

# 502\_HW5

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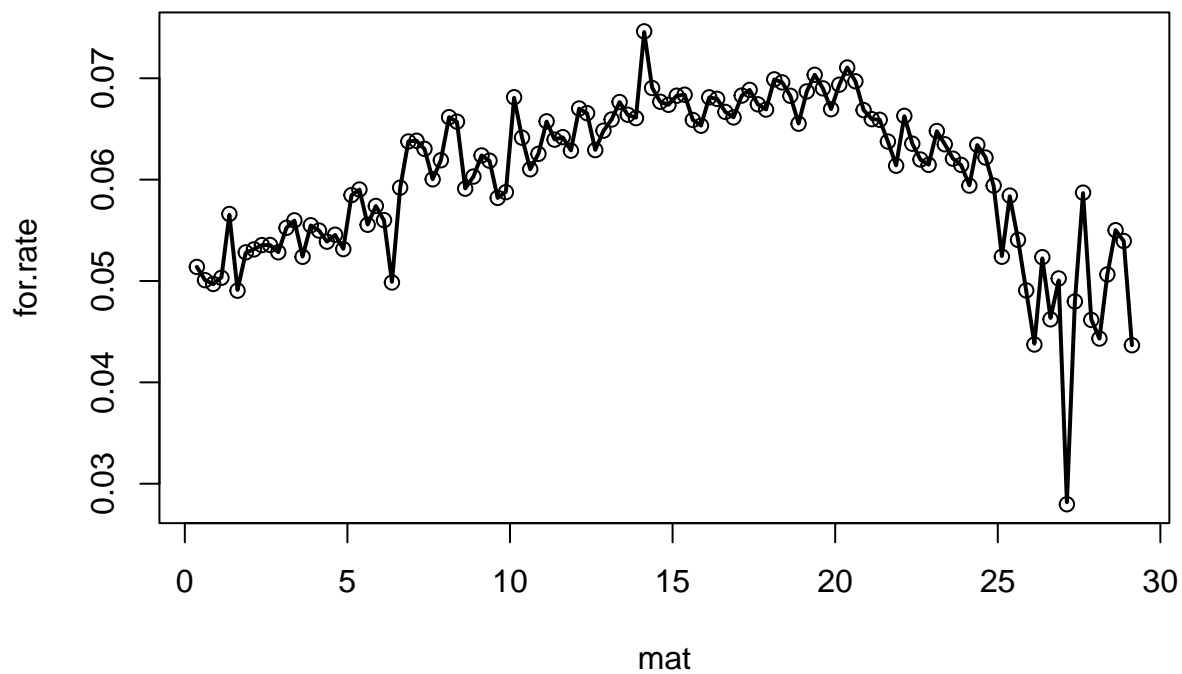
## Q1

```
load("Homework 5 Data.Rdata")
strips <- strips[order(strips$T), ]
for.rate <- -diff(log(strips$price)) / diff(strips$T)
mat <- strips$T[-1]
```

(a)

Use all points as knots, and specify spar=0 to interpolate the data.

```
fit.cubic <- smooth.spline(mat, for.rate, all.knots=TRUE, spar=0)
plot(mat, for.rate)
lines(fit.cubic, lwd=2)
```

