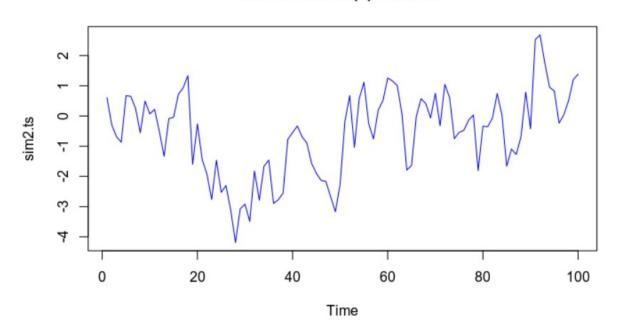
# EC 513 Problem Set 2

#### **CARTER YANCEY**

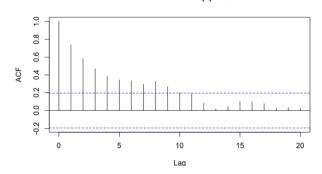
1a) The mean does not appear constant, so it is not stationary.

# Simulated AR(1) Process

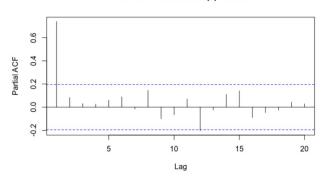


1b)

#### ACF for Simulated AR(1) Process



#### PACF for Simulated AR(1) Process



1c) ARIMA(1,0,0) with non-zero mean Coefficients:

ar1 mean 0.7545 -0.5586

ARIMA(2,0,0) with non-zero mean Coefficients:

ar1 ar2 mean 0.6865 0.0888 -0.5530

```
Coefficients:
                 ma1
                         mean
      0.8000 -0.1169 -0.5804
ARIMA(1,0,4) with non-zero mean
Coefficients:
                                          ma4
                ma1 ma2
                                  ma3
                                                 mean
      0.9078 -0.2372 -0.0813 -0.0756 -0.0840 -0.5739
ARIMA(2,0,1) with non-zero mean
Coefficients:
          ar1
                 ar2 ma1
                                 mean
      1.1856 -0.2835 -0.5106 -0.5169
1d)
ARÍMA(2,0,0) with zero mean
Coefficients:
          ar1
                 ar2
      0.7102 0.1051
ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean
Coefficients:
          ar1
                  ma1
      0.8432 -0.1467
1e) AR(1) has the best overall goodness of fit
                        table
                                                          AIC
                                                г2
                                                                    BIC
                  AR(1)
                                        0.5708751 272.7899 280.6054
                  AR(2)
                                        0.3683040 272.4685 282.8490
                  ARMA(1,1)
                                        0.3649626 271.9522 282.3327
                  ARMA(1,4)
                                        0.3994322 277.0626 295.2284
                  ARMA(2,1)
                                        0.3745751 274.1471 287.1227
```

AR(2) [mean 0]

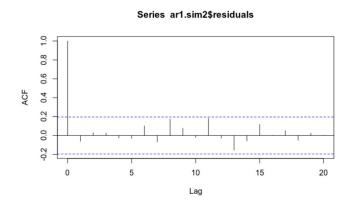
ARIMA(1,0,1) with non-zero mean

1f) The sample data being used is from a simulated AR(1); it is not surprising that AR(1) should be the best model for the data.

ARMA(1,1) [mean 0] 0.3661052 271.5617 279.3471

0.3694484 271.9214 279.7067

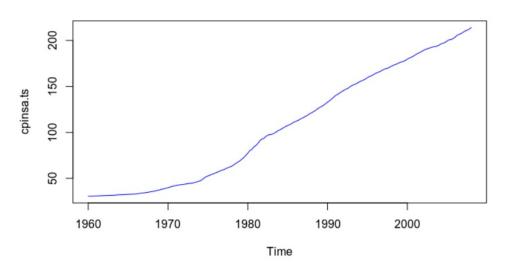
1g) Since the mean of the residuals is zero and there is no autocorrelation (as shown by the ACF and PACF), the residuals are white noise.



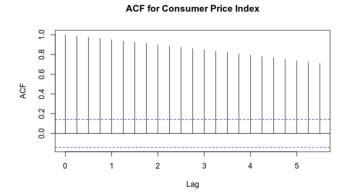


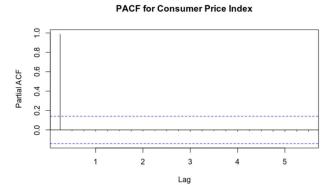
2a) The mean is not constant, so it is not stationary.

