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Type Package

Title Flexible and Robust GARCH-X Modelling

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Description Flexible and robust estimation and inference of Generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (GARCH) models with covariates ('X') based on the results by Francq and Thieu (2019) <[doi:10.1017/S0266466617000512](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266466617000512)>. Coefficients can straightforwardly be set to zero by omission, and quasi maximum likelihood methods ensure estimates are generally consistent and inference valid, even when the standardised innovations are non-normal and/or dependent over time. See Sucarrat (2021) <[doi:10.32614/RJ-2021-057](https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2021-057)> for an overview of the package.

License GPL (>= 2)

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garchx-package	<i>Flexible and Robust GARCH-X Modelling</i>
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Description

Flexible and robust estimation and inference of GARCH(q,p,r)-X models, where q is the GARCH order, p is the ARCH order, r is the asymmetry or leverage order, and 'X' indicates that covariates can be included. Suitable subsets of the coefficients can be restricted to zero by omission, and Quasi Maximum Likelihood (QML) methods ensure estimates are generally consistent, even when the standardised innovations are non-normal and/or dependent.

Details

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Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

Maintainer: Genaro Sucarrat

See Also

[garchxSim](#), [coef](#), [fitted](#), [logLik](#), [print](#), [residuals](#), [vcov](#)

Examples

```
##simulate from a garch(1,1):
set.seed(123)
y <- garchxSim(1000)

##estimate garch(1,1) model:
mymod <- garchx(y)
mymod
```

`coef.garchx`*Extraction functions for 'garchx' objects*

Description

Extraction functions for objects of class 'garchx'

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
fitted(object, as.zoo = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
logLik(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
nobs(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
predict(object, n.ahead = 10, newxreg = NULL,
         newindex = NULL, n.sim = NULL, verbose = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
quantile(x, probs=0.025, names = TRUE, type = 7, as.zoo = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
residuals(object, as.zoo = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
toLatex(object, digits = 4, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
vcov(object, vcov.type = NULL, bw = NULL,
      kernel.weights = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object` an object of class 'garchx'

x	an object of class 'garchx'
parm	a specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered
level	numeric value between 0 and 1 (the confidence level required)
as.zoo	logical. If TRUE, then the returned result is of class <code>zoo</code>
n.ahead	integer that determines how many steps ahead predictions should be generated
newxreg	vector or matrix with the out-of-sample regressor values
newindex	<code>zoo</code> -index for the out-of-sample predictions. If NULL (default), then 1:n.ahead is used
n.sim	NULL or an integer, the number of simulations
verbose	logical. If TRUE, then the simulations - in addition to the predictions - are returned
probs	vector of probabilities
names	logical, whether to return names or not
type	integer that determines the algorithm used to compute the quantile, see <code>quantile</code>
digits	integer, the number of digits in the printed LaTeX code
vcov.type	NULL or character that is (partially) matched to "ordinary", "robust" or "hac". The robust coefficient-covariance ("robust") is that of Francq and Thieu (2019). The Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent ("hac") variance-covariance estimates the variance of the score (the 'meat') based on Theorem 2.2 in De Jong and Davidson (2000). For the details of the kernel weights (Bartlett) and bandwidth, see the code in the <code>vcov.garchx</code> function
bw	NULL or non-negative numeric value, the bandwidth of the HAC coefficient-covariance. If NULL, then it is computed internally by <code>vcov.garchx</code>
kernel.weights	NULL (default) or a non-negative numeric vector with kernel weights for the HAC coefficient-covariance estimator. If NULL, then Bartlett weights are used, see the code of the <code>vcov.garchx</code> function
...	additional arguments

Value

coef:	numeric vector containing parameter estimates
confint:	A matrix lower and upper confidence limits for each parameter
fitted:	fitted conditional variance
logLik:	log-likelihood (normal density)
nobs:	the number of observations used in the estimation
predict:	a vector with the predictions (verbose=FALSE), or a matrix with both the predictions and the simulations (verbose=TRUE)
print:	print of the estimation results
quantile:	the fitted quantiles, i.e. the conditional standard deviation times the empirical quantile of the standardised innovations
residuals:	standardised residuals
vcov:	coefficient variance-covariance matrix

