

W036

- AR(p) [закрыто]
→ обсёрный способ порождения PACF

def (y_t) - AR(p) процесс относительно (u_t) , если:

known
not

(1) $y_t - \mu = \beta_1(y_{t-1} - \mu) + \beta_2(y_{t-2} - \mu) + \dots + \beta_p(y_{t-p} - \mu) + u_t$

(2) (u_t) - д. шум.

(3) y_t представим в виде MA(∞)
относительно (u_t)

$(\forall t)$

$y_t = \mu + u_t + \alpha_1 u_{t-1} + \alpha_2 u_{t-2} + \alpha_3 u_{t-3} + \dots$

уп-ие с ∞ переменными

y_{up}

$(\forall t \in \mathbb{Z})$

$y_t = \frac{1}{3} y_{t-1} + u_t$

(u_t) - д. шум

$y_{t+1} = 3y_t - 3u_t$

a) $y_0 = 1$ найдем y_1, y_2, y_{-1}, y_{-2}

будет ли (y_t) стационар?

будет ли (y_t) AR(1) процессом по формуле-шуму описано?

б) $y_0 = u_0$

—//—

в) $y_0 = u_0 + \frac{1}{3} u_{-1} + \frac{1}{9} u_{-2} + \frac{1}{27} u_{-3} + \dots$

—//—

a) $y_1 = \frac{1}{3} + u_1$ $y_2 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} u_1 + u_2$

$y_3 = \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{9} u_1 + \frac{1}{3} u_2 + u_3$

$y_{-1} = 3y_0 - 3u_0 =$

$3 - 3u_0$

$y_{-2} = 9 - 9u_0 - 3u_{-1}$

$y_0 = 1$

$E(y_1) = \frac{1}{3}$

$Var(y_1) = \sigma^2$

$\sigma^2 = Var(u_t)$

$E(y_2) = \frac{1}{9}$

$Var(y_2) = \frac{1}{9} \sigma^2, \sigma^2 = \frac{10}{9} \sigma^2$

несст. по формуле описано AR(1)

$$b) \quad y_0 = u_0 \quad \boxed{y_1 = \frac{1}{3}u_0 + u_1}$$

$$y_1 = 3u_0 - 3u_0 = 0$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{9}u_0 + \frac{1}{3}u_1 + u_2$$

$$\dots \dots \dots y_{100} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{100}u_0 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{99}u_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{3} \cdot u_{99} + u_{100}$$

$$E(y_0) = 0$$

$$E(y_1) = 0$$

$$E(y_{-1}) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(y_0) = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}(y_1) = \text{Var}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(y_1) = \left(\frac{1}{9} + 1\right) \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{10}{9} \sigma^2$$

(y_t)
 (y_t)

recursion. but

$$\boxed{y_1 = 1 \cdot u_1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot u_0 + 0 \cdot u_{-1} + 0 \cdot u_{-2} + \dots}$$

$$\boxed{y_2 = u_2 + \frac{1}{3}u_1 + \frac{1}{9}u_0 + 0u_{-1} + \dots}$$

$$\boxed{y_t = \frac{1}{3}y_{t-1} + u_t}$$

no proper. my exp - uro. ke AR(1)

$$b) \quad \boxed{y_0 = u_0 + \frac{1}{3}u_{-1} + \frac{1}{9}u_{-2} + \frac{1}{27}u_{-3} + \dots}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{3}y_0 + u_1 = \left[u_1 + \frac{1}{3}u_0 + \frac{1}{9}u_{-1} + \frac{1}{27}u_{-2} + \dots \right]$$

(y_t) - cray.
hay. AR(1)
npayee.

$$\boxed{y_t = \mu + u_t + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{t-1} + \alpha_2 u_{t-2} + \dots}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{3}y_1 + u_2 = u_2 + \frac{1}{3}u_1 + \frac{1}{9}u_0 + \frac{1}{27}u_{-1} + \dots$$

$$y_1 = 3y_0 - 3u_0 = \left[u_{-1} + \frac{1}{3}u_{-2} + \frac{1}{9}u_{-3} + \frac{1}{27}u_{-4} + \dots \right]$$

$$E(y_t) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(y_t) = \sigma^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \sigma^2 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \sigma^2 + \dots = \boxed{\frac{\sigma^2}{1-\frac{1}{9}}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{1-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{8} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Cor}(y_t, y_{t+1}) = \text{Cor}\left(u_t + \frac{1}{3}u_{t-1} + \frac{1}{9}u_{t-2} + \dots, \right.$$

$$\left. u_{t+1} + \frac{1}{3}u_t + \frac{1}{9}u_{t-1} + \frac{1}{27}u_{t-2} + \dots \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{Cor}\left(u_t + \frac{1}{3}u_{t-1} + \frac{1}{9}u_{t-2} + \dots, u_t + \frac{1}{3}u_{t-1} + \frac{1}{9}u_{t-2} + \dots\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8} \sigma^2$$

теорема [аналогично]

рассмотрим ур-ие

$$\{L \cdot y_t = y_{t-1}\}$$

мн-во р-ий
нестаб-ке

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_t - \mu = \beta_1 (y_{t-1} - \mu) + \dots + \beta_p (y_{t-p} - \mu) + u_t \\ u_t \sim \delta, \text{ независимы} \end{array} \right. \quad (p \geq 1)$$

А: у этого ур-ия ∞ решений берем любые нач. у-и

Б: — // — ∞ независимых решений.