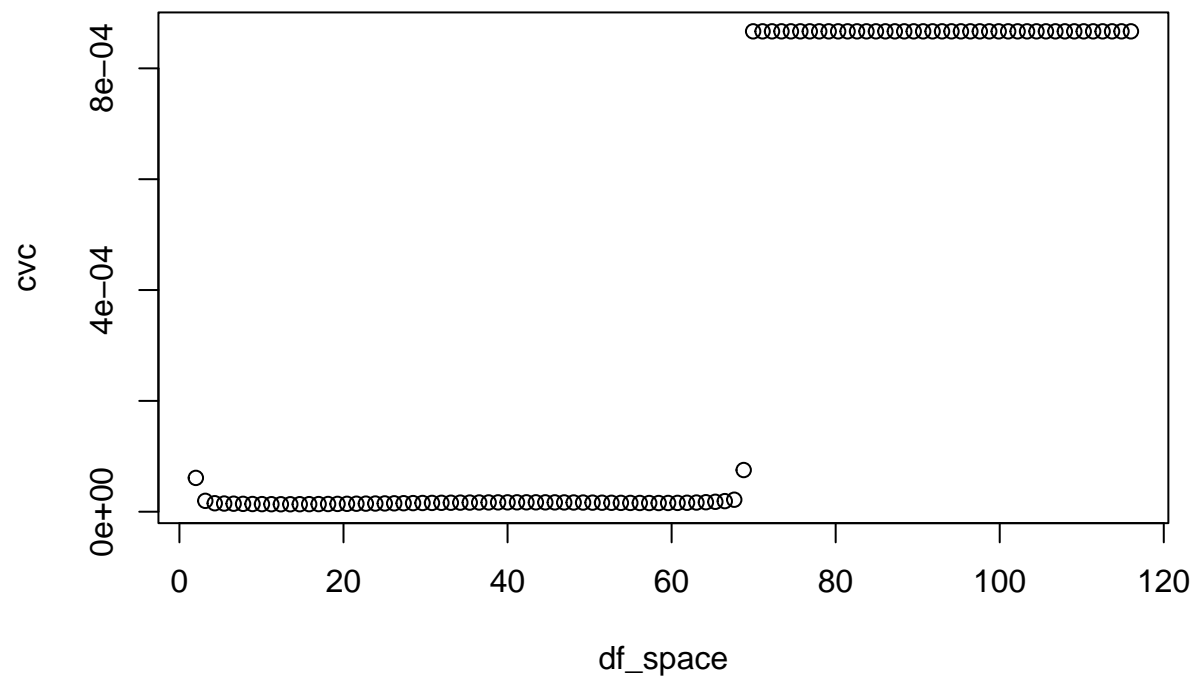


(b)

```
df_space <- seq(from=2, to=116, length.out=100)
cvc <- c()

for (i in df_space) {
  fit.cubic <- smooth.spline(mat, for.rate, df=i, cv=TRUE)
  cvc <- append(cvc, fit.cubic$cv.crit)
}

plot(df_space, cvc)
```



(c)

```
fit.cubic <- smooth.spline(mat, for.rate, cv=TRUE)
```

```
library(KernSmooth)
```

```
## KernSmooth 2.23 loaded
```

```
## Copyright M. P. Wand 1997-2009
```

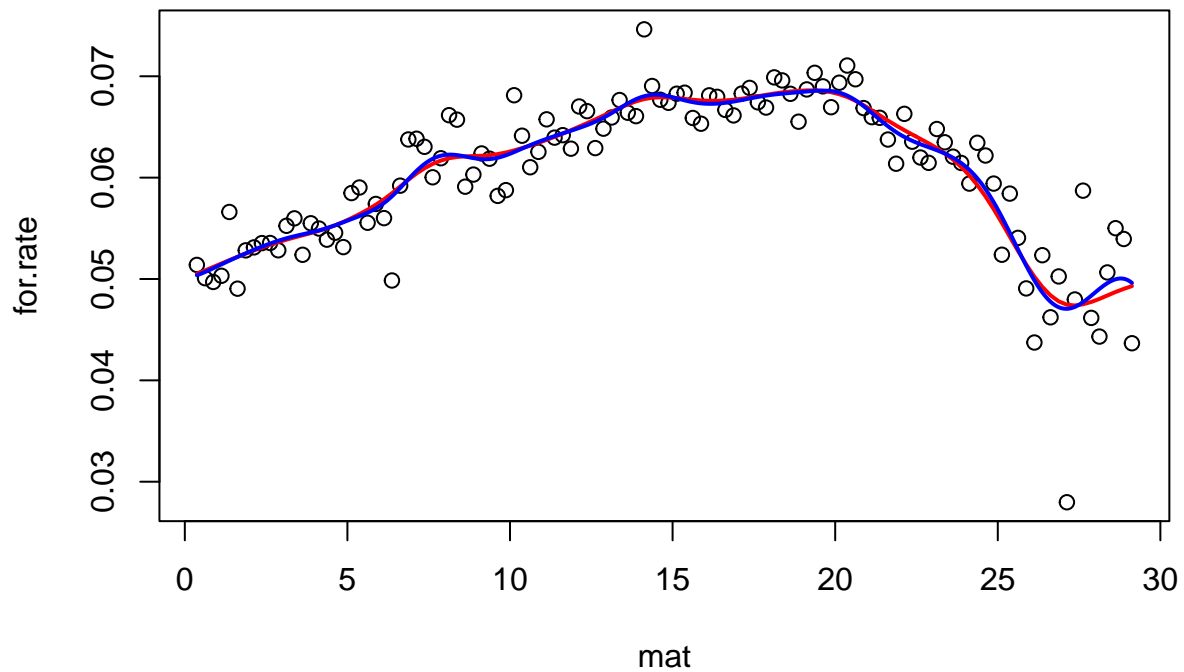
```
h <- dpill(mat, for.rate)
```

```
fit.locpoly <- locpoly(mat, for.rate, bandwidth=h, degree=1)
```

```
plot(mat, for.rate)
```

```
lines(fit.cubic, lwd=2, col='red')
```

```
lines(fit.locpoly, lwd=2, col='blue')
```



