

# Lesson 7: Estimation of Autocorrelation and Partial Autocorrelation Function

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# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

We observe that the autocovariance function depends on the unit of measurement of the random variables. Thus it is very difficult to evaluate the dependence of random variables of a stochastic process by using autocovariances.

A more useful measure of dependence, since it is dimensionless, is the autocorrelation function, defined as follows:

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

Let  $\{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  be a weakly stationary process.  
The function

$$\rho_x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

defined by

$$\rho_x(k) = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\gamma_x(0)} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

is called **autocorrelation function** of the weakly stationary process  $\{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

We see that the autocorrelation function is the autocovariance function normalized so that  $\rho_x(0) = 1$ .

We note that  $\rho_x(k)$  measures the correlation between  $x_t$  and  $x_{t-k}$

In fact, we have

$$\rho_x(k) = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\gamma_x(0)} = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\sqrt{\gamma_x(0)}\sqrt{\gamma_x(0)}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x_t, x_{t-k})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_t)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_{t-k})}}$$

and hence  $-1 \leq \rho_x(k) \leq 1$ .

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

We have seen that a consistent estimator for the autocovariance function is given by

$$\hat{\gamma}(k) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=k+1}^T (x_t - \bar{x})(x_{t-k} - \bar{x}) \text{ for } k = 0, 1, \dots, T-1.$$

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

Since the autocorrelation  $\rho(k)$  is related to the autocovariance  $\gamma(k)$ , by

$$\rho(k) = \frac{\gamma(k)}{\gamma(0)} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

a natural estimate of  $\rho(k)$  is

$$\hat{\rho}(k) = \frac{\hat{\gamma}(k)}{\hat{\gamma}(0)}$$

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

When we calculate the sample autocorrelation,  $\hat{\rho}(k)$ , of any given series with a fixed sample size  $T$ , we cannot put too much confidence in the values of  $\hat{\rho}(k)$  for large  $k$ 's, since fewer pairs of  $(x_{t-k}, x_t)$  will be available for computing  $\hat{\rho}(k)$  when  $k$  is large. Only one if  $k = T - 1$ .

# Estimation of Autocorrelation Function

One rule of thumb is not to evaluate  $\hat{\rho}(k)$  for  $k > T/3$ .

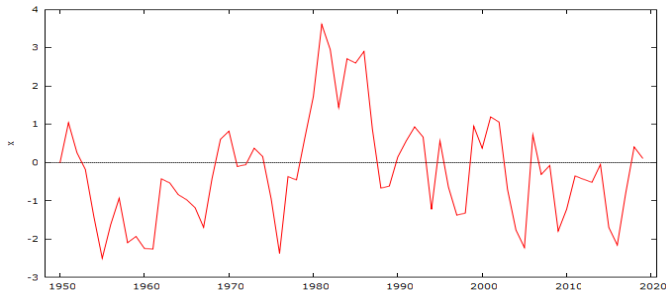


# The correlogram

The plot of  $\hat{\rho}(k)$  vs.  $k$ , is called the **correlogram**.

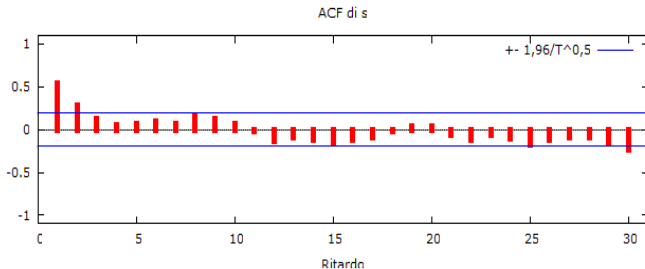
# The correlogram

Consider the time series represented in the following figure.



