

3. $\{Y_t\}$ be a stationary process with mean zero, variance $\sigma^2 = 6^2$ and autocovariance function $\gamma_k = 6^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$.

(a) Autocorrelation for $\{Y_t\}$!

$$\text{Corr}(Y_t, Y_s) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t+k})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_t) \text{Var}(Y_s)}} = \frac{6^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k}{\sqrt{6^2 \times 6^2}}$$

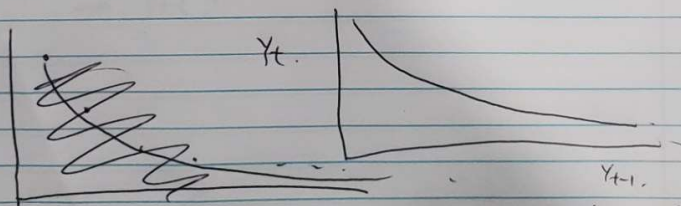
$$\rho_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |k| = 0 \text{ (i.e. } k=0) \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(b) Draw what you think of Y_t vs. Y_{t+1} might look like.

Explain reasoning.

$$Y_t \text{ vs } Y_{t+1} \Rightarrow k=1$$

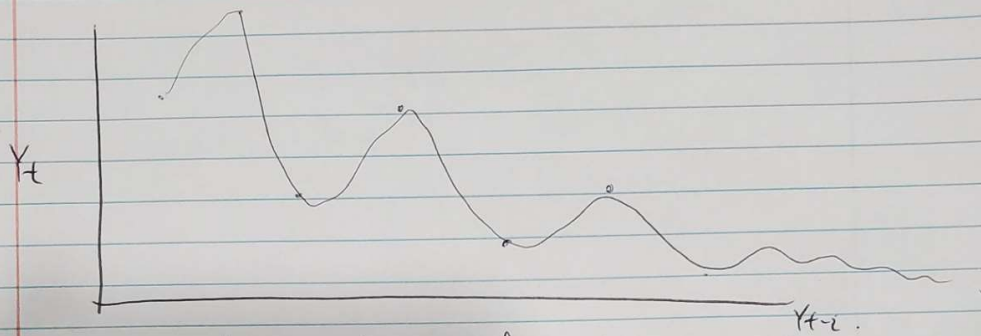
$$\text{Corr} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$



~~become~~ It would get smaller if
start with positive number, because

Correlation is $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ when $k=1$

(c). Y_t vs Y_{t-2} .



because $k=2$, for each two-step,
the value would be affected by $(-\frac{1}{4})$

However, adjacent values would not be affected

(ex) Y_x, Y_{x-1}