#### **Consumer Price Index**



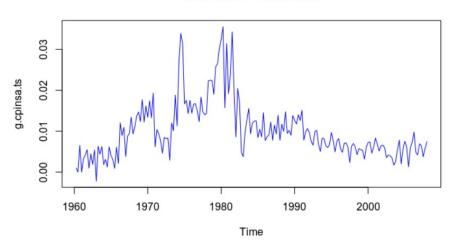
2b)





# 2c) Definitely not stationary.

#### Consumer Price Index

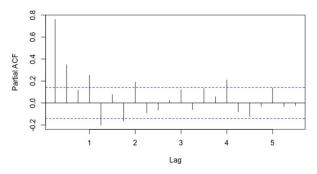


2d)

ACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index

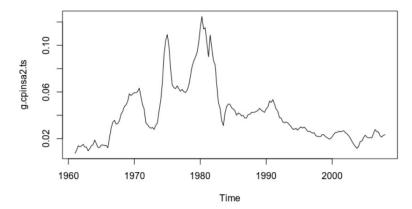
### 

PACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index



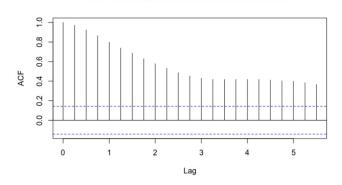
2e) This time series still is not stationary.

Seasonally Differenced CPI

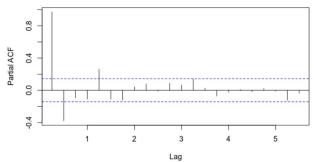


#### f) The PACF indicates lags at times 1,2, and 5.

#### ACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index



# PACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index



# 2g) ARIMA(1,0,0) with non-zero mean Coefficients:

ar1 mean 0.9741 0.0439

ARIMA(2,0,0) with non-zero mean Coefficients:

ar1 ar2 mean 1.4481 -0.4829 0.0422

ARIMA(5,0,0) with non-zero mean Coefficients:

ar1 ar2 ar3 ar4 ar5 mean 1.4432 -0.4340 0.2176 -0.6344 0.3808 0.0434

2h) Of the AR models, AR(5) has the best fit. Testing other models, ARMA(2,5) had an even better fit.

# > table AIC BIC r2 AR(1) -1436.731 -1427.006 0.9557229 AR(2) -1484.806 -1471.839 0.9660894 AR(5) -1510.859 -1488.167 0.9715190 ARMA(5,2) -1539.913 -1510.737 0.9764233 ARMA(2,5) -1559.647 -1530.471 0.9789113

#### Call:

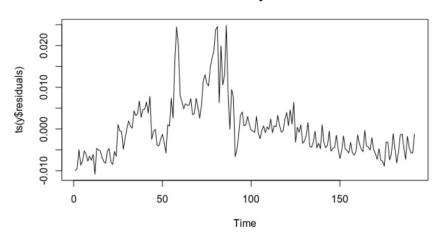
lm(formula = g.cpinsa.ts ~ dummies)

#### Coefficients:

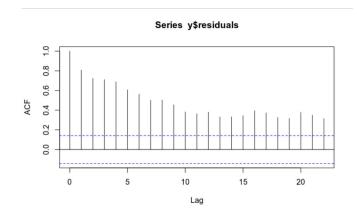
(Intercept) dummiesQ1 dummiesQ2 dummiesQ3 0.0114750 -0.0028078 -0.0005135 -0.0020420

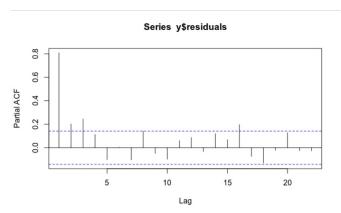
# 2j) Not stationary.

