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.67	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.56	2.55	2.54
<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.91</b>
2.82	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.40
<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.60</b>
2.72	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.30
<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.36</b>
2.63	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.32	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21
<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.16</b>
2.56	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.13
<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>3.00</b>
2.51	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.07
<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.87</b>
2.45	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.01
<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.75</b>
2.41	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.04	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.96
<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.65</b>
2.37	2.34	2.29	2.25	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.92
<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.57</b>
2.34	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.88
<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.49</b>

**TABLE B.4 (continued)**

Denominator degrees of freedom ( $m_2$ )	Numerator degrees of freedom ( $m_1$ )									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.52	2.45	2.40	2.35
	<b>8.10</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.37</b>
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32
	<b>8.02</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.31</b>
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.30
	<b>7.94</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.26</b>
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.45	2.38	2.32	2.28
	<b>7.88</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.21</b>
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.43	2.36	2.30	2.26
	<b>7.82</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.17</b>
25	4.24	3.38	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.41	2.34	2.28	2.24
	<b>7.77</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.13</b>
26	4.22	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22
	<b>7.72</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.09</b>
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.30	2.25	2.20
	<b>7.68</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.06</b>
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.44	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19
	<b>7.64</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.03</b>
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.54	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18
	<b>7.60</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.00</b>
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.34	2.27	2.21	2.16
	<b>7.56</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.98</b>
32	4.15	3.30	2.90	2.67	2.51	2.40	2.32	2.25	2.19	2.14
	<b>7.50</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.94</b>
34	4.13	3.28	2.88	2.65	2.49	2.38	2.30	2.23	2.17	2.12
	<b>7.44</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.89</b>
36	4.11	3.26	2.86	2.63	2.48	2.36	2.28	2.21	2.15	2.10
	<b>7.39</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.86</b>
38	4.10	3.25	2.85	2.62	2.46	2.35	2.26	2.19	2.14	2.09
	<b>7.35</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.82</b>
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.07
	<b>7.31</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.80</b>
42	4.07	3.22	2.83	2.59	2.44	2.32	2.24	2.17	2.11	2.06
	<b>7.27</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.77</b>
44	4.06	3.21	2.82	2.58	2.43	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.10	2.05
	<b>7.24</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.75</b>
46	4.05	3.20	2.81	2.57	2.42	2.30	2.22	2.14	2.09	2.04
	<b>7.21</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.73</b>
48	4.04	3.19	2.80	2.56	2.41	2.30	2.21	2.14	2.08	2.03
	<b>7.19</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.71</b>
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.02
	<b>7.17</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.70</b>
55	4.02	3.17	2.78	2.54	2.38	2.27	2.18	2.11	2.05	2.00
	<b>7.12</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.66</b>

(continued on page 760)

**TABLE B.4 (continued)**

Denominator degrees of freedom ( $m_2$ )	Numerator degrees of freedom ( $m_1$ )									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.52	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99
	<b>7.08</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.63</b>
65	3.99	3.14	2.75	2.51	2.36	2.24	2.15	2.08	2.02	1.98
	<b>7.04</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.61</b>
70	3.98	3.13	2.74	2.50	2.35	2.23	2.14	2.07	2.01	1.97
	<b>7.01</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.59</b>
80	3.96	3.11	2.72	2.48	2.33	2.21	2.12	2.05	1.99	1.95
	<b>6.96</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.55</b>
100	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.30	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.92
	<b>6.90</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.51</b>
125	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.44	2.29	2.17	2.08	2.01	1.95	1.90
	<b>6.84</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.47</b>
150	3.91	3.06	2.67	2.43	2.27	2.16	2.07	2.00	1.94	1.89
	<b>6.81</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.44</b>
200	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.41	2.26	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.87
	<b>6.76</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.41</b>
400	3.86	3.02	2.62	2.39	2.23	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85
	<b>6.70</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.37</b>
1000	3.85	3.00	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84
	<b>6.66</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.34</b>
$\infty$	3.84	2.99	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83
	<b>6.64</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.32</b>

The table describes the distribution of an  $F$  variable with  $m_1$  numerator and  $m_2$  denominator degrees of freedom. Entries in the standard typeface give the 5% critical value, and boldface entries give the 1% critical value for the distribution. For example, there is a 5% probability that an  $F$  variable with 2 numerator and 50 denominator degrees of freedom would exceed 3.18; there is only a 1% probability that it would exceed 5.06.

Source: George W. Snedecor and William G. Cochran, *Statistical Methods*, 8th ed. Copyright 1989 by Iowa State University Press. Reprinted by permission of Iowa State University Press.