# The correlogram

The correlogram for the data of this example is

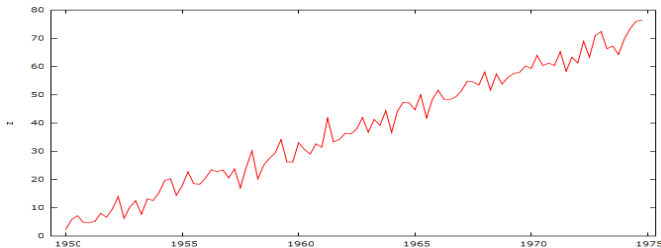


# The correlogram

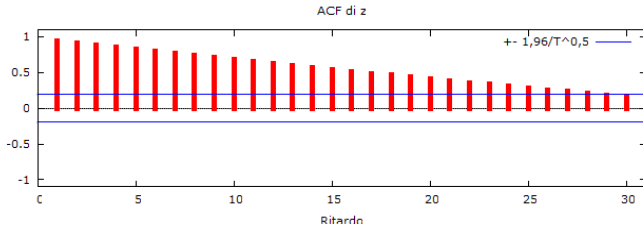
The sample autocorrelation function,  $\hat{\rho}(k)$ , can be computed for any given time series and are not restricted to observations from a stationary stochastic process.

# The correlogram

As an example consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

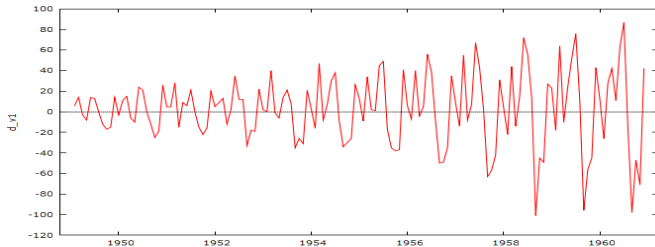


The correlogram for the data of this example is

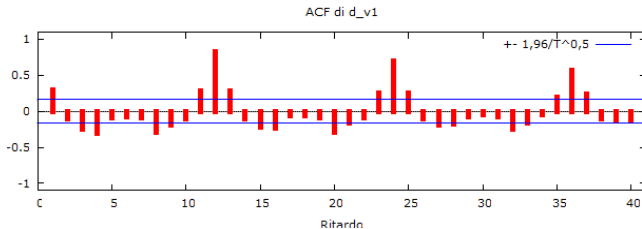


# The correlogram

Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

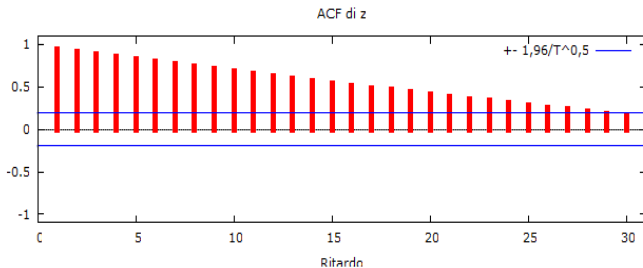


The correlogram for the data of this example is



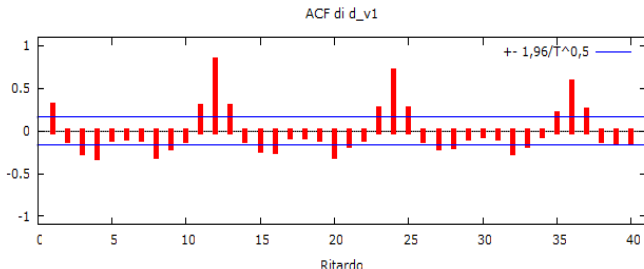
# The correlogram

For the time series containing a trend, the sample autocorrelation function,  $\hat{\rho}(k)$ , exhibits slow decay as  $k$  increases.



# The correlogram

For the time series containing a periodic component (like seasonality), the sample autocorrelation function,  $\hat{\rho}_k$ , exhibits a behavior with the same periodicity.



