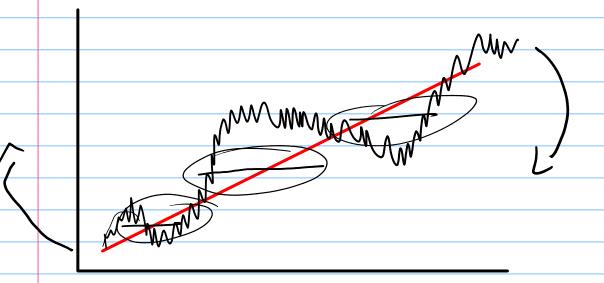
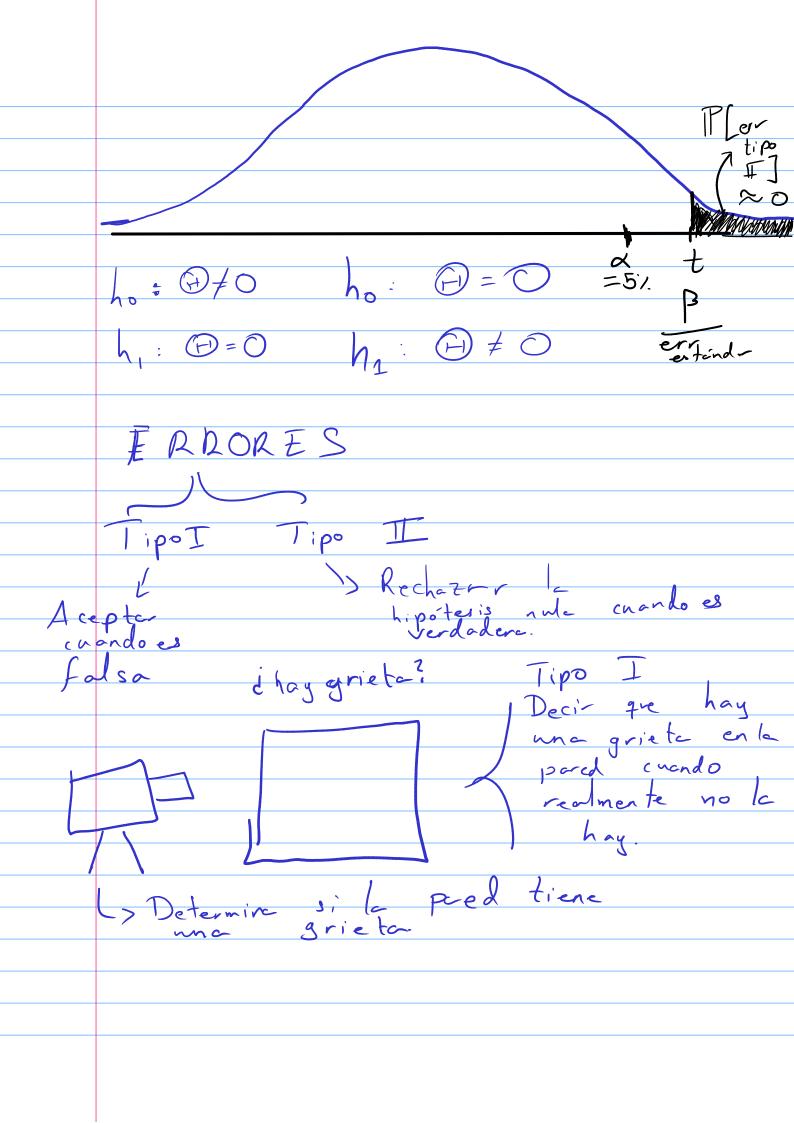
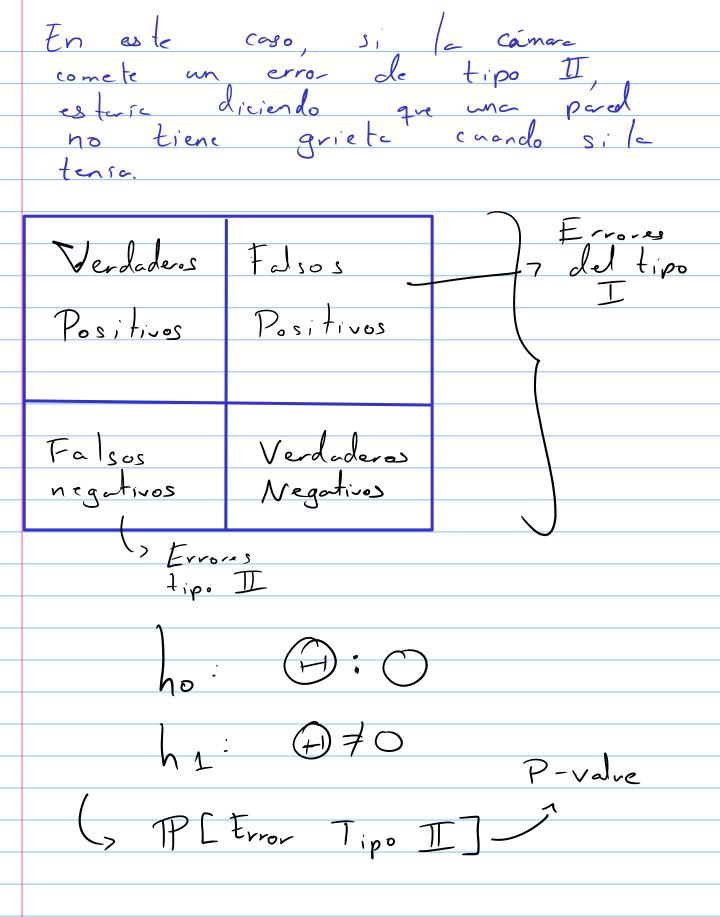
Proceso AR (2) $X_{t} = \emptyset, X_{t-1} + \emptyset_{2} X_{t-2}$ $Y(h) = \emptyset, Y(h-1) + \emptyset_{2} Y(h-2)$ $Y(h) = \emptyset, Y(h-1) + \emptyset_{2} Y(h-2)$



