Time Series Analysis - ARIMA Models

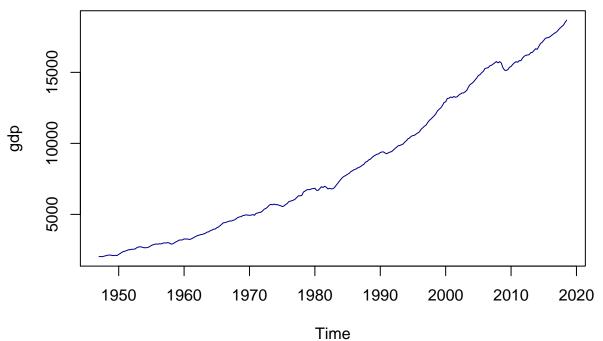
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Exploring the data

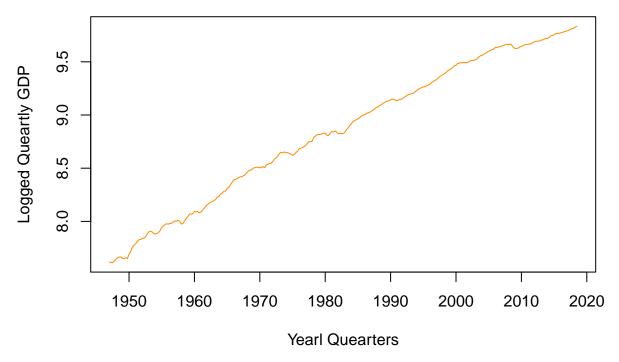
In this article, we are going to use the USA quarterly GDP available in **astsa** library in R. We will start with loading the required libraries and the data.

```
# if library not installed use
# install.packages("astsa")
# loading the library
library(astsa)
#loading the data
data(gdp)
#plotting the data. This is a time series data so we use the appropriate plots
plot.ts(gdp, col = "darkblue")
```



The the above plot we see that Y-axis values are two large. This means, our data is skewed. Since, the data is skewed and all positive, we can use log transformation.

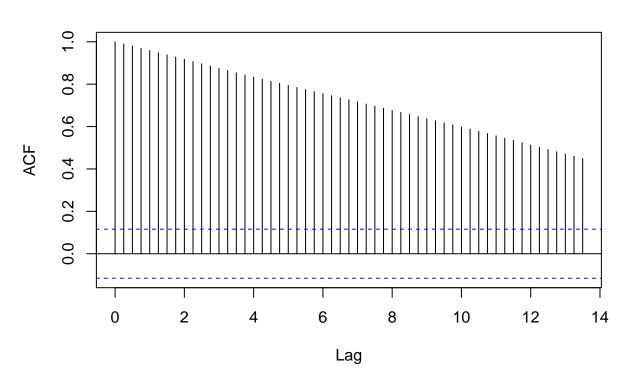
Us logged Quarterly GDP from 1950 to 2020



We can clearly see from the above plot, that the data has an upward trend. Therefore, the data is not stationary. To confirm this, we will plot the Auto-correlation function of the data.

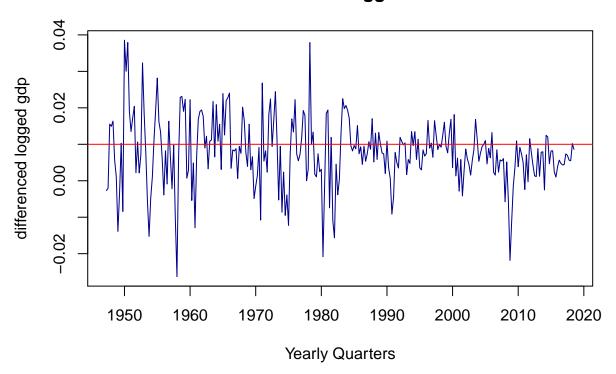
```
# plotting the ACF of logged gdp data
acf(log_gdp, lag.max = 54, main = "ACF of Logged GDP")
```

ACF of Logged GDP



The sample ACF, $\hat{\rho}(h)$ does to decay to zero fast enough as h, which is the time lag increases. This suggest the use of differencing transformation to remove non-stationarity of the data.

First difference of logged DGP data



From the plot of the differenced data, we can see the trend element of the data has been removed, and the data seems stationary.

We can plot the ACF and the PACF (Partial Auto-correlation function) of the differenced data to decide what models need to be fitted.

```
# plots of ACF and PACF of differenced data
P_acf = acf2(diff(log_gdp), max.lag = 54, main = "First difference of logged gdp")
```

