

Describe Model

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



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Mathematical Description of MA(1) Model

$$R_t = \mu + \epsilon_t + \theta \epsilon_{t-1}$$

- Since only one lagged error on right hand side, this is called:
 - MA model of order 1, or
 - MA(1) model
- MA parameter is θ
- Stationary for all values of θ

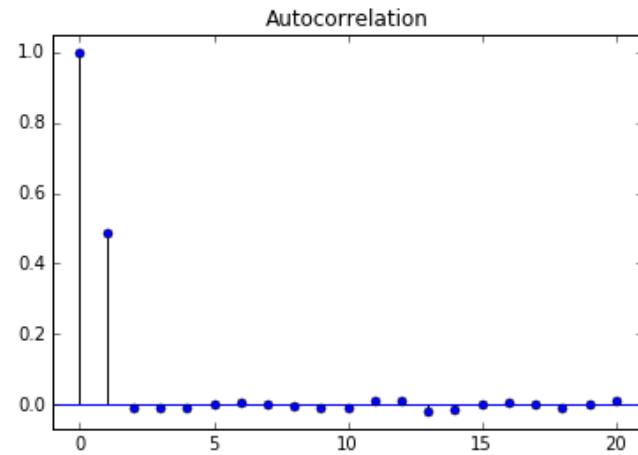
Interpretation of MA(1) Parameter

$$R_t = \mu + \epsilon_t + \theta \epsilon_{t-1}$$

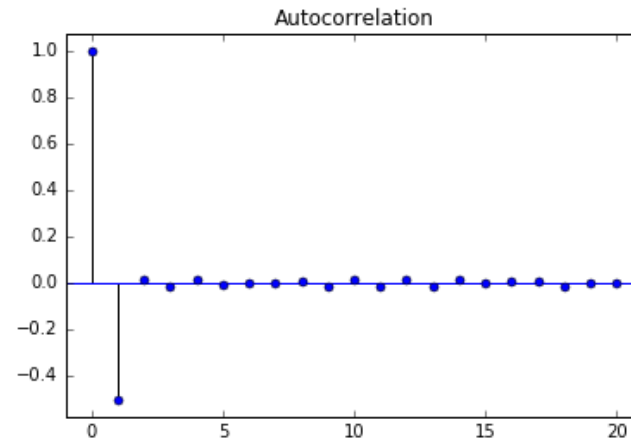
- Negative θ : One-Period Mean Reversion
- Positive θ : One-Period Momentum
- Note: One-period autocorrelation is $\theta / (1 + \theta^2)$, not θ

