

HW2

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R Markdown

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When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
# Lince Romainum
# Time Series Analysis
# HW2

# Libraries list
#install.packages("DataCombine")
#install.packages("nlme")
library(DataCombine) # for slide function, i.e.: x_t-1
library(mgcv)

## Loading required package: nlme

## This is mgcv 1.8-26. For overview type 'help("mgcv-package")'.

#####
# Problem 1
#####

# Create 100 samples of  $x_t \sim iid N(0,1)$ 
sampleSize = 100

# Create a main data frame for problem 1 with  $i = 1$  to 100
mainDf1 <- data.frame(i = seq(0, sampleSize, by = 1))

# Obtain 100 estimates of mean of  $x_i$  and mean of  $\sigma^2_i$  from 100
different  $x_t \sim iid N(0,1)$  values
for(k in 1:100){
  # Create 100 samples of  $x_t \sim iid N(0,1)$ 
  x_i <- rnorm(sampleSize, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  # Calculate the mean and the mean variance of the samples
  mainDf1$meanVal[k] <- mean(x_i)
  mainDf1$meanVarVal[k] <- var(x_i)
```

```
}  
mainDf1
```

##	i	meanVal	meanVarVal
## 1	0	0.057754055	1.1070505
## 2	1	0.155325577	0.9626471
## 3	2	0.022703393	1.0741841
## 4	3	-0.144675605	0.7839156
## 5	4	0.161763196	0.8832970
## 6	5	-0.046984702	1.0395357
## 7	6	-0.034939808	1.1101418
## 8	7	0.028686753	0.8344021
## 9	8	0.033805024	0.9117767
## 10	9	-0.015181535	1.0980395
## 11	10	0.092896626	0.8422795
## 12	11	-0.159154176	1.4088661
## 13	12	-0.035480443	0.8638764
## 14	13	-0.107722980	1.0950996
## 15	14	0.086024013	0.8924161
## 16	15	-0.052273723	1.1243079
## 17	16	-0.080227929	0.9019362
## 18	17	0.032259851	0.8730117
## 19	18	0.164819718	0.9754592
## 20	19	0.027753697	1.1917852
## 21	20	-0.033019707	0.8423774
## 22	21	0.146275891	1.0788675
## 23	22	-0.056834052	0.9440617
## 24	23	0.005074917	0.8779730
## 25	24	-0.064529129	0.8839993
## 26	25	-0.054551471	1.0996838
## 27	26	-0.047285267	1.2481339
## 28	27	0.105278954	0.9094382
## 29	28	0.139146828	1.1354261
## 30	29	0.139890813	0.8768656
## 31	30	0.070513889	1.0650882
## 32	31	0.039138955	0.9301918
## 33	32	-0.041679275	1.1284790
## 34	33	-0.034956677	0.6628663
## 35	34	0.064679043	1.0942413
## 36	35	0.055652149	1.1735840
## 37	36	0.005539468	1.1560392
## 38	37	-0.129487327	1.1679604
## 39	38	-0.044557317	0.7918385
## 40	39	-0.141210965	0.9418879
## 41	40	0.005611925	0.9046201
## 42	41	0.071771405	1.1515589
## 43	42	-0.116244327	0.9487240
## 44	43	0.175840603	1.1604107
## 45	44	0.020724872	1.2416833
## 46	45	-0.077539463	0.8851223

## 47	46	-0.038221744	1.0742136
## 48	47	-0.014860019	0.9702879
## 49	48	-0.120173449	0.9820175
## 50	49	-0.012715913	0.9809343
## 51	50	0.117150335	0.9150204
## 52	51	0.034979757	1.0547695
## 53	52	0.123663073	1.0614515
## 54	53	0.006999810	1.0569681
## 55	54	0.166663398	0.8890923
## 56	55	-0.046258171	1.2641023
## 57	56	0.132002608	0.9765072
## 58	57	-0.042695067	0.9896023
## 59	58	0.077862037	1.0857133
## 60	59	-0.034605222	1.1738903
## 61	60	0.145277186	1.2793864
## 62	61	0.033707405	1.1090482
## 63	62	0.195509850	1.0974766
## 64	63	-0.126678605	0.9167719
## 65	64	-0.055785210	1.0206415
## 66	65	0.055825499	0.8452546
## 67	66	-0.085329348	0.9183706
## 68	67	-0.014753657	0.9528680
## 69	68	-0.072452662	1.0147472
## 70	69	-0.098291081	0.8130631
## 71	70	0.074399497	1.2805482
## 72	71	-0.104855506	0.9856815
## 73	72	-0.084257588	1.1838375
## 74	73	-0.119737529	1.1870214
## 75	74	0.186774582	0.8001315
## 76	75	-0.118403197	0.8299422
## 77	76	-0.057542726	1.2306106
## 78	77	0.088560783	1.4038370
## 79	78	0.115438209	1.1593604
## 80	79	0.106934181	0.7840869
## 81	80	-0.045269243	0.9464801
## 82	81	-0.150411454	0.9587518
## 83	82	0.020223791	0.9795977
## 84	83	-0.054724588	1.2870111
## 85	84	-0.067259279	0.9840246
## 86	85	-0.212485035	1.3954972
## 87	86	0.139824869	1.2021613
## 88	87	0.120044159	0.8053154
## 89	88	-0.061009633	0.9568978
## 90	89	-0.014523167	1.0756734
## 91	90	-0.098252315	1.2823730
## 92	91	-0.039016455	0.8560265
## 93	92	0.038444447	1.1096606
## 94	93	-0.137374953	1.1939411
## 95	94	-0.112546637	0.9600341
## 96	95	0.033969113	0.9968530

