Wt= Xt- T, Xt-1-T2Xt-2-T3Xt-3- } AR(0)

Sea
$$V = \Theta_1 B$$
 $V = V_1 + \Theta_1 B + \Theta_1 B^2 + \cdots + \Theta_1 B^2 + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^2 X_{2-2} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
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 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1 X_{2-1} + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$
 $V = V_2 + \Theta_1^3 X_{2-3} + \cdots$

C, YB) = 1- 4B-4B-...- 4B-...

	A
	ACF le un proceso ARMA(P,9)
	Sea Xt = \$, Xt-1 + \$2 Xt-2 + + \$p Xt-p + Wt - 6, Wt-1 - QV - Oq Wt-q
	Multiplicar ambos lados por Xt-k y calculando esperantas: ARIP)
	esperantas: ARIP)
	VK = Ø, VK-1 + Ø2 VK-2 + + Øp VK-p + #[WeXe-K] +
	- O, #[Wt, Xt-x] - O, [[W-, Xt-x]
	- Oalf [V] X
	- OglE[Wt-qXt-k]
	K <i< th=""></i<>
	d'Qué pase con [E[WtiXt-x] coundo K>i?
	1
	(, ×q
	Supongamos que queremos calcular Vx, K>q
	8x= Ø1 1x-1+ Ø2 1x-2++ Øp 1x-p+0
	Pr= Ø18K-1 + Ø2 Pr-2 + + Øp Pr-p
	ser un proceso ARMA, a partir desl' lag 9,
	las covarianzas van a ser ignales que en un procese
	AR(P) PACF ARMA(P,4) ~ muy complicades de calcular analyticemente.
•	PACF ARMA(P,4) ~ andsticemente.

```
templo: ARMA(1,1)
  (1-\phi, \beta)\chi_{t} = (1-\phi, \beta)W_{t} \quad \forall \quad \psi \sim WN(\phi, \nabla^{2})
 ~> Xt = $\int \X_{t-1} + Wt - \O, Wt-1
-> Para asegurar estacionario de d'invertibilidad)
asumiremos que 10/1<1
  17 Con el fin de expreser a este proceso como
Paramente autoregresivo.
       T(B) \times_{t} = W_{t} \cdot T(B) = 1 - T, B - T_{B}B^{2} - T_{B}B^{3} = 0
                                                     = 1-0,B
1-0,B
\frac{1}{1-\Theta,B} = (1+\Theta,B+\Theta^{2},B^{2}+\Theta^{3},B^{3}+...)
=> (1-\phi,B)(1+\Theta,B+\Theta^{2},B^{2}+\Theta^{3},B^{3}+...)=1-\pi,B-\pi_{2}B^{2}-...
 1+6/B+0, B+0, B+... - $B-$,6, B-$,0, B-
\underline{I} - (\emptyset, -\Theta_1) \underline{B} - (\underline{\emptyset}, \underline{\Theta}, -\Theta_1^2) \underline{B}^2 - (\underline{\emptyset}, \underline{\Theta}, ^2 - \underline{\Theta}_1^3) \underline{B}^3 - ...
\pi_{1} = \emptyset - \emptyset_{1}
\pi_{2} = \emptyset_{1}(\emptyset_{1} - \emptyset_{1})
\pi_{3} = \emptyset^{2}(\emptyset_{1} - \emptyset_{1})
\pi_{4} = \emptyset_{1}(\emptyset_{1} - \emptyset_{1})
```

```
De forme anéloge, podemos secribir de proceso ARMA(1,1) como un proceso MA(D), donde:
                                             \chi_{t} = \psi(B) \psi_{t} \psi(B) = \frac{1 - \Theta_{t}(B)}{1 - \varphi_{p}(B)} = 1 - \psi_{s} - \psi_{s} B^{2} \dots
                                     \psi_{i} = \emptyset_{i}^{j-1}(\emptyset_{i} - \Theta_{i})
\overline{\Pi}_{i} = \Theta_{i}^{j-1}(\Theta_{i} - \emptyset_{i})
                 Que pasa cuando p = 0 of q = 0

AR(i)

AR(i)
ACF de un proceso ARMA(1,1)
   Xx = Ø, Xx-1 + E[X+x Wt] - O, E[X+x Wt-1]
             Sabenas fre E[X+W+] = T ++
[[X<sub>t</sub> W<sub>t-1</sub>] = [[(Ø, X<sub>t-1</sub> + W<sub>t</sub> - Θ, W<sub>t-1</sub>) W<sub>t-1</sub>] = Ø, [[(X<sub>t-1</sub> W<sub>t-1</sub>] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> W<sub>t-1</sub>] - Θ, [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>)] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [[(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>] + [(W<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub> X<sub>t-1</sub>
                                                                                                                                                               = \( \alpha_1 - \O' \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 (\Q' - \O') \)
```

$$\begin{cases}
1 & = \emptyset, 1, + 4^{2} - \sqrt{2} \Theta, (\emptyset, -\Theta,) \\
1 & = \emptyset, 1, + 4^{2} - \sqrt{2} \Theta, (\emptyset, -\Theta,)
\end{cases}$$

$$= \emptyset, 1, + 4^{2} - \sqrt{2} \Theta, (\emptyset, -\Theta,)$$

$$= \emptyset, 1, + 4^{2} - \sqrt{2} \Theta, (\emptyset, -\Theta,)$$

$$=\frac{1-2\cancel{0},\cancel{0},+\cancel{0}^{2}}{1-\cancel{0}^{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1 - 2 \cancel{0}_1 + \cancel{0}_1^2 + \cancel{0}_1 (1 - \cancel{0}_1^2)}{1 - \cancel{0}_1^2} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(\not 0, -0)(1-\not 0, 0)}{1-\not 0^2}}$$

DACF ~ No hay une forme "bonite" pere la formula anditica.