Comparison of MA(1) Autocorrelation Functions

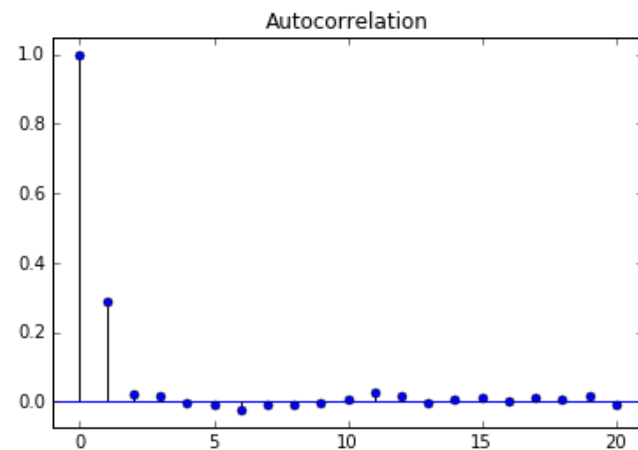
- $\theta = 0.9$



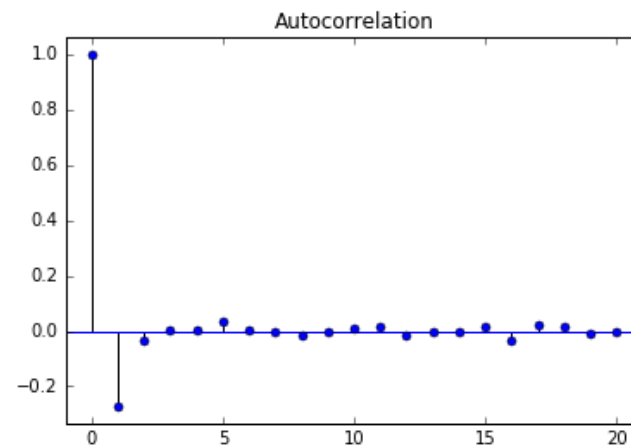
- $\theta = -0.9$



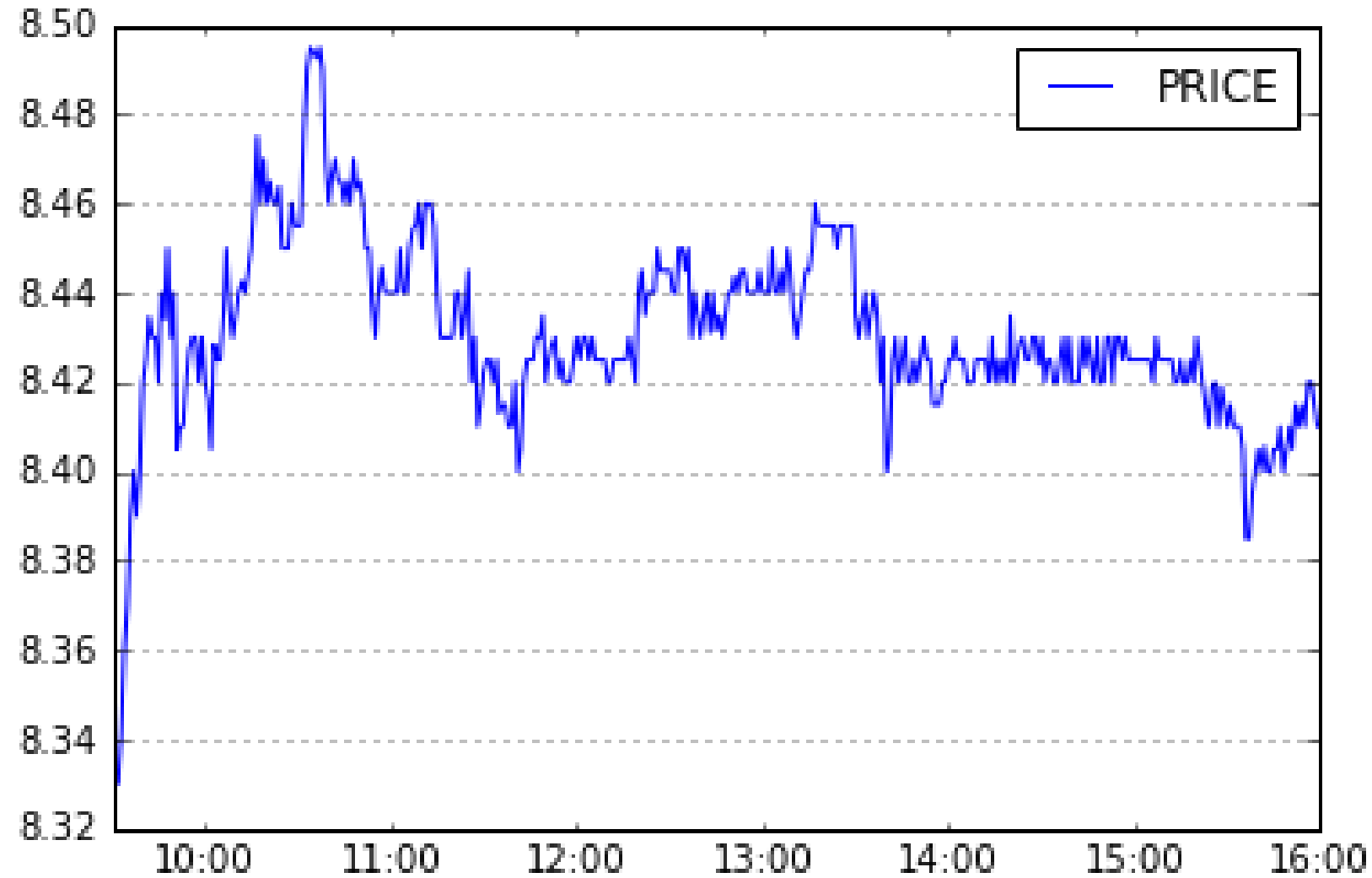
- $\theta = 0.5$



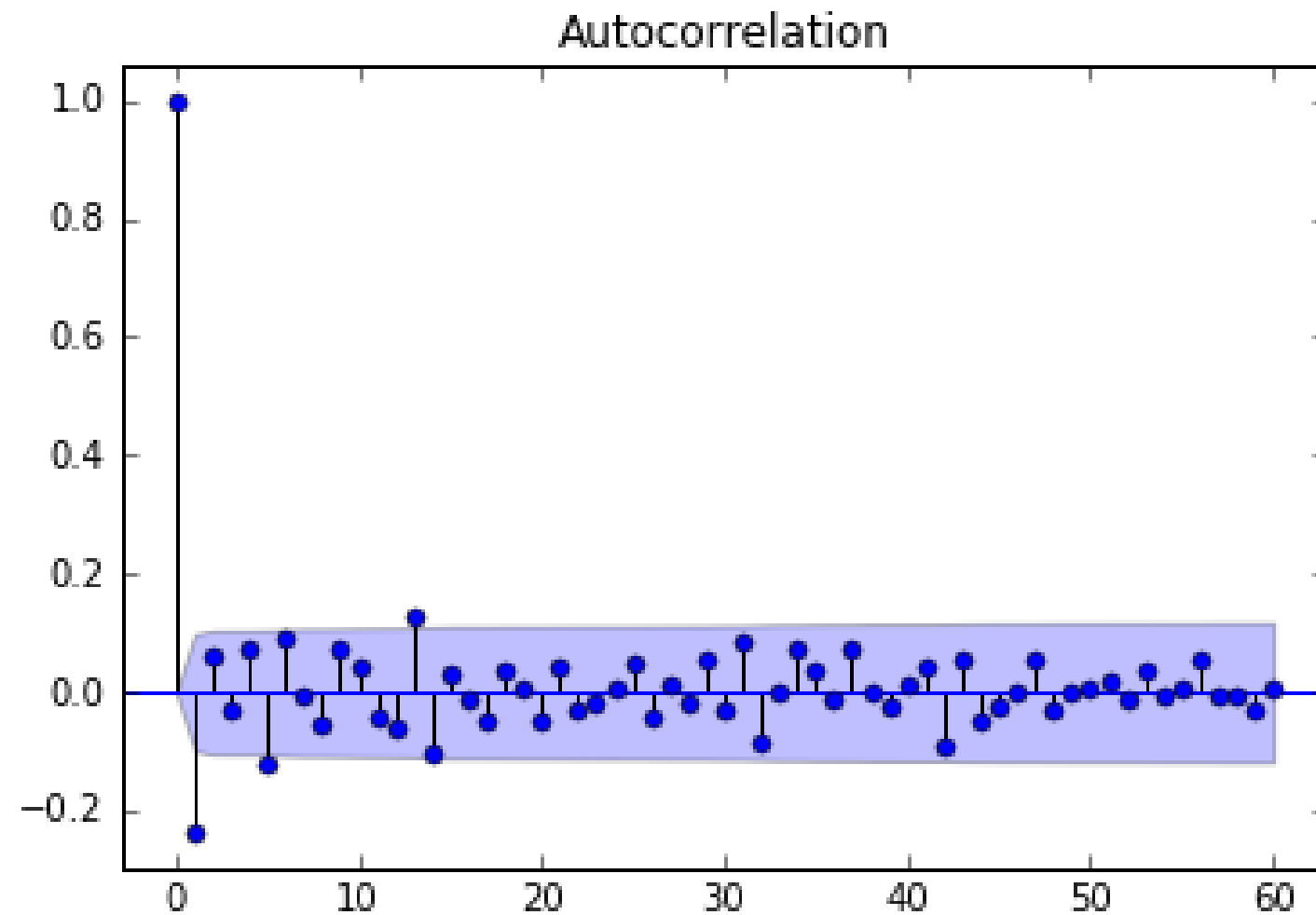
- $\theta = -0.5$



Example of MA(1) Process: Intraday Stock Returns



Autocorrelation Function of Intraday Stock Returns



Higher Order MA Models

- MA(1)

$$R_t = \mu + \epsilon_t - \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1}$$

- MA(2)

$$R_t = \mu + \epsilon_t - \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} - \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2}$$

- MA(3)

$$R_t = \mu + \epsilon_t - \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} - \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} - \theta_3 \epsilon_{t-3}$$

- ...

Simulating an MA Process

```
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_process import ArmaProcess
ar = np.array([1])
ma = np.array([1, 0.5])
AR_object = ArmaProcess(ar, ma)
simulated_data = AR_object.generate_sample(nsample=1000)
plt.plot(simulated_data)
```


Let's practice!

