

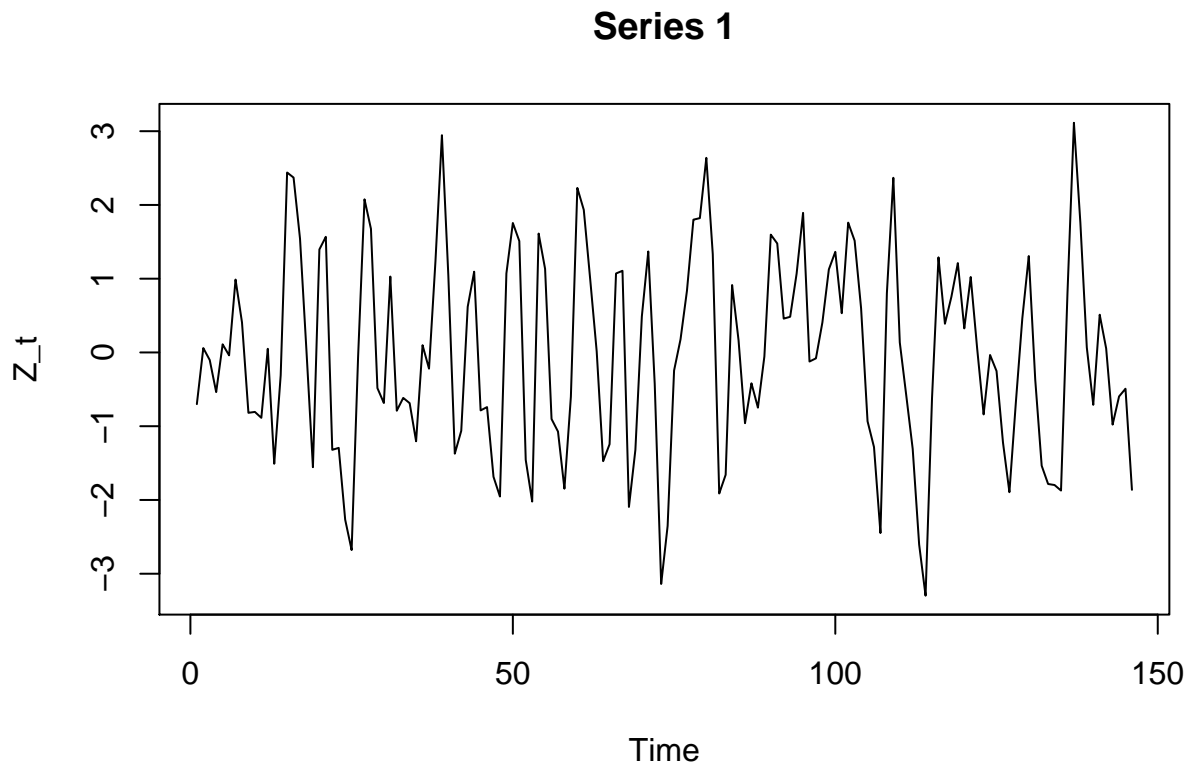
Modelos Arma

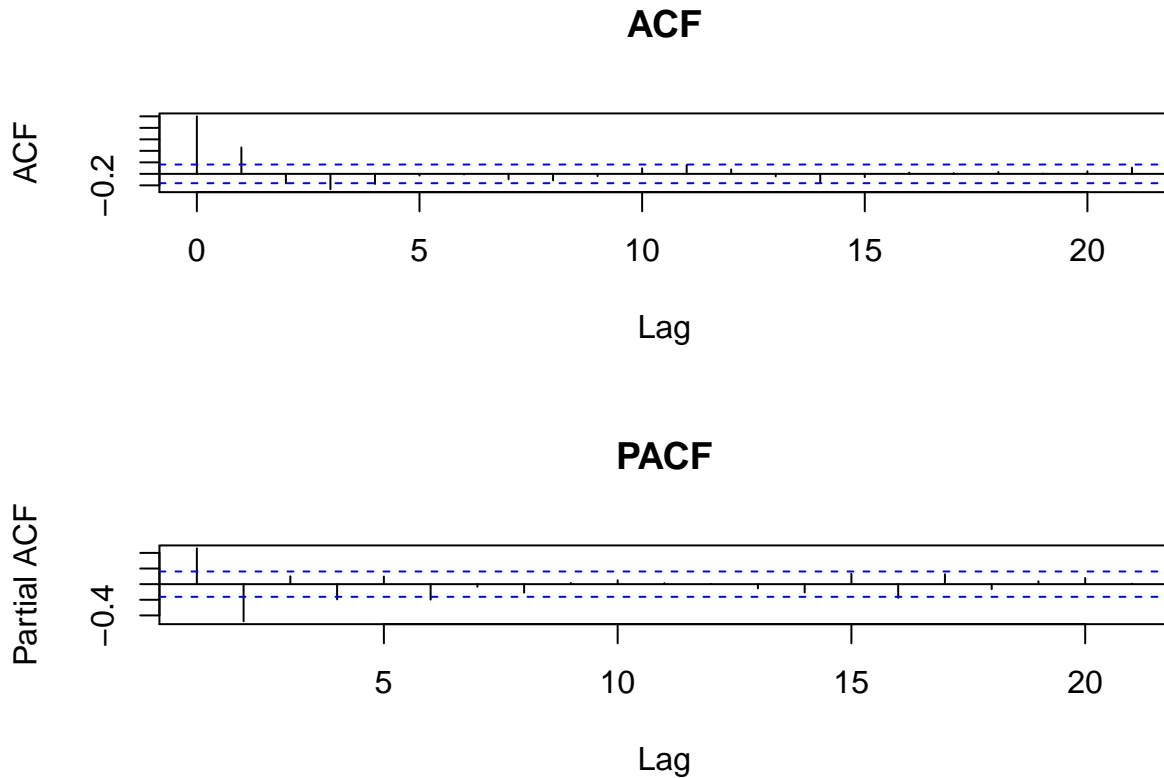
Giovani Valdrighi, Vitória Guardieiro

Modelos ARMA

Com 9 séries temporais, iremos avaliar cada uma delas e identificar se ela é gerada por um modelo $AR(p)$, um modelo $MA(q)$ ou um modelo $ARMA(p, q)$. Em todas as diferentes séries iremos inicialmente visualizar a série, a função de autocorrelação e a função de autocorrelação parcial.

Série 1



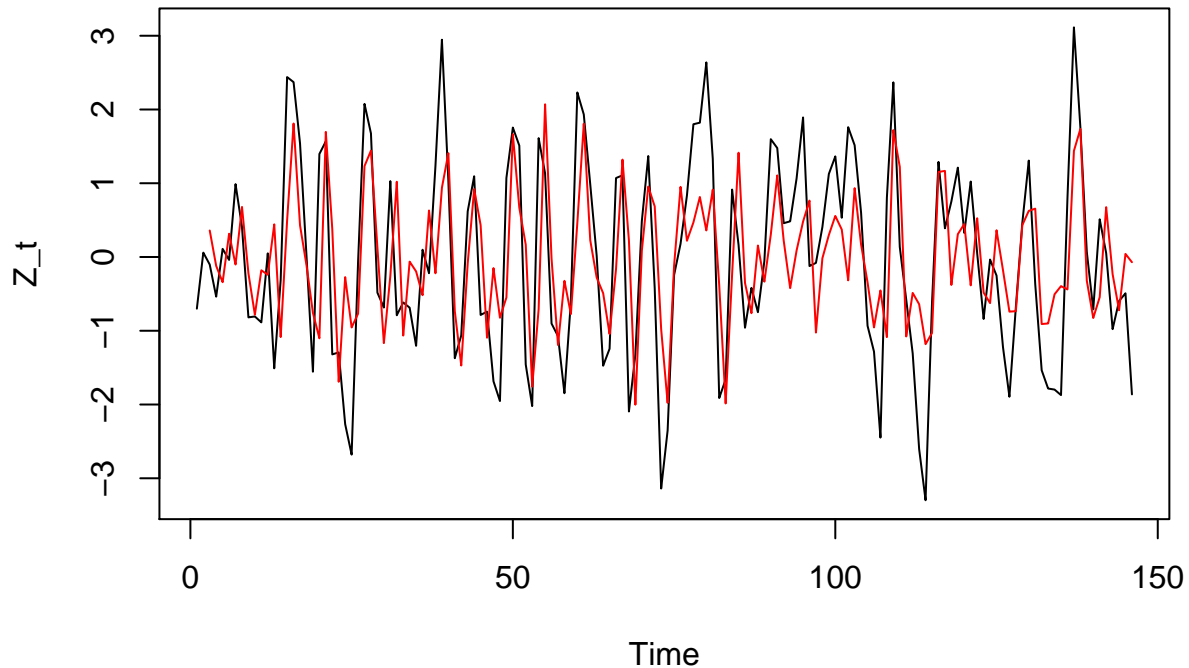


Vemos que a ACF e a PACF decrescem de forma brusca, tendo valores significativos para os dois primeiros lags, dessa forma, iremos considerar dois modelos, o modelo AR(2) e o modelo ARMA(2, 2). Vamos tentar fitar um modelo AR(2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[1]], order = c(2, 0))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(2,0)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.3168 -0.7743  0.1256  0.6870  2.4984
##
## Coefficient(s):
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1           0.68921    0.07292   9.451  < 2e-16 ***
## ar2          -0.48531    0.07289  -6.658 2.77e-11 ***
## intercept    -0.02129    0.08702  -0.245  0.807
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.113,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 159.18,  AIC = 435.98
```

Vamos visualizar inicialmente o modelo real e o previsto, e em sequência, o plot de resíduos.

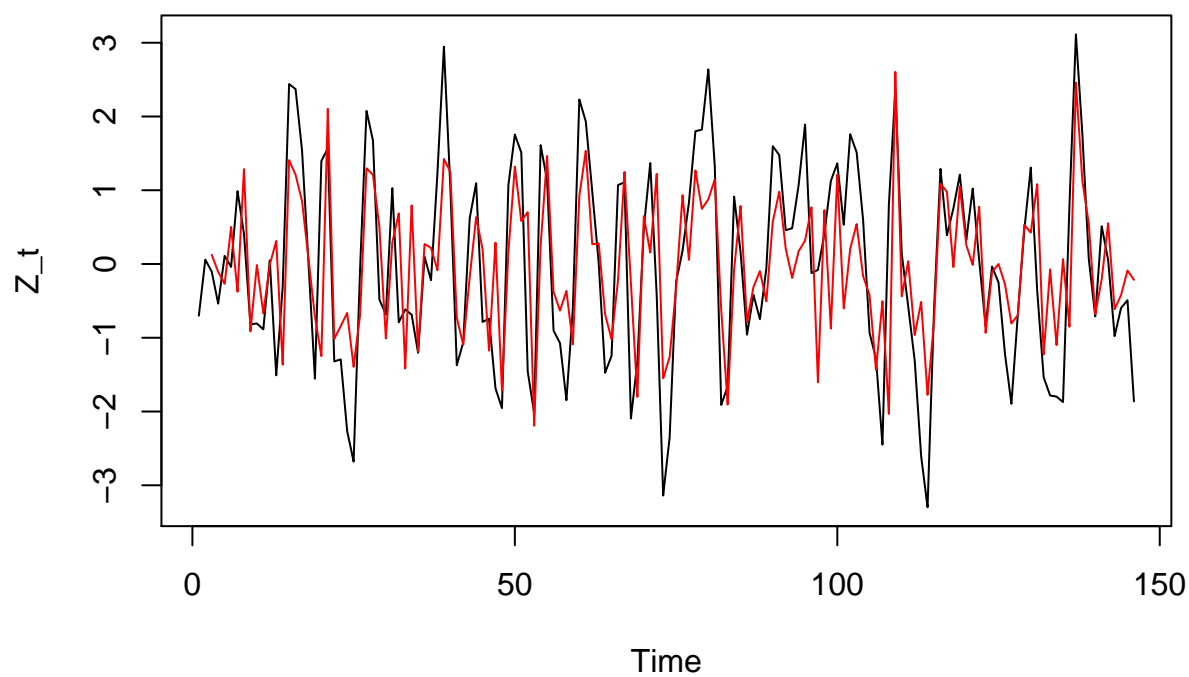
Model for Series 1 AR(2)



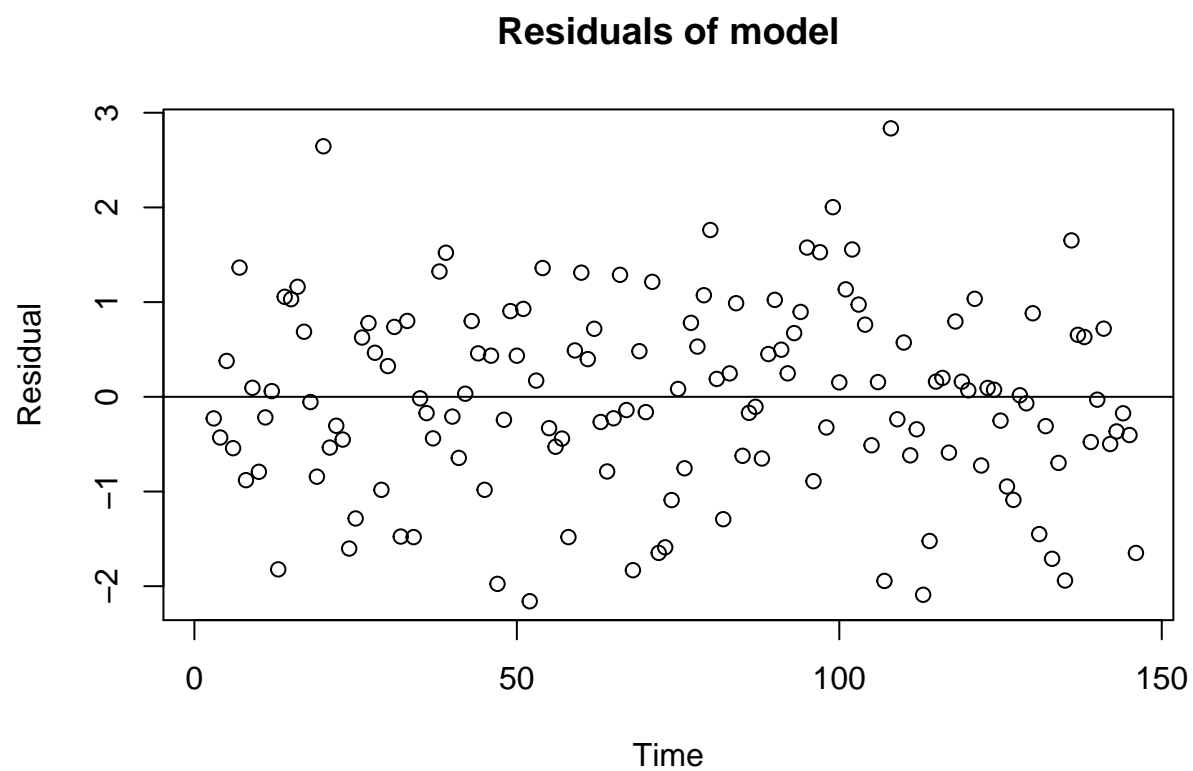
Realizando o mesmo procedimento, mas para o modelo ARMA(2, 2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[1]], order = c(2, 2))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(2,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.1588765 -0.5967001  0.0001618  0.7185817  2.8350422
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1         0.792873   0.133253   5.950 2.68e-09 ***
## ar2        -0.119687   0.107696  -1.111   0.266
## ma1         0.060935   0.110778   0.550   0.582
## ma2        -0.775825   0.116414  -6.664 2.66e-11 ***
## intercept -0.005245   0.024207  -0.217   0.828
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.9758, Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 139.55, AIC = 420.76
```

Model for Series 1 ARMA(2, 2)

