

Problem Set 8

Statistics 509 – Winter 2022

Due to Canvas on Wednesday, March 30 by Midnight

Instructions. You may work in teams, but you must turn in your own work/code/results. Also for the problems requiring use of the R-package, you need to include a copy of your R-code. This provides us a way to give partial credit in case the answers are not totally correct.

1. Suppose have Y is random variable taking values/probabilities according to the following table.

Values	Probabilities
-2	$\frac{1}{6}$
0	$\frac{1}{6}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$

and X is random variable defined as $X = |Y|$.

- (a) Derive the best predictor of Y based on X , and give the MSPE for this predictor.
- (b) Derive the best linear predictor of Y based on X , and give the MSPE for this predictor.
- (c) Explain why the MSPE in (b) is larger than that given in (a).

2. Problem 7 on page 357 in Ruppert/Matteson, with the revision for part (c) below.

(c) Suppose $\rho(1) = .3$, $\rho(2) = .2$. Find $\phi_1, \phi_2, \rho(3)$.

Hint For non-singular matrix A , can generate the inverse of A via command `solve(A)`.

3. For this problem there is a data set consisting of Russell 2000 weekly data over 4 years from 2015 to 2019 with the name RUT_03.2015-03.2019 – it is found in the Data folder on Canvas.

- (a) Generate plot of the sample auto-correlation of the Russell 2000 weekly returns, and discuss what is observed from these plots. Also, carry out a Box-Ljung test on whether the auto-correlations are all zero out to lag 10, and summarize your results
- (b) Derive the optimal AR model utilizing the `ar` function in R. Provide a comprehensive set of diagnostics and give a clear summary of findings/conclusions.
- (c) Utilizing output from (b), do a prediction out to 12 weeks ahead along with 95% confidence intervals – provide numerical values along with a plot of predictions/confidence intervals.
- (d) Repeat (b) for the optimal ARMA model. Provide a comprehensive set of diagnostics and give a clear summary of findings/conclusions.
- (e) Utilizing output from (d), do a prediction out to 12 weeks ahead along with 95% confidence intervals – provide numerical values along with a plot of predictions/confidence intervals.