Identificación, Estimación, Diagnóstico ARIMA

CG

15/10/2020

Algunas librerias útiles

```
library(astsa)
library(MASS)

#_______

library(forecast)
library(fBasics)
library(car)

#library(fArma)
library(urca)
library(TSA)
library(ggplot2)

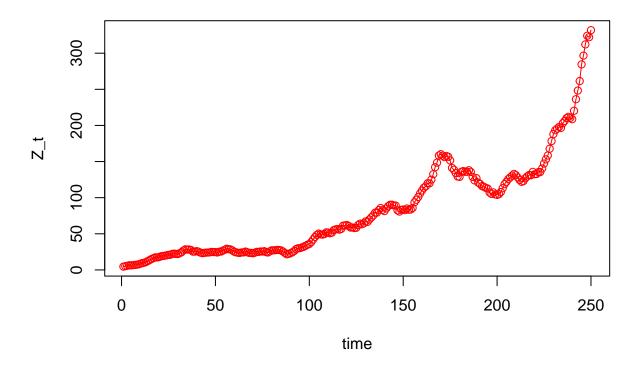
Carga de los datos
```

```
Y = ts(scan("ejemplo_1.txt"))
z <- Y[1:242]
head(z)</pre>
```

[1] 4.576712 5.181197 5.674699 6.399020 6.381147 6.602814

Siempre el primer paso en el análisis de una serie de tiempo, consiste en la gráfica de los datos

```
plot.ts(Y, ylab = "Z_t", xlab = "time", type = "o",col= 'red', lwd = 1)
```

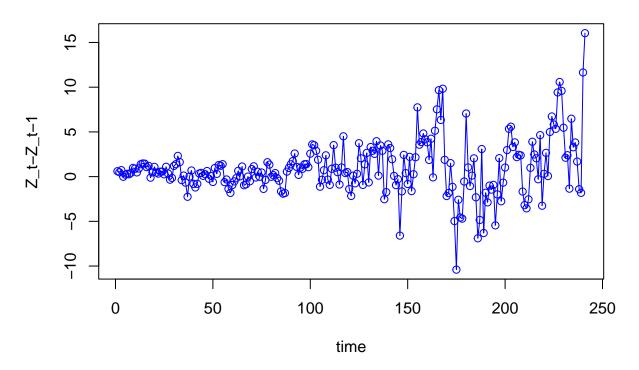


Las primeras observaciones son:

- No se trata de un proceso estacionario.
- Posiblemente se trate de un proceso integrado (raices unitarias).
- Posiblemente la varianza de la series no es homogenea. Pero esto no es evidente de la gráfica de la serie. Para corroborar esto mejor se diferencia la serie

plot.ts(diff(z), main = "Serie original diferenciada", ylab = "Z_t-Z_t-1", xlab = "time", type = "o", co

Serie original diferenciada



Transformación Box-Cox

Como la varianza de la serie no es homogénea, se puede estimar el parámetro λ de la transformación Box-Cox utilizando la librería car. En este caso se trata del método incondicional, que es independiente del modelo empleado para modelar los datos

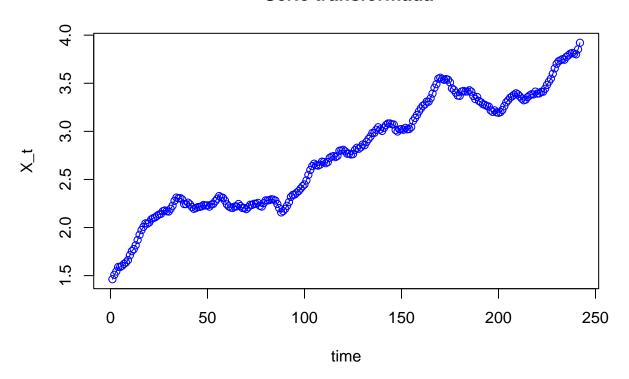
```
(tBoxCox=powerTransform(z))
## Estimated transformation parameter
##
## 0.2352666
summary(tBoxCox)
## bcPower Transformation to Normality
     Est Power Rounded Pwr Wald Lwr Bnd Wald Upr Bnd
##
## z
        0.2353
                      0.33
                                  0.0855
                                                0.385
##
\#\# Likelihood ratio test that transformation parameter is equal to 0
##
    (log transformation)
##
                               LRT df
                                           pval
## LR test, lambda = (0) 10.02208
                                   1 0.0015468
##
## Likelihood ratio test that no transformation is needed
##
                               LRT df
## LR test, lambda = (1) 85.25552
                                   1 < 2.22e-16
```

