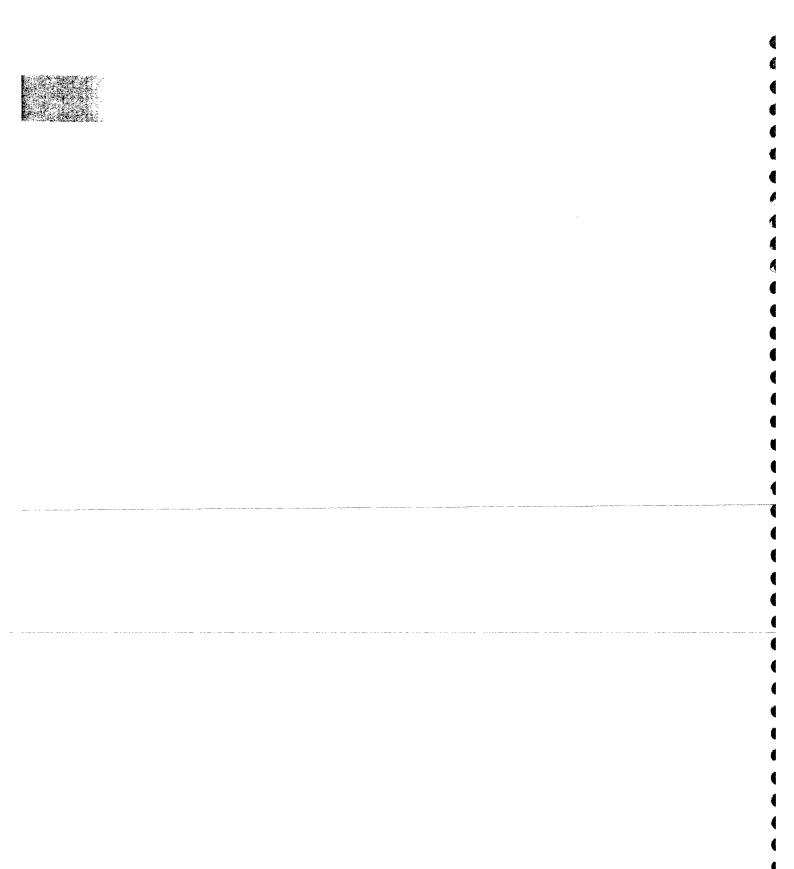


modelos Estruturais of Séries Temporais

2011.1

Prof: Cristiano fernandes

1ª parte (P1)



## tudulo Espaco-Estado

$$y_t = 2t x_t + dt + \varepsilon_t$$
 (equaçal de medida)

 $x_{t+1} = (T_t x_t + \zeta_t + R_t \eta_t)$  (evolucas do stado)

(equações de stado)

yt re relaciona com «t-1

1º quacos. de mudida Normalmente, terre que ten yt= yt

$$y_{t} = (1 0) (y_{t}) + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$y_{t-1} = \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$y_{t-1} = \varepsilon_{t}$$

yt = dige + doye = + Ex

outra representação, de forma que oxt = Box onde det (B) \$0

s) fras veroministranca sea a nilma

$$yt = (1 \ 0) \left( \frac{yt}{\phi_2 y_{t-1}} \right) + \varepsilon_t$$

Ex.2) 
$$y_{t} = 0, y_{t-1} + 0, y_{t-2} + \dots + 0, y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = \frac{1}{2}t\alpha_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} \\
\alpha_{t+1} = T_{t} \times t + \beta_{t} = 1, \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = (1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t+1} = (1 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (1 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (2 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (3 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (4 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (5 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (6 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (7 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (1 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}
\end{cases} + (2 \ 0) \\
y_{t-p}$$

Exercic o ARMA

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

Ex.4) 
$$y_t = \phi y_{t-1} + \theta \mathcal{E}_{t-1} + \mathcal{E}_t$$
 (ARMA)

$$\begin{cases} y_t = 2t x_t + \varepsilon_t \\ x_{t+1} = 7t x_t + \varepsilon_t \end{cases} \qquad \begin{array}{c} y_t \\ \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_{t-1} \end{array}$$

$$y_t = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ \varepsilon_t \\ \varepsilon_{t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{\tau+1} \\ \varepsilon_{t+1} \\ \varepsilon_{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{\tau} \\ \varepsilon_{t} \\ \varepsilon_{t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{t+1} \\ \varepsilon_{t+1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. 5) Regierras multipla

ver solucas caderno de outra pessoa.



Kula 16/03.

$$\begin{cases} y_t = 2_t x_t + d_t + \varepsilon_t, & \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, H_t) \\ x_{t+1} = T_t x_t + C_t + R_t \eta_t, & \eta_t \sim N(0, Q_t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha, \, N \, N(\alpha_1, P_1) &=) \text{ cond. imicial} \\ E\left[\xi_1 \eta_s^i\right] = 0 & \forall \, t, s &=) \text{ choques descontact} \\ \text{dos (pode terminated)} \\ E\left[\eta_t^i \times_1\right] = E\left[\xi_t^i \times_1\right] = 0 & \forall \, t \\ \text{Diamais prode subset} \\ E\left[\xi_1^i \times_1\right] = 0 & \forall \, s, t \\ \text{E}\left[\xi_1^i \times_1\right] = 0 & \forall \, s, t \\ \text{E}\left[\eta_1^i \eta_s^i\right] = 0 & \forall \, s, t \\ \text{E}\left[\eta_1^i \eta_s^i\right] = 0 & \forall \, s, t \end{cases}$$

Propriedades dos MFF lineares a Tempo Distreto.

- (1) Estacionariedade de 2º ordem
- (2) Observabilidade
- (1) Estacionariedade de 2º ordem

Processo estocástico X e' dito estacionario sos as seguinte condiçõe sas satisfeitas:

(ii) 
$$E\left[\left(x_{t}-E\left[x_{t}\right]\right)\left(x_{t+\overline{h}}E\left[x_{t+\overline{h}}\right]\right)^{\prime}\right]=\Gamma\left(h\right)$$
  $\forall t$   $\forall h=0,1,2...$ 

Equações do MEE.

Equações do MEE.

$$\begin{cases}
y_t = 3 x_t + \xi_t & (fazendo d_t \in \zeta_t = 0 \text{ spg.}). \\
\chi_{t+1} = T x_t + R \gamma_t & (fazendo d_t \in \zeta_t = 2, T_t = T, R_t = R)
\end{cases}$$

Could (i): 
$$E[y_{t}] = \frac{1}{2} E[x_{t}] + E[x_{t}]$$
 $dispends do E[x_{t}]$ 

Could (ii):  $E[(y_{t} - E[y_{t})) (y_{t+n} - E[y_{t+n}])')$ :

 $avalia$ :  $x = [y(h)]$ 
 $y_{t} - E[y_{t}] = \frac{1}{2}x_{t} + \frac{1}{6}x_{t} - \frac{1}{2} E[x_{t}]$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) + \frac{1}{6}x_{t}$ 
 $f(x_{t} - E[y_{t}]) (y_{t+n} - E[y_{t+n}])' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) + \frac{1}{6}x_{t}$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n} - E[x_{t+n}])' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n} - E[x_{t+n}]) (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n} - E[x_{t+n}]) (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n}) (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n})' (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n})' (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t} - E[x_{t}]) (x_{t+n})' (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t+n})' (x_{t+n})' = \frac{1}{2}(x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t}) (x_{t})' (x_{t}) (x_$ 

= 2 E [x = E+n] - 2 E[x + ) = (0)

parque?

$$\begin{aligned}
& E\left[\mathcal{E}_{\ell}\left(x_{\ell+n} - E\left[x_{\ell+n}\right]\right)^{2}\right] = \\
& = E\left[\mathcal{E}_{\ell}\left(x_{\ell+n}\right)\right] = -E\left[\mathcal{E}_{\ell}\right] + E\left[x_{\ell+n}\right] \neq 0 \\
& = 0 \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& po = qui ? & \text{(b)} \\
& po = qui ? & \text{(c)} \\
& \text{(d)} \\
& \text{(d$$

$$\mathcal{C} \qquad \chi_{t+1} = T \propto_t + R_t \eta_t$$

$$\chi_2 = T \propto_1 + R \eta_1$$

$$\chi_3 = T \propto_2 + R \eta_2$$

$$= T (T \propto_1 + R \eta_1) + R \eta_2$$

$$= T^2 \propto_1 + T R \eta_1 + R \eta_2$$

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

$$=) Termos com E\left[\alpha_{i}\mathcal{E}_{t+n}\right] = 0.$$

$$com E\left[\eta_{t-i}\mathcal{E}_{t+n}\right] = 0.$$

Logo:  

$$E[(y_t-E(y_t))(y_{t+n}-E(y_{t+n}))')=\begin{cases} 2 \sqrt{(0,t)}z'+ & \text{if } n \text{ } h=0\\ 2 \sqrt{(h,t)}z' & \text{if } n \text{ } h\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

( Therando peri. po= pu+ n. 13 - P/2+ 72 et ~ N(0, 0,2) = \$ p,+ \$ 9,+ 92 ) yt= pt+ Et 14 = 6/31 73 (101<1.) $\eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\eta}^2)$ Mt+1= \$M+ 7+ = \$\psi\_{\psi\_1}^3 \psi\_2^3 \eta\_1 \psi\_2^4 A E (Meri)= φ είμε) + ο

φ είμε σ

γ τουδο σ

γ τουδο σ

γ τουδο σ por de (1)

( pri seque AR (1)

( pri da di pri

( pri ) = 0

( pri ) = 0 Estudon modulos AP  $van [\mu e) = \chi(0) = \frac{\chi_{\eta}^{2}}{(1-42)^{2}}$ (Hamilton). funcas no de h  $(1-\phi^2)$ =) AR(1) i stacionalnio ne 10/ <1.  $p(h) = \frac{\sigma(h)}{\sigma(0)} = p^{h}$ ( suas of (h) explode). nas teremos lin ( 8, (4)) < 00. · E[yt] = E[yt) + E[Et] = 0. · van [ye) = van [pe) + van [&] obs: une Et independents vai ( \( \mu\_t + \xi\_t \) = var ( \( \mu\_t \) \\
+ var ( \xi\_t \) is white. Y(0) = 1/2 (0) + 0/2  $= \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^2}{(1-\phi^2)} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ covariancia da variante · of (n) = E[(ye-E[ye))(ye+n-E[y(+n)))) = E[yeye+w] = E [( \mu\_t + E\_t ) ( \mu\_{t+n} + E\_{t+n} ) ] = E[µt Mith] + E[µtEthn] + E[Ethin] + E[Ethin] = \( \mathbb{L}\_{\mu}(\mu)

2) Yt= /+ Et ds: upuo auterio, mas \$=1. 12x4+ = pe+ 7+ condinicial p, ~ N (a,, P,) · E(pt)=? e todas as outros inicialmente Iterando fra: ex postas M2= M1+ 11 13 = 12 + 72 = 14 + 7,+ 72 My= M3+ M3 = M1+ M1+ M2+ M3- $\mu_{t+1} = \left( \mu_1 + \frac{t}{2}, \eta_2 \right) = \left( \mu_{t+1} \right) = E(\mu_1) = \alpha_1 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ cond. invicio : E[ [++1] = a, var [pr. ] = 8p (0) = E[ ( \mu\_{\frac{1}{4}}, -a, ) ( \mu\_{\frac{1}{4}}, a, ) ' ) = E [ ( \mu, + \tilde{\mu}, + \tilde{\mu}, \eta\_i - \alpha\_i) \) par (40) = 64 (4-1) 02 + = [ ( = 7; ) ( = 7; ) ) Ni=j=) 572 pli+1=) Ø  $var[\mu_{t+1}] = \rho_1 + t \sigma_{\eta}^2$ > var (µ) depende de t Processo nos mais estacionarios. · E(yt) = E[ht) + E(lt) = a1

. Van 
$$[y_t] = \delta_y(0)$$
  

$$= van(\mu_t) + van(\ell_t)$$

$$= \delta_\mu(0) + \sigma_\ell^2$$

$$= \rho_t + (t-1)\sigma_\eta^2 + \sigma_\ell^2$$
No caderno stat.

Nos devenia ser t-1?

=) depende det : y mas é estacionairis

Conclusat: Estacionari edade dependera sempre do comportaments de (xt)

Voltando à demonstraçãos:

. 
$$\Gamma_{y}(h,t) = \begin{cases} 2\Gamma_{x}(h,t)\beta', h \neq 0 \\ 2\Gamma_{x}(0,t)\beta' + H, h = 0. \end{cases}$$

Ta condicas: 
$$E[\alpha_{t+1}] = T^{t}E[\alpha_{i}] = T^{t}a_{1} = f(t)$$
?

The solve midia querem

quereuros avalear re E[X++1) é funcos do tempo.

Supondo que todos os autovalores de T sas distintas.

Lembrando: Tfi = Difi i=1,2,..., m

onde di autorale. ( autorista.

Tfi - Difi = 0. (T- x; I) F; = 0 como fi \$0. of det (T-XiI) = 0: quacas característica dará (m) autovalore, \$5.

mpondo (x m. variad Vale a decomposical spectral: T = FN(F) = F' (Tramp=inversa pois matriz sitegoral)  $\binom{a \ b}{c \ o}\binom{s \ t}{b}$ Prova-se que: TT = FATF =) E(at+1) = Ta, = FAFa,  $\begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_{1,2+1} \\
\alpha_{2,1+2}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{1m} \\
t_{21} & t_{2m}
\end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_1} & t_{m_1} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_1} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2} \\
t_{m_2} & t_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{pmatrix}
1_{11} \lambda_1^{t} & |_{12} \lambda_2^{t} & |_{1m} \lambda_m \\
|_{21} \lambda_1^{t} & |_{22} \lambda_2^{t} & |_{2m} \lambda_m
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1_{11} & |_{12} & |_{2m} \\
|_{2m} & |_{2m} \\
|_{m_1} \lambda_1^{t} & |_{2m} \\
|_{m_1} \lambda_1^{t} & |_{m_1} \lambda_m
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_m
\end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_m
\end{pmatrix}$ 

```
Para cada of tumos o operatione H of
     E\left[\alpha_{1},t+1\right]=\delta_{1}\lambda_{1}^{t}+\delta_{2}\lambda_{2}^{t}+\cdots+\delta_{m}\lambda_{m}^{t}
                          onde bi= fict tiani, i=1,..., m
           depende explicitamente de t, mas...
            Se 12:1<1 4i=1,..., m
             fozendo: line E[\alpha_{i,t+i}] = 0.
       60 : 17:1<1: condicas necessária e suficiente Pl
                                  etacionariedade de 1ª ordem.
                                                      os: He sua py de
                                                                2ª ordem
                 \int_{X} (h, t) = ?
          [(L,t) = E[(x+1) = E[x+1)) (x+1+h - E[x+1+h]))]
             Explicitando oxt, em junços de ox.
              Xt+1 = TX+ RM+
                     = Ttx, + ETTIRY t-j
              E(X+1) = TE(X+) = Ta,
          - 0 Xt+h+1 - E[Xt+h+1] = Tt+h (x,-a,) + \(\frac{\tau_1-a_1}{1=0}\) Tir \(\eta_1+h-1\)
```

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{Eutab}{\Delta} \\
\Gamma_{\alpha}(h,t) = E \left[ \left[ T^{t}(\alpha_{i}-\alpha_{i}) + \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} T^{j}R\eta_{t-j} \right] \left[ T^{t+h}(\alpha_{i}-\alpha_{i}) + \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} T^{j}R\eta_{t+h-j} \right] \right]$$

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

Teremos os sequiretes termos:

$$E[T^{t}(x,-a,)(x,-a,)'T^{t+h'}] =$$

$$= T^{t}E[(x,-a,)(x,-a,)']T^{t+h'} =$$

$$= T^{t}\rho_{,}T^{t+h'}$$

$$E\left[T^{t}(\alpha_{i}-\alpha_{i}), \sum_{j=0}^{t+h-i} \gamma_{t+h-i}^{i} R^{i}T^{j}\right]$$

$$daraid$$

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

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

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\alpha}(0,t) = T^{t}\rho, T^{t+n'} + \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} T^{j}(RQR')T'^{j}$$

Podernos demonstrar também que condiçat se resemina a:

Fazer condicés de étacionariedade p/ AR(1):

$$\alpha_t = \phi \alpha_{t-1} + \eta_t$$

Calcular 
$$Y(h,t) = E[(\alpha_t - E(\alpha_t))(\alpha_{t+n} - E(\alpha_{t+n}))]$$

```
Supondo cond. de estacionariedade de 2ª ridem salisfeitas.
       [λ; (t) | <1 e t - 0.
  Obter expressas qual pp a matriz de covariancia de Xx:
   Ja' virus que: E[x+1] = 0.
                      van [x++1] = ?
obs: operaçõe eue AL: Ver cademo.
     · X++1 = TX+ P+ P+
        van(x_{t+1}) = T van(x_t)T' + R van(y_t)R'
                                      Q: ctc. por lipo'tesc.
                         2<sub>~</sub>(0)
         = var (xx)
            = 5 (0)
            \Sigma_{\alpha}(0) = T \Sigma_{\alpha}(0) T' + RQR'
         Vec ( Zx(0)) = vec (TExCO)T') + vec (RQR')
                       = (TOT) vec(Ex(0)) + (ROR') vec Q
          (I - (T \otimes T)) \ \text{vec}(\Sigma_{k}(0)) = (R \otimes R') \ \text{vec} \varphi
              Vec (Σ<sub>ω</sub>(0)) = (I - T⊗T) vec φ
```

Execution:

Considere os requires modelos an EE.

(1) 
$$y_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_t \\ p_t \end{bmatrix} + \xi_t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ p_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_t \\ p_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_t \\ \eta_t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_t \\ \eta_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_t \\ \eta_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_t \\ \eta_t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_t = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_t \\ \eta_t \end{pmatrix} = E[\eta_t \eta_t] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = Q$$
da notacas anterior

da notacas anterior

obs: Equações 
$$\begin{cases} y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t \\ \mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \beta_t + \gamma_t \end{cases}$$
 modelo linear local  $\begin{cases} \mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \beta_t + \gamma_t \\ \beta_{t+1} = \beta_t + \gamma_t \end{cases}$  tendencia linear esto caistica

Se 
$$\sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{s}^2 = 0 = )$$
  $y_t = a + (bt) + \epsilon_t$ 

porque? de Vai somando a cada

Calculando autovalores de T

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}^2 = 0 \right|$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1.$$

=) Processo was

(a) 
$$y_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_t \\ p_t \end{bmatrix} + \mathcal{E}_t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ p_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_t \\ p_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ p_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_t \\ p_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Analogamente:

Equaçõe :

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} \\
\mu_{t+1} = \phi_{1} \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} + \gamma_{t} \\
\beta_{t+1} = \phi_{2} \beta_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}
\end{cases}$$

Autovalores de T.

