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# The Impact of Imitation on Long Memory in an Order-Driven Market

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**Eastern Economic Journal**  
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## Notes

1. We are grateful to four anonymous referees who provided useful suggestions and feedback. Barkley Rosser provided useful comments on the authors' earlier work that inspired the research questions addressed in this paper.
2. See [LeBaron \[2001b\]](#) for an example of how endogenously changing heterogeneity in investor strategies can impact observed market behavior.

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0.5 to 1.5 from our original value of 1. We have also varied  $\sigma_2$  the chartist forecasting component from 1 to 2 from the original value of 1.5, and the noise standard deviation,  $\sigma_n$ , from 0.3 to 0.7 from our original value of 0.5. Finally, we have adjusted  $k_{max}$ , the spread parameter length from 0.3 to 0.7. In all these cases we find that our results do not change significantly.

6. See [Vriend \[2000\]](#) for a general discussion.

7. It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss long-memory processes. Interested readers should consult some recent surveys which include [Baillie \[1996\]](#), [Robinson \[2003\]](#), and [Doukhan et al. \[2003\]](#). See also [Parke \[1999\]](#) for examples, intuition and discussion. Recent work in finance shows that volatility is a likely candidate for long memory even at longer horizons than

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