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Realized Stochastic Volatility Models with Generalized Gegenbauer Long Memory

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Realized Stochastic Volatility Models with Generalized Gegenbauer Long Memory

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Abstract

In recent years fractionally differenced processes have received a great deal of attention due to their flexibility in financial applications with long memory. In this paper, we develop a new realized stochastic volatility (RSV) model with general Gegenbauer long memory (GGLM), which encompasses a new RSV model with seasonal long memory (SLM). The RSV model uses the information from returns and realized volatility measures simultaneously. The long memory structure of both models can describe unbounded peaks apart from the origin in the power spectrum. For estimating the RSV-GGLM model, we suggest estimating the location parameters for the peaks of the power spectrum in the first step, and the remaining parameters based on the Whittle likelihood in the second step. We conduct Monte Carlo experiments for investigating the finite sample properties of the estimators, with a quasi-likelihood ratio test of RSV-SLM model against the RSV-GGLM model. We apply the RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM model to three stock market indices. The estimation and forecasting results indicate the adequacy of considering general long memory.

Keywords: Stochastic Volatility; Realized Volatility Measure; Long Memory; Gegenbauer Polynomial; Seasonality; Whittle Likelihood.

JEL Classification: C18, C21, C58.

1 Introduction

For purposes of modeling financial time series, a stylized fact is that volatility has long memory. One of the popular approaches is to apply an autoregressive fractionally-integrated moving-average (ARFIMA) process to (log-)volatility. In the class of generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH) models, Baillie, Bollerslev and Mikkelsen (1996) and Bollerslev and Mikkelsen (1996) developed the fractionally integrated GARCH (FIGARCH) and fractionally integrated Exponential GARCH (FIEGARCH) models, respectively. For stochastic volatility (SV) models, Breidt, Crato, and de Lima (1998) developed the long memory stochastic volatility (LMSV) model for unobserved log-volatility using asset return series, while Andersen et al. (2001, 2003), Pong et al. (2004), Koopman, Jungbacker, and Hol (2005), and Asai, McAleer, and Medeiros (2012) estimated LMSV models using daily realized volatility (RV). As an alternative to the ARFIMA model, Corsi (2009) suggested a heterogeneous autoregressive (HAR) model to approximate long memory using RV.

As extensions of the long memory structure in an ARFIMA process, seasonal (periodical) long memory, Gegenbauer processes, and their general class are considered. The Gegenbauer process is based on Gegenbauer polynomials, developed by Gray, Zhang, and Woodward (1989). While the spectral density of the ARFIMA process is unbounded at the origin, the Gegenbauer process has a peak at a different frequency, which is referred to as the Gegenbauer frequency. As suggested in Woodward, Cheng, and Gray (1998), general (or multifactor) Gegenbauer process has multiple (unbounded) peaks. The general Gegenbauer process encompasses seasonal long memory as a special case. While Bordignon, Caporin, and Lisi (2009) extended the FIGARCH and FIEGARCH models by accommodating seasonal long memory, Bordignon, Caporin, and Lisi (2007) developed the general Gegenbauer GARCH model. Although their focus is on investigating the long memory structure within a day, it may also be worth examining the general Gegenbauer process using daily realized volatility measure.

For modeling asset returns and realized volatility measure simultaneously, Hansen, Huang, and Shek (2012) suggested a realized GARCH framework (see also Hansen and Huang (2016)). The corresponding structure for SV is often referred to as the ‘realized SV’ (RSV) model, which is considered by Takahashi, Omori, and Watanabe (2009), Koopman and Scharth (2013), Shirota,

Hizu, and Omori (2014), and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017), among others. Shirota, Hizu, and Omori (2014) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017) accommodated the ARFIMA process in the volatility process. While Shirota, Hizu, and Omori (2014) use the Markov chain Monte Carlo technique, Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017) estimated their model using the Whittle likelihood.

In this paper, we develop an RSV model with general Gegenbauer long memory. If the Gegenbauer frequencies of log-volatility are predetermined, we can use the Whittle likelihood estimator of Hosoya (1997) and Zaffaroni (2009) to estimate the RSV model, as in Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017). However, the Gegenbauer frequencies are unknown, and so we use the non-parametric estimator of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004), as in Artiach and Arteche (2012), who investigated the long memory property of the level and variance of the number of sunspots.

The organization of the paper is as follows. Section 2 develops the RSV model with general Gegenbauer long memory, and discusses the differences from the model with seasonal long memory. Section 3 explains the estimation method based on the Whittle likelihood under predetermined Gegenbauer frequencies, and shows the approach of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) for estimating and selecting the Gegenbauer frequencies. Section 3 provides the finite sample properties of these estimators, and the likelihood ratio statistic for testing the seasonal long memory against the general long memory. Section 4 presents empirical results using the daily returns and realized volatility measures of three stock indices, namely Standard & Poors 500, FTSE 100, and Nikkei 225. Section 5 provides some concluding remarks.

2 Realized SV with Generalized Gegenbauer Long Memory

Let y_t and x_t denote the return and the log of realized volatility measure of a financial asset, respectively. We present the new realized SV model with generalized Gegenbauer long memory (RSV-GGLM), as follows:

$$y_t = \varepsilon_t \exp(h_t/2), \quad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, 1), \quad t = 1, \dots, T, \quad (1)$$

$$x_t = h_t + v_t, \quad v_t \sim N(0, \sigma_v^2), \quad (2)$$

$$\phi(L)P(L)(h_{t+1} - \mu) = \theta(L)\eta_t, \quad \eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta^2), \quad (3)$$

where

$$P(L) = \prod_{l=1}^k (1 - 2 \cos(\omega_l)L + L^2)^{d_l} (1 - L)^d,$$

ε_t , v_t , and η_t are independent processes, L is the lag operator, $\phi(L) = 1 - \phi_1 L - \dots - \phi_p L^p$, and $\theta(L) = 1 + \theta_1 L + \dots + \theta_q L^q$. The log-volatility process h_t is latent, while y_t is observed. We assume the roots of $\phi(z)$ and $\theta(z)$ lie outside the unit circle to ensure stationarity and invertibility of $\{h_t\}$, respectively. Equation (3) is known as the k -factor Gegenbauer process or generalized exponential model. For the stationarity of long memory, we assume $|d| < 1/2$, $|d_l| < 1/2$, and $0 < \omega_l < \pi$ (see Woodward, Cheng, and Gray (1998), and McElroy and Holan (2012)). We exclude $(1 + L)^{d_{k+1}}$, as it is rare to find such a case in the analysis of financial time series.

