Estudo e comuntários Adicionais

M P2

(1) Tendência defendimistion

(Processo TS)

$$y_t = \sum_{j=0}^{d} \beta_j t^j + \psi(L) \alpha_t$$
 order $\alpha_t \sim N(0, 0^2)$

calcule: E(y) + van(y), v(k)

$$von (y_t) = von (a_t + \psi_i a_{t-1} + \psi_2 a_{t-2} + ...)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \psi_i^2, \sigma_a^2$$

- Caso d: 1 e at ~ Al(1)

$$\begin{cases} y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + a_t \\ a_t = \phi a_t + \varepsilon_t \end{cases}$$

Calcule: E(ye), van [ye), &(10), previsas & passor a frett,
van do eno de provisas.

$$va_{\epsilon}(y_{\epsilon}) = va_{\epsilon}(a_{\epsilon}) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{1 - p^{2}}$$

$$\hat{y}_{t+1} = \hat{\beta}_t + \hat{\beta}_t (t + x) + \hat{\phi}^2 \hat{\alpha}_{t+1}$$

$$\hat{y}_{t+1} = \hat{\alpha}_{t+1} + \hat{\beta}_t k + (\hat{\phi}^2 + i) \hat{\alpha}_{t+1}$$

$$\hat{y}_{t+1} + \hat{\beta}_t k + (\hat{\phi}^2 + i) \hat{\alpha}_{t+1}$$

$$a_{t+k} = \phi^{k} a_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \phi^{i} \mathcal{E}_{k-i}$$

$$Var(a_{t+k}) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \phi^{2i} \sigma_{e}^{2}$$

$$Some \text{ for rayal } \phi^{2}.$$

=) Obs: Pl processor TS =) Nas retiral fendéncia por diferença pois introduz raiz unitalma

MA nos invertires.

f**

6

1

Nesse caso:

- (2) Tendê vein Estocastien
 - (a) RW

 y=y+1+E+

 caecular E[y+), van(y+), p(k)

 y=y+61

=)
$$E(y_{\varepsilon}) = y_{0} = 0$$

 $Var(y_{\varepsilon}) = t \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$

$$T(k) = cov(yt, yt=k)$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\xi}{\xi} \xi_{0}, \frac{\xi^{2} \xi_{0}}{\xi^{2}}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\xi}{\xi} + \xi_{0} + \dots + \xi_{k}, \xi, + \xi_{0} + \dots + \xi_{k-k}\right]$$

$$= (t - k) \sigma_{k}$$

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$$= (t - k) \sigma_{k}$$

$$y_t = a_0 t + y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$\ell(y_t, y_{t-1c}) = \left(1 - \frac{\kappa}{t}\right)$$

(3) MNL - casos particulares / caso Gare (EWMA)

(a)
$$\sigma_{\eta}^2 = 0$$

$$E[y_t] = \mu$$

 $van(y_t) = \sigma^2$

(b)
$$\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} = 0$$

$$i. \quad E[y_t] = \mu_0$$

$$var[y_t] = t. var[\eta_i] + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + p_0$$

$$= t \sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + p_0.$$

Previsas & passos a fente

$$z=1$$
 $Q=\sigma_1^2$ (
 $T=1$ $H=\sigma_E^2$

MNL:

$$z=1$$
 $Q=\sigma_{1}^{2}$ $V_{r}=y_{t}-\alpha_{t}$
 $T=1$ $H=\sigma_{e}^{2}$ $f_{t}=f_{t}+H_{t}=f_{t}+\sigma_{e}^{2}$
 $K_{t}=f_{t}+F_{t}=\frac{f_{t}}{2}$

$$K_t = P_t F_t^{-1} = \frac{P_t}{P_t * \sigma_t^2}$$

$$L_{\xi} = 1 - |c_{\xi}|^{2} = \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}{\rho_{\xi} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}$$

Attracizaces

=)
$$\mu$$
tt = μ_t + ℓ_t . $\frac{1}{\ell_t + \sigma_c^2} (y_t - \mu_t)$

= $\frac{\ell_t}{\ell_t + \sigma_c^2} y_t + (1 - \frac{\ell_t}{\ell_t + \sigma_c^2}) \mu_t = \lambda y_t + (1 - \lambda) \mu_t$

= $\lambda y_t + (1 - \lambda) \mu_t$

$$\rho(1) = \frac{-\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}{\sigma_{\eta}^{2} + 2\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = \frac{-1}{q+2}$$

comparando y MA(1) quérico:

$$E\left(2_{t}\right)=0$$

$$Var\left(2_{t}\right) = \left(1 + \theta_{t}^{2}\right) \sigma_{\omega}^{2}$$

$$\gamma(i) = E[(\omega_t + \theta, \omega_{t-i})(\omega_{t-i} + \theta, \omega_{t-2})]$$

$$= \Theta_1 \sigma_{\omega}^2$$

$$\therefore \rho(A) = \frac{\theta_1}{(1+\theta_1^2)}$$

Previtaures ter:
$$-\frac{1}{q+2} = \frac{\theta}{(1+\theta_1^2)}$$

$$+ \qquad \downarrow$$

$$0 < q < \infty \qquad -1 < \theta < \bot$$

$$\theta_{1}(q+2) = -(1+\theta_{1}^{2})$$
Acha $\theta_{1}(q)$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{(q+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{(q+2)^{2}-1}}{2} \quad q \in (0,\infty)$$

Com esta voticas, o espaço paramétrico de O, fica voluzido:

$$q \to 0$$
 : $\theta_1 = -1$ $\gamma = -1 < \theta_1 < 0$. $q \to 0$: $\theta_1 = 0$

(b) Forma reduzida do MNL com correlação

$$\begin{cases} y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t & \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2) \\ \mu_t = \mu_{t-1} + \eta_t & \eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\in (\varepsilon_t \eta_t) = \sigma_{\xi \eta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Delta y_{t} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

(5) TU - Casos Particulares / caso beral

») pri tendencia linear estoc. da sini pri inclinação estocastica.

