

Package ‘apt’

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Title Asymmetric Price Transmission

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Depends R (>= 3.0.0), erer

Imports car, urca

Description Asymmetric price transmission between two time series is assessed. Several functions are available for linear and nonlinear threshold cointegration, and furthermore, symmetric and asymmetric error correction model.

License GPL

LazyLoad yes

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apt-package

Asymmetric Price Transmission

Description

Asymmetric price transmission between two time series is assessed. The names of functions and datasets reveal the categories they belong to. A prefix of da is for datasets, ci for cointegration, and ecm for error correction model.

The focus is on the price transmission between *two* price variables. Therefore, objectives like fitting an error correction model for more than two variables are beyond the scope of this package.

Details

Package: apt
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Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

ciTarFit

Fitting Threshold Cointegration

Description

Fit a threshold cointegration regression between two time series.

Usage

```
ciTarFit(y, x, model = c('tar', 'mtar'), lag = 1, thresh = 0,  
small.win = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	dependent or left-side variable for the long-run model; must be a time series object.
x	independent or right-side variable for the long-run model; must be a time series object.
model	a choice of two models: tar or mtar; the default is tar.
lag	number of lags for the threshold cointegration regression.
thresh	a threshold value (default of zero).
small.win	value of a small window for fitting the threshold cointegration regression; used mainly for lag selection in ciTarLag.

Details

This is the main function for threshold autoregression regression (TAR) in assessing the nonlinear threshold relation between two time series variables. It can be used to estimate four types of threshold cointegration regressions. These four types are TAR with a threshold value of zero; consistent TAR with a nonzero threshold; MTAR (momentum TAR) with a threshold value of zero; and consistent MTAR with a nonzero threshold. The option of small window will be used in lag selection because a comparison of AIC and BIC values should be based on the same number of regression observations.

Value

Return a list object of class "ciTarFit" with these components:

y	dependent variable
x	independent variable
model	model choice
lag	number of lags
thresh	threshold value
data.LR	data used in the long-run regression
data.CI	data used in the threshold cointegration regression
z	residual from the long-run regression
lz	lagged residual from the long-run regression
ldz	lagged residual with 1st difference from long-run model
LR	long-run regression
CI	threshold cointegration regression
f.phi	test with a null hypothesis of no threshold cointegration
f.apt	test with a null hypothesis of no asymmetric price transmission in the long run
sse	value of sum of squared errors
aic	value of Akaike Information Criterion
bic	value of Bayesian Information Criterion.

Methods

One method is defined as follows:

```
print: Four main outputs from threshold cointegration regression are shown: long-run regression
      between the two price variables, threshold cointegration regression, hypothesis test of no cointegration,
      and hypothesis test of no asymmetric adjustment.
```

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Balke, N.S., and T. Fomby. 1997. Threshold cointegration. *International Economic Review* 38(3):627-645.

Enders, W., and C.W.J. Granger. 1998. Unit-root tests and asymmetric adjustment with an example using the term structure of interest rates. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 16(3):304-311.

Enders, W., and P.L. Siklos. 2001. Cointegration and threshold adjustment. *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* 19(2):166-176.

See Also

[summary.ciTarFit](#); [ciTarLag](#) for lag selection; and [ciTarThd](#) for threshold selection.

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

ciTarLag

Lag Selection for Threshold Cointegration Regression

Description

Select the best lag for threshold cointegration regression by AIC and BIC

Usage

```
ciTarLag(y, x, model = c("tar", "mtar"), maxlag = 4,
thresh = 0, adjust = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	dependent or left-side variable for the long-run regression.
x	independent or right-side variable for the long-run regression.
model	a choice of two models, either tar or mtar.
maxlag	maximum number of lags allowed in the search process.
thresh	a threshold value.
adjust	logical value (default of TRUE) of whether to adjust the window widths so all regressions by lag have the same number of observations

Details

Estimate the threshold cointegration regressions by lag and then select the best regression by AIC or BIC value. The longer the lag, the smaller the number of observations available for estimation. If the windows of regressions by lag are not adjusted, the maximum lag is usually the best lag by AIC or BIC. Theoretically, AIC and BIC from different models should be compared on the basis of the same observation numbers (Ender 2004). `adjust` shows the effect of this adjustment on the estimation window. By default, the value of `adjust` should be TRUE.