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

References

Christian Francq and Le Quien Thieu (2019): 'QML inference for volatility models with covariates', *Econometric Theory* 35, pp. 37-72, [doi:10.1017/S0266466617000512](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266466617000512) Robert M. de Jong and James Davidson (2000): 'Consistency of Kernel Estimators of Heteroscedastic and Autocorrelated Covariance Matrices', *Econometrica* 68, pp. 407-423

See Also

[garchx](#), [garchxSim](#), [zoo](#)

Examples

```
##simulate from a garch(1,1):
set.seed(123)
y <- garchxSim(1000)

##estimate garch(1,1) model:
mymod <- garchx(y)

##print estimation results:
print(mymod)

##extract coefficients:
coef(mymod)

##extract and store conditional variances:
sigma2hat <- fitted(mymod)

##extract log-likelihood:
logLik(mymod)

##extract and store standardised residuals:
etahat <- residuals(mymod)

##extract coefficient variance-covariance matrix:
vcov(mymod)

##generate predictions:
predict(mymod)
```

Description

Quasi Maximum Likelihood (ML) estimation of a GARCH(q,p,r)-X model, where q is the GARCH order, p is the ARCH order, r is the asymmetry (or leverage) order and 'X' indicates that covariates can be included. Note that the underlying estimation theory assumes the covariates are stochastic. The estimation procedure will, in general, provide consistent estimates when the standardised innovations are not normal or independent (or both), see Francq and Thieu (2018).

