

1

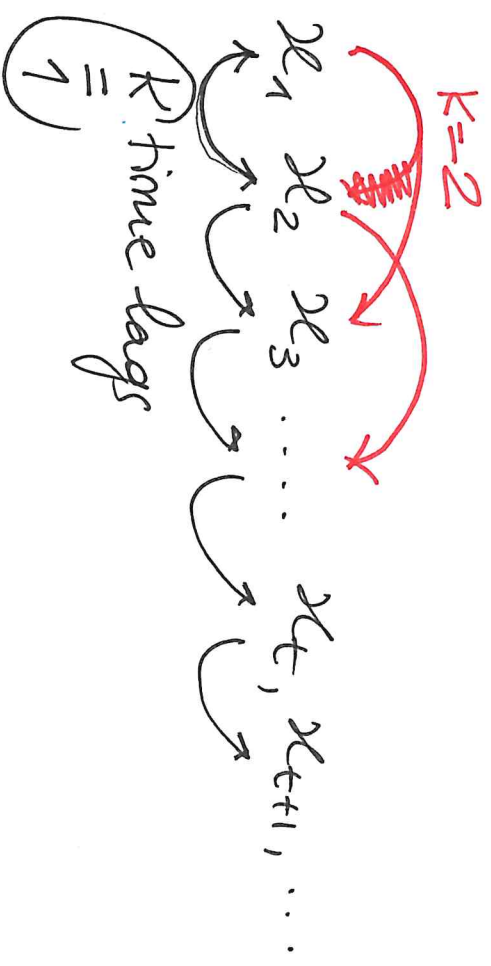
QDA 2023 03 09

→ AUTOCORRELATION - TESTS (BARTLETT'S LBG TEST)
 → MULTIPLE TESTS ON THE SAME DATA →

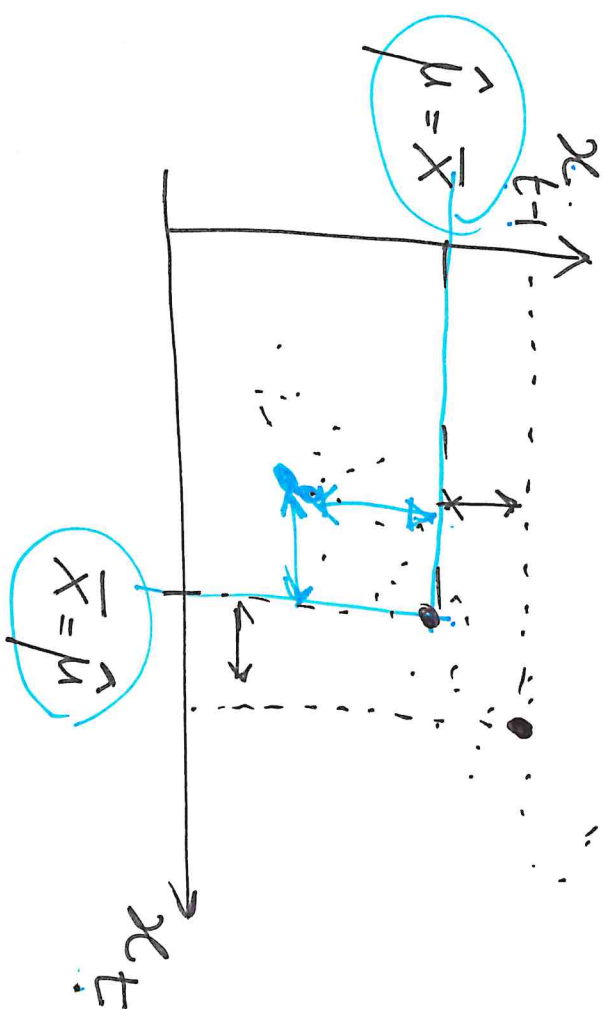
BONFERRONI'S INEQUALITY

t	X_t	X_{t-1}
1.	x_1	-
2	x_2	x_1
3	x_3	x_2
...
t	x_t	x_{t-1}

lagged time series ($k=1$)



②



positive
autocorrelation
at lag $k=1$

AUTO-CORRELATION FUNCTION (AT LAG k)

$$\gamma_{k,t} = E \left[(X_t - \mu_t) (X_{t-k} - \mu_{t-k}) \right]$$

STATIONARY PROCESS $\rightarrow \mu_t = \mu$

$$\gamma_{k,t} = \gamma_k$$

TIME LAG

$$\gamma_0 = ? \quad \gamma_0 = E \left[(X_t - \mu)^2 \right] = \sigma^2$$

3

$x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_n$

→ ESTIMATE $\hat{y}_k = e_k$ "sample autocorrelation"