#### **Seasonal Dummy Residuals**



2k) The residuals do not have mean zero, and the ACF and PACF show autocorrelation. Therefore, they are not white noise. If the residuals are not white noise, then we need a different model.





```
## PS 2
```

```
## clear memory
rm(list=ls())
## set seed
set.seed(123456)
#Question 1
sim2<- read.csv("~/Downloads/1608.csv") # use read.csv if reading a csv file
sim2.ts = ts(data=sim2\$Y1)
plot(sim2.ts, col="blue", main="Simulated AR(1) Process")
acf(sim2.ts, main="ACF for Simulated AR(1) Process")
pacf(sim2.ts, main="PACF for Simulated AR(1) Process")
g.sim2.ts = ts(data=sim2.ts, start=2, end=100)
plot(g.sim2.ts,col="blue", main="Log sim2", xlab="Time")
ar1.sim2 <- Arima(sim2.ts, order=c(1,0,0), method = "CSS")
ar1.sim2.r2 <- (cor(fitted(ar1.sim2), sim2.ts)^2)*(99/98)
ar1.sim2.aic < --2*ar1.sim2$loglik + 2*(3)
ar1.sim2.bic < -2*ar1.sim2$loglik + 3*log(ar1.sim2$nobs)
ar2.sim2 < -Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(2,0,0), method = "CSS")
ar2.sim2.r2 <- cor(fitted(ar2.sim2), sim2.ts[-1])^2*(99/97)
ar2.sim2.aic < -2*ar2.sim2$loglik + 2*(4)
ar2.sim2.bic < - -2*ar2.sim2$loglik + 4*log(ar2.sim2$nobs)
arma11.sim2 <- Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(1,0,1), method = "CSS")
arma11.sim2.r2 <- cor(fitted(arma11.sim2), sim2.ts[-1])^2*(99/97)
arma11.sim2.aic < - -2*arma11.sim2$loglik + 2*(4)
arma11.sim2.bic <- -2*arma11.sim2$loglik + 4*log(arma11.sim2$nobs)
arma14.sim2 <- Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(1,0,4), method = "CSS")
arma14.sim2.r2 < -cor(fitted(arma14.sim2), sim2.ts[-4])^2*(99/94)
arma14.sim2.aic <- -2*arma14.sim2$loglik + 2*(7)
arma14.sim2.bic <- -2*arma14.sim2$loglik + 7*log(arma14.sim2$nobs)
arma21.sim2 <- Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(2,0,1), method = "CSS")
arma21.sim2.r2 <- cor(fitted(arma21.sim2), sim2.ts[-1])^2*(99/96)
arma21.sim2.aic <- -2*arma21.sim2$loglik + 2*(5)
arma21.sim2.bic <- -2*arma21.sim2$loglik + 5*log(arma21.sim2$nobs)
ar1.sim2 #-.559 0.754
ar2.sim2 #-.522 0.694 0.087
arma11.sim2 #-0.549 0.805 -0.116
arma14.sim2 #-0.520 +0.919 -0.245 -0.089 -0.084 -0.09
arma21.sim2 #-0.539 - 0.031 0.617 0.762
ar2.sim2.ni <- Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(2,0,0), method = "CSS", include.mean = FALSE)
ar2.sim2.ni.r2 <- cor(fitted(ar2.sim2.ni), sim2.ts[-1])^2*(99/97)
ar2.sim2.ni.aic < -2*ar2.sim2.ni$loglik + 2*(3)
ar2.sim2.ni.bic < -2*ar2.sim2.ni$loglik + 3*log(ar2.sim2.ni$nobs)
ar2.sim2.ni #.710 .105
```

```
arma11.sim2.ni <- Arima(g.sim2.ts, order=c(1,0,1), method = "CSS", include.mean = FALSE)
 arma11.sim2.ni.r2 <- cor(fitted(arma11.sim2.ni), sim2.ts[-1])^2*(99/97)
 arma11.sim2.ni.aic <- -2*arma11.sim2.ni$loglik + 2*(3)
 arma11.sim2.ni.bic <- -2*arma11.sim2.ni$loglik + 3*log(arma11.sim2.ni$nobs)
 arma11.sim2.ni #846 147
 table <- matrix(c(ar1.sim2.r2, ar1.sim2.aic, ar1.sim2.bic,ar2.sim2.r2, ar2.sim2.aic, ar2.sim2.bic,
            arma11.sim2.r2, arma11.sim2.aic, arma11.sim2.bic,arma14.sim2.r2, arma14.sim2.aic,
            arma14.sim2.bic,arma21.sim2.r2,arma21.sim2.aic, arma21.sim2.bic, ar2.sim2.ni.r2,
            ar2.sim2.ni.aic, ar2.sim2.ni.bic,arma11.sim2.ni.r2,arma11.sim2.ni.aic,arma11.sim2.ni.bic),