es tacionario.





λ=5*λ*. Γ 50) t => vechazo hipoterio nula Error tipo

$$\nabla X_{t} = X_{t} - X_{t-1} = X_{t} - B \times_{t} = (1-B) X_{t}$$

$$B^{2} \times_{t} = B(B \times_{t}) = B \times_{t-1} = \times_{t-2}$$

$$\nabla B X_{t} = \nabla (BX_{t}) = \nabla (X_{t-1}) = X_{t-1} - X_{t-2}$$

$$B \nabla X_{t} = B (X_{t} - X_{t-1}) = B X_{t} - B X_{t-1}$$

$$= X_{t-1} - X_{t-2}$$

$$B(1-B)X_{t} = (B-B^{2})X_{t} = X_{t-1} - X_{t-2}$$

tonen
$$J_t = \nabla X_t = X_t - X_{t-1} y$$

analican diche serie de tiempo.

$$\phi_{2}(B) = 1 - \phi_{1}B - \phi_{2}B^{2} = 0$$

$$B_1 = -\phi_1 + \sqrt{\phi_1^2 + 4\phi_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{B_{1}} = \frac{2 \phi_{2}}{-\beta_{1} + \sqrt{\beta_{1}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}}} \left(\frac{\phi_{1} + \sqrt{\phi_{1}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}}}{-\beta_{1} + \sqrt{\beta_{1}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}}} \right) \left(\frac{\phi_{1} + \sqrt{\phi_{2}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}}}{(\alpha + b)(\alpha - b) - \alpha^{2} - b^{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{B_{1}} = \frac{2 \phi_{2}}{-\beta_{1}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}} \left(\frac{\phi_{1} + \sqrt{\phi_{2}^{2} + 4\beta_{2}}}{(\alpha + b)(\alpha - b) - \alpha^{2} - b^{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{-2 p_2 (p_1 + \sqrt{p_1^2 + 4 p_2})}{p_1^2 + 4 p_2}$$

$$= 0, + \sqrt{2+40}$$

$$S(h) = \emptyset, S(h-1) + \emptyset_2 S(h-2)$$

Ecuación en diferencias

$$P(1) = \emptyset_{1} P(0) + \emptyset_{2} P(1)$$

 $P(1) = \emptyset_{1} + \emptyset_{2} P(1)$

Para h=3,4,5,... utilizamos la fórmula recursiva.

$$PACF de un proceso Ak(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(h) = \emptyset, P(h-1) + \emptyset_2 P(h-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(h) = \emptyset, P(h-2)$$

$$R_{c(a-demos)} = P_{(i)} \qquad P_{(k-a)} \qquad P_{(i)} \qquad P_{(i$$

$$\frac{p(1)}{p(1)} = \frac{p(2) - p^{2}(1)}{p(1)}$$

$$= \frac{p(2) - p^{2}(1)}{p(1)}$$

$$= \frac{p(1)}{p(1)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{a}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right) - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{a}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right) - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{a}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{a}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{a}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{a}^{2}}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} - \beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} - \beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2} - \beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} - \beta_{1}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2}^{2} - \beta_{2}^{2}}{1 - \beta_{2}^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta_{1}^{2} + \beta_{2}^{2$$

$$\frac{1}{S(1)} = \frac{1}{S(2)} + \frac{1}{S(2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{S(1)} = \frac{1}{S(2)} + \frac{1}{S(2)}$$

$$=\bigcirc$$

Si nos acordamos de algebra lineal, cuando catalemos un determinante donde una columna de la matriz es combinación lineal de las otras columnas, el valor del de terminante es como:

Pare K), 3, Podemos escribir la cultima columna del determinante del summerador como una combinación lineal de las otras columnas.