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} \phi, & i \\ 0 & \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \phi_1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \phi_2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\phi_1 - \lambda)(\phi_2 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\phi_1 \phi_2 - \phi_1 \lambda - \phi_2 \lambda + \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - (\phi_1 + \phi_2) \lambda + (\phi_1 \phi_2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = (\phi_1 + \phi_2) \pm \sqrt{(\phi_1 + \phi_2)^2 - 4(\phi_1 + \phi_2)}$$

$$\lambda = (\phi_1 + \phi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(\phi_1 - \phi_2)^2}$$

$$= \phi_1 + \phi_2^{\frac{1}{2}} (\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

Juneanos 12/61

b) Avalian line 
$$\Gamma_{\alpha}(0,t)$$

$$t = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \Gamma_{\alpha}(0,t) = (T)P_{\pm}(T^{\dagger}) + 2T^{\dagger}(R,0,R)^{\dagger}$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \Gamma_{\alpha}(0,t)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \Gamma_{\alpha}(0,t)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \Gamma_{\alpha}(0,t)$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \phi_{1} \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} + \eta_{t} \\ \phi_{2} \beta_{t} + \delta_{t} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\beta_t: AR(L) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} E[\beta_{i+1}] = 0 \qquad = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} E[\alpha_t] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E[\beta_{t+1}] = 0$$

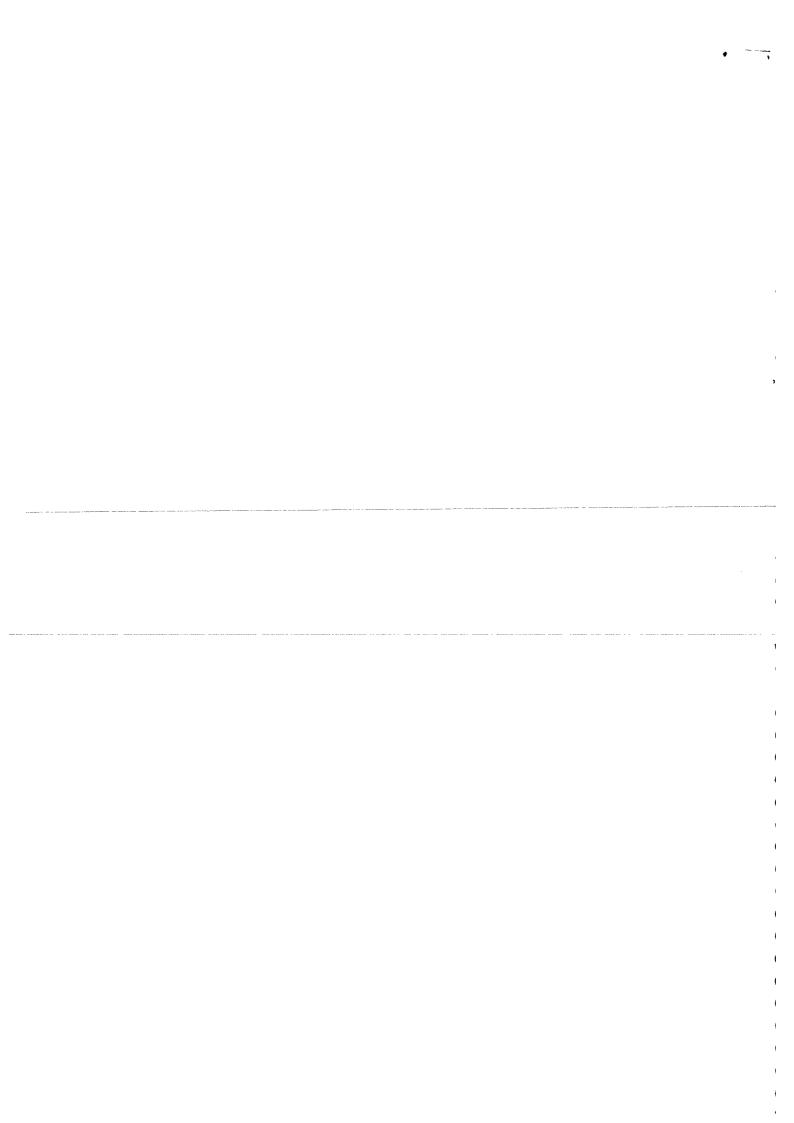
$$\Gamma_{\alpha}(o,t) = \Gamma^{t}\rho, \Gamma^{t} + \Sigma \Gamma^{t}(\rho \circ \rho') \Gamma^{t}$$

$$\Gamma^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & 1 \\ 0 & \phi_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & 1 \\ 0 & \phi_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}^{2} & \phi_{1} + \phi_{2} \\ 0 & \phi_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}^{2} & \phi_{1} + \phi_{2} \\ 0 & \phi_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & 1 \\ 0 & \phi_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}^{3} & \phi_{1}^{2} + \phi_{1}\phi_{2} + \phi_{2}^{2} \\ 0 & \phi_{2}^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma^{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}^{3} & \phi_{1}^{2} + \phi_{1}\phi_{2} + \phi_{2}^{2} \\ 0 & \phi_{2}^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & 1 \\ 0 & \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma^{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}^{3} & \phi_{1}^{2} + \phi_{1}\phi_{2} + \phi_{2}^{2} \\ 0 & \phi_{2}^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1} & 1 \\ 0 & \phi \end{pmatrix}$$



## Observabilidade

MEE limea, difueto, invariante no tempo.

sistema osservavel se « pode su deternimado a partiri de conjunto de medidas de y.

. Fazurão Mt=0 Vt muI;

$$\alpha_{t+1} = T\alpha_t = \alpha_{t+1} = T^t \alpha_t$$
 (recursivamente)
$$\alpha_t = T^t \alpha_0$$

$$y_{t} = 2 \times \left[ y_{t} = 2 T^{t} \times o \right]$$

$$y_{0} = 2 \times o$$

$$y_{0} = 2 \times o$$

$$y_{0} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{1} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{2} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{2} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{3} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{4} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{5} = 2 \times o$$

$$y_{7} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{1} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{2} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{3} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{4} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{5} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

$$y_{7} = 2 T^{2} \times o$$

pmxm (pois cada 2: pxm e matriz tem m linhas de mochiges 2T')

· Para deleminamos es elementos de do de forma única, a cond. necessónia e suficiente será:

posto (M) = m =) e' exatamente o tamanho de xo e taz com que haja solucol única pl xo no sistema acima.

Como posto 
$$M = posto M'$$

posto  $M' = posto (2', T'2', ..., (T^{m-1})'2') = m$ 

Se p=1, i.e. y, é escalar => M: m×m

cond de observabilidade pode ser investigada checando
de m + 0

EXI:  

$$\frac{2! p \times m}{T : m \times m} = \frac{2T : p \times m}{T : m \times m}$$

$$\frac{1}{T : m \times m} = \frac{1}{T : m \times m} = \frac{1$$

Eur forma EE:

$$y_{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \varepsilon \\ \beta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m_{\varepsilon}^{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{\varepsilon+1} \\ \beta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \varepsilon \\ \beta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta \varepsilon \\ \eta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \varepsilon \\ \eta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta \varepsilon \\ \eta \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

to go: 
$$M'=\begin{pmatrix} 2^{1}, & 7^{1}2^{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$y_{t} = (1 \quad 0) \left( \frac{\mu_{t}}{\beta_{t}} \right) + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$2=(1 0) \rightarrow p \times m \Rightarrow 2'=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\infty} m \times m \qquad = \qquad T' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T'2' = \binom{1}{0}\binom{1}{1}\binom{1}{0} = \binom{1}{0}$$

=) 
$$M' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 =)  $det m' = 0$   
Sistema nat observative

3) 
$$y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

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

$$\beta_{t+1} = \beta_{2} \beta_{t} + \gamma_{t}$$

$$y_{t} = (1 \quad 1) (\mu_{t}) + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{e41} \\ \beta_{e41} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \emptyset_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_e \\ \beta_E \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_E \\ \gamma_E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T' = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exists M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \phi_1 \\ 1 & \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det M' = \phi_2 - \phi_1 \neq 0$$

$$fara \text{ sistema observature: } \phi_1 \neq \phi_2$$

$$pr \text{ terms posto } (m') = 2.$$

osserva'vel

Plo caso (3) when 
$$\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 1$$

$$y_t = \mu_t + \beta_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \gamma_t$$

$$\rho_{t+1} = \rho_t + \varepsilon_t$$
Sistema nos

• 
$$\theta_{t+1} = \lambda_{t+1} + \beta_{t+1}$$

$$= (\mu_t + \eta_t) + (\beta_t + \beta_t)$$

$$= (\mu_t + \beta_t) + (\eta_t + \beta_t)$$

$$= \theta_t + \xi_{1,t}$$

• 
$$\Psi_{E+1} = \mu_{E+1} - \beta_{E+1}$$

$$= (\mu_{E} - \beta_{E}) + (\eta_{E} - \frac{\gamma_{E}}{\gamma_{E}})$$

$$= \Psi_{E} - \delta_{2}E$$

$$y_t = (1 \ 0) \left( \frac{\theta_t}{\Psi_t} \right)$$
 sobra na specificação

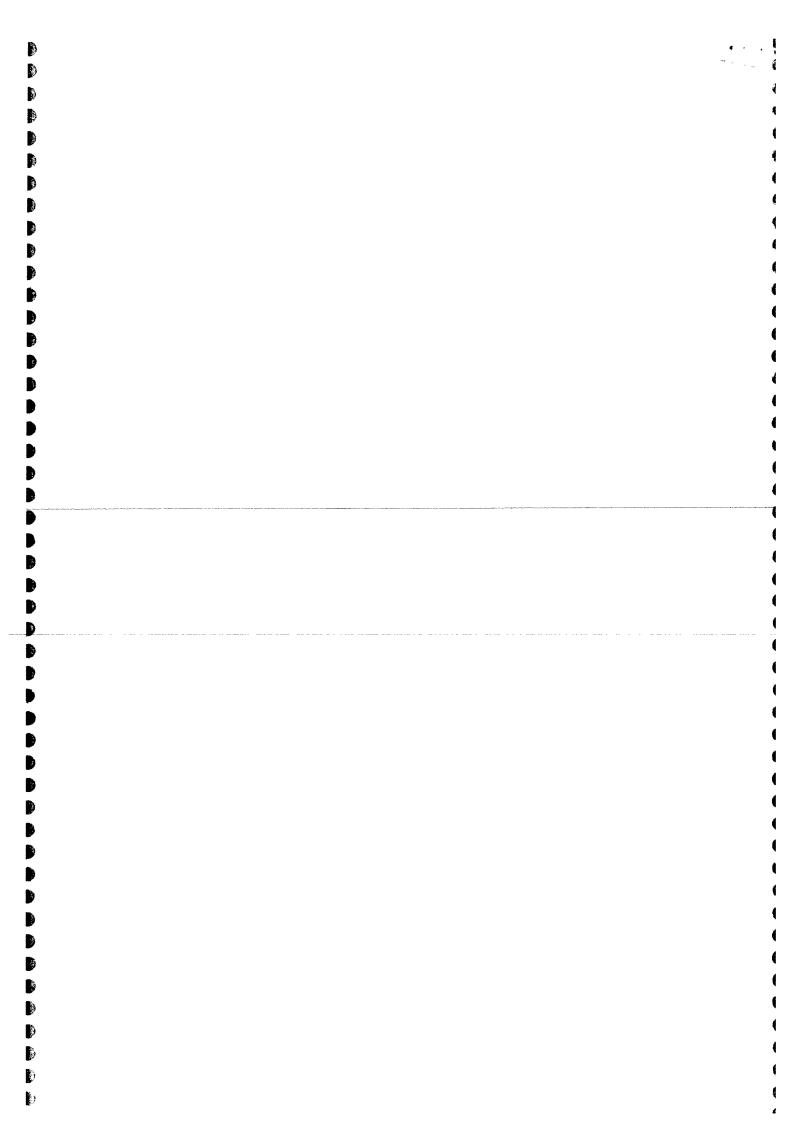
$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_{t+1} \\ \Psi_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{\epsilon} \\ \Psi_{\epsilon} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{1t} \\ \delta_{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vesta parametrização tica + taicil de ver que sistema é nas observavel.

obs: sobservatilidade: surá obsigationia per estimação dos perâmetes os estacionariedade: mas " , vai depender da definicas do modelo.

surá importante definir nas cond.

sua importante definir nas cond. Iniciais quais componentes sas ou nas etaciona nías.



Estimaças de MEE lineares e Gaussianos

$$y_t = z_t x_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$x_{t+1} = T_t x_t + R_t \gamma_t \qquad (t = 1, ..., n)$$
onde  $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, H_t)$ 

$$\gamma_t \sim N(0, Q_t)$$

Obs: equações do FK nas exigem que sist seja invariante no tempe.

n: tamanho da série (onT)

FR nat exige que choques tenham dist. baussiana, mas que njam definidas sobre os 2 primeiros momentos. y baussianidade: eno ruídio quadrático sua ótimo y baussianidade: eno ruídio quadrático sua ótimo otimo local (melhor stimador linear

- O que quermos?

(1) Estimar ex dado certo conjunto de informações (Observaives)

Equivale a obter  $p(x_t | y_t)$ : densidade condicional de x dado y.

 $var [x \in [X_j] = \cdots$ 

Conjuntos possíveis de Xj:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= t-1 &\text{puvitat} &\text{usador} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= t &\text{atualizareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}) &\Rightarrow j &= n &\text{survigareal} &\text{fk} \\
\lambda_{t-1} &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}$$

(2) Estimar hiperparâmetros (por MV nas matuzes do sistema)

= Exima parter de estado usando previsas e afracizaças

Exemplo:

consider o modelo liman local

$$\begin{cases} f = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t & \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2) & \mu_i \sim (a_i, p_i) \\ \mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \eta_t & \eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta^2) & \varepsilon(\varepsilon_t \mu_i) = \varepsilon(\eta_t \mu_i) = 0 \text{ for } t \in [\varepsilon_t, \eta_s] = 0 \text{ for } t \in$$

Obter p(xt/yt) seu fazer uso do FK, apuras reconendo a propriedades de vetores normais mellovariados

-o Para y

$$E[y] = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = 4 a_n$$

$$van(y) = E[(y - E(y))(y - E(y))'] = \Omega$$

$$van(y) = \left[van(y, y) \cos((y, y)) + \cos((y, y))\right]$$

$$cov(y, y, y)$$

$$cov(y, y, y)$$

$$van(y, y)$$

vaniancias:

$$- van (y_i) = E[(y_i - ra_i)^2] =$$

$$= E[(\mu_i + E_i - a_i)^2] = van (\mu_i) + E(E_i^2)$$

$$= \mu_i \quad \sigma_{E_i}^2$$

$$- van (y_2) = E[(\mu_i + \eta_i + E_i - a_i)^2] = van (\mu_i) + E(E_i^2) + E[\eta_i^2]$$

covari âncias

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

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

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

$$= E[(\mu_{1}-a_{1})^{2}) = p_{1}$$

hogo:

$$\Sigma_{yy} = 
\begin{cases}
p_1 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 & p_1 \\
p_2 & p_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \\
p_1 & p_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2
\end{cases}$$

$$p_1 + (m-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$$

$$= 41^{\circ} p_{1} + \sum_{ij} \quad \text{onde} \quad \sum_{(d:ajonal)} = \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^{2} & i < j \\ \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^{2} & i > j \end{cases}$$

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

= 
$$E[(\mu_1 + \eta_1 + \xi_3 - \alpha_1)(\mu_1 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \xi_3 - \alpha_1)]$$
  
=  $E[(\mu_1 - \alpha_1)^2] + E[\eta_1^2]$   
=  $p_1 + (\sigma_1^2)$ 

obs: It were con
o noiners de obre
vaçor. Do pouto de
vista operacional
e' une problema

o Para je

. 
$$van(\mu) = E[(\mu - E[\mu])(\mu - E[\mu])') = \sum_{\mu}$$

$$\sum_{\mu} p = \begin{bmatrix} van(\mu_{n}) & cov(\mu_{n}, \mu_{2}) & cov(\mu_{n}, \mu_{n}) \\ cov(\mu_{2}, \mu_{n}) & van(\mu_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$cov(\mu_{n}, \mu_{n}) \qquad van(\mu_{n})$$

- 
$$Van(\mu_1) = E[(\mu_1 - \alpha_1)^2] = p_1$$
  
-  $Van(\mu_2) = E[(\mu_2 - \alpha_1)^2] =$   
=  $E[(\mu_1 + \eta_1 - \alpha_1)^2]$   
=  $E[(\mu_1 - \alpha_1)^2] + E[\eta_1^2] = p_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2$ 

ohs: 
$$\mu_{\xi} = \mu_{i} + \frac{\xi}{\xi} \eta_{i}$$
  $(\mu_{i} - a_{i})^{2} + 2(\mu_{i} - a_{i})^{2} \frac{\xi}{\xi} \eta_{i}^{2}$   $+ (\frac{\xi}{\xi} \eta_{i})^{2}$ 

$$(\mu_{k}) = E[(\mu_{k} + \frac{Z}{Z}, \eta_{k} - \alpha_{k})^{2}] = (\alpha_{k} + \frac{Z}{Z}, \eta_{k} - \alpha_{k})^{2}) = (\alpha_{k} + \frac{Z}{Z}, \eta_{k} - \alpha_{k})^{2}$$

ou nja:

$$var(\mu_1) = \mu_1 + (i-1) \sigma_{\eta}^2$$
  $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ 

« covariancias » dependera da posiças relativa entre i « j

$$-\cos((\mu_{1},\mu_{3})) = E[(\mu_{1}-\alpha_{1})(\mu_{3}-\alpha_{1}))$$

$$= E[(\mu_{1}-\alpha_{1})(\mu_{1}+\eta_{1}+\eta_{2}-\alpha_{1})] =$$

$$= E[(\mu_{1}-\alpha_{1})^{2}) + E[(\mu_{1}-\alpha_{1})\eta_{1}) + E[(\mu_{1}-\alpha_{1})\eta_{2})$$

$$= p_{1}$$

$$- \cos \left( (p_1, p_2) \right) = \mathbb{E} \left\{ (p_1, a_1) (p_2, a_2) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left\{ (p_1, a_1, a_2) (p_1, q_1, q_2, a_2) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left\{ (p_1, a_1, a_2) (p_1, q_1, q_2, a_2) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left\{ (p_1, a_1, a_2) + \mathbb{E} \left[ q_1 (p_2, a_2)^2 \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ q_2 (p_2, a_2)^2 \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ q_1 (p_2, a_2) \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ q_1 (p_2,$$

(七月五年)

$$\Sigma_{\mu\mu} = \Sigma_{ij}$$
 onde  $\Sigma_{ij} = \begin{cases} p_{i+}(i-1)\sigma_{ij}^{2} \times i \times j \\ p_{i+}(i-1)\sigma_{ij}^{2} \times i = j \\ p_{i+}(j-1)\sigma_{ij}^{2} \times i > j \end{cases}$ 

-o Para y e pe conjuntamente:

$$cov(y, \mu) = E[(y - 11a,)(\mu - 11a,)']$$
 $\Sigma y \mu$ 

Cada termo individualmente:

$$cov(y_i, \mu_i) = E[(y_i - a_i)(\mu_i - a_i)]$$

$$= E \left[ (\mu, -\alpha_1)^2 \right] + E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{2} \gamma_j \right]$$

$$= p' \quad \text{visuos que}$$

Logo: 
$$\Sigma_{yx} = \Sigma_{ij}$$
 onde  $\Sigma_{ij} = \begin{cases} p_i + (i-i)\sigma_{ij}^2 \times i \leq j \\ p_i + (j-i)\sigma_{ij}^2 \times i \geq j \end{cases}$ 

## Arsum

Podernos caracteriza probabiliticamente os vetores aleatónios y e pe através do requinte resultado:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L} \\ \mathcal{Z} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} a_1 \\ \mathbf{1} a_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{2} \mu \mu & \mathbf{2} \mu y \\ \mathbf{2} y \mu & \mathbf{2} y y \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\sum_{p_{1}}^{n} \sum_{p_{2}}^{n} = \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_{1}^{2} + p_{1} & \text{se } i \leq j \\ (j-1)\sigma_{2}^{2} + p_{1} & \text{se } j > i \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_{2}^{2} + p_{1} & \text{se } i \leq j \\ (i-1)\sigma_{2}^{2} + p_{2} & \text{se } i \leq j \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{pq} = \sum_{pq}^{iq} = \begin{cases} (i-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + p, & x \neq j \\ (j-1)\sigma_{\eta}^2 + p, & x \neq j \end{cases} = \sum_{pq} \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{pq} \sum_{pq} \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{pq} \sum_{pq} \sum_{pq} \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{pq} \sum_{pq}$$

Queremos estiman & dada a informação da suie observa da y. Arsim, devemos oster a densidade condicional:  $p\left( \times \mid \mathcal{Y} \right)$ 

A partir dela, calcularnos E[X/y], var (X/y) etc.

e assim caracterizar probabilisti camente & condicional a y.