By excluding the data of x_t , the model reduces to the class of generalized long memory SV models, encompassing the long memory SV model of Breidt, Crato, and de Lima (1998) with $k = 0$, and the Gegenbauer ARMA SV (GARMASV) model of Artiach and Arteche (2012) with $k = 1$ and $d = 0$. Furthermore, the RSV-GGLM model extends the long memory part of the realized SV models of Shirota, Hizu, and Omori (2014) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017). Note that we do not consider asymmetric effects and heavy-tails, unlike Shirota, Hizu, and Omori (2014) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017), in order to concentrate on the specification and estimation of various long memory structures.

To consider the structure of the RSV-GGLM model, we start from a simple Gegenbauer process. When $k = 1$ and $d = 0$, we can write equation (3) as:

$$h_{t+1} = \mu + (1 - 2 \cos(\omega_1)L + L^2)^{-d_1} [\phi(L)]^{-1} \theta(L) \eta_t, \quad (4)$$

which is known as the Gegenbauer process, named after the Gegenbauer polynomials defined by $(1 - 2 \cos(\omega_1)z + z^2)^{-d_1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j z^j$. The power spectrum of the Gegenbauer process is given by:

$$f_h(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma_\eta^2}{2\pi} [2(\cos \lambda - \cos \omega_1)]^{-2d_1} g_h(\lambda), \quad -\pi < \lambda < \pi, \quad (5)$$

where $g_h(\lambda) = \frac{|\theta(e^{-i\lambda})|^2}{|\phi(e^{-i\lambda})|^2}$ corresponds to the autoregressive and moving-average (ARMA) part. The power spectrum shows the long memory feature characterized by an unbounded spectrum at the Gegenbauer frequency ω_1 . By the structure, the RSV-GGLM model accommodates conventional long memory and multi-factor Gegenbauer long memory.

At this stage, we should consider the difference between $P(L)$ and the seasonal long memory filter, $(1 - L^s)^d$ (see Porter-Hudak (1990)). As discussed in Bordignon, Caporin, and Lisi (2008), we can decompose the seasonal filter, as in $P(L)$. For instance, if we consider a weekly pattern for daily data ($s = 5$), we obtain:

$$(1 - L^5)^d = (1 - L)^d \left(1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)L + L^2\right)^d \left(1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2.5}\right)L + L^2\right)^d.$$

Hence, generalized Gegenbauer processes encompass seasonal ARFIMA models. Figure 1 shows the power spectrum of a seasonal long memory process, $(1 - L^5)^{0.4}h_t = \eta_{t-1}$, and a general Gegenbauer process, $(1 - L)^{0.4}(1 - 2 \cos(2\pi/5)L + L^2)^{0.3}(1 - 2 \cos(2\pi/3)L + L^2)^{0.2}h_t = \eta_{t-1}$.

3 Estimation and Forecasting

3.1 Whittle Likelihood Estimation of Short and Long Memory Parameters

Following Zaffaroni (2009) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017), we consider the log of the square of y_t as $\underline{y}_t = \ln(y_t^2)$. By the transformation, we obtain the linearized model:

$$\underline{y}_t = c + \alpha_t + u_t, \quad x_t = \mu + \alpha_t + v_t, \quad \alpha_t = [P(L)]^{-1}[\phi(L)]^{-1}\theta(L)\eta_{t-1},$$

where $c = \mu + E(\ln \varepsilon_t^2)$, $\alpha_t = h_t - \mu$, and $u_t = \ln \varepsilon_t^2 - E(\ln \varepsilon_t^2)$. By Harvey, Ruiz, and Shephard (1994), it is known that $E(\ln \varepsilon_t^2) = -1.2703$ and $V(\ln \varepsilon_t^2) = \pi^2/2$. Since u_t is independent with mean zero and variance, $\sigma_u^2 = \pi^2/4$, \underline{y}_t follows the long memory process with additive noise. Furthermore, we consider the mean subtracted series, $\mathbf{z}_t = (y_t^\dagger, x_t^\dagger)'$, where $y_t^\dagger = \underline{y}_t - c$ and $x_t^\dagger = x_t - \mu$, in order to obtain:

$$\mathbf{z}_t = \begin{pmatrix} u_t + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \eta_{t-j-1} \\ v_t + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \eta_{t-j-1} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G_j \mathbf{e}_{t-j}, \quad (6)$$

where $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j z^j = [P(z)]^{-1}[\phi(z)]^{-1}\theta(z)$, $\mathbf{e}_t = (u_t, v_t, \eta_t)'$, and

$$G_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G_j = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \psi_j \\ 0 & 0 & \psi_j \end{pmatrix} \quad (j \geq 1),$$

with $E(\mathbf{e}_t) = 0$ and $V(\mathbf{e}_t) = \Sigma_e = \text{diag}(\sigma_u^2, \sigma_v^2, \sigma_\eta^2)$. Although the process $\{u_t\}$ is non-Gaussian, a reasonable estimation procedure is to maximize the quasi-likelihood, or the likelihood computed

as if $\{u_t\}$ was Gaussian. Note that we estimate μ by the sample mean of x_t , to reduce the number of parameters.

