

Estudo e conuntricios Adicionars

MP1

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Execupso de MEE

Modelo Gual

$$Y_t = 2_t x_t + d_t + E_t$$
 equaças de mudida (on osmivação).
 $X_{t+1} = T_t x_t + C_t + R_t N_t$ equaças des estados

Caderno

$$y_{t} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} y_{t} \\ y_{t-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{t+1} \\ y_{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & \phi_{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{t} \\ y_{t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

$$(100...0) \begin{cases} y = 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.9 \\ y = (100...0) \begin{cases} y = 0.9 \\ y = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{t+1} \\ y_{t} \\ \vdots \\ y_{t+p+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset_{1} & \emptyset_{2} & \emptyset_{p-1} & \emptyset_{p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0$$

Ex 3)
$$y_t = \theta \mathcal{E}_{t-1} + \mathcal{E}_t = 1$$
 MA (1)

$$y_t = (1 \quad 0) \left(y_t \right) \qquad \text{for a particle to } y \in \infty$$

$$y_t = (1 \quad 0) \left(y_t \right) \qquad \mathcal{E}_t \text{ a particle to } x \in \infty$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{t+1} \\ \theta \varepsilon_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ \theta \varepsilon_t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{t+1}$$

XtII

Ex4)
$$y_t = \phi y_{t-1} + \theta \xi_{t-1} + \xi_t$$
 $y_t = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ \phi y_{t-1} \\ \theta \xi_t \end{pmatrix}$
 $y_t = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ \phi y_{t-1} \\ \theta \xi_t \end{pmatrix}$
 $\xi_t \text{ aparece no } x \in \text{no erro}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{t+1} \\ \phi y_t \\ \theta & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & 0 & 1 \\ \phi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ \phi y_{t-1} \\ \theta & \xi_t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \\ \phi & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} & \xi_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} +$$

Ex5) Repensos multipla.

$$2^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T' = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi & O \\ O & O & O \\ 1 & O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T'2' = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi & o \\ o & o & o \\ 1 & o & o \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ o \\ o \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ o \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi & O \\ O & O & O \\ A & O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi & O \\ O & O & O \\ A & O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \phi & O \\ O & O & O \\ \phi & \phi & O \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^{2} & O & \delta \\ \phi^{2} & O & \delta \\ O & O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ O \\ O \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \delta^{2} \\ O \\ O \end{pmatrix}$$

State
$$f$$
 = f + f +

$$(\omega_{t} \equiv \xi_{t})$$

$$E(v_t v_t') = \begin{cases} 0 & t = t \\ 0 & t \neq t \end{cases}$$

$$E[w_t w_t] = \begin{cases} R & t=T & R: n \times n \\ 0 & t+T \end{cases}$$

$$(y_{t+1} - \mu) = \phi_1(y_t - \mu) + \phi_2(y_{t-1} - \mu) + \dots + \phi_p(y_{t-p+1} - \mu) + \varepsilon_{t+1}$$

OLD:
$$y_t = \mu + (1 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0) \begin{bmatrix} y_t - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

exads.

Identidade

$$\Rightarrow y_t = \mu + [1 \ \theta] [\xi_t]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ell_{t+1} \\ \ell_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ell_t \\ \ell_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \ell_{t+2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $y_t - \mu = \phi_1 (y_{t-1} - \mu) + \phi_2 (y_{t-2} - \mu) + \dots + \phi_n (y_{t-n} - \mu)$ Ex.3) Et + O, Et-1 + O2 Et-2 + ... + On-1 Et. n+1

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{t+1} - \mu \\ y_{t} - \mu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_{2} & \dots & 0_{n-1} & 0_{n} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{t} - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{t+1} - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_{2} & \dots & 0_{n-1} & 0_{n} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{t} - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

obs

$$y_{t} - \mu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{t} - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \\ y_{t-1} - \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

divider: ARMA

$$\begin{cases} x_{t+1,2} \\ x_{t+1,2} \\ x_{t+1,2} \\ x_{t+1,2} \\ x_{t+1,3} \\ x_{t+1,N} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{t+1} \\ x_{t+1} \\ x_{t+1,N} \\ x_$$

 $\frac{1^{a} \text{ linha: } \times_{t+1,1} = 0, \times_{t,1} + 0_{3} \times_{t,2} + \cdots + 0_{n} \times_{t,n} + \varepsilon_{t+1}}{2^{a} \text{ linha: } \times_{t+1,2} = \times_{t,1} = L \times_{t+1,1}$ $\frac{3^{a} \text{ linha: } \times_{t+1,3} = \times_{t,2} = \times_{t-1,1} = L \times_{t+1,1}$ $\frac{1^{a} \text{ linha: } \times_{t+1,3} = \times_{t,2} = \times_{t-1,1} = L \times_{t+1,1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{t+1,1} \\ \alpha_{t+1,2} \\ \alpha_{t+1,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 & \phi_2 & \phi_3 & \phi_{n+1} & \phi_n \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\$$

logo, a la linha pode su escita con .:

$$(1 - \phi_1 L - \phi_2 L^2 - \dots - \phi_n L^n) \propto_{t+1,1} = \varepsilon_{t+1}$$

$$y_t = \mu + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{t,1} \\ \alpha_{t,2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_{t-1,1} = L\alpha_{t,1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{t,1} \\ \alpha_{t,2} \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_{t-1,1} = L\alpha_{t,1}$$

$$= \mu + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \theta_1 & \theta_2 & \theta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{t,1} \\ x_{t,2} \\ x_{t,1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{t} = \mu + (1 + 10, + 1^{2}\theta_{1} + ... 1^{n-1}\theta_{n-1}) \propto_{t,1}$$

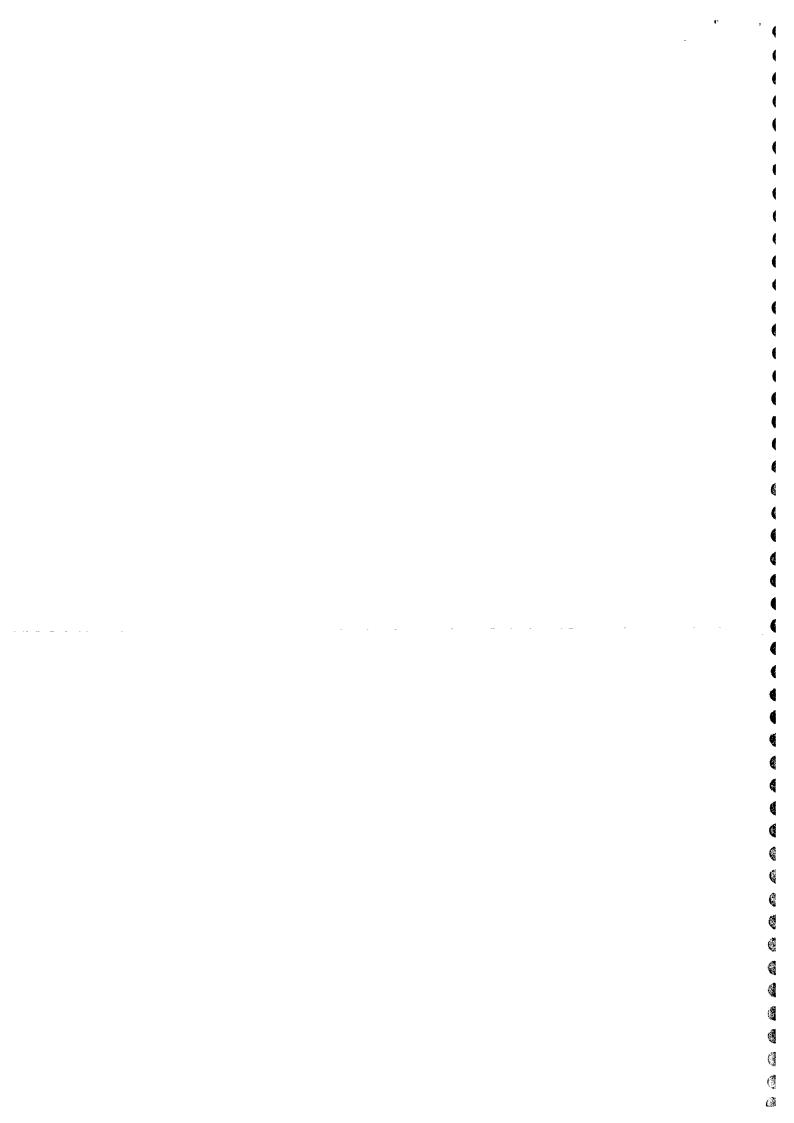
$$(y_{t}, \mu) = (1 + 10, + 1^{2}\theta_{2} + ... + 1^{n-1}\theta_{n-1}) \propto_{t-1}$$

hultiplicando ambos os lados por

$$(1 - \phi_1 L - \phi_2 L^2 - \phi_1 L^2) (y_t - \mu) = (1 + L \theta_1 + L^2 \theta_2 + L^2 \theta_{1,1}) \times ((1 - \phi_1 L - \phi_2 L^2 - \phi_1 L^2) \cdot \alpha_{t,1}$$

(1-Φ,L-Φ,L²-... Φ,L²) (y,w) = (1+ Lθ, + Lθ, + L²-Θ, -,) ξε que reprodez ARMA.

 $y_{t}^{-}\mu = \theta_{1}(y_{t-1}^{-}, \mu) + \theta_{2}(y_{t-2}^{-}, \mu) + \dots + \theta_{n}(y_{t-n}^{-}, \mu)$ $+ \theta_{t} + \theta_{1} \theta_{t-1} + \dots + \theta_{n-1} \theta_{t-n+1}.$



Estacionariedade de x

- Défine estacionaire dade de 2ª ordem H & t
- faz ce R (et) invariantes no tempo e sueve att, recusivamente ν_{t+1} = (I+T+ T^t) c+ + T^tα, + ΣRⁱη_{t-i}
- Calcula E(xt+1)
 - 3.1) Exceve EC.)
 - 3.2) Avalia condições pr E (x+1) indep. de t
 - 3.3) () Supondo autovalores de T distintos » sueve decomp espectial e apresenta T'= FN'FT
 - 3.4) Reeneve E(x+1) usando decomp. epechal
 - 3.5) calcula componente FAFA, (comb. linea de 2t)
 - 3.6) Olha cada componente de E[xt.) e paz tom: 1201<1
 - 3.7) Calcula line E[x+1) = (I-T).c
 - Calcula Po (h,t), sueverdo att, e atthi, ucursivamente
 - 41) refinicas de Fx (h,t) => demuolve expressas, annea termos cruzados e lenhar E((0,-a,)(x,-a,)')=P,
 - 4.2) Avalia componente TP, T+++ pla decomp. spectice, fazendo 12:1×1 et- 00: Vai - 0.
 - 4.3) Toma lim [(h,t): tica apuras produto dos
 - 44) calcula E(1+11/E+n-1) py cada termo do fornatório e vê que é q(to) 19 j= i+h
 - 4.5) vai vestar E en i de o a t-1 e onde tem j' coloca ith
 - 4.6) usa novamente decomposiças espectral de T
 - 4.7) Como (7il <1 =) somatorio converge
 - 4.8) verificar produto de matiz para o caso m=2
 - 5) Provado MilTI condinucie suf.