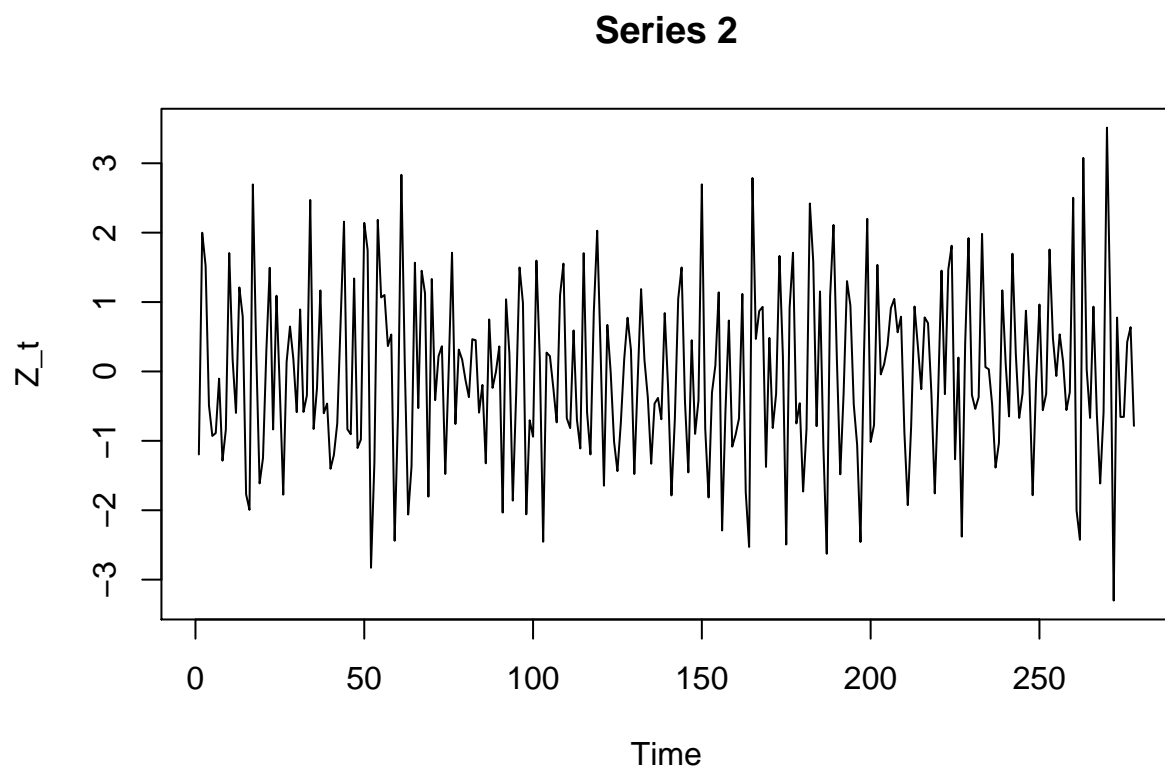


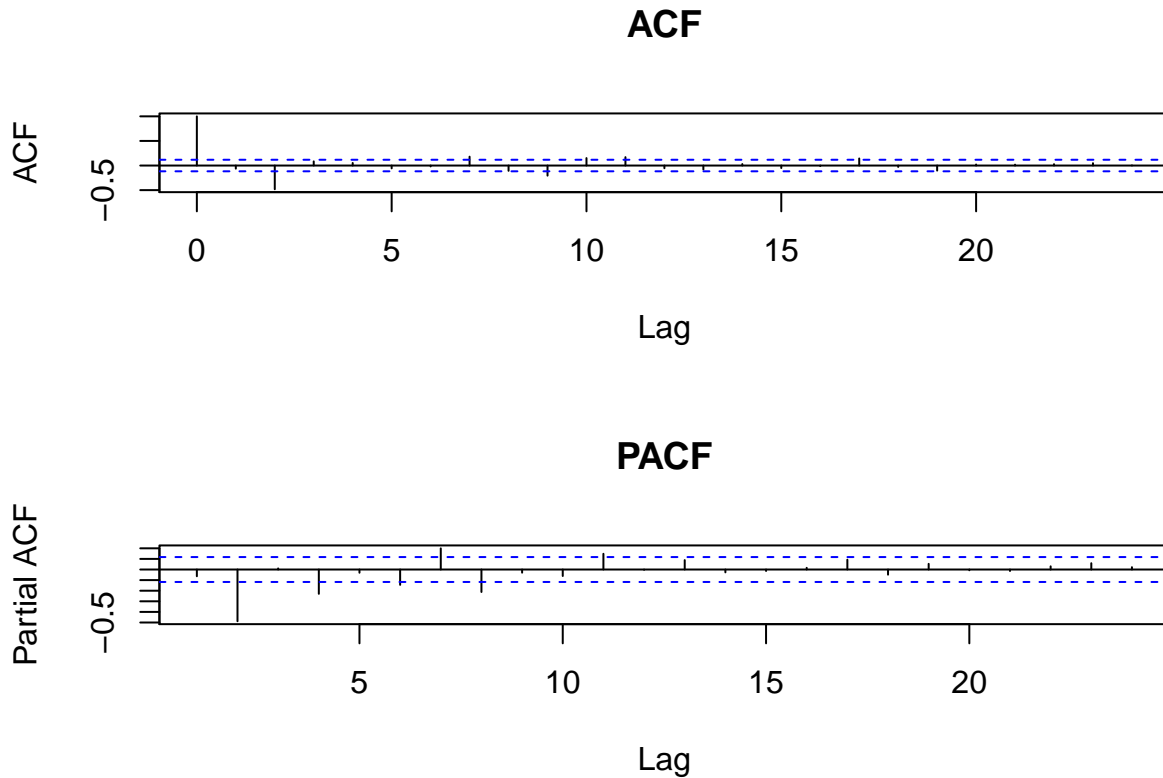
Vemos que o AIC é menor para o modelo ARMA(2, 2), e apesar de ambos se encaixarem bem aos dados, o modelo ARMA(2, 2) representa melhor os pontos extremos da série. Vamos visualizar os resíduos obtidos:



O modelo parece se adequar bem aos dados e também os resíduos não apresentam um padrão de comportamento.

Série 2



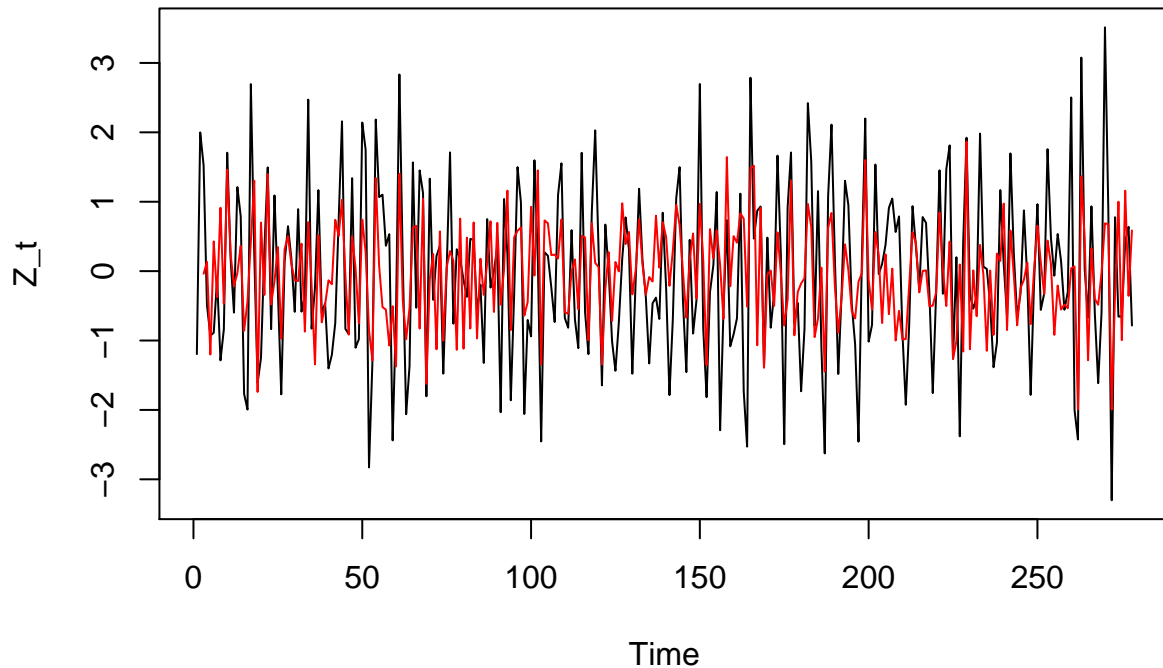


Agora, visualizamos um situação inversa, o lag 2 é significativo na ACF e nos demais não, e na PACF o decrescimento é gradual, o que nos faz pensar se tratar de um modelo MA(2). No entanto, como na PACF o lag 2 também é significativo, iremos comparar com o modelo ARMA(2, 2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[2]], order = c(0, 2))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(0,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.49044 -0.77251  0.01282  0.77130  2.82319
##
## Coefficient(s):
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ma1           0.11057    0.04029   2.745  0.00606 **
## ma2          -0.70037    0.03931 -17.818 < 2e-16 ***
## intercept    -0.03815    0.02510  -1.520  0.12855
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.025,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 281.95,  AIC = 801.86
```

O modelo se encaixou bem, vamos comparar a previsão e o real, e em sequência, o plot de resíduos.

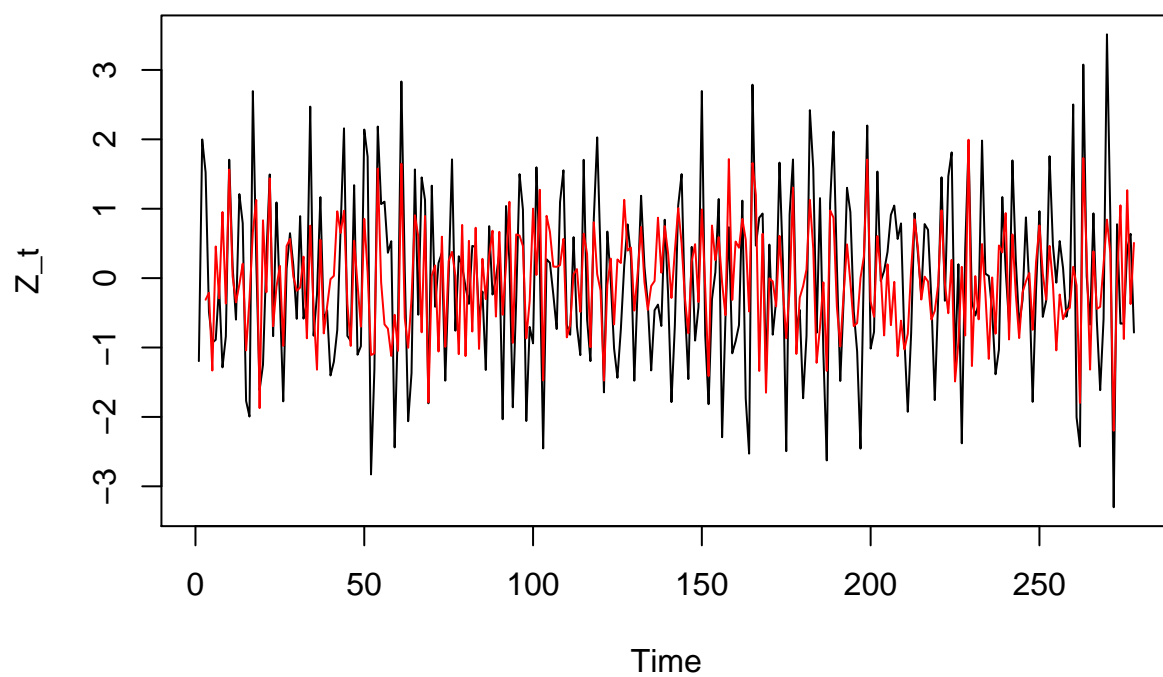
Model for Series 2 MA(2)



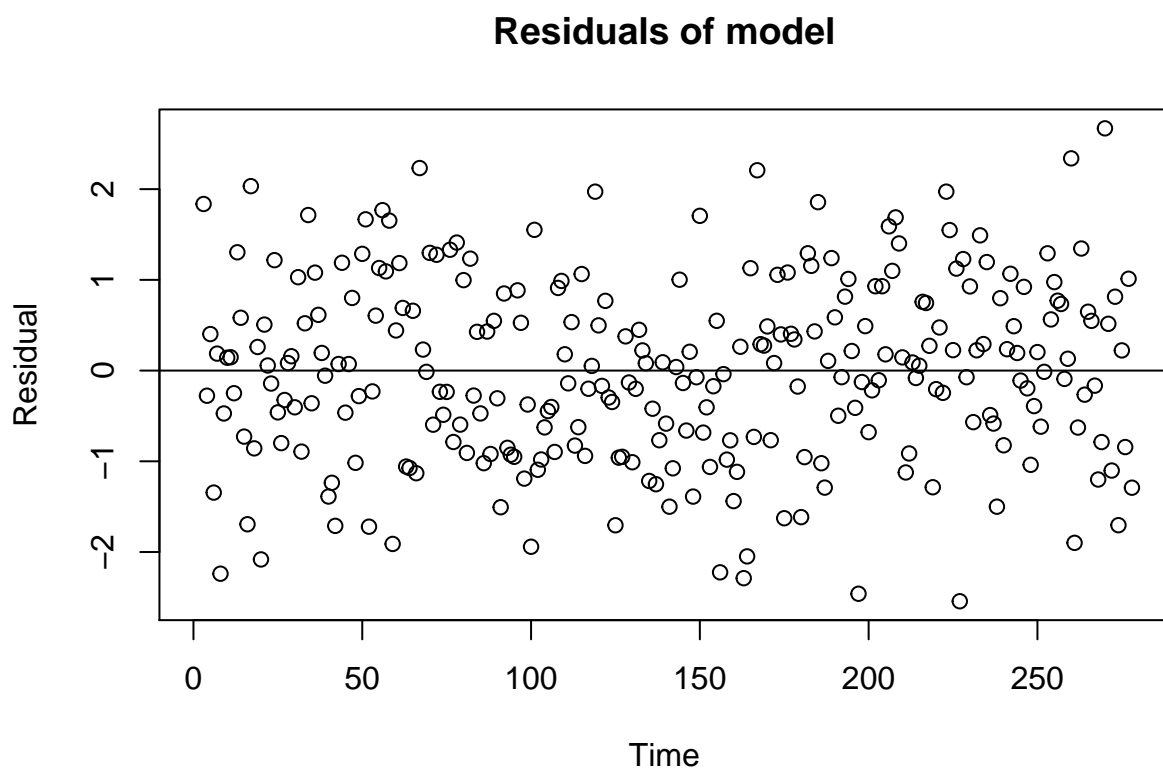
Realizando o mesmo processo com o modelo ARMA(2, 2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[2]], order = c(2, 2))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(2,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.54256 -0.76754  0.01269  0.73690  2.67023
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1         -0.20365    0.08558   -2.380  0.01733 *
## ar2         -0.12123    0.07719   -1.571  0.11627
## ma1          0.21277    0.06716    3.168  0.00153 **
## ma2         -0.61986    0.06320   -9.808 < 2e-16 ***
## intercept   -0.04935    0.03605   -1.369  0.17106
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.003,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 275.78,  AIC = 799.72
```


Model for Series 2 ARMA(2, 2)

