

시계열자료분석HW03

Ch 05,06

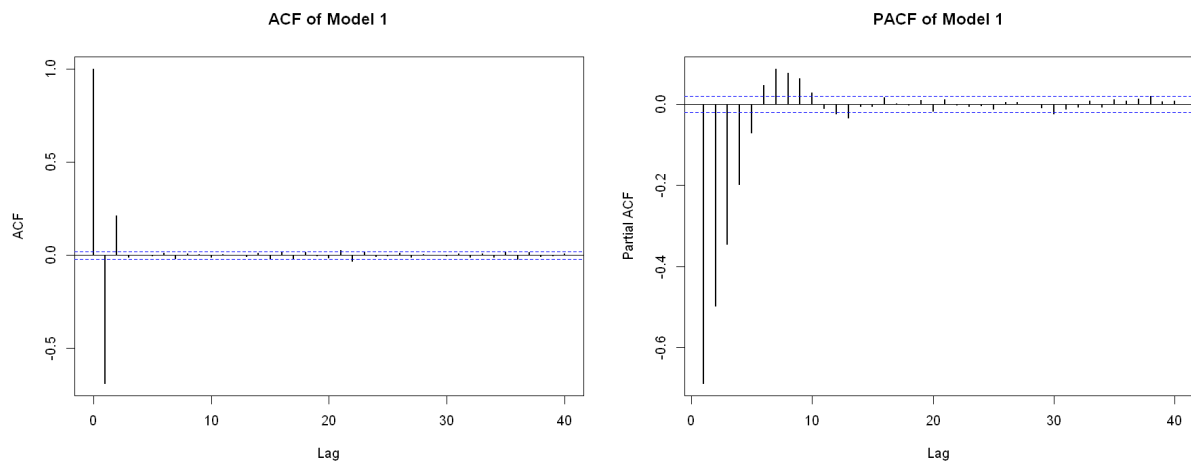
```
In [1]: options(repr.plot.width = 15, repr.plot.height = 6)
```

5번

$$\text{모형1: } Z_t - 9.5 = \varepsilon_t - 1.3\varepsilon_{t-1} + 0.6\varepsilon_{t-2}$$

$$(Z_t - 9.5) = (1 - 1.3B + 0.6B^2)\varepsilon_t, \quad MA(2)$$

```
In [2]: z <- arima.sim(n=10000, list(ma=c(-1.3, 0.6))) + 9.5
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf_z <- acf(z, lwd=2, main="ACF of Model 1", )
pacf_z <- pacf(z, lwd=2, main = "PACF of Model 1")
```



```
In [3]: acf_z[1:10]
```

Autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
-0.688	0.211	-0.012	0.002	-0.001	0.010	-0.016	0.008	0.005	-0.011

```
In [4]: pacf_z[1:10]
```

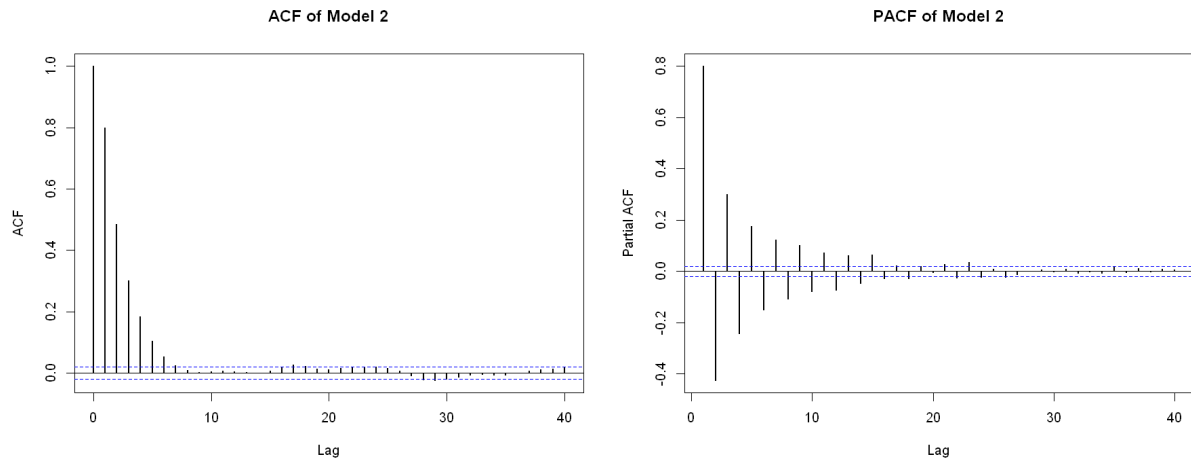
Partial autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
-0.688	-0.498	-0.345	-0.198	-0.071	0.047	0.086	0.076	0.064	0.028

