

# CW2

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2024-04-10

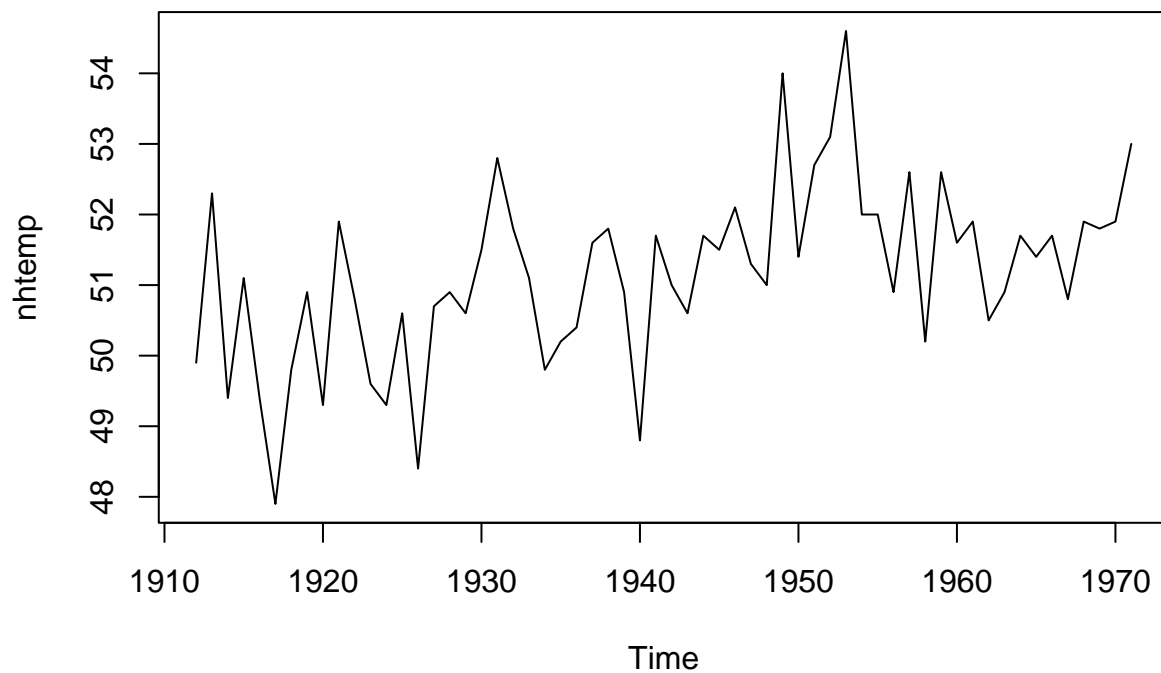
## Q1: nhtemp

First we load the dataset

```
load("nhtemp.rda")
```

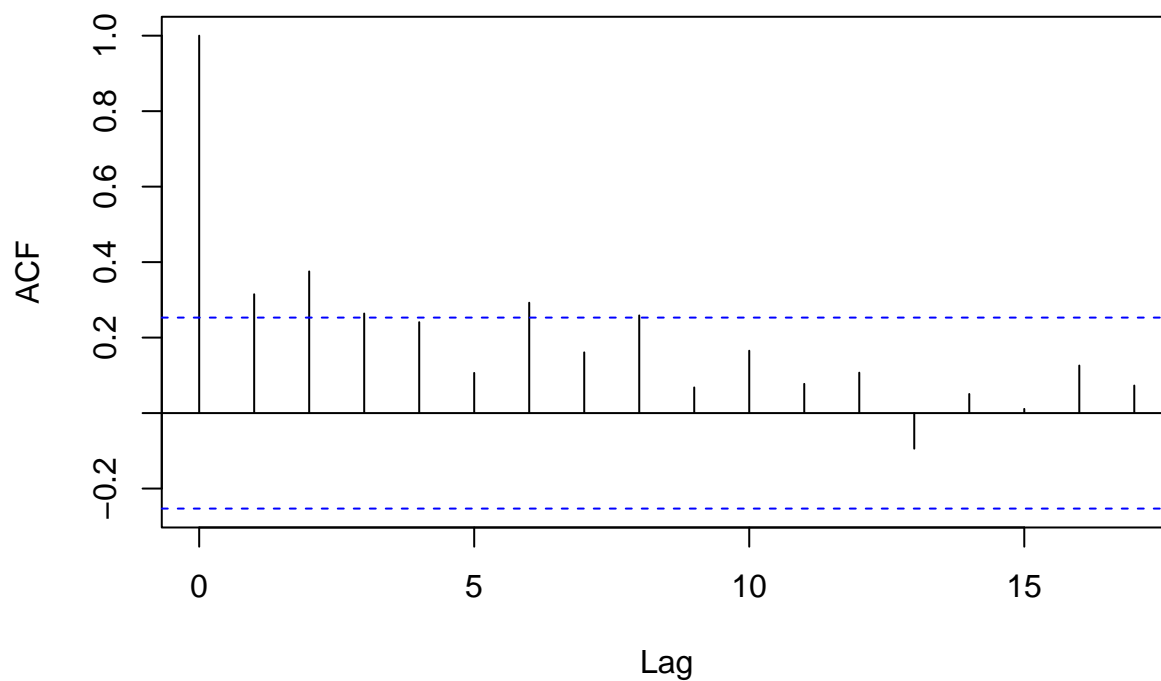
Then we produce the time plot, sample ACF against the lag and sample PACF against the lag for the nhtemp data.

```
ts.plot(nhtemp)
```



