

## Exercise Sheet 2

1

$$a) \quad z_t = \phi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t$$

$$P_0 = \phi_1 \int_0^1 \phi_1' + \Sigma_a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(P_0) = (\phi_1 \otimes \phi_1) \cdot \text{vec}(P_0) + \text{vec}(\Sigma_a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(P_0)$$

$$= (\mathbb{I}_{K^2} - \phi_1 \otimes \phi_1) \text{vec}(\Sigma_a)$$

$$P_1 = \phi_1 P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_l = \phi_1 P_{l-1} = \phi_1^l P_0$$

→ R

b)

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\text{Cov}(x_t, x_{t-1})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_t) \cdot \text{Var}(x_{t-1})}} & \dots & \frac{\text{Cov}(x_t, x_{t-l})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_t) \cdot \text{Var}(x_{t-l})}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\text{Cov}(y_t, x_{t-1})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(y_t) \cdot \text{Var}(x_{t-1})}} & \dots & \frac{\text{Cov}(y_t, x_{t-l})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(y_t) \cdot \text{Var}(x_{t-l})}} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ R

c) 
$$z_t = \phi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t$$

1. Set  $T$
2. Draw  $\{a_1, \dots, a_T\} \sim [\mu, \Sigma_a]$
3. Set  $z_0 = E(z_t)$
4.  $z_1 = \phi_1 z_0 + a_1$
5. Repeat Step 4  $(T-1)$  times
6. Discard first few observations to minimise effects of  $z_0$  on the results.)

$$\rightarrow R$$

d) At least it looks  
Stable hence we cannot  
rule out stationarity.

$$\rightarrow R$$

$$e) \hat{\Gamma}_1 = \tilde{Z}_T' \tilde{Z}_{T-1} \cdot \underline{(T-1)^{-1}}$$

$$\tilde{Z}_T = Z_T - \hat{\mu}_2$$

$Z$  is a  $T \times 2$  matrix!

$z_t$  is  $2 \times 1$  vector!

$$z_t = \begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{variable}$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} x_t & y_t \\ x_{t-1} & y_{t-1} \\ x_{t-2} & y_{t-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

sample  
(data)  $\nearrow$



$$\widehat{\text{Cov}(x_t, y_{t-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(T-1)} \sum_{t=1}^T (\tilde{x}_t \cdot \tilde{y}_{t-1})$$

is part of:  $\frac{1}{T-1} \sum_t \tilde{z}_t \tilde{z}_{t-1} = \hat{\rho}_1$

2)  $z_t = \phi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t$

$a_t \stackrel{iid}{\sim} [\mu_a, \Sigma_a]$

iid:  $\text{Cov}(a_t, a_{t-1}) = 0$

$$\Sigma_a = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(a_{1t}) & \text{Cov}(a_{1t}, a_{2t}) \\ \text{Cov}(a_{2t}, a_{1t}) & \text{Var}(a_{2t}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Generally not, since  
iid errors induce no  
dynamic structure. Still,  
finite 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>  
moments are required  
for weak stationarity!

(Gaussian innovations fulfill  
that condition, of course)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad z_t &= \phi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t \\
 &= \phi_1 \cdot (\phi_1 z_{t-2} + a_{t-1}) + a_t \\
 &= \phi_1^p z_{t-p} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \phi_1^i a_{t-i}}_{\text{summable?}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Stable?

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \phi_1^p \xrightarrow{?} 0 \text{ or } \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  eigenvalues!

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\phi_1}_{\text{Vector}} x = \underbrace{\lambda}_{\text{Vector}} x \Rightarrow \phi_1^p x = \lambda^p x$$



$$\Rightarrow \text{solve: } \underbrace{(\phi_1 - I_k)}_{\text{matrix}} x = 0$$

$$\text{for } x \neq 0: |\phi_1 - I_k| \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\text{Stability: } |\lambda_1|, \dots, |\lambda_k| < 1$$

(for stationarity)

$$i) \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -0.6 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (0.2 - \lambda) & 0.3 \\ -0.6 & (1.1 - \lambda) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0.2 - \lambda)(1.1 - \lambda)$$

$$- (-0.6) \cdot 0.3$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 1.3\lambda + 0.4 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

P-9  
formula

$$\lambda_{1/2} = -\left(\frac{-1.3}{2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1.3}{2}\right)^2 - 0.4}$$

$$= 0.65 \pm 0.15$$

$$= \{0.8, 0.5\}$$

$$|\lambda_1| < 1, |\lambda_2| < 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  stationary  $\checkmark$

$$ii) \begin{vmatrix} 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (0.5)(-0.3) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0.5, \lambda_2 = -0.3$$

$\Rightarrow$  stationary ✓

$$iii) \lambda_{1,2} = 1 \quad \nwarrow$$

not stationary

$$\text{iv)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - (-1) \cdot 1$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1 + 1$$

$$= \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{stationary}$$

$$\text{v)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \cdot (-\lambda) - 0.5 \cdot 0.5$$

$$= \lambda^2 - \lambda - 0.25 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -0.207$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1.207 \quad \checkmark$$

not stationary





