第8、9章时间序列分析作业

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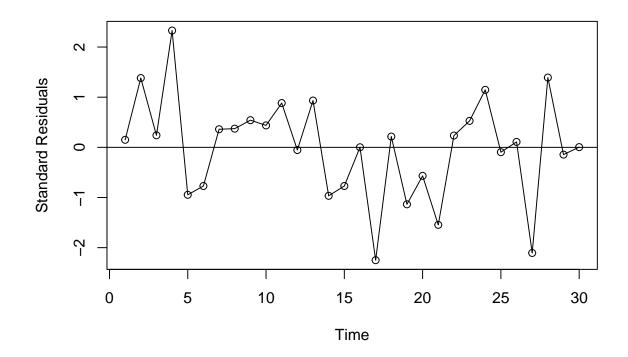
第8章

8.4

```
set.seed(321)
series = arima.sim(n=30,list(ar=0.5))
```

(a)

```
model = arima(series,order=c(1,0,0))
plot(rstandard(model),ylab = "Standard Residuals", type = "o"); abline(h=0)
```



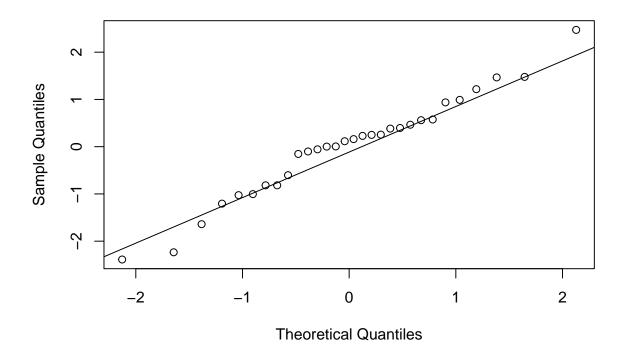
从图中可以看出,残差随时间的变化没有表现出一定的模式,是较为随机的,因此该图支持 AR(1) 的模型设定。

(b)

```
qqnorm(residuals(model)); qqline(residuals(model))
```

2

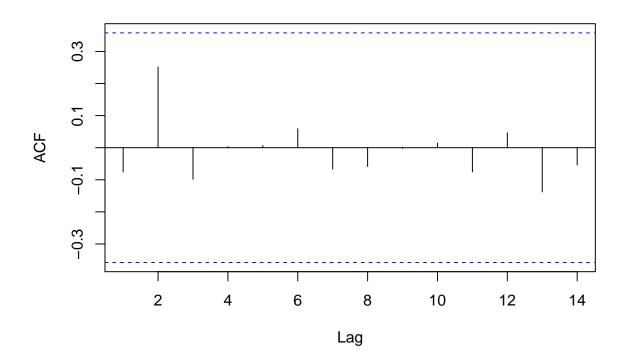
Normal Q-Q Plot



从图中可以看出,除了在尾部有一些偏离外,标准残差的 Q-Q 图整体上是比较接近直线,可以看作正态,因此该图支持 AR(1) 的模型设定。

(c)

acf(residuals(model),main="")



从图中可以看出,各个滞后的残差的自相关系数均明显小于 2 倍标准差,说明残差可以看作白噪声,因此该图支持 AR(1) 的模型设定。

(d)

```
LB.test(model,lag=8)
```

```
##
```

Box-Ljung test

##

data: residuals from model

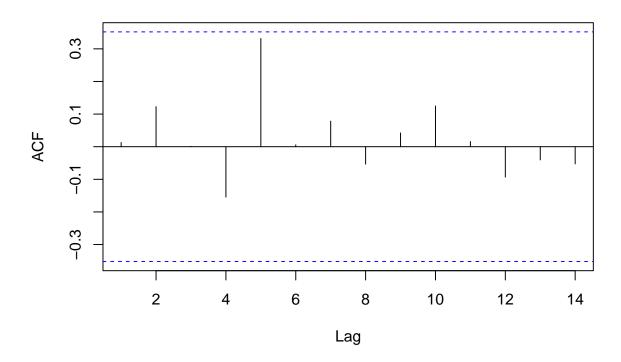
X-squared = 3.1809, df = 7, p-value = 0.8678

由于 p 值大于 0.05, 没有证据来拒绝误差项是不相关的零假设,因此该统计量支持 AR(1) 的模型设定。

8.7

(a)

```
data(hare)
model = arima(sqrt(hare), order=c(3,0,0))
acf(rstandard(model), main="")
```



从图中可以看出,残差的自相关系数均小于2倍标准差,没有明显的相关性。

(b)

```
LB.test(model, lag=9)
```

##

Box-Ljung test

##

data: residuals from model

X-squared = 6.2475, df = 6, p-value = 0.396

由于 p 值大于 0.05, 没有证据来拒绝误差项是不相关的零假设。

(c)

runs(rstandard(model))

