



# Time Series Analysis and Forecasting

Master in Statistics and Data Science

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# Seminar Outline

- 1 Multiple Choice Quiz
- 2 True/False Questions
- 3 Calculation Exercises
- 4 Python Exercises
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## Quiz 1: Lag Operator

**Question:** What is the result of applying  $(1 - L)^2$  to  $X_t$ ?

- ☐ A.  $X_t - X_{t-1}$
- ☐ B.  $X_t - 2X_{t-1} + X_{t-2}$
- ☐ C.  $X_t + X_{t-1} + X_{t-2}$
- ☐ D.  $X_t - X_{t-2}$

## Quiz 1: Solution

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - L)^2 X_t &= (1 - 2L + L^2)X_t \\ &= X_t - 2LX_t + L^2X_t \\ &= X_t - 2X_{t-1} + X_{t-2}\end{aligned}$$

This is the **second difference** of  $X_t$ .

**Note:**  $(1 - L)$  is the first difference operator,  $(1 - L)^2$  is the second difference.

## Quiz 2: AR(1) Stationarity

**Question:** For which value of  $\phi$  is the AR(1) process  $X_t = 0.5 + \phi X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$  stationary?

- ☐ A.  $\phi = 1.2$
- ☐ B.  $\phi = 1.0$
- ☐ C.  $\phi = -0.8$
- ☐ D.  $\phi = -1.5$

## Quiz 2: Solution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** AR(1) is stationary if and only if  $|\phi| < 1$ .

Checking each option:

- A.  $|\phi| = 1.2 > 1 \rightarrow$  Non-stationary (explosive)
- B.  $|\phi| = 1.0 \rightarrow$  Non-stationary (unit root / random walk)
- C.  $|\phi| = 0.8 < 1 \rightarrow$  **Stationary**
- D.  $|\phi| = 1.5 > 1 \rightarrow$  Non-stationary (explosive)

The stationarity condition requires the root of  $1 - \phi z = 0$  to lie outside the unit circle, i.e.,  $|1/\phi| > 1$ , which means  $|\phi| < 1$ .

## Quiz 3: ACF Pattern

**Question:** You observe the following ACF pattern: significant spike at lag 1, then all other lags are within confidence bands. The PACF shows gradual decay. What model is suggested?

- ☐ A. AR(1)
- ☐ B. MA(1)
- ☐ C. ARMA(1,1)
- ☐ D. White noise

## Quiz 3: Solution

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Model	ACF	PACF
AR( $p$ )	Decays	Cuts off at lag $p$
MA( $q$ )	Cuts off at lag $q$	Decays
ARMA	Decays	Decays

The pattern described:

- ACF cuts off after lag 1  $\rightarrow$  suggests MA
- PACF decays  $\rightarrow$  confirms MA (not AR)

Therefore, this is an **MA(1)** process.



## Quiz 4: MA Invertibility

**Question:** For the MA(1) process  $X_t = \varepsilon_t + 1.5\varepsilon_{t-1}$ , is the process invertible?

- ☐ A. Yes, because MA processes are always invertible
- ☐ B. Yes, because  $1.5 > 0$
- ☐ C. No, because  $|\theta| = 1.5 > 1$
- ☐ D. No, because MA processes are never invertible

## Quiz 4: Solution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** An MA(1) process  $X_t = \varepsilon_t + \theta\varepsilon_{t-1}$  is invertible if  $|\theta| < 1$ .

Here,  $\theta = 1.5$ , so  $|\theta| = 1.5 > 1 \rightarrow$  **Not invertible**

**Key points:**

- MA processes are *always stationary* (for finite coefficients)
- But they are *not always invertible*
- Invertibility requires roots of  $\theta(z) = 1 + \theta z = 0$  outside unit circle
- Root:  $z = -1/\theta = -1/1.5 = -0.67$  is *inside* unit circle

## Quiz 5: ARMA Representation

**Question:** The compact form  $\phi(L)X_t = \theta(L)\varepsilon_t$  represents which model?

- ☐ A. Pure AR model
- ☐ B. Pure MA model
- ☐ C. ARMA model
- ☐ D. None of the above

## Quiz 5: Solution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- $\phi(L) = 1 - \phi_1 L - \dots - \phi_p L^p$  is the AR polynomial
- $\theta(L) = 1 + \theta_1 L + \dots + \theta_q L^q$  is the MA polynomial

The equation  $\phi(L)X_t = \theta(L)\varepsilon_t$  expands to:

$$X_t - \phi_1 X_{t-1} - \dots - \phi_p X_{t-p} = \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \dots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q}$$

This is the general **ARMA(p,q)** model.