La librería forecast también proporciona métodos robustos para la estimación de la transformación de Box-Cox

```
BoxCox.lambda(z, method=c("loglik"), lower=-2, upper=2)
## [1] 0.25
BoxCox.lambda(z, method=c("guerrero"))
## [1] 0.239439
```

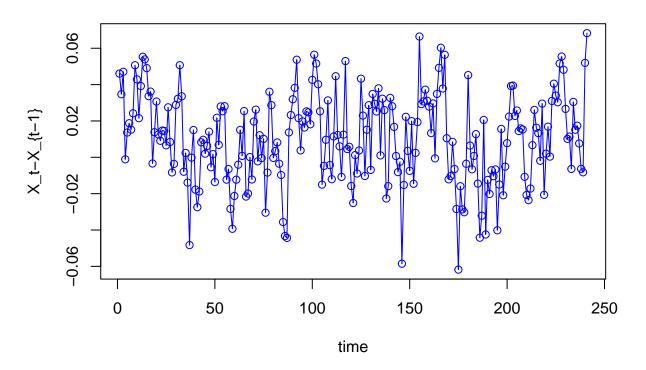
Vamos entonces a transformar la serie, utilizando la raiz cuarta $X_t = T(Z_t) = Z_t^{1/4}$

Serie transformada



Observe en la serie diferenciada que el problema de la varianza ha mejorado

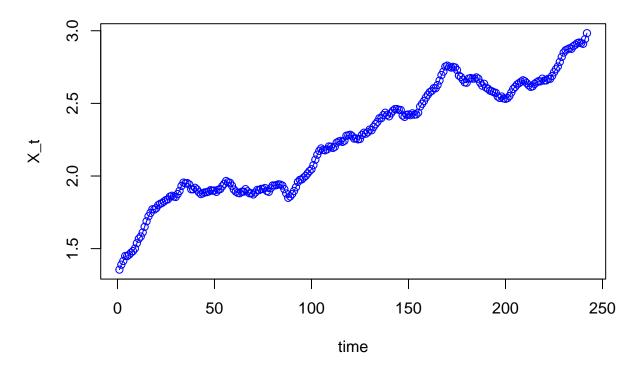
Serie transformada diferenciada



Observe los resultados que se obtendrían, si en vez de la raiz cuarta utilizaramos la raiz quinta 1/5=0.2. Es deir en este caso tomaremos $Y_t=Z_t^{1/5}$

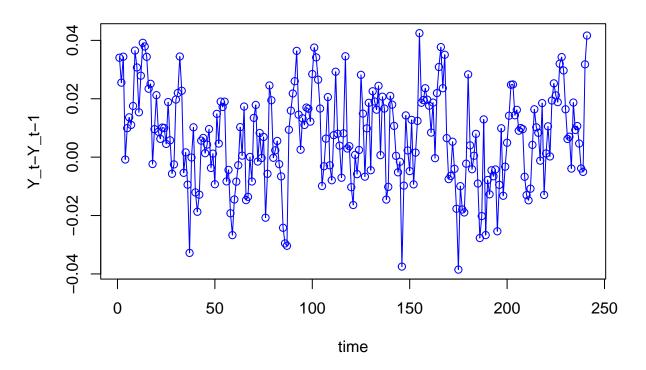
plot.ts(z^.2 ,main = " Serie transformada con lambda =1/5",ylab = "X_t", xlab = "time", type = "o",col

Serie transformada con lambda =1/5



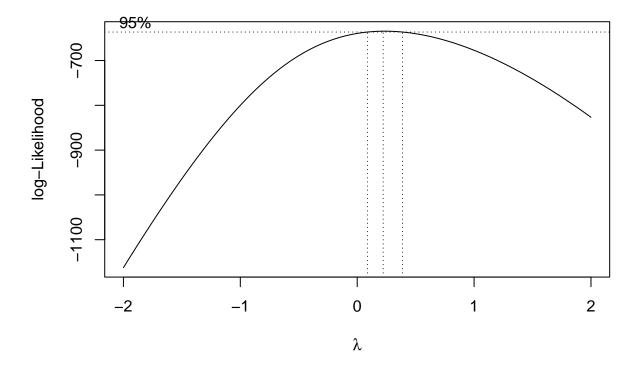
Observese que no se aprecian, mayores diferencias en relación a utilizar $\lambda=1/4$, plot.ts(diff(z^.2) ,main = "Serie diferenciada ",ylab = "Y_t-Y_t-1", xlab = "time", type = "o",col='b"

