

## 566 - HW1

```
library("readxl")
library("TSA")
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'TSA'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   acf, arima

## The following object is masked from 'package:utils':
##
##   tar
```

### Question 1

a: Import the data into R and create a time series object in R.

```
nhsales <- data.frame(read_excel("NewHomeSales.xls"))
nhsales_ts <- ts(nhsales[,2],start=c(1963,1),end=c(2017,9), frequency=12)

nhsales_ts
```

```
##      Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
## 1963 42  35 44  52 58  48 62  56 49  44 39  31
## 1964 39  46 53  49 52  53 54  56 48  45 37  33
## 1965 38  44 53  49 54  57 51  58 48  44 42  37
## 1966 42  43 53  49 49  40 40  36 29  31 26  23
## 1967 29  32 41  44 49  47 46  47 43  45 34  31
## 1968 35  43 46  46 43  41 44  47 41  40 32  32
## 1969 34  40 43  42 43  44 39  40 33  32 31  28
## 1970 34  29 36  42 43  44 44  48 45  44 40  37
## 1971 45  49 62  62 58  59 64  62 50  52 50  44
## 1972 51  56 60  65 64  63 63  72 61  65 51  47
## 1973 55  60 68  63 65  61 54  52 46  42 37  30
## 1974 37  44 55  53 58  50 48  45 41  34 30  24
## 1975 29  34 44  54 57  51 51  53 46  46 46  39
## 1976 41  53 55  62 55  56 57  59 58  55 49  47
## 1977 57  68 84  81 78  74 64  74 71  63 55  51
## 1978 57  63 75  85 80  77 68  72 68  70 53  50
## 1979 53  58 73  72 68  63 64  68 60  54 41  35
```

```
## 1980 43 44 44 36 44 50 55 61 50 46 39 33
## 1981 37 40 49 44 45 38 36 34 28 29 27 29
## 1982 28 29 36 32 36 34 31 36 39 40 39 33
## 1983 44 46 57 59 64 59 51 50 48 51 45 48
## 1984 52 58 63 61 59 58 52 48 53 55 42 38
## 1985 48 55 67 60 65 65 63 61 54 52 51 47
## 1986 55 59 89 84 75 66 57 52 60 54 48 49
## 1987 53 59 73 72 62 58 55 56 52 52 43 37
## 1988 43 55 68 68 64 65 57 59 54 57 43 42
## 1989 52 51 58 60 61 58 62 61 49 51 47 40
## 1990 45 50 58 52 50 50 46 46 38 37 34 29
## 1991 30 40 51 50 47 47 43 46 37 41 39 36
## 1992 48 55 56 53 52 53 52 56 51 48 42 42
## 1993 44 50 60 66 58 59 55 57 57 56 53 51
## 1994 46 58 74 65 65 55 52 59 54 57 45 40
## 1995 47 47 60 58 63 64 64 63 54 54 46 45
## 1996 54 68 70 70 69 65 66 73 62 56 54 51
## 1997 61 69 81 70 71 71 69 72 67 62 61 51
## 1998 64 75 81 82 82 83 75 75 68 69 70 61
## 1999 67 76 84 86 80 82 78 78 65 67 61 57
## 2000 67 78 88 78 77 71 76 73 70 71 63 65
## 2001 72 85 94 84 80 79 76 74 66 66 67 66
## 2002 66 84 90 86 88 84 82 90 82 77 73 70
## 2003 76 82 98 91 101 107 99 105 90 88 76 75
## 2004 89 102 123 109 115 105 96 102 94 101 84 83
## 2005 92 109 127 116 120 115 117 110 99 105 86 87
## 2006 89 88 108 100 102 98 83 88 80 74 71 71
## 2007 66 68 80 83 79 73 68 60 53 57 45 44
## 2008 44 48 49 49 49 45 43 38 35 32 27 26
## 2009 24 29 31 32 34 37 38 36 30 33 26 24
## 2010 24 27 36 41 26 28 26 23 25 23 20 23
## 2011 21 22 28 30 28 28 27 25 24 25 23 24
## 2012 23 30 34 34 35 34 33 31 30 29 28 28
## 2013 32 36 41 43 40 43 33 31 31 36 32 31
## 2014 33 35 39 39 43 38 35 36 37 38 31 35
## 2015 39 45 46 48 47 44 43 41 35 39 36 38
## 2016 39 45 50 55 53 50 54 46 44 46 40 39
## 2017 45 51 61 56 57 56 50 45 52
```