```

## 97    96 -0.034213487  1.1787048
## 98    97  0.092634243  1.0904117
## 99    98 -0.011250825  1.2542322
## 100   99 -0.010116018  0.9480818
## 101  100  0.057754055  1.1070505

# Compute the mean, variance of  $x_i$  bar for  $i = 1$  to 100
meanX <- mean(mainDf1$meanVal)
meanX

## [1] 0.002564048

varX <- var(mainDf1$meanVal)
varX

## [1] 0.00874305

# Compute the mean, variance of  $variance_i$  bar for  $i = 1$  to 100
meanVar <- mean(mainDf1$meanVarVal)
meanVar

## [1] 1.031002

varVar <- var(mainDf1$meanVarVal)
varVar

## [1] 0.02360465

# END OF PROBLEM #1

#####
#####
# Problem 2 :
#####
#####

# define:  $x_t = \epsilon_t + 0.5*\epsilon_{t-1}$  called MA (1) process

rho_0 <- 1
rho_1 <- (0.5/(1+(0.5^2)))
rho_i <- 0 # for  $i > 1$ 

# verified in module 2.3
sigma_ii = 1 + 2*(rho_1^2) # for all  $i > 1$ 

# Create time sequences from 1 to 500
mainDf <- data.frame(t = seq(1, 500, by = 1))

# Create main data frame for iid  $\epsilon_t$  values (500 samples)
mainDf$e_t <- rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1)

```

```

# Create epsilon_t-1
mainDf <- slide(mainDf, "e_t", "t", NewVar="etLag1", slideBy = -1)

##
## Lagging e_t by 1 time units.

# Create time sequences from 0 to 500
xDf <- data.frame(t = seq(1, 500, by = 1))

# Create the rest of the table for x_t
for(i in 1:500){
  # Calculate data of x_t
  xDf$x_t[i] <- mainDf$e_t[i] + 0.5* mainDf$etLag1[i]
}

# Create x_t-1 and x_t-2
xDf <- slide(xDf, "x_t", "t", NewVar="xtLag1", slideBy = -1)

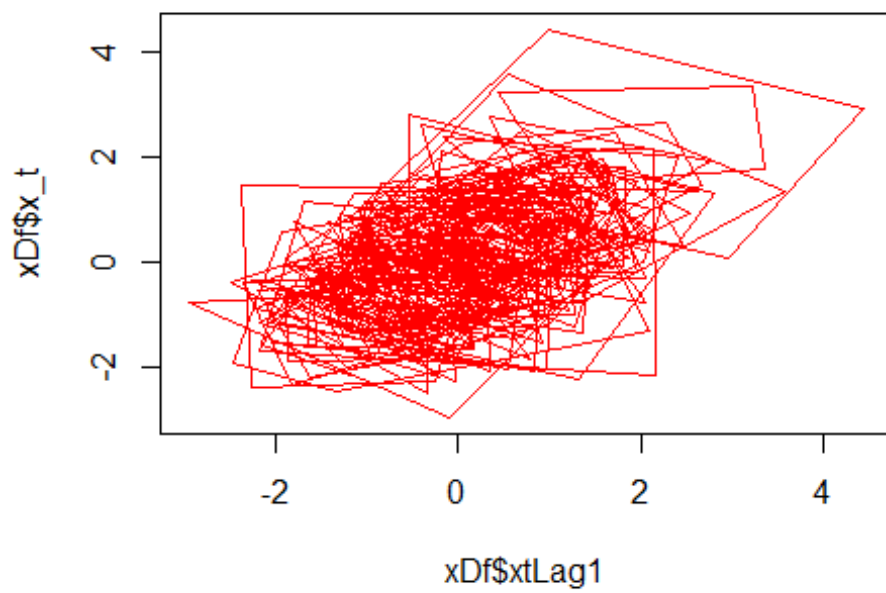
##
## Lagging x_t by 1 time units.