<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>500</i>	$\infty$
1.95	1.92	1.86	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.56	1.50	1.48	1.44	1.41	1.39
<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.60</b>
1.94	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.57	1.54	1.49	1.46	1.42	1.39	1.37
<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.56</b>
1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.72	1.67	1.62	1.56	1.53	1.47	1.45	1.40	1.37	1.35
<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.53</b>
1.91	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.54	1.51	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.32
<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.49</b>
1.88	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.63	1.57	1.51	1.48	1.42	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.28
<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.43</b>
1.86	1.83	1.77	1.72	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.39	1.36	1.31	1.27	1.25
<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.37</b>
1.85	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.64	1.59	1.54	1.47	1.44	1.37	1.34	1.29	1.25	1.22
<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.33</b>
1.83	1.80	1.74	1.69	1.62	1.57	1.52	1.45	1.42	1.35	1.32	1.26	1.22	1.19
<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.28</b>
1.81	1.78	1.72	1.67	1.60	1.54	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.32	1.28	1.22	1.16	1.13
<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.19</b>
1.80	1.76	1.70	1.65	1.58	1.53	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.30	1.26	1.19	1.13	1.08
<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.11</b>
1.79	1.75	1.69	1.64	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.24	1.17	1.11	1.00
<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**TABLE B.5**  
Critical Values for the Phillips-Perron  $Z_\rho$  Test and for the Dickey-Fuller Test  
Based on Estimated OLS Autoregressive Coefficient

Sample size $T$	Probability that $T(\hat{\rho} - 1)$ is less than entry							
	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99
Case 1								
25	-11.9	-9.3	-7.3	-5.3	1.01	1.40	1.79	2.28
50	-12.9	-9.9	-7.7	-5.5	0.97	1.35	1.70	2.16
100	-13.3	-10.2	-7.9	-5.6	0.95	1.31	1.65	2.09
250	-13.6	-10.3	-8.0	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.62	2.04
500	-13.7	-10.4	-8.0	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.61	2.04
$\infty$	-13.8	-10.5	-8.1	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.60	2.03
Case 2								
25	-17.2	-14.6	-12.5	-10.2	-0.76	0.01	0.65	1.40
50	-18.9	-15.7	-13.3	-10.7	-0.81	-0.07	0.53	1.22
100	-19.8	-16.3	-13.7	-11.0	-0.83	-0.10	0.47	1.14
250	-20.3	-16.6	-14.0	-11.2	-0.84	-0.12	0.43	1.09
500	-20.5	-16.8	-14.0	-11.2	-0.84	-0.13	0.42	1.06
$\infty$	-20.7	-16.9	-14.1	-11.3	-0.85	-0.13	0.41	1.04
Case 4								
25	-22.5	-19.9	-17.9	-15.6	-3.66	-2.51	-1.53	-0.43
50	-25.7	-22.4	-19.8	-16.8	-3.71	-2.60	-1.66	-0.65
100	-27.4	-23.6	-20.7	-17.5	-3.74	-2.62	-1.73	-0.75
250	-28.4	-24.4	-21.3	-18.0	-3.75	-2.64	-1.78	-0.82
500	-28.9	-24.8	-21.5	-18.1	-3.76	-2.65	-1.78	-0.84
$\infty$	-29.5	-25.1	-21.8	-18.3	-3.77	-2.66	-1.79	-0.87

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 371.

**TABLE B.6**  
Critical Values for the Phillips-Perron  $Z_t$  Test and for the Dickey-Fuller Test  
Based on Estimated OLS  $t$  Statistic

Sample size $T$	Probability that $(\hat{\rho} - 1)/\hat{\sigma}_\rho$ is less than entry							
	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99
Case 1								
25	-2.66	-2.26	-1.95	-1.60	0.92	1.33	1.70	2.16
50	-2.62	-2.25	-1.95	-1.61	0.91	1.31	1.66	2.08
100	-2.60	-2.24	-1.95	-1.61	0.90	1.29	1.64	2.03
250	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.29	1.63	2.01
500	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.28	1.62	2.00
$\infty$	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.28	1.62	2.00
Case 2								
25	-3.75	-3.33	-3.00	-2.63	-0.37	0.00	0.34	0.72
50	-3.58	-3.22	-2.93	-2.60	-0.40	-0.03	0.29	0.66
100	-3.51	-3.17	-2.89	-2.58	-0.42	-0.05	0.26	0.63
250	-3.46	-3.14	-2.88	-2.57	-0.42	-0.06	0.24	0.62
500	-3.44	-3.13	-2.87	-2.57	-0.43	-0.07	0.24	0.61
$\infty$	-3.43	-3.12	-2.86	-2.57	-0.44	-0.07	0.23	0.60
Case 4								
25	-4.38	-3.95	-3.60	-3.24	-1.14	-0.80	-0.50	-0.15
50	-4.15	-3.80	-3.50	-3.18	-1.19	-0.87	-0.58	-0.24
100	-4.04	-3.73	-3.45	-3.15	-1.22	-0.90	-0.62	-0.28
250	-3.99	-3.69	-3.43	-3.13	-1.23	-0.92	-0.64	-0.31
500	-3.98	-3.68	-3.42	-3.13	-1.24	-0.93	-0.65	-0.32
$\infty$	-3.96	-3.66	-3.41	-3.12	-1.25	-0.94	-0.66	-0.33

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 373.