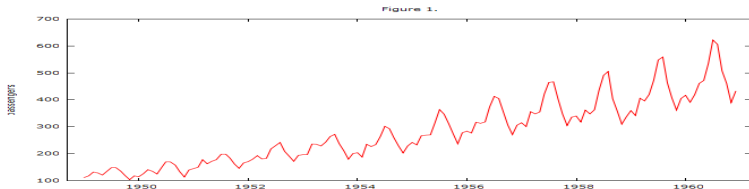


# The correlogram

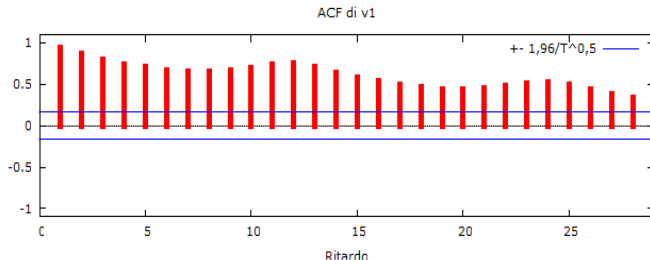
Thus  $\hat{\rho}(k)$  can be useful as an indicator of nonstationarity.

# The correlogram

Consider again the number of airline passengers

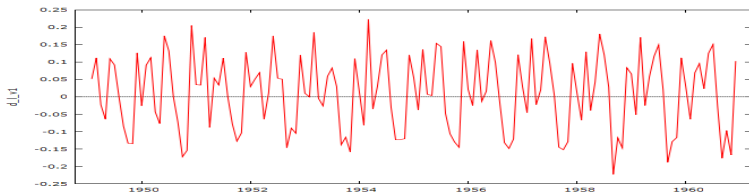


The correlogram for the data of this series is

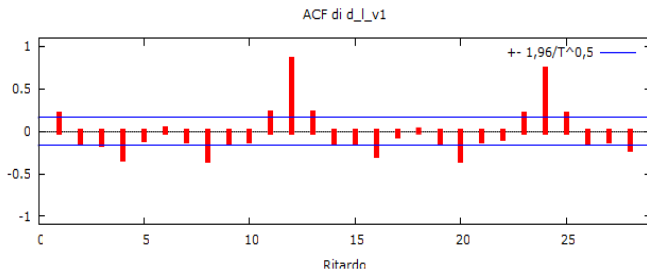


# The correlogram

Now, the first difference of the log transformation



The correlogram for this series is



# The correlogram

Finally, we consider the correlogram of the series

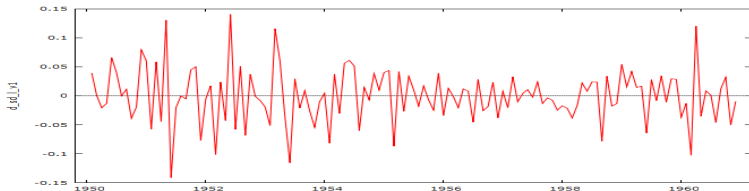
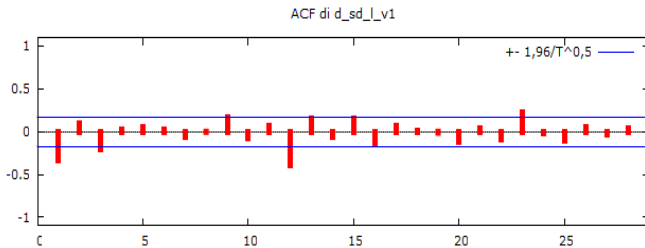