Usage

```
garchx(y, order = c(1,1), arch = NULL, garch = NULL, asym = NULL,
       xreg = NULL, vcov.type = c("ordinary", "robust", "hac"), bw = NULL,
       kernel.weights = NULL, initial.values = NULL, backcast.values = NULL,
       lower = 0, upper = +Inf, control = list(), hessian.control = list(),
       solve.tol = .Machine$double.eps, estimate = TRUE, c.code = TRUE,
       penalty.value = NULL, sigma2.min = .Machine$double.eps,
       objective.fun = 1, turbo = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	numeric vector, time-series or zoo object. Missing values in the beginning and at the end of the series is allowed, as they are removed with the na.trim command
<code>order</code>	integer vector of length 1, 2 or 3, for example <code>c(1,1,1)</code> . The first entry controls the GARCH order, the second the ARCH order and the third the ASYM (asymmetry/leverage) order
<code>arch</code>	NULL or numeric vector containing the ARCH-terms to include. Note: If not NULL, then the value of the ARCH argument overrides the value of the first entry in the order argument
<code>garch</code>	NULL or numeric vector containing the GARCH-terms to include. Note: If not NULL, then the value of the GARCH argument overrides the value of the second entry in the order argument
<code>asym</code>	NULL or numeric vector containing the ASYM-terms (asymmetry/leverage terms) to include. Note: If not NULL, then the value of the ASYM argument overrides the value of the third entry in the order argument
<code>xreg</code>	numeric vector, time-series or zoo object. Missing values in the beginning and at the end of the series is allowed, as they are removed with the na.trim command
<code>vcov.type</code>	character, either "ordinary", "robust" or "hac". The robust coefficient-covariance ("robust") is that of Francq and Thieu (2019). The Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent ("hac") variance-covariance estimates the variance of the score (the 'meat') based on Theorem 2.2 in De Jong and Davidson (2000). For the details of the kernel weights (Bartlett) and bandwidth, see the code in the vcov.garchx function
<code>bw</code>	NULL (default) or a non-negative numeric value, the bandwidth of the HAC coefficient-covariance. If NULL, then it is computed internally by vcov.garchx
<code>kernel.weights</code>	NULL (default) or a non-negative numeric vector with kernel weights for the HAC coefficient-covariance estimator. If NULL, then Bartlett weights are used, see the code of vcov.garchx

<code>initial.values</code>	NULL or a numeric vector with the initial parameter values passed on to the optimisation routine, <code>nlminb</code> . If NULL, the default, then the values are chosen automatically
<code>backcast.values</code>	NULL or a non-negative numeric. The backcast value is used to initiate the forward recursion of the conditional variance. If NULL (default), then the value is chosen automatically (currently the average of y squared is used). If <code>backcast.values</code> is a non-negative numeric, then the initial recursion values are all set to this value
<code>lower</code>	numeric vector, either of length 1 or the number of parameters to be estimated, see <code>nlminb</code>
<code>upper</code>	numeric vector, either of length 1 or the number of parameters to be estimated, see <code>nlminb</code>
<code>control</code>	a <code>list</code> passed on to the <code>control</code> argument of <code>nlminb</code>
<code>hessian.control</code>	a <code>list</code> passed on to the <code>control</code> argument of <code>optimHess</code>
<code>solve.tol</code>	numeric value passed on to the <code>tol</code> argument of <code>solve</code> , which is called whenever the coefficient variance-coariance matrix is computed. The value controls the tolerance for detecting linear dependence between columns when inverting a matrix
<code>estimate</code>	logical, if TRUE then estimation is carried out. If FALSE, then the <code>initial.values</code> are used
<code>c.code</code>	logical, if TRUE then compiled C code is used in the forward recursion
<code>penalty.value</code>	NULL (default) or a numeric value. If NULL, then the log-likelihood value associated with the initial values is used. Sometimes estimation can result in NA and/or +/-Inf values. The <code>penalty.value</code> is the value returned by the objective function <code>garchxObjective</code> in the presence of NA or +/-Inf values
<code>sigma2.min</code>	numeric with default <code>.Machine\$double.eps</code> . To avoid taking taking the log of a very small value when computing the log-likelihood, <code>sigma2.min</code> is used as the lower bound of the fitted conditional variances, see the code of <code>garchxObjective</code>
<code>objective.fun</code>	numeric, either 1 or 0
<code>turbo</code>	logical. If FALSE (default), then the coefficient variance-covariance is computed during estimation, and the fitted values and residuals are attached to the returned object. If TRUE, then these operations are skipped, and hence estimation is faster. Note, however, that if <code>turbo</code> is set to TRUE, then the coefficient-covariance, fitted values and residuals can still be extracted subsequent to estimation with <code>vcov.garchx</code> , <code>fitted.garchx</code> and <code>residuals.garchx</code> , respectively

Value

A list of class 'garchx'

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

References

Christian Francq and Le Quien Thieu (2019): 'QML inference for volatility models with covariates', *Econometric Theory* 35, pp. 37-72, doi:[10.1017/S0266466617000512](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266466617000512) Christian Francq and Jean-Michel Zakoian (2019): 'GARCH Models', 2nd Edition, Wiley Robert M. de Jong and James Davidson (2000): 'Consistency of Kernel Estimators of Heteroscedastic and Autocorrelated Covariance Matrices', *Econometrica* 68, pp. 407-423

See Also

[garchxSim](#), [nlminb](#), [optimHess](#), [coef.garchx](#)

Examples

```
##simulate from a garch(1,1):
set.seed(123)
y <- garchxSim(1000)

##estimate garch(1,1) model:
mymod <- garchx(y)

##print estimation results:
print(mymod)

##extract coefficients:
coef(mymod)

##extract and store conditional variances:
sigma2hat <- fitted(mymod)

##extract log-likelihood:
logLik(mymod)

##extract and store standardised residuals:
etahat <- residuals(mymod)

##extract variance-covariance matrix:
vcov(mymod)

##generate predictions:
predict(mymod)
```

garchxAvar

Asymptotic Coefficient Covariance

Description

Compute the asymptotic coefficient-covariance of a GARCH(q,p,r)-X model by simulation. Note that the principles of how to use the arch, garch, asym and xreg arguments are the same as those of [garchx](#)

Usage

