

Série de travaux dirigés n3

Exercice 1

Soit  $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$  un processus stationnaire du second ordre centré de fonction d'autocovariance  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma(h) = \gamma(-h)$

En appliquant l'équation d'orthogonalité, trouver le meilleur prédicteur linéaire  $\hat{X}_{t+1} = P_{\text{sp}\{X_t, X_{t-1}\}}(X_{t+1})$ .

Exercice 2

Soient les processus temporels suivants

$$X_t = \epsilon_t + \theta \epsilon_{t-1}, Y_t = \eta_t + \frac{1}{\theta} \eta_{t-1}.$$

où  $(\epsilon_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$  et  $(\eta_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$  sont deux processus bruit blanc  $bb(0, \sigma^2)$ .

$$|\theta| < 1, \theta \neq 0.$$

- 1). Discuter la stationnarité, la causalité et l'inversibilité du processus  $(X_t)$ .
- 2). Calculer sa fonction d'autocovariance et autocorrélation  $\gamma_X(h), \rho_X(h)$ .
- 3). Déterminer la fonction génératrice du processus  $(Y_t)$ .
- 4). Dédire que ces deux processus ont la même fonction d'autocorrélation.
- 5). Donner l'expression du prédicteur linéaire  $\hat{X}_{t+1}$  basé sur  $\{\epsilon_t, \epsilon_{t-1}, \dots\}$ .
- 6). En déduire l'expression du prédicteur linéaire  $\hat{X}_{t+1}$  basé sur  $\{X_t, X_{t-1}, \dots\}$ .
- 7). Calculer l'erreur de prédiction.

Exercice 3 :

Soit le processus stationnaire  $X_t = aX_{t-1} + \epsilon_t + b\epsilon_{t-1}$ , avec  $|a| < 1, |b| < 1$ .

- 1- Ecrire  $X_t$  sous la forme d'un développement moyenne mobile infinie.
- 2- Déterminer les fonctions d'autocovariance  $\gamma(0), \gamma(1)$ . *passer par le bruit blanc*
- 3. Donner l'expression du prédicteur linéaire  $\hat{X}_{t+h} = P_{\text{sp}\{X_t, X_{t-1}, \dots\}}(X_{t+h})$ .

Exercice 4 Soit le processus autorégressif

$$X_t - \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t-i} = \epsilon_t, t \geq 0,$$

$(\epsilon_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$  est un  $bb(0, \sigma^2)$  tels que  $\epsilon_t$  sont indépendantes de  $X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots, \forall t > 0$ .



10/12/1

$$\varepsilon_t = \frac{1}{1+\theta B} \varepsilon_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j (\theta B)^j \varepsilon_t$$

Donc,  $X_{t+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j (\theta B)^j X_t$

$$= \theta \varepsilon_t = \theta \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j (\theta B)^j X_t$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \theta^{j+1} X_{t-j}$$

$$= \theta X_t - \theta^2 X_{t-1} + \theta^3 X_{t-2} - \dots$$

3

- Déterminer  $P_{sp\{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\}}(X_{t+h}), h \geq p+1$ .
- Montrer que

$$P_{sp\{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\}}(X_t) = \frac{1}{\phi^p} (X_{t+p} - \phi_1 X_{t+p-1} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}) - \frac{1}{\phi^p} P_{sp\{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\}}(\varepsilon_{t+p}), h \geq$$

- En déduire que la fonction d'autocorrélation partielle vérifie

$$\phi(h) = 0, h \geq p+1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\theta B} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \theta^j B^j$$

Série

$$\varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta \varepsilon_t$$

constituante  
de  $\varepsilon_t$

$$\varepsilon_t / \varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t-1} / \varepsilon_t, \dots$$



