

Copilot

The **Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test** is a common statistical test used to determine whether a given **time series** is **stationary** or not. It plays a crucial role in time series analysis, especially when dealing with autoregressive models.

Here are the key points about the ADF test:

1. Unit Root Test:

- The ADF test belongs to a category of tests called “**Unit Root Tests.**”
- A **unit root** is a characteristic of a time series that makes it non-stationary.
- Technically, a unit root exists when the value of the coefficient α in the equation: $[Y_t = \alpha Y_{t-1} + X_e]$ is equal to 1.
- The presence of a unit root indicates that the time series is non-stationary.
- The number of unit roots corresponds to the number of differencing operations required to make the series stationary.

2. Dickey-Fuller Test:

- Before the ADF test, there's the **Dickey-Fuller test**.
- The Dickey-Fuller test is a unit root test that checks the null hypothesis that $\alpha = 1$ in the following model equation: $[Y_t = \alpha Y_{t-1} + \Delta Y_{t-1}]$
- If the null hypothesis is not rejected, the series is considered non-stationary.

3. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test:

- The ADF test is an “**augmented**” version of the Dickey-Fuller test.
- It expands the Dickey-Fuller equation to include higher-order autoregressive processes.
- The ADF test computes a **test statistic** and **p-values** to determine whether a given series is stationary or not.

4. How It Works:

- Given a time series, the ADF test checks whether the series has a unit root.
- If the p-value is below a certain significance level (commonly 0.05), we reject the null hypothesis of a unit root.
- A low p-value suggests that the series is stationary, while a high p-value indicates non-stationarity.

In Python, you can use the `adfuller()` function from the `statsmodels` library to perform the ADF test. By default, it computes the optimal number of lags based on the observations in the series .