

# INTRODUCCIÓN A SERIES DE TIEMPO

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2021-09-23



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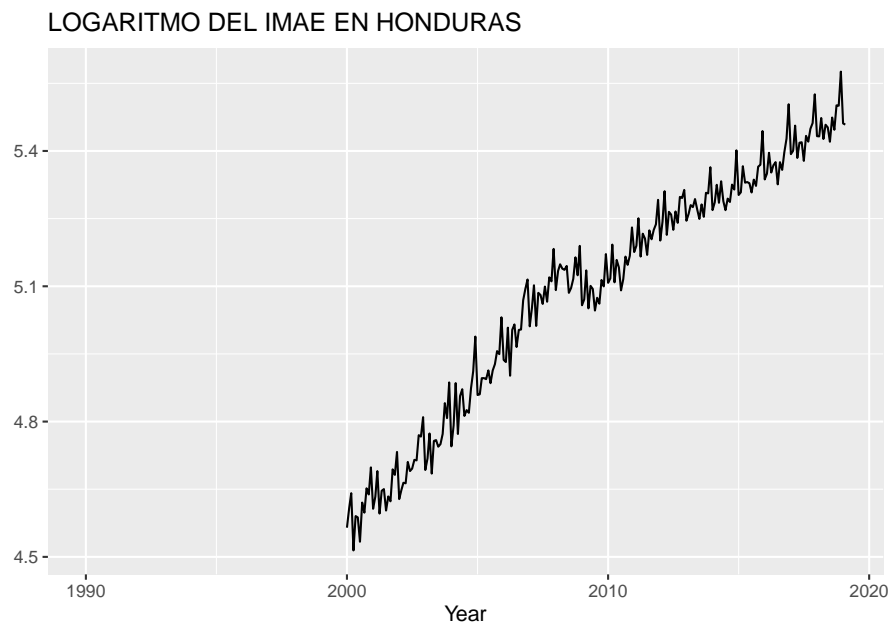


# Chapter 1

## ¿Qué es una de serie de tiempo?

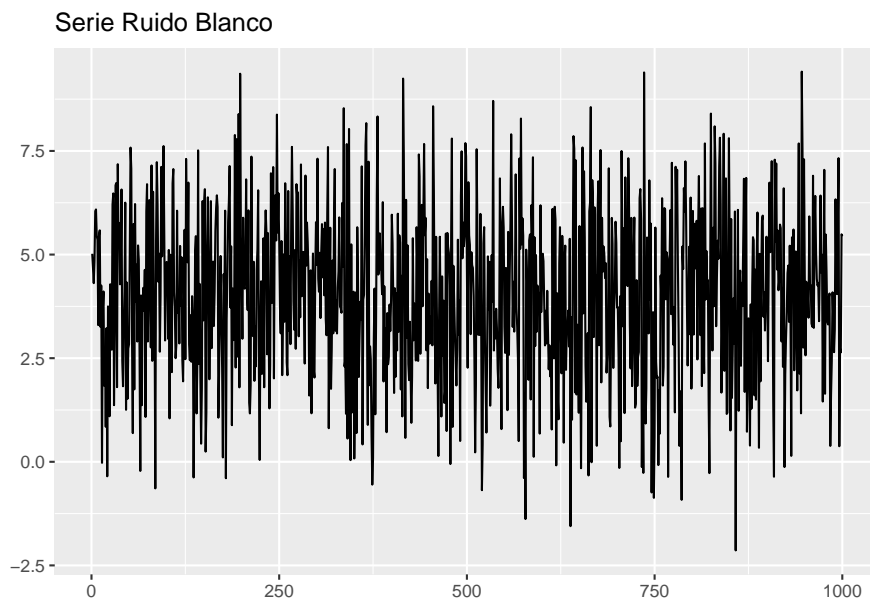
```
library("readr")
library("xts")
library("zoo")
library("astsa")
library("forecast")
library("ggplot2")
library("forecast")
library("ggfortify")
library("stargazer")
library("urca")
library("dynlm")
library("scales")
library("quantmod")
TRIM<-as.xts(read.zoo("FINAL_HN.csv", index.column = 1, sep = ";", header=TRUE, format = "%d/%m/%Y"))
MES<-as.xts(read.zoo("MES_HN.csv", index.column = 1, sep = ";", header=TRUE, format = "%d/%m/%Y"))
IMAE<-MES$IMAE
P<-ggplot2::autoplot(log(IMAE))+xlab("Year")+
ggtitle("LOGARITMO DEL IMAE EN HONDURAS")
```

P



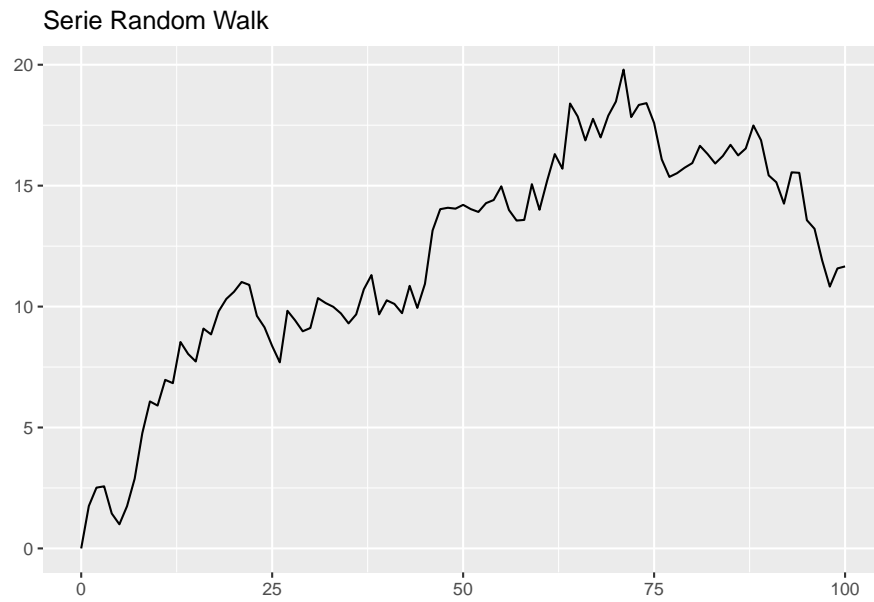
```
X_WN<-arima.sim(list(order=c(0,0,0)), n=1000, mean=4, sd=2)
autoplot(X_WN)+
ggtitle("Serie Ruido Blanco")
```

## 1.1 Serie Ruido Blanco (WN)



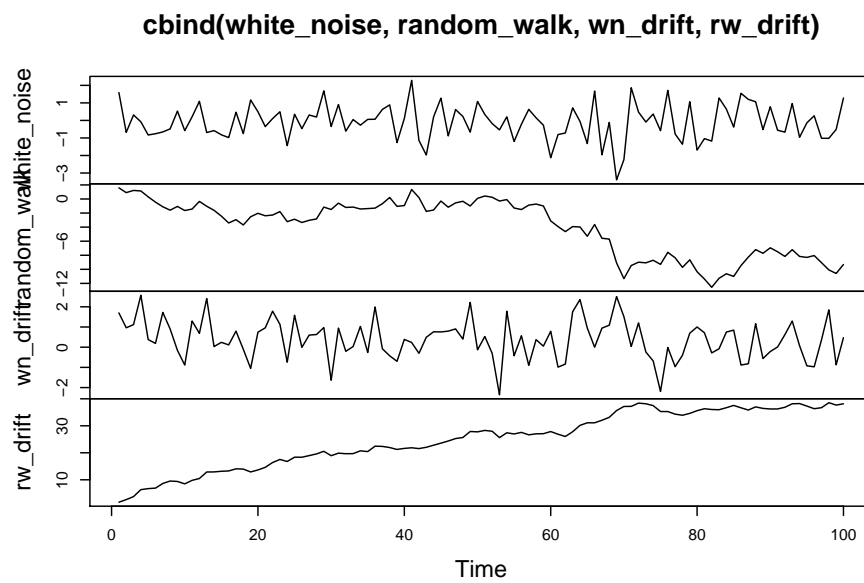
```
X_RW<-arima.sim(list(order=c(0,1,0)), n=100)
autoplot(X_RW)+
ggtitle("Serie Random Walk")
```

## 1.2 Serie Random Walk (RW)



```
white_noise <- arima.sim(list(order = c(0, 0, 0)), n=100)
random_walk <- cumsum(white_noise)
wn_drift <- arima.sim(list(order = c(0, 0, 0)), n=100, mean=0.4)
rw_drift <- cumsum(wn_drift)
plot.ts(cbind(white_noise, random_walk, wn_drift, rw_drift))
```

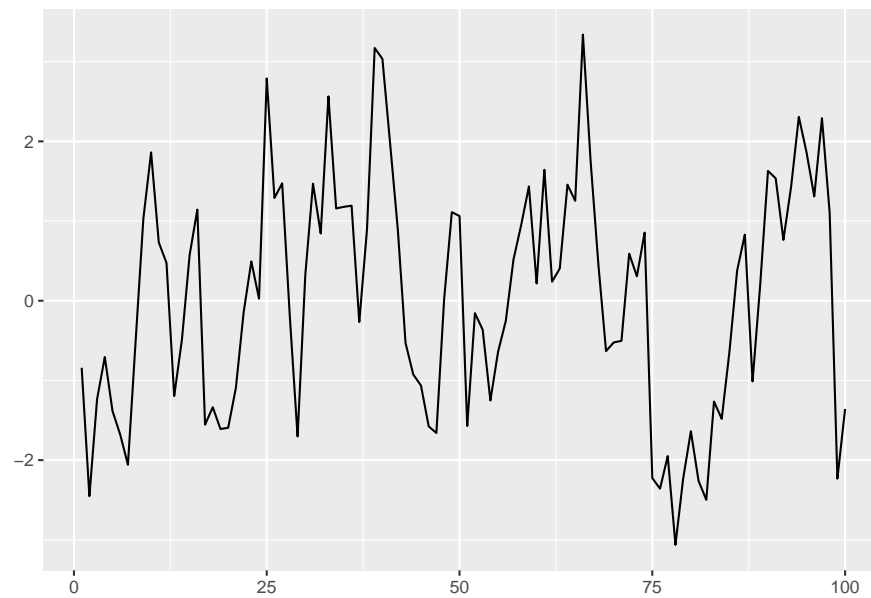




## 1.3 Proceso ARMA

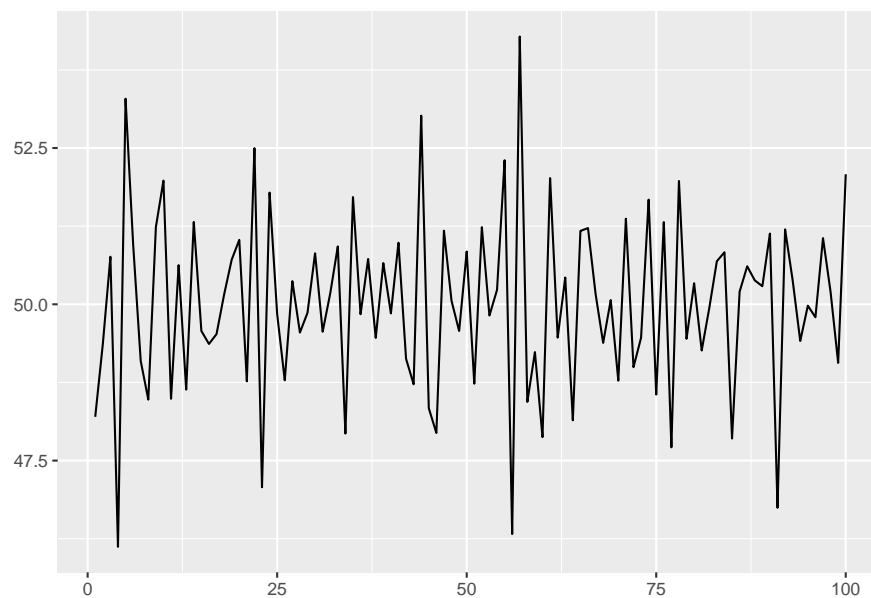
Simulando un proceso AR(1)

```
X_AR1<-arima.sim(list(order=c(1,0,0), ar=c(0.90)), n=100)
autoplot(X_AR1)
```



Simulando un proceso AR(2)

```
X_MA1<-arima.sim(list(order=c(0,0,1), ma=c(-0.98)), n=100)+50  
autoplot(X_MA1)
```



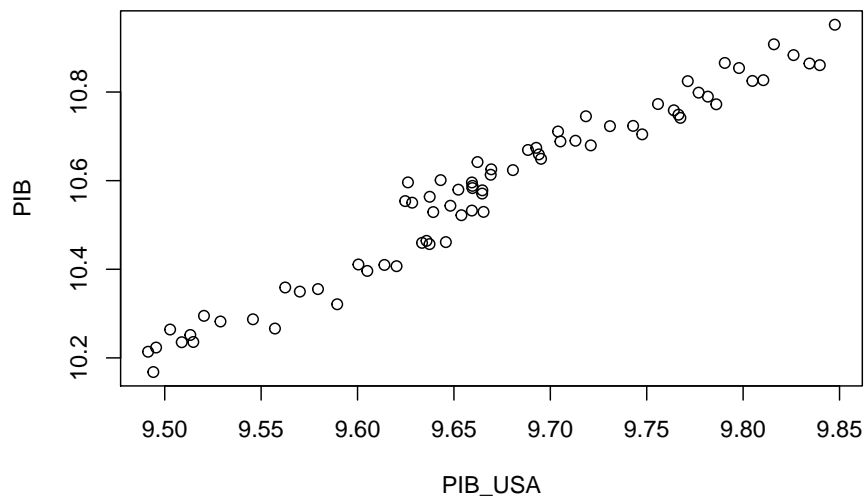
Correlación entre el nivel del PIB de Honduras y el de USA

```
USA<-coredata(log(TRIM$PIB_USA["2001-01-01/"]))
HN<-coredata(log(TRIM$PIB["2001-01-01/"]))
cor(USA,HN)
```

```
##                PIB
## PIB_USA 0.9775886
```

Scatter plot

```
plot(cbind(USA, HN))
```



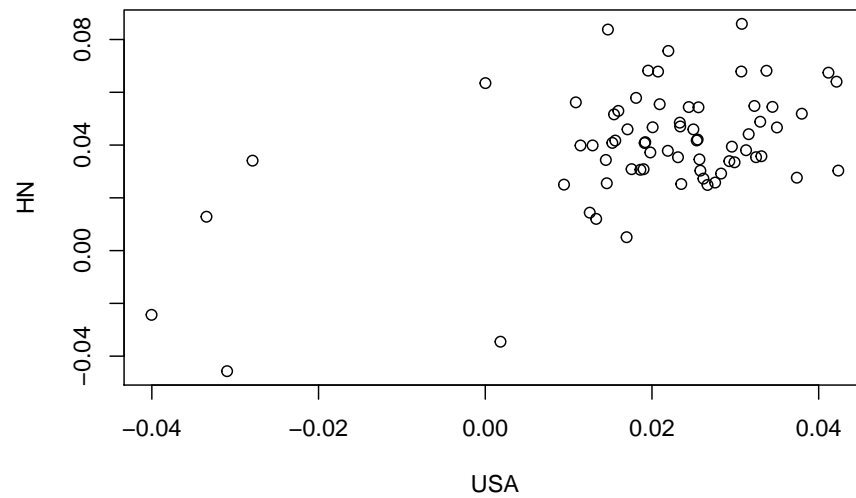
Correlación entre el la tasa de crecimiento del PIB de Honduras y el de USA

```
USA<-coredata(diff(USA, lag=4))
HN<-coredata(diff(HN, lag=4))
cor(USA,HN)
```

```
##                PIB
## PIB_USA 0.5405966
```

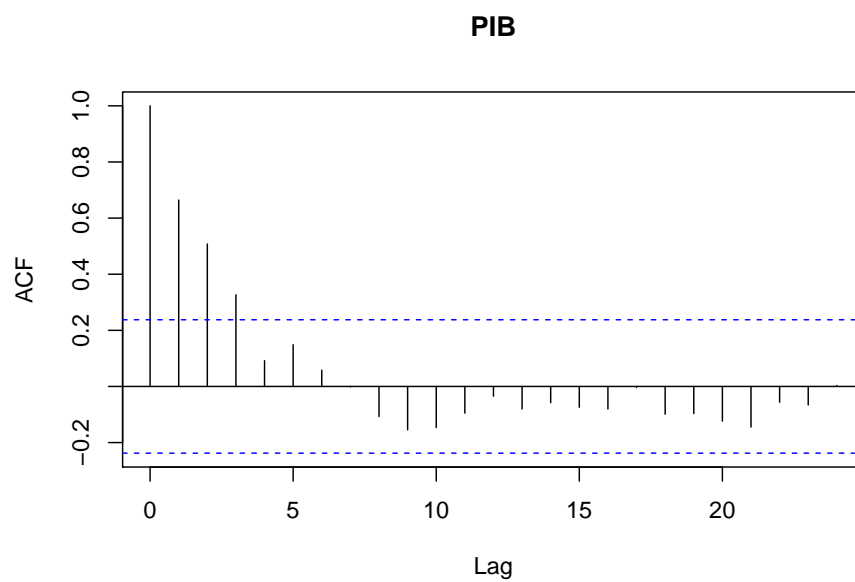
Scatter plot

```
plot(USA, HN)
```



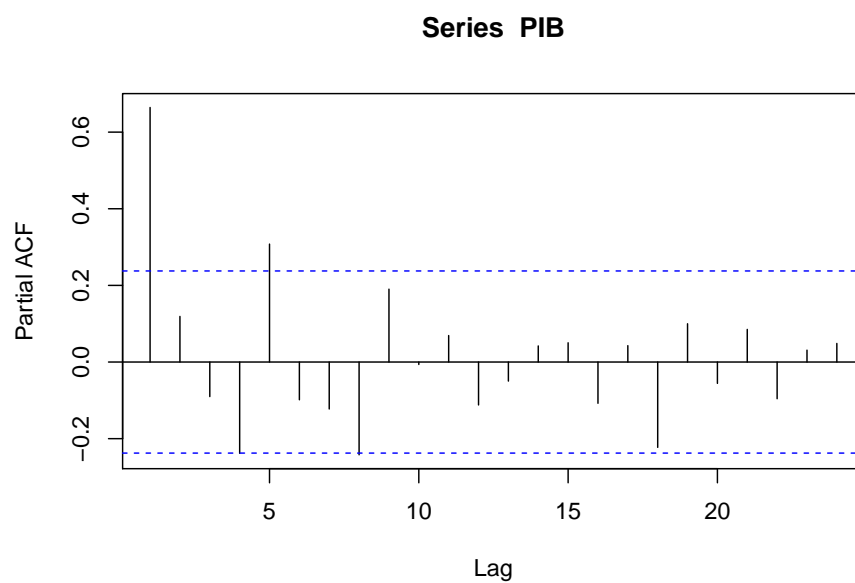
Función de autocorrelación del PIB de Honduras

```
PIB<-as.ts(HN)  
acf(PIB, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



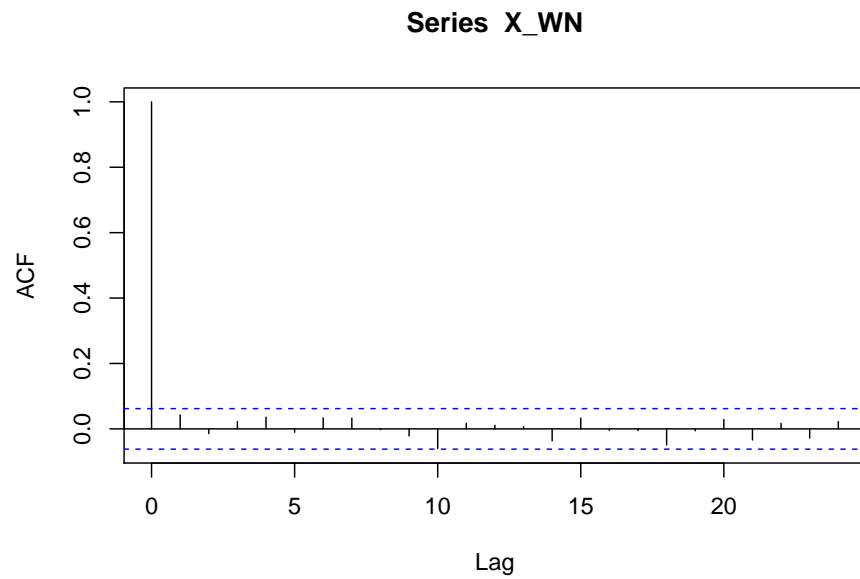
Función de autocorrelación parcial del PIB de Honduras

```
PIB<-as.ts(HN)  
pacf(PIB, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



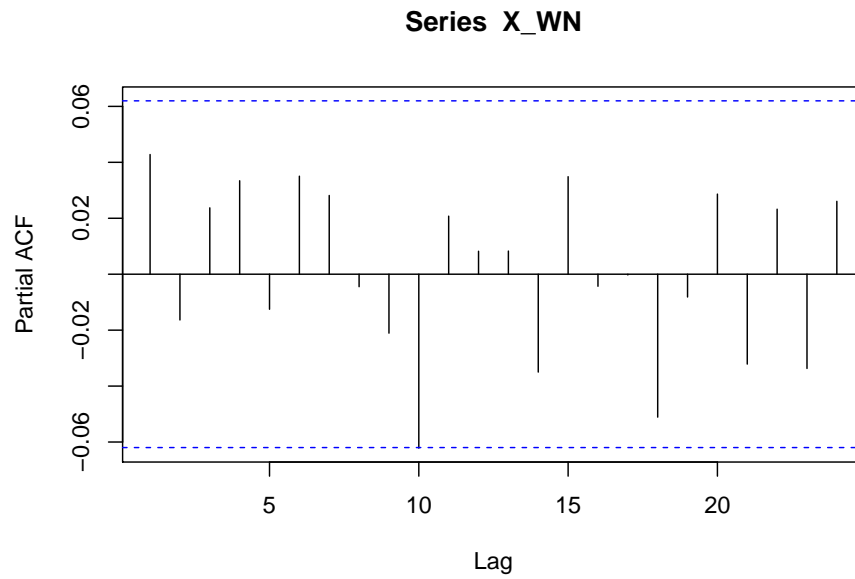
Función de autocorrelación de un proceso ruido blanco

```
acf(X_WN, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



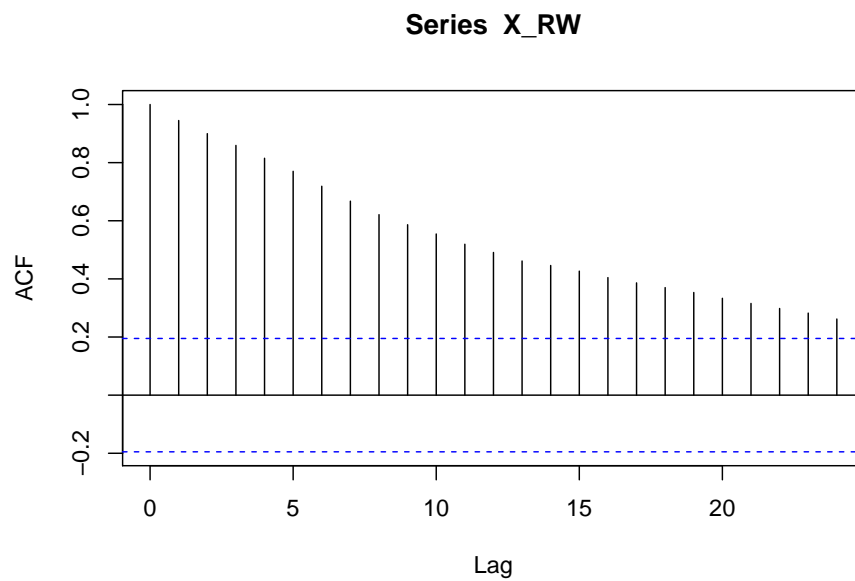
Función de autocorrelación parcial de un proceso ruido blanco

```
pacf(X_WN, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



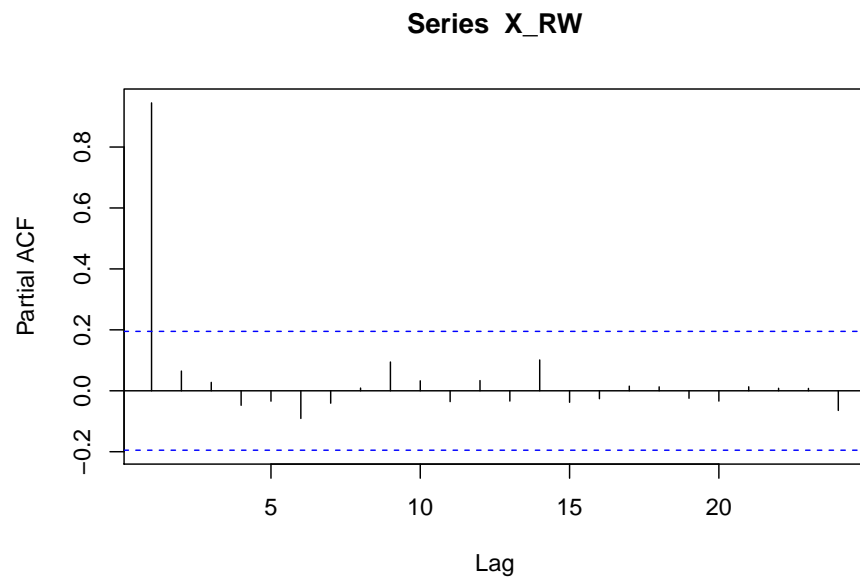
Función de autocorrelación de un proceso RW

```
acf(X_RW, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



Función de autocorrelación parcial de un proceso RW

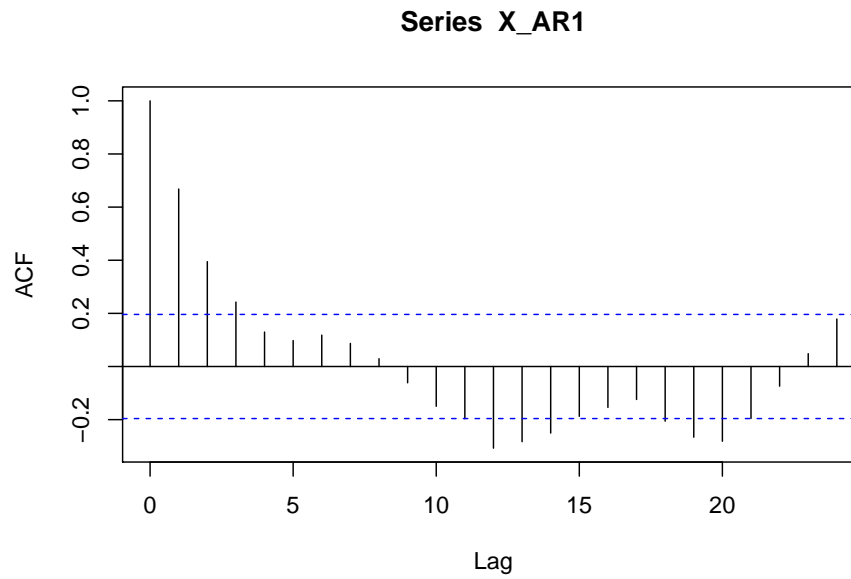
```
pacf(X_RW, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



Función de autocorrelación de un proceso AR(1)

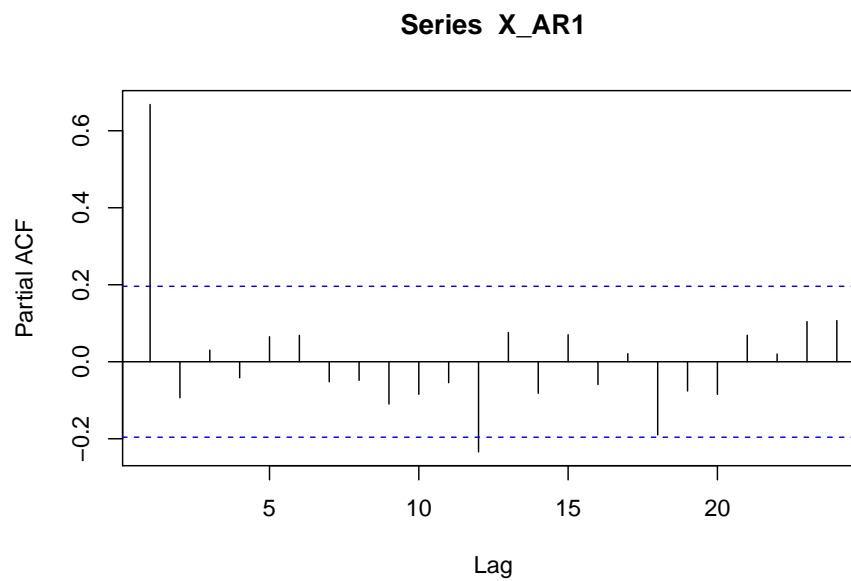
```
acf(X_AR1, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```





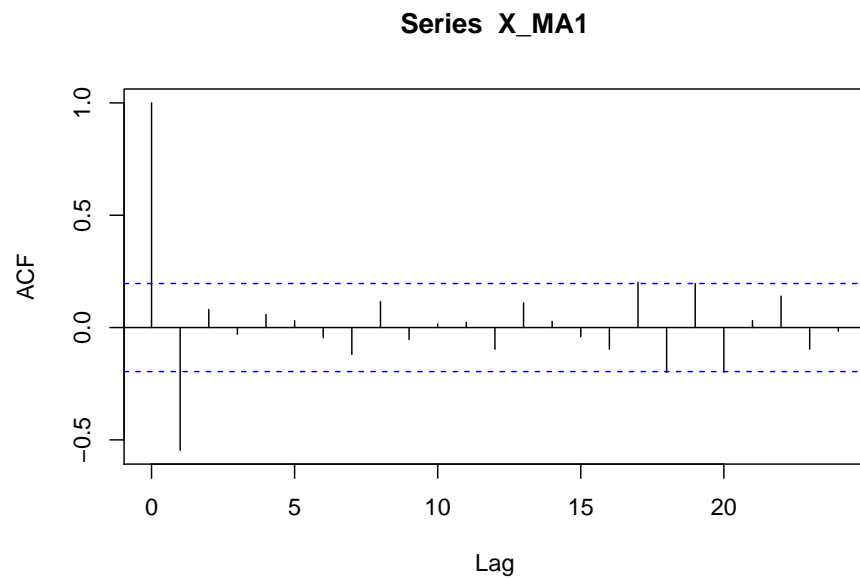
Función de autocorrelación parcial de un proceso AR(1)

```
pacf(X_AR1, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



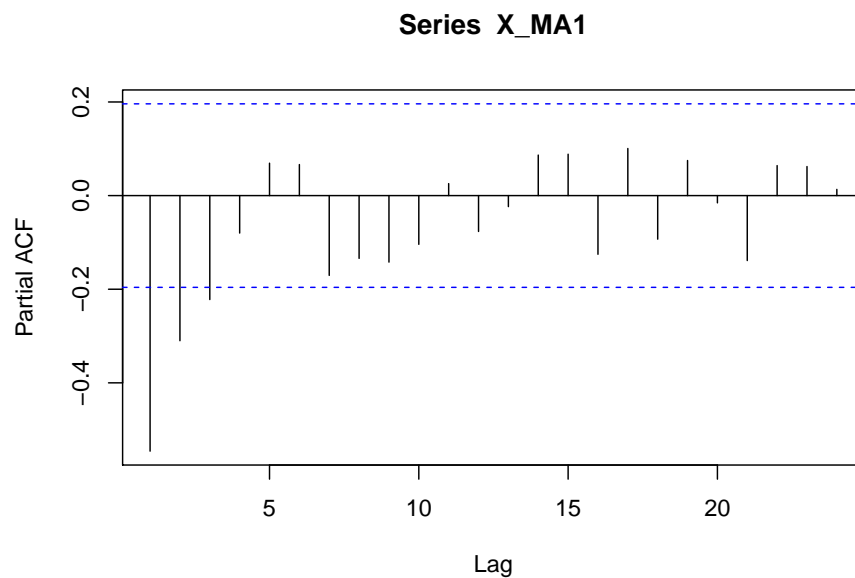
Función de autocorrelación de un proceso MA(1)

```
acf(X_MA1, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



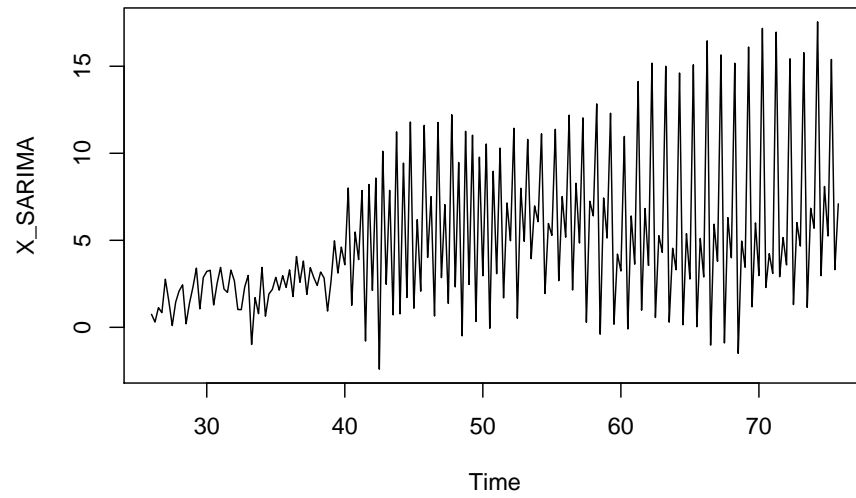
Función de autocorrelación parcial de un proceso MA(1)

```
pacf(X_MA1, lag.max = 24, plot=TRUE)
```



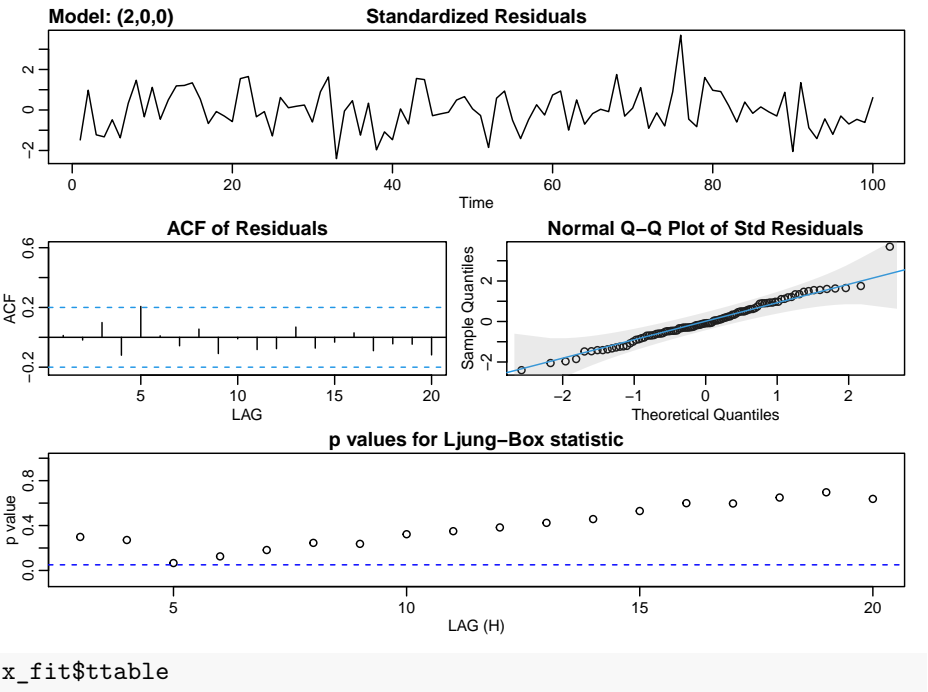
## 1.4 Simulación de procesos

```
### Estimación de un procesos SARIMA(1,0,1,1,1)
model <- Arima(ts(rnorm(100),freq=4), order=c(1,0,1), seasonal=c(1,1,1),
               fixed=c(phi=0.0, theta=-0.0, Phi=0.0, Theta=-0.0))
X_SARIMA<- simulate(model, nsim=200)
plot(X_SARIMA)
```



```
x<-arima.sim(list(order=c(0,0,2), ma=c(1.5,-0.75)), n=100)+50  
x_fit<-sarima(x, p=2, d=0, q=0)
```

#### 1.4.1 Estimación de un proceso ARIMA





## Chapter 2

# Pronósticos

### 2.1 Modelos introductorios

Pronósticos Naive del IMAE de Honduras vs data observada

```
imae<-log(MES$IMAE["2001-01-01/2010-12-01"])
IMAE_NAIVE<-naive(imae)
imaef<-ts(fitted(IMAE_NAIVE), frequency=12, start=c(2001/01/01))
imaef<-as.xts(imaef)
autoplot(ts(cbind(imae, imaef), start = c(2001/01/01), frequency = 12 ),
         facets = FALSE)+xlab("Years")
```



Pronósticos del IMAE de Honduras 24 meses en adelante a partir de un proceso SARIMA(1,1,1)

```

imae<-IMAE["2001-01-01/2010-12-01"]
imaef<-IMAE["/2012-12-01"]
resultado<-sarima.for(imae, n.ahead=24,1,1,1)

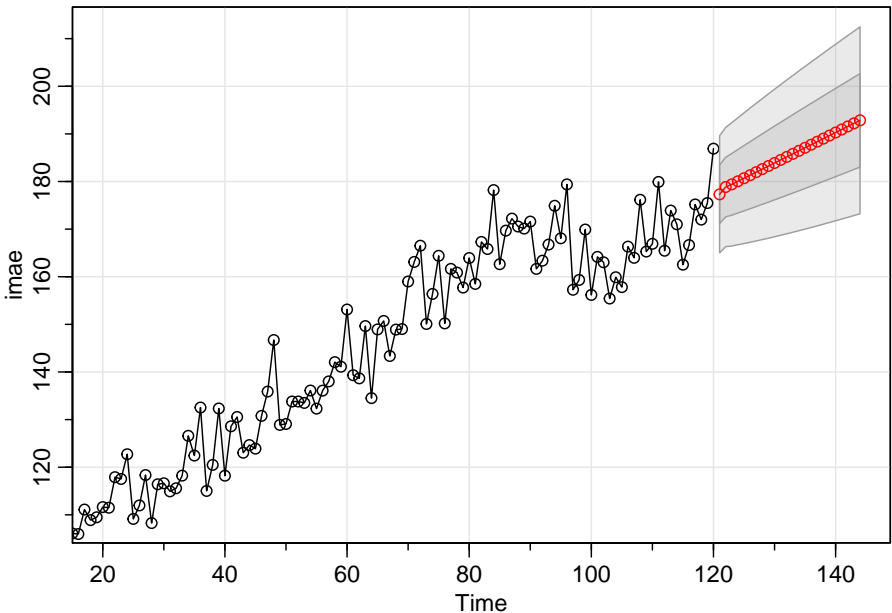
```



## 2.2. MODELOS PARA HACER PRONÓSTICOS DEL PIB DE HONDURAS

Table 2.1: Regresión entre el nivel del PIB de Honduras con respecto al de USA

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	-9.6056	0.4685	-20.5041	0
log(TRIM\$PIB_USA)	2.0873	0.0485	43.0384	0



## 2.2 Modelos para hacer pronósticos del PIB de Honduras

Modelo de regresión

```
library(knitr)
library(dplyr)
library(broom)
library(AER)
TRIM<-as.xts(read.zoo("FINAL_HN_P.csv", index.column = 1, sep = ";", header=TRUE, format = "%d/%m/%Y"))
M.ols <- lm(log(TRIM$PIB) ~ log(TRIM$PIB_USA))
kable(tidy(M.ols), digits=4, align='c',caption="Regresión entre el nivel del PIB de Honduras con respecto al de USA")
```

Modelo de regresión para el PIB de Honduras

```
INDEX <-factor(index(TRIM))
dummies<-model.matrix(~INDEX)
```

```

TRIM  <-merge(TRIM, dummies, join="left")
Y      <-window(diff(log(TRIM$PIB), lag=4)*100, start="2004-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
Y_USA  <-window(diff(log(TRIM$PIB_USA), lag=4)*100, start="2004-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
DUM_HN <-window(TRIM[, c("INDEX2005.09.01", "INDEX2006.12.01", "INDEX2008.06.01")], start="2004-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
i_HN   <-window(diff(TRIM$TASA_P, lag=1)*100, start="2004-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
REG_HN <- merge(DUM_HN, Y_USA, join="left")
REG_HN <- merge(REG_HN, i_HN, join="left")
PIB_HN <-sarima(Y, 2,0,0,P=1, D=0, Q=0, 4, xreg=REG_HN)

```

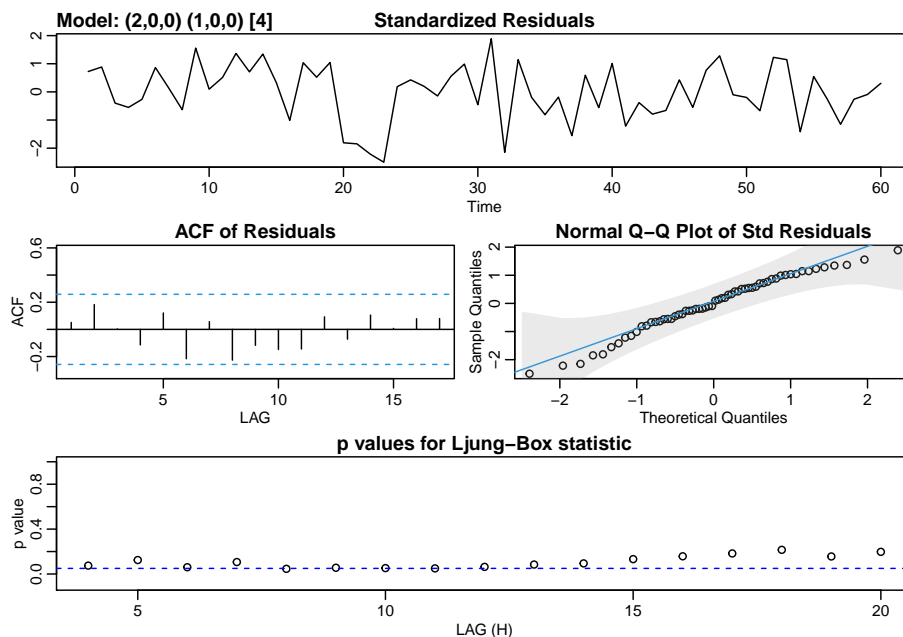
```

## initial  value 0.542818
## iter    2 value 0.399627
## iter    3 value 0.369226
## iter    4 value 0.292117
## iter    5 value 0.266433
## iter    6 value 0.252289
## iter    7 value 0.225647
## iter    8 value 0.225239
## iter    9 value 0.217205
## iter   10 value 0.210556
## iter   11 value 0.209208
## iter   12 value 0.204386
## iter   13 value 0.204299
## iter   14 value 0.204282
## iter   15 value 0.204281
## iter   16 value 0.204281
## iter   17 value 0.204281
## iter   18 value 0.204281
## iter   19 value 0.204281
## iter   19 value 0.204281
## iter   19 value 0.204281
## final   value 0.204281
## converged
## initial  value 0.186966
## iter    2 value 0.186057
## iter    3 value 0.185621
## iter    4 value 0.185490
## iter    5 value 0.185264
## iter    6 value 0.185174
## iter    7 value 0.185124
## iter    8 value 0.185091
## iter    9 value 0.185069
## iter   10 value 0.185068
## iter   11 value 0.185068
## iter   12 value 0.185068
## iter   13 value 0.185068

```

## 2.2. MODELOS PARA HACER PRONÓSTICOS DEL PIB DE HONDURAS27

```
## iter 13 value 0.185068
## iter 13 value 0.185068
## final value 0.185068
## converged
```



PIB\_HN\$ttable

	Estimate	SE	t.value	p.value
## ar1	0.5867	0.1333	4.4015	0.0001
## ar2	0.2160	0.1364	1.5839	0.1194
## sar1	-0.3799	0.1277	-2.9750	0.0045
## intercept	2.4738	0.6710	3.6869	0.0006
## INDEX2005.09.01	3.3296	0.9658	3.4473	0.0011
## INDEX2006.12.01	2.0824	1.0148	2.0521	0.0453
## INDEX2008.06.01	2.2639	1.0536	2.1487	0.0364
## PIB_USA	0.7381	0.1920	3.8438	0.0003
## TASA_P	0.0056	0.0028	1.9794	0.0532

Modelo de regresión para el PIB de USA

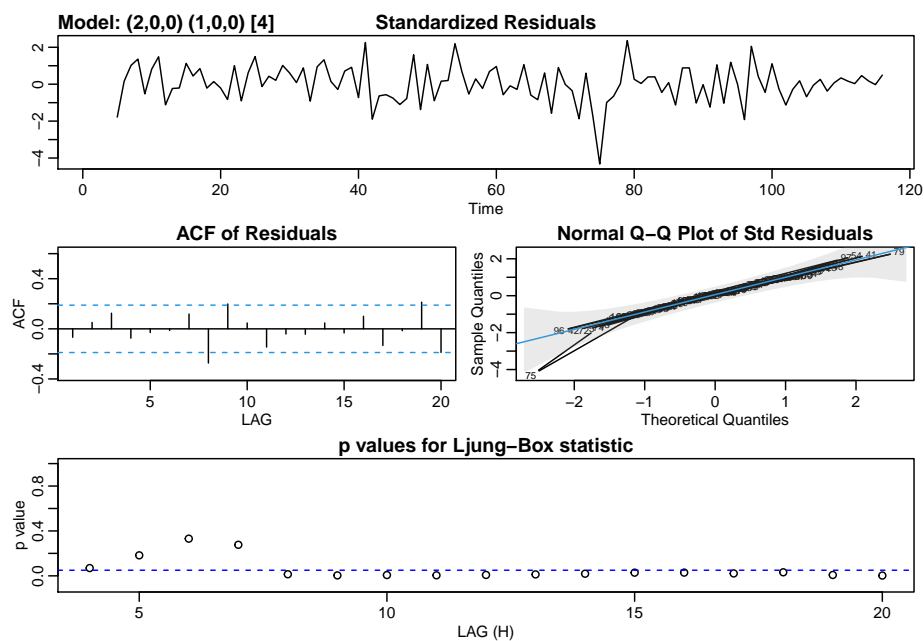
```
Y_USA <-window(diff(log(TRIM$PIB_USA), lag=4)*100, start="1990-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
DUM_USA <-window(TRIM[, c("INDEX2008.12.01", "INDEX2009.12.01")], start="1990-03-01", end="2018-12-01")
PIB_USA <-sarima(Y_USA, 2,0,0,P=1, D=0, Q=0, 4, xreg=DUM_USA )
```

```
## initial value 0.434672
## iter 2 value 0.189957
## iter 3 value 0.021610
```

```

## iter 4 value -0.116248
## iter 5 value -0.251754
## iter 6 value -0.332615
## iter 7 value -0.410324
## iter 8 value -0.433150
## iter 9 value -0.436896
## iter 10 value -0.439417
## iter 11 value -0.440979
## iter 12 value -0.441051
## iter 13 value -0.441096
## iter 14 value -0.441109
## iter 15 value -0.441110
## iter 16 value -0.441110
## iter 17 value -0.441111
## iter 18 value -0.441115
## iter 19 value -0.441117
## iter 20 value -0.441118
## iter 21 value -0.441119
## iter 22 value -0.441119
## iter 22 value -0.441119
## final value -0.441119
## converged

```



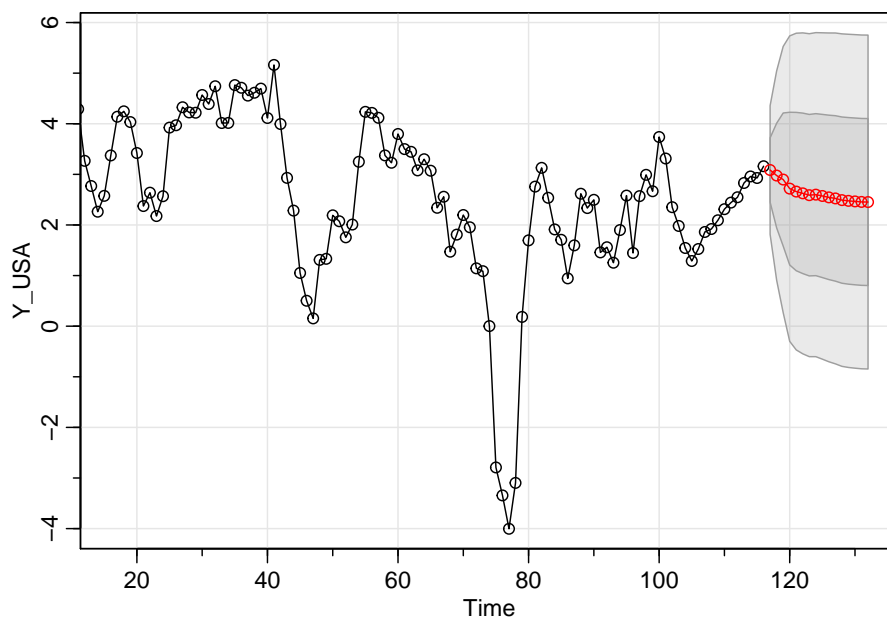
## 2.2. MODELOS PARA HACER PRONÓSTICOS DEL PIB DE HONDURAS 29

PIB\_USA\$tttable

##		Estimate	SE	t.value	p.value
##	ar1	1.2831	0.0888	14.4513	0.0000
##	ar2	-0.3694	0.0899	-4.1111	0.0001
##	sar1	-0.3721	0.0925	-4.0228	0.0001
##	intercept	2.4027	0.4862	4.9417	0.0000
##	INDEX2008.12.01	0.3768	0.3851	0.9784	0.3301
##	INDEX2009.12.01	-0.1896	0.3823	-0.4958	0.6210

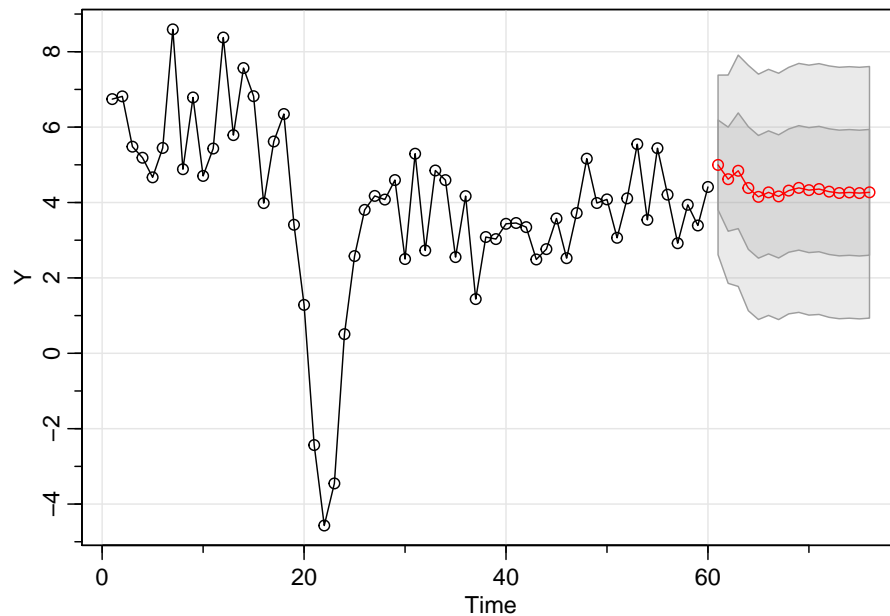
Pronóstico del PIB de USA

```
DUM_USA_N <- window(TRIM[, c("INDEX2008.12.01", "INDEX2009.12.01")], start="2019-03-01", end="2022-03-01")
Y_USA_N <- sarima.for(Y_USA, 16, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, xreg=DUM_USA, newxreg=DUM_USA_N)
```



Pronóstico del PIB de Honduras

```
dates <- seq(as.Date("2019-03-01"), length = 16, by = "quarter")
DUM_HN_N <- window(TRIM[, c("INDEX2005.09.01", "INDEX2006.12.01", "INDEX2008.06.01")], start="2019-03-01", end="2022-03-01")
Y_USA_N <- xts(x=Y_USA_N$pred, order.by = dates)
REG_HN_N <- merge(DUM_HN_N, Y_USA_N, join="left")
data <- rep(1, 16)
i_HN_N = xts(x = data, order.by = dates)
REG_HN_N <- merge(REG_HN_N, i_HN_N, join="left")
Y_N <- sarima.for(Y, 16, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, xreg=REG_HN, newxreg=REG_HN_N)
```



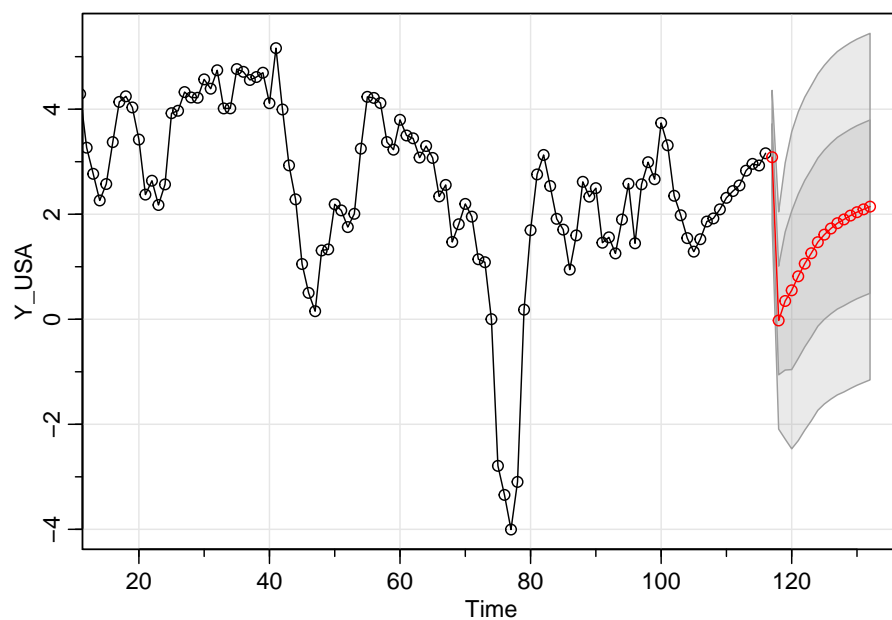
## 2.3 Simulación de shock en el PIB de USA

Simulación

```

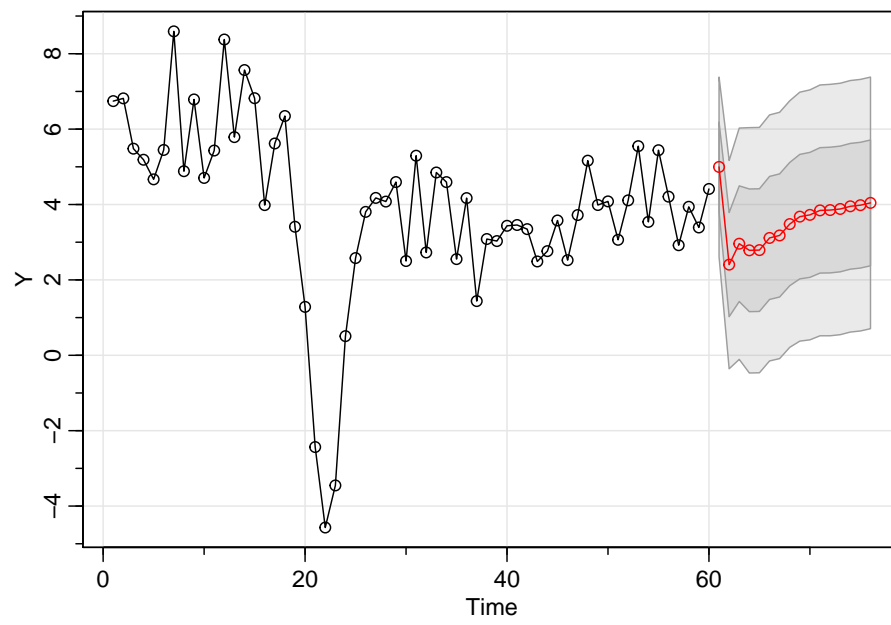
dates <- seq(as.Date("2019-03-01"), length = 16, by = "quarter")
shock <- c()
shock[1] <- 0
shock[2] <- -3*(1/-0.1896)
for(i in 3:16 ){
  shock[i] <- -0.85*shock[i-1]
}
shock_Y_USA= xts(x = shock, order.by = dates)
REG_SHOCK<-window(TRIM[, c("INDEX2008.12.01")], start="2019-03-01", end="2022-12-01")
REG_SHOCK<- merge(REG_SHOCK, shock_Y_USA, join="left")
Y_USA_SHOCK<-sarima.for(Y_USA,16,2,0,0,1,0,0,4, xreg=DUM_USA, newxreg=REG_SHOCK)

```



Transmisión del shock al PIB de Honduras

```
Y_USA_S <- xts(x=Y_USA_SHOCK$pred, order.by = dates)
REG_HN_S<- merge(DUM_HN_N, Y_USA_S, join="left")
REG_HN_S<- merge(REG_HN_S, i_HN_N, join="left")
Y_S<-      sarima.for(Y,16,2,0,0,1,0,0,4, xreg=REG_HN, newxreg=REG_HN_S)
```





## Chapter 3

# Ejercicio fuera de muestra

### 3.1 Aplicación sobre la inflación de Honduras

Los pronósticos de inflación a determinado horizonte  $h$ , realizados en el momento  $t$  a partir de una determinada especificación econométrica  $j$  ( $\hat{\pi}_{t+h|t}^j$ ) son comparados con los datos efectivos ( $\pi_{t+h}$ ), deduciendo los errores de pronósticos ( $E_{t+h}^j$ ) en conformidad a la ecuación la cual aplica para cualquier tipo de ventana  $h$ .

$$ECM_h^j = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N=g_h-1} (E_{t+h+n}^j)^2}{g_h} \quad (3.1)$$

En el siguiente código, se seleccionará la mejor especificación según el criterio de información Akaike (AIC) para la inflación de Honduras tomando como muestra enero 1994 a diciembre 2006.

```
library("xts")
library("zoo")
library("astsa")
library("forecast")
library("ggplot2")
library("forecast")
library("ggfortify")
library("stargazer")
library("urca")
library("dynlm")
library("scales")
library("quantmod")
library("dplyr")
```

```

library("sandwich")
library("knitr")
library("dynlm")
library("stargazer")
MES<-as.xts(read.zoo("MES_HN.csv", index.column = 1, sep = ";", header=TRUE, format = "%Y-%m-%d"),
             order.by = as.Date("1994-01-01"),
             na.rm=T)
INFLA <-(log(MES$IPC)-stats::lag(log(MES$IPC), n=12))/stats::lag(log(MES$IPC), n=12)
INFLA1<-INFLA["1994-01-01/2006-12-01"]
INFLA_fit <-auto.arima(INFLA1, ic = c("aic"))
INFLA_fit

```

```

## Series: INFLA1
## ARIMA(1,1,2) with drift
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ma1      ma2  drift
##      -0.6503  -0.1120  -0.7132  0e+00
## s.e.   0.1504   0.1212   0.1035  1e-04
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2.125e-06:  log likelihood=793.57
## AIC=-1577.13  AICc=-1576.73  BIC=-1561.91

```

La mejor especificación seleccionada es un a ARIMA(1,1,2). El que formalmente puede escribirse como:

$$\Phi(L)(1-L)\pi_t = \Theta(L)\epsilon_t \quad (3.2)$$

Donde  $\Phi(L) = (1 + 0.65L)$ ,  $\Theta(L) = (1 - 0.11L - 0.71L^2)$ .

Luego de tener esa especificación podemos comparar su desempeño predictivo con respecto a los datos observados que se encuentran *fuera de la muestra de estimación*.

Para ejemplificar se selecciona como horizonte predictivo 3 meses.

```

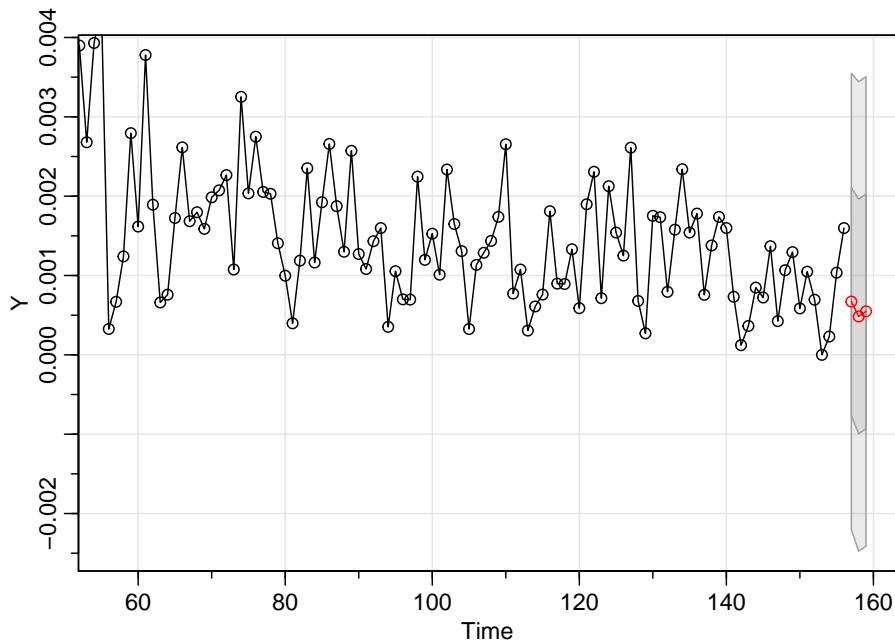
FECHA      <-index(MES)
t_inicial  <-first(FECHA,'1 month')
index_final <-last(index(FECHA))
fecha_contador <-seq(as.Date(t_inicial), length =index_final, by = "months")
counter    <-c(1:index_final)
contador   <-xts(x=counter, order.by = fecha_contador)
inicio_estimacion<-coredata(contador["1994-01-01"])[1]
final_estimacion <-coredata(contador["2006-12-01"])[1]
final_muestra  <-coredata(contador["2019-02-01"])[1]
H             <-3 #Horizonte predictivo
DENTRO       <- seq(as.Date(FECHA[inicio_estimacion]),
length =final_estimacion+H-inicio_estimacion, by = "months")
FUERA        <- seq(as.Date(FECHA[final_estimacion+1]),

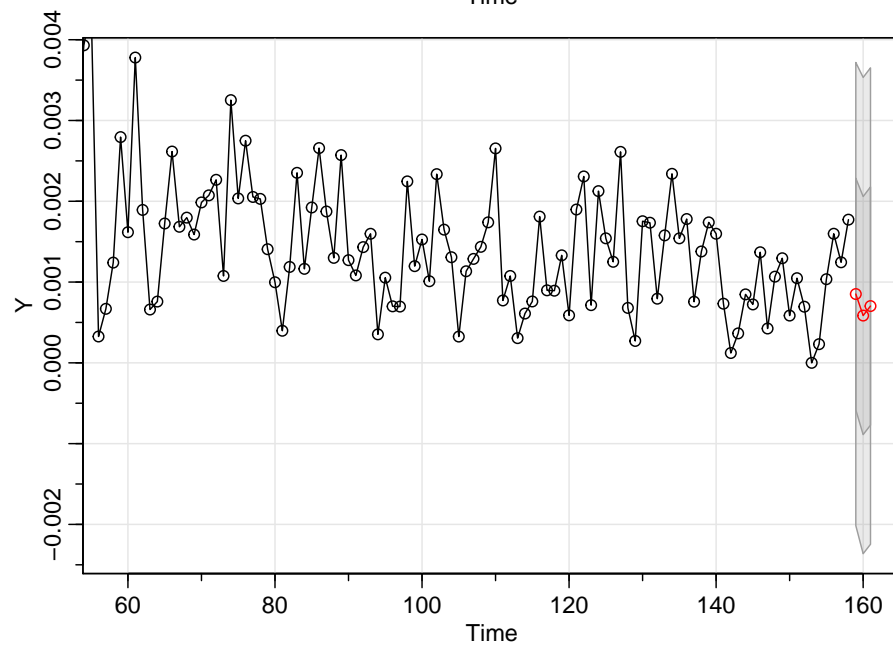
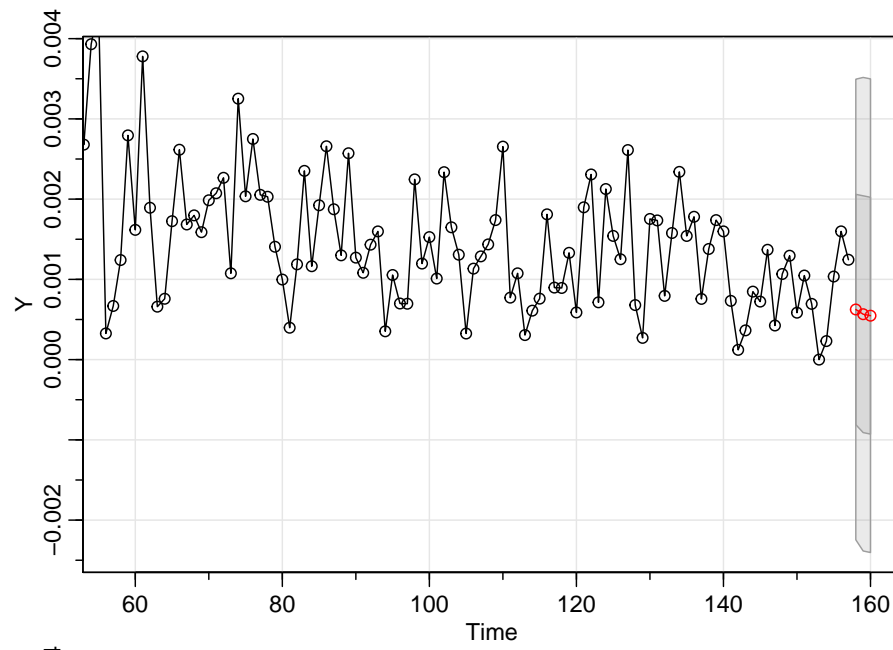
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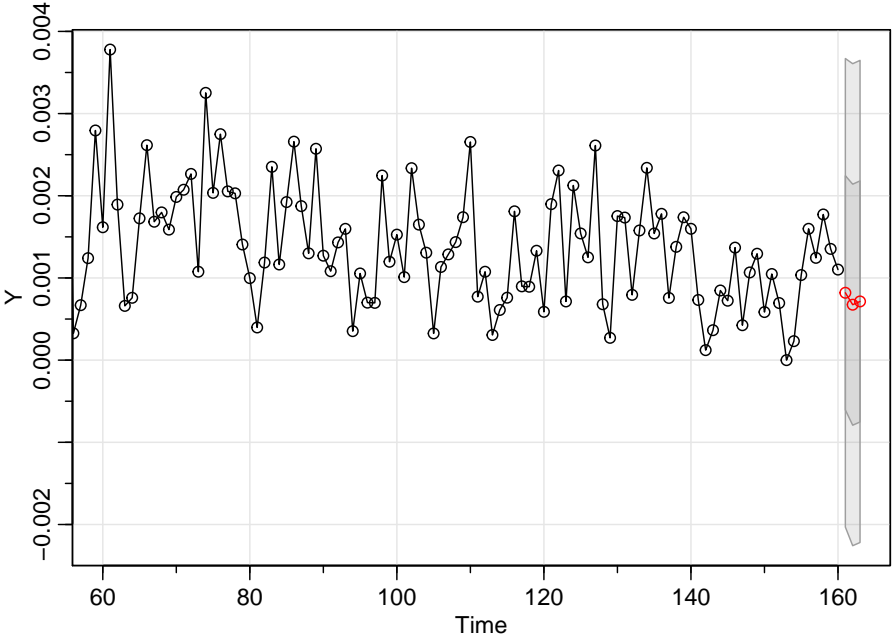
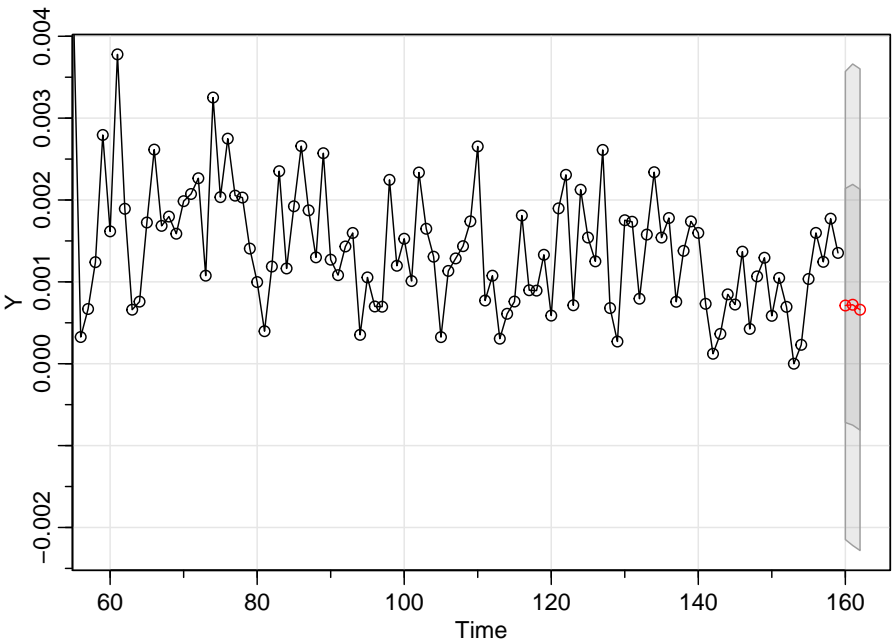
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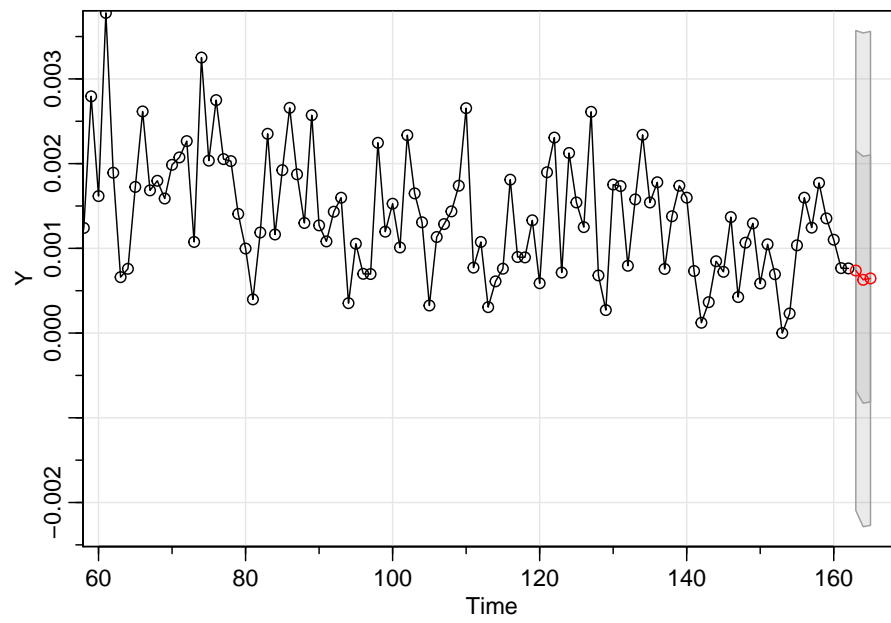
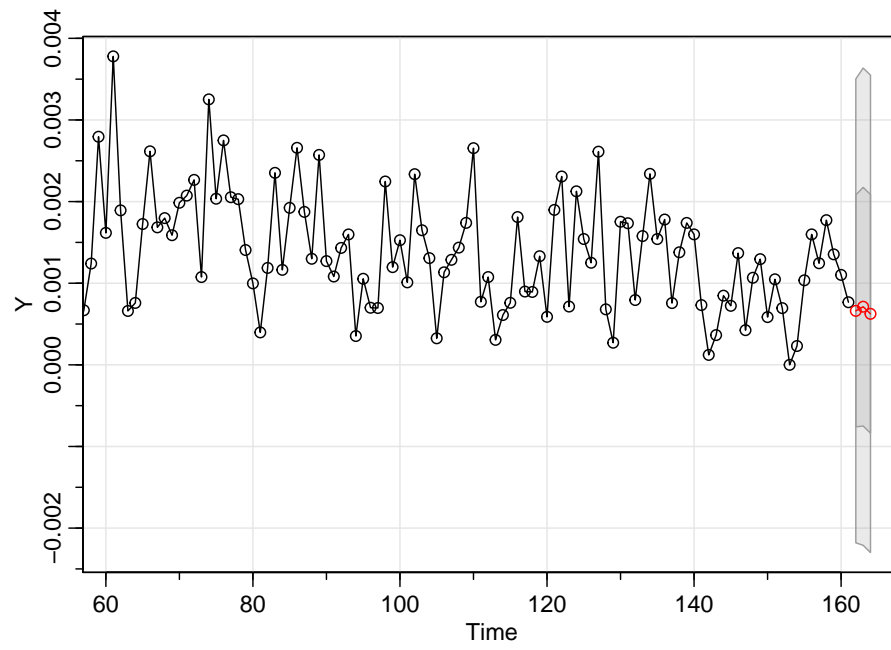
length = final_muestra-H-final_estimacion, by = "months")
assign(paste('PI_', H, sep=''), xts(x=window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion],
order.by = DENTRO))
Y <-window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion])
for(i in 1:length(FUERA)){
Y_F<-sarima.for(Y,H,1,1,2, xreg=NULL,
                newxreg=NULL, plot= FALSE)
dates_out<-as.Date(FECHA[final_estimacion+i+H-1])
Y_F_P<-xts(x=Y_F$pred[H], order.by = dates_out)
DENTRO<-seq(as.Date(FECHA[inicio_estimacion]),
length = final_estimacion+1+i-inicio_estimacion, by = "months")
Y <-window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion+i])
assign(paste('PI_', H, sep=''), rbind(get(paste('PI_', H, sep='')),
Y_F_P))
}