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Estimation and Forecasting an MA Model

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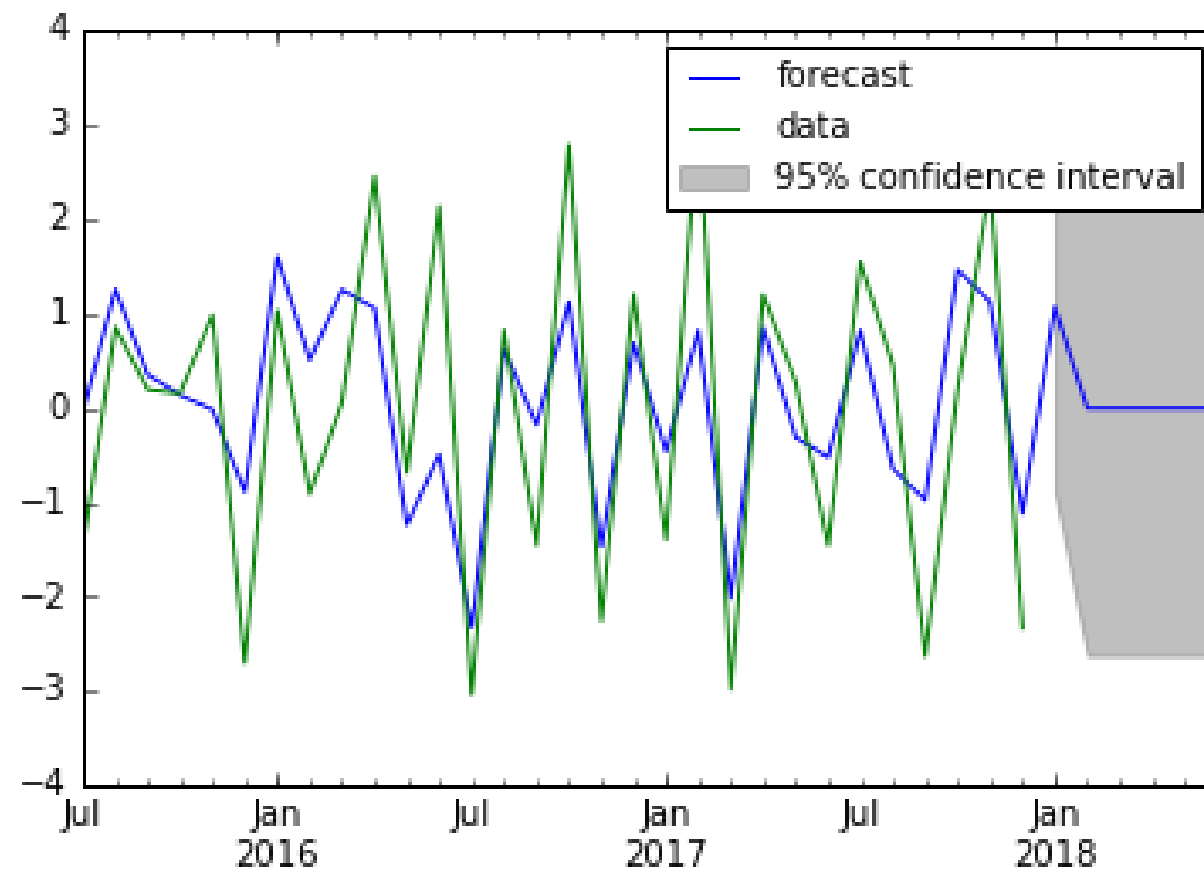
Estimating an MA Model

- Same as estimating an AR model (except `order=(0,0,1)`)

```
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
mod = ARIMA(simulated_data, order=(0,0,1))
result = mod.fit()
```

Forecasting an MA Model

```
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_predict
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
data.plot(ax=ax)
plot_predict(res, start='2012-09-27', end='2012-10-06', ax=ax)
plt.show()
```



Let's practice!

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ARMA models

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ARMA Model

- ARMA(1,1) model:

$$R_t = \mu + \phi R_{t-1} + \epsilon_t + \theta \epsilon_{t-1}$$

Converting Between ARMA, AR, and MA Models

- Converting AR(1) into an MA(∞)

$$R_t = \mu + \phi R_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

$$R_t = \mu + \phi(\mu + \phi R_{t-2} + \epsilon_{t-1}) + \epsilon_t$$

\vdots

$$R_t = \frac{\mu}{1 - \phi} + \epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} - \phi^2\epsilon_{t-2} + \phi^3\epsilon_{t-3} + \dots$$

Let's practice!

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