Before applying the method of Zaffaroni (2009) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017), we return to the estimation of a simple Gegenbauer ARMA process when h_t is observed and $k = 1$ and $d = 0$. The asymptotic results of the ML estimator of Chung (1994, 1996) and Peiris and Asai (2016) indicate that the ML estimator of the location parameter, ω_1 , is T -consistent rather than \sqrt{T} -consistent, and that the estimator of ω_1 and the remaining parameters are asymptotically independent. Since the WL estimator has the same limiting distribution as the QML estimator in the time domain (Taniguchi and Kakizawa, 2000, Chapter 5), it is reasonable to consider estimation of $(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k)$ and the remaining parameters separately in the RSV-GGLM model. We will explain in this section the semiparametric estimation technique of ω_l ($l = 1, \dots, k$) for k -factor Gegenbauer processes.

Define $\boldsymbol{\delta} = (d, d_1, \dots, d_k, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_p, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_q, \sigma_\eta^2, \sigma_v^2)'$ and $\boldsymbol{\omega} = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k)'$ as two vectors of parameters, where it is assumed $(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k)$ is known. By the specification, the process $\{\mathbf{z}_t\}$ in (6) is a second-order stationary process and has a spectral density matrix defined by $\mathbf{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathbf{k}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_e \mathbf{k}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta})^*$, where $\mathbf{k}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G_j e^{i\lambda j}$, which yields:

$$\mathbf{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} K_{11}(\lambda) & K_{12}(\lambda) \\ K_{12}(\lambda)^* & K_{22}(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

with

$$K_{11}(\lambda) = \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_\eta^2 |\psi(e^{i\lambda})|^2, \quad K_{12}(\lambda) = \sigma_\eta^2 |\psi(e^{i\lambda})|^2, \quad K_{22}(\lambda) = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\eta^2 |\psi(e^{i\lambda})|^2.$$

Note that we can write $|\psi(e^{i\lambda})|^2 = |P(e^{i\lambda})|^{-2} g_h(\lambda)$,

$$|P(e^{i\lambda})|^2 = [2 \sin(\lambda/2)]^{2d} \prod_{l=1}^k [2(\cos(\lambda) - \cos(\omega_l))]^{2d_l},$$

and $g_h(\lambda)$ is defined by equation (5). The (1,1)-element of $\mathbf{f}(\lambda)$ is the spectral density of x_t , which can be interpreted as the conventional signal plus noise process. The (2,2)-element of $\mathbf{f}(\lambda)$ is the spectral density of $\log y_t^2$, and corresponds to the result of Breidt, Crato, and de Lima (1998).

Let $\mathbf{I}_T(\mathbf{z}, \lambda)$ be the periodogram matrix defined by:

$$\mathbf{I}_T(\mathbf{z}, \lambda) = \mathbf{w}_T(\lambda) \mathbf{w}_T(\lambda)^*, \quad -\pi < \lambda \leq \pi,$$

where $\mathbf{w}_T(\lambda)$ is the finite Fourier transform, defined by:

$$\mathbf{w}_T(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{z}_t e^{it\lambda}.$$

For purposes of deriving the quasi-likelihood function, we treat the process \mathbf{z}_t as Gaussian. Choose the frequencies λ_j , $j = 1, \dots, n$, equi-spaced in the region $(-\pi, \pi]$ so that $\mathbf{f}(\lambda)$ is continuous at $\lambda = \lambda_j$. Then the finite Fourier transform $\mathbf{w}_T(\lambda_j)$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, will have a complex-valued multivariate normal distribution which, for large T , is approximately independent, each with probability density function given by:

$$\pi^{-1} \{\det \mathbf{f}(\lambda_j; \boldsymbol{\delta})\}^{-1/2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \{ \mathbf{f}^{-1}(\lambda_j; \boldsymbol{\delta}) \mathbf{w}_T(\lambda_j) \mathbf{w}_T(\lambda_j)^* \} \right], \quad j = 1, \dots, T.$$

As $\mathbf{w}_T(\lambda_j)$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, constitutes a sufficient statistic for $\boldsymbol{\delta}$, an approximate log-likelihood function of $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ based on $\{\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_T\}$ is, excluding the constant term, given by:

$$\bar{L}_T(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^T [\log \det \mathbf{f}(\lambda_j; \boldsymbol{\delta}) + \text{tr} \{ \mathbf{f}^{-1}(\lambda_j; \boldsymbol{\delta}) \mathbf{I}_T(\mathbf{z}, \lambda_j) \}]. \quad (8)$$

In integral form, equation (8) has the expression:

$$-\frac{T}{4\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log \det \mathbf{f}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) d\lambda + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \text{tr} \{ \mathbf{f}^{-1}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) \mathbf{I}_T(\mathbf{z}, \lambda) \} d\lambda \right]. \quad (9)$$

The function $\bar{L}_T(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ is called the quasi-log-likelihood function. The approximation was originally proposed by Whittle (1952) for scalar-valued stationary processes (see also Dunsmuir and Hannan (1976), and Taniguchi and Kakizawa (2000)). Define the Whittle likelihood (WL) estimator, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_T$, which is obtained by minimizing $-\bar{L}_T(\boldsymbol{\delta})$. In practice, we use the discrete quasi-log-likelihood (8) with frequency $\lambda_j = 2\pi j/T$ ($j = 1, \dots, \lfloor (T-1)/2 \rfloor$), for the symmetry of the Fourier transform, as in standard empirical analysis.

Following Hosoya (1997), define the quantity:

$$R_j(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = H_j(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \text{tr} \{ \mathbf{h}_j(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\delta}) \mathbf{f}(\lambda) \} d\lambda,$$

where

$$H_j(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_j} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log \det \mathbf{f}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) d\lambda,$$

$$\mathbf{h}_j(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_j} \mathbf{f}^{-1}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}).$$

Noting that

$$\det \mathbf{f}(\lambda; \boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \sigma_v^2 \sigma_u^2 + (\sigma_v^2 \sigma_\eta^2 + \sigma_u^2 \sigma_\eta^2) \left| \psi(e^{i\lambda}) \right|^2 \right\},$$

$R_j(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ is measurable with respect to $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ almost everywhere in λ . Denote W as the matrix of derivatives, $W_{jl} = \partial R_j / \partial \delta_l$, evaluated at $\boldsymbol{\delta} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_0$.