Serie diferenciada



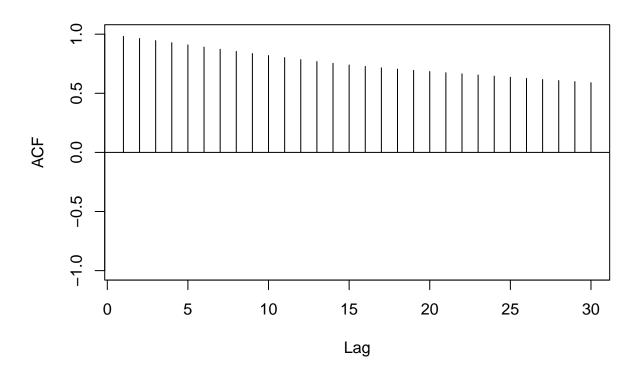
Continuaremos utlizando $\lambda=0.25$ y cuando cada vez que nos refiramos a los datos o "la serie'', nos estaremos refiriendo a los datos tranformados. El análisis se centrará entonces en la serie transformada $X_t=Z_t^{1/4}$. Este es el moemnto para gráficar correlogramas, en busqueda de evidencia de la necesidad de diferenciar la serie

bc <- boxcox(lm(z~1)) # Libreria MASS</pre>



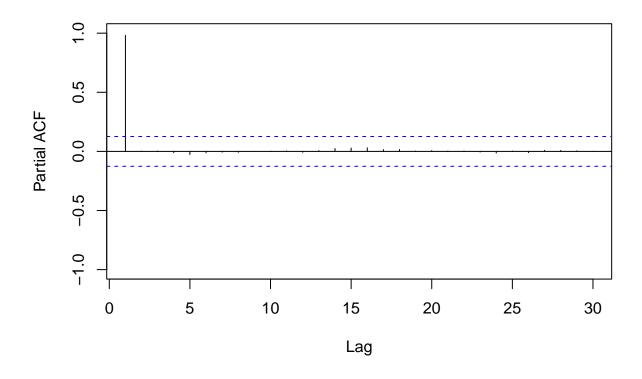
 $Acf(z^{25}, lag.max=30, ci=0, ylim=c(-1,1))$

Series z^0.25



pacf(z^.25, lag.max=30, ylim=c(-1,1))

Series z^{0.25}



Recuerdese que el hecho de que la función de autocorrelación ρ_k (ACF) decaiga lentamente y se observe un pico alto en el primer rezago de la función de autocorrelación parcial (PACF) constituyen una señal de que es posible que sea necesario diferenciar la serie a fin de volverla estacionaria.

Para corroborar esto, también podemos utilizar la prueba de raices unitarias

Prueba de raices unitarias - Test de Dickey - Fuller

La siguiente función df para ennvocar el test de Dickey - Fuller, se toma de la librería urca

```
(maxlag=floor(12*(length(z)/100)^(1/4)))
## [1] 14
ru_tz=ur.df(z^.25, type = c("trend"), lags=maxlag, selectlags = c("BIC"))
summary(ru_tz)
##
## # Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Unit Root Test #
##
  ##
## Test regression trend
##
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = z.diff ~ z.lag.1 + 1 + tt + z.diff.lag)
##
```

```
## Residuals:
##
                       Median
        Min
                  10
                                    30
                                            Max
## -0.059692 -0.014165 0.000981 0.013517 0.052152
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 3.512e-02 1.703e-02 2.063
                                         0.0403 *
             -1.825e-02 9.253e-03 -1.973
## z.lag.1
                                         0.0498 *
## tt
              1.608e-04 7.636e-05
                                  2.105
                                          0.0364 *
## z.diff.lag
             5.488e-01 5.650e-02
                                   9.713
                                          <2e-16 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.02056 on 223 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.302, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2927
## F-statistic: 32.17 on 3 and 223 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
##
##
## Value of test-statistic is: -1.9728 4.1291 2.2349
## Critical values for test statistics:
        1pct 5pct 10pct
## tau3 -3.99 -3.43 -3.13
## phi2 6.22 4.75 4.07
## phi3 8.43 6.49 5.47
ru_tz=ur.df(z^.25, type = c("trend"), lags=maxlag, selectlags = c("AIC"))
summary(ru_tz)
## # Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Unit Root Test #
## Test regression trend
##
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = z.diff \sim z.lag.1 + 1 + tt + z.diff.lag)
## Residuals:
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                    30
## -0.059692 -0.014165 0.000981 0.013517 0.052152
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 3.512e-02 1.703e-02 2.063
                                         0.0403 *
             -1.825e-02 9.253e-03 -1.973
                                          0.0498 *
## z.lag.1
              1.608e-04 7.636e-05
## tt
                                   2.105
                                          0.0364 *
## z.diff.lag
             5.488e-01 5.650e-02
                                   9.713
                                          <2e-16 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.02056 on 223 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.302, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2927
```

