

timeseries test

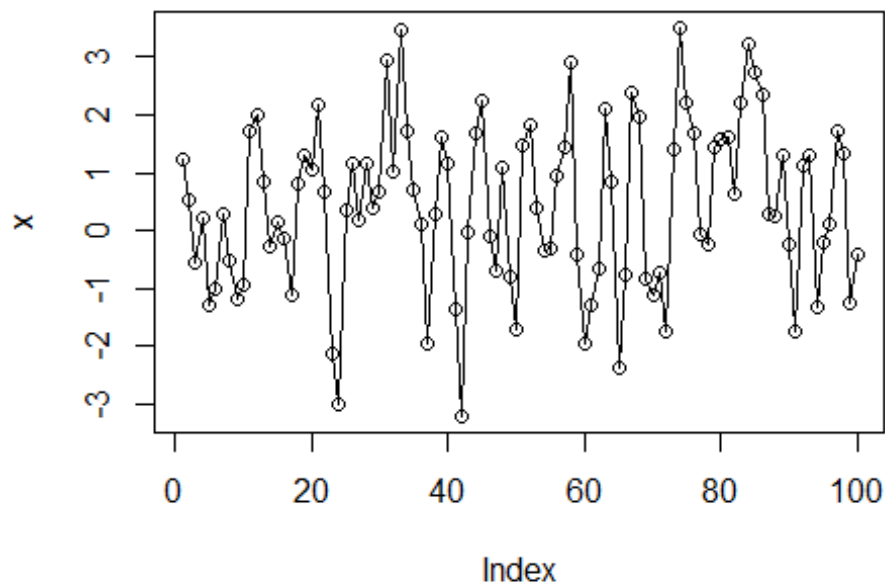
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```
x = c(1.236,0.529,-0.552,0.198,-1.273,-1.006,0.291,-0.533,-1.175,-0.944,  
1.713,2.006,0.854,-0.282,0.141,-0.151,-1.129,0.822,1.307,1.048,  
2.157,0.66,-2.133,-2.996,0.367,1.143,0.187,1.170,0.389,0.666,  
2.928,1.026,3.477,1.723,0.720,0.118,-1.954,0.272,1.617,1.152,  
-1.365,-3.203,-0.017,1.698,2.230,-0.098,-0.704,1.094,-0.782,-1.717,  