$$\text{모형2: } Z_t - 0.6Z_{t-1} = 38 + \varepsilon_t + 0.9\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$(1 - 0.6B)(Z_t - 95) = (1 + 0.9B)\varepsilon_t : ARMA(1,1)$$

```
In [5]: z <- arima.sim(n=10000, list(ar=0.6, ma=0.9)) + 95
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf_z <- acf(z, lwd=2, main="ACF of Model 2", )
pacf_z <- pacf(z, lwd=2, main = "PACF of Model 2")
```



```
In [6]: acf_z[1:10]
```

Autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.799	0.486	0.302	0.184	0.104	0.054	0.026	0.009	0.003	0.004

```
In [7]: pacf_z[1:10]
```

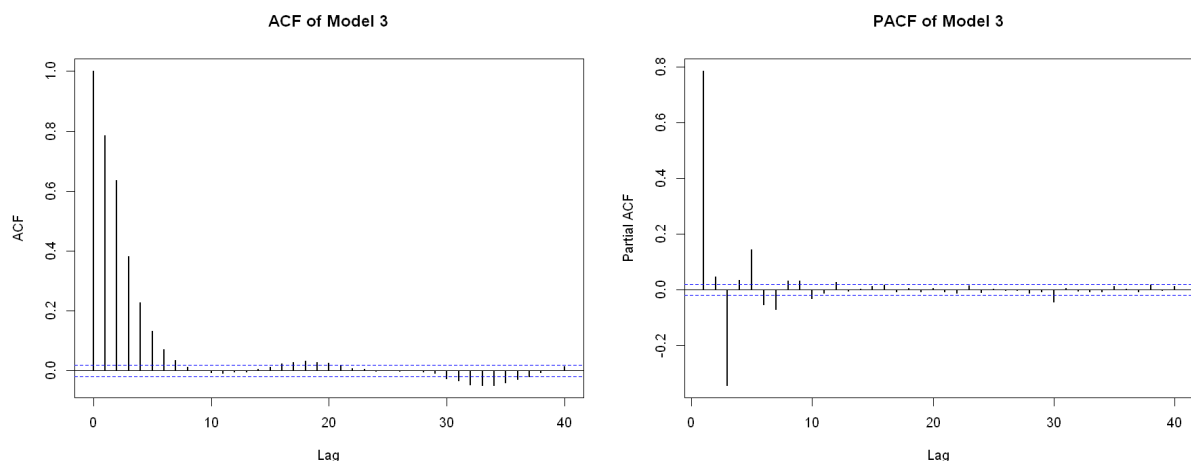
Partial autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.799	-0.425	0.299	-0.244	0.176	-0.150	0.123	-0.109	0.102	-0.078

모형3 : $Z_t = 26 + 0.6Z_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t + 0.2\varepsilon_{t-1} + 0.5\varepsilon_{t-2}$

$(1 - 0.6B)(Z_t - 65) = (1 + 0.2B + 0.5B^2)\varepsilon_t : ARMA(1,2)$

```
In [8]: z <- arima.sim(n=10000, list(ar=0.6, ma=c(0.2,0.5))) + 65
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf_z <- acf(z, lwd=2, main="ACF of Model 3", )
pacf_z <- pacf(z, lwd=2, main = "PACF of Model 3")
```



```
In [9]: acf_z[1:10]
```

Autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.785	0.635	0.381	0.227	0.131	0.071	0.034	0.011	0.001	-0.006

```
In [10]: pacf_z[1:10]
```

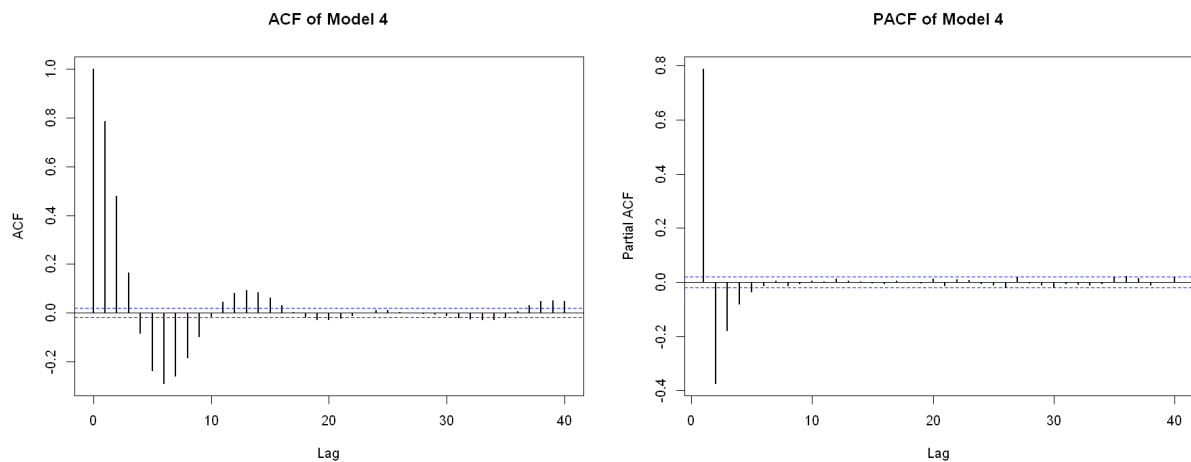
Partial autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.785	0.047	-0.342	0.036	0.146	-0.052	-0.069	0.032	0.033	-0.031

$$\text{모형4: } Z_t - 1.5Z_{t-1} + 0.7Z_{t-2} = 100 + \varepsilon_t - 0.5\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$(1 - 1.5B + 0.7B^2)(Z_t - 500) = (1 - 0.5B)\varepsilon_t : ARMA(2,1)$$

```
In [11]: z <- arima.sim(n=10000, list(ar=c(1.5,-0.7), ma=-0.5)) + 500
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf_z <- acf(z, lwd=2, main="ACF of Model 4", )
pacf_z <- pacf(z, lwd=2, main = "PACF of Model 4")
```



```
In [12]: acf_z[1:10]
```

Autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.788	0.479	0.166	-0.083	-0.236	-0.289	-0.260	-0.185	-0.096	-0.014

```
In [13]: pacf_z[1:10]
```

Partial autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.788	-0.373	-0.177	-0.080	-0.036	-0.012	0.004	-0.012	-0.004	0.005