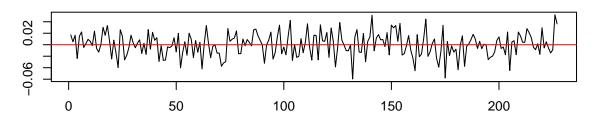
```
## F-statistic: 32.17 on 3 and 223 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
##
##
## Value of test-statistic is: -1.9728 4.1291 2.2349
##
## Critical values for test statistics:
## 1pct 5pct 10pct
## tau3 -3.99 -3.43 -3.13
## phi2 6.22 4.75 4.07
## phi3 8.43 6.49 5.47</pre>
```

Enseguida se procede a validar la ecuación de regresión empleada en el test DF.

La función auto. arima realiza una busqueda automática de los ordenes (p, d, q) de un modelo para un conjunto de datos dado

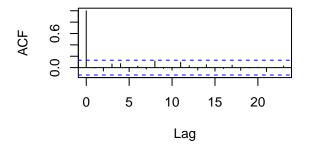
```
resid=ru_tz@testreg$residuals # residuales del modelo ADF
plot(ru_tz)
```

Residuals

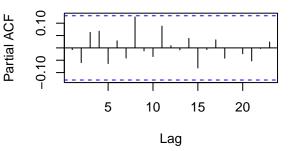


Autocorrelations of Residuals

Partial Autocorrelations of Residuals



auto.arima(resid, max.p=5, max.q=5)

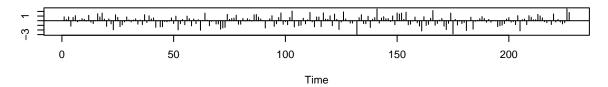


```
## Series: resid
## ARIMA(0,0,0) with zero mean
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.0004155: log likelihood=561.63
## AIC=-1121.25 AICc=-1121.23 BIC=-1117.83
# busqueda "autom?tica"
    cheq=Arima(resid, c(0,0,0), include.constant=TRUE)
```

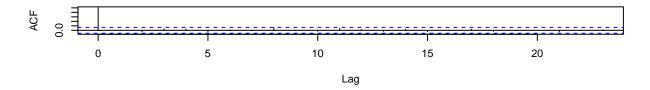
summary(cheq)

```
## Series: resid
## ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean
##
##
  Coefficients:
##
           mean
##
         0.0000
        0.0014
## s.e.
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.0004173: log likelihood=561.63
## AIC=-1119.25
                  AICc=-1119.2
                                 BIC=-1112.4
##
## Training set error measures:
##
                                    RMSE
                                                 MAE MPE MAPE
                                                                   MASE
                           ME
  Training set -2.411395e-19 0.02038286 0.01625419 100 100 0.7094741
##
                        ACF1
## Training set -0.006937537
    tsdiag(cheq, gof.lag=15)
```

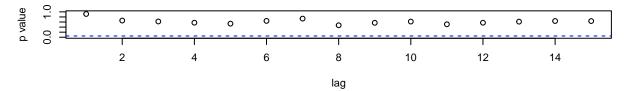
Standardized Residuals



ACF of Residuals



p values for Ljung-Box statistic



Ahora se procede a indagar si hay más de una raiz unitaria

```
ru_dif_tz=ur.df(diff(z^.25), type = c("drift"), lags=maxlag, selectlags = c("BIC"))
summary(ru_dif_tz)
```

##

```
## # Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Unit Root Test #
##
## Test regression drift
##
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = z.diff ~ z.lag.1 + 1 + z.diff.lag)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q
                       Median
                                           Max
## -0.061461 -0.013262 0.001426 0.013768 0.052195
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                        0.001488
                                  2.775 0.00599 **
## (Intercept) 0.004130
## z.lag.1
             -0.474135
                        0.065388
                                -7.251 6.73e-12 ***
## z.diff.lag
             0.017779
                        0.067289
                                 0.264 0.79186
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.02074 on 223 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2295, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2226
## F-statistic: 33.21 on 2 and 223 DF, p-value: 2.367e-13
##
## Value of test-statistic is: -7.251 26.2907
## Critical values for test statistics:
##
        1pct 5pct 10pct
## tau2 -3.46 -2.88 -2.57
## phi1 6.52 4.63 3.81
En vista de que el parámetro del t'ermino \Delta Y_{t-1} donde y_t = \Delta z_t (recuerdese que se está investigando la
existencia de más de una raiz unitaria). Se debe reespecificar el modelo con lags = 0
ru_dif_tz=ur.df(diff(z^.25), type = c("drift"), lags=0)
summary(ru_dif_tz)
## # Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Unit Root Test #
##
## Test regression drift
##
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = z.diff ~ z.lag.1 + 1)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q
                       Median
                                   3Q
  -0.061658 -0.013579 0.001501 0.013519 0.052043
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.004504
                          0.001436
                                   3.136 0.00193 **
                          0.054404 -8.144 2.16e-14 ***
             -0.443053
## z.lag.1
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.02061 on 238 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2179, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2146
## F-statistic: 66.32 on 1 and 238 DF, p-value: 2.157e-14
##
##
## Value of test-statistic is: -8.1438 33.1631
##
## Critical values for test statistics:
##
        1pct 5pct 10pct
## tau2 -3.46 -2.88 -2.57
## phi1 6.52 4.63 3.81
```

