

1. Para el siguiente proceso

$Y_t = \varepsilon_t$   $\varepsilon_t \sim iid N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$  por tanto  $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0$  para  $i \neq j$ .

a) Encontrar su media.

$$E(Y_t) = E(\varepsilon_t)$$

$$E(Y_t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \mu = 0$$

b) Muestro que  $var(Y_t) = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$  y que  $\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = E(\varepsilon_t^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} var(Y_t) &= E(\varepsilon_t)^2 \\ &= E(\varepsilon_t^2) = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Calcula su covarianza

$$\begin{aligned} cov(Y_t, Y_{t+k}) &= E[(Y_t - \mu_t)(Y_{t+k} - \mu_{t+k})] \\ &= E[(Y_t)(Y_{t+k})] \\ &= E(Y_t)E(Y_{t+k}) \\ &= E(\varepsilon_t)E(\varepsilon_{t+k}) \\ &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

d) Señala si es un proceso estacionario y por qué  
si es un proceso estacionario, ya que la media, varianza y covarianza no dependen del tiempo.

2. Para el siguiente proceso  $Y_t = \phi_1 Y_{t-1} + \phi_2 Y_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$

donde  $\varepsilon_t \sim iid N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$  por tanto  $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0$  para  $i \neq j$

a) ¿Qué condición garantiza la convergencia de la sumatoria infinita del proceso?

Es un proceso que solo depende de la observación anterior por lo que:

si  $t \rightarrow \infty$  y  $|\phi| < 1$  converge

$$Y_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi^i \varepsilon_{t-i}$$

b) Encuentra su media

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_t) &= E(\varphi_1 Y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 Y_{t-2} + E_t) \\ &= E(\varphi_1 Y_{t-1}) + E(\varphi_2 Y_{t-2}) + E(E_t) \\ &= E(\varphi_1 Y_{t-1}) + E(\varphi_2 Y_{t-2}) \\ &= \varphi_1 E(Y_{t-1}) + \varphi_2 E(Y_{t-2}) \\ \mu &= \varphi_1 \mu + \varphi_2 \mu \end{aligned}$$

• Despejando:

$$E(Y_t) = \mu = 0$$

c) Encuentra su varianza

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(Y_t) &= E(\varphi_1 Y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 Y_{t-2} + E_t)^2 \\ &= E[\varphi_1^2 Y_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_2^2 Y_{t-2}^2 + E_t^2 + 2\varphi_1 \varphi_2 Y_{t-1} Y_{t-2} \\ &\quad + 2\varphi_1 Y_{t-1} E_t + 2\varphi_2 Y_{t-2} E_t] \\ &= \varphi_1^2 Y_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_2^2 Y_{t-2}^2 + \sigma_E^2 + 2\varphi_1 \varphi_2 Y_{t-1} Y_{t-2} \end{aligned}$$

• Para facilitar términos  $\gamma_0 = \text{var}(Y_t)$

$$\gamma_0 = \varphi_1^2 \gamma_0 + \varphi_2^2 \gamma_0 + \sigma^2 + 2\varphi_1 \varphi_2 \gamma_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= E[(Y_t - \mu)(Y_{t-1} - \mu)] = E[Y_t Y_{t-1}] \\ &= E[(\varphi_1 Y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 Y_{t-2} + E_t) Y_{t-1}] \\ &= E[\varphi_1 Y_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_2 Y_{t-1} Y_{t-2} + E_t Y_{t-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \varphi_1 \gamma_0 + \varphi_2 \gamma_1$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\varphi_1}{1 - \varphi_2} \gamma_0 \quad (2)$$

sustituimos (2) en (1)

$$\gamma_0 = \varphi_1^2 \gamma_0 + \varphi_2^2 \gamma_0 + \sigma^2 + 2\varphi_1 \varphi_2 \left( \frac{\varphi_1}{1 - \varphi_2} \right) \gamma_0$$

$$\text{var}(Y_t) = \gamma_0 = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - \varphi_1^2 - \varphi_2^2 - 2\varphi_1 \varphi_2 \left( \frac{\varphi_1}{1 - \varphi_2} \right)}$$

d) Encontrar la covarianza del primer rezago  $\text{cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-1})$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-1}) &= E[(Y_t - \mu)(Y_{t-1} - \mu)] \\ &= E[(Y_t)(Y_{t-1})] \\ &= E(Y_t)E(Y_{t-1}) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

e) Encuentra la covarianza con el primer valor futuro de la serie  $\text{cov}(Y_t, Y_{t+1})$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(Y_t, Y_{t+1}) &= E[(Y_t - \mu)(Y_{t+1} - \mu)] \\ &= E[(Y_t)(Y_{t+1})] \\ &= E(Y_t)E(Y_{t+1}) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

f) calcula  $\rho_1$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0}$$

$$\cdot \text{Para } \gamma_1, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{1 - \phi_2} \gamma_0$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{\frac{\phi_1}{1 - \phi_2} \gamma_0}{\gamma_0} = \frac{\phi_1}{1 - \phi_2}$$

3. Para el siguiente proceso

$$Y_t = \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$$

donde  $\varepsilon \sim iid N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$  por tanto  $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j$

a) Encuentra su media

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_t) &= E[\theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t] \\ &= \theta_1 E(\varepsilon_{t-1}) + \theta_2 E(\varepsilon_{t-2}) + E(\varepsilon_t) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

b) Encuentra su varianza

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0 &= \text{var}(Y_t) = E[(Y_t - \mu)^2] \\ &= E[(\theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t)^2] \\ &= E(\theta_1^2 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} \varepsilon_t \\ &\quad + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \theta_2^2 \varepsilon_{t-2}^2 + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} \varepsilon_t \\ &\quad + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} \varepsilon_t + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} \varepsilon_t + \varepsilon_t^2) \\ &= \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \theta_2^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \\ &= \sigma_\varepsilon^2 (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

c) Encuentra la covarianza con el rezago  $k$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-k}) &= E[(Y_t - \mu)(Y_{t-k} - \mu)] \\ &= E[Y_t (Y_{t-k})] \\ &= E(Y_t) E(Y_{t-k}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

d) Encuentra  $\rho_k$

$$\rho_k = \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_0} = \frac{0}{\gamma_0} = 0$$