В: решение вида $MA(\infty)$ существует если и только если

характеристический многочлен

$$\text{char}(\lambda) = \lambda^p - \beta_1 \lambda^{p-1} - \beta_2 \lambda^{p-2} \dots - \beta_p$$

имеет только корни $|\lambda| < 1$

*)

$$y_t = 0.1 y_{t-1} + 0.3 y_{t-2} + u_t$$

$$y_t - 0.1 y_{t-1} - 0.3 y_{t-2} = u_t$$

resp:

у этого ур-ия есть $MA(\infty)$ решение

хар-ов ур-ие

$$\lambda^2 - 0.1 \lambda - 0.3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.6$$

$$\lambda_2 = -0.5$$

$$|0.6| < 1$$

$$|-0.5| < 1$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0.1$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = -0.3$$

**)

у случай-но процесс

def $\varphi_{kk} = \text{plcov}(y_t, y_{t+k}; y_{t+1}, y_{t+2}, \dots, y_{t+k-1})$

$$y_t \left\{ \underbrace{y_{t+1}, y_{t+2}, \dots, y_{t+k-1}}_{\text{промеж}} \right\} y_{t+k}$$

Способ I

$$\tilde{y}_t = y_t - \alpha_1 y_{t+1} - \dots - \alpha_{k-1} y_{t+k-1}$$

$$\tilde{y}_{t+k} = y_{t+k} - \beta_1 y_{t+1} - \dots - \beta_{k-1} y_{t+k-1}$$

$$\text{plcov}(y_t, y_{t+k}; y_{t+1}, \dots, y_{t+k-1}) =$$

$$= \text{cov}(\tilde{y}_t, \tilde{y}_{t+k})$$

Способ II [теор] у случай-но процесс
 стационарно корр-гиро как можно
 найти параметры y_0 в виде

$$y_t = \alpha + \varphi_{k1} y_{t-1} + \varphi_{k2} y_{t-2} + \dots + \varphi_{kk} \boxed{y_{t-k}} + w_t$$

где $\text{cov}(w_t, y_{t-1}) = 0$

\vdots

$\text{cov}(w_t, y_{t-k}) = 0$

MA(1) $y_t = 6 + \underbrace{u_t} + \underbrace{2u_{t-1}}$ $(u_t) - \text{д. н. п. н.}$ $\text{var}(u_t) = \delta^2$

a) $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots$ $\gamma_k = \text{cov}(y_t, y_{t+k})$

b) $\varphi_{11}, \varphi_{22}$

$$\gamma_0 = \text{var}(y_t) = \delta^2 + 4\delta^2 = 5\delta^2$$

$$\gamma_1 = \text{cov}(y_t, y_{t+1}) = \text{cov}(\underbrace{u_t + 2u_{t-1}}, \underbrace{u_{t+1} + 2u_t}) = 2\delta^2$$

$$\gamma_2 = \text{cov}(y_t, y_{t+2}) = \text{cov}(u_t + 2u_{t-1}, u_{t+2} + 2u_{t+1}) = 0$$

$$\gamma_3 = \dots = 0$$

$$\rho_k = \text{Corr}(y_t, y_{t+k}) = \frac{\text{Cov}(y_t, y_{t+k})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(y_t) \text{Var}(y_{t+k})}} =$$

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

$$\rho_k = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 2/5 & k=1 \\ 0 & k \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad 2\sigma^2/5\sigma^2$$

b)

$$\psi_4 = \rho_{\text{Corr}}(y_t, y_{t+1}; \phi) = \text{Corr}(y_t, y_{t+1}) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\psi_{22} = \rho_{\text{Corr}}(y_t, y_{t+2}; y_{t+1})$$

$$y_{t+2} = \underbrace{\mu}_{\text{[RHS]}} + \psi_{21} \cdot y_{t+1} + \psi_{22} \cdot y_t + \underbrace{u_t}_{(?)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(u_t, y_{t+1}) &= 0 \\ \text{Cov}(u_t, y_t) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\psi_{22} ?}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(y_{t+2}, y_{t+1}) &= \text{Cov}(\text{RHS}, y_{t+1}) \\ \text{Cov}(y_{t+2}, y_t) &= \text{Cov}(\text{RHS}, y_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= \text{Var}(u_t) \\ \gamma_0 &= \text{Var}(y_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$2\sigma^2 = 0 + \psi_{21} \cdot 5\sigma^2 + \psi_{22} \cdot 2\sigma^2$$

$$2 = 5\psi_{21} + 2\psi_{22}$$

$$0 = 0 + \psi_{21} \cdot 2\sigma^2 + \psi_{22} \cdot 5\sigma^2$$

$$0 = 2\psi_{21} + 5\psi_{22}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = 5\psi_{21} + 2\psi_{22} & (\times 2) \\ 0 = 2\psi_{21} + 5\psi_{22} & (\times 5) \end{cases}$$

$$4 = 0 + (4 - 25)\psi_{22}$$

$$\psi_{22} = \frac{4}{-21} //$$

$\rho_{\text{Corr}}(y_t, y_{t+2}; y_{t+1})$