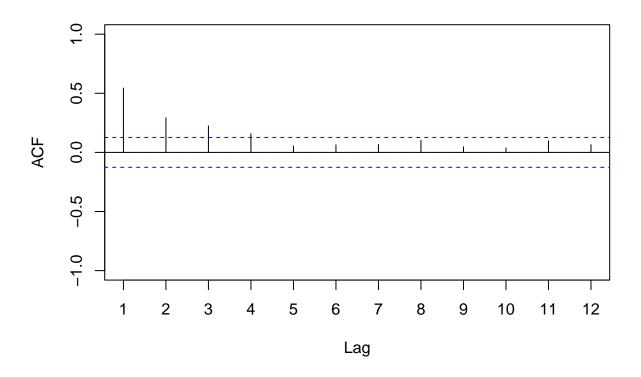
La ecuación debe validarse como se hizo anteriormente. Luego de esto puede concluirce que solo hay una raiz unitaria y que por lo tanto solo es necesario diferenciar los datos una vez

Determinación de los ordenes p y q

A continuación se ilustran los correlogramas de la serie diferenciada $\Delta z_t^{0.25}$

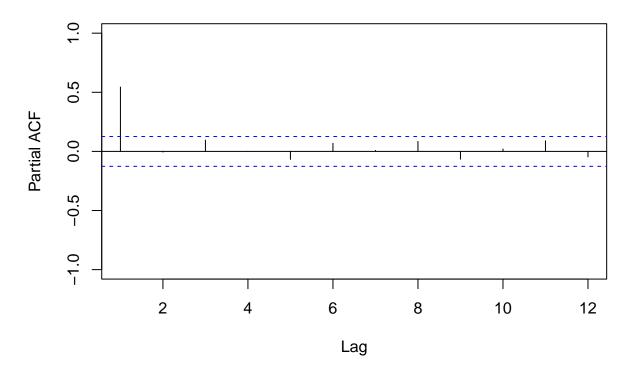
```
Acf(diff(z^2.25), lag.max=12, ylim=c(-1,1))
```

Series diff(z^0.25)



pacf(diff(z^.25), lag.max=12, ylim=c(-1,1))

Series diff(z^0.25)



```
eacf(z^0.25)
```

Vamos entonces a contemplar un modelo como:

$$(1 - \phi B)(1 - B)z_t^{0.25} = \theta_0 + a_t, \tag{1}$$

procedemos a realizar una estimación de máxima verosimilitud, tras la cual podemos verificar entre otras detalles la significancia de θ_0

```
mod1_CSS_ML=Arima(z, c(1, 1, 0), include.drift=TRUE, lambda=.25, method = c("CSS-ML"))
summary(mod1_CSS_ML)
```

```
## Series: z
## ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift
## Box Cox transformation: lambda= 0.25
##
## Coefficients:
```

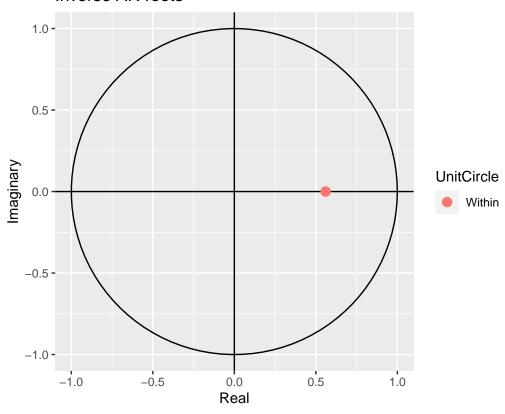
```
##
                  drift
            ar1
##
         0.5597
                 0.0428
         0.0543
                 0.0120
##
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.006825: log likelihood=259.81
## AIC=-513.63
                 AICc=-513.52
                                 BIC=-503.17
##
## Training set error measures:
##
                        ME
                                RMSE
                                          MAE
                                                     MPE
                                                              MAPE
                                                                        MASE
## Training set -0.0252449 2.439518 1.646874 -0.0198455 2.461948 0.7704152
## Training set 0.0297623
res1_CSS_ML=residuals(mod1_CSS_ML)
```