\$pvalue

[1] 0.602

##

\$observed.runs

[1] 18

##

```
## $expected.runs
```

[1] 16.09677

##

\$n1

[1] 13

##

\$n2

[1] 18

##

\$k

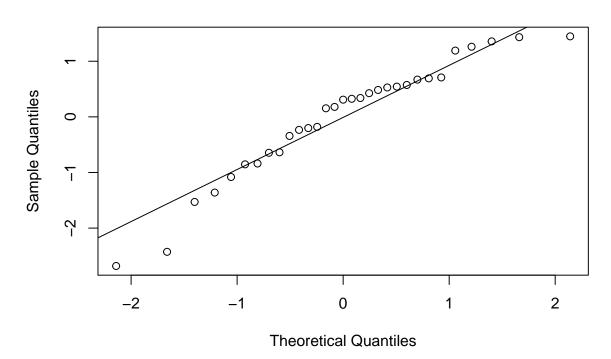
[1] 0

由于 p 值大于 0.05, 说明该残差序列的游程数是正常的,没有证据来拒绝误差项是不相关的零假设。

(d)

qqnorm(residuals(model)); qqline(residuals(model))

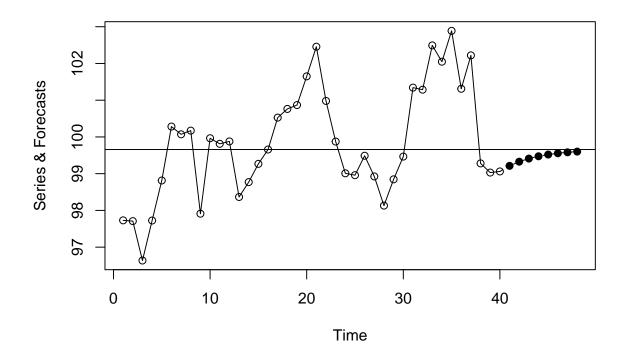
Normal Q-Q Plot



从图中可以看出,Q-Q 图呈现了一定的弯曲,在两端有可接受的几个异常值。应当对残差的正态性做进一步的研究。

(e)

```
shapiro.test(residuals(model))
##
##
   Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: residuals(model)
## W = 0.93509, p-value = 0.06043
   由于 p 值大于 0.05,在 \alpha = 0.05 的显著性水平下我们不拒绝误差具有正态性的零假设。
                                   第9章
9.9
set.seed(321)
series = arima.sim(n=48,list(ar=0.8)) + 100
actual = window(series,start=41); series = window(series,end=40)
(a)
model = arima(series, order=c(1,0,0)); model
##
## Call:
## arima(x = series, order = c(1, 0, 0))
##
## Coefficients:
##
           ar1 intercept
##
        0.7448
                  99.6574
## s.e. 0.1043
                   0.5818
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.9871: log likelihood = -56.9, aic = 117.81
   结果如上所示,可见在这个模拟中,对 \phi 和 \mu 的极大似然估计是较为准确的。
(b)
result = plot(model,n.ahead = 8,ylab = "Series & Forecasts",col=NULL,pch=19,type="o")
abline(h = coef(model)[2])
```



对接下来8个值的预测如图中实心原点所示,可见这些值随着1的增加呈指数衰减至序列均值。

(c)

```
forecast = result$pred; e = actual - forecast; cbind(actual, forecast, e)

## Time Series:

## End = 48

## Frequency = 1

## actual forecast e

## 41 99.95751 99.21308 0.74442423

## 42 98.80373 99.32646 -0.52273738

## 43 98.05042 99.41091 -1.36048570

## 44 98.06828 99.47380 -1.40551982

## 45 98.36513 99.52065 -1.15551615

## 46 99.06204 99.55554 -0.49349515

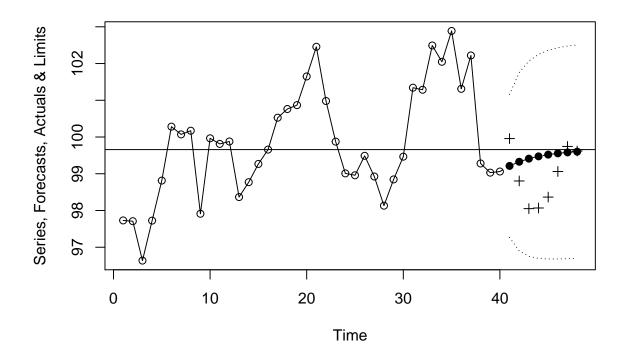
## 47 99.74405 99.58153 0.16251934
```

真实值、预测值的比较以及残差如上表所示。

48 99.61908 99.60088 0.01820287

(d)

```
plot(model,n.ahead = 8,ylab = "Series, Forecasts, Actuals & Limits",pch=19,type="o")
abline(h = coef(model)[2])
points(x=(41:48),y=actual,pch=3)
```



