

5.1 (a) 由于  $\phi_1=1, \phi_2=-0.25$ , 满足  $\phi_1+\phi_2<1, \phi_2-\phi_1<1, |\phi_2|<1$

因此该模型是平稳的 ARMA(2,1) ( $d=0$ ),  $\phi_1=1, \phi_2=-0.25, \theta_1=0.1$

(b) 由于  $\phi_1=2, \phi_2=-1$ ,  $\phi_1+\phi_2=1$  不满足平稳条件

$Y_t - Y_{t-1} = Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2} + e_t$ , 即  $\nabla Y_t = \nabla Y_{t-1} + e_t$ , 此时  $\phi=1$ , 仍不满足平稳条件  
做二阶差分, 可得  $\nabla^2 Y_t = e_t$ , 因此该模型是 IMA(2,0) ( $p=0$ )

(c) 由于  $\phi_1=0.5, \phi_2=-0.5$ , 满足  $\phi_1+\phi_2<1, \phi_2-\phi_1<1, |\phi_2|<1$

因此该模型是平稳的 ARMA(2,2) ( $d=0$ ),  $\phi_1=0.5, \phi_2=-0.5, \theta_1=-0.5, \theta_2=0.25$

5.2 (a)  $\nabla Y_t = 3 + e_t - 0.75e_{t-1}$

$$E(\nabla Y_t) = 3 \quad \text{Var}(\nabla Y_t) = \sigma_e^2 + 0.75^2 \sigma_e^2 = \frac{25}{16} \sigma_e^2$$

(b)  $\nabla Y_t = 10 + 0.25 \nabla Y_{t-1} + e_t - 0.1e_{t-1}$ , 由于  $\phi=0.25$ , 满足平稳性条件

$$E(\nabla Y_t) = 10 + 0.25 E(\nabla Y_{t-1}), \quad E(\nabla Y_t) = \frac{10}{0.75} = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(\nabla Y_t) = \frac{(1-2\phi\theta+\theta^2)}{1-\phi^2} \sigma_e^2 = \frac{(1-2 \times 0.25 \times 0.1 + 0.1^2)}{1-0.25^2} \sigma_e^2 = 1.024 \sigma_e^2$$

(c)  $\nabla Y_t = 5 + \nabla Y_{t-1} - 0.7 \nabla Y_{t-2} + e_t - 0.5e_{t-1} + 0.25e_{t-2}$

其中  $\phi_1=1, \phi_2=-0.7$ ,  $\phi_1+\phi_2<1, \phi_2-\phi_1<1, |\phi_2|<1$ , 因此满足平稳条件

$$E(\nabla Y_t) = 5 + E(\nabla Y_{t-1}) - 0.7 E(\nabla Y_{t-2}), \quad \text{得 } E(\nabla Y_t) = \frac{50}{7}$$

5.3 (a)  $E(Y_t) = 0$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t+k}) = \text{Cov}(e_t + ce_{t-1} + \dots + ce_0, e_{t+k} + ce_{t+k-1} + \dots + ce_0)$$

$$= \text{Cov}(ce_{t+k} + \dots + ce_0, e_{t+k} + \dots + ce_0) = (1 + (t-k) \cdot c) \cdot c \cdot \sigma_e^2$$

则协方差函数与  $t$  有关, 因此  $\{Y_t\}$  不平稳

(b)  $\nabla Y_t = Y_t - Y_{t-1} = e_t + (c-1)e_{t-1}$

$$E(\nabla Y_t) = 0$$

$$\gamma_k = \begin{cases} (c^2 - 2c + 2)\sigma_e^2, & k=0 \\ (c-1)\sigma_e^2, & k=1 \\ 0, & k=2 \end{cases}$$

且 MA(1) 总是平稳的, 总之  $\{\nabla Y_t\}$  平稳

5.4 (a)  $E(Y_t) = A + Bt$  与  $t$  有关, 因此不平稳

(b)  $\nabla Y_t = A + Bt + X_t - (A + B(t-1) + X_{t-1}) = B + \nabla X_t$

由于  $X_t$  为随机游动, 则  $\nabla X_t$  为白噪声  $e_t$

$$E(\nabla Y_t) = B \text{ 为常数}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\nabla Y_t, \nabla Y_{t+k}) = 0 \quad \text{因此平稳}$$

