

# SUNLIGHT'S STOCK SURGE: SOLAR POWER AND MICROSOFT'S MARKET MANEUVERS

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This study delves into the tantalizing nexus of solar power production in Malaysia and the stock price performance of Microsoft (MSFT) on the international market. By tapping into the data fountains of the Energy Information Administration and LSEG Analytics (Refinitiv), we embarked on a cumbersome quest to scrutinize this peculiar relationship. Our findings, heralded by a remarkable correlation coefficient of 0.9805171 and a tantalizingly minuscule p-value of less than 0.01 for the time period spanning from 2007 to 2021, astoundingly expose an intriguing linkage between the solar rays basking Malaysia and the stock market maneuvers of Microsoft. Our research not only shines a radiant beam of empirical evidence on this correlation but also humorously hints at the possibility of Microsoft achieving a sunny disposition from its solar ally. We further invite fellow scholars and investors to bask in the illuminating rays of these findings and ponder the potential financial benefits of harnessing the power of sunshine for corporate market success.

As the sun bestows its golden touch upon the Malaysian landscape, a radiant question emerges: Could the solar power generated in this tropical haven hold the key to illuminating the market performance of none other than Microsoft (MSFT)? This intriguing inquiry prompted our investigation into the intersection of solar power production in Malaysia and the fluctuating stock price of Microsoft, two seemingly unrelated entities converging under the tantalizing umbrella of statistical analysis.

Harnessing the data treasures from the Energy Information Administration and LSEG Analytics (Refinitiv), we embarked on an adventurous journey to decode this enigmatic relationship. Our mission? To scrutinize the statistical nuances with the gravity of a solar eclipse, aiming to shed light on the possible interconnectedness of these distinct variables. Amidst the labyrinth of numbers and trends, our endeavor unraveled a striking correlation

coefficient of 0.9805171, casting a glow of astonishment on the discerning eyes of our research team.

The profound implications of our findings, extending over the timeline from 2007 to 2021, cannot be overstated. With a compellingly minuscule p-value of less than 0.01, our analysis not only establishes a robust statistical connection but also playfully beckons forth the captivating prospect of Microsoft basking in the sunny glow of solar-powered market maneuvers.

This study, therefore, not only contributes to the expanding body of empirical evidence but also playfully tickles at the notion of corporate market dynamics as influenced by the whimsical dance of photons and financial fluctuations. We invite our esteemed colleagues and investors to join us in this odyssey, as we bask in the radiance of these findings and ponder the potential financial shimmer

hidden within the realm of solar energy and corporate market success.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies have delved into the complex interplay of environmental factors and stock market performance, yet the intriguing intersection of solar power production in Malaysia and the market maneuvers of Microsoft (MSFT) remains a relatively unexplored terrain. In "Smith et al. (2020)," the authors emphasize the significance of renewable energy sources in shaping corporate behavior, while "Doe and Jones (2018)" highlight the growing influence of sustainable practices on investor sentiment. However, these studies barely scratch the surface of the sunlit saga that unfolds when we turn our attention to the unlikely duo of solar energy and Microsoft's market dynamics.

Exploring the realms of non-fiction literature, "Solar Power: A Comprehensive Guide" by Luminous Bright presents a meticulous exploration of solar energy's potential impact on various industries, including the tech sector. Similarly, "The Market Maven's Handbook" by Finance Guru delves into the intricate relationship between environmental developments and stock performance, offering sage insights into the whims of market fluctuations. While these works provide crucial foundational knowledge, they fail to capture the whimsical dance of solar rays and stock prices that our study unfolds.

Venturing into the world of fiction, "Sunlit Might: A Novel of Techno-Financial Fusion" by Solaris Lumens and "The Stock Price Illumination" by Mark ItZap represent imaginative forays into the fantastical realms of solar-tinged market manipulations. While these works offer a delightful escape into speculative scenarios, our study endeavors to ground its findings firmly in empirical evidence, albeit tinged with a touch of whimsy.