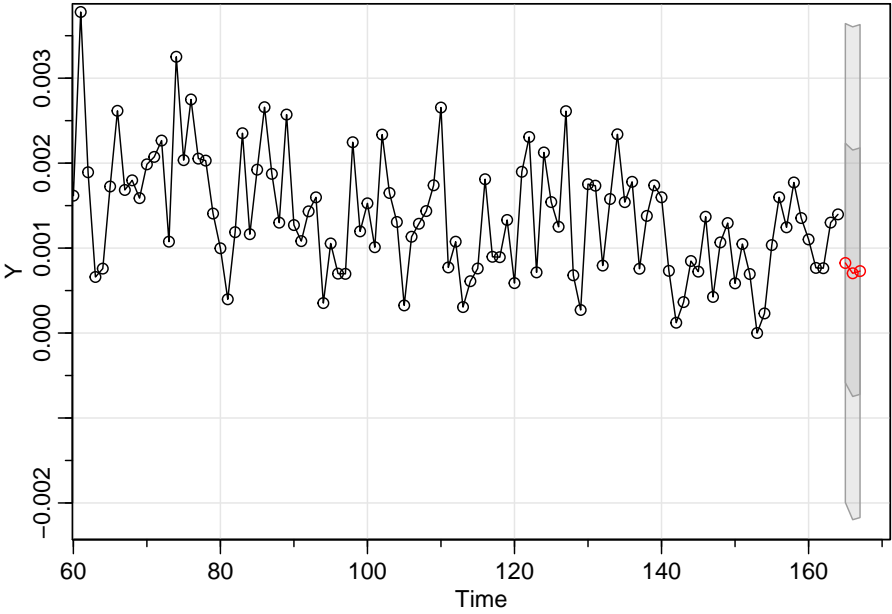
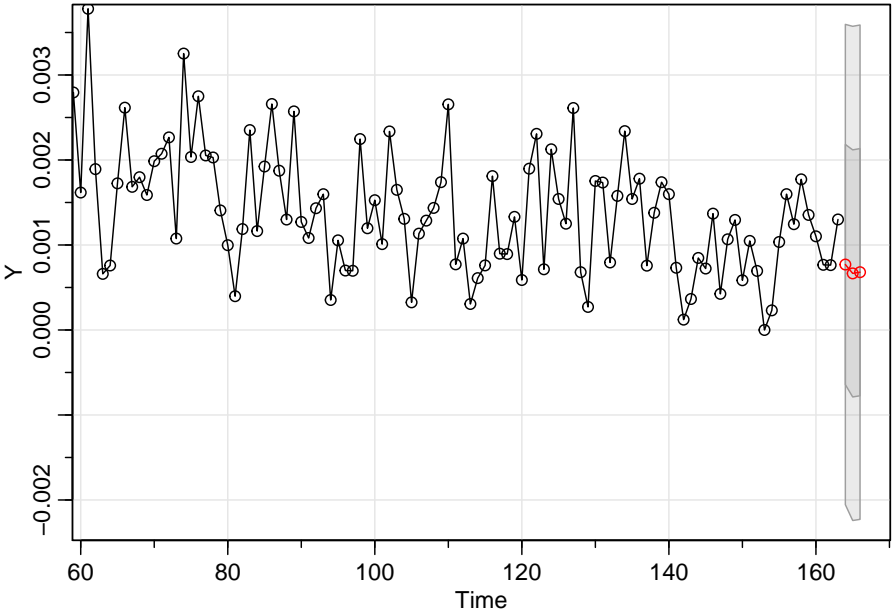
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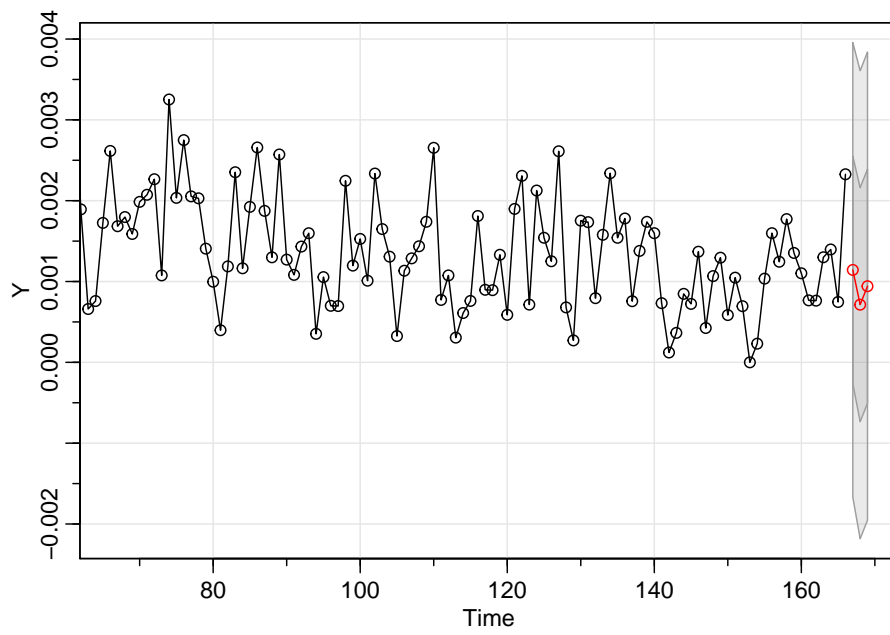
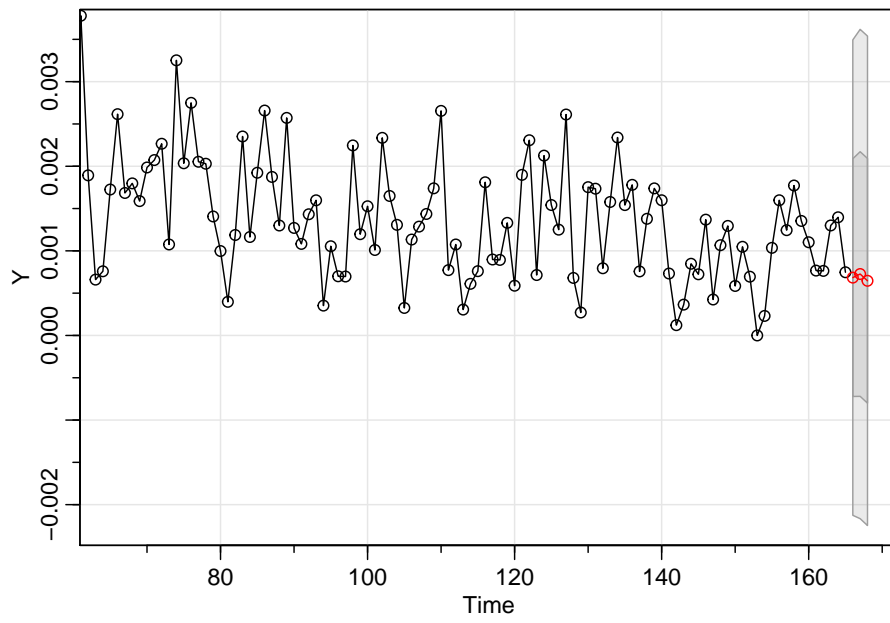




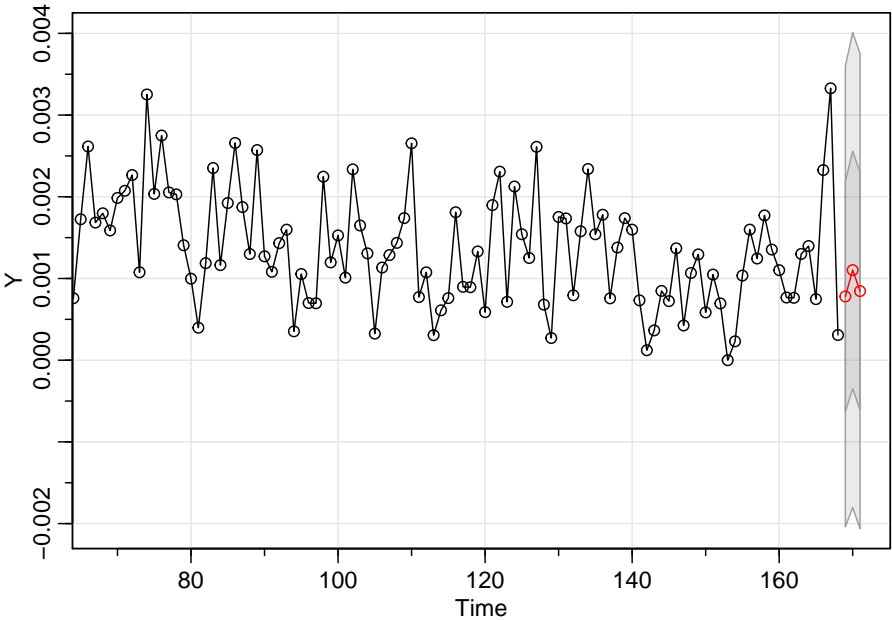
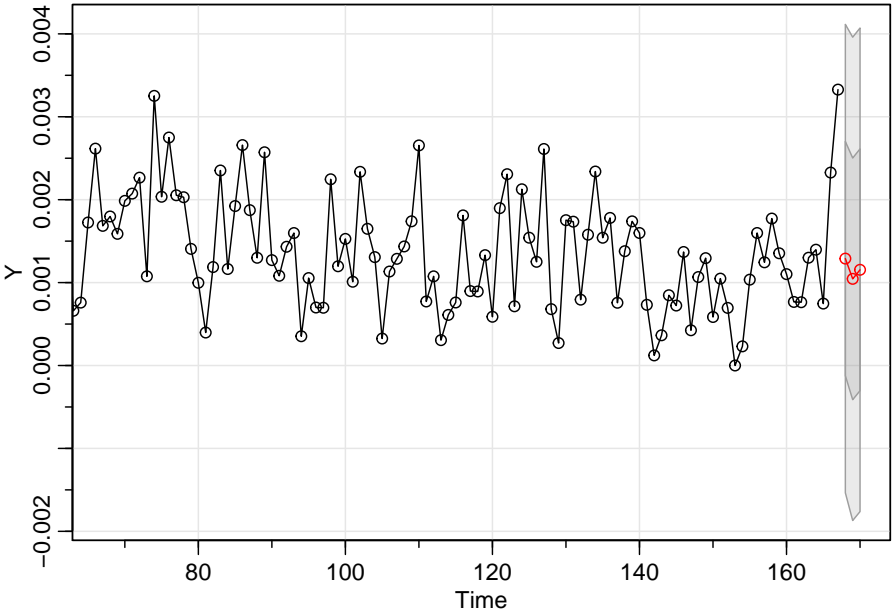


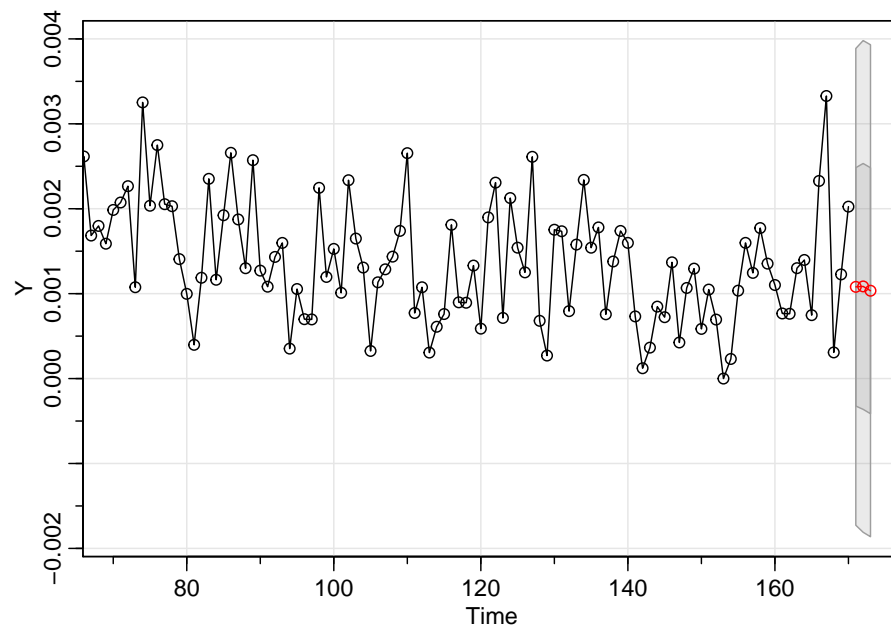
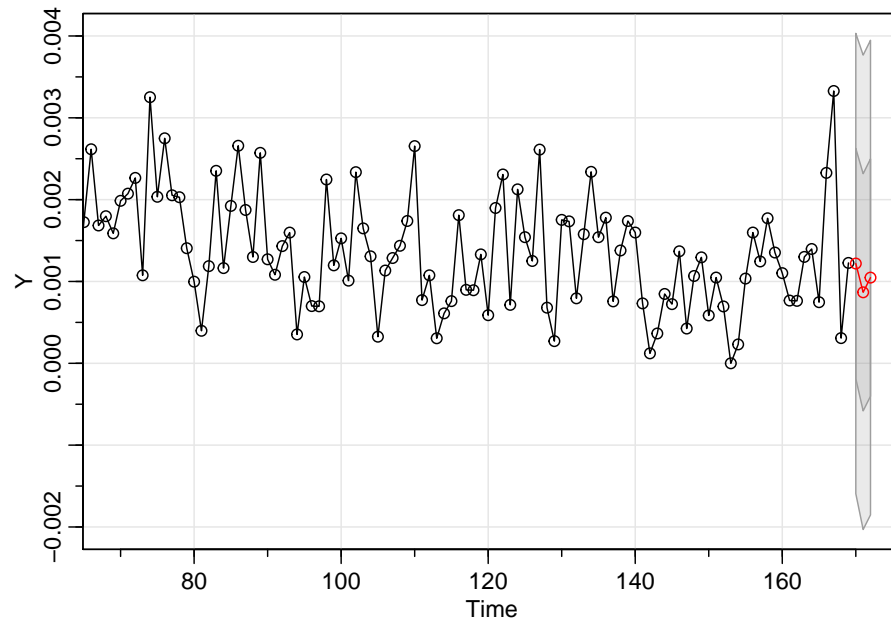


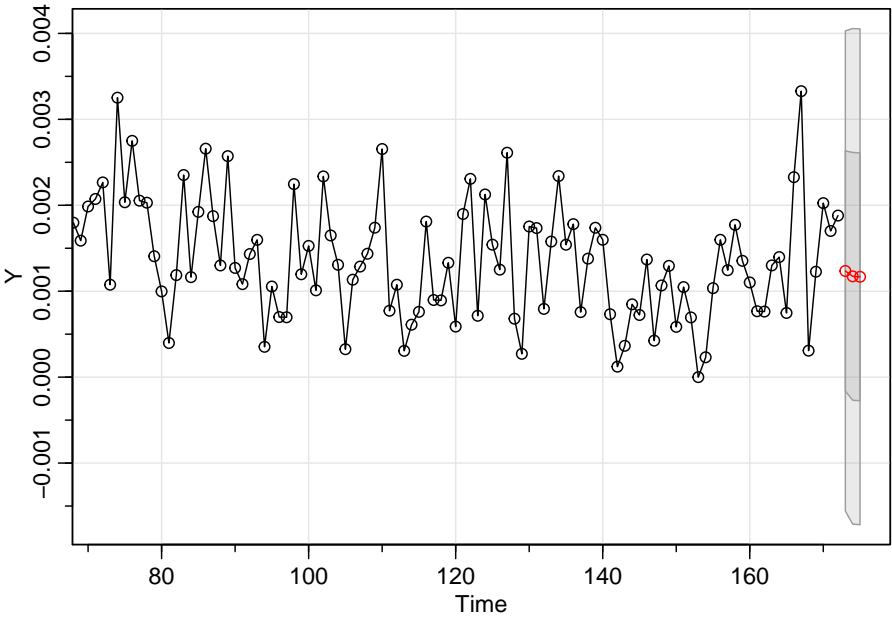
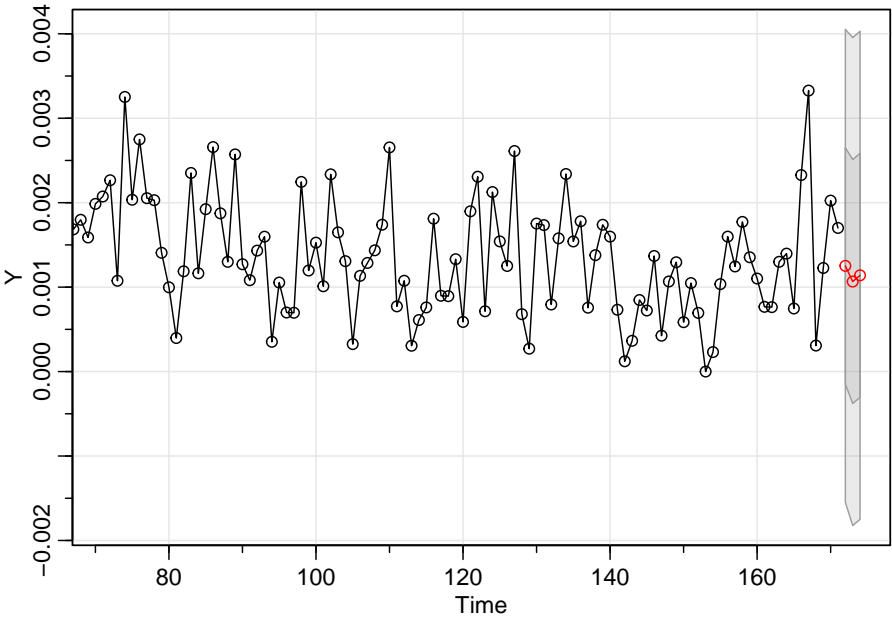


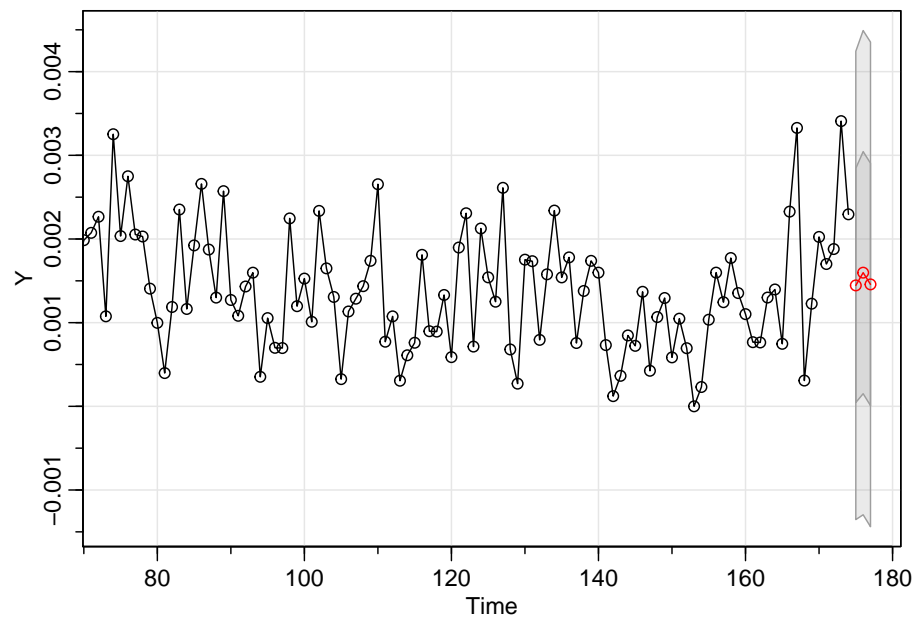
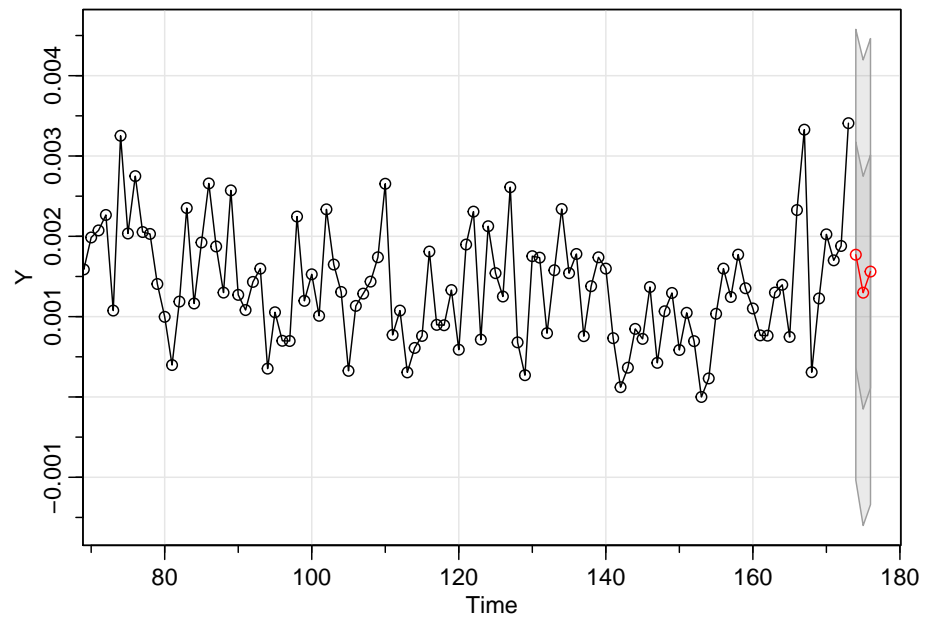


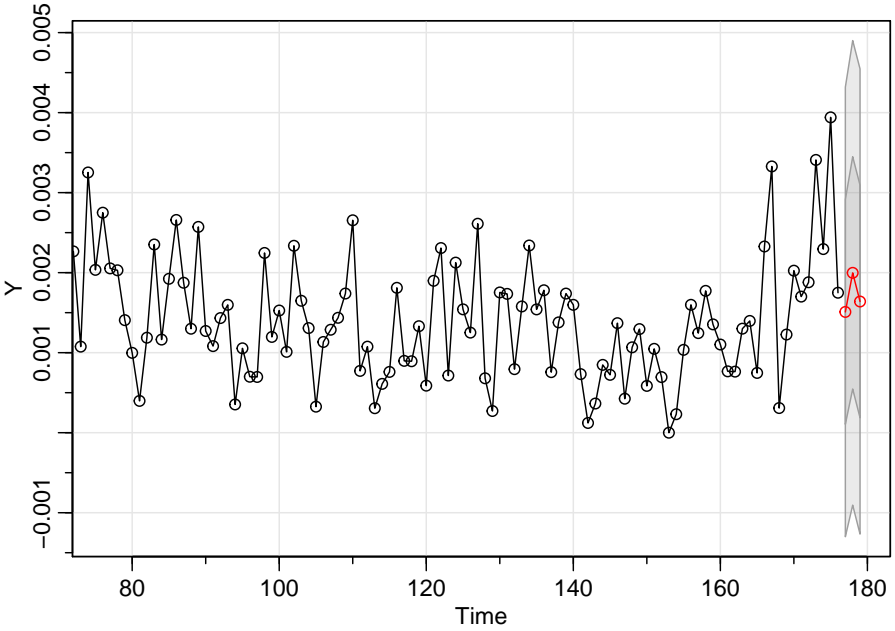
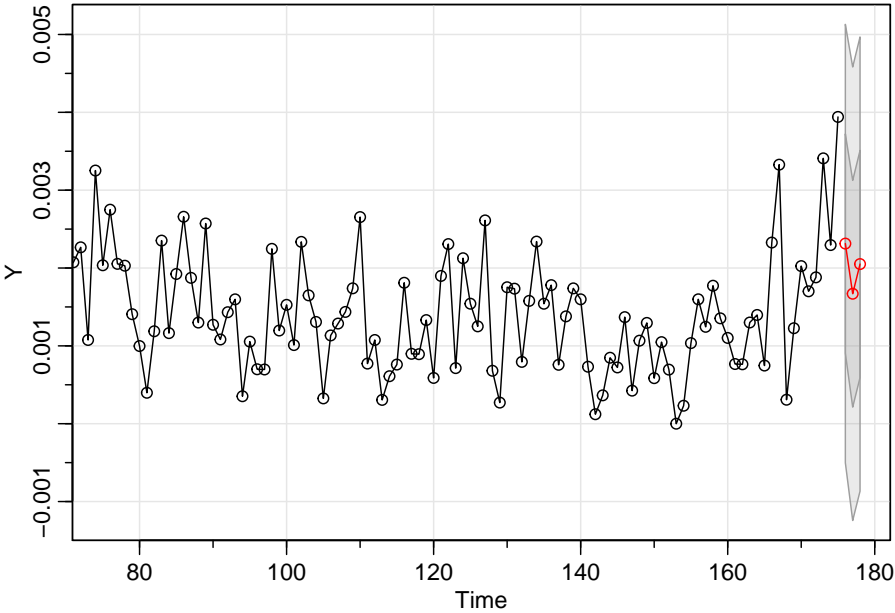


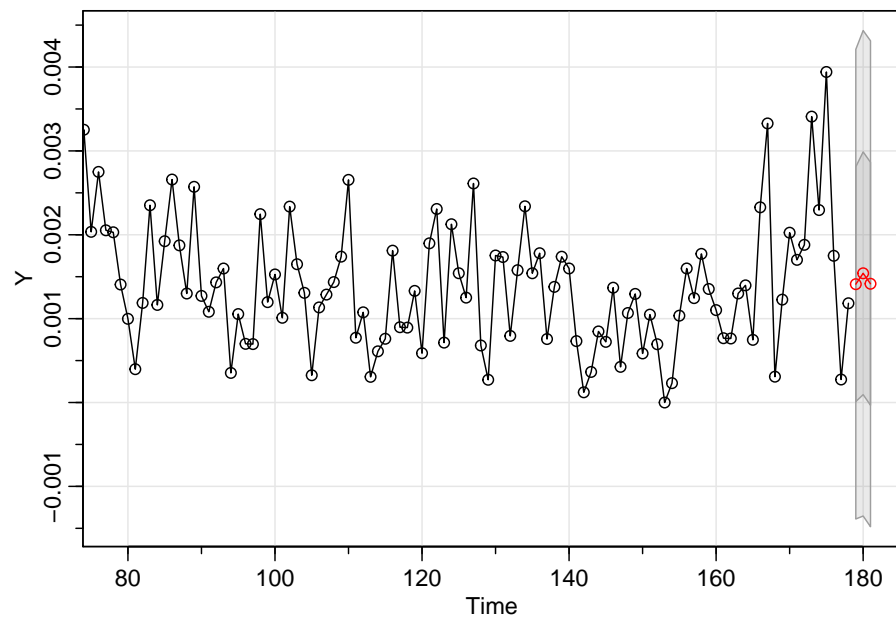
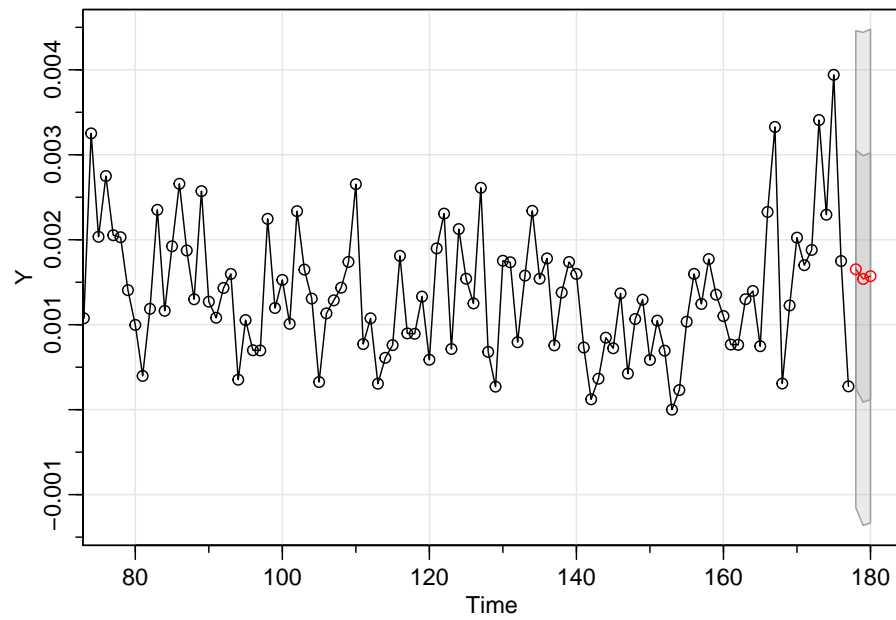


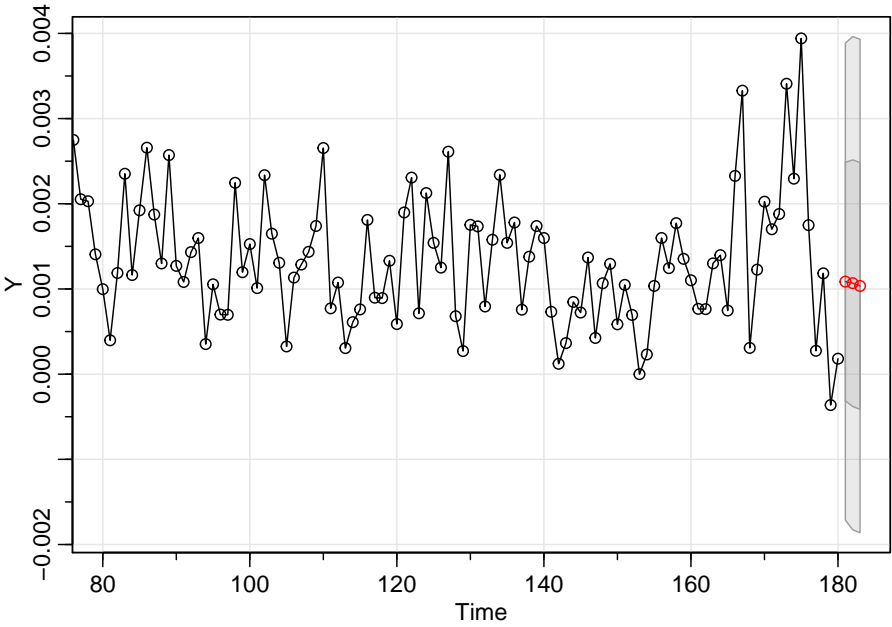
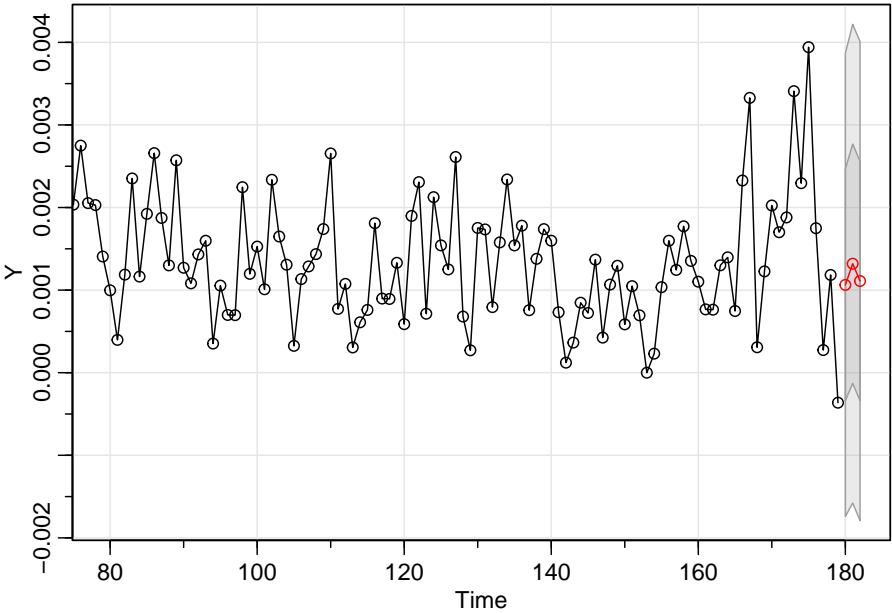


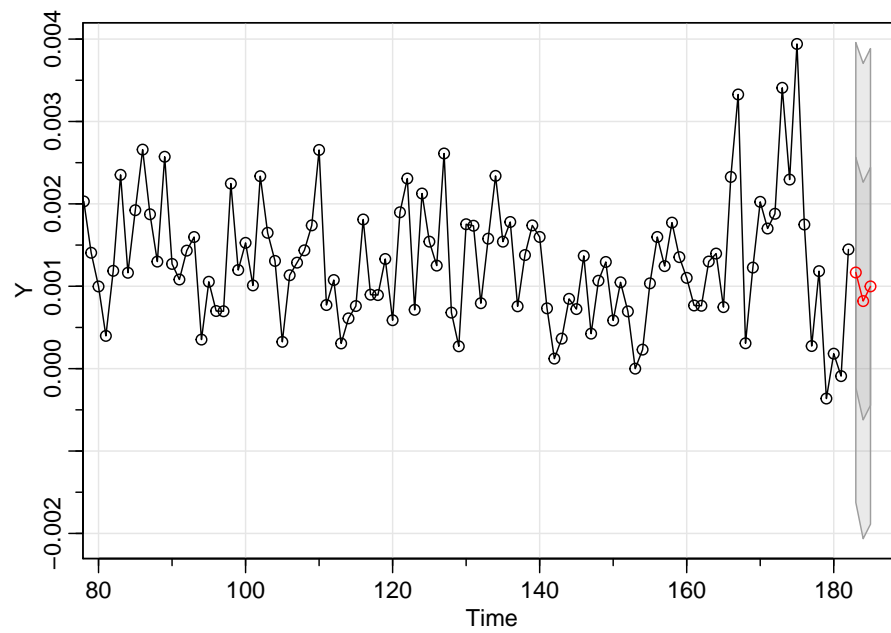
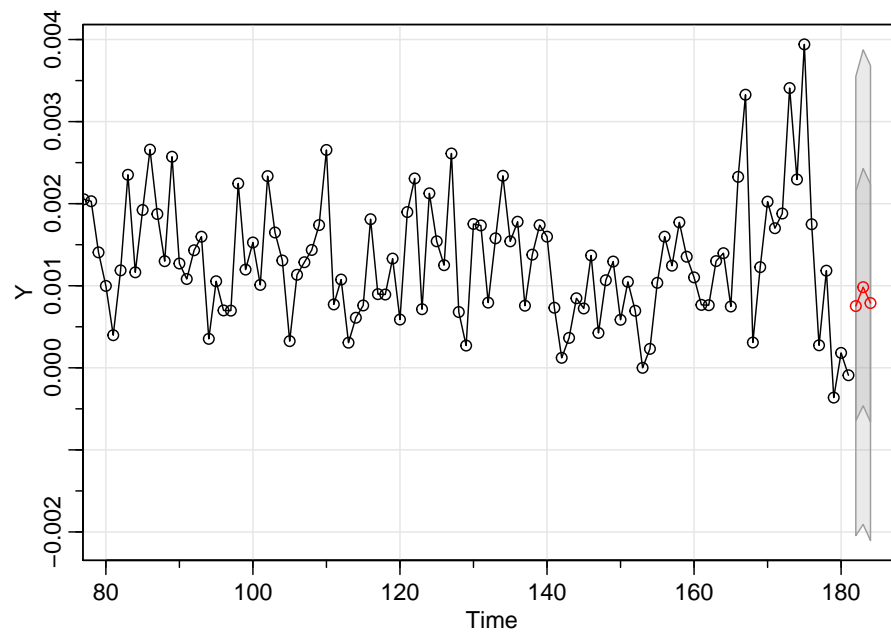




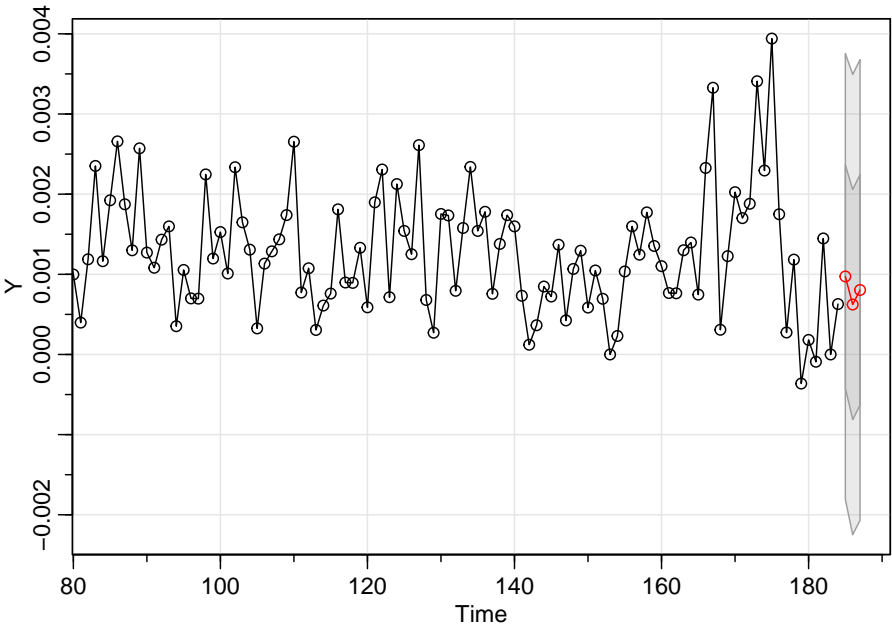
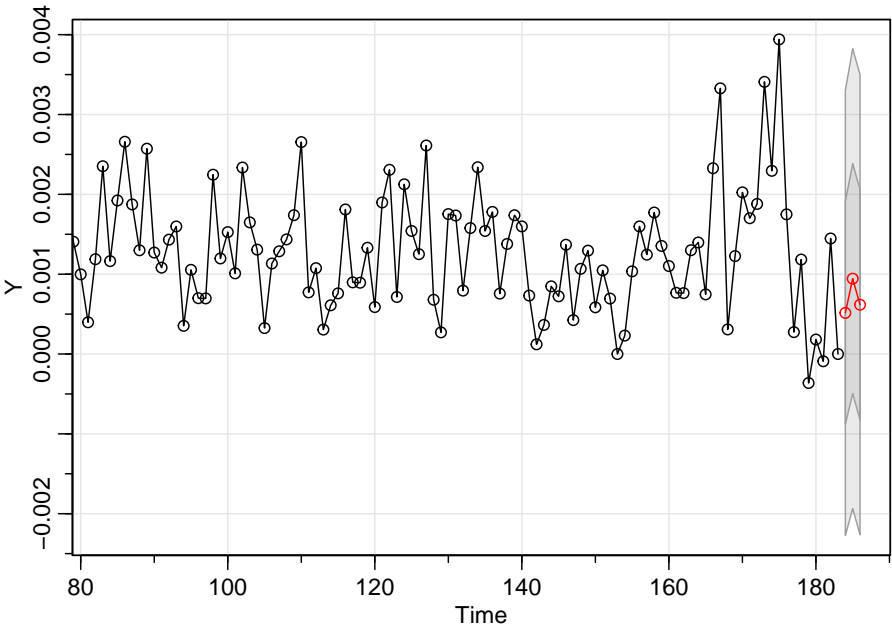


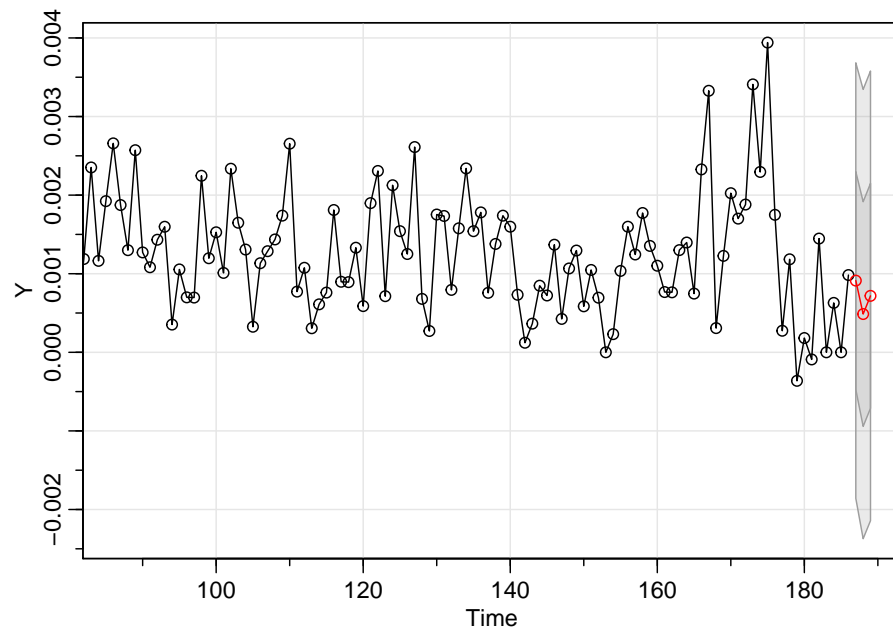
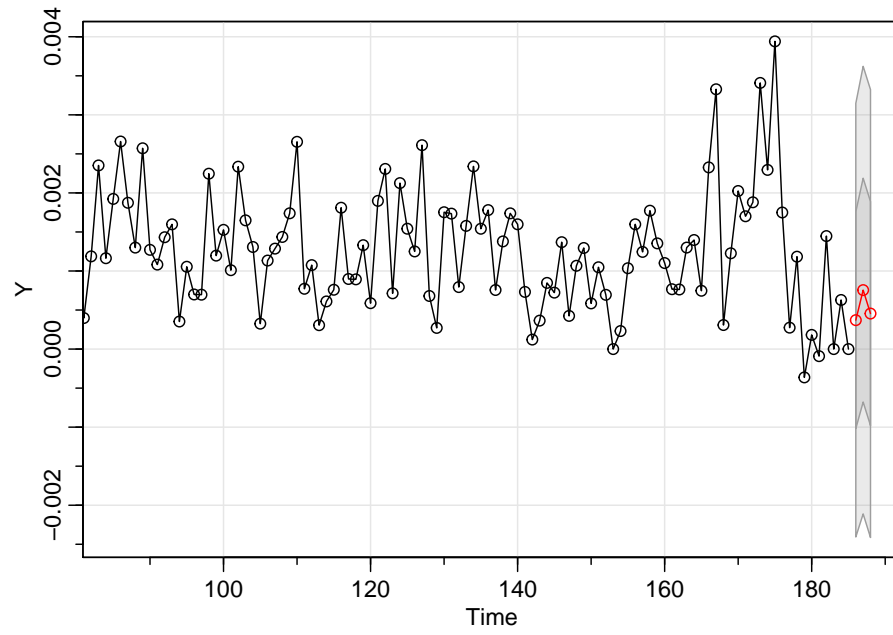


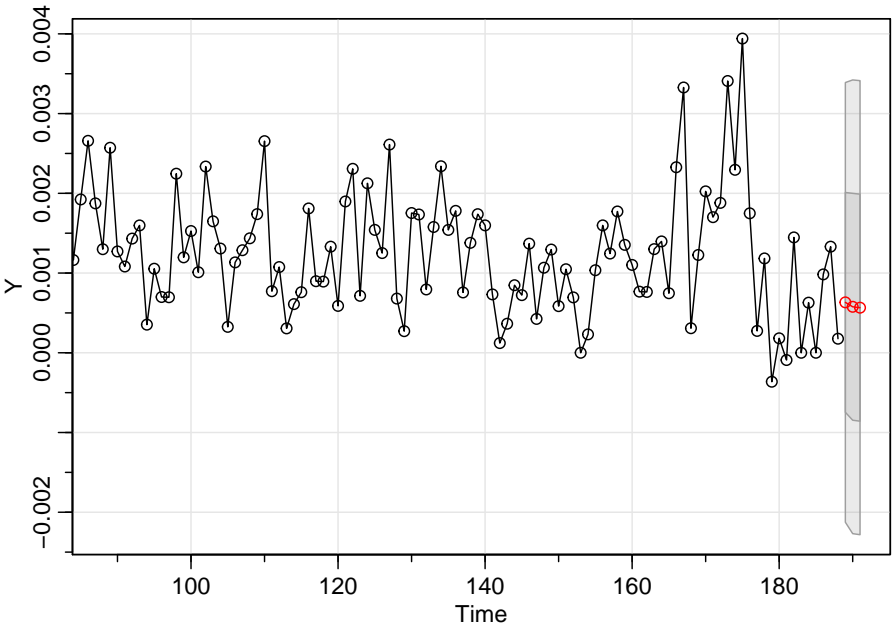
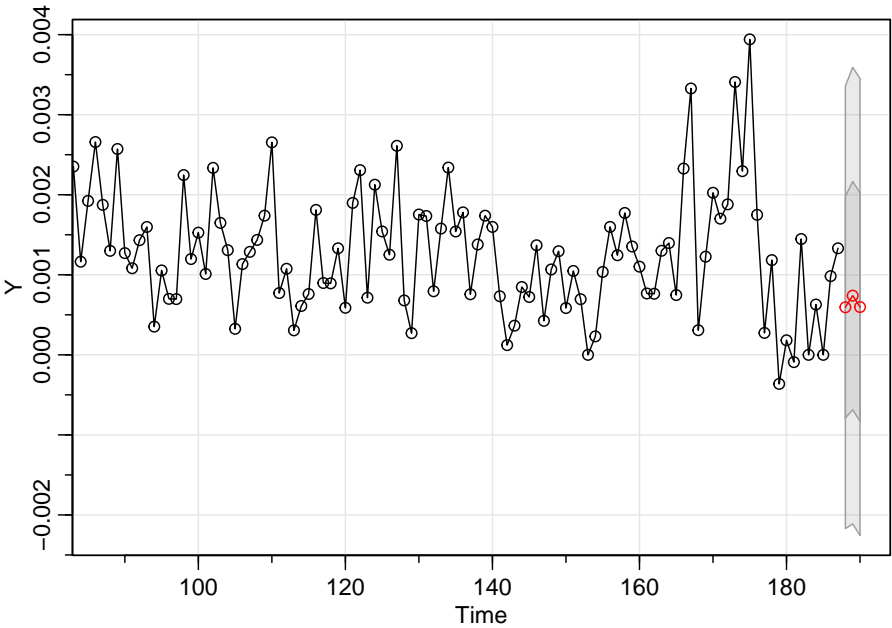


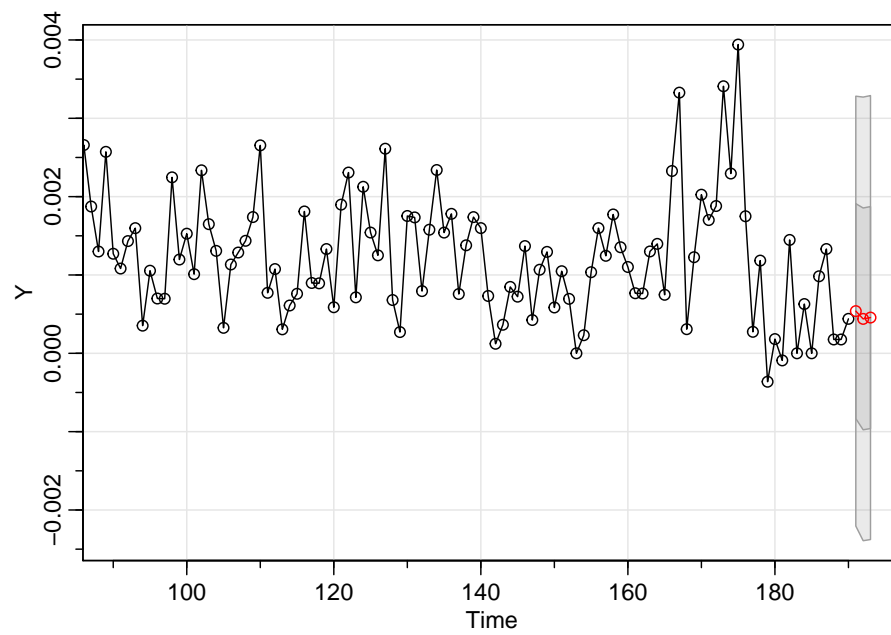
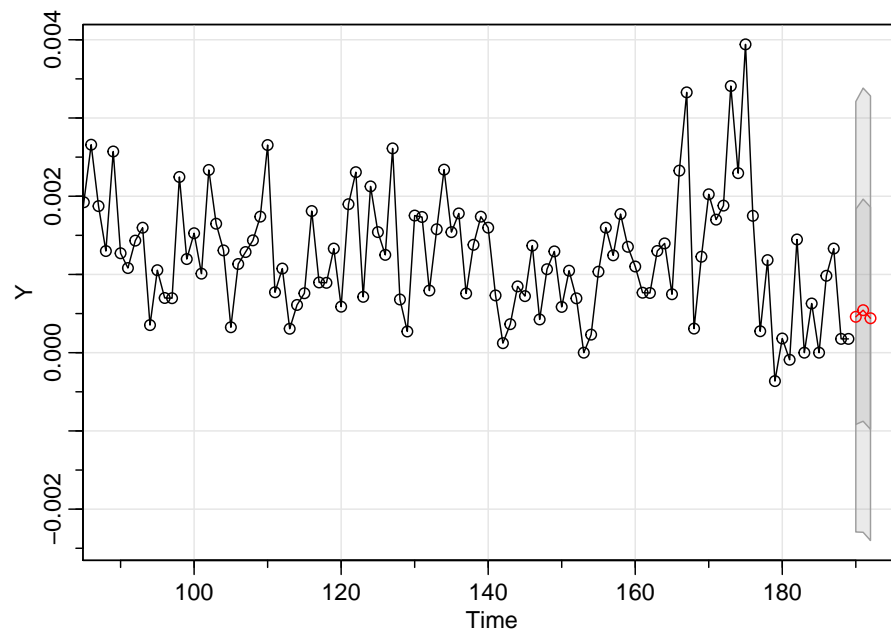


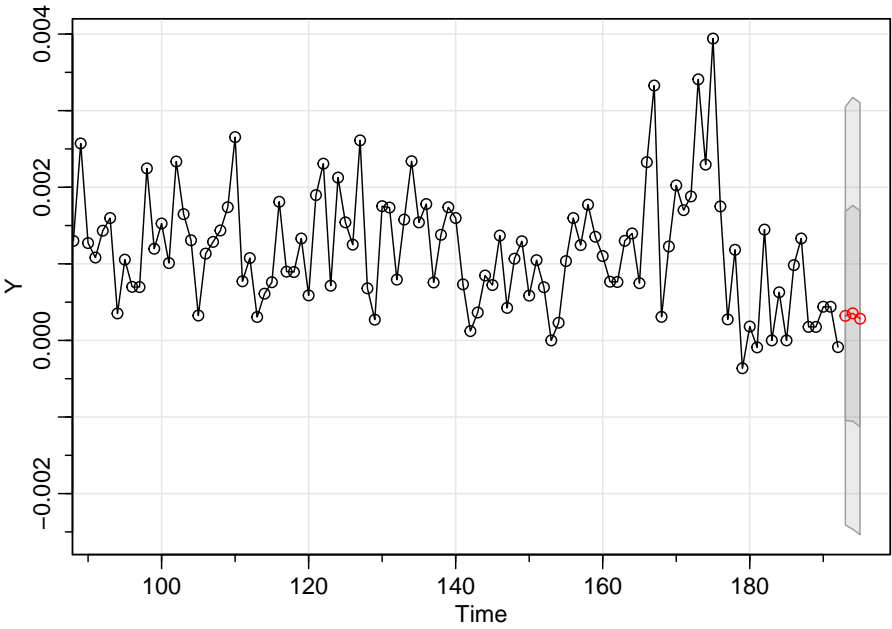
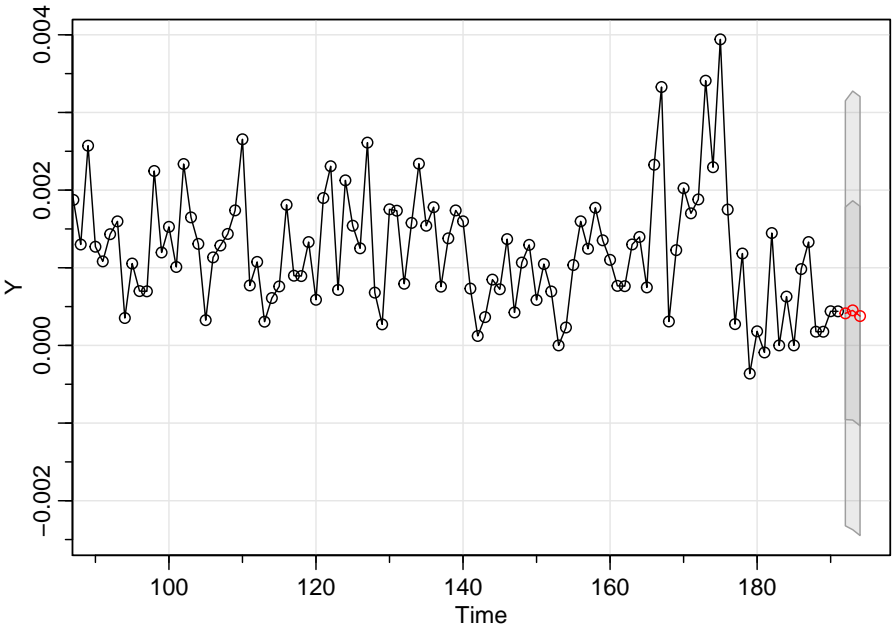


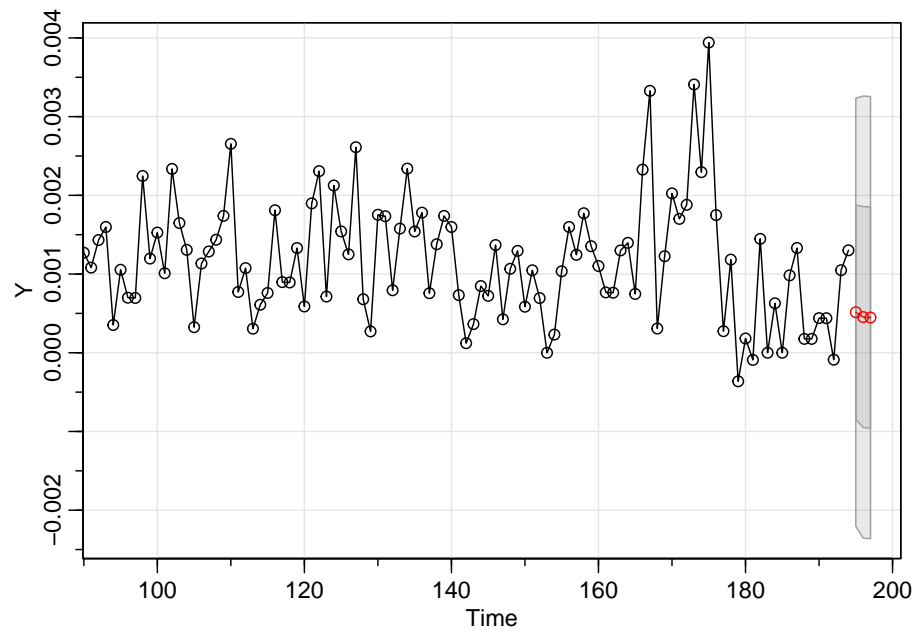
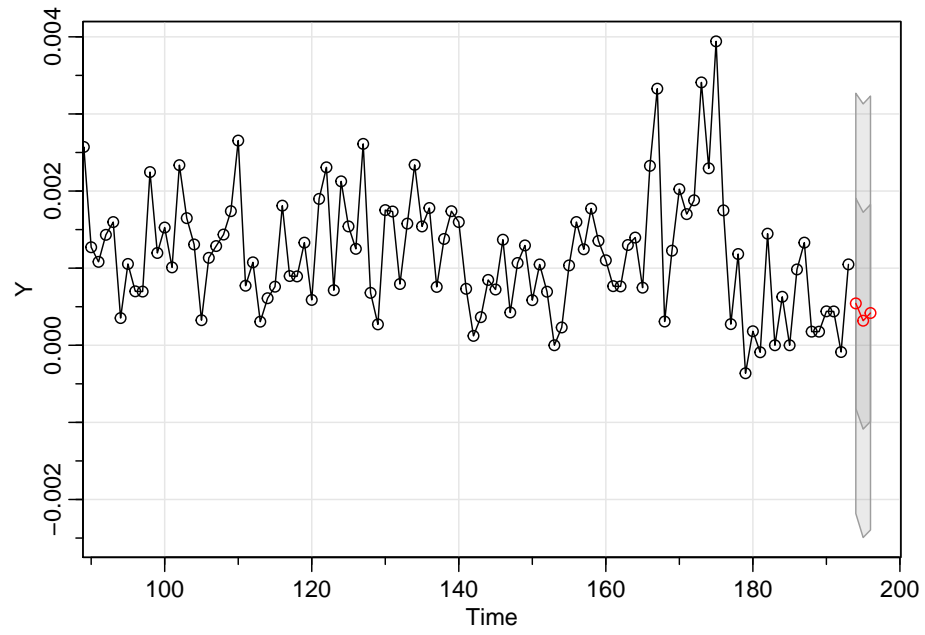


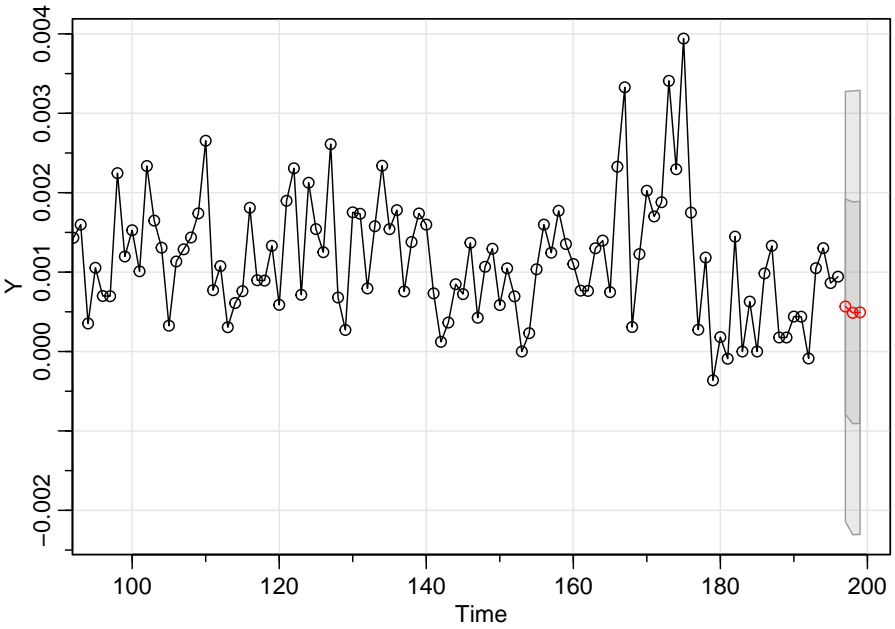
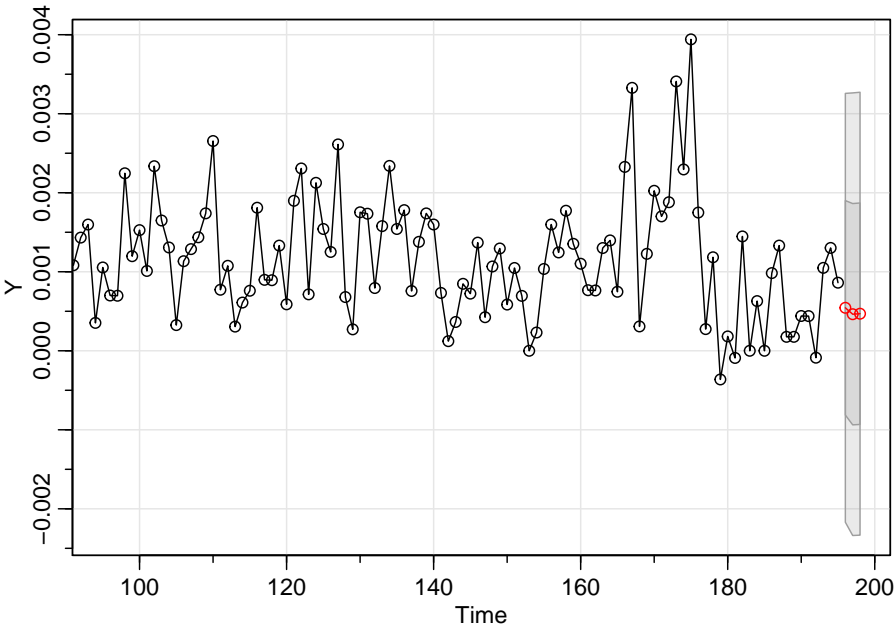


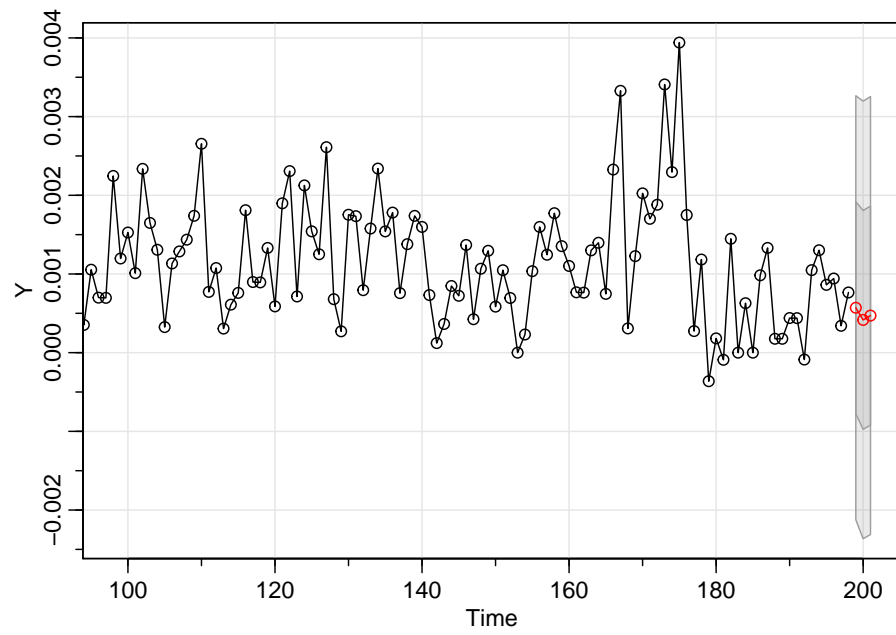
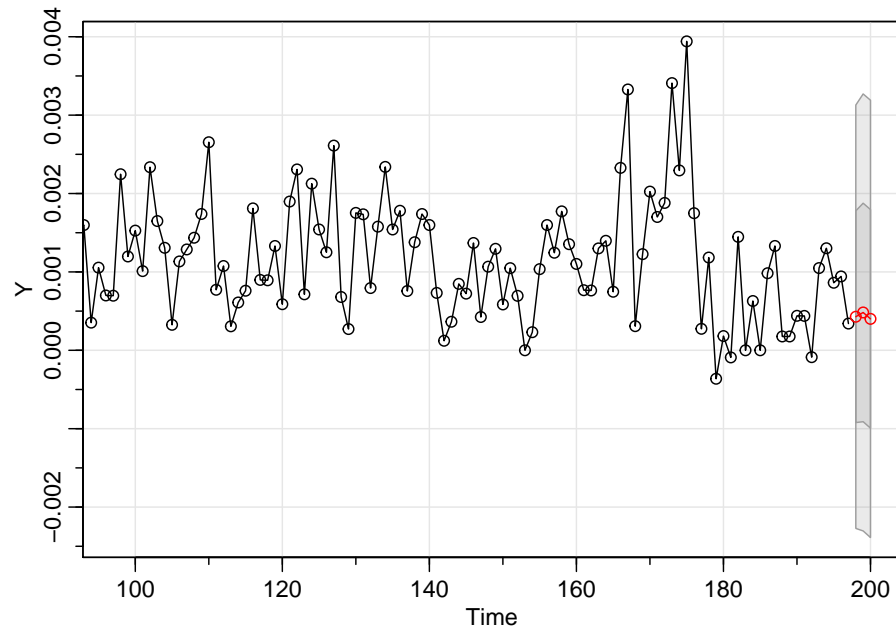




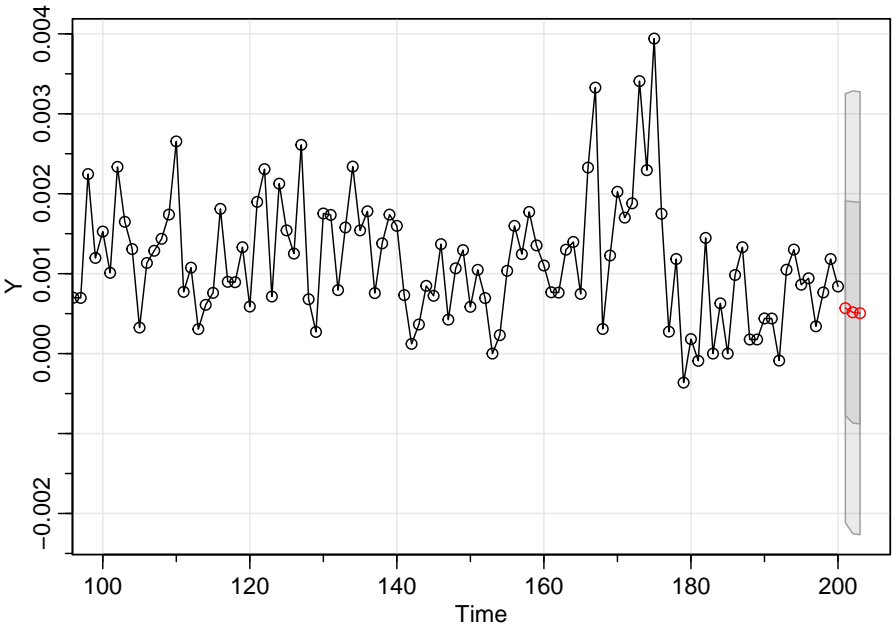
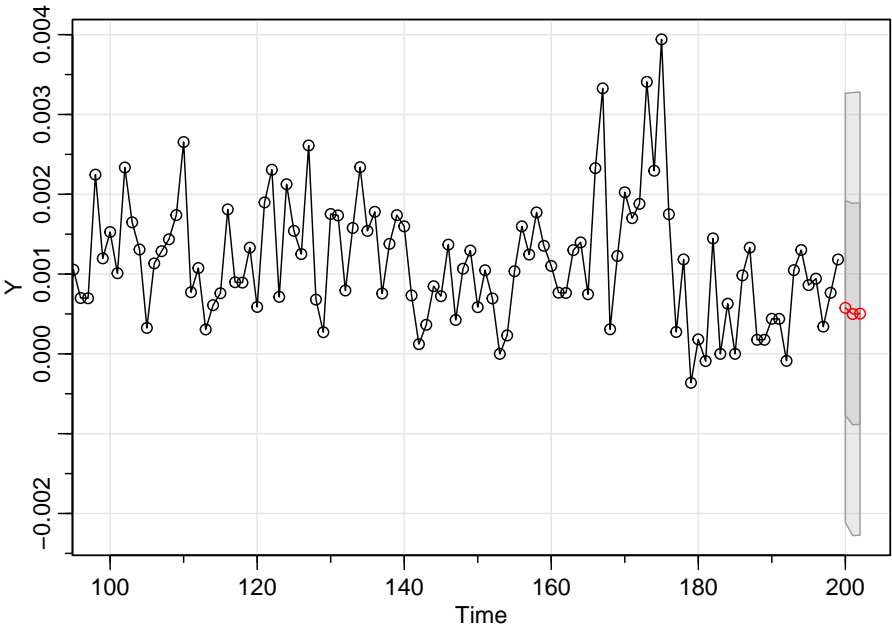


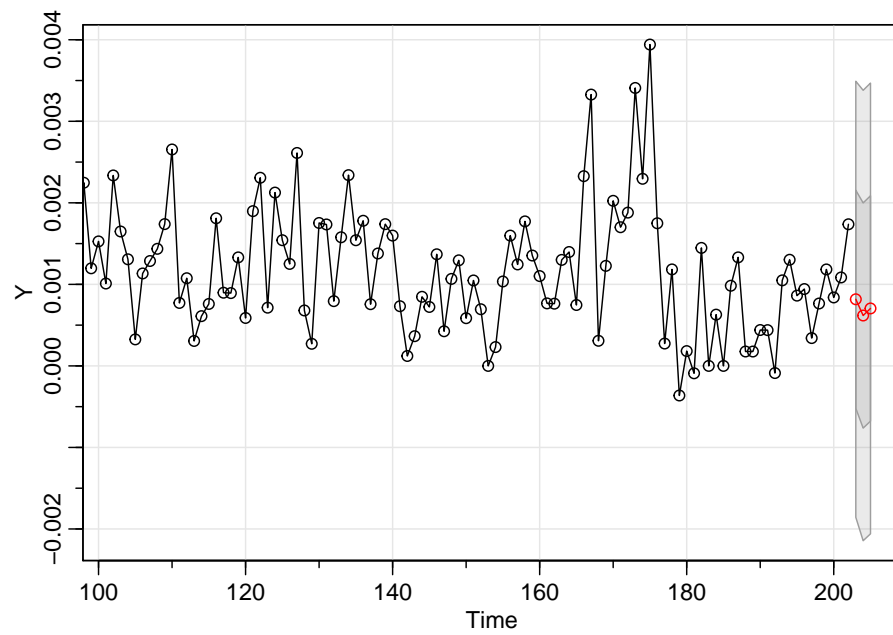
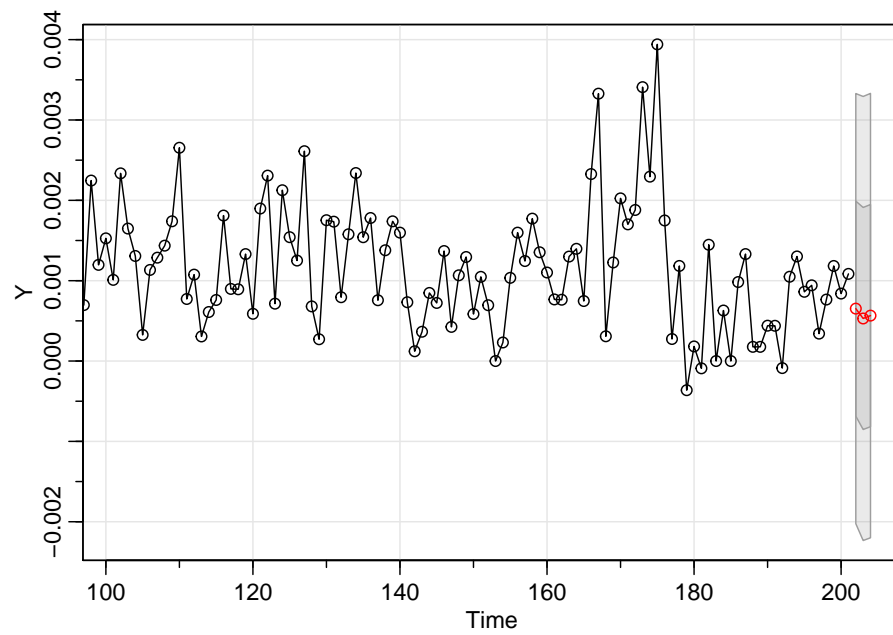