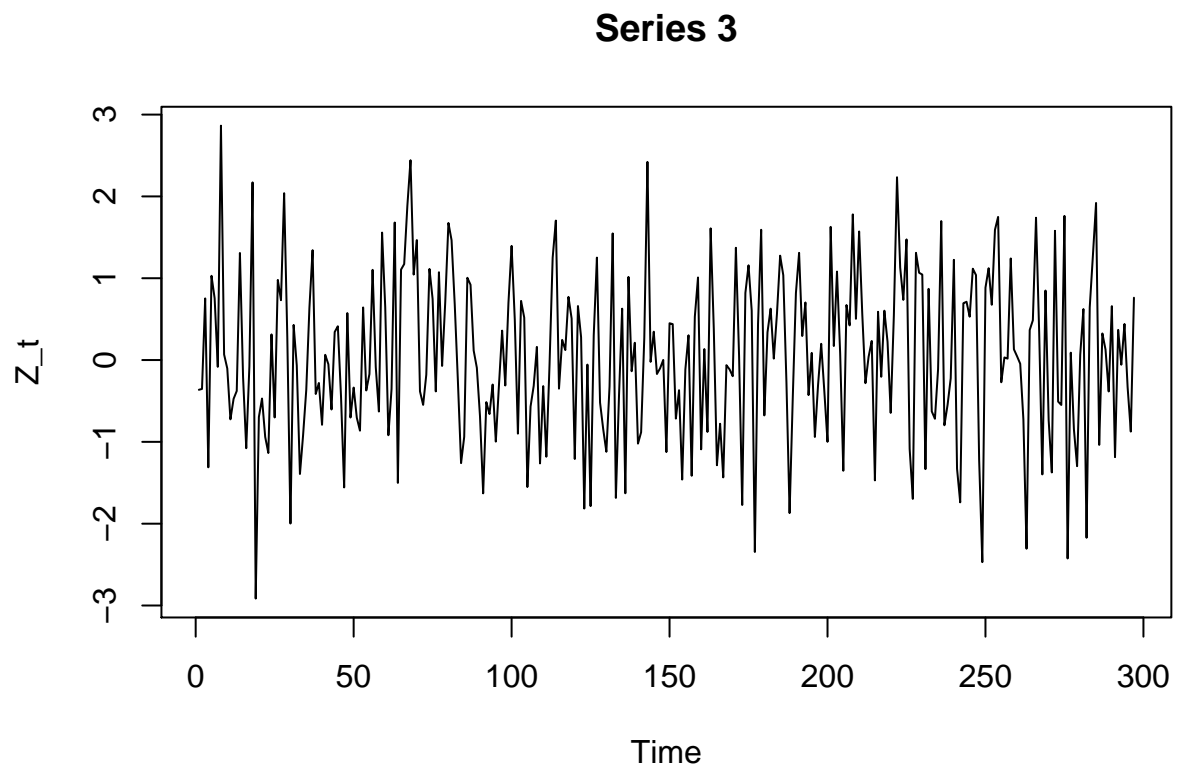


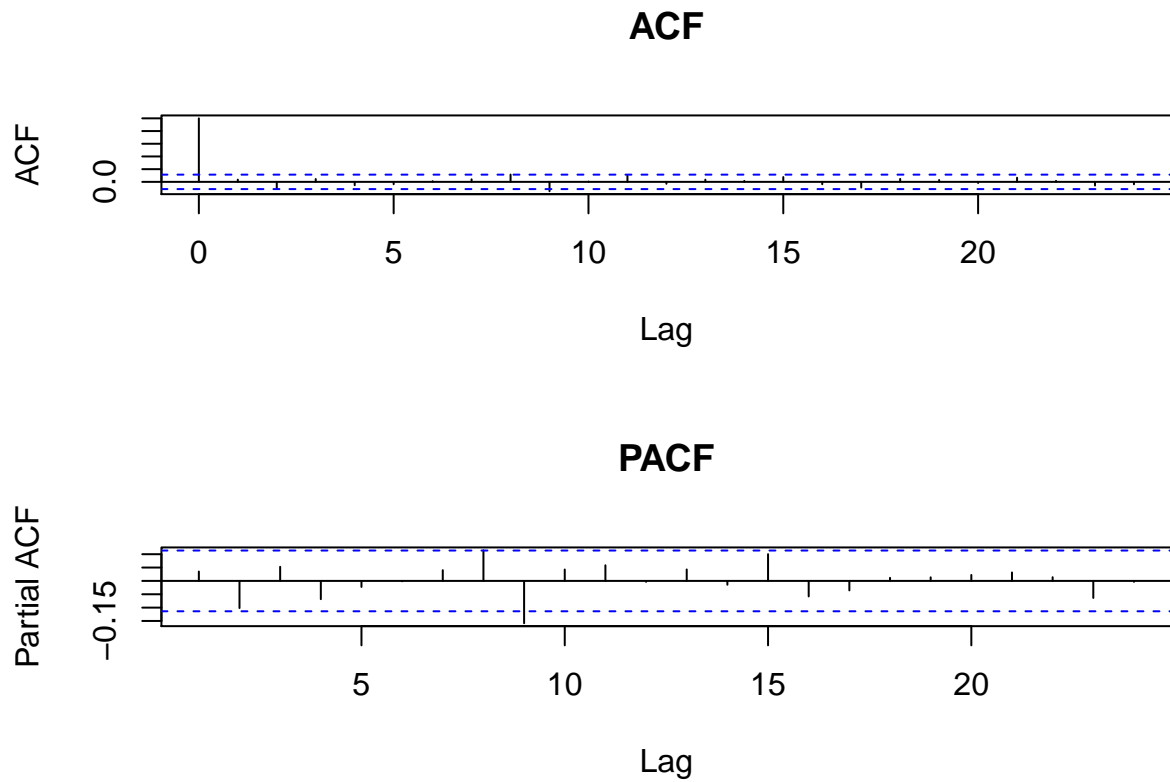
Vemos que apesar de extramamente parecidos, o modelo ARMA(2, 2) teve o AIC um pouquinho menor. Vamos visualizar o resíduo obtido com ele:



O modelo aparentemente se adequa bem a sazonalidade da série real, no entanto, não conseguimos capturar os picos extremos como ocorrem na série real, e os resíduos também se distribuem uniformemente ao longo da série.

Série 3



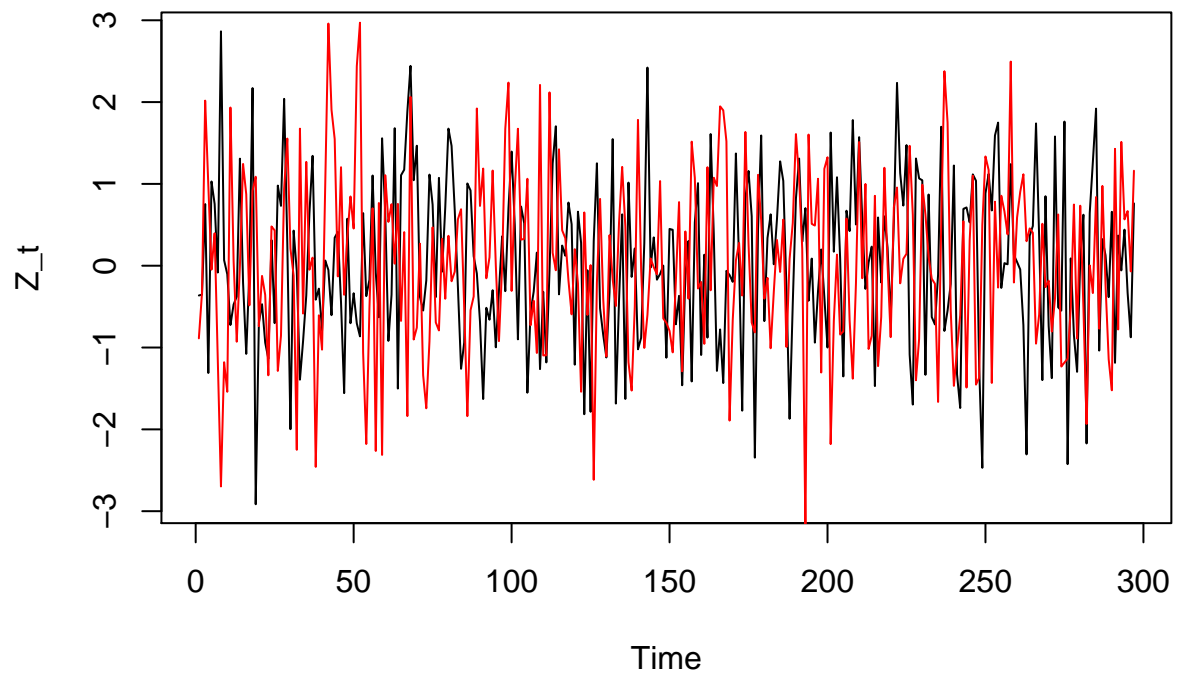


Nesse modelo existe um comportamento diferente dos demais, tanto a ACF quanto a PACF são praticamente nulas para todos os valores, menos para a ACF de 0, o que indica que as amostras não possuem covariância, se comportando como um ruído branco. Vamos verificar a média e a variância da série.

```
##          mean variance
## 1 0.03941307 1.021629
```

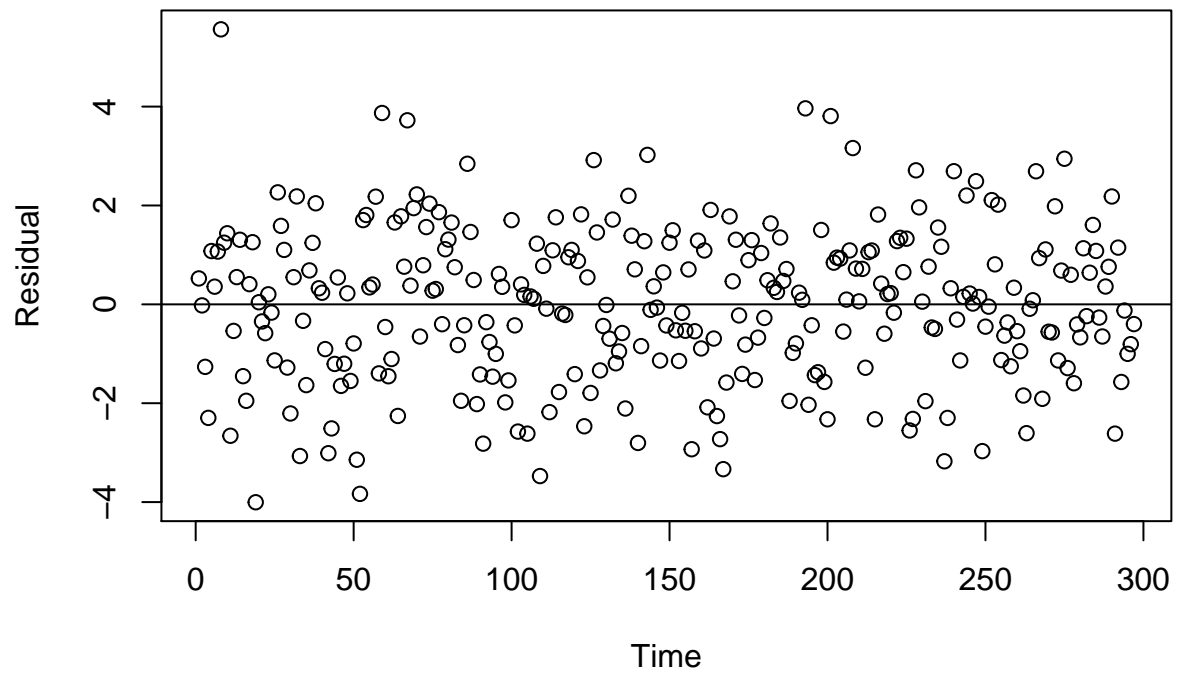
Vemos que o modelo se comporta como um ruído branco, isto é, a_t com $E(a_t) = 0$ e $Var(a_t) = 1$. Se nós gerarmos 297 amostras de a_t e visualizarmos tanto o modelo e predição, quanto o residual, teremos:

Model for Series 3



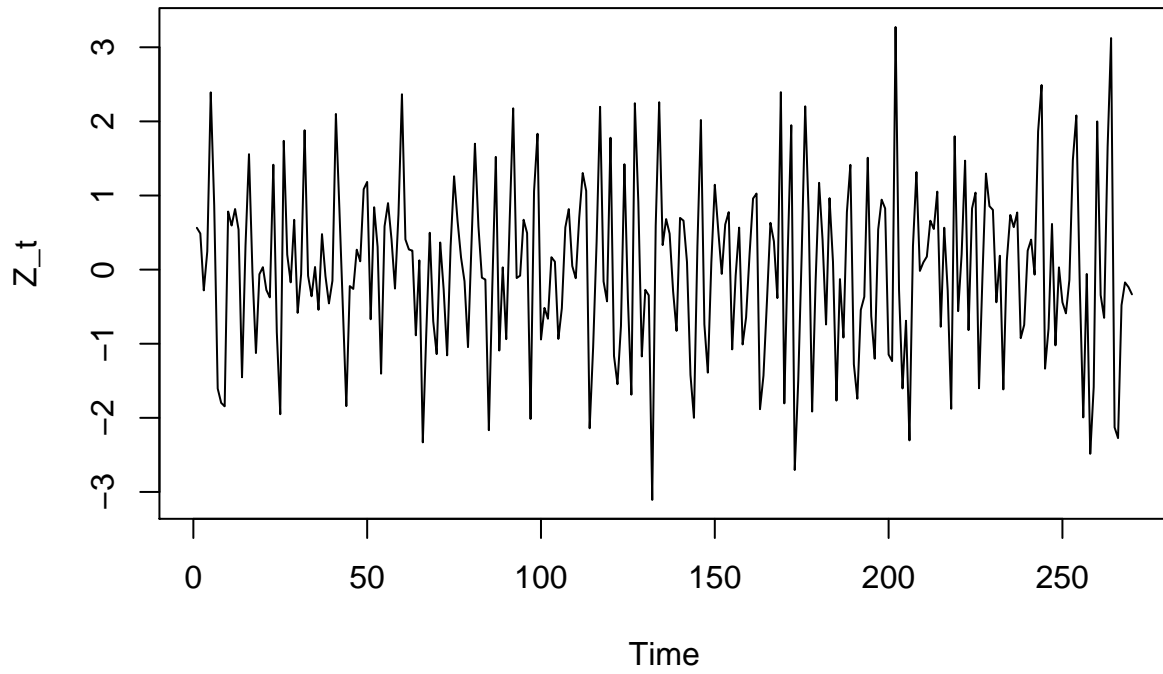
```
## Warning in model3$residual <- X[[3]] - model3: Realizando coerção de LHD para  
## uma lista
```