Residual

$$\hat{y}_k = e_k = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{t=1}^{n-k} (x_t - \bar{x})(x_{t+k} - \bar{x})$$

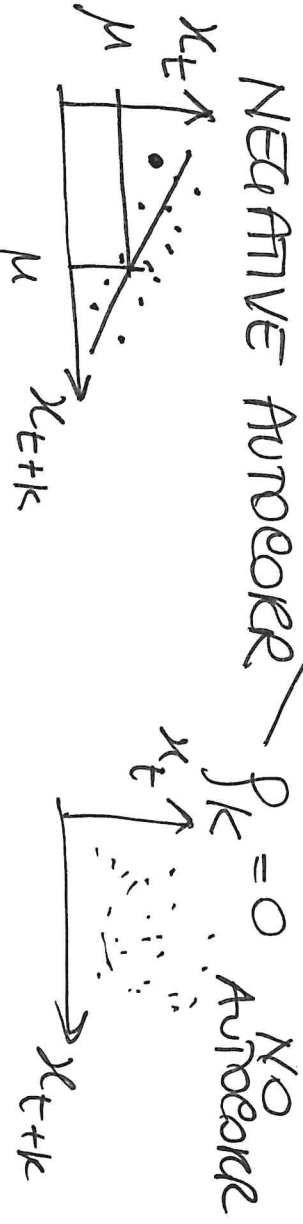
data $\mu \rightarrow x_1 \dots x_n \rightarrow$ ESTIMATE $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$ sample mean

AUTOCORRELATION

$$\rho_k = \frac{y_k}{y_0}$$

$-1 \leq \rho_k \leq 1$

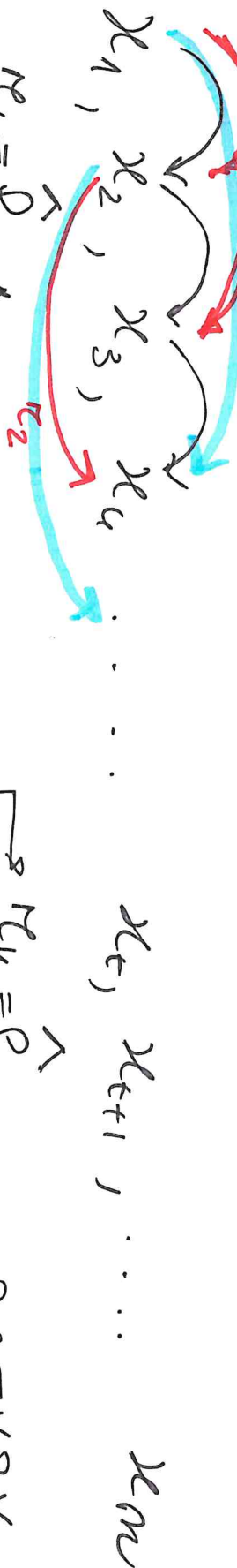
POSITIVE Autocorrelation



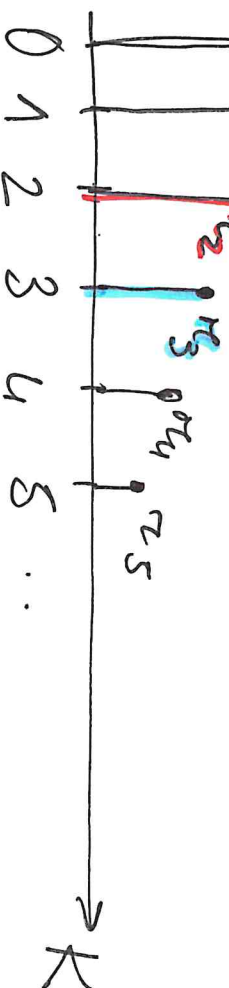
④

$$\hat{\sigma}_k^2 = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n-k} (x_t - \bar{x})(x_{t+k} - \bar{x})}{\sum_{t=1}^n (x_t - \bar{x})^2}$$

