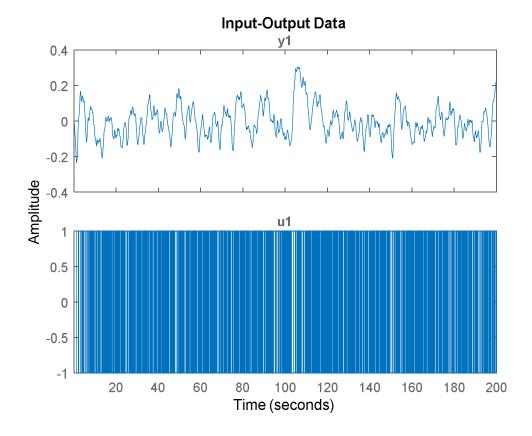


Question 1 -

a)

Here is the code for this part.

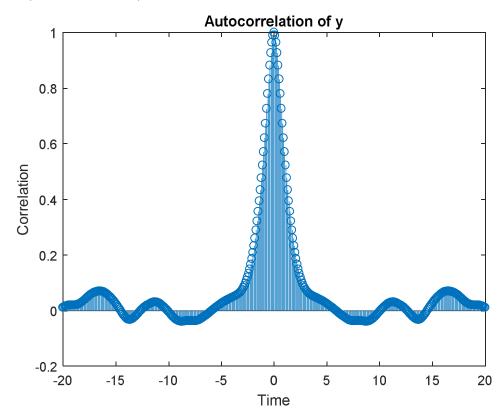




b)

Autocorrelation can be plotted using xcorr. Since xcorr considers time lag between samples, we should use 200 here in this function. Here is the code for this part.

```
%% Correlation analysis
tau = -20:Ts:20;
r = xcorr(y,200,'coeff');
figure;
stem(tau, r);
title('Autocorrelation of y');
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Correlation');
```



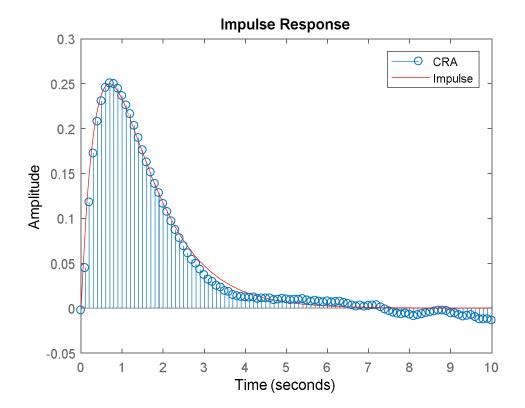
c)

We use cra and impulse command for estimating impulse response. Here is the MATLAB code for this part.

```
%% Impulse response
figure
finalTime = 10;
tImp = 0:Ts:finalTime;
[IR,~,~] = cra(data, finalTime*Fs);
```



```
stem(tImp,IR*Fs);
hold on;
impulse(sys,finalTime);
hold off;
legend('CRA','Impulse');
```

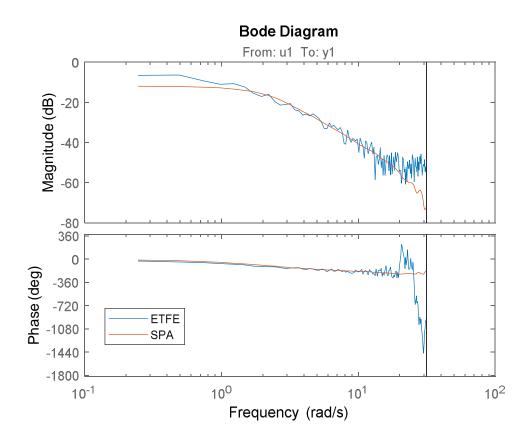


d)

Here is the MATLAB code for this part.

```
%% Spectral analysis
RETFE = etfe(data);
RSPA = spa(data);
figure;
bode(RETFE,RSPA);
```







Question 2 –

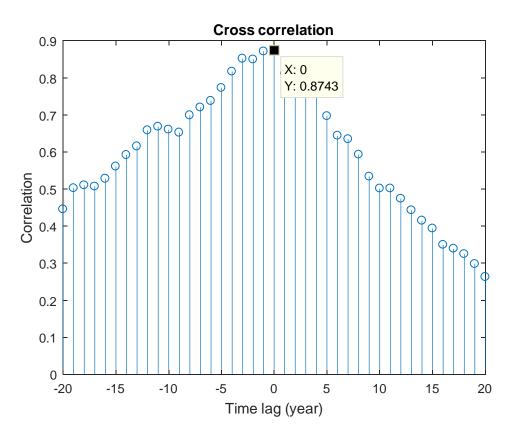
a)