Residuals of model

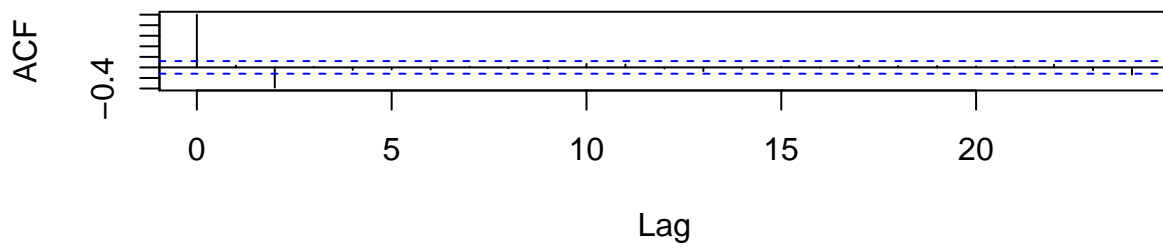


Série 4

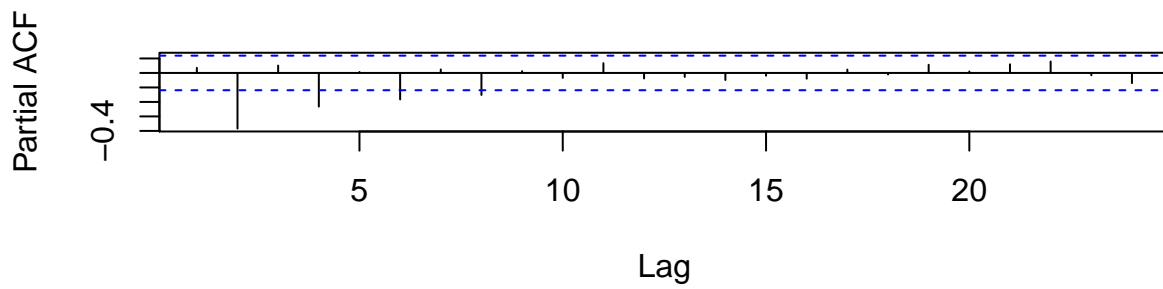
Series 4



ACF



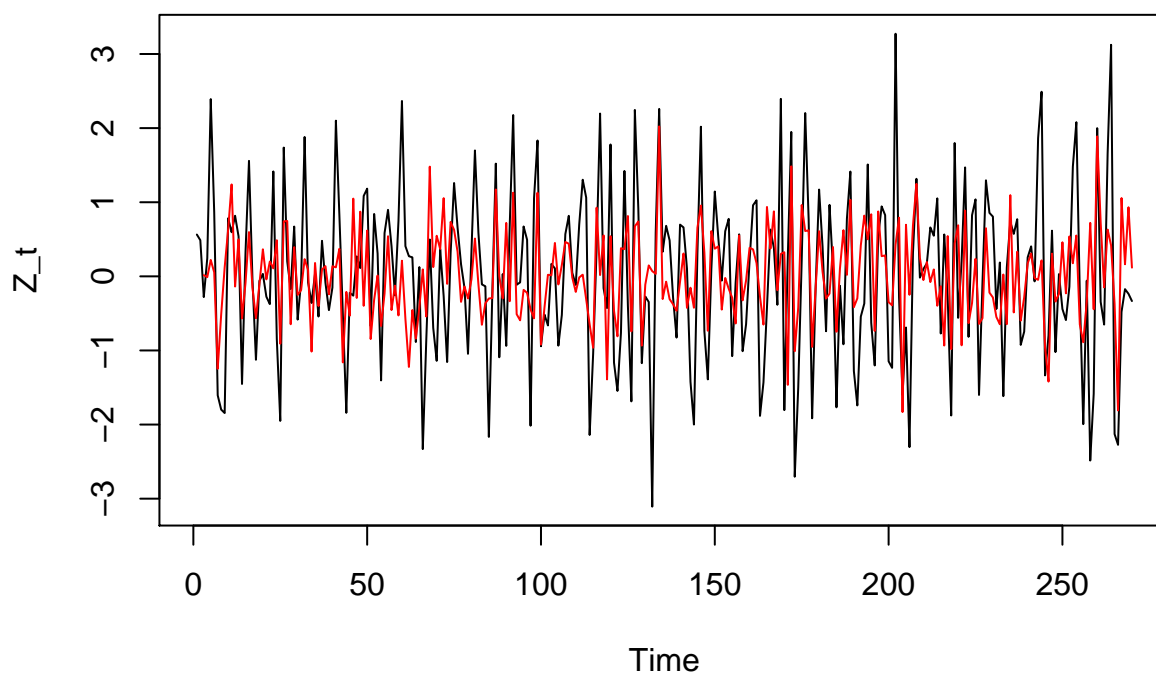
PACF

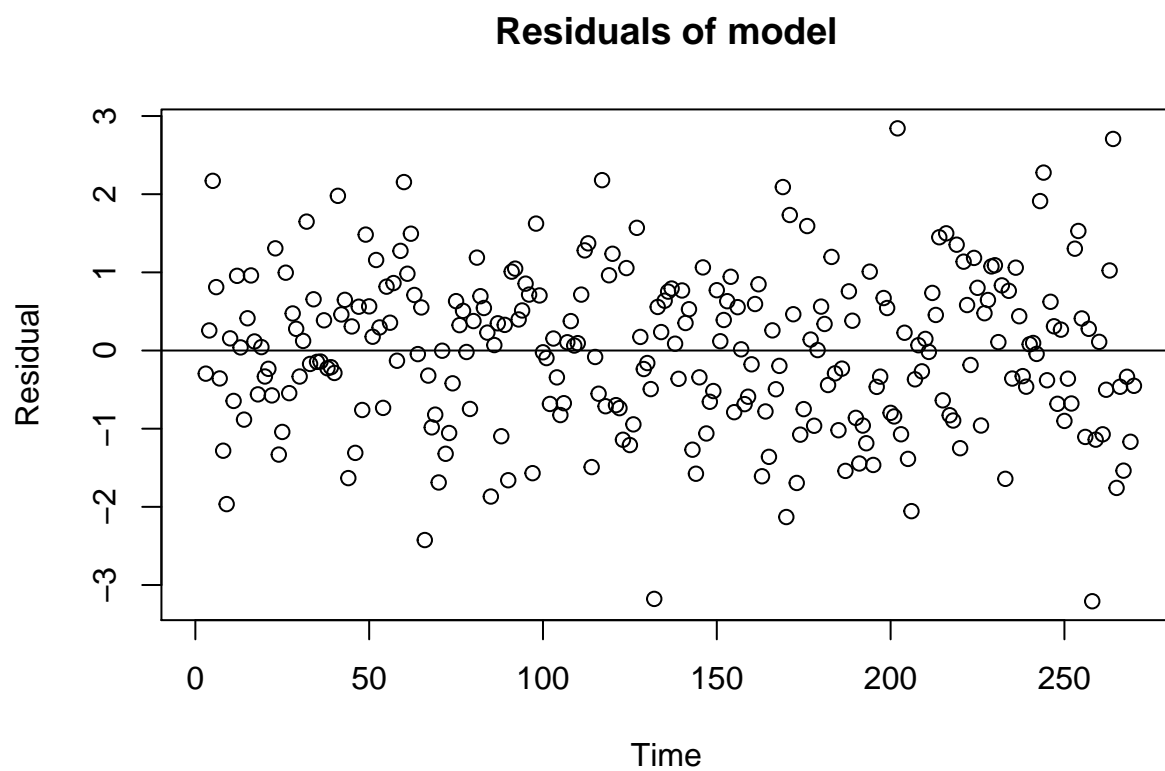


A série apresenta uma função de ACF que cai drasticamente após o lag 2, enquanto a PACF cai mais gradualmente de forma exponencial, o que dá a noção de se tratar de um modelo MA(2). Utilizando dessa observação, fitamos:

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[4]], order = c(0, 2))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(0,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.20748 -0.68404  0.06891  0.64994  2.84235
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ma1         0.09013    0.05112   1.763  0.0779 .
## ma2        -0.61589    0.05318 -11.581 <2e-16 ***
## intercept    0.01590    0.02884   0.551  0.5813
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.9865,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 263.41,  AIC = 768.57
```

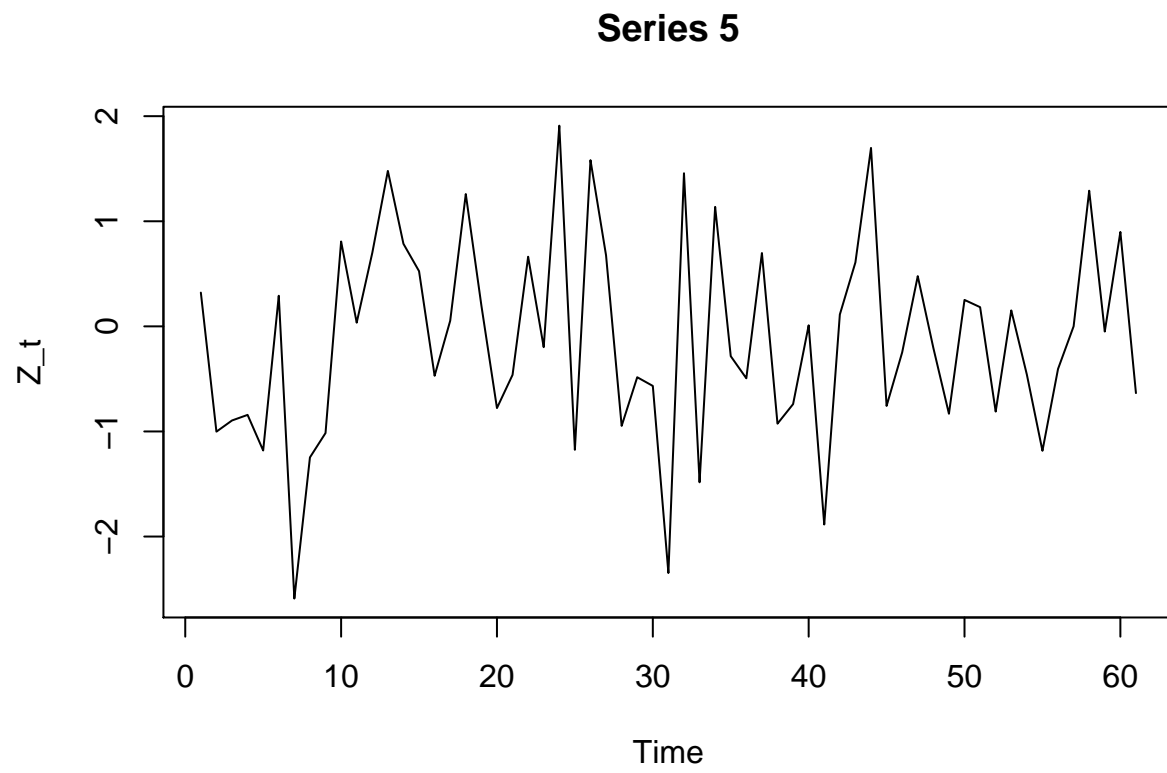
Model for Series 4 MA(2)

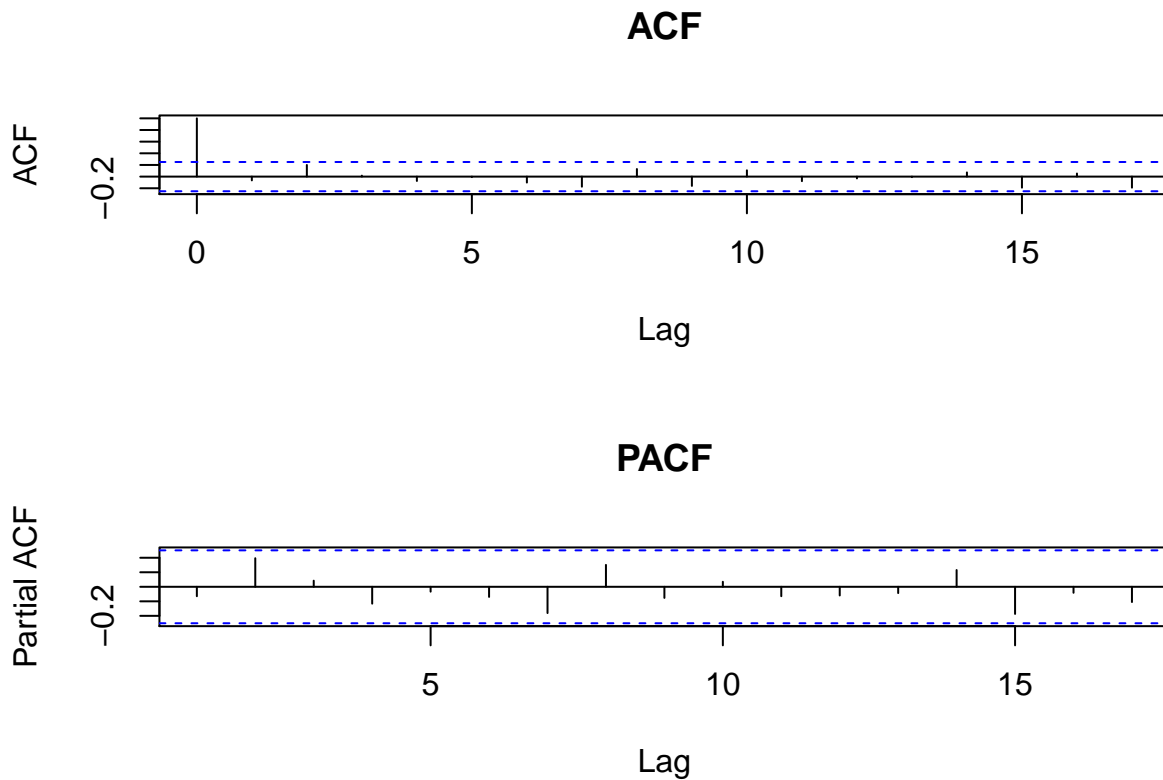




O modelo se encaixou bem aos dados, incluindo apresentando uma distribuição uniforme dos ruídos.

Série 5

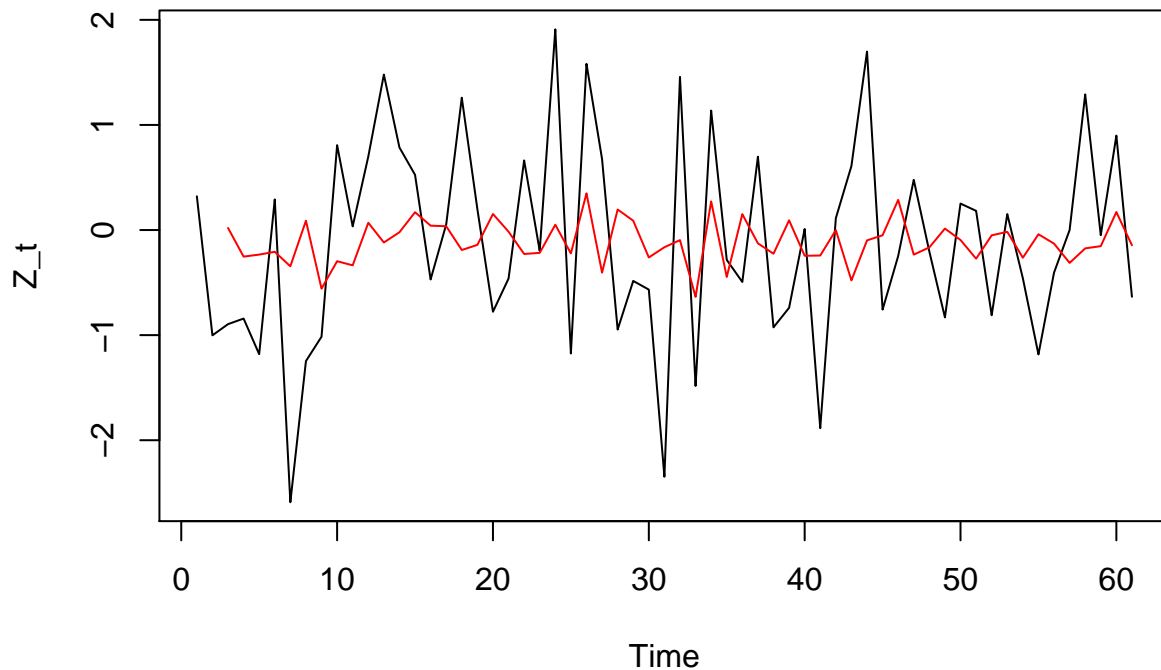




Vemos que tanto a ACF quanto a PACF são extremamente baixas para valores diferentes de 0, no entanto, nessa série possuímos bem menos amostras que as demais, possuindo apenas 61 amostras. Por esse motivo, iremos considerar que a importância do segundo lag na PACF e avaliar dois modelos distintos, AR(2) e ARMA(2, 2). Considerando primeiro o modelo AR(2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[5]], order = c(2, 0))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(2,0)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.24498 -0.70396  0.01893  0.71961  1.85873
##
## Coefficient(s):
##      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1      -0.04726    0.12481  -0.379   0.705
## ar2       0.20225    0.12576   1.608   0.108
## intercept -0.09259    0.12355  -0.749   0.454
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.9154,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 53.09,  AIC = 173.72
```

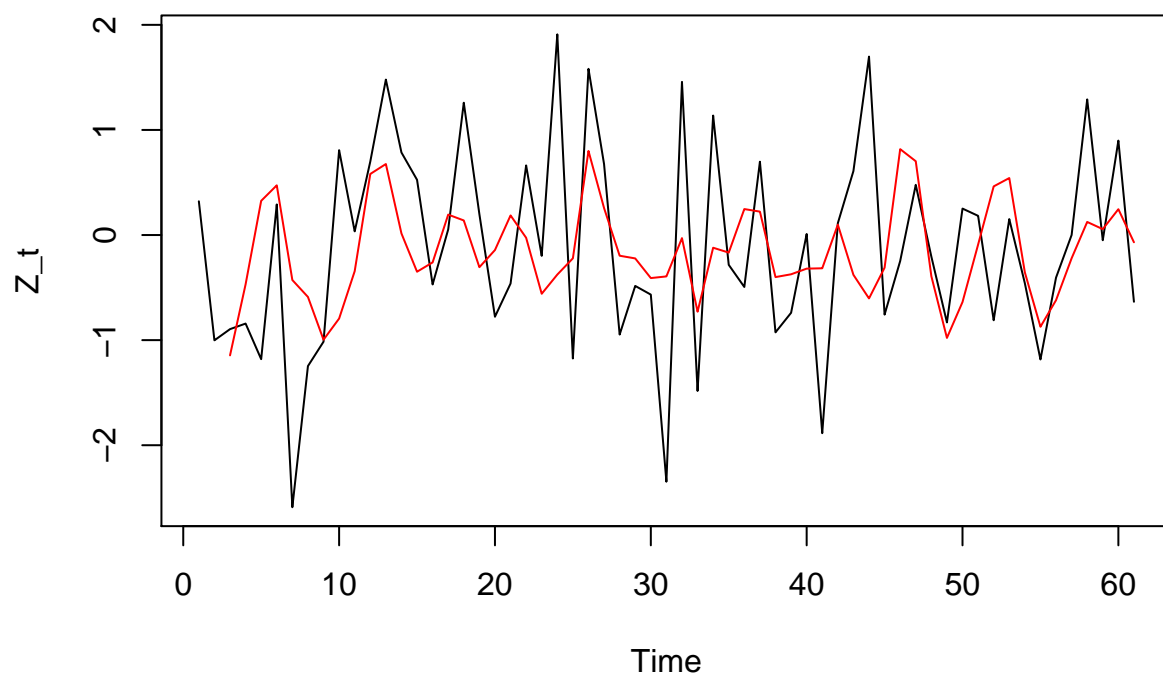
Model for Series 5 AR(2)