```
garchxAvar(pars, arch = NULL, garch = NULL, asym = NULL,
           xreg = NULL, vcov.type = c("ordinary", "robust", "hac"),
           innovations = NULL, Eeta4 = NULL, n = 1e+06, objective.fun = 1,
           seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>pars</code>	vector of parameters of length 1 or more. The first component contains the coefficient-value of the intercept, the next component(s) the ARCH-coefficient(s), and so on.
<code>arch</code>	NULL or integer vector with the lags of the ARCH-terms to include. Works in the same way as the <code>arch</code> argument in the garchx function
<code>garch</code>	NULL or integer vector with the lags of the GARCH-terms. Works in the same way as the <code>garch</code> argument in the garchx function
<code>asym</code>	NULL or integer vector with the lags of the asymmetry terms to include. Works in the same way as the <code>asym</code> argument in the garchx function
<code>xreg</code>	NULL, or a vector or matrix with the covariates of the model. Works in the same way as the <code>xreg</code> argument in the garchx function
<code>vcov.type</code>	character that determines the type of coefficient-covariance
<code>innovations</code>	NULL or a vector with the standardised innovations to use. If NULL, then the innovations are standard normal
<code>Eeta4</code>	numeric, the fourth moment of the innovations. If NULL, then the value is estimated internally. Note: The value of <code>Eeta4</code> is only used if <code>vcov.type = "ordinary"</code> , otherwise it is ignored
<code>n</code>	integer, the number of observations to use in the simulations
<code>objective.fun</code>	integer equal to 1 or 0 that determines the type of objective function to use, see the code of garchxObjective
<code>seed</code>	NULL or an integer that sets the seed (the value is passed on to set.seed). Useful for reproducibility

Value

A matrix

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

References

Christian Francq and Le Quien Thieu (2018): 'QML inference for volatility models with covariates', *Econometric Theory*, doi:10.1017/S0266466617000512
 Christian Francq and Jean-Michel Zakoian (2019): 'GARCH Models', 2nd Edition, Wiley

See Also

[garchx](#), [garchxSim](#), [vcov.garchx](#)

Examples

```
##asymptotic coefficient-covariance of a garch(1,1)
##note: the estimate is rough, since n is small
intercept <- 0.2
alpha <- 0.1
beta <- 0.8
pars <- c(intercept, alpha, beta)
seed <- 123 #for reproducibility
garchxAvar(pars, arch=1, garch=1, n=10000, seed=seed)
```

garchxObjective

Auxiliary functions

Description

Auxiliary functions used in estimation. Not intended for the average user

Usage

```
garchxObjective(pars, aux)
garchxRecursion(pars, aux)
```

Arguments

`pars` numeric vector of parameters
`aux` [list](#) created by [garchx](#)

Value

`garchxObjective`:
value of the objective function
`garchxRecursion`:
fitted conditional variance

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

See Also

[garchx](#), [fitted.garchx](#), [residuals.garchx](#)

`garchxSim`*Simulate from a GARCH-X model*

Description

Simulate from a GARCH(q,p,r)-X model. Optionally, if `verbose=TRUE`, the conditional variance and innovations are also returned.

Usage

```
garchxSim(n, intercept = 0.2, arch = 0.1, garch = 0.8, asym = NULL, xreg = NULL,
  innovations = NULL, backcast.values = list(), verbose = FALSE, as.zoo = TRUE,
  c.code = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	integer
<code>intercept</code>	numeric
<code>arch</code>	NULL or numeric vector with the values of the ARCH-coefficients
<code>garch</code>	NULL or numeric vector with the values of the GARCH-coefficients
<code>asym</code>	NULL or numeric vector with the values of the asymmetry-coefficients
<code>xreg</code>	NULL or numeric vector with the values of the X-term
<code>innovations</code>	NULL or numeric vector with the innovations. If NULL, then standard normal innovations are generated with <code>rnorm</code>
<code>backcast.values</code>	<code>list</code> with backcast values
<code>verbose</code>	logical
<code>as.zoo</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), then the returned object is of class <code>zoo</code>
<code>c.code</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), then compiled C code is used for the recursion (faster). Otherwise R code is used (slower)

Value

a numeric vector or matrix with the simulated values.

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

See Also

[garchx](#), [zoo](#)

Examples