(a)
$$\sigma_{\eta}^{2} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = 0$$
.

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \ell_{t} \\
\mu_{t} = \mu_{t+1} + \beta
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \mu_{s} = \mu_{0} + \beta$$

$$\beta_{t} = \beta$$

$$= \mu_{0} + \beta$$

Mt = Mo+tB => yt=Mo+tB+Et

Modelo TS linear

(c)
$$\sigma_{\eta}^2 = 0$$
, $\sigma_{\zeta}^2 \neq 0$

$$\int yt^{2} \mu_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\mu_{t}^{2} \mu_{t-1} + \beta_{t-1} - \mu_{t} \quad \text{of the tendinoise surve.}$$

$$\beta_{t}^{2} = \beta_{t-1} + \delta_{t}$$

$$\Delta \mu_t = \beta t - 1$$
 } filho parsa baixa.
 $\Delta^2 \mu_t = 3t$

(c) ca'lado da funcas de Previsas petel.

(6.a) usando ess. de atualização FK => mostran mitodo de Host

$$\int_{\zeta} \eta_{t} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{e} \\ \beta_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \ell_{t}$$

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(caecula) =
$$M_{\xi} = \rho_{\xi} \frac{2\xi'}{2\xi'}$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{cc} \rho_{\xi}^{ii} & \rho_{\xi}^{i2} \\ \rho_{\xi}^{2i} & \rho_{\xi}^{22} \end{array}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{\xi}^{ii} \\ \rho_{\xi}^{2i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{\epsilon} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime} & \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime 2} \\ \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime 2} & \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime 2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime} & \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime 2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

$$= \ell_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

Equaçõs do FK

Atualizaças

Previsas

gride

$$M_t = P_t 2_t'$$

$$\Delta y_{t} = \beta_{t-1} + \eta_{t} + \Delta \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\Delta^{2}y_{t} = \beta_{t} + \Delta \eta_{t} + \Delta^{2}\varepsilon_{t} - \varepsilon_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= \beta_{t} + \eta_{t} - \eta_{t-1} + (1-L)^{2}\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= (1-2L+L^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left[\frac{\partial^2 y_t}{\partial y_t}\right] = 0$$

$$var\left[\frac{\partial^2 y_t}{\partial y_t}\right] = \sigma_3^2 + 2\sigma_1^2 + 6\sigma_2^2$$

$$= E \left[\left(3_{t} + \eta_{t} - \eta_{t-2} + \epsilon_{t} - 2 \epsilon_{t-1} + \epsilon_{t-2} \right) \left(3_{t-1} + \eta_{t-1} - \eta_{t-2} + \epsilon_{t-2} \right) \right] = -2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \epsilon_{t-3}$$

$$= -\sigma_{\eta}^2 - 2\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 - 2\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 = -\sigma_{\eta}^2 - 4\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$$

$$Y(z) = \cos V \left(\delta^{2} y_{t}, \delta^{2} y_{t-2} \right) =$$

$$= E \left[\left(\dots \right) \right]$$

Para MA(2) quienico:

Da atualizaças M atlt:

=)
$$m_{t|t} = m_t + \frac{\rho_t''}{\rho_t'' + \sigma_e^2} (y_t - m_t)$$
 (1)

$$b_{t|t} = b_{t} + \frac{\rho_{t}^{2}}{\rho_{t}^{2} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} (y_{t} - m_{t})$$
 (2

Da Previtas do FK:

$$b_{t} = b_{t+1|t-1} \tag{4}$$

- De (3) eu (1):

furst navised na sacat

$$m_{t|t} = m_{t-1|t-1} + b_{t-1|t-1} + \frac{p_e''}{p_e'' + o_e^2} (y_t - m_{t-1|t-1} - b_{t-1|t-1})$$

atomic melt = $\frac{P_t''}{P_t'' + \sigma_e^2}$ $y_t + \left(\frac{1 - \frac{P_t''}{P_t'' + \sigma_e^2}}{P_t'' + \sigma_e^2}\right) \left(\frac{m_{t-1}|_{t-1} + b_{t-1}|_{t-1}}{p_t''' + \sigma_e^2}\right)$

_ De (1) eu (2)

$$(y_e - m_e) = (m_{ele} - m_e), \frac{p_e^{11} + \sigma_e^{12}}{p_e^{11}} =) b_{ele} = b_e + \frac{p_e^{21}}{p_e^{11}} (m_{ele} - m_e)$$
 (5)

$$b_{t|t} = \left(1 - \frac{\rho_t^{21}}{\rho_t^{21}}\right) b_{t-1|t-1} + \left(\frac{\rho_t^{21}}{\rho_t^{21}}\right) (m_{t|t} - m_{t-1|t-1})$$

$$1 - \lambda_{2t}$$

$$E(z_t) = 0$$

$$var(z_t) = (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_e^2$$

$$Y(1) = (\theta_1 + \theta_1 \theta_2) \sigma_e^2$$

$$Y(2) = \theta_2 \sigma_e^2$$

Igualar expressés e verificar retriças adicional sobre parametros.

des: se $\sigma_3^2 = 0$ =) inclinação tixa $\theta_1 \in \theta_2$ for a da region de movembilidade.

Se $o_{\eta}^2 = 0$ e $o_{\xi}^2 > 0 = 0$ tendência mave

Modelo semple inversível.

(8) Tendência linear America

- calcular funças de previsas e forma reduzida

· E[| + | | | | =

$$\beta_{t+1} = \phi_{\beta_t} + \xi_{t+1}$$

$$\beta_{t+2} = \phi_{\beta_{t+1}} + \xi_{t+2}$$

$$= \phi_{\beta_t}^2 + \phi_{\xi_{t+1}}^2 + \xi_{t+2}$$

Logo:
$$y_{t+k}|_{t} = \hat{\mu}_{t}|_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \hat{\beta}_{t}|_{t}$$

$$p_{G} \text{ ragas} \Phi$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\Phi^{k}}{1-\Phi}\right)$$

. forma reduzida

$$\beta_t = \phi \beta_{t-1} + \beta_t$$

$$(1-\phi_L)\beta_t = \beta_t \quad \text{if } \beta_t = \frac{\delta_t}{1-\phi_L}$$

=)
$$\Delta y_t = \frac{3_{t-1}}{1-\phi L} + \eta_t + \Delta \varepsilon_t$$

1-
$$\phi$$
L

(1- ϕ L) $\Delta y_{t} = \delta_{t-1} + (1-\phi_{L}) \gamma_{t} + (1-\phi_{L}) (\epsilon_{t} - \epsilon_{t-1})$

$$= \delta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} - \phi \gamma_{t-1} + \epsilon_{t} - \epsilon_{t-1} - \phi \epsilon_{t-1} + \phi \epsilon_{t-2}$$

$$= \delta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} - \phi \gamma_{t-1} + \epsilon_{t} - (\phi + i) \epsilon_{t-1} + \phi \epsilon_{t-2}$$

$$= \delta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} - \phi \gamma_{t-1} + \epsilon_{t} - (\phi + i) \epsilon_{t-1} + \phi \epsilon_{t-2}$$

Calcular ARIMA

correspondente

- (9) Por que transformação logarituiça é indicada un algumas situações?
 - a) lineariza o modelo
 - b) traz servetia aos residuos ») torna Normal
 - c) muda a escala (trabalha y variação relativa)
 - d) stabiliza a variância)

pl un determinado tipo de hetero adasticidade

(verificar)

Quando tratamos sagonalidade com dumnies, qual o problema (10) de usar uma dummy por período?

Problema de musticolinearedade perfeita Nas consequinces estimar reguerores por mão

coeficientes das dumnies na repessas sas os fatores Aazonais

Para evitar multicolinearidade perfeita: introduzur algum tipo de voticas nos parametos do modelo, resultando em #s parametrizaçõs.

→ d'o: fators sazonais, estaras relacionados de alguma forma

la parau: faz um dos 8j=0 (enolha arbitra'nia)

2ª param. abandona interapto

3º param: somma dos conficientes de mazonalidade e zero no período

No caso defencionistico: $\sum_{j=1}^{2} y_{j} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{3-1} x_{k-j} = 0$ de 2 peníodos. No caso étocastico: $\sum_{j=1}^{5-1} \mathcal{F}_{t-j} = \omega_t - \omega_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_w^2)$

modelo Estrutural Bassico: TLL + fazonalidade (u)

$$\begin{cases} y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \gamma_{t} + \epsilon_{t} \\ \mu_{t} = \mu_{t+1} + \beta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} \\ \beta_{t} = \beta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \gamma_{t-j} + \omega_{t} \end{cases}$$

- funças de puvisas:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \delta k = \hat{\mu}_{t} + 2 \hat{\beta}_{t} + \delta_{c+s} + \delta$$

só é projetado o últrus período (fator sazonal) correspondente.

(11) Sazonalidade por funções reigonométricas.

Cada fator sazonal sua somas de seus e consenos:

$$\mathcal{E}_{t} = \sum_{j=1}^{5/2} \left(\mathcal{E}_{j} \cos \lambda_{j} t + \mathcal{E}_{j}^{*} \sin \lambda_{j} t \right)$$
onde
$$\lambda_{j} = \left(\frac{2\pi j}{5} \right)$$

→ woundo todos os hanciónicos: etimativa por dumnies = etimativas

MEB com projes Trigonomichicas:

$$y_{t} = \mu_{t+1} + \delta_{t} + \delta_{t}$$

$$\mu_{t} = \mu_{t-1} + \beta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t}$$

$$\beta_{t} = \beta_{t-1} + \beta_{t}$$

$$\delta_{t} = \sum_{j=1}^{5/2} \gamma_{j} t$$

$$\sigma_{t} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{j} t \\ \gamma_{j} t \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \cos \lambda_{j} & \sin \lambda_{j} \\ -\sin \lambda_{j} & \cos \lambda_{j} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \delta_{j,t-1} \\ \delta_{j,t-1} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \omega_{t} \\ \omega_{t} \end{array} \right)$$

Se
$$S=4=)$$
 NO vetar de estado $\binom{\gamma_{1r}}{r}$

(12) Forma reduzida do MEB pl sazonalidade por dummies: yt = μt+ γt + ξt μt = μt-1 + βt-1 + ηt βt = βt-1 + 3t $Y_{t} = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{s-1} Y_{t-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} Y_{t-i}} + \omega_{t} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} Y_{t-i} = \omega_{t} \iff S_{a}(L)Y_{t} = \omega_{t}$ - o quador de difunciaçãos sazonal = Do = 1-L (observaças: S2(L) = 1+L'+L2+...+L2-1 ande | DS2(L) = D2 |) Para ye: Dyt = Dut + Drt + DE = $\beta_{t-1} + \delta S_t + \delta E_t$ — tuan β_{t-1} Para Dyr $\Delta^2 \eta_t = \Delta \beta_{t-1} + \Delta^2 \gamma_t + \Delta^2 \varepsilon_t$ = $\int_{t-1} + \Delta^2 \delta_t + \Delta^2 \mathcal{E}_t$ — Ja' stac. La fundência S,(L) D2yt = S,(L) Tt-1 + D2S,(L) Xt + D2S,(L) Et $\Delta \Delta S_{1}(L) y_{t} = S_{1}(L) \beta_{t-1} + \Delta \Delta \underbrace{S_{1}(L) \delta_{t}}_{w_{t}} + \underbrace{\Delta \Delta S_{1}(L) \varepsilon_{t}}_{\delta_{1}}$ $\Delta \Delta_1 y_t = S(L)_{t-1} + \Delta^2 \omega_t + \Delta \Delta_2 \mathcal{E}_t = 1$ Extraordano

$$EX : S = Y$$

$$c_{1} = MA(2)$$

$$c_{1} = Ma_{1}(2)$$

$$c_{1} = Ma_{2}(2)$$

$$c_{2} = Ma_{2}(2)$$

$$c_{1} = Ma_{2}(2)$$

$$c_{2} = Ma_{2}(2)$$

$$c_{3} = Ma_{2}(2)$$

$$c_{4} = Ma_{4}(2)$$

$$c_{4} = Ma_{4}($$

stacionarion nA (5)

(Du'nida) =) como surve forma uduzida pr mes es funças trigonomítica?