真实值如图中加号表示,他们都落在了以虚线表示的预测区间内部。

(e)

更换随机种子,重复过程如下:

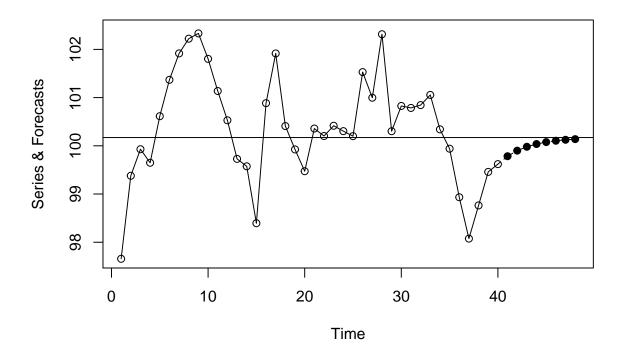
```
set.seed(123)
series = arima.sim(n=48,list(ar=0.8)) + 100
actual = window(series,start=41); series = window(series,end=40)

model = arima(series,order=c(1,0,0)); model

##
## Call:
## arima(x = series, order = c(1, 0, 0))
##
## Coefficients:
## ar1 intercept
## 0.7027 100.1716
```

```
## s.e. 0.1229 0.4279 ## ## sigma^2 estimated as 0.6876: log likelihood = -49.61, aic = 103.21 在本次模拟中对 \phi 的极大似然估计没有上一次准确。
```

```
result = plot(model,n.ahead = 8,ylab = "Series & Forecasts",col=NULL,pch=19,type="o")
abline(h = coef(model)[2])
```



```
forecast = result$pred; e = actual - forecast; cbind(actual,forecast,e)

## Time Series:

## Start = 41

## End = 48

## Frequency = 1

## actual forecast e

## 41 100.61847 99.78413 0.83433836

## 42 102.54486 99.89929 2.64556454

## 43 101.54486 99.98023 1.56463016

## 44 98.92672 100.03710 -1.11038396

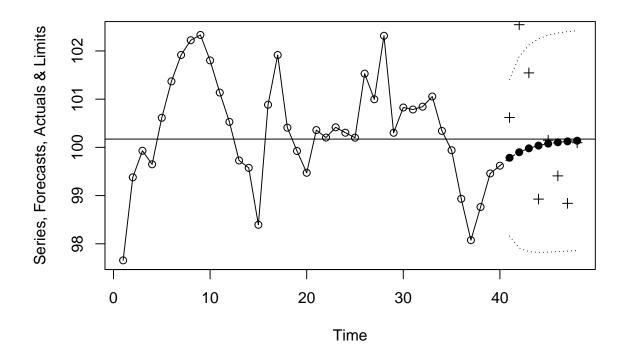
## 45 100.14711 100.07707 0.07004351

## 46 99.40849 100.10515 -0.69666667

## 47 98.83878 100.12489 -1.28611100
```

48 100.09660 100.13876 -0.04216683

```
plot(model,n.ahead = 8,ylab = "Series, Forecasts, Actuals & Limits",pch=19,type="o")
abline(h = coef(model)[2])
points(x=(41:48),y=actual,pch=3)
```



可以看到向前两步的真实值落在预测区间外。

9.21

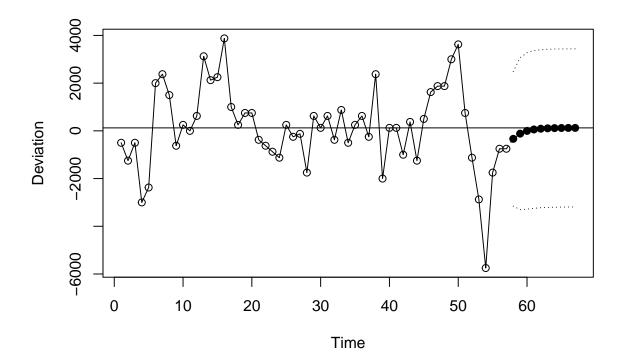
(a)

```
data(deere3)
model = arima(deere3,order=c(1,0,0))
predict(model,n.ahead = 10)$pred
## Time Series:
## Start = 58
## End = 67
## Frequency = 1
    [1] -335.145928 -117.120772
                                   -2.538388
                                               57.679997
                                                           89.327566
         105.959839 114.700873
##
    [6]
                                 119.294695
                                              121.708962
                                                          122.977772
```

预测结果如上所示,可见前置8期及之后的预测基本保持常数。

(b)

```
plot(model,n.ahead = 10,ylab = "Deviation",pch=19,type="o")
abline(h = coef(model)[2])
```



由于模型为 AR(1), ϕ 的估计为 0.5,所以该模型没有很强的自相关性也不会展现出其他模式,预测很快地趋于序列的均值。(μ 的估计为 124)