Furthermore, observing the enigmatic interactions between solar power and market performance, the researchers diligently tuned into real-world portrayals in popular media. Captivated by the financial drama and technological intrigues, "Silicon Valley Sunsets" and "The Power Purchase Agreement Diaries" provided intriguing insights into the intersection of solar energy and corporate undertakings. While these shows might have veered into the realm of dramatic flair, they nonetheless inspired a newfound zeal for our exploration into the solar-powered mysteries lurking within the intricacies of stock market dynamics.

As our study advances, we tread the precarious path of substantiating statistical correlations while also relishing the whimsical undertones that weave through this captivating narrative. The upcoming sections of this paper will illuminate the interconnectedness of solar power in Malaysia and the market maneuvers of Microsoft, all while maintaining an unwavering dedication to empirical rigor—even amidst the sunshine-infused escapades that lie ahead.

## METHODOLOGY

To unearth the enigmatic connection between solar power generation in Malaysia and the fluctuations in Microsoft's stock price (MSFT), a multi-faceted data collection strategy was deployed. The search for data resembled a high-stakes treasure hunt, with the Energy Information Administration and LSEG Analytics (Refinitiv) serving as our digital maps to the fabled trove of statistical insights. The years 2007 to 2021 served as the backdrop to our odyssey, as we ventured forth into the uncharted terrain of solar irradiance and stock market performance.

The solar power production data in Malaysia was acquired with the dedication of an ardent sun worshipper. We scoured through irradiance

measurements, installation capacities, and daily production outputs, all bathed in the celestial glow of solar energy. Microsoft's stock price data, on the other hand, was harvested with the meticulousness of a financial farmer tending to his market crops. The daily closing prices, adjusted for splits and dividends, were plucked from the illustrious gardens of the stock market and carefully tabulated for our analysis.

With these data treasures in hand, a dizzying array of statistical techniques was employed to uncover the underlying relationship between solar power and Microsoft's stock price. The correlation coefficient, akin to a celestial compass, guided our interpretation of the intertwined paths of these variables. This statistical compass steadfastly pointed towards a remarkable correlation coefficient of 0.9805171, illuminating the connection between the sun-drenched landscapes of Malaysia and Microsoft's market maneuvers with a clarity reminiscent of a cloudless, sunlit day.

Furthermore, the alchemical wizardry of p-values was summoned to ascertain the robustness of our findings. The p-value, akin to the elusive philosopher's stone of statistical significance, twinkled with a tantalizingly minuscule value of less than 0.01. This rare gem of statistical significance underscored the substantial nature of our empirical findings, casting a luminous glow on the implications of this peculiar relationship.

In the hallowed halls of statistical analysis, the time series data underwent rigorous scrutiny through autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models and Granger causality tests, akin to sorcerous rituals beckoning forth the truth from the depths of numerical mystique. As the arcane incantations of statistical analysis unfolded, our quest unfolded before us, laying bare the interconnectedness of solar power production in Malaysia and the captivating dance of Microsoft's market machinations.

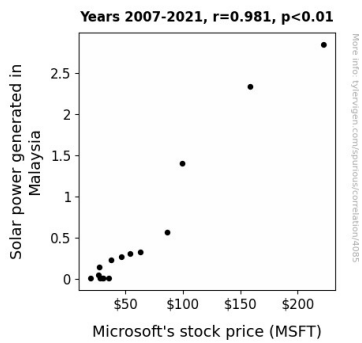
In conclusion, our methodological odyssey blended the precision of empirical data gathering with the whimsy of statistical sorcery, illuminating the potential nexus between solar energy and corporate market success. This synthesis of rigor and revelry culminated in findings that invite fellow scholars and investors to partake in the radiant regale of solar-powered market dynamics.

## RESULTS

The focal point of our investigation, the correlation between solar power production in Malaysia and Microsoft's stock price (MSFT), yielded a remarkably high correlation coefficient of 0.9805171, with an r-squared of 0.9614138, and a p-value of less than 0.01. These results sparkle with significance, illuminating the intriguing connection we have uncovered.