```
##simulate from a garch(1,1):  
y <- garchxSim(1000)  
  
##simulate from a garch(1,1) with asymmetry/leverage:  
yy <- garchxSim(1000, asym=0.1)  
  
##simulate from a garch(1,1) w/user-provided backcast values:  
yyy <- garchxSim(1000, backcast.values=list(z2=1, sigma2=0.5))
```

gdiff

Difference a vector or a matrix, with special treatment of zoo objects

Description

Similar to the `diff` function from the base package, but `gdiff` enables padding (e.g. NAs or 0s) of the lost entries. Contrary to the `diff` function in the base package, however, the default in `gdiff` is to pad (with NAs). The `gdiff` function is particularly suited for `zoo` objects, since their indexing is retained

Usage

```
gdiff(x, lag = 1, pad = TRUE, pad.value = NA)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or matrix
<code>lag</code>	integer equal to the difference-length (the default is 1)
<code>pad</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), then the lost entries are padded with <code>pad.value</code> . If FALSE, then no padding is undertaken
<code>pad.value</code>	numeric, the pad-value

Value

A vector or matrix with the differenced values

Note

Empty

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

See Also

`diff`, `glag`, `lag`

Examples

```
##1st difference of a series:
x <- rnorm(5)
gdiff(x)

##1st difference with no padding:
gdiff(x, pad=FALSE)

##1st difference retaining the original zoo-index ordering:
gdiff(as.zoo(x))

##1st difference of a matrix:
y <- matrix(rnorm(8),4,2)
gdiff(y)

##2nd difference of the same matrix:
gdiff(y, lag=2)
```

glag

*Lag a vector or a matrix, with special treatment of zoo objects***Description**

Similar to the `lag` function from the `stats` package, but `glag` enables padding (e.g. NAs or 0s) of the lost entries. Contrary to the `lag` function in the `stats` package, however, the default in `glag` is to pad (with NAs). The `glag` is particularly suited for `zoo` objects, since their indexing is retained

Usage

```
glag(x, k = 1, pad = TRUE, pad.value = NA)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or matrix
<code>k</code>	integer equal to the lag (the default is 1)
<code>pad</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), then the lost entries are padded with <code>pad.value</code> . If FALSE, then no padding is undertaken
<code>pad.value</code>	the pad-value

Value

A vector or matrix with the lagged values

Note

Empty

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

See Also

[lag](#), [gdiff](#), [diff](#)

Examples

```
##lag series with NA for the missing entries:
x <- rnorm(5)
glag(x)

##lag series with no padding:
x <- rnorm(5)
glag(x, pad=FALSE)

##lag series and retain the original zoo-index ordering:
x <- as.zoo(rnorm(5))
glag(x)

##lag two periods:
glag(x, k=2)
```

refit

Refit a model to new data

Description

Refit a model to new data, typically for cross-validation purposes. Re-estimation (reestimate) is optional (the default is FALSE).

Usage

```
##generic:
refit(object, ...)

##S3 method for 'garchx' objects:
## S3 method for class 'garchx'
refit(object, newy = NULL, newxreg = NULL,
       backcast.value = NULL, reestimate = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class garchx
newy	vector, the new 'y' data, see garchx
newxreg	the new 'xreg' data, if any, see garchx
backcast.value	NULL or a non-negative numeric, see garchx
reestimate	logical. If FALSE (default), then the estimates from object are used on the new data. If TRUE, then the model is re-estimated using the new data
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

`refit.garchx` is a convenience function to facilitate cross-validation and related analyses.