(c)  $E(Y_t) = A + tE(B)$  仍与  $t$  有关, 因此不平稳

(d)  $E(\nabla Y_t) = E(B)$  为常数

$Cov(\nabla Y_t, \nabla Y_{t+k}) = Var(B)$  因此平稳

5.7 (a) A: 由于  $\phi_1 = 0.9, \phi_2 = 0.09$ , 满足  $\phi_1 + \phi_2 < 1, \phi_2 - \phi_1 < 1, |\phi_2| < 1$   
因此该模型是平稳的 AR(2) ( $d=q=0$ ),  $\phi_1 = 0.9, \phi_2 = 0.09$

B: 由于  $\phi = 1$ , 不满足平稳条件, 做一阶差分

$$\nabla Y_t = e_t - 0.1e_{t-1}$$

因此该模型是 IMA(1,1) ( $p=0$ ),  $\theta = 0.1$

(b) 不同之处在于模型 A 平稳而 B 不平稳

(c) 对于  $\psi$  系数:

通过式 4.3.21, 
$$\begin{cases} \psi_0 = 1 \\ \psi_1 - \phi_1\psi_0 = 0 \\ \psi_j - \phi_1\psi_{j-1} - \phi_2\psi_{j-2} = 0 \quad j=2,3,\dots \end{cases}$$

可算得模型 A 的  $\psi$  系数前几项 (从 1 阶滞后开始) 为:

0.900 0.900 0.891 0.883 0.875

通过式 5.2.6, 可算得模型 B 的  $\psi$  系数前几项为: 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9

因此两模型前几项  $\psi$  系数较为接近

对于  $\pi$  系数:

模型 A  $\pi_1 = 0.9, \pi_2 = 0.09$

通过式 4.5.2, 
$$\nabla Y_t = (-\theta \nabla Y_{t-1} - \theta^2 \nabla Y_{t-2} - \dots) + e_t$$

$$Y_t - Y_{t-1} = (-\theta(Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2}) - \theta^2(Y_{t-2} - Y_{t-3}) - \dots) + e_t$$

$$Y_t = (1-\theta)Y_{t-1} + \theta(1-\theta)Y_{t-2} + \dots + e_t$$

则模型 B  $\pi_1 = 0.9, \pi_2 = 0.09, \pi_3 = 0.009$

因此两模型前两项  $\pi$  系数一样, 后几项也十分接近 (0)

5.8 (a) 对滞后项不断迭代

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t &= \phi Y_{t-1} + e_t = e_t + \phi(\phi Y_{t-2} + e_{t-1}) = e_t + \phi e_{t-1} + \phi^2 Y_{t-2} = \dots \\ &= e_t + \phi e_{t-1} + \phi^2 e_{t-2} + \dots + \phi^{t-1} e_1 + \phi^t Y_0 \\ &= e_t + \phi e_{t-1} + \phi^2 e_{t-2} + \dots + \phi^{t-1} e_1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 
$$Var(Y_t) = Var(e_t + \phi e_{t-1} + \phi^2 e_{t-2} + \dots + \phi^{t-1} e_1) = \sigma_e^2 \frac{1-\phi^{2t}}{1-\phi^2}$$

(c) 
$$\begin{aligned} Cov(Y_t, Y_{t-k}) &= Cov(e_t + \phi e_{t-1} + \dots + \phi^{t-1} e_1, e_{t-k} + \phi e_{t-k-1} + \dots + \phi^{t-k-1} e_1) \\ &= Cov(\phi^k e_{t-k} + \phi^{k+1} e_{t-k-1} + \dots + \phi^{t-1} e_1, e_{t-k} + \phi e_{t-k-1} + \dots + \phi^{t-k-1} e_1) \\ &= \sigma_e^2 (\phi^k + \phi^{k+2} + \dots + \phi^{2t-2k-2}) = \sigma_e^2 \phi^k \frac{1-\phi^{2(t-k)}}{1-\phi^2} \end{aligned}$$

(d) 
$$Corr(Y_t, Y_{t+k}) = Cov(Y_t, Y_{t+k}) / \sqrt{Var(Y_t) \cdot Var(Y_{t+k})} = \phi^k \sqrt{\frac{1-\phi^{2(t-k)}}{1-\phi^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\phi^{2(t-k)}}{1-\phi^2}} \approx 1 \quad \text{正确}$$