Homework 5

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1. For each of the following, identify it as an ARIMA model. That is, find the values of p, d, and q and the values of the parameters (ϕ's and θ's). Recall that by definition ARMA(p, q) models must be stationary and invertible.

(a) $Y_t = 0.6Y_{t-1} + 0.4Y_{t-2} + e_t - 0.5e_{t-1} + 0.25e_{t-2}$

This appears to be an ARMA(2, 2), with $\phi_1 = 0.6$ and $\phi_2 = 0.4$, $\theta_1 = -0.5$ and $\theta_2 = 0.25$.

We must verify the assumptions that it is stationary and invertible.

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 + \phi_2 &= 0.6 + 0.4 = 1.0 \not< 1.0 \\
\phi_2 - \phi_1 &= 0.4 - 0.6 = -0.2 < 1 \\
|\phi_2| &= 0.4 < 1
\end{aligned}$$

Here the first constraint is violated, so

(b) $Y_t = 2Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2} + e_t$

Verifying the assumptions that it is stationary and invertible,

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 + \phi_2 &= 2 + (-1) = 1.0 \not< 1.0 \\
\phi_2 - \phi_1 &= (-1) - 2 = -3 < 1 \\
|\phi_2| &= 1 \not< 1
\end{aligned}$$

Since the assumptions are violated, this is not stationary as an AR(2) model.

We can actually rewrite this as ∇Y_t, and we have

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_t &= Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2} + e_t \\
Y_t - Y_{t-1} &= Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2} + e_t \\
\nabla Y_t &= Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2} + e_t
\end{aligned}$$

Verifying the assumptions for stationary, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 + \phi_2 &= 1 + (-1) = 0 < 1.0 \\
\phi_2 - \phi_1 &= 1 - (-1) = 2 \not< 1 \\
|\phi_2| &= 1 \not< 1
\end{aligned}$$

So this is still not stationary.

Now we look at the second difference,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\nabla^2 Y_t &= \nabla(\nabla Y_t) \\
W_t &= \nabla(Y_t - Y_{t-1}) = Y_t - 2Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Now, since $W_t = Y_t - 2Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2} = e_t$, the second difference is a white noise process. Thus, it is an IMA(2, 0).

(c) $Y_t = 0.5Y_{t-1} - 0.5Y_{t-2} + e_t - 0.1e_{t-1}$

This seems to be an ARMA(2, 1) with $\phi_1 = 0.5, \phi_2 = -0.5$ and $\theta_1 = -0.1$.

The conditions for stationary hold,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 + \phi_2 &= 0.5 + (-0.5) = 0 < 1.0 \\
\phi_2 - \phi_1 &= -0.5 + 0.5 = 0 < 1 \\
|\phi_2| &= 0.5 < 1
\end{aligned}
$$

And since $|\theta_1| = 0.1 < 1$, then it is also invertible.

■

2. For each ARIMA model described in Question 1, find the numerical values of $\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4$ and a recurrence relation for $\psi_k, k > 4$.

```
#psi.weights.wge(phi = c(2, -1), theta = 0, lag.max = 10)
```

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3. Consider a stationary process $\{Y_t\}$. Show that if $\rho_1 < 0.5$ then ∇Y_t has a larger variance than Y_t.

We will show that $Var(\nabla Y_t) > Var(Y_t)$.

Since $\{Y_t\}$ is stationary, $Var(Y_t) = \gamma_0 = \sigma^2$ is a constant.

We have $Var(\nabla Y_t) = Var(Y_t - Y_{t-1})$.

By the properties of variance and letting $k = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\nabla Y_t) &= Var(Y_t) + Var(Y_{t-k}) - 2Cov(Y_t, Y_{t-k}) \\ &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_0 - 2\gamma_k \\ &= 2\gamma_0 - 2\gamma_k \\ &= 2(\gamma_0 - \gamma_k) \\ &= 2(\gamma_0 - \gamma_k) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\rho_1 = \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_0}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\nabla Y_t) &= 2(\gamma_0 - \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_0}\gamma_k) \\ &= 2(\gamma_0 - \rho_k \gamma_0) \\ &= 2\gamma_0(1 - \rho_k) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for $\rho_k < 0.5$ for $k = 1$, then $2(1-\rho_k) > 1$, and hence when multiplied by γ_0, is larger than $Var(Y_t) = \gamma_0$.