TABLE B.7

Critical Values for the Dickey-Fuller Test Based on the OLS F Statistic

Sample size <i>T</i>	Probability that <i>F</i> test is greater than entry							
	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.90	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01
Case 2								
(F test of $\alpha = 0, \rho = 1$ in regression $y_t = \alpha + \rho y_{t-1} + u_t$ )								
25	0.29	0.38	0.49	0.65	4.12	5.18	6.30	7.88
50	0.29	0.39	0.50	0.66	3.94	4.86	5.80	7.06
100	0.29	0.39	0.50	0.67	3.86	4.71	5.57	6.70
250	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.67	3.81	4.63	5.45	6.52
500	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.67	3.79	4.61	5.41	6.47
$\infty$	0.30	0.40	0.51	0.67	3.78	4.59	5.38	6.43
Case 4								
(F test of $\delta = 0, \rho = 1$ in regression $y_t = \alpha + \delta t + \rho y_{t-1} + u_t$ )								
25	0.74	0.90	1.08	1.33	5.91	7.24	8.65	10.61
50	0.76	0.93	1.11	1.37	5.61	6.73	7.81	9.31
100	0.76	0.94	1.12	1.38	5.47	6.49	7.44	8.73
250	0.76	0.94	1.13	1.39	5.39	6.34	7.25	8.43
500	0.76	0.94	1.13	1.39	5.36	6.30	7.20	8.34
$\infty$	0.77	0.94	1.13	1.39	5.34	6.25	7.16	8.27

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the right-hand tail.

Source: David A. Dickey and Wayne A. Fuller, "Likelihood Ratio Statistics for Autoregressive Time Series with a Unit Root," *Econometrica* 49 (1981), p. 1063.

TABLE B.8

Critical Values for the Phillips  $Z_\rho$  Statistic When Applied to Residuals from Spurious Cointegrating Regression

Number of right-hand variables in regression, excluding trend or constant ( <i>n</i> - 1)	Sample size ( <i>T</i> )	Probability that $(T - 1)(\rho - 1)$ is less than entry						
		0.010	0.025	0.050	0.075	0.100	0.125	0.150
Case 1								
1	500	-22.8	-18.9	-15.6	-13.8	-12.5	-11.6	-10.7
2	500	-29.3	-25.2	-21.5	-19.6	-18.2	-17.0	-16.0
3	500	-36.2	-31.5	-27.9	-25.5	-23.9	-22.6	-21.5
4	500	-42.9	-37.5	-33.5	-30.9	-28.9	-27.4	-26.2
5	500	-48.5	-42.5	-38.1	-35.5	-33.8	-32.3	-30.9
Case 2								
1	500	-28.3	-23.8	-20.5	-18.5	-17.0	-15.9	-14.9
2	500	-34.2	-29.7	-26.1	-23.9	-22.2	-21.0	-19.9
3	500	-41.1	-35.7	-32.1	-29.5	-27.6	-26.2	-25.1
4	500	-47.5	-41.6	-37.2	-34.7	-32.7	-31.2	-29.9
5	500	-52.2	-46.5	-41.9	-39.1	-37.0	-35.5	-34.2
Case 3								
1	500	-28.9	-24.8	-21.5	—	-18.1	—	—
2	500	-35.4	-30.8	-27.1	-24.8	-23.2	-21.8	-20.8
3	500	-40.3	-36.1	-32.2	-29.7	-27.8	-26.5	-25.3
4	500	-47.4	-42.6	-37.7	-35.0	-33.2	-31.7	-30.3
5	500	-53.6	-47.1	-42.5	-39.7	-37.7	-36.0	-34.6

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: P. C. B. Phillips and S. Ouliaris, "Asymptotic Properties of Residual Based Tests for Cointegration," *Econometrica* 58 (1990), pp. 189-90. Also Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 371.

**Critical Values for the Phillips Z<sub>t</sub> Statistic or the Dickey-Fuller t Statistic When Applied to Residuals from Spurious Cointegrating Regression**

Number of right-hand variables in regression, excluding trend or constant (n - 1)	Sample size (T)	Probability that $(\hat{\rho} - 1)/\hat{\sigma}_\epsilon$ is less than entry						
		0.010	0.025	0.050	0.075	0.100	0.125	0.150
Case 1								
1	500	-3.39	-3.05	-2.76	-2.58	-2.45	-2.35	-2.26
2	500	-3.84	-3.55	-3.27	-3.11	-2.99	-2.88	-2.79
3	500	-4.30	-3.99	-3.74	-3.57	-3.44	-3.35	-3.26
4	500	-4.67	-4.38	-4.13	-3.95	-3.81	-3.71	-3.61
5	500	-4.99	-4.67	-4.40	-4.25	-4.14	-4.04	-3.94
Case 2								
1	500	-3.96	-3.64	-3.37	-3.20	-3.07	-2.96	-2.86
2	500	-4.31	-4.02	-3.77	-3.58	-3.45	-3.35	-3.26
3	500	-4.73	-4.37	-4.11	-3.96	-3.83	-3.73	-3.65
4	500	-5.07	-4.71	-4.45	-4.29	-4.16	-4.05	-3.96
5	500	-5.28	-4.98	-4.71	-4.56	-4.43	-4.33	-4.24
Case 3								
1	500	-3.98	-3.68	-3.42	—	-3.13	—	—
2	500	-4.36	-4.07	-3.80	-3.65	-3.52	-3.42	-3.33
3	500	-4.65	-4.39	-4.16	-3.98	-3.84	-3.74	-3.66
4	500	-5.04	-4.77	-4.49	-4.32	-4.20	-4.08	-4.00
5	500	-5.36	-5.02	-4.74	-4.58	-4.46	-4.36	-4.28