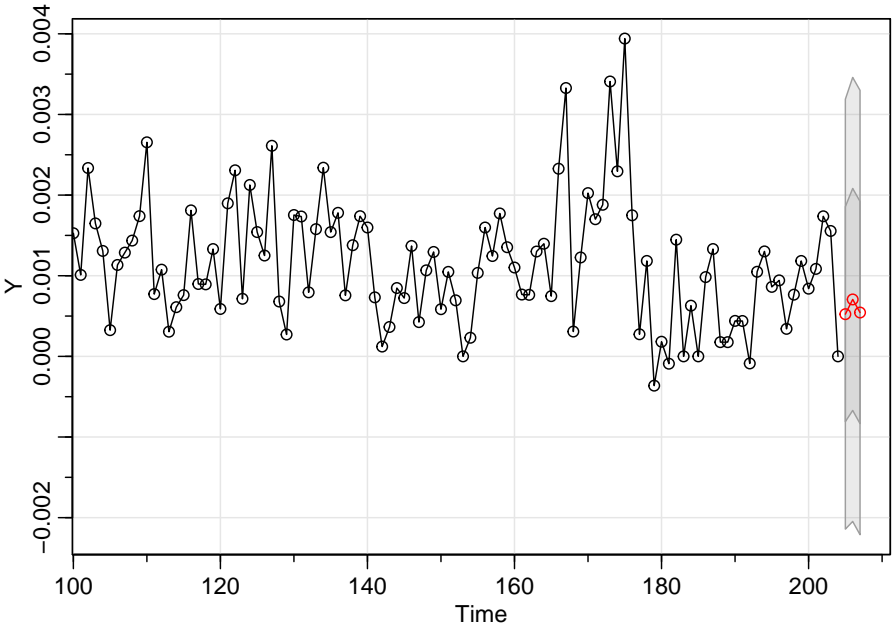
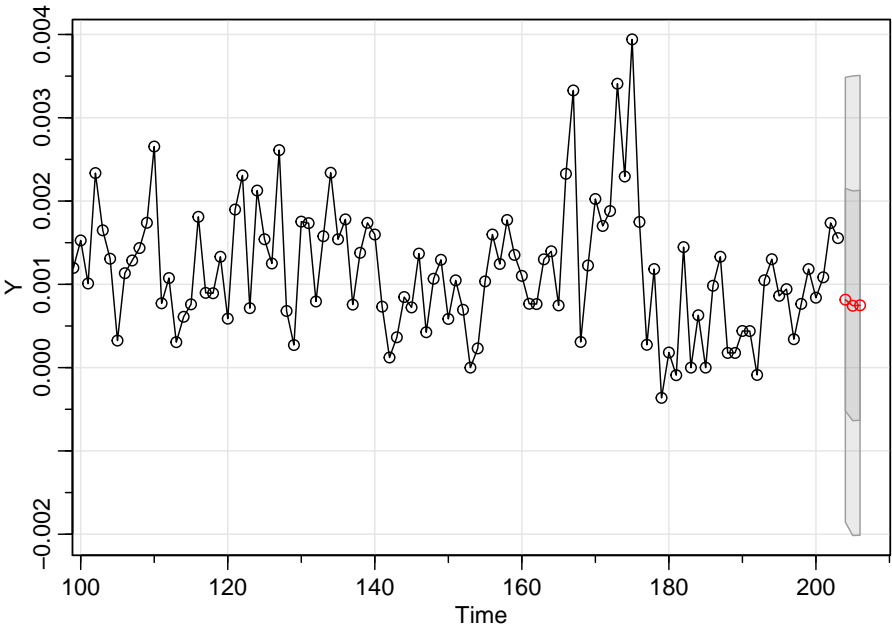


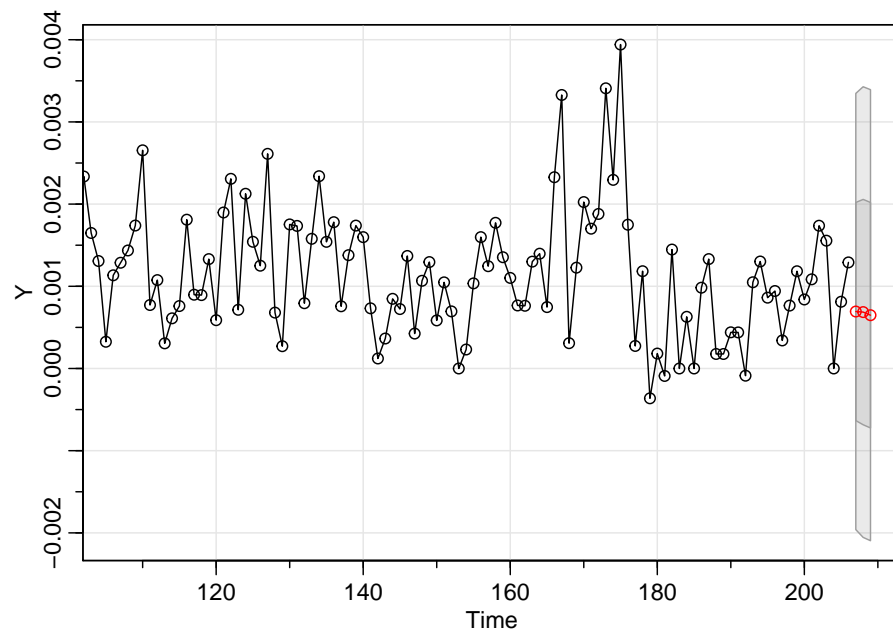
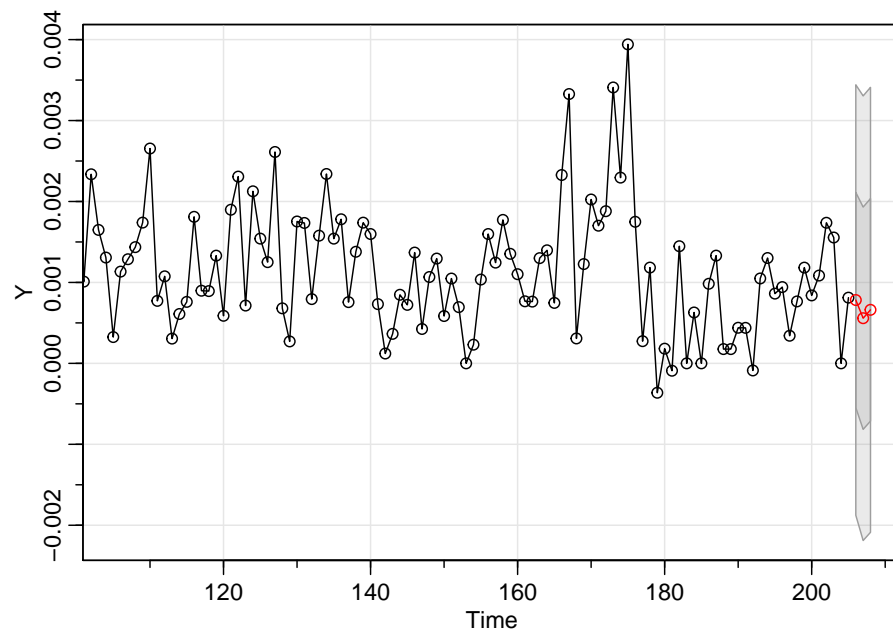


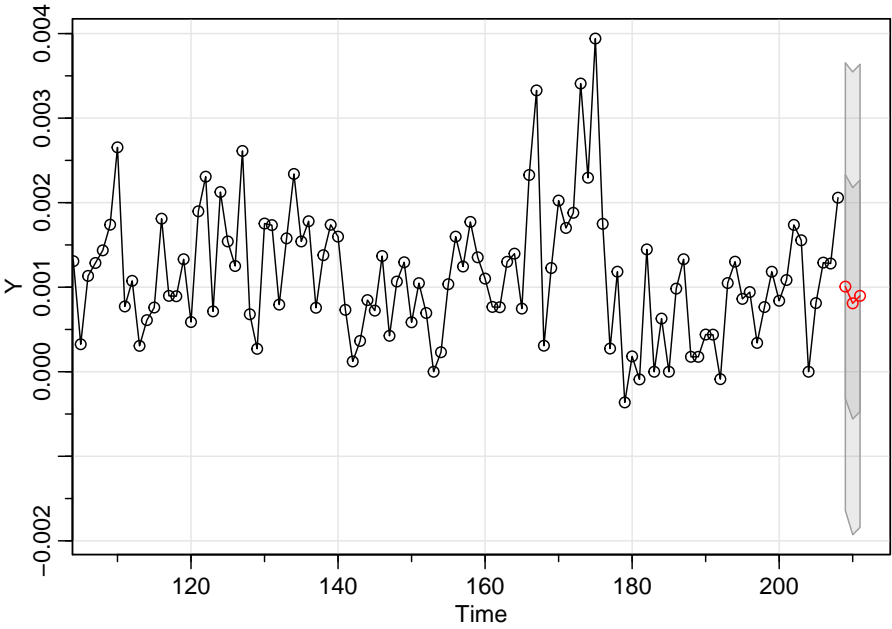
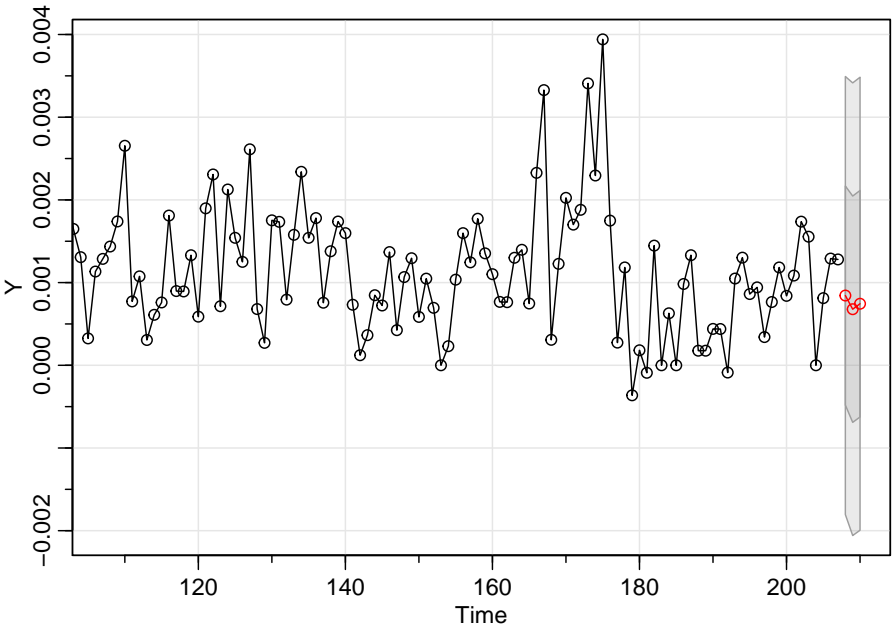


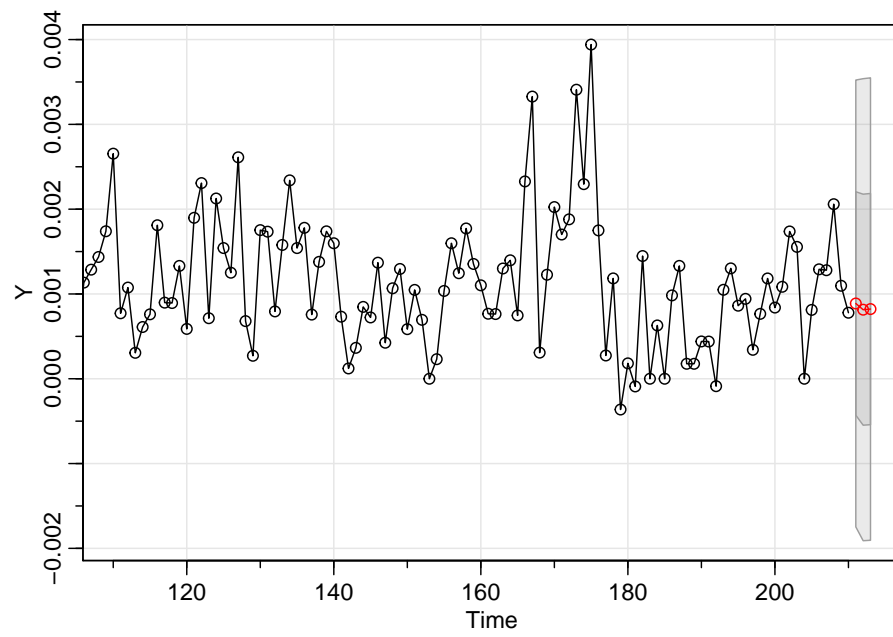
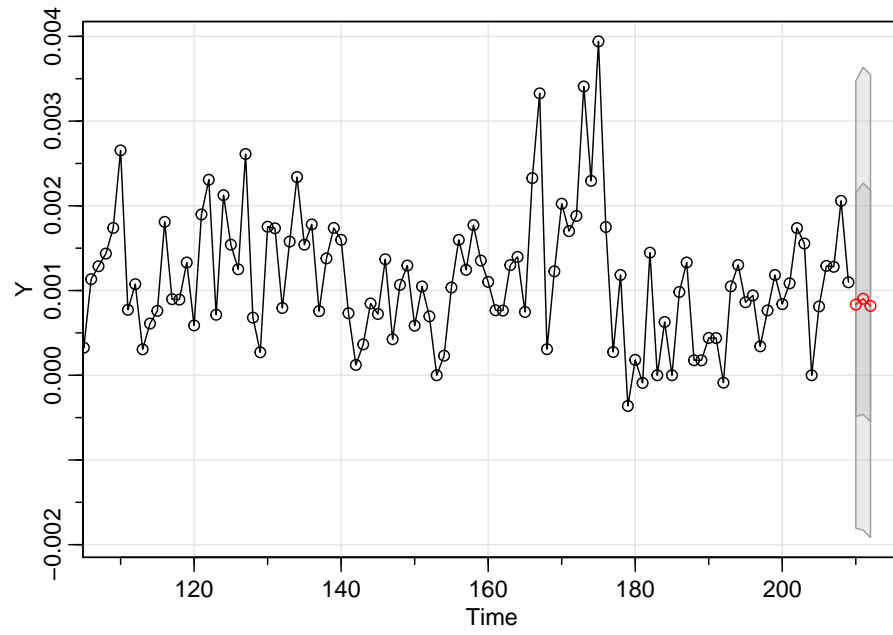


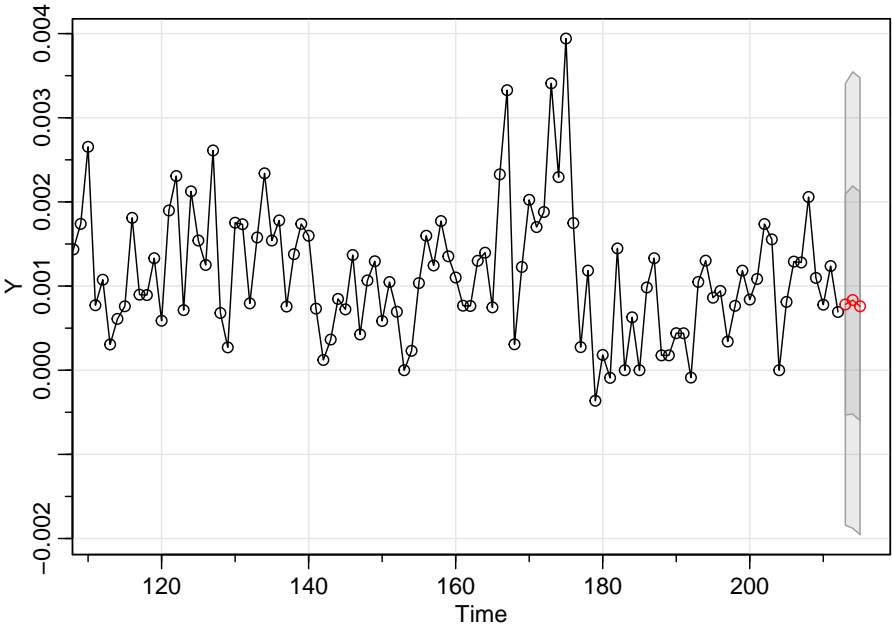
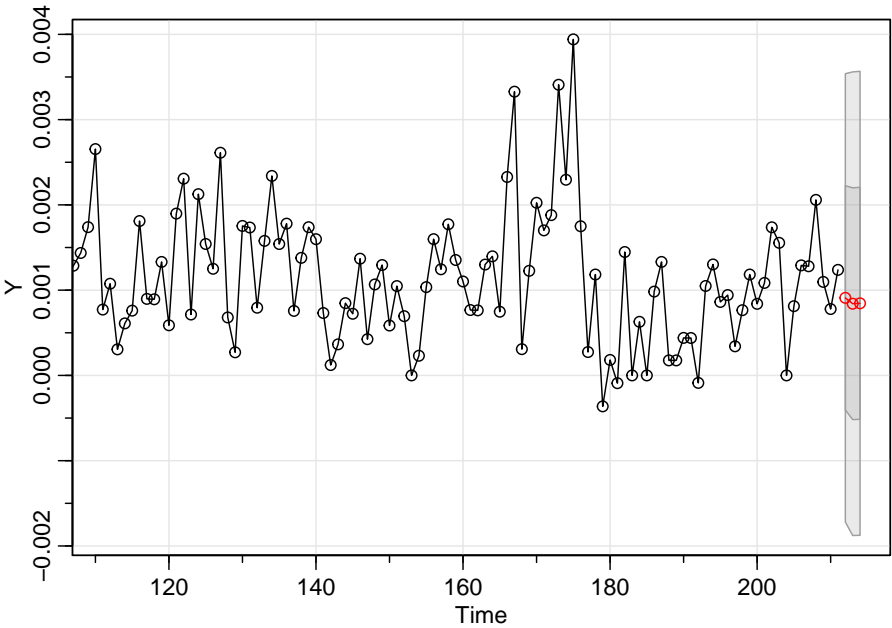


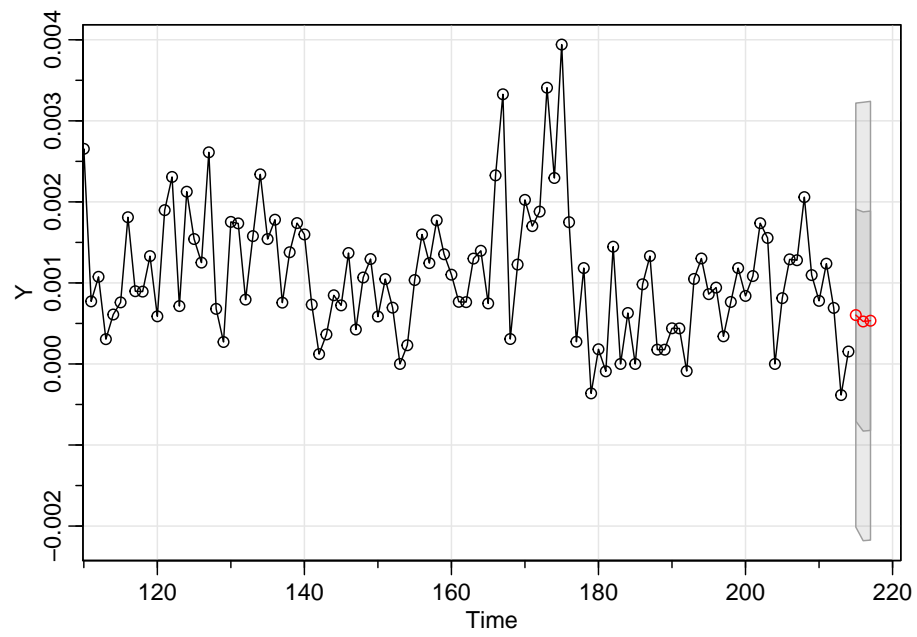
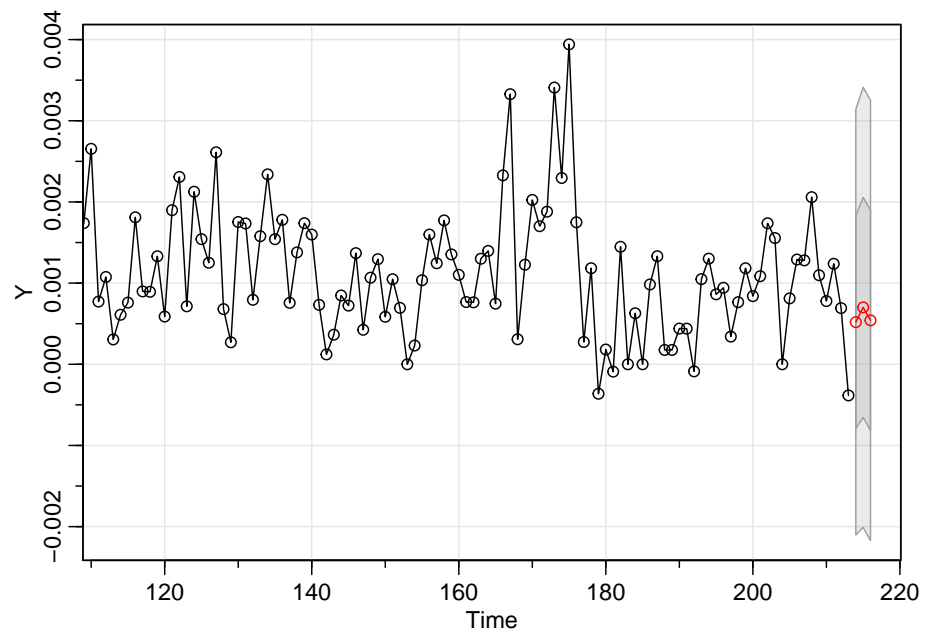




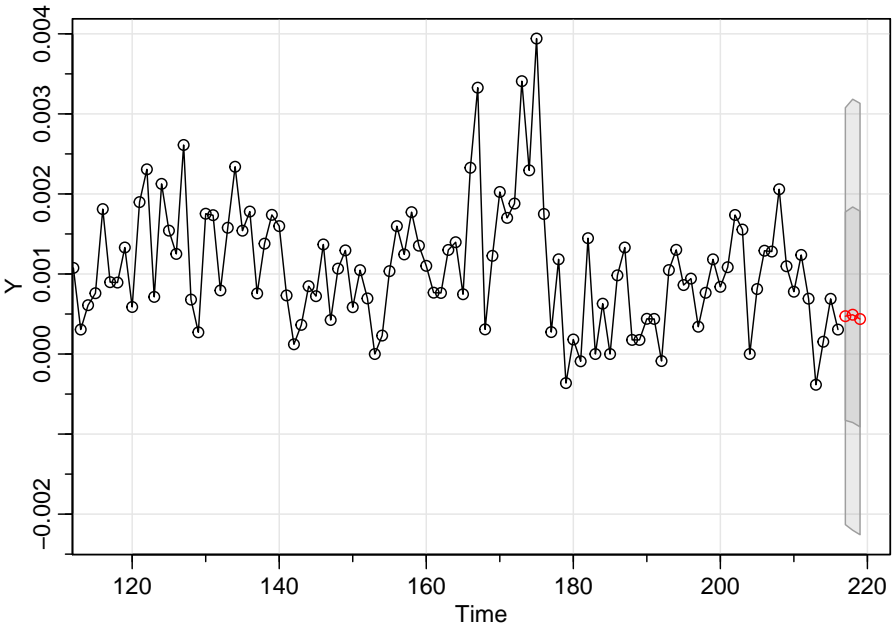
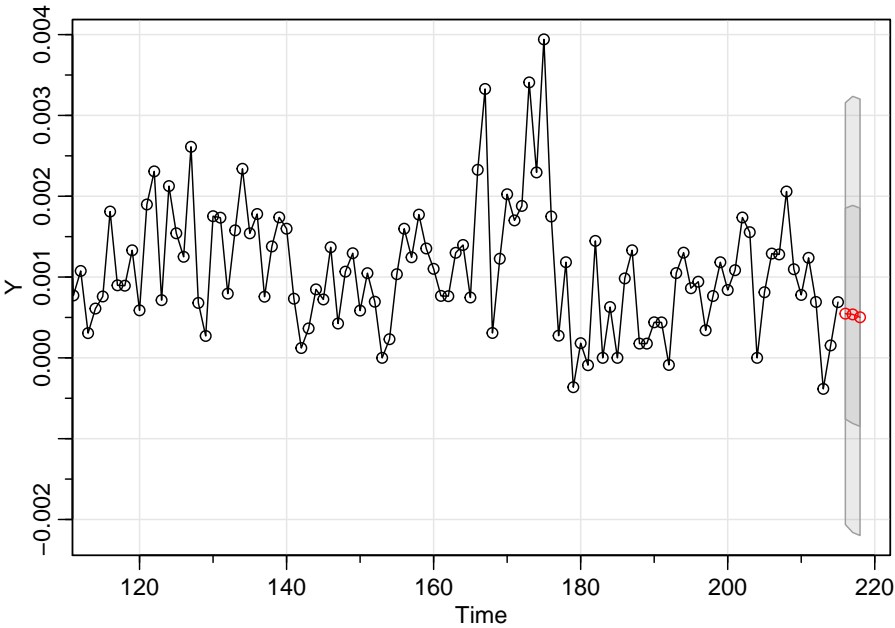


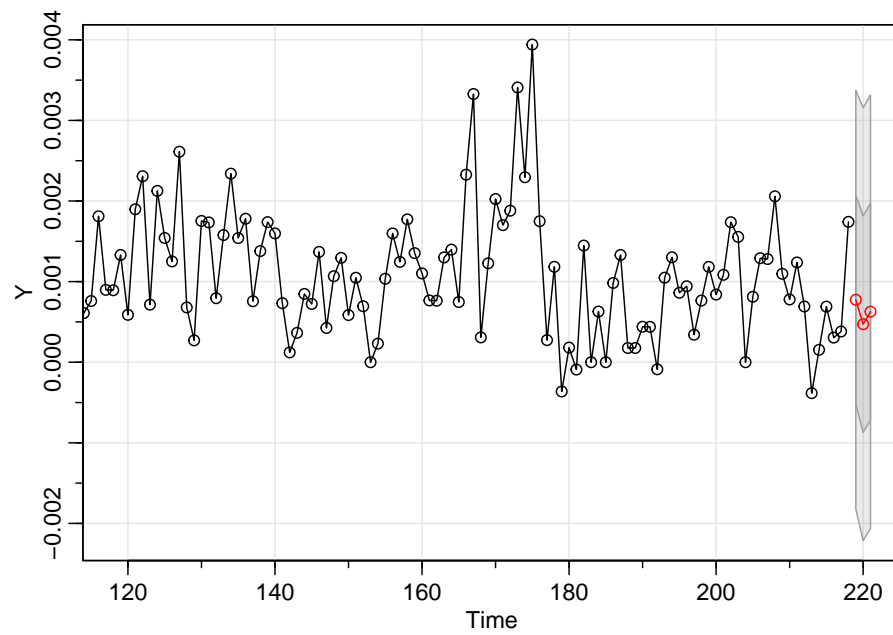
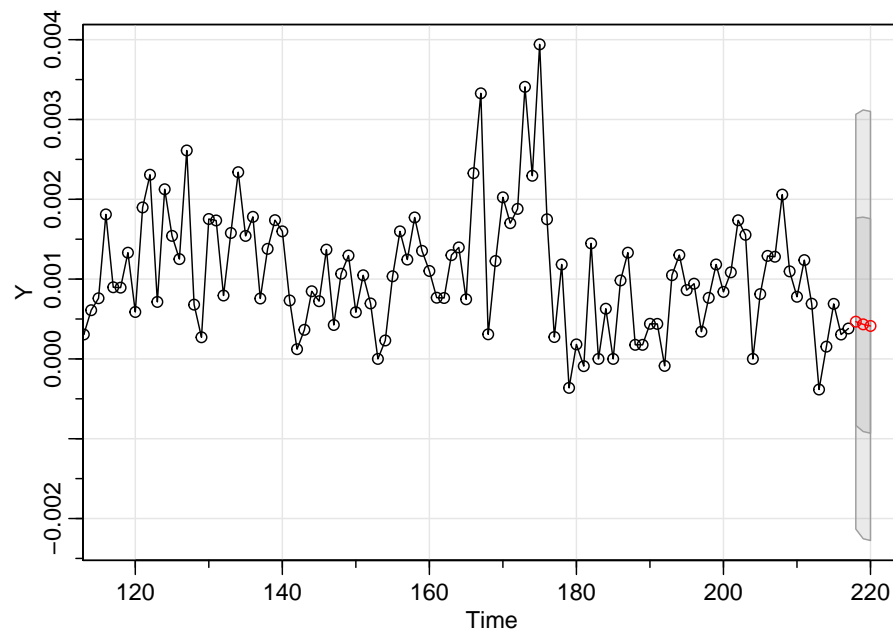


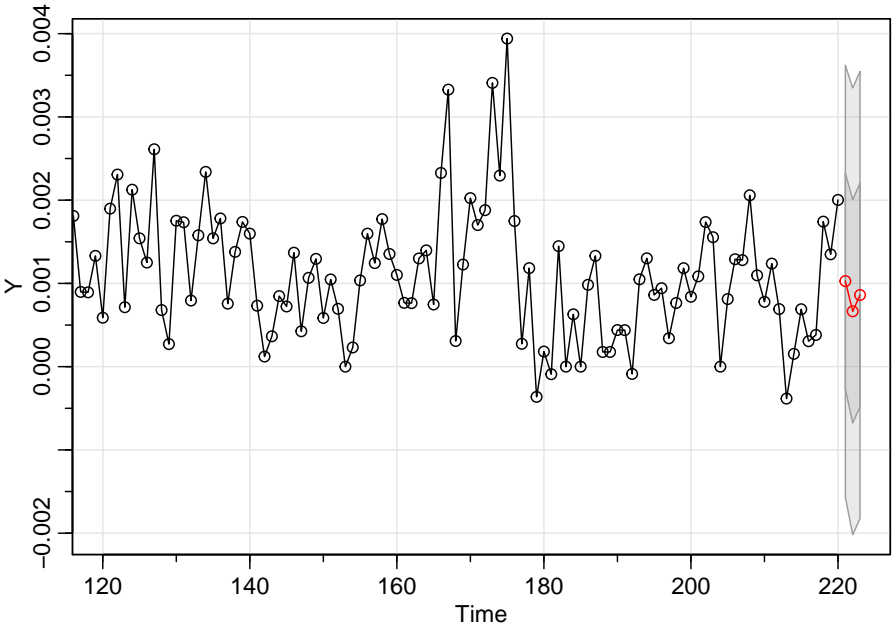
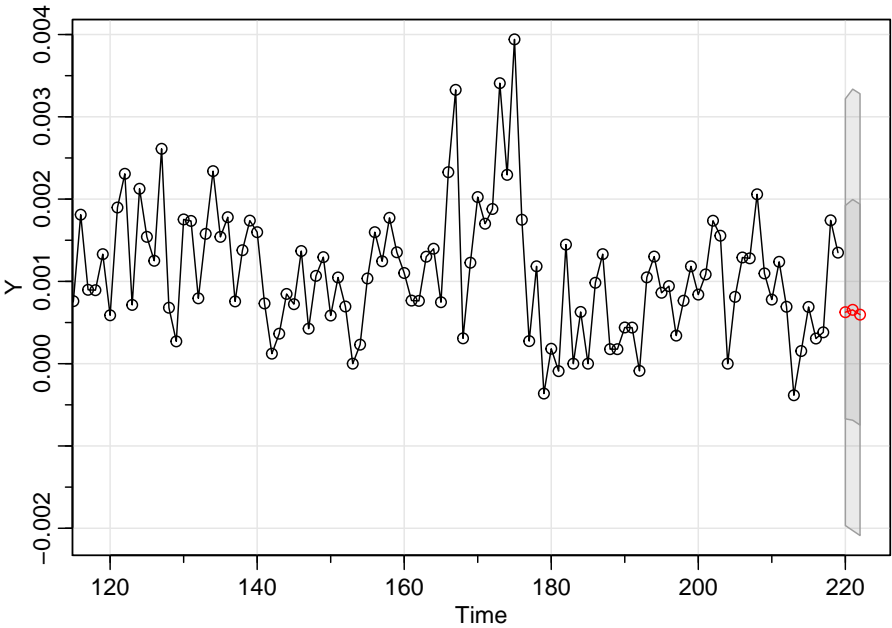


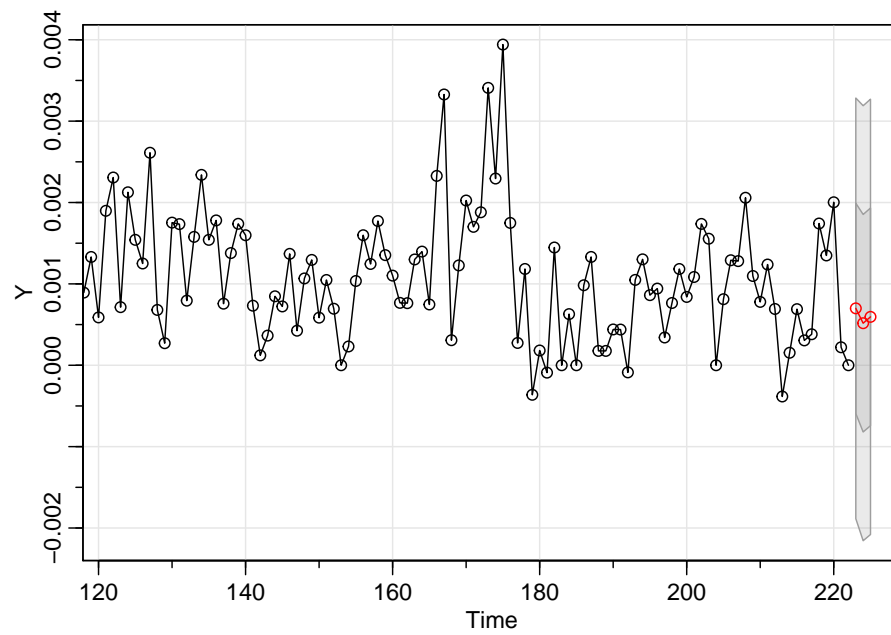
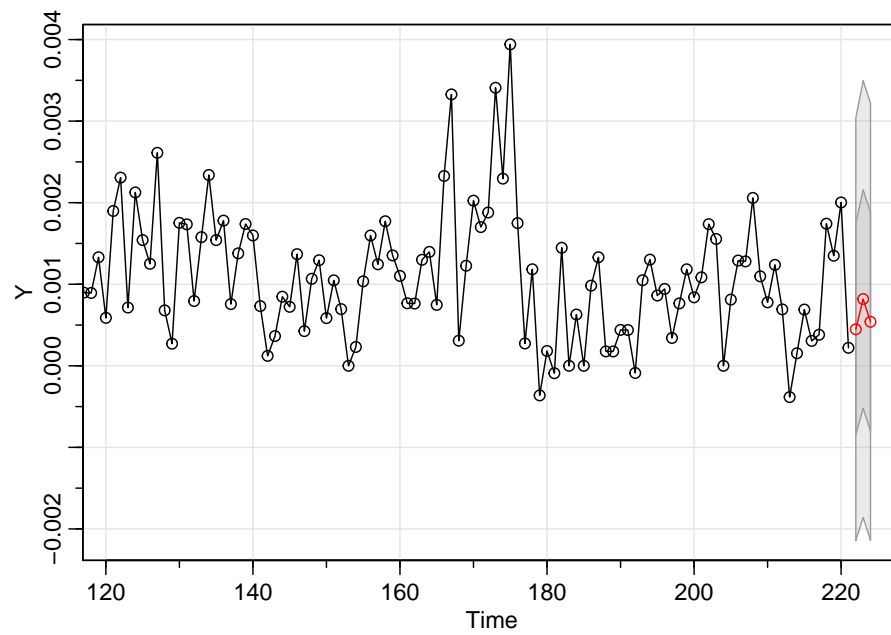


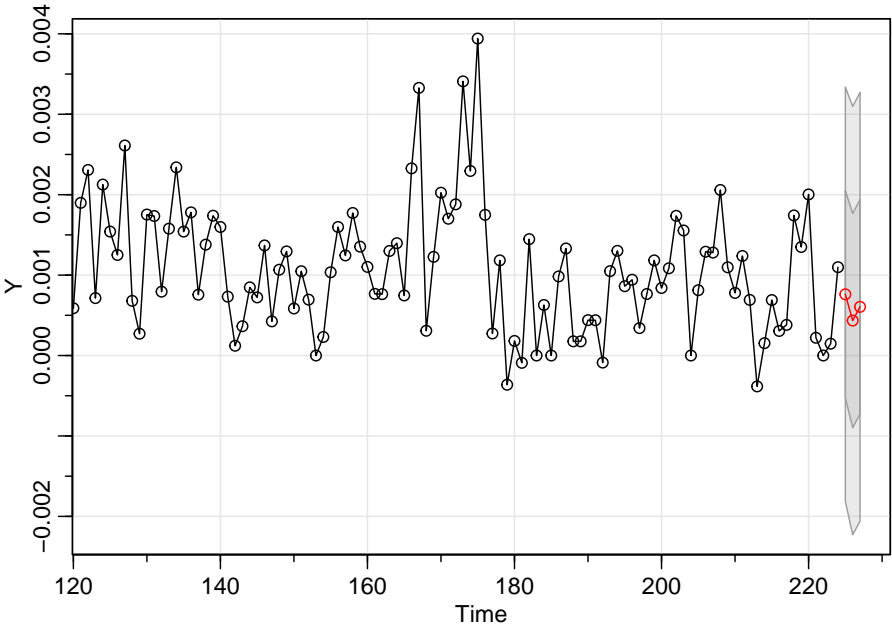
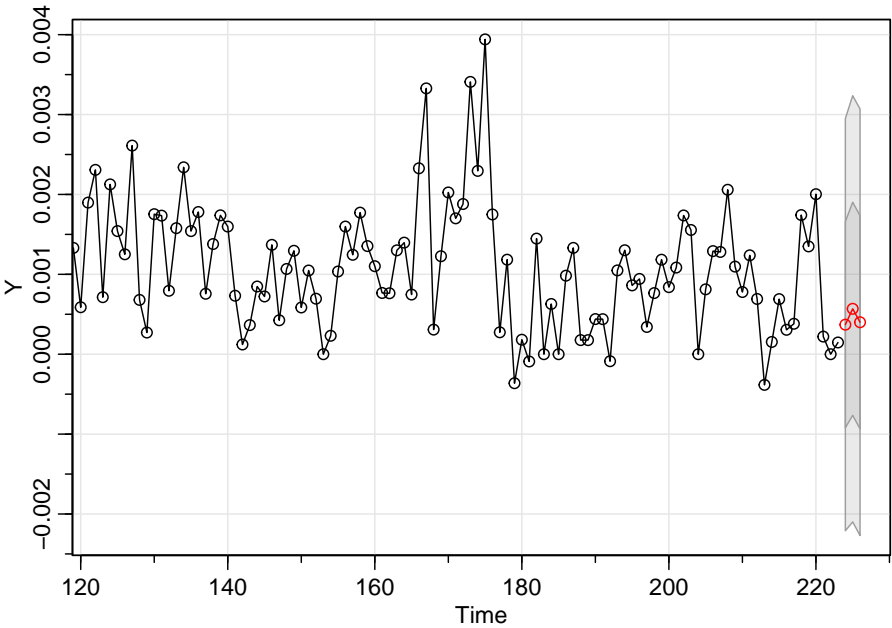


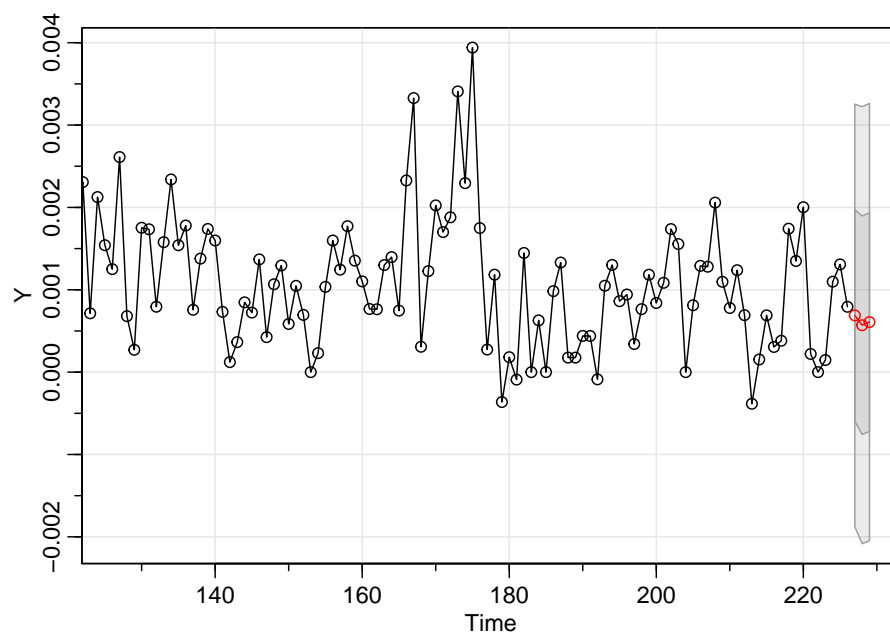
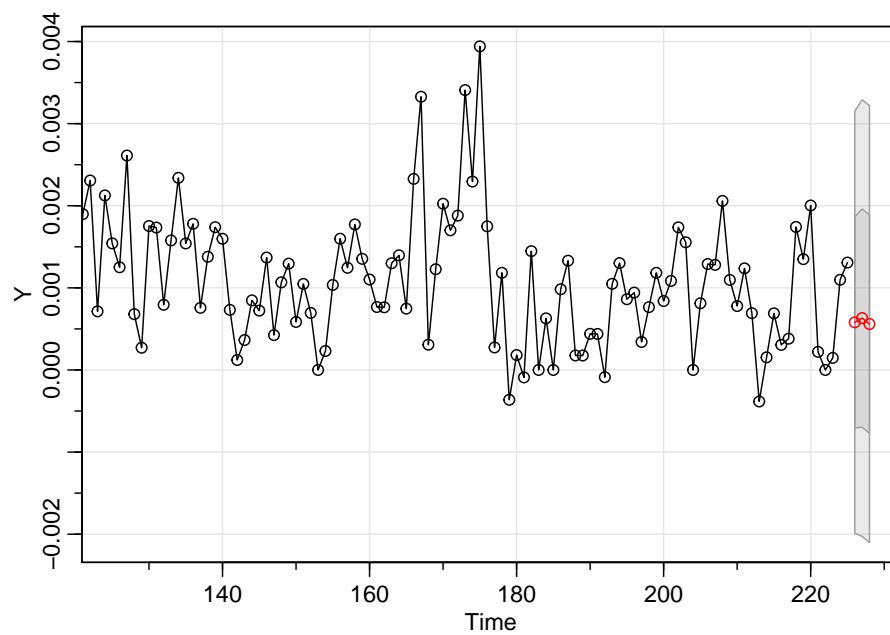


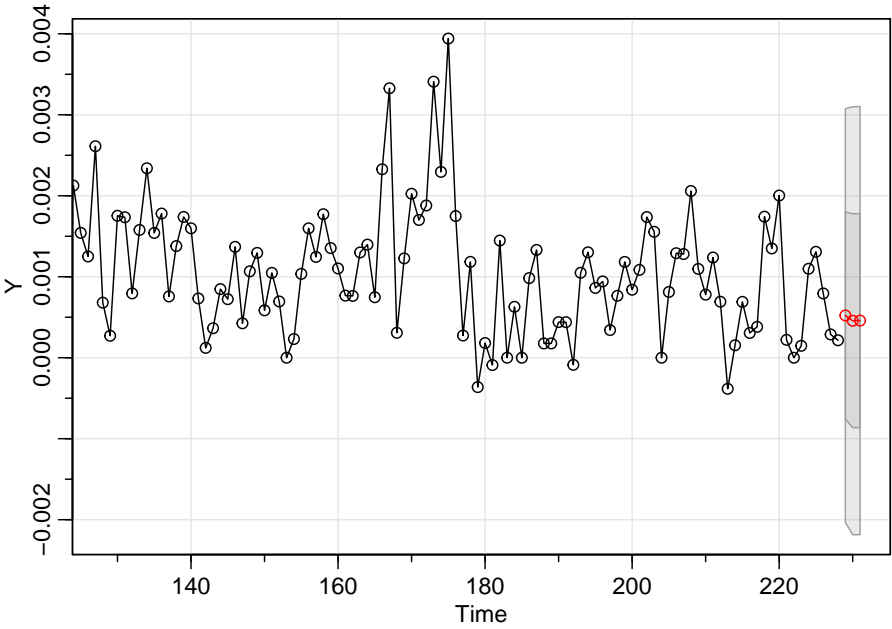
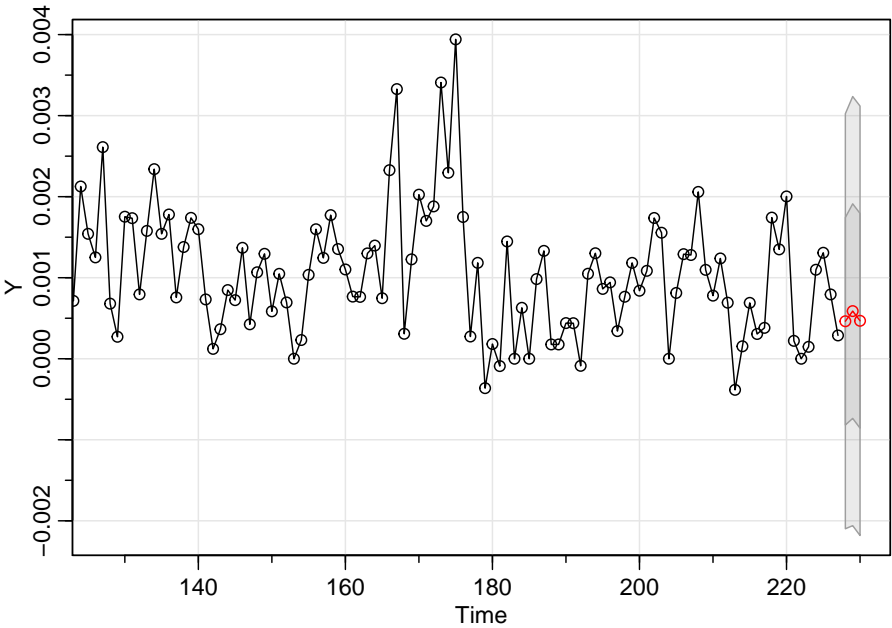


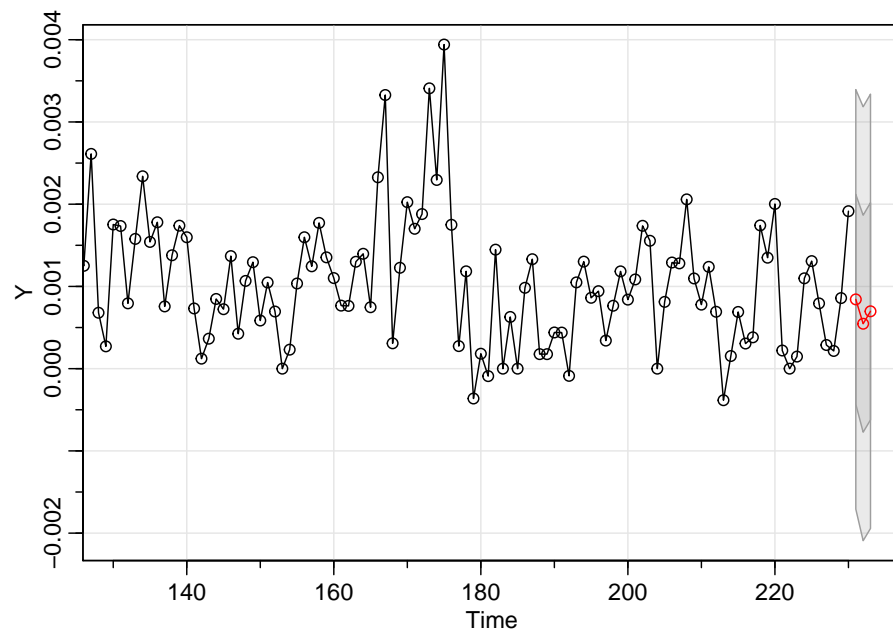
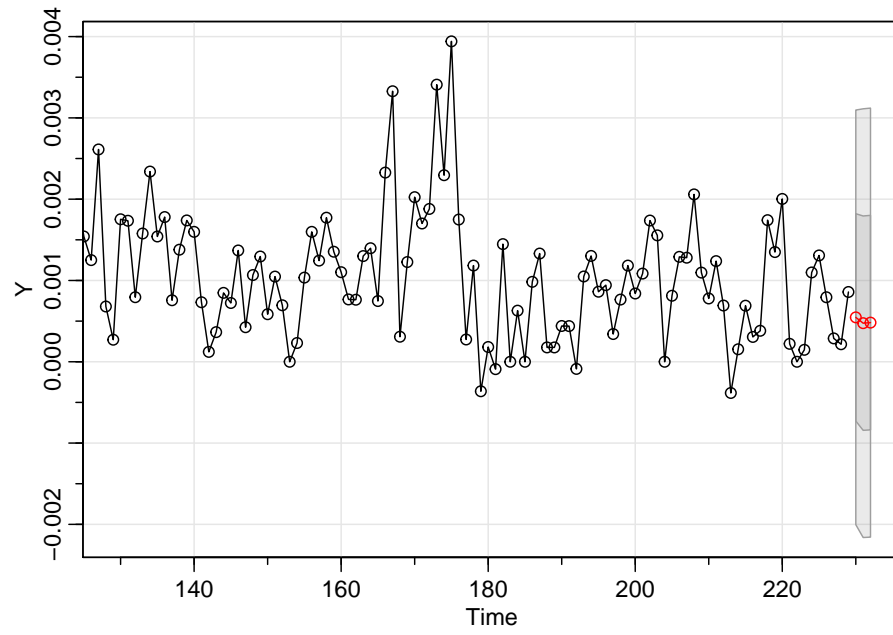




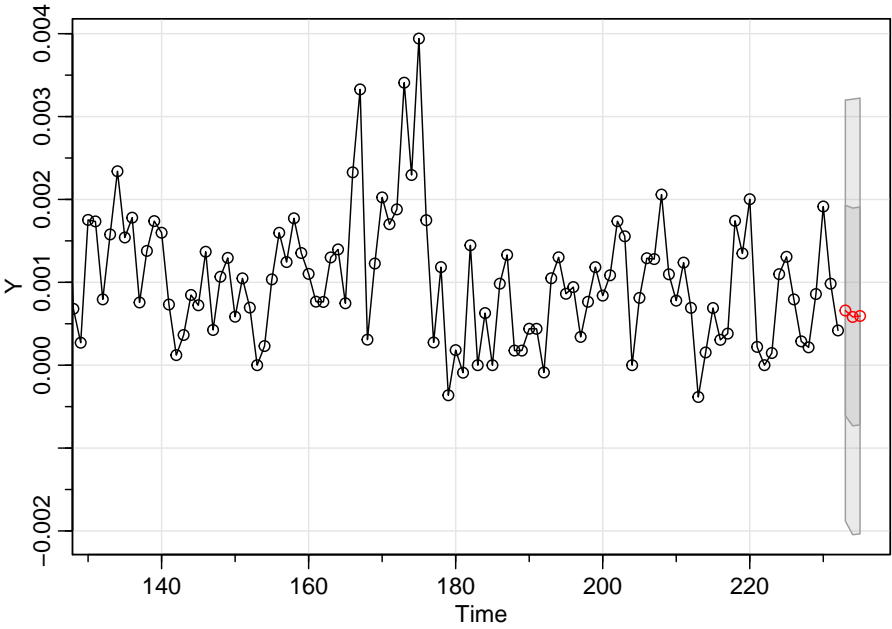
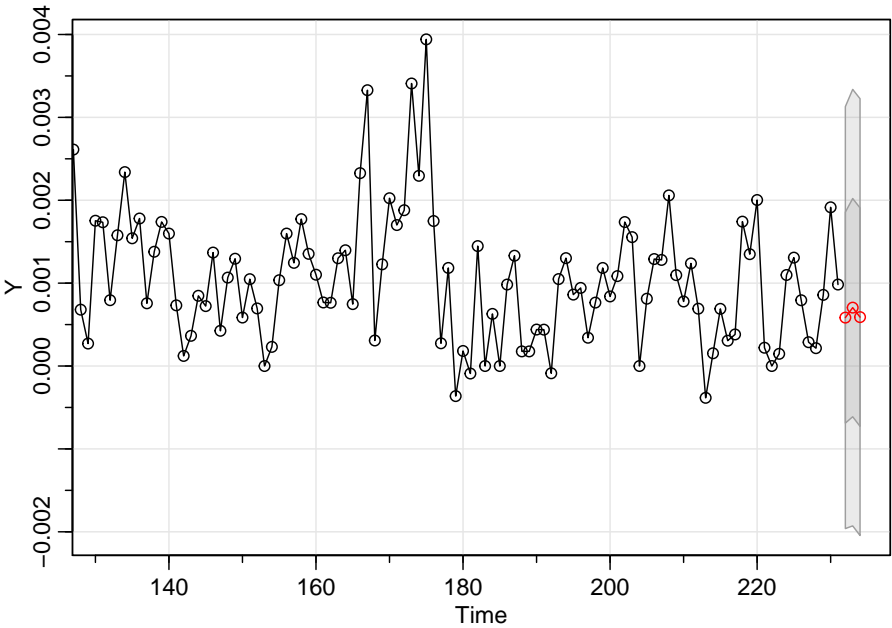


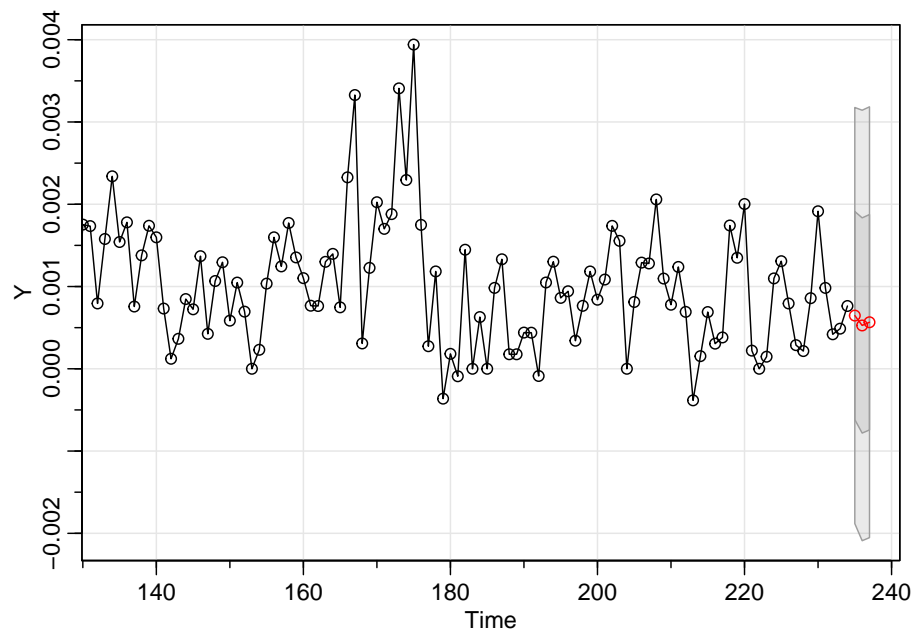
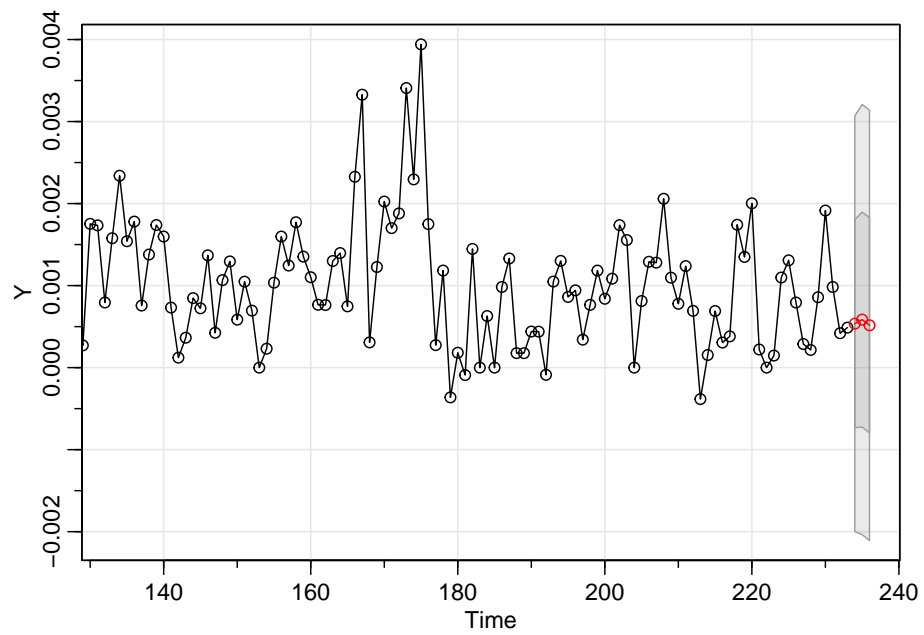


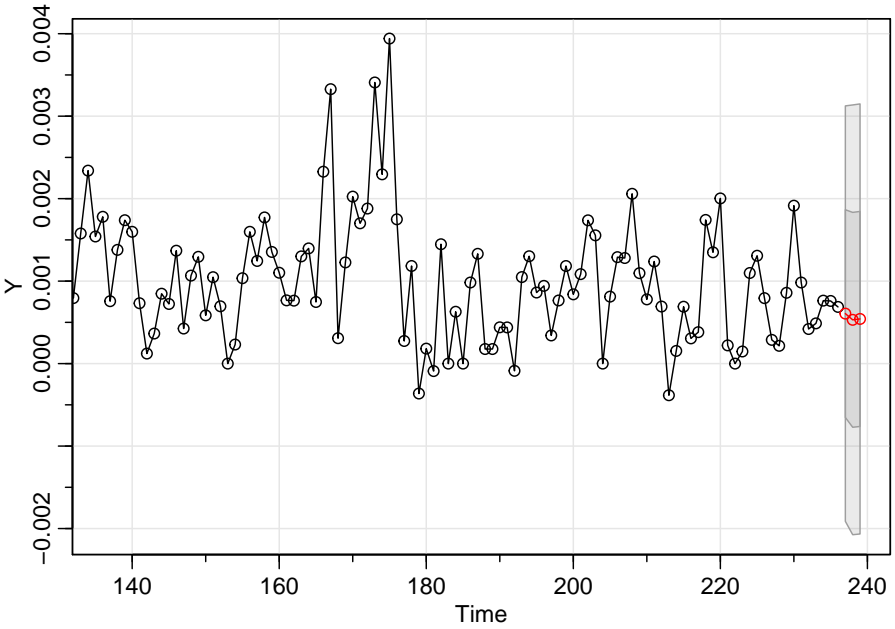
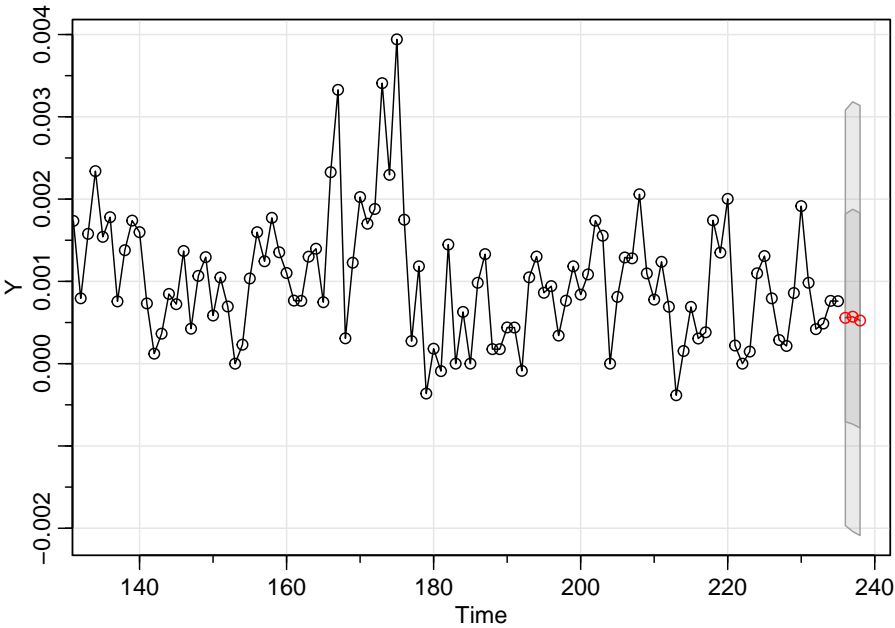


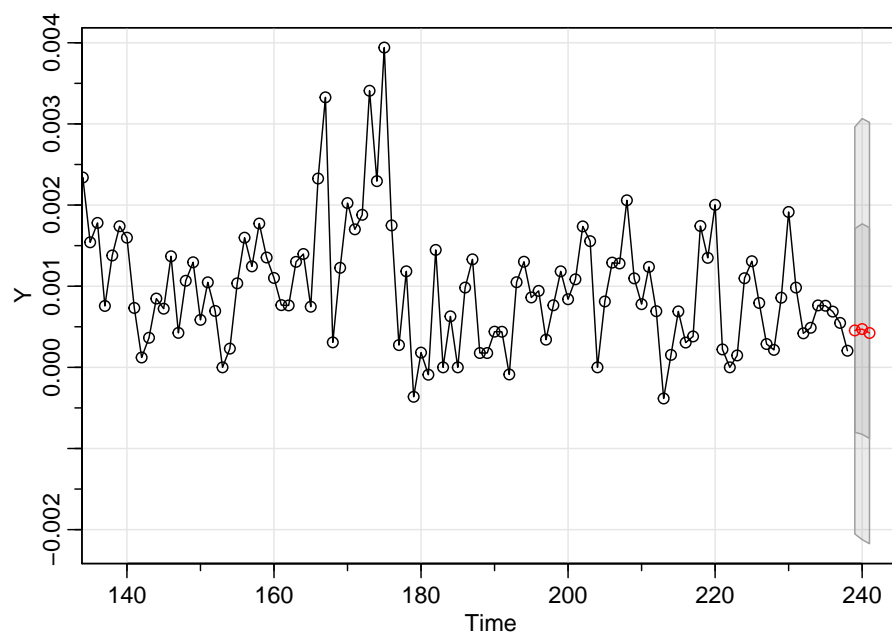
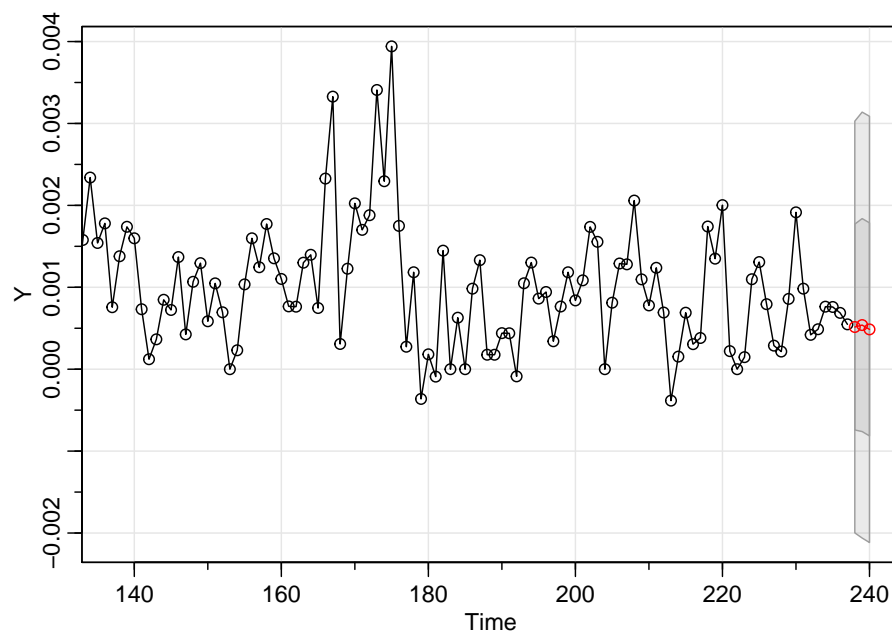


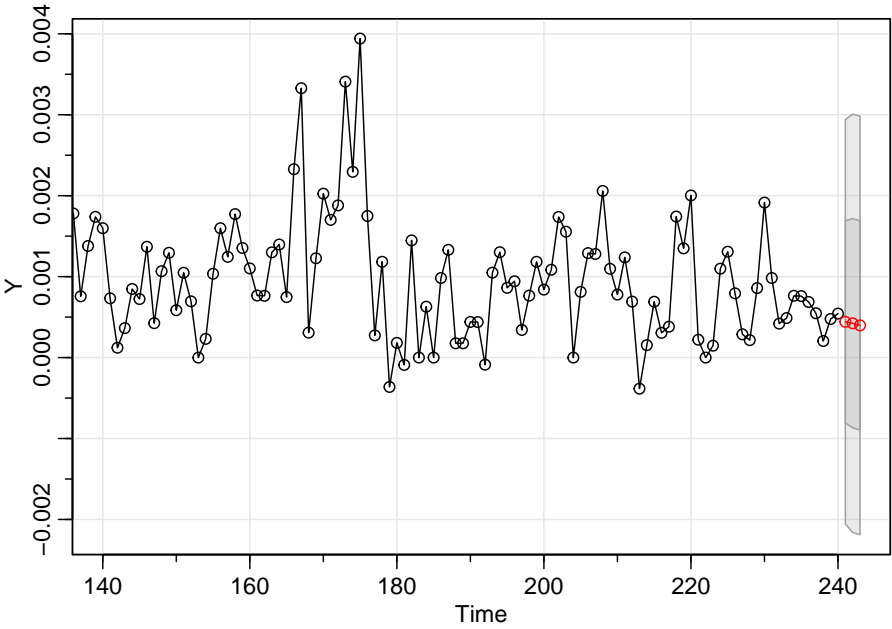
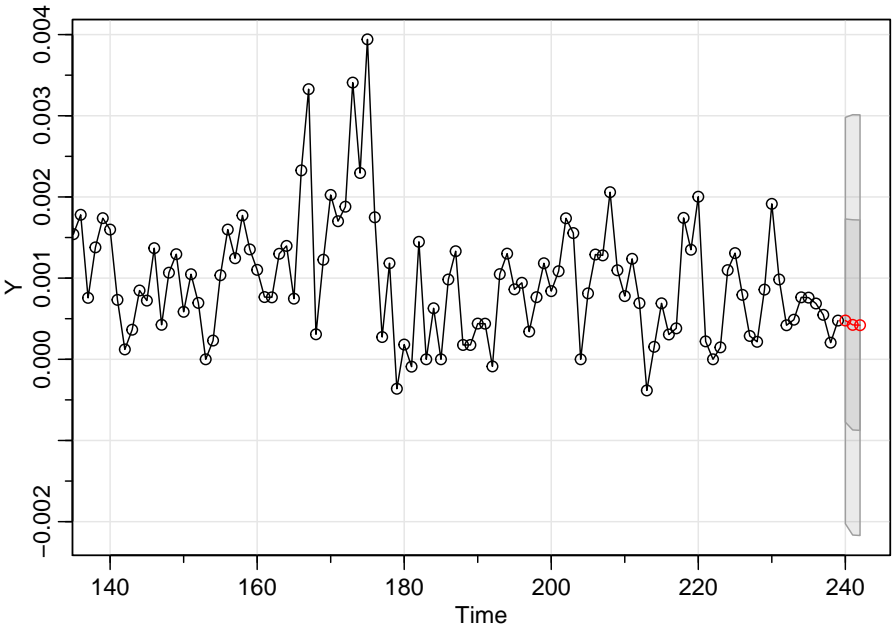


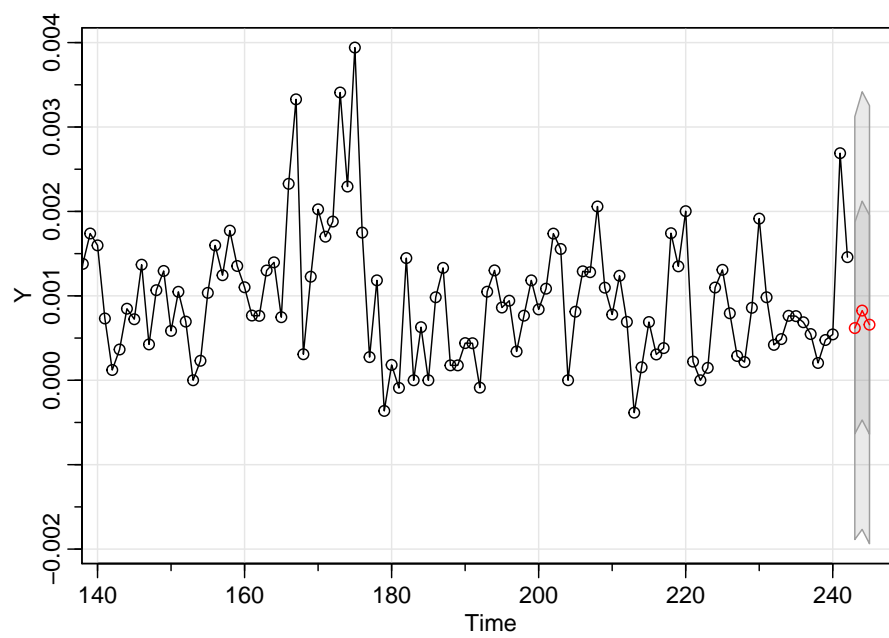
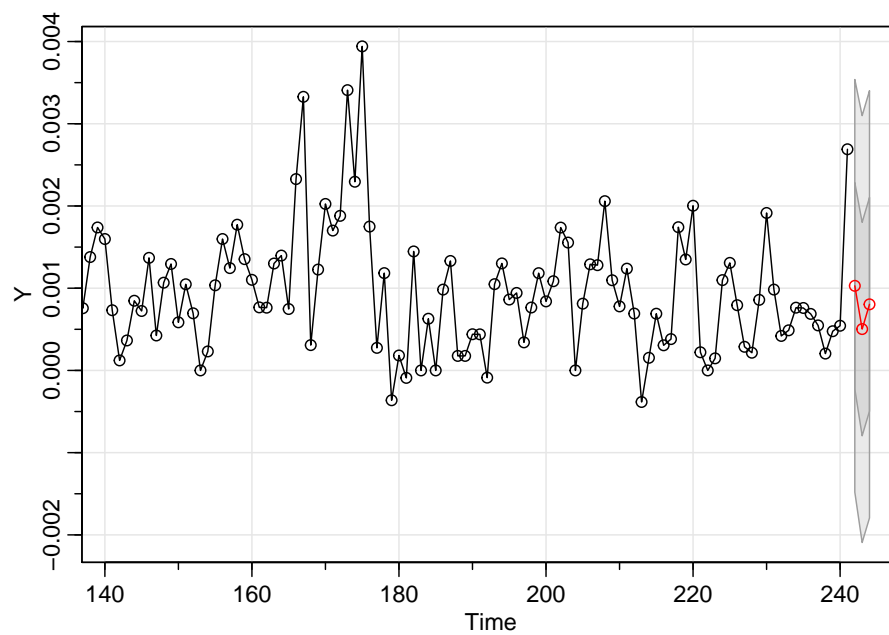