Les 01/12/2021

Série de travaux dirigés n°03

Exos

$$\hat{X}_{t+1} = \phi_1 X_t + \phi_2 X_{t-1}$$

Les équations d'orthogonalité:  $\langle X_{t+1} - \sum_{j=1}^2 \phi_j X_{t+1-j}, X_{t+1-k} \rangle = 0$

$$\langle X_{t+1} - \sum_{j=1}^2 \phi_j X_{t+1-j}, X_{t+1-k} \rangle$$

$$k=1 \left\{ \langle X_{t+1} - \underbrace{P(X_{t+1})}_{\text{SP}\{X_t, X_{t-1}\}}, X_t \rangle = 0 \right.$$

$$k=2 \left\{ \langle X_{t+1} - \underbrace{P(X_{t+1})}_{\text{SP}\{X_t, X_{t-1}\}}, X_{t-1} \rangle = 0 \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle X_{t+1} - \phi_1 X_t - \phi_2 X_{t-1}, X_t \rangle = 0 \\ \langle X_{t+1} - \phi_1 X_t - \phi_2 X_{t-1}, X_{t-1} \rangle = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X_{t+1} X_t) = E(X_{t+1}) E(X_t) \quad \langle X_{t+1}, X_t \rangle - \phi_1 \langle X_t, X_t \rangle - \phi_2 \langle X_{t-1}, X_t \rangle = 0$$

$$E(X_{t+1} X_{t-1}) = E(X_{t+1}) E(X_{t-1}) \quad \langle X_{t+1}, X_{t-1} \rangle - \phi_1 \langle X_t, X_{t-1} \rangle - \phi_2 \langle X_{t-1}, X_{t-1} \rangle = 0$$

$$X_{t-1} = E(X_t) E(X_{t-1})$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(1) - \gamma(0) - \phi_2 \gamma(1) = 0 \\ \gamma(2) - \gamma(-2) - \phi_1 \gamma(-1) - \phi_2 \gamma(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma(2) = \gamma(-2) - \phi_1 \gamma(-1) - \phi_2 \gamma(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(1) = \phi_1 \gamma(0) + \phi_2 \gamma(1) \\ \gamma(2) = \phi_1 \gamma(1) + \phi_2 \gamma(0) \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma(2) = \phi_1 \gamma(1) + \phi_2 \gamma(0)$$

Chap

Solution par méthode de Claver.



$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \gamma(0) & \gamma(1) \\ \gamma(1) & \gamma(0) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \gamma(0)^2 - \gamma(1)^2$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \gamma(1) & \gamma(1) \\ \gamma(2) & \gamma(0) \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{\gamma(1)\gamma(0) - \gamma(2)\gamma(1)}{\Delta}$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \gamma(0) & \gamma(1) \\ \gamma(1) & \gamma(2) \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{\gamma(0)\gamma(2) - (\gamma(1))^2}{\Delta}$$



Exo2: Solution sur la série

Solution d'Exo3:

Soit le processus stationnaire  $X_t = aX_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t + b\varepsilon_{t-1}$   
avec:  $|a| < 1$ ,  $|b| < 1$ .

①  $X_t$  sous la forme d'un développement martingale  
absolument infini; MA( $\infty$ ) 1<sup>ère</sup> Méth:

$$X_t = aX_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t + b\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$X_t - aX_{t-1} = \varepsilon_t + b\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$(1 - aB)X_t = (1 + bB)\varepsilon_t$$

$$X_t = (1 - aB)^{-1}(1 + bB)\varepsilon_t$$

$$\text{On a } |a| < 1 \Rightarrow (1 - aB)^{-1} = \sum_{i \geq 0} (aB)^i$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} (aB)^i (1 + bB)\varepsilon_t$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} [(aB)^i + ba^i B^{i+1}] \varepsilon_t$$

$$= \sum_{i \geq 0} (aB)^i \varepsilon_t + b \sum_{i \geq 0} a^i B^{i+1} \varepsilon_t$$

$$j = i + 1 \Rightarrow i = j - 1, \quad i = 0 \Rightarrow j = 1$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} (aB)^i \varepsilon_t + b \sum_{j \geq 1} a^{j-1} B^j \varepsilon_t$$

$$X_t = \varepsilon_t + \sum_{j \geq 1} (aB)^{j-1} \varepsilon_t + \frac{b}{a} \sum_{j \geq 1} (aB)^j \varepsilon_t$$

$$= \varepsilon_t + \sum_{j \geq 1} (aB)^{j-1} \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_t$$

$$= \varepsilon_t + \sum_{j \geq 1} a^j \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-j}$$



Ex p 7.3

$$\psi_j - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k \psi_{j-k} = \theta_j$$

$$\psi_j - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k \psi_{j-k} = 0$$

