

Actividad 6

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1. Para el siguiente proceso

$Y_t = \varepsilon_t$ donde $\varepsilon \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2_\varepsilon)$ por tanto $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0$ para $i \neq j$

a) Encuentra su media

$$\mu = E(x) = E(\varepsilon_t) \\ = 0$$

b) Muestra que $\text{Var}(Y_t) = \sigma^2_\varepsilon$ y que $\sigma^2_\varepsilon = E(\varepsilon^2)$

? Basandonos en su distribución se demuestra que

$$\text{Var}(Y_t) = \text{Var}(\varepsilon_t) = [E(\varepsilon_t)]^2 + E(\varepsilon_t^2) - [E(\varepsilon_t)]^2 = \sigma^2_\varepsilon$$

c) Calcular la covarianza

$$\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t-k}) = 0 \quad \forall k \neq 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

d) Será si es o no un proceso estacionario y porque
Las condiciones para estacionariedad son

$$E(Y_t) = \mu, \forall t$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_t) = \sigma^2, \forall t$$

Al ser un proceso de ruido blanco su
corr = 0

∴ No cumple los requisitos
de estacionariedad

2. Para el siguiente proceso

$$Y_t = \varphi_1 Y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 Y_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$$

dónde $\varepsilon \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$ por tanto $E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0$ para $i \neq j$

a) ¿Qué condición garantiza la convergencia de la sumatoria infinita del proceso?

Que $|\varphi| < 1$

b) Encuentra su media

$$E(Y_t) = E\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi_i \varepsilon_{t-i}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi_i E(\varepsilon_{t-i}) = 0$$

c) Varianza

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y_t) &= \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi^i \varepsilon_{t-i}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \text{Var}(\varphi^i \varepsilon_{t-i}) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varphi^i)^2 \text{Var}(\varepsilon_{t-i}) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi^{2i} \text{Var}(\varepsilon_{t-i}) = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi^{2i} = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - \varphi^2} \end{aligned}$$

d) Covarianza con el primer rezago

$$\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-1}) = E[(Y_t - \mu_{Y_t})(Y_{t-1} - \mu_{Y_{t-1}})] = E(Y_t Y_{t-1})$$

$$= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varphi^i \varepsilon_{t-i}\right)\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varphi^j \varepsilon_{t-1-j}\right)\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &E[(\varepsilon_t + \varphi \varepsilon_{t-1} + \varphi^2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots)(\varepsilon_{t-1} + \varphi \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varphi^2 \varepsilon_{t-3} + \dots)] \\ &E[(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-1} + \varphi \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varphi^2 \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-3} + \dots)] \\ &E(\varphi \varepsilon_t^2 + \varphi^2 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \dots) \\ &= \varphi E[\varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \varphi^2 \varepsilon_{t-2}^2] \\ &= \varphi(\sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \varphi^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \varphi^4 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \dots) \\ &= \varphi \sigma_\varepsilon^2 (1 + \varphi^2 + \varphi^4 + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

Scribe

$$\begin{aligned} &= \varphi \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varphi^2)^i \\ &= \frac{\varphi^2}{1 - \varphi^2} \end{aligned}$$

f) Calculate ρ_1

$$\rho_1 = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} = \frac{(\rho^2)\theta}{1-\rho^2} = \frac{\rho^2}{1-(\rho^2)}$$

3. $Y_t = \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$ where $\varepsilon \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$

a) Mean

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_t) &= \theta_1 E(\varepsilon_{t-1}) + \theta_2 E(\varepsilon_{t-2}) + E(\varepsilon_t) \\ &= M \end{aligned}$$

b) Variance

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0 &= \text{Var}(Y_t) = E[(Y_t - M)^2] \\ &= E[(\varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2})^2] \\ &= E(\varepsilon_t^2 + \theta_1^2 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \theta_2^2 \varepsilon_{t-2}^2 + \dots) \\ &= \sigma^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma^2 + \theta_2^2 \sigma^2 + 0 \\ &= (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Covariance with lag k

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-1}) = E[(Y_t - M)(Y_{t-1} - M)] = \\ &= E[(\varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t)(\theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_{t-1})] \\ &= E[\theta_1^2 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \theta_1 \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-1} \varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots] \\ &= (\theta_1 + \theta_2) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2 &= E[(Y_t - M)(Y_{t-2} - M)] = E[(\varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2})(\varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-3})] \\ &= E[\theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2}^2 + \dots] \\ &= \theta_2 \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-1}) = E[(\epsilon_t + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2})(\epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-2} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-3})] \\ = 0$$

$$\therefore \gamma_k = \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-k}) = E[(Y_t - \mu)(Y_{t-k} - \mu)] = 0 \quad \forall k \geq 3$$

d) Encuentra ρ_k

$$\rho_k = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-k})}{\sigma_{Y_t}^2} = \frac{0}{0^2} \quad \text{si } k \geq 3$$

e) Gráfica de función de autocorrelación $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_{10}$