Etapa de diagnósticos

Vamos a validar la estacionaridad del polinomio autoregresivo $(1 - \phi B)$ calculando las raices por ejemplo por medio de la función armaRoots()

autoplot(mod1_CSS_ML)

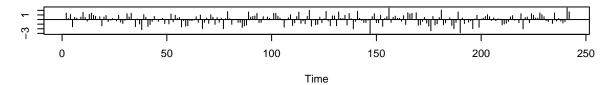




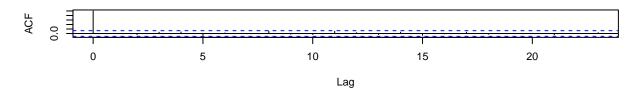
Analísis de los residuales \hat{a}_t del modelo

```
tsdiag(mod1_CSS_ML)
```

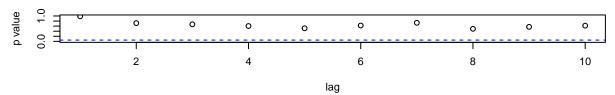
Standardized Residuals



ACF of Residuals

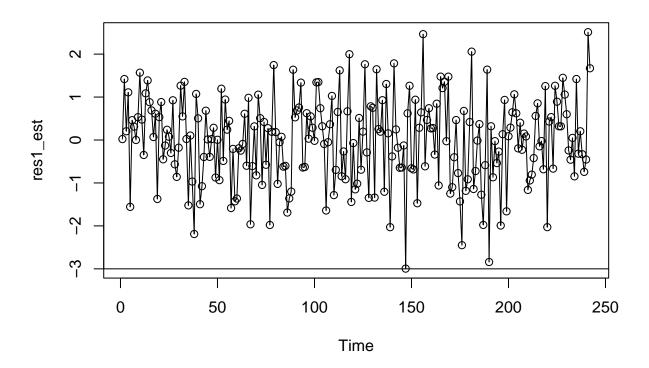


p values for Ljung-Box statistic



Acá vamos a chequear la presencia de observaciones atípicas con un gráfico de los residuales estandarizados

```
res1_est=res1_CSS_ML/(mod1_CSS_ML$sigma2^.5)
plot.ts(res1_est, type="o")
abline(a=-3, b=0)
abline(a=3, b=0)
```



Bajo la hipótesis de normalidad el número esperado ${\cal A}$ de observaciones atípicas es

$$A \approx [\text{leng}(z) \cdot 2\phi(-0.9982)] \tag{2}$$

```
(Nobs_Esp=round(length(z)*2*pnorm(-3, mean = 0, sd = 1, lower.tail = TRUE)))
```

[1] 1

Se detectan las observaciones atípicas

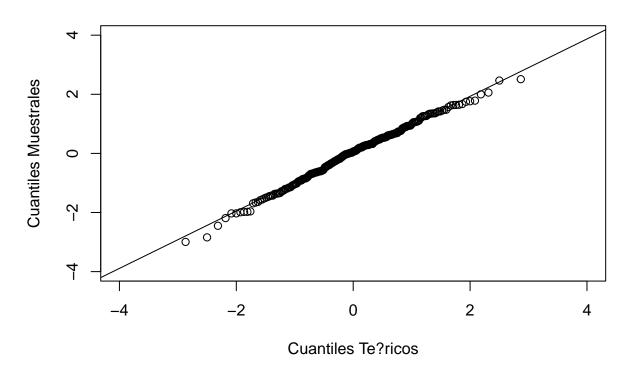
```
ind=(abs(res1_est)>3.0)
sum(ind)
```

[1] 0

```
grupo=cbind(res1_est, ind)
```

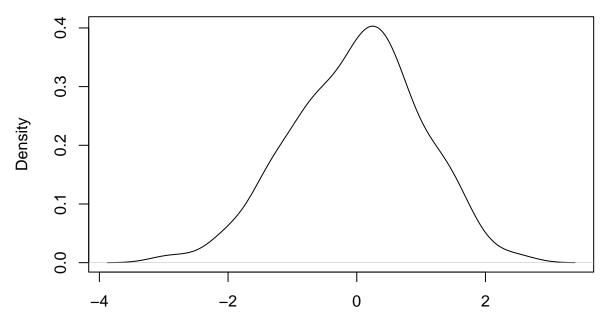
Se verifica la normalidad de los residuales con un q-q plot

Normal Q-Q Plot



plot(density(res1_est))