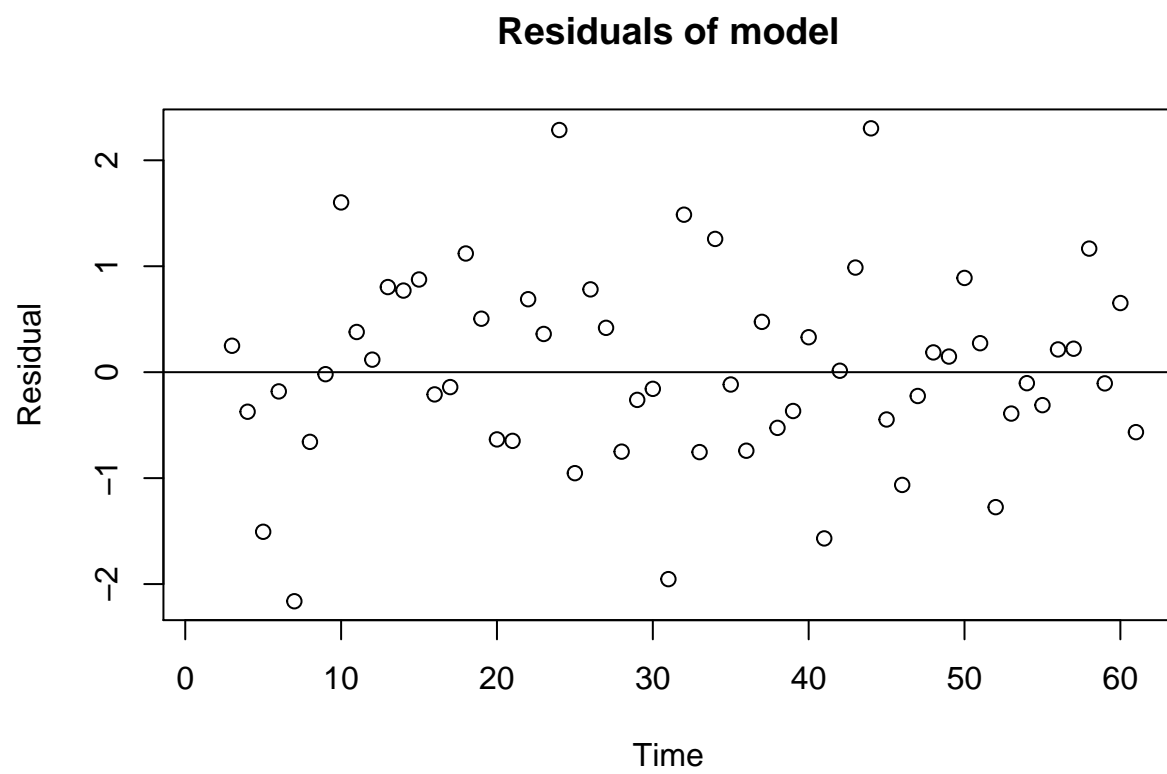
E agora o modelo ARMA(2, 2).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[5]], order = c(2, 2))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(2,2)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.16208 -0.48610 -0.01902  0.57863  2.30147
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1          0.81736    0.17739   4.608 4.07e-06 ***
## ar2         -0.62001    0.10722  -5.783 7.35e-09 ***
## ma1         -0.92912    0.09675  -9.603 < 2e-16 ***
## ma2          0.95619    0.10319   9.266 < 2e-16 ***
## intercept   -0.12685    0.11679  -1.086   0.277
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.8179,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 47.54,  AIC = 170.85
```

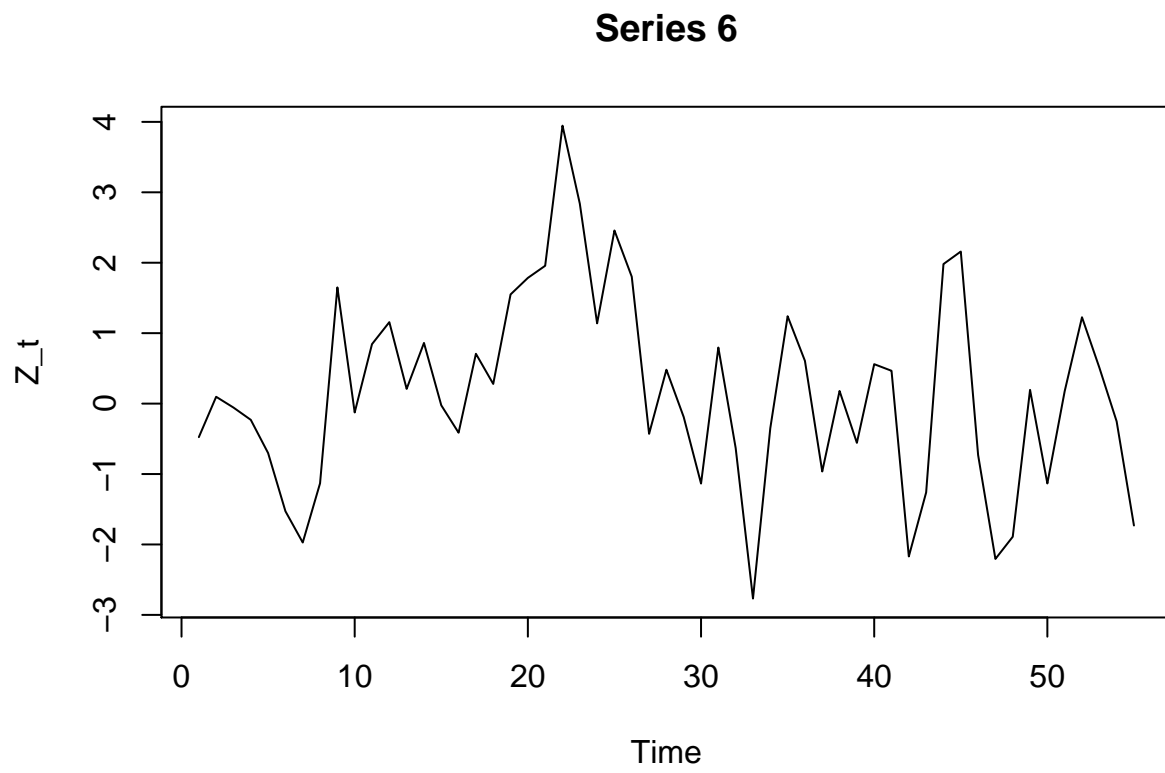
Model for Series 5 ARMA(2, 2)

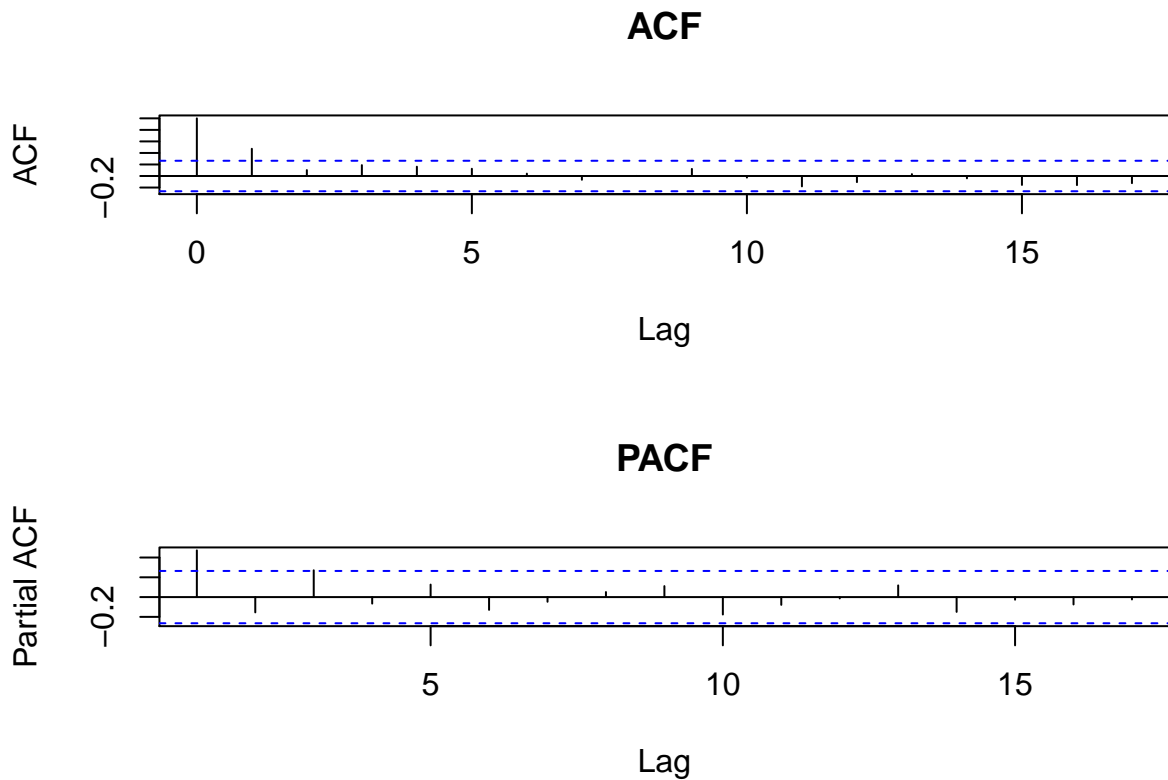


Vemos que o modelo ARMA(2, 2) apresentou um AIC menor, de 170, em comparação com o AR(2), além disso, ele também encaixou melhor na curva real dos dados. Vamos visualizar os resíduos:



Série 6

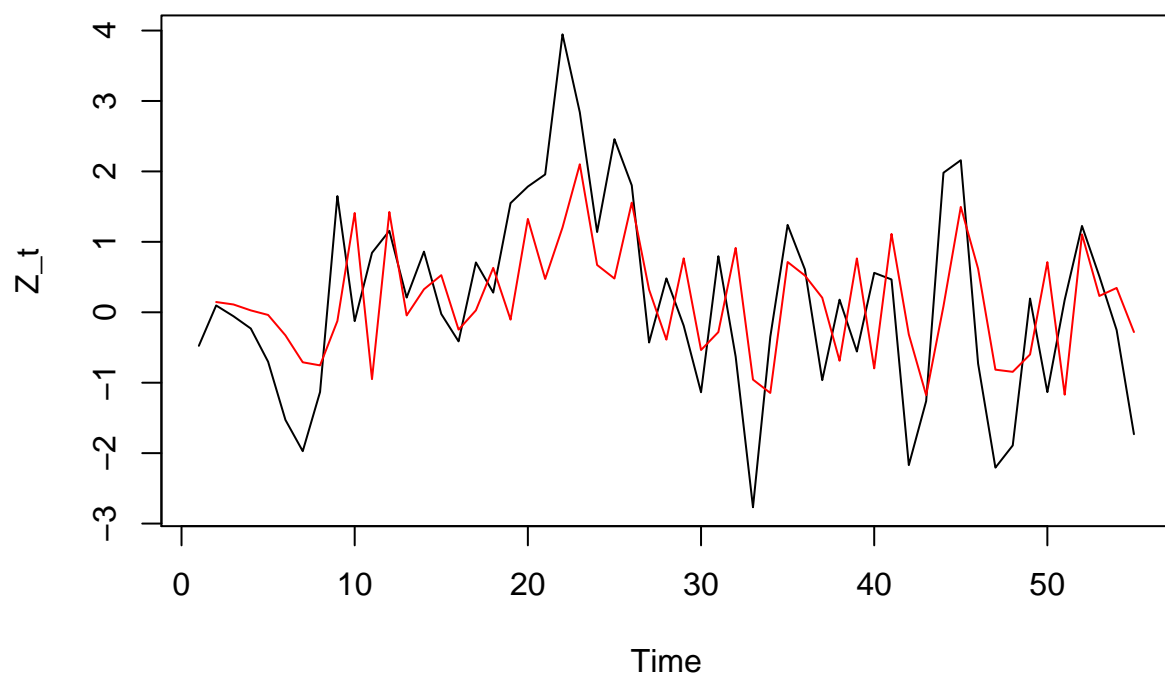


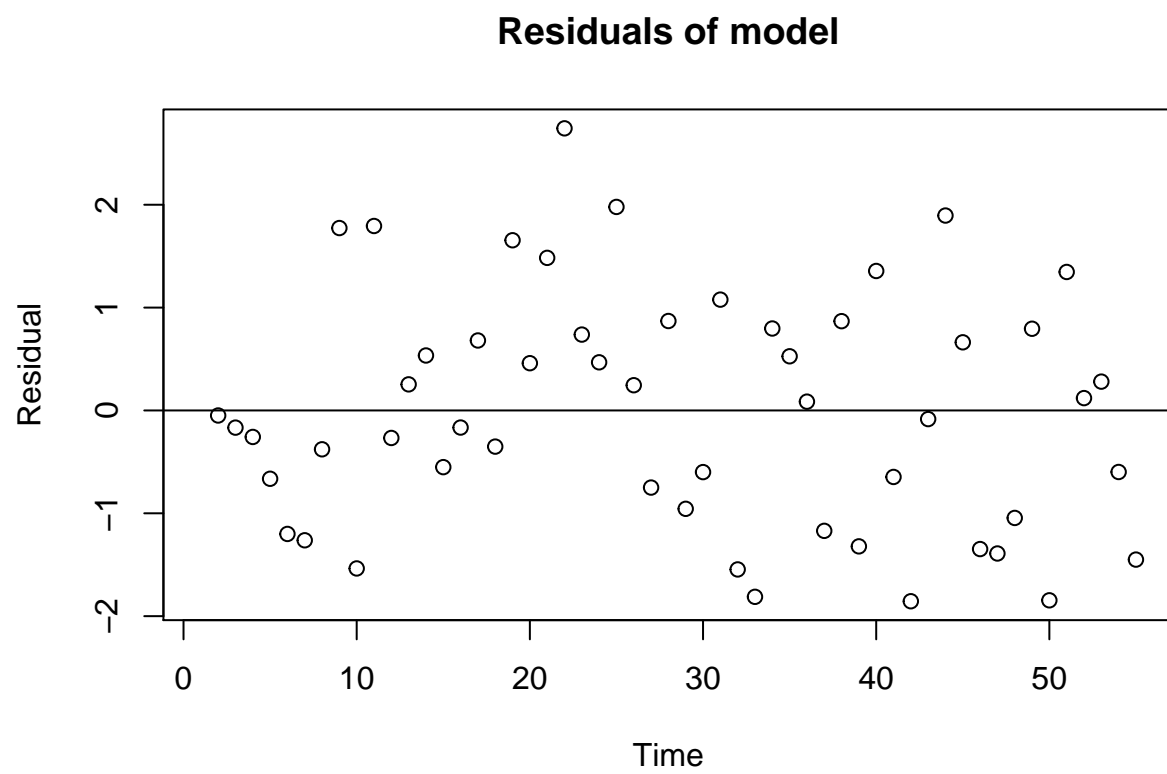


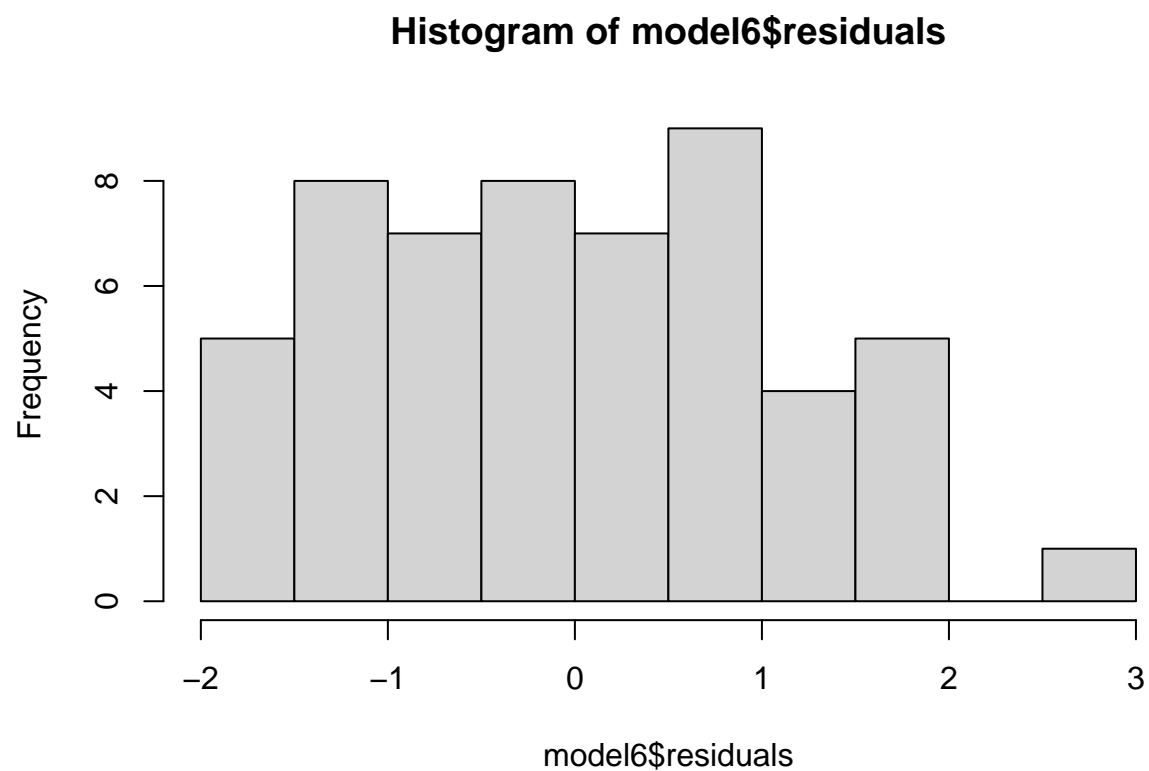
Aqui temos que o ACF diminui bastante para lag acima de 1 enquanto que o PACF se mantém consistentemente baixo para lag maior que 0, o que indica que o modelo MA(1) pode ser apropriada para essa série.

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[6]], order = c(0, 1))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(0,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.85487 -0.90462 -0.06636  0.78021  2.74265
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ma1           0.7129    0.0991   7.194 6.31e-13 ***
## intercept     0.1458    0.2557   0.570  0.569
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.29,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 68.38,  AIC = 174.1
```