Etta cionas edade de y:

- 1) Define exacionacidade do yt
- 2) Faz 2 cd invariants no tempo
- Colcula E(ye) em funcas de E(xe)

- logo, se of estacionario = E(ye) cte.
- calcula Ty (h,t) en funças de Tx (h,t)
- e) calcula componente = termos cruzados = o pois recurivamente ex c'funcar
- 4) Exceve formatical da $\Gamma_y(h,t) = \int \frac{d^2 \Gamma_x(h,t)}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt} \frac{dt}{d$

Paro a Paro: Reprendaçõe +1 q moma vuomim. e pevidos

- considéra matrizes inv. no tempo, c=d=0 e surver a représentações 1)
- Se ∝ = B × + e det B + 0 =) 2 = 2B
- Emere E(xt | Ye ..) = BE (xt | Ye ..) = Bay
 - Emere le BPEB
 - 5) Etuve funció de veros refinicas de L(4) = TTP(Jt | Yt-1) puditiva mostra que puditiva ~ N (Zat, Fe) Exerce L(4) el(4) em funcas de Ve
 - 7) Emere Vt= ve e ft=ft
 - 8) verominithances iguais
 - 9) funció de puvitas.

1) Considerando porma em EE linear e Ganssiana, port

t=1,2,...n

Xt+1 = Ttx+ Ct + Rt 7t

onde $\binom{\epsilon_t}{\eta_t} \sim N \left(\binom{0}{0}, \binom{Ht}{0}, \binom{O}{0} \right)$

 $\alpha_i \sim N(\alpha_i, P_i)$

E [& x, ') = E []= 0 VE

- Obschivabilidade

fla litta 1)

- EM Wive local

- EM Kidu via local

- les livro

- vu co'disos

- tou unhada dip sa

- Resumo part nova

(vu pulvitao yt+ste

Fazer de mo:

- exercício 4

children - Ewall a serais office! - Email muito

Provan que cond recersaria e suprisente 17 stado e, consequentemente, variaine observaivel, sija etacionairio de 2º ordem e que 17, (T) < 1

T: invariante no tempo.

1ª Parte. Prova da etacionariedade de a

- 1) Deprie estacionaciedade de 2ª ordem Mar. Se ap l'estacionaciedade de 2ª ordem:
 - (i) E[xt) = Mx Vt, Mx <00
 - (ii) $\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\alpha_{t}-\mathbb{E}(\alpha_{t})\right)\left(\alpha_{t}-\mathbb{E}(\alpha_{t})\right)'\right] = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} (h) \quad \forall t$ $\forall h : 0,1...$

Non coidigos.

Ver IC

Ver IC

Ver previses

de amoste

de amoste

2) faz c e R (e T) invariants no tempo e exceve α_{t+1} reunsivamente

$$\alpha_{j} = C + T\alpha_{j} + R\eta_{2}$$

=
$$(\overline{1}+T+T^2)$$
 c + T^2 , + T^2 R η , + T R η_2 + R η_3

(2005:

$$E[\alpha_{t+1}] = E[(I+T+...+T^{t-1})]c + T^{t} E[\alpha_{i}] + \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} T^{i}RE[\eta_{t-i}]$$

$$= (I+T+...+T^{t-1})c + T^{t} a_{1}$$

- 32) Avaliar condiças pr E[x+1] independente de t.
- 3.3) supondo autovalores de T distintes, usan decomp. espectral e apresentar T' = FA'F

$$TF_i = \lambda_i F_i$$
 onde F_i : autovalor $i=1,...m$

Pela decomposiças exectal, podemos enever

Prova- a ainda que

34) Relsever E(X+1) usando decomp. spectice

3.5) calcula componente FAFFa, (c.l. de si)

$$F \wedge F = \begin{pmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & \dots & f_{1m} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & \dots & f_{2m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^t & & & \\ \lambda_2^t & & & \\ & & &$$

$$= \left(\frac{\delta_{ii} \lambda_{i}^{t} + \delta_{i2} \lambda_{i}^{t} + \dots + \delta_{im} \lambda_{mi}^{t}}{\delta_{mi} \lambda_{i}^{t} + \dots + \delta_{mm} \lambda_{mi}^{t}} \right)$$
 onde $\delta_{ij} = f(f_{ij} f^{ij} a_{ij})$

$$= \left(\frac{\delta_{mi} \lambda_{i}^{t} + \dots + \delta_{mm} \lambda_{mi}}{\delta_{mi} \lambda_{i}^{t} + \dots + \delta_{mm} \lambda_{mi}} \right)$$
vas depende de t

3.6) Olhan cada componente de E(x+1) e fazer t-10 4/1/1/1

lara cada componente $E[\alpha'_{t+1,i}] = \delta_{ij} \lambda_i^t + \dots + \delta_{im} \lambda_m^t \Rightarrow \text{depende explicitamente de t}$ $E[\alpha'_{t+1,i}] = \delta_{ij} \lambda_i^t + \dots + \delta_{im} \lambda_m^t \Rightarrow \text{depende explicitamente de t}$ $E[\alpha'_{t+1,i}] = \delta_{ij} \lambda_i^t + \dots + \delta_{im} \lambda_m^t \Rightarrow \text{depende explicitamente de t}$

line
$$E(\alpha_{t+1}) = \lim_{t\to\infty} (I+T+...+T^{t-t}) c$$

 $t\to\infty$

$$= (I-T)^{-1} c : dc.$$

$$\Gamma_{\alpha}(h,t) = E\left[\left(\alpha_{t+1} - E\left[\alpha_{t+1}\right)\left(\alpha_{t+1} - E\left[\alpha_{t+n+1}\right]\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_{t+1} = \left(\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{T} \dots + \mathbb{T}^{t-1} \right) c + \mathbb{T}^{t} \chi_{1} + \sum_{t=0}^{t} \mathbb{T}^{t} R \eta_{t-t} \\ & E \left[\chi_{t+1} \right] = E \left[\chi_{t+1} \right] = K + \mathbb{T}^{t} \chi_{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$=) \int_{\alpha} (h,t) = E\left[\left(K+T^{t}\alpha_{i} + \sum_{t=0}^{t-1} T^{t}R\eta_{t-i} - K-T^{t}\alpha_{i} \right) + \sum_{t=0}^{t+1} T^{t}R\eta_{t-i} - T^{t+h}\alpha_{i} \right]$$

a)
$$= E\left[\left(T^{t}(\alpha_{1}-\alpha_{1}) + \sum_{t=0}^{t} T^{t}R\eta_{t-t}\right)\left((\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})^{t}T^{t+h} + \sum_{t=0}^{t+h-1} \eta_{t-1}^{t}R^{t}T^{t}\right)\right]$$

$$= E\left[T^{t}(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{1})(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{1})^{t}T^{t+h}\right] + T^{t}E\left[(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{1}) \cdot \sum_{t=0}^{t} \eta_{t-1}^{t}R^{t}T^{t}\right] +$$

$$+ E\left[\left(\sum_{t=0}^{t-1} T^{t}R\eta_{t-t}\right)(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})^{t}\right]T^{t+h} +$$

$$+ E\left[\left(\sum_{t=0}^{t-1} T^{t}R\eta_{t-t}\right)\left(\sum_{t=0}^{t-1} \eta_{t-1}^{t}R^{t}T^{t}\right)\right]$$

$$= E\left[(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})^{t}\right]$$

$$+ E\left[\left(\sum_{t=0}^{t-1} T^{t}R\eta_{t-t}\right)\left(\sum_{t=0}^{t-1} \eta_{t-1}^{t}R^{t}T^{t}\right)\right]$$

$$= E\left[(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})(\alpha_{r}-\alpha_{r})\right]$$

$$= T^{t} \rho_{i} T^{t+h'} + E \left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{t-1} T^{i} R \eta_{t-i} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \eta_{t-j}^{j} R^{j} T^{j'} \right) \right]$$

Avalia componente TtP, Tth' pela decomp exectal, fazundo

Salerios que T = FNF

e tomando live

Como 1xil <1:

mere

= P2

din Ttp, Ttth' = 0.

lun
$$\Gamma_{\kappa}(h,t) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \sum_{j=0}^{t+h-1} \left(T^i R E \left[N_{t-i} N_{t+h-j} \right] R' T^{j'} \right) \right)$$

$$\exists E \left[\eta_{t-i} \eta_{t+h-j}^{i} \right] = 0 \text{ se } t-i \neq k+h-j$$

$$= Q \text{ se } t-i = k+h-j \Rightarrow j=i+h$$

Como Mil <1 = Z inputo converge

4.P) Verificar produto de matiz pl o caso m= 2

5) Provado []:(T)] é cond. nec. e suf. M stado stacionario.

2º Parte: Prova da estacionariedade de y

1) Define estacionariedade My

Se yt é estacionario

(cc)
$$\Gamma_y(h,t) = \Gamma_y(h) \forall t$$
, $h = 0,1,...,$

2) Faz
$$\pm e$$
 d'invariantes no tempo
Seja $\pm e$ $\pm e$ d $= d$

3) calcula
$$E[y_t]$$
 en funças de $E(x_t)$

$$E[y_t] = E[2x_t + d + E_t]$$

$$= 2E[x_t) + d = depende explicitamente de $E[x_t]$$$

- 4) Logo: le of stacionario: E(o(t)= /2= > E[yt)= Z/2+d

6) Calcula componentes: termos auzados suas nulos pois remeivamente
$$p_1 \propto_{\xi} p_2 \propto_{\xi} p_3 \propto_{\xi} p_4 \sim_{\xi} p_4 \sim_$$

$$\cdot \ \ E\left[\ 2\left(\alpha_{t} + E\left(\alpha_{t}\right)\right)\left(\alpha_{t+1} - E\left(\alpha_{t}\right)\right)' \ 2' \ \right) = \ 2' \ \Gamma_{\alpha} \left(h, t\right) \ 2$$

7) Etneve to ma truce da Ty (h, t) como funças de Tx (h, t) e conclui

$$\exists \int_{Y} (h,t)^{2} dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (h,t)^{2} & \text{wh } \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{X} (h,t)^{2} dt + \text{wh} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{depende explicitly}$$



4) ruas representações diferentes pl um nomo neodeco x_t e x_t^* = dois vetores de estado própresos sendo x_t^* = Bx_t (det $b \neq 0$)

=> funcas de venominuilhança e funcas de previtas sas =s.

(1) Coundra matizes inv. no tempo, spg., e c=d=o, server os tistemas

$$(I) \begin{cases} y_t = 2\alpha_t + \varepsilon_t \\ \alpha_{t+1} = T\alpha_t + \varrho\eta_t \end{cases} \qquad (I) \begin{cases} y_t = 2^*\alpha_t^* + \varepsilon_t \\ \alpha_{t+1}^* = T^*\alpha_t^* + \varrho\eta_t^* \end{cases}$$

(2) Se $\alpha_t^* = B\alpha_t = 1$ iguala os y e a cha $2^* = 2B^*$

$$\alpha_t^* = \beta \alpha_t$$
 $\beta_t^* = 2\alpha_t + \epsilon_t = 2^*(\beta \alpha_t) + \epsilon_t$
 $\beta \alpha_t = 2^* \beta \alpha_t$

(3) Enreve E(x+1/4-1) sabendo que E(x+1/4-1)=a+

(4) Etneve V [xt | yt. 1) saunds que V [xt | yt. 1) = Pt

(6) Enreve funças de verossimilhama / log de veros.

caser = T p(y+1/2+-1; 4) onde p(y+1/2+-1) e'a deunidade puditiva

(6.1) Toura representacat Le enve $E(y_{E}|y_{E-1})=2a_{E}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Van} \left[y_{t} | y_{t-1} \right) = \text{Van} \left[\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{t} + \epsilon_{t} | y_{t-1} \right) \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{t} + \epsilon_{t} - 2\alpha_{t}) (2 \alpha_{t} + \epsilon_{t} - 2\alpha_{t})' | y_{t-1} \right) = \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}) + \epsilon_{t} \right) (2 \alpha_{t} + \alpha_{t}) + \epsilon_{t} (y_{t-1}) = \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}) + \epsilon_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \epsilon_{t}' | y_{t-1} \right) = \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}) + \epsilon_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] + \text{E} \left[\epsilon_{t} \left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}' \right) \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] + \text{E} \left[\epsilon_{t} \left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}' \right) \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] + \text{E} \left[\epsilon_{t} \left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}' \right) \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right] \\
&= \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' \frac{1}{2}' + \frac{1}{2} \text{E} \left[\left(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t} \right) \epsilon_{t}' \right] \right]$$