xDf <- slide(xDf, "x_t", "t", NewVar="xtLag2", slideBy = -2)

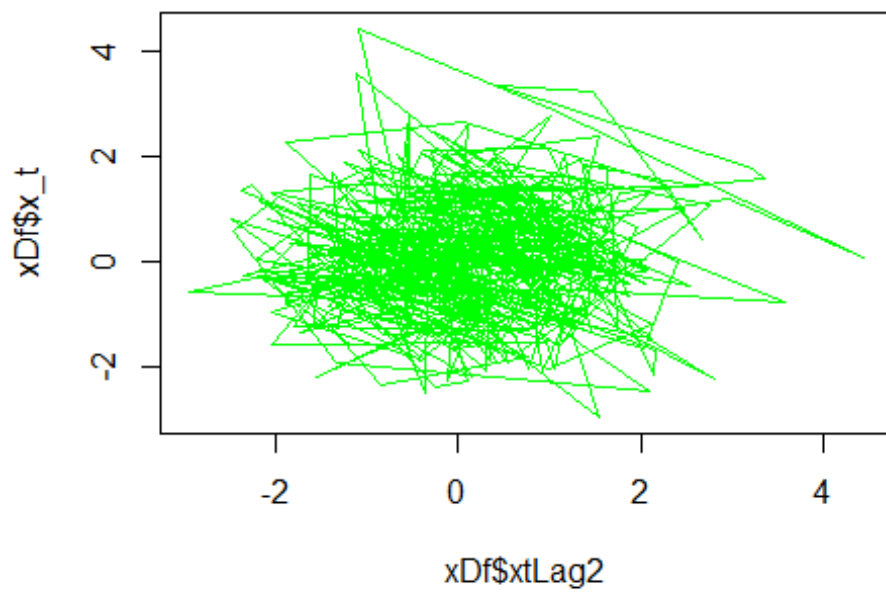
##
## Lagging x_t by 2 time units.

# Line plot x_t vs x_t-1
plot(xDf$xtLag1, xDf$x_t, type = "l", col = "red")

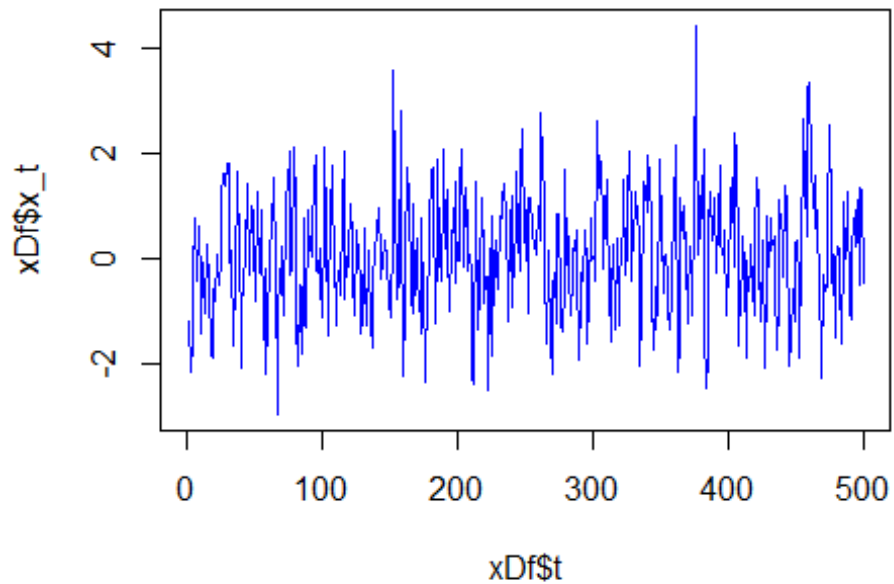
```



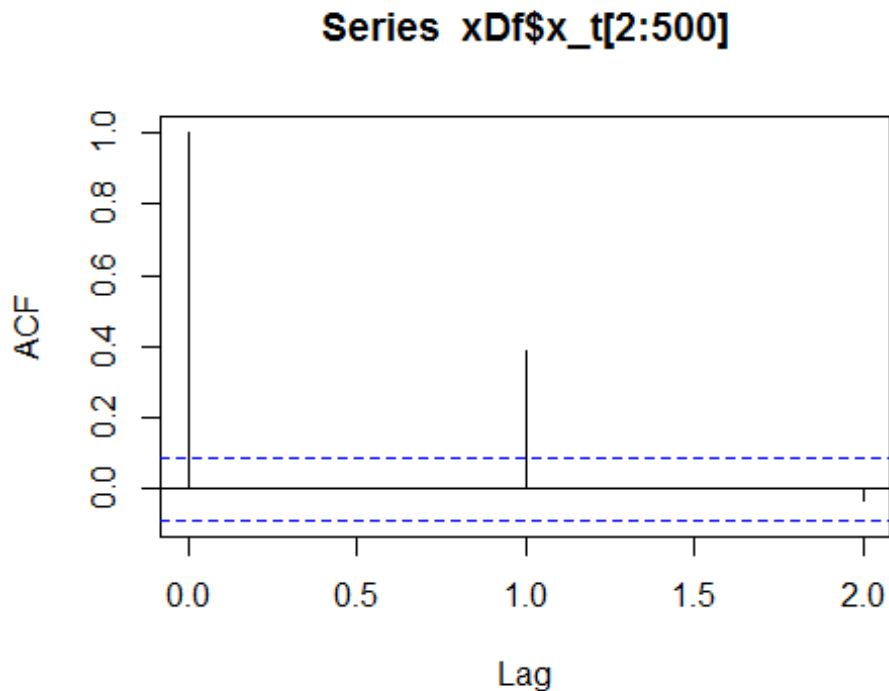
```
# Line plot  $x_t$  vs  $x_{t-2}$   
plot(xDf$xtLag2, xDf$x_t, type = "l", col = "green")
```