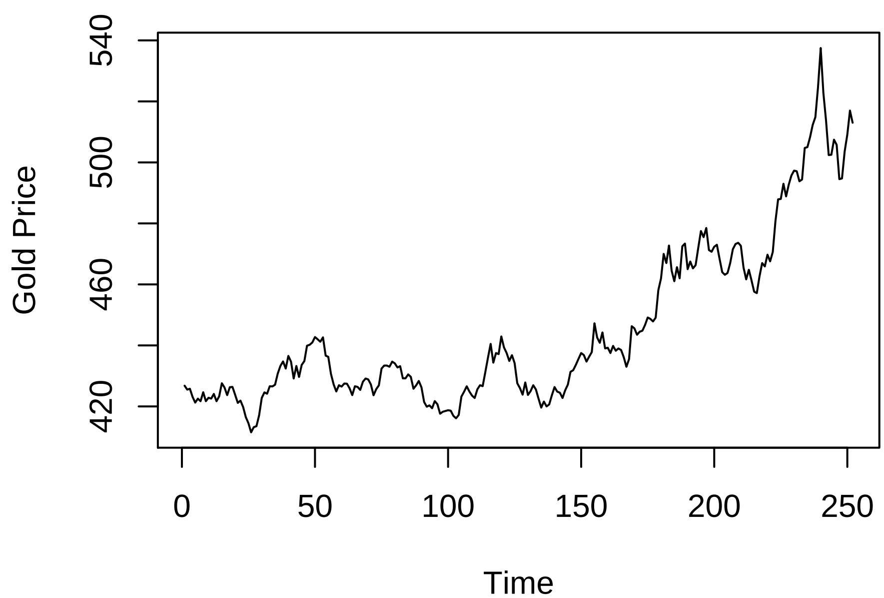
$\blacksquare$

4. The data set `gold` from the `TSA` library contains the daily price of gold for 252 trading days in 2005.

```r
data(gold)
```

(a) Construct a time series plot of the price of gold Y_t. What are the interesting features of this process?

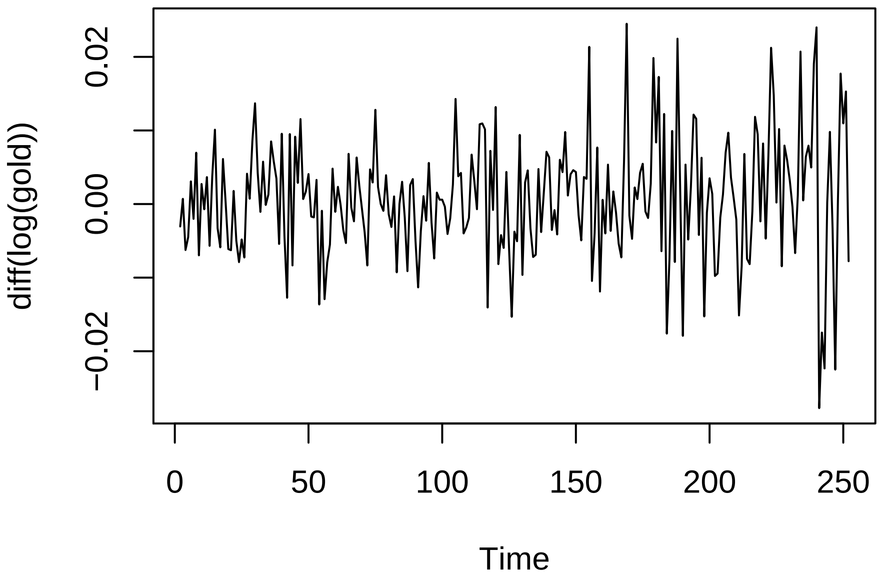
```r
par(cex=1)
plot(gold, ylab="Gold Price", pch=".")
```



The price of gold does not seem to be based on a deterministic trend, as we can see it begins to increase in variance after 150 days.

(b) Let $W_t = \nabla(\ln Y_t)$, the differences of the logarithms. Construct a time series plot of W_t. Does it look stationary?

```r
plot(diff(log(gold)))
```



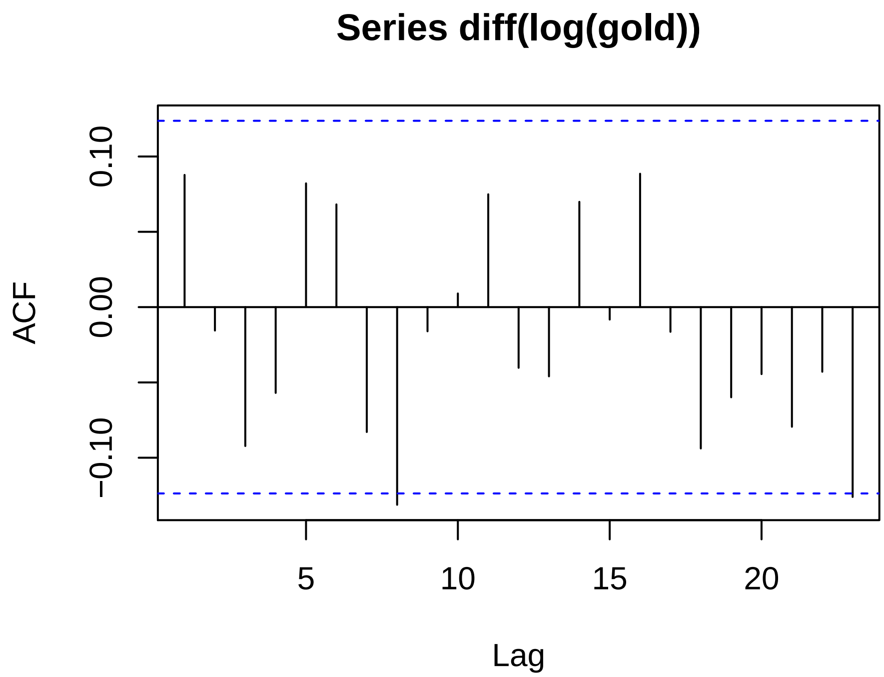

```r
stationary <- adf.test(diff(log(gold)), alternative = "stationary")
```

This looks heteroskedastic, and therefore not stationary, however, the variance is actually quite small, between -0.0277298 and 0.0244966.