(13) Varia'veis Expercativas

Othar resumo adicional.

Atenças: funças de Verominilhança fica em funças de parametros de var. explicativos.

(Divide Je prem de intervenços 16 etima?

(14) Tipos de variancis

pulso decainedo gradualmente

" cremendo | caindo "

- (15) Diagnósticos do modelo
 - (a) Quais sas as hipoteres of seven verticadar?
 - (i) Alineanidade das components laditividade

Pode & verificado virualmente.

sazonalidade vai aumentando en amplitude 16.

se nas identifican o Olhar residua.

(ii) fendues
$$\mathcal{E}_t = \mathcal{Y}_t - 2t^{\alpha}t$$

Normalidade

Homocedasticidade

Denominaçã

como le mas é osservado

$$v_t = y_t - 2ta_{t|t-1}$$
 $\Rightarrow E[v_t) = 0$ $van[v_t] = F_t$

Norwalizando:
$$\tilde{V}_{\xi} = \frac{V_{\xi}}{F_{\xi}^{1/2}}$$
 - que cucos $N(0, \pm)$

Tests some VE:

+ Nonwalidade: (testa +
$$\hat{\sigma}_{3}^{2} = 1$$
)

- . histofama
- . Q-Q plot
- · Jarque-Bua Ho; normal.
- A Darling
- Homoudasticidade

mas witas podem oconer

. se modelo multiplicativo e ajustamos aditivo

=) van do erro cresce.

Tota no inicio el frual da amostra e vi se van ete.

· pode ser que comportamento da heteroada. Riidade seja outro:

=> pode-x pager teste ARCH, por execuplo.

· percorelaçãos:

of avaliar a dependincia linear.

- Olhan FAC
- Teste de yjeng Box

Ha: caso contratais

- (16) Fesiduos Auxilianes como diaquosticos

 =) Borne pp vamainei, explicativas

 (ven resumo adicional)
- (17) Modelos multivaciados:

estima components concern en st melhora o modelo (inferència, previtas ek.)

se tratar sto reparadamente =) pude pomibilidade de influència
piaquósticos sobre inovaçõe =) multivariados

(18) Modelo SUTSE: mimero de parânetros

$$y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t$$
 $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, Z_{\varepsilon})$ =) $p + {p \choose 2}$ parameter (px1)

 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \eta_t$ $\eta_t \sim N(0, Z_{\eta})$ euc Z_{η}

- ⇒ V. a's mas se commicam explicatamente.
 Commicação através das matizes de var/covar.
- (19) prodelo horrogêneo: porma de adicionar restriças ao modelo per direcineir nº de parametros

Definicas:

Processo etocastico de 2ª orden é homogênco se todas as CL de mas componentes possuem nymas propriedades de 2ª ordens

on type

$$y_t = (y_{tt}, y_{2t+1}, y_{pt})$$
 l'honcogéneo
se $\exists x$ tal que $z_t = \nabla^d(x'y)$ univariado
posseci FAC independente de x .

se y refine una sots of mon entres y to sera' homogéneo se e somente se

- Prova da volta

Sejon MNL SUTSE p=2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \varepsilon_{2t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{finde } \quad \varepsilon_{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{1}}^{2} & \sigma_{\varepsilon_{1}\varepsilon_{2}} \\ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{1}\varepsilon_{2}} & \sigma_{\varepsilon_{2}}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{3t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t-1} \\ \mu_{3t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1t} \\ \eta_{2t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \varepsilon_{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\eta_{1}}^{2} & \sigma_{\eta_{1}\eta_{2}} \\ \sigma_{\eta_{1}\eta_{2}} & \sigma_{\eta_{2}}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
= q & \varepsilon \\
\end{cases} = q \quad \varepsilon \\
\end{cases}$$

=
$$\alpha_1 \Delta y_1 + \alpha_2 \Delta y_2$$

= $\alpha_1 (\gamma_{1t} + \varepsilon_{1t} - \varepsilon_{1t-1}) + \alpha_2 (\gamma_{2t} + \varepsilon_{2t} - \varepsilon_{2t-1})$

Calademos a FAC de 2t

$$\gamma(0) = \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{1}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1}}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{1}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{3}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{2}}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{1} \eta_{2} \\
+ 4 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1} \xi_{2}} \\
= \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1}}^{2} (q+2) + \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{2}}^{2} (q+2) + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1} \xi_{2}} (q+2) \\
= (\alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1}}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{\xi_{2}}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{\xi_{1} \xi_{2}}) (q+2) \\
\gamma(1) = \xi \left[(\alpha_{1} \eta_{1} + \alpha_{1} \xi_{1} - \alpha_{1} \xi_{1} + \alpha_{2} \eta_{2} + \alpha_{2} \xi_{2} - \alpha_{2} \xi_{2} + \alpha_{2} \eta_{2} + \alpha_{2} \eta_{2}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1} - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} - \alpha_1 \sigma_{\varepsilon_2} =$$

$$= -(\alpha_1^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1}^2 + 2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}^2 + \alpha_2^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}^2)$$

i.
$$\rho(1) = -\frac{1}{1+2}$$
 independe de α , e α_2

-o prova da ida

se yt é homogènes =) En = q Ee

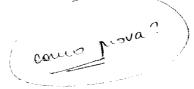
Sabernos que se yt é nomogènes, a FAC de &'Dyt independe de « la p=2, terros:

$$\gamma(0) = \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{1}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{1}}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{12}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{2}}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{1, \eta_{2}}^{2} + 4 \alpha_{1}^{2} \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{1} \epsilon_{2}}^{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{1}^{2} \left(\sigma_{\eta_{1}}^{2} + 2 \sigma_{\epsilon_{1}}^{2} \right) + \alpha_{2}^{2} \left(\sigma_{\eta_{2}}^{2} + 2 \sigma_{12}^{2} \right) + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \left(\sigma_{\eta_{1} \eta_{2}}^{2} + 2 \sigma_{\epsilon_{1} \epsilon_{2}}^{2} \right)$$

$$\gamma(a) = -\left(\alpha_{1}^{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{1}}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{2}}^{2} + 2 \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \sigma_{\epsilon_{1} \epsilon_{2}}^{2} \right)$$