As discussed in Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017), we can obtain the asymptotic results of the WL estimator by checking the conditions of Hosoya (1997). If the vector of frequency parameters, $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, is known, we can apply the approach which was used to prove Theorem 2 in Chan and Tsai (2008) and Theorem 1 in Tsai, Rachinger, and Lin (2015), in order to verify Assumptions A, C, and D of Hosoya (1997) to show the consistency and asymptotic normality of the WL estimator. Then we obtain:

$$\sqrt{T}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_T - \boldsymbol{\delta}_0) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, W^{-1}U(W^*)^{-1}), \quad (10)$$

where U is the matrix with (j, l) th element represented as:

$$U_{jl} = 4\pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \text{tr} [\mathbf{h}_j(\lambda; \delta_0) \mathbf{f}(\lambda) h_l(\lambda; \delta_0) \mathbf{f}(\lambda)] d\lambda \Big|_{\delta=\delta_0} + C_1 \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} k^*(\lambda_1) \mathbf{h}_j(\lambda_1; \delta_0) k(\lambda_1) \Big|_{\delta=\delta_0} d\lambda_1 \right]_{11} \right\}^2, \quad (11)$$

and

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} k^*(\lambda) \mathbf{h}_j(\lambda; \delta_0) k(\lambda) \Big|_{\delta=\delta_0} d\lambda = 0 \quad \text{for } \delta_j \in (d, d_1, \dots, d_k, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_p, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_q), \quad (12)$$

with C_1 as the fourth cumulant of u_t , given by

$$C_1 = E(u_t^4) - 3\{E(u_t^2)\}^2 = \psi^{(3)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3\pi^2}{16},$$

where $\psi^{(3)}(z)$ is the penta gamma function (see equation (26.4.36) of Abramovits and Stegun (1970) for the result of the fourth moment of u_t). Although U_{jl} defined by Theorem 2.2 in Hosoya (1997) is based on the fourth-order spectral density, it can be simplified as in (11) under Assumption F of Hosoya (1997) (see also equation (5.3.22) of Taniguchi and Kakizawa (2000) and Theorem 2 of Zaffaroni (2009)), which can be verified straightforwardly by the structure of the RSV-GGLM models.

We can allow a non-Gaussian distribution for ε_t by setting σ_u^2 as a free parameter (see Harvey, Ruiz, and Shephard (1994), for instance), and by adding it in $\boldsymbol{\delta}$. As explained above, we use a

two step procedure rather than estimating $(\boldsymbol{\delta}, \boldsymbol{\omega})$ simultaneously. In the first step, we obtain a consistent estimate of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$, by using a semiparametric method suggested by Hidalgo and Soulier (2004). In the second step, we obtain the WL estimate, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}$, by minimizing $-\bar{L}_T(\boldsymbol{\delta}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}})$. Since we use $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ instead of the true $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, no asymptotic results are yet available for this case.

3.2 Semiparametric Estimation of Location Frequency Parameters and Identification of k

We explain the semiparametric technique of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) for estimating the parameters of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$. We assume k is known until we discuss the identification of parameters. For purposes of introducing the approach of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004), we consider a simple case of a univariate process which produces $I_T(\lambda)$, with the assumptions $d = 0$, $\omega_1 \neq 0$, $\omega_2 \neq 0$, $d_1 \geq d_2$, and $k = 2$. Then we can estimate ω_1 and ω_2 consistently as:

$$\hat{\omega}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \arg \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} I_T(\lambda_j), \quad \hat{\omega}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \arg \max_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq m \\ |\lambda_j - \hat{\omega}_1| \geq z_T/T}} I_T(\lambda_j),$$

where $z_T = T \exp(-\sqrt{\ln(T)})$, and m is an integer between 1 and $\lfloor (T-1)/2 \rfloor$, satisfying at least:

$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{m}{T} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } T \rightarrow \infty,$$

After we estimate ω_1 , it is possible to estimate the second location parameter, ω_2 , which has a sufficient distance from the first location. For general k , we can estimate $(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k)$ sequentially.

Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) modified the GPH estimator of Geweke and Porter-Hudak (1983), which was originally suggested to estimate long memory parameter, d , using a log-periodogram regression, in order to estimate d_l at the Gegenbauer frequency ω_l . To identify the number of location frequencies, k , we follow the approach of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004), based on their modified GPH estimator for d_1, \dots, d_k , which is defined by:

$$\hat{d}_l = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq |j| \leq m \\ 0 < \hat{\omega}_l + \lambda_j \leq \pi}} \xi_k \ln \{I_T(\hat{\omega}_l + \lambda_j)\}, \quad (13)$$

where $\xi_k = s_m^{-2}(\zeta(\lambda_j) - \bar{\zeta}_m)$, $\zeta(\lambda) = -\ln(|1 - e^{i\lambda}|)$, $\bar{\zeta}_m = m^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m \zeta(\lambda_j)$, and $s_m^2 = \sum_{j=1}^m (\zeta(\lambda_j) - \bar{\zeta}_m)^2$. Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) show that $m^{1/2}(\hat{d}_l - d_l)$ converges weakly to $N(0, \pi^2/12)$, under

the assumption of a Gaussian process. The procedure of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) consists of the following steps: (i) Find the largest periodogram ordinate; (ii) if the corresponding estimate of d_l is significant, add the respective Gegenbauer filter to the model, otherwise terminate the procedure; (iii) Exclude the neighborhood of the last pole from the periodogram, and repeat the procedure from (i) onward. For the assumption of Gaussianity of the procedure, we use the data of x_t , which produces $I_T(x_t, \lambda)$, excluding \underline{y}_t .

