1 Definitions

$$\hat{e}_t = y_t - \hat{y}_t$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_\ell^r = \frac{1}{r - \ell} \sum_{t=\ell}^r \hat{e}_t \hat{e}_t^\top$$

$$A_\ell^r(h) = \sum_{t=\ell}^h \hat{e}_t^\top \left(\hat{\Sigma}_\ell^r\right)^{-1} \hat{e}_t$$

$$C_\ell^r(h) = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2k(r - \ell + 1)}} \left(\frac{A_\ell^r(h)}{h} - \frac{A_\ell^r(r - \ell + 1)}{r - \ell + 1}\right)$$

$$\Gamma_\ell^r = \max_{h \in \{\ell, \dots, r\}} |C_\ell^r(h)|$$

$$\bar{h}_\ell^r = \underset{h \in \{\ell, \dots, r\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} |C_\ell^r(h)|$$

$$d = k(p + q + 1) + \frac{k(k + 1)}{2} + 1$$

Given a significance level of α , define C_{α} such that

$$\Pr\left(\sup_{0 \le v \le 1} |M_v^0| \le C_\alpha\right) = 1 + 2\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^i \exp(-2i^2 a^2) = 1 - \alpha,$$

where M_v^0 is the random variable of a standard Brownian bridge at time v.

2 Cusum algorithm

Algorithm 1: Cusum algorithm by Galeano and Peña.

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Step 1 fit VARIMA model to y_t;
                  compute residuals \hat{e}_t;
                  candidates \leftarrow \{1, T\};
                  h_{\text{first}} \leftarrow d + 1; \quad h_{\text{last}} \leftarrow T - d;
                  while True do
                         \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \ \Gamma_{h_{\text{first}}}^{h_{\text{last}}} < C_{\alpha} \ \textbf{then} \\ \mid \ \text{break}; \end{array}
  Step 2
                          else
                                 \begin{split} &\Gamma_{\text{old}} \leftarrow \Gamma_{h_{\text{first}}}^{h_{\text{last}}}; \quad \bar{h}_{\text{old}} \leftarrow \bar{h}_{h_{\text{first}}}^{h_{\text{last}}}; \\ &\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma_{\text{old}}; \quad \bar{h} \leftarrow \bar{h}_{\text{old}}; \end{split}
                                 while \Gamma > C_{\alpha} do
Step 3a
                                 \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \leftarrow \bar{h} - 1; \\ \Gamma = \Gamma_{h_{\text{first}}}^{t_2}; \\ h_{\text{first}} \leftarrow t_2; \\ \end{bmatrix}
                                 \Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma_{\text{old}}; \quad \bar{h} \leftarrow \bar{h}_{\text{old}};
                                 while \Gamma > C_{\alpha} do
Step 3b
                                      \begin{array}{c} t_1 \leftarrow \bar{h} + 1; \\ \Gamma = \Gamma_{t_1}^{h_{\text{last}}}; \end{array}
                                  h_{\text{last}} \leftarrow t_1;
                                 if |h_{\text{last}} - h_{\text{first}}| > d then
Step 3c
                                          append h_{\text{first}}, h_{\text{last}} to candidates;
                                          h_{\text{first}} = h_{\text{first}} + d; \quad h_{\text{last}} = h_{\text{last}} - d;
                                  else
                                          append \bar{h}_{old} to candidates;
                                         break;
                  sort candidates;
                  \{x_1,\ldots,x_s\} \leftarrow candidates;
  Step 4 repeat
                         for i \in \{1, ..., s-2\} do
                                 if \Gamma_{x_i+1}^{x_{i+2}-1} < C_{\alpha} then
                                    remove x_{i+1} from candidates;
                  until convergence;
                 remove 1, T from candidates;
                  changepoints \leftarrow \{x+1 : x \in candidates\};
```