02 Methode

$$x_t - a x_{t-1} = \varepsilon_t + b \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$x_t (1 - aB) = \varepsilon_t (1 + bB)$$

$$x_t = \frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)} \varepsilon_t$$

$$\frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)} = \psi(B) = \sum \psi_j B^j \quad \text{ARMA}(1,1)$$

$$\sum \psi_j = ?$$

$$p=1$$

$$q=1$$

Power  $j=0$

$$\psi_j - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k \psi_{j-k} = \theta_j \quad j \leq q$$

$$\psi_0 = \theta_0 = 1$$

Power  $j=1$

$$\psi_1 = \phi_1 \psi_0 + \theta_1$$

$$\phi(B) = 1 - aB$$

$$\psi_1 = a + b$$

$$p=1 \quad j=2$$

$$\min(p,j)=1$$

$$\psi_2 - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k \psi_{2-k} = 0$$

$$\psi_2 - \phi_1 \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\psi_2 = a(a+b)$$

Power  $j=2$

$$j=2$$

$$j > q \Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

$$\psi_2 = \phi_1 \psi_1 - \phi_2 \psi_0$$

$$\psi_2 = a(a+b) = a^2 + ab$$

$$j=3$$

$$\psi_3 = \phi_1 \psi_2 + \phi_2 \psi_1 + \phi_3 \psi_0$$

$$\psi_3 = a^2(a+b) = a^3 + a^2b$$

$$x_t = \varepsilon_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a^j + a^{j-1}b) \varepsilon_{t-j}$$



02) Les fonctions d'autocovariance  $\gamma(0), \gamma(1)$ .

\*  $\gamma(0)$ :

1<sup>re</sup> Méth.  $\gamma(0) = \text{Cov}(X_t, X_t)$

$$= \text{Var}\left(\varepsilon_t + \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-i}\right)$$

$$= \text{Var}(\varepsilon_t) + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sum_{i \geq 1} a^{2i} \text{Var}(\varepsilon_{t-i})$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sigma^2 \sum_{i \geq 1} a^{2i}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{1-a^2}\right) \right]$$

2<sup>ème</sup> Méth.

$$\gamma(0) = \text{Cov}\left(\varepsilon_t + \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-i}, \varepsilon_t + \sum_{j \geq 1} a^j \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-j}\right)$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \sum_{i \geq 1} \sum_{j \geq 1} a^i a^j \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t-i}, \varepsilon_{t-j})$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \sum_{i \geq 1} \sum_{j \geq 1} a^{2i} \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2$$

\*  $\gamma(1)$ :

$$\gamma(1) = \text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+1})$$

$$= \text{Cov}\left(\varepsilon_t + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \varepsilon_{t-i}, \varepsilon_{t+1} + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \sum_{j \geq 1} a^j \varepsilon_{t+1-j}\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t+1})}_{=0} + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \sum_{j \geq 1} a^j \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t+1-j})$$

$$+ \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t-i}, \varepsilon_{t+1}) + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sum_{i \geq 1} \sum_{j \geq 1} a^i a^j \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t-i}, \varepsilon_{t+1-j})$$

$$i = j-1, \quad j = i+1$$

$$i = 1, \quad j = 2$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sum_{i \geq 1} a^{2i+1}$$



$$(1 + N)G^2 + G^2 \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sum_{i \geq 2} a^{2i-1}$$

$$= G^2 \left[ (1+b) + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 a \sum_{i \geq 2} a^{2i-1} \right]$$

$$= G^2 \left[ (1+b) + \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \left( \frac{a^3}{1-a^2} \right) \right]$$

$$(03) P_{SP\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}}(X_{t+R}) = \hat{X}_{t+R}$$

$$X_t = \varepsilon_t + \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-i}$$

$$X_{t+R} = \varepsilon_{t+R} + \sum_{i \geq 1} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-i+R}$$

$$\hat{X}_{t+R} = \sum_{i \geq R} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \varepsilon_{t-i+R}$$

$$= P_{SP\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots\}}(X_{t+R})$$

$$\hat{X}_{t+R} = \sum_{i \geq R} a^i \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) B^{i-R} \varepsilon_t$$