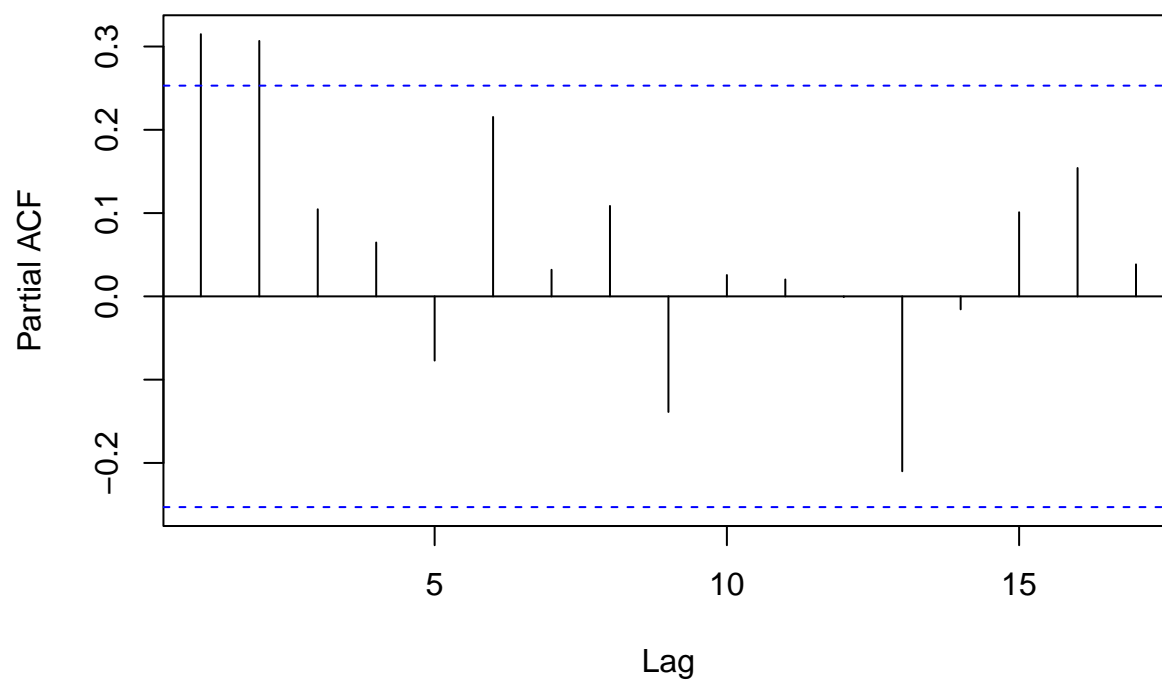
```
acf(nhtemp)
```

### Series nhtemp



```
pacf(nhtemp)
```

### Series nhtemp



Looking at the time plot, the mean of the series appears higher between 1940-1970 to the period between 1910-1940.