SAMPLE
AUTOCORRELATION



"SAMPLE
AUTOCORRELATION
FUNCTION



POSITIVELY
AUTOCORRELATED
PROCESS

5

~~1~~ ~~1~~ ~~1~~ ~~1~~ ~~1~~

$X_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

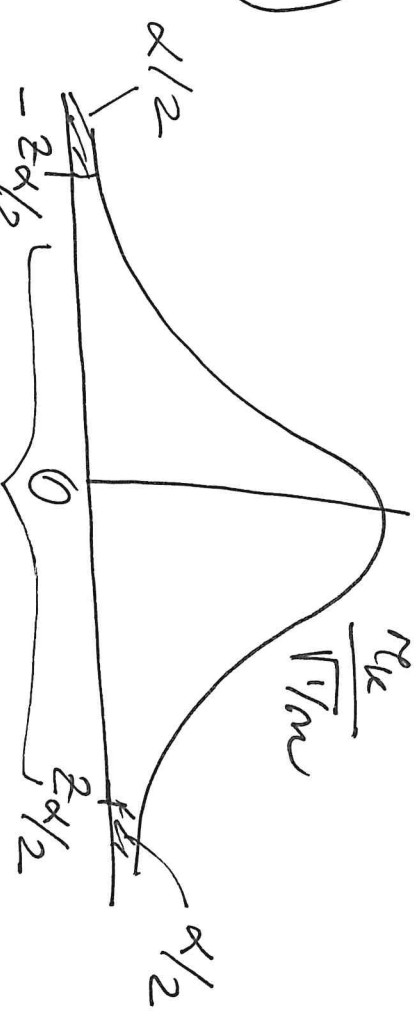
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0.53$$

TEST STATISTIC —

$$H_0: \rho = 0 \quad H_1: \rho \neq 0$$

GIVEN $H_0 \rightarrow$ TEST STATISTIC: $\bar{x} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$

$$\frac{\bar{x} - 0}{\sqrt{1/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

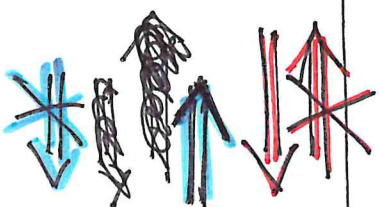


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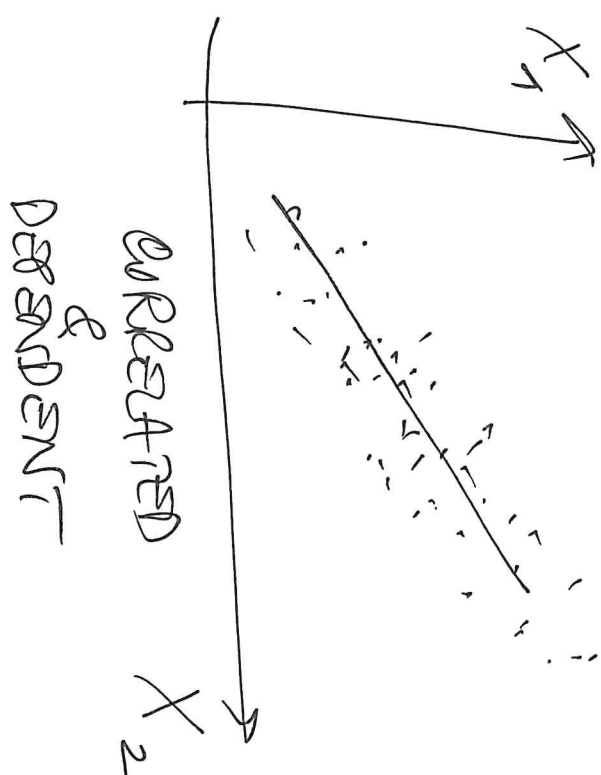
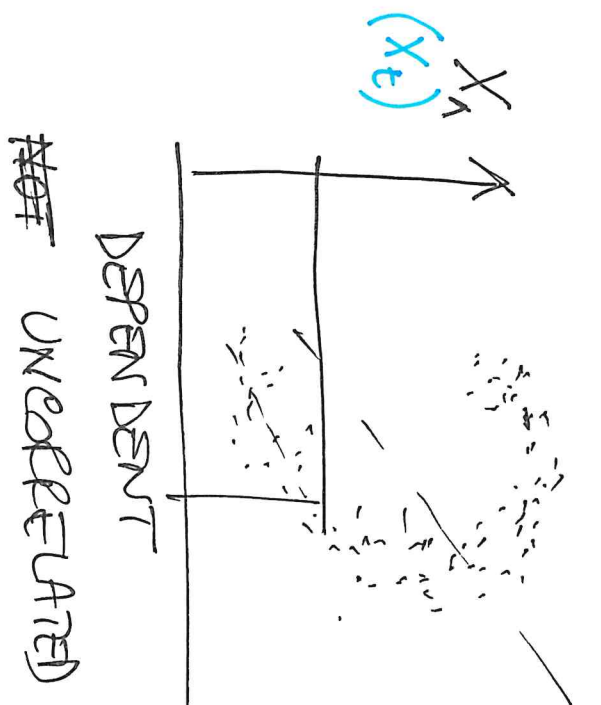
$$|r_k| > \frac{z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