```
# Line plot x_t vs t  
plot(xDf$t, xDf$x_t, type = "l", col = "blue")
```



```
#mean, variance, and autocorrelation  
mean(xDf$x_t)  
## [1] NA  
var(xDf$x_t)  
## [1] NA  
acf (xDf$x_t[2:500], lag.max = 2, type=c("correlation"),plot=TRUE)
```

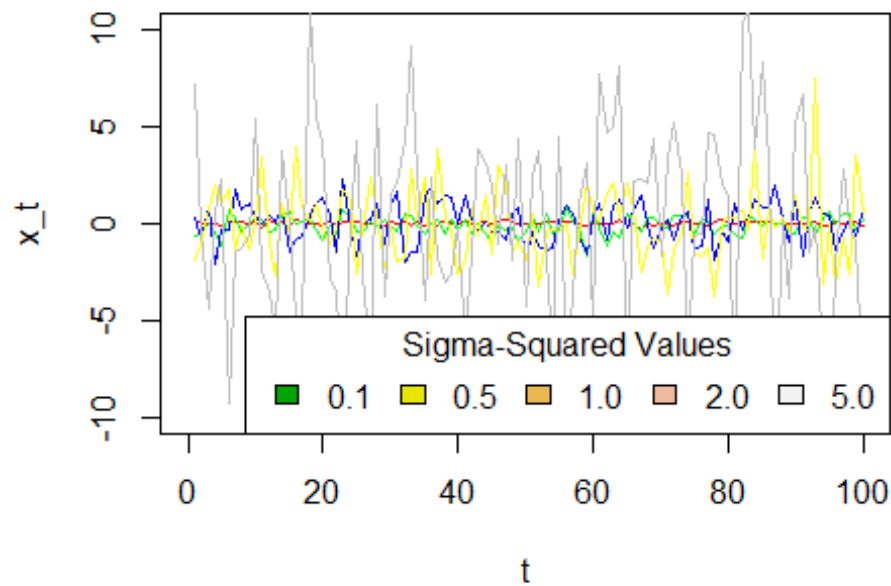


END OF PROBLEM #2

```
#####
#####
# Problem 3
#####
#####

varArray <- c(0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0)
colVar <- c("red","green","blue","yellow","gray")
t <- seq(1, 100, by = 1)

for (s in 1:length(varArray)){
  # Create 100 samples of x_t ~ iid N(0,1)
  x_t <- rnorm(t, mean = 0, sd = varArray[s])
  if (s == 1){
    plot(t, x_t, type = "l", col= colVar[s], xlim=c(0,length(t)), ylim=c(-10,10))
  }
  else{
    lines(t, x_t, col= colVar[s], xlim=c(0,length(t)), ylim=c(-10,10))
  }
  legend("bottomright",title = "Sigma-Squared Values", c("0.1", "0.5", "1.0",
"2.0", "5.0"),fill=terrain.colors(5), horiz=TRUE)
}
```

```
# From the plot, it shows that for different value of sigma-squared, the plot
# varies around its value.
# For example, for sigma-squared = 2.0 (blue line), the function flactuates
# approximately between -2.0 and 2.0 while
# for sigma-squared = 0.1 (red line), it flactuates approximately between -
# 0.1 and 0.1.
# The plot also shows that each of the five different sigma-squared values,
# they all still have approximately sample mean values of 0.

# END OF PROBLEM #3
#####
#####
```