Since the sample ACF against the lag doesn't decline rapidly, it's not certain that the series is stationary.

The sample PACF doesn't provide much information for the stationarity.

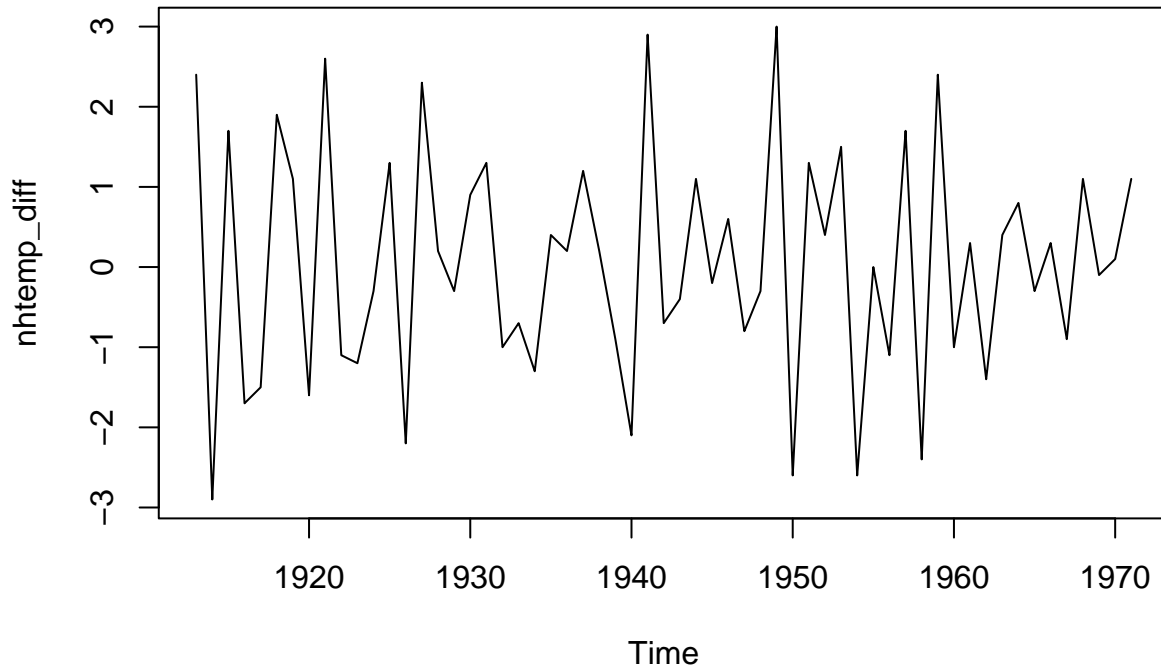
Therefore we cannot conclude that the series is stationary.