Por exemplo:

É natural que adotimos ê = E[≈14]

para avançamos, faremos uso do requirite resultado por vetores de variáveis aleatórias com dist Normal multivariada

Troum: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \sim N \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $z_{xy} = z_{yx}'$ 

$$E\left[\times|y=y\right] = \mu_{x} + \sum_{xy} \sum_{yy} (y - \mu_{y})$$

$$Van\left[\times|y=y\right] = \sum_{xx} \sum_{xy} \sum_{yy} \sum_{yy}$$

## Osservaciós

Na pratica, eta forma de se oster estimativa plo vetar de estado je nas é recomendarel pois

i. As matizes Σyg e Σμη possum dimensas sixn onde n é o tamanho da arrostra.

O estoreo computacional de stimaços sena proporcional an.

ii. Le a shie de observaças vai cuenendo no tempo, ou seja, a partir de n novas obs. vas sendo adicionadas, as matizes Egy e Eppe cuenas

copian

# Passo da Previsas no FK

$$\alpha_{A} \sim N(\alpha_{1}, p_{A})$$

$$E\left[\alpha_{i}, \varepsilon_{i}\right] = E\left[\alpha_{i}, \gamma_{i}\right] = 0 \quad \forall t$$

Sejam:

Valor exerado do vetor de estado no período

++1 dada osservaças até t

De (b), segue que:

• 
$$E\left[\alpha_{t+1} \mid \chi_t\right] = E\left[T_t \alpha_t + R_t \gamma_t \mid \chi_t\right]$$

V Notação do Reopinan
equivale a Tr E[Xt]Ye

obs: le no modelo  $x_{t+1}$ :  $T_t x_t + C_t + R_t \eta_t = a_{t+1} = T_t a_t + C_t$ 

$$p_{t+1} = E \left[ \left( T_t \left( \alpha_t - \alpha_{t|t} \right) + R_t \eta_t \right) \left( T_t \left( \alpha_t - \alpha_{t|t} \right) + R_t \eta_t \right)' \middle| y_t \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( T_t \left( \alpha_t - \alpha_{t|t} \right) + R_t \eta_t \right) \left( \left( \alpha_t - \alpha_{t|t} \right)' T_t' + \eta_t' R_t' \right) \middle| y_t \right]$$

$$P_{t+1} = E_{t} \left[ T_{t} \left( x_{t} - a_{t+1} \right) \left( x_{t} - a_{t+1} \right) T_{t}' \right] + E_{t} \left[ T_{t} \left( x_{t} - a_{t} \right) \eta_{t}' P_{t}' \right] + E_{t} \left[ R_{t} \eta_{t} \left( x_{t} - a_{t+1} \right) T_{t}' \right] + E_{t} \left[ R_{t} \eta_{t}' R_{t}' \right]$$
onde  $E_{t} \left[ . \right] = E \left[ \left( . \right) \right] Y_{t} \right]$ 

Esnevendo a equação (6) por susst nuntiva, temos:

 $\Rightarrow \qquad \propto_{t+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \left[ \frac{1}{t^{-j}} T_{t-j} \right] R_{t-j} \eta_{t-j} + R_{t} \eta_{t}$  (51)

Sepa.

At = Et [Tt (
$$\alpha_t$$
- $\alpha_t$ )( $\alpha_t$ - $\alpha_t$ )'Tt'] =

Tt Et [( $\alpha_t$ - $\alpha_t$ )( $\alpha_t$ - $\alpha_t$ )') Tt' =

Tt PtIT T'

• 
$$B_t = E_t \left[ T_t (\alpha_t - \alpha_t) \eta_t^2 R_t^2 \right] =$$

$$= T_t E_t \left[ (\alpha_t - \alpha_t) \eta_t^2 \right] R_t^2 =$$

$$= T_t E_t \left[ \alpha_t \eta_t^2 \right] R_t^2 - T_t \alpha_t E \left[ \eta_t^2 \right] R_t^2$$

$$= T_t E_t \left[ \alpha_t \eta_t^2 \right] R_t^2$$

mas: 
$$E_{t}[x_{t}\eta_{t}] \iff E_{t+1}[x_{t+1}\eta_{t+1}]$$

substituendo Xt+1 encontrado en (61), tennos.

$$\begin{split} & = \sum_{t+1}^{t+1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} T_{t-i} \right] R_{t-i} = \sum_{t+1}^{t-1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} T_{t-i} \right] R_{t-i} = \sum_{t+1}^{t$$

mas:  

$$\nabla E_{t+1} \left[ \eta_{t-j} \eta'_{t+1} \right] = E \left[ \eta_{t-j} \eta'_{t+1} \right] \quad j=1,2,...,t-1$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{pais}, \quad \text{for hipothere}, \quad E \left[ \eta_{t} \eta'_{s} \right] = 0 \quad \forall t \neq 0.$$

• 
$$C_t = E_t \left[ R_t \gamma_t \left( x_t - a_{tik} \right) T_t' \right]$$
  
=  $\left( R_t E_t \left[ \gamma_t x_t' \right] - R_t E_t \gamma_t \right) a_{tik}' T_t' = 0.$ 

$$D_{t} = E_{t} \left[ R_{t} \eta_{t} \eta_{t}^{'} R_{t}^{'} \right] = R_{t} E_{t} \left[ \eta_{t} \eta_{t}^{'} \right] R_{t}^{'}$$

$$= R_{t} E \left[ \eta_{t} \eta_{t}^{'} \right] R_{t}^{'}$$

$$= R_{t} Q_{t} R_{t}^{'}$$

Portanto, some que:



(#) 
$$y_t = 2_t \propto_{t+} \epsilon_t \qquad \epsilon_t \sim N(0, H_t)$$

(I) 
$$\alpha_{t+1} = T_t \alpha_t + R_t \gamma_t \quad \gamma_t \sim N(0, Q_t)$$

Da aula anteriori.

o da Previsas:  

$$a_{t+1} = E[\alpha_{t+1}|y_t] = T_t a_{t+1}$$
 $E[\alpha_t|y_t]$ 

Querimos agora:

$$\begin{cases} a_{t|t} = E(\alpha_t | Y_t) \\ \rho_{t|t} = van(\alpha_t | Y_t) = makiz de vancovan \end{cases}$$

hinda da auta passada:

(1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \times \\ Y \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\sim N \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{x} \\ \mu_{y} \\ \mu_{z} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{yy} & \Sigma_{xz} \\ \Sigma_{yx} & \Sigma_{yy} & \Sigma_{yz} \\ \Sigma_{zx} & \Sigma_{zy} & \Sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \right]$ 

(2) Se 
$$x \in y$$
 satisfaire, vetores aleatories e  $g: \mathbb{R}^p - \mathbb{R}^p$  (bigiti, entre  $f_{X|Y} = f_{X|g(Y)} = f(X|Y=Y) = F(X|g(Y)=g(Y))$ 

Calculanos afte e PtIt

adt

erro de previsas 1 passo a pente (inovaços)

Da q. (I) do modelo: E[yelyen] = E[zex+ & lyen] rostrani que Prote = 2, E[xt/ye-1] Les wor le os imadi = 2t at so Tr =) contendo informacional de yt Logo: Vt = yt - 2tat sando nas é modificado x usarmos Vt s do 2). podemos tazer isso pois ve i tersbigitival =) | att = E[xt/yt]= = E[ & 1 Yt-1, Yt] usando usultado (1) e pazendo  $x=\alpha_t$ ,  $y=y_{t-1}$ ,  $z=v_t$ · Primeiro precisamos provar que pez = pro = 0 (plusar usultado) e Zzy = Zve Ye-1 postar que podemios war nevertado \* 42 = E[Z] = 0 : E[VE) = 0 mas E[V\_t) = E[E[V\_t](t-1)]) e E[VelYt-i) = E[yt-2+a+lYt-i) = E [ye | ye-1) - Ztat ) do nurdelo = 0. : E[Vt) = E[0) = 0. \* Zy= 0 = Zy+-1 Vt = cov (Y+-1, Vt)=0 mas wu (Ye-1, VE) = E[(Ye-1-E[Ye-1))(Ve-E[Ye))'] = E [YE-1. V'E] - E [YE]. E[W'E] Yen = Yen Ye-2 = E[YF" , NE)

matriz aujos elementos mas (

LE[Ye-j (Ye)] / g=1,2

E[
$$y_{t-j}v_t'$$
] =  $E[E[y_{t-j}v_t'](y_{t-1})]$ 

$$= [y_{t-j}v_t'](y_{t-1}) = y_{t-j}E[v_t'](y_{t-1})$$

$$= 0.$$

=)  $E[y_{t-j}v_t'] = 0$  oh!

Portanto, podenico usan o risultado e scuven:

$$E[\alpha_{t}|Y_{t}) = E[\alpha_{t}|Y_{t-1}] + cov[\alpha_{t},v_{t}] (van[v_{t}])^{v_{t}}$$

$$a_{t}$$

$$(jo' salumos)$$
Previsamos cale

(jo' salemos quem e' do passo da previsas un t-1) Precisamos calcular estas componentes da equaças.

· Calculando Var [
$$v_t$$
)

Var [ $v_t$ ] =  $E[(v_t - E[\psi_t])(v_t - E[\psi_t])')$ 

=  $E[v_t v_t']$ 

en do

Solimos que 
$$v_t = y_t - 2_t a_t$$
  
=  $2_t x_t + \varepsilon_t - 2_t a_t$   
=  $2_t (x_t - a_t) + \varepsilon_t$ 

= E [ E[ v. v. + ye-1))

$$\exists E[X_{t}Y_{t}|Y_{t-1}] = 
= E[(2_{t}(x_{t}-a_{t})+E_{t})(2_{t}(x_{t}-a_{t})+E_{t})'|Y_{t-1}) 
= E[2_{t}(x_{t}-a_{t})(x_{t}-a_{t})'2_{t}'|Y_{t-1}) + 
+ E[2_{t}(x_{t}-a_{t})E_{t}'|Y_{t-1}] + E[E_{t}(x_{t}-a_{t})'2_{t}'|Y_{t-1}] 
+ E[E_{t}E_{t}|Y_{t-1}] 
+ E[E_{t}E_{t}|Y_{t-1}]$$

$$\exists_{t} E[X_{t}Y_{t-1}] - 2_{t}a_{t} E[E_{t}Y_{t-1}]$$

$$\downarrow_{t} E[X_{t}Y_{t-1}] - 2_{t}a_{t} E[E_{t}Y_{t-1}]$$

$$\downarrow_{t} E[X_{t}Y_{t-1}] - 2_{t}a_{t} E[X_{t}Y_{t-1}]$$

· calculando  $cov(x_t, v_t)$ 

on definical:

$$cov(\alpha_t, v_t) = E[(\alpha_t - E(\alpha_t))(v_t - E(\lambda_t))]$$

$$= E[\alpha_t v_t') - E(\alpha_t)E(\lambda_t)$$

$$= E[\alpha_t v_t']$$

= 
$$E[E(x_{t}, y_{t}, y_{t-1})]$$
  
 $x_{t}, y_{t} = x_{t}(y_{t}, -a_{t}, z_{t})$   
 $= x_{t}((x_{t}, -a_{t}, y_{t}, z_{t}) + \epsilon_{t})$ 

$$= E[\alpha_{t} \gamma_{t}' | \gamma_{t-1}] = E[(\alpha_{t} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' z_{t}' + E_{t}') | \gamma_{t-1}] =$$

$$= E[\alpha_{t} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t})' z_{t}' | \gamma_{t-1}] + E[E_{t}' \gamma_{t-1}]$$

thuque: sustrai ar

= 
$$E[(x_t - a_t)(x_t - a_t)' \frac{1}{2}t' | y_{t-1})$$
  
=  $E[(x_t - a_t)(x_t - a_t)' | y_{t-1}). 2t'$   
 $p_t$ 

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

$$|\cos (x_{t}, v_{t})|^{2} = |(l_{t} 2_{t}^{2})|^{2} = |l_{t} 2_{t}^{2}|^{2} = |m_{t}|^{2}$$

usando os resultados p(van(Yt) e cov(xt, Vt), podemos enever:

```
E[\alpha_{t}|Y_{t}] = E[\alpha_{t}|Y_{t-1}] + cov(\alpha_{t}, \nu_{t})(var(\nu_{t}))^{2}v_{t}
     att = E(x, 1/2) = at + Mt Five
                                                        onde \int M_t = P_t 2_t

f_t = 2_t P_t 2_t + H_t

V_t = y_t - 2_t a_t
Pele = van ( «t 1 ye)
        = var [x+ 1 /t-1, y+)=
        = van [x+1 /+-1, v+)
                             S podemos usar Ve ao invés de ye
                              e poducios usar viultado (1) para var
     Novamente tagendo X = xt, Y = Y+11 e 2 = Vt
```

van [x=1 y=) = van [x=1 y=-, v=) = var [x+1y+-1) - cov [x+, 2+) (var (v,)) cov (x+, v+)  $m_t$   $F_t^{-1}$   $m_t^{\prime}$ 

= Pt - Mt FE'ME = Pt - Pt 2+ Ft (Pt 2+)

: | Ptlt = van (xe | Ye) = Pt - Pt 2 + fe' 2 + Pt' |

#### RESUMINDO

Equações do FK

Previsas: att; = Tratte

Pt+1 = Tr Pt/r Tt + Rtot Rt

Atualização: att = at + Mtfe Vt

Ptt = Pt - Pt Zt ft Zt Pt

Atualizada prevista coneçãos

onde  $V_t = y_t - \hat{z}_t a_t$   $F_t = \hat{z}_t P_t \hat{z}_t' + Ht$  $M_t = P_t \hat{z}_t'$ 

- Na pratica:

Terros uma previdas sequencial

«, » N (a, P,): distribuiças a priori inicial contecida E o passo de previsas inicial

Correçamos na atualização usando y. (1ª observação)

com attr e Ptt. jojamos nas formulas da previsas

l'odernes resuever as primedes em junças apenas de attilate e l'elle das equações de Atuacizaças nas de previsas.

Teremos FK 2 em 1

onde Kt & o gambo de kal man.

• 
$$P_{t+1} = T_t \left(P_t - P_t \frac{1}{2}t F_t' \frac{1}{2}t P_t\right) T_t' + R_t Q_t R_t'$$

$$= T_t P_t \left(J' - M_t F_t' M_t'\right) T_t' + R_t Q_t R_t'$$

$$= du'n'da$$

Nas depende das observações.