**Special cases:**

- $\theta(L) = 1$  (no MA): Pure AR
- $\phi(L) = 1$  (no AR): Pure MA

## Quiz 6: Information Criteria

**Question:** When comparing ARMA(1,1) and ARMA(2,1) using BIC, which statement is correct?

- ☒ A. Lower BIC always means better forecasts
- ☐ B. BIC penalizes complexity less than AIC
- ☐ C. The model with lower BIC is preferred
- ☐ D. BIC can only compare models with same number of parameters

## Quiz 6: Solution

**Answer: C**

### **Explanation:**

- A is **false**: Lower BIC indicates better in-sample fit relative to complexity, but doesn't guarantee best forecasts
- B is **false**: BIC penalizes complexity *more* than AIC (penalty is  $k \ln(n)$  vs  $2k$ )
- C is **true**: Lower BIC = better balance of fit and parsimony
- D is **false**: BIC is specifically designed to compare models with different numbers of parameters

### **Formulas:**

$$\text{AIC} = -2 \ln(\hat{L}) + 2k$$

$$\text{BIC} = -2 \ln(\hat{L}) + k \ln(n)$$

## Quiz 7: Ljung-Box Test

**Question:** After fitting an ARMA(2,1) model, you run the Ljung-Box test on residuals and get  $p\text{-value} = 0.02$ . What do you conclude?

- ☐ A. The model is adequate
- ☐ B. Residuals are white noise
- ☐ C. There is significant autocorrelation in residuals
- ☐ D. The model has too many parameters

## Quiz 7: Solution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Ljung-Box test has:

- $H_0$ : Residuals are white noise (no autocorrelation)
- $H_1$ : Residuals have significant autocorrelation

With  $p\text{-value} = 0.02 < 0.05$ :

- We **reject**  $H_0$
- Conclusion: residuals are **not** white noise
- The model is **inadequate** — significant structure remains

**Next step:** Try a different model (e.g., increase  $p$  or  $q$ )



## Quiz 8: Forecasting

**Question:** For an AR(1) model with  $\phi = 0.6$  and mean  $\mu = 10$ , what happens to forecasts as horizon  $h \rightarrow \infty$ ?

- ☐ A. Forecasts grow without bound
- ☐ B. Forecasts converge to 0
- ☐ C. Forecasts converge to  $\mu = 10$
- ☐ D. Forecasts oscillate forever

## Quiz 8: Solution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** For AR(1), the  $h$ -step ahead forecast is:

$$\hat{X}_{n+h|n} = \mu + \phi^h(X_n - \mu)$$

Since  $|\phi| = 0.6 < 1$ :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \phi^h = 0$$

Therefore:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \hat{X}_{n+h|n} = \mu + 0 \cdot (X_n - \mu) = \mu = 10$$

**Key insight:** Long-run forecasts from stationary ARMA models always converge to the unconditional mean.

## True/False Questions

Determine if each statement is True or False:

- ① An AR(2) process can exhibit pseudo-cyclical behavior.
- ② MA processes require a stationarity condition.
- ③ The PACF of an AR( $p$ ) process cuts off after lag  $p$ .
- ④ If AIC selects ARMA(2,1) and BIC selects ARMA(1,1), they cannot both be correct.
- ⑤ Forecast confidence intervals narrow as the forecast horizon increases.
- ⑥ The Yule-Walker equations can be used to estimate MA parameters.

## True/False: Solutions

- ① **TRUE**: AR(2) with complex roots shows damped oscillations
- ② **FALSE**: MA processes are always stationary; they need *invertibility* condition
- ③ **TRUE**: This is the key identification feature of AR(p)
- ④ **FALSE**: Both can be “correct” — they optimize different criteria (AIC favors fit, BIC favors parsimony)
- ⑤ **FALSE**: Confidence intervals *widen* as horizon increases (more uncertainty)
- ⑥ **FALSE**: Yule-Walker is for AR models only; MA uses MLE

## Exercise 1: AR(1) Properties

**Problem:** Consider the AR(1) process:

$$X_t = 2 + 0.7X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim WN(0, 9)$$

