

ISyE 4031 Regression and Forecasting  
Homework 8 Solution  
Spring 2016

1. Exercise 6.4. (d).

(1)  $\phi_1 = 0.59408$ . Yes,  $p\text{-value} = 0.0003 < \alpha = .001$  (Strong evidence).

(2)  $p\text{-value} = 0.1011$  for  $\beta_1$ . That implies fail to reject  $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ . However, because  $t^2$  is significant (we reject  $H_0: \beta_2 = 0$ , since the corresponding  $p\text{-value} = 0.0121$ ), we keep  $t$  in the model.

The  $p\text{-value}$  for  $\beta_4$  is  $.0787 < 0.05$ . However if  $Q_1$  and  $Q_3$  are important, so “quarter” is important. The associated  $p\text{-values}$  for  $t^2$ ,  $Q_1$ , and  $Q_3$  are less than  $\alpha = .05$ .

(3) Point Forecasts:  $\hat{y}_{41} = 605.33$      $\hat{y}_{42} = 505.67$      $\hat{y}_{43} = 426.94$      $\hat{y}_{44} = 569.97$   
 95%  $P.I.$  for  $y_{41}$ : [506.84, 703.82], 95%  $P.I.$  for  $y_{42}$ : [391.11, 620.23]  
 95%  $P.I.$  for  $y_{43}$ : [307.22, 546.66], 95%  $P.I.$  for  $y_{44}$ : [448.49, 691.46]

$$(4) \hat{y}_{40+\tau} = 283.94906 - 9.21968(40 + \tau) + .35348(40 + \tau)^2 \\ + 70.10688Q_1 - 35.42856Q_2 - 126.52509Q_3 + .59408\hat{\varepsilon}_{40+\tau-1}$$

where for  $\tau = 1$ :  $\hat{\varepsilon}_{40} = y_{40} - [283.94906 - 9.21968(40) + .35348(40)^2]$

and for  $\tau > 1$ :  $\hat{\varepsilon}_{40+\tau-1} = \hat{y}_{40+\tau-1} - [283.94906 - 9.21968(40 + \tau - 1) + .35348(40 + \tau - 1)^2 \\ + 70.10688Q_1 - 35.42856Q_2 - 126.52509Q_3]$

$$(5) \text{ For period 41, } \hat{y}_{41} = 283.94906 - 9.21968(41) + .35348(41)^2 \\ + 70.10688(1) - 35.42856(0) - 126.52509(0) + .59408\hat{\varepsilon}_{40} \\ = 570.24894 + .59408\hat{\varepsilon}_{40}$$

Since  $y_{40} = 539.78$ , we have

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{40} = 539.78 - [283.94906 - 9.21968(40) + .35348(40)^2 + 70.10688(0) \\ - 35.42856(0) - 126.52509(0)] \\ = 539.78 - 480.72986 = 59.05014$$

Hence,  $\hat{y}_{41} = 570.24894 + .59408(59.05014) = 605.3285$ .

An approximate 95% prediction interval of  $y_{41}$  is

$$[\hat{y}_{41} \pm z_{[.025]}s] = [605.3285 \pm 1.96(50.25132)] = [506.84, 703.82]$$

$$\text{For time period 42, } \hat{y}_{42} = 283.94906 - 9.21968(42) + .35348(42)^2 \\ + 70.10688(0) - 35.42856(1) - 126.52509(0) + .59408\hat{\varepsilon}_{41} \\ = 484.83266 + .59408\hat{\varepsilon}_{41}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Here, } \hat{\varepsilon}_{41} &= \hat{y}_{41} - [283.94906 - 9.21968(41) + .35348(41)^2 \\ &\quad + 70.10688(1) - 35.42856(0) - 126.52509(0)] \\ &= 605.3285 - 570.24894 = 35.07956\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \hat{y}_{42} = 484.83266 + .59408 (35.07956) = 505.6717$$

An approximate 95% prediction interval for  $y_{42}$  is

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{y}_{42} \pm z_{[.025]}s\sqrt{1 + (\hat{\phi}_1)^2}] &= [505.6717 \pm 1.96 (50.25132) \sqrt{1 + (.59408)^2}] \\ &= [505.6717 \pm 1.96 (58.4501)] = [391.11, 620.23]\end{aligned}$$

In a similar fashion we find that a point prediction of  $y_{43}$  is  $\hat{y}_{43} = 426.9411$  and that an approximate 95% prediction interval for  $y_{43}$  is

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{y}_{43} \pm 1.96s\sqrt{1 + (\hat{\phi}_1)^2 + (\hat{\phi}_1)^4}] \\ = [426.9411 \pm 1.96 (50.25132) \sqrt{1 + (.59408)^2 + (.59408)^4}] = [307.2235, 546.6591]\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we find that a point prediction of  $y_{44}$  is  $\hat{y}_{44} = 569.9732$  and that an approximate 95% prediction interval for  $y_{44}$  is

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{y}_{44} \pm 1.96s\sqrt{1 + (\phi_1)^2 + (\phi_1)^4 + (\phi_1)^6}] \\ = [569.9732 \pm 1.96(50.25132) (\sqrt{1 + (.59408)^2 + (.59408)^4 + (.59408)^6})] \\ = [448.4872, 691.4592]\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Exercise 8.2.

- All values in spreadsheet should agree with the values in Figure 8.1.
- When  $\alpha = 0.4$ ,  $SSE = 35,688$ .
- Resulting values should agree with the values in Figure 8.2.

## 3. Exercise 8.3.

- The point forecast for the cod catch in time period 28 is

$$\hat{y}_{28}(24) = \hat{y}_{24+4}(24) = \ell_{24} = 354.5438$$

The 95% prediction interval is

$$\begin{aligned}[\ell_{24} \pm z_{[.025]}s\sqrt{1 + 3\alpha^2}] &= 354.5438 \pm 1.96 (34.95) \sqrt{1 + 3(.034)^2} \\ &= 354.5438 \pm 68.6207 = [285.9231, 423.1645]\end{aligned}$$

- The point forecast for the cod catch in time period 29 is

$$\hat{y}_{29}(24) = \hat{y}_{24+5}(24) = \ell_{24} = 354.5438$$

The 95% prediction interval is

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_{24} \pm z_{[.025]}s\sqrt{1 + 4\alpha^2} &= [354.5438 \pm 1.96 (34.95) \sqrt{1 + 4(.034)^2}] \\ &= [354.5438 \pm 68.6602] = [285.8836, 423.2040].\end{aligned}$$