(Escrevendo recursivamente «+:

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_t = T \alpha_{t-1} + R \eta_{t-1} \\ & \alpha_2 = T \alpha_1 + R \eta_1 \\ & \alpha_3 = T \alpha_2 + R \eta_2 = T (T \alpha_1 + R \eta_1) + R \eta_2 \\ & = T^2 \alpha_1 + T R \eta_1 + R \eta_2 \\ & \alpha_4 = T \alpha_3 + R \eta_3 = T (T^2 \alpha_1 + T R \eta_1 + R \eta_2) + R \eta_3 \\ & = T^2 \alpha_1 + T^2 R \eta_1 + T R \eta_2 + R \eta_3 \\ & \alpha_t = T^{t-1} \alpha_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{t-2} T^i R \eta_{t-i} \end{aligned}$$

$$=) \quad \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\alpha_{k}-\alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i} \right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] = \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] + \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] + \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] + \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] + \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right) \, \mathcal{E}_{k}^{i}\right] + \\ \mathcal{E}\left[\left(T^{t-1}\alpha_{1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} T^{i} R \eta_{k-i} - \alpha_{k}\right)$$

Logo: van [yt 1/2-1) = 2Pt 2' + 4 = Ft

(6.3) Escreve primula da Normal Multivariada em teas de Ve

$$p(y+1) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{P/2}} \frac{1}{|F_{E}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_{E}-2\alpha_{E})' F_{E}' (y_{E}-2\alpha_{E})}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{P/2}} \frac{1}{|F_{E}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} v_{E}' F_{E}' v_{E}'\right\}$$

$$= (2\pi)^{P/2} \frac{1}{|F_{E}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} v_{E}' F_{E}' v_{E}'\right\}$$

Conuo
$$L(\Psi) = \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{t} |F_{t}|^{2t} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} v_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} v_{t}\right\}$$

$$= |L(\Psi)| = |\log_{t}(L(\Psi))| = -\frac{np}{2} \log_{t}(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log_{t}(F_{t}) + v_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} v_{t})|$$

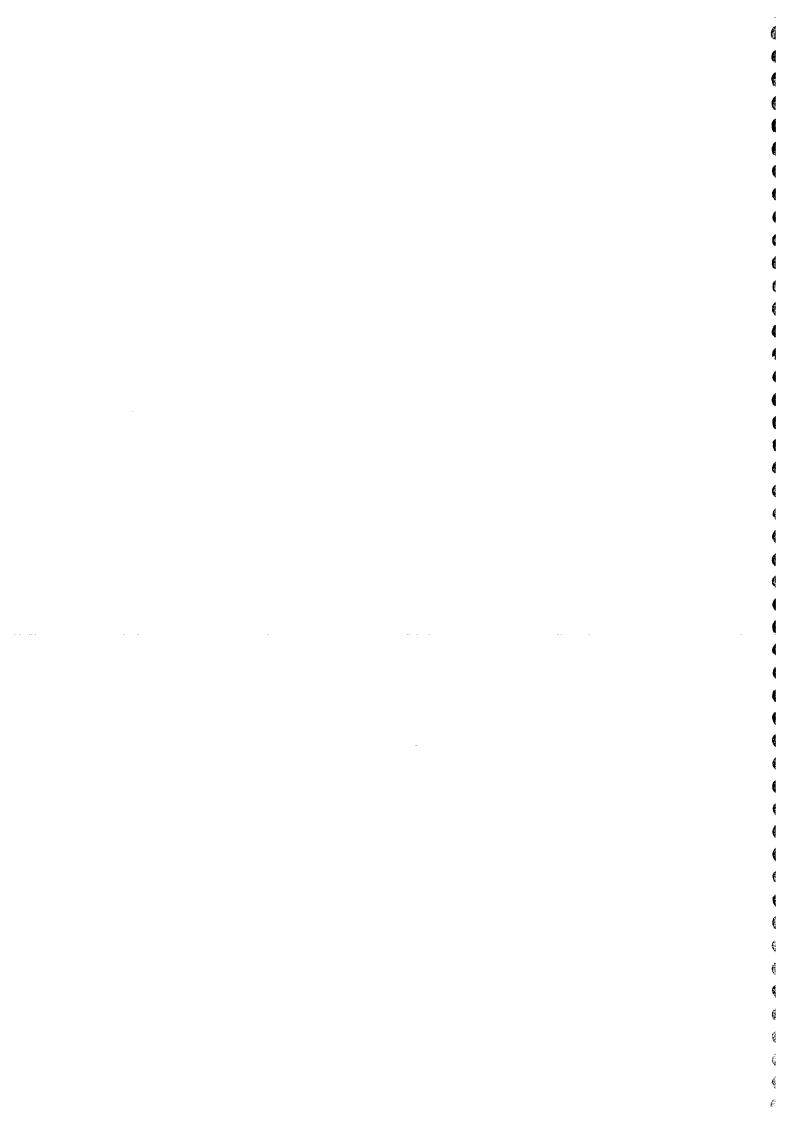
$$= y_{t} - (2b^{-1})(ba_{t}) = y_{t} - 2a_{t} = \sqrt{v_{t}^{*} - v_{t}}$$

$$F_{t}^{*} = 2^{*}P_{t}^{*}2^{*}' + H$$

$$= (2B^{-}')(BP_{t}B')(2B^{-})' + H$$

$$= 2B^{-}BP_{t}B'(B')^{-}2' + H$$

$$= 2P_{t}2' + H = F_{t}$$



1) Etuve sistema invariante no tempo na forma

$$y_t = 2\alpha_t$$

 $\alpha_{t+1} = T\alpha_t + R\eta_t$

- 2) Définicat de observabilidade: sistema é deto observable se « o pode ses determinado por conjunto de medidos de y
 - 3) Faz nt =0 4t
 - 4) Esneve det, recursivamente em funcas de xo

$$\alpha_{t+1} = T\alpha_t$$

$$\alpha_1 = T\alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_2 = T\alpha_1 = T^2\alpha_0 = \sum_{\alpha_1 = T^2\alpha_0} \alpha_{\alpha_1} = \frac{T^2\alpha_0}{\alpha_1}$$

5) Enver y em funcat de «.

$$y_{t} = 2 \times_{t} \cdot y_{t} = 2 T^{t} \times_{0}$$

$$y \text{ cong de nuclidas de } t = 0 \text{ a.m.} : \text{ eneve matiz } M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2T \\ 2Tm \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_{0} = 2 \times_{0}$$

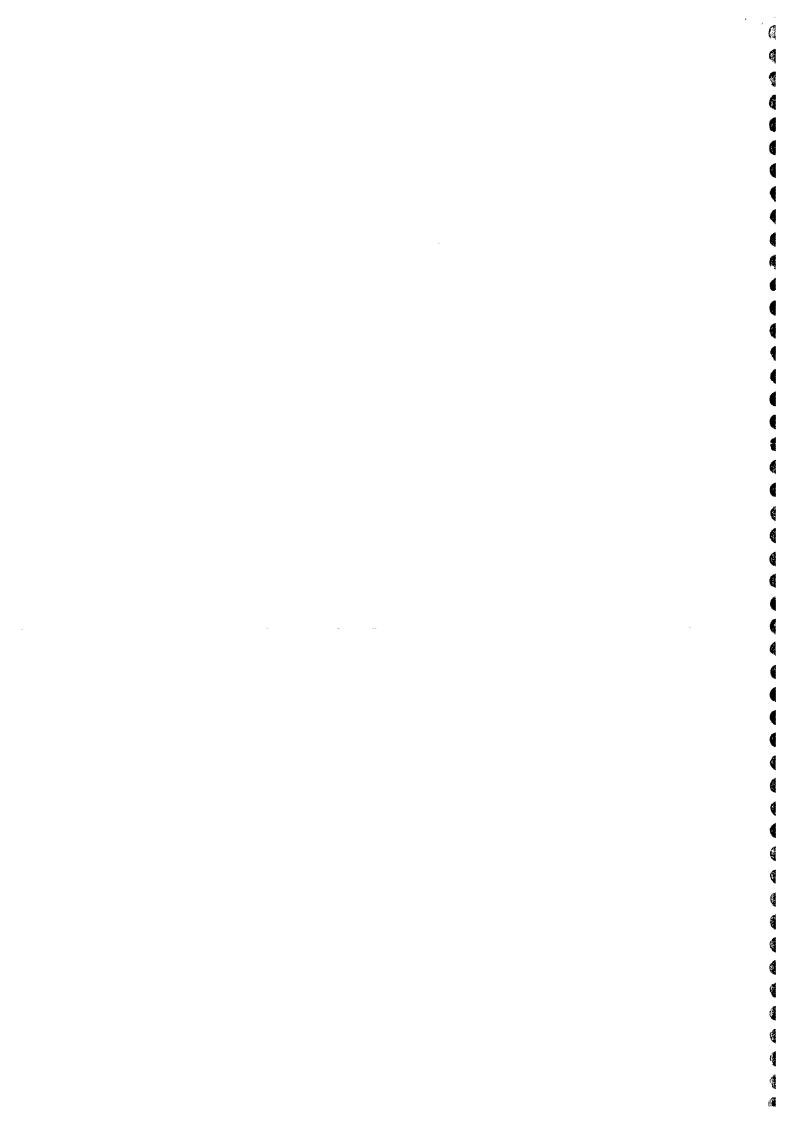
$$y_{1} = 2 T^{m} \times_{0}$$

$$y_{m} = 2 T^{m} \times_{0}$$

$$y_{m} = 2 T^{m} \times_{0}$$

$$y_{m} = 2 T^{m} \times_{0}$$

- 7) Para \propto_0 de kuminado de forma unica =) posto m=mEquivale a posto m'=m=) $\det\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{$
- =) Africas: A questas da observabilidade é obsigatorna H estimaças dos parâmetros.



modelo de nivel local - o modelo de fludencia stocastica py ST onde

-o forma de Espaço Estado

$$Ja'$$
 esta' ande $J=1$ $R=1$ $T=1$ $H=\sigma_c^2$ $\varphi=\sigma_{\eta}^2$

· É esta cio na nio?

Nas! Como coeficiente de $\mu_t = 1$ =) raiz unitatria t' un ρ_w .

. É observatue?

Sun!

pais 2=1 e' conco se det m'=1.

Características e casos Particulares

· Razas rival ruido

 $q = \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^2}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} = 1$ importante η su explorado na questas da veros.

È un parâmetro que governa a mavidade da componente de mivel local.

se $q > 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_{\eta}^2 > \sigma_{\tilde{e}}^2$: variaças do nível supera a variaças do nuído se $q < 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_{\eta}^2 < \sigma_{\tilde{e}}^2$: nível do proceso é "engolido" pelo do neido.