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: P. C. B. Phillips and S. Ouliaris, "Asymptotic Properties of Residual Based Tests for Cointegration," *Econometrica* 58 (1990), p. 190. Also Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 373.

**TABLE B.10 Critical Values for Johansen's Likelihood Ratio Test of the Null Hypothesis of h Cointegrating Relations Against the Alternative of No Restrictions**

Number of random walks (g = n - h)	Sample size (T)	Probability that $2(\mathcal{L}_A - \mathcal{L}_0)$ is greater than entry					
		0.500	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010
Case 1							
1	400	0.58	1.82	2.86	3.84	4.93	6.51
2	400	5.42	8.45	10.47	12.53	14.43	16.31
3	400	14.30	18.83	21.63	24.31	26.64	29.75
4	400	27.10	33.16	36.58	39.89	42.30	45.58
5	400	43.79	51.13	55.44	59.46	62.91	66.52
Case 2							
1	400	2.415	4.905	6.691	8.083	9.658	11.576
2	400	9.335	13.038	15.583	17.844	19.611	21.962
3	400	20.188	25.445	28.436	31.256	34.062	37.291
4	400	34.873	41.623	45.248	48.419	51.801	55.551
5	400	53.373	61.566	65.956	69.977	73.031	77.911
Case 3							
1	400	0.447	1.699	2.816	3.962	5.332	6.936
2	400	7.638	11.164	13.338	15.197	17.299	19.310
3	400	18.759	23.868	26.791	29.509	32.313	35.397
4	400	33.672	40.250	43.964	47.181	50.424	53.792
5	400	52.588	60.215	65.063	68.905	72.140	76.955

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the right-hand tail. The number of random walks under the null hypothesis (g) is given by the number of variables described by the vector autoregression (n) minus the number of cointegrating relations under the null hypothesis (h). In each case the alternative is that g = 0.

Source: Michael Osterwald-Lenum, "A Note with Quantiles of the Asymptotic Distribution of the Maximum Likelihood Cointegration Rank Test Statistics," *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 54 (1992), p. 462; and Søren Johansen and Katarina Juselius, "Maximum Likelihood Estimation and Inference on Cointegration—with Applications to the Demand for Money," *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 52 (1990), p. 208.

**TABLE B.11**  
**Critical Values for Johansen's Likelihood Ratio Test of the Null Hypothesis**  
**of  $h$  Cointegrating Relations Against the Alternative of  $h + 1$  Relations**

Number of random walks ( $g = n - h$ ) ( $g$ )	Sample size ( $T$ )	Probability that $2(\hat{\Sigma}_A - \hat{\Sigma}_0)$ is greater than entry					
		0.500	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010
<i>Case 1</i>							
1	400	0.58	1.82	2.86	3.84	4.93	6.51
2	400	4.83	7.58	9.52	11.44	13.27	15.69
3	400	9.71	13.31	15.59	17.89	20.02	22.99
4	400	14.94	18.97	21.58	23.80	26.14	28.82
5	400	20.16	24.83	27.62	30.04	32.51	35.17
<i>Case 2</i>							
1	400	2.415	4.905	6.691	8.083	9.658	11.576
2	400	7.474	10.666	12.783	14.595	16.403	18.782
3	400	12.707	16.521	18.959	21.279	23.362	26.154
4	400	17.875	22.341	24.917	27.341	29.599	32.616
5	400	23.132	27.953	30.818	33.262	35.700	38.858
<i>Case 3</i>							
1	400	0.447	1.699	2.816	3.962	5.332	6.936
2	400	6.852	10.125	12.099	14.036	15.810	17.936
3	400	12.381	16.324	18.697	20.778	23.002	25.521
4	400	17.719	22.113	24.712	27.169	29.335	31.943
5	400	23.211	27.899	30.774	33.178	35.546	38.341

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the right-hand tail. The number of random walks under the null hypothesis ( $g$ ) is given by the number of variables described by the vector autoregression ( $r$ ) minus the number of cointegrating relations under the null hypothesis ( $h$ ). In each case the alternative is that there are  $h + 1$  cointegrating relations.