3.3 Estimating and Forecasting Volatility

Using the WL estimates above, we can obtain the minimum mean square linear estimator (MM-SLE) of h_t from the work of Harvey (1998) and Asai, Chang, and McAleer (2017). Define $\mathbf{x}^\dagger = (x_1^\dagger, \dots, x_T^\dagger)'$, $\mathbf{y}^\dagger = (y_1^\dagger, \dots, y_T^\dagger)'$, $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_T)'$, $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_T)'$, and $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_T)'$ in order to obtain:

$$\mathbf{x}^\dagger = \mathbf{h} - \mu \mathbf{1}_T + \mathbf{v}, \quad \mathbf{y}^\dagger = \mathbf{h} - \mu \mathbf{1}_T + \mathbf{u},$$

where $\mathbf{1}_T$ is an $T \times 1$ vector of ones. Then, the minimum mean square linear estimator of \mathbf{h} is given by:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}} = \mu \mathbf{1}_T + \tau^{-1} (I_T - \Sigma_\tau^{-1}) (\sigma_v^{-2} \mathbf{x}^\dagger + \sigma_u^{-2} \mathbf{y}^\dagger),$$

where $\tau = \sigma_v^{-2} + \sigma_u^{-2}$, $\Sigma_\tau = I_T + \tau \Sigma_h$, and $V(\mathbf{h}) = \Sigma_h$. We obtain Σ_h via the algorithm of McElroy and Holan (2012) (see the Appendix for details). Harvey (1998) recommends using the volatility estimate:

$$\tilde{\sigma}_t^2 = \tilde{\sigma}_y^2 \exp(\tilde{h}_t),$$

where $\tilde{\sigma}_y^2 = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \tilde{y}_t^2$, and $\tilde{y}_t = y_t \exp(-0.5 \tilde{h}_t)$ are the heteroskedasticity-corrected observations.

For predicting the observations for x_t^\dagger and y_t^\dagger for $t = T + 1, \dots, T + l$, denote $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_l^\dagger$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_l^\dagger$ as the $l \times 1$ vectors of predicted values, respectively. Then the corresponding MMSLEs are given by:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_l^\dagger = \mathbf{R}_x \Sigma_x^{-1} \mathbf{x}^\dagger, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_l^\dagger = \mathbf{R}_y \Sigma_y^{-1} \mathbf{y}^\dagger,$$

where $\Sigma_x = \Sigma_h + \sigma_v^2 I_T$, $\Sigma_y = \Sigma_h + \sigma_u^2 I_T$, \mathbf{R}_x (\mathbf{R}_y) is the $l \times T$ matrix of covariances between $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_l^\dagger$ and \mathbf{x}^\dagger ($\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_l^\dagger$ and \mathbf{y}^\dagger). Using $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l = \mu \mathbf{1}_l + \tau^{-1} (\sigma_v^{-2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_l^\dagger + \sigma_u^{-2} \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_l^\dagger)$, the predictions of σ_{T+j}^2 ($j = 1, \dots, l$) are given by exponentiating the elements of $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l$, and multiplying by $\tilde{\sigma}_y^2$.

3.4 Finite Sample Properties

We conducted Monte Carlo experiments for investigating the finite sample properties of the WL estimator of $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ and the semiparametric estimator of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$. We consider two kinds of long memory components:

$$(d_0, d_1, d_2, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \begin{cases} (0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 2\pi/5, 2\pi/2.5) & \text{for Seasonal Long Memory} \\ (0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 2\pi/5, 2\pi/3) & \text{for General Gegenbauer Long Memory,} \end{cases}$$

for which the power spectra are shown in Figure 1. Note that the original specification of the RSV-SLM (Seasonal Long Memory) model is given by equations (1)-(3), with $P(L) = (1 - L^s)^d$, and $s = 5$ corresponds to the above DGP. For the remaining parameters, we specify $(\sigma_v, \sigma_\eta, \phi, \mu) = (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, -0.1)$. We consider sample sizes $T = \{1024, 2048\}$, with $R = 5000$ replications.

The first experiment considers selection of the number of location parameters, k . Table 1(a) shows the relative frequencies for selecting the number of long memory parameters via the procedure of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004), with $m = 0.5T^{0.7}$. The mean selected value indicates that there is an upward bias in the procedure for the sample sizes, which may be caused by over-rejection of the modified GPH estimator. Table 1(b) presents the relative frequencies of containing the true location parameters, such that $|\hat{\omega}_j - \omega_j| < z_T/T = \exp(-\sqrt{\ln(T)})$ for each selected value of k . The frequencies of selecting true values increase as the sample size and/or the true value of long memory parameter increases. As a result, the approach of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) tends to select larger values of k for $T = 2048$, but the location parameter estimates chosen by the approach tend to include the true parameters.

The second experiment examines the finite sample properties of the WL estimator under the true values of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$. Table 2 reports the sample mean, standard deviation, and root mean squared error (RMSE) of the WL estimator of $\boldsymbol{\delta}$. For σ_u , ϕ , d , d_1 , and d_2 , the bias of the estimator is negligible for both $T = 1024$ and $T = 2048$. While the bias for σ_v is upward, that of σ_η is downward. Compared with the case $T = 1024$, there is no improvement in the biases of σ_v and σ_η . However, the results for $T = 2048$ have smaller standard deviations and RMSEs. Table 2 also shows the sample mean, standard deviation, and root mean squared error of the estimator of μ by the sample mean of x_t , with the same implications.

By the structure of the RSV-GGLM model, we consider the quasi-likelihood ratio (QLR)

statistic for testing the RSV-SLM model against the RSV-GGLM model. As shown in Theorem 3.1.3 of Taniguchi and Kakizawa (2000) in the general framework, the QLR test under known ω has the asymptotic $\chi^2(2)$ distribution. The last entries of Table 2 report the rejection frequencies of the QLR statistic at the five percent significance level, indicating that the rejection frequency under the null model approaches the nominal size of 5% as T increases. Under the alternative model, the sample size of $T = 1024$ is sufficient to reject the null hypothesis for the parameter set.

4 Empirical Analysis

The empirical analysis focuses on estimating and forecasting the RSV-GGLM model for three sets of stock indices, namely Standard & Poors 500 (S&P), FTSE 100 (FTSE), and Nikkei 225 (Nikkei). For each return computed for 1-min intervals of the trading day at t between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., we calculated the daily volatility using the realized kernel (RK) estimator of Barndorff-Nielsen et al. (2008), which is consistent and robust to microstructure noise and jumps. We also calculate the corresponding returns for the three assets.