· Casos Particulares:

a)
$$q=0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$
 i. $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t = \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow y_t = \alpha + \epsilon_t$: oscilaças em tamo de minel etc.

$$a \Rightarrow stinends par moo$$

$$\hat{a} = \left(\frac{1}{F}\right) \stackrel{\Sigma}{\underset{\Sigma}{\longrightarrow}} y_i$$

$$\hat{y}_{t+s|t} = E[y_{t+s}|y_t)$$

$$= E[a + EExy|y_t)$$

$$= \hat{a}_t$$

$$van(\hat{y}_{t+s|t}) = E[(y_{t+s} - E(y_{t+s}|\hat{y}_t))(y_{t+s} - E(y_{t+s}|\hat{y}_t)')$$

$$= E[(y_{t+s} - E(y_{t+s}|\hat{y}_t))^2]$$

$$= E[E_{t+s}|\hat{y}_t] = \sigma_e^2$$

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

$$y_{t} = \mu_{t}$$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \eta_{t} = \lambda_{x} = \mu_{1} + \eta_{1}$$

$$\mu_{3} = \mu_{2} + \eta_{2} = \mu_{1} + \eta_{1} + \eta_{2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mu_{t} = \mu_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i}$$

$$= y \in pancio aleatorio$$

Funcas previsas:

$$\hat{y}_{t+s+t} = E[y_{t+s}|\chi_{E}] =$$

$$= E[\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t+n} \eta_{i} | \chi_{E}]$$

$$= E[\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t+n} \eta_{i} | \chi_{E})$$

$$= E[y_{t} + \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+n} | \chi_{E}) = y_{E}$$

$$Van[\hat{y}_{t+s}|\chi_{E}) =$$

$$E[(y_{t+s} - E(y_{t+s}|y_{E}))^{2}$$

$$E[(y_{t+s} - y_{t})^{2}) = E[\sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i} | \chi_{E}) = s_{T}\eta_{i}$$

-> funças de frevisas do MNL

atenças:
$$E[y_t] = E[\mu_i] = \alpha_i$$

van $[y_t] = van [\mu_i | \tilde{\gamma}_{t-1}) + t\sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \in P_i$ t $\sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$

timondicional

 p_i

arenças!

$$= \hat{y}_{t+1}|_{t} = \mathcal{E}\left[\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s} \mid y_{t}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{t+1} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s} \mid y_{t}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{t+1} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s} \mid y_{t}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t+1} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s} \mid y_{t}\right)\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} + \sum_{i=1}^{t+1} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s} - \hat{\mu}_{t}\right)\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} - \hat{\mu}_{t}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} - \hat{\mu}_{t}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{E}\left[\left(\mu_{t} - \hat{\mu}_{t}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \eta_{i} + \mathcal{E}_{t+s}\right]$$

-> FK Previtas / Atualizaçãos

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 1$$
 $Q = 0^{2}$
 $A = 1$
 $A = 0^{2}$
 $A = 1$

$$F_t = P_t + H_t = P_t + \sigma_\epsilon^2$$

$$K_{t} = P_{t} F_{t}' = \frac{P_{t}}{P_{t} + \sigma_{t}^{2}}$$

$$L_{t} = 1 - K_{t} = 1 - \frac{\rho_{t}}{\rho_{t} + \sigma_{c}^{2}} = \frac{\sigma_{c}^{2}}{\rho_{t} + \sigma_{c}^{2}}$$

logo:
$$a_{t|t} = a_t + l_t \cdot \frac{1}{l_t + \sigma_e^2} (y_t - a_t)$$

$$= a_t + \frac{\rho_t}{\rho_t + \sigma_t^2} (y_t - a_t)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_{t}}{\rho_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} y_{t} + \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{t}}{\rho_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}\right) a_{t} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_{k}}{\rho_{t}^{2} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} a_{t}$$

•
$$\rho_{t|t} = \rho_t - \frac{\rho_t^2}{\rho_t + \sigma_\epsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma_\epsilon^2}{\rho_t + \sigma_\epsilon^2}$$

$$\rho_{t+1} = \rho_{t+1} + \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \cdot \frac{\rho_{t}}{\rho_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2} + \sigma_{\eta}^2$$

Logo: juneas de previsas.

$$a_{t+1} = Ta_t + k_t v_t$$

$$= a_t + \frac{p_t}{p_t + \sigma_e^2} (y_t - a_t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Ja' \text{ sai direto no } \underline{\text{EWMA}}$$

$$e \quad \hat{\alpha}_t = a_t + P_t \cdot \Lambda_{t-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\rho_t + \sigma_c^2} (y_t - a_t) + \frac{\sigma_c^2}{\rho_t + \sigma_c^2} \Lambda_t$$

$$\frac{t=n}{n}$$
: Fazerros $n=0$ = $n=1$ $\frac{1}{\rho_n + \sigma_e^2}$ $\frac{1}{\rho_n + \sigma_e^2}$

$$\hat{\lambda}_n = a_n + \frac{p_n}{p_n + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} (y_n - a_n) - \text{equivalente } a \text{ and } o \neq k$$

$$\frac{t = u - 1}{\rho_{m+1} + \sigma_{m-1}^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_{m+1} + \sigma_{m-1}^2} \left(y_{m-1} a_{m-1} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}{\rho_{\epsilon} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2} \Lambda_{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{n-1} = \cdots$

Osmvações faltantes unhe t= 2 e t= 2=1

Usando FK: 8yt => Vt =0, Ft =0, Kt=0.

última observaçãos: yt-1.

Egs:
$$\begin{cases} a_{t|t} = a_t \\ p_{t|t} = p_t \\ a_{t+1} = Ta_{t|t} = Ta_t \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a_{t|t} \\ a_{t} \\ a_{t+1} \end{cases}$$

$$t+1 = Tatle = Tat$$

$$t+1 = TP_{t} T' + RQ_t R'$$

$$= P_t + \sigma_{\eta}^2$$

Para t= T =) Calcularnos az com base na info em T-1

A parter dai =)
$$t = \tau + 1 = 1$$
 $a_{\tau + 1} = a_{\tau}$

$$t = \tau + 2 = 1$$
 $a_{\tau + 2} = a_{\tau + 1} = a_{\tau}$

$$a_{\tau + 2} = a_{\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{x+j} = a_x \\ \end{cases}$$

$$t=z^*$$
 =) $az^*=az^*-1=az$ $\Rightarrow (\hat{g}_t=a)$

Variancia en t= T =) calcularus Pz

A partir day:
$$t = \tau + 1 \Rightarrow \rho_{\tau+1} = \rho_{\tau} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$t = \tau + 2 \Rightarrow \rho_{\tau+2} = \rho_{\tau+1} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} = \rho_{\tau} + 2\sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$t=x^*=)$$
 $\rho_x=\rho_x+(x^*-x)\sigma_\eta^x$

(exhapolação. Na lista: variancia da com pico.

Usando Shavizador

Egs:

$$\Lambda_{t-1} = L_t \Lambda_t = T' \Lambda_t$$

Para MNL DO FK 2 = (at + (P) nt-1

$$\Lambda_{t-1} = \Lambda_t$$

Correca eur t = 2*

A partii dar =
$$\Lambda_{2}^{*}$$
 = Λ_{2}^{*}
 Λ_{2}^{*} = Λ_{2}^{*}
 Λ_{2}^{*} = Λ_{2}^{*}
 Λ_{3}^{*} = Λ_{3}^{*}

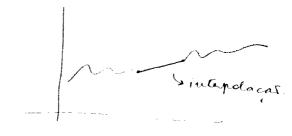
Para TEX+16 T= + $\hat{\chi}_{x+j} = \alpha_x + (\rho_x + j \sigma_\eta^2) \Lambda_{x}$ = (az+ Pz ~ ~ ~ + (~ ~ ~ ~ ~)))

$$\hat{\lambda}_{\chi+1} = A + B$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{\chi+2} = A + 2B$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{\chi+2} = A + 2B$$

$$q \cdot de \text{ uma reta}$$



Inicialização do FK

- o una componente nas estacionária
 - 1) Prior Difusa, por Big kappa:

Rodamos FK padras até obten dist própria

$$V_{t} = y_{t} - a_{t}$$

$$f_{t} = f_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

$$A_{t+1} = a_{t} + \frac{f_{t}}{f_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} (y_{t} - a_{t})$$

$$K_{t} = \frac{f_{t}}{f_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$L_{t} = \frac{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}{f_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$f_{t+1} = \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

=)
$$a_{z} = a_{1} + \frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{1} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} (y_{1} - a_{1})$$
 $a_{z} = y_{1}$

$$\rho_{z} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{1} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \quad \rho_{z} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$\rho_{z} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{1} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \quad \rho_{z} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

Funcas de veros:
$$l^{6\mu}(y) = -\frac{(n-1)^2 - 1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} log(|f_t| + |V_t| f_t)$$

$$\frac{(y_t - a_t)^2}{\rho_t + \sigma_{\mathcal{E}}^2}$$

I tem que ze a

Van zeran eur t=2 =1 a partie de t=2 produceros usan

Nesse caso, usamos log verominishança difusa:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ld}(4) = \lim_{K \to \infty} \left(\log L(4) + \frac{1}{2} \log R \right) \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left(\log L(4) + \frac{1}{2} \log R \right) \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 R \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 R - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \\ & = \lim_{R_1 \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_k + \frac{v_k^2}{F_k} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$l_{d}(4) = -\frac{n}{2} \log_{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log_{t} F_{t} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}}) + \lim_{t \to \infty} (\log_{t} (\log_{t} F_{t} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}}) + \lim_{t \to \infty} (\log_{t} (\log_{t} F_{t} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}}))$$

Concentração da verossimi lhance:

Conveniente reparametizações py dimemir a susca numerica

Ennevueurs
$$q = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_e^2}$$
 : $\sigma_{\eta}^2 = q \sigma_e^2$

Calculauros
$$F_t^* = P_t^*$$
 como $F_t^* = \frac{F_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} = \frac{P_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} + 1 = P_t^* + 1$

Estreveuros FK reparametrizado

$$V_{t} = y_{t} - a_{t}$$
 $f_{t}^{*} = f_{t}^{*} + 1$
 $a_{t+1} = a_{t} + k_{t}U_{t}$
 $f_{t+1}^{*} = f_{t}^{*}(1 - k) + 9$

A log veros dipusa concentiada é ostida hebst. $f_t = \sigma_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f_t^{*} = \sigma_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f_t^{*}$:

$$lac(\Psi) = -\frac{\eta}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 F_t^* + \frac{v_t^2}{\sigma_{\varepsilon} F_t^*}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\eta}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \left(\frac{\eta - 1}{2}\right) \log_2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left(\log_2 F_t^* + \frac{v_t^2}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 F_t^*}\right)$$

Maximizamos com respecto a $\sigma_{\mathcal{E}}^2$

Big kappa (P. = K - 00)

Poderia micialização exata: da mima coita

Pode conuçar a computar FK e degrezar o 1º ca'lculo

=1 escreve L(4) aproximada demontando 1º obs.

- log verorien. difusa

$$ld(\Psi) = line \left(log L(\Psi) + \frac{1}{2}log P_1\right)$$

: desenvolve e chega a:

=
$$-\frac{n}{2}\log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log F_t + \sqrt{\frac{2}{F_t}})$$

- log veronim, concenhada

Exerce
$$q = \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^2}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}$$
 =) $\sigma_{\eta}^2 = q \cdot \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$

Column Ft e Pt

Etneve FK reparametrizado

Subst. For na log ver. por For oc

$$l_{dc}(4) = -\frac{n}{2} log 2\pi - (\frac{n-1}{2}) log \sigma_{e}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} \left(log f_{t}^{*} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{f_{t}^{*} \sigma_{e}^{2}} \right)$$

=) Excesse
$$l_{gc}(4) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - (\frac{n-1}{2}) - (\frac{n-1}{2}) \log \hat{\sigma_{c}}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} \log f_{t}^{t}$$

so punces de q

Modelo de Imaenna come

i)
$$T_{\eta}^{2} = \sigma_{\kappa}^{2} = 0$$
 =) $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{t}$
 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_{t} = \beta_{t} = \beta_{0}$
 $\beta_{2} = \beta_{1} = \beta_{0}$
 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} = \mu_{0} + \beta_{0}$
 $\mu_{2} = \mu_{1} + \beta_{0} = \mu_{0} + \beta_{0}$
 $\mu_{2} = \mu_{0} + \beta_{0}$

Vina tendencia linear deterministica

2)
$$\sigma_{k}^{2} = 0$$
 =) $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_{t} = \beta_{t-1} = \cdots = \beta_{0}$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{0} \quad \forall \mu_{t} = \mu_{0} + \beta_{0} + \eta_{0}$$

$$\mu_{2} = \mu_{1} + \beta_{0} + \eta_{1}$$

$$= \mu_{0} + 2\beta_{0} + \eta_{0} + \eta_{1}$$

$$\mu_{t} = \mu_{0} + k\beta_{0} + \sum_{t=0}^{2} \gamma_{t}$$
on $\mu_{t} = \mu_{t-1} + \beta_{t} + \gamma_{t}$

inclinação da fendência é fixa no tempo

- Forma de Espaço de Estado

$$y_{t} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \beta_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ \beta_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \beta_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{t} \\ \kappa_{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

4) Se
$$\sigma_{E}^{2} = \sigma_{k}^{2} = 0$$

=) $y_{t} = \mu_{t}$
 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \beta + \eta_{t}$
 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_{t}$

to make a second

paneio aleats. Com du ft . É estaciónario?