Source: Michael Osterwald-Lenum. "A Note with Quantiles of the Asymptotic Distribution of the Maximum Likelihood Cointegration Rank Test Statistics." *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 54 (1992), p. 462; and Søren Johansen and Katarina Juselius. "Maximum Likelihood Estimation and Inference on Cointegration—with Applications to the Demand for Money." *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 52 (1990), p. 208.

**Proposition 17.1:** Suppose that  $\xi_t$  follows a random walk without drift,

$$\xi_t = \xi_{t-1} + u_t,$$

where  $\xi_0 = 0$  and  $\{u_t\}$  is an i.i.d. sequence with mean zero and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Then

$$(a) \quad T^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^T u_t \xrightarrow{L} \sigma \cdot W(1) \quad [17.3.7];$$

$$(b) \quad T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1} u_t \xrightarrow{L} (1/2)\sigma^2\{[W(1)]^2 - 1\} \quad [17.3.26];$$

$$(c) \quad T^{-3/2} \sum_{t=1}^T t u_t \xrightarrow{L} \sigma \cdot W(1) - \sigma \cdot \int_0^1 W(r) dr \quad [17.3.19];$$

$$(d) \quad T^{-3/2} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1} \xrightarrow{L} \sigma \cdot \int_0^1 W(r) dr \quad [17.3.16];$$

$$(e) \quad T^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1}^2 \xrightarrow{L} \sigma^2 \cdot \int_0^1 [W(r)]^2 dr \quad [17.3.22];$$

$$(f) \quad T^{-5/2} \sum_{t=1}^T t \xi_{t-1} \xrightarrow{L} \sigma \cdot \int_0^1 r W(r) dr \quad [17.3.23];$$

$$(g) \quad T^{-3} \sum_{t=1}^T t \xi_{t-1}^2 \xrightarrow{L} \sigma^2 \cdot \int_0^1 r \cdot [W(r)]^2 dr \quad [17.3.24];$$

$$(h) \quad T^{-(v+1)} \sum_{t=1}^T t^v \rightarrow 1/(v+1) \quad \text{for } v = 0, 1, \dots \quad [16.1.15].$$

**Proposition 17.3:** Let  $u_t = \psi(L)\varepsilon_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \varepsilon_{t-j}$ , where  $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot |\psi_j| < \infty$  and  $\{\varepsilon_t\}$  is an i.i.d. sequence with mean zero, variance  $\sigma^2$ , and finite fourth moment. Define

$$\gamma_j \equiv E(u_t u_{t-j}) = \sigma^2 \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \psi_s \psi_{s+j} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad [17.5.10]$$

$$\lambda \equiv \sigma \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j = \sigma \cdot \psi(1)$$

$$\xi_t \equiv u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_t \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \quad [17.5.11]$$

with  $\xi_0 = 0$ . Then

$$(a) \quad T^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^T u_t \xrightarrow{L} \lambda \cdot W(1);$$

$$(b) \quad T^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^T u_{t-j} \varepsilon_t \xrightarrow{L} N(0, \sigma^2 \gamma_0) \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$(c) \quad T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T u_t u_{t-j} \xrightarrow{L} \gamma_j \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$(d) \quad T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1} \varepsilon_t \xrightarrow{L} (1/2)\sigma \cdot \lambda \cdot \{[W(1)]^2 - 1\};$$

$$(e) \quad T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1} u_{t-j} \xrightarrow{L} \begin{cases} (1/2)\{\lambda^2 \cdot [W(1)]^2 - \gamma_0\} & \text{for } j = 0 \\ (1/2)\{\lambda^2 \cdot [W(1)]^2 - \gamma_0\} + \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \dots + \gamma_{j-1} & \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots; \end{cases}$$

$$(f) \quad T^{-3/2} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1} \xrightarrow{L} \lambda \cdot \int_0^1 W(r) dr;$$

$$(g) \quad T^{-3/2} \sum_{t=1}^T t u_{t-j} \xrightarrow{L} \lambda \cdot \left\{ W(1) - \int_0^1 W(r) dr \right\} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$(h) \quad T^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^T \xi_{t-1}^2 \xrightarrow{L} \lambda^2 \cdot \int_0^1 [W(r)]^2 dr;$$

$$(i) \quad T^{-5/2} \sum_{t=1}^T t \xi_{t-1} \xrightarrow{L} \lambda \cdot \int_0^1 r W(r) dr;$$

$$(j) \quad T^{-3} \sum_{t=1}^T t \xi_{t-1}^2 \xrightarrow{L} \lambda^2 \cdot \int_0^1 r \cdot [W(r)]^2 dr;$$

$$(k) \quad T^{-(v+1)} \sum_{t=1}^T t^v \rightarrow 1/(v+1) \quad \text{for } v = 0, 1, \dots$$

**TABLE B.5**  
Critical Values for the Phillips-Perron  $Z_p$  Test and for the Dickey-Fuller Test  
Based on Estimated OLS Autoregressive Coefficient