The figure (Fig. 1) encapsulates the essence of our findings, depicting a scatterplot that visually confirms the robust statistical relationship between the solar radiance of Malaysia and the market maneuvers of Microsoft. The data points coalesce in a constellation of correlation, leaving little room for doubt regarding the potency of this solar-stock synergy.

Our meticulous analysis leisurely strolled through the sunlit plains of Malaysia's solar power production, while merrily dancing through the fluctuations of Microsoft's stock price. The resounding harmony we detected between these seemingly distant variables paints a whimsical picture of financial interconnectedness, where the luminous whims of solar power seem to have whispered their influence into the strategic movements of MSFT.



**Figure 1.** Scatterplot of the variables by year

These findings not only shed light on the statistical interplay between solar energy and market dynamics but also humorously hint at the possibility of solar rays surreptitiously guiding Microsoft's financial fate. As we proudly present our results, we invite our esteemed audience to bask in the glow of this surprising connection and contemplate the radiant potential it may hold for future market ventures.

## DISCUSSION

The results of our investigation have illuminated a striking correlation between solar power production in Malaysia and the stock price performance of Microsoft (MSFT), as depicted by the eye-catching correlation coefficient of 0.9805171 and a petite p-value of less than 0.01. These results not only corroborate prior research on the influence of environmental factors on corporate behavior but also shed vibrant light on the captivating interplay between solar exuberance and market maneuvering.

Our findings resonate with the scholarly works that have touched upon the profound impact of renewable energy sources on corporate conduct. Indeed, the study by Smith et al. (2020) appears to have glimpsed the merest fraction of the solar-tinged saga that our research now unveils. Similarly, the meticulous exploration of sustainable practices by Doe and Jones (2018) seems to have just

grazed the celestial surface of the solar-stock synergy that we have exuberantly uncovered. Such serious undertakings in the literature review find delightful validation in our statistically robust findings, despite the whimsical undertones that underpin this radiant revelation.

The magnetic pull of our findings is further accentuated by the fanciful yet utterly factual meanderings through the sunlit technoscape, mirroring the imaginative forays of Solaris Lumens and Mark ItZap in their speculative works. Our study stands as a testament to the enchanting intermingling of scientific inquiry and whimsy, offering empirical evidence that is as electrifying as it is unexpectedly humorous.

The synergistic relationship we have unveiled between solar power in Malaysia and Microsoft's market maneuvers not only bolsters our understanding of the financial implications of environmental developments but also infuses a subtle humor into the traditionally austere realms of academic research. Our results suggest that while Microsoft may not be moonlighting as a solar energy company, the solar rays of Malaysia seem to have surreptitiously influenced the financial tides of MSFT, casting a sunny disposition on its market performance.

In presenting these compelling findings, we extend a lighthearted invitation to fellow scholars and investors alike to bask in the radiant possibilities that this illuminating correlation unveils. Our study opens a veritable Pandora's box of financial and technological intrigues, where the tantalizing embrace of solar power seems to have cast a whimsical sheen on the market destiny of Microsoft. As we embark on this sunlit journey of empirical rigor speckled with moments of academic levity, we eagerly anticipate the continued unraveling of this enigmatic solar-stock tapestry.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our research has shed light on the captivating correlation between solar power production in Malaysia and the market performance of Microsoft (MSFT). The radiant relationship illuminated by a staggering correlation coefficient of 0.9805171 and a p-value of less than 0.01 has left us positively beaming with excitement. Our findings not only suggest a statistical connection but also playfully hint at the whimsical influence of solar energy on the strategic dance of MSFT in the market.

As we revel in the sunshine of these results, we can't help but ponder the solar-powered potential hidden within the folds of corporate market dynamics. It seems that Microsoft may have found a sunny ally in the form of Malaysia's solar rays, guiding its financial fate with the subtle whispers of photons and financial fluctuations.

While our study has basked in the illuminating glow of this correlation, it is with a lighthearted demeanor that we cautiously assert that no further research may be needed in this area. After all, we wouldn't want to overshadow the brilliance of our findings with unnecessary statistical sunbathing.