Dependendo do caso, converte plum valor (Headig\_ State). P



= p (yn 1 \( \chi\_{n-1} \) . p (yn-1, \( \frac{1}{2} n-2 \) =

= p (yn 1 ½n-1). p (yn-1 ½n-2). p (½n-2) ...=

= p(y,) \$\infty p(ye) ye.) onde p(ye) ye.) ~

N(Zat,Ft

mas querencos p (V1, V2... Vn) e Salemos que Vt = yt - 2tat lesultado huxilia. & X é vetar aleatónio n x 1 e y = g(x), g diferenciarel e com inverse. onde  $J(y) = \begin{cases} \partial y_1/\partial x_1 & \partial y_1/\partial x_1 \\ \partial y_1/\partial x_1 & \partial y_1/\partial x_1 \end{cases}$ fy(y)= fx(g'(y)) | J(y)|  $Y = (v_1, v_2, v_n)$ =) p(v1, v2 ... vn) = p(y1, y2, yn) | y= y2+ 2cai onde  $\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial v_i} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i\neq j \end{cases} \Rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |J| = 1$ logo: p(v1, v2, ... Un) = p(y1, y21 - yn) | y = v+ zcai = p(y,) = p(y+1/+1) | y = v+ 2+ 2+ 2+  $= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}|F_t|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (y_t - 2_t a_t)' F_t' (y_t - 2_t a_t) \right\}$ 

 $=) \quad p(v_{i} \quad v_{i} \dots v_{n}) = p(y_{i}) \cdot \prod_{t=2}^{n} p(v_{t})$ 

t=2,...n

Caluternos p(y,):

**\*** 

$$t = 1 \implies y_{t} = 2_{t} \propto_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} \implies y_{i} = 2_{i} \propto_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}$$

$$\cdot E(y_{i}) = 2_{i} E(\alpha_{i}) = 2_{i} \alpha_{i}$$

$$\cdot \text{van} [y_{i}) = E((y_{i} - E(y_{i}))(y_{i} - E(y_{i}))')$$

$$= E((2_{i}(\alpha_{i} - \alpha_{i}) + \varepsilon_{i})(2_{i}(\alpha_{i} - \alpha_{i}) + \varepsilon_{i})')$$

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

$$p(v_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N_2} |F_i|^{N_2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} v_i^{'} |F_i^{'}|^{N_2} \right\}$$

ho go:  $p(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m) = \prod_{t=1}^{m} p(v_t) \Rightarrow (i) v_t's sat independente entre si$ (ii)  $f(v_t | y_{t-1}) = f(v_t)$ 

=) (V<sub>t</sub>, V<sub>t+1</sub>... V<sub>m</sub>) sas tauséen Normais Mulhvariadas e independents

Teremos entas que  $E[V_iV_j^*]=0$   $V_i,j=t,t+1,...,n$   $i\neq j$ 

Esta independência entre Vi's inespica em:

$$van \left( V_{t_1} V_{t+1}, V_{t_2} \right) = E \left[ \begin{pmatrix} v_t \\ v_{t+1} \\ \vdots \\ v_{t_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_t' & v_{t+1}' & \vdots \\ \vdots \\ v_{t_n} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$van (v_{\epsilon}, v_{\epsilon+1} \dots v_n) = \begin{cases} f_{\epsilon} & 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & F_{\epsilon+1} \dots \end{cases}$$

· Cálculo de cov(dt, (vt, vt+1 vn))

$$cov(\alpha_t, (v_t, v_{t+1}, \dots, v_m)') = E\left[\alpha_t(v_t', v_{t+1}, \dots, v_m')\right]$$
 pais  $E[v_t] = \sum_{m \times n} v_n$ 

) Na expressas para 2, termos:

$$= \left[ E(\alpha_t \nu_t') \quad E(\alpha_t \nu_{t+1}) \dots E(\alpha_t \nu_m') \right] \begin{bmatrix} F_t \\ V_{t+1} \\ V_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_t \\ V_{t+1} \\ V_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{t}^{i} \right] \dots \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{t} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n}^{i} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} F_{t}^{i} \nu_{n} \\ F_{t+1}^{i} \nu_{n} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \alpha_{t} \nu_{n} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{$$

Logo: 
$$\hat{x}_t = E[x_t|y_n] = a_t + \sum_{j=t}^{\infty} E[x_t y_j'] F_j' v_j'$$
extinativa stimativa prevista

- o outros resultados dos quais peritaremos

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

Esnevendo ve en junças de xe

$$Y_{t} = y_{t} - 2_{t} \alpha_{t}$$

$$= 2_{t} \alpha_{t} + \mathcal{E}_{t} - 2_{t} \alpha_{t}$$

$$= 2_{t} (\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}) + \mathcal{E}_{t}$$

$$Y_{t} = 2_{t} \alpha_{t} + \mathcal{E}_{t} | (0)$$

Terros ainda que: (enever 241, en funços de 24)

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{t+1} &= \chi_{t+1} - \alpha_{t+1} \\
&= (T \chi_t + R_t \eta_t) - (T_t \alpha_t + K_t V_t) = \\
&= \chi_t (\chi_t - \alpha_t) + R_t \eta_t - K_t (2t \chi_t + \xi_t) = \\
\chi_t
\end{aligned}$$

= Tt xe + Re nt - Kezext + Kele = (Te - Keze) at + Re nt - Kele =

43 équaços (a) e (6) podem ser vistas como uma representaças em inovaças do MEE:

. Eu ât, onde teu-se E[xtvj], poaeures enever:

$$E[x_t v_j] = E[x_t(2jx_j + \epsilon_j)] =$$

$$= E[x_t x_j] 2j \quad j = t \cdot n$$

calculando E[x+x;]:

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} \, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t}^{'} \right] = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} \, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t}^{'} \, | \, \boldsymbol{y}_{t-1} \right] \right) \\ & = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} \, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} - \boldsymbol{a}_{t})^{'} \, | \, \boldsymbol{y}_{t-1} \right] \right) - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{t} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{t} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{t} \\ & = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} - \boldsymbol{a}_{t}) \, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} - \boldsymbol{a}_{t})^{'} \, | \, \boldsymbol{y}_{t-1} \right] \right) \\ & = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \left[ (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} - \boldsymbol{a}_{t}) \, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} - \boldsymbol{a}_{t})^{'} \, | \, \boldsymbol{y}_{t-1} \right] \right) \end{split}$$

Calculando sucerrivamente:

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \{\{\{(x_{t}, x_{t+1}, x$$

$$\neg \in [\alpha_t \times n] = P_t \mid t \mid_{t+1} \dots \mid_{n-1} \quad (por inducas)$$

Podemos resuever:

$$\widehat{\alpha}_{t} = \alpha_{t} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} E\left(\alpha_{t} v_{j}'\right) f_{j}' v_{j}'$$

$$E\left[\alpha_{t} x_{j}'\right] 2_{j}' =$$

$$= P_{t} L_{t}' L_{t}' L_{t}' L_{t}' 2_{j}'$$

i De at + Pt Z't ft' vt + Pt L' Zten Ften Vten + ... + Pt L't Lten L'n 2n Fn')

Quando t= n = ) passo de atralizaças convide com o de smoothing

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\hat{\alpha}_n = E[\alpha_n | y_1 \dots y_n] \\
\alpha_{n|n} = E[\alpha_n | y_n]
\end{pmatrix}$$

logo: αn= an + ln 2n fn vn (att: at + Mt ft' νt onde Me=lt 2t)

Voltando um passo atrás po t=n-2

$$\hat{\alpha}_{m-1} = \alpha_{n-1} + \sum_{j=n-1}^{m} E[\alpha_{j} \nu_{j}] f_{j}^{-1} \nu_{j} \quad (z \text{ tennos})$$

(n-s eu oct)

= an-1 + Pn-1 2'n-1 Fn-1 Vn-1 + Pn-1 L'n-1 2'n Fn' Yn

#### Portanto

ât = at Pt 2 Ft ve + Pt Lt 2th, fth, vth, + ... + Pt Lt lth, ... ln 2 n fn vn

onde  $n_{t-1} = 2_t' f_t' V_t + l_t' z_{t+1}' f_{t+1}' V_{t+1} + \dots + l_t' l_{t+1}' \dots l_n z_n f_n' V_n$   $t = n - 2, n - 3, \dots \underline{n}$ 

Ht=n-1 + nn-2= 2'n-1 Fn-1 Vn-1 + L'n-1 2'n Fn' Vn

onde n<sub>t-1</sub>: soma ponderada das inovações v; ocorridas após o tempo t.

 $N_t = 2 \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^$ 

Etnevendo de porma recursiva, teremos:

$$\Lambda_{t-1} = \frac{1}{2t} f_t' v_t + l_t' \Lambda_t, \quad \Lambda_n = 0.$$

A stimativa suavizada do vetor de stado será dada por; Xx= at + ft 1x-1 soura ponderada de invovações entre t e n mde: 1-1 = 2+ Fi'V+ L'nt com n=0 Lo suavizador de intervalo pixo. Vt = var (xt / Yn) calairo = var [ ot | yt-1, vt, Ut+1, ..., vn) No resultado py vetar multivariado, terras:  $V_t = var(\alpha_t | \gamma_{t-1}) - cov(\alpha_t, (v_t, v_{t+1}, \dots, v_n)')[var(v_t, v_n)']cov(\alpha_t, v_t)$  $V_{t} = P_{t} - \sum_{j=t}^{\infty} cov(x_{t} v_{j}) F_{j}^{-1} cov(x_{t}, v_{j})'$ =) Vt e' mais presido do que Pt suavizada prevista . Ja virus que:  $cov(\alpha_t, v_j) = E(\alpha_t v_j') = E(\alpha_t \alpha_j') \partial_j' \quad j = t, ..., n$  $= V_{t} = V_{t} - \sum_{j=t}^{\infty} E[\alpha_{t} x_{j}^{\prime} + \sum_{j=t}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (E[\alpha_{t} x_{j}^{\prime}])^{\prime}$ = Pt - [ E[ \alpha\_t \times\_t ] = t ft = [ E[ \alpha\_t \times\_t ] + E[ \alpha\_t \times\_t ]. \frac{1}{2} t+1 ft+1 \frac{1}{2} t+1 [ E[ \alpha\_t \times\_t ] + ... + E[x+xn') 2n Fn' vn (E[x+xn))') . Ja virus também que E[x, xt) = Pt E (x+ x+++) = P+ L+

Vt = Pt - Pt 2+ Ft 2+ Pt - Pt L+ 2++, Ft+, 2++, L+ Pt - ...

= Pt - Pt (21 Fi 2t - Lt 2th, Fth, 2th, Lt -

- Poly ... Ln., Infn von Ln., Ly

onde 
$$N_{t-s} = \frac{1}{2t} \int_{t}^{t} f_{t} |_{2t}^{2t} + \frac{1}{2t} \int_{t+1}^{2t} f_{t+1} |_{2t+1}^{2t} \int_{t}^{t} f_{t} |_{2t+1}^{2t} \int_{t+1}^{2t} f_{t+1} |_{2t+2}^{2t} \int_{t+2}^{2t} f_{t+2} |_{2t+2}^{2t} \int_{t+1}^{2t} f_{t} |_{2t+2}^{2t} \int_{t+1}^{2t} f_{t} |_{2t+2}^{2t} \int_{t+2}^{2t} f_{t} |_{2t+2}^{2t} |_{2t+2}^{2t}$$

Eu t=n-1: comeca nunsas =) com Nn=0

### Portanto

$$V_t = P_t - P_t N_{t-1} P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t P_t N_t P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t P_t N_t P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t P_t P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t P_t$$

$$V_t = P_t$$

$$V_t$$

Observaçãs

Para 0 
$$n_t$$
, teremos:  $\begin{cases} E(n_t) = 0 \\ Var(n_t) = N_t \end{cases}$ 

## Roumo

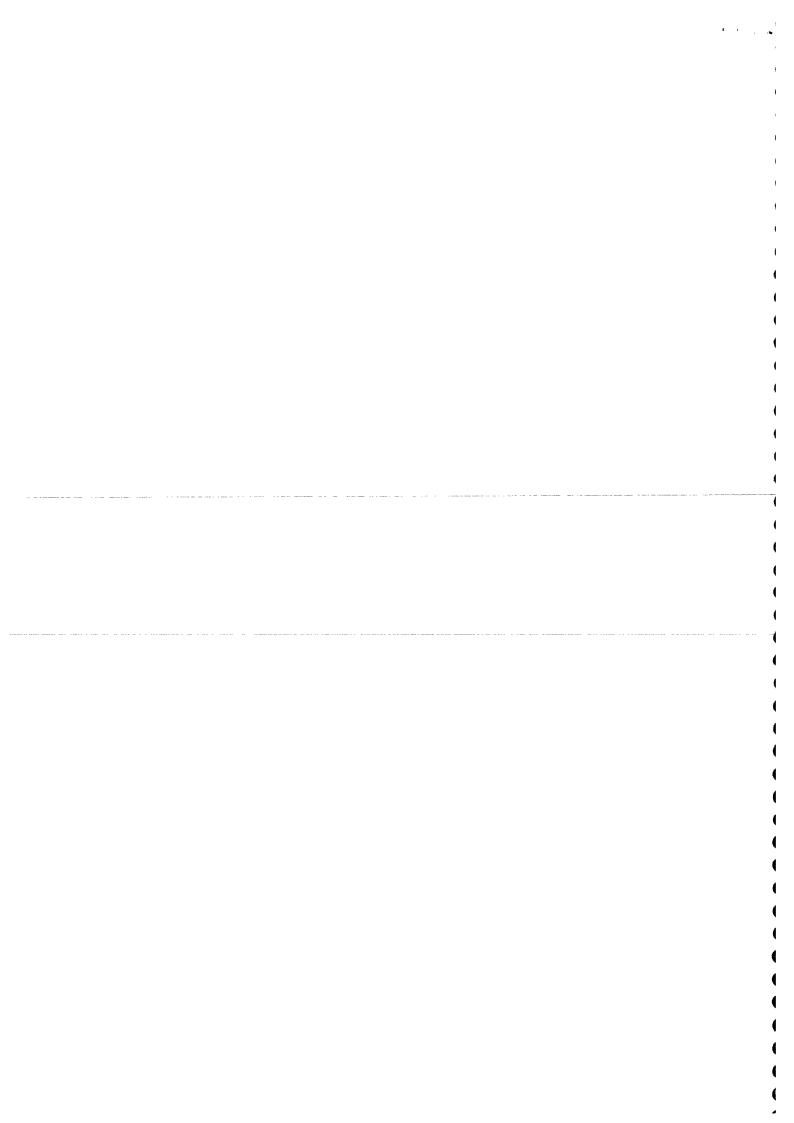
$$\hat{\lambda}_{t} = a_{t} + l_{t} n_{t-1}$$

$$V_{t} = l_{t} - l_{t} N_{t-1} l_{t}$$

$$N_{t-1} = 2 + l_{t}' N_{t} + l_{t}' n_{t}$$

$$N_{t-1} = 2 + l_{t}' N_{t} + l_{t}' N_{t} l_{t}$$

$$N_{t-1} = 0.$$



# Equação de Ricati (steady state FK)

Equacas p

Considerando disternas invariantes no tempo (matizes do sistema independem de t)

$$P_{t+1} = TP_t L_t' + RQR'$$
onde  $L_t = T - K_t Z$ 

$$e K_t = TP_t Z' F_t'$$

$$e F_t = ZP_t Z' + H$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{t+1} = TP_t \left[ T - \left( TP_t 2' F_t' \right) 2 \right]' + RQR'$$

$$P_{t+1} = TP_t T' - TP_t 2' F_t' 2P_t T' + RQR'$$
Figath:

Precisauros resolver pr P

Exemplo:

$$y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \ell_{t} \qquad \ell_{t} \sim N(0, \sigma_{t}^{2})$$

$$N^{(n)} \qquad \mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \eta_{t} \qquad \eta_{t} \sim N(0, \sigma_{\eta}^{2})$$

$$local$$

$$\overline{\rho} = \overline{\rho} - \overline{\rho} \overline{F}' \overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \qquad \overline{\rho} = \overline{\rho} \left( 1 - \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \right) + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$(\overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2})^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \chi^{2} - \chi h - h = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\chi} = \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$h = \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = q$$

$$\text{Solucias:} \quad \chi = \frac{h + \sqrt{h^{2} + 4h}}{2} \quad \text{desde que } h \neq 0.$$

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

=) sistema mas é invanante no tempo. Jamais haverá soluças de Ricatti

$$y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}$$
Turduring
$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \beta_{t} + \eta_{t}$$

$$\delta_{t+1} = \beta_{t} + \kappa_{t}$$

Na forma EE:

$$y_t = (1 \quad 1) \left( \frac{\mu t}{\beta_t} \right) + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mu_{t+1} \\
\beta_{t+1}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mu_t \\
\beta_t
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\eta_t \\
\kappa_t
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{1}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{k}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathsf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathsf{H} = \sigma_{\mathcal{E}}^{2} \mathsf{I}$$

$$\overline{F} = 2\overline{p}2' + H = (1 \quad 1)\overline{p}(1) + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$1\times 2^{\frac{1}{2\times 2}} \xrightarrow{2\times 1}$$

# Observaçõe factantes

- · Euc t= T, T+1, ..., T\*-1 > druvais de y nas existem
- · como aplicar FK | smoothing pp observaçõe (dependerá do MEE usado)?

#### Modelo

$$y_{t} = 2_{t} \times_{t} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$x_{t+1} = T_{t} \times_{t} + R_{t} \gamma_{t}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t} \sim N(0, H_{t})$$

$$\gamma_{t} \sim N(0, \varphi_{t})$$

Nos períodos em que 3 observações, as equações FIK usadas das

$$fk = \int_{t+1} = \int_{t} \alpha_{t} + k_{t} \nabla_{t}$$

$$\int_{t+1} = \int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} dt + k_{t} \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t}$$

$$\int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} dt + k_{t} \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t}$$

$$\int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t} dt$$

$$\int_{t} \int_{t} \int_{t}$$

Nes períodes de dades factantes  $(t=\tau, \tau+1, ..., \tau^*-1)$ , nas usanues expressas de FK pois  $\exists y_t :: \exists v_t = )$   $v_t = 0$   $v_t = 0$   $v_t = 0$ 

· Volar do Iremos entas exhapolar o etado", malizando a susstituiças:

$$a_{t} \longrightarrow a_{\tau+j}$$
  $j=1,2,...$ 
 $(p_{j} t \in (\tau, \tau^{\tau-1}))$ 

onde  $a_{\tau+j} = E[\alpha_{\tau+j} \mid y_{\tau-1}]$ 

withmea observações

Supondo sistema invariante no tempo

Iterando:

Plj passos a freute

Fazendo t= 2

$$\alpha_{x+j} = T^j \alpha_x + \sum_{i=1}^{j} T^{j-i} R \eta_{x+i-1}$$

Assim:

$$a_{x+j} = \tau^j a_x \left( j^{-1,2}, \dots, \tau^{-x-1} \right)$$

o fle messe período derá nesstituedo por azy, o que equivale

pois

$$a_{\tau+2} = Ta_{\tau+1} = T^2 a_{\tau+2}$$

Na mática

· Variancia

To projetaremos a variancia j passos a peute Garas! É uma matriz

Ouremos a expressas para

$$\rho_{\tau+j} = van\left(\alpha_{\tau+j} \mid y_{\tau-1}\right) = E\left[\left(\alpha_{\tau+j} - a_{\tau+j}\right)\left(\alpha_{\tau+j} - a_{\tau+j}\right)' \mid y_{\tau-1}\right]$$

mas.

$$\alpha_{\tau+j} = T^{j}\alpha_{\tau} + \sum_{i=1}^{5} T^{j-i} R \eta_{\tau+i-1}$$

$$\alpha_{\tau+j} = T^{j}\alpha_{\tau}$$

=) 
$$(\alpha_{\tau+j} - \alpha_{\tau+j}) = T^{1}(\alpha_{t} - \alpha_{t}) + \sum_{i=1}^{j} T^{j-i} R \eta_{t+i-j}$$

$$P_{\tau+j} = E \left[ \left( T^{1}(\alpha_{\tau} - \alpha_{\tau}) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} T^{1-i} R \eta_{t+i-i} \right) \left( (\alpha_{\tau} - \alpha_{\tau})' T^{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \eta_{t+i-i}' T^{1-i}' \right) \right]$$

$$= T^{1} E \left[ (\alpha_{\tau} - \alpha_{\tau}) (\alpha_{\tau} - \alpha_{\tau})' | Y_{\tau-i} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} T^{1-i} R E \left[ \eta_{\tau+i-i} \eta'_{\tau+i-i} | Y_{\tau-i} \right] R \right]$$
(T:

(thrus angados sas nulos)

o que i equivalente a

### Na prática

Fager Kt=0 (pais Ft=0) no FK

RESUMINDO: usamos FK pl os períodos de dados faltante, fazendo Vt=0 e Fe'=0 ») Kt=0

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} x^{2} = a_{t} + \beta_{t} n_{t-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{t} = l_{t} - l_{t} N_{t-1} l_{t} \\ N_{t-1} = 2l' f_{t}^{-1} 2l + l' N_{t} l_{t} \\ N_{m} = 0, \quad l_{t} = T_{t} - K_{t} t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda_t = a_t + \rho_t \wedge_{t-1} \\
\lambda_{t-1} = L_t \wedge_t = T_t \wedge_t
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_t = P_t - P_t N_{t-1} P_t \\ N_{t-1} = T_t' N_t T_t \\ t = \tau^* + 1 \dots \tau^* \end{cases}$$

( Nor períodos de dados faltantes at elt sas stimados com (A)

## Prendimento das obs. faltants

Podemos substitucio as ass. faltantes através dos seguinte estrategia:  $y_t$  subst. por  $E[y_t | \chi_n]$  en  $t=\tau, \tau+\iota, ..., \tau^*-1$ 

Como yt = 2t xt + Et, +t

$$E[y_t|Y_n] = 2_t E[x_t|Y_n] + E[\xi_t|Y_n]$$

= 2 t 2 t + Êt =) atenças! Nas é geno

Nas confundi com E[Et 1/4...)