Sample size $T$	Probability that $T(\hat{\rho} - 1)$ is less than entry							
	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99
Case 1								
25	-11.9	-9.3	-7.3	-5.3	1.01	1.40	1.79	2.28
50	-12.9	-9.9	-7.7	-5.5	0.97	1.35	1.70	2.16
100	-13.3	-10.2	-7.9	-5.6	0.95	1.31	1.65	2.09
250	-13.6	-10.3	-8.0	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.62	2.04
500	-13.7	-10.4	-8.0	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.61	2.04
$\infty$	-13.8	-10.5	-8.1	-5.7	0.93	1.28	1.60	2.03
Case 2								
25	-17.2	-14.6	-12.5	-10.2	-0.76	0.01	0.65	1.40
50	-18.9	-15.7	-13.3	-10.7	-0.81	-0.07	0.53	1.22
100	-19.8	-16.3	-13.7	-11.0	-0.83	-0.10	0.47	1.14
250	-20.3	-16.6	-14.0	-11.2	-0.84	-0.12	0.43	1.09
500	-20.5	-16.8	-14.0	-11.2	-0.84	-0.13	0.42	1.06
$\infty$	-20.7	-16.9	-14.1	-11.3	-0.85	-0.13	0.41	1.04
Case 4								
25	-22.5	-19.9	-17.9	-15.6	-3.66	-2.51	-1.53	-0.43
50	-25.7	-22.4	-19.8	-16.8	-3.71	-2.60	-1.66	-0.65
100	-27.4	-23.6	-20.7	-17.5	-3.74	-2.62	-1.73	-0.75
250	-28.4	-24.4	-21.3	-18.0	-3.75	-2.64	-1.78	-0.82
500	-28.9	-24.8	-21.5	-18.1	-3.76	-2.65	-1.78	-0.84
$\infty$	-29.5	-25.1	-21.8	-18.3	-3.77	-2.66	-1.79	-0.87

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 371.

**TABLE B.6**  
Critical Values for the Phillips-Perron  $Z_t$  Test and for the Dickey-Fuller Test  
Based on Estimated OLS  $t$  Statistic

Sample size $T$	Probability that $(\hat{\rho} - 1)/\hat{\sigma}_p$ is less than entry							
	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99
Case 1								
25	-2.66	-2.26	-1.95	-1.60	0.92	1.33	1.70	2.16
50	-2.62	-2.25	-1.95	-1.61	0.91	1.31	1.66	2.08
100	-2.60	-2.24	-1.95	-1.61	0.90	1.29	1.64	2.03
250	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.29	1.63	2.01
500	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.28	1.62	2.00
$\infty$	-2.58	-2.23	-1.95	-1.62	0.89	1.28	1.62	2.00
Case 2								
25	-3.75	-3.33	-3.00	-2.63	-0.37	0.00	0.34	0.72
50	-3.58	-3.22	-2.93	-2.60	-0.40	-0.03	0.29	0.66
100	-3.51	-3.17	-2.89	-2.58	-0.42	-0.05	0.26	0.63
250	-3.46	-3.14	-2.88	-2.57	-0.42	-0.06	0.24	0.62
500	-3.44	-3.13	-2.87	-2.57	-0.43	-0.07	0.24	0.61
$\infty$	-3.43	-3.12	-2.86	-2.57	-0.44	-0.07	0.23	0.60
Case 4								
25	-4.38	-3.95	-3.60	-3.24	-1.14	-0.80	-0.50	-0.15
50	-4.15	-3.80	-3.50	-3.18	-1.19	-0.87	-0.58	-0.24
100	-4.04	-3.73	-3.45	-3.15	-1.22	-0.90	-0.62	-0.28
250	-3.99	-3.69	-3.43	-3.13	-1.23	-0.92	-0.64	-0.31
500	-3.98	-3.68	-3.42	-3.13	-1.24	-0.93	-0.65	-0.32
$\infty$	-3.96	-3.66	-3.41	-3.12	-1.25	-0.94	-0.66	-0.33

The probability shown at the head of the column is the area in the left-hand tail.

Source: Wayne A. Fuller, *Introduction to Statistical Time Series*, Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 373.

EPÄSTATIONAARISET AIKASARJAT, 10 OP. Kirjallisuus: James Hamiltonin Time Series Analysis, luvut 15–20. Kuulustelija: yliopistonlehtori Pekka Pere.