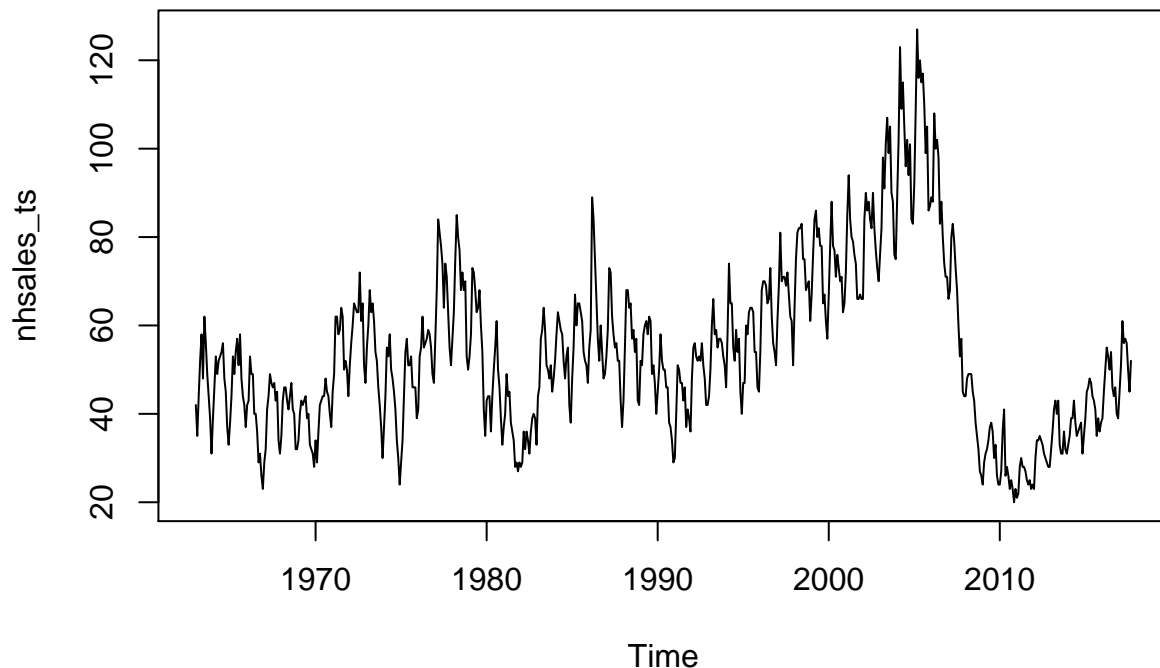
**b: Print out the sales for first two years (24 observations).**

```
head(nhsales_ts, n = 24)
```

```
## [1] "42" "35" "44" "52" "58" "48" "62" "56" "49" "44" "39" "31" "39" "46" "53"
## [16] "49" "52" "53" "54" "56" "48" "45" "37" "33"
```

**c: Give the time plot of the series.**

```
plot(nhsales_ts)
```



**d:** Based on the time plot, comment on the main features of this series. For example, is there any trend or seasonality? Does the variance change over time? Is there any outlier in the series? Or is there is any abrupt change in the series?

The peaks appear to be during the summer months where people are more likely to be outside and willing to venture to new places while the dips appear to be during the winter months where people are less likely to go out and look at new houses. The large rise in sales are during the years approaching 2008 when the market crashed. So we can see the spike and fall of the stock market crash.

## Question 2

**a:** Import the data in R and create a time series object in R.

```
hare <- data.frame(read_excel("hare.xlsx"))
hare_ts <- ts(hare[,2],start=1905,end=1935, frequency=1)
```

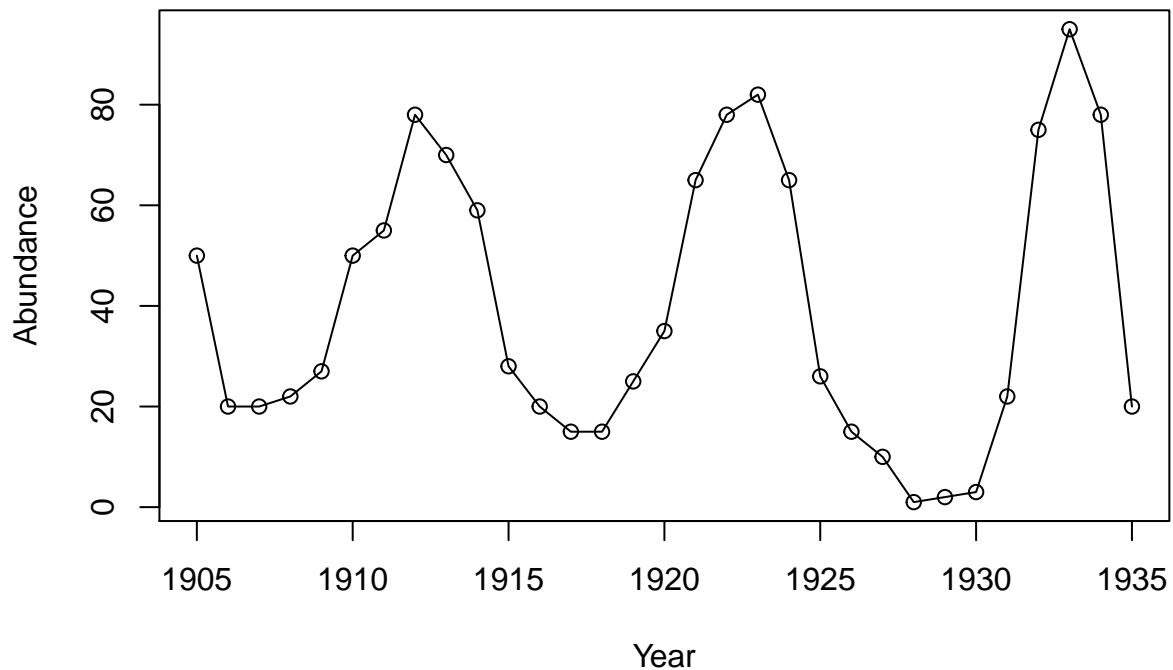
```
hare_ts
```

```
## Time Series:
## Start = 1905
## End = 1935
## Frequency = 1
```

```
## [1] 50 20 20 22 27 50 55 78 70 59 28 20 15 15 25 35 65 78 82 65 26 15 10 1 2
## [26] 3 22 75 95 78 20
```