Performing an Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for stationarity, we have a p-value of 0.01, so we reject the null hypothesis. The difference appears to be stationary.

(c) Use the sample ACF to investigate whether W_t is a white noise process.

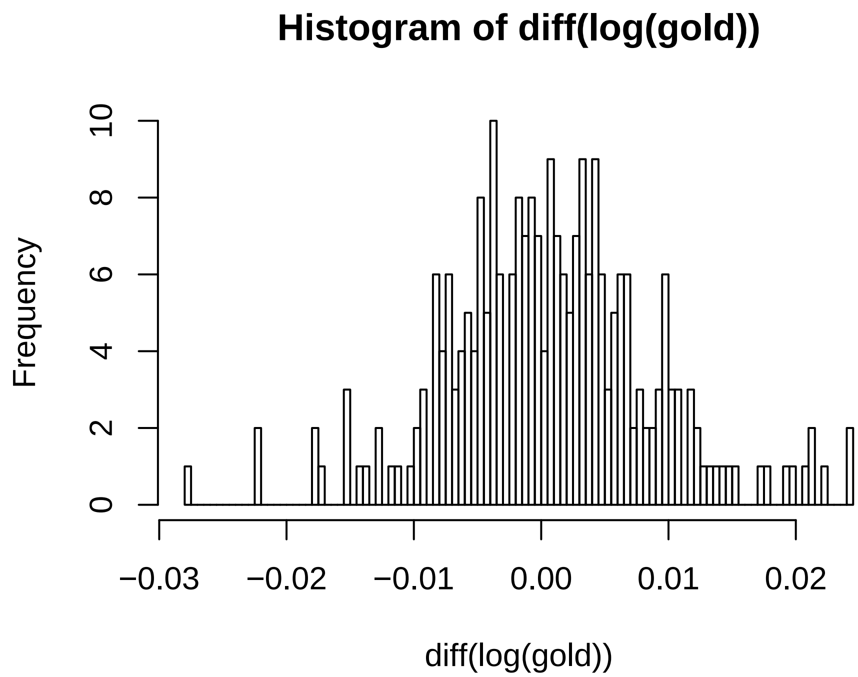
```r
acf(diff(log(gold)))
```



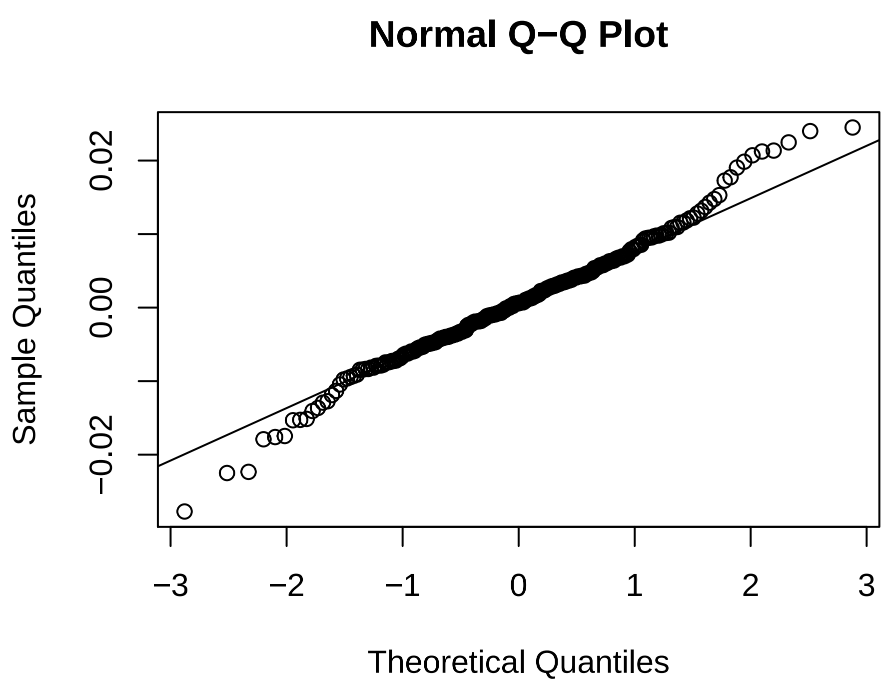
The ACF of the log difference appears to follow a white noise process.

(d) Investigate whether W_t is a normal white noise process.

```
hist(diff(log(gold)), breaks=100)
```




```r
qqnorm(diff(log(gold)))
qqline(diff(log(gold)))
```



```r
gold.test <- shapiro.test(diff(log(gold)))
```

Although there are some outliers at the extremes, running a Shapiro-Wilk test for normality results in a p-value of $0.0151904 < 0.05$, so we can say this is a normal white noise process.

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