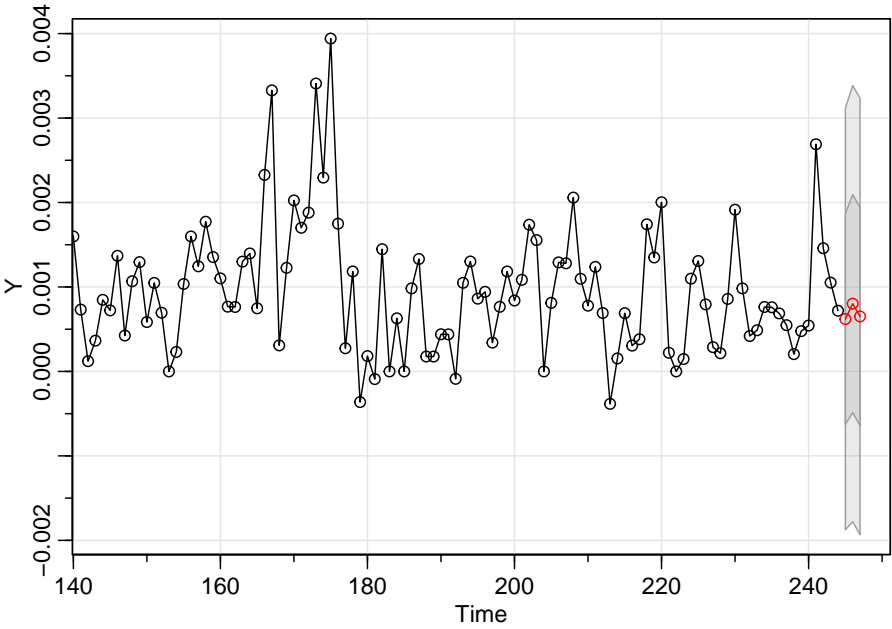
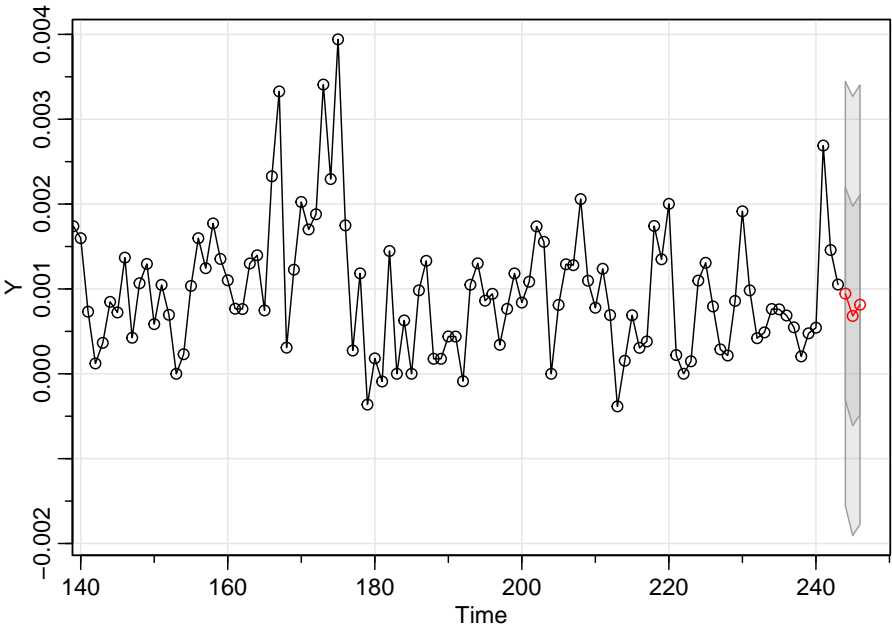


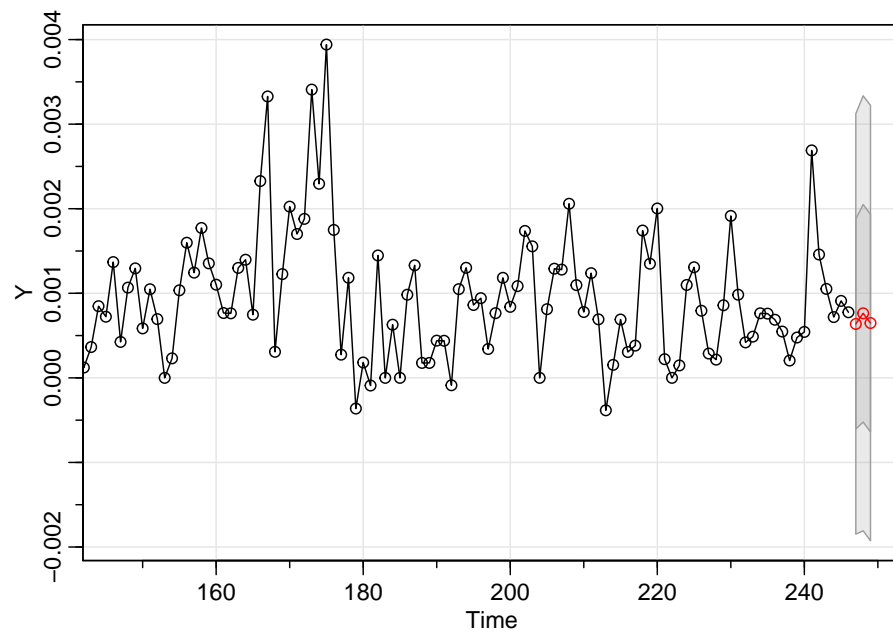
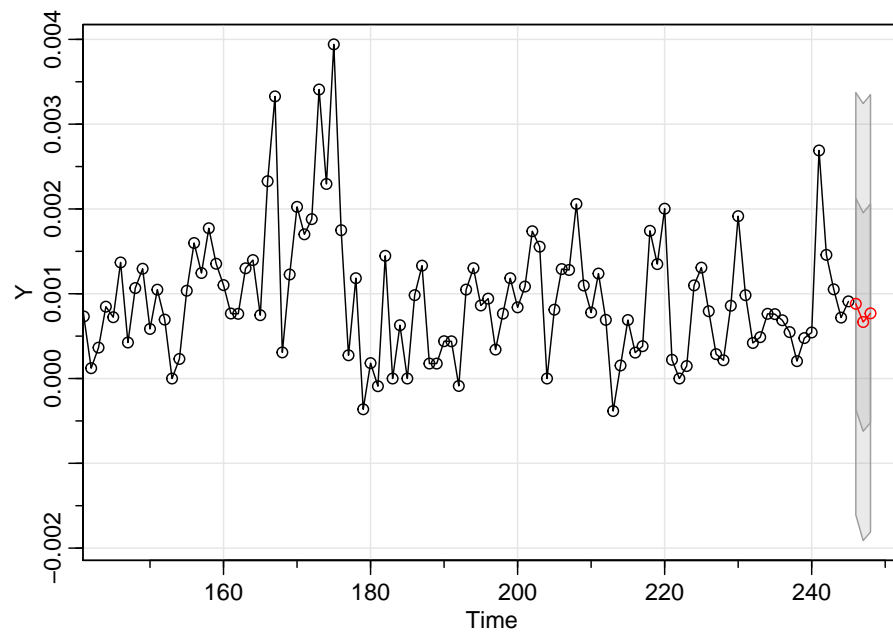




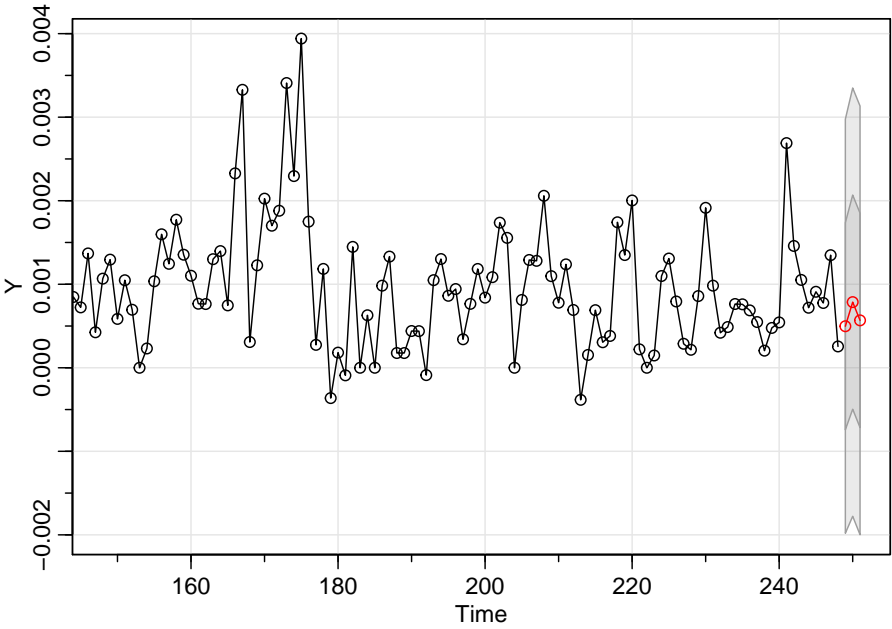
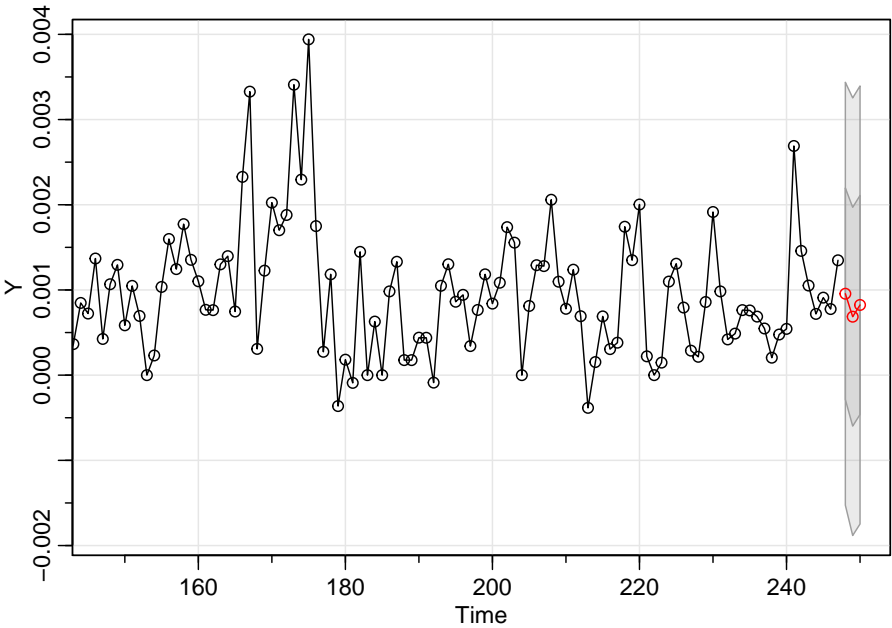


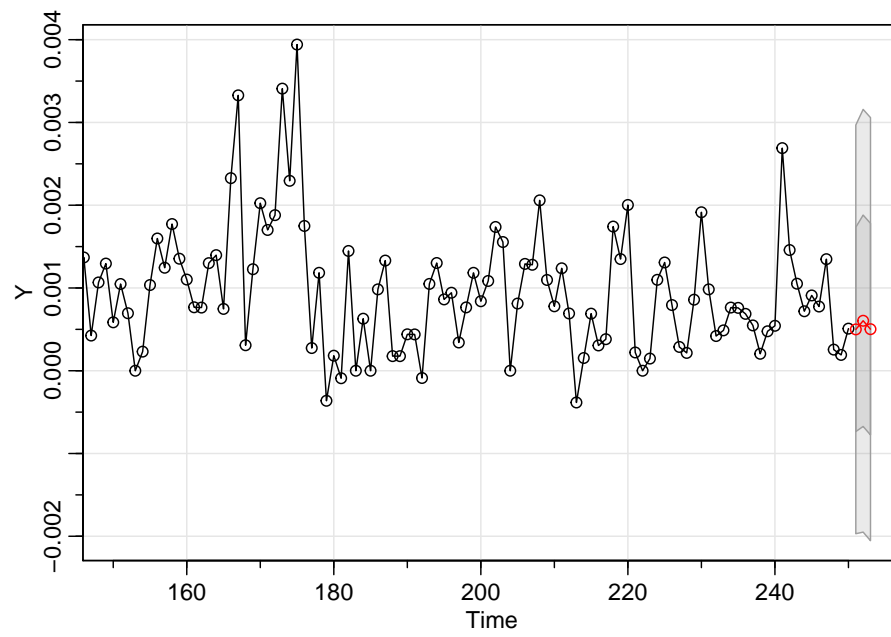
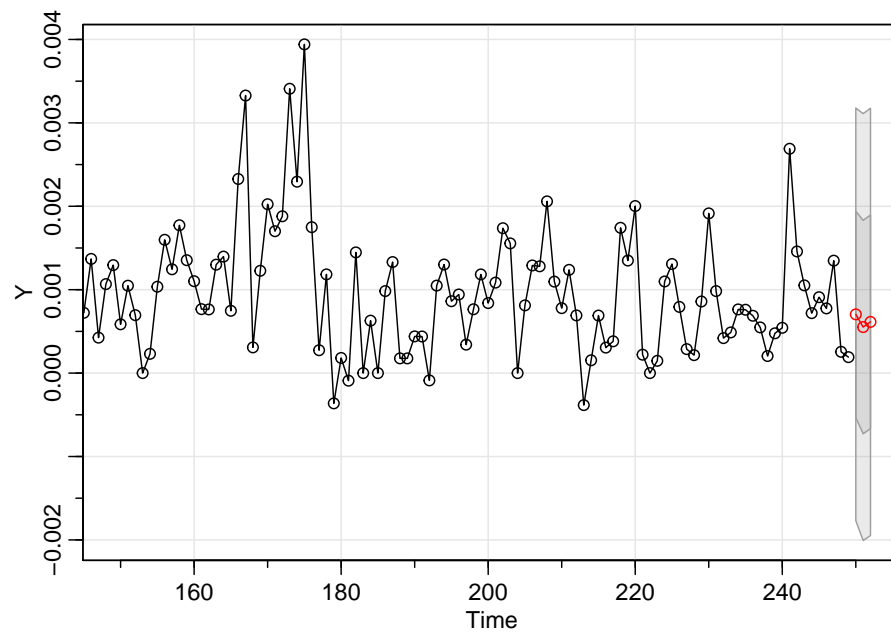


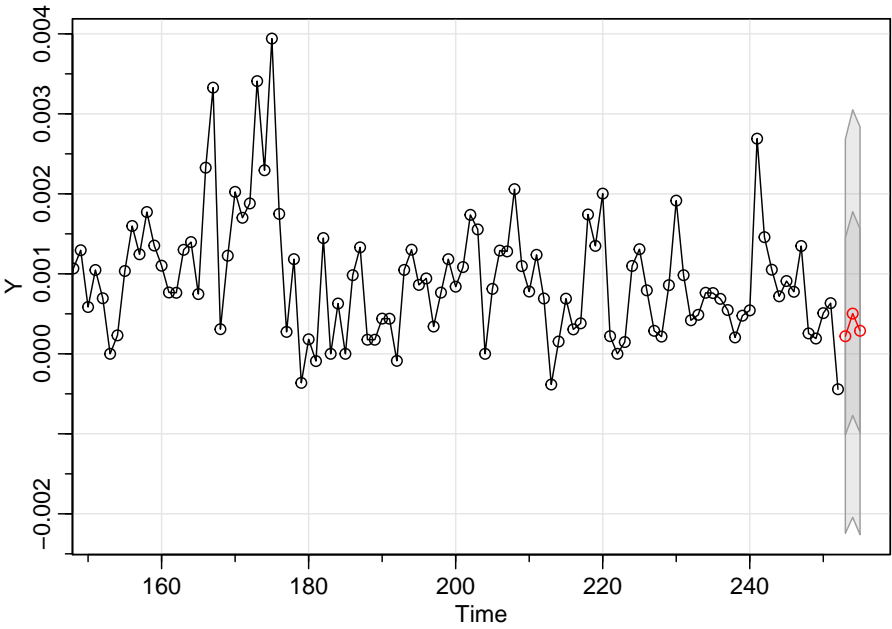
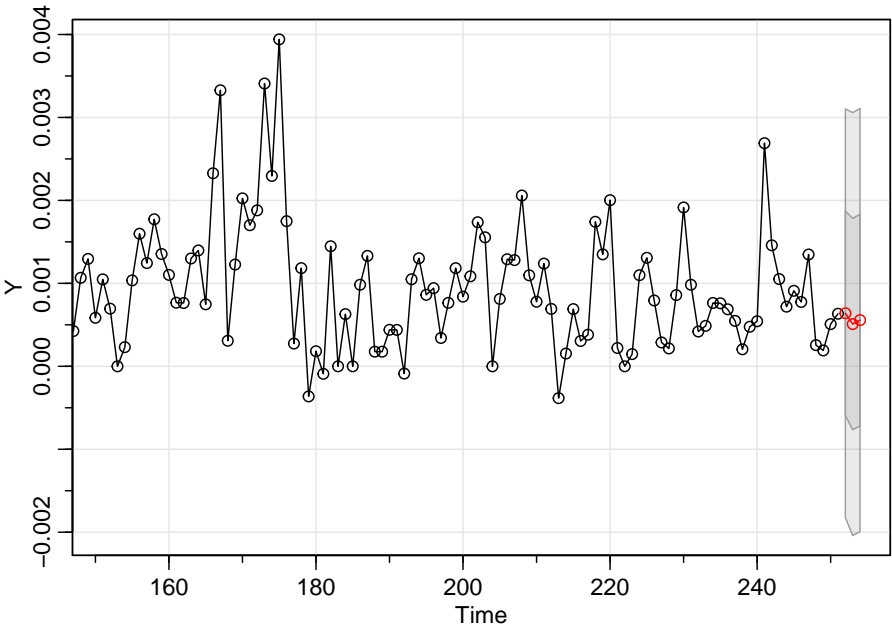


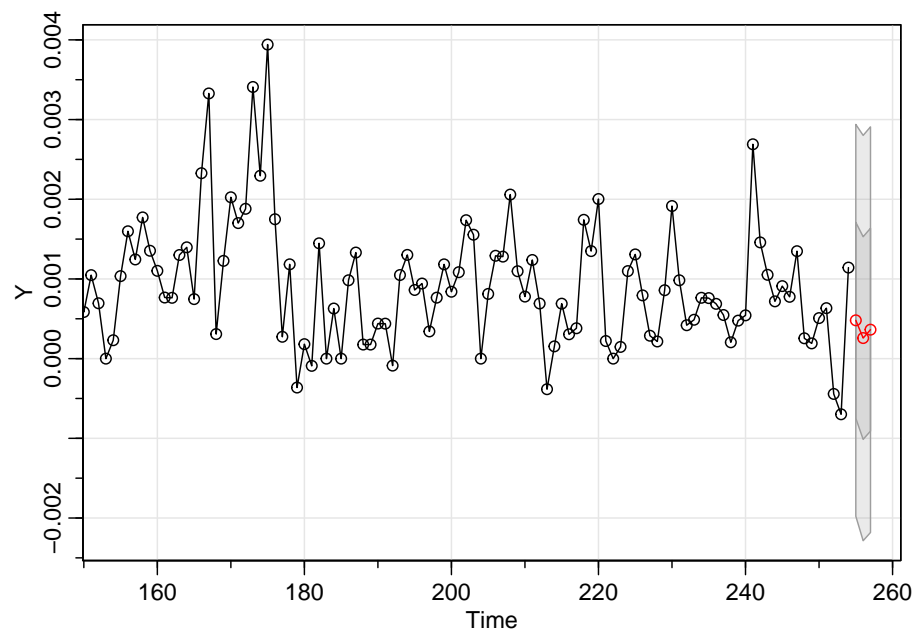
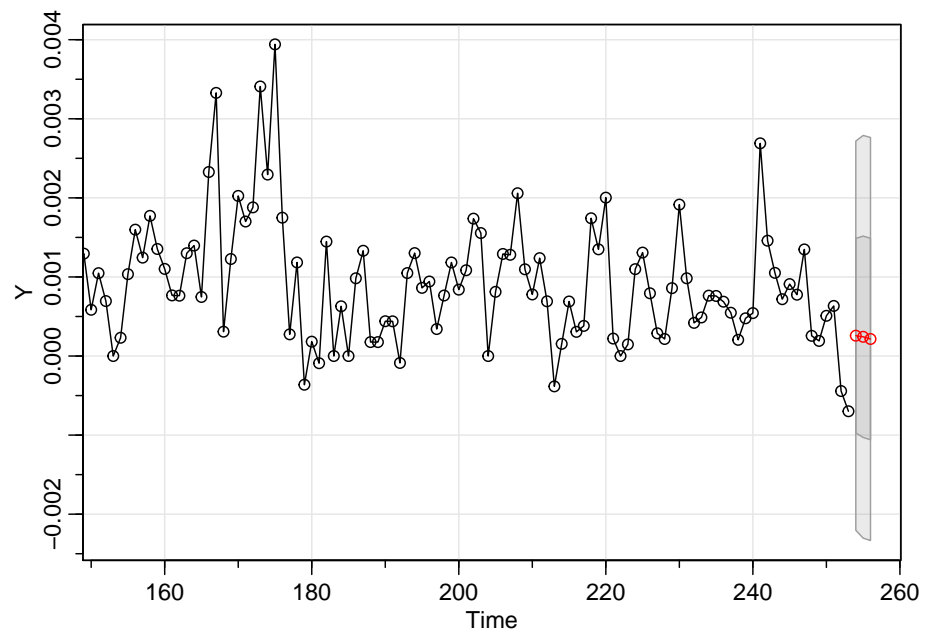


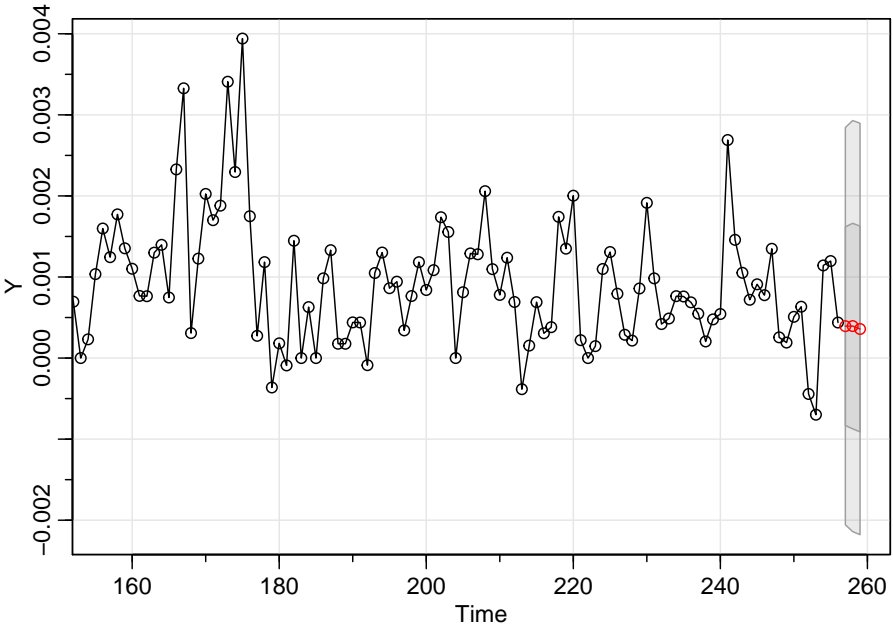
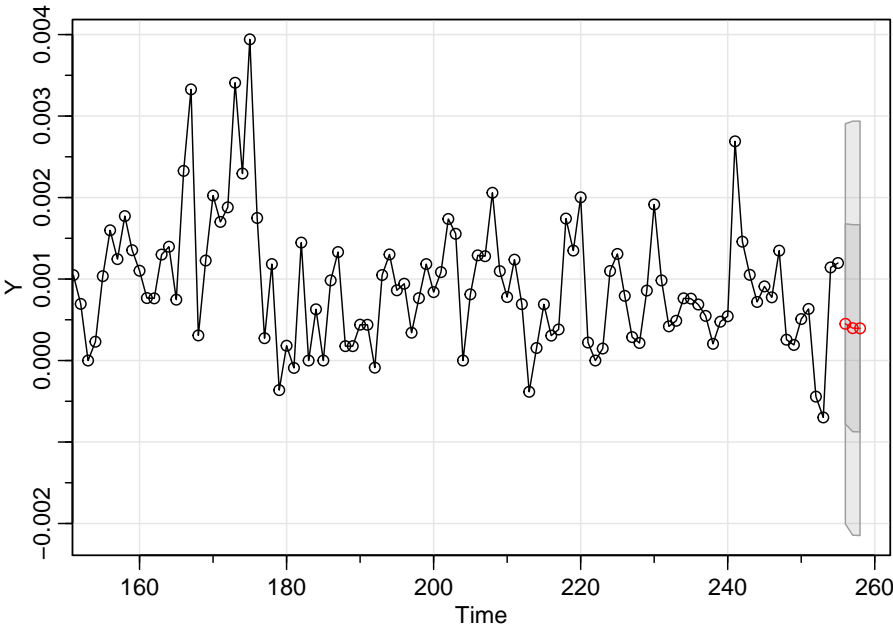


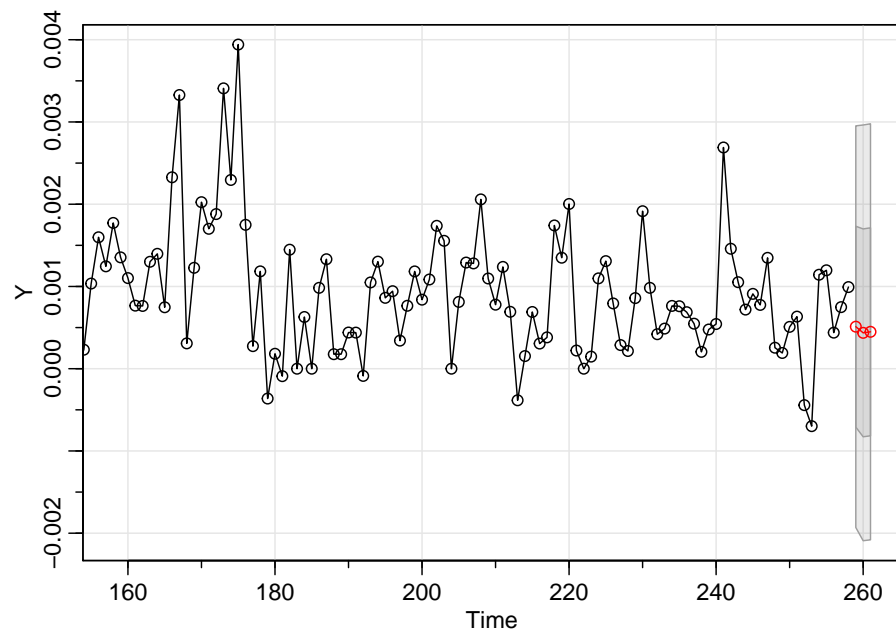
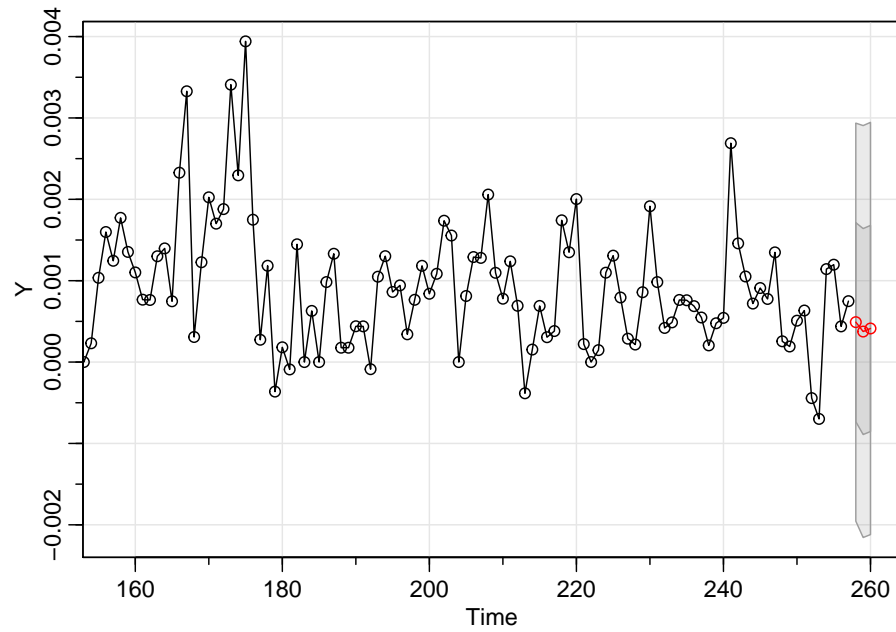


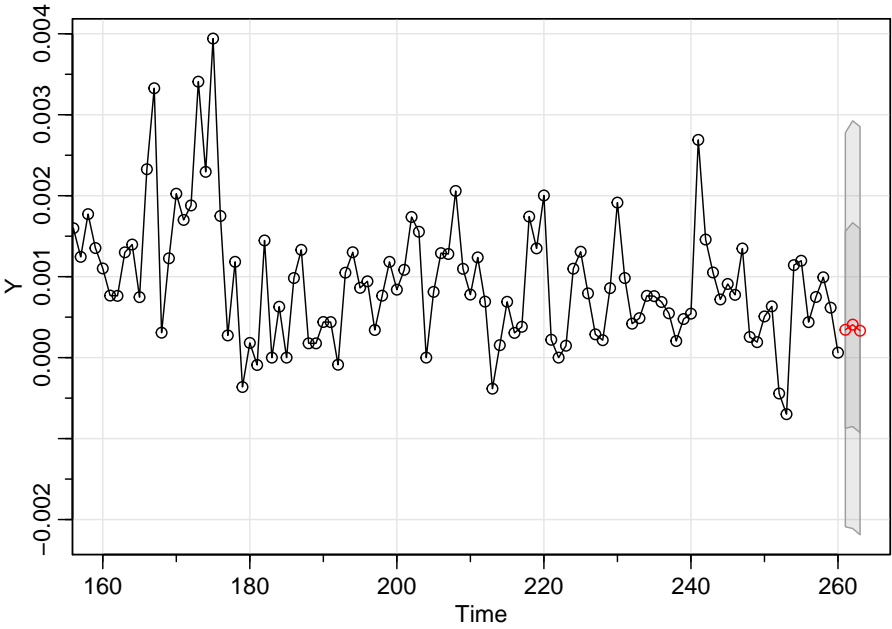
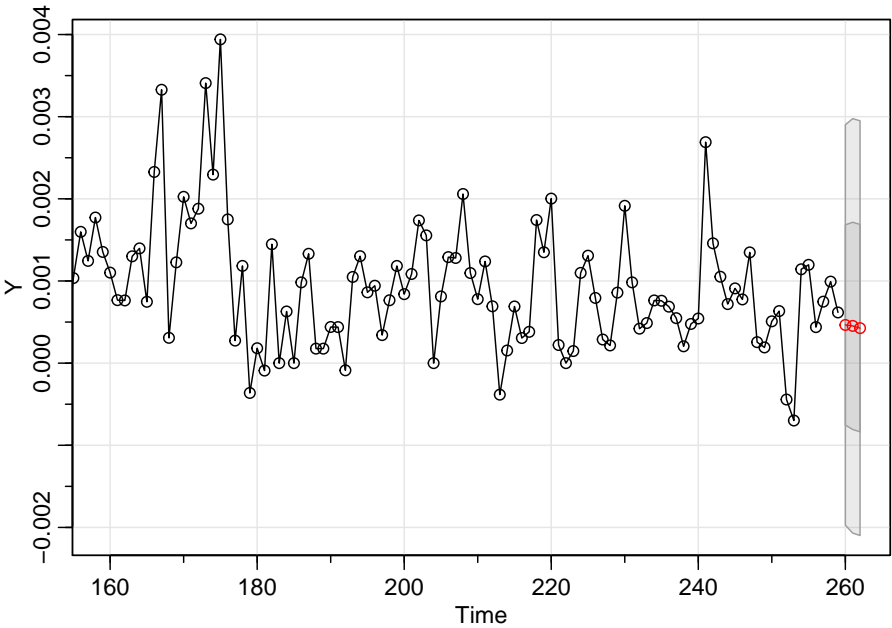


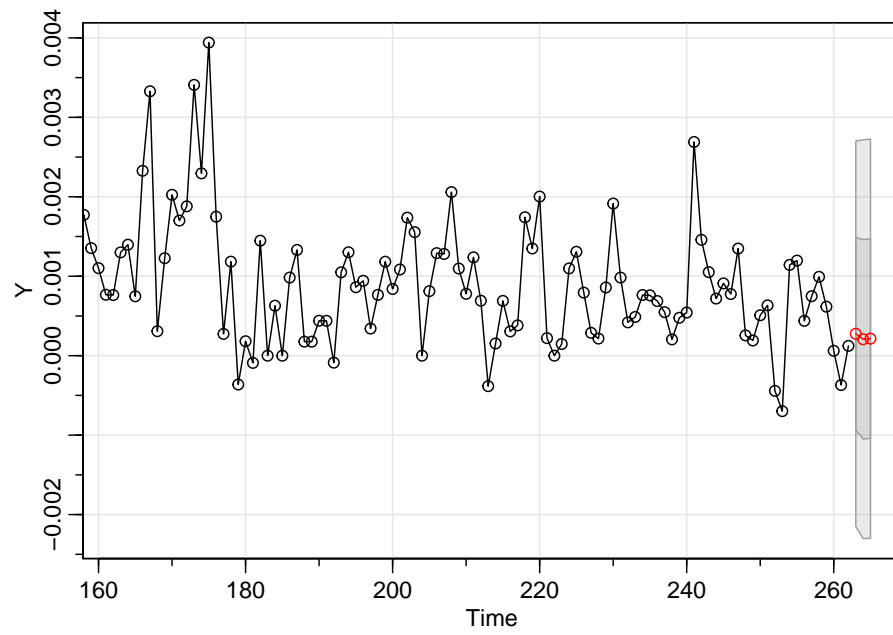
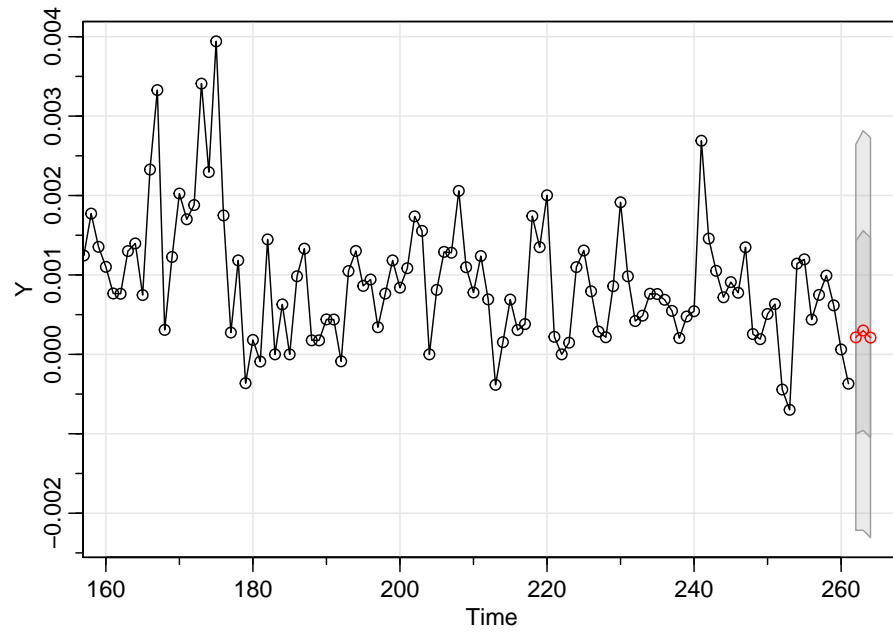




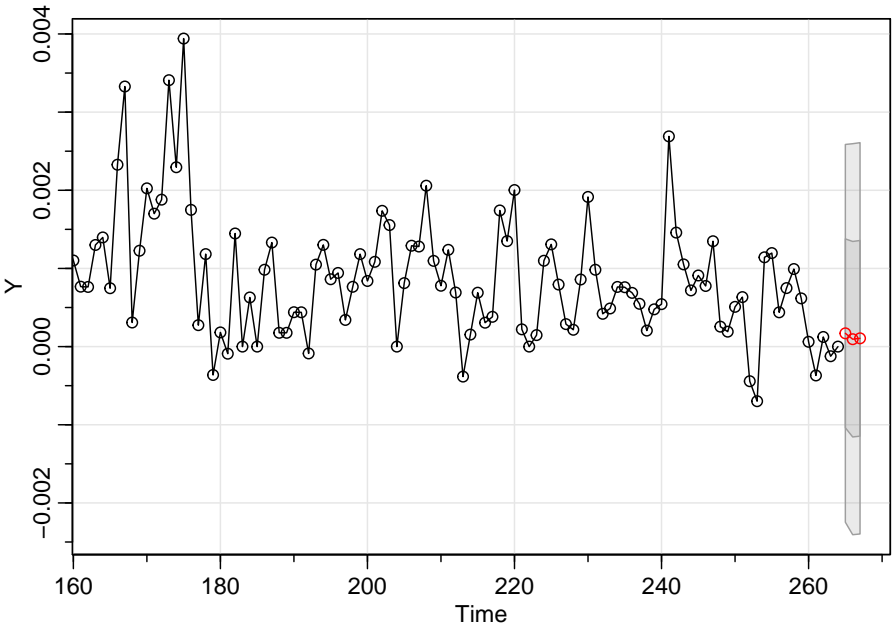
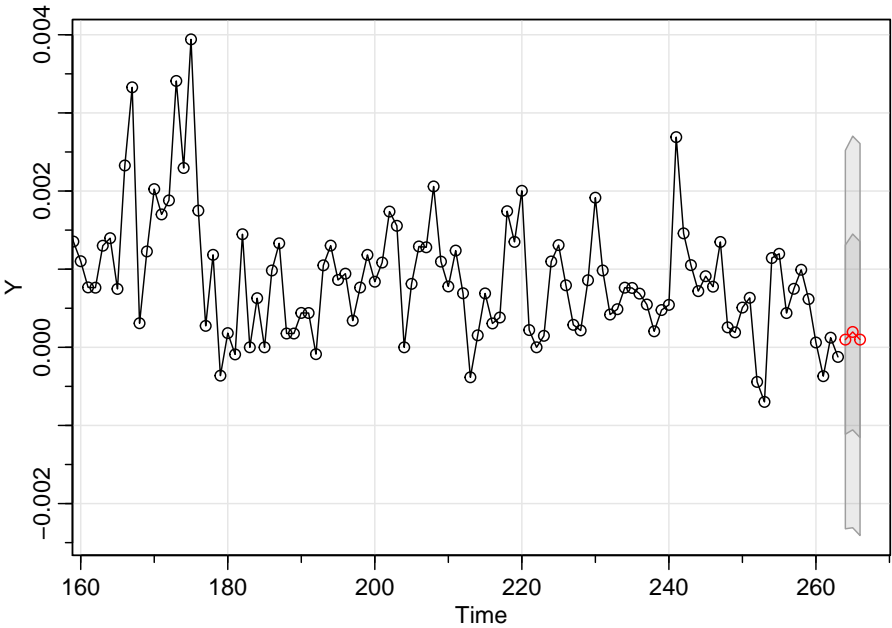


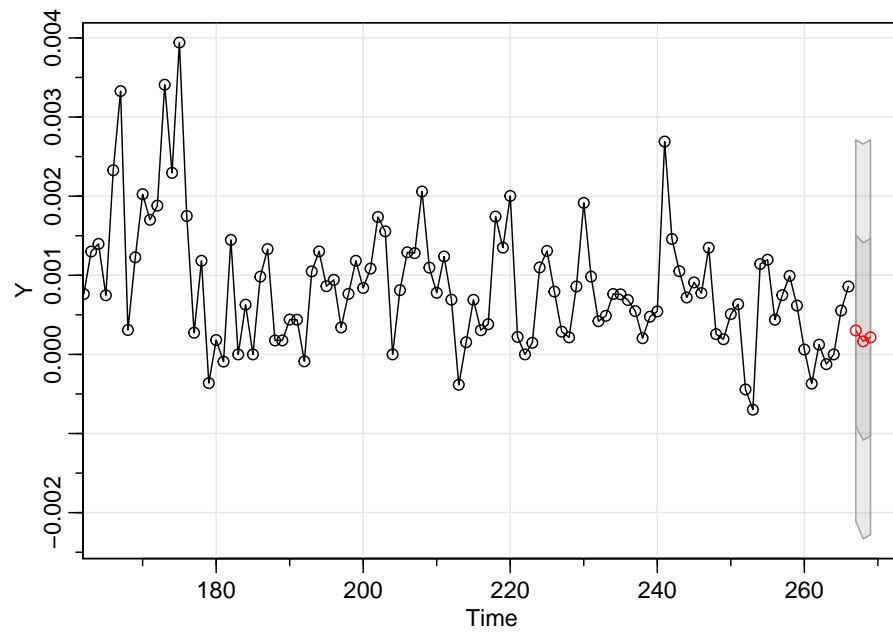
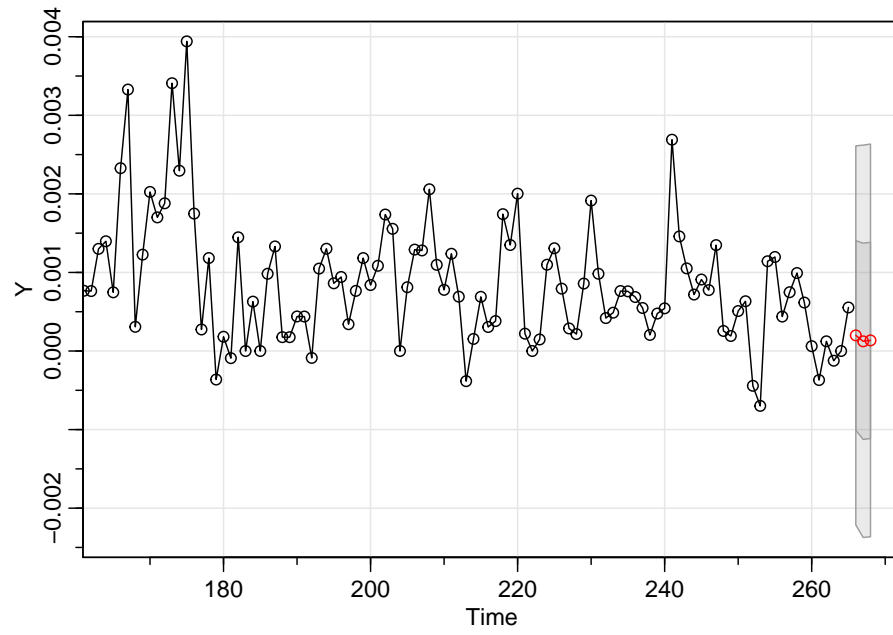


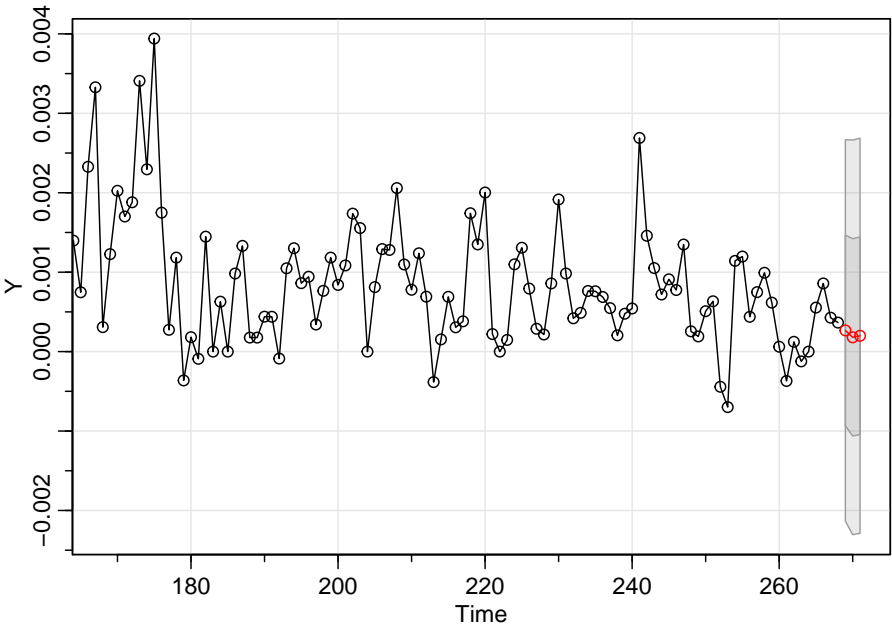
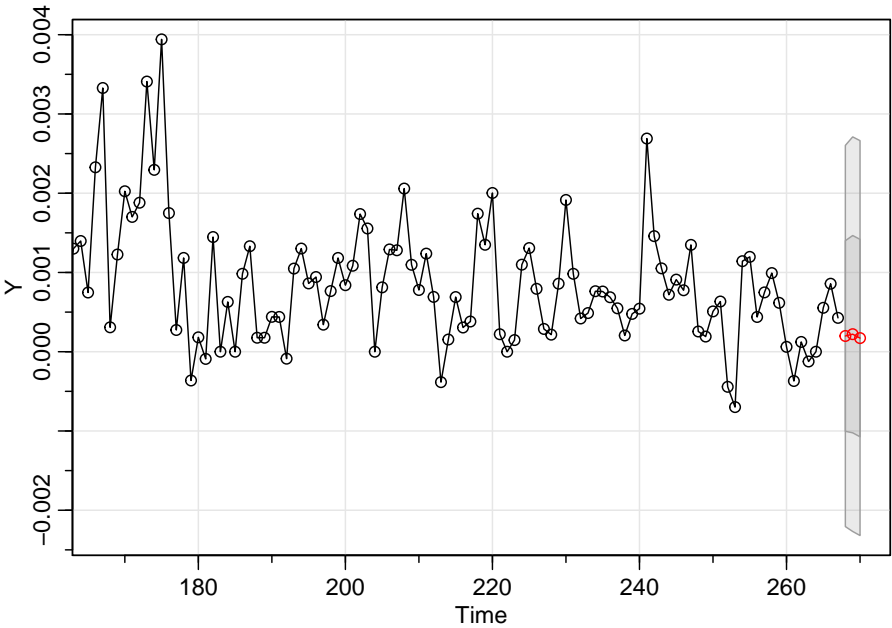


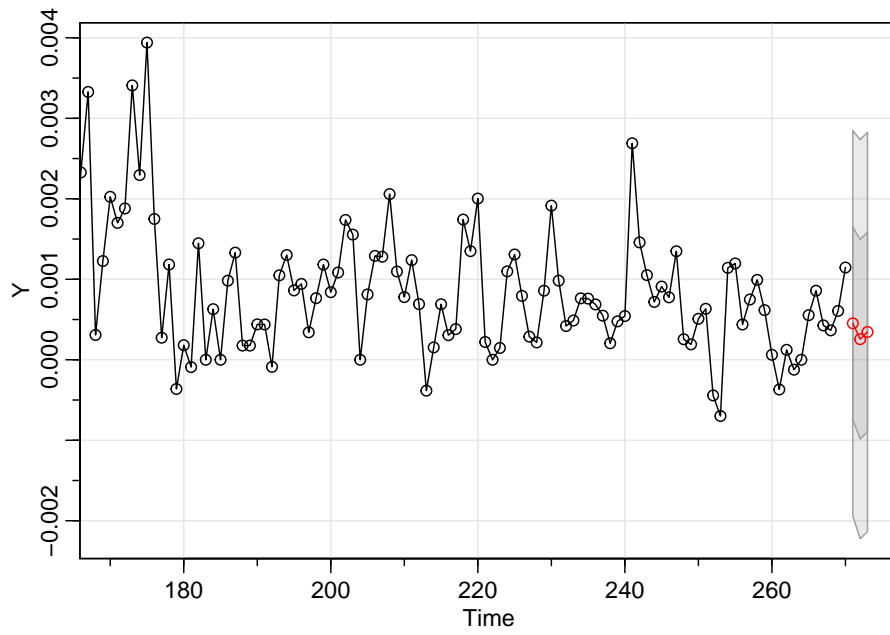
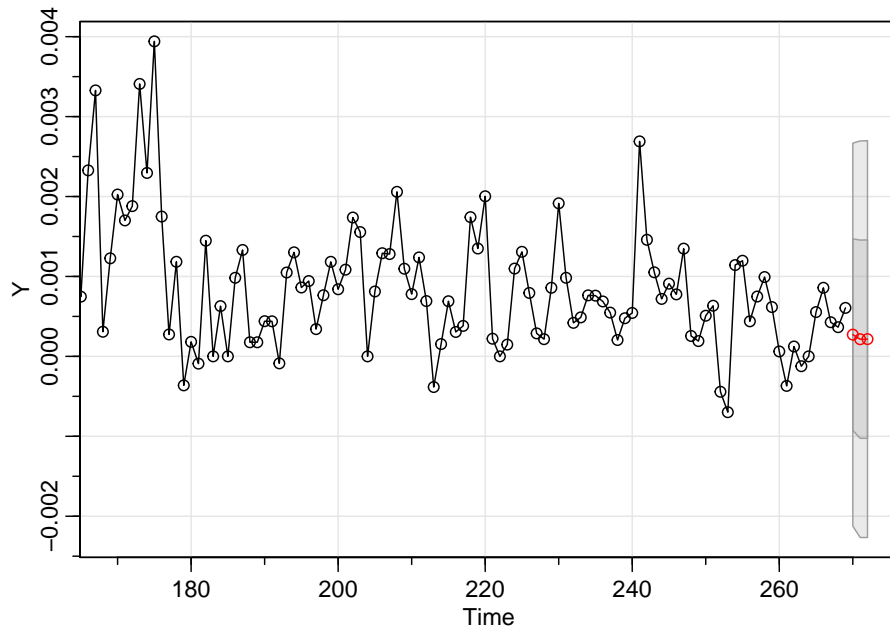


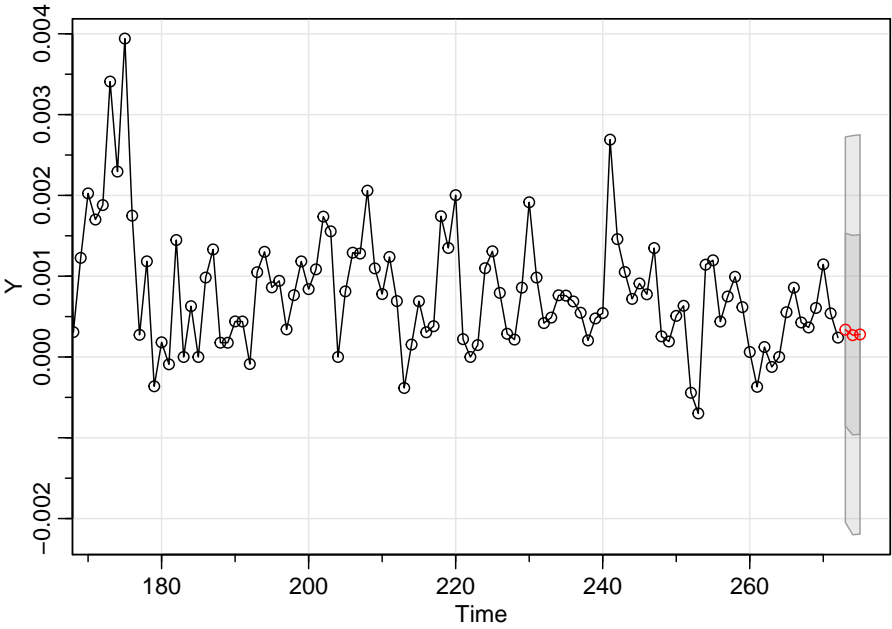
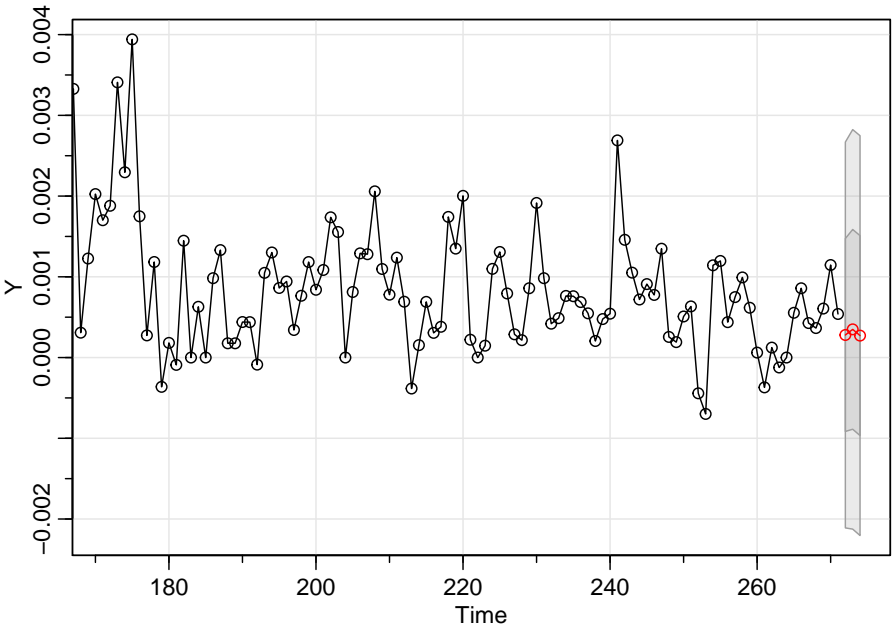


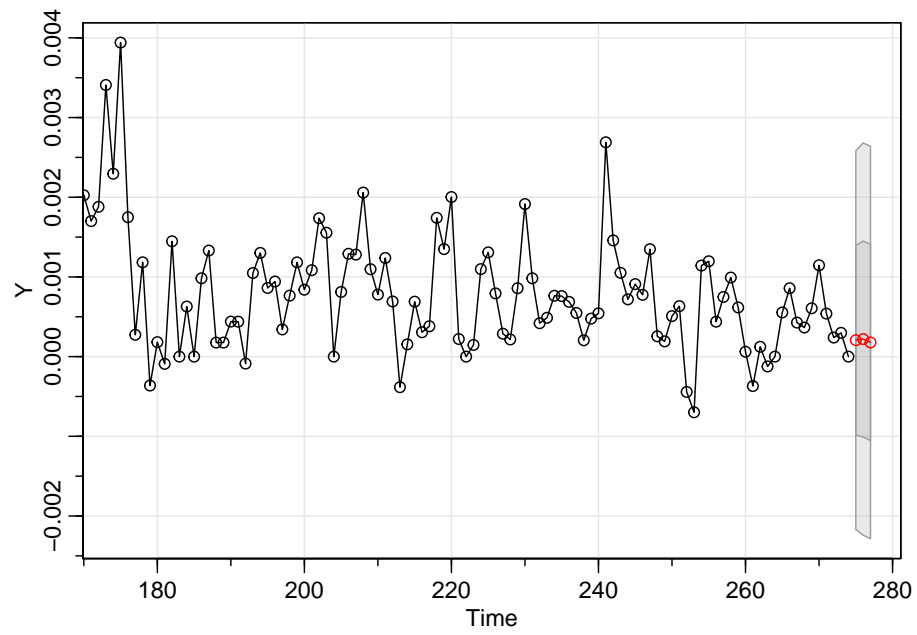
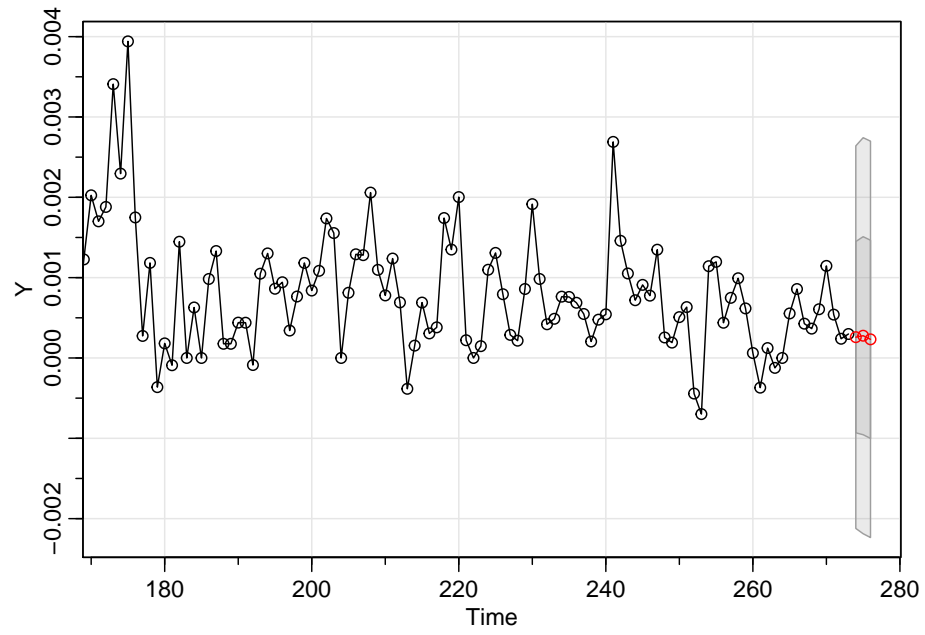


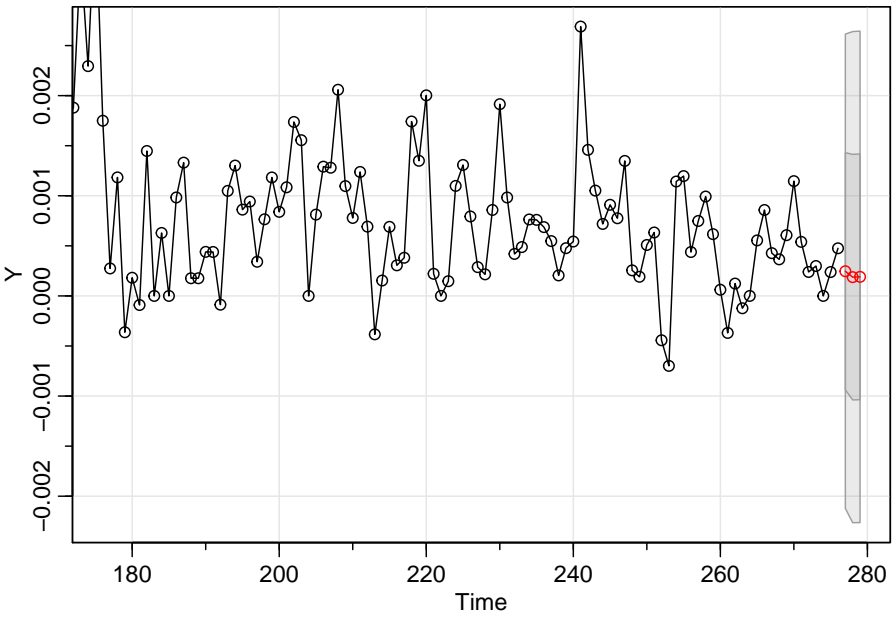
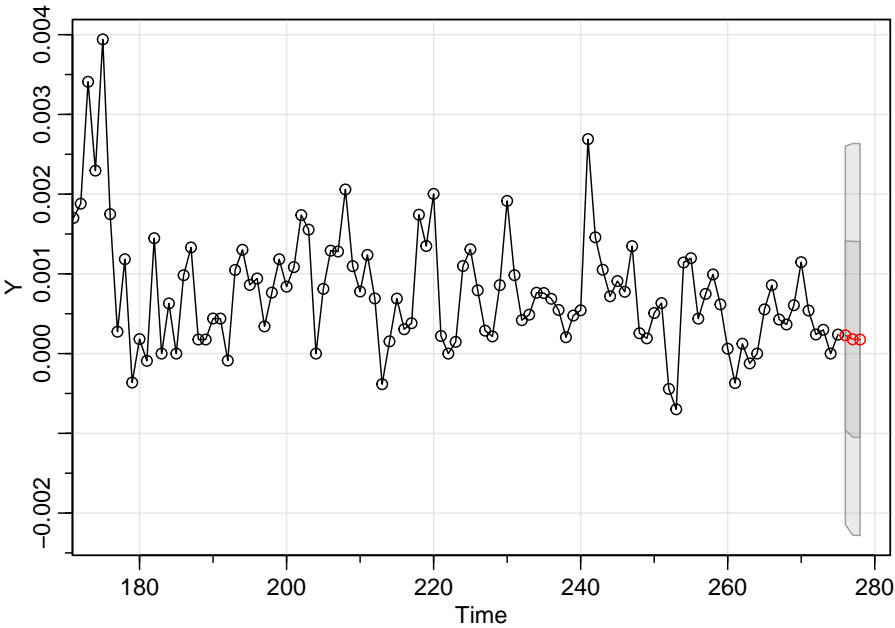


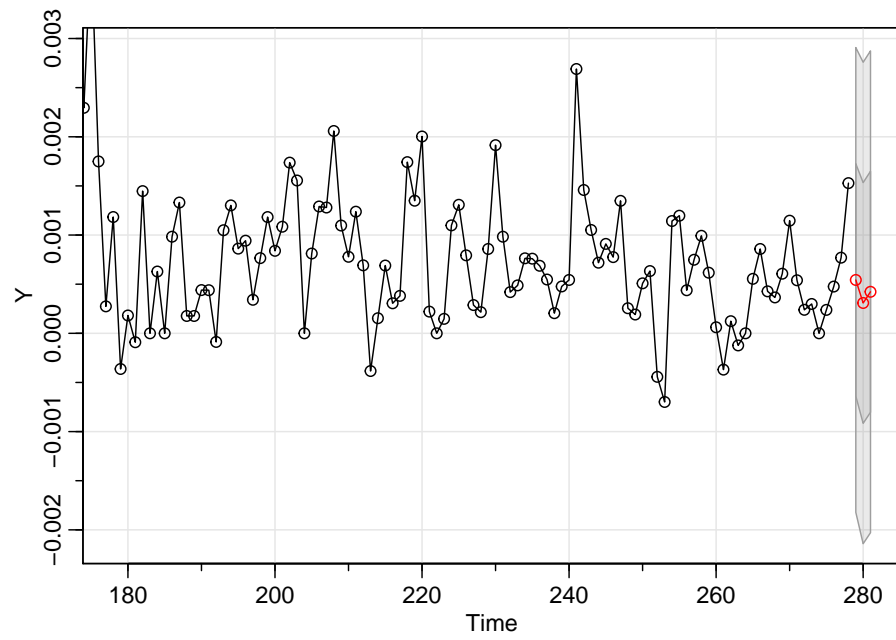
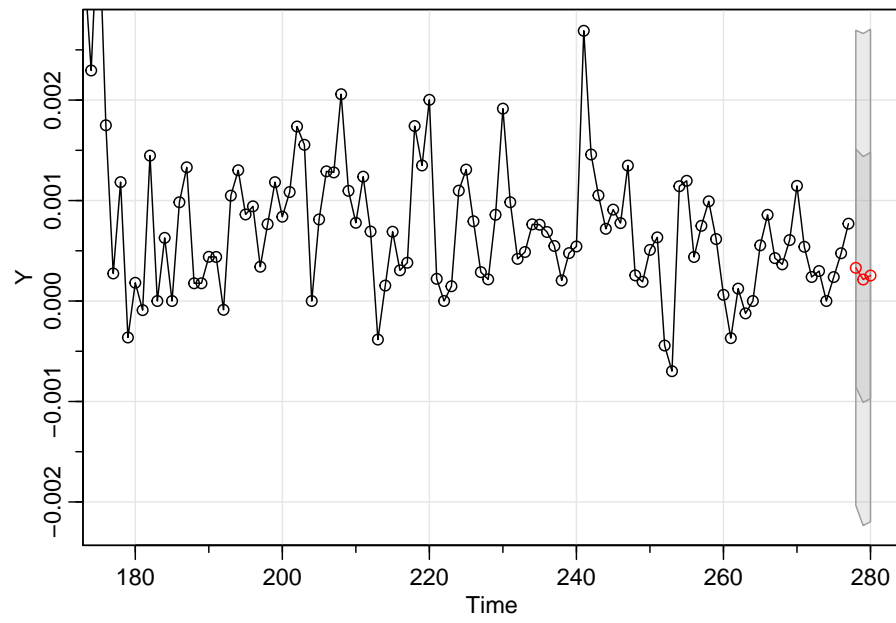




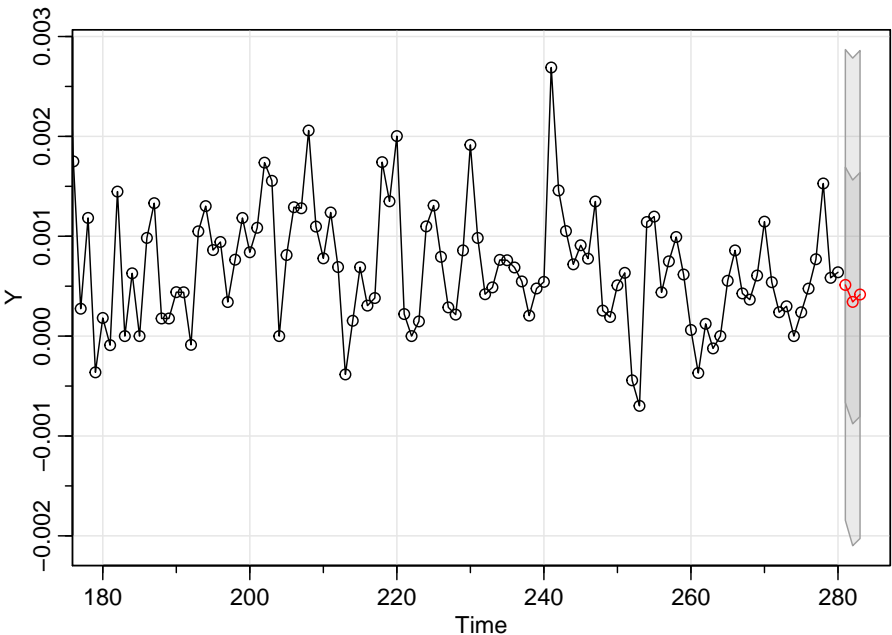
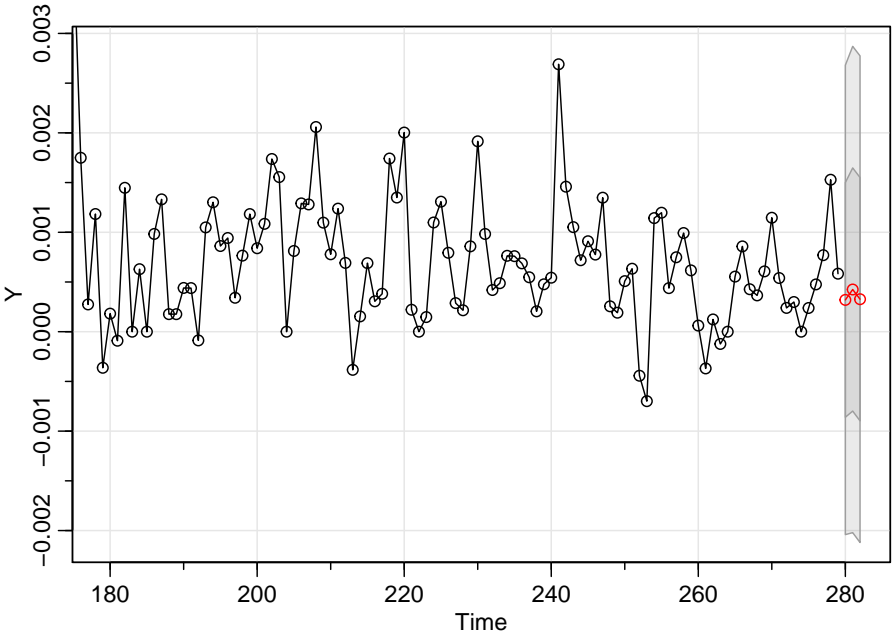


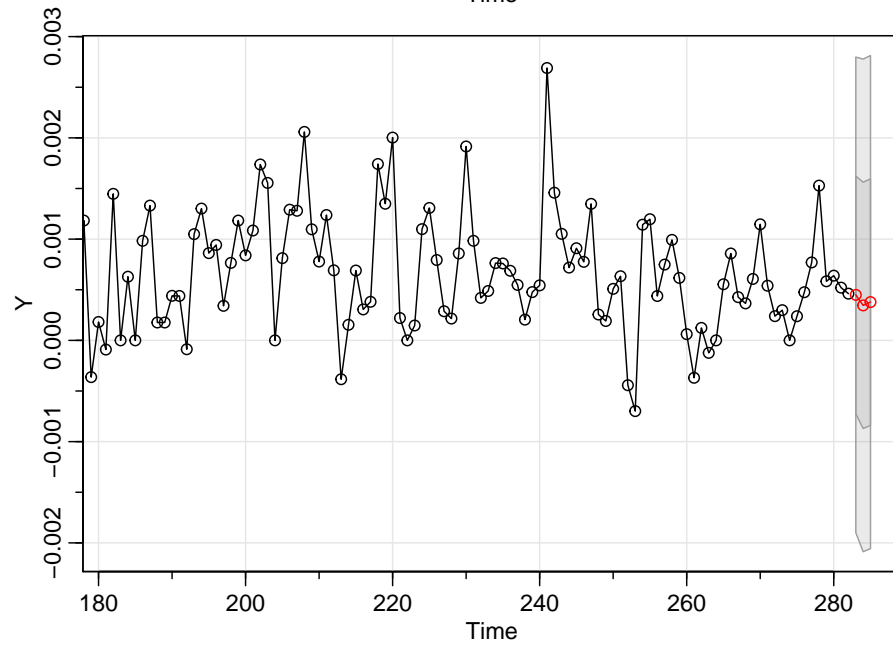
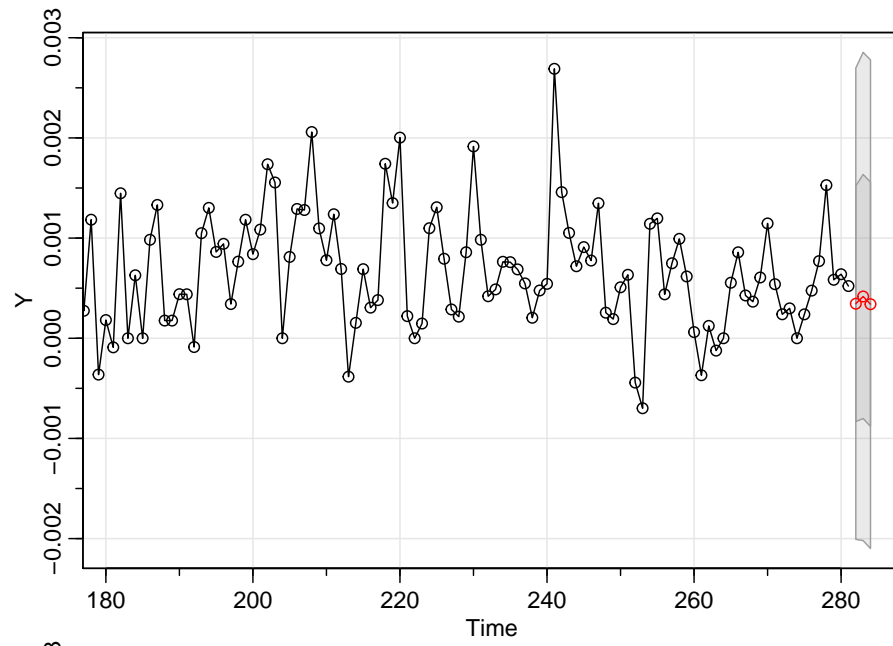