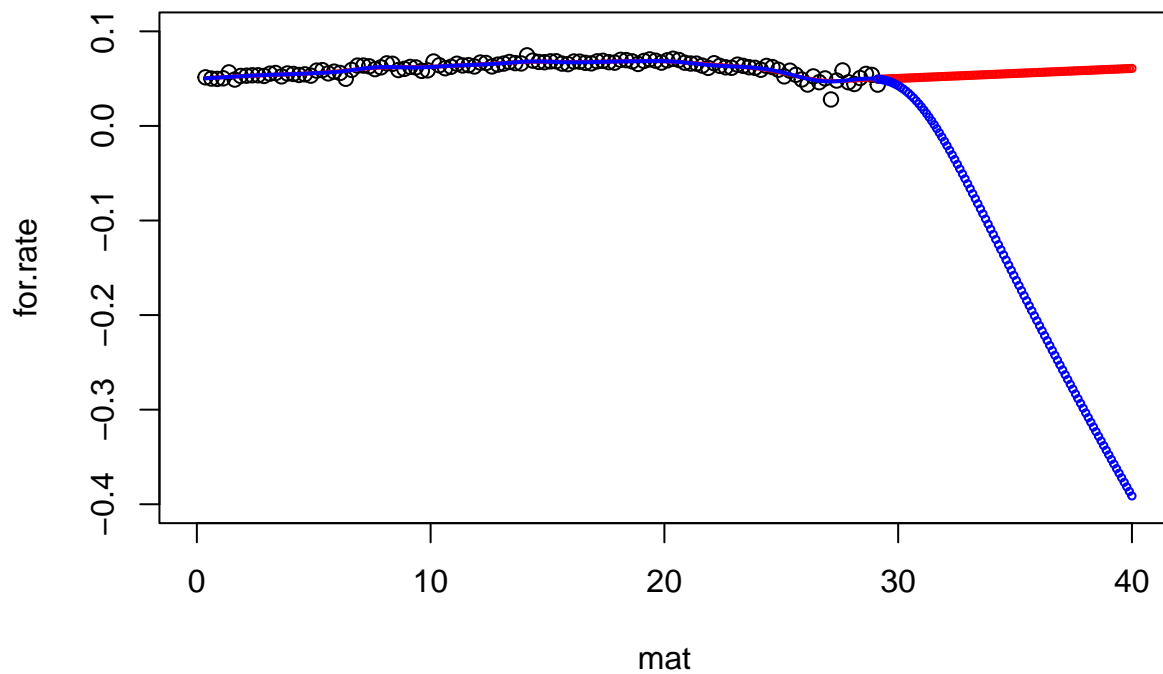
(d)

```
x.grid <- seq(max(mat), 40, len=100)
predict.cubic <- predict(fit.cubic, x.grid)

plot(mat, for.rate, xlim=c(0,40), ylim=c(-0.4,0.1))
lines(fit.cubic, lwd=2, col='red')
lines(fit.locpoly, lwd=2, col='blue')

points(predict.cubic$x, predict.cubic$y, col='red', cex=0.5)

for (x in x.grid) {
  wn <- dnorm(mat, mean=x, sd=h)
  fit <- lm(for.rate~I(mat-x), weights=wn)
  points(x, coef(fit)[1], col='blue', cex=0.5)
}
```



Cubic smoothing spline is more reasonable than local polynomial regression. Forward rates cannot be negative in reality.