Model for Series 6 MA(1)

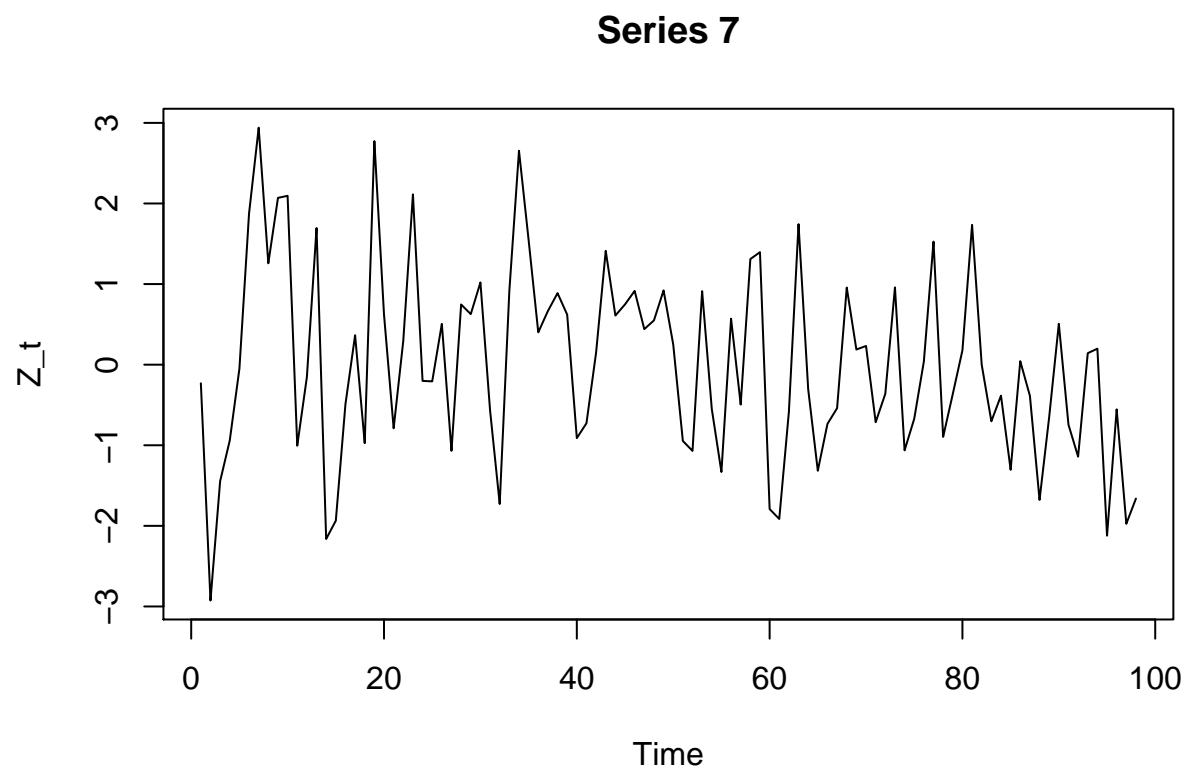


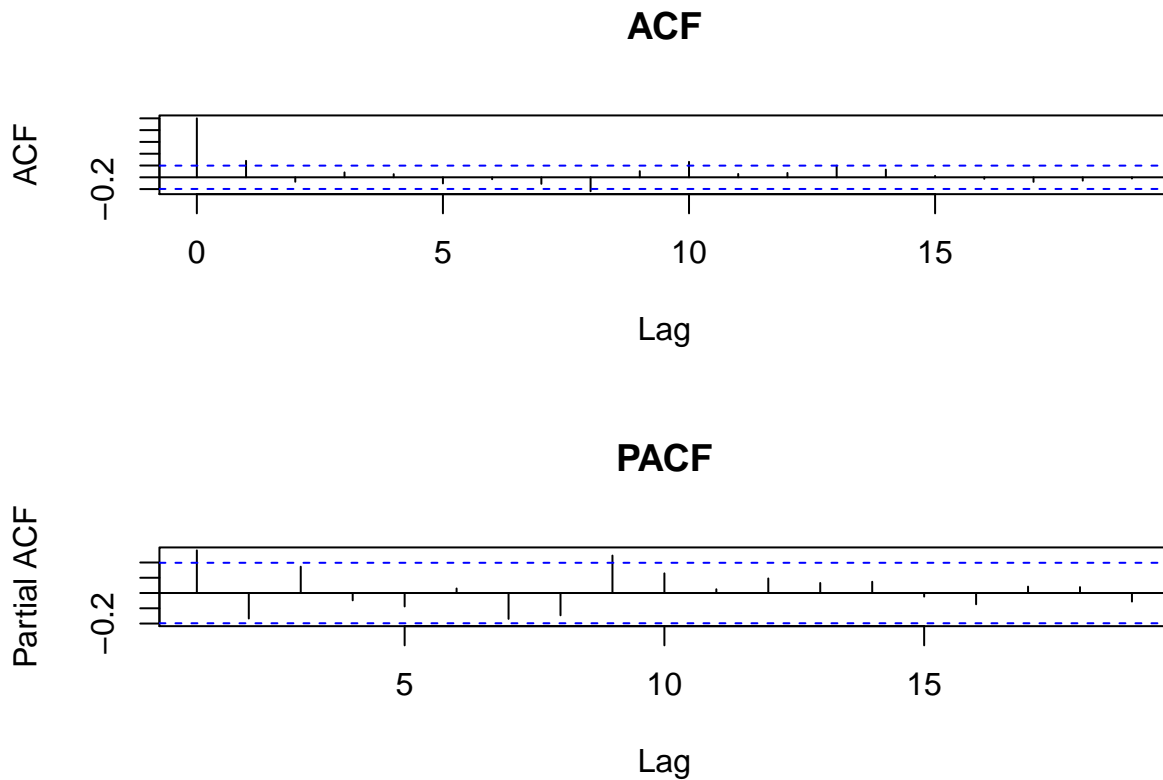




O modelo não conseguiu capturar bem os picos da série real, mas se encaixou razoavelmente bem.

Série 7

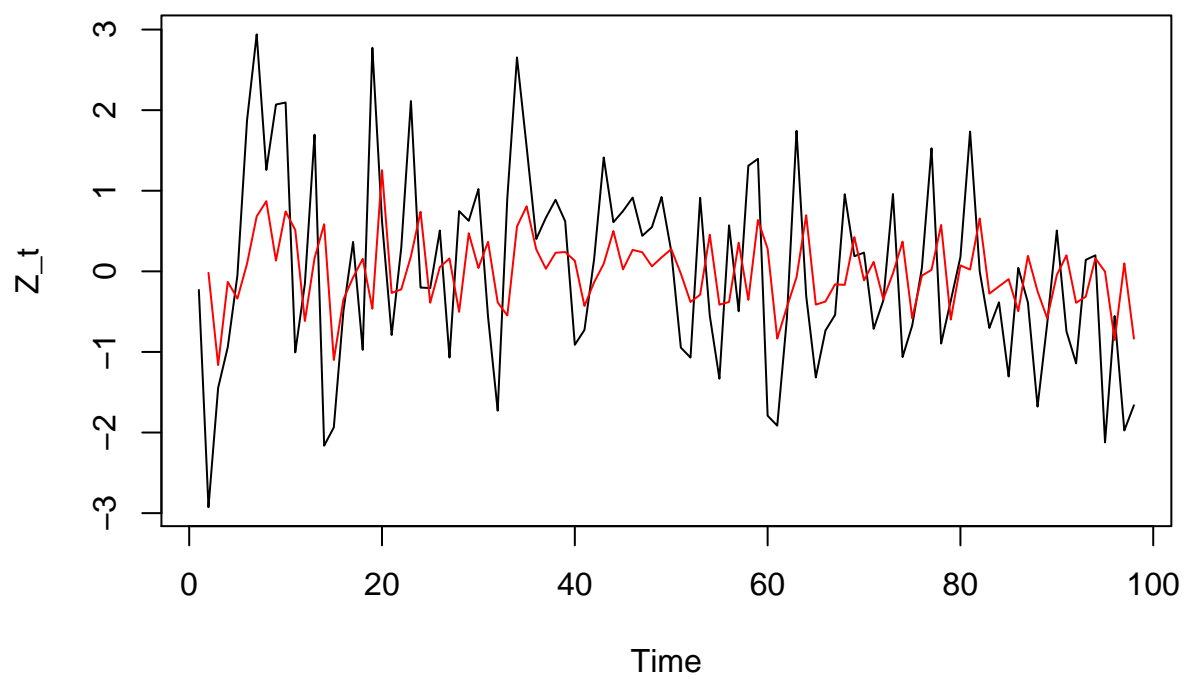




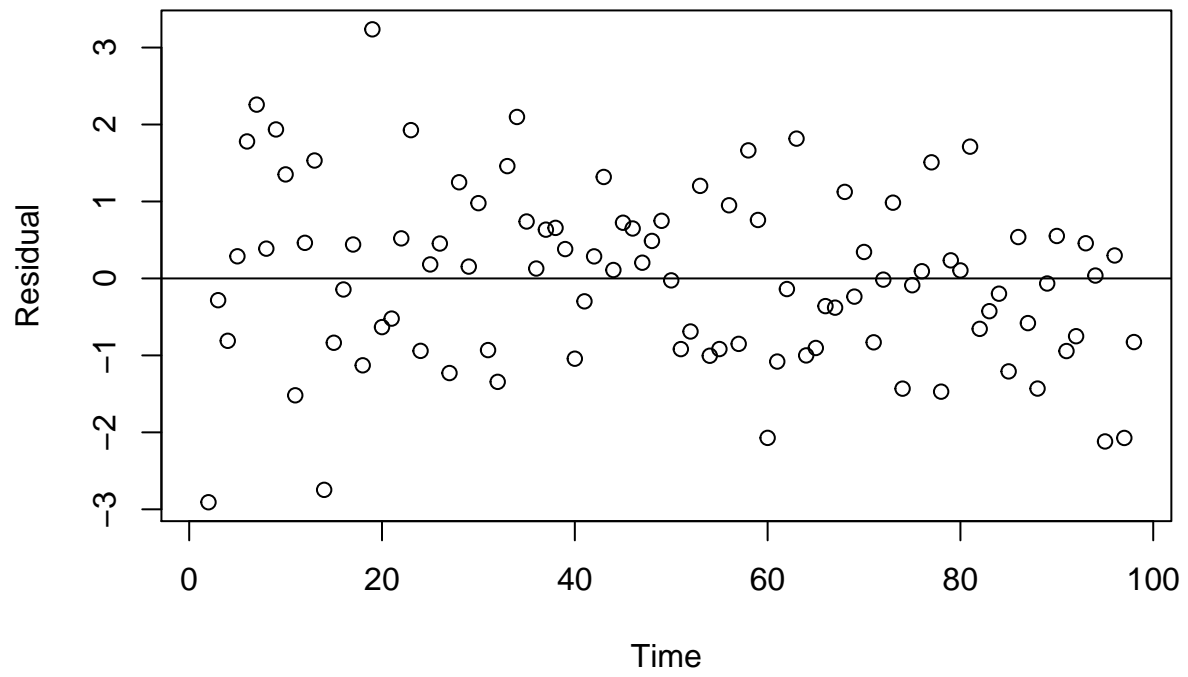
O ACF decai rapidamente para lag maior do que 1, enquanto que o PACF decresce bem lentamente, o que indica que o modelo MA(1) é uma boa escolha aqui.