*Vastaa kolmeen kysymykseen. Jos vastaat kaikkiin kysymyksiin, merkitse selkeästi, mitkä tehtävät haluat arvostettavan. Kukin tehtävä on kuuden pisteen arvoinen. Palauta kaikki koemateriaali.*

## Kesätentti 14.8.2007

1. Aikasarja  $y_t$  noudattaa prosessia

$$y_t = \rho y_{t-1} + u_t,$$

jossa  $\rho = 1$ ,  $u_t = \psi(L)\varepsilon_t$ ,  $\psi(L) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j L^j$ ,  $\psi_0 = 1$ ,  $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j |\psi_j| < \infty$ ,  $\varepsilon_t \sim \text{IID}(0, \sigma^2)$  ja  $E(\varepsilon_t^4) < \infty$ .

a) Olkoon  $\psi(L) \neq \psi_0$ . Johda  $T^b(\hat{\rho} - 1)$ :n asymptoottinen jakauma. Valitse oikea arvo  $b$ :lle. Onko  $\hat{\rho}$  tarkentuva? Jos pätsi  $|\rho| < 1$ , niin mitä vastaisit viimeiseen kysymykseen? Perustele.

b) Osoita, että asymptoottinen jakauma pelkistyy Dickeyn ja Fullerin johtamaan jakaumaan

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\{[W(1)]^2 - 1\}}{\int_0^1 [W(r)]^2 dr}$$

(ilmeisin merkinnöin), jos  $\psi(L) = 1$  eli  $u_t = \varepsilon_t$ .

2. Määrittele seuraavat käsitteet, ja selitä ne huolellisesti kaavojen avulla:

a) yhteisintegroituvuus

b) yhteisintegroituvuusvektorien virittämä avaruus

c) Phillipsin kolmioesitys (triangular representation)

d) virheenkorjausesitys. Selitä yhteisintegroituneen prosessin virheenkorjaus-, VAR- ja VMA-esityksiin liittyvät parametrirajoitukset (kirjassa viisi yhtälöä) ja niiden intuitiot.

3. Tiedetään, että vektori prosessi  $\mathbf{y}_t$  ( $n \times 1$ ) noudattaa VAR(2)-mallia

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \Phi_1 \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \Phi_2 \mathbf{y}_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (1)$$

jossa innovaatiovektorille pätee  $\varepsilon_t \sim \text{NID}(\mathbf{0}, \Omega)$  ja muut merkinnät ovat ilmeiset.

a) Johda mallille muoto

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \zeta \Delta \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \rho \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t. \quad (2)$$

b) Oletetaan, että  $\mathbf{y}_t$ :n komponentit ovat integroituneita astetta 1, että niitä generoivissa prosesseissa ei ole driftiä ja että ne eivät ole yhteisintegroituneita.

Voiko tehdyillä oletuksilla mallia (2) yksinkertaistaa? Jos voi niin miten? Selitä pääpiirteissään mallien (1) ja (2) parametrien yhtälöittäin laskettujen PNS-estimaattorien ja niihin liittyvien tavanomaisten testisuureiden asymptoottiset ominaisuudet (em. oletusten pätiessä). Esiitä intuitiivinen selitys asymptoottisille ominaisuuksille.

c) Oletetaan, että  $y_t$ :n komponentit ovat integroituneita astetta 1 tai 0 mutta *a priori* ei tiedetä kumpaa ja että komponentit eivät ole yhteisintegroituneita. Mitä vaihtoehtoja ekonometrikolla on mallin muotoilussa ja parametrien estimoinnissa. Mitä hyviä ja huonoja puolia vaihtoehtoihin liittyy?

4. Tutkittavat aikasarjat ovat Suomen ja Ruotsin bruttokansantuotteen volyymin asukasta kohden logaritmit ( $s_t$  ja  $r_t$ ) vuosina 1950-2003 ( $T = 54$ ). Molemmat prosessit oletetaan integroituneiksi astetta 1 ja toteuttavan kirjassa esitetyt tekniset ehdot. Oheisissa kuvioissa esitetään aikasarjat.

Alla on tunnuslukuja pienimmän neliösumman (PNS) regressiosta, jossa  $s_t$ :tä on selitetty  $r_t$ :llä ja vakiolla:

$$s_t = \begin{matrix} -7,56 \\ (0,060) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 1,34r_t \\ (0,014) \end{matrix} + \hat{\varepsilon}_t \quad (3)$$

$$R^2 = 0,99, \hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2 = 0,001354.$$

Luvut suluissa ovat PNS-kaavojen mukaisia kertoimien estimaattien keskivirheitä,  $R^2$  on selitysosuus ja  $\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2 = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T (s_t + 7,56 - 1,34r_t)^2$ . Oheiseen kuvioon on piirretty aikasarja residuaalista  $\hat{\varepsilon}_t$ . Sen ensimmäiset otosautokorrelaatiot ovat 1: 0,83; 2: 0,60; 3: 0,47; 4: 0,35; 5: 0,25; 6: 0,17.

a) Tulkitse regressio (3) ja siihen liittyvät tunnusluvut mahdolliseen yhteisintegroituvuuteen liittyen. Ovatko kaikki tunnusluvut tulkittavissa "tavanomaiseen tapaan"? Perustele.

b) Regression (3) residuaalille estimoidaan autoregressio (merkinnät ilmeiset)

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_t = \begin{matrix} 0,82\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-1} \\ (0,080) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 0,40\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-1} \\ (0,141) \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} 0,24\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-2} \\ (0,136) \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 0,20\Delta\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-3} \\ (0,134) \end{matrix} + \hat{u}_t, \quad (4)$$

$$R^2 = 0,77, \hat{\sigma}_u^2 = 0,000309.$$

Tulkitse autoregressio (4) ja sen merkitys tässä yhteydessä sanoin. Miksi autoregressiossa ei ole vakiota? Testaa  $s_t$ :n ja  $r_t$ :n yhteisintegroituvuutta. Selitä, mikä on testin nollahypoteesi ja testin intuitio. Käytä 5 %:n riskitasoa. Perustele käyttämäsi kriittiset arvot ja kaikki väitteesi huolella.