          ncol=3, byrow =TRUE)
colnames(table) <- c("r2", "AIC", "BIC")
 rownames(table) <- c("AR(1)", "AR(2)", "ARMA(1,1)", "ARMA(1,4)", "ARMA(2,1)", "AR(2)
[mean 0]", "ARMA(1,1) [mean 0]")
 table
 acf(ar1.sim2$residuals)
 pacf(ar1.sim2$residuals)
 #Ouestion2
 quarterly<- read.csv("~/Downloads/1607.csv") # use read.csv if reading a csv file
 names(quarterly)
                             # lis the variables in mydata
 cpinsa <- quarterly$CPINSA
#a
 cpinsa.ts = ts(data=cpinsa, frequency = 4, start=c(1960,1), end=c(2008,1))
 plot(cpinsa.ts,col="blue", main="Consumer Price Index", xlab="Time")
#b
 acf(cpinsa.ts, main="ACF for Consumer Price Index")
 pacf(cpinsa.ts, main="PACF for Consumer Price Index")
 ## the code below cuts off the first observation off of one series
 ## and the last off of the other - this works for a first difference, but is not elegant
#c
 g.cpinsa<-log(cpinsa.ts[-1]/cpinsa.ts[-193])
 g.cpinsa.ts = ts(data=g.cpinsa, frequency = 4, start=c(1960,2), end=c(2008,1))
 plot(g.cpinsa.ts,col="blue", main="Consumer Price Index", xlab="Time")
#d
 acf(g.cpinsa.ts, main="ACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index")
 pacf(g.cpinsa.ts, main="PACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index")
#e
 g.cpinsa2<-log(cpinsa.ts[5:193]/cpinsa.ts[1:189])
 g.cpinsa2.ts = ts(data=g.cpinsa2, frequency = 4, start=c(1961,1), end=c(2008,1))
 plot(g.cpinsa2.ts, main="Logged, Seasonally Lagged CPI")
#f
 acf(g.cpinsa2.ts, main="ACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index")
 pacf(g.cpinsa2.ts, main="PACF for Growth rate of Consumer Price Index")
#g
```

```
ar1.gcpinsa2 <- Arima(g.cpinsa2.ts, order=c(1,0,0), method="CSS")
 ar1.gcpinsa2.r2 <- cor(fitted(ar1.gcpinsa2), g.cpinsa2.ts)\\^2
 arma25.gcpinsa2 <- Arima(g.cpinsa2.ts, order=c(2,0,5), method="CSS")
 arma25.gcpinsa2.r2 <- cor(fitted(arma25.gcpinsa2), g.cpinsa2.ts)\2
 arma52.gcpinsa2 <- Arima(g.cpinsa2.ts, order=c(5,0,2), method="CSS")
 arma52.gcpinsa2.r2 <- cor(fitted(arma52.gcpinsa2), g.cpinsa2.ts)\^2
 ar2.gcpinsa2 <- Arima(g.cpinsa2.ts, order=c(2,0,0), method="CSS")
 ar2.gcpinsa2.r2 <- cor(fitted(ar2.gcpinsa2), g.cpinsa2.ts)^2
 ar5.gcpinsa2 <- Arima(g.cpinsa2.ts, order=c(5,0,0), method="CSS")
 ar5.gcpinsa2.r2 <- cor(fitted(ar5.gcpinsa2), g.cpinsa2.ts)\^2
 ar1.gcpinsa2
 ar1.gcpinsa2.r2
 ar2.gcpinsa2
 ar2.gcpinsa2.r2
 arma25.gcpinsa2
 arma25.gcpinsa2.r2
 arma52.gcpinsa2
 arma52.gcpinsa2.r2
 ar5.gcpinsa2
 ar5.gcpinsa2.r2
#h
 table <- matrix(c(ar1.gcpinsa$aic, ar1.gcpinsa$bic, ar1.gcpinsa.r2,
            ar2.gcpinsa$aic, ar2.gcpinsa$bic, ar2.gcpinsa.r2,
            ar5.gcpinsa$aic, ar5.gcpinsa$bic, ar5.gcpinsa.r2,
            arma52.gcpinsa$aic, arma52.gcpinsa$bic, arma52.gcpinsa.r2,
            arma25.gcpinsa$aic, arma25.gcpinsa$bic, arma25.gcpinsa.r2),
          ncol=3, byrow =TRUE)
 colnames(table) <- c("AIC", "BIC", "r2")</pre>
rownames(table) <- c("AR(1)", "AR(2)", "AR(5)", "ARMA(5,2)", "ARMA(2,5)")
 table
#i
 dummies = seasonaldummy(g.cpinsa.ts)
 y < -lm(g.cpinsa.ts \sim dummies)
y
 plot(ts(y$residuals), main="Seasonal Dummy Residuals")
#k
 acf(y$residuals)
 pacf(y$residuals)
```