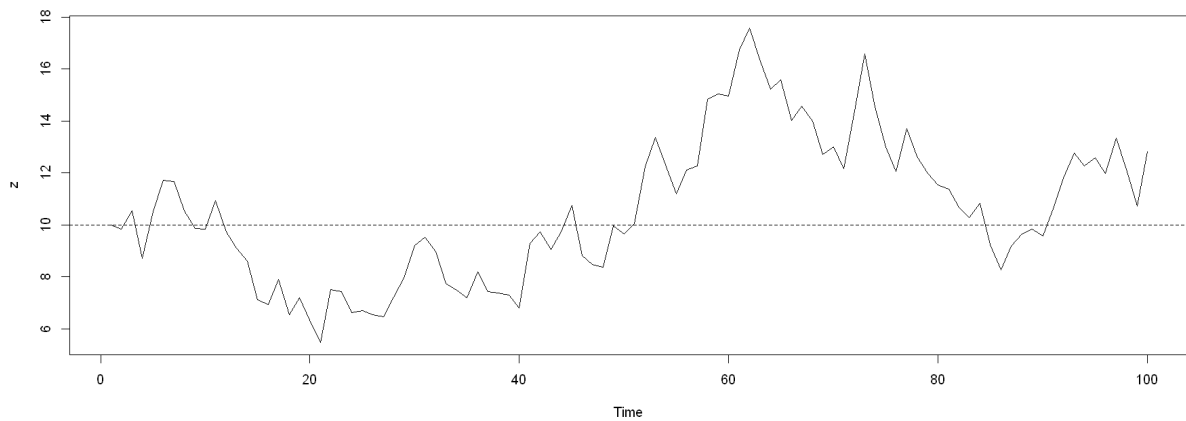
문제 7

확률과정 $Z_t = 1 + 0.9Z_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, t = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ 으로부터 시계열 자료를 생성한 후 다음을 수행하라. 단 $Z_0 = 10$ 의 값을 주고 는 $\varepsilon_t \sim_{i.i.d.} N(0, 1)$ 이다.

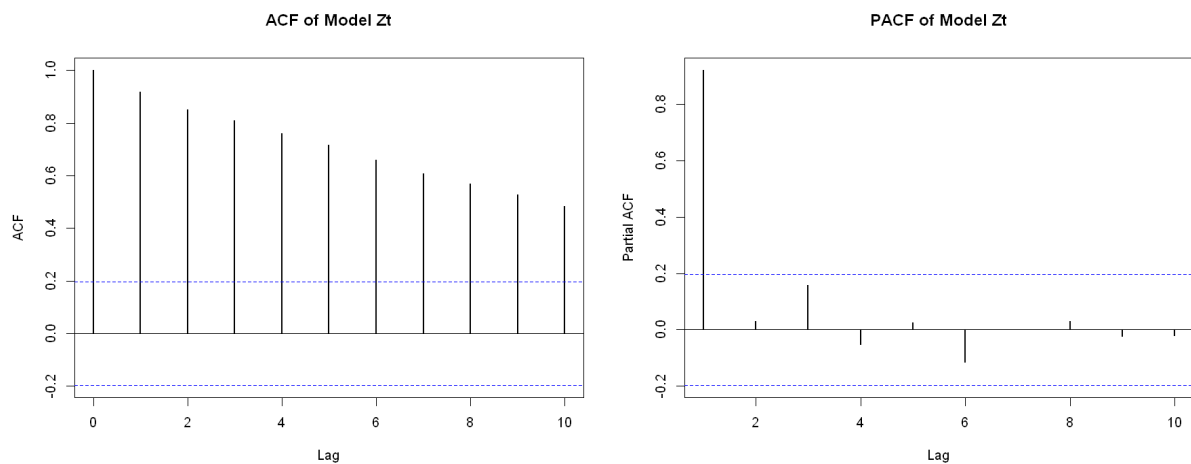
$$\mu = \delta / (1 - 0.9) = 1 / 0.1 = 10 \Rightarrow (1 - 0.9B)(Z_t - 10) = \varepsilon_t$$

```
In [14]: ar_sim <- function(n, phi, mu, z0, sigma){
  z <- c(z0)
  for (k in 2:n){
    z[k] = (1-phi)*mu + phi * z[k-1] + rnorm(1,0,sigma)
  }
  return(z)
}
```

```
In [15]: z <- ar_sim(100, 0.9, 10, 10, 1)
plot.ts(z)
abline(h=10, lty=2)
```



```
In [16]: par(mfrow=c(1,2))
acf_z <- acf(z, lwd=2, main="ACF of Model Zt", lag.max=10)
pacf_z <- pacf(z, lwd=2, main = "PACF of Model Zt", lag.max=10)
```