The following MATLAB code is used for the analysis of this part.

```
clc
clear all;
close all;
% part a
data = [1980]
               1981 1982 1983 1984
                                       1985
                                              1986
                                                    1987
                                                          1988
                                                                1989
   1991 1992 1993
                           1995
                     1994
                                 1996
                                       1997
                                              1998
                                                    1999
                                                          2000
                                                                2001
                                                                      2002
        2004 2005 2006
                           2007
                                 2008 2009
                                              2010
   2003
                                                    2011
                                                          2012
                                                                2013
                                                                      2014;
                     3.833797117 7.341931344 9.245216354 13.63833419
    6.463001268
   11.9091084 7.331332019 9.912166139 9.457901151 2.600704109 2.393612459
   7.81295779 \quad 12.82494547 \quad 12.56602799 \quad 11.78156869 \quad 9.750279002 \quad 8.782184882
   8.118548119 6.80780632 6.739270027 7.640001656 7.555801672 8.401915061
   9.352364261 9.45917505 10.74255231 12.09183627 13.63634486 9.093872102
   8.857029819 10.10310072 9.012854035 7.332030984 7.226936454
   6.755778416;
   4.305147809
                     3.578050295 1.101034617 4.83543596 1.471102565
   2.90843419 2.480293491 1.723703014 7.302963549 3.736988483 3.366900569
   -0.982546363
                     3.390699613 2.706142818 4.604720942 5.527286718
   5.526796934 2.118629228 4.243707664 6.892479991 2.015558933 3.021236285
   2.05811615 6.086693622 6.187574525 7.56712016 7.584629578 8.15356726
   2.375249298 6.950038738 8.763184414 5.248536528 4.134717786 5.096691727
   6.234203582];
data=data';
save data2.mat data -v7.3;
clear data
load data2.mat
```

b)

We use cross correlation analysis to analyse the correlation of these two dynamic variables. The result of correlation analysis is shown in figure below. The maximum of correlation happens in lag 0. This means that these two variables are correlated without any year delay. Since the correlation value at 0 year time lag is approximately 0.87 (it is OK if the results have some deviation), these variables can be considered as moderately correlated.



The following MATLAB code is used for the analysis of this part.

```
load data2.mat

year = data(:,1);
China = data(:,2);
India = data(:,3);

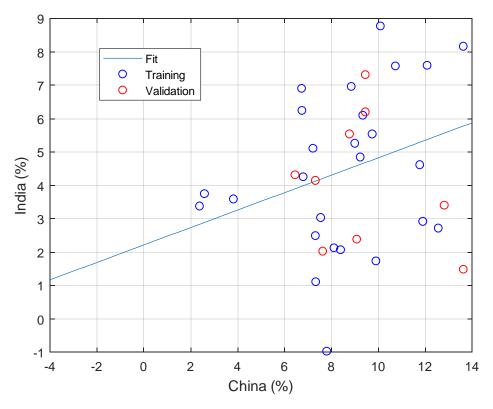
tau = -20:20;
r = xcorr(China, India, 20, 'coeff');
figure(1);
stem(tau, r);
title('Cross correlation');
xlabel('Time lag (year)');
ylabel('Correlation');
```

c)

In this part, we assume Chinese GDP growth and Indian GDP growth as the input and output of our regression problem, respectively. Data has been divided into two sets, training and validation sets. We used approximately 75% of the data for training and 25% for validation.



The fitted function and datasets are shown in figure below. The calculated value for the economic growth in the year 2015 with my fitted function is 3.88% (Here, it is OK to choose not to separate the data or validate, and the final results allows to have a certain deviation).



Here is the MATLAB code for this part.

```
idx_v = 1:4:length(China);
k = 0;

for i = 1:length(China)
    tempIdx = find(idx_v == i);
    if isempty(tempIdx)
        k = k+1;
        idx_t(k) = i;
    end
end

China_t = China(idx_t);
China_v = China(idx_v);
India_t = India(idx_t);
India_v = India(idx_v);
SSE_valid = [];
```





```
P1 = polyfit(China_t,India_t,1);

xx = linspace(-4,14,100);
yy = P1(1)*xx+P1(2);
figure(2);
plot(xx,yy);
hold on
scatter(China_t, India_t, 'b');
scatter(China_v, India_v, 'r');
grid on;
legend('Fit','Training','Validation');
xlabel('China (%)');
ylabel('India (%)');

x = 6.358383363;
India2015 = P1(1)*x+P1(2)
```