Now we calculate the the first difference of the time series `nhtemp` as `nhtemp_diff` in the following section:

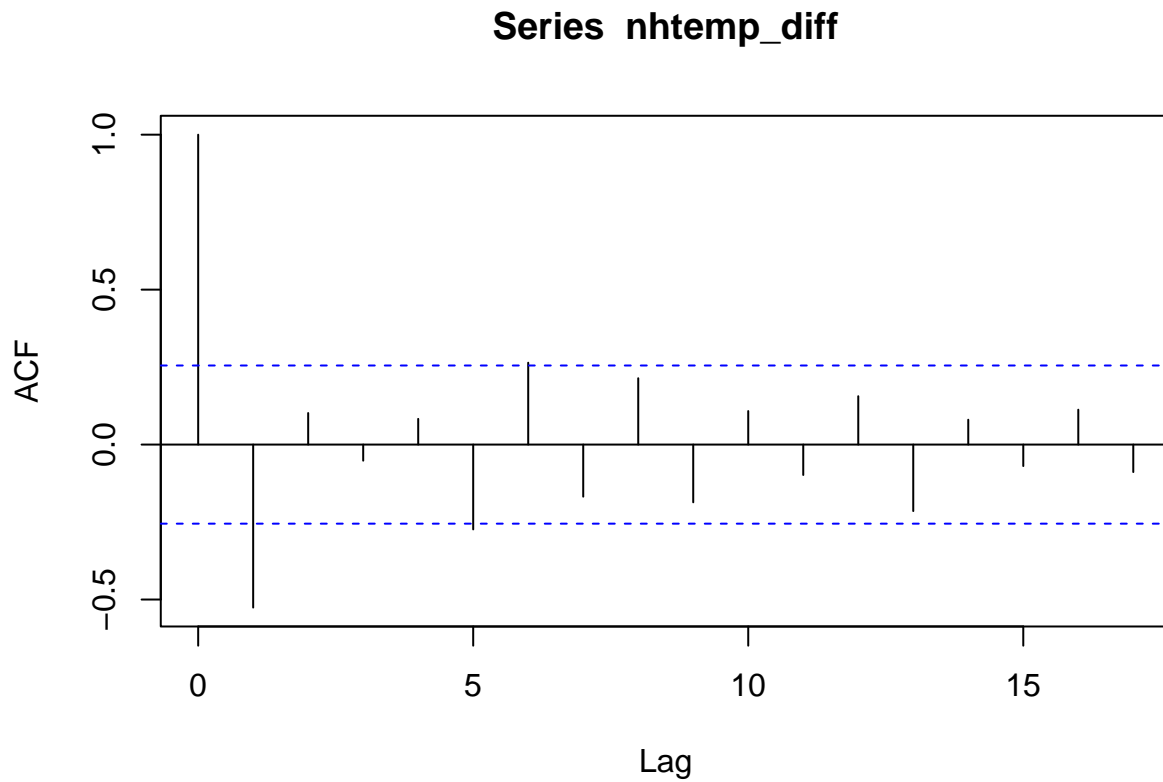
```
nhtemp_diff<-diff(nhtemp)
```

Now we produce the time plot, sample ACF and sample PACF for the `nhtemp_diff`

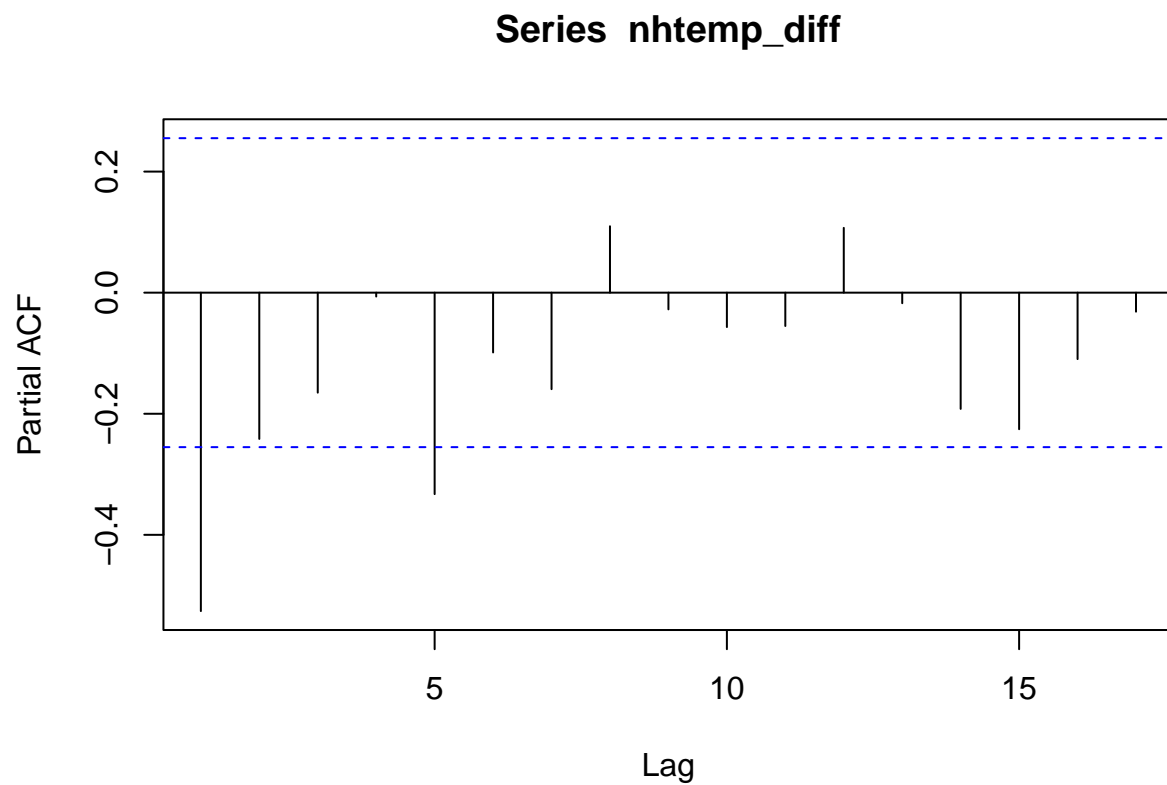
```
ts.plot(nhtemp_diff)
```



```
acf(nhtemp_diff)
```



```
pacf(nhtemp_diff)
```



The above three plot show that the first-difference nhtemp\_diff is (weakly) stationary

The time plot has a mean equal to zero and shows constant variability over time.

The sample ACF declines rapidly to zero as the lag increases.

The sample PACF also declines rapidly to zero as the lag increases.