**b: Provide R code to reproduce the following graph.**

```
plot(hare_ts, xlab = "Year", ylab = "Abundance", type='o')
```

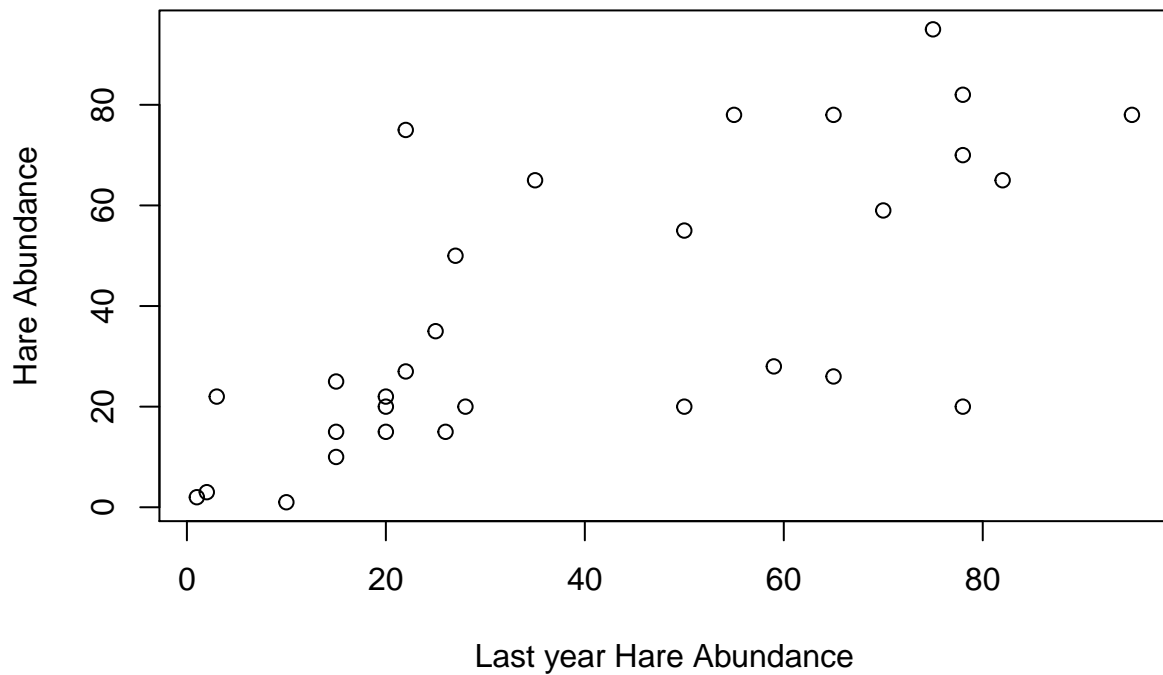


**c: Based on the time plot, comment on the main features of this series.**

There appears to be at the beginning of every decade that gradually decline until the next spike. The trapping of the hares appears to become more and more common/they trap more due to the almost 0 abundance in 1927-1930 with a large spike and then the greatest decrease 1934-1935.

**d: Provide a scatter plot of the hare abundance against previous year's hare abundance. Provide comments on the observations you make on the scatter plot.**

```
lag1 <- zlag(hare_ts, d=1)
plot(lag1, hare_ts, xlab="Last year Hare Abundance", ylab="Hare Abundance")
```



```
cor(lag1[2:31],hare_ts[2:31])
```

```
## [1] 0.7025777
```

After calculating it appears that there is a .70 correlation. It is hard to see in the plot but there does seem to be a linear relationship within the scatter plot when looking closely. It would make sense that the linear relationship, especially closer to 0, would produce the `cor()` output it did. The plot does lose correlation with the larger abundance but that may be because of the large spikes and fall in the later years that we see in the plot in part (b) which were relatively different from the earlier years.