Value

Return a list object of class "ciTarLag" with the following components:

path	a data frame of model criterion values by lag, including lag for the current lag, totObs for total observations in the raw data, coinObs for observations used in the cointegration regression, sse for the sum of squared errors, aic for AIC value, bic for BIC value, LB4 for the p-value of Ljung_Box Q statistic with 4 autocorrelation coefficients, LB8 with 8 coefficients, LB12 for Q statistic with 12 coefficients
out	a data frame of the final model selection, including the values of model, maximum lag, threshold value, best lag by AIC, best lag by BIC

Methods

Two methods are defined as follows:

`print`: This shows the out component in the returned list.

`plot`: This demonstrates the trend of AIC and BIC changes of threshold cointegration regressions by lag. It facilitates the selection of the best lag for a threshold cointegration model.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Enders, W. 2004. Applied Econometric Time Series. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 480 P.

Enders, W., and C.W.J. Granger. 1998. Unit-root tests and asymmetric adjustment with an example using the term structure of interest rates. Journal of Business & Economic Statistics 16(3):304-311.

See Also

[ciTarFit](#); and [ciTarThd](#);

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

 ciTarThd

Threshold Selection for Threshold Cointegration Regression

Description

Select the best threshold for threshold cointegration regression by sum of squared errors

Usage

```
ciTarThd(y, x, model = c('tar', 'mtar'), lag = 1,
         th.range = 0.15, digits = 3)
```

Arguments

y	dependent or left-side variable for the long-run regression.
x	independent or right-side variable for the long-run regression.
model	a choice of two models, either tar or mtar.
lag	number of lags.
th.range	the percentage of observations to be excluded from the search.
digits	number of digits used in rounding outputs.

Details

The best threshold is determined by fitting the regression for possible threshold values, sorting the results by sum of squared errors (SSE), and selecting the best with the lowest SSE. To have sufficient observations on either side of the threshold value, certain percentage of observations on the top and bottoms are excluded from the search path. This is usually set as 0.15 by the `th.range` (Chan 1993).

Value

Return a list object of class "ciTarThd" with the following components:

model	model choice
lag	number of lags
th.range	the percentage of observations excluded
th.final	the best threshold value
ssef	the best (i.e., lowest) value of SSE

obs.tot	total number of observations in the raw data
obs.CI	number of observations used in the threshold cointegration regression
basic	a brief summary of the major outputs
path	a data frame of the search record (number of regression, threshold value, SSE, AIC, and BIC values).

Methods

Two methods are defined as follows:

print: This shows the basic component in the returned list object.

plot: plotting three graphs in one window; they reveals the relationship between SSE (sum of squared errors), AIC, BIC and the threshold values. The best threshold value is associated with the lowest SSE value.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Chan, K.S. 1993. Consistency and limiting distribution of the least squares estimator of a threshold autoregressive model. *The Annals of Statistics* 21(1):520-533.

Enders, W., and C.W.J. Granger. 1998. Unit-root tests and asymmetric adjustment with an example using the term structure of interest rates. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 16(3):304-311.

See Also

[ciTarFit](#); and [ciTarLag](#)

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

daVich

Import prices and values of wooden beds from Vietnam and China

Description

This data set contains two unit import prices (dollar per piece) and values (million dollars) of wooden beds from Vietnam and China to the United States.

price.vi	Monthly price over January 2002 to January 2010 from Vietnam.
price.ch	Monthly price over January 2002 to January 2010 from China.
price.vi	Monthly value over January 2002 to January 2010 from Vietnam.
price.ch	Monthly value over January 2002 to January 2010 from China.

Usage

```
data(daVich)
```

Format

A monthly time series from January 2002 to January 2010 with 97 observations for each of the four series.

Details

Under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) system, the commodity of wooden beds is classified as HTS 9403.50.9040. The monthly cost-insurance-freight values in dollar and quantities in piece are reported by country from U.S. ITC (2010). The unit price (dollar per piece) is calculated as the ratio of value over quantity by country.

Source

U.S. ITC, 2010. Interactive tariff and trade data web. US International Trade Commission (Accessed on March 1, 2010).

References

Sun, C. 2011. Price dynamics in the import wooden bed market of the United States. *Forest Policy and Economics* 13(6): 479-487.

