- 1. In practice, the observed time series are not stationary in many reasons.
- 2. Particulary, often there is a trend in series.
- 3. We introduce two ways to remove trend in time series. One is the classical regression analysis, and the other is taking difference.

Regression analysis in time series #妈空 些 和

1. Generalized least square

• Observations $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ are from the model

where
$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon},$$
 where
$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_p \end{pmatrix}$$

and ϵ $(p \times 1)$ vector has multivariate normal distribution with mean 0 and variance Σ $(p \times p)$, matrix.

• The minimum variance unbiased estimator of β the solution to the weighted least square problem

• The solution is
$$\widehat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}} \underline{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}} \underline{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{Y}.$$

$$* Y = X \beta + E$$

design matrix, 子col: 包명地子 世帝社 (子文 秋地科 col 是 1 (2)时)

* 시계度에선 8가 정상시계별 5점이 되게금 하는 것이 목도 . — NN 제익 연기리 상관관계 생길 (= COV +O) ⇒`일반학 최소제공법 사용: weight (← 오의 공분산을 역행렬도 급해名 ; GLS: 가능치 준기리)

$$\begin{array}{c} \times \ \ X = \left(X_{1}, \, \cdots, \, X_{p} \right) \ , \ b = \left(\begin{array}{c} b_{1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{p} \end{array} \right) \ , \ \chi_{b} = b_{1} \, \chi_{1} + \cdots + b_{p} \, \chi_{p} \ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Linear combination} \right) \ , \ \chi_{\overline{j}} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \chi_{1\overline{j}} \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{n\overline{j}} \end{array} \right) \\ \overline{\chi_{n\overline{j}}} \end{array}$$

Y벡터와 제일 가운 Span 9에 91左첫

$$-: \hat{\Upsilon} = X (X^T X)^T X^T Y$$

* 72

粉部外 沙别 四洲

W: positive definite, IIVIII = NTWV > 0 (N=0 21419 0, p.d = 72401 = 31)

$$(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\beta)^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\beta).$$

- · 닭 도7 =W 면 형태 동일, N 차워 공간에서의 거리 (조 : 최진)
- · 식을 최소함 : Y~ W 거리에서 제일 가까운 접 : 숙건 → 내전 = 0 (<N1, N2>w = V1™W 2 = 0)

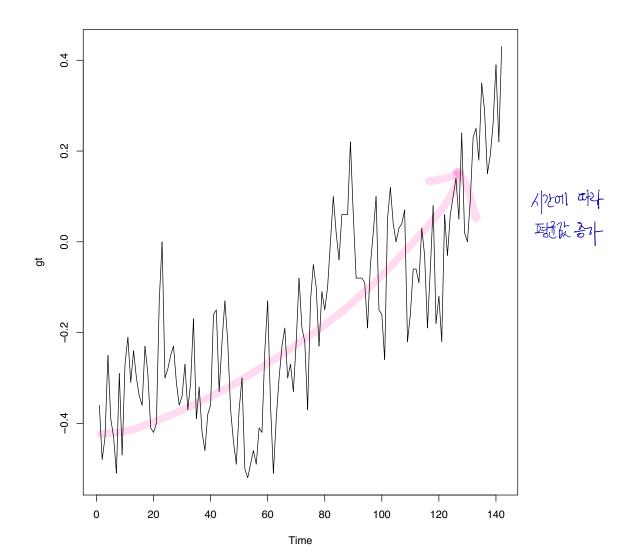
$$\hat{\beta} = (X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{\mathsf{T}} X)^{\mathsf{T}} X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{\mathsf{T}} Y$$

 $\beta = (X^T \Sigma^T X)^T X^T \Sigma^T Y$ X항 Y의 দাব্দ (১৯ ছেল দাব্দ ওপার্চ আব্দ মাব্দ ভারতি বাদ বিদ্যান্ত বাদ্যান্ত বাদ্যান্ত

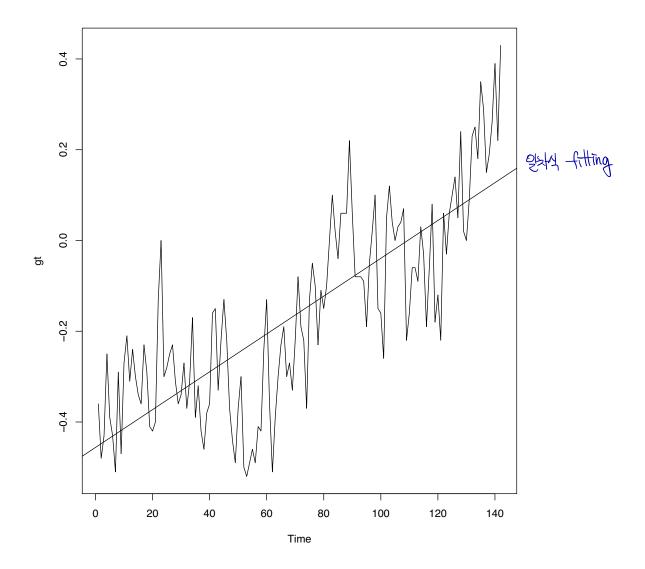
头对各为红洲的 (GLS의 对时中)

受対対限性 (GLS의 対时中) Σ (Yī - (bl Xir+ ··+ bp Xip))² 1 : 名別 報 版 名 提 4 다음 → 오 로거 → weight ①
(公 작은거 → weight ①

• Global warming (estimate linear trend)

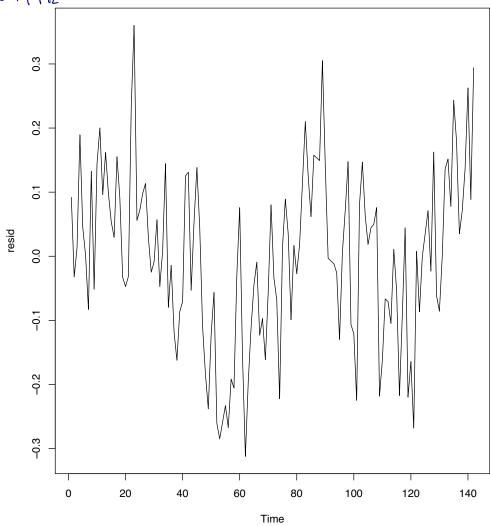


$$x_t = eta_0 + eta_1 t + w_t$$
 일처식보다 이 자식이 더 적합할수도!

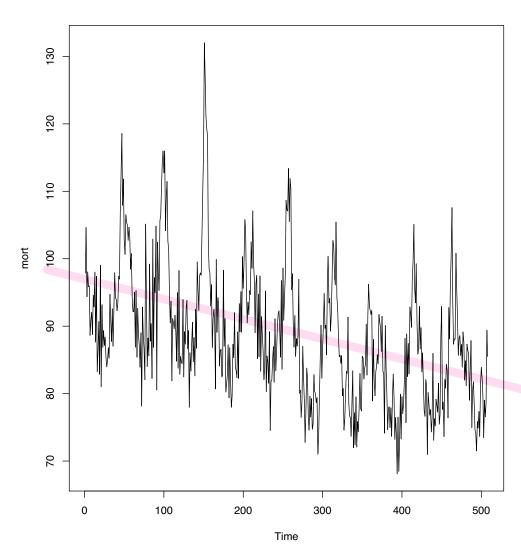


~ 201845 트렌드 APPA

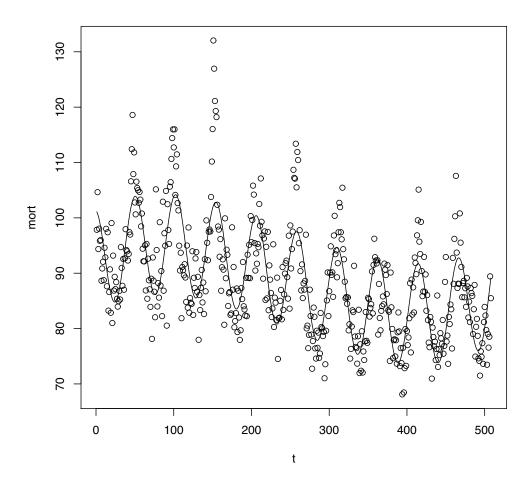
Residual-regression



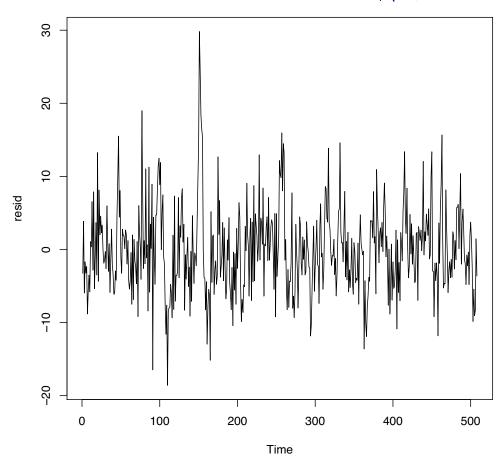
• Cardiovascular mortality series (estimate periodic trend)



$$x_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 t^2 + \beta_3 t^3 + \alpha_1 \cos\left(2\pi t/52\right) + \alpha_2 \sin\left(2\pi t/52\right) + w_t$$
 년 (당가)하다



residual-mortality 对好以上一個語 子間 子間



 $Y_{+} = m(+) + X_{+}$ $\{X_{+}\}: Stationary \}$ 1) m(+) $\mathbb{Z}[X_{+}]: M(+)$ $\mathbb{Z}[X_{+}]: M(+)$ $\mathbb{Z}[X_{+}]: M(+)$ $\mathbb{Z}[X_{+}]: M(+)$

• Routine for generalized least square

- run OLS (IID errors).
- estimate covariance matrix of error terms, Σ , using residuals.
- run GLS with the estimate covariance matrix estimate.
- iterate the above steps.

Difference and back-shift operator

Definition 0.1. We define the backshift operator by

$$Bx_t = x_{t-1}$$

and extend it to powers $B^2x_t = B(Bx_t) = Bx_{t-1} = x_{t-2}$.

• Consider the first difference is

$$\Delta x_t = x_t - x_{t-1} = (1 - B)x_t$$
$$\Delta^2 x_t = (1 - B)^2 x_t = (1 - 2B + B^2)x_t$$

- We can eliminate *linear* trend with \triangle
- We can eliminate 2nd order trend with \triangle^2
- We can eliminate d-th order trend with \triangle^d

< Difference and back-shift operator>

O back shift operator : 世内202 影.

B" 1/4 = 1/4-N

2 Pifferencing

= (1-B) 74

 $\Delta^{2} \lambda_{t} = (I - B)^{2} \lambda_{t} \qquad \Delta (\Delta \lambda_{t}) = \Delta (\lambda_{t} - \lambda_{t-1}) = \Delta \lambda_{t} - \Delta \lambda_{t-1} = (\lambda_{t} - \lambda_{t-1}) - (\lambda_{t-1} - \lambda_{t-2})$

 $= \chi_{L} - 2\chi_{L-1} + \chi_{L-1} = (1 - 2B + B^{2})\chi_{L} = (1 - B)^{2}\chi_{L}$

2°7€=(FB)°x€

* 스 : 차수 줄이는데 사용 (+ime + trend 제가) / 테러는 없으나 한 번 할때마다 하나의 데이터 관

ex) Yt = Botot + Xt

ΔY= 80+ (1t + Xt - (β0+ (1t+) + Xt+1) = (1+ Xt - Xt+1 (time trend (t) 사람)

ex) random walk

- X₄ = X₄₋₁ tG₄ → 欧일정. 분앤함 → Stationary X

LXt-Xt-1= St -> Stationary Dt Xt-Xt1 5 Stationary -> IZHM 推出 助心!

상) filling - smoothing - Time series 대체인 정권수에 확인

- 冲台