Time Series Analysis & Recurrent Neural Networks

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Exercise 3

To be uploaded before the exercise group on May 12th, 2021

Task 1. Univariate AR models

In file ex3file1.mat (ex3file1.xls), you will find four time-series obtained from human fMRI recordings from the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and the parietal cortex (Parietal), obtained during a working memory task. For task 1, consider the first time series of DLPFC (termed 'DLPFC1').

- 1. Compute the log-likelihood of an AR(4) model (e.g, by employing lecture script 1, eq. 7.34). Please write down explicitly.
- 2. Plot the residuals of the model in a histogram. What do they look like? What do you expect?
- 3. Compute the log-likelihood of an AR(n) model, with n ranging from 1...5. How does the likelihood change when you increase the order of the model?
- 4. Bonus exercise: Determine the optimal order *p* of the AR model by computing the log-likelihood-ratio test statistic. Start with Wilk's D (see also 'ASMN_Ch1_Durstewitz.pdf', eq. 1.35, and/or lecture script 1, eq. 7.35), which simplifies here to

$$D = -2[\log \Sigma_p - \log \Sigma_{p-1}]$$

Plug D into a χ^2 distribution with appropriate degrees of freedom (Matlab function chi2cdf.m, or scipy.stats.chi2.cdf() in Python). Start with the comparison between an AR(2) vs. AR(1) model, and then keep on computing log-likelihood-ratio test statistics for models of consecutive orders until the difference between models is no longer significant. Do this up to order p = 5.

Task 2. Multivariate (vector) AR (=VAR) processes

For this task, use all four time series contained in the data file ('DLPFC1', 'DLPFC2', 'Parietal1', 'Parietal2').

1. Estimate a VAR(1) model by performing multivariate regression on the 4-variate time series. What do the coefficients in matrix *A* tell you about the coupling between the DLPFC and parietal cortex? Is the resulting VAR(1) model stationary or not?

Task 3. AR Poisson processes

- 1. Create your own second order Poisson time series with T=1000 time steps and the following given parameters: $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mu_0 = \begin{pmatrix} .5 & .5 \end{pmatrix}^T$. Assume no base rate (i.e. $a_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$).
- 2. Given the data generated in (a), vary the parameters $A_1(1,1)$ and $A_2(2,1)$ between 0 and 0.4 with 0.01 increments. For each parameter value pair, compute the log-likelihood of the data (keeping all other parameters fixed!). Plot the log-likelihood landscape surface as a function of these two parameters. Does the real parameter pair value correspond (or is close) to an extreme point in the approximate log-likelihood landscape? What kind of an extreme point is it?