Aten cas!

 $\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{t} = \mathcal{E}\left[\mathcal{E}_{t} \mid Y_{n}\right]$ : Na pg 73, por 4,4 =)  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{t} = \mathcal{H}_{t}$ 

onde H<sub>t</sub> = van (E<sub>t</sub>)

Mr = Ft Vr - Kt nt

Me te te te

mas of als. faltants: Vt=0, Ft'=0, Kt=0

$$\mathcal{E}[y_t|y_n] = \hat{y}_t = 2t\hat{\alpha}_t$$

$$dado por(B)$$

$$t = \tau_1 \tau_{t1}, \quad \tau_{t2}$$

1) 
$$\int y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t$$
  $\varepsilon_t \sim N(o_1 \sigma_t^2)$   
 $(\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \eta_t)$   $\eta_t \sim N(o_1 \sigma_t^2)$ 

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

$$\varphi = \sigma_{\eta}^2$$

. Usando equações (A): 
$$\int a_{t+1} = a_t$$
  
FR  $\begin{cases} \rho_{t+1} = \rho_t + \sigma_\eta^2 \end{cases}$ 

Iferando: 
$$= a_{\tau+1} = a_{\tau}$$

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

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

=) 
$$\rho_{\tau+1} = \rho_{\tau} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$
  
 $\rho_{\tau+2} = \rho_{\tau+1} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} = \rho_{\tau} + 2\sigma_{\eta}^{2} = \rho_{\tau+1} = \rho_{\tau} + j\sigma_{\eta}^{2}$ 



. Por Supothing: 
$$L=1$$

$$v_t=0$$

$$f_1'=0$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{t} = \alpha_{t} + P_{t} \wedge_{t-1}$$

$$\gamma_{t-1} = \gamma_{t} = \gamma_{t} = \gamma_{t-1}$$

$$= \alpha_{t} + (P_{t} + \gamma_{t}) \wedge_{t-1}$$

$$= \alpha_{t} + (P_{t} + \gamma_{t}) \wedge_{t-1}$$

$$= (\alpha_{t} + P_{t} \wedge_{t}) + (\sigma_{t}^{2} \wedge_{t}) \gamma_{t}$$

$$= (\alpha_{t} + P_{t} \wedge_{t}) + (\sigma_{t}^{2} \wedge_{t}) \gamma_{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{y}_t &= \hat{\alpha}_t \\
&= \hat{y}_t &= \hat{\alpha}_t + \hat{y}_t \\
&= \hat{y}_{t+1} &= \hat{\alpha}_{t+1} &= a + b \\
\hat{y}_{t+2} &= \hat{\alpha}_{t+2} &= a + 2b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{y}_{t+2} &= \hat{\alpha}_{t+2} &= a + 2b \\
&= a + 2b
\end{aligned}$$

material Adicional - 06/04

### Inicialização S

«, ~ N(a,, P,)

Na prática, nas salemos quem sas a, e P, «. ~ («, 14.): a priori

NO FK:

$$v_t = y_t - a_t$$

$$\begin{cases}
a_{t+1} = a_t + k_t v_t \\
\rho_{t+1} = \rho_t (1 - k_t) + \sigma_\eta^2 \\
k_t = \rho_t / F_\eta
\end{cases}$$

fara 
$$t=1$$
 =)  $V_1 = y_1 - \alpha_1$   
 $F_1 = P_1 - \sigma_E^2$ 

fara t=2=) 
$$a_1 = a_1 + k_1 V_1$$
  
=  $a_1 + \frac{l_1}{l_1} v_1 = a_1 + \frac{l_1}{l_1 + \sigma_E^2} (y_1 - a_1)$ 

$$P_{2} = P_{4} \left( 1 - K_{1} \right) + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$= P_{4} \left( 1 - \frac{P_{4}}{P_{4} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \right) + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} = \frac{P_{4}}{P_{4} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \cdot \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

Fazendo P. - 00 ostemos:

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = a_1 + (y_1 - a_1) = y_1 \quad \forall \ a_1 \\ \rho_2 = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 \end{cases}$$

ou sija, para t: 2, ..., n, as equações do FK nos apriculam problema pois as dichibuiçõe sas próprios (bem depuidas)

Observaçãos importante: Inicializar o FK em t=1 com a, P,= k -00 equivale a adotar a puroir

-> Efecto das condiçõe inciciais no alixamento

gkin, arivor 
$$\hat{\alpha}_t = \alpha_t + l_t \wedge t_{-1}$$

$$= \alpha_t + l_t \left( v_t f_t^{-1} + l_t \wedge t_{-1} \right) \quad \text{ande } l_t = 1 - k_t = \frac{\sigma_t^2}{f_1} = \frac{\sigma_t^2}{l_t + \sigma_t^2}$$

$$\hat{x}_{t} = a_{t} + P_{t} \left[ \frac{(y_{t} - a_{t})}{P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}{P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \Lambda_{t} \right]$$

Para â,:

$$\hat{\lambda}_{1} = \alpha_{1} + \frac{\rho_{1} \nu_{1}}{\rho_{1} + \sigma_{E}^{2}} + \frac{\rho_{1} \sigma_{E}^{2} n_{1}}{\rho_{1} + \sigma_{E}^{2}}$$

$$\sum_{i} \rho_{i} = \alpha_{1} + \nu_{1} + \sigma_{E}^{2} n_{1}$$

$$\sum_{i} \hat{\lambda}_{i} = \alpha_{1} + \nu_{1} + \sigma_{E}^{2} n_{1}$$

variance 
$$V_t = P_t - l_t^2 N_{t-1}$$

$$= P_t - P_t^2 \left( f_t^{-1} + L_t^2 N_t \right)$$

$$= P_t - P_t^2 \left( f_t^{-1} + \left( \frac{\sigma_t^2}{l_t^2 + \sigma_t^2} \right) N_t \right)$$

Se  $\rho_1 - \sigma_2^2 \left( \frac{1}{\rho_1 + \sigma_E^2} + \frac{\sigma_E^2}{\rho_1 + \sigma_E^2} N_1 \right)$   $= \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1 + \sigma_E^2} \right) \sigma_E^2 + \sigma_E^4 N_1 \left( \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1 + \sigma_E^2} \right)^2$   $Se \rho_1 - \sigma_2 : \left| V_1 = \sigma_E^2 - \sigma_E^4 N_1 \right|$ 

=) Desta forma, a midia do distuíbio suavizada é;

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{t} = \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \mu_{t} \quad \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{i} = \hat{\sigma}_{\epsilon}^{2} \mu_{i}$$

$$\mu_{t} = F_{t}^{-1} \nu_{t} - \kappa_{t} \Lambda_{t} \quad \text{once } \kappa_{t} = \frac{\rho_{t}}{F_{t}} = \frac{\rho_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} + \rho_{t}}$$

$$\mu_{i} = F_{i}^{-1} \nu_{i} - \kappa_{i} \Lambda_{i}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{i} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}\right) \nu_{i} - \left(\frac{\rho_{i}}{\rho_{i} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}\right) \Lambda_{i}$$

lim  $\mu_{i} = 0 - \Lambda_{i} = -\Lambda_{i}$  lim  $\hat{\epsilon}_{i} = -\Lambda_{i} \hat{\sigma}_{i}^{2}$ 

praterial Adicional -06/04

# Estimaçãos dos tipe parametos

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}}\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{y})=\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{y}_{1},\ldots,\mathbf{y}_{n})=\prod_{t=1}^{\infty}\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{y}_{t}|\mathbf{y}_{t-1})$$

onde 
$$p(y,1y_0) = p(y_0)$$
  $z_t a_t$   
 $p(y_t | y_{t-1}) \sim N(a_t, F_t)$   
 $e v_t = y_t - a_t$ 

$$p(y) = \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} p(y_t | Y_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \left( \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{F_t^{1/2}} \right) \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp \left( \frac{-1}{2} \frac{v_t^2}{F_t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{M_2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{f_t} \cdot \frac{1}{f_t^{M_2}} \cdot \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} v_t^2}{F_t}\right\}$$

$$\log L(\Psi | y) = \log p(y) = -\frac{\eta}{2} \log_2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \log f_t - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_t^2}{f_t}$$

$$\log L = -\frac{\eta}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left( \log f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t} \right)$$

onde V<sub>t</sub> e f<sub>t</sub> sas calculados usando o FK.

De perma alternativa, o log da verossimilhan en pode 7 en obtido usando a representação em y do modelo de wind load

$$y \sim N(a, 1, x) \sim Normal Multivariado$$
 $(com u observações)$ 
 $p(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{M_2}|x|^{N_2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}[(y-a, 1)'x'(y-a, 1)]\right\}$ 

$$L(\Psi) = \log p(y) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log |x| - \frac{1}{2} \left[ (y - a, 11) \cdot n^{-1} (y - a, 11) \right]$$

Poducos mever:

$$\mathcal{N}=CFC'$$
 onde  $|C|=1$  e  $CC'=I$ 

Variancias de cada t na diag.

$$\mathcal{N}' = (c + c')^{-1}$$

$$= (c')^{-1} + c^{-1}$$

$$= c' + c'$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & 0 \\ f_2 & \\ 0 & f_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$aov = 0$$

=) i) 
$$\log |n| = \log |CFC'| = \log [|CIIFI|CI|]$$
  
=  $\log |F| = \log \tilde{T} \cdot F_t = \tilde{\Sigma} \log F_t$ 

= 
$$[c(y-a,1)]^{r} [c(y-a,1)] = v^{r} v =$$

$$= (V_1 \dots V_n) \begin{pmatrix} F_1 & 0 \\ 0 & F_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_t^2}{f_t}$$

a misma expressat

- Inicializaçãos Difusa e MV

 $\log l_0 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \lim_{l_1 \to \infty} (\log l + \frac{1}{2} \log l_1)$ 

$$\hat{z} - \frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log_2 f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t}) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 f_1 = \frac{de_2 \sigma_e^2 \sigma_e}{\sigma_{\eta}^2}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} (\log_2 f_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{f_1}) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log_2 f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_1}) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 f_1 =$$

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

mas terros que:

() 
$$\frac{f_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{\rho_1 + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}{\rho_1} = 1 + \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}{\rho_1}$$

line 
$$\frac{f_i}{\rho_i} = 1$$
. line  $\log \left(\frac{f_i}{\rho_i}\right) = 0$ 

$$\frac{Y_i^2}{f_i} = \frac{(y_i - a_i)^2}{f_i + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}$$

$$\lim_{f_i \to \infty} \frac{(y_i - a_i)^2}{f_i + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} = 0$$

Logo:
$$\log l_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{P_1 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\log \frac{F_1 + \nu_1^2}{P_1}}{P_1 + \frac{\nu_2^2}{P_1}} \right) - \frac{n}{2} \log^2 \frac{2\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log f_t + \frac{\nu_1^2}{P_t})$$

$$\log l_0 = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t})$$

obs: Na prática, reparametrizamos 
$$\sigma_{\eta}^{2} = e^{4\epsilon}$$
  $\psi_{\epsilon}$ ,  $\psi_{n} \in \mathbb{R}$   $\sigma_{\eta}^{2} = e^{4\pi}$ 

» Concentração de MV

concentraças = reparametrizaças do modelo em EE para reduzir a divensionalidade da busca numérica

$$y_t = \alpha_t + \varepsilon_t$$
,  $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$   
 $\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_t + \gamma_t$ ,  $\gamma_t \sim N(0, q\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$ 

$$(\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2, \sigma_{\eta}^2) \rightarrow (\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2, q)$$
,  $q = \sigma_{\eta}^2/\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$  razas sinal nuido

Define 
$$P_t^* = \frac{P_t}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$
,  $F_t^* = \frac{F_t}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$ 

Para esta vova parametrização, o FK difuso scia:

hogo: 
$$kt = \frac{\rho_t}{f_t^*} = \frac{\rho_{t/\sigma_t^2}}{f_{t/\sigma_t^2}} = \frac{\rho_t}{f_t}$$
  $\frac{|k_t^*|}{|k_t^*|} = |k_t|$ 

$$\cdot \quad f_t = \rho_t + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$$

$$f_t = f_t + f_t$$

$$\frac{f_t}{\sigma_t^2} = f_t + 1 \quad \text{if } f_t = f_t + 1 \quad \text{(depende apmas de q)}$$

$$\frac{\rho_{t+1}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = \frac{\rho_{t}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} (1 - \kappa_{t}) + \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}$$

Inicializaçãos: 
$$a_2 = y$$
 (?) pi vida  $\rho_2^* = 4+q$ 

Com a nova parametrização, tumos pro log lo:

$$log L_D(\Psi) = -\frac{n}{2} log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (log f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t})$$

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

$$= -\frac{\eta}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log f_t \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t^* \sigma_{\epsilon}^2})$$

$$\log f_t + \lg f_t^2$$

$$= -\frac{\eta}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} (n-1) \log \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left( \log f_{t}^{*} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{f_{t}^{*} \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \right)$$

- Observen que:

$$\frac{\partial \log LD}{\partial \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(n-1\right) \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\left(\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{n} \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}^{*}}}{\sum_{t=2}^{n} \frac{1}{F_{t}^{*}}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{t=2}^{n} \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}^{*}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(n-1\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{n-1}\right) \sum_{t=2}^{n} \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{F_{t}^{*}}$$

Finalmente, substituindo  $\mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}^{2}$  par  $\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\epsilon}^{2}$  en log  $L_{d}(\mathcal{T})$ usulta na log verorimilhança concentrada e difusar, dada pa:  $\log L_{dc}(\mathcal{T}) = -\frac{n}{2} \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} (n-1) \log_{2} \mathcal{T}_{\epsilon}(q) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} \log_{2} f_{t}(q)$ 

Assim, na prática, a maximizaças é valizada apenas com respeito a que ou sejo, a busca dimensional é valizada com uma dimensas en IR+ pois q € (0,00)

- o steady state (FK staciona'nio)

Como Pt+1 nas depende de y, eventualmente: line Pt+1 = P

$$P_{t+1} = P_t (1 - K_t) + \sigma_{\eta}^2 \quad ; \quad K_t = \frac{P_t}{F_t} = \frac{P_t}{P_t + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}$$

line  $\overline{P} = \overline{P}(1-\overline{K}) + \overline{\sigma_{\eta}^2} = \overline{P}$  Equação de Ricatti onde  $\overline{K} = \frac{\overline{P}}{\overline{P} + \sigma_{E}^2}$ 

$$\overline{\rho} = \overline{\rho} \left( 1 - \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \right) + \sigma_{\gamma}^{2}$$

$$\overline{p} = \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \left( \overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} - \overline{\rho} \right) + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$\overline{\rho} = \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \qquad \overline{\rho}^{2} + \overline{\rho} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = \overline{\rho} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = \overline{\rho}^{2} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \overline{\rho} + \sigma_{\eta}^{2} \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\overline{\rho}^{2}}{(\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2})^{2}} - \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} \frac{\rho}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} - \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = 0$$

Syam 
$$x = \frac{\overline{p}}{2}$$
;  $h = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{2} \cdot q$ 

### Inicialização do FK

Il stimar MFE via FK, rea necersa'no specificar cond inicial  $\alpha_1 \sim N(\alpha_1, P_1)$ 

Pl processos etacionarios =) cond. inicial perde importância em t-00
" nas- stacionarios =) nas e' medade.

A prima de execiticar a condiças inicial ná depender da naturez. Estacionária da componente do vetor de estado.

#### Exemplo:

$$\begin{cases}
y_{t} = \mu_{t} + \psi_{t} + \varepsilon_{t} \\
\mu_{t+1} = \mu_{t} + \eta_{t}
\end{cases} = y_{t} = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i,t} \\ \alpha_{2,t} \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,t+1} \\ \alpha_{2,t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ \phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i,t} \\ \alpha_{3,t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1,t+1} \\ \alpha_{3,t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ \phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i,t} \\ \alpha_{3,t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

=) 
$$\alpha_{i,t} = \mu_t + \alpha_{i,t} = \beta_{i,t} + \beta_{i,t} = \beta_{i,t} + \beta_{i,t} + \beta_{i,t} = \beta_{i,t} + \beta_{i,$$

a distribuiça inicial sija incondicional deste elemento no vetor de estado.

(É a dist. de le do processo. No LP =) processo converge plesta condiçat,

No excuplo:

Dist.

Como 
$$E[Y_{t+1}] = \Phi E[Y_t]$$

como  $E[Y_{t+1}] = E[Y_t] = \mu = \mu = \mu = 0$ 

(quenemos médici etc).

como  $Var[Y_{t+1}] = \Phi^2 var[Y_t] + \sigma_{\eta}^2$ 

Como  $Var[Y_{t+1}] = var[Y_t] = \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\eta}^2$ 

(quenemos  $Var[Y_t] = \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2$ 

Assur, a dist. inconditional de  $\Psi_{t+1}$ ,  $N(0, \sigma_{\eta}^2/1-\phi^2)$  $\alpha_{1} = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2,1}) = 1 \quad \alpha_{2,1} = 0$ so vetor  $P_{3,1} = \frac{\sigma_{1}}{(1-\phi^{2})}$  a funcas!