Para Cancelar o termo do minicador



Mque P(1) indepunde de «, « «, « de euros cancilar o temo («,² σε, + «,² σε, + 20,0,0, σε, ε,)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{\eta_1}^2}{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2} + 2\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{\ell_2}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{\eta_2}^2}{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2} + 2\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2 + 2}}{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{\eta_1}\eta_1}{\sigma_{\ell_2}^2} + 2\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{\eta_1}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{\eta_1}^2}{\sigma_{\ell_1}^2} + 2\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

(21) Prove que:

Se yt refue un sutst com j'tipos de componentes ortogonais, entres yt suá homogêneo se e somente se;

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{1}, & & & & \\ & z_{1}, & & & \\ & &$$

vote o u pus raciócinio da proposiços orania.

como sas ortogonais Eninj =0 + i + j

e Eyj = 9; Ze pla demonstraces anterior.

provar py TLL surse p=2.

- (22) Propriedades Empínicas de PH's
 - (i) Pode haver teorias "a priori" que justifiquem a adocas desta estrutura
 - (ii) Fx pode ser inequirentado y cada una das p comp. separadamente
 - (iii) neuros ritro na etimação paramil
 - (iv) Etheracas mv + himpes
- (23) Funças de Verominilhance M models NI SUTSE House

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{\mu_{t} + \epsilon_{t}}{2t}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_{t} \sim N(0, \xi_{t})}{2t}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_{t} \sim N(0, \xi_{t})}{2t}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_{t} \sim N(0, \xi_{t})}{2t}$$

Para
$$p=2$$
:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{1t} \\ \xi_{2t} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t-1} \\ \mu_{2t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{1t} \\ \gamma_{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{2t-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t-1} \\ \mu_{2t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{1t} \\ \gamma_{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 = I$$
 $H = \Sigma_{\varepsilon}$
 $T = I$ $Q = \varepsilon_{\eta}$

Para
$$p(y_{1t}, y_{2t}) = ?$$

$$E\left[\begin{pmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{pmatrix}\right] = \left(2a_{t}\right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} m_{1t} \\ m_{2t} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$var\left[\begin{pmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{pmatrix}\right] = \left(2P_{t} 2 + H_{t}\right) = F_{t}$$

$$divida$$

Confrod say.

$$p(y_{1e}, y_{2e}| y_{e}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2/2}|F_{e}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[y_{e}^{2} + F_{e}^{2}|y_{e}|^{2/2}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi|F_{e}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[y_{e}^{2} + F_{e}^{2}|y_{e}|^{2/2}\right]}$$

Logo:

$$L(4) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi |F_{\epsilon}|^{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[v_{\epsilon}' F_{\epsilon}' v_{\epsilon} \right]}$$

$$\ell(4) = \log \ell(4)$$
= - $n \log (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\log |F_{t}| + v_{t}' F_{t}' v_{t} \right)$

- Usando inicialização Big Kappa

No comp. in star = 1 ou 2?

- usando inicializaças exata:

$$l(4) = -n \log_2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{d} w_t - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=d+1}^{\infty} \log_1 |F_t| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=d+1}^{\infty} v_t' f_t'' v_t$$

$$l_{d}(\Psi) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\log L(\Psi) + \frac{1}{2} \log |L| \right)$$

$$= \lim_{R_{1} \to \infty} \left(\log L(\Psi) + \frac{1}{2} \log |R_{1}| \right)$$

$$= \lim_{R_{1} \to \infty} \left[-n \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\log |F_{t}| + \nu_{t}' F_{t}' \nu_{t} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log |R_{1}| \right]$$

Fazendo a concentraças do PH:

Calcula Ft reparameterzado (e Pt")

hoddo sutse generalizado

Prove py models de Til Trademas senver

odelo unidimensional

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \psi_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} \\
\mu_{t} = \mu_{t-1} + \beta_{t-1} + \gamma_{t} \\
\beta_{t} = \beta_{t-1} + \beta_{t} \\
(\psi_{t}) = \rho \begin{pmatrix} \cos \lambda_{c} & \sin \lambda_{c} \\ -\sin \lambda_{c} & \cos \lambda_{c} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{t-1} \\ \psi_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{t} \\ \kappa_{t} \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

$$y_{\xi} = (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0) \left(\begin{array}{c} \mu \varepsilon \\ \beta \varepsilon \\ \psi_{\varepsilon} \end{array} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon_{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon_{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\beta_{E} \\
+_{E}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & pear pseur
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{E-1} \\
+_{E-1}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\eta_{E} \\
3_{E} \\
K_{E} \\
K_{E}
\end{pmatrix}$$

(25) Proue opre MNL EUTSE p-2 pode ser reparametrizado como

seja lutse MNL P= 2:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
y_{1t} \\
y_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\xi_{1t} \\
\xi_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\sigma_{\xi_{1}} & \sigma_{\xi_{1}\xi_{2}} \\
\sigma_{\xi_{1}\xi_{2}} & \sigma_{\xi_{2}}^{2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t-1} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\eta_{1t} \\
\eta_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\sigma_{\eta_{1}}^{2} & \sigma_{\eta_{1}\eta_{2}} \\
\sigma_{\eta_{1}\eta_{2}} & \sigma_{\eta_{2}}^{2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

and by and

caruso (η) ε (η), ναι (η) ε ιον (ηιε, η)

Sign
$$\eta_{2t} = \pi \eta_{1t} + \bar{\eta}_{t}$$
 onde $\pi = \{\eta \frac{\sigma_{\eta_{2}}}{\sigma_{\eta_{1}}}\}$

i. $\bar{\eta}_{t} = \eta_{2t} - \bar{\eta}_{1t}$

i. $\bar{\eta}_{t} = \eta_{2t} - \bar{\eta}_{1t}$

i. $\bar{\eta}_{t} = [\eta_{2t}] - \pi \in [\eta_{1t}]$

$$= 0$$

· $van(\bar{\eta}) = \bar{\varepsilon}[(\eta_{2t} - \bar{\eta}_{1t})^{2}]$

• van
$$(\bar{\eta}) = E[(\eta_{2k} - \bar{\eta}\eta_{1k})^2]$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \pi^2 \sigma_{11}^2 - 2\pi cov(\sigma_{11k}, \sigma_{12k})$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\pi \rho \sigma_{11}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}$$

$$= \sigma_{12}^2 + \rho^2 \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{11}}, \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{12}}, \sigma_{12}^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_{1$$

Logo
$$\Sigma_{\eta_1,\tilde{\eta}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\eta_1}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta_2}^2 (1-\rho^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Temos ainda que:

substituira quaços de elservaços de yet

Logo:

$$\begin{cases}
y_{1t} = y_{1t} + \varepsilon_{1t} \\
y_{2t} = \pi y_{1t} + \overline{y}_{t} + \varepsilon_{2t}
\end{cases}$$

$$y_{1t} = y_{1t-1} + y_{1t} \qquad for the extension of th$$

Por esta nova parametrizaca =) + ta'cil explicitar
components
commens.

- (26) hove que parametrizações (I) e (II) py mor fut se sar equivalentes, ou reja
 - (i) a estrutura de dependencia dos y's permanece inalterada
 - (ii) a puvitas dos ye's e a tunças de veromunithança permanecem inattuadas.

Prova de (i)

Estrutura de dependência primaneur inalterada significa que a FAC e' a mesma p as a parametizaçõe.

Tomemos a nova parametização:

Seger $\Delta y_{tt} = \eta_{1t} + \Delta \xi_{1t} = \eta_{1t} + \xi_{1t} - \xi_{1t-1}$ $\Delta y_{2t} = \pi \eta_{1t} + \bar{\eta}_{t} + \Delta \xi_{2t} = \pi \eta_{1t} + \bar{\eta}_{t} + \xi_{2t} - \xi_{2t-1}$

Para dyst. Van (Ayse) = $\sigma_{\eta_1}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 = \sigma_{\eta_1}^2 + 2\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ $E\left[\Delta y_{\text{it}}, \Delta y_{\text{it-1}}\right] = E\left[\left(\eta_{\text{it}} + \varepsilon_{\text{it}} - \varepsilon_{\text{it-1}}\right)\left(\eta_{\text{it-1}} + \varepsilon_{\text{it-1}} - \varepsilon_{\text{it-2}}\right)\right]$ $Y(i) = -\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}^2$

> $F(ay_{10}, ay_{10-1}) = 0$ $F(k) = 0 \quad k > 2$

Para Oyze. $Van (Oyze) = \pi^2 \sigma_{\eta_1}^2 + \sigma_{\bar{\eta}}^2 + 2 \sigma_{\epsilon_2}^2$ $\cdot E \left[Oyze, Oyze, \right] = -\sigma_{\epsilon_2}^2$

mas $\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}}^{2} = vav(\tilde{\eta}) = vav(\tilde{\eta})e^{-\pi\eta_{1}e}$ $= \sigma_{\tilde{\eta}}^{2} + \pi^{2}\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2} = 2\pi\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}\tilde{\eta}_{2}} = \sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}^{2} + e^{2}\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}^{2}}{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}} - 2e\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}}{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}}, \sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}, e^{2}\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}^{2}}{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}}, \sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}, e^{2}\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{2}}^{2}}{\sigma_{\tilde{\eta}_{1}}^{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \forall \alpha \sim (\Delta y_2) : \quad \sigma_{\eta_2}^2 + 2\sigma_{\epsilon_2}^2$$

podemos ainda calcular pelas 2 parametrizaçõe:

$$= \cos \left(\alpha y_1, \alpha y_2 \right) = \cos \left(\gamma_{10} + \epsilon_{10} - \epsilon_{10} \right) \left(\gamma_{20} + \epsilon_{20} - \epsilon_{20} \right)$$

$$= \sigma_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} + 2 \sigma_{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}$$

cos (ay, ay,) = cos (
$$\eta_{1t} + \varepsilon_{1t} - \varepsilon_{1t}$$
) ($\pi \eta_{1t} + \eta_{1t} + \varepsilon_{2t} - \varepsilon_{2t}$, 1)

= $\pi \sigma_{1}^{2} + 2 \sigma_{1} \varepsilon_{2}$

= $e^{\sigma_{1}} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{1}}{\sigma_{1}} + 2 \sigma_{1} \varepsilon_{2} = \sigma_{1} \eta_{2} + 2 \sigma_{1} \varepsilon_{2}$

(]

Prova de (ci)a

Funças de veraministrança permanece inattuada.

Esnevendo as parametizações na forma EE:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} \nu \\ \mu_{2} \nu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} \nu \\ \nu_{2} \nu \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} \nu \\ \eta_{2} \nu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\boxed{I} \\
\begin{pmatrix}
y_{1r} \\
y_{2r}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
\pi & 1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1r} \\
\overline{\mu}_{k}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\epsilon_{1r} \\
\epsilon_{2r}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{10} \\ \bar{\mu}_{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{10-1} \\ \bar{\mu}_{2-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{10} \\ \bar{\eta}_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

o funças de veromineilhanen pl modelo (I)

o victor de estado da viova pre e uma transf. To rispelar de vitado da per grisol. $\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\overline{\mu}_{t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
-\overline{\pi} & 1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix}$ B $\therefore \quad \alpha_{t}^{*} = B\alpha_{t} \quad e \quad \text{det } B \neq 0.$

Da nova

Jy = 2 x + Et | y = 2 x + Et

Xt = Txt + RMt | x = Txt + RMt

funças deuxidade de probabilidade da Vormal bivariac $\frac{1}{(2\pi)|f_t|^{l_2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} v_t F_t^{-1} v_t^{-1}\right\}$

=) $2 \propto_{c} + \epsilon_{c} = 2 \times_{c} + \epsilon_{c}$ Coulo $\propto_{c}^{*} = 8 \propto_{c}$ =) $2 = 2 \times_{c}^{*} 8 \times_{c} 2 \times_{c}^{*} = 2 \times_{c}^{*}$

=)
$$\ell(4) = \log L(4)$$

= $\frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |F_{t}| - \frac{1}{2} v_{t} f_{t}^{-1} v_{t} \right]$
= $-n \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n} (\log |F_{t}| + v_{t} f_{t}^{-1} v_{t})$

- . Observaçõe sobre inicialização
 - Se usarunos inicializaças dipusa por big kappa, conco ha' uma componente nas estac. relacionada as nivel, desensos calculas o FK mas considerar um L(+) apreas quando dist. x tomas própria. Nose caso, na L(+), tuemos t=2 a n

- Se usanuros inicialização dipusa exata, a L(+) e' com putada derde t=1 porém o FK e'usado diferentemente: FK exato ate Foot = 0. Ino oconera' em d=2 (quando ulhapassar nº comp. ñ etac.). Neu caso:

$$l(t) = -n \log 2T - \frac{1}{2} w_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log |f_t| + v_t f_t^{-t} v_t)$$

Para o modelo (Feremos:

Calculeuros y a nova parametrizaças:

$$\frac{dy}{d\mu} \quad \text{Como} \quad \alpha_t = B \alpha_t$$

$$\left(\frac{\mu_{tt}}{\bar{\mu}_c}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{-\pi}, \frac{0}{1}\right) \left(\frac{\mu_{tt}}{\mu_{zt}}\right)$$

$$a_t^* = E[\alpha_t^*] = Ba_t^*$$

$$Van[a_t^*] = Van[Ba_t] = BP_tB'$$

Next caso:
$$2^* = 8^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_t = 8^{-1}8 f_t (8^{-1}8^{-1})^2 + H_t$$

$$= f_t + H_t = F_t$$

Logo, como ve e fe sas ignais a vé e fet, a funças de verossimilhança é a m/ma.

Prova de (ii) b

funcas de Previtas permace inalterada.

- Para parametização original

No modelo em questas 2 = I

$$\propto_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t} \\ \mu_{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t-1} \\ \mu_{2t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1,t-1} \\ \eta_{2,t-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

-> Para nova parametrizaçãos

$$\hat{y}_{t+\kappa|t} = E\left[\frac{2}{x_{t+\kappa}} + \varepsilon_{t+\kappa} | y_t\right] \quad \text{onde } 2^t = 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\pi}, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{-\pi}, 0\right) \propto_{t+\kappa|t}$$

$$I$$

on, demudvendo:

Calculando & *

TO MNL :

Generi carriente

- Etneve modelos na FEE

$$\exists \ 2\alpha_t = 2^*\alpha_t^* : 2\alpha_t = 2^*8\alpha_t : \left[2^* = 28^{-1}\right]$$

=)
$$a_t^+ = 8a_t$$

 $P_t^+ = 8P_t B'$

(27) Dada a mova parametrizaços, calcule a variancia de 0% e recostre oque se variaireis Net e 72t forme perfeitamente correlacionadas y hareré apenas uma tendência comum.

Nova parametizaçãs

Se
$$\rho = \pm 1$$
 = $\sigma_{\eta}^2 = 0$.

obs: Se $\pi = 1$ = Diferença de tendèncias et = $\bar{\mu}$ Models de balance growth.

Se
$$\bar{\mu} = 0$$
 = tendências identicas.

Processo y-variado co-integrado de ordens de b

se = (a) yjt ~ I(d): todas as series sas integradas na
nyma ordene d

(b) $\exists x \neq 0$ for que $x'y_{\tau} \sim I(d-b)$: combinação limear aprenta ordem de integração < d

Ex: Se todas as schuis fas I(1) => > x tal que xy ~ I(0)

(29) Mostre que us models reparametrizado come p=1.
as x'nies sas co-intepadas.

· yer = let + Fir - Nas extacionalma

$$\therefore \text{ by it} = \delta \mu_{t}^{+} + \delta \epsilon_{it}$$

$$= \eta_{t}^{+} + \delta \epsilon_{it}$$

· y2r = Tht + h + far : Oy2r = Tyt + 0 Ex

· &'y = \(\alpha_1 \begin{array}{c} \alpha_2 \end{array} \\ = \(\alpha_1 \end{array} \\ \alpha_1 \end{array} \\ = \(\alpha_1 \end{array} \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \alpha_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_

Se scothermos a,= -Te x2=1

=) x'y = - 1 Fit + F2 () estaciova'nia.

Logo: p=1 e' cond. enficiente pp séries co-integradas.

No modelo H P=1

$$\begin{cases} \Delta y_{1t} = \eta_t^+ + \delta \epsilon_{1t} \\ \Delta y_{2t} = \pi \eta_t^+ + \overline{\eta}_t + \delta \epsilon_{2t} \end{cases}$$

Se $\alpha_i = -\pi$ e $\alpha_z = 1$, ainda fica μ_t que é n'esta c.

Nas garantimos $\alpha' y_t \sim I(0)$

De forma equivalente ao modelo I y p=1, podemos senever

$$y_{1t} = \mu_{t}^{+} + \varepsilon_{1t}$$

$$y_{2t} = \pi y_{1t} + \bar{\mu} + \bar{\varepsilon}_{t}$$

$$\varepsilon_{1t} + \varepsilon_{2t}$$

(30) models de vivel local multivaciado.

Estrever modelo inestrito, pazer nova parametização e rotação

$$\begin{array}{c}
\boxed{\text{T}} \\
\text{para sales of ha' components} \\
\text{produlo} \\
\text{produces}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{para sales of ha' components} \\
\text{commune, other or posts} \\
\text{de 2y}
\end{array}$$
(no case de p=2, 2e p=4)

ρους ση = σε (1-e')

se ρ=+(-)ση =

hodelo reparametrizado

obs: No caso p=2, encevences ne un process de n.

Aqui, fazernos uma partical de Kx p-k séries.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
y_{1t} \\
y_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\xi_{1t} \\
\xi_{2t}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t-1} \\
\mu_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\eta_{1t} \\
\eta_{2t}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t-1} \\
\mu_{2t-1}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\eta_{1t} \\
\eta_{2t}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{1t-1} \\
\mu_{2t-1}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\eta_{1t} \\
\eta_{2t}
\end{pmatrix}$$

farences transformação nas ringular de xt = (pit)

Seja:
$$\overline{\mu}_{t} = \mu_{2t} - \pi \mu_{1t}$$

$$(\overline{\mu}_{t} + \overline{\jmath}_{t}) = (\mu_{2t-1} + \jmath_{2t}) - \pi (\mu_{1t-1} + \jmath_{1,t-1})$$

$$= \overline{\jmath}_{t} = \jmath_{2t} - \pi \jmath_{1t}$$

Podemos suever:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{AT} \\
\overline{\mu}_{C}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\Gamma_{R} & O \\
-\Pi & \Gamma_{R}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{AT} \\
\mu_{RT}
\end{pmatrix}$$
and $n = p - R$

$$\Delta t = L \times t$$

Podemos emme?

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \bar{\mu}_{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1t-1} \\ \bar{\mu}_{t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \tau \\ \bar{\eta}_{\tau} \end{pmatrix}$$

Quereccios: Lit e jut de correlatado

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Z}_{\eta} & O \\ O & \mathcal{Z}_{\bar{\eta}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Do modelo original

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition:
$$\bar{\eta}_t = \eta_{st} - \pi \eta_{it}$$

$$cov(\overline{\eta}_{E1}\underline{\eta}_{1E}) = cov((\underline{\eta}_{2E} - \overline{\eta}_{1E})\eta_{1E})$$

$$= cov(\underline{\eta}_{2E}\underline{\eta}_{1E}) - \overline{\eta}_{val}(\underline{\eta}_{1E})$$

$$= \underline{\Sigma}_{24} - \overline{\eta}\underline{\Sigma}_{11} = 0 : \underline{\overline{\eta}}\underline{\Sigma}_{11} = \underline{\Sigma}_{24}$$

$$\overline{\overline{\eta}} = \underline{\Sigma}_{24}\underline{\Sigma}_{11}^{**}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} I_{k} & O \\ -\pi & I_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k} & -\pi^{1} \\ O & I_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Z_{14} & \overline{Z}_{12} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} \overline{T}Z_{11} + \overline{Z}_{21} \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{T}K & -\overline{T}' \\ O & \overline{J}_{L} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ 0 & -\pi \Sigma_{12} + \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{\chi} & -\pi' \\ 0 & I_{\chi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & -\pi \Sigma_{12} + \Sigma_{12} \\ 0 & -\pi \Sigma_{12} + \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

mas -
$$\pi \, \mathcal{E}_{12} + \mathcal{E}_{22} = - \, \mathcal{E}_{g_1} \, \mathcal{E}_{11} \, \mathcal{E}_{12} + \, \mathcal{E}_{22} = \left(\mathcal{E}_{\eta} \right)$$

Reparametrização:

$$\int_{\gamma_{1}} y_{2} = \pi \mu^{+} + \xi_{1} + \xi_{2} +$$

Se posto
$$\Sigma_{\eta} = K < P = \int \mu_{\tau}^{+} conte'eu \ k comp. communs$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\overline{\eta}} = 0$$

Atencas!

Porto da matriz = nº antovalon. 7 milos.

$$\mathcal{E}_{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{11} & \mathcal{E}_{12} \\ \mathcal{E}_{21} & \mathcal{E}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{24} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

Se posto
$$\Sigma_{\eta} = 0$$
 =) $\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11} \Sigma_{12} = 0$. Σ_{η}

=) apueas pt evalue un kerepo: k con pr

Na prakca, jeg saler a ME passui components consens

(31) Modelos Rotacionados

Do rudelo reparameter zado, terros:

$$Jt = \begin{pmatrix} Jt' \\ J2t' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} IL \\ \Pi \end{pmatrix} \mu_t^{\dagger} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \overline{\mu} \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_t$$

$$\mu_t^{\dagger} = \mu_{t-1}^{\dagger} + J_t^{\dagger} \qquad \text{and} \quad \eta_t^{\dagger} \sim \text{NID} \left(0, \epsilon_{\eta}^{\dagger}\right)$$

$$\mu_t^{\dagger} = \sum_{\eta=1}^{\eta/2} \mu_t^{\dagger}$$

$$\mu_t^{\dagger} = \sum_{\eta=1}^{\eta/2} \mu_t^{\dagger}$$

Para of de observações terros

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathcal{J}_{1t} \\
\mathcal{J}_{2t}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathcal{I}_{1L} \\
\pi
\end{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{\eta^{+}\mu_{e}}^{2} + \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
\bar{\mu}
\end{pmatrix} + \ell_{t}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\eta^{+}}^{1/2}}{\sum_{\eta^{+}}^{1/2}}\right) \mu_{t}^{+} + \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \bar{\mu} \end{array}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{t} \quad \text{onde} \quad \mu_{t}^{*} \times N\left(0, \mathbf{I}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\eta^{+}}^{1/2}}{\bar{\mu}}\right) \mu_{t}^{+} + \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \bar{\mu} \end{array}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{t} \quad \text{onde} \quad \mu_{t}^{*} \times N\left(0, \mathbf{I}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\eta^{+}}^{1/2}}{\bar{\mu}}\right) \mu_{t}^{+} + \left(\frac{N_{\eta^{+}}^{-1/2}}{\bar{\mu}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{t} \quad \text{onde} \quad \mu_{t}^{*} \times N\left(0, \mathbf{I}\right)$$