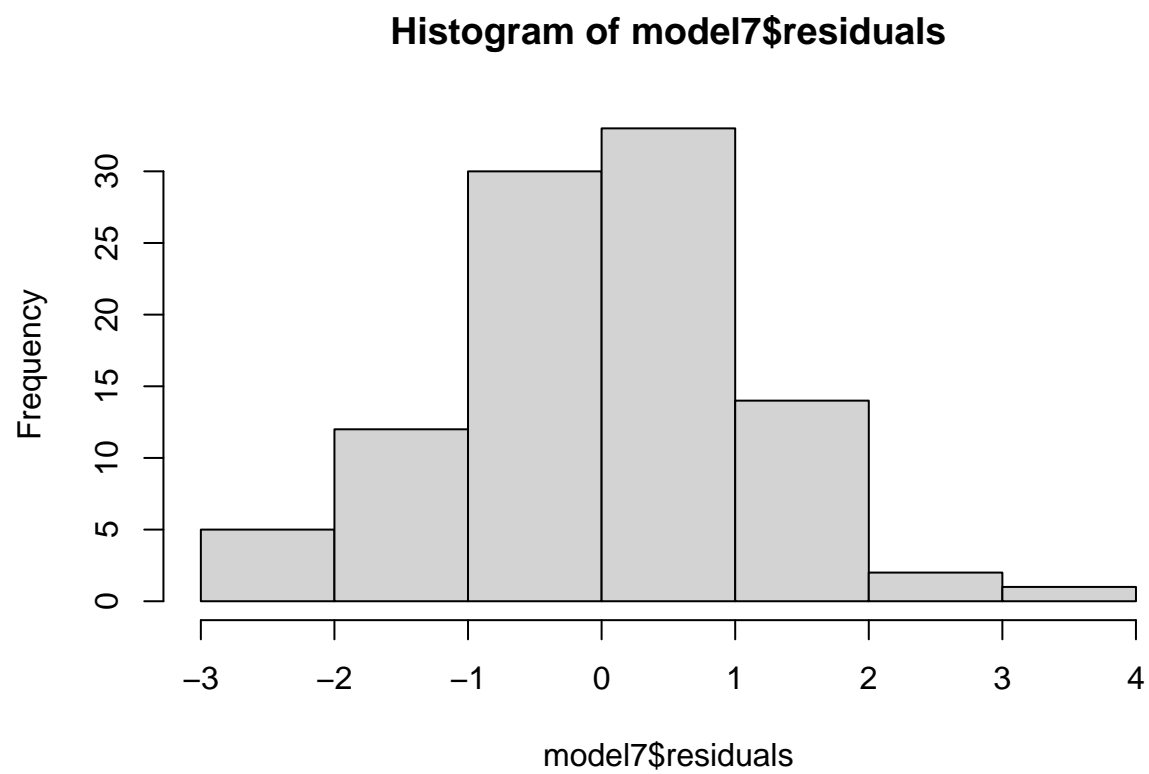
```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[7]], order = c(0, 1))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(0,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.90811 -0.83574  0.09345  0.65703  3.23671
##
## Coefficient(s):
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ma1           0.39365    0.10095   3.900 9.64e-05 ***
## intercept    -0.01875    0.15811  -0.119   0.906
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.282,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 123.1,  AIC = 306.47
```

Model for Series 7 MA(1)



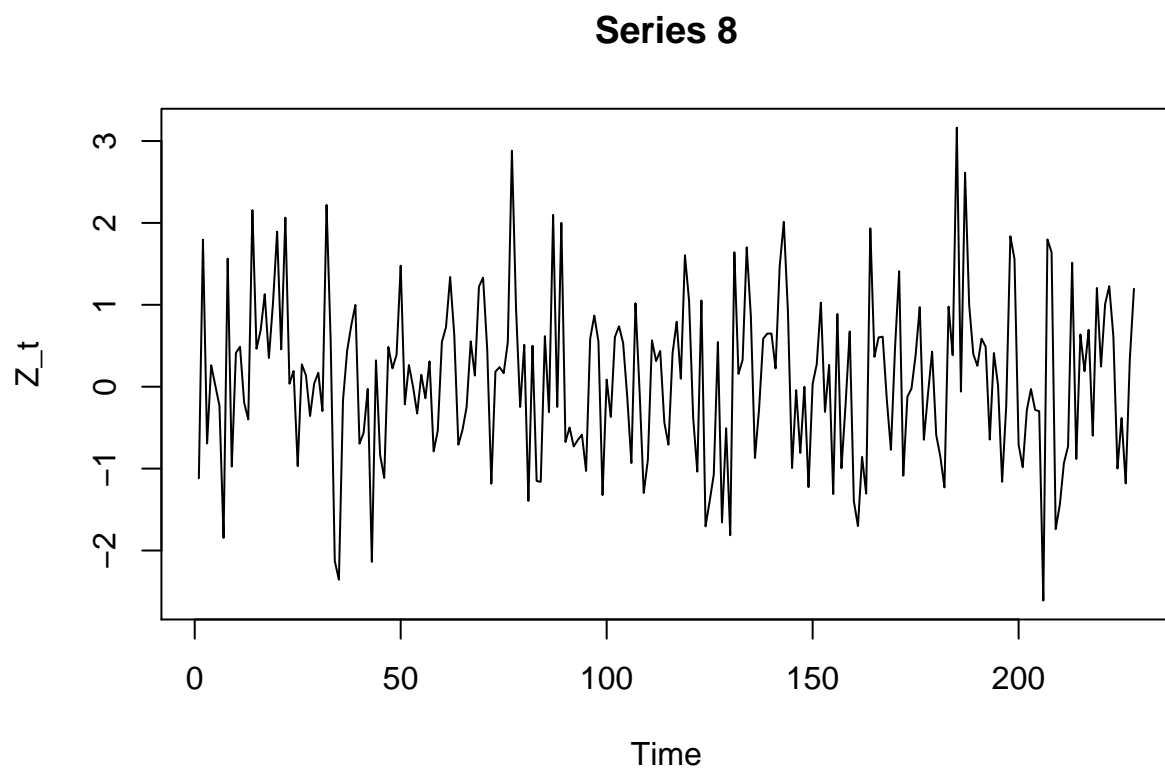
Residuals of model

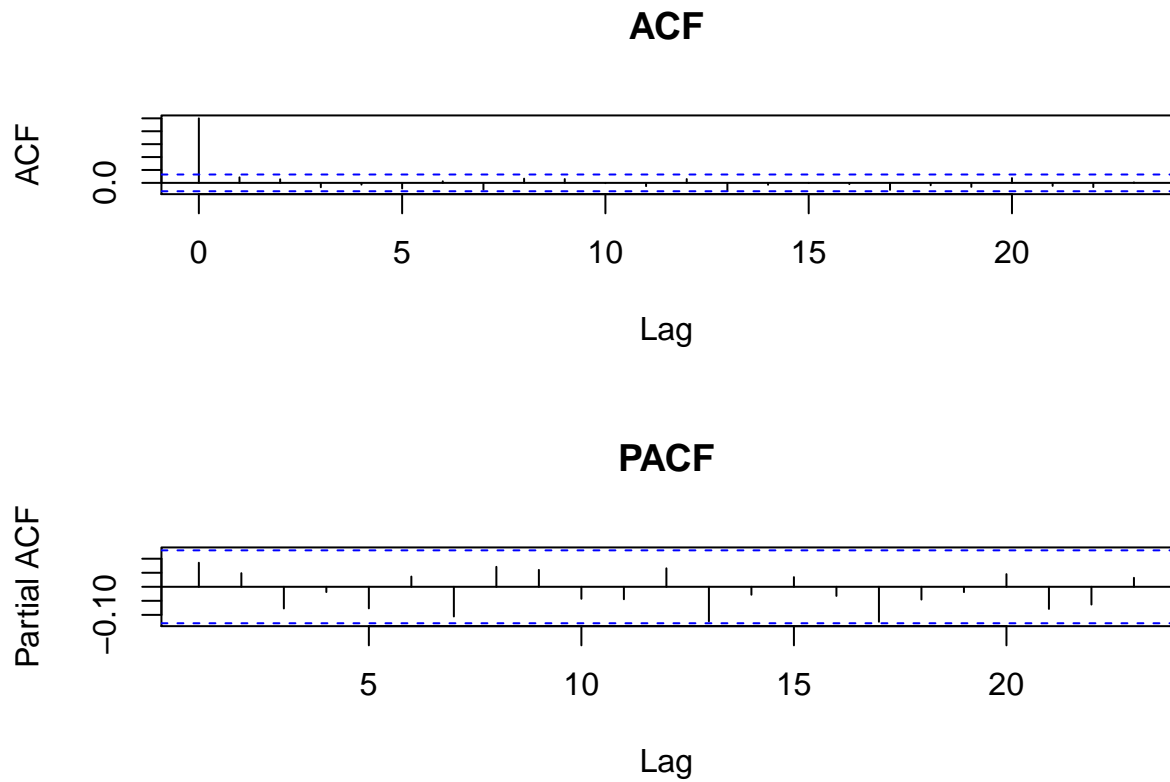




O modelo se encaixou razoavelmente aos dados, mas não capturou bem os picos apresentados.

Série 8



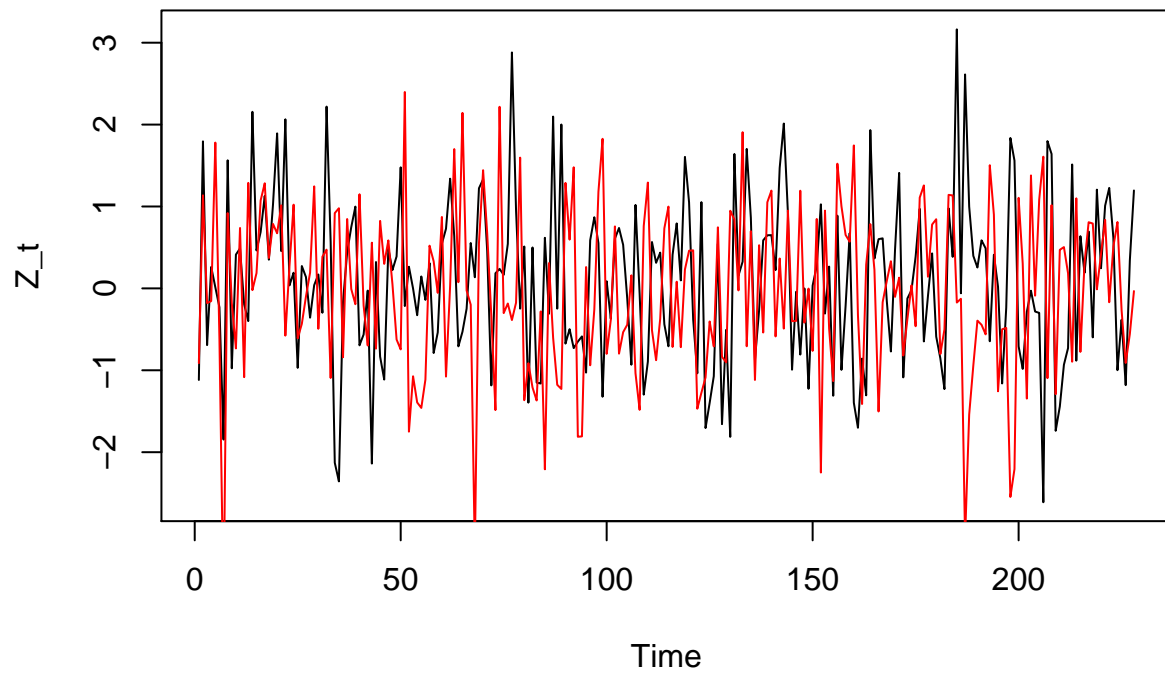


Tanto ACF quanto PACF são bem pequenas para lag maiores que zero, indicando que é um ruído branco.

```
##          mean variance
## 1 0.09216291 0.996732
```

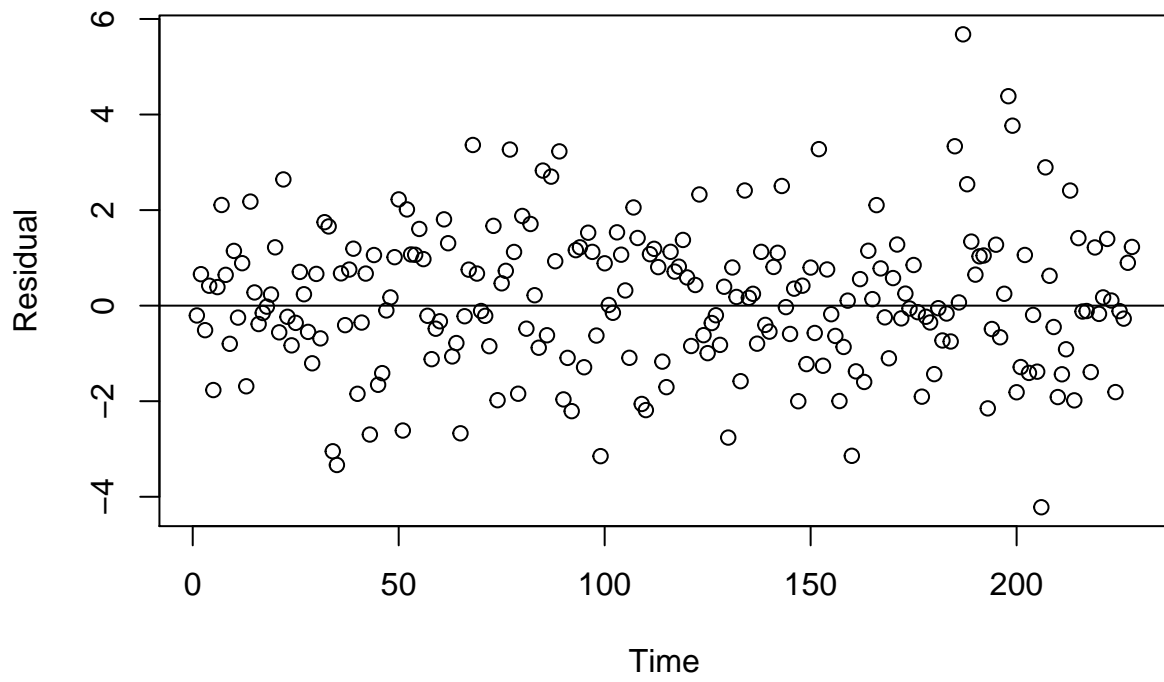
Temos que $E(a_t) = 0$ e $Var(a_t) = 1$, o que indica que o modelo se comporta como um ruído branco. Geramos 228 amostras de a_t e visualizarmos tanto o modelo e predição, quanto o residual:

Model for Series 8

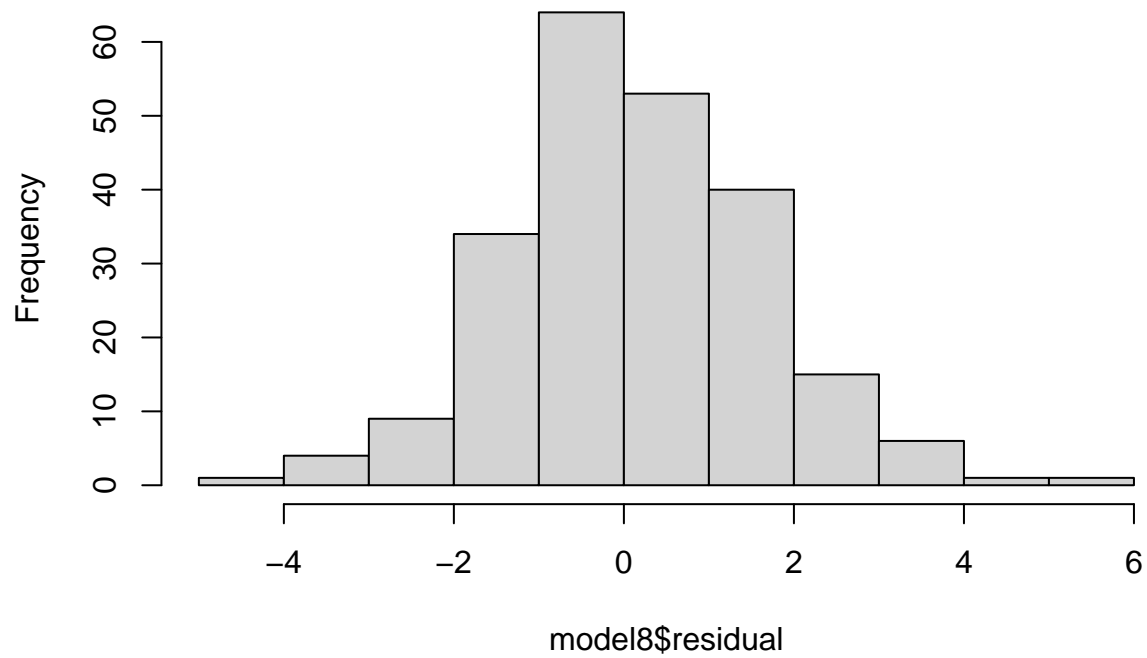


```
## Warning in model8$residual <- X[[8]] - model8: Realizando coerção de LHD para  
## uma lista
```