1.461,1.807,0.4,-0.354,-0.326,0.941,1.446,2.886,-0.416,-1.963,  
-1.28,-0.655,2.088,0.844,-2.361,-0.761,2.393,1.951,-0.831,-1.111,  
-0.735,-1.756,1.386,3.5,2.205,1.675,-0.068,-0.254,1.450,1.565,  
1.624,0.634,2.203,3.201,2.741,2.352,0.297,0.259,1.308,-0.222,  
-1.723,1.117,1.306,-1.333,-0.195,0.114,1.703,1.342,-1.234,-0.401)
```

#a)

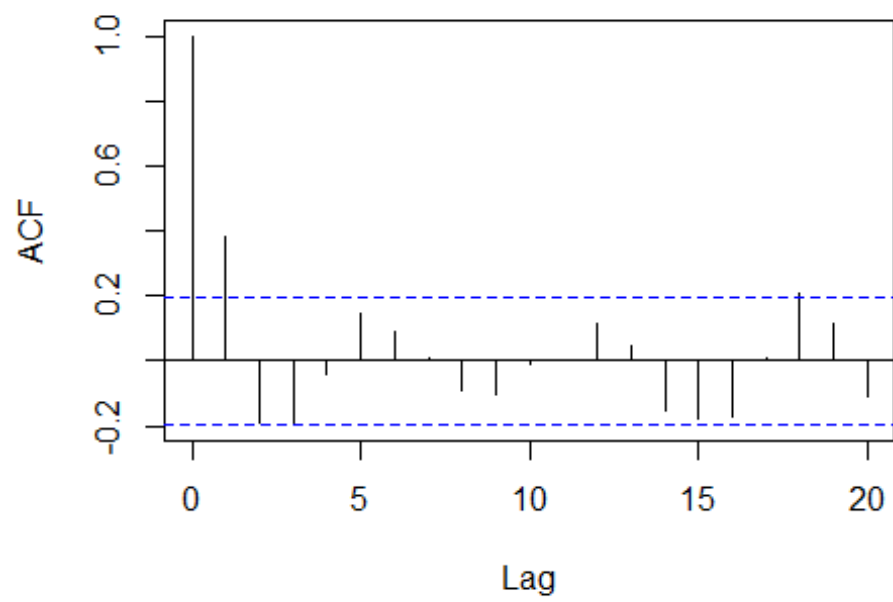
```
plot(x , type = "o")
```



#b)

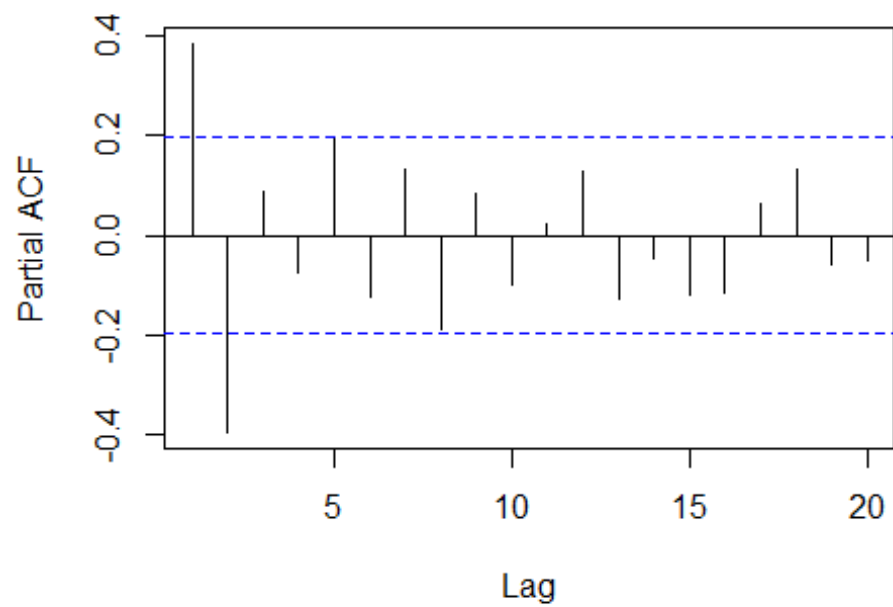
```
a = acf(x)
```

Series x