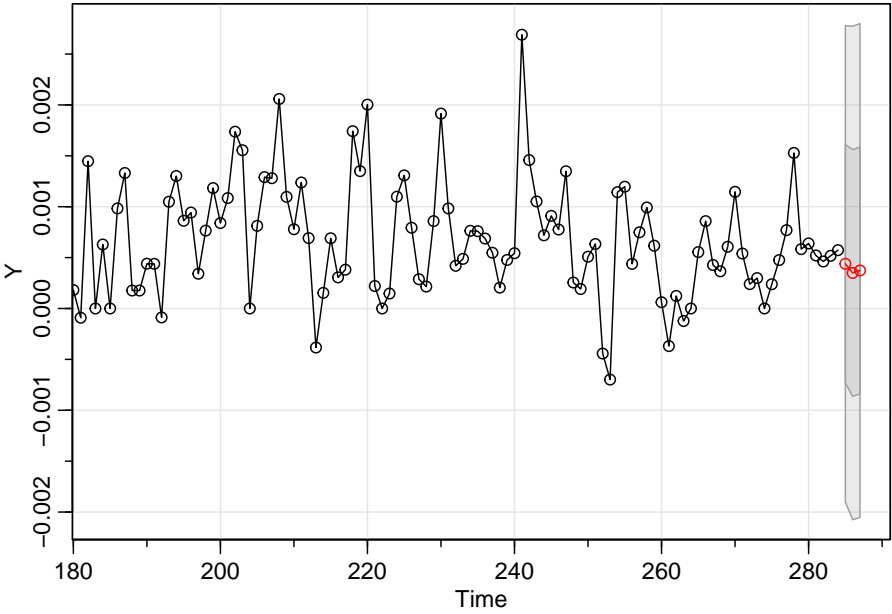
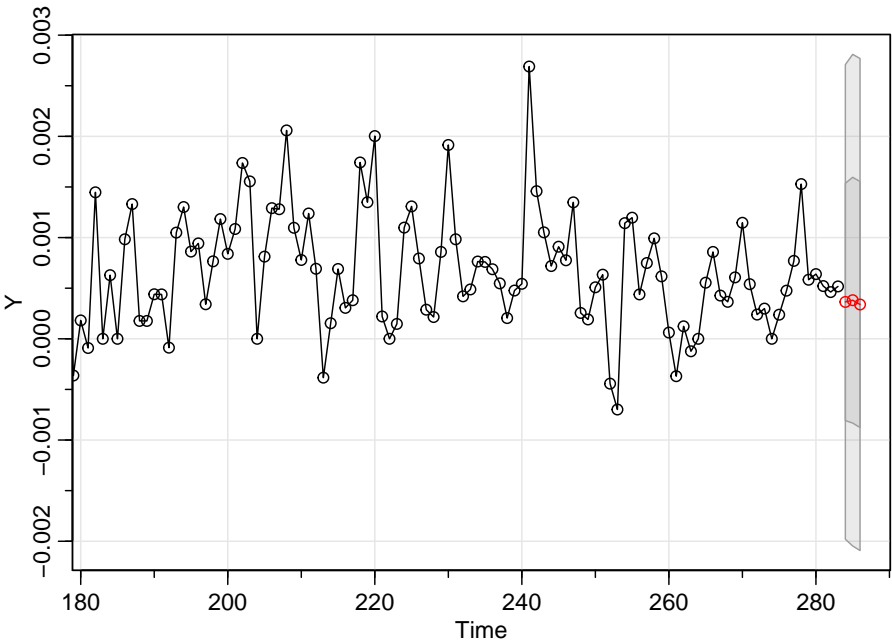


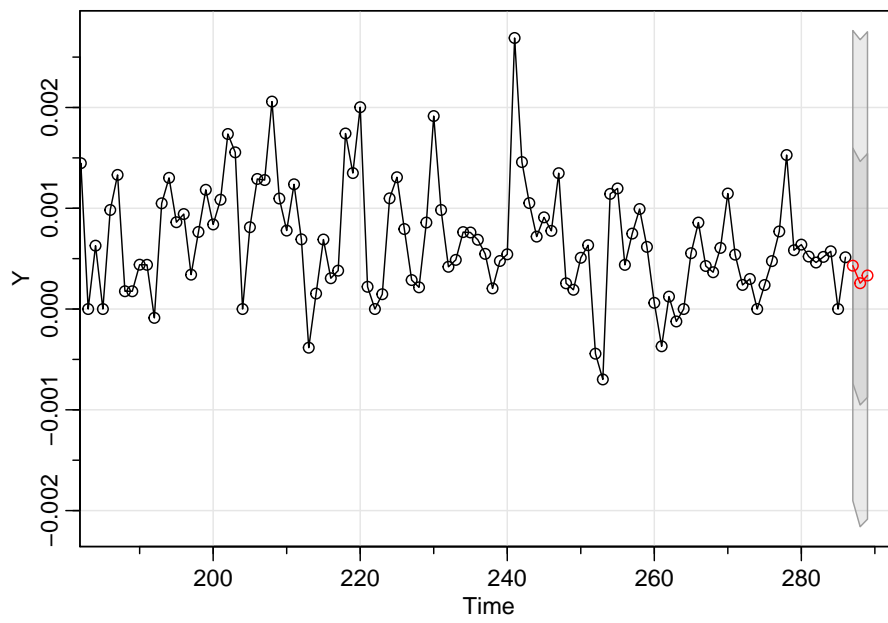
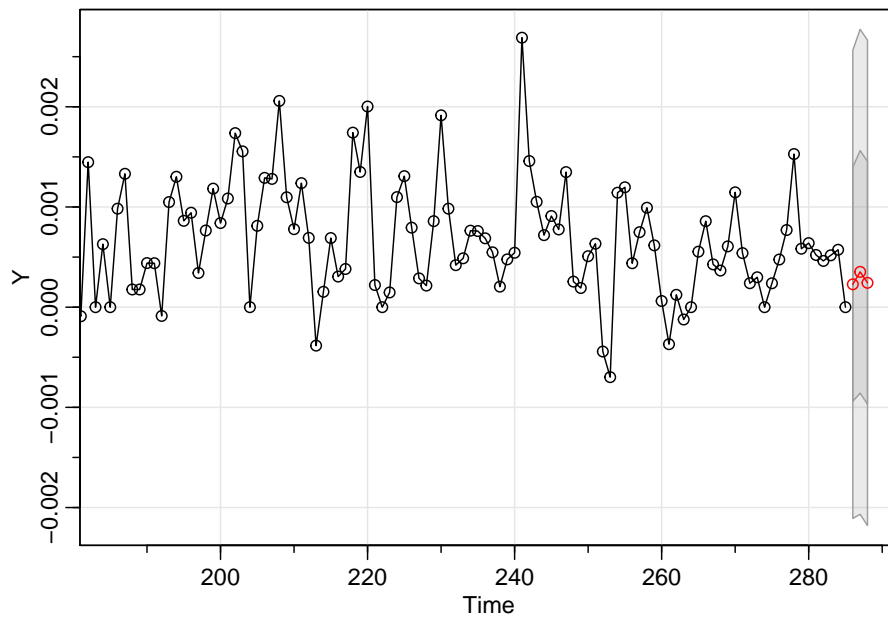


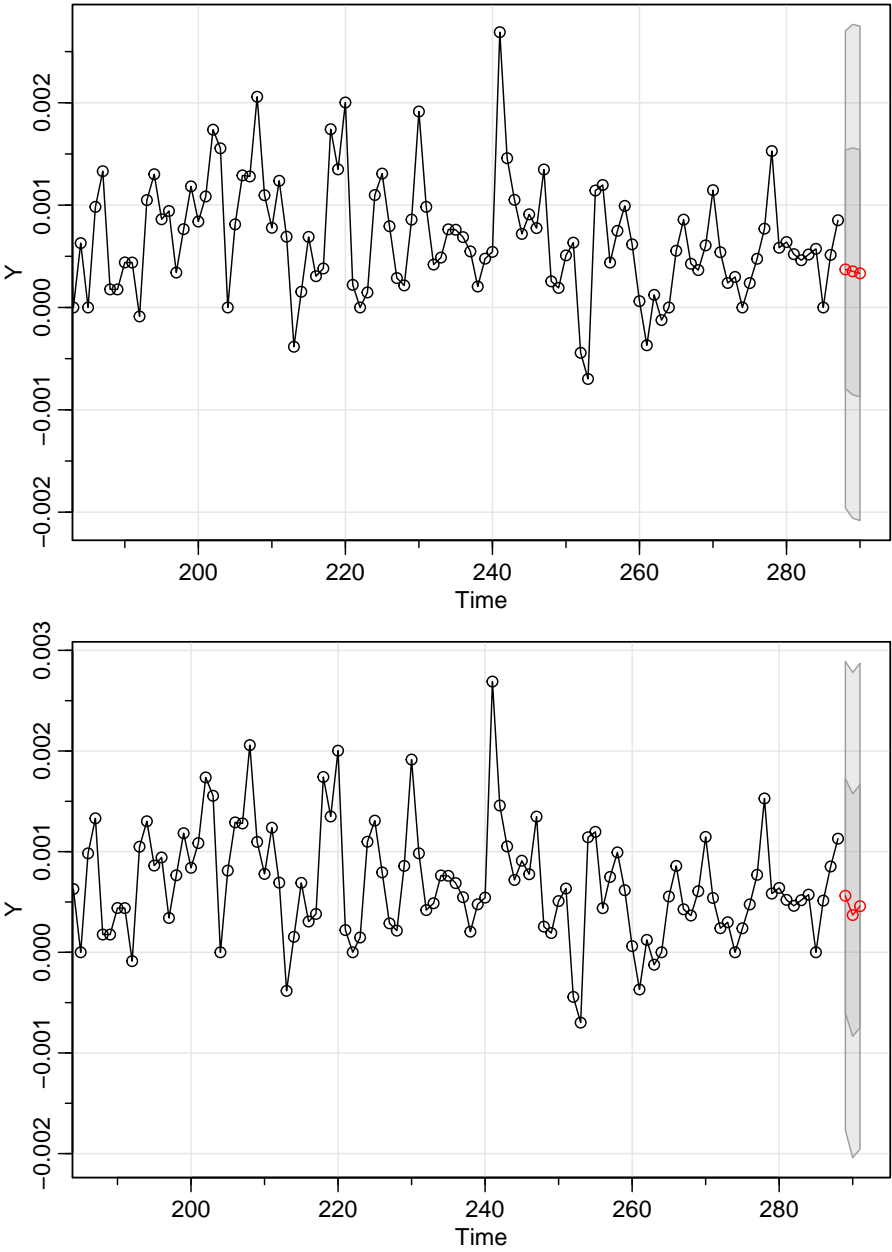


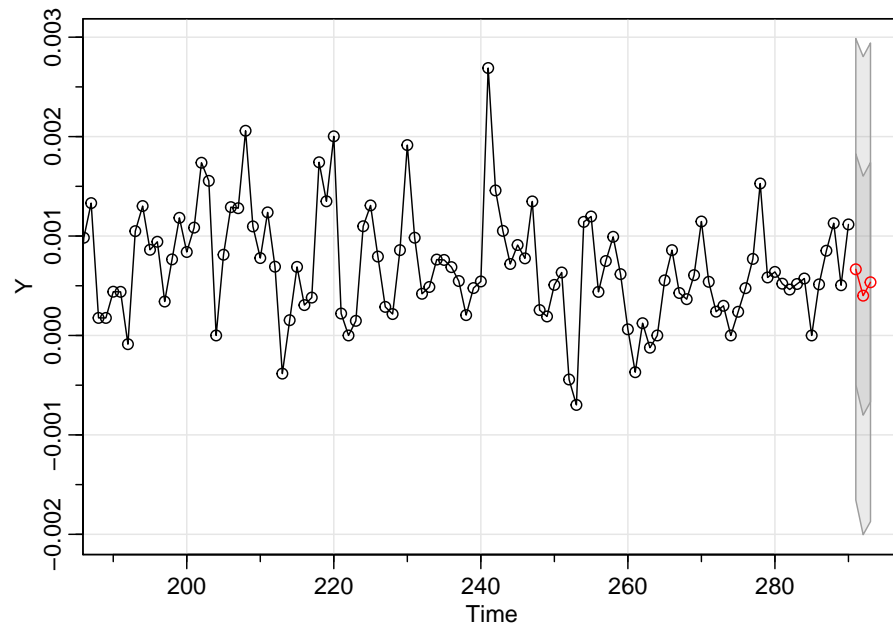
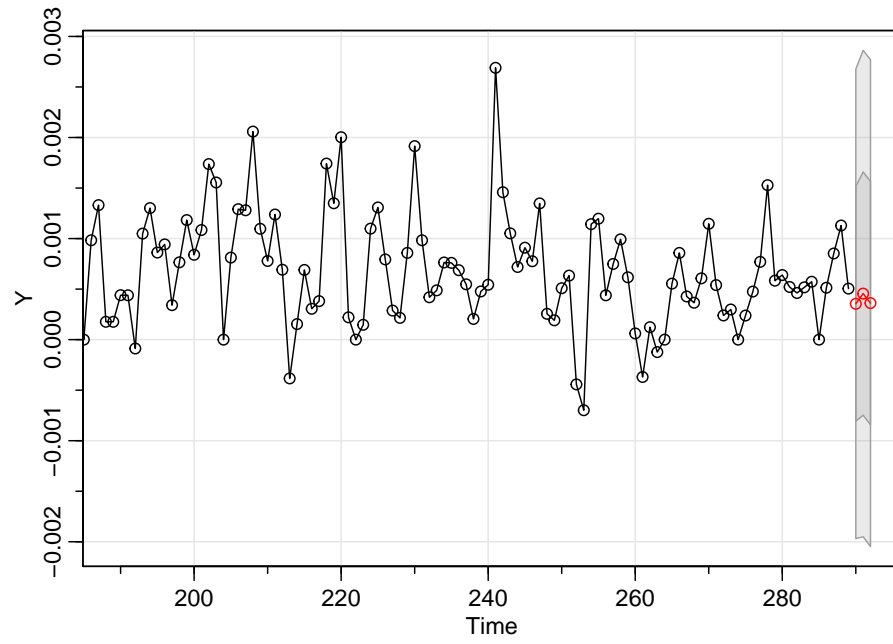


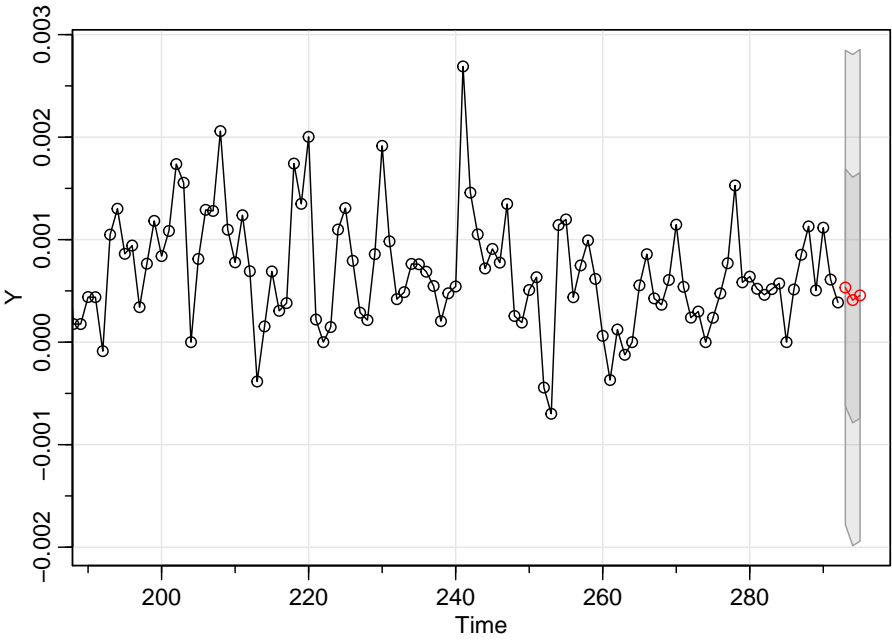
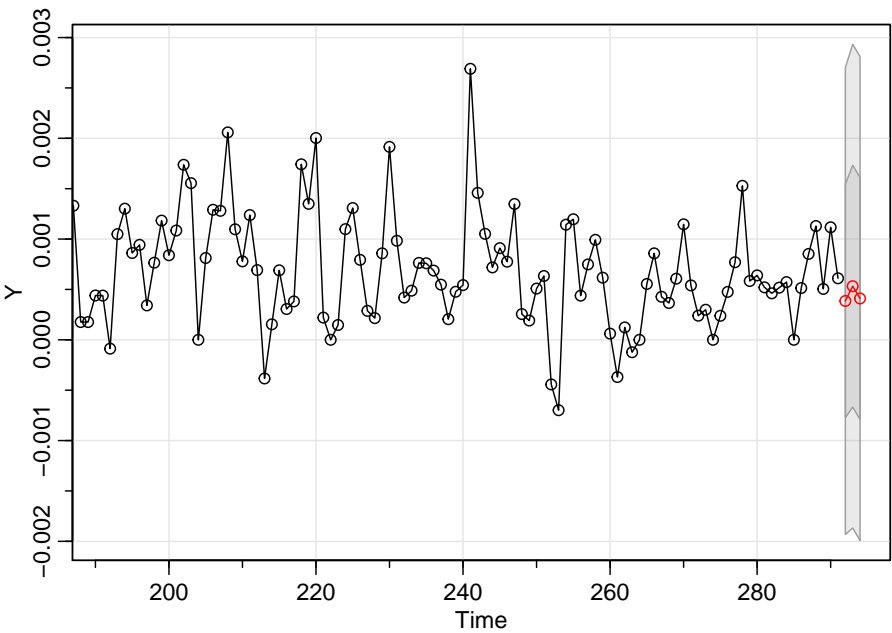


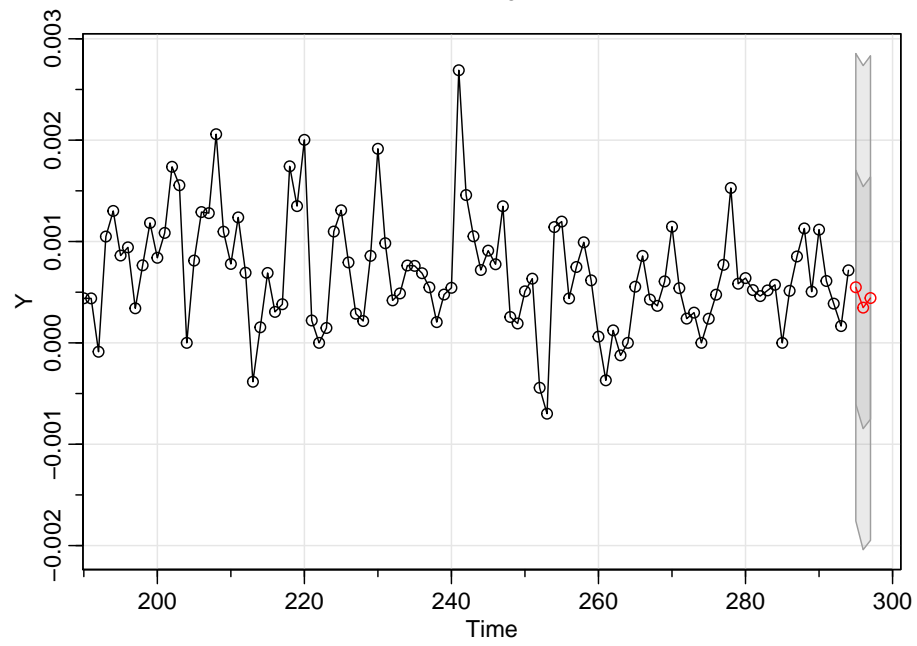
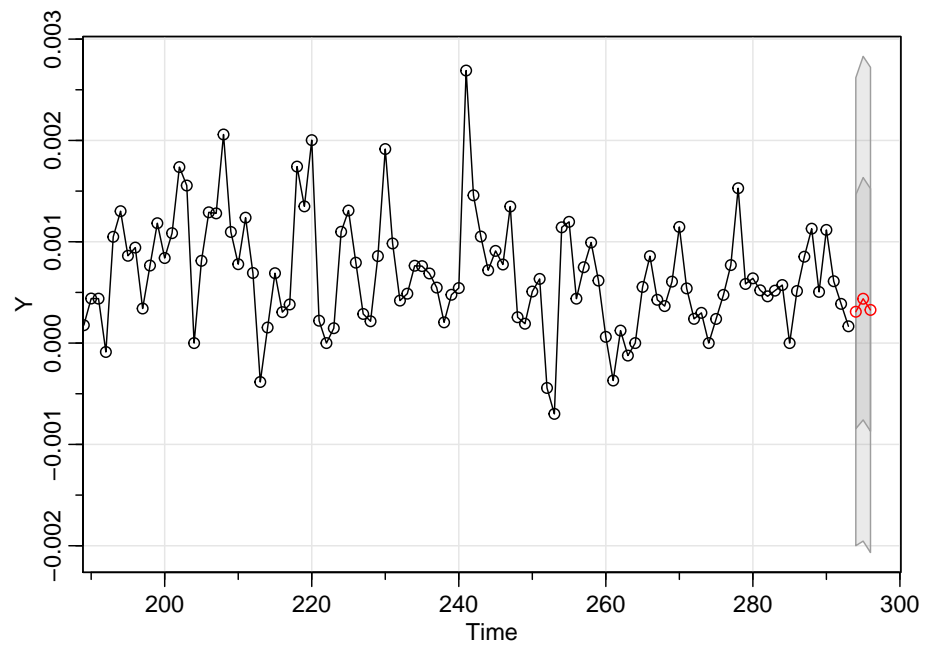




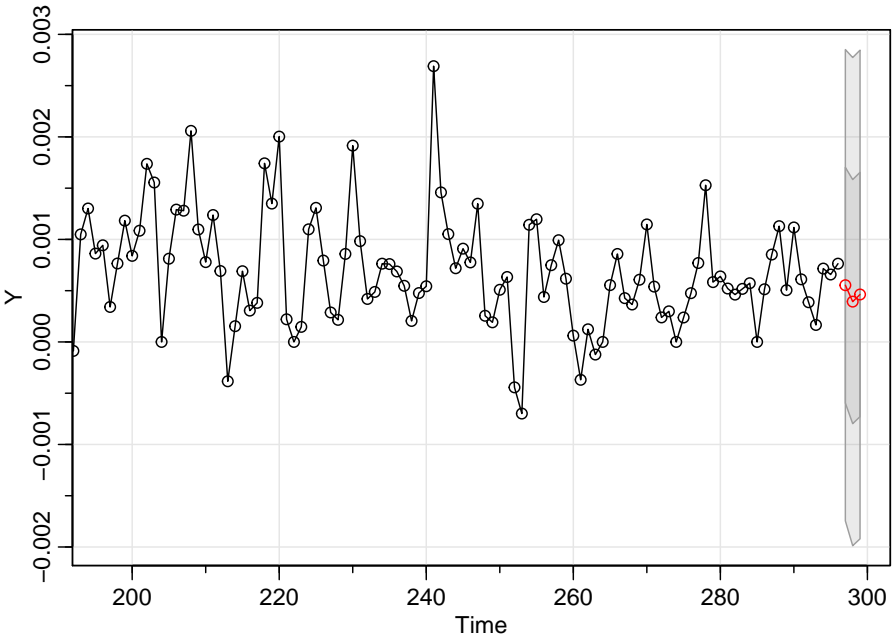
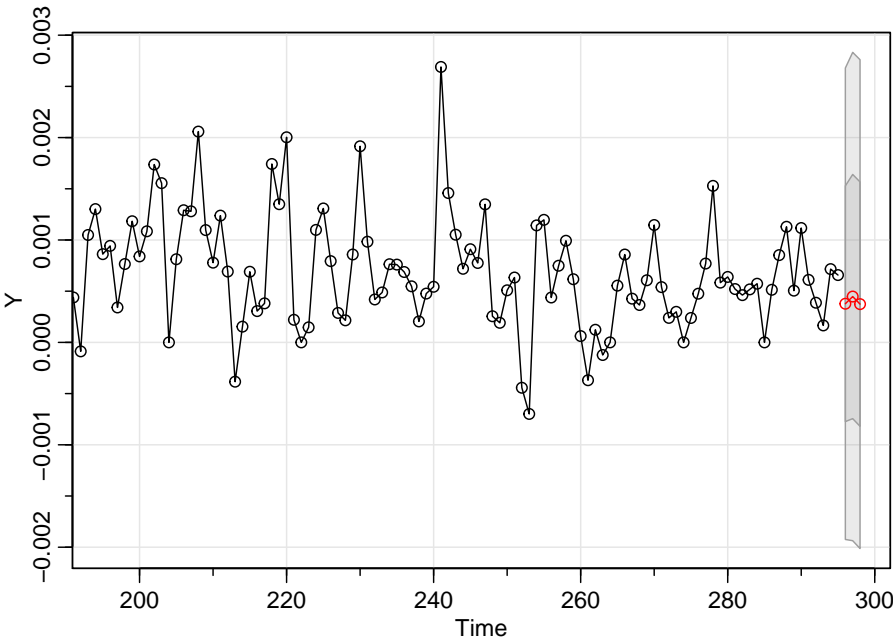


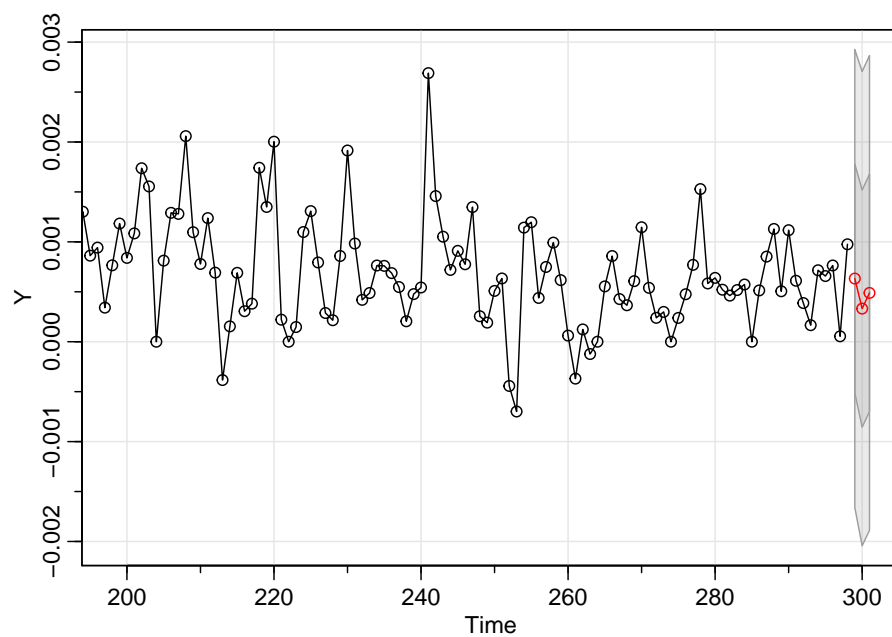
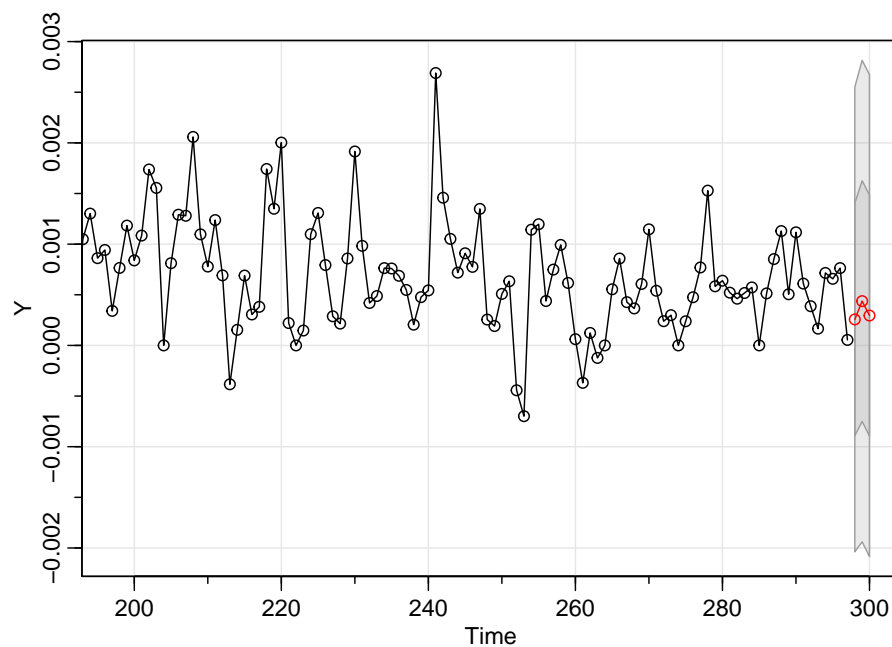












```
compara<-merge(INFLA,get(paste('PI_', H, sep='')),join='inner')
compara<-data.frame(date=index(compara), coredata(compara))
compara$date<-as.Date(compara$date)
compara<-filter(compara, date>="2007-03-01" & date<="2019-02-01")
compara<-mutate(compara, DIFF =(IPC-IPC.1)^2)
```

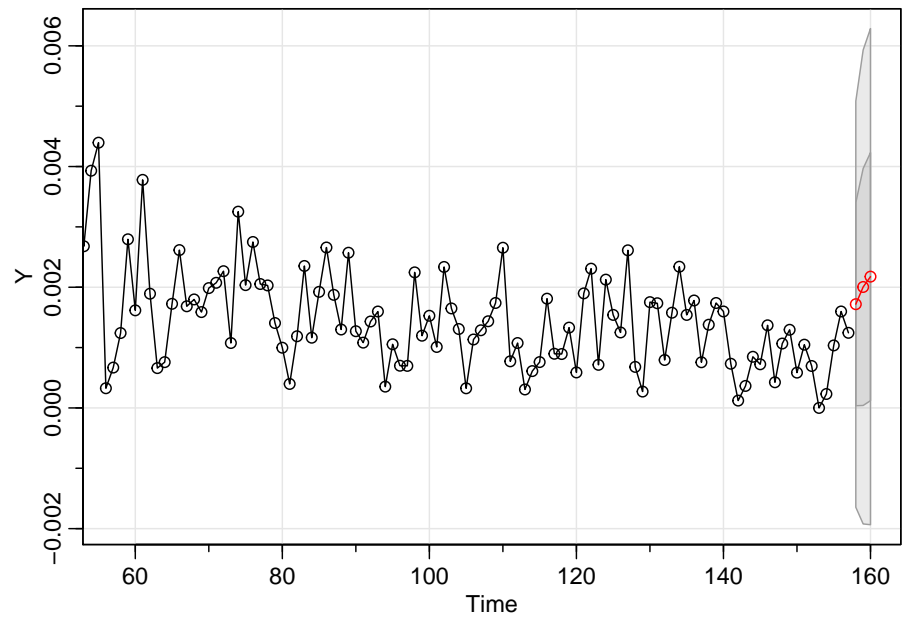
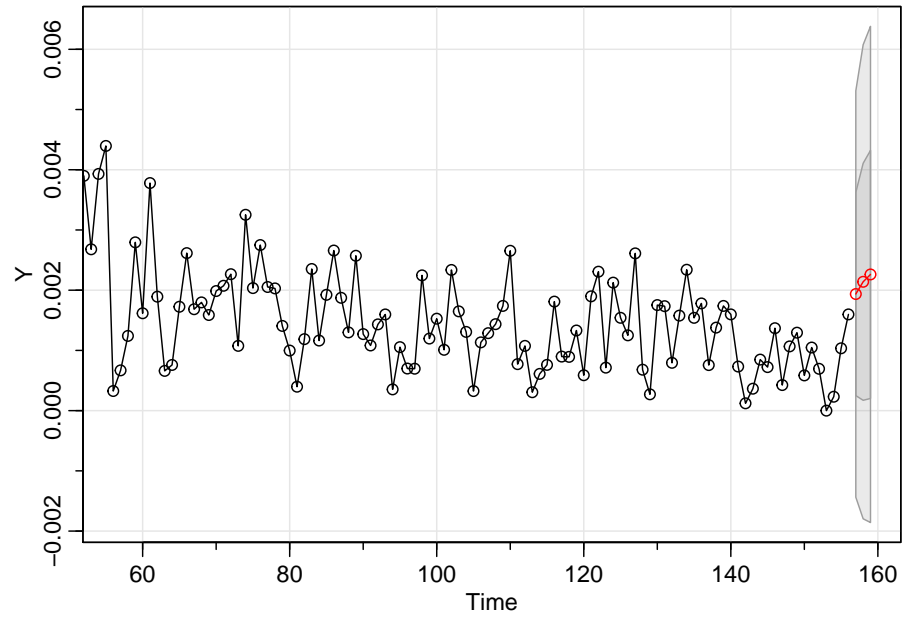
```
ECM_1<-mean(compara$DIFF)
ECM_1
```

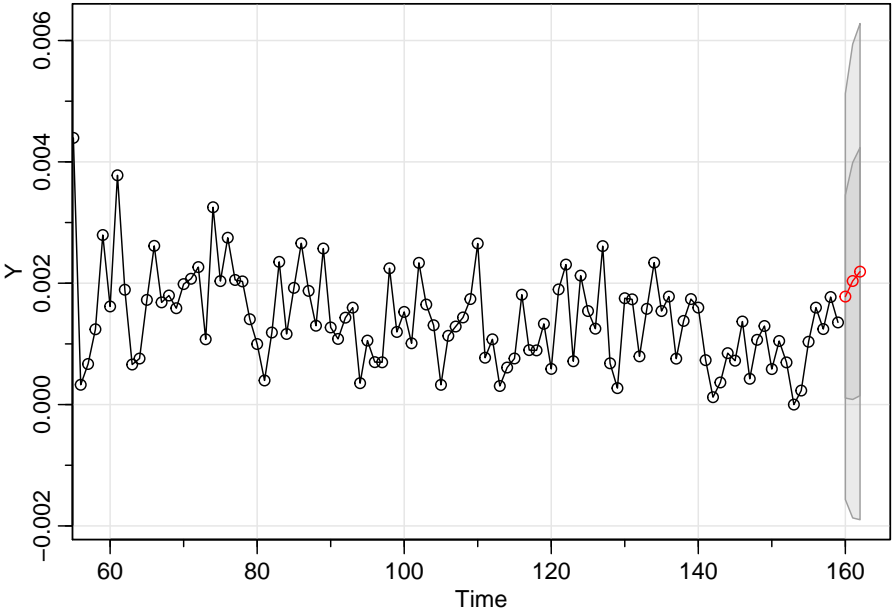
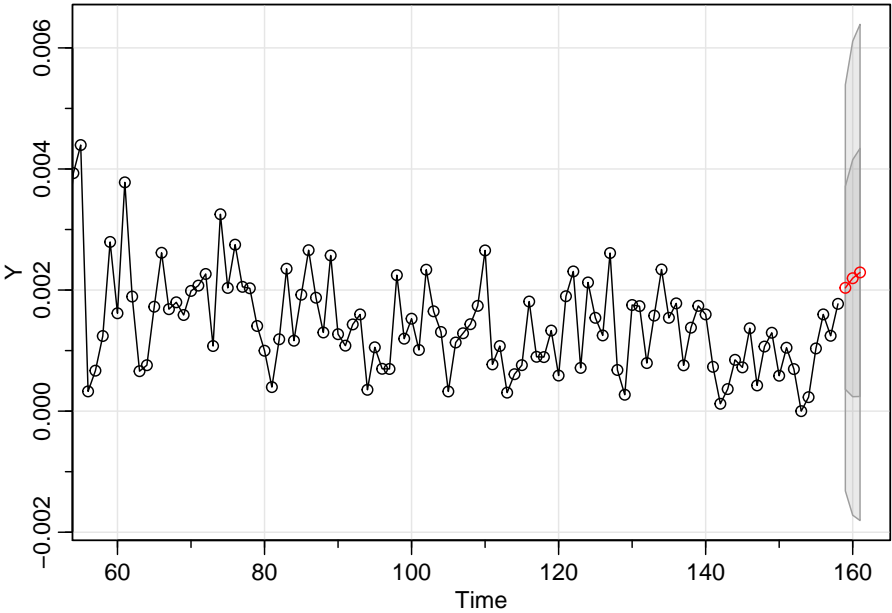
```
## [1] 5.891045e-07
```

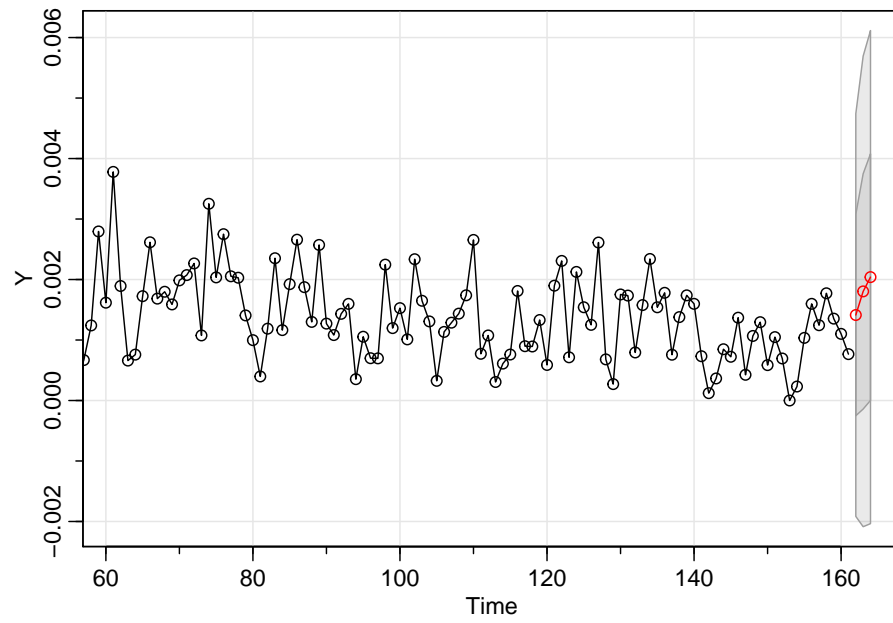
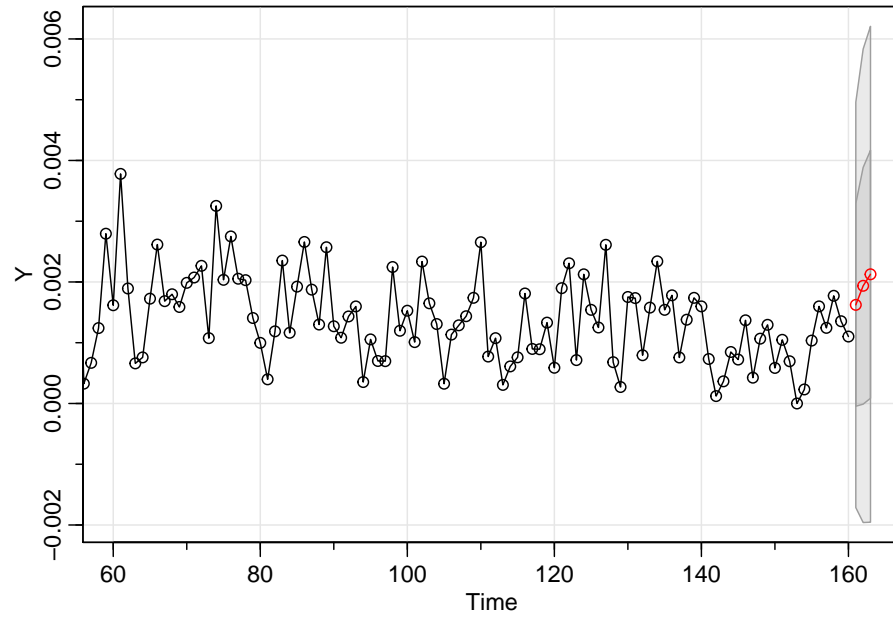
Luego de tener esa especificación podemos comparar su desempeño predictivo con respecto a otra especificación. De acuerdo a la literatura un benchmark natural es un simple *random walk* (ver Atkeson and Ohanian (2001) y Meese and Rogoff (1983) entre otros).

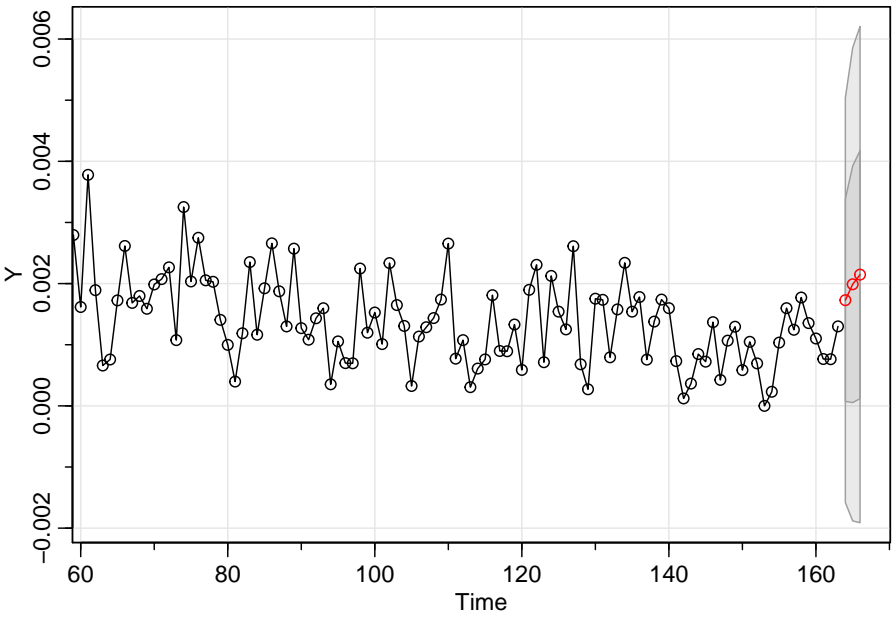
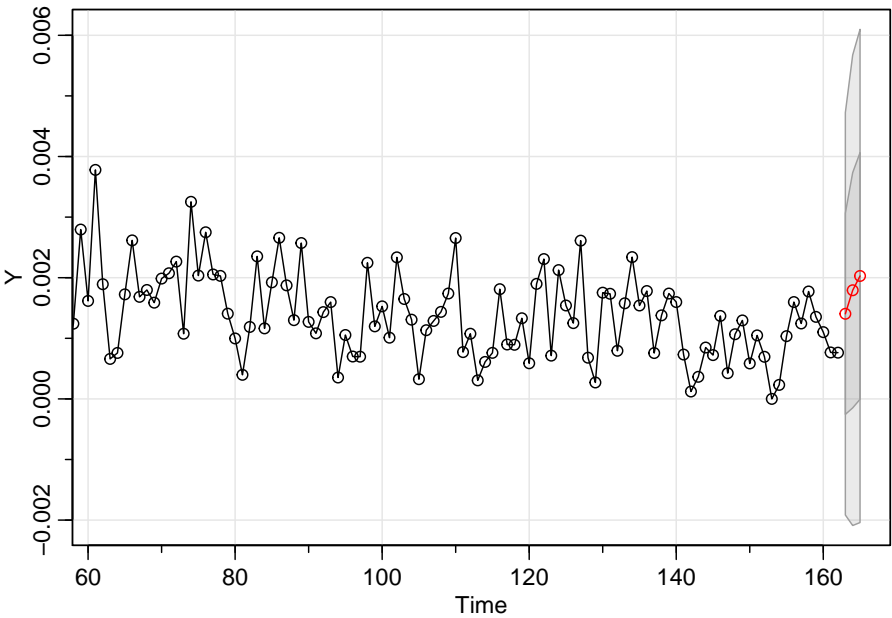
En efecto, con un modelo *random walk* podemos calcular para el mismo horizonte de pronóstico (3) su ECM y compararlo con el obtenido por el modelo ARIMA(1,1,2).

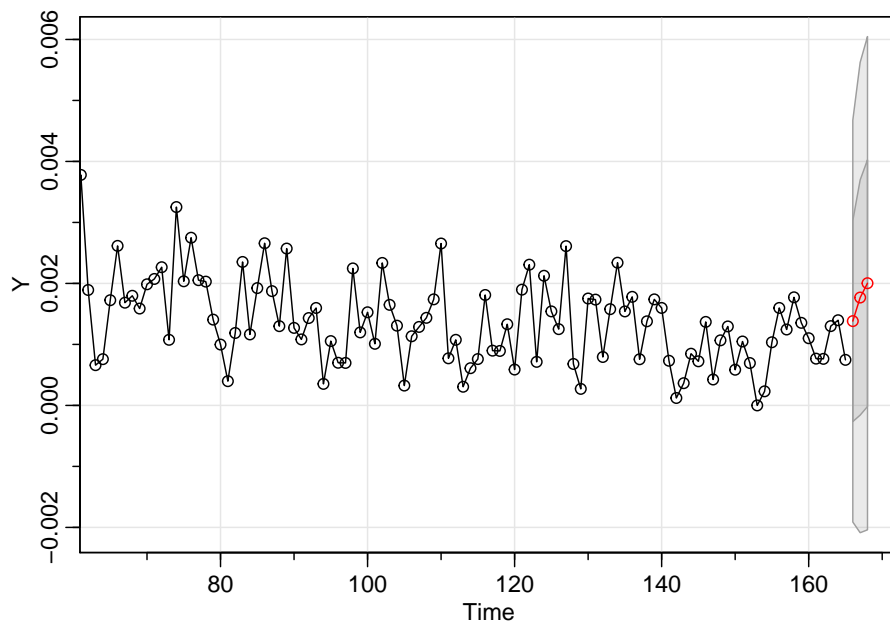
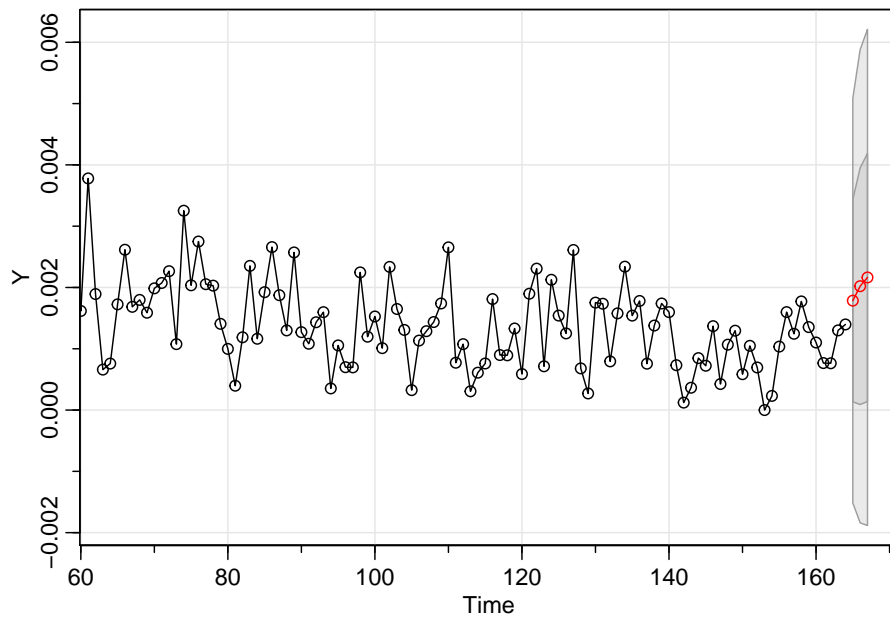
```
DENTRO<- seq(as.Date(FECHA[inicio_estimacion]),
length =final_estimacion+H-inicio_estimacion, by = "months")
assign(paste('PI_', H, sep=''), xts(x=window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion],
order.by = DENTRO))
Y <-window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion])
for(i in 1:length(FUERA)){
Y_F<-sarima.for(Y,H,1,0,0, xreg=NULL,
newxreg=NULL, plot= FALSE)
dates_out<-as.Date(FECHA[final_estimacion+i+H-1])
Y_F_P<-xts(x=Y_F$pred[H], order.by = dates_out)
DENTRO<-seq(as.Date(FECHA[inicio_estimacion]),
length =final_estimacion+1+i-inicio_estimacion, by = "months")
Y <-window(INFLA, start=FECHA[inicio_estimacion], end=FECHA[final_estimacion+i])
assign(paste('PI_', H, sep=''),rbind(get(paste('PI_', H, sep='')),
Y_F_P))
}
```



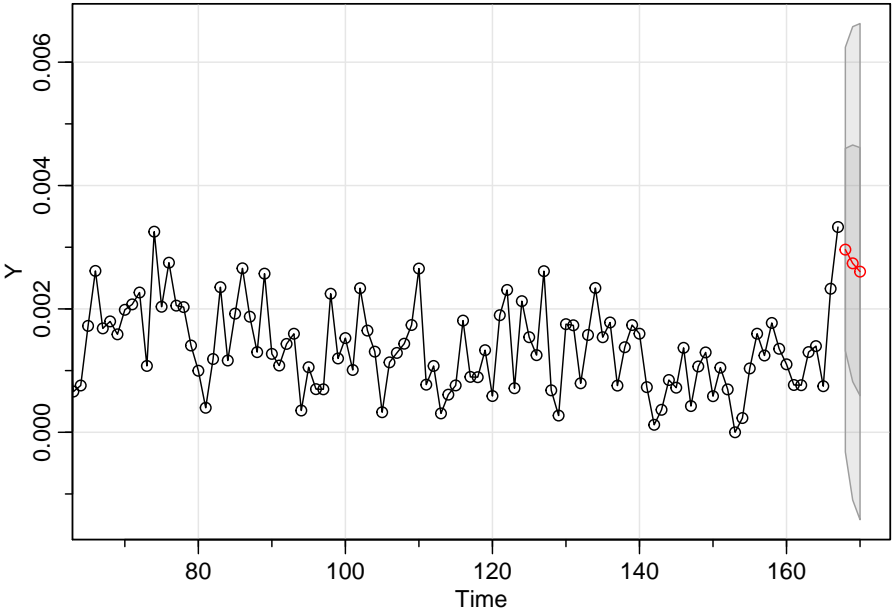
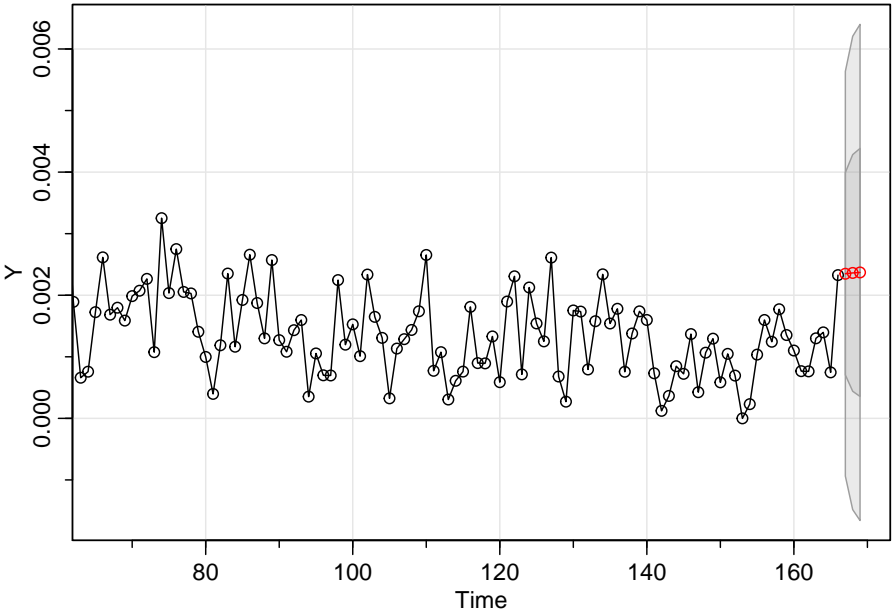


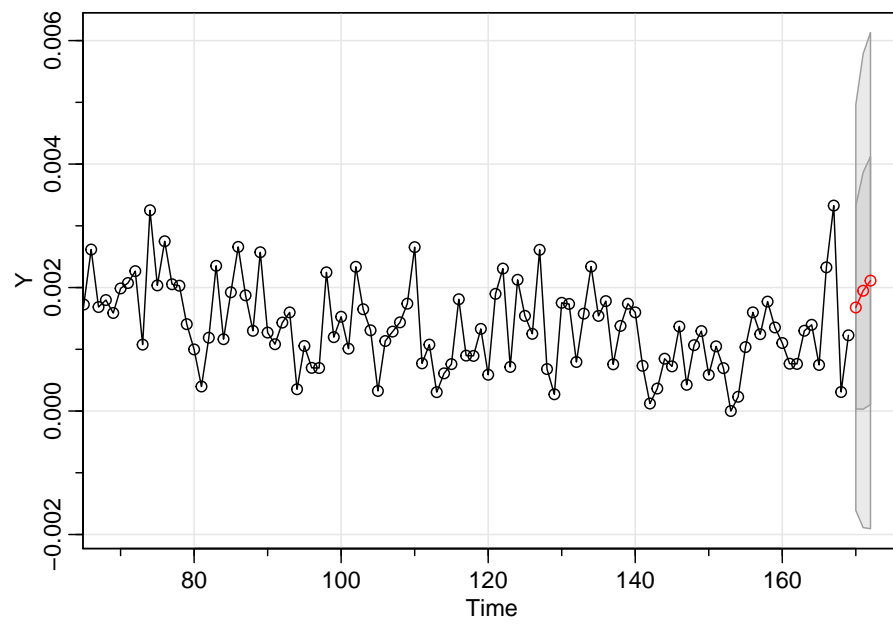
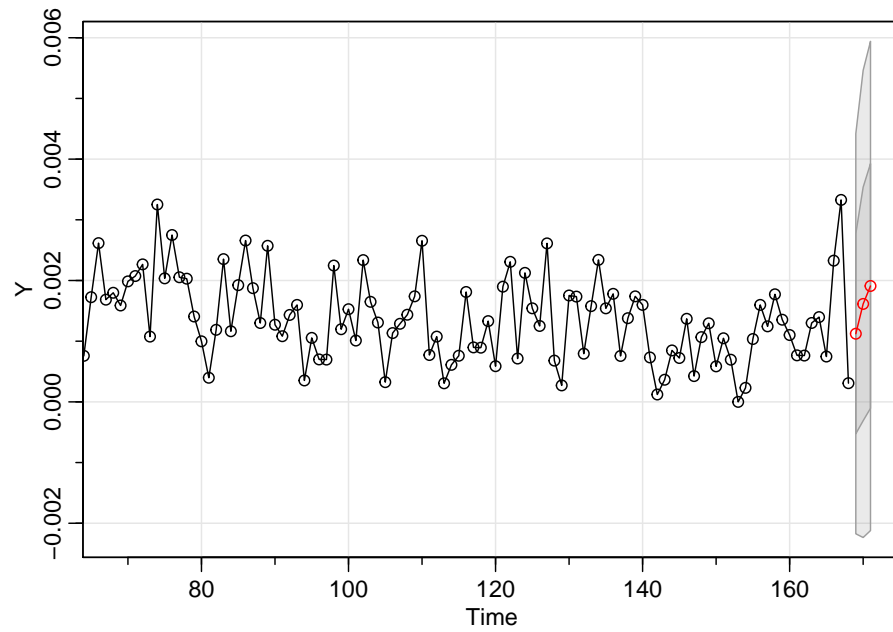


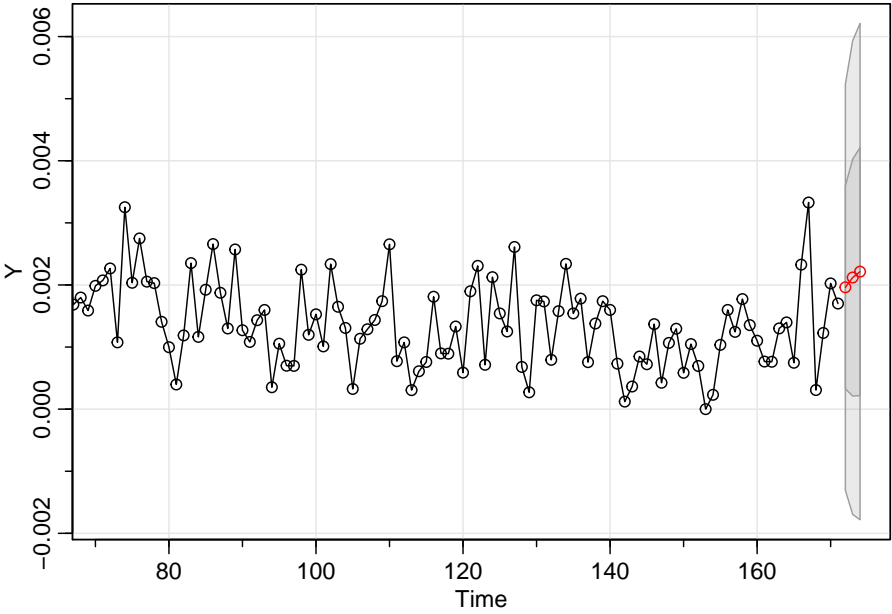
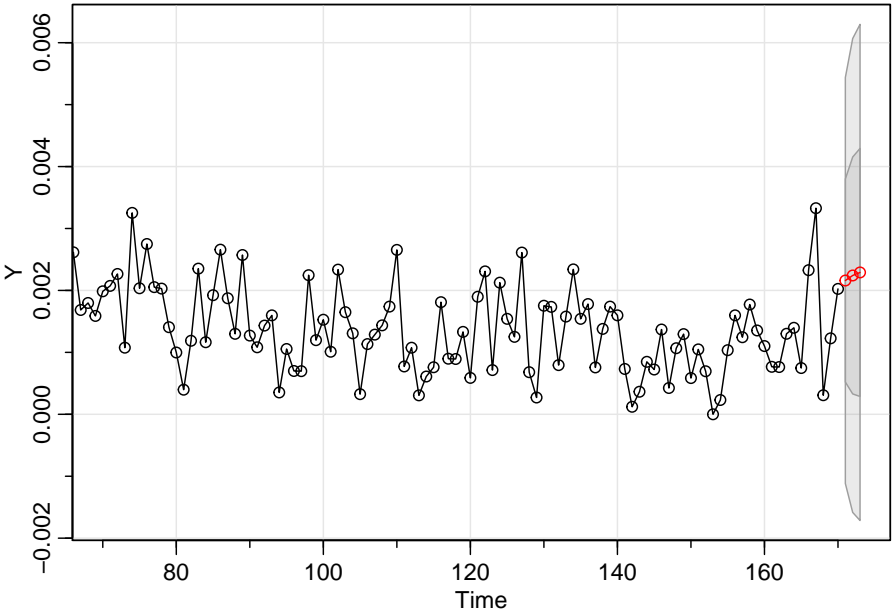


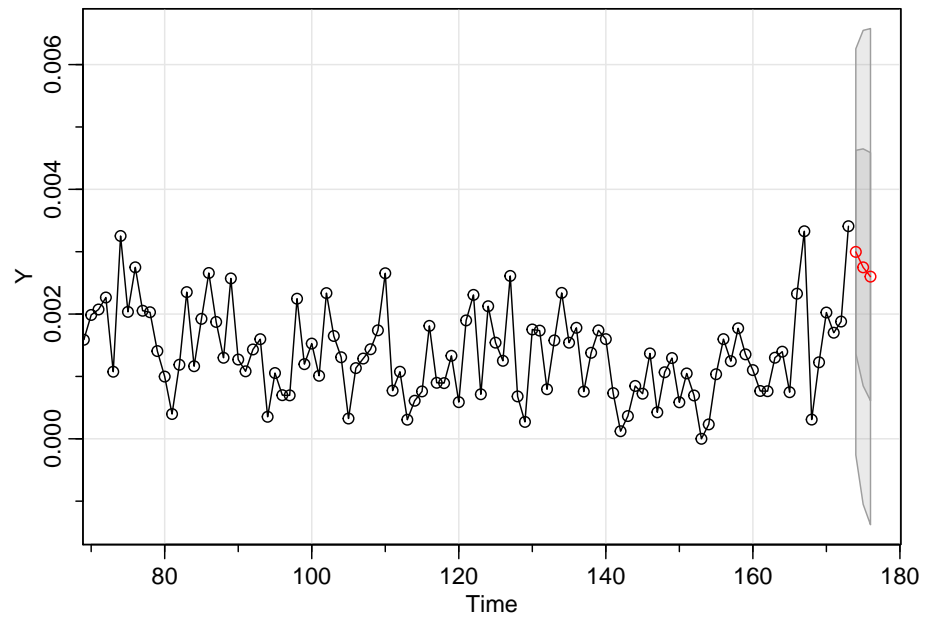
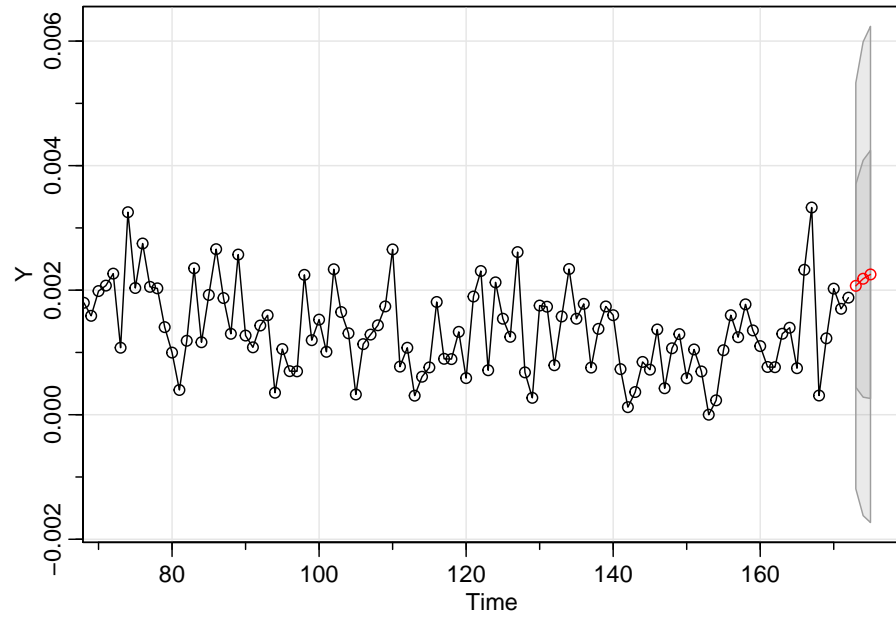


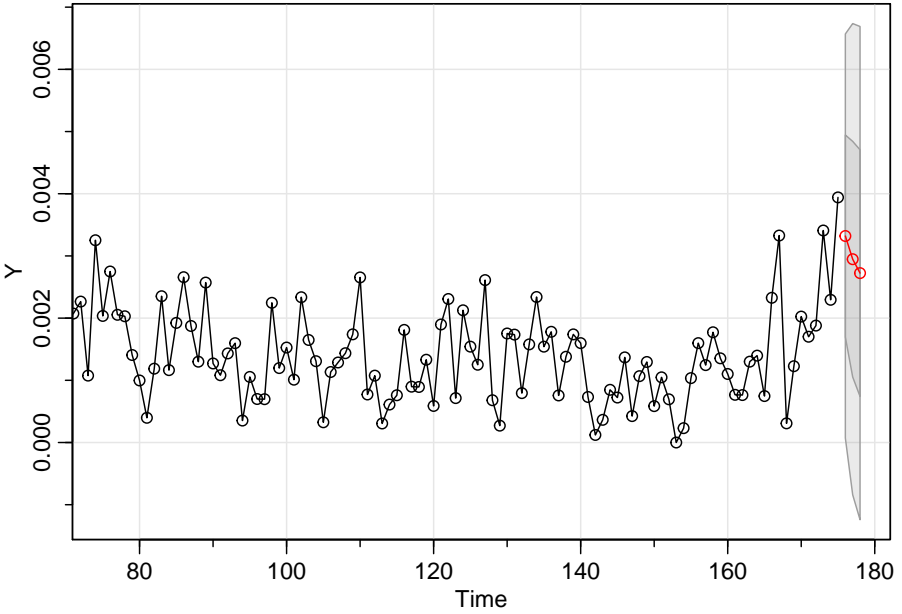
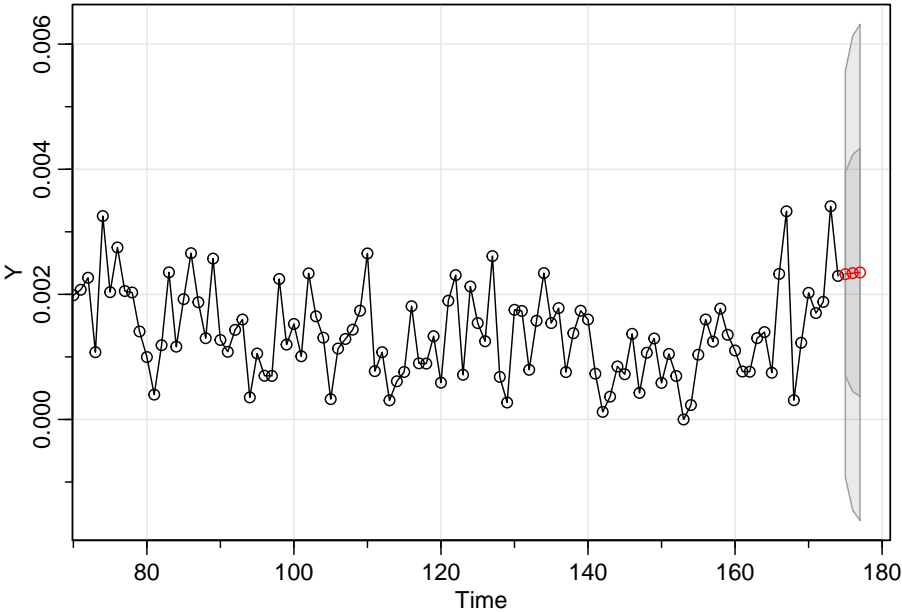


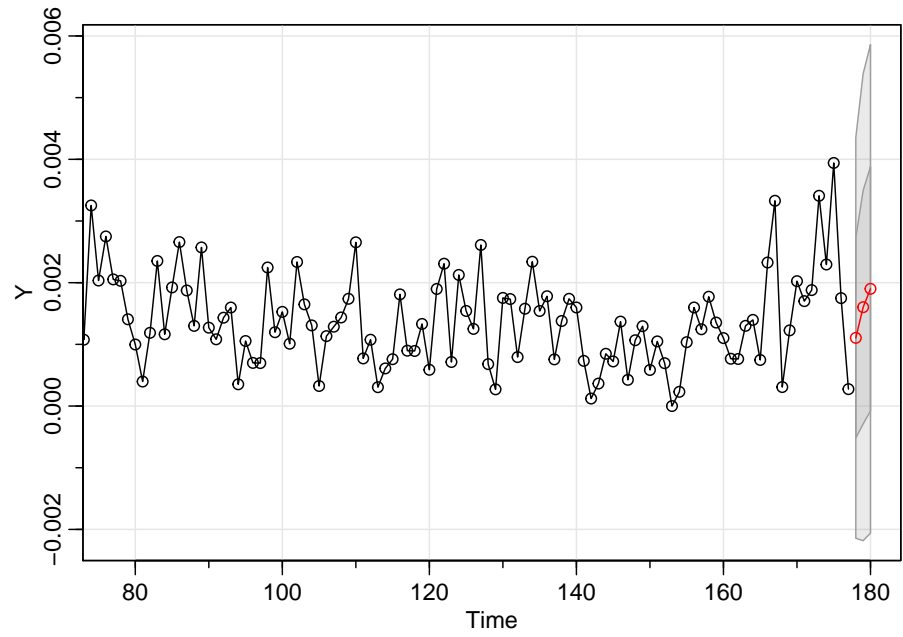
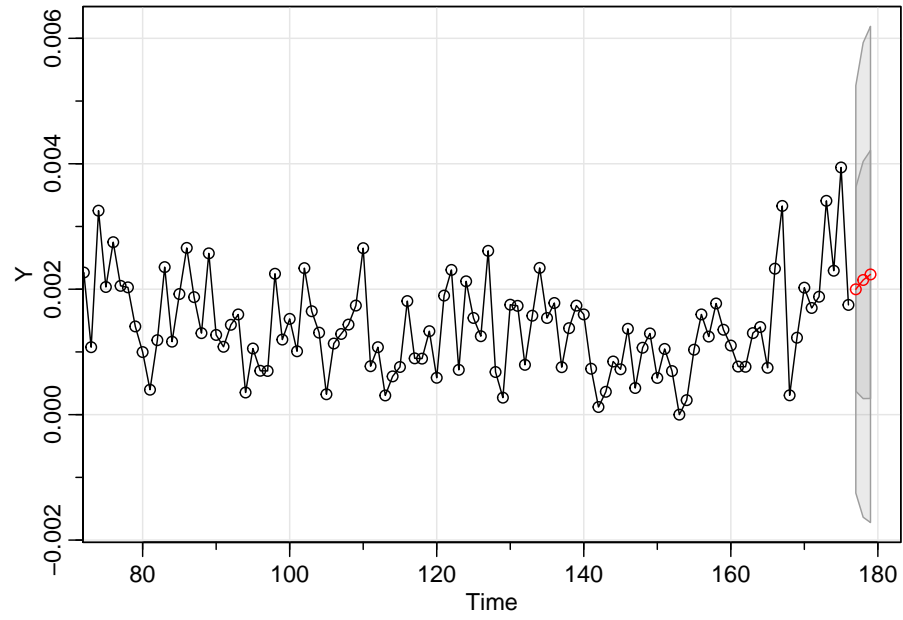