Cond. inicial deve for funças de parametros descentecidos = stimados De forma gual, x todas componentes de « forem estacionarias: (ou subvetor de «x), a dist. incondicional sua dada par; - Pl su stacionario, sistem tem que ser invariante Supondo | 7:(T) | <1 =1, -, p no tempo. =)  $E\left(\alpha_{t+1}\right) = TE\left(\alpha_{t}\right) = E\left(\alpha_{t}\right) = 0$ . var (x+1) = Tvar (x+) T' + RQ R' · · vec (var(x+1)) = vec (Tvar(x+) T') + vec (ROR') =  $(T \otimes T)$  vec  $(van (x_t)) + R \otimes R'$  vec  $\phi$  $(I - T \otimes T)$  vec  $[van(\alpha_{\epsilon})] = [R \otimes R' vec \Phi]$ vec [van(xt)) = [I-T⊗T) [R⊗R'vec(p)] =)  $a_1 \sim N(0, van(\alpha_c))$ p×1 p×1 p×p calcula na prática (Τ e φ podere envolver parâmetros desconhecido, a serem esti. mados por mv). Para as componentes nas estacionamias, pode-se adotar uma distribuiças difusa (ou puior difusa). Na ausincia de informaças inicial e'nazoa'vel supor que todos os valores de «, sas equiprova'ves Deusi dade suia como uma uniforme nos reais. Kappa X,,, ~ N(a,,, p,,,) onde a,, é arbitrairio (qualmente = 0) Pan = K, K = 00 (Big Kappa) 

1) Big (1

I sto terá ejeito apenas lo calizado no FK.

Ele sua bem depruido para t=d+1,d+2,. ,n onde d e'a dimensas do sub-vitor nos estacionario de «t.

Exemplo: Wivel local

Equações de FK M ste models;

$$k_{t} = \frac{\ell_{t}}{\ell_{t}} = \frac{\ell_{t}}{\ell_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

m = Pt = Pt

=) K= 1 R 02

2 = 1

TIL

R=1

K= TM F-1

E= 2P2'+ H

· Para t=1:

$$a_2 = a_1 + k_1 v_1$$
,  $v_1 = y_1 - a_1$   
 $k_1 = \frac{p_1}{r}$ 

$$K_1 = \frac{\rho_1}{P_1 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1 + \sigma_e^2} (y_1 - \alpha_1)$$

$$e \quad P_2 = (1 - \kappa_1) P_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_{\epsilon}^2}{P_1 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}\right) P_1 + \sigma_{\eta}^2 \qquad \begin{cases} \rho_1 = \kappa \\ \alpha_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = a_1 + (y_1 - a_1) = y_1 \\ p_2 = \sigma_E^2 + \sigma_{\gamma}^2 \end{cases}$$

pais 
$$\frac{P_i}{P_i + \sigma_E^2}$$
 — 1 quando  $P_i = K - 0$ .

Fu t=1:

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = y, \\ P_2 = \sigma_E^2 + \sigma_\eta^2 \end{cases} = densidade p(x_{H+1}|y_E) bem definida, própria.$$

Pl x=2,3, in not the problems of calcular FK

Big Kappa =) pode in su étable computacionalmente error de arredondamento.

2) micos Lizaças Exata

outra forma:

Realizar expansas de produtos de matiges de fix em termos de K' e reter apenas os primeiros do or 3 Himos.

Jagu k-000 e Oster termo dominante.

Expressat Gral py &,:

A. Ro: matizes de Meças

Ro Mo: cond. inicial de componente, etalismatria

( dos m componentes o q n'etac.)

5: desconhecido.

Ohs: Se todos os elementos de « tas estrcionários E(«,) e var(«,)
podece ser obtidos atravá dos parámetos do modelo.

Exemplo: (models à staciona'rio)

Yt = pt + pt + Et

pt+1 = pt + pt + pt

Vt+1 = pt + pt

Vt+1 = pt + pt

(residuo AR(1)) pois neue keupe components

pt+1 = pt + pt

Sal superiente, pp explicar variaces

da série).

$$y_t = (1 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} \beta t \\ \mu \epsilon \\ V_t \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{t+1} \\ \mu_{t+1} \\ \nu_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_t \\ \mu_t \\ \nu_t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_t \\ \zeta_t \\ \zeta_t \end{pmatrix}$$

**(B)** 

Adolar difusa x, ~ N(0, K) K =00 en t=1
equivale a

 $y, \uparrow xo$  the open.  $y, = \alpha_1 + \epsilon_1 = \alpha_1 = y, -\epsilon_1$   $E(\alpha_1) = y, \quad (\kappa xo)$   $Van(y, y) = \sigma_c^{\perp}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \quad \alpha_1 \sim N \left( y_1, \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \right)$ 

Como x+1 = x+1+ => x= x,+ y.

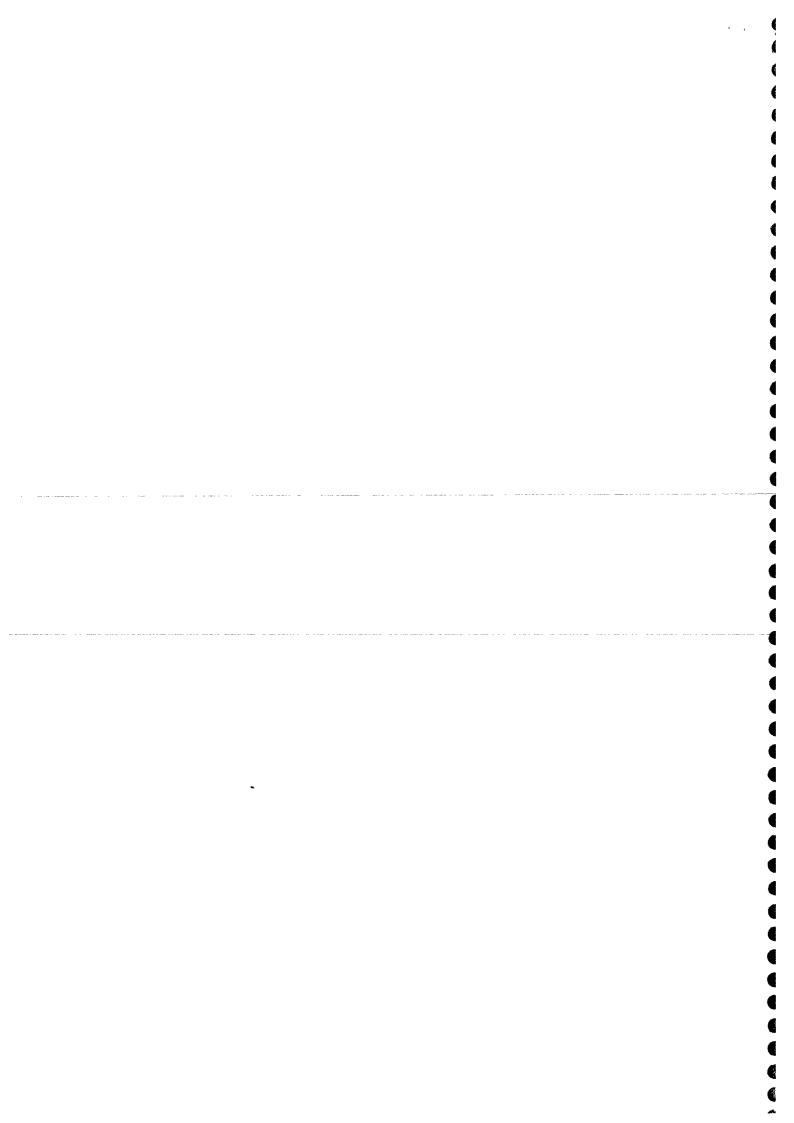
 $E(\alpha_2) = E(\alpha_1) = y,$   $Var(\alpha_2) = Var(\alpha_1) + Var(\gamma_1)$   $= \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 + \sigma_{\gamma}^2$ 

Logo: & a partir de t=2, usarmos  $\alpha_0 \sim N(y_1, \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + \sigma_{\gamma}^2)$ Leveros o references do fk dipeso  $x_1 \sim N(0, \kappa)$ 

» Numa situaços mais geral, onde ex possui valuas componentes nas estacionarias, a cond. inicial diquoa xua dada por:

$$\alpha_{1} \sim N \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, K \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$
 or  $\alpha_{1} \sim N(0, KI_{p})$   $k \rightarrow \infty$ 

=> fazer exercicio pp terredicircia linear local e mostrar que pp t=3,4... as egs. de FR mas bem definidas.



$$=) \quad |\alpha_1 = \alpha + A\delta + R_0 \eta_0 \quad , \quad \eta_0 \sim N(0,Q_0)! \quad (I)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \mu_1 \\ \nu_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\uparrow_0 = \frac{\sigma_v^2}{(1 - \phi^2)}$$

matiz de selecas; zur comp. estreis - caracteriza componente.

'caracteriza components not eta cionarias stacionarios

$$\delta$$
 i v.a. com  $\delta = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\sim N \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, KI_2 \right] K \sim \infty$ 

Para  $\alpha_i$ :  $\alpha_i \vee N(a_i, P_i)$  da eq. (I).

onde 
$$a_i = E[\alpha_i] = a$$
 (=0 pf modelos mat estaciona nios)  
 $P_i = E[(\alpha_i - a)(\alpha_i - a)'] = A van(\delta) A' + P_0 O_0 P_0'$ 

= KPoot P+ oude faz-se k-000 pt apropriado associada associada à parte a parte ri

Ita cionaria sta ciona ria

Le mas houver components exacionarias: Px = 0

=) 
$$P_{\infty} = AA'$$
  
 $P_{+} = R_{0}Q_{0}R_{0}'$ 

Pode-se mostrar que (por expansas de Taylor)

$$-0 P_t = k P_{\infty,t} + P_{*,t} + O(k-4)$$
  $t = 0,3,...,n$ 

- o Poo, t = 0 para algum t=d + assim para t=d+1, d+2, , n utiliza- H FK padras. Mostra- $\times$  que para algune t=d  $\{d < cn\}: P_{00,t} = 0$ Assim  $p \in \{1,2,\ldots,d: usa\ \in k \text{ initializaçã}\}$   $\{rata-t=d+1,\ldots,n: usa\ \in k \text{ padras}\}.$ 

FIL

Equações MFK exato inicial

para t=1,2,3,... d

1º momento em que Poo, + zera

Equações do FK padras

para t = d+1, d+2,..., n usando Pd+ = P\*, d+1

ou seja, com dados de Pa, d

suaviza cas

e ad+1 = 2(0)

Algoritmo de suavizaças sua apetado pelas cond iniciais exatas

(ejuações de recuesões dadas)

py t=d, d-1, ..., 1

Para t=d+1,..., n =) usam-se equaçõe padras de suavigaças

Exemple: Tendencia linear local.

$$y_t = (1 \ 0) \left(\frac{\mu_t}{\beta_t}\right) + \epsilon_t , \quad \epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{t+1} \\ \beta_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_t \\ \beta_t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_t \\ \tilde{J}_t \end{pmatrix}$$

(contas)

Poor3 = 0 calculado em t=2 como previsas t+1=3.

Du'vida =) d=3 (onde zna Poo)

ru [d=2] (n= de von ponents (
n stavino vias);

# Estimaças de Parâmetros

- . MET possui un conjunto de parametros fixos e desconhecidos (elementos reais das matrízes  $\mathcal{I}_t$ ,  $\mathsf{T}_t$ ,  $\mathsf{H}_t$  e  $\mathsf{Q}_t$ )
  - =) Hiperparametros (veter 4)

. Estimaças de + usando principio da virossimilhança

$$L(4) = p(y, y_2, y_n; \Psi) =$$

$$= p(y_1, \Psi) \prod_{t=2}^{m} p(y_t | Y_{t-1}; \Psi) \qquad \text{ver aux demos}$$

$$= \prod_{t=4}^{m} p(y_t | Y_{t-4}; \Psi) \quad \text{com } p(y_1 | Y_0) = p(y_1)$$

· Da e. das observaçõe:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ y_t | y_{t-1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} a_t$$

$$var \left[ y_t | y_{t-1} \right] = F_t = \frac{1}{2} P_t \frac{1}{2} P_t + \frac{1}{2}$$

Como yt 1 yt. 1 i normal:

$$p(y_{t}|y_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{P/2}|F_{t}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(y_{t} - \frac{2}{2}ta_{t}\right)^{2} F_{t}^{2} \left(y_{t} - \frac{2}{2}ta_{t}\right)^{2}\right\}$$
(aso gual é  $y_{t} \sim p_{t} 2$ : mulhvaniado.

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n} p/2} \left(\prod_{t=1}^{\infty} |F_{t}|^{-1/2}\right) \left(\exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} v_{t}^{2} |F_{t}|^{1/2}\right\}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\Psi) = \log(\Psi) : \mathcal{L}(\Psi) = -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \log|F_{t}| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v_{i} F_{i} v_{e}$$

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

decomposiças da verominilhança em erro de previsas

### Ateneas!

Devenios estar atentos M como a inicializaças má tratada no FK pois V<sub>t</sub> e Ft (que aparecens ene e (4)) sas avaliadas sequencialmente pelo FK.

$$V_t = y_t - z_t a_t$$

$$F_t = z_t P_t z_t' + H_t$$

Vereruos como cada tratamento de inicializaças afeta L(4);

# a) Inicialização Prior Dipesa. (tig Kappa)

Euguanto "etcito" da puior difusa estiver atuando no FK

=) l(+) nos incorpora os valores de at elt (via Ft e vt)

Apenas quando t=d+1 tal que at tem dist. própria e

que começamos a computar l(+). =) ou teja, quando atílit passal

que começamos a computar l(+). =) ou teja, quando atílit passal

#### Excups:

Nivel escal

$$y_t = \mu_t + \ell_t$$
  $\ell_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$   $t = 1, 2, ..., n$   
 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \eta_t$   $\eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2)$ 

Etrolhendo d, ~ N(O, K) K-00 p(t=1=) at elt ainda estaras
Aos efecto de K

Para t=2,3,..., n not terenios mais problemas.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ell(\Psi) = -(\frac{n-1}{2}) \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} (\log f_t + \frac{v_t^2}{f_t})$$

· Repa: Il modelos com g componente, nas estacionárias no vitar de estado

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

obs:  $a_t$  e le sas atualizados via FK de t=1 a q, mas nas entram en  $\ell(4)$  (via  $\nu_t$  e  $F_t$ ). Apenas para t=q+1,...,n e que passam a entrar no cálculo de  $\ell(4)$ 

b) Inicialização Exata.

Pode- à mostrar que nesse caso l(4) será:

Prova:

Pouto de partida é depuiços da verominilhança difusa

$$l_d(\Psi) = \log l_d(\Psi) =$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left[ \log L(\Psi) + \frac{q}{2} \log k \right]$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left[ \log L(\Psi) + \frac{q}{2} \log k \right]$$

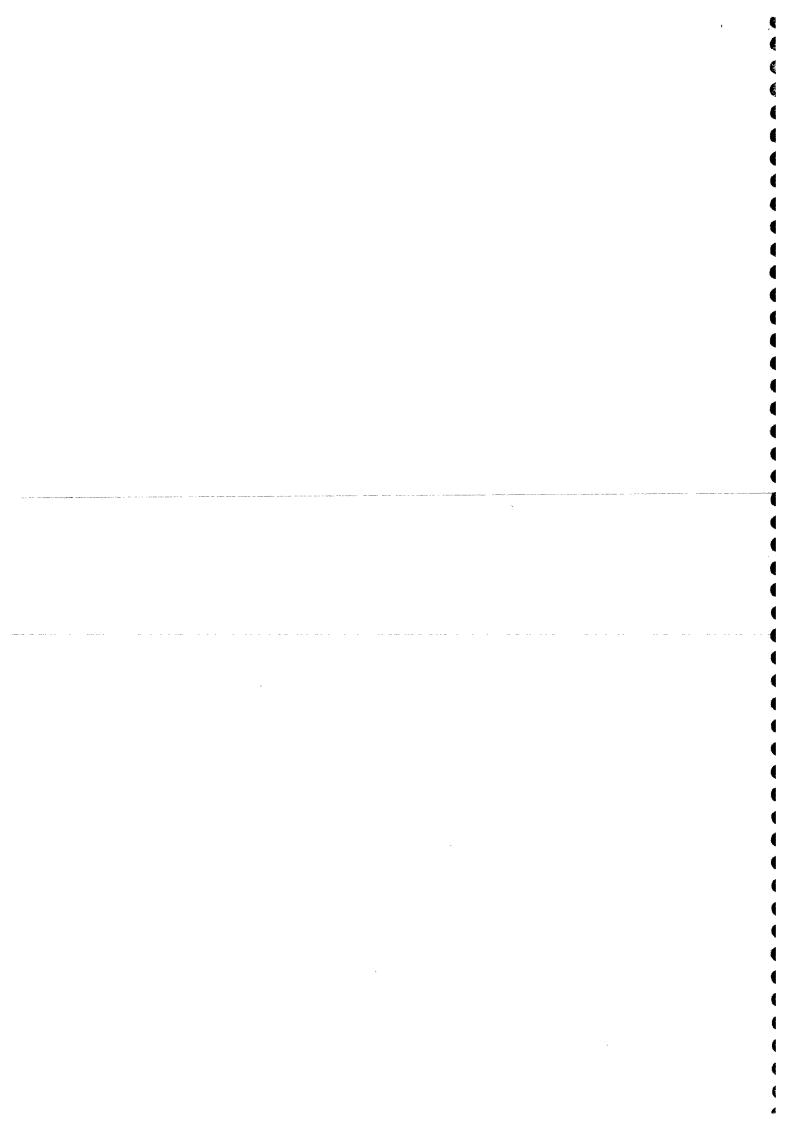
onde 
$$L(4) = -\frac{np}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log|f_t| + \nu_t f_t^{-1} \nu_t)$$

. Desmembrar L(4) de t=1...d e t=d+1,..., n

. Entre t=1...d, usamos o fk difuso, considerando
as 2 possibilidades { Foo, t pos. depuida

foo, t=0.

- a) Quando Foo,  $t \in Pos. det$ , mostra-k que P(t=1,2,...,d)=) lime  $[-log|f_t| + plog|k|] = -log|foo,t|$   $k = \infty$ lime  $V_t = V_t = 0$ .
- b) Quando



Outros comentários sobre stimaças de parânetros

- · Estimados pelo privuípio da verossinulhança.