Figure :  $(1 - L)(1 - L^{12})$  Log international airline passengers



# The Partial Autocorrelation Function

**Definition.** The function  $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by the equations

$$\pi_x(0) = 1$$

$$\pi_x(k) = \phi_{kk} \quad k \geq 1$$

where  $\phi_{kk}$ , is the last component of

$$\phi_k = \mathbf{R}_k^{-1} \boldsymbol{\rho}_k$$

with

$$\mathbf{R}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \rho(0) & \rho(1) & \cdots & \rho(k-1) \\ \rho(1) & \rho(0) & \cdots & \rho(k-2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho(k-1) & \rho(k-2) & \cdots & \rho(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

and  $\boldsymbol{\rho}_k = (\rho(1), \dots, \rho(k))'$  is called **partial autocorrelation function** of the stationary process  $\{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

# Estimation of Partial Autocorrelation Function

It is possible to show that

$$\pi_x(k) = \phi_{kk} \quad k \geq 1$$

is equal to the coefficient of correlation between

$$x_t - E(x_t | x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-k+1})$$

and

$$x_{t-k} - E(x_{t-k} | x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-k+1})$$

Thus  $\pi_x(k)$  measures the linear link between  $x_t$  and  $x_{t-k}$  once the influence of  $x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-k+1}$  has been removed.

# Estimation of Partial Autocorrelation Function

The **sample partial autocorrelation function** (SPACF) of a stationary processes  $x_t$  is given by the sequence

$$\hat{\pi}_x(0) = 1$$

$$\hat{\pi}_x(k) \quad k \geq 1$$

where  $\hat{\pi}_x(k)$ , is the last component of

$$\hat{\phi}_k = \hat{\Gamma}_k^{-1} \hat{\gamma}_k$$

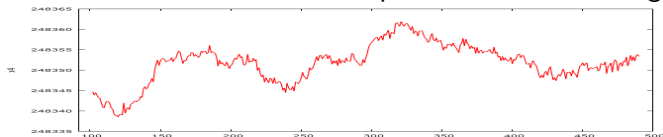
# Estimation of Partial Autocorrelation Function

The plot of  $\hat{\pi}_x(k)$  vs.  $k$  is called the **partial correlogram**.

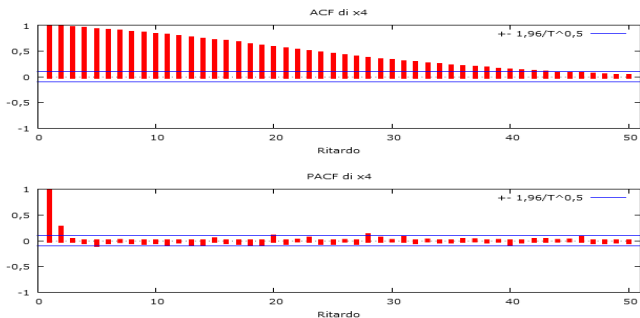


# Correlogram and Partial Correlogram

Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

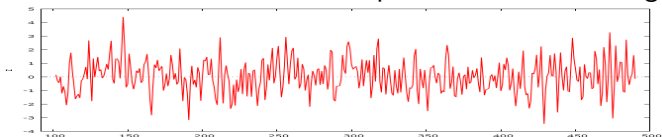


The correlogram and the partial correlogram for the data of this example are

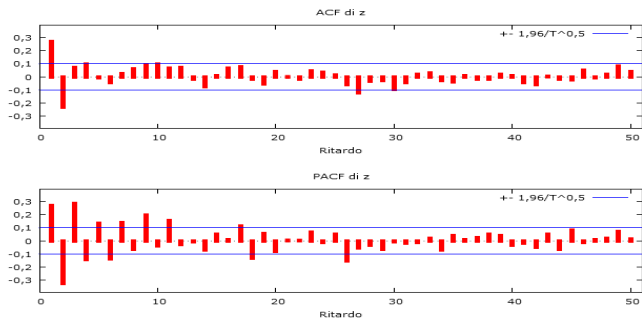


# Correlogram and Partial Correlogram

Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.



The correlogram and the partial correlogram for the data of this example are



# Correlogram and Partial Correlogram

As we will see the correlogram and the partial correlogram will be used in the model identification stage for Box-Jenkins autoregressive moving average time series models.