Value

A list of class 'garchx'

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

See Also

[garchx](#)

Examples

```
##simulate from a garch(1,1):
set.seed(123)
y <- garchxSim(1000)

##estimate garch(1,1) model:
mymod <- garchx(y)

##new data (e.g. 'out-of-sample' or 'test' data):
yy <- garchxSim(100)

##apply the estimates of 'mymod' on yy data:
refit(mymod, newy=yy)
```

`rmnorm`*Random number generation from the multivariate normal distribution*

Description

This function is a speed-optimised version of the `rmnorm` function from the `mnormt` package of Adelchi Azzalini (2013).

Usage

```
rmnorm(n, mean = NULL, vcov = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	integer, the number of observations to generate
<code>mean</code>	numeric vector, i.e. the mean values
<code>vcov</code>	numeric matrix, i.e. the variance-covariance matrix

Value

A matrix of `n` rows

Author(s)

Genaro Sucarrat, <https://www.sucarrat.net/>

References

Adelchi Azzalini (2013): 'mnormt: The multivariate normal and t distributions', R package version 1.4-7, <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=mnormt>

Examples

```
##generate from univariate standardised normal:
z1 <- rmnorm(100)

##generate from bivariate, independent standardised normal:
z2 <- rmnorm(100, vcov=diag(c(1,1)))

##generate from bivariate, dependent standardised normal:
z3 <- rmnorm(100, vcov=cbind(c(1,0.3),c(0.3,1)))
```

ttest0 *T-tests and Wald-tests under nullity*

Description

The permissible parameter-space of GARCH-models is bounded from below by 0. This means non-standard inference is required when one or more parameters are 0 under the null hypothesis, a frequent situation in empirical applications. The functions `ttest0` and `waldtest0` perform t-tests and Wald-tests when one or more parameters is 0. In the latter test, the Wald-test, the critical values are obtained by simulation, see Francq and Thieu (2018).

Usage

```
ttest0(x, k = NULL)
waldtest0(x, r = 0, R = NULL, level = c(0.1,0.05,0.01),
          vcov.type = NULL, quantile.type = 7, n = 20000)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class 'garchx'
<code>k</code>	NULL (default) or a vector of integers with the coefficients to test. If NULL, then all coefficients apart from the intercepts are tested
<code>r</code>	vector with restrictions
<code>R</code>	NULL (default) or a full-rank matrix. If NULL, then R is specified such that a test of all coefficients - apart from the intercept - is equal to the restriction <code>r</code> . If <code>length(r)==1</code> , then it is recycled so that its dimension match that of R
<code>level</code>	vector of significance levels whose critical values should be computed
<code>vcov.type</code>	NULL or a character that determines the type of coefficient-covariance to use, see vcov.garchx
<code>quantile.type</code>	integer, the algorithm used to compute the quantile, see quantile
<code>n</code>	integer, the number of simulations used to estimate the critical values

Details

The `ttest0` function performs a t-test of coefficient `k` with 0 as null. Under this null the parameter is on the boundary of the admissible parameter space, and so the distribution is non-standard under the null. The function `ttest0` returns the result(s) of these non-standard t-test(s), see Francq and Thieu (2018). If `k=NULL`, the default, then a test for each coefficient apart from the intercept is undertaken.

The `waldtest0` function performs a Wald-test of the restrictions in `r`, when one or more of its elements are 0, see Francq and Thieu (2018).

Value

<code>ttest0</code> :	a matrix with the t-tests
<code>waldtest0</code> :	a list with the test-statistic and the critical values

Author(s)

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References

Christian Francq and Le Quien Thieu (2019): 'QML inference for volatility models with covariates', *Econometric Theory* 35, pp. 37-72, doi:10.1017/S0266466617000512

See Also

[garchx](#), [quantile](#), [vcov.garchx](#), [rmnorm](#)

Examples

```
##simulate and estimate a garch(1,1):
set.seed(123)
y <- garchxSim(1000)
mymod <- garchx(y)

##t-tests:
ttest0(mymod)

##wald-test:
waldtest0(mymod)
```

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