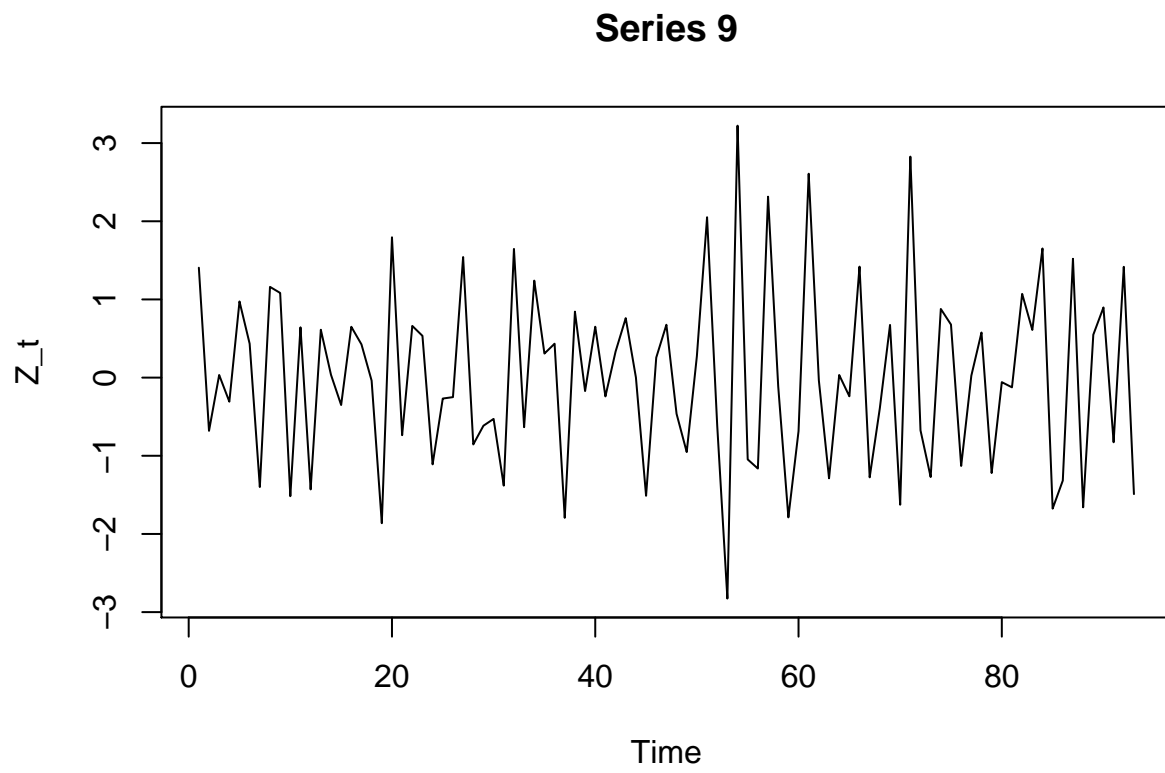
Residuals of model

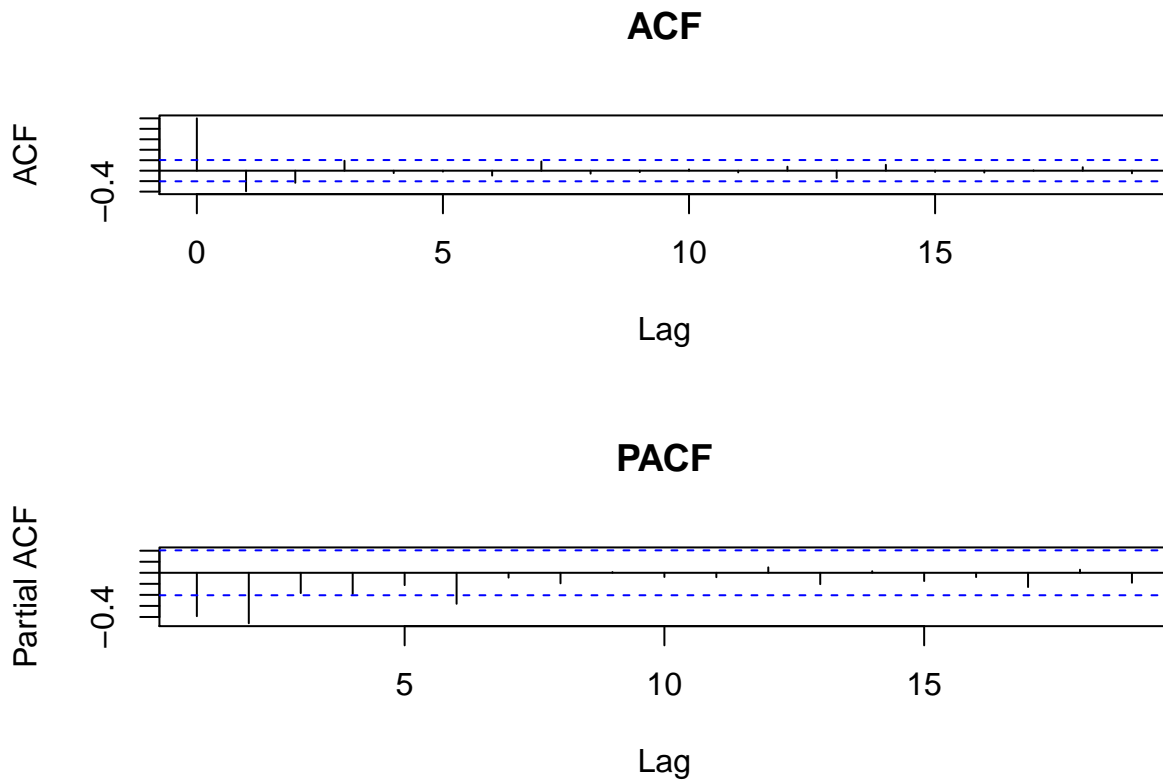


Histogram of model8\$residual



Série 9

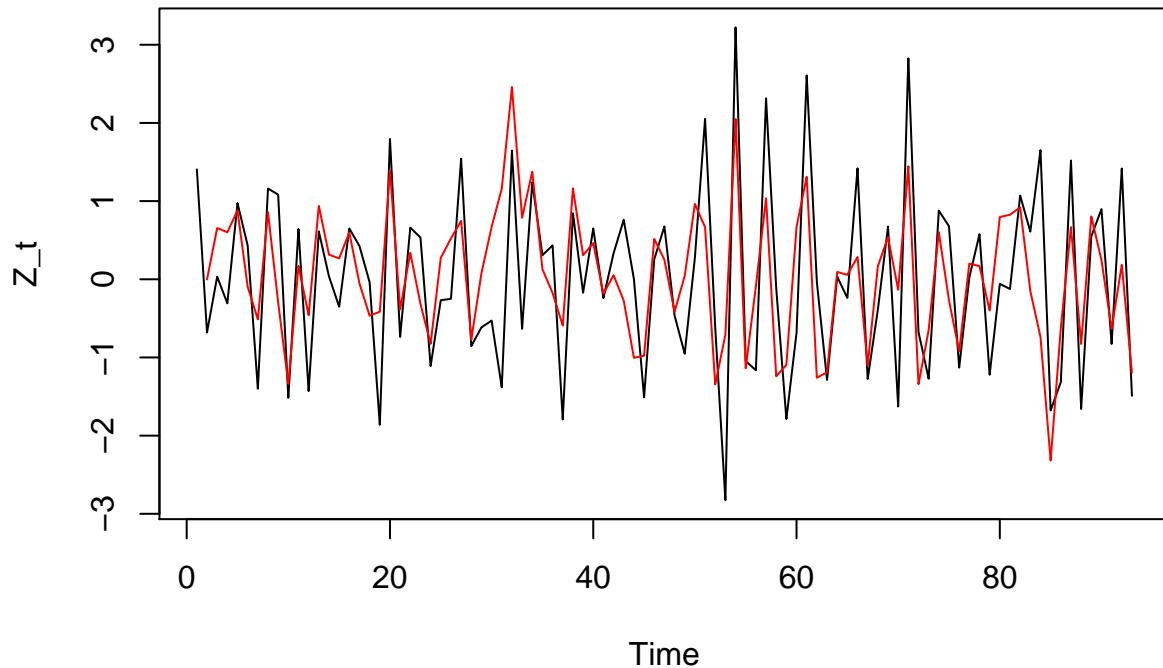




O ACF decai rapidamente para lag maior do que 1, enquanto que o PACF decai mais lentamente para lag maior do que 1. Assim, testaremos os modelos MA(1) e ARMA(1,1).

```
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[9]], order = c(0, 1))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(0,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.5405 -0.6815 -0.1173  0.5474  2.3902
##
## Coefficient(s):
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ma1          -0.969369   0.038766  -25.006  <2e-16 ***
## intercept    -0.002035   0.004299   -0.473    0.636
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.7455,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 68.05,  AIC = 240.61
```

Model for Series 9 MA(1)



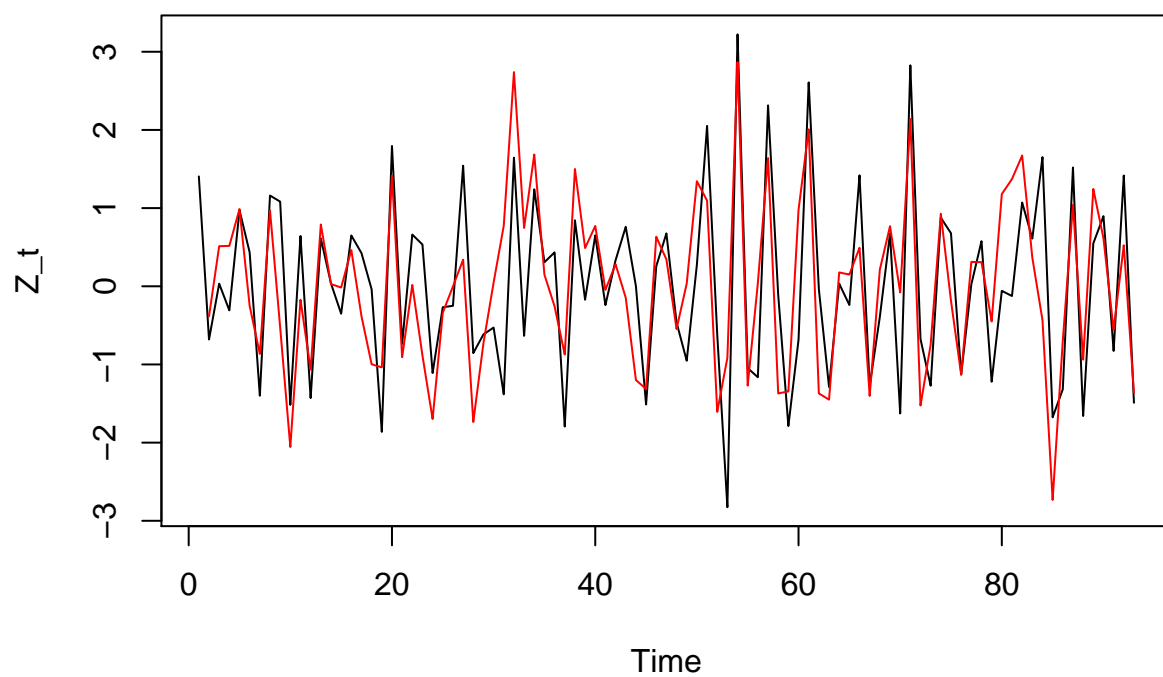
```
## Warning in arma(X[[9]], order = c(1, 1)): Hessian negative-semidefinite

## Warning in sqrt(diag(object$vcov)): NaNs produzidos

## Warning in sqrt(diag(object$vcov)): NaNs produzidos

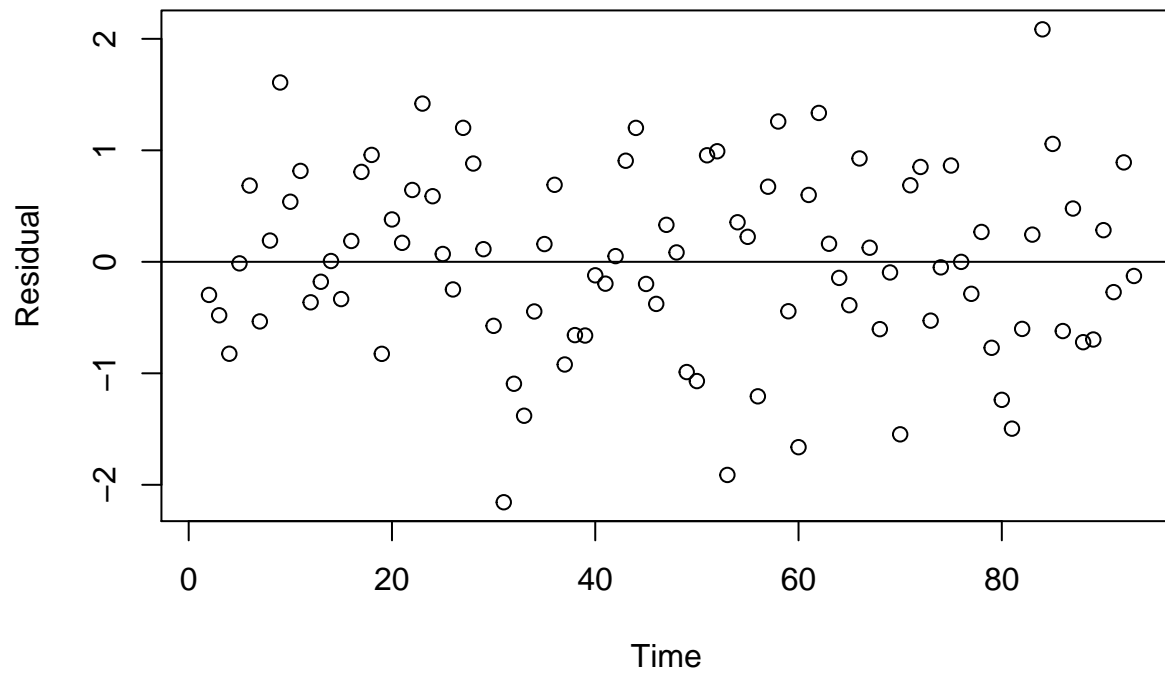
##
## Call:
## arma(x = X[[9]], order = c(1, 1))
##
## Model:
## ARMA(1,1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.156261 -0.544383  0.003433  0.651768  2.085140
##
## Coefficient(s):
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ar1      -0.274298         NA      NA      NA
## ma1      -1.094195         NA      NA      NA
## intercept  0.001394         NA      NA      NA
##
## Fit:
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.6787,  Conditional Sum-of-Squares = 61.76,  AIC = 233.87
```


Model for Series 9 ARMA(1,1)

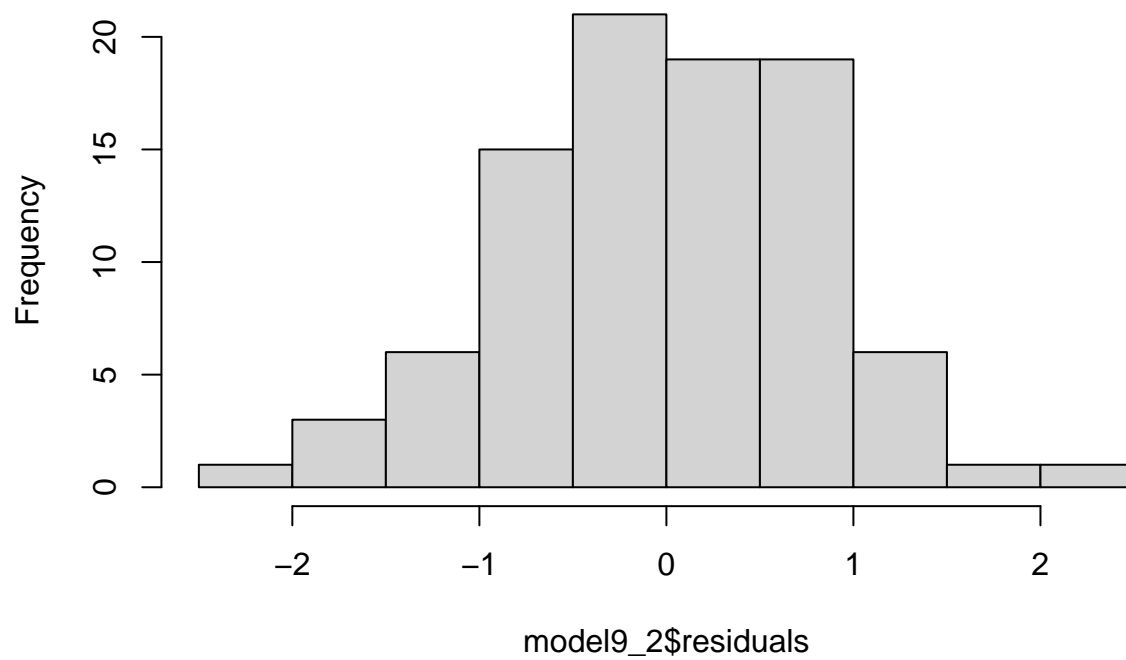


Tivemos que o modelo ARMA(1,1) apresentou AIC menor que o modelo MA(1), além de aparentar visualmente se encaixar um pouco melhor nos dados.

Residuals of model



Histogram of model9_2\$residuals



O modelo se encaixou bem aos dados, conseguindo capturar razoavelmente os picos.