We denote the return and log of the RK estimate at day t as r_t and x_t , respectively. The sample period is from March 23, 2007 to September 19, 2017, to obtain the last 2548 observations, excluding holidays and weekends. We use the first $T = 2048$ returns for estimating the RSV-GGLM models, and the remaining 500 series for forecasting. The estimation period includes the Global Financial Crisis from 2007-2009.

Table 3 presents the descriptive statistics of the returns and log-volatility for the whole sample. The empirical distribution of the returns is highly leptokurtic, and is skewed to the left. Compared with the returns series, the distribution of log-volatility is closer to the normal distribution, but is skewed to the right, and the kurtosis exceeds three. As our interest is on volatility, we use the mean subtracted returns, $y_t = r_t - \bar{r}$. Figure 2 shows the sample spectral density for log-volatility. There is a clear evidence that the spectral density is unbounded at the origin, $\lambda = 0$. Since there are several peaks apart from the origin, it is worth investigating the general pattern for the structure of long memory.

Table 4 gives the semiparametric estimates of the location parameter ω , accompanied by

the results of the procedure of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004) for selecting the number k . While $k = 2$ was selected for S&P and FTSE, the procedure chose $k = 3$ for Nikkei. In the following analysis, we set $\hat{\omega}_0 = 0$ from Figure 2. Table 4 shows that the periods of frequencies are close to (20,10,5) for FTSE, implying that $P(L) = (1 - L^{20})^d$ is another candidate for specifying the long memory structure. As an alternative specification, we also consider $P(L) = (1 - L^{30})^d$ and $P(L) = (1 - L^{20})^d$ for S&P and Nikkei, respectively.

Table 5 gives the WL estimates for the RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM models. While the QLR test rejected the null hypothesis of the RSV-SLM model for S&P and Nikkei, it failed to reject the null hypothesis for FTSE. For S&P, the estimate of d is close to 0.5, which is dominant compared with other estimates of long memory parameters, d_l ($l = 1, 2, 3$). All the estimates of the long memory parameters are significant at five percent level, rejecting the RSV model with the ARFIMA(1, d , 0) specification. The estimate of σ_u is close to $\pi/\sqrt{2}$, which is obtained by the standard normal distribution for ε_t . The estimates of the RSV-SLM model for FTSE indicate that the estimate of d is 0.056, and is significant. Since the estimate of d in the unrestricted RSV-GGLM model is 0.382, the value of long memory parameter becomes smaller, and the estimate of ϕ becomes close to one in the RSV-SLM model, in order to capture the effect of the mass close to the origin in Figure 2(b). The estimation results for Nikkei 225 are similar to those of S&P.

We examine the performance of the out-of-sample forecasts using the root mean squared error (RMSE) and the Diebold and Mariano (1995) test for equal forecast accuracy. The benchmark model is the HAR model of Corsi (2009), which is given by:

$$x_t = c + \phi_d x_{t-1} + \phi_w (x_{t-1})_5 + \phi_w (x_{t-1})_{20} + \text{error},$$

where $(x_{t-1})_h$ denotes the h -horizon average of past x_t . Note that $(x_{t-1})_5$ and $(x_{t-1})_{20}$ are the weekly and monthly averages, respectively. The model is interpreted as the AR(22) process with the parameter restrictions. Although the model is not technically a long memory process, it approximates the effects of longer horizons in a simple and parsimonious way. We use x_{T+j} ($j = 1, \dots, F$) as the proxy of the true log-volatility. Fixing the sample size at 2048 for the rolling window, we re-estimated the model and computed the one step ahead forecasts of log-volatility

for the last $F = 500$ days. RMSE is defined as:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{F} \sum_{j=1}^F \left(\tilde{h}_{T+j} - x_{T+j} \right)^2},$$

where \tilde{h}_{T+l} is the forecast of h_{T+j} for the RSV models, and that of x_{T+j} for the HAR model. As above, we select the optimal k each time for estimating the RSV-GGLM model. As an ad hoc approach, we also consider a combined forecast obtained by the weighted average of the forecasts of RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM models, with weights $(-1, 2)$.

Table 6 also indicates the HAR model has the largest RMSEs. The RSV-SLM model provides smaller RMSEs than the RSV-GGLM model, while the combined forecast gives the smallest values. The Diebold-Mariano test against the forecast of the HAR model are rejected at the five percent significance level in all cases.

The empirical results show that the data for S&P, FTSE, and Nikkei prefer the more flexible structure for long memory in log-volatility than the simple ARFIMA process. For sample data, S&P and Nikkei favor the RSV-GGLM model, while FTSE selected the RSV-SLM model. The results of the out-of-sample forecasts indicate that the RSV-SLM model gives better forecasts than the RSV-GGLM model. However, the forecasts can be improved by combining the RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM models.

5 Concluding Remarks

In this paper, we considered a new realized stochastic volatility model with general Gegenbauer long memory (RSV-GGLM), which encompasses the new RSV model with seasonal long memory (RSV-SLM). We suggested a two-step estimator, in which the first step estimator gives the estimates of the location parameters of the Gegenbauer frequencies, which converges faster than the speed of $T^{1/2}$. The second step uses the Whittle likelihood (WL) estimation method, for which the asymptotic distribution is the same as that of the quasi-maximum likelihood estimator when the location parameter is known. Then we conducted Monte Carlo experiments for investigating the finite sample properties of both estimators, and found that the first step estimator works satisfactorily, and that the finite sample bias for the WL estimator is negligible for $T = 2048$.

The estimation results for S&P, FTSE, and Nikkei indicate that the simple ARFIMA process for log-volatility is rejected, favoring either of the RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM models. The forecasting results indicate that combining the forecasts of both models gives improved forecasts compared with the original ones. These results indicate that RSV models with general long memory are useful additions to the existing models in the literature.

Appendix

We explain the calculation of the coefficients of the $MA(\infty)$ representation of the general Gegenbauer process in equation (3), and the calculation of the autocovariance functions.