```
p = pacf(x)
```

Series x



```
a$acf[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 1.00000000 0.38378644 -0.18889489 -0.18796471 -0.04284637
```

```
p$acf[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 0.38378644 -0.39425798 0.08945649 -0.07486718 0.19362712
```

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ARMA(1,1) درختی کیم

P.g.2 → P.g.2 ⇔ P.g.1 → P.g.1
 2-P.g.2

بیفتی 3 تا: $2\gamma_1^2 - 1\gamma_1 < \gamma_2 < 1\gamma_1$

	k=0	k=1	k=2
γ_k	1	+0.38	-0.18
ϕ_{kk}	0.38	-0.03	0.089

$$2(0.38)^2 - 1.381 < -0.18 < 1.0381$$

$$-0.0912 < -0.18 < 0.38$$

باز هم در شرط هستی نگاه اول امانی داریم:

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} = \frac{-0.18}{0.38} = -0.4736$$

$$\frac{(1 - \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta})(1 - \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta})}{1 + \hat{\beta}^2 - 2\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}} = 0.38 \Leftrightarrow (1 + 0.47\hat{\beta})(0.47 - \hat{\beta}) = 0.38 + 0.38\hat{\beta}^2 + 0.35\hat{\beta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0.47 - \hat{\beta} + 0.2209\hat{\beta} - 0.47\hat{\beta}^2 - 0.35\hat{\beta} - 0.38\hat{\beta}^2 - 0.38 = 0$$

$$0.87\hat{\beta}^2 - 1.12\hat{\beta} + 0.09 = 0$$

$$a = 0.87$$

$$b = -1.12$$

$$c = 0.09$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 0.9412 \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 0.9701576$$

$$\gamma_1, \gamma_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{1.12 + 0.9701}{1.74} = 1.2012 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1.12 - 0.9701}{1.74} = 0.086149 \quad \text{GGE}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} = -0.4736, \quad \hat{\beta} = 1.2012, \quad \hat{\sigma}_\epsilon^2 = \bar{X} = 0.43145$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_\epsilon^2 = G(1 - \alpha^2) \left[\frac{1}{1 + \hat{\beta}^2 + 2\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}} \right] = (2.06) (1 + 0.47^2) \left[\dots \right] = 1.927048$$

$$G = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N (X_t - \bar{X})^2 = 2.06$$

$$SE = 1.368182$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{SE(\bar{X})} = \frac{0.43145}{1.368182} = 0.31080 \rightarrow H_0 \text{ accept} \rightarrow H_{00} \left[\bar{X} \right]$$

فرض کنید بدان می‌توانیم بفرستیم.

در باره پیش بین در عکس

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عقبتی

$$\hat{x}_t(L) = \mu + \alpha^L (x_t - \mu) - \alpha^{L-1} \theta z_t \quad 1 \leq L \leq p$$

$$\hat{x}_t(L) = \alpha_1 \hat{x}_t(L-1) + \dots + \alpha_p \hat{x}_t(L-p) + \theta_0$$

$$\Rightarrow ARMA(1,1) \rightarrow x_t = 0 + (-0.4736) (x_{t-1}) + z_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$z_t \sim N(0, 1.92)$$

$$L=2 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(2) = (-0.4736) x_{t-1} + z_{t-1}$$

$$L=1 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(1) = \mu + (-0.4736)^1 (x_t - \mu) - 1 \times \theta_0 z_t = -0.4736 x_t - \theta z_t$$

باقی به مقدار داده x_t می توانیم پیش بین را انجام دهیم.

$$L=2 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(2) = -0.4736 \hat{x}_t(1)$$

بازگشت

$$L=5 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(5) = -0.4736 \hat{x}_t(4) \dots$$

بازگشتی شش عدد بود

$$L=10 \rightarrow 100 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(L) \xrightarrow{\text{میل}} \mu = 20 \rightarrow \hat{x}_t(100) = \hat{x}_t(10) = 0$$

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عراق عسکری

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AR(1)

$$X_t = 0.2X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\alpha = 0.2 \rightarrow \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \rho_k = \alpha^{|k|} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_{(k)} = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \alpha^{|k|}$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = (1 - \alpha^2) \sigma_X^2 = (1 - 0.04) \sigma_X^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{(w)} = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \times \frac{1}{\pi \times [1 - 2(0.2) \cos(w) + 0.04]}$$

$$P(B) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{(k)} B^k$$

بارب

$$\Rightarrow [1 - 0.2B] X_t = \varepsilon_t \rightarrow X_t = \frac{\varepsilon_t}{1 - 0.2B}$$

$$\text{if } \theta(B) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.2B} \rightarrow X_t = \theta(B) \varepsilon_t$$

خال ذرا کیند سارے ایک فرایڈ MA نامنتہی تبدیل سے واپس جڑے ہارم:

$$P(B) = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \theta(B) \theta(B^{-1}) \Rightarrow P(B) = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \times \frac{1}{1 - 0.2B} \times \frac{1}{1 - 0.2B^{-1}}$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = 0.96 \sigma_X^2$$

=>

$$P(B) = \frac{0.96}{(1 - 0.2B)(1 - 0.2B^{-1})}$$