5. Tutkitaan tehtävässä 4 kuvattuja  $s_t$ - ja  $r_t$ -aikasarjoja VAR-mallin ja SU-menetelmän avulla (Johansen). Oletetaan, että vektori aikasarja  $[s_t \ r_t]'$  on VAR(3)-prosessi, jonka innovaatiovektori noudattaa kaksiulotteista normaali-jakaumaa.

a) Selitä SU-menetelmän kolme vaihetta pääpiirteissään. Painota vastauksessasi kahta ensimmäistä vaihetta.

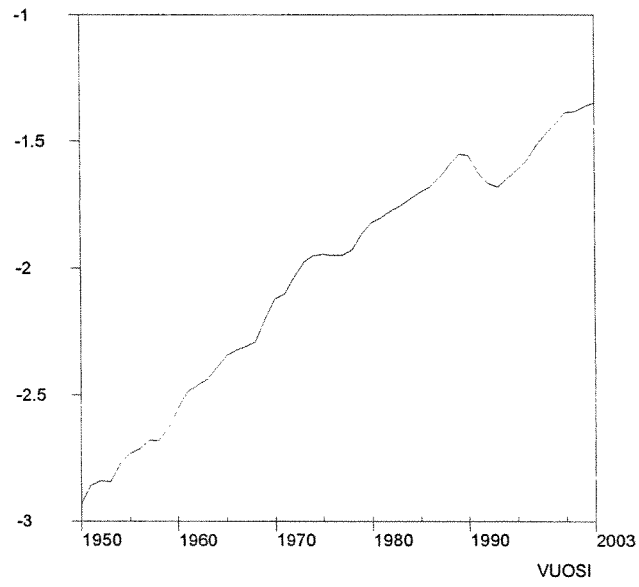
b) Selitä testisuureisiin  $-T \sum_{i=h+1}^n \log(1 - \hat{\lambda}_i)$  ja  $-T \log(1 - \hat{\lambda}_{h+1})$  (kirjan merkinnät) liittyvät hypoteesit ja testisuureiden intuitio.

c) Kanoniset korrelaatiot (kirjassa  $\hat{r}_i$ ) ja niihin liittyvät (kirjan olettamalla tavalla normeeratut) ominaisvektorit laskettiin havainnoista 1954 – 2003 ( $T = 50$ ). Korrelaatiot olivat 0,345 ja 0,273, ja vektorit olivat  $[18, 123 \quad -21, 757]'$  ja  $[-24, 261 \quad 34, 700]'$ . Päättele b)-kohdan testisuureiden avulla, ovatko  $s_t$  ja  $r_t$  yhteisintegroituneita. Selitä hypoteesisi selkeästi, ja perustele vastauksesi huolellisesti. Käytä 5 %:n riskitasoa. Jos  $s_t$  ja  $r_t$  olisivat yhteisintegroituneita, miten edellä raportoidut ominaisvektorit liittyisivät yhteisintegroituusvektoreihin — vai liittyisivätkö lainkaan?

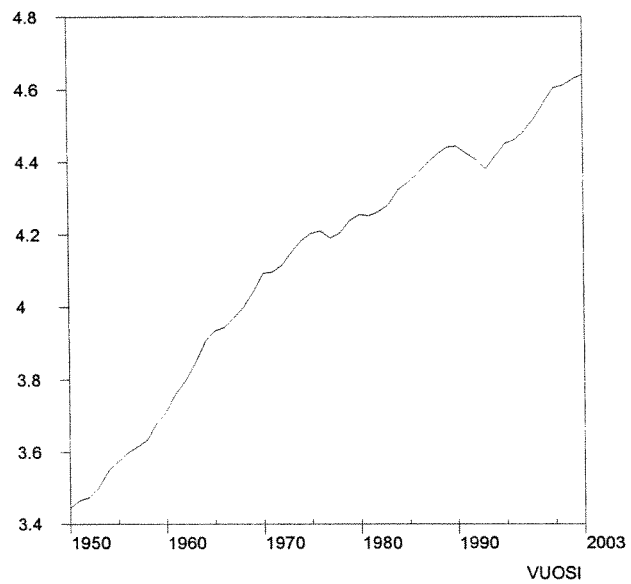


P

BKT/asukas Suomessa, volyymi-indeksin logaritmi, 1950-2003



BKT/asukas Ruotsissa, volyyymi-indeksin logaritmi, 1950-2003



Yhteisintegroituvuusregression residuaali (1950-2003)

