# STAT 443 Lab 3

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# Question 1

We'll first simulate the data for  $\{Z_t\}_{t\in\mathbb{Z}}$ , where

$$X_t = Z_t - 1.3Z_{t-1} + 0.4Z_{t-2}$$

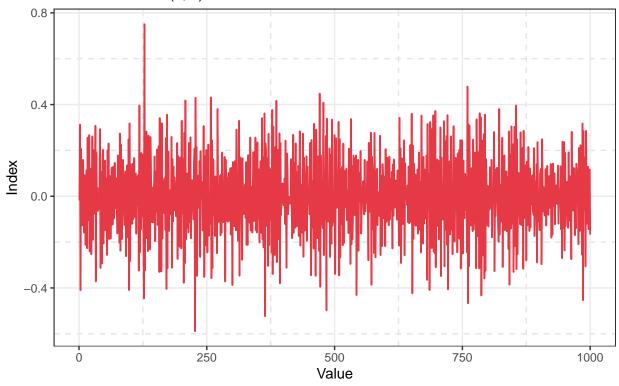
### Part 1

Create a time series plot of the data.

```
pidata = fortify.zoo(simulated_data)
p1 <- ggplot(pidata, aes(x = Index, y = simulated_data)) +
    geom_line(color = "#E63946", linewidth = 0.65) +
    labs(
        title = "Simulated Data From an MA(2) Process",
        subtitle = "Assumed Z ~ WN(0, 1)",
        x = "Value",
        y = "Index"
    ) + theme_bw() +
    theme(panel.grid.minor = element_line(
        color = "grey90",
        linetype = "dashed",
        linewidth = 0.5
    ))
print(p1)</pre>
```

## Simulated Data From an MA(2) Process

Assumed Z ~ WN(0, 1)



What would we expect the acf of  $\{X_t\}$  to look like?

I would expect the ACF to (obviously) have a value of 1 for h = 0. Further, I would expect the autocorrelation for lag values  $h \in \{1\}$  to be negative. The reason is this: if an innovation occurs at time t, we can consider our model forward-shifted by two to think about what is going to happen two time steps from now.

$$X_{t+2} = Z_{t+2} - 1.3Z_{t+1} + 0.4Z_t$$

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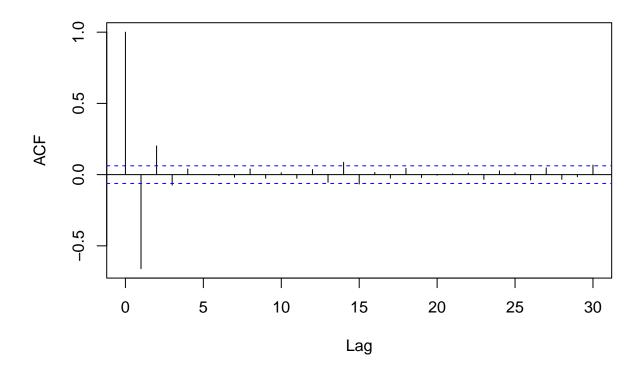
So the innovation is going to "ripple" forward, but be multiplied by a factor of -1.3 and become negatively-valued. So I would roughly expect a negative correlation for lags of 1 and 2, descending into noise for lags greater than 2.

### Part 2

Here is the acf for the simulated data:

acf(simulated\_data)

# Series simulated\_data

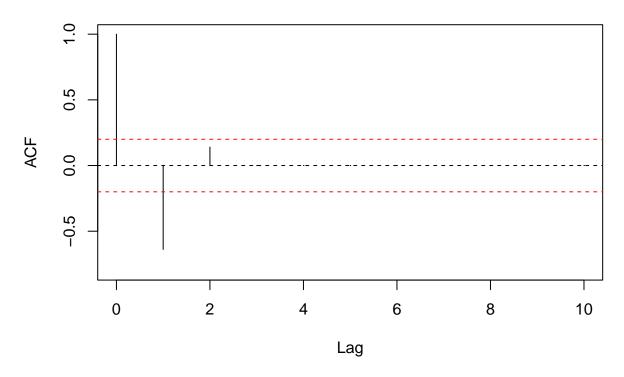


The behaviour of this ACF is sort of what I expected, but a little bit different. Interestingly, after running it a few times I began to notice that the autocorrelation for lag h=1 was "more negative" than I would have expected. Unsurprisingly, the process quickly devolves into white noise for h>2, however it retains the "up and down" alternating pattern due to the negative coefficient in the model. Another interesting observation was that the observed ACF value for lag h=2 was consistently moderately/weakly positive over repeated trials. I have a few ideas on why this is happening (to be discussed later.)

### Part 3

Create the ACF Correlogram using ARMAacf.

# Theoretical ACF of Simulated MA(2) Process



### Part 4

Explain the behaviour of the sample acf here.

To explain the AVF values, perhaps it is best to use an example.

Let's say there was an innovation with value 1 at time t, such that

$$X_t = Z_t - 1.3Z_{t-1} + 0.4Z_{t-2} = 1 + -1.3(0) + 0.4(0) = 1$$

And, for the sake of simplicity,  $Z_{t-1}$  and  $Z_{t-2}$  are both zero.

The effects of this innovation are going to "ripple forward." Let's say that time step t+1 has no innovation, and is a more regular value, e.g.  $Z_{t+1} = 0.5$ . In this case,

$$X_{t+1} = Z_{t+1} - 1.3Z_t + 0.4Z_{t-1} = 0.5 + -1.3(1) + 0.4(0) = -0.8$$

So, we can consider the pair  $\{Z_t, Z_{t+1}\} = \{1, -0.8\}$ . They're going to be negatively correlated on average (i.e. under this data production schema), as we can see in the ACF plot above for h = 1.

Let's continue with this example. Let's say that there is again no innovation at time step t + 2, so the value of  $Z_{t+2} = 0.3$ . In this case,

$$X_{t+2} = Z_{t+2} - 1.3Z_{t+1} + 0.4Z_t = 0.3 + -1.3(-0.8) + 0.4(1) = 1.73$$

Now, there will be a weakly positive correlation between  $\{Z_t, Z_{t+2}\} = \{1, 1.73\}$  for a lag of 2, which we also see in the ACF plot.

Then for further iterations, the process devolves into noise, which makes sense considering it is an MA(2) process. This is reflected in the sample acf plot as zero autocorrelation.

# Question 2 Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4 Question 3 Part 1 Part 2

Part 3

Part 4