

(1) Let (X_t) be a stationary process with mean μ .

(a) Consider the linear h -step prediction $P_n X_{n+h}$ based on X_1, \dots, X_n . Show that the prediction error is given by

$$E[(X_{n+h} - P_n X_{n+h})^2] = \gamma_X(0) - \mathbf{a}_n^\top \gamma_n(h),$$

where $\mathbf{a}_n = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^\top$ solves the equation $\Gamma_n \mathbf{a}_n = \gamma_n(h)$ and $a_0 = \mu(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i)$, $\Gamma_n = (\gamma_X(i-j))_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ and $\gamma_n(h) = (\gamma_X(h), \dots, \gamma_X(h+n-1))^\top$.

(b) Show that $P_n X_{n+h}$ is unique, i.e., if there are two solutions $\mathbf{a}_n^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{a}_n^{(2)}$ to the system of equations $\Gamma_n \mathbf{a}_n = \gamma_n(h)$ then the random variable

$$Z = a_0^{(1)} - a_0^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^n (a_j^{(1)} - a_j^{(2)}) X_{n+1-j}$$

is zero a.s.

(c) Show that

$$EX_{n+h} = E[P_n X_{n+h}].$$

(d) Show that

$$(0.1) \quad E[(X_{n+h} - P_n X_{n+h})X_j] = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

(e) Consider the Hilbert space of all linear combinations $a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_{n+1-i}$ equipped with the inner product $(X, Y) = \text{cov}(X, Y)$. Show that the linear h -step predictor $P_n X_{n+h}$ can be derived from the projection theorem in Hilbert space (see Lecture Notes) by solving (0.1). (Note that one can always assume without loss of generality that $a_0 = 0$ and $\mu = 0$.)

(f) Determine the linear h -step prediction $P_n X_{n+h}$ of a causal AR(1) process $X_t = \phi_1 X_{t-1} + Z_t$, $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, with driving white noise (Z_t) , by solving the prediction equation $\Gamma_n \mathbf{a}_n = \gamma_n(h)$. Compare with the best prediction of X_{n+h} in the class of all square integrable functions of X_1, \dots, X_n .