  Apresentane propriedades designiveis:
  - a) Nas Viciados

    line E[În] = Y
    - b) consistentes plim  $\hat{\Psi}_n = \Psi$
    - o) Eficientes van (Îm) -0 LCR
    - d) Dist. Assintôtica Normal importante pl termos injo de IC e TH.  $\Psi^{\alpha}_{N}$   $N\left(\Psi_{1}, \overline{\Gamma}^{\prime}(\hat{\Psi})\right)$
- · Para modelo de nivel lo cal
  - > mas pormas de oster l(4):
    - (a) Pelo produto das L' suitors en procas de at e Ft

plyt 
$$|Y_{t-1}\rangle \sim N(a_t, F_t)$$
 prois  $E[y_t|Y_{t-1}] = 2a_t = a_t$ 

$$van(y_{\varepsilon}|Y_{\varepsilon-1}) = 2 P_{\varepsilon} + H = F_{\varepsilon}$$

$$van(y_{\varepsilon}|Y_{\varepsilon-1}) = 2 P_{\varepsilon} + F_{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$p(y_{t}|Y_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi F_{t})^{-1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_{t} - a_{t})^{2}}{F_{t}}\right\}$$

$$e Y_{t} = y_{t} - a_{t}$$

$$p(y) = \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} p(y_t | y_{t-1}) = (2\pi F_t)^{-n/2} \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{y_t - a_t}{F_t} \right)^2 \cdot \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} F_t^{-n/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log p(y) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{v_t^2}{f_t} - \frac{1}{2} \sum f_t$$

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

(b) Pela representação em y do modelo de ninel local 
$$y \sim N(a, 1, \Sigma)$$
: Normal multivariado  $y = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ y_2 \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \frac{1}{|\Sigma|^{n/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(y-a, 1)'\Sigma'(y-a, 1)\right\}$$

$$\ell(4) = \log p(y) = -\frac{n}{2} \log (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log |x| - \frac{1}{2} [(y-a, 1)^{1/2}]^{-1} (y, -a, 1)$$

divida.

$$\Lambda = CFC'$$
 $= (CFC')^{-1}$ 
 $= (C')^{-1}F^{-1}C^{-1}$ 

$$|\log |n| = \log |CFC'| = \log (|C||F||C|)$$

$$= \log |F| = \sum \log F_{\tau}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} F_{\tau} \\ F_{\tau} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |F| = \prod_{\tau=1}^{\infty} F_{\tau}$$

$$\log |F| = \sum \log F_{\tau}$$

$$(y-a,1)'n'(y-a,1) \text{ onde } v = C(y-a,1)$$

$$(y-a,1)'c'f'c(y-a,1)$$

$$v'f''v = v^2/ft$$

$$v'f''v = (v, v, v, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} f'' & o \\ v' & v'' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v'' \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} v_t^2/ft$$

$$\log L_{D} \stackrel{\text{dim}}{=} \lim_{P_{t} \to \infty} (\log L + \frac{1}{2} \log P_{t}) \qquad (obs: P_{t} = k: \text{Big kappa})$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{2} (\log F_{t} + v_{t}^{2}/F_{t}) + \frac{1}{2} \log P_{t} \stackrel{\text{dis}}{=}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{2} (\log F_{t} + v_{t}^{2}/F_{t}) + \frac{1}{2} \log P_{t} \stackrel{\text{dis}}{=}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{2} (\log F_{t} + v_{t}^{2}/F_{t}) + \frac{1}{2} \log P_{t} \stackrel{\text{dis}}{=}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{2} (\log F_{t} + v_{t}^{2}/F_{t}) + \frac{1}{2} \log P_{t} \stackrel{\text{dis}}{=}$$

OE BU On

$$= -\frac{\eta}{2} \log_2 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left( \log_2 F_1 + v_1^2 f_1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left( \log_2 F_t + v_t^2 f_t \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 P_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \log_{10} F_{1} - \log_{10} F_{1} + v_{1}^{2} f_{1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left( \log_{10} F_{t} + v_{t}^{2} f_{t} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \log_{10} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left( \log_{10} \frac{F_{1}}{P_{1}} + \frac{v_{1}^{2}}{F_{1}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left( \log_{10} F_{t} + v_{t}^{2} f_{t} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \log_{10} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left( \log_{10} \frac{P_{1} + \sigma_{1}^{2}}{P_{1}} + \frac{v_{1}^{2}}{P_{1} + \sigma_{1}^{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left( \log_{10} F_{t} + v_{t}^{2} f_{t} \right)$$

$$\lim_{\rho_1 \to \infty} \log \frac{\rho_1 + \sigma_E^2}{\rho_1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\rho_1 \to \infty} \frac{V_1^2}{\rho_1 + \sigma_{\mathcal{E}}^2} = 0$$

=) 
$$\left| \log L_0 = -\frac{\eta}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} \left( \log F_t + v_t^2 / F_t \right) \right|$$

Na prática, reparametrizaremos: 
$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 = e^{\frac{4}{4}\varepsilon}$$
 onde  $4\varepsilon = 4\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ 

# Concentração de MV

=) Reparametrização do modelo em EE para reduzir dinuncionalidade da busca

Parânuhas 
$$\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$$
,  $\sigma_{\eta}^{2}$  -o  $(\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}, q)$  onde  $q = \sigma_{\eta}^{2}/\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}$ : razas nival ruido.

Definions: 
$$P_t^* = \frac{P_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}$$
 e  $F_t^* = \frac{F_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2}$ 

=) Expressos de FK 14 nova parametrização

$$V_{t} = y_{t} - \alpha_{t}$$

$$\alpha_{t+1} = \alpha_{t} + \kappa_{t} V_{t}$$

$$P_{t+1} = P_{t} (1 - \kappa_{t}) + \sigma_{\eta}^{2}$$

$$F_{t} = P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{F_{t}}{F_{\epsilon}} = \frac{P_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa_{t}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$F_{t} = P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{F_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = \frac{P_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa_{t}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$F_{t} = P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{F_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = \frac{P_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa_{t}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$F_{t} = P_{t} + \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} \cdot \frac{F_{t}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa_{t}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa_{t}^{2}}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{$$

$$\frac{\rho_{t+1}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = \frac{\rho_{t}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{1}} \left( 1 - \kappa_{t} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \quad , \quad \rho_{t+1}^{*} = \rho_{t}^{*} \left( 1 - \kappa_{t} \right) + q$$

Inicializaços:

Por Big Kappa. quando 
$$a_1=0$$
  $p_1=k$   $p_2=1+q$ 

obs 
$$\Re P_{2}^{*} = P_{1}^{*} \left(1 - \frac{P_{1}^{*}}{F_{1}^{*}}\right) + q$$

$$= P_{1}^{*} \left(1 - \frac{P_{1}^{*}}{P_{1}^{*} + 1}\right) + q$$

$$= P_{1}^{*} \left(\frac{1}{P_{1}^{*} + 1}\right) + q$$
Quando  $P_{1}^{*} = k - \infty = P_{2}^{*} = 1 + q$ 

$$\Re a_{2} = a_{1} + (y_{1} - a_{1})$$
Quando  $a_{1} = 0 = a_{2} = y_{1}$ 

Logo:

$$l_{\lambda}(\Psi) = \log l_{\lambda}(\Psi) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} (\log f_t + v_t^2/f_t)$$

substituindo Ft par Ftx of:

$$d_{d}(4) = -\frac{m}{2} \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} (\log_{t} f_{t}^{*} \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{f_{t}^{*} \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}})$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} (n-1) \log_{t} \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=2}^{n} (\log_{t} f_{t}^{*} + \frac{v_{t}^{2}}{f_{t}^{*} \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}})$$

Observar que:

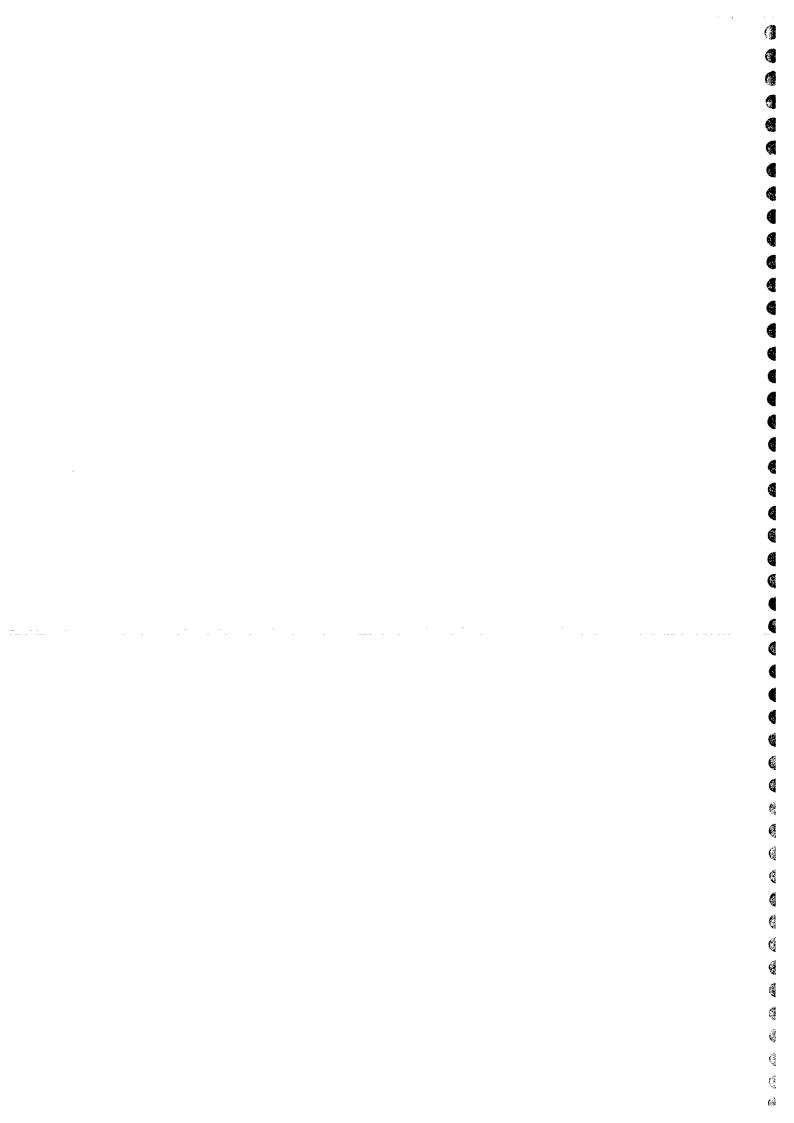
(ii) 
$$\frac{\partial \log Ld}{\partial \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(n-1)\frac{1}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2})^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{F_{t}^{*}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)} \right)^{2k} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)} \right)^$$

Substituindo  $\hat{\sigma}_{\epsilon}^{z}$  eu  $\sigma_{\epsilon}^{z}$  eu log  $L_{a}(4)$ , ternes:

log Lde (4) = - n log 2T - 2 (n-1) log ê 2 (q) - 1 2 log Ft (q)

Maximizaças será nalizada apenas com respecto a q.



# Ohnuizacas Numérica

- 4 E IR

- stimador 
$$mv: \hat{\psi} = aig \max_{\theta} \ell(\theta)$$
  
 $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}^{V}$ 

Condições per maximizar uma tuncas:

$$q(\Psi) = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \Psi} = \left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \Psi_1}, \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \Psi_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \Psi_V}\right)^{\mathsf{T}} = Q$$
 (gradiente ou vetor sione)

2) CSO: 2ª ordem

$$H(\Psi) = -\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \Psi \partial \Psi'}\Big|_{\Psi = \widehat{\Psi}} > 0.$$

onde 
$$H(\hat{\Psi}) = -\begin{pmatrix} \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi, 2 & \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi, \partial \psi_2 & \cdots & \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi, \partial \psi_n \\ \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi, \partial \psi_2 & \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi_2^2 & \cdots & \partial^2 \ell/\partial \psi_2 \partial \psi_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 ovaliata

enc.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \psi, \partial \psi_2} \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \psi, \partial \psi_2} \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \psi}$$

=) z'Hz >0 (ou sija, H e' matiz positiva depuida)

drs: como H e' a regativa do Heriano =) positiva depreid.

=) 
$$3^{1}H_{3} = (3, 3, )\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{12} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3^{1} \\ 3^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
 =)  $h_{11}J_{1}^{2}+(h_{12}3.32)\times2+h_{22}J_{2}^{2}>0$ .

=) ha e h22 >0 sas suficients H garanter H posicipula. Dificilmente termos soluças analítica. Precifaremos de um mitodo numérico per realizar a otruizaças

a) hétedos do Gradiente:

Algoritmos de otimizaças numérica definidos pela sequinte estrutura:

- (i) cond, inicial 4(0)
- (ii) poma iterativa que que aproximaçõe sucurrivas  $\hat{\Psi}^{(0)}$ ,  $\hat{\psi}^{(1)}$ , ...,  $\hat{\Psi}^{(k)}$  para o ótimo  $\hat{\Psi}$ .
  - (iii) repa de parada que define o ôtimo, ou seja, neimero maíximo de iteraçõe

obs: máx local (nas global) pois e(4) n'é geralmente concava

b) netodos Quasi-Newton

Expansas de Taylor de ((4) em torno de uma iteraças abitaria 4 (4):

$$\ell(\psi) = \ell(\psi^{(k)}) + \left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \psi^{(k)}}\right)'(\psi - \psi^{(k)}) + \frac{1}{2}(\psi - \psi^{(k)})'\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \psi^{(k)}\partial \psi^{(k)}}(\psi - \psi^{(k)})$$

$$C = \ell(\Psi^{(k)}) + g(\Psi^{(k)})'(\Psi - \Psi^{(k)}) - \frac{1}{2}(\Psi - \Psi^{(k)}) + (\Psi^{(k)})(\Psi - \Psi^{(k)})$$

par construças: que unos de =0 (cro). logo:

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = g(t) = g(t^{(k)}) - H(t^{(k)})(t-t^{(k)}) = 0$$

perolvendo pt 4:

- Obs. 1) Diversos algorituos existentes: BHHH, BFGS ok.
  - e) Como e(4) nas é concava, isto pode trazer problemas na busca do máximo.

### De critérios de Parada:

Normalmente é usado lou mais critérios nimultaneamente

(i) critério do gradiente (é o mais usado)

$$c_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \frac{|g_j(\psi^{(\nu)})|}{\nu} < 10\varepsilon$$

() nu'dia dos mo'dulos de  $\frac{\partial e}{\partial \psi_i}$ 

(ii) critério da verominilhance

$$c_{2} = \left| \frac{2(\psi^{(u)}) - 2(\psi^{(u+1)})}{2(\psi^{(u)})} \right| < \varepsilon$$

Variaças da junças de veromim no maximo tem que su nucito pequena.

(iii) critério de farâmeto

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{\nu} \left[ \frac{2}{j=1} \right] \left[ \frac{\psi_j^{(\mu+1)} - \psi_j^{(\mu)}}{\psi_j^{(\mu)}} \right] < 100\varepsilon$$

nuidra do valor do parâmeto nas muda muito (equivale a (ii))

## - Thansformaços de parâmetos

Alguns parâmetos do MEE podem ter restruças de valores.

Algoritues de otimigaças lima 3 assumem spaço paramétrico IR

É masairio malizar transformaços de parâmetos.

Excepto: 
$$\psi_i = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ define-se } \psi_i = \stackrel{20}{e} \text{ onde } \theta \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ stimanos } \hat{\theta} \Rightarrow \hat{\psi}_i = e^{2\hat{\theta}}$$

Para MEE, as transformações + viters sas

parameter untical transformach

$$\psi = e^{2\theta}$$
 $\psi = e^{2\theta}$ 
 $\psi = |\theta|/\sqrt{1+\theta^2}$ 

FMV, coloca  $\psi$ .

 $\psi = |\psi|/\sqrt{1+\theta^2}$ 
 $\psi = |\psi|/\sqrt{1+\theta^2}$ 

Quando fizernos otimização numérica, teremos ô (nat o parâmeto original).

$$\theta^{(u+1)} = \theta^{(u)} + \lambda H^{-1}(\theta^{(u)})g(\theta^{(u)}) =)$$
 Teremos o Horiano avaliado em  $\hat{\theta}$ 

$$=) \hat{\theta} \sim v \times 1, \quad \theta = T(H)$$
(verteza:  $\hat{\theta}_{j} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{var(\hat{\theta}_{j})}$ 

Amutoti camente:

camente: 
$$(\hat{\theta}) = I'(\theta)$$
: informaças de  $\hat{\theta} \sim N(\theta, \frac{I'(\theta)}{n})$ 

onde 
$$I(0) = -E\left(\frac{J^2\ell}{J\theta J\theta'}\right) = E\left(\frac{J\ell}{J\theta}\frac{J\ell}{J\theta'}\right)$$

hoaremos no lugar de I(0), as seprints estimativas amostrais

$$\frac{\hat{I}}{I}_{2D} = -\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'}\Big|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}} = -\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 \ell_t}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'}\Big|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}}$$

$$\widehat{T}_{op} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta'} \Big|_{\theta = \widehat{\theta}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta'} \Big|_{\theta = \widehat{\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Van}(\hat{\theta}) = E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)) = \frac{\hat{I}'(\theta)}{n}$$

Na pairca, o calculo de g(0) = de/do, H e Î podem en nalizadas através de 2 procedimentes no caso de MEE:

i) utilizando derivadas numéricas
$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial t_i} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ell(t_i + h) - \ell(t_i)}{h}$$

$$\int_{0}^{h} e^{i x_i t_i} dt$$

ii) kui-analitecamente =) un mente i que mos coemen 
$$\left| \frac{\partial l}{\partial \psi_i} \right|$$

$$l(\Psi) = \log L(\Psi)$$

private. (Mas 
$$L(Y) = p(y; \Psi)$$
;  $y = (y, y_2, y_n)$ 
 $e p(y, x; \Psi) = p(x|y; \Psi) \cdot p(y; \Psi) - p(A|B) = \frac{p(A|B)}{p(B)}$ 

rection

(ar forms?

i.  $log p(y, x; \Psi) = log p(x|y; \Psi) + log p(y; \Psi)$ 

appreciation

log 
$$p(y; \psi) = \log p(x|y; \psi) + \log p(y; \psi)$$

no expected to  $\log p(y; \psi) = \log p(y; \psi) - \log(\alpha)$ 

Find  $\log p(y; \psi) = \log p(y; \psi) - \log(\alpha)$ 

$$\frac{\log p(y; \Psi) = \log p(y, \alpha; \Psi) - \log(\alpha | y; \Psi)}{\ell(\Psi)}$$
 (I)

outra forma de suever E(4) en funças de pros. conjunta

Seja 
$$\tilde{E} = \tilde{E}[\cdot]$$
 en relaças à densidade  $p(\alpha|y; \Psi)$ 

$$\exists \ \widetilde{\in} \left[\log p(y; \Psi)\right] = \widetilde{\in} \left[\log (y, x; \Psi)\right] - \widetilde{\in} \left[\log p(x|y; \Psi)\right]$$

$$\log p(y; \Psi) = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} [\log p(y, \alpha; \Psi)] - \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} [\log p(\alpha|y; \Psi)]$$
(pais  $p(y; \Psi)$  nas depende de  $x$ 

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} : \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial \log \mathcal{L}(\psi)}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial \log \mathcal{$$

$$B = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \log p(x|y; \Psi) \right] = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \log p(x|y; \Psi) . p(x|y; \widetilde{\Psi}) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{p(x|y; \Psi)} . \frac{\partial p(x|y; \Psi)}{\partial \Psi} . p(x|y; \widetilde{\Psi}) dx = \int \frac{\partial p(x|y; \Psi)}{\partial \Psi} dx = \int \frac{\partial$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \int p(x|y) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} 1 = 0$$

$$= 1$$

Logo, de TI:

ogo, de 
$$\mathbb{I}$$
:

 $\left|\frac{\partial \log p(y; \Psi)}{\partial \Psi}\right|_{\Psi=\widetilde{\Psi}} = \left[\frac{\partial \log p(y, \alpha; \Psi)}{\partial \Psi}\right]_{\Psi=\widetilde{\Psi}}$ 

Store

. Precisamos calcular A

Esveve torno condicional

$$p(y, \alpha; \Psi) = p(y|\alpha; \Psi) p(\alpha; \Psi)$$

· catalode p(y12; 4)

$$p(y|x; +) = p(y_n, y_{n-1}, \dots, y_n | x_n x_{n-1}, \dots, x_n)$$

= 
$$p(y_n | y_n, \dots, y_i, \alpha_n) = \alpha_i) p(y_n, \dots, y_i, |\alpha_n, \dots, \alpha_i)$$

= 
$$p(y_n|\alpha_n)$$
.  $p(y_{n-1}y_{n-2}...y_n|\alpha_n\alpha_{n-1}...\alpha_n)$ 

$$\Rightarrow p(y|\alpha; \Psi) = \prod_{t>1}^{\infty} p(y_t|\alpha_t)$$

calculo de  $p(\alpha; \Psi)$ 

Também pla propriedade de prouso Markoviano e mma manipulação  $p(\alpha; \Psi) = \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_{t=1} p(\alpha_t | \alpha_{t-1}; \Psi)$ auterion:

logo: 
$$p(y,\alpha;\Psi) = \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} p(y_t|\alpha_t;\Psi). p(\alpha_t|\alpha_{t-1};\Psi)$$
 I

$$\log p(y,\alpha, \Psi) = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \log p(y_t|\alpha_t, \Psi) + \log p(\alpha_t|\alpha_{t-1}, \Psi) \mid \eta$$

Considerences une MEE linear e Gacciniano

$$\int y_t = \lambda_t x_t + \epsilon_t \qquad \epsilon_t \sim N(0, H_t) \qquad (a)$$

$$\langle x_{t+1} = T_t x_t + R_t \eta_t \qquad \eta_t \sim N(0, \Phi_t) \qquad (b)$$

$$p(yt|x_t)$$
 $p(yt|x_t) = 2tx_t$ 
 $p(x_t|x_t) = 2tx_t$ 

$$\mathcal{R}(a): E(y_t|x_t) = 2tx_t$$

$$V(y_t|x_t) = van(\xi_t) = H_t$$

$$p(y_{t}|\alpha_{t}) \sim N(2t\alpha_{t}, H_{t})$$

$$p(y_{t}|\alpha_{t}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{P/2} |H_{t}|^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (y_{t}-2t\alpha_{t})' H_{t}^{-1} (y_{t}-2t\alpha_{t})'\right)$$

p(xtlxt-1)

Delbergery

$$bc(b): E[x_{t}|x_{t-1}] = T_{t-1}x_{t-1}$$

sta suia a variância, mas nas podemos suever anim pais nas ratemos or determinante existe

$$p(\alpha_{t}|\alpha_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2} |R_{t}|^{2} |R_{t-1}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{t} - T_{t} \alpha_{t-1})^{2} (R_{t-1} \alpha_{t-1} R_{t-1})^{2} (\alpha_{t} - T_{t-1} \alpha_{t-1})^{2} \right\}$$

$$\log p(\alpha_{t}|\alpha_{t-1}) = -\frac{m}{2}\log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}\log|R_{t-1}\theta_{t-1}R_{t-1}| - \frac{1}{2}\left[(\alpha_{t-1}T_{t-1}\alpha_{t-1})(R_{t-1}R_{t-1})\right] - \frac{1}{2}\left[(\alpha_{t-1}T_{t-1}\alpha_{t-1})(R_{t-1}R_{t-1})\right]$$

En modelos Estaturais, a matiz R sua uma matiz de felecas (apenas 0's e 1's)

onde In i matig identidade e Q' è matig de guos.

Portanto: Rt Rt = In

### Exemplo:

Modelo Ethertural barros:

Tendência linear Stocastica + razonalidade stocastica via dummist S=4 (obs. trimestrais)

Efreverdo em EE:

$$y_{t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_{t} \\ p_{t} \\ f_{t} \\ f_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}}_{n=3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{t} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{\Lambda} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{\Lambda} \mid 0' \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} R_{t}R_{t} = I_{xxx} & m=5\\ (3x3) & 1=3\\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

Olhando à expressas pe Ris R' na veroministrança de «tlxt-1:

No exemplo, como mon => demoidade nas existente pois [R.QR'] =0.

Para solucionar » utiliza Jacobiano na transformaças de densidade de 1/2 pa de xt/xt-1.

Realizando o procedimento da transformação corretamente:

$$p(x_{t}|x_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} \frac{1}{|Q_{t-1}|^{1/2}} exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta_{t-1}^{-1}\eta_{t-1}\right)$$

$$\log (p(\alpha_{t}|\alpha_{t-1})) = -\frac{m}{2} \log_{2} 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} |Q_{t-1}| - \frac{1}{2} \ln_{e} Q_{t-1} \ln_{e} Q_{t-1}$$

比如中四 如亚

$$\log p(y, x; \Psi) = \det -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log |H_t| + \log |Q_t|) + \mathcal{E}'_t H_t \mathcal{E}_t + \eta_{t-1} \mathcal{Q}_{t-1} \eta_{t-1})$$

entranto Terros que calcular vetar de trose.

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \psi}\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}} = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}\log p(y,x;\psi)\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}}\right]$$

$$= \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}\log p(y,x;\psi)\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}}\right]$$

$$= \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}\log p(y,x;\psi)\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}}\right]$$

Valor species condicionne

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \log p(x,y;\Psi) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (\log |H_t| + \log |Q_t| + \varepsilon_t' H_t' \varepsilon_t + \eta_{t-1}' Q_{t-1} \eta_{t-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \psi}\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}} = \mathcal{E}\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\left(\log |H_{t}| + \log |Q_{t}| + \mathcal{E}_{t}'H_{t}'\mathcal{E}_{t} + \eta_{t-1}Q_{t-1}\eta_{t-1}\right)\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}}\right]$$

Ateucas! E condicional.

Obs: très resultados para avaliar (A) e (A2)

i) Sejon 
$$2 = x'Bx$$
 una forma quadration  

$$2 = tr(2) = tr(x'Bx)$$

$$= tr(x'xB)$$

iii) Je 
$$\times$$
 & vetor aleatorio
$$V(x) = E[x \times') - E[x)(E[x))'$$

$$\vdots E[xx'] = V(x) + E[x)(E[x))'$$

→ Ca'lando de (A) · (A2)

ii)

A. = 
$$E[E_{\epsilon}' H'' E_{\epsilon} I y] = E[\pi(E_{\epsilon}' E_{\epsilon}' H_{\epsilon}' I y)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
  
=  $\pi(E(E_{\epsilon}' E_{\epsilon}' H_{\epsilon}' I y))^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
=  $\pi(E(E_{\epsilon}' E_{\epsilon}' I y) H_{\epsilon}')^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
=  $\pi([van(E_{\epsilon}I y) + E(E_{\epsilon}I y), E'(E_{\epsilon}I y)) H_{\epsilon}')$ 

Eassin :

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \psi}\Big|_{\psi=\widetilde{\psi}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \log |H_{t}| + \log |Q_{t-1}| + \text{tr} \left( (\hat{E_{t}} E_{t} + \text{van}(E_{t} | y)) |H_{t}^{-1} \right) + \text{tr} \left( (\hat{\eta}_{t-1} \hat{\eta}_{t-1} + \text{van}(\eta_{t} | y)) |\tilde{\psi}_{t} \right) \right\} \text{ avaliable }$$

$$= m \quad \psi = \widetilde{\psi}$$

Observar que:

- o apenas H<sub>t</sub>(4) e Q<sub>t</sub>(4) mas negertas a deprenciaças com respeito a 4
- o qualmente, He e let sat tuncos nimples de 4, sendo faicil calcular o vitor de tiore.
- DK pg 145: se «, possei apenad elementos dipusos, o efeito da inicializaças dipusa exata desaparece no vetar de seone.

### Excuplo:

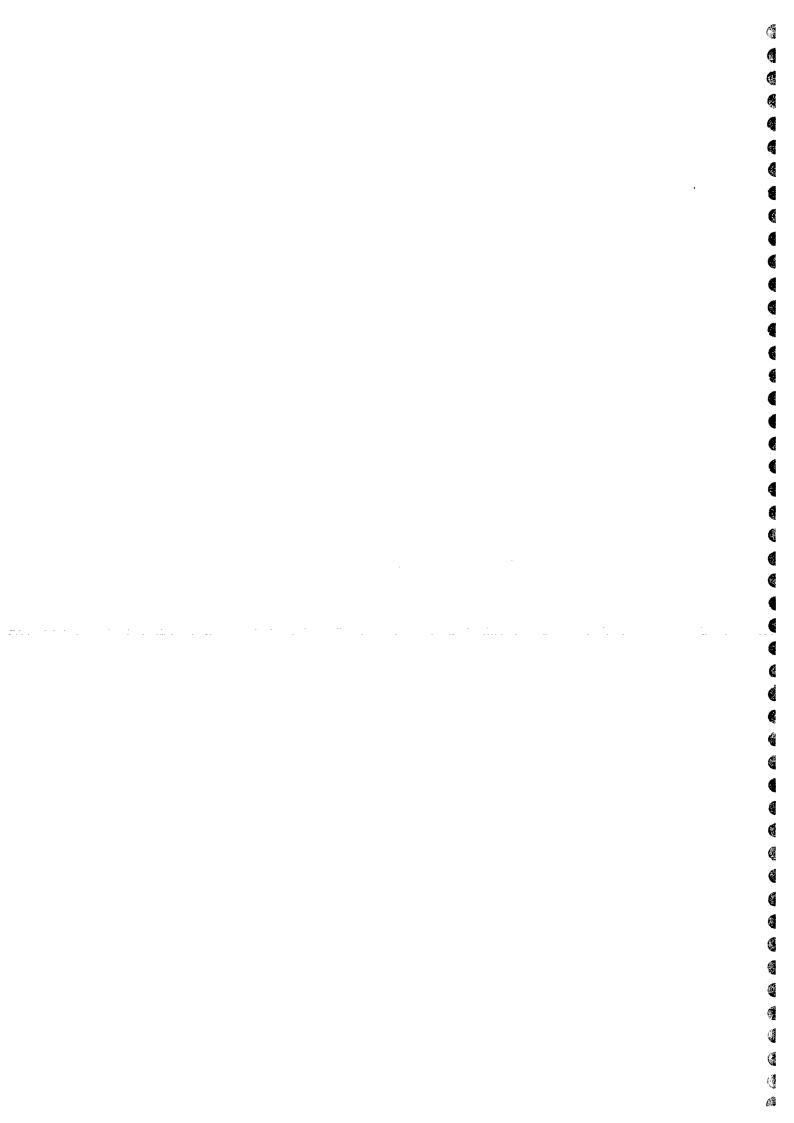
redelo de nivel local

$$H_t = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 = \Psi_1$$
 = log  $H_t = \log \Psi_1$  =  $\frac{1}{d\Psi_1} \frac{d \log H_t}{\Psi_1} = \frac{1}{d\Psi_2} \frac{d \log H_t}{d\Psi_2} = 0$ 

$$Q_{\pm} = O_{\gamma}^2 = \Psi_2$$
 =  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \Psi_1} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \Psi_2} = \frac{$ 

bos de  $\frac{1}{20}$  Divide  $\frac{1}{20}$   $\frac{1}{2$ 

Oreta durida: Na pratica, una ops. de se avigueas per calacean É, van (Ely)...



- Procedimento Herativo pe maximização do log da verominilhança (pe cada iteração, rempe aumenta na direcas do ponto de máximo)
  - Apresenta convergência lenta no citimos passos (trocar por orter algorit
  - Nas necessità de 2º derivada do log da verossineilhange
- =) Ponto de partida, funças densidade conjunta

$$L(y, y_2, y_n, x_1, x_2, x_n; \Psi) = \prod_{t=1}^{n} p(y_t | x_t) p(x_t | x_{t-1})$$

$$p(y, x; \Psi) \qquad (calculada na otimizaças)$$

log 
$$l(\Psi) = log L(y, \alpha; \Psi) = log L(y, \alpha; \Psi) = log L(y, \alpha; \Psi) = conjunt$$

$$= cte - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ log | H_t| + log | Q_{t-1}| + \ell'_t H_t' \ell_t + \eta'_{t-1} Q_{t-1} \eta_{t-1} \right]$$

Score:

$$\frac{\partial \ell^{c}}{\partial \Psi} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ log ||t_{t}| + log ||Q_{t-1}|| + \epsilon'_{t} H_{t}^{\prime} \epsilon_{t} + \eta'_{t-1} Q_{t-1}^{\prime} \eta_{t-1} \right]$$

Risolver de = 0 e'achan soluções de mu pp es elementes de y

1º passo: Realiza-u o passo E, onde o valor equado é tomado em funcas de y (suavizaças)

$$E\left[\frac{\partial l_{c}}{\partial \Psi}|_{Y}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left\{ log |_{H_{t}} |_{t} + log |_{Q_{t-1}} |_{t} + E\left[\xi_{t}' H_{t}' \xi_{t} |_{Y}\right] + E\left[\eta'_{t-1} Q_{t-1}' \eta_{t-1} |_{Y}\right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left\{ log |_{H_{t}} |_{t} + log |_{Q_{t-1}} |_{t} + tr \left[\left(\hat{\xi}_{t}' \xi_{t} + van\left(\xi_{t} |_{Y}\right)\right) H_{t}'\right] + tr \left[\left(\hat{\eta}_{t-1} \hat{\eta}_{t-1}' + van\left(\eta_{t} |_{Y}\right)\right) Q_{t-1}'\right] \right\}$$

```
· Êt, Ît-1, van (Etly) e van (Mtly) sas creculados py \psi = \widetilde{\psi}
    cáludos:
                                              Comecamos com 4(0)
2º paro: tealiza-re o parse M; igualando E(deloy)=0.
                1 2 1 ( (Êt Êt + van [ Et ly ]) Hi) +
                                                   + to [(n/2) + van [1/2]) (1/2) | += = 0
                                                                                                No 1º parro,
                                                                                          afetando Erinti
                                                                                              van (Ely)
                                                                                                van(nxly)
                                                                                  =) Nos apria Htelet
              =) iquala a 0 e acha
                     expussós py hiperparâmetros = nevisa stimativa de 4 p 4 4*
                                                                                            (calculada 4
                                                                                                bose an (4(01)
                    Eg- & = ++
       Rejete-se iterativamente passo E e passo M, até convergência
   Exemplo: prodelo de nivel local
          yt=μ+ ετ
μ+1=μ+ 1t
             \psi = (\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2, \sigma_{\gamma}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = Scothe valores inviciais \widetilde{\psi}^{(0)}
                       Correca com \widetilde{\Psi}^{(0)} e ostem:
                               êt= E[Etly]
                             η<sub>t-1</sub> = Ε[η<sub>t-1</sub> ly]

ναι [ε<sub>t</sub> ly]

ναι [η<sub>t-1</sub> ly]
                                                             =) Calcularuos usando
                                                                    fke tuavizaçãs
                                                                            (DK-20 +21)
              Avalia, com estes valores:
                 \widetilde{E}\left[\log p(y,x;\psi)\right] = -\frac{1}{2} \sum \left\{\log \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \log \sigma_{\eta}^{2}\right\}
                                                                           + \left[\left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_t^2}{\epsilon_t^4} van\left(\epsilon_t | y|\right)/\sigma_{\epsilon}^2\right] + \right]
```

+ [ \hat{\eta\_{E}} + van (nt/y)/on ]

Passom: 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \stackrel{\sim}{\text{E}} \left[ \log p(y, \alpha; \Psi) \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

e achamos movos valors por oce on

$$= \int \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \left[ \log p(y, \alpha; \Psi) \right]}{\partial \sigma_{\eta}^{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

-o Eu ulaças a TE

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}[-]}{\partial \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \log \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} \left( \widehat{\varepsilon}_{t}^{2} + \operatorname{van}(\varepsilon_{t}|y) \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{n}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{4}} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ \widehat{\varepsilon}_{t}^{2} + \operatorname{van}(\varepsilon_{t}|y) \right] \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{n}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sigma_{\epsilon}^{4}} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left( \hat{\xi}_{t}^{2} + van(\xi_{t}|y) \right) = 0$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ \hat{\varepsilon}_{t}^{2} + van(\varepsilon_{t}|y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ \hat{\varepsilon}_{t}^{2} + van(\varepsilon_{t}|y) \right]$$

usando expressos de DR py cálculo de Et e Van(Et/y):

$$\hat{\xi}_t = \sigma_t^2 u_t, \quad u_t = F_t' v_t - \kappa_t n_t$$

$$van(\xi_t | y) = \sigma_t^2 - \sigma_t^4 D_t, \quad D_t = F_t' + \kappa_t^2 N_t$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \left[ \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{(0)} u_{t}^{2} + \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{(0)} - \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{(4)} D_{t} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{(0)} \left( u_{t}^{2} - D_{t} \right) + \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{(0)^{2}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{2} = \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{2(0)} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^{4(0)}}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (u_{t}^{2} - D_{t})$$

panio

- Em maças a 
$$\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}[.]}{\partial \sigma_{\eta}^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\eta}^{2}} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \log \sigma_{\eta}^{2} + \left[ \frac{\hat{\eta}_{t-1}^{2} + van \left( \eta_{t} | y \right)}{\sigma_{\eta}^{2}} \right] \right]$$

Por avalogia:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum (\hat{\eta}_{t-1}^{2} + vau(\eta_{t}|y))$$

Usando expressés de DK para cálculo de  $\hat{\eta}_t^2$  e var  $(\eta_t|y)$ :

$$\hat{\eta}_t = \sigma_{\eta}^2 \wedge_t \Rightarrow \hat{\eta}_{t-1} = \sigma_{\eta}^2 \wedge_{t-1}$$

$$Var (\eta | y) = \sigma_{\eta}^{2} - \sigma_{\eta}^{4} Nt \Rightarrow Var (\eta_{t-1} | y) = \sigma_{\eta}^{2} - \sigma_{\eta}^{4} N_{t-1}$$

$$=) \hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{t=2}^{\infty} \left[ \hat{\sigma}_{t}^{4(0)} \lambda_{t-1}^{2} + \hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2(0)} - \hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{4(0)} N_{t} \right]$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} = \hat{\sigma}_{\eta}^{2} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{1}^{2}}{n-1} \sum_{t=2}^{n} (\Lambda_{t-1}^{2} - N_{t-1})$$

+ Ener novos valores sat inscrides no passo t e gera-se uma nova maximização, iterativamente, até convergência