Even for the simple Gegenbauer process with ARMA parameters, it is not easy to obtain explicit formulas for the coefficients for the $MA(\infty)$ representation and the autocovariances that are valid for all lags. Recently, McElroy and Holan (2012, 2016) developed a computationally efficient method for calculating these values. The spectral density of the general Gegenbauer process, h_t , can be written as:

$$f_h(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma_\eta^2}{2\pi} g_h(\lambda) [2 \sin(\lambda/2)]^{-2d} \prod_{l=1}^k [2(\cos(\lambda) - \cos(\omega_l))]^{-2d_l}, \quad -\pi < \lambda < \pi,$$

where $g_h(\omega)$ is defined by (5). For convenience, we define $\kappa(z)$ so that $g(\lambda) = |\kappa(e^{-i\lambda})|^2$. Then, $\kappa(z)$ takes the form $\kappa(z) = \prod_l (1 - \zeta_l z)^{p_l}$ for (possibly complex) reciprocal roots, ζ_l , of the moving average and autoregressive polynomials, where p_l is one if l corresponds to a moving average root, and minus one if l corresponds to an autoregressive root. We assume $d > \max\{d_l\}$, as suggested by the empirical results in Section 4.

Define:

$$\begin{aligned} g_j &= 2 \sum_l \frac{p_l \zeta_l^j}{j}, \\ \beta_j &= \frac{2}{j} \left\{ d + 2 \sum_{l=1}^k d_l \cos(\omega_l j) \right\} + g_j, \\ \tilde{\psi}_j &= \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{m=1}^l m \beta_m \tilde{\psi}_{j-m}, \quad \tilde{\psi}_0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

McElroy and Holan (2012) showed that the MA(∞) representation of (3) is given by:

$$h_{t+1} = \mu + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\psi}_j \eta_{t-j},$$

and the autocovariances of h_t for $l \geq 0$ are given by:

$$\gamma_l = \sigma^2 \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \tilde{\psi}_{j+l} + R_J(l),$$

where

$$R_J(l) = \sigma^2 \left\{ J^{-1+2d} \frac{F(1-d, 1-2d; 2-2d; -l/J)}{\Gamma^2(d)(1-2d)} \right\} \{1 + o(1)\},$$

and $F(a, b; c; z)$ is the hypergeometric function evaluated at z . Note that $\gamma_{-l} = \gamma_l$. McElroy and Holan (2012) recommend using the cutoff value $J \geq 2,000$. We set $J = 20T$ with $T = \{1024, 2048\}$ in this paper.

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Table 1: Finite Sample Performance of Selection Procedures

(a) Relative Frequencies of Selecting k

k	RSV-SLM		RSV-GGLM	
	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0114	0.0000	0.3892	0.0002
2	0.6032	0.2354	0.3058	0.2984
3	0.2418	0.0870	0.0384	0.0236
4	0.1436	0.3910	0.2480	0.2030
5	0.0000	0.2866	0.0186	0.4276
6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0382
Mean	2.5176	3.7288	2.2010	3.8740

Note: The entries show the relative frequencies of selected values of k by the procedure of Hidalgo and Soulier (2004).

(b) Relative Frequencies of Containing True Location Parameters

Param.	RSV-SLM		RSV-GGLM	
	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$
ω_1	0.9990	1.0000	0.9858	0.9972
ω_2	0.9798	0.9988	0.0730	0.3320

Note: The entries show the relative frequencies of containing true location parameters such that $|\hat{\omega}_j - \omega_j| < \exp(-\sqrt{\ln(T)})$ for each selected value of k .

Table 2: Finite Sample Performance of WL Estimator for RSV-GGLM Models

Parameters	DGP: RSV-SLM			DGP: RSV-GGLM		
	True	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$	True	$T = 1024$	$T = 2048$
σ_u	2.2214	2.2192 (0.0846) [0.0847]	2.2192 (0.0605) [0.0606]	2.2214	2.2195 (0.0846) [0.0847]	2.2195 (0.0605) [0.0605]
σ_v	0.02	0.0352 (0.0407) [0.0434]	0.0375 (0.0377) [0.0416]	0.02	0.0298 (0.0323) [0.0337]	0.0294 (0.0285) [0.0300]
σ_η	0.4	0.3063 (0.0236) [0.0966]	0.3032 (0.0164) [0.0982]	0.4	0.3047 (0.0228) [0.0980]	0.3025 (0.0159) [0.0988]
ϕ	0.6	0.6318 (0.0828) [0.0887]	0.6226 (0.0631) [0.0670]	0.6	0.6190 (0.0861) [0.0881]	0.6110 (0.0661) [0.0670]
d	0.4	0.3808 (0.0927) [0.0947]	0.3897 (0.0647) [0.0655]	0.4	0.3843 (0.0920) [0.0933]	0.3945 (0.0661) [0.0663]
d_1	0.4	0.4235 (0.0353) [0.0424]	0.4221 (0.0277) [0.0355]	0.3	0.3128 (0.0319) [0.0344]	0.3120 (0.0240) [0.0268]
d_2	0.4	0.4172 (0.0328) [0.0370]	0.4118 (0.0222) [0.0252]	0.2	0.2031 (0.0310) [0.0312]	0.2039 (0.0220) [0.0224]
μ	-0.1	-0.1010 (0.3673) [0.3673]	-0.1010 (0.3386) [0.3386]	-0.1	-0.1081 (0.5085) [0.5085]	-0.1006 (0.4692) [0.4692]
QLR Test		0.0806	0.0510		1.0000	1.0000

Note: Except for ' μ ' and 'LR test', entries show the means of the WL estimates under true ω , and μ is estimated by the sample mean of x_t . Standard errors are in parentheses, and root mean squared errors are in brackets. 'QLR Test' reports the rejection frequencies of the QLR statistic for testing the null hypothesis of the RSV-SLM model. The critical value of the QLR test with true ω is given by 5.9915, which is the upper five percentile of $\chi^2(2)$ distribution.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Return and Log-Volatility