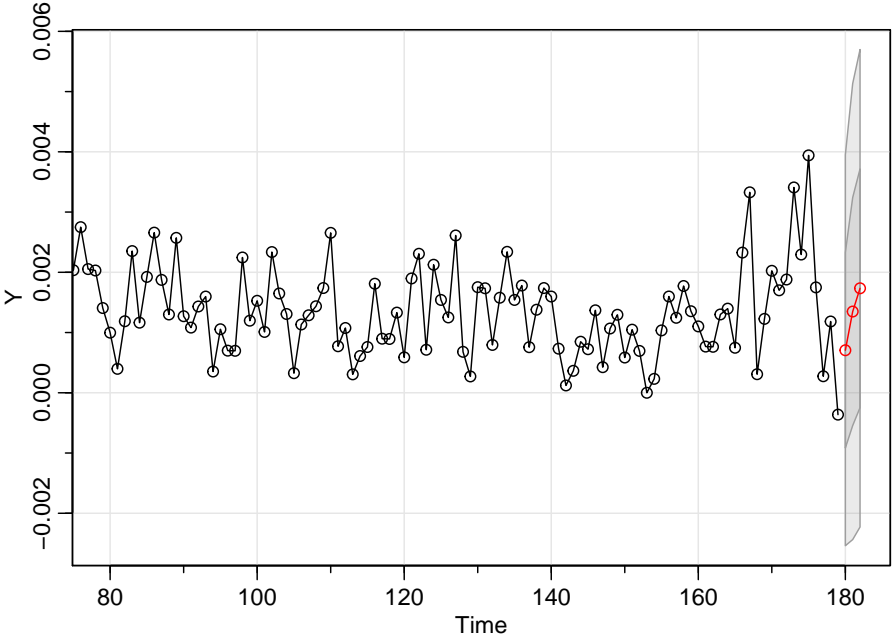
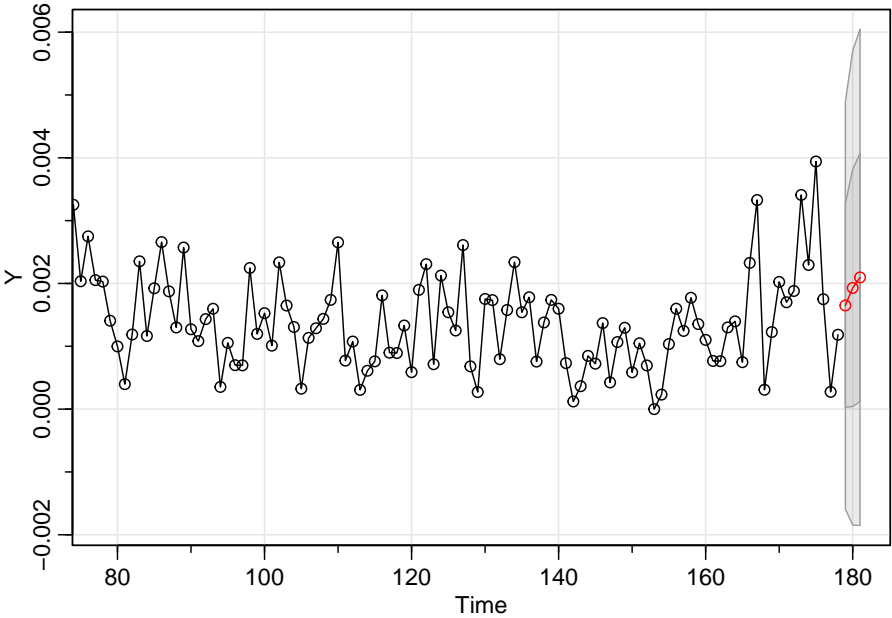


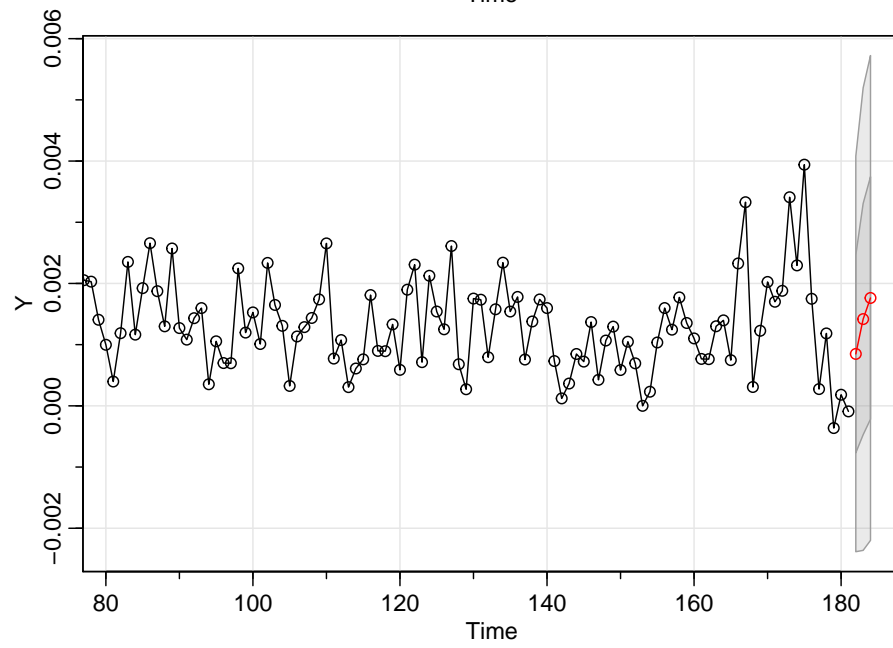
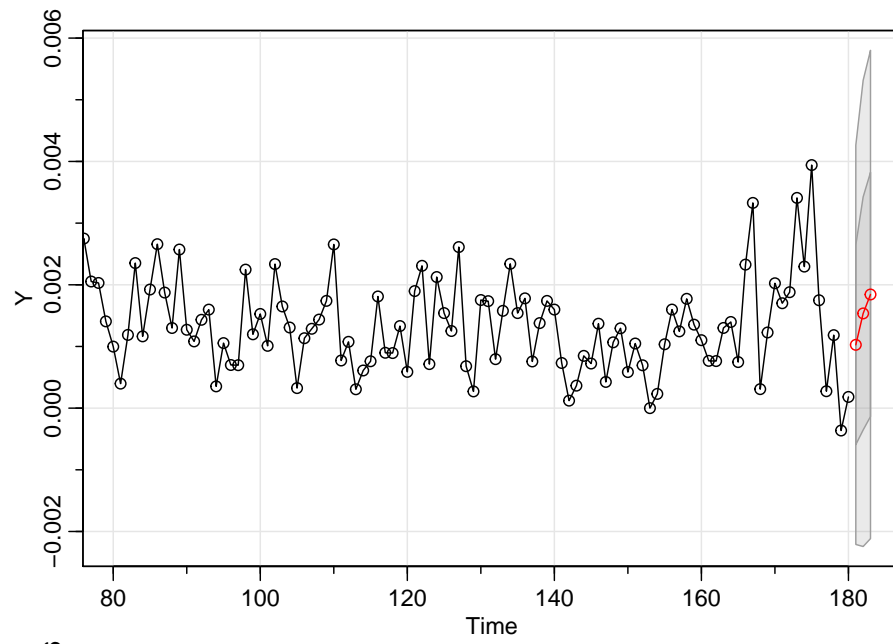




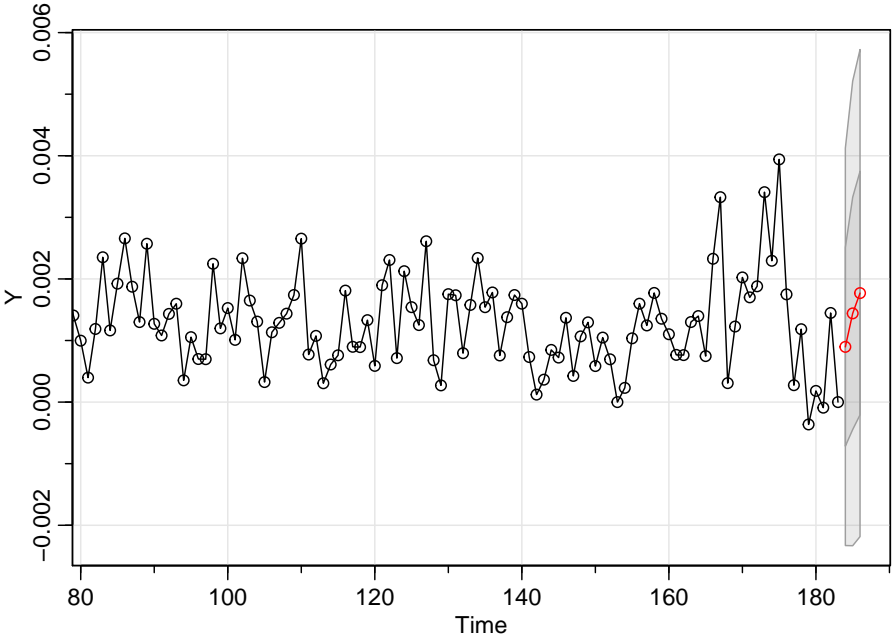
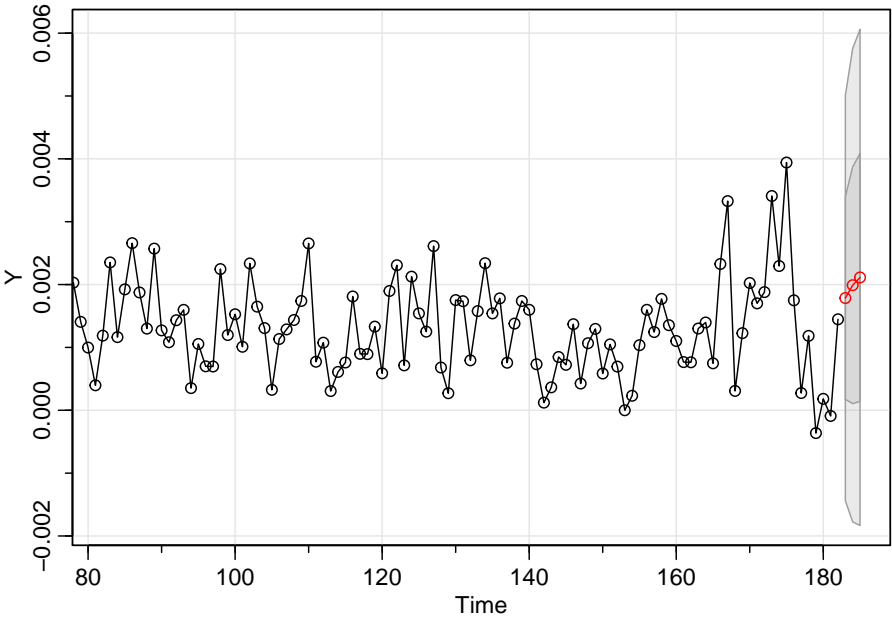


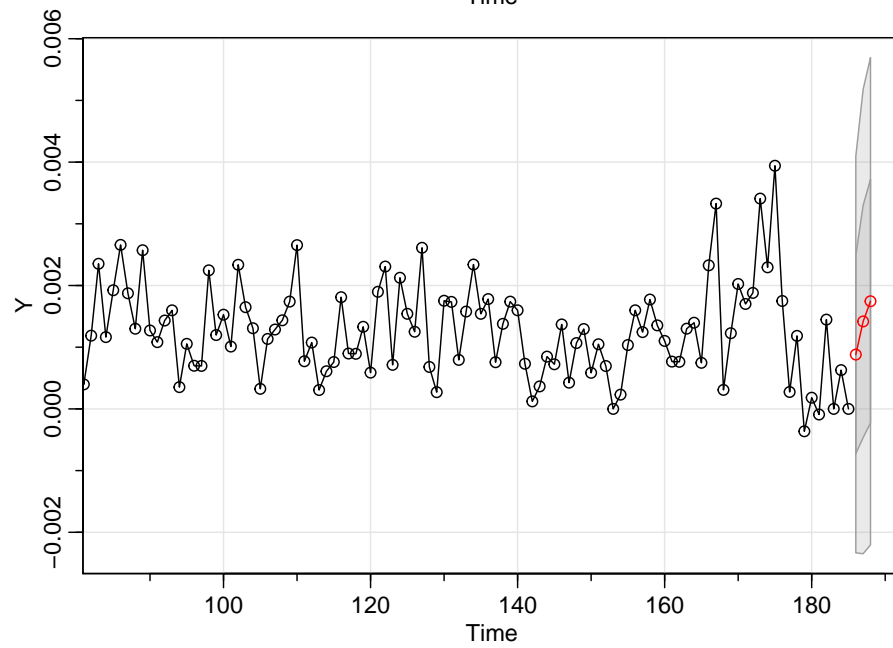
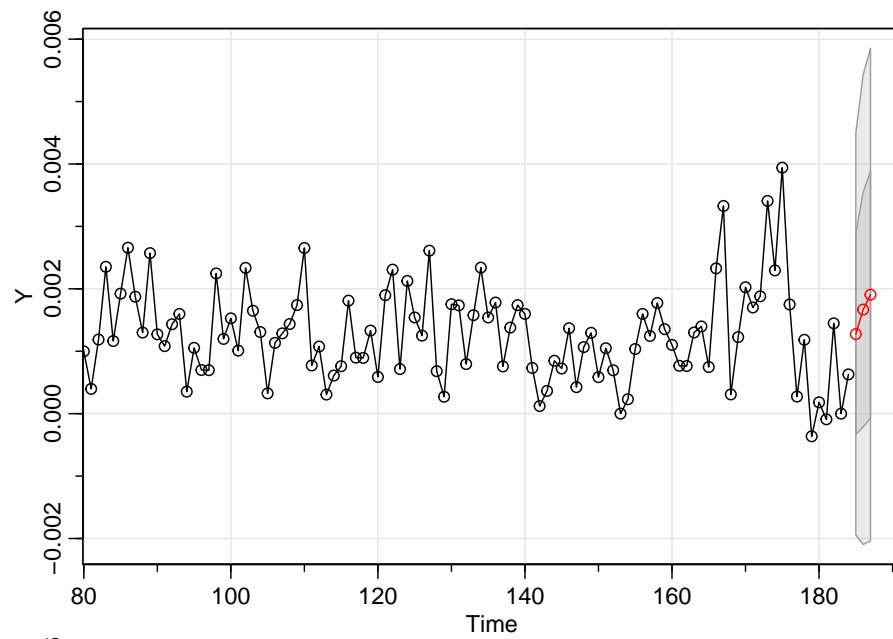


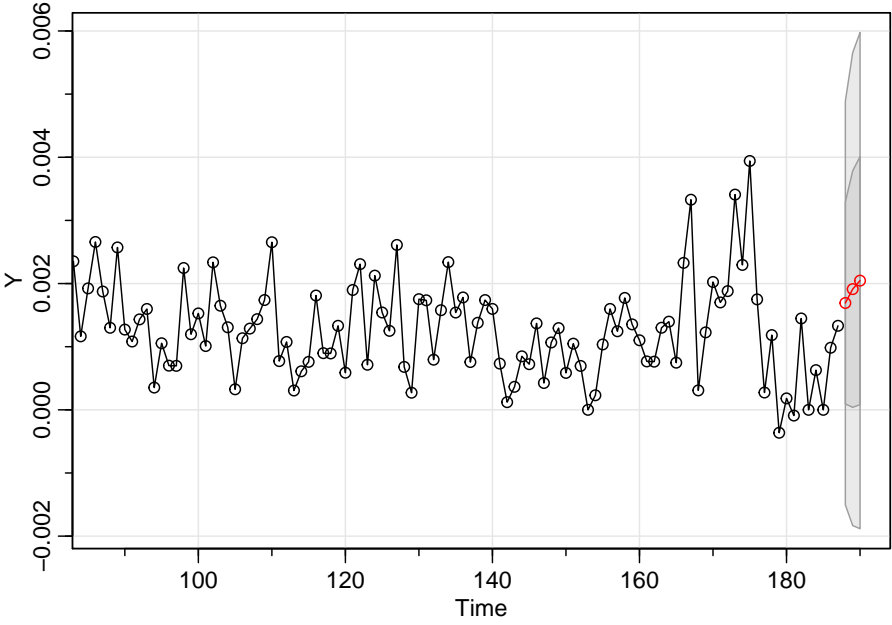
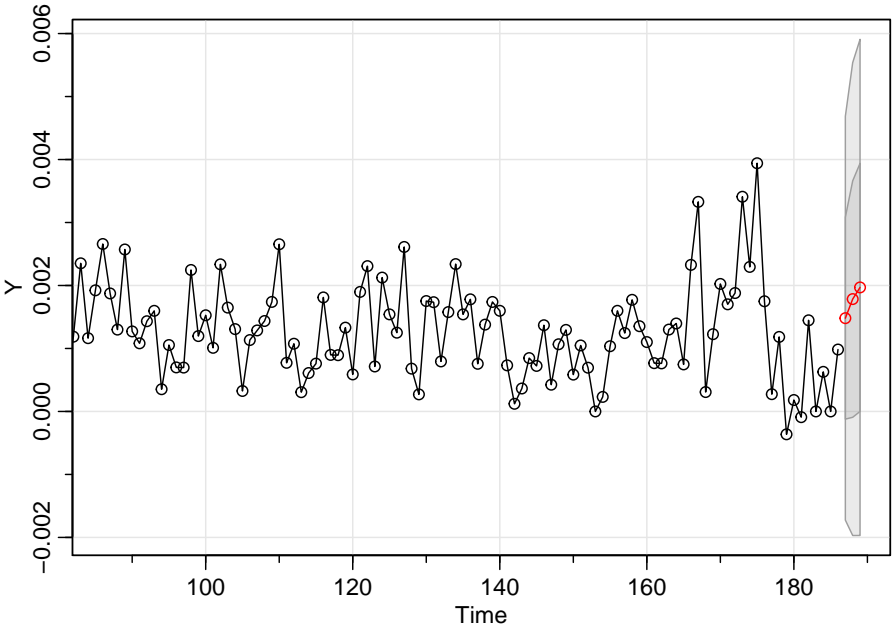


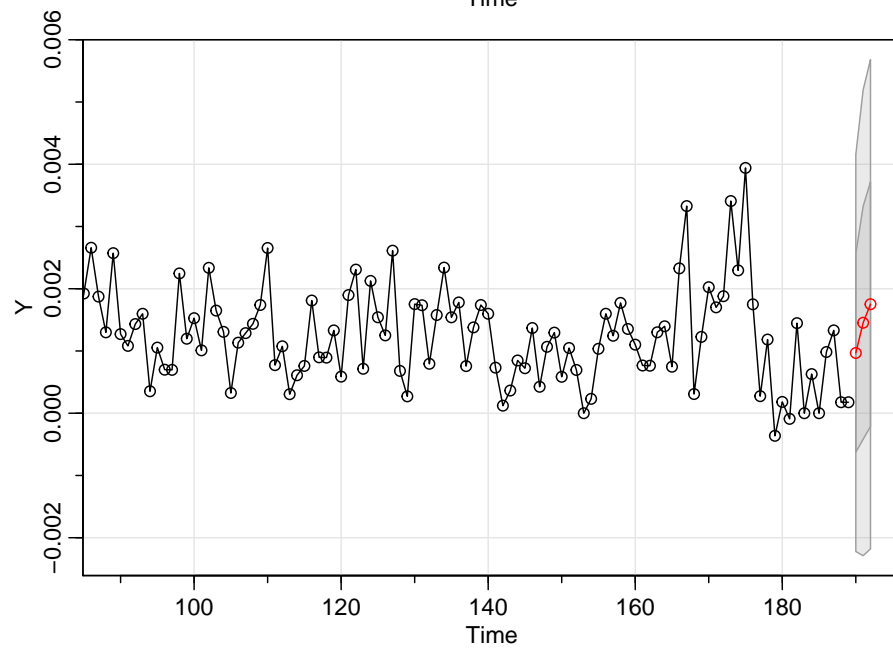
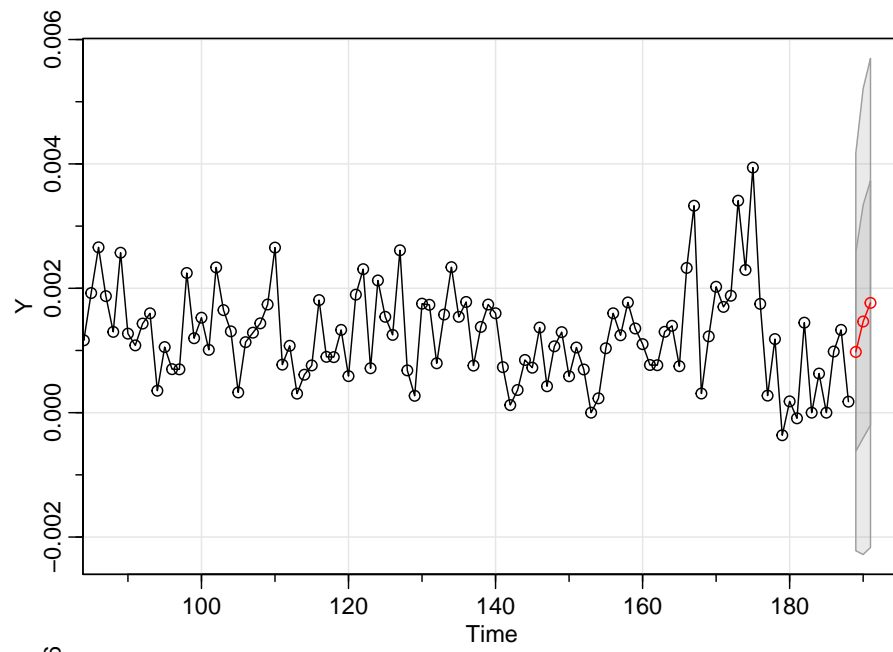


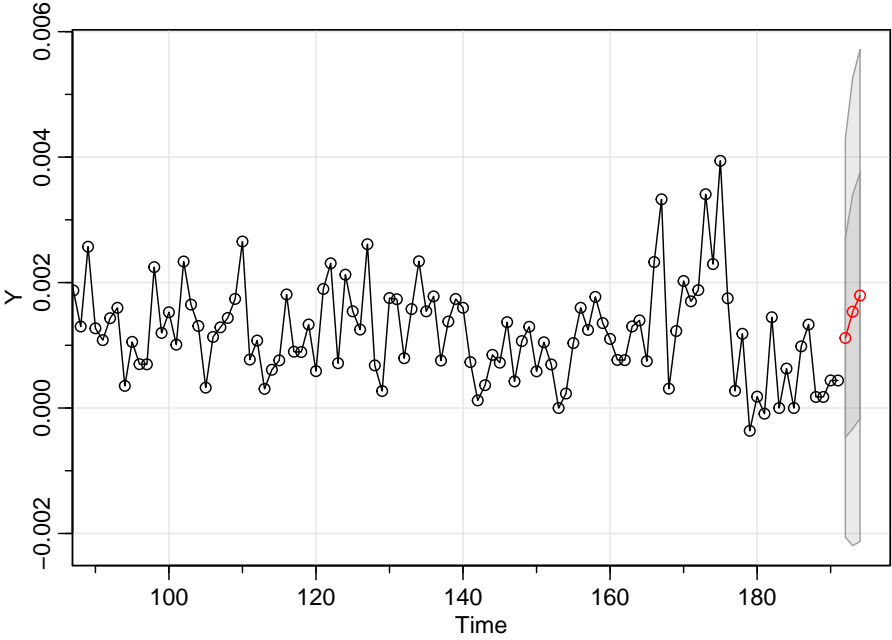
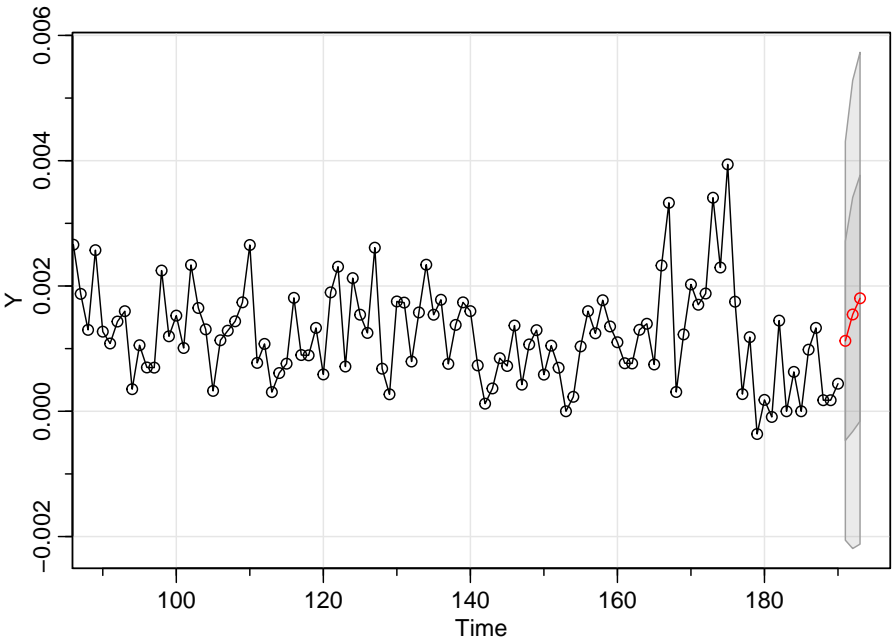


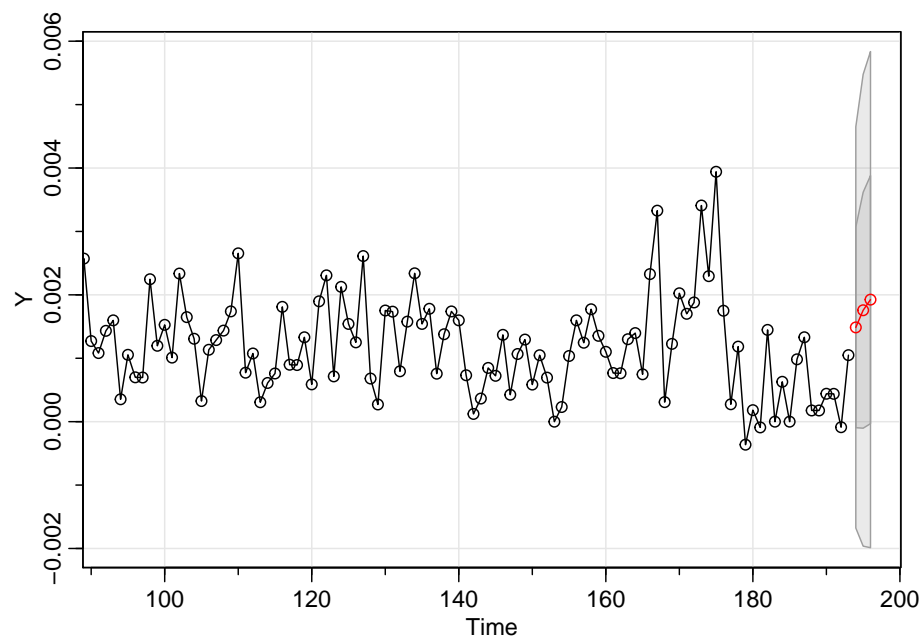
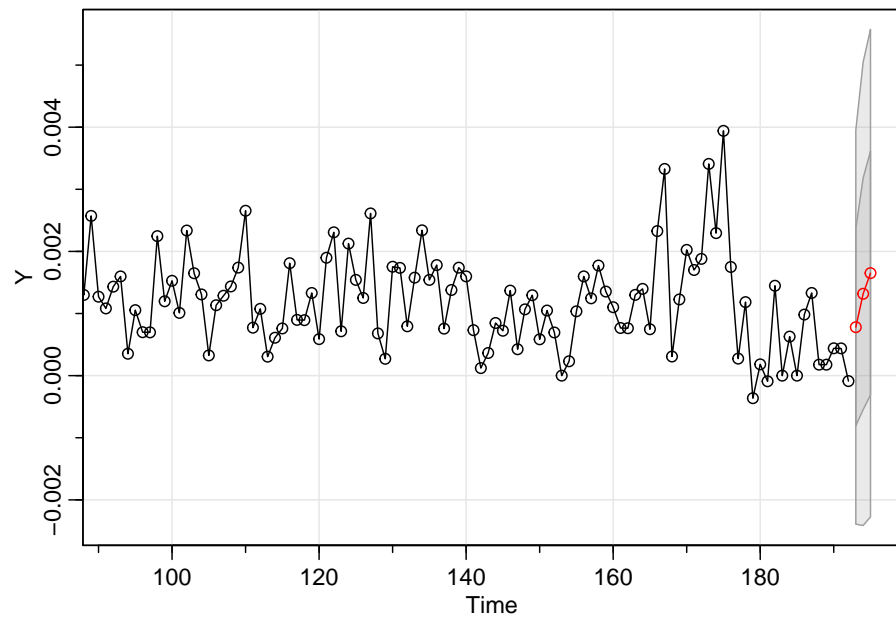


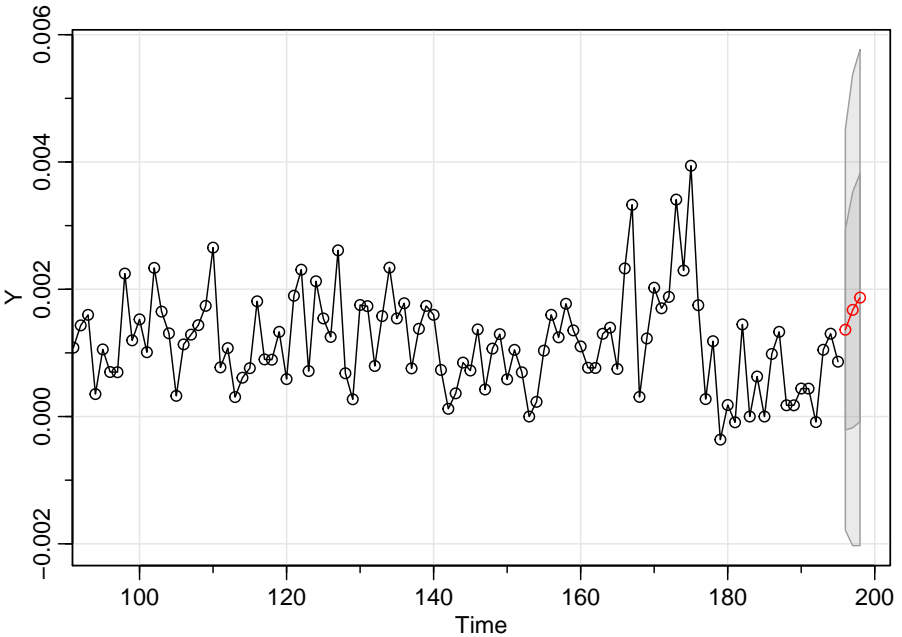
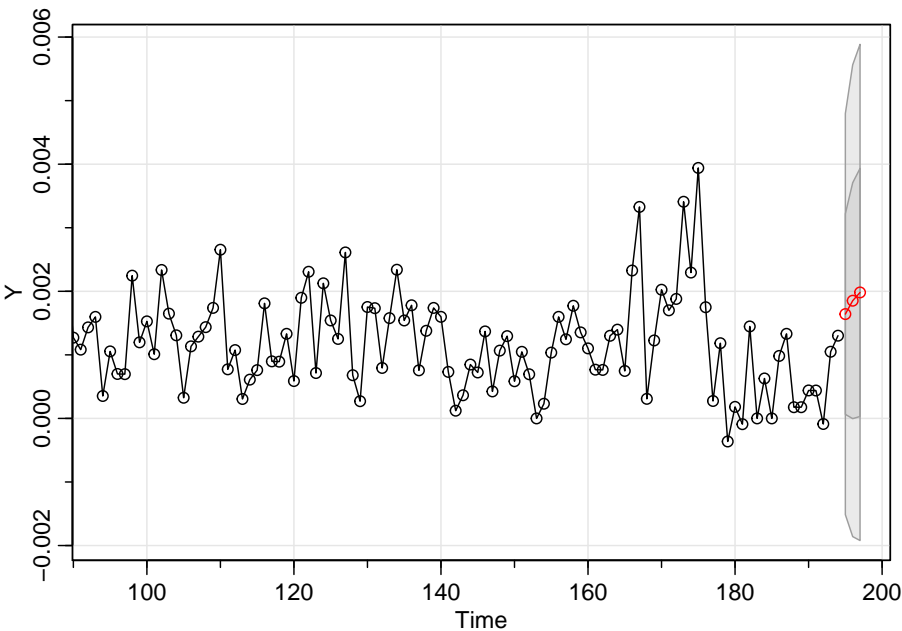


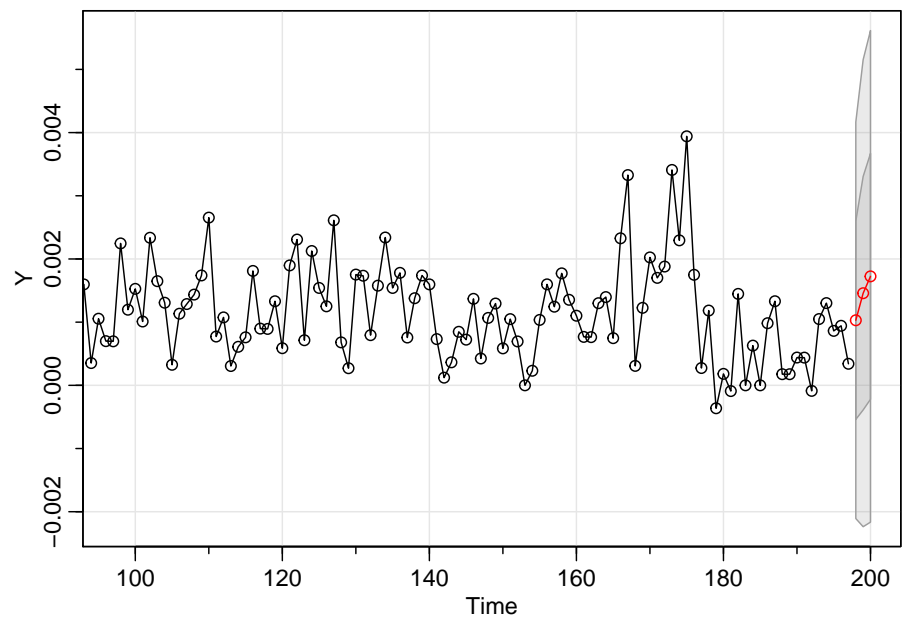
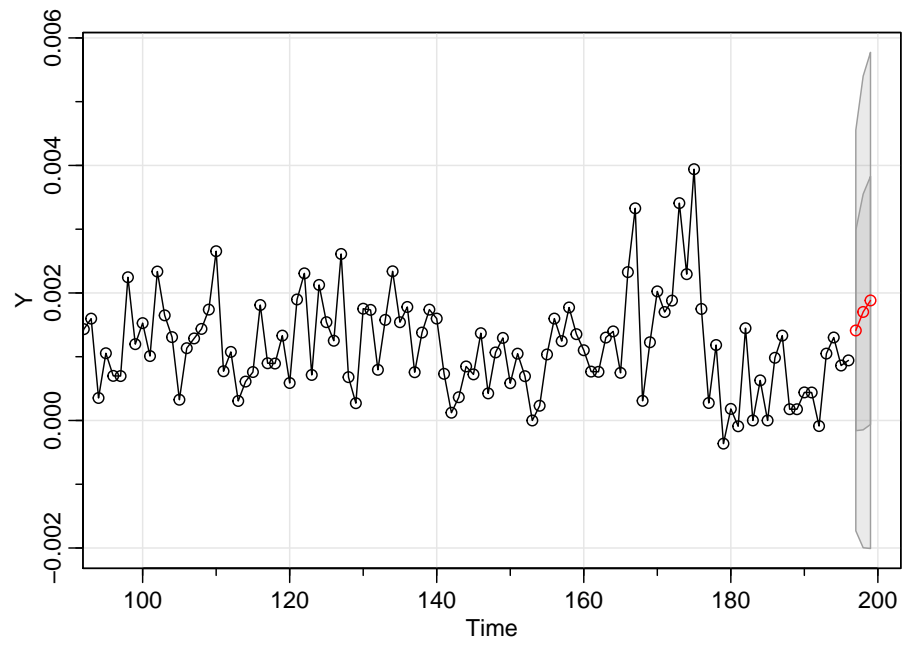




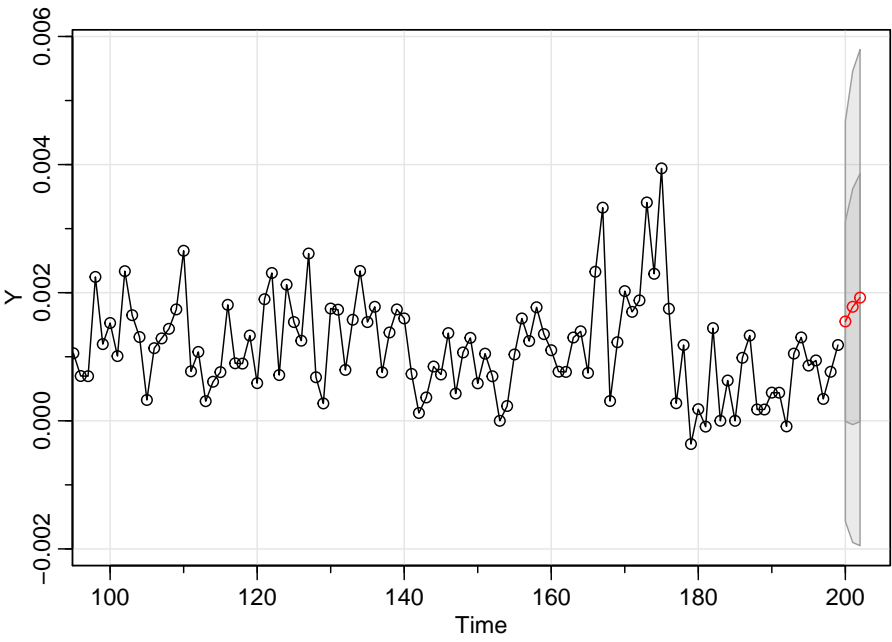
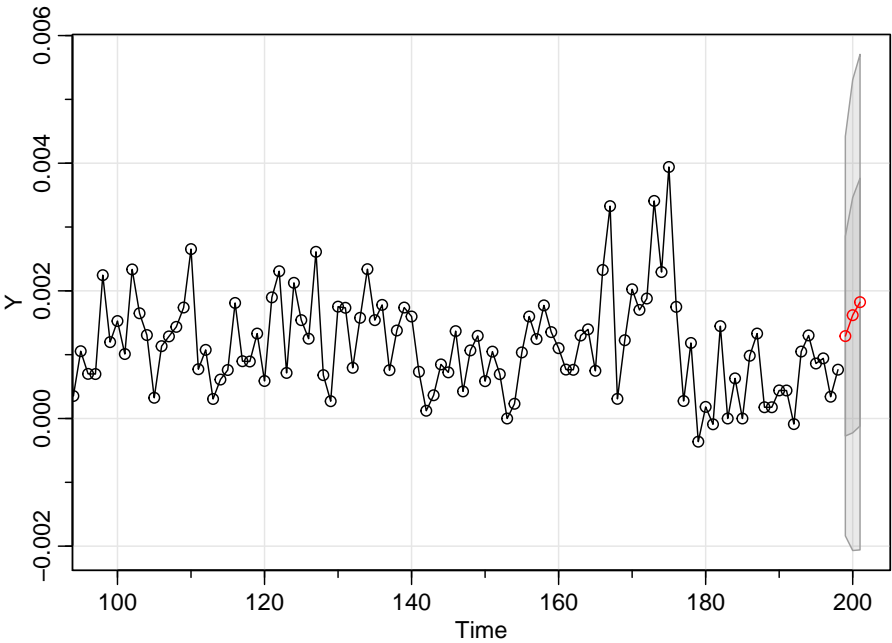


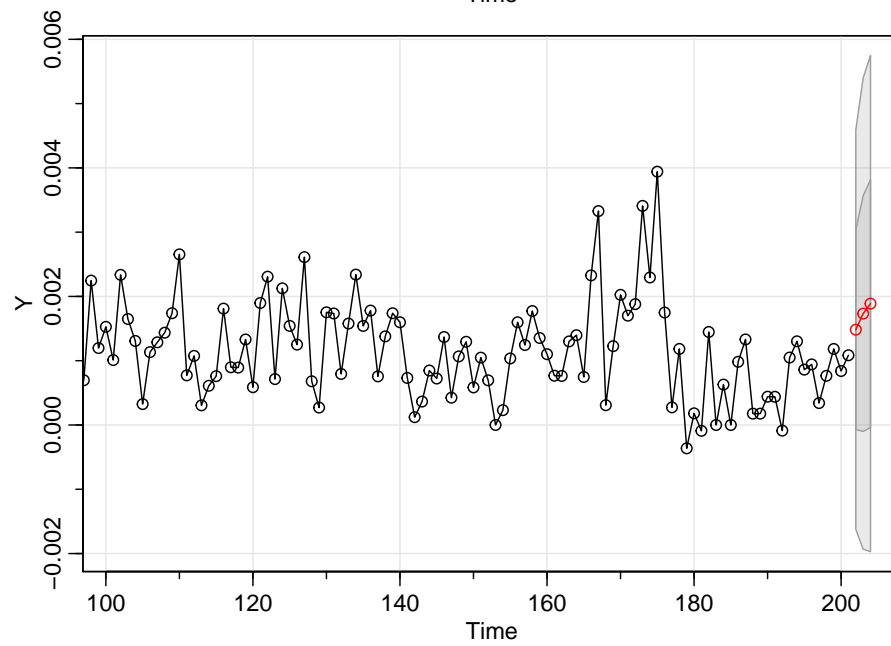
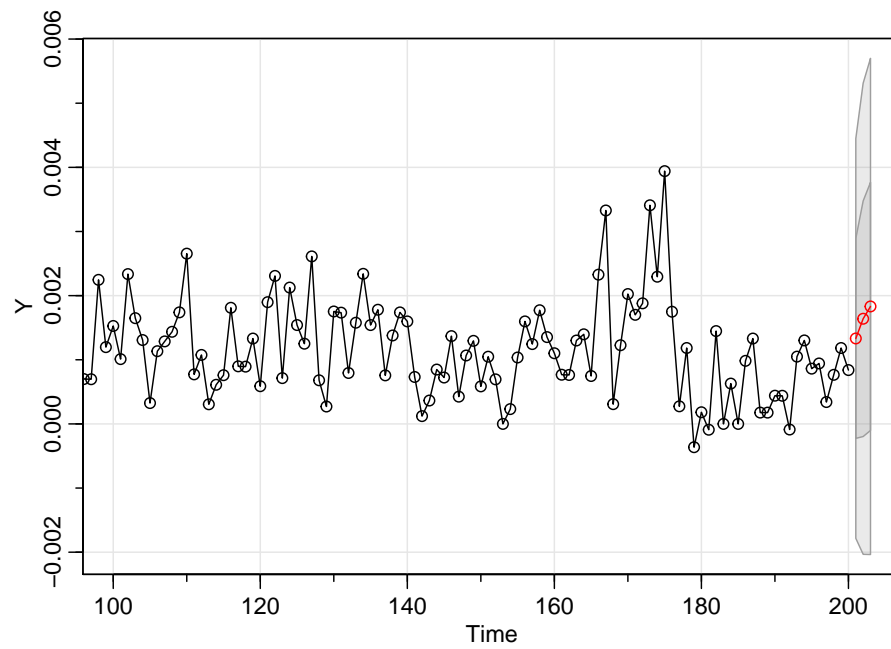


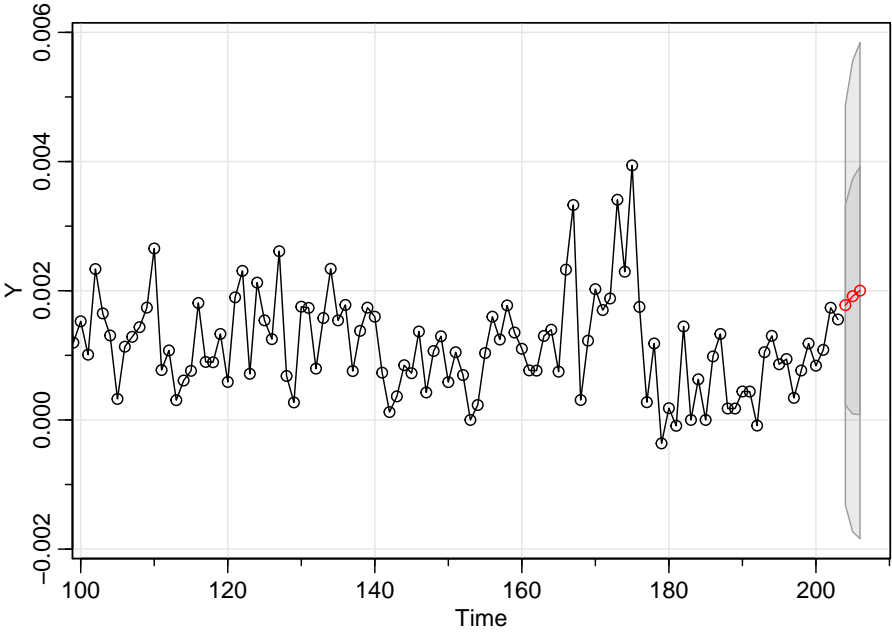
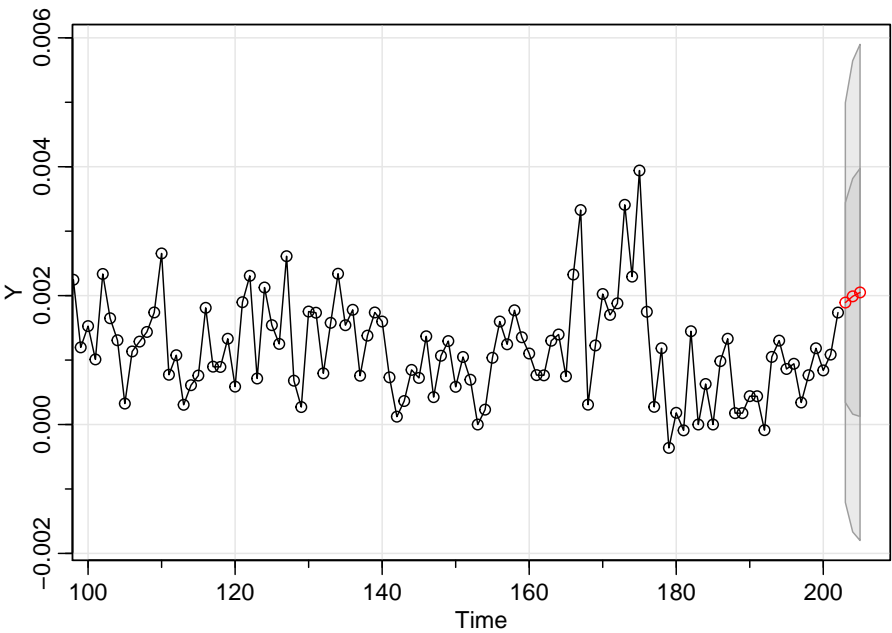


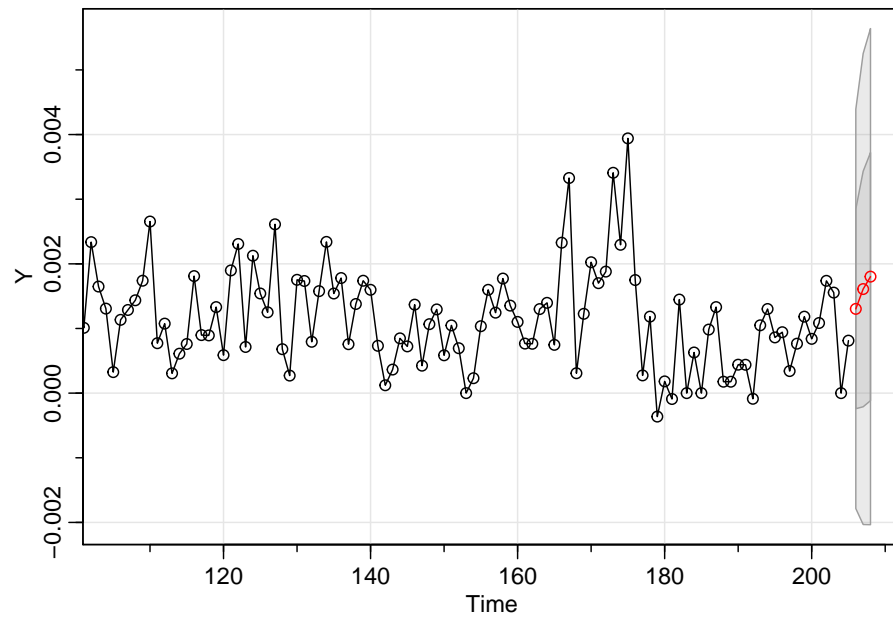
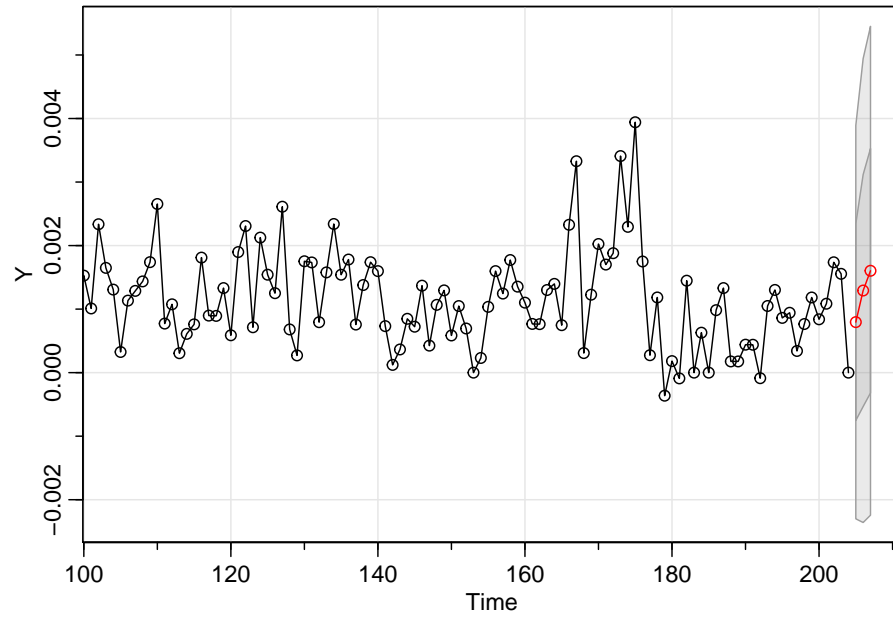


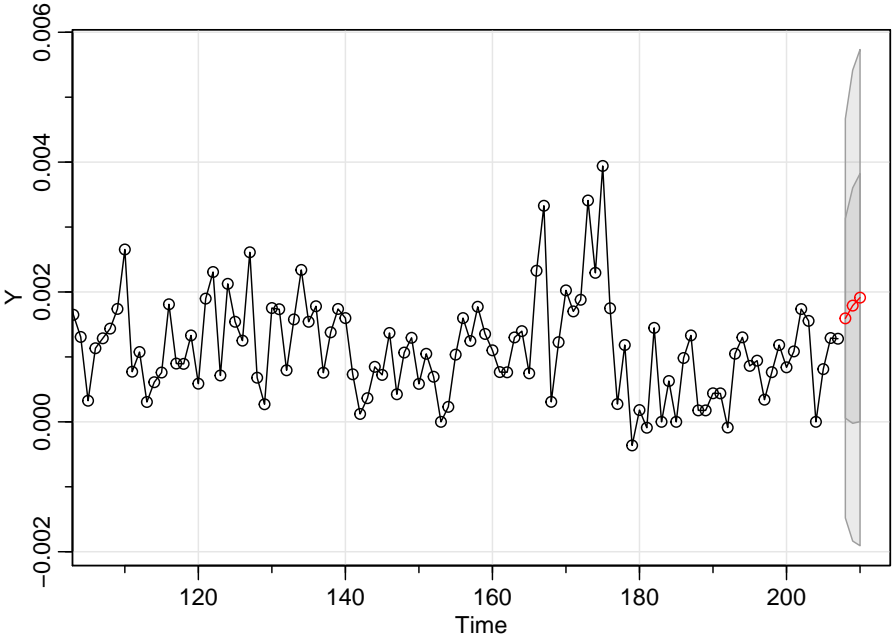
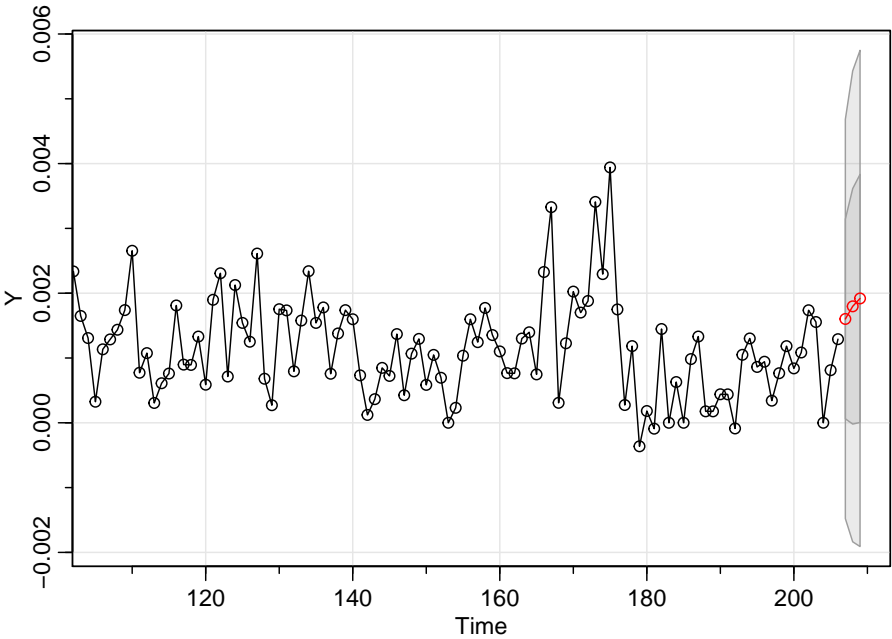


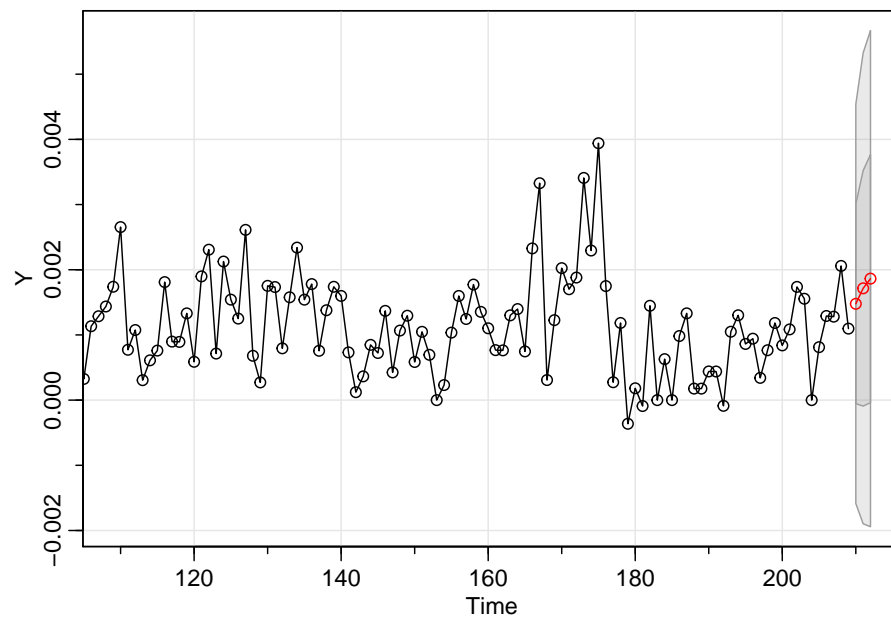
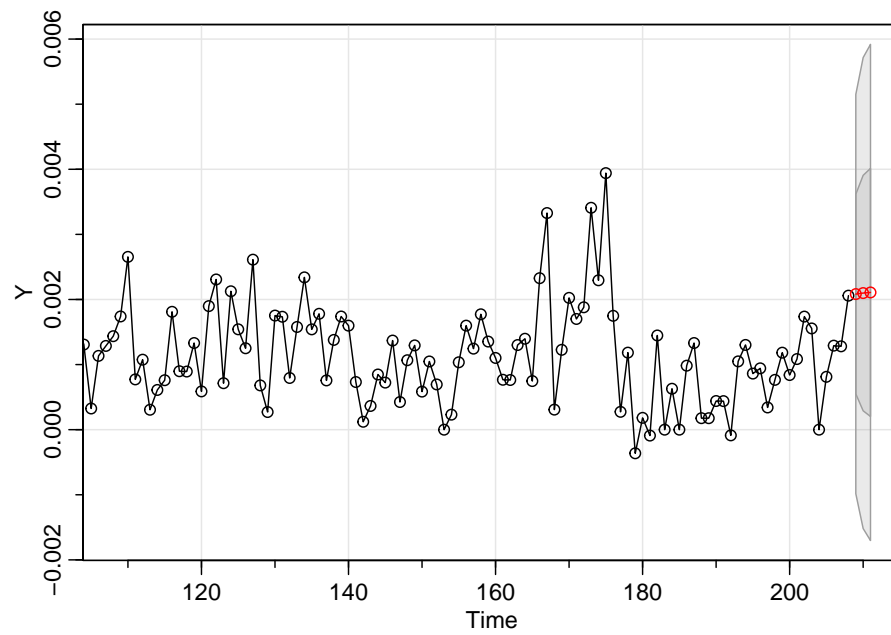


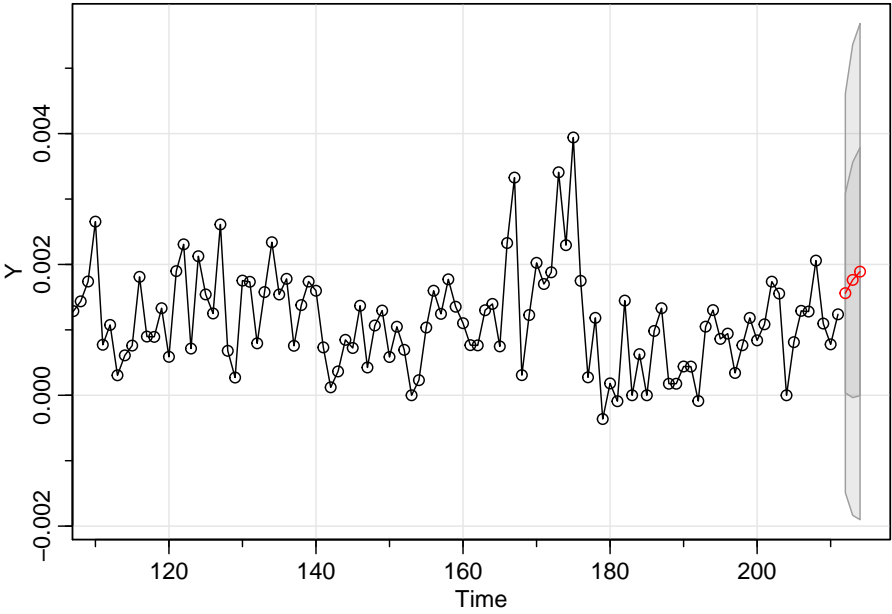
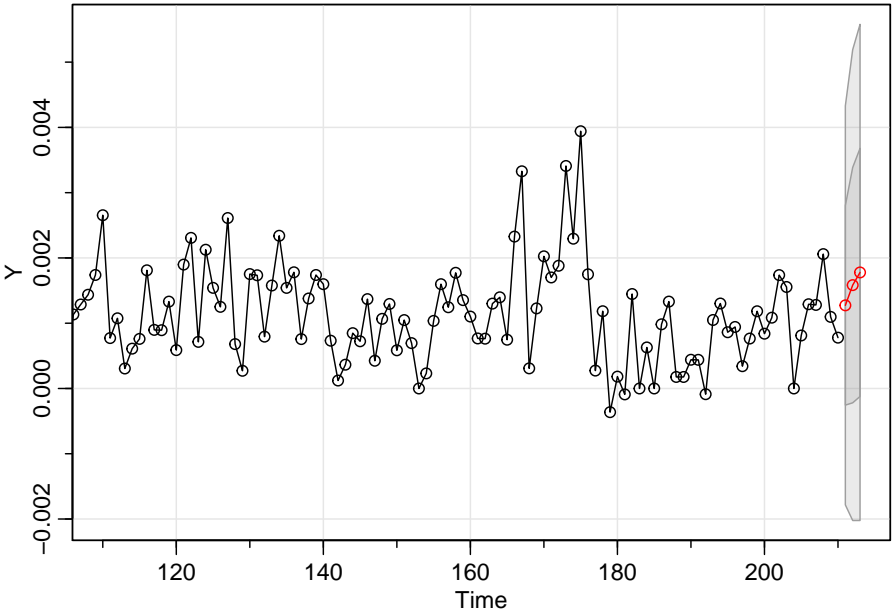


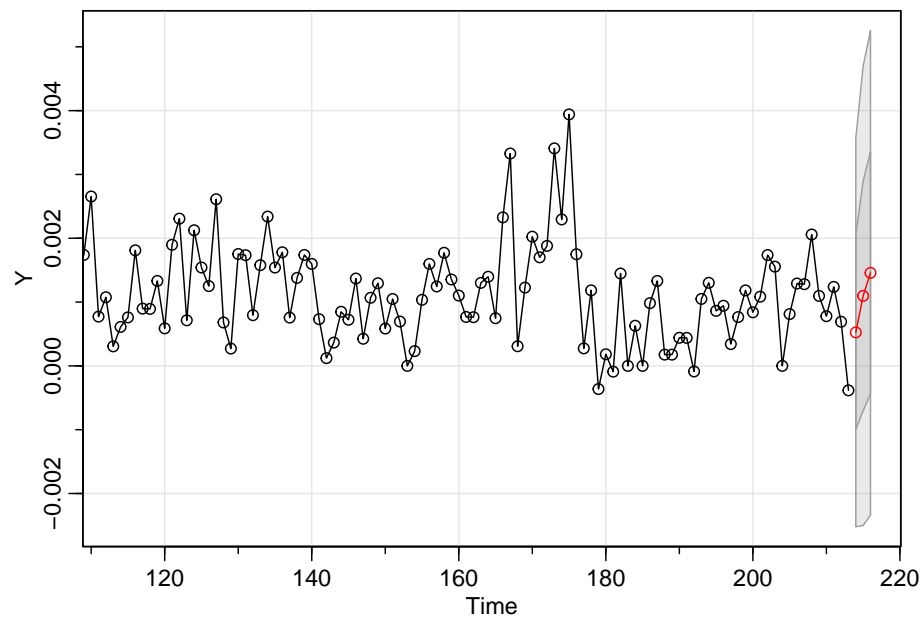
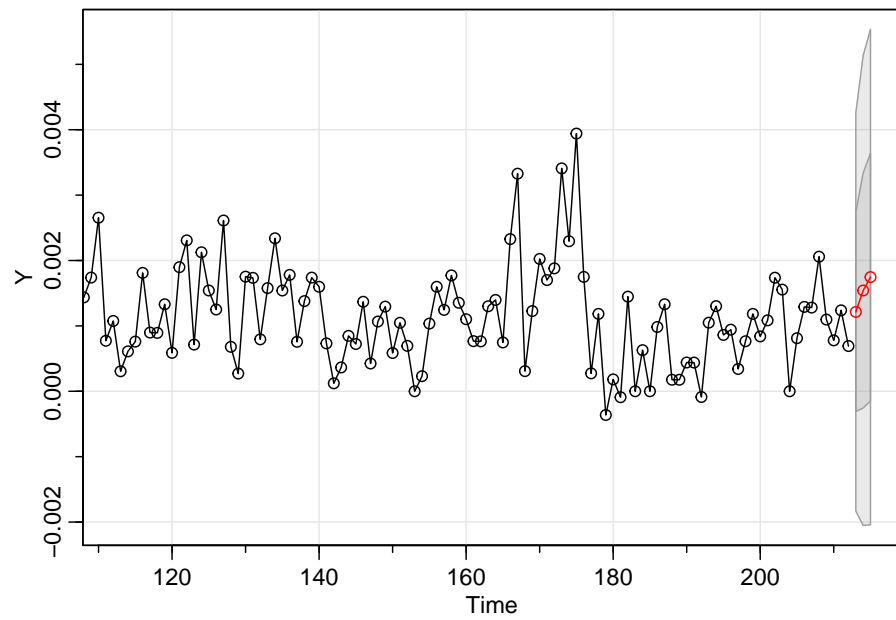




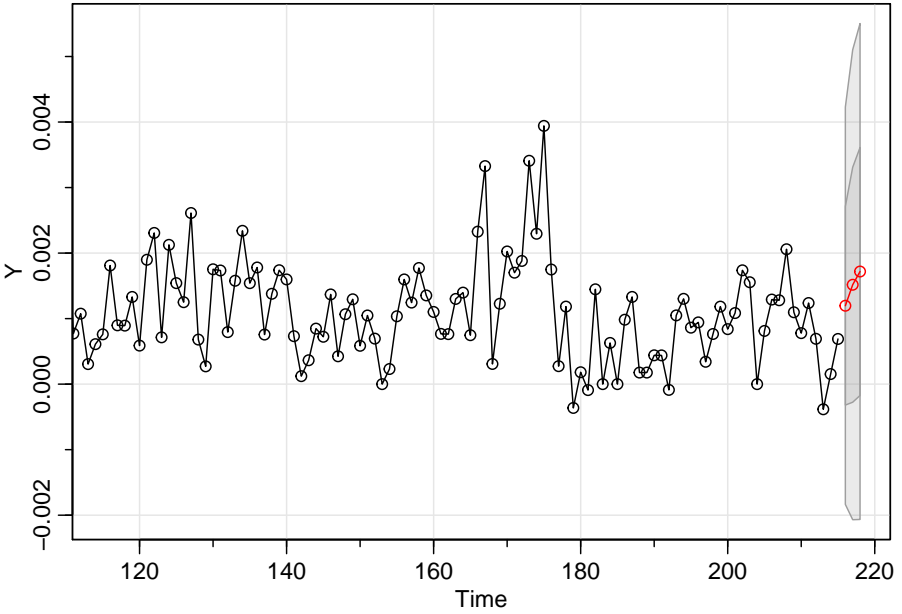
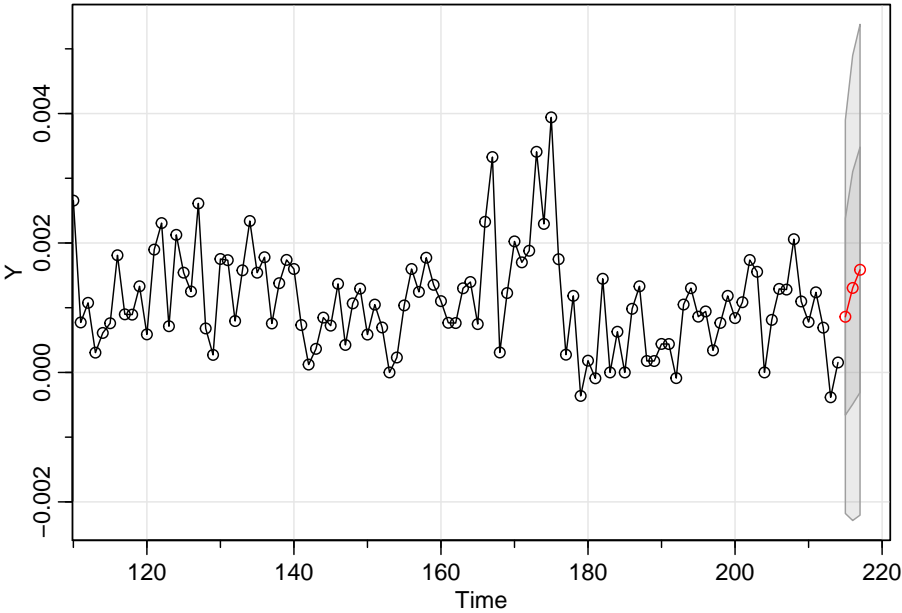


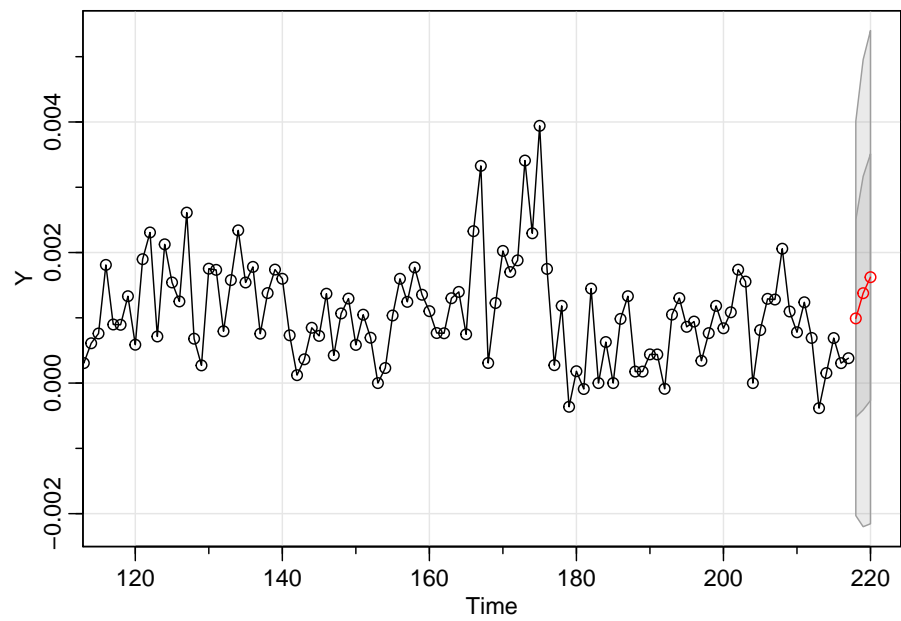
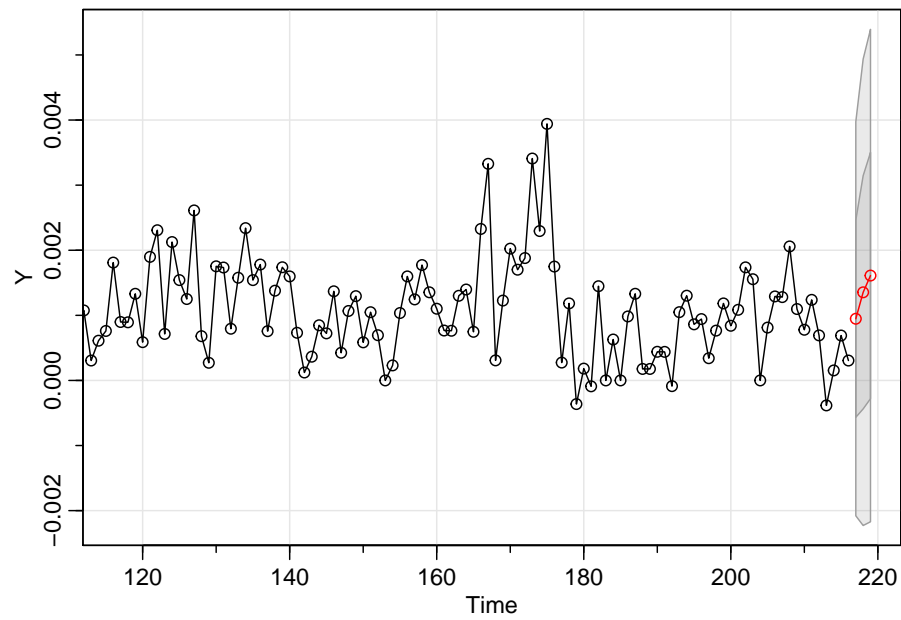