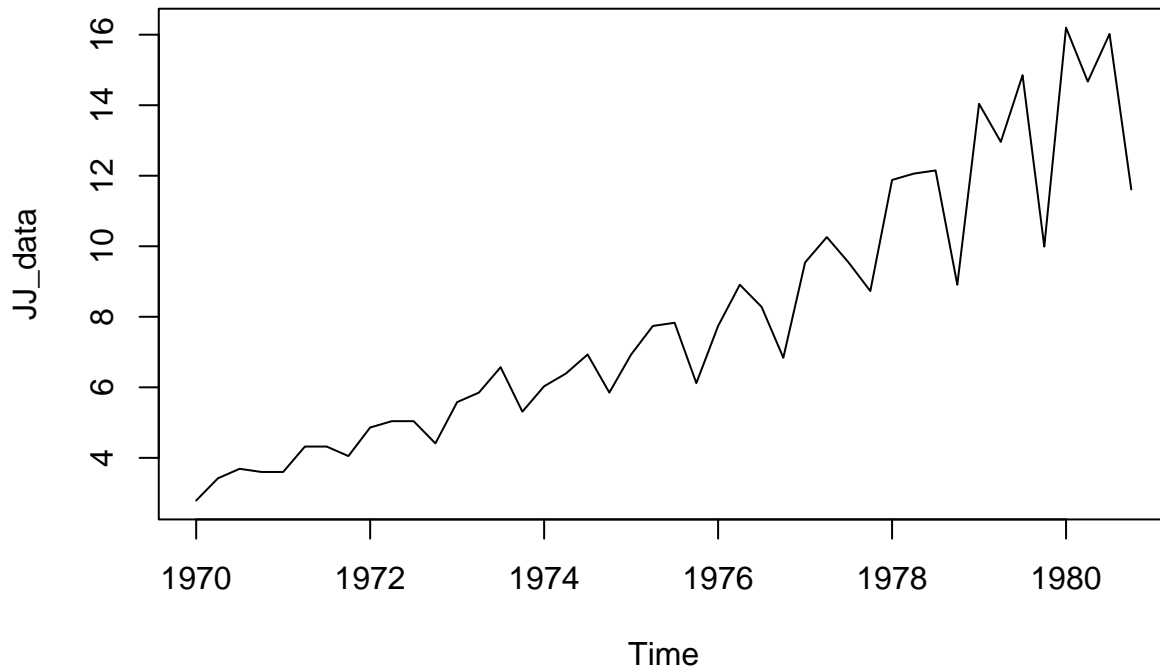
## Q2: JJ\_data

First we load the dataset

```
load("JJ_data.rda")
```

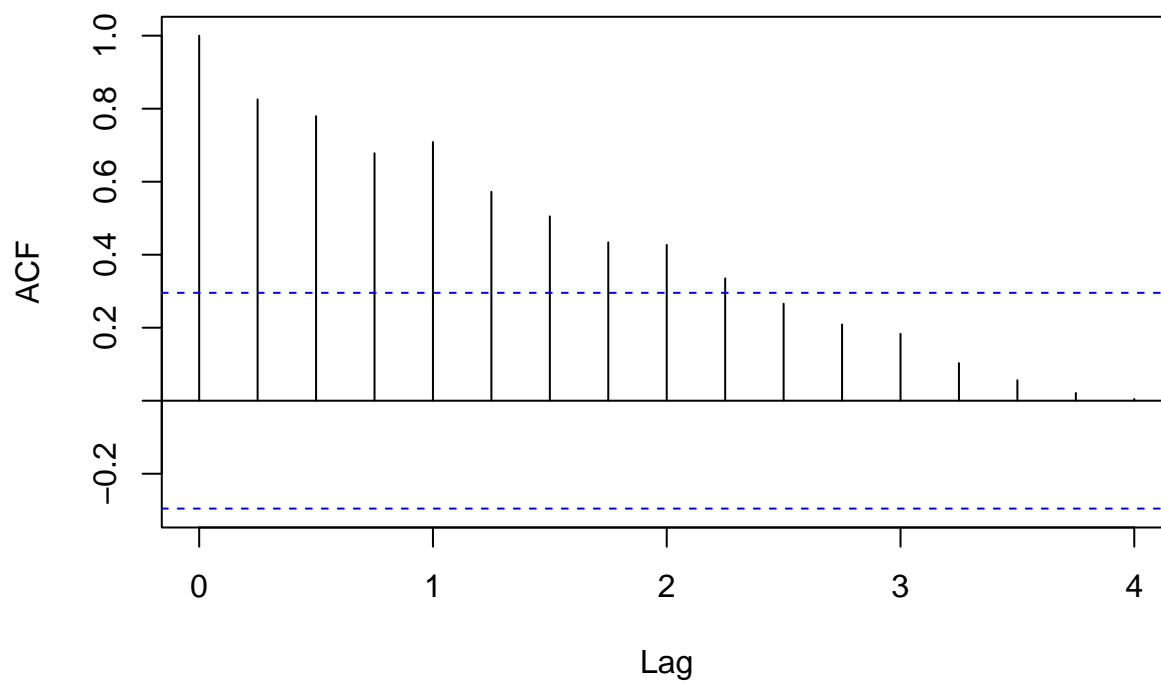
Then we produce the time plot, sample ACF against the lag and sample PACF against the lag for the nhtemp data.

```
ts.plot(JJ_data)
```



```
acf(JJ_data)
```

**Series JJ\_data**



```
pacf(JJ_data)
```

**Series JJ\_data**