Data	Average	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Return				
S&P	0.0118	0.0315	13.281	311.00
FTSE	0.0080	0.0154	9.0698	133.79
Nikkei	0.0109	0.0229	7.9595	87.938
Log-Volatility				
S&P	-5.2585	1.2314	0.4536	3.2287
FTSE	-5.3742	0.9748	0.5915	3.4626
Nikkei	-5.1325	0.9613	0.6329	3.9309

Table 4: Semiparametric Estimates of Location Parameters

l	S&P			FTSE			Nikkei		
	$\hat{\omega}_l$	Days	P -value	$\hat{\omega}_l$	Days	P -value	$\hat{\omega}_l$	Days	P -value
0	0.0010	—	0.0012*	0.0010	—	0.0001*	0.0020	—	0.0002*
1	0.0674	29.681	0.0017*	0.0947	21.113	0.0001*	0.1006	19.884	0.0004*
2	0.1416	14.124	0.0031*	0.2002	9.9902	0.0006*	0.2041	9.7990	0.0015*
3	0.4502	4.4425	0.2054	0.4131	4.8416	0.0888	0.2744	7.2883	0.0050*
4							0.6973	2.8683	0.1947

Note: The estimates of ω_l are reported with the unit of π . ‘Days’ indicates the period corresponding to $\hat{\omega}_l$. ‘ P -value’ shows the P -value for the modified GPH estimates of d_l , and ‘*’ indicates the significance at the five percent level.

Table 5: WL Estimates of RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM Models

Parameters	S&P		FTSE		Nikkei	
	RSV-GGLM	RSV-SLM	RSV-GGLM	RSV-SLM	RSV-GGLM	RSV-SLM
σ_u	2.0415 (0.0369)	2.2103 (0.0651)	2.1159 (0.0871)	2.0325 (0.0453)	2.0274 (0.1733)	2.0293 (0.1036)
σ_v	0.5414 (0.0132)	1.4024×10^{-4} (0.0934×10^{-4})	0.0195 (0.0005)	0.3962 (0.0062)	0.4303 (0.0094)	0.4237 (0.0345)
σ_η	0.1110 (0.0030)	0.6727 (0.0124)	0.3825 (0.0060)	0.1849 (0.0145)	0.0614 (0.0050)	0.2231 (0.0057)
ϕ	0.6923 (0.0208)	0.7845 (0.0169)	-0.0395 (0.0011)	0.9719 (0.0200)	0.6532 (0.0181)	0.9541 (0.0722)
$\{s, k\}$	{1, 3}	{30, 0}	{1, 3}	{20, 0}	{1, 4}	{20, 0}
d	0.4988 (0.0206)	0.0587 (0.0013)	0.3817 (0.0071)	0.0585 (0.0018)	0.4879 (0.0086)	0.0400 (0.0030)
d_1	0.0145 (0.0002)		0.0685 (0.0022)		0.0262 (0.0009)	
d_2	0.0553 (0.0014)		-0.0078 (0.0002)		0.1262 (0.0034)	
d_3	-0.1780 (0.0038)		0.0288 (0.0006)		0.1262 (0.0027)	
d_4					-0.4656 (0.0081)	
QLR Test	594.24	[0.0000]	1.9191	[0.3831]	61.438	[0.0000]

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. ‘QLR Test’ reports the statistic for testing the null hypothesis of the RSV-SLM model, which has the asymptotic $\chi^2(k)$ distribution. P -values are given in brackets.

Table 6: Forecasting Results

	S&P		FTSE		Nikkei	
	RMSE	DM	RMSE	DM	RMSE	DM
HAR	6.6671	—	3.7408	—	3.4874	—
RSV-GGLM	5.7713	[0.0000]	3.4692	[0.0003]	3.3241	[0.0152]
RSV-SLM	5.5445	[0.0000]	3.3676	[0.0000]	3.1617	[0.0008]
Combined Forecasts	5.3930	[0.0000]	3.2971	[0.0000]	3.0308	[0.0007]

Note: The values in the brackets are P -values of the Diebold-Mariano test against the forecast via the HAR model. Combined Forecasts are obtained by the weighted average of the forecasts of RSV-GGLM and RSV-SLM models, with weights $(-1, 2)$.

Figure 1: Power Spectrum of Long Memory Processes

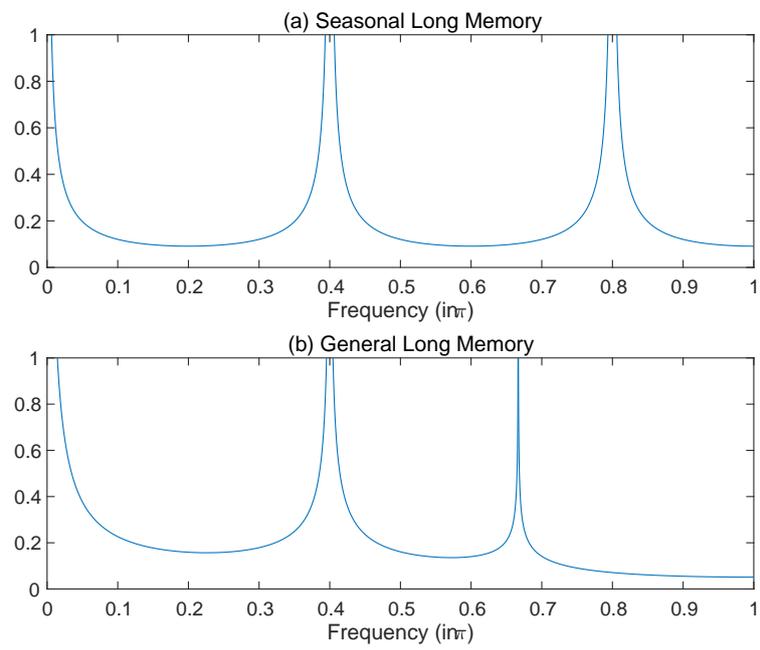


Figure 2: Sample Spectral Density of Log-Volatility