Calculate:

- ① The mean  $\mu$
- ② The variance  $\gamma(0)$
- ③ The autocovariance  $\gamma(1)$  and  $\gamma(2)$
- ④ The autocorrelation  $\rho(1)$  and  $\rho(2)$

## Exercise 1: Solution

Given:  $c = 2$ ,  $\phi = 0.7$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 9$

### 1. Mean:

$$\mu = \frac{c}{1 - \phi} = \frac{2}{1 - 0.7} = \frac{2}{0.3} = 6.67$$

### 2. Variance:

$$\gamma(0) = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - \phi^2} = \frac{9}{1 - 0.49} = \frac{9}{0.51} = 17.65$$

### 3. Autocovariance:

$$\gamma(1) = \phi \cdot \gamma(0) = 0.7 \times 17.65 = 12.35$$

$$\gamma(2) = \phi^2 \cdot \gamma(0) = 0.49 \times 17.65 = 8.65$$

### 4. Autocorrelation:

$$\rho(1) = \phi = 0.7, \quad \rho(2) = \phi^2 = 0.49$$

## Exercise 2: MA(1) Properties

**Problem:** Consider the MA(1) process:

$$X_t = 5 + \varepsilon_t - 0.4\varepsilon_{t-1}, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim WN(0, 4)$$

Calculate:

- ① The mean  $\mu$
- ② The variance  $\gamma(0)$
- ③ The autocovariance  $\gamma(1)$
- ④ The autocorrelation  $\rho(1)$
- ⑤ Is this process invertible?

## Exercise 2: Solution

Given:  $\mu = 5$ ,  $\theta = -0.4$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 4$

**1. Mean:**

$$\mathbb{E}[X_t] = \mu = 5$$

**2. Variance:**

$$\gamma(0) = \sigma^2(1 + \theta^2) = 4(1 + 0.16) = 4 \times 1.16 = 4.64$$

**3. Autocovariance at lag 1:**

$$\gamma(1) = \theta\sigma^2 = -0.4 \times 4 = -1.6$$

**4. Autocorrelation:**

$$\rho(1) = \frac{\gamma(1)}{\gamma(0)} = \frac{-1.6}{4.64} = -0.345$$

**5. Invertibility:**  $|\theta| = 0.4 < 1 \rightarrow$  **Yes, invertible**



## Exercise 3: Characteristic Roots

**Problem:** Consider the AR(2) process:

$$X_t = 0.5X_{t-1} + 0.3X_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$$

- ① Write the characteristic equation
- ② Find the characteristic roots
- ③ Is this process stationary?

## Exercise 3: Solution

### 1. Characteristic equation:

$$\phi(z) = 1 - \phi_1 z - \phi_2 z^2 = 1 - 0.5z - 0.3z^2 = 0$$

Or:  $0.3z^2 + 0.5z - 1 = 0$

### 2. Roots (using quadratic formula):

$$z = \frac{-0.5 \pm \sqrt{0.25 + 1.2}}{0.6} = \frac{-0.5 \pm 1.204}{0.6}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{0.704}{0.6} = 1.17, \quad z_2 = \frac{-1.704}{0.6} = -2.84$$

### 3. Stationarity check:

Both roots have  $|z| > 1$ :  $|z_1| = 1.17 > 1$  and  $|z_2| = 2.84 > 1$

→ **Stationary** (roots outside unit circle)

## Exercise 4: Forecasting

**Problem:** You have fit an AR(1) model:

$$X_t = 3 + 0.8X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \sigma^2 = 4$$

Given  $X_{100} = 20$ , calculate:

- ① The 1-step ahead forecast  $\hat{X}_{101|100}$
- ② The 2-step ahead forecast  $\hat{X}_{102|100}$
- ③ The long-run forecast  $\hat{X}_{100+h|100}$  as  $h \rightarrow \infty$
- ④ The 95% confidence interval for  $\hat{X}_{101|100}$

## Exercise 4: Solution

Given:  $c = 3$ ,  $\phi = 0.8$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 4$ ,  $X_{100} = 20$

**Mean:**  $\mu = \frac{3}{1-0.8} = 15$

**1. One-step forecast:**

$$\hat{X}_{101|100} = c + \phi X_{100} = 3 + 0.8 \times 20 = 19$$

**2. Two-step forecast:**

$$\hat{X}_{102|100} = c + \phi \hat{X}_{101|100} = 3 + 0.8 \times 19 = 18.2$$

**3. Long-run forecast:**

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \hat{X}_{100+h|100} = \mu = 15$$

