Sea X_t un proceso intrínsecamente estacionario. El semivariograma de X_t se define como

$$\gamma_X(h) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_{t+h} - X_t \right)^2 \right].$$

1. Si X_{t} es un ruido blanco con varianza σ^{2} , calcule $\gamma_{X}\left(h\right)$.

Solución. Como X_t es un ruido blanco, entonces $\mathbb{E}\left[X_t\right]=0$ y, por tanto,

$$\mathbb{V}\left[X_{t}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X_{t}^{2}\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[X_{t}\right]^{2} = \mathbb{E}\left[X_{t}^{2}\right], \quad \forall \ t.$$

Luego,

$$\gamma_{X}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[(X_{t+h} - X_{t})^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[X_{t+h}^{2} - 2X_{t+h} X_{t} - X_{t}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{E} \left[X_{t+h}^{2} \right] - 2 \mathbb{E} \left[X_{t+h} X_{t} \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[X_{t}^{2} \right] \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma^{2} - 2 \operatorname{Cov} (X_{t+h}, X_{t}) + \sigma^{2} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sigma^{2}, & \text{si } h \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{si } h = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. Si $X_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \epsilon_{t}$, donde ϵ_{t} es un ruido blanco con varianza σ^{2} , calcule $\gamma_{X}(h)$.

SOLUCIÓN. Se tendrá que

$$\gamma_{X}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[(X_{t+h} - X_{t})^{2} \right]
= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[((\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}(t+h) + \epsilon_{t+h}) - (\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \epsilon_{t}))^{2} \right]
= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[(\beta_{1}h + \epsilon_{t+h} - \epsilon_{t})^{2} \right]
= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[\beta_{1}^{2}h^{2} + \epsilon_{t+h}^{2} + \epsilon_{t}^{2} + 2\beta_{1}h \cdot \epsilon_{t+h} - 2\beta_{1}h \cdot \epsilon_{t} - 2\epsilon_{t+h} \cdot \epsilon_{t} \right]
= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\beta_{1}^{2}h^{2} + 2\sigma^{2} - 2\operatorname{Cov}(\epsilon_{t+h}, \epsilon_{t}))
= \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_{1}^{2}h^{2}}{2} + \sigma^{2}, & \text{si } h \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{si } h = 0. \end{cases}$$