Avalia (7)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 ... \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 = 1$$
 Not e'estacionario

. É observaivel?

Avaliar det (m')

$$T'2' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

=)
$$m' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 det $(m') = 1$ =) E' obscivative

· funcat de Previsat:

$$\hat{y}_{t+s|t} = E \left[y_{t+s} \mid y_t \right]$$

$$= E \left[\frac{2}{2} x_{t+s} + \epsilon_{t+s} \mid y_t \right]$$

1

Mas Mt+1 = Mt + Bt + 7t

· Filho de Kalman py ste mirdels: Provan que puvisas é um EWMA.

*
$$v_t = y_t - 2a_t$$
 : $v_t = y_t - (1 \ 0) \binom{mt}{b_t}$: $v_t = y_t - mt$

$$F_{t} = 2 P_{t} 2^{1} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= (1 \quad 0) \left(\frac{P_{t}^{11} P_{t}^{12}}{P_{t}^{21} P_{t}^{22}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \right) + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{P_{t}^{11} P_{t}^{12}}{P_{t}^{12}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \right) + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = P_{t}^{11} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$M_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} & \rho_{t}^{\prime2} \\ \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} & \rho_{t}^{\prime2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} \\ \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{e}^{11} & \rho_{e}^{12} \\ \rho_{e}^{21} & \rho_{e}^{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{F_{t}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{e}^{11} \\ \rho_{e}^{21} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{F_{t}} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{11} + \rho_{t}^{21} \\ \rho_{t}^{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{t}}$$

*
$$L_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} K_{1} \\ K_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} K_{1} & 0 \\ K_{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - K_{1} & 1 \\ - K_{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

FLUS Atualização

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{t}|t \\ b_{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{t} \\ b_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{11} \\ \rho_{t}^{21} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\rho_{t}^{11} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \quad (y_{t} - m_{t})$$

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

$$= \frac{\rho_{t}^{"}}{\rho_{t}^{"} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} y_{t} + \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{t}^{"}}{\rho_{t}^{"} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}\right) m_{t}$$

$$b_{t|t} = b_t + \frac{\rho_t^{21}}{\rho_t^{11} + \sigma_t^2} (y_t - m_t)$$

$$\frac{Da_{vila}}{a_{t}} = \frac{Ta_{t-1|t-1}}{a_{t}} = \frac{1}{a_{t-1|t-1}} \frac{1}{a_{t-1|t-1}} \frac{m_{t-1|t-1}}{a_{t-1|t-1}} = \frac{m_{t-1|t-1} + b_{t-1|t-1}}{b_{t-1|t-1}} = \frac{m_{t-1|t-1} + b_{t-1|t-1}}{b_{t-1|t-1}}$$

FK 2 em 1

$$a_{t+1} = Ta_t + K_t V_C$$

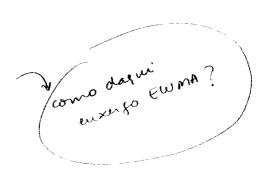
$$\binom{m_{t+1}}{b_{t+1}} = \binom{1}{0} \binom{1}{k_t} \binom{m_t}{b_t} + \binom{k_1}{k_2} \binom{y_t - m_t}{k_t}$$

$$m_{t+1} = m_t + b_t + k_1 (y_t - m_t)$$

$$= k_1 y_t + (1 - k_1) m_t + b_t$$

$$b_{t+1} = b_t + k_2 (y_t - m_t)$$

$$= k_2 y_t - k_2 m_t + b_t$$



Suavizaças

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{t-1}^{m} \\ \lambda_{t-1}^{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{F_{t}} (y_{t} - m_{t}) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - K_{1} & 1 \\ -K_{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{t}^{m} \\ \lambda_{t}^{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mu}_{t} \\ \hat{\rho}_{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{t} \\ b_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} & \rho_{t}^{\prime2} \\ \rho_{t}^{\prime\prime} & \rho_{t}^{\prime2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_{t-1}^{\prime\prime\prime} \\ h_{t-1}^{\prime\prime\prime} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N_{t-1} = 2' F_t' 2 + L' N_t L_t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{F_t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_1 & -k_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_t'' & N_t'^2 \\ N_t'' & N_t'^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_1 & 1 \\ -k_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{F_t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} +$$

Supondo faltante, de t= 7 a 7-1

. NO FK normal: Aye => AVE, & FE

Equações FK ticam:

$$\begin{cases} a_{t|t} = a_t \\ P_{t|t} = P_t \\ a_{t+1} = Ta_{t|t} = Ta_t \\ P_{t+1} = TP_{t|t}T' + RO_tR' = TP_tT' + RQ_tR' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{t+1} \\ b_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_t \\ b_t \end{pmatrix} \qquad m_{t+1} = m_t + bt \\ b_{t+1} = b_t \qquad \text{outsing as }$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\alpha}_{t} = \alpha_{t} + \rho_{t} \Lambda_{t-1} \\ \Lambda_{t-1} = L_{t}^{i} \Lambda_{t} = T^{i} \Lambda_{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{t} = \rho_{t} - \rho_{t} N_{t-1} \rho_{t} \\ N_{t-1} = T^{i} N_{t} T \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_t = P_t - P_t N_{t-1} P_t \\ N_{t-1} = T'N_t T \end{cases}$$

Prendrimento das Faltantes

$$y_t = 2a_t \text{ (por } F_{1K})$$
 $y_t = (1 \text{ 0}) \binom{mt}{bt} = m_t = m_{t-1} + b_{t-1}$

se tiverse stacionaini faira pela distribuicas incondicional

As duas variancis de estado sal mas estacionarias

Duas formas de inicializaçãos:

1) Difusa (ou dita difusa lapisximada), chamada to de "PRIOR Difusa" È uma distr. impispuia, mas a idéia e que considera todos os possíveis valores iniciais como equiprováveis.

Varios computando FK desde t=1, mas so passamos a considerar validos os cálculos quando a distribuiças se tornar Normalmente =) (t=didist ne toma própria ende de o u= de própria.

components à stacionairies.

=) Nose caso

mostrar que para este models, diste se torna própura a partir de t=3.

Procedimento de inicialização dipusa via sig kappa nos é muito stavel computacionalmente, podendo qua enos de anedondamento que podem comprometer os resultados do FK.

Mein disso, 9 do viruos a pinças de verossimilhança, veremos que terros que desconsiderar 1? terros por conta disso.

O método alternativo é mais estánel e presido.

Inicialização Exata (ou dita difusa exata).

Hodelo geral pr a, = a + A5+ Ron.

1.~ N(0, Q.)

Nerse caso: 10' compounts was estaciona'mas

$$= \lambda_{i} = E(\alpha_{i}) = 0$$

$$P_{i} = Van(\alpha_{i}) = A Van \delta A' = KAA' = K(P_{00})$$

(Nas aparece Pr pois e' relativa a' comp. etanova'nia)

Para atualização =) usa FK crato inicial até encontrar Pro, ++1 = 0.

A partir dai =) usa FK padras.

$$F_{00,t} = 2 P_{00,t} 2' , \quad M_{00,t} = P_{00,t} 2'$$

$$F_{t} = F_{00,t} \qquad F_{x,t} = H_{t}$$

$$K_{t}^{(0)} = T M_{00,t} F_{t}^{(1)} \qquad F_{t}^{(2)} = -F_{00,t} F_{x,t} F_{00,t}$$

$$L_{t}^{(0)} = T_{t} - K_{t}^{(0)} 2t \qquad K_{t}^{(1)} = T M_{00,t} F_{t}^{(2)}$$

$$V_{t}^{(0)} = Y_{t} - 2t \alpha_{t}^{(0)} \qquad L_{t}^{(0)} = -K_{t}^{(1)} 2$$

$$a_{t+1} = \hat{\alpha}_{t+1}^{(0)} = T \hat{\alpha}_{t}^{(0)} + K_{t}^{(0)} v_{t}^{(0)}$$

$$a_{t}$$

$$P_{00,t+1} = T P_{00,t} L_{t}^{(0)}$$

Soluças inicial =) $a_1 = 0$ $F_{*,0} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ $P_{*0,\pm} = I$

Para t= 1:

$$F_{0,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \qquad \qquad M_{00,1} = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{1,0} = 1 \qquad \qquad F_{2,0} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$K_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{1}^{(0)} = -\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$L_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$L_{1}^{(1)} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{array}{cccc} \rho_{\infty,2} &=& \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &=& \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para t=3

Vai encontrar Pos, 3 = 0

logo: FK padras pode concera a ser usado prt=3

com
$$P_{d+1} = P_{*,d+1}$$
on $x_{jai} \left[P_3 = P_{*,3} \right] = \left[a_3 = \hat{a}_3^{(0)} \right]$

Funças de verominilhança

Nesse caso, temos 2 components mas etacionarias. Nas

was podemos usar funcas verominilhanca tradicionel

TRadicional

$$L(\Psi) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(y_{t}|y_{t-i})$$

$$= \frac{2}{16} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \log p(y_{t} | y_{t-1}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{16} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |F_{t}|^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} v_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} v_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi p}{2} \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\log_{i} |F_{t}| + v_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} v_{t} \right)$$

$$\ell(\Psi) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log_2 |F_t| + \nu_t |F_t|^2 \nu_t)$$

Nesse caso: t = 3

o funcas Unominilhanca difusa

É definida como:

$$|l_d(Y)| = \log |L_d(Y)| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left[\log L(Y) + \frac{3}{2} \log k\right]$$

general endo, teremos;

$$l_d(4) = -\frac{1}{2} l_{og} 2\tau - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{d} w_t - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=d+1}^{m} (l_{og} |F_t| + v_t f_t^{-1} v_t)$$

onde w_t = depende de Foo, t e Fx, t do procedimento da inicialização exata.

Para este caso:

$$l_{a}(+) = -n \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{2} (\log_{2} |F_{t}| + v_{t}' F_{t}' v_{t})$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} cone_{0} \operatorname{pode} \exp_{i} c_{i} ta_{i}?$$

- Funças veromini lhança concentrada difusa.

A concentração é a reparametrização do modelo produzir a dimensión alidade da busa numérica.

Nese caso, tremos 2 razos since ruido

$$q_{\eta} = \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^2}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$
 $q_{\kappa} = \frac{\sigma_{\kappa}^2}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$

É necessario definir:

$$P_t^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_c} P_t$$
 $e F_t^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_c} F_t$

Calcula F_t e na l_d(4) substitui F_t por o_è F_t*

$$F_{t} = 2 P_{t} 2' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = (4 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{t}^{11} & \rho_{t}^{12} \\ \rho_{\varepsilon}^{21} & \rho_{\varepsilon}^{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\rho_{t}^{11} & \rho_{t}^{12} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$F_{t} = P_{t}^{"} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$F_{t}^{*} = P_{t}^{"} + 1$$

Na realidade, trabalhaimos com

$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = e^{2\frac{\psi_{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \left(\psi_{\varepsilon}^{2} = \log \sigma_{\varepsilon} \right)$$

Eguaças de Ricatti

$$\int_{t+1}^{t} = T_t \int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} + R_t Q_t R_t \quad \text{Equaças do passo de puvisas do FK.}$$

$$L_t = T_t - K_t^2$$

$$K_t = T \int_{t}^{t} 2' F_t^{-1}$$

modelo Tundencia linuar

$$V_{t} = y_{t} + 2a_{t}$$

$$F_{t} = 2P2' + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

$$K_{t} = TP_{t}2'F_{t}'$$

$$L_{t} = T - K_{t}2'$$

$$\beta = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \beta_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_{t}$$

$$\alpha_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i,i} \\ \alpha_{i,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ \beta_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \beta_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix}$$

<u>t=1</u> (FK 2 ew 1)

$$v_{i} = y_{i} - \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_{i}$$

$$= y_{i} - (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{i}, \\ a_{i,2} \end{pmatrix} = y_{i} - a_{i,1}$$

$$f_{i} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \kappa \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= \kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$k_{1} = TP, 2^{1}F,$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k + \sigma_{E}^{2}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{k + \sigma_{E}^{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{k + \sigma_{E}^{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k}{k + \sigma_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_1 = T - k_1 \dot{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k}{k + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{\dagger}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k}{k + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{\dagger}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k}{k+\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{1}-\alpha_{1,1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{k}{k+\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{ky_{1}}{k+\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_2 = \tau \rho_1 L_1' + \varrho \varrho \varrho' \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_e^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \kappa \\ 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{k \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}{k + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} + k \qquad k \qquad + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & o \\ \\ & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & o \\ \\ & & \\ o & \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \end{pmatrix} = k \qquad k \qquad + k$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\kappa \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{1}}{\kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} + \kappa + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & \kappa \\ \kappa & \kappa + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = y_1 - 2\alpha_2 = y_2 - (1 \quad 0) \left(\frac{ky_1}{k + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}\right) = y_2 - \frac{ky_1}{k + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$

$$F_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{11,2} & \rho_{12,2} \\ \rho_{21,2} & \rho_{22,2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$F_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{11,2} \\ \rho_{21,2} \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \Rightarrow F_{2} = \rho_{11,2} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} = \frac{\kappa \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}{\kappa + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \kappa + 2\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\cdot & K_{2} = T P_{2} \stackrel{?}{=} F_{2}^{-1} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{u_{1}2} & P_{u_{2}2} \\ P_{21,2} & P_{22,2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} F_{2} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} \\ P_{21,2} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{F_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} + P_{21,2} \\ P_{21,2} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{P_{11,2} + P_{21,2}}{F_{2}} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} + P_{21,2} \\ P_{21,2} \\ \hline F_{2} \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{2,1} \\ a_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l_{11,2} + l_{21,2}}{f_{2}} \\ \frac{l_{21,2}}{f_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{2,1} + a_{2,2} \\ a_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l_{11,2} + l_{21,2}}{f_{2}} \\ \frac{l_{21,2}}{f_{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Como a2,2 = 0

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{2_{1}} + \frac{\rho_{11_{1}2} + \rho_{21_{1}2}}{F_{2}} \\ \alpha_{2_{1}2} + \frac{\rho_{2_{1}2}}{F_{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
3 = T P_{2} L_{2}^{1} + RQR \\
= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} & P_{12,2} \\ P_{21,2} & P_{22,2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - K_{1,2} & 1 \\ - K_{2,2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} + P_{21,2} & P_{12,2} + P_{22,2} \\ P_{21,2} & P_{22,2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - K_{1,2} & 1 \\ - K_{2,2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} P_{11,2} + P_{21,2} & P_{22,2} & P_{22,2} \\ P_{11,2} + P_{21,2} & P_{22,2} + P_{22,2} \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} & P_{11,2} + P_{11,2} + P_{12,2} + P_{22,2} \\
P_{21,2} - P_{21,2} & K_{1,1} - K_{2,2} \cdot P_{22,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

avaliando as expressõs:

_

O que queremos?

Estima Xx dado cuto conjunto de informação osmivánel

Duas Foremas de Jazen

1) Estimaçãos nas recuesiva

Queiemos estima a, re sya

E[xly) e var (xly)

Precisames de (p(2/2)).

Sija ruodelo linear local.

$$j_t = \alpha_t + \epsilon_t$$
 $\epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$ $\alpha_i \sim (a_i, p_i)$
 $\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_t + \gamma_t$ $\gamma_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\gamma}^2)$ $\epsilon[\epsilon_t \alpha_i] = \epsilon l$

 $E[\xi_{+} \propto (\lambda_{1}, \rho_{1})]$ $E[\xi_{+} \propto (\lambda_{1}, \rho_{1})] = 0 \quad \forall t$

E(E_E_)=0 +t,2.

a) Caeculands E(y) e van(y)

$$y_1 = x_1 + \xi_1$$

 $y_2 = x_2 + \xi_2 = x_1 + \gamma_1 + \xi_2$

yn= α,+ (η,+...+ η,-1)+ εη

(Acha yn recusivamente)

Sejá y = (y, y2 ... yn)'

$$=) E(y) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = 11a_n \qquad (calcula E[y] = 11a_n)$$

variancias

$$van(y_{i}) = E[(y_{i} - a_{i})^{2}]$$

$$= E[(x_{i} + e_{i} - a_{i})^{2}] = van(x_{i}) + van(e_{i})$$

$$= p_{i} + \sigma_{e}^{2}$$

$$van(y_{2}) = E[(y_{2} - a_{i})^{2}]$$

$$= E[(x_{i} + y_{i} + e_{i} - a_{i})^{2}] = van(x_{i}) + E[e_{i}^{2}] + E[y_{i}^{2}]$$

$$= p_{i} + \sigma_{e}^{2} + \sigma_{i}^{2}$$

$$= p_{i} + \sigma_{e}^{2} + \sigma_{i}^{2}$$

 $van(y_n) = p_1 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + (n-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2$

covariancias

$$cov(y_{1},y_{2}) = E[(y_{1}-a_{1})(y_{2}-a_{1})]$$

$$= E[(x_{1}+E_{1}-a_{1})(x_{1}+\eta_{1}+E_{2}-a_{1})]$$

$$= E[(x_{1}+E_{1}-a_{1})(x_{1}+\eta_{1}+E_{2})] =$$

$$= p_{1}$$

$$cov(y_{2},y_{3}) = E[(y_{2}-a_{1})(y_{3}-a_{1})]$$

$$= E[(x_{1}+\eta_{1}+E_{2}-a_{1})(x_{1}+\eta_{1}+\eta_{2}+E_{3}-a_{1})]$$

$$cov (y_2, y_3) = E[(y_2-a_1)(y_3-a_1))$$

$$= E[(x_1+\eta_1)+\epsilon_2-a_1)(x_1+\eta_1+\eta_2+\epsilon_3-a_1)]$$

$$= p_1+\sigma_1^2$$

$$=) \quad van(y) = \begin{cases} p_1 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & p_1 \\ p_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ p_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 & p_1 + (n-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ p_1 + 2\sigma_{\eta}^2 & p_1 + (n-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$= 11'p_1 + Z_i$$

$$= 11'p_1 + Z_i$$

$$= \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 & i \neq j \\ \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 + (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 & i \neq j \\ (j-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{n \neq i} (j-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + (i-1)\sigma_{$$

e) a matiz van (y) acce com o minuero de observações.

(calcula matiz vanly) enevendo cada y neumivamente)

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1}$$
 $\alpha_{2} = \alpha_{1} + \eta_{1}$

$$\alpha_{3} = \alpha_{2} + \eta_{2} = \alpha_{1} + \eta_{1} + \eta_{2}$$

$$\alpha_{n} = \alpha_{1} + (\eta_{1} + \eta_{2} + \dots + \eta_{n-1})$$

Seja $\alpha = (\alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \dots \alpha_{n})^{2}$
 $\beta \in (\alpha) = (\alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \dots \alpha_{n})^{2}$
 $\beta \in (\alpha) = (\alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \dots \alpha_{n})^{2}$

(calcula $\epsilon(\alpha) = 4\alpha_{1}$)

$$van(x) = E\left[\left(x - E(x)\right)\left(x - E(x)\right)'\right]$$

$$= \left[van(x_1) cov(x_1x_2)...cov(x_1x_n)\right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$cov(x_1x_n) van(x_n)$$

variâncias

$$Van(\alpha_1) = E((\alpha_1 - \alpha_1)^2) = p_1$$

$$Van(\alpha_2) = E((\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)^2) = E((\alpha_1 + \gamma_1 - \alpha_1)^2) = p_1 + \sigma_{\gamma}^2$$

$$Var(\alpha_n) = p_1 + (i-1)\sigma_1^2$$
 $i=1,2,...,n$

covariancias

$$cov(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = E[(\alpha_1 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1))$$

$$= E[(\alpha_1 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_1 + \gamma_1 - \alpha_1))$$

$$= p_1$$

$$cov(\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = \cdots = p_1$$

$$cov(\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = p_1$$

$$cov(\alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \cdots = p_1 + \sigma_2^2$$

$$(OU(x_i, x_j)) = \begin{cases} p_i + (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 & \text{xiz} \\ p_i + (j-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 & \text{xiz} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} p_{i} + (i-1) \sigma_{\eta}^{2} & \propto i < j \\ p_{i} + (i-1) \sigma_{\eta}^{2} & \approx i < j \\ p_{i} + (j-1) \sigma_{\eta}^{2} & \approx i > j \end{cases}$$

c) calmando cov (y, x) conjuntamente

cada temo individualmente

$$cov(y_i, \alpha_j) = E[(\alpha_i - \alpha_i)(y_j - \alpha_i))$$

$$y_i = \alpha_i + \sum_{\ell=1}^{i-1} \gamma_{\ell} + \epsilon_i$$
 screvendo recursivamente
$$\alpha_j = \alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \gamma_j s$$

$$(y_i - a_i) = (\alpha_i - a_i) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$(\alpha_j - a_i) = (\alpha_i - a_i) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_i + \epsilon_i$$

d) caracterizar probabilisticamente y e x através do requinte resultado:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 4a_i \\ 1a_i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} var(x) & cov(x,y) \\ cov(y,x) & var(y) \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$var(x) = \begin{cases} (i-i) \sigma_{\eta}^{2} + p_{1} & i \leq j \\ (j-1) \sigma_{\eta}^{2} + p_{1} & i > j \end{cases}$$

$$cov(y_1 \times) = \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_1^2 + p_1 & i \leq j \\ (j-1)\sigma_1^2 + p_1 & i > j \end{cases} = van(x)$$

e) Quenus exima a dada info da xhie y Precisarces de p(x/y) => proster E(x/y) e van(x/y)

Resultados importantes prusamos

$$E[x|y=y) = \mu_x + \mathcal{E}_{xy}\mathcal{E}_{yy}(y-\mu_y)$$

$$E[\chi | Y = y] = E(\chi) + cov(\chi,y)[van(y)]^{-1}(\chi - a, u)$$

f) Conclusés

Esta jama de se oster etimativa per os mas é monondaire pois

(i) van(y) e van(x) teun dimensas nxn onde n étamanho da amosto

A cada intante, a eximativa é calculada usando toda info da

- Se vivi de des vai crescerdo q tempo = mahizes var(x) e var(x) vas cremedo. O procedimento deverá ser todo repetido, seu aproveitar etinativa em n pp etimar em n+j Procedimento n'é recutivo.
- (iii) Elementos de van(x) e van(y) derem x stimados por mo
- (iv) Nas é porriul obten etimativas de previtat pr «.
- 2) Pelo FR.
 - 2.1) Passo da Previtas.

(I)
$$y_t = Z_t \propto_t + E_t$$
, $E_t \sim N(0, H_t)$

(II)
$$\alpha_{t+1} = T_t \alpha_t + Re \eta_t$$
, $\eta_t \sim N(0, \theta_t)$

at++= E(x++1)

Sejane :

Queremas!

atri= E[xtri / Yt)

Peti = van [attil /t)

a) calculo at+1

(se eq. forse extr = Text + C+ Rtyt =) att = tratt+ C+)

(No ex. auterion;

5 = 7

Tr=1 Pt=1.

1 ye = x + Et

2 ofth = at+ 1+

$$\alpha_{t+1} = T_{t} \alpha_{t} + R_{t} \eta_{t}$$

$$(\alpha_{t+1} - E[\alpha_{t+1}|\gamma_{0}]) = T_{t} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t|t}) + R_{t} \eta_{t}$$

$$E[\alpha_{t+1}] = a_{t+1} = T_{t} a_{t|t}$$

$$(\alpha_{t+1} - E[\alpha_{t+1}|\gamma_{0}])' = (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t|t})' T_{t}' + \eta_{t}' R_{t}'$$

b.) Atri expressas Pt+1

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{+}} |f_{t}|^{2} = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(T_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)+R_{t}^{2}\right)\left(\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)'T_{t}^{2}+\eta_{t}^{2}P_{t}^{2}\right)|Y_{t}^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[T_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)'T_{t}^{2}\right] + \mathbb{E}_{t}\left[T_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t}\right)\eta_{t}^{2}R_{t}^{2}\right) + \mathbb{E}_{t}\left[R_{t}\eta_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)'T_{t}^{2}\right] + \mathbb{E}_{t}\left[R_{t}\eta_{t}\eta_{t}^{2}R_{t}^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t}\eta_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-\alpha_{t|t}\right)'T_{t}^{2}\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t}\eta_{t}\eta_{t}^{2}R_{t}^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[-1\frac{1}{2}R_{t}^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[-1\frac{1}{2}R_{t}^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[-1\frac{1}{2}R_{t}^{2}\right]$$

b.2) Escrever ef (I) vull sivamente

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{K}_{k+1} = T_{k} \propto_{k} + P_{k} \eta_{k} \\ &\mathcal{K}_{2} = T_{1} \times_{i} + R_{i} \eta_{i} \\ &\mathcal{K}_{3} = T_{2} \times_{2} + R_{2} \eta_{2} \\ &= T_{2} (T_{i} \times_{i} + P_{i} \eta_{i}) + P_{2} \eta_{2} \\ &= T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{2} P_{i} \eta_{i} + P_{2} \eta_{2} \\ &\mathcal{K}_{i} = T_{3} \times_{3} + R_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} \left(T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{2} P_{i} \eta_{i} + P_{2} \eta_{2} \right) + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{2} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} R_{2} \eta_{2} + P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{i} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{i} \eta_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} \times_{i} + T_{3} T_{3} P_{3} \eta_{3} \\ &= T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} T_{3} + T_{3} T_$$

b.3) ca'lculo das parcelas.

$$A = E_{t} \left[T_{t} (\alpha_{t}, \alpha_{t}) (\alpha_{t}, \alpha_{t})^{\prime} T_{t}^{\prime} \right] = Var(\alpha_{t} | Y_{t})$$

$$= T_{t} E_{t} \left[(\alpha_{t}, \alpha_{t}) (\alpha_{t}, \alpha_{t})^{\prime} T_{t}^{\prime} \right] \qquad A = T_{t} \left[P_{t} | T_{t}^{\prime} \right]$$

 $=) \quad \propto_{t+1} = \left(\prod_{j=1}^{t-1} T_j \right) \propto_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \left[\prod_{i=0}^{j-1} T_{t-i} \right] R_{t-j} \eta_{t-j} + R_t \eta_t$

$$B_{t} = E_{t} \left[T_{t} (x_{t} - a_{t}) \eta_{t}^{2} R_{t}^{2} \right] =$$

$$= T_{t} E_{t} \left[(x_{t} - a_{t}) \eta_{t}^{2} \right] R_{t}^{2}$$

$$= T_{t} E_{t} \left[x_{t}^{2} \eta_{t}^{2} \right] - T_{t} E_{t} a_{t} E \left(y_{t}^{2} \right) R_{t}^{2}$$

$$= T_{t} E_{t} \left[x_{t}^{2} \eta_{t}^{2} \right]$$

$$= T_{t} \left[\left(T_{t}^{2} T_{t}^{2} \right) \right]$$

$$E_{t+1}[\alpha_{t+1}\eta'_{t+1}) = E_{t+1}\left[\left(\prod_{j=1}^{t-1} T_{j} \right) \alpha_{1}, \eta'_{t+1} + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{j-1} T_{t-1} \right) R_{t-j} \eta_{t-j} \right), \eta'_{t+2} + R_{t} \eta_{t} \eta'_{t+1} \right]$$

· Ct = 0 (analogamente)

Resumo previsas:

Overeus apora

a) lesultado importantes que usaculos:

a.)
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \sim N \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{-}, \xi_{xy} & \xi_{xz} \\ \xi_{yx} & \xi_{yy} & \xi_{yz} \\ \xi_{zx} & \xi_{zy} & \xi_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

provida mes

Supondo μ2:0 ε 22y=0 (2y2:0), temos:

a2) se x e y são 2 vetores aleatornes e g: R-o IR (bigetiva)

b) cálculo de atit

atte = E [xt | yt)

I decompoe un It, e yt

= E [x=1 /+1, y=)

I resseitui yo par Vo

= $\mathbb{E}\left[\alpha_{t} \mid Y_{t-1}, V_{t}\right)$ onde $V_{t} = y_{t} - \mathbb{E}\left(y_{t} \mid Y_{t-1}\right)$: enode previsal z_{t} at 1 pano a finte

b.i) Justifican que podeccios usar ve as inch de ye que da no mesmo.

$$V_{t} = y_{t} - E[y_{t}|y_{t-1}]$$

$$= E[2_{t}x_{t} + f_{t}|y_{t-1}]$$

$$= 2_{t}(a_{t}) - j_{t} calculation = E(x_{t}|y_{t-1})$$

= yt - 2 tat =) contaids imparmacional de yt not i modificado x mon vy (funcat higher).

•
$$\mu_z = E(z) = 0$$

= $E[v_e]$ usan lei dos expectativas iteradas.

nos $E[v_e] = E[E[v_e|Y_{e-1}]]$ sureve v_e conco $y_e - 2_e a_e$
 $E[v_e|Y_{e-1}] = E[y_e - 2_e a_e|Y_{e-1}]$

= $E[y_e|Y_{e-1}] - 2_e a_e$

= $2_e a_e - 2_e a_e = 0$.

•
$$\mathcal{E}_{yz} = 0$$

= $\mathcal{E}_{yt-1} \vee_{t} = cou(y_{t-1}, y_{t})$

mas
$$cov(Y_{t-1}, y_t) = E[(Y_{t-1} - E[Y_{t-1}))(y_t - E[y_t))]$$

$$= E[Y_{t-1}, y_t]$$

onde cada elemento desa matriz será dado por

Lei das $E[y_{t-j}, v_e] = E[E[y_{t-j}, v_e]|Y_{t-i}]$ $= E[y_{t-j} \in [v_e/(Y_{t-i})]$

3) Podelios usar o rexultado 1:

For
$$(x_t, y_t) = E[x_t, y_t] + cov(x_t, y_t)(var(y_t))^{\frac{1}{2}}v_t$$

b.i) calculo de var (V_{ϵ}) e $cov(\alpha_{i}v_{\epsilon})$ • $var(V_{\epsilon})$: $E((V_{\epsilon}-E(V_{\epsilon}))(V_{\epsilon}-E(V_{\epsilon})))$ = $E(v_{\epsilon}V_{\epsilon})$ = $E(V_{\epsilon}V_{\epsilon})$ V_{ϵ} V_{ϵ}

Mas
$$V_t = y_t - z_t a_t$$

$$= z_t x_t + \xi_t - z_t a_t$$

$$= z_t (x_t - a_t) + \xi_t$$

$$= v_t' = (x_t - a_t)' z_t' + \xi_t'$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2t} \left(\frac{1}{2t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4$$

• cov
$$(x_t v_t)(= m_t)$$

$$= E[(\alpha_t - E(x_t))(v_t - E(y_t))]$$

$$= E[\alpha_t v_t'] = E[E[\alpha_t v_t' | y_{t-1})]$$

$$= \lim_{t \to a} a_t x_t p.$$

$$= \lim_{t \to a} a_$$

$$E\left[\alpha_{t}v_{t}'|y_{t-1}\right] = E\left[\alpha_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-a_{t}\right)'z_{t}'|y_{t-1}\right] + E\left[\alpha_{t}E_{t}'|y_{t-1}\right]$$

$$E\left[\alpha_{t}v_{t}'|y_{t-1}\right] = E\left[\alpha_{t}\left(\alpha_{t}-a_{t}\right)'z_{t}'|y_{t-1}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k}, v_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\alpha_{k} v_{k}^{k} | y_{k} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\left($$

b.5) fubstitue van (V_t) e $cov(\alpha_t, V_t)$ eue b. 3

$$E[\alpha_{t}|y_{t}] = a_{t} + M_{t}F_{t}'v_{t}$$

$$a_{t}|t$$

$$a_{t}|t$$

$$v_{t} = y_{t} \cdot z_{t}a_{t}$$

c) calculo de PHF

1 decompée en Yt-1 e yt (ou Vt)

= var (&t / yt-1, ve)

usa resultado 1:

$$= l_{t} - M_{t} F_{t} M_{t}^{2}$$

$$= l_{t} - (l_{t} 2_{t}^{2}) F_{t} (l_{t} 2_{t}^{2})^{2}$$

$$= l_{t} - l_{t} 2_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} 2_{t} l_{t}^{2}$$

$$= l_{t} - l_{t} 2_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} 2_{t} l_{t}^{2}$$

$$= l_{t} - l_{t} 2_{t}^{2} F_{t}^{2} 2_{t} l_{t}^{2}$$

Peruno Acualização

3) FK 2 em 1 Jusst. att e let vas expressos da Puritas.