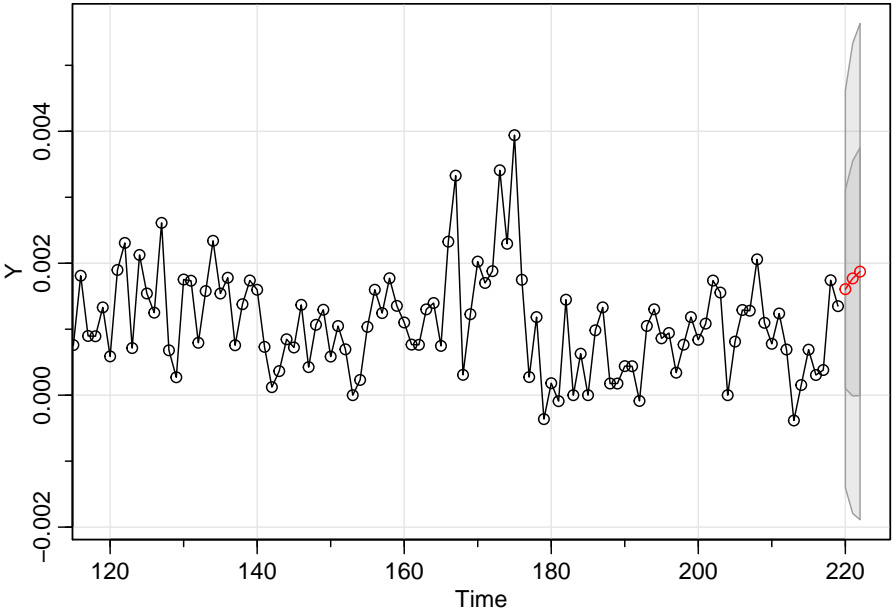
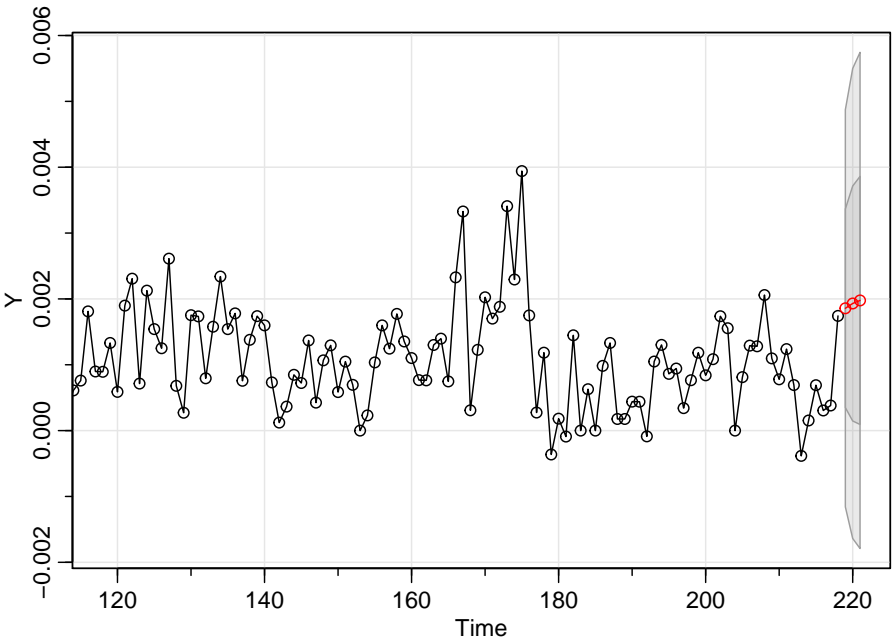


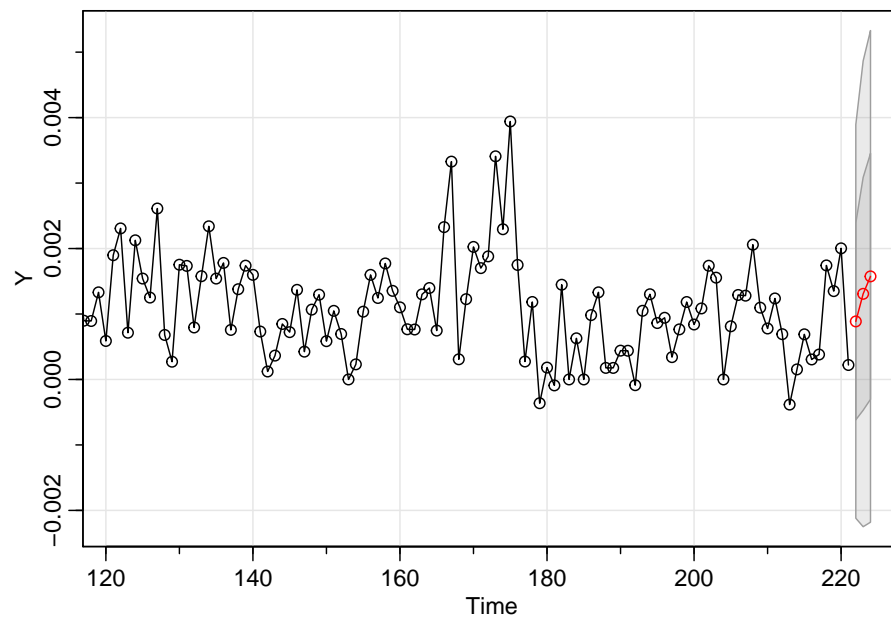
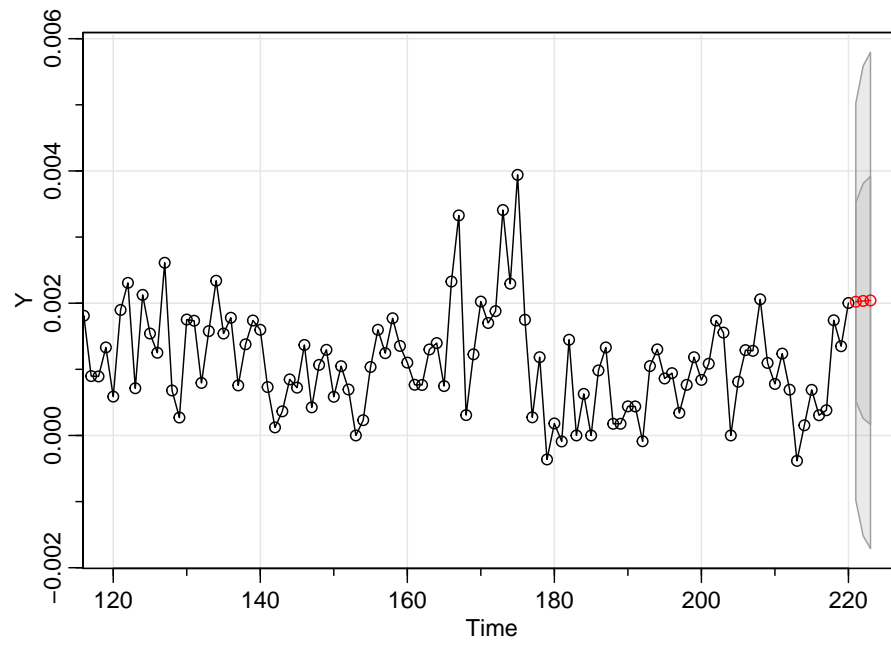


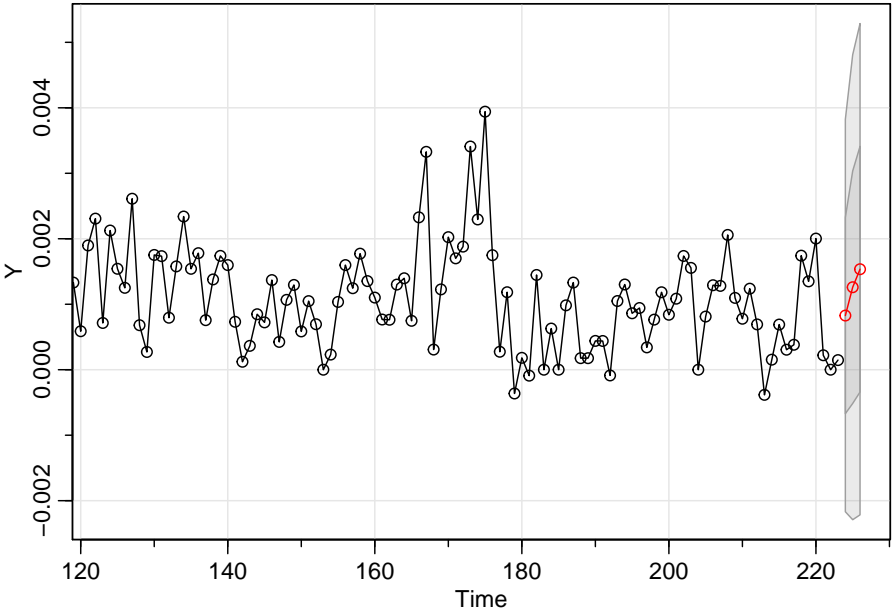
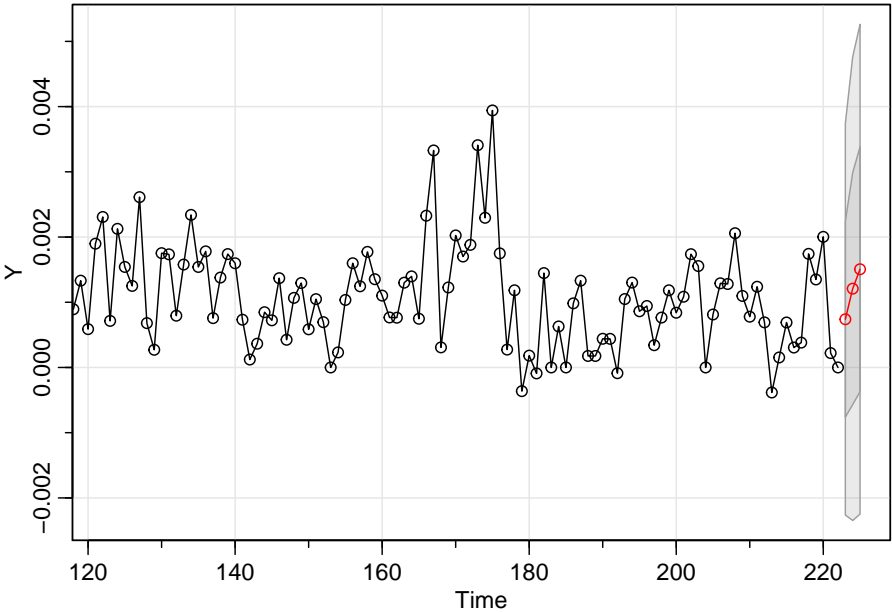


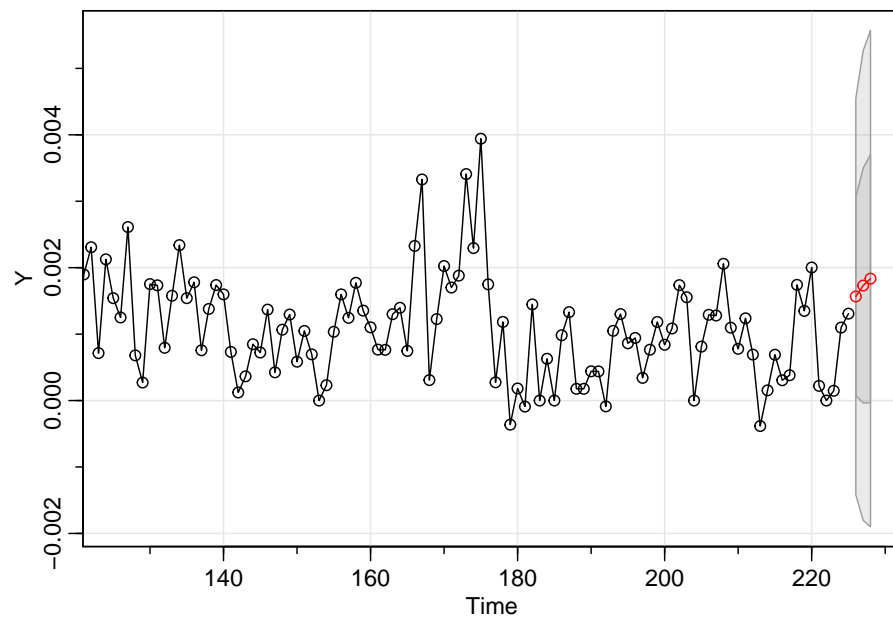
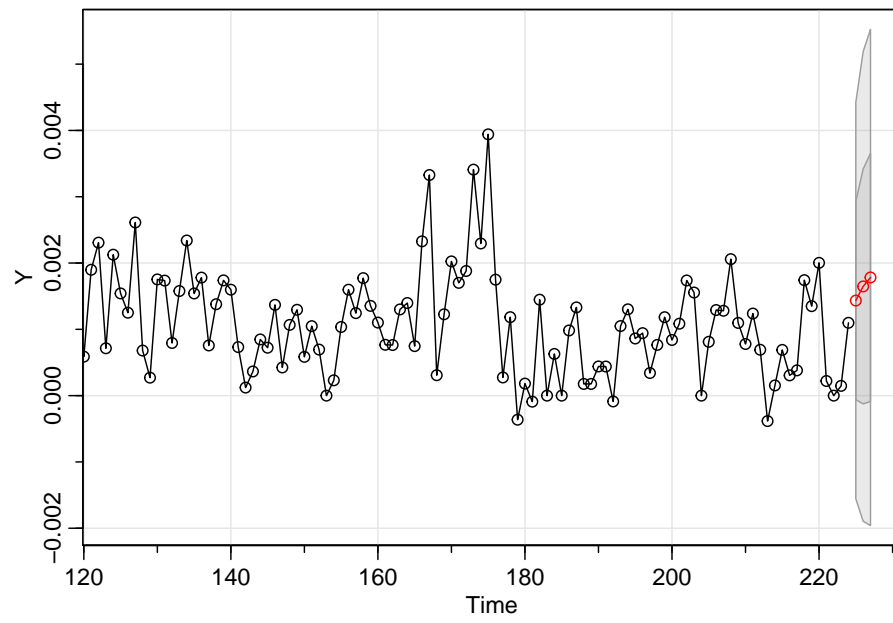


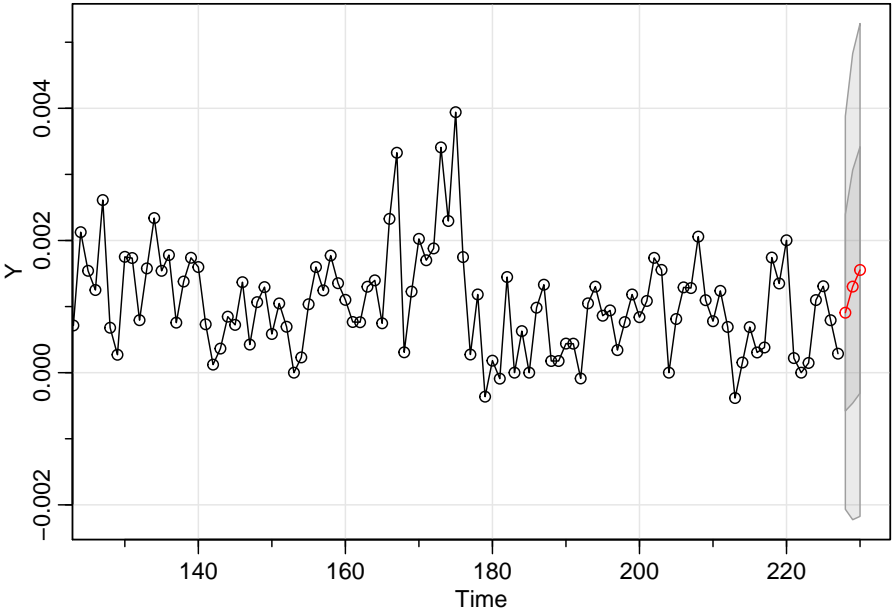
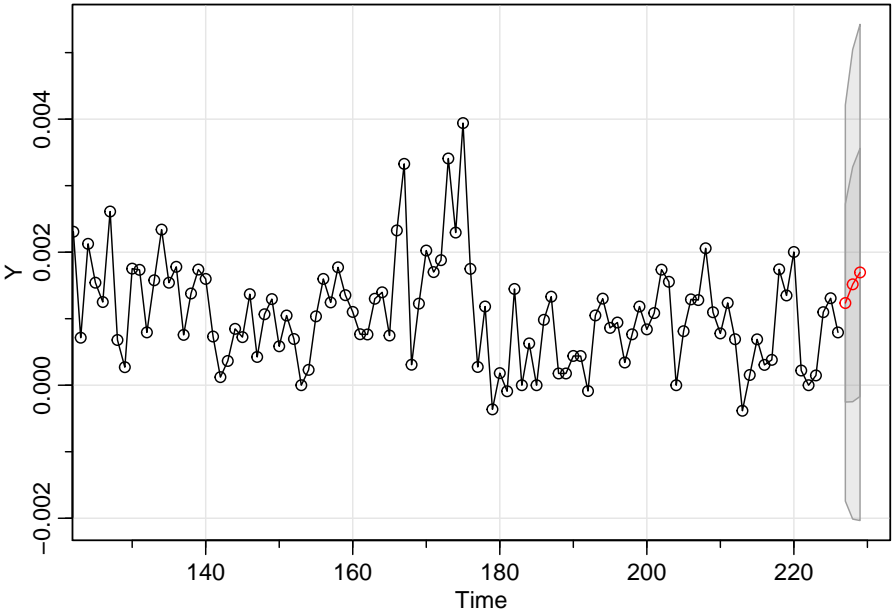


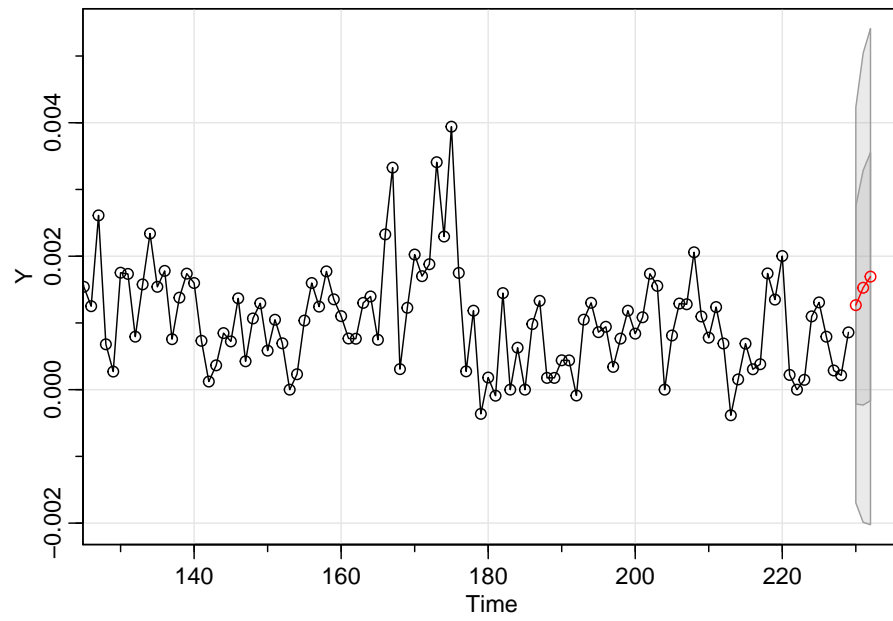
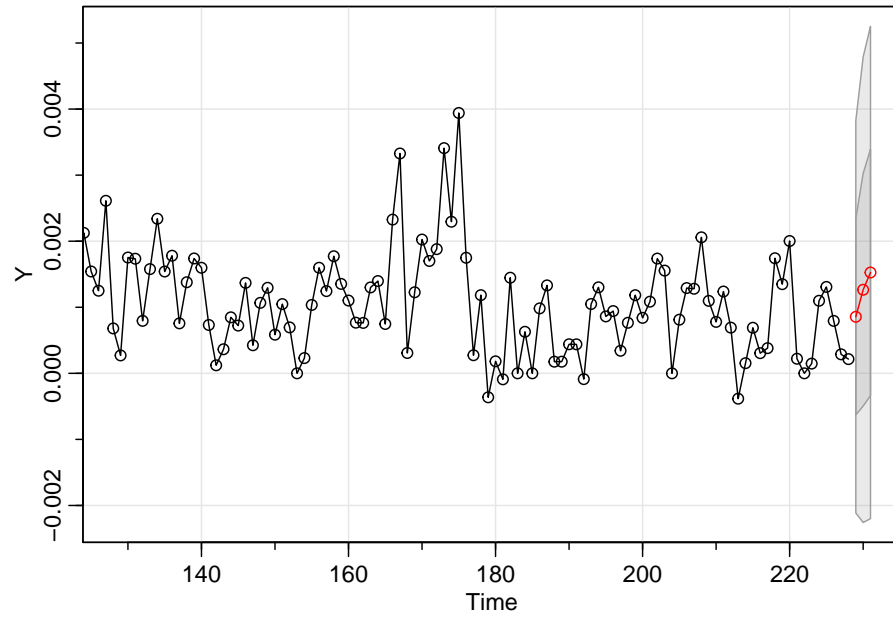




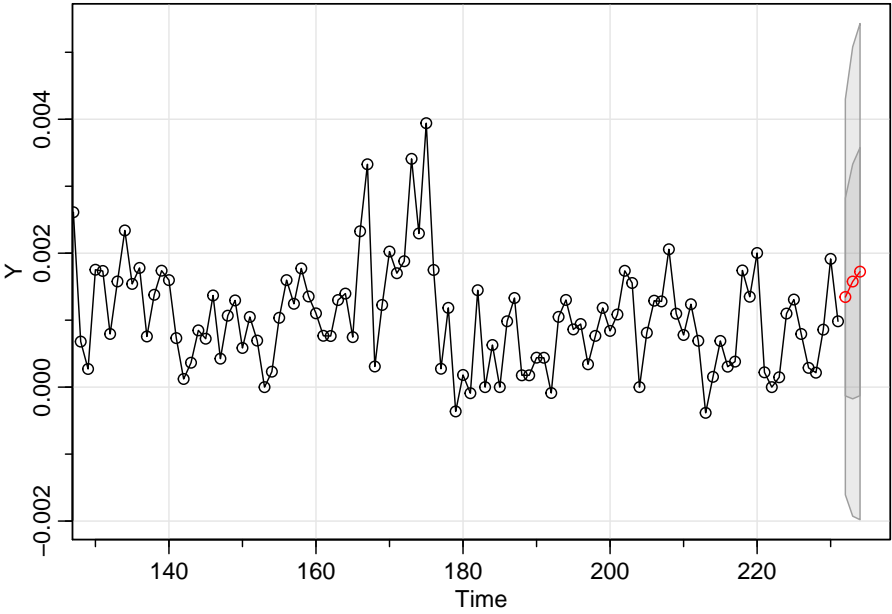
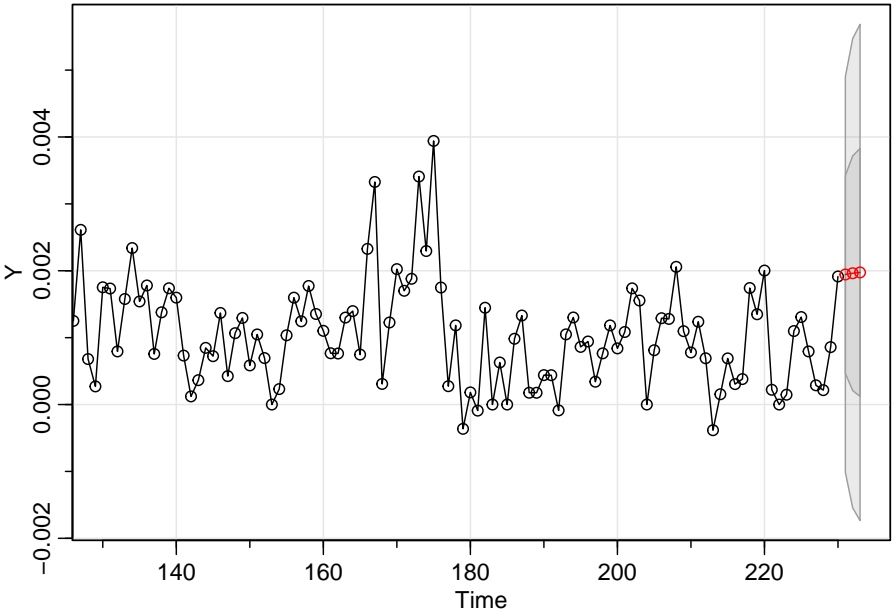


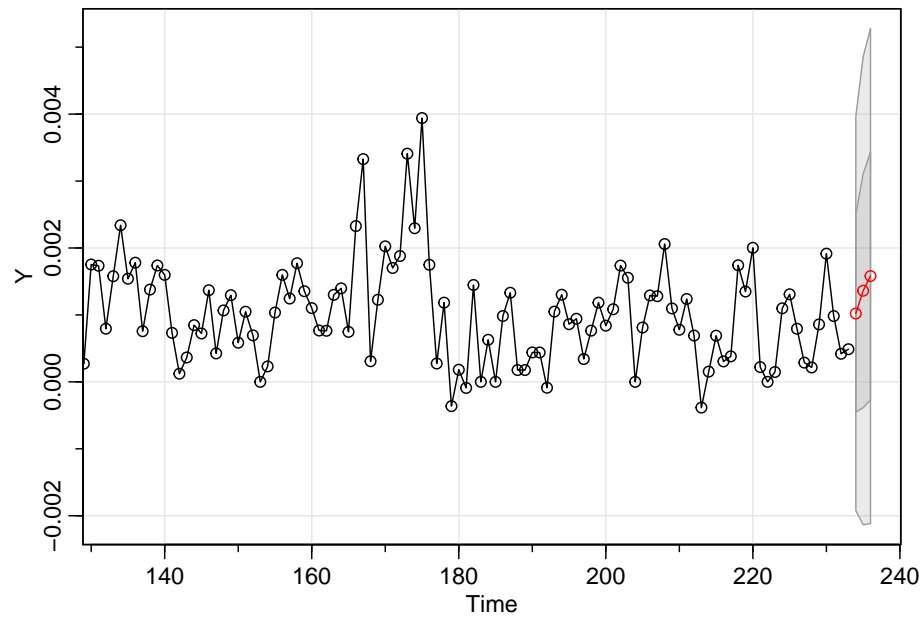
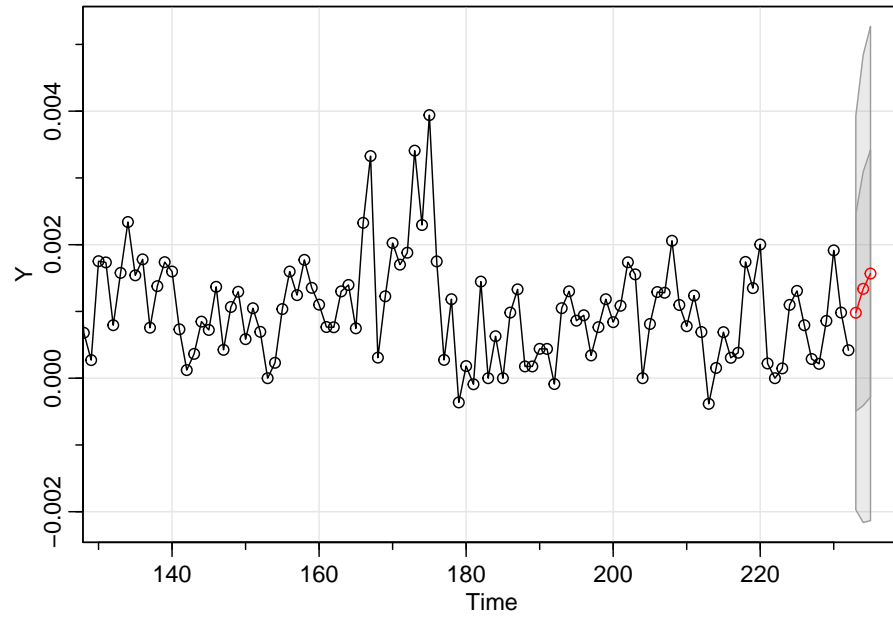


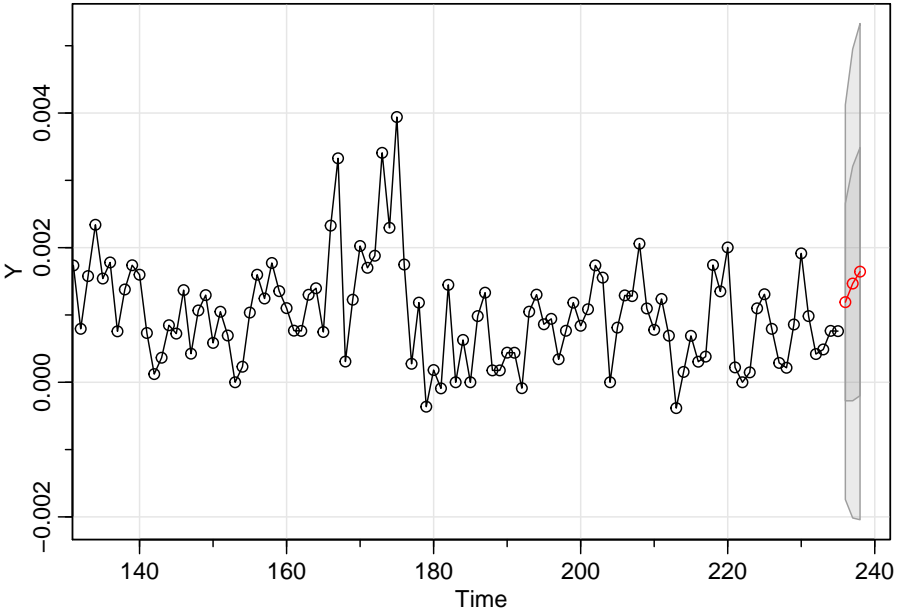
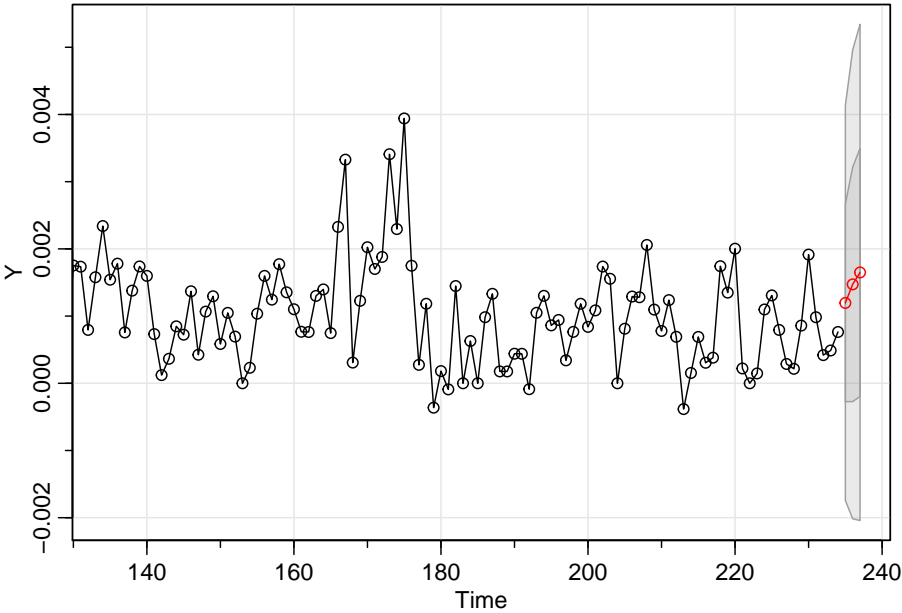


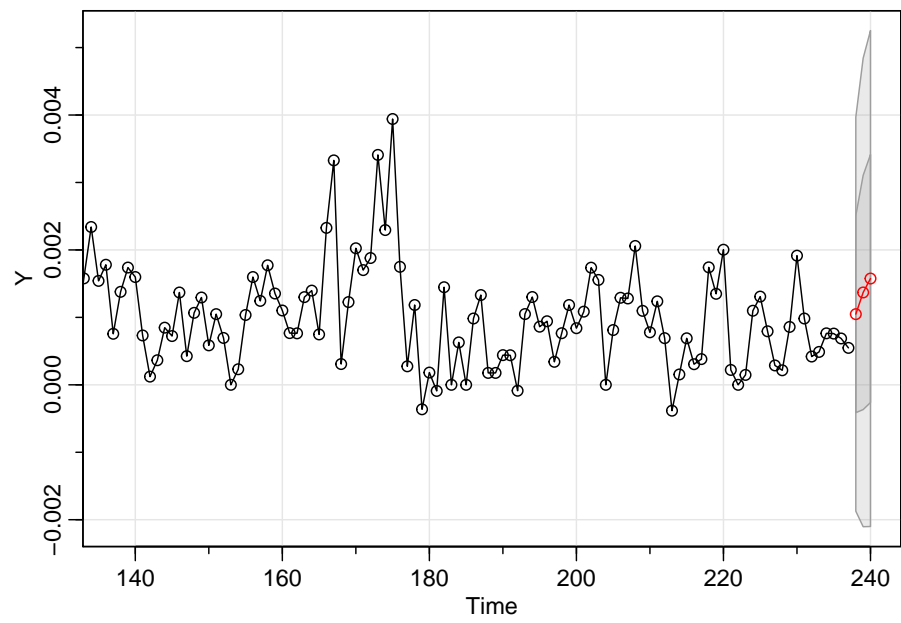
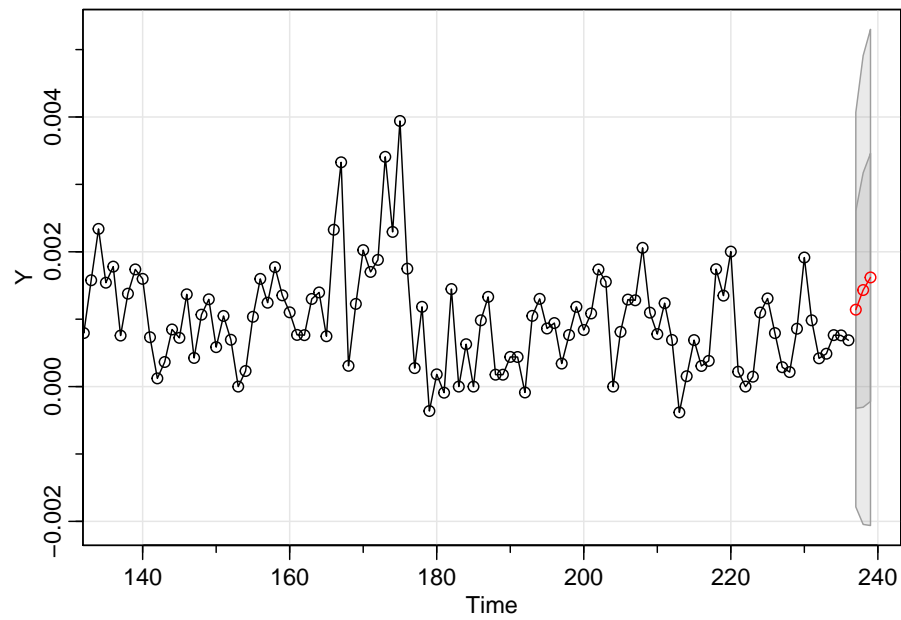


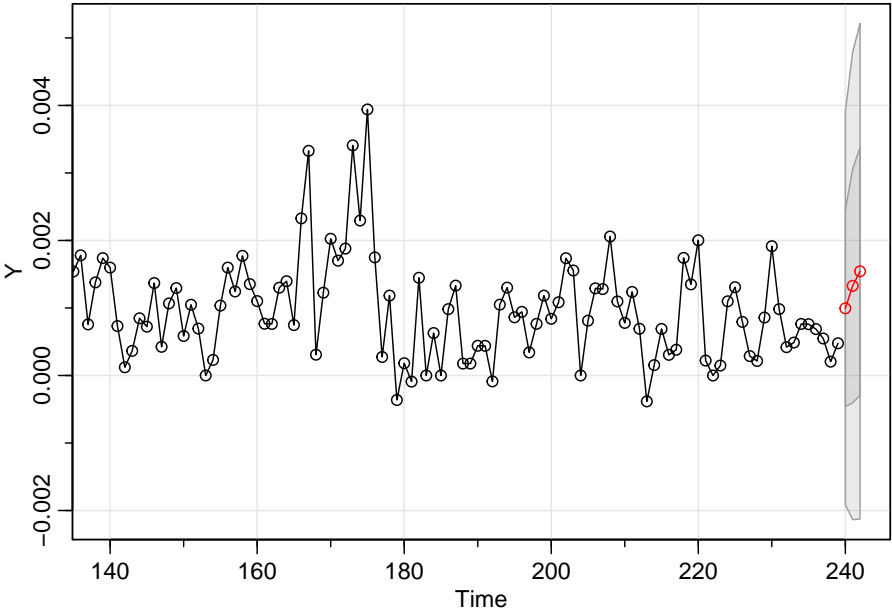
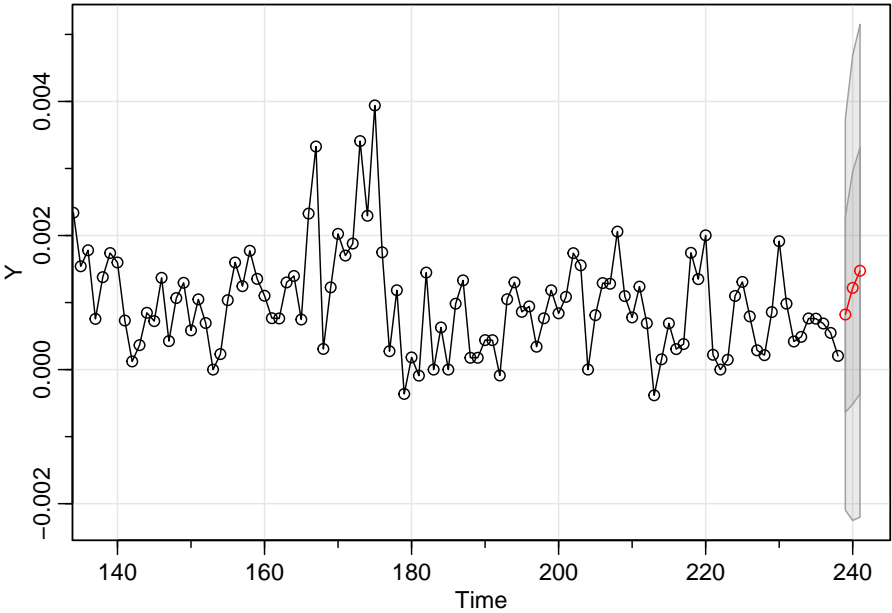


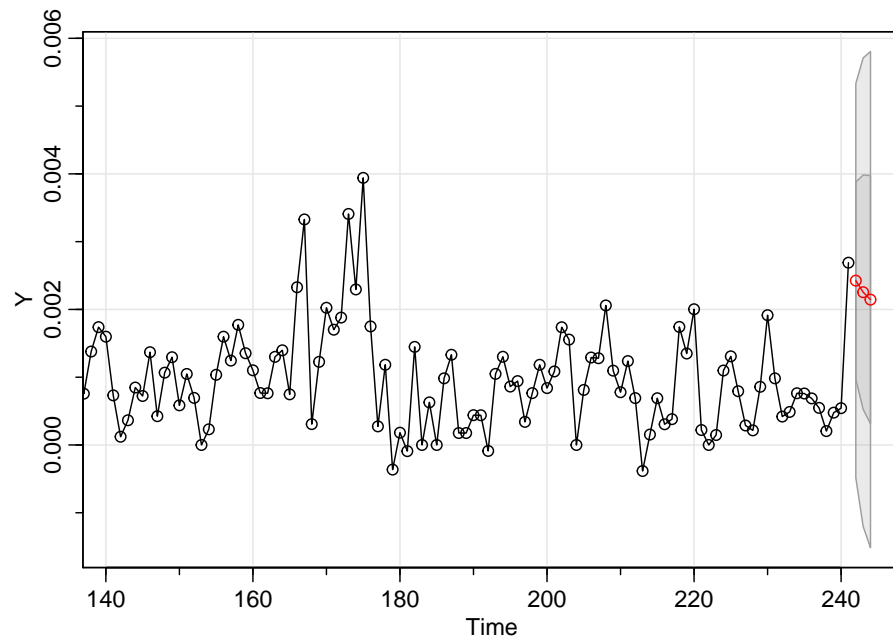
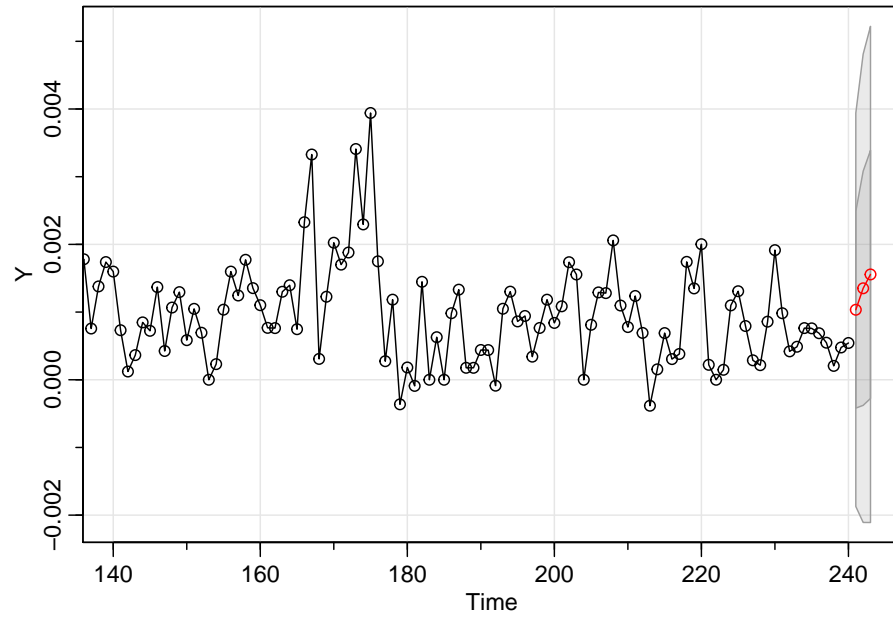


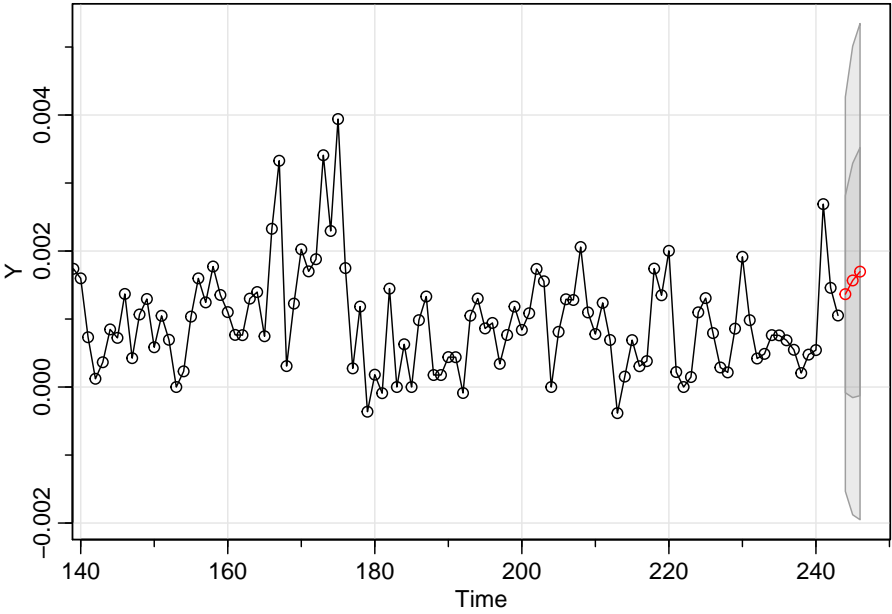
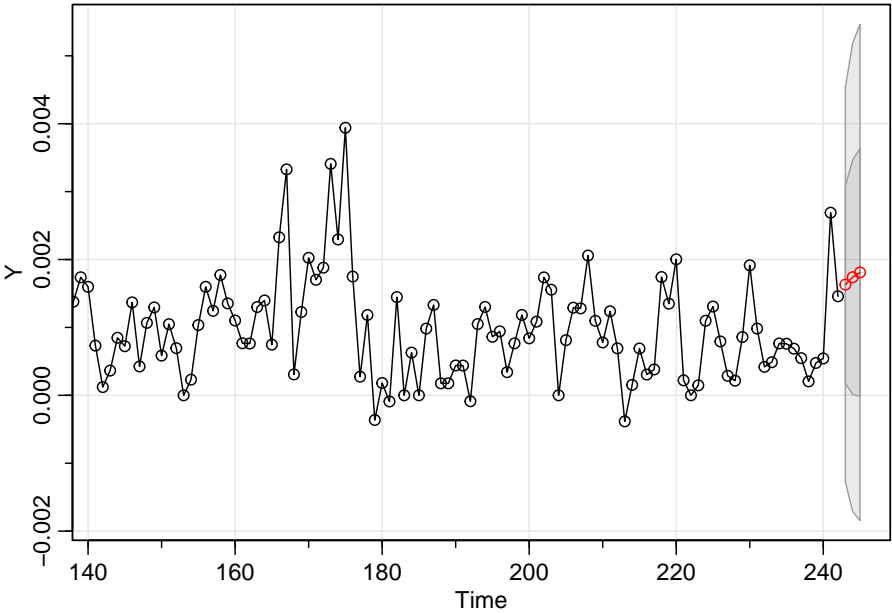


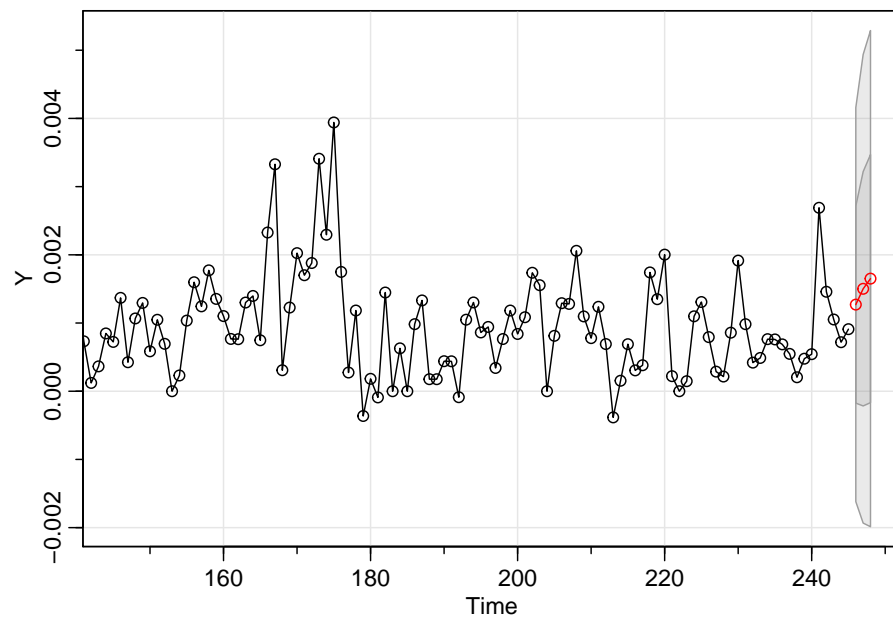
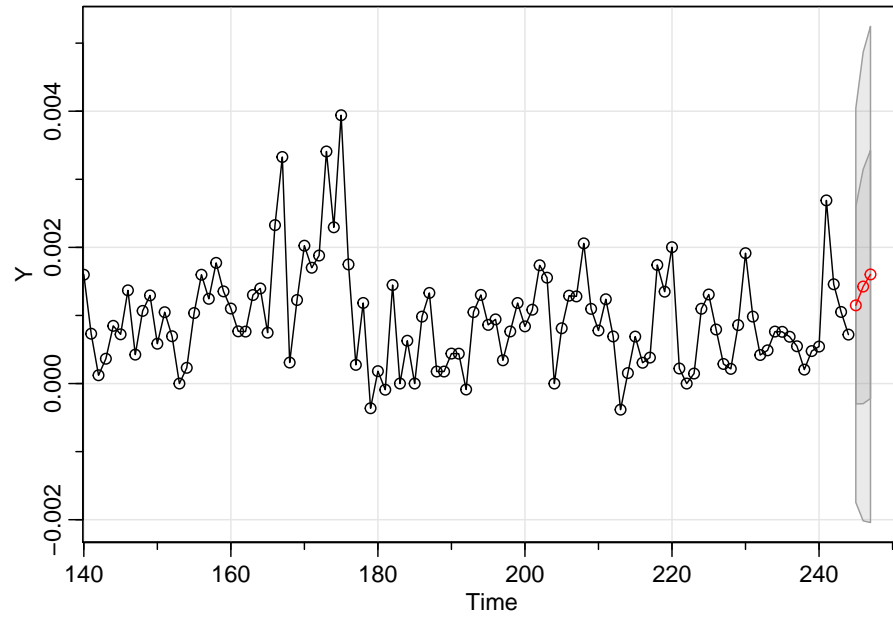




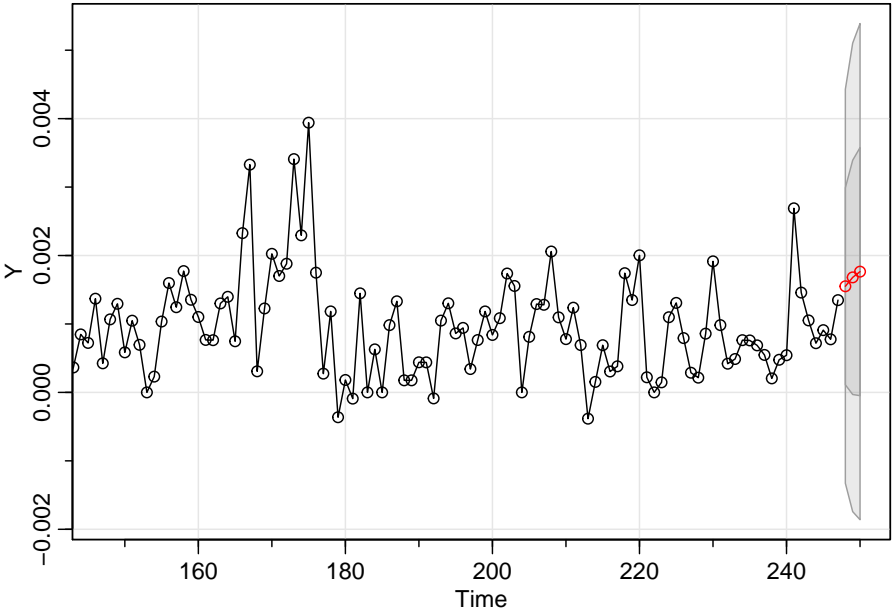
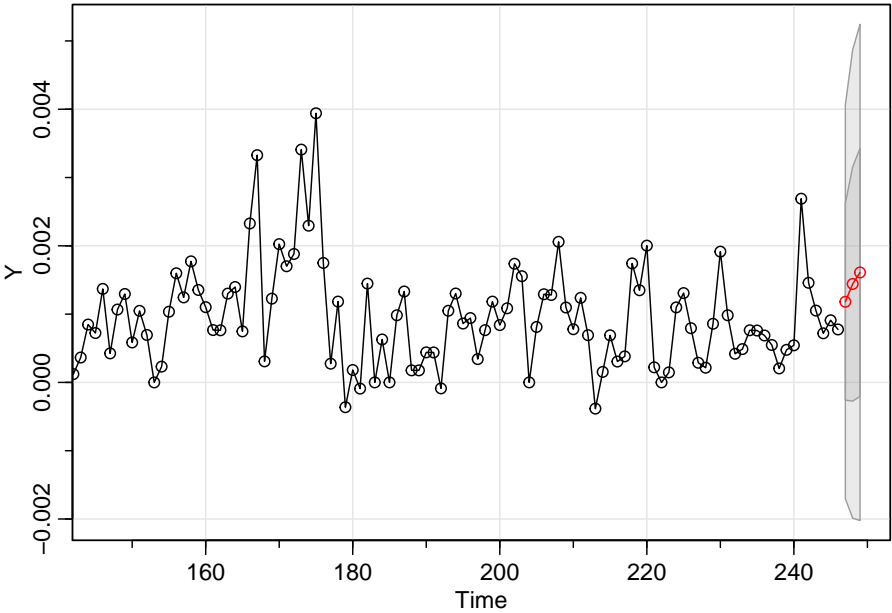


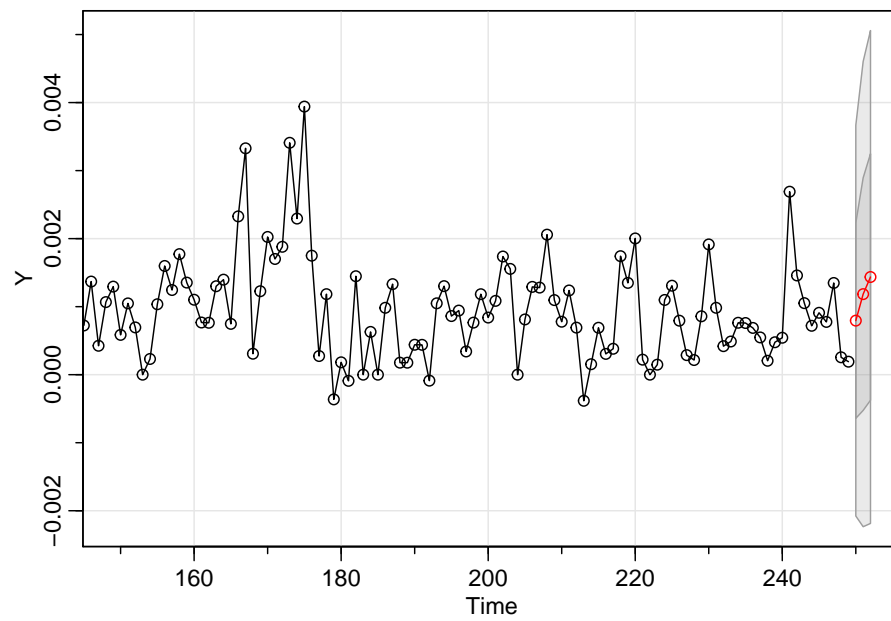
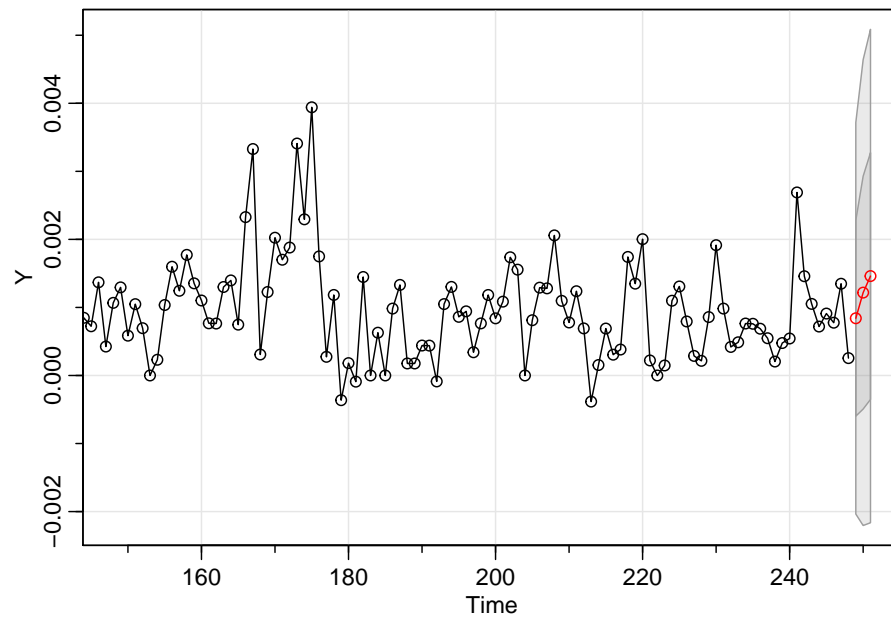


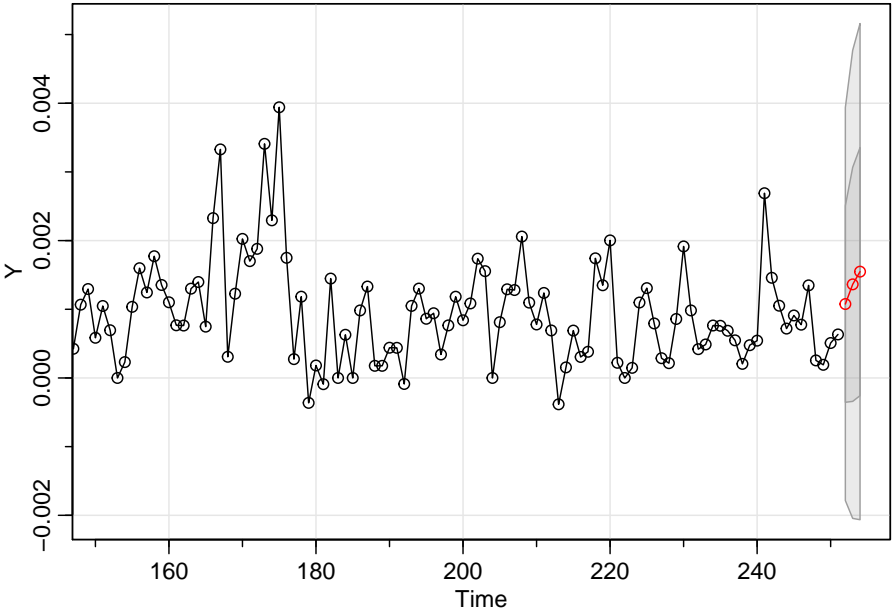
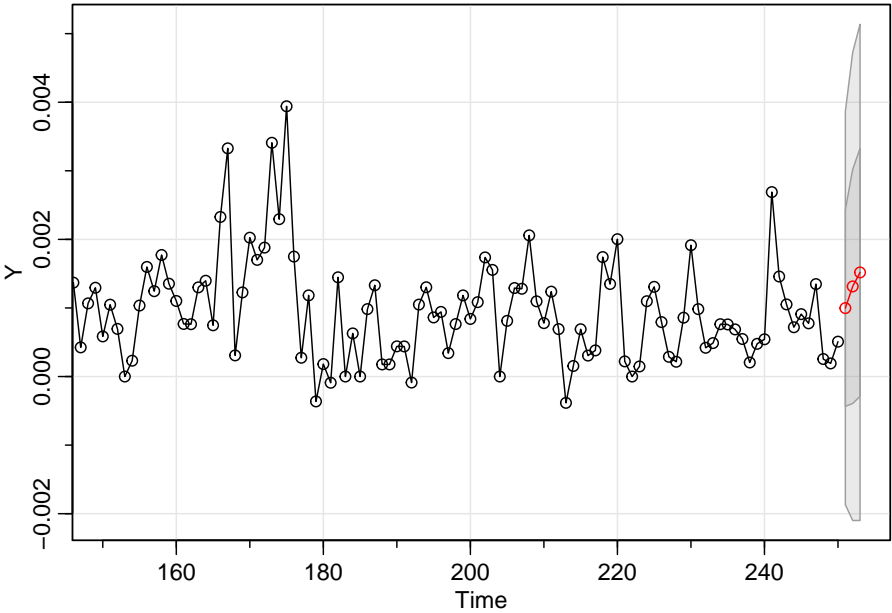


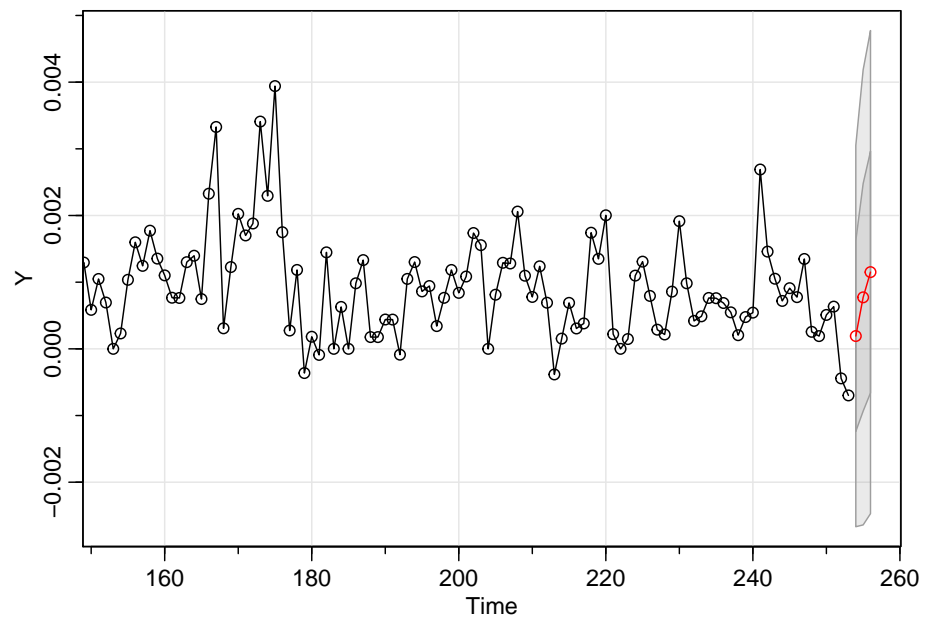
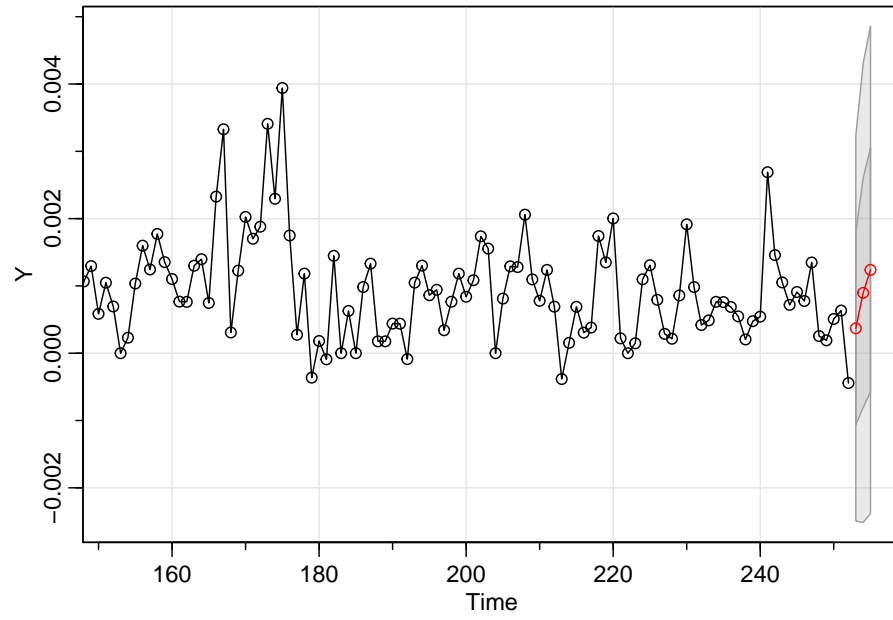


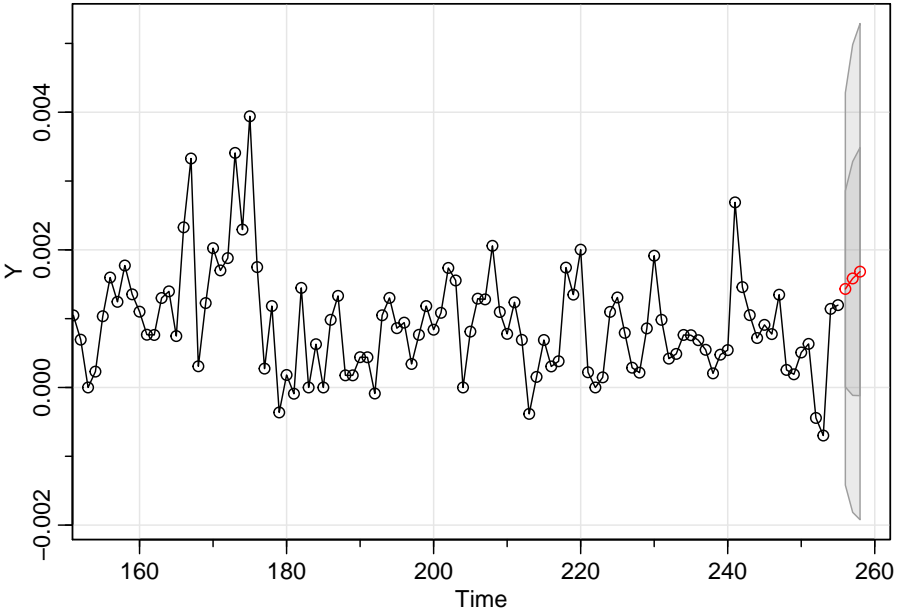
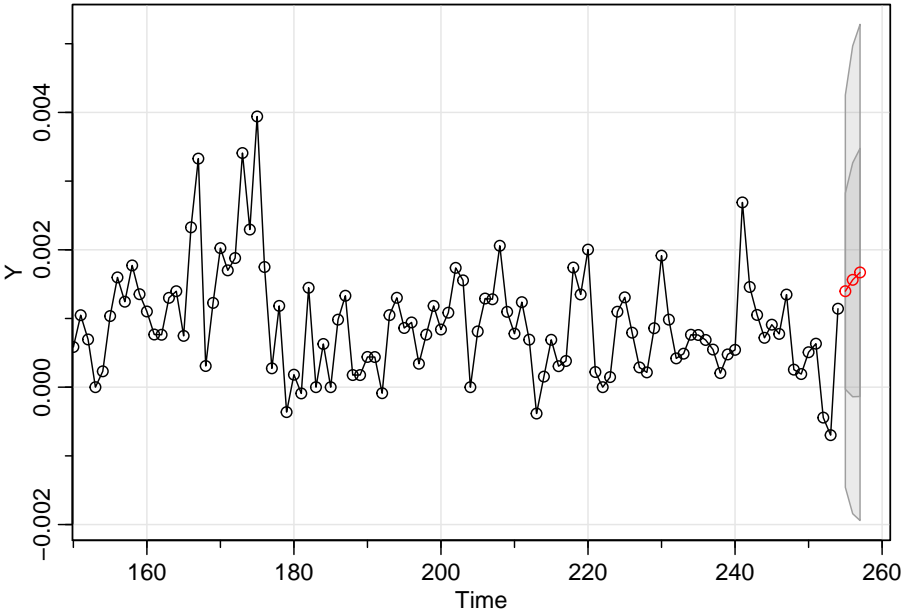


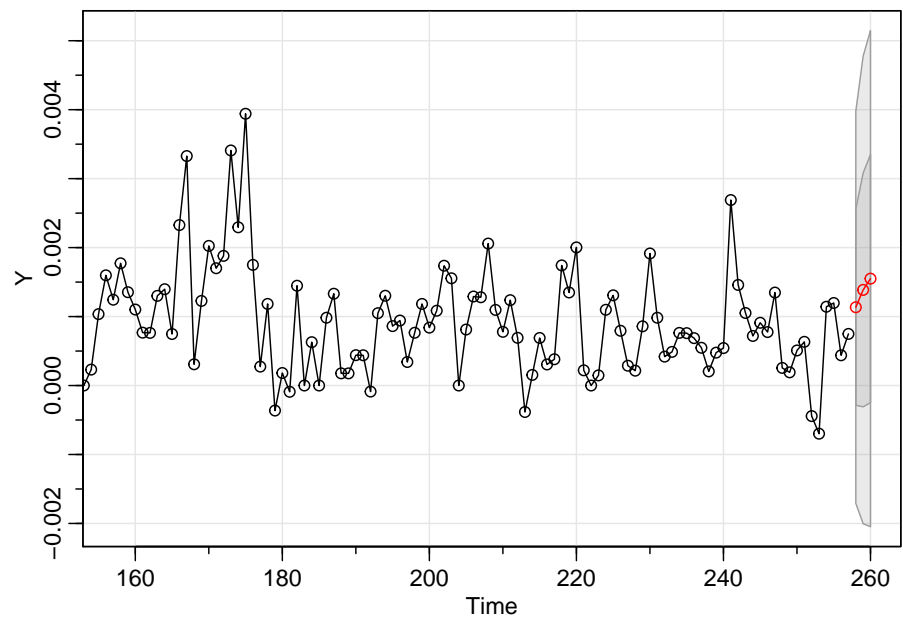
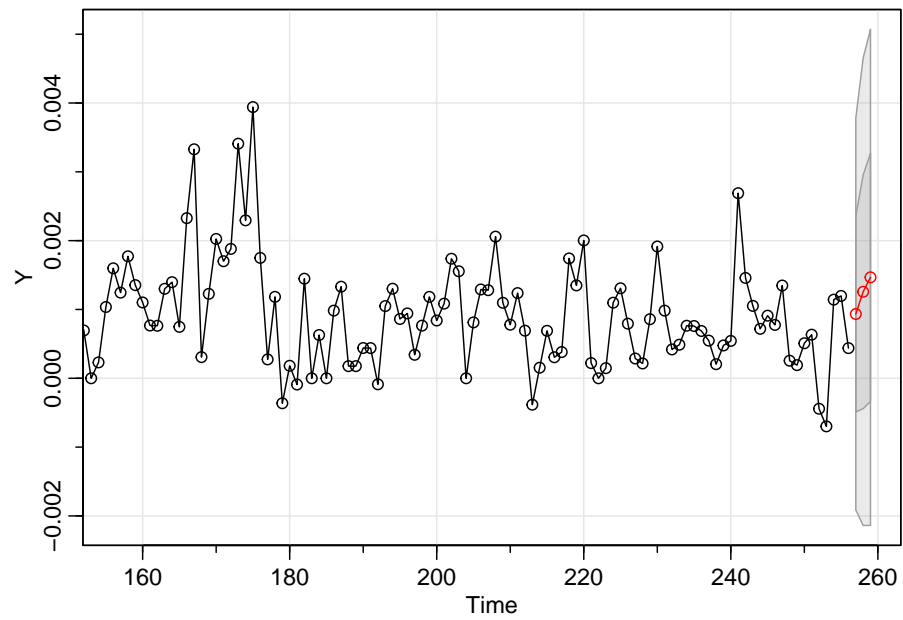


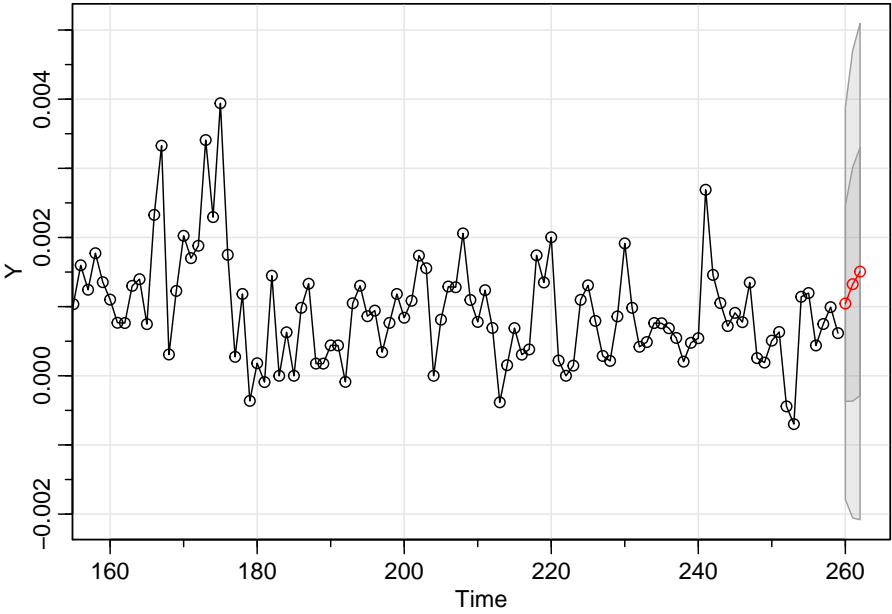
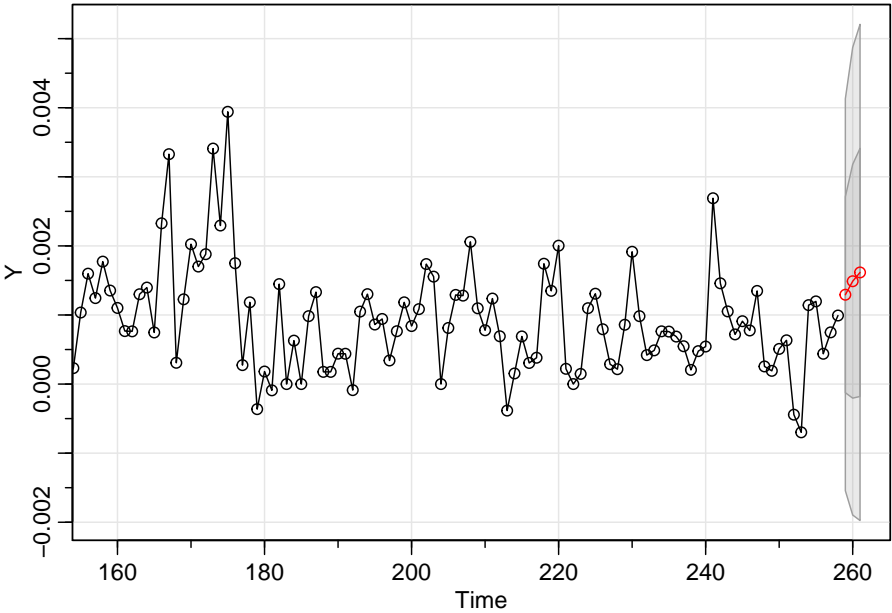


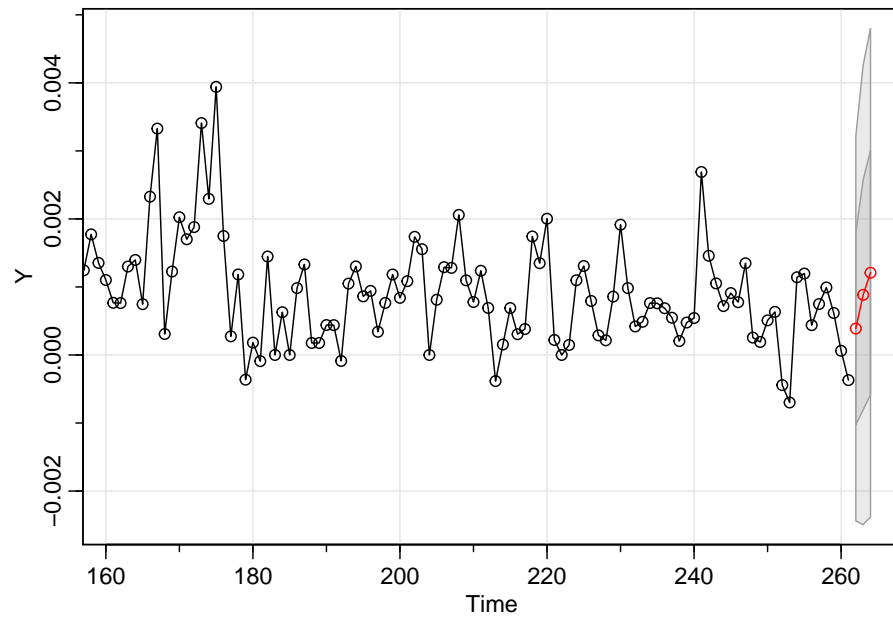
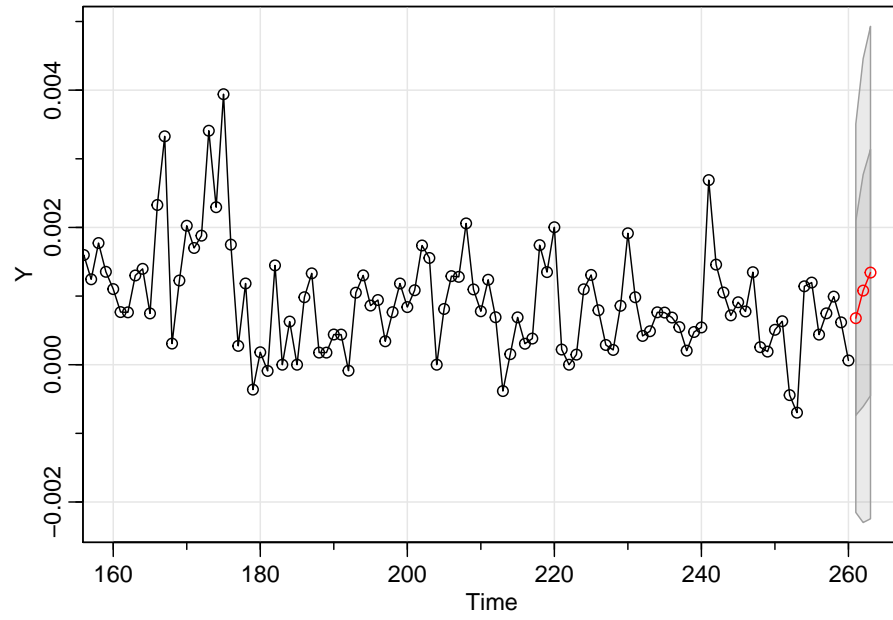




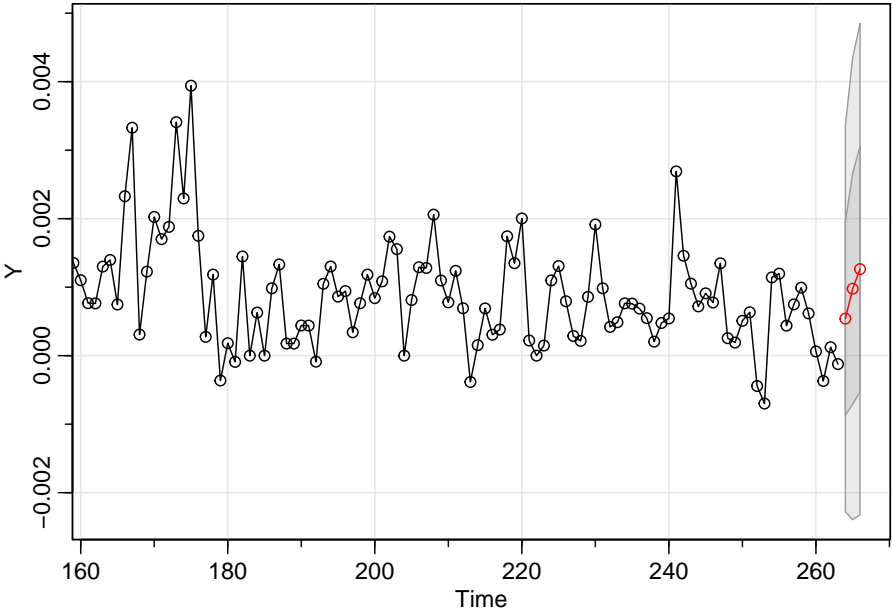
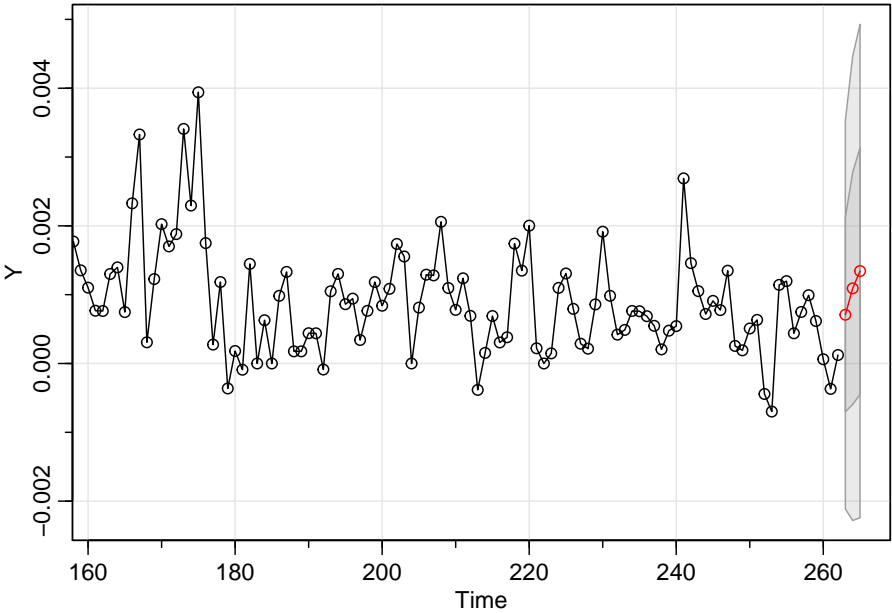


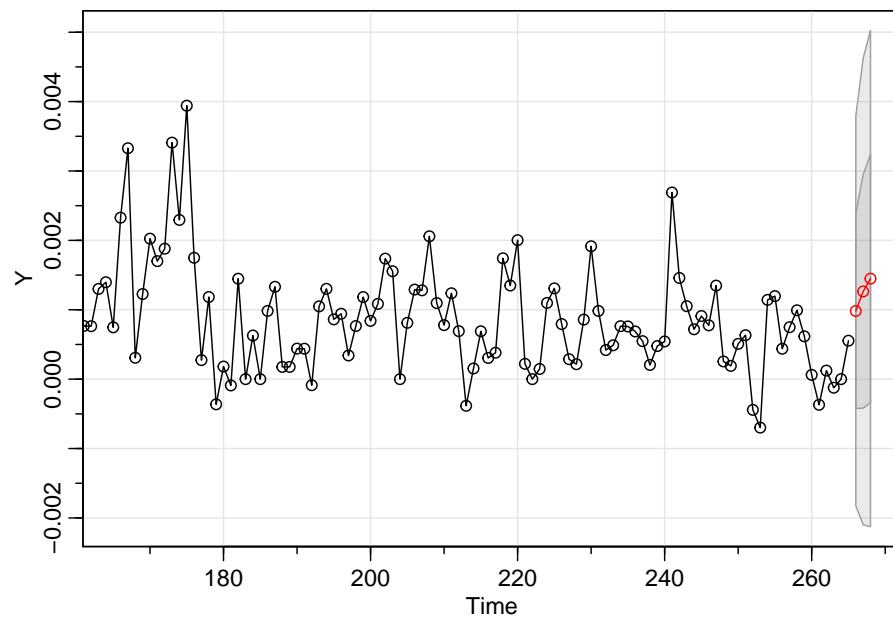
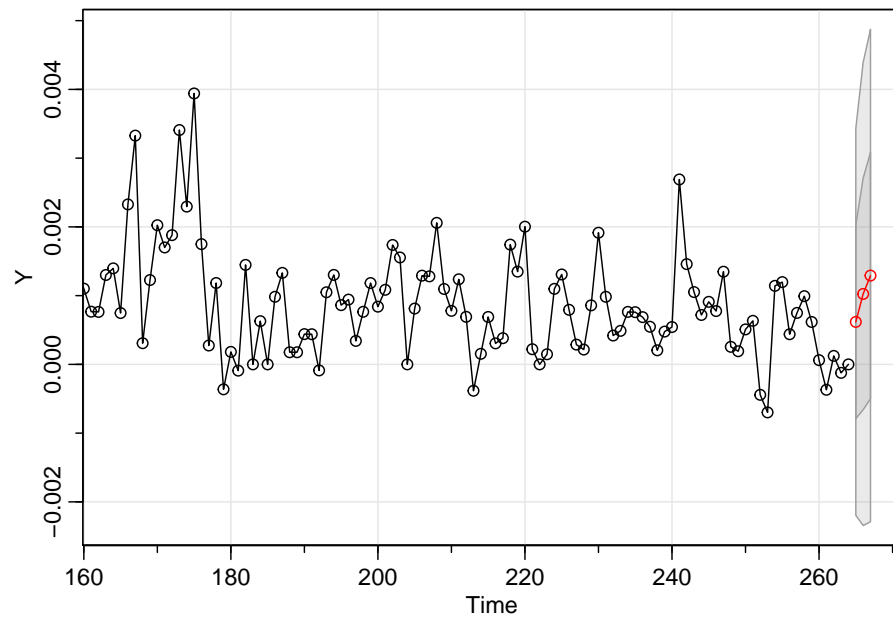


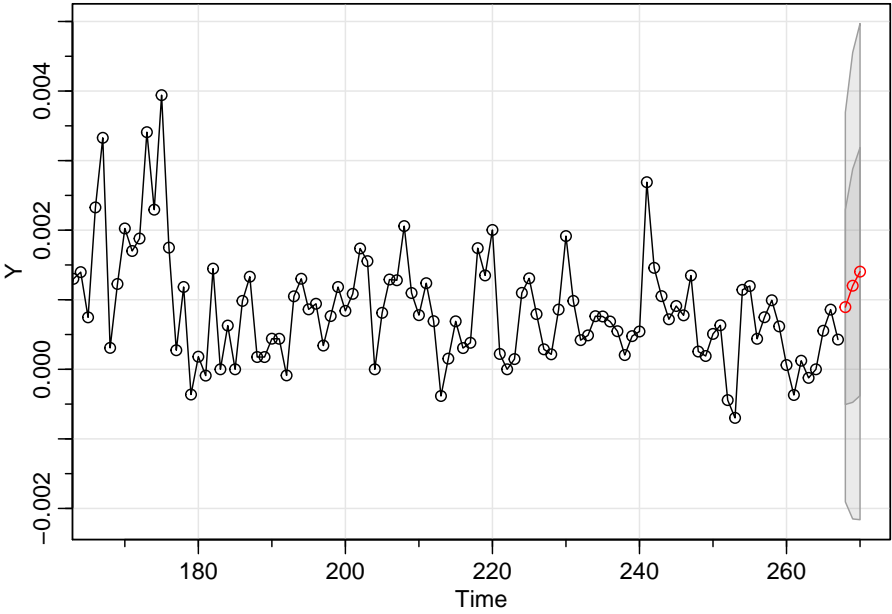
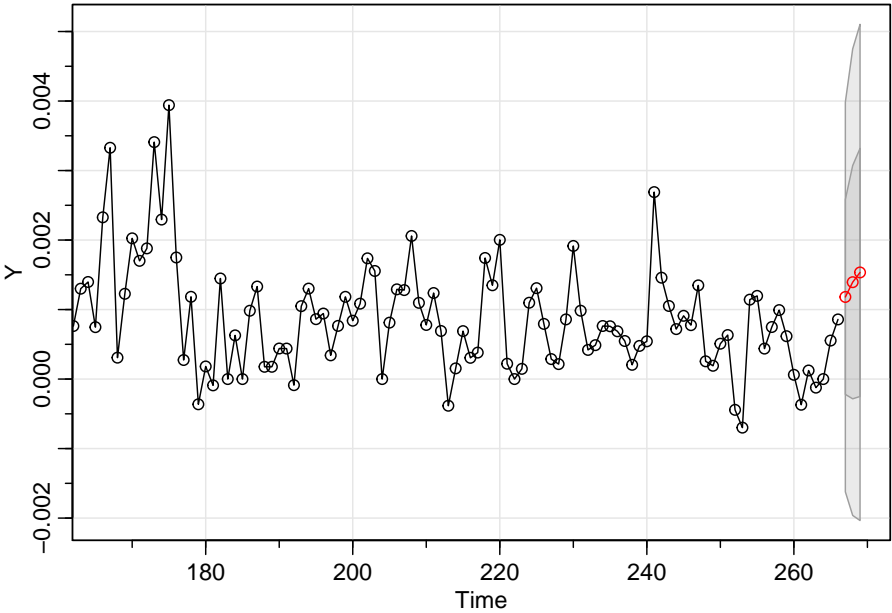


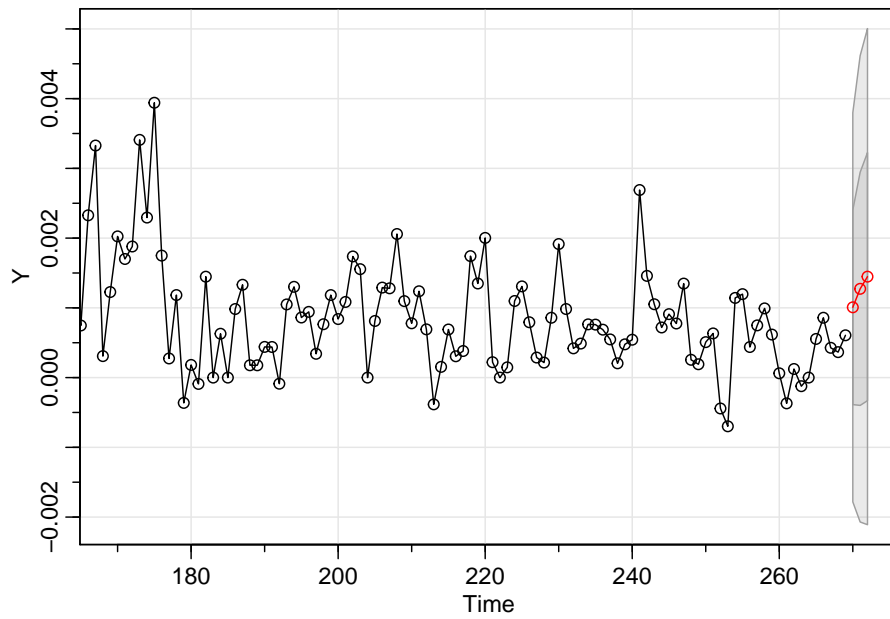
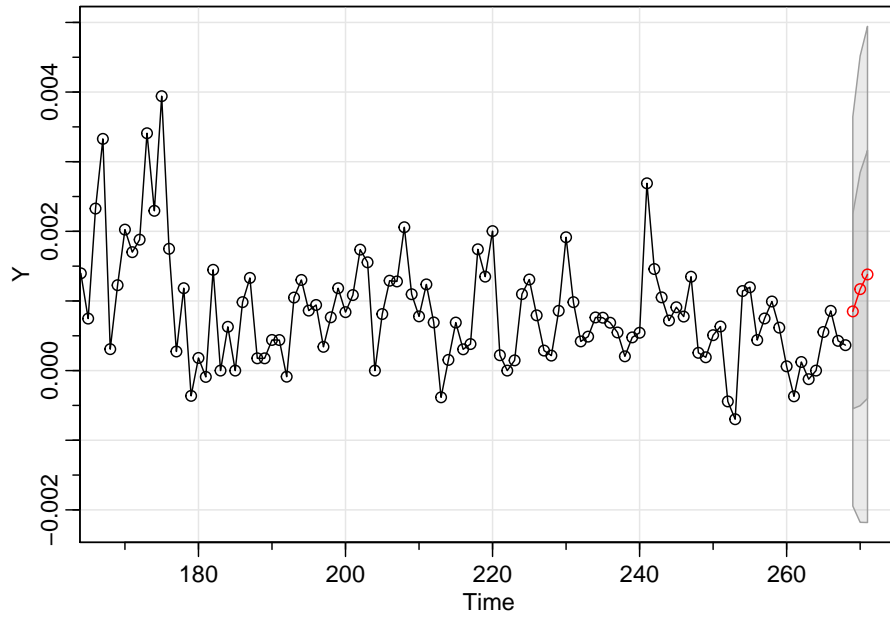


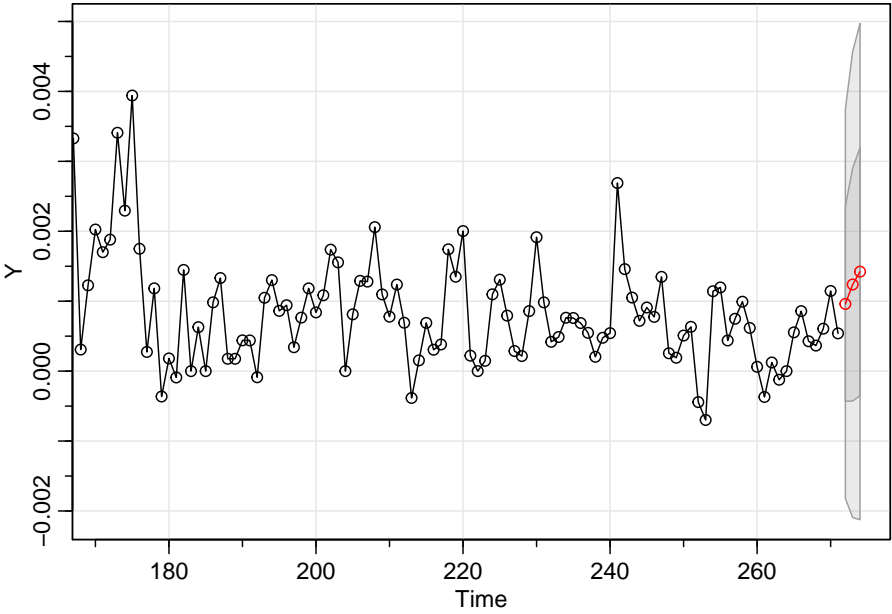
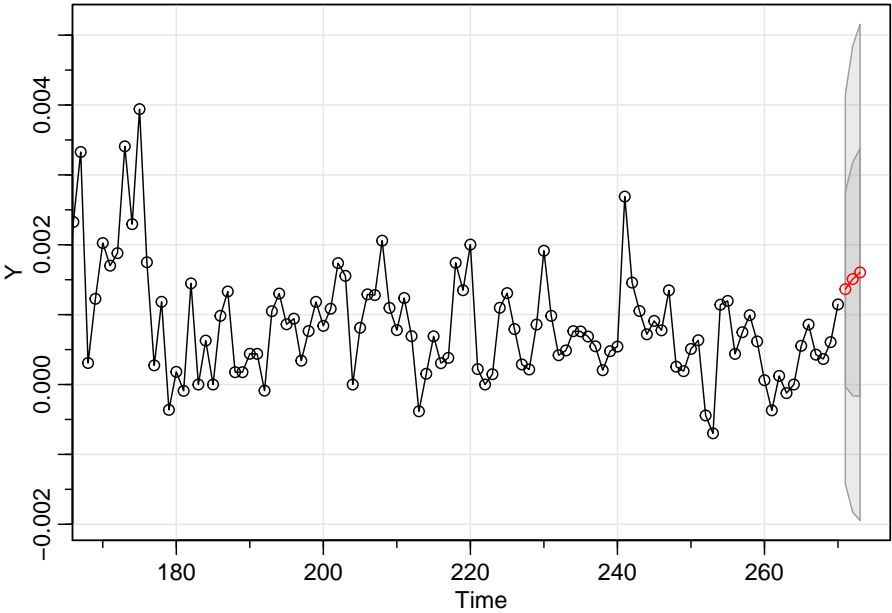


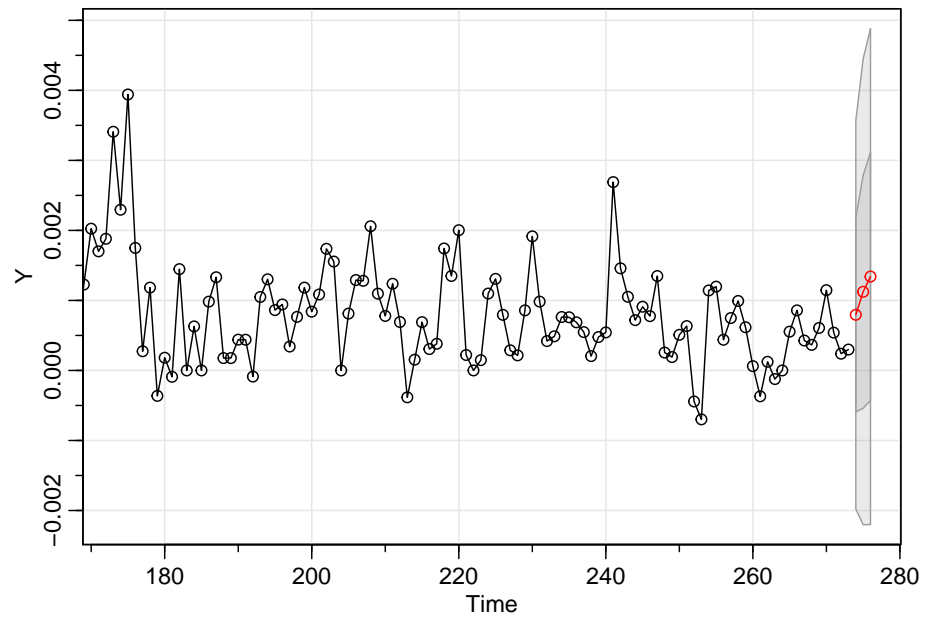
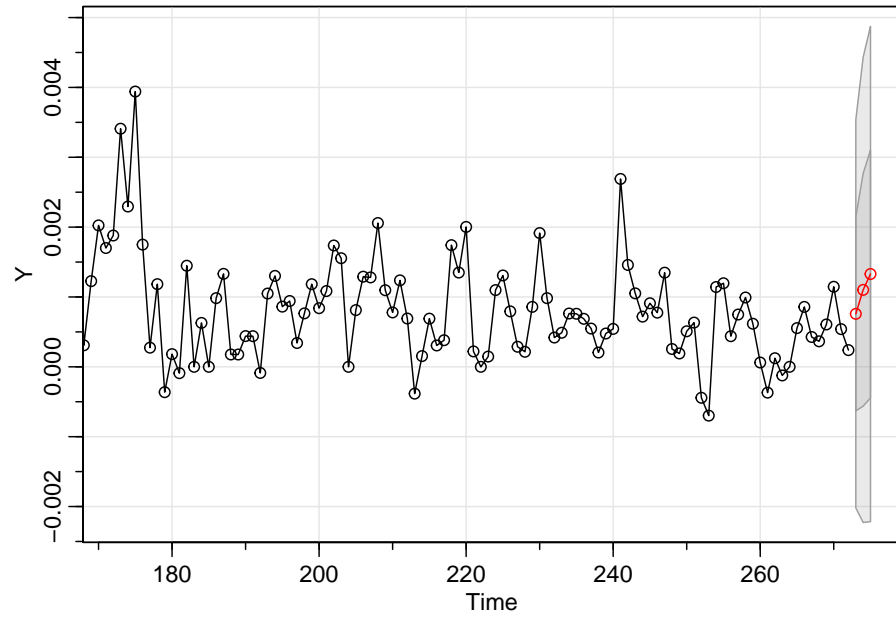


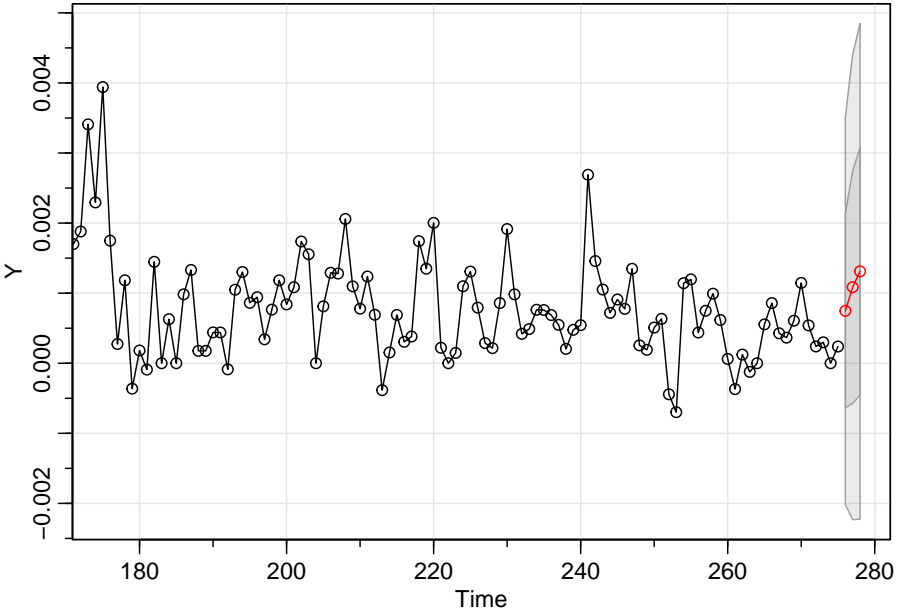
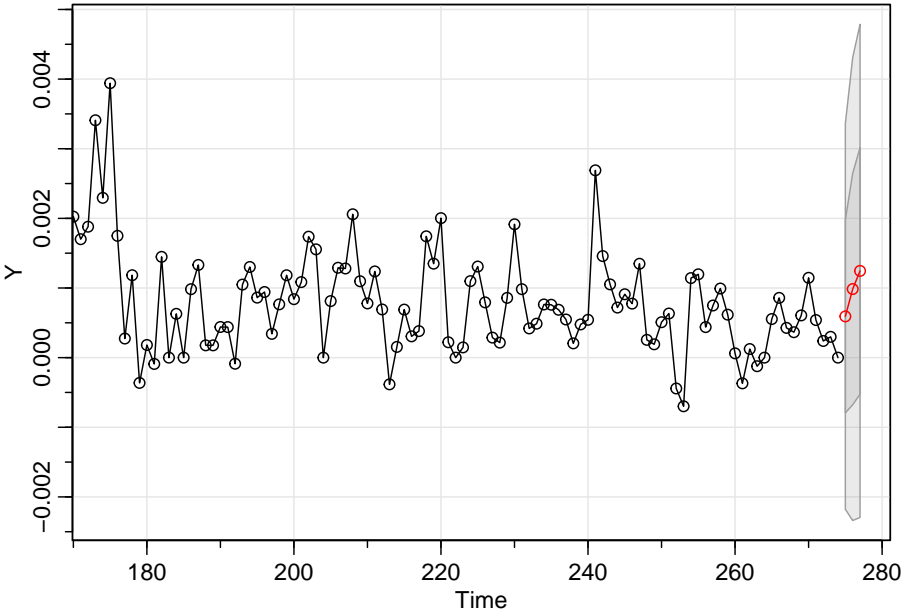


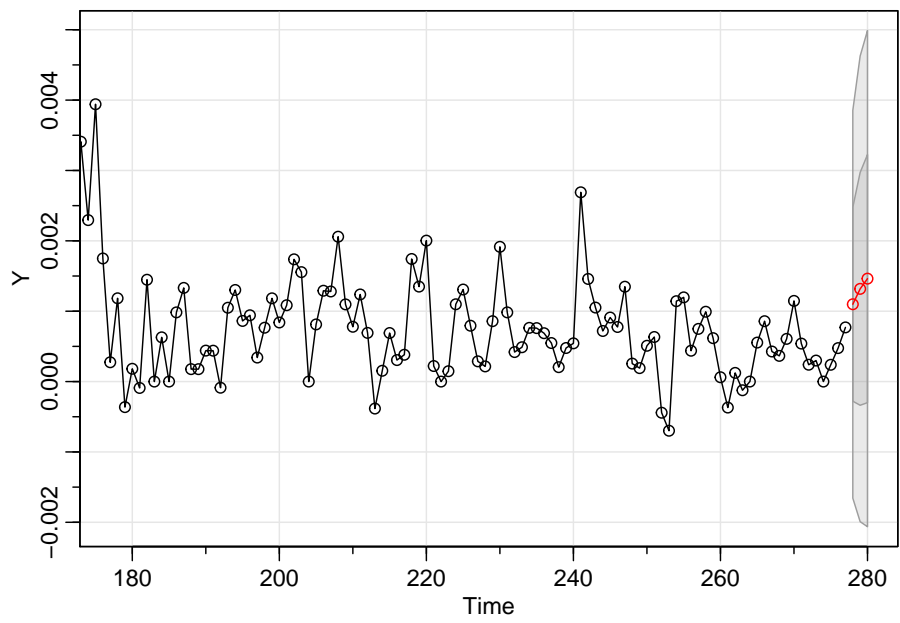
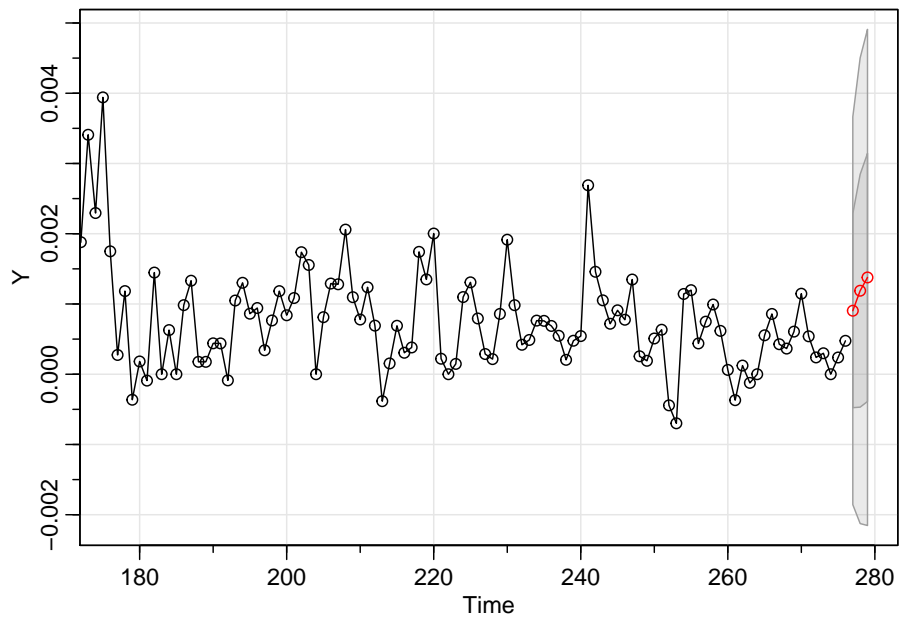




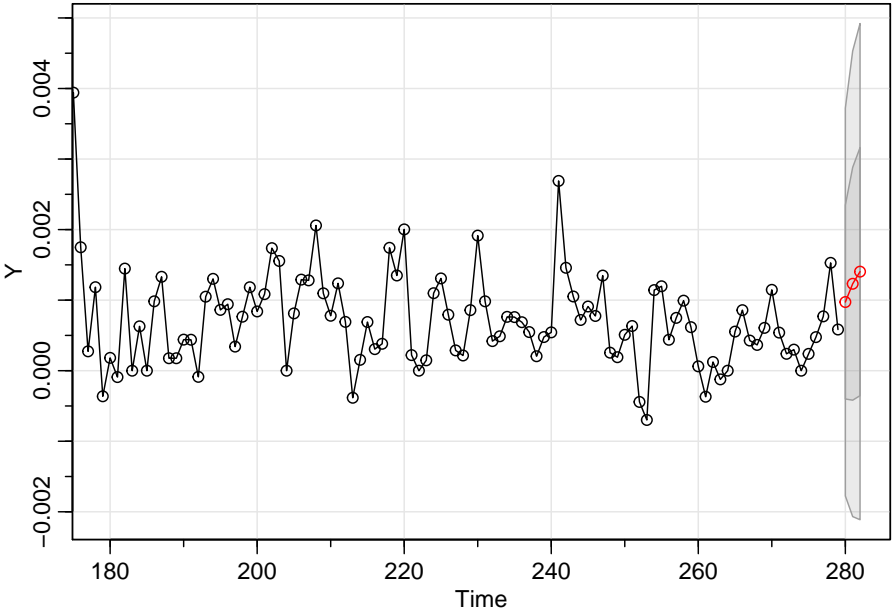
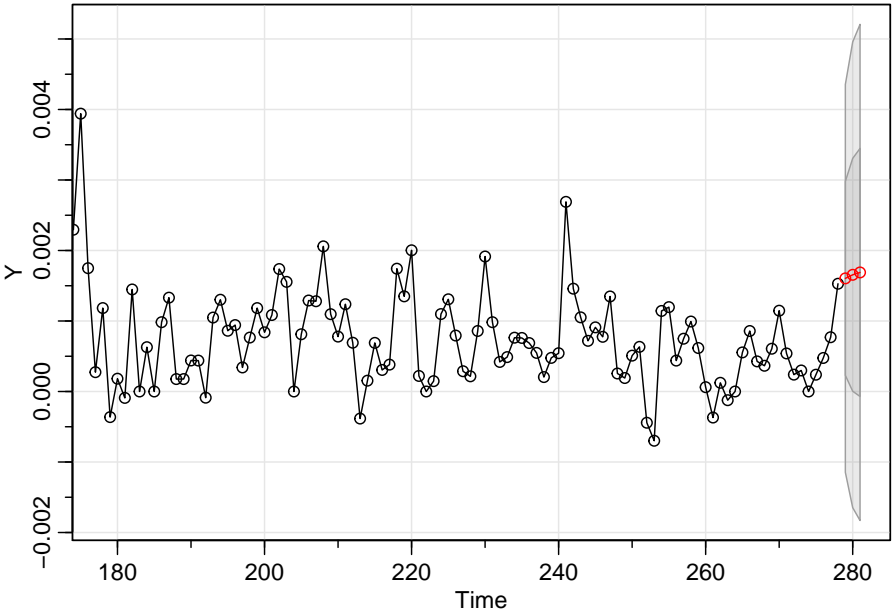


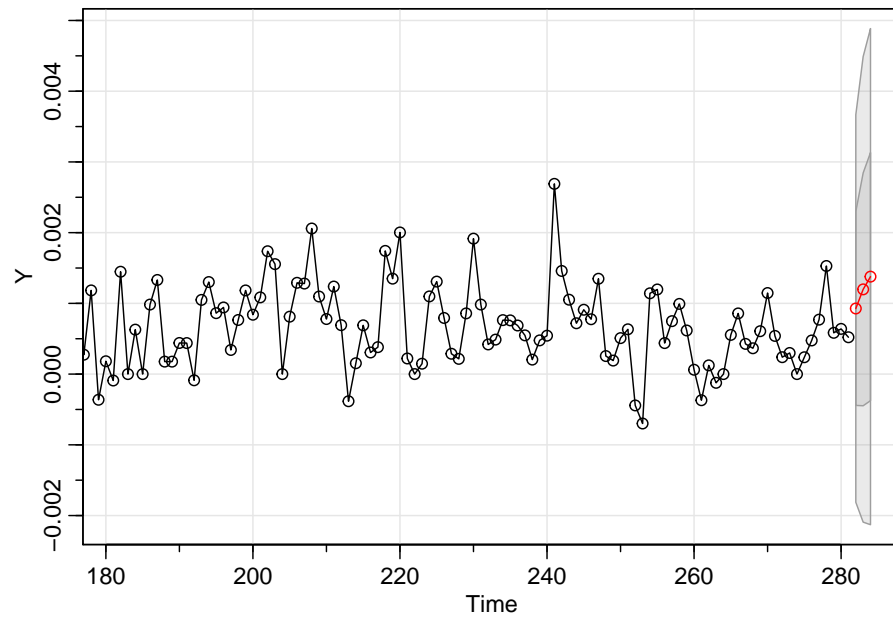
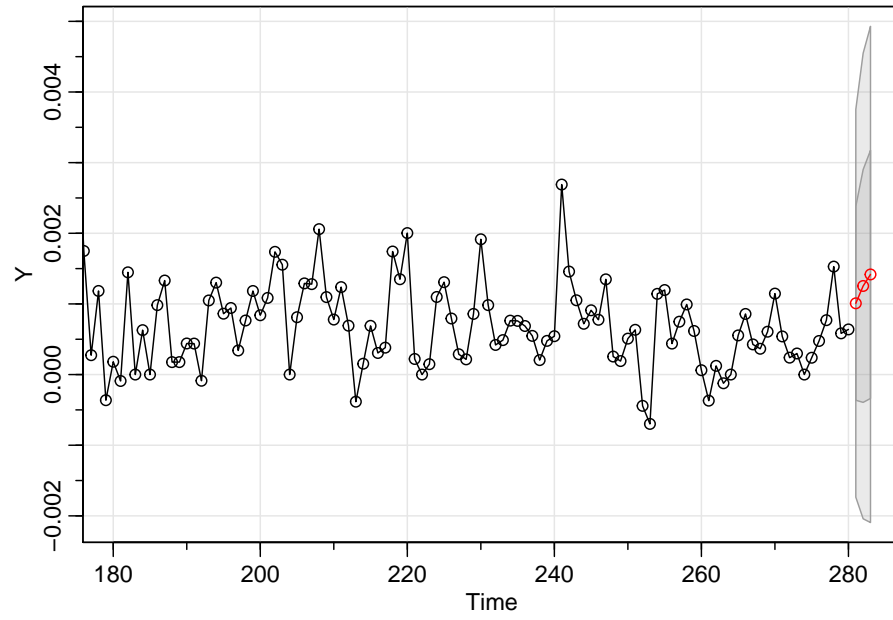


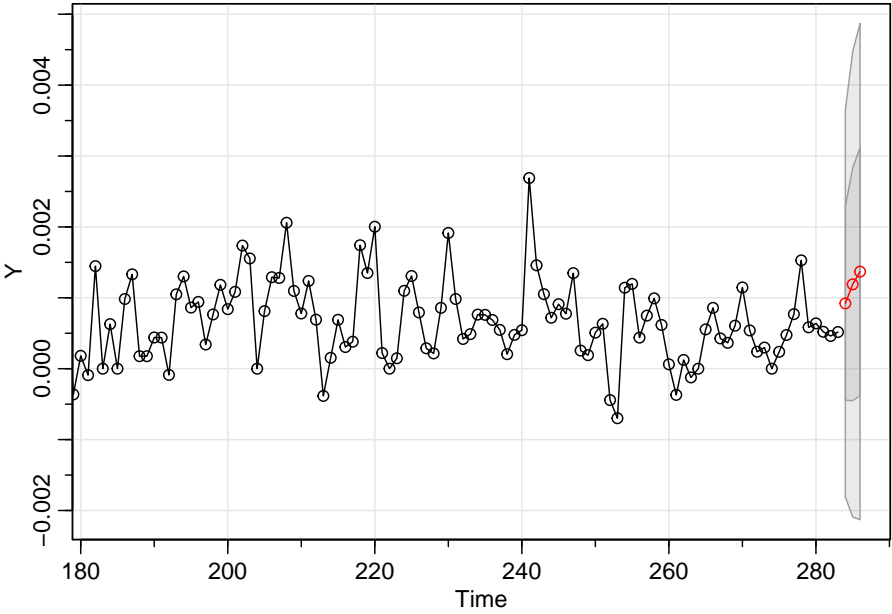
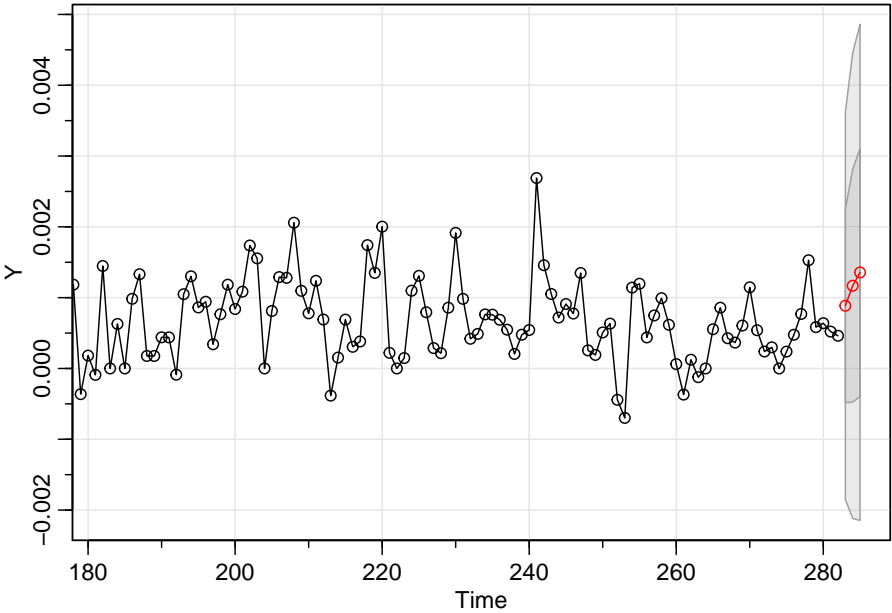


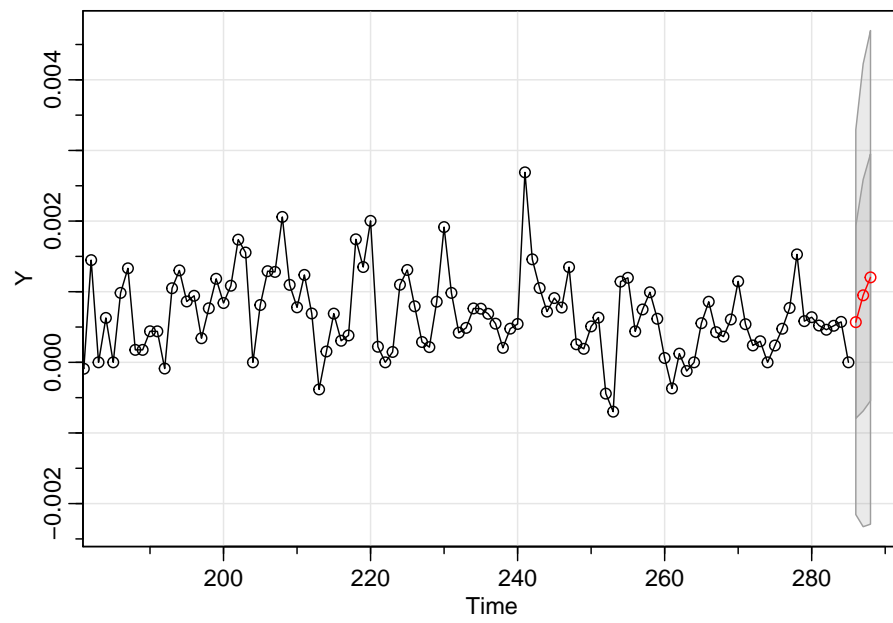
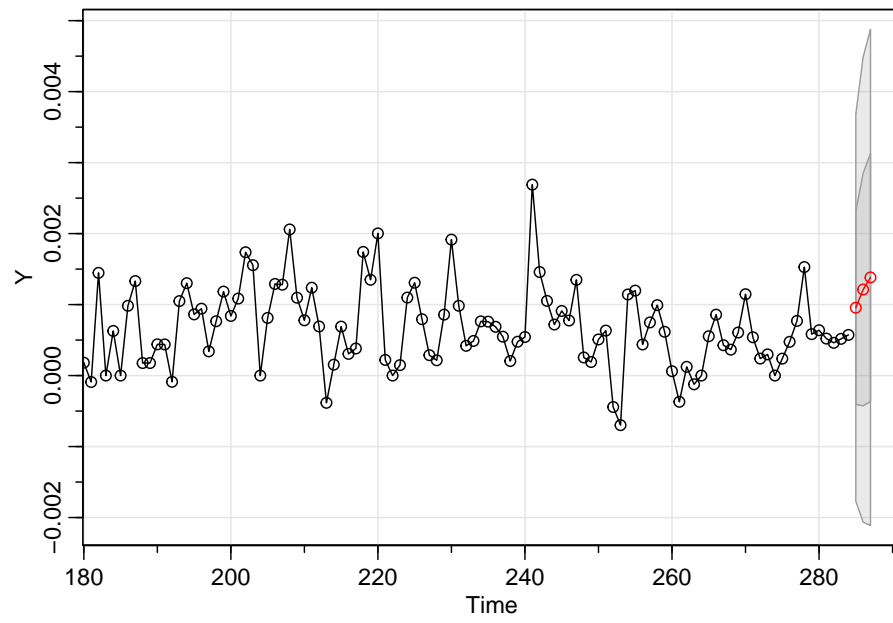


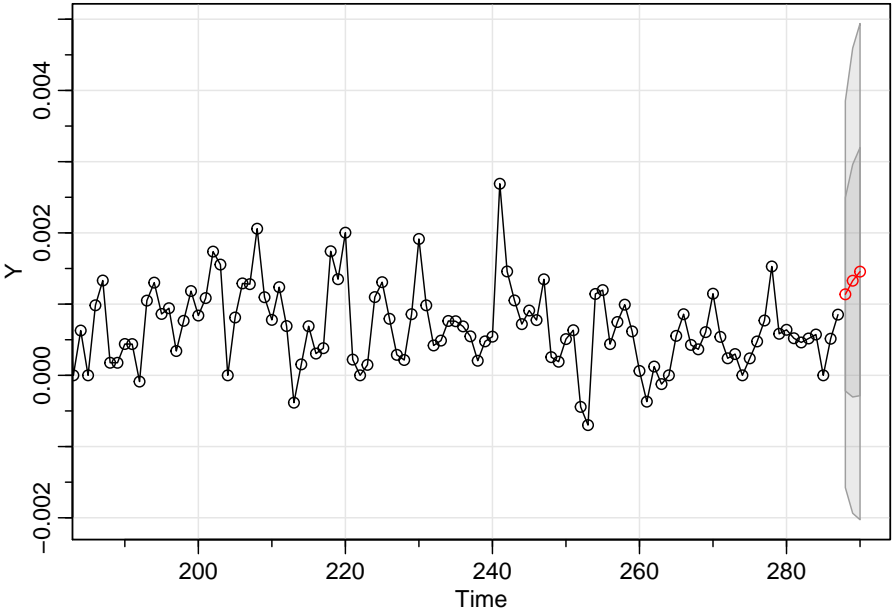
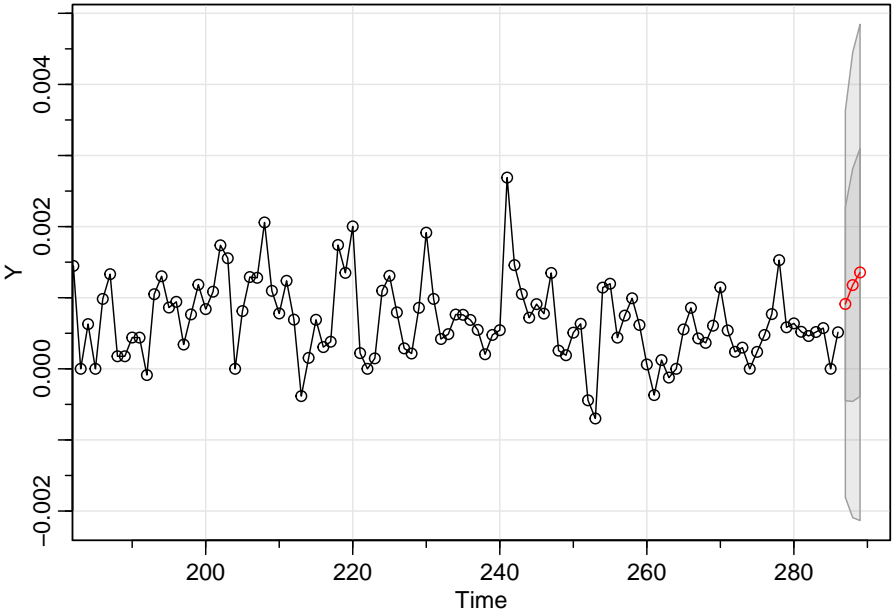


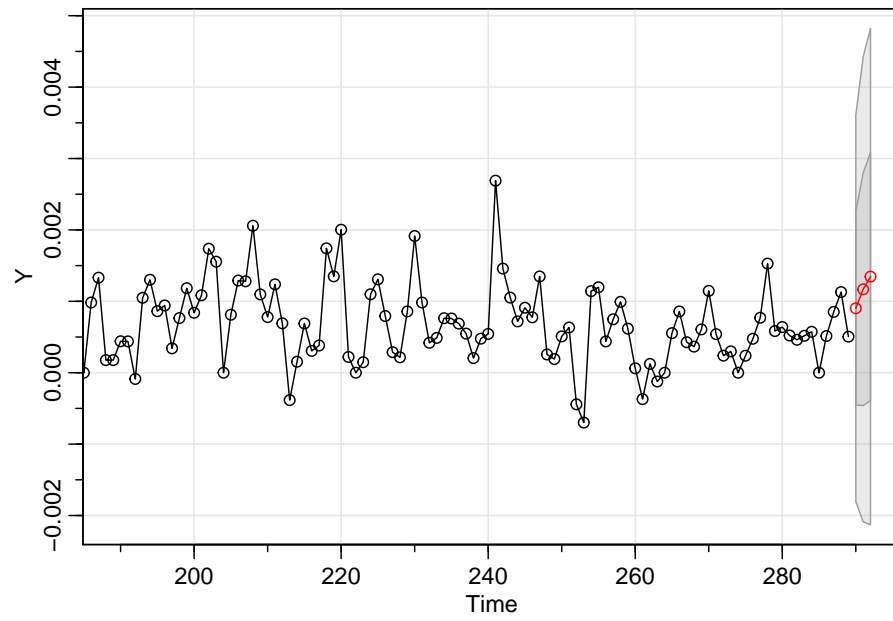
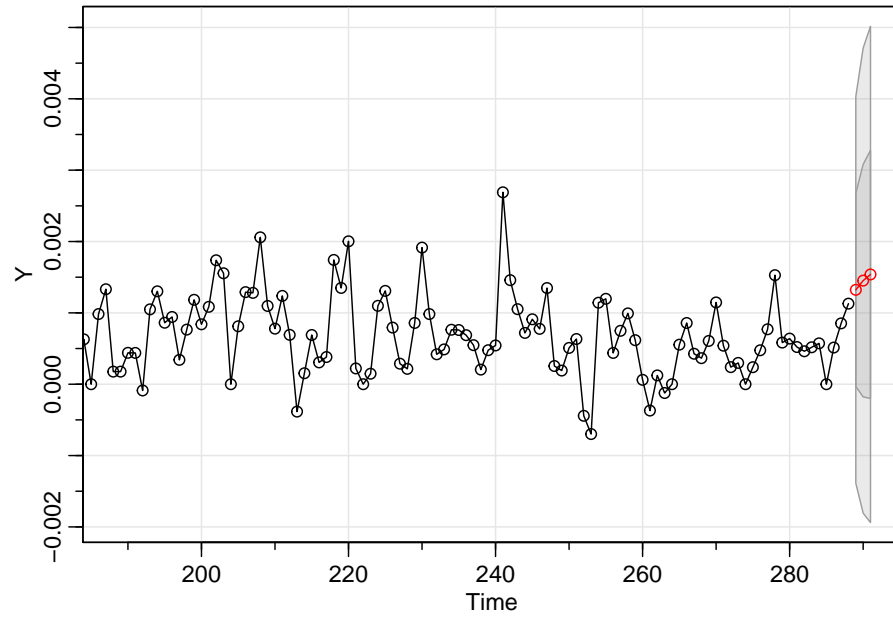


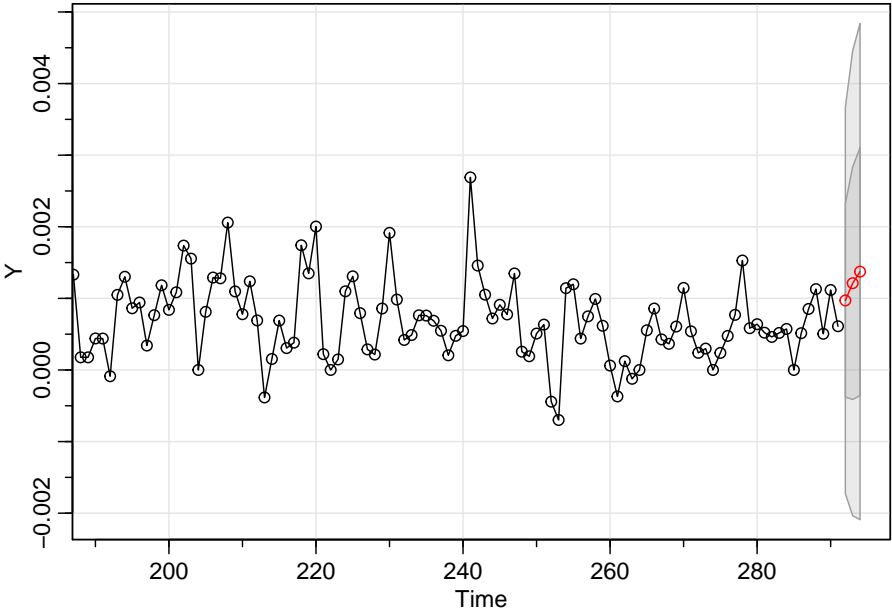
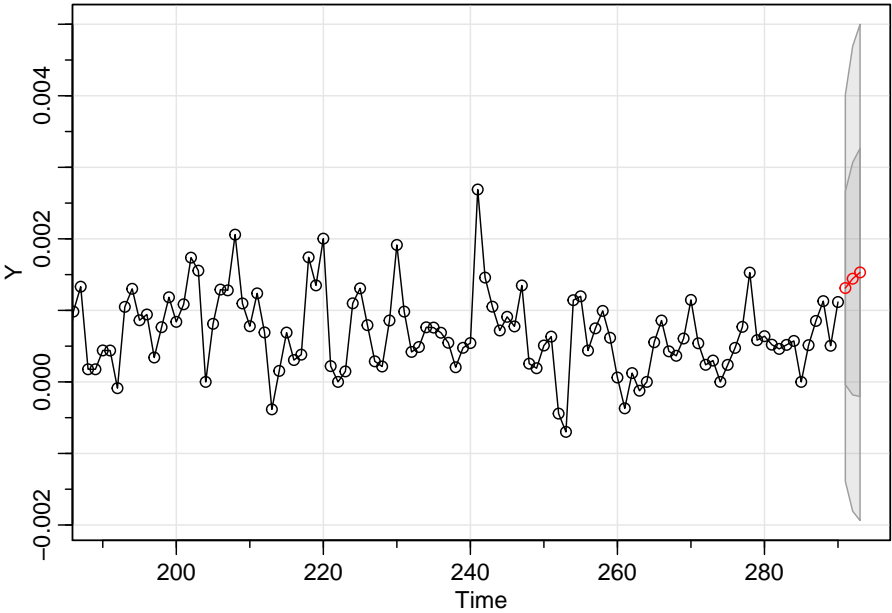


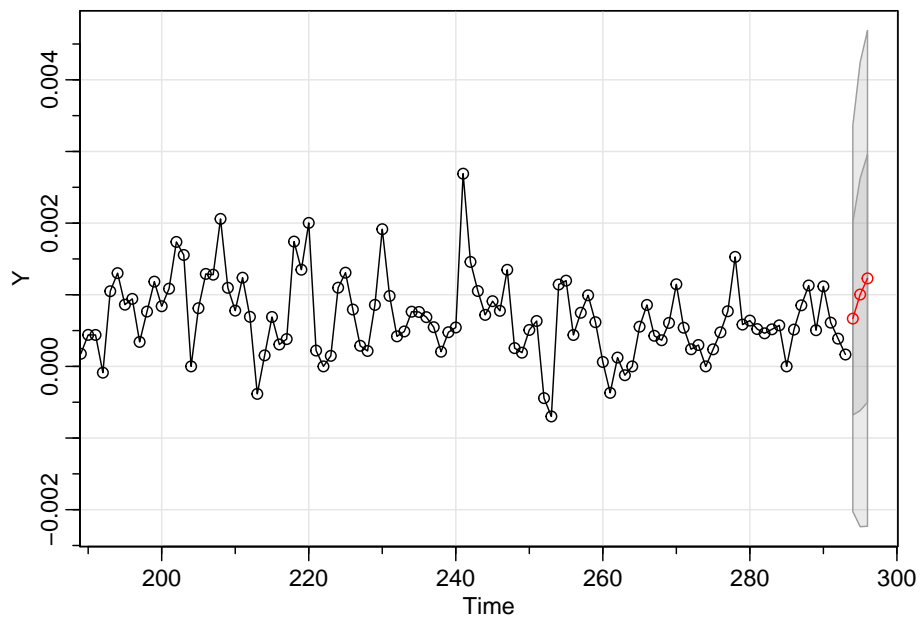
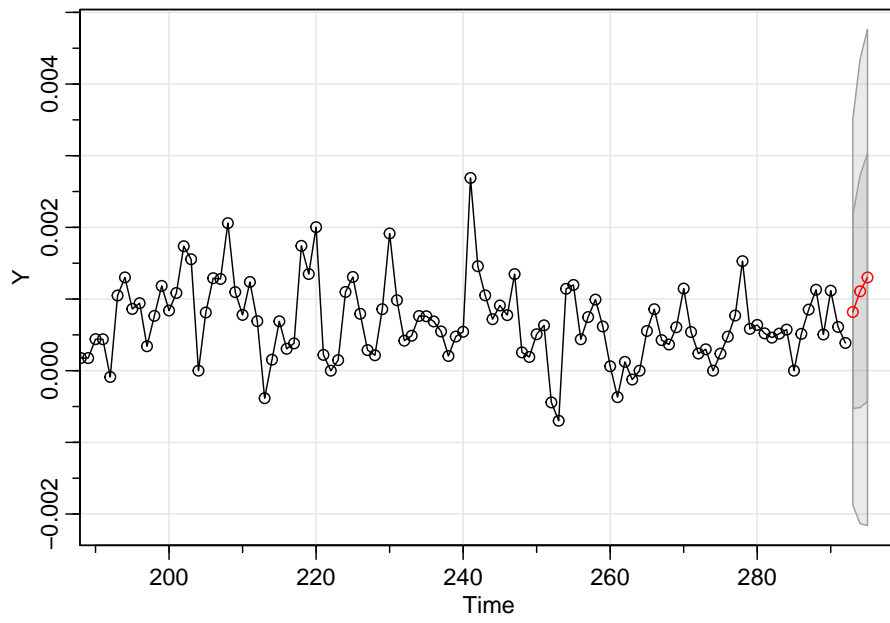




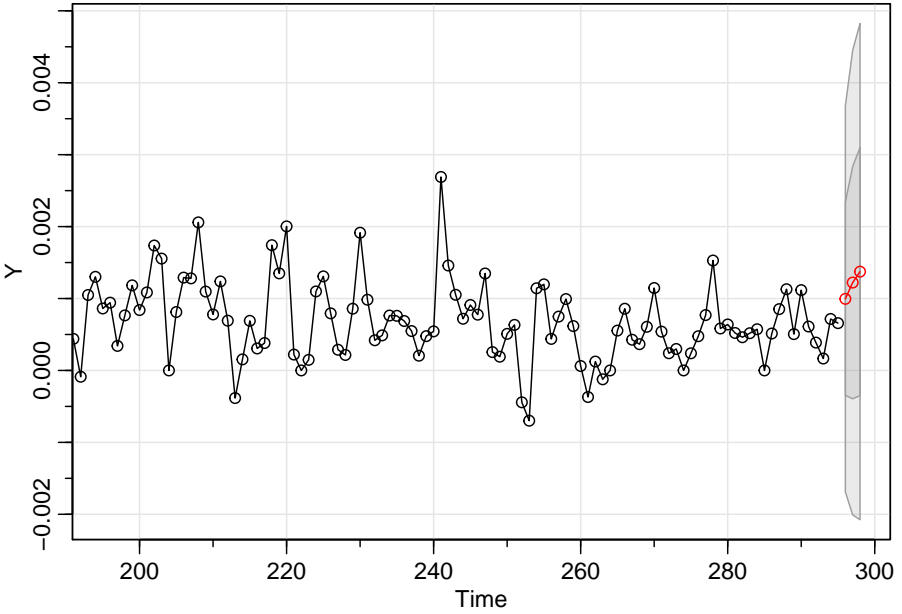
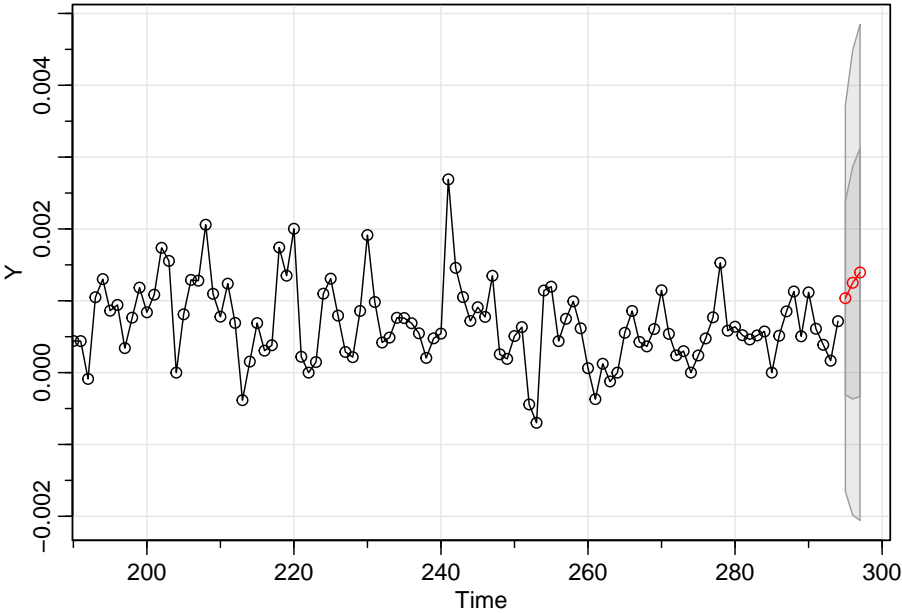


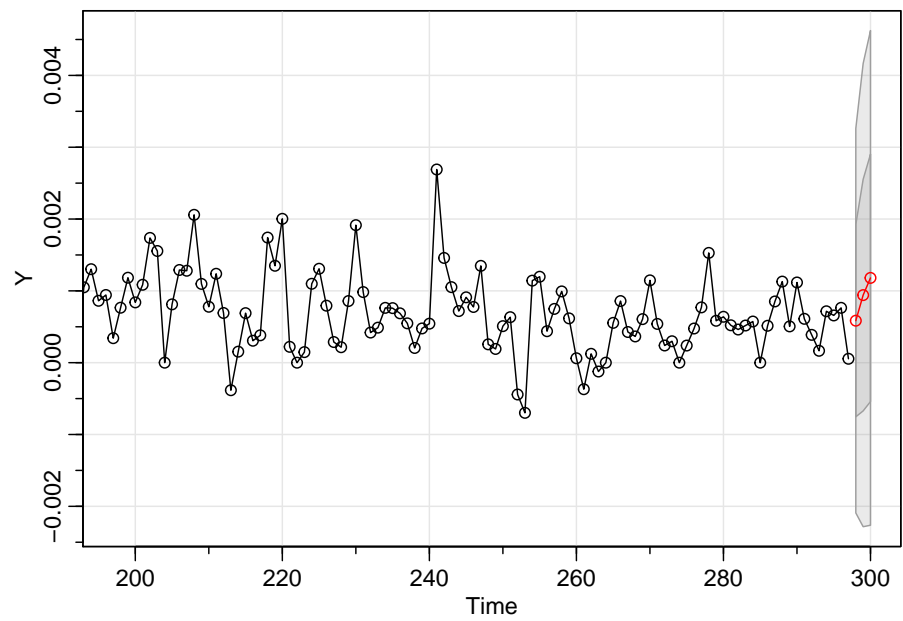
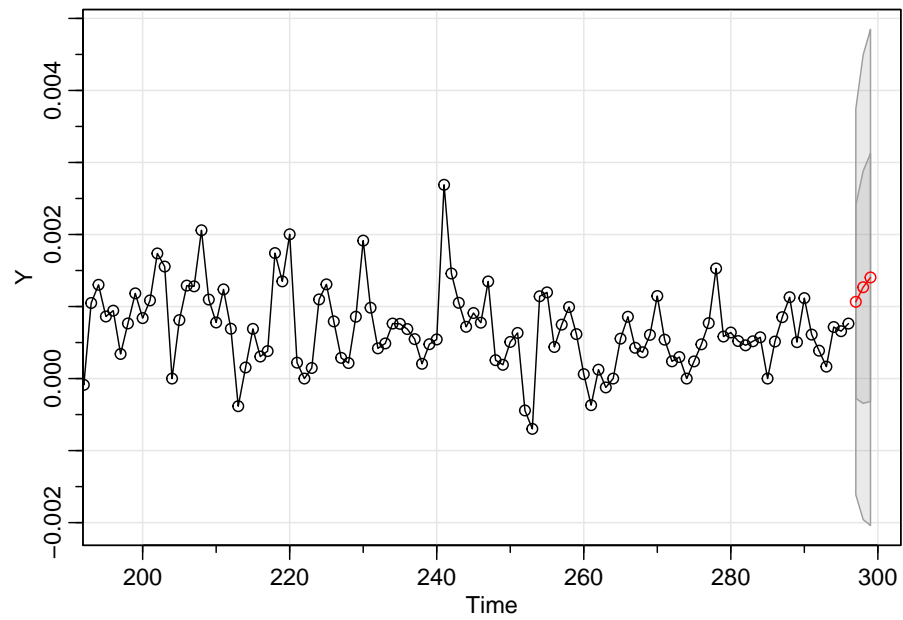


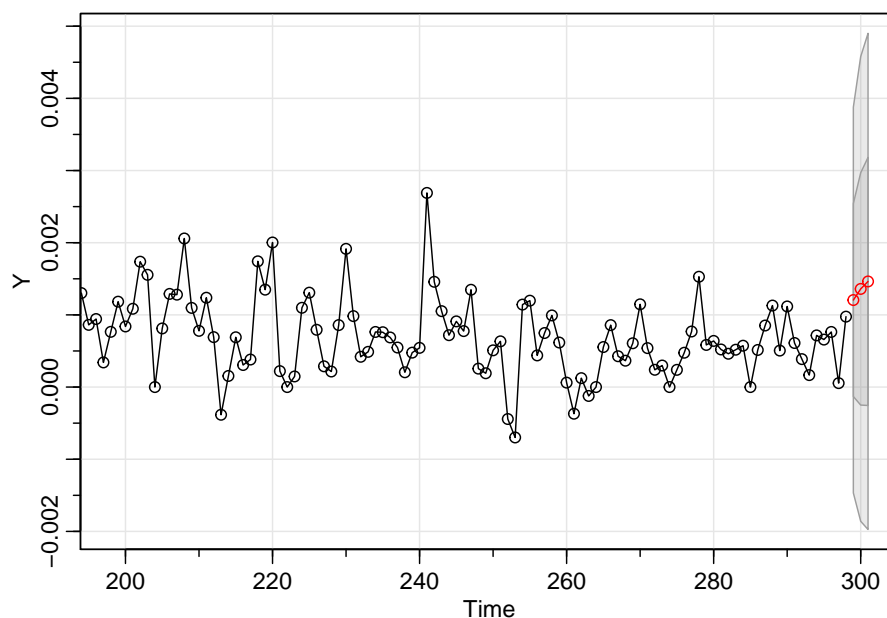












```
compara2<-merge(INFLA,get(paste('PI_', H, sep='')),join='inner')
compara2<-data.frame(date=index(compara2), coredata(compara2))
compara2$date<-as.Date(compara2$date)
compara2<-filter(compara2, date>="2007-03-01" & date<="2019-02-01")
compara2<-mutate(compara2, DIFF = (IPC-IPC.1)^2)
ECM_2<-mean(compara2$DIFF)
ECM_2
```

```
## [1] 1.314962e-06
```

Una forma muy usual para comparar dos especificaciones es definir un ratio entre cada uno de los ECM, si este es mayor a 1 la especificación del que resulta el ECM del denominador sería la mejor.

```
ECM_1/ECM_2
```

```
## [1] 0.4480013
```

Sin embargo, un criterio *formal* para la deducción de referentes predictivos, consiste en conocer si las diferencias en el ECM entre distintas especificaciones econométricas son significativas desde la perspectiva estadística, ello se realiza a través del test propuesto por Giacomini and White (2006).

La estructura de este test consiste en definir la hipótesis nula que la diferencia en la métrica ECM de una especificación respecto a otra es cero. Luego se construye el estadístico que se denomina Giacomini y White (GW) de acuerdo a la ecuación , el cual se distribuye asintóticamente normal y se utiliza para

contrastar la hipótesis nula.

$$GW_h^{i,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta L_h^{i,j}}{\hat{\sigma}_{g_h^{i,j}}} & \text{si } h = 1 \\ \frac{\Delta L_h^{i,j}}{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{g_h^{i,j}}}{\sqrt{g_h}}} & \text{si } h = \{3, 6, 9, 12\} \end{cases} \quad \forall i \neq j \quad (3.3)$$

La aplicación en R sería de la forma siguiente:

```
GW_H<-cbind(compara$date, compara$DIFF, compara2$DIFF)
GW_H<-data.frame(GW_H)
colnames(GW_H)<-c("date", "ARIMA", "RW")
GW_H$date<-as.Date(GW_H$date)
GW_H<-mutate(GW_H, delta=ARIMA-RW)
GW_ts<-xts(GW_H[, -1], order.by=as.Date(GW_H$date))
GW_MODEL <- lm(delta ~ 1, data=GW_ts)
list(sqrt(diag(sandwich(GW_MODEL))))
```

```
## [[1]]
## (Intercept)
## 1.295287e-07
```

# Bibliography

- Atkeson, A. and Ohanian, L. E. (2001). Are Phillips curves useful for forecasting inflation? *Quarterly Review*, (Win):2–11.
- Giacomini, R. and White, H. (2006). Tests of Conditional Predictive Ability. *Econometrica*, 74(6):1545–1578.
- Meese, R. A. and Rogoff, K. (1983). Empirical exchange rate models of the seventies : Do they fit out of sample? *Journal of International Economics*, 14(1-2):3–24.