Q2

Q2

(a)

$$\bar{Y}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{V}{n})$$

$$V = \sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma(h)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \gamma(h) - \gamma(0)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{6^2}{1-\phi^2} \phi^h - \gamma(0)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 6^2}{1-\phi^2} \frac{1}{1-\phi} - \frac{6^2}{1-\phi^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{0.04} \times \frac{1}{0.4} - \frac{2}{0.64} = 12.5 \frac{V}{n} = \frac{12.5}{100} = 0.125$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, 0.125)$$

$$\frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{\sqrt{0.125}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P(-1.96 < \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{\sqrt{0.125}} < 1.96) = 0.05$$

$$P(\bar{Y} - 1.96\sqrt{0.125} < \mu < \bar{Y} + 1.96\sqrt{0.125}) = 0.05$$

$$(-0.393, 0.993)$$

(b)

0 is in  $(-0.393, 0.993)$

We fail to reject the null, the data is compatible with the hypothesis that  $\mu=0$ .

Q3

Q3

(a)

$$\phi(z) = 1 + 0.5z$$

(b)

$$\phi(z) = 1 - 5z + 8z^2 - 2z^5$$

(a)

```
Mod(polyroot(c(1,0.5)))
```

```
## [1] 2
```

autoregressive polynomial  $\neq 0$  for all complex numbers  $|z| \leq 1$ , so there exists a unique causal stationary solution.

(b)

```
Mod(polyroot(c(1,-5,8,0,0,-2)))
```

```
## [1] 0.3575712 0.3575712 1.7073595 1.3415130 1.7073595
```

There are two roots make autoregressive polynomial  $= 0$  with  $|z| \leq 1$ , so there does not exist a causal stationary solution.

Q4

Q4.

(a)

For  $h \geq 3$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{t-h}, e_t + e_{t-1} - e_{t-2}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{t-h}, Y_t + 0.5Y_{t-1}) = \gamma(h) + 0.5\gamma(h-1) \quad (2)$$

$$0 = 0:$$

$$\gamma(h) + 0.5\gamma(h-1) = 0$$

(b) let  $h=1$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{t-1}, e_t + e_{t-1} - e_{t-2})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(Y_{t-1}, e_{t-1}) - \text{Cov}(Y_{t-1}, e_{t-2})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(-0.5Y_{t-2} + e_{t-1} + e_{t-2} - e_{t-3}, e_{t-1}) - \text{Cov}(Y_{t-1}, e_{t-2})$$

$$= 1 - \text{Cov}(-0.5(-0.5Y_{t-3} + e_{t-2} + e_{t-3} - e_{t-4}) + e_{t-1} + e_{t-2} - e_{t-3}, e_{t-2})$$

$$= 1 - 0.5 = 0.5 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{t-1}, Y_t + 0.5Y_{t-1}) = \gamma(1) + 0.5\gamma(0) \quad (2)$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\gamma(1) + 0.5\gamma(0) = 0.5$$



$$(c) \begin{cases} r(0) + 0.5r(1) = 2.75 \\ r(1) + 0.5r(0) = 0.5 \\ r(2) + 0.5r(1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & A & & r & & c \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} r(0) \\ r(1) \\ r(2) \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} 2.75 \\ 0.5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$r = A^{-1}c$$

$$(d) \begin{aligned} r(3) + 0.5r(2) &= 0 \\ r(3) &= -\frac{5}{24} \\ r(4) + 0.5r(3) &= 0 \\ r(4) &= -\frac{5}{48} \\ r(5) &= \frac{5}{96} \end{aligned}$$

```
A <- matrix(c(1,0.5,0,0.5,1,0.5,0,0,1), nrow=3)
c <- matrix(c(2.75,0.5,-1), nrow=3)
solve(A) %*% c
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,]  3.3333333
## [2,] -1.1666667
## [3,] -0.4166667
```