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1$$
 $H = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$

- calleulo Kt

$$k_t = T_t M_t f_t' = f_t f_t f_t' = f_t f_t' = f_t f_t' = f_t$$
 (scalar)

mas
$$f_t = var(v_t)$$

= $var(y_t - z_t a_t) = 2l2' + H = l_t + \sigma_\epsilon^2$

$$= \frac{1}{l_1 + \sigma_2^2} \qquad = \frac{l_1}{l_2 + \sigma_2^2} \qquad = \frac{1}{l_1 + \sigma_2^2} \qquad = \frac{1}{l_2 + \sigma_2^2} \qquad = \frac{1}{l_1 + \sigma_2^2$$

$$a_{t+1} = T_t a_t + k_t (y_t - T_t a_t)$$

$$= a_t + k_t (y_t - a_t)$$

$$= k_t y_t + (1 - k_t) a_t$$

$$= k_t y_t + (1 - k_t) a_t$$

$$= k_t y_t + (1 - k_t) \hat{y}_{t+1} = \sum_{t=1}^{t} \sum$$

Jt =
$$\mu_t + \delta_t + \delta_t$$
 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \beta_t + \eta_t$
 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \Sigma \delta_{t-1} + \omega_t$

where $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$

where $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$

where $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$

where $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$
 $\delta_t = \delta_t + \delta_t$

$$y_{t} = (1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \rho_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \ell_{t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ \rho_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t} \\ \rho_{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{t} \\ \eta_{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \sigma_{\ell}^{2}$$

$$2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

-o callado ke = TemeFt = TRZF"

$$F = van(V_t) = TP_tT' + H$$

$$= TP_tT' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 I$$

=)
$$K = TP_{t} \neq (TP_{t}T' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}T)^{-1}$$

$$= TP_{t} \neq I$$

$$= TP_{t} \neq I$$

$$= TP_{t} \neq I$$

9 9 9 8
4
•

Estimativa fuavizada (ou alisada) do stado

$$y = /n = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} \sim (n \times p) \times 1$$
 (cada elemento y e praname)

Queremos;

$$\hat{\alpha}_t = E[\alpha_t | y_m] \qquad t = 1, 2, ..., n$$

$$V_t = var[\alpha_t | y_m]$$

a) cálculo de à

$$\hat{\alpha}_t = E(\alpha_t | y_n)$$

I decompondo em Yt., e inovações até'n

a.i) una vultade
$$L$$

Seja $x = x_t$
 $y = y_{t-1}$
 $z = (v_t, v_{t+1}, \dots, v_n)' \Rightarrow [dimensis (n-t+1), p × L]$

Usando resultado 1 da acela passada (padist (x)), temas:

$$\hat{\alpha}_{t} = E\left(\alpha_{t} \mid y_{n}\right) = E\left(\alpha_{t} \mid y_{t-1}\right) + cov\left(\alpha_{t}, (v_{t}, v_{t+1}, \dots, v_{n})\right).$$

$$\alpha_{t}(f\kappa) \qquad \left(v_{t}, v_{t+1}, \dots, v_{n}\right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} v_{t} \\ v_{t+1} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

a.l.i) Cálculo de var (Vt, Vt+1, ..., Vn)

(i) Mostrar que vis sas independents

Il tauto, mostraremos que p(V, V2 vn) = IT p(Vi)

(i) caeula (p(y1, y2,..., yn) =
$$p(y_1, y_2, ..., y_{n-1}, y_n) =$$
 y_{n-1}

=
$$p(y_{n}, y_{n-1}) = p(y_{n}|y_{n-1}), p(y_{n-1}) =$$

lei de Bayes.

=
$$p(y_n|y_{n-1}) \cdot p(y_{n-1}, y_{n-2}) = p(y_n|y_{n-1}) \cdot p(y_{n-1}|y_{n-2})$$

= ... = p(yx) T p(yx | yx.)

```
remercudo:
```

$$p(y_1, y_2, y_n) = p(y_1) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y_i | y_{i-1})$$

do pano FK

onde fr = 2 Pt 2 + H

has quereuros

(i2) p (v,, V2,... vn)

e salemos que Vt = yt - 2tat

le x vitor aleatorio nx1 e Y=g(x), q diferenciarel e com inversor

ex~nx1 com fx(x)

fazendo x= (y...yn)

=) $p(v_1, ..., v_n) = p(y_1, ..., y_n) | y_i = v_i + z_i a_i$

$$\frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial v_{j}} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} = j \quad |J| = 1 \quad (prois J = I)$$

· p (v, ... vm) = p(y, ... yn) | y = vi+ 2:ai

mas
$$p(y_t|y_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2}|F_t|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(y_t - \frac{2}{4}a_t\right)F_t^{-1} \left(y_t - \frac{2}{4}a_t\right)\right\}$$

$$P(v_1 \dots v_n) = P(y_1) \cdot \frac{m}{1} P(v_t)$$

$$= 2_1 l_1 \pm l_2' + 4_1 = f_1$$

lara
$$v_i = y_i - \frac{1}{2}, a_i = 1$$
 $E(v_i) = 0$ $Var(v_i) = f_i$

$$|y_{i}| = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \frac{1}{|f_{i}|^{N/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(y_{i}-2,a_{i})^{2}f_{i}^{-1}(y_{i}-2,a_{i})\right\}$$

$$p(v_i) = p(y_i) |_{y_i = v_i + 2, a_i} (f(x_i) = p(y_i))$$

Logo:

$$p(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(v_i) =$$
 v_t 's sar independents $p(v_t | y_{t-1}) = p(v_t)$

(ii) Emevar var (vt, vt+, vm) cours matiz diaponal

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(\left(v_{t}, v_{t+1}, \ldots, v_{n}\right)\right) = \operatorname{E}\left[\left(\begin{array}{c} v_{t} \\ v_{t+1} \\ \vdots \\ v_{n} \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c} v_{t} \\ v_{t+1} \\ \vdots \\ v_{n} \end{array}\right)\right]$$

matriz variacción de cada vi : pxp

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{t} \left(v_{t}^{i}, v_{t+1}^{i}, \dots, v_{n}^{i} \right) \right] = \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{t} \\ \alpha_{t} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\alpha_{t} v_{t}^{i} \right] \dots \mathbb{E}\left[\alpha_{t} v_{n}^{i} \right] \right]$$

3) substitui no vaultado e taz calquias:
$$(m-t+i)^{2n-t+i}$$

$$\lambda_{t} = E(\alpha_{t}|y_{n}) = a_{t} + \left[E(\alpha_{t}v_{t}') \dots E(\alpha_{t}v_{n}')\right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{t}' \\ \vdots \\ v_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{t} \\ v_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{t} + \left(E(\alpha_{t} v_{t}^{i}) \cdot \cdot \cdot E(\alpha_{t} v_{n}^{i}) \right) \left[f_{t}^{i} v_{t} \right] \left[f_{t}^{i} v_{n} \right]$$

outros resultados dos quais precitaremos para suever Et de porma altunativa:

Frever MET play come VE b.1) seja ret = xt-at (como x pose um eno de previtas)

$$Var(x_t) = Var(x_t) = P_t$$

Esucrendo Vy eur funças de xx:

$$V_{t} = y_{t} - 2ta_{t}$$

$$= 2t\alpha_{t} - 2ta_{t} + \ell_{t}$$

$$= 2t(\alpha_{t} - a_{t}) + \ell_{t}$$

$$|V_{t}| = 2t\alpha_{t} + \ell_{t} | (I).$$

$$|x_{t+1}| = |x_t + R_t + R_t - |x_t| \in (I)$$

As equações (I) e (II) podem ku vistas como MET per as inovoçõe;

c) calculo de E(xtv;') na expressas de xt eu funças de xt

$$E\left[\propto_{t} v_{j}^{\prime} \right) = E\left(\propto_{t} \left(2_{j} \propto_{j} + \varepsilon_{j} \right)^{\prime} \right)$$

$$= E\left[\propto_{t} \chi_{j}^{\prime} \right) \cdot 2_{j}^{\prime} \quad j = t, \dots, n$$

was
$$E(x_t x_j) = E[E(x_t x_j)|Y_{t-1})$$

lei das exp. iteradas

- land
$$j=t=$$
) $E[x_t x_t'] = E[E(x_t x_t' | Y_{t-1})]$

$$= E[E[x_t(x_t a_t) | (x_t a_t)' | Y_{t-1})]$$

$$= E[E[(x_t a_t) (x_t a_t)' | Y_{t-1})]$$

$$= E[P_t] = P_t$$

- Pana
$$j = t+1 \Rightarrow E(x_t x_{t+1}^{-1}) = E(E(x_t x_{t+1}^{-1} | y_{t-1}^{-1})) = 0$$

$$= E(E(x_t (l_t x_t + R_t \eta_t - k_t f_t)^{-1} | y_{t-1}^{-1}))$$

$$= E(E(x_t (x_t^{-1} l_t^{-1} + \eta_t^{-1} l_t^{-1} + f_t^{-1} k_t^{-1}) | y_{t-1}^{-1}))$$

$$= E(E(x_t x_t^{-1} l_t^{-1} | y_{t-1}^{-1}) = 0)$$

Para j= n =) [(x+ x'n) = Pt l't l'e+... l'n-,

logo: $E(\propto_{\epsilon} v_j) = l_{\epsilon} l_{\epsilon} l_{\epsilon} l_{\epsilon} \cdots l_{j-1} \cdot z_j$

d) susstitui va expertas de xt

$$\hat{\alpha}_{t} = a_{t} + \sum_{j=t}^{\infty} E[\alpha_{t} v_{j}^{i}] F_{j}^{i} v_{j}$$

$$= a_{t} + \left[P_{t} \frac{1}{2} F_{t}^{i} v_{t} + P_{t} L_{t}^{i} \frac{1}{2} F_{t+1}^{i} F_{t+1}^{i} v_{t+1} + \dots + P_{t} L_{t}^{i} \dots L_{n-1}^{i} \frac{1}{2} F_{n}^{i} v_{n} \right]$$

ej gualdade the moothing en t=n

Eur t=n: fx tue que se igualar a tuco thing

Du atuali- $\hat{\alpha}_n = a_n + M_n F_n^{-1} v_n$ $\hat{\alpha}_n = a_n + l_n z_n F_n^{-1} v_n$ $z_n = a_n + l_n z_n F_n^{-1} v_n$

(obs: anh = Elanlyn) e an = Elanlyn, yn)

, de todas componentes form estacionárias

usa condimicial como distribuiças incondicional

=)
$$E[\alpha_{t+1}] = TE[\alpha_t] = 0$$
. $E[\alpha_t] = 0$

se staciona'nio e' i succli

=) vec [van(az)) = (I - T&T)'[R&R' vec(Q))

como colcula na proteca

hogo: a, ~ ~ (0, var (xx))

Nas a, como no texto

Funcas MV: Dada por

 $L(\Psi) = \log L(\Psi) = \log \left(\prod_{t=1}^{n} p(y_t | Y_{t-1}, \Psi) \right)$

= - $\frac{np}{2} log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n} (log|f_t| + v_t'f_t'v_t)$

& house components nas stacionalias

a) Prior difusar

. de forma geras com p componentes à extacionatrios

· Chamada via "big kappa"

Nas i unito estavel compulacionalmente ...

Na Pg 3: o que que dezer queixa. y, fixo Aqui jà se inicia com k de valor uccito alto.

funcas mv: Chamada de l'(4)

(Nas e chamada difera, que é a outra da imachizace

Vt = yt - Zt at t=1,...,n

Ft = 2 Pt 2+ + Ht

Usa a MV original, mas só passa a considerar inicialização propri amente dita quando dist. passar a ser própria

 $l(\Psi)^{be} = -(\underline{n-q}) p \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=q+1}^{\infty} [\log |f_t| + v_t' f_t' v_t]$

vai su Ista, nas importa que haza eouponents stacionana,

Equações de at e Pt sas amalizadas desde t=1 até(q) mas f_t e Ut no entram na FmV quando dist. passar a en próprio

Inicialização Exata

Mais bem definido e + geral.

Esneve termos do Fix em funças de K via expansas de Taylor, retendo apenas os 2/3 primeiros termos como dominantes pazendo

Expressas Geral:

x = a + A & + Rono

a i houre componentes stacinarias?

P. = KP00 + P* onde x faz k 000 en tapopriado.

onde Poor = At

Vai calculando Poo, te P*, t & cada t usando Fk conifido:

Para algum $t=d \Rightarrow loo, (t+1)=0$ e assim py t=d+1, d+2, ..., npassa a usan $f \neq p$ padras.

Na pgy: Ét+1, nast.

No exemplo: 2 comp. n esteccionalnias

Pro, 3 = 0 = 1 una FK pachas

a partir de t=3, cuts 7

funcat MV: chamada ld (4)

$$l_d(\Psi) = log l_d(\Psi) = lim \left[log L(\Psi) + \left(\frac{q}{2}log K\right) \right]$$

Nas devenia su $\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)$?

$$\Rightarrow l_{a}(\Upsilon) = log l_{a}(\Upsilon) = -\left(\frac{np}{2}\right) log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{d} w_{t} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=d+1}^{n} \left[log |f_{t}| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=d+1}^{n} \left[log$$

Nesse caso, la (4) e' computado de le t=1 (py todos or valores de t), mas somatório deve un uparado de 1 a d, d+1 a n.