**4. 95% CI for 1-step:**

$$\text{MSFE}(1) = \sigma^2 = 4, \quad \sqrt{\text{MSFE}(1)} = 2$$

$$CI : 19 \pm 1.96 \times 2 = [15.08, 22.92]$$

## Python Exercise 1: Simulate and Fit AR(1)

### Task:

- 1 Simulate 500 observations from AR(1) with  $\phi = 0.7$
- 2 Plot the series and ACF/PACF
- 3 Fit an AR(1) model and check if  $\hat{\phi} \approx 0.7$
- 4 Examine residual diagnostics

### Hint code:

```
np.random.seed(42)
n = 500
phi = 0.7
x = np.zeros(n)
for t in range(1, n):
    x[t] = phi * x[t-1] + np.random.randn()
```

## Python Exercise 2: Model Selection

### Task:

- 1 Load a real time series (e.g., stock returns)
- 2 Check stationarity using ADF test
- 3 Compare AIC/BIC for ARMA(1,0), ARMA(0,1), ARMA(1,1), ARMA(2,1)
- 4 Select the best model
- 5 Generate forecasts with confidence intervals

### Key functions:

- `adfuller()` for stationarity test
- `ARIMA(data, order=(p,0,q)).fit()` for fitting
- `results.aic`, `results.bic` for criteria
- `results.get_forecast(h)` for predictions

## Python Exercise 3: Diagnostic Checking

**Task:** After fitting a model, perform complete diagnostics:

- 1 Plot residuals over time
- 2 Plot ACF of residuals
- 3 Create Q-Q plot
- 4 Run Ljung-Box test
- 5 Check if AR/MA roots are outside unit circle

**Key functions:**

- `results.resid` for residuals
- `plot_acf(resid)` for ACF plot
- `stats.probplot(resid)` for Q-Q plot
- `acorr_ljungbox(resid)` for portmanteau test
- `results.arroots`, `results.marroots` for roots

## Discussion 1: Model Selection

**Scenario:** You're modeling monthly inflation rates. After checking stationarity (passed), you find:

- ACF: significant at lags 1, 2, 3, then decays
- PACF: significant at lags 1, 2, then cuts off
- AIC selects ARMA(2,3)
- BIC selects ARMA(2,0) = AR(2)

### Questions:

- 1 What does the ACF/PACF pattern suggest?
- 2 Why do AIC and BIC disagree?
- 3 Which model would you choose and why?
- 4 What additional checks would you perform?



## Discussion 2: Forecast Evaluation

**Scenario:** You fit an ARMA(1,1) model to daily stock returns. The in-sample fit looks good (Ljung-Box p-value = 0.45), but out-of-sample RMSE is worse than a simple random walk forecast.

### Questions:

- 1 Is this surprising? Why or why not?
- 2 What does this tell us about stock return predictability?
- 3 Should you conclude the ARMA model is useless?
- 4 What alternatives might you consider?

**Hint:** Think about the Efficient Market Hypothesis and what ARMA captures vs. what it doesn't (e.g., volatility clustering).

## Discussion 3: Real-World Application

**Scenario:** A central bank economist asks you to forecast quarterly GDP growth for policy planning.

### Questions:

- ➊ What preliminary analysis would you do before fitting ARMA?
- ➋ GDP is often non-stationary — how would you handle this?
- ➌ Would you use AIC or BIC for model selection? Why?
- ➍ How would you communicate forecast uncertainty to policymakers?
- ➎ What limitations of ARMA models should you mention?

# Key Takeaways from Today's Seminar

- ① **AR models:** Current value depends on past values
  - Stationarity:  $|\phi| < 1$  for AR(1)
  - PACF cuts off at lag  $p$
- ② **MA models:** Current value depends on past shocks
  - Always stationary; invertibility:  $|\theta| < 1$  for MA(1)
  - ACF cuts off at lag  $q$
- ③ **Model selection:** Use ACF/PACF patterns + information criteria
- ④ **Diagnostics:** Residuals must be white noise (Ljung-Box test)
- ⑤ **Forecasting:** Point forecasts converge to mean; uncertainty grows

**Next Seminar:** ARIMA and Seasonal Models