REJECT H_0
REJECT THE ASSUMPTION
OF NO AUTOCORRELATION
 AT $(4\alpha, k)$

CORRELATION
 UNCORRELATION



DEPENDENCE
 INDEPENDENCE



⑦

$k=1, 2, 3, 4$

GLS

→ $\chi_1 \dots \chi_n$

① $H_0: \rho_1 = 0$

vs $H_1: \rho_1 \neq 0$

$\alpha_1 = \text{FIRST TYPE ERROR}$

② $H_0: \rho_2 = 0$

vs $H_1: \rho_2 \neq 0$

α_2

③ $H_0: \rho_3 = 0$

vs $H_1: \rho_3 \neq 0$

α_3

④ $H_0: \rho_4 = 0$

vs $H_1: \rho_4 \neq 0$

α_4

$\alpha' =$ probability of rejecting at least one null hypothesis | they are all true

overall

FIRST TYPE ERROR

8

Bonferroni inequality

$$\alpha' \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i$$

$N \rightarrow$ # tests

Ex) : $N = 10$ TESTS
(WINDOWS)

$$\alpha_i = 5\% = 0.05$$

FALSE
ALARM
PROBABILITY

$$\alpha' \leq \sum \alpha_i = 10 \cdot 0.05 = 0.5 = 50\%$$

OVERALL

FALSE ALARM

50%

1

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Use Bonferroni's inequality to "control" α'

N TESTS \Rightarrow

α'_{NOH}

\Rightarrow

α'_i

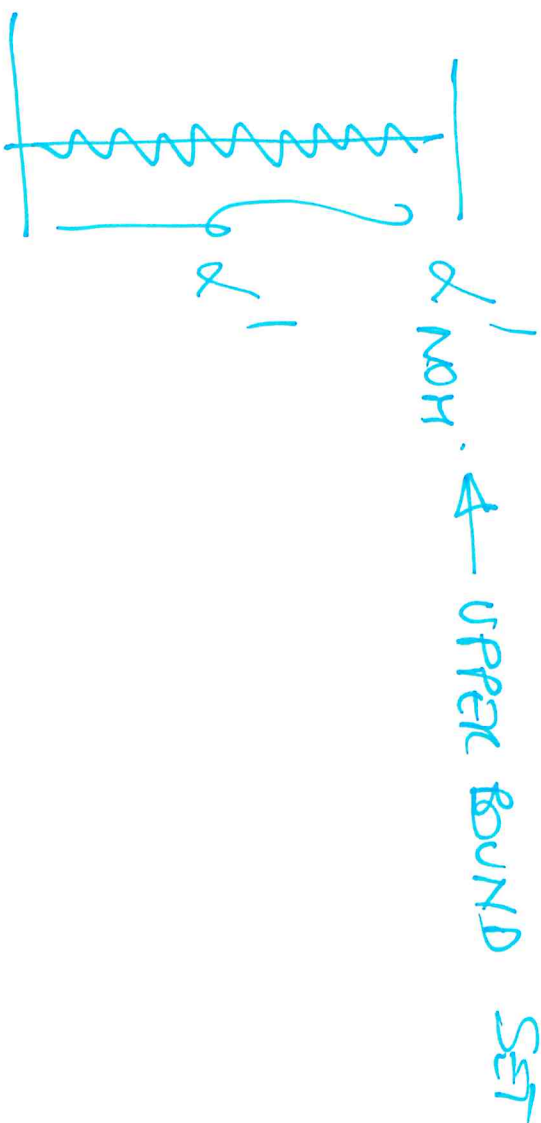
α'_{NOH}

\Rightarrow

$\alpha'_{\text{NOH}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\alpha'_{\text{NOH}}}{N} = \alpha'_{\text{NOH}}$

↑
MAJEST
VALUE

↑
i-th
single
test



Ex

$N=10$ TESTS

$$\alpha'_{\text{NOH}} = 10\% \Rightarrow \alpha'_i = \frac{10\%}{10} = 0.01 = 1\%$$

$$\alpha' \leq 10\% = \sum \alpha'_i$$

10

N TESTS ARE INDEPENDENT

$$1 - \alpha' = \prod_{i=1}^N (1 - \alpha_i)$$

OVERALL
FIRST TYPE
ERROR

for the test

LBQ TEST

$$H_0: \rho_i = 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, L$$

Ljung

Box

Pierce

$\underline{Y_S}$

$$H_1: \exists i \in [1, \dots, L] \ni \rho_i \neq 0$$

such
that

$$Q = n(n+2) \sum_{k=1}^L \frac{r_k^2}{n-k}$$

$$H_0 \text{ is true} \Rightarrow Q \sim \chi^2_L$$

