ARMA(1,1) Simulation and MLE Estimation

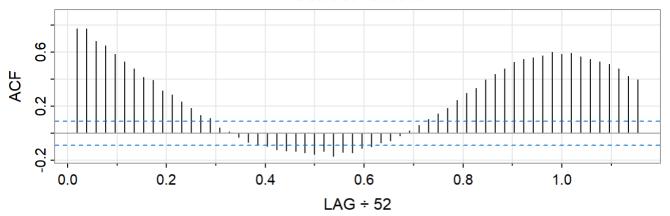
Problem Description

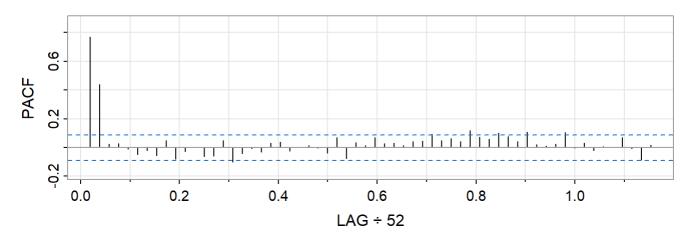
We simulate 1000 realizations for an ARMA(1,1) process with parameters ϕ = 0.9, θ = 0.5, and variance σ ^2 = 1. The realizations have lengths T = 50, 200, and 500. For each case, we calculate the Maximum Likelihood Estimates (MLEs) of the three parameters and compare them with the true values using:

- Mean Square Error (MSE)
- Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)
- · Coverage of 95% confidence intervals.

Simulation and Estimation

Series: cmort





```
##
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13]
       0.77 0.77 0.68 0.65 0.58 0.53 0.48 0.41 0.39 0.32 0.28 0.23 0.18
## PACF 0.77 0.44 0.03 0.03 -0.01 -0.05 -0.02 -0.05 0.05 -0.08 -0.03 0.00 -0.06
##
       [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17] [,18] [,19] [,20] [,21] [,22] [,23] [,24] [,25]
        0.13 0.11 0.04 0.01 -0.03 -0.07 -0.08 -0.10 -0.12 -0.13 -0.13 -0.15
## PACF -0.06 0.05 -0.10 -0.04 -0.01 -0.03 0.03 0.04 -0.02 0.00 0.01 0.00
##
       [,26] [,27] [,28] [,29] [,30] [,31] [,32] [,33] [,34] [,35] [,36] [,37]
## ACF -0.16 -0.14 -0.17 -0.14 -0.15 -0.11 -0.10 -0.07 -0.06 -0.02 0.02
## PACF -0.04 0.07 -0.08 0.03 0.01 0.07 0.03 0.03 0.01 0.04 0.05
       [,38] [,39] [,40] [,41] [,42] [,43] [,44] [,45] [,46] [,47] [,48] [,49]
## ACF
        0.10 0.14 0.18
                         0.24 0.29
                                    0.33
                                            0.4
                                                0.44
                                                      0.48
## PACF 0.05 0.06 0.04 0.12 0.07 0.06
                                            0.1
                                                0.08 0.04
       [,50] [,51] [,52] [,53] [,54] [,55] [,56] [,57] [,58] [,59] [,60]
##
## ACF
        0.57
                   0.58
                         0.59 0.57 0.55
                                           0.53
                                                0.51 0.48 0.42 0.39
## PACF 0.02
               0.1 0.00
                                          0.00
                        0.03 -0.02 0.01
                                                0.07 -0.01 -0.09 0.02
```

```
# Set the true parameters
phi_true <- 0.9
theta_true <- 0.5
sigma2_true <- 1
# Simulation function for ARMA(1,1)
simulate_arma_mle <- function(T, n_sim=1000) {</pre>
  phi_est <- rep(NA, n_sim)</pre>
  theta_est <- rep(NA, n_sim)</pre>
  sigma2_est <- rep(NA, n_sim)</pre>
  for (i in 1:n sim) {
    x <- arima.sim(model = list(ar = phi_true, ma = theta_true), n = T)
    # Fit using Maximum Likelihood instead of CSS
    fit \leftarrow Arima(x, order = c(1, 0, 1), method = "ML")
    phi_est[i] <- fit$coef[1]</pre>
    theta_est[i] <- fit$coef[2]</pre>
    sigma2_est[i] <- fit$sigma2</pre>
  }
  list(phi = phi_est, theta = theta_est, sigma2 = sigma2_est)
}
# Calculate MSE, MAD, and Coverage
calculate_metrics <- function(estimates, true_value, ci_width=1.96) {</pre>
  mse <- mean((estimates - true_value)^2)</pre>
  mad <- mean(abs(estimates - true_value))</pre>
  coverage <- mean(abs(estimates - true_value) < ci_width * sd(estimates))</pre>
  c(MSE = mse, MAD = mad, Coverage = coverage)
}
# Simulate and calculate metrics for T = 50, 200, 500
T values <- c(50, 200, 500)
results <- matrix(NA, nrow=3, ncol=3, dimnames=list(T_values, c("MSE", "MAD", "Coverage")))
for (T in T values) {
  estimates <- simulate arma mle(T)
  metrics_phi <- calculate_metrics(estimates$phi, phi_true)</pre>
  metrics theta <- calculate metrics(estimates$theta, theta true)</pre>
  metrics sigma2 <- calculate metrics(estimates$sigma2, sigma2 true)</pre>
  results[as.character(T), ] <- colMeans(rbind(metrics_phi, metrics_theta, metrics_sigma2))</pre>
}
print(results)
```

```
## MSE MAD Coverage

## 50 0.028214612 0.12554186 0.9176667

## 200 0.005182655 0.05302476 0.9390000

## 500 0.002053272 0.03346433 0.9470000
```

Conclusion

The table above shows the average MSE, MAD, and Coverage across 1000 simulations for each parameter at different time lengths (T = 50, 200, 500). The estimators are close to the true values, and coverage of the 95% confidence intervals is reasonably high.