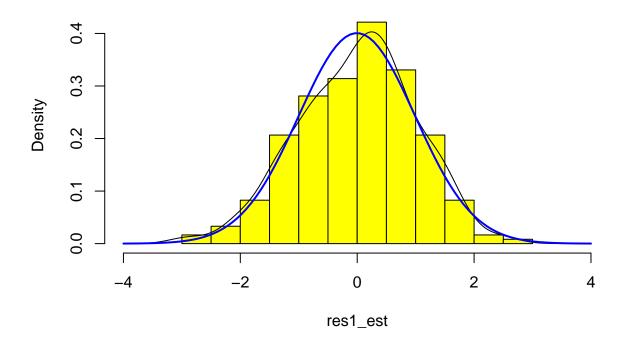
density.default(x = res1_est)



N = 242 Bandwidth = 0.2933

```
mu<-mean(res1_est)
sigm<-sd(res1_est)
x<-seq(-4,4,length=100)
y<-dnorm(x,mu,sigm)
hist(res1_est,prob=T,ylim=c(0,.45),xlim=c(-4,4),col="yellow")
lines(density(res1_est))
lines(x,y,lwd=2,col="blue")</pre>
```

Histogram of res1_est



Por el momente se concluye que no hay un desvio fuerte de la normalidad. Se procede a realizar algunos test

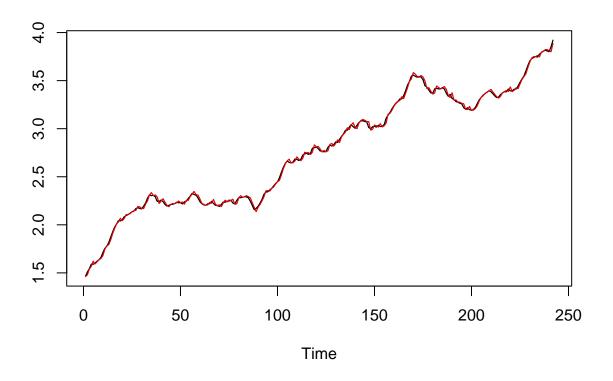
Test de Normalidad

```
shapiro.test(res1_est)
                                      # prueba de Shapiro-Wilks
##
    Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
##
## data: res1_est
## W = 0.99472, p-value = 0.5671
normalTest(res1_est, method=("ks")) # En la librer?a fBasics: puede realizar otras pruebas
##
## Title:
    One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Test Results:
     STATISTIC:
##
##
       D: 0.0426
##
     P VALUE:
       Alternative Two-Sided: 0.7719
##
##
       Alternative
                        Less: 0.4153
                     Greater: 0.7855
       Alternative
##
```

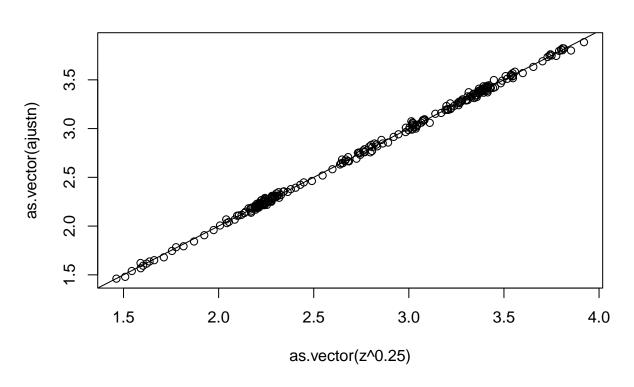
```
# "ks" for Kolmogorov-Smirnov one?sample test,
# "sw" for the Shapiro-Wilk test,
# "jb" for the Jarque-Bera Test,
# "da" for the D'Agostino Test. The default value is "ks"
```

Valores Ajustados y Observados

```
mod1_CSS_MLn=Arima(z^0.25, c(1, 1, 0), include.drift=TRUE, method = c("CSS-ML"))
summary(mod1_CSS_MLn)
## Series: z^0.25
## ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift
## Coefficients:
           ar1
##
                 drift
        0.5597 0.0107
## s.e. 0.0543 0.0030
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.0004265: log likelihood=593.91
                                 BIC=-1171.37
## AIC=-1181.82
                AICc=-1181.72
## Training set error measures:
                                    RMSE
                                                           MPE
                                                                    MAPE
                                                                              MASE
                           ME
                                                MAE
## Training set -0.0001029398 0.02052452 0.01644226 0.00434231 0.6152176 0.7604143
##
                         ACF1
## Training set -0.0008894088
res1_CSS_MLn=residuals(mod1_CSS_MLn)
ajustn=z^0.25-residuals(mod1_CSS_MLn)
# gr?fico para los valores ajustados y los valores observados
ts.plot(z^0.25,ajustn) # gr?fico de las series contra el tiempo
lines(z^0.25, col="black")
lines(ajustn, col="red")
```