Puisque  $X_t$  est inversible

$$\varepsilon_t = \frac{(1-aB)}{(1+bB)} X_t = (1-aB)(1+bB)^{-1} \hat{X}_t$$



$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = \sum_{i \geq h} a^i (1 + \frac{b}{a}) B^{i-h} \left[ (1 - aB) (1 + bB)^{-1} x_t \right]$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) \sum_{i \geq h} a^i B^{i-h} (1 - aB) (1 + bB)^{-1} x_t$$

$$p = i - h \Rightarrow i = p + h$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) \sum_{p \geq 0} a^{p+h} B^p (1 - aB) (1 + bB)^{-1} x_t$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) a^h \sum_{p \geq 0} a^p B^p (1 - aB) (1 + bB)^{-1} x_t$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) a^h (1 + bB)^{-1} x_t$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) a^h \sum_{j \geq 0} (-1)^j b^j B^j x_t$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+h} = (1 + \frac{b}{a}) a^h \sum_{j \geq 0} (-1)^j b^j x_{t-j}$$



Exo 4: Soit le processus autorégressif :

$$X_t = \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t, \quad t \geq 0$$

$(\varepsilon_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$  est un bruit blanc  $(0, \sigma^2)$  tels que  $\varepsilon_t$  sont indépendants de  $X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots, \forall t \geq 0$

• Trouvons  $P_{SP} \{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h} \mid (X_{t+h})\}$ ,  $h \geq p+1$ !

$$X_{t+h} = \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t+h-i} + \varepsilon_{t+h}$$

$$= \phi_1 X_{t+h-1} + \phi_2 X_{t+h-2} + \dots + \phi_p X_{t+h-p}$$

$$h \geq p+1 \Rightarrow h-p \geq 1$$



$$P_{SP} \{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\} \quad P(X_{t+h}) = E \left[ X_{t+h} \mid X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1} \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t-i+h} + \varepsilon_{t+h} \mid X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1} \right]$$



$$= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} \right] + E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}\right]$$

$$E[\epsilon_i] = 0$$

$$= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}$$

Monte Carlo

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} P(\epsilon_{up})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}$$

$$y_{up} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \epsilon_{up}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} + \epsilon_{up}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}$$



Donc:

$$X_t = \frac{1}{\phi_p} (X_{t+p} - \phi_1 X_{t+p-1} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} \varepsilon_{t+p}$$

$$E(X_t / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1}) =$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{\phi_p} (X_{t+p} - \phi_1 X_{t+p-1} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} \varepsilon_{t+p} \mid X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(X_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(X_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+p})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(X_{t+p} - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{sp} \{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+p-1}\} (X_t) = \frac{1}{\phi_p} (X_{t+p} - \phi_1 X_{t+p-1} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} P(\varepsilon_{t+p})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_p} (X_{t+p} - \phi_1 X_{t+p-1} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}) - \frac{1}{\phi_p} P(\varepsilon_{t+p})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_p} P(\varepsilon_{t+p})$$

03/ En déduire:

$$\phi(h) = 0, \quad h \geq p+1$$

$$\phi(h) = \text{Cov}(X_{t+h} - P(X_{t+h}), X_t - P(X_t))$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_{t+h} - P(X_{t+h}), X_t - P(X_t)) = 0$$

Montrer que:

$$\text{Cov}(X_{t+h} - P(X_{t+h}), X_t - P(X_t)) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_{t+h} - P(X_{t+h}), X_t - P(X_t)) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_{t+h} - P(X_{t+h}), X_t - P(X_t)) = 0$$

$$E(\varepsilon_{t+h})$$



$$X_{t+h} = \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t+h-i} + \varepsilon_{t+h}$$

$$= P(X_{t+h}) + \varepsilon_{t+h}$$

$$\overline{SP} \{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t+h}, X_t - P(X_t))$$

$$\overline{SP} \{X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}\}$$

$$= \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t+h}, X_t - \frac{1}{\phi_p} (X_{t+p} - \dots - \phi_{p-1} X_{t+1}))$$

$$- \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_{t+h} - \frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+h} E(\varepsilon_{t+p} / X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+h-1}))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\phi_p} E(\varepsilon_{t+h}) = 0$$

Indépendant de la base.

$$E(\varepsilon_{t+h}) = 0$$