Examples

```
# The following codes reproduce the main results in Sun (2011 FPE).
# All the codes have been tested and should work.

# 1. Data preparation -----

library(urca); data(daVich)
head(daVich); tail(daVich); str(daVich)
prVi <- y <- daVich[, 1]
prCh <- x <- daVich[, 2]

# 2. EG cointegration -----

LR <- lm(y ~ x); summary(LR)
(LR.coef <- round(summary(LR)$coefficients, 3))
(ry <- ts(residuals(LR), start=start(prCh), end=end(prCh), frequency =12))
summary(eg <- ur.df(ry, type=c("none"), lags=1)); plot(eg)
(eg4 <- Box.test(eg@res, lag = 4, type="Ljung") )
(eg8 <- Box.test(eg@res, lag = 8, type="Ljung") )
(eg12 <- Box.test(eg@res, lag = 12, type="Ljung"))

## Not run:
```



```

# 3. TAR + Cointegration -----

# best threshold
t3 <- ciTarThd(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", lag=0)
(th.tar <- t3$basic); plot(t3)
for (i in 1:12) {
  # 20 seconds
  t3a <- ciTarThd(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", lag=i)
  th.tar[i+2] <- t3a$basic[,2]
}
th.tar

t4 <- ciTarThd(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar", lag=0); (th.mtar <- t4$basic)
plot(t4)
for (i in 1:12) {
  t4a <- ciTarThd(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar", lag=i)
  th.mtar[i+2] <- t4a$basic[,2]
}
th.mtar

# The following threshold values are specific to this data. They HAVE TO be
# revised for another data set. Otherwise, various errors will occur.
t.tar <- -8.041; t.mtar <- -0.451 # lag = 0 to 4
# t.tar <- -8.701 ; t.mtar <- -0.451 # lag = 5 to 12

# lag selection
mx <- 12
(g1 <-ciTarLag(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", maxlag=mx, thresh= 0)); plot(g1)
(g2 <-ciTarLag(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar",maxlag=mx, thresh= 0)); plot(g2)
(g3 <-ciTarLag(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", maxlag=mx, thresh=t.tar)); plot(g3)
(g4 <-ciTarLag(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar",maxlag=mx, thresh=t.mtar)); plot(g4)

# Table 3 Results of EG and threshold cointegration tests
# Note: Some results in Table 3 in the published paper were incorrect because
# of a mistake made when the paper was done in 2009. I found the mistake when
# the package was build in later 2010. For example, for the consistent MTAR,
# the coefficient for the positive term was reported as -0.251 (-2.130) but
# it should be -0.106 (-0.764), as cacluated from below codes.
# The main conclusion about the research issue is still qualitatively the same.
vv <- 3
(f1 <- ciTarFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", lag=vv, thresh=0 ))
(f2 <- ciTarFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="tar", lag=vv, thresh=t.tar ))
(f3 <- ciTarFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar", lag=vv, thresh=0 ))
(f4 <- ciTarFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, model="mtar", lag=vv, thresh=t.mtar))

r0 <- cbind(summary(f1)$dia, summary(f2)$dia, summary(f3)$dia,
summary(f4)$dia)
diag <- r0[c(1:4, 6:7, 12:14, 8, 9, 11), c(1,2,4,6,8)]
rownames(diag) <- 1:nrow(diag); diag

e1 <- summary(f1)$out; e2 <- summary(f2)$out
e3 <- summary(f3)$out; e4 <- summary(f4)$out; rbind(e1, e2, e3, e4)

```

```

ee <- list(e1, e2, e3, e4); vect <- NULL
for (i in 1:4) {
  ef <- data.frame(ee[i])
  vect2 <- c(paste(ef[3, "estimate"], ef[3, "sign"], sep=""),
            paste("(", ef[3, "t.value"], ")", sep=""),
            paste(ef[4, "estimate"], ef[4, "sign"], sep=""),
            paste("(", ef[4, "t.value"], ")", sep=""))
  vect <- cbind(vect, vect2)
}
item <- c("pos.coeff", "pos.t.value", "neg.coeff", "neg.t.value")
ve <- data.frame(cbind(item, vect)); colnames(ve) <- colnames(diag)
( res.CI <- rbind(diag, ve)[c(1:2, 13:16, 3:12), ] )
rownames(res.CI) <- 1:nrow(res.CI)

# 4. APT + ECM -----

(sem <- ecmSymFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, lag=4)); names(sem)
aem <- ecmAsyFit(y=prVi, x=prCh, lag=4, model="mtar", split=TRUE, thresh=t.mtar)
aem
(ccc <- summary(aem))
coe <- cbind(as.character(ccc[1:19, 2]),
            paste(ccc[1:19, "estimate"], ccc$signif[1:19], sep=""), ccc[1:19, "t.value"],
            paste(ccc[20:38, "estimate"], ccc$signif[20:38], sep=""), ccc[20:38, "t.value"])
colnames(coe) <- c("item", "China.est", "China.t", "Vietnam.est", "Vietnam.t")

(edia <- ecmDiag(aem, 3))
(ed <- edia[c(1,6,7,8,9), ])
ed2 <- cbind(ed[,1:2], "_", ed[,3], "_")
colnames(ed2) <- colnames(coe)

(tes <- ecmAsyTest(aem)$out)
(tes2 <- tes[c(2,3,5,11,12,13,1), -1])
tes3 <- cbind(as.character(tes2[,1]),
            paste(tes2[,2], tes2[,6], sep=''), paste("[", round(tes2[,4],2), "]", sep=''),
            paste(tes2[,3], tes2[,7], sep=''), paste("[", round(tes2[,5],2), "]", sep=''))
colnames(tes3) <- colnames(coe)

(coe <- data.frame(apply(coe, 2, as.character), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
(ed2 <- data.frame(apply(ed2, 2, as.character), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
(tes3 <- data.frame(apply(tes3,2, as.character), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
table.4 <- data.frame(rbind(coe, ed2, tes3))
options(width=150); table.4; options(width=80)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Estimate an asymmetric error correction model (ECM) for two time series.

Usage

```
ecmAsyFit(y, x, lag = 1, split = TRUE,
          model = c("linear", "tar", "mtar"), thresh = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	dependent or left-side variable for the long-run regression.
<code>x</code>	independent or right-side variable for the long-run regression.
<code>lag</code>	number of lags for variables on the right side.
<code>split</code>	a logical value (default of TRUE) of whether the right-hand variables should be split into positive and negative parts.
<code>model</code>	a choice of three models: linear, tar , or mtar cointegration.
<code>thresh</code>	a threshold value; this is only required when the model is specified as 'tar' or 'mtar.'

Details

There are two specifications of an asymmetric ECM. The first one is how to calculate the error correction terms. One way is through linear two-step Engle Granger approach, as specified by `model="linear"`. The other two ways are threshold cointegration by either 'tar' or 'mtar' with a threshold value. The second specification is related to the possible asymmetric price transmission in the lagged price variables, as specified in `split = TRUE`. Note that the linear cointegration specification is a special case of the threshold cointegration. A model with `model="linear"` is the same as a model with `model="tar"`, `thresh = 0`.

Value

Return a list object of class "ecm" and "ecmAsyFit" with the following components:

<code>y</code>	dependend variable
<code>x</code>	independent variable
<code>lag</code>	number of lags
<code>split</code>	logical value of whether the right-hand variables are split
<code>model</code>	model choice
<code>IndVar</code>	data frame of the right-hand variables used in the ECM
<code>name.x</code>	name of the independent variable
<code>name.y</code>	name of the dependent variable
<code>ecm.y</code>	ECM regression for the dependent variable
<code>ecm.x</code>	ECM regression for the independent variable
<code>data</code>	all the data combined for the ECM
<code>thresh</code>	thresh value for TAR and MTAR model

Methods

Two methods are defined as follows:

`print`: showing the key outputs.

`summary`: summarizing the key outputs.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Enders, W., and C.W.J. Granger. 1998. Unit-root tests and asymmetric adjustment with an example using the term structure of interest rates. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 16(3):304-311.

See Also

[print.ecm](#); [summary.ecm](#); [ecmDiag](#); and [ecmAsyTest](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

ecmAsyTest

Hypothesis Tests on Asymmetric Error Correction Model

Description

Conduct several F-tests on the coefficients from asymmetric ECM.

Usage

```
ecmAsyTest(w, digits = 3)
```

Arguments

`w` an object of 'ecmAsyFit' class.

`digits` number of digits used in rounding outputs.

Details

There are two ECM equations for the two price series. In each equation, four types of hypotheses are tested; equilibrium adjustment path symmetry on the error correction terms (H1), Granger causality test (H2), distributed lag symmetry at each lag (H3), and cumulative asymmetry of all lags (H4). The latter two tests are only feasible and available for models with split variables. The number of H3 tests is equal to the number of lags.

Value

Return a list object with the following components:

H1ex	H01 in equation x: equilibrium adjustment path symmetry
H1ey	H01 in equation y: equilibrium adjustment path symmetry
H2xx	H02 in equation x: x does not Granger cause x
H2yx	H02 in equation y: x does not Granger cause y
H2xy	H02 in equation x: y does not Granger cause x
H2yy	H02 in equation y: y does not Granger cause y
H3xx	H03 in equation x: distributed lag symmetry of x at each lag
H3yx	H03 in equation y: distributed lag symmetry of x at each lag
H3xy	H03 in equation x: distributed lag symmetry of y at each lag
H3yy	H03 in equation y: distributed lag symmetry of y at each lag
H4xx	H04 in equation x: cumulative asymmetry of x for all lags
H4yx	H04 in equation y: cumulative asymmetry of x for all lags
H4xy	H04 in equation x: cumulative asymmetry of y for all lags
H4yy	H04 in equation y: cumulative asymmetry of y for all lags
out	summary of the four types of hypothesis tests

Methods

One method is are defined as follows:

`print`: This shows the out component in the returned list object.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Frey, G., and M. Manera. 2007. Econometric models of asymmetric price transmission. *Journal of Economic Surveys* 21(2):349-415.

See Also

[ecmAsyFit](#) and [ecmDiag](#).

Examples

see example at `daVich`

`ecmDiag`*Diagnostic Statistics for Symmetric or Asymmetric ECMs*

Description

Report a set of diagnostic statistics for symmetric or asymmetric error correction models

Usage

```
ecmDiag(m, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

`m` an object of class `ecm` from the function of `ecmAsyFit` or `ecmSymFit`.
`digits` number of digits used in rounding outputs.

Details

Compute several diagnostic statistics for each ECM equation. This is mainly used to assess the serial correlation in the residuals and model adequacy.

Value

Return a data frame object with the following components by equation: R-squared, Adjusted R-squared, F-statistic, Durbin Watson statistic, p-value for DW statistic, AIC, BIC, and p-value of Ljung_Box Q statistics with 4, 8, 12 autocorrelation coefficients.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Enders, W. 2004. Applied Econometric Time Series. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 480 P.

See Also

[ecmAsyFit](#); [ecmSymFit](#); and [ecmDiag](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

`ecmSymFit`*Fitting symmetric Error Correction Model*

Description

Estimate a symmetric error correction model (ECM) for two time series.

Usage

```
ecmSymFit(y, x, lag = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	dependent or left-side variable for the long-run regression.
<code>x</code>	independent or right-side variable for the long-run regression.
<code>lag</code>	number of lags for variables on the right side.

Details

The package `apt` focuses on price transmission between two series. This function estimates a standard error correction model for two time series. While it can be extended for more than two series, it is beyond the objective of the package now.

Value

Return a list object of class "ecm" and "ecmSymFit" with the following components:

<code>y</code>	dependend variable
<code>x</code>	independent variable
<code>lag</code>	number of lags
<code>data</code>	all the data combined for the ECM
<code>IndVar</code>	data frame of the right-hand variables used in the ECM
<code>name.x</code>	name of the independent variable
<code>name.y</code>	name of the dependent variable
<code>ecm.y</code>	ECM regression for the dependent variable
<code>ecm.x</code>	ECM regression for the independent variable

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

References

Enders, W. 2004. Applied Econometric Time Series. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 480 P.

See Also

[print.ecm](#); [summary.ecm](#); [ecmDiag](#); and [ecmAsyFit](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

print.ecm

Printing Outputs from Error Correction Models

Description

Show main outputs from symmetric `ecmSymFit` or asymmetric `ecmAsyFit` error correction models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ecm'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class `ecm` from the function of `ecmAsyFit` or `ecmSymFit`.
`...` additional arguments to be passed.

Details

This is the print method for `ecmAsyFit` or `ecmSymFit` to show main model outputs.

Value

Summary results of the two ECM equations are shown for the two focal price series.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

See Also

[ecmSymFit](#) and [ecmAsyFit](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

summary.ciTarFit *Summary of Results from Threshold Cointegration Regression*

Description

This summarizes the main results from threshold cointegration regression.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ciTarFit'  
summary(object, digits=3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class 'ciTarFit'.
digits	number of digits for rounding outputs.
...	additional arguments to be passed.

Details

This wraps up the outputs from threshold cointegration regression in two data frames, one for diagnostic statistics and the other for coefficients.

Value

A list with two data frames. dia contains the main model specifications and hypothesis test results. out contains the regression results for both the long run (LR) and threshold cointegration (CI).

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

See Also

[ciTarFit](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

`summary.ecm`*Summary of Results from Error Correction Model*

Description

This summarizes the main results from error correction models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ecm'  
summary(object, digits=3, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>ecm</code> from the function of <code>ecmAsyFit</code> or <code>ecmSymFit</code> .
<code>digits</code>	number of digits for rounding outputs
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed.

Details

This wraps up the coefficients and statistics from ECM by equation.

Value

A data frame object with coefficients and related statistics by equation.

Author(s)

Changyou Sun (<cs258@msstate.edu>)

See Also

[ecmSymFit](#) and [ecmAsyFit](#).

Examples

```
# see example at daVich
```

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