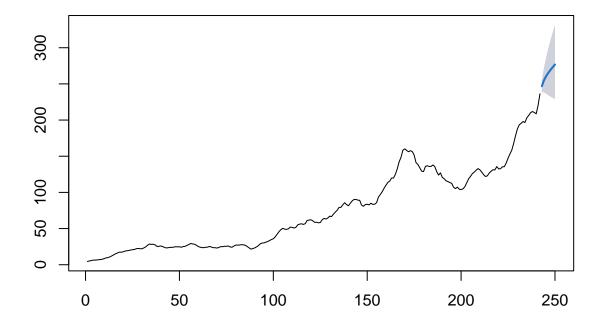
plot(as.vector(z^.25),as.vector(ajustn), type="p")
abline(0,1)



```
(mod_Evalpron=Arima(z, c(1, 1, 0), include.drift=TRUE, lambda=.25, method = c("CSS-ML")))
## Series: z
## ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift
## Box Cox transformation: lambda= 0.25
##
## Coefficients:
##
                  drift
            ar1
##
         0.5597 0.0428
## s.e. 0.0543 0.0120
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.006825: log likelihood=259.81
## AIC=-513.63
                AICc=-513.52
                               BIC=-503.17
summary(mod_Evalpron)
## Series: z
## ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift
## Box Cox transformation: lambda= 0.25
##
## Coefficients:
##
            ar1
                  drift
         0.5597 0.0428
##
## s.e. 0.0543 0.0120
## sigma^2 estimated as 0.006825: log likelihood=259.81
## AIC=-513.63 AICc=-513.52 BIC=-503.17
```

```
##
## Training set error measures:
                                RMSE
##
                                                              MAPE
## Training set -0.0252449 2.439518 1.646874 -0.0198455 2.461948 0.7704152
                      ACF1
## Training set 0.0297623
Acá se calculan los pronósticos
(z_pred <- forecast(mod_Evalpron, h=8, level=c(90), lambda=mod1_CSS_ML$lambda, fan=FALSE))
##
       Point Forecast
                          Lo 90
                                   Hi 90
## 243
             246.8249 238.4714 255.3960
## 244
             254.0624 238.4161 270.4665
## 245
             259.3976 237.0206 283.3229
## 246
             263.6505 235.2087 294.5970
## 247
             267.2966 233.3958 304.7629
## 248
             270.6084 231.7542 314.1546
## 249
             273.7407 230.3423 323.0008
## 250
             276.7817 229.1668 331.4573
v <- seq(length(Y),length(Y)-2)</pre>
plot(forecast(z_pred))
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift

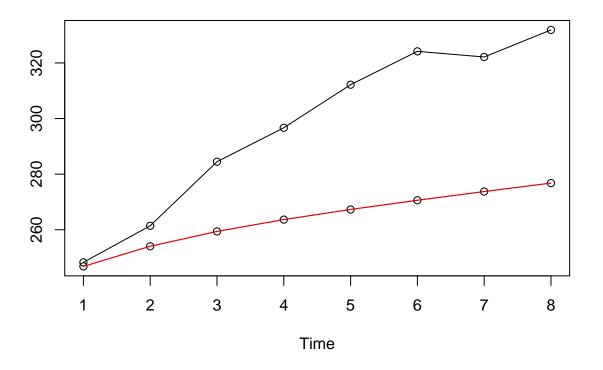


Evaluación de los pronósticos

```
(real=ts(Y[243:250]))
```

Time Series:

```
## Start = 1
## End = 8
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 248.2866 261.4380 284.4658 296.6774 312.1698 324.1530 322.1355 331.8610
cbind(real, ts(z_pred$mean))
## Time Series:
## Start = 1
## End = 8
## Frequency = 1
         real ts(z_pred$mean)
## 1 248.2866
                     246.8249
## 2 261.4380
                     254.0624
## 3 284.4658
                     259.3976
## 4 296.6774
                     263.6505
## 5 312.1698
                     267.2966
## 6 324.1530
                     270.6084
## 7 322.1355
                     273.7407
## 8 331.8610
                     276.7817
ts.plot(real, ts(z_pred$mean),type="o")
lines(ts(z_pred$mean), col="red")
```



```
(recm=(mean((real-ts(z_pred$mean))^2))^.5)
```

[1] 38.78167

```
(recmp=(mean(((real-ts(z_pred$mean))/real)^2))^.5)

## [1] 0.1219904
(eam=mean(abs(real-ts(z_pred$mean))))

## [1] 33.60304
(eamp=mean(abs((real-ts(z_pred$mean))/real)))

## [1] 0.1073346
```