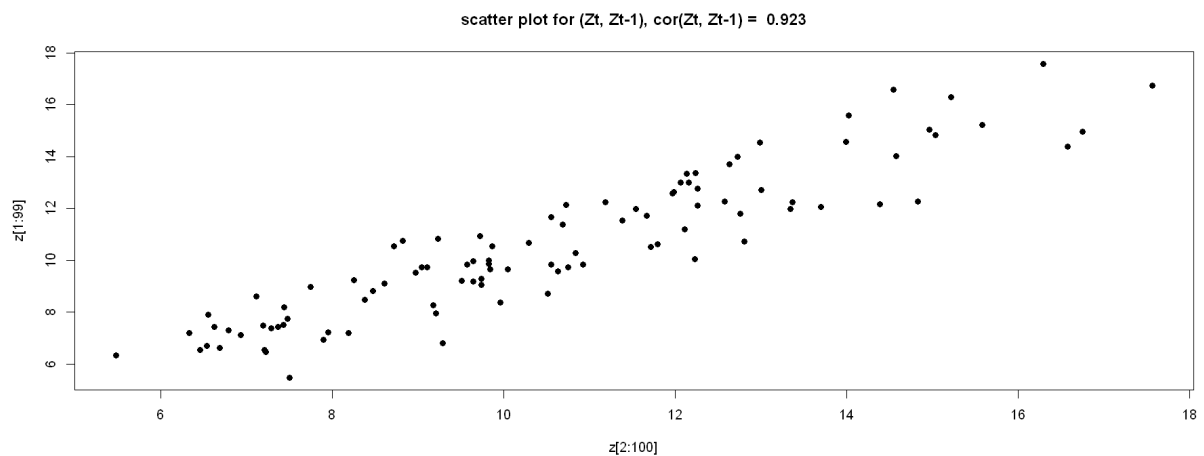


```
In [17]: acf_z[1:2]
```

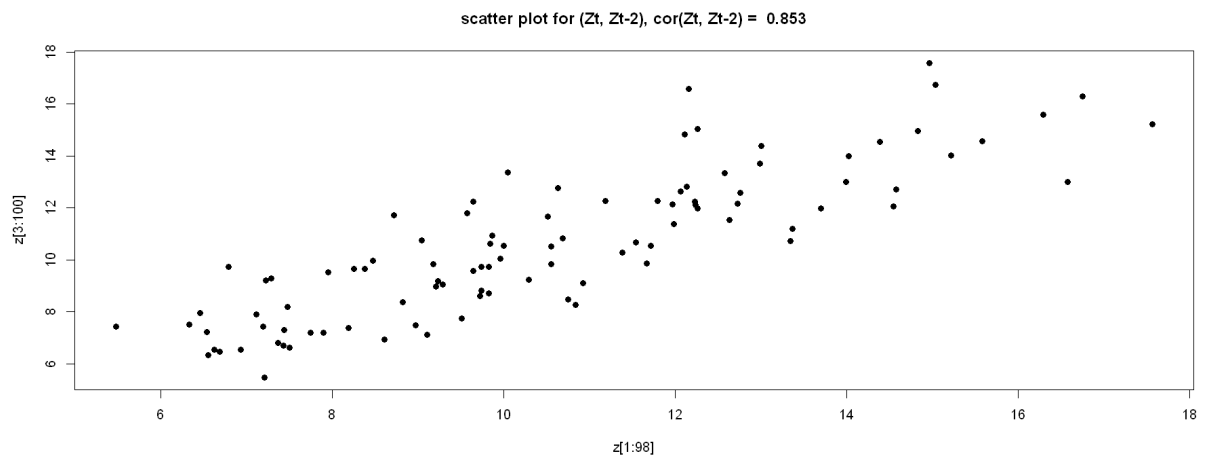
Autocorrelations of series 'z', by lag

```
      1      2
0.919 0.850
```

```
In [18]: plot(z[2:100], z[1:99], pch=16,
             main = paste("scatter plot for (Zt, Zt-1), cor(Zt, Zt-1) = ", round(cor(z[2:100], z[1:99]),3)))
```



```
In [19]: plot(z[1:98], z[3:100], pch=16, main = paste("scatter plot for (Zt, Zt-2), cor(Zt, Zt-2) = ", round(cor(
```



In []: