

MH4500 Lab2

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Lab2

Part 1

```
# Read Data
global = scan("globtemp.dat")

# Save into PDF File
pdf("globalplot.pdf")
plot.ts(global)
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
## 2
```

```
# Get Diff
globaldiff = diff(global)
# Diff Plot
pdf("globaldiffplot.pdf")
plot.ts(globaldiff)
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
## 2
```

```
# ACF plot
pdf("globalacf.pdf")
acf(global)
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
## 2
```

```
# Diff ACF plot
pdf("globaldiffacf.pdf")
acf(globaldiff)
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
## 2
```

Writing Functions

```
# Simple Add result
add = function(a,b){
```

```

    result=a+b
    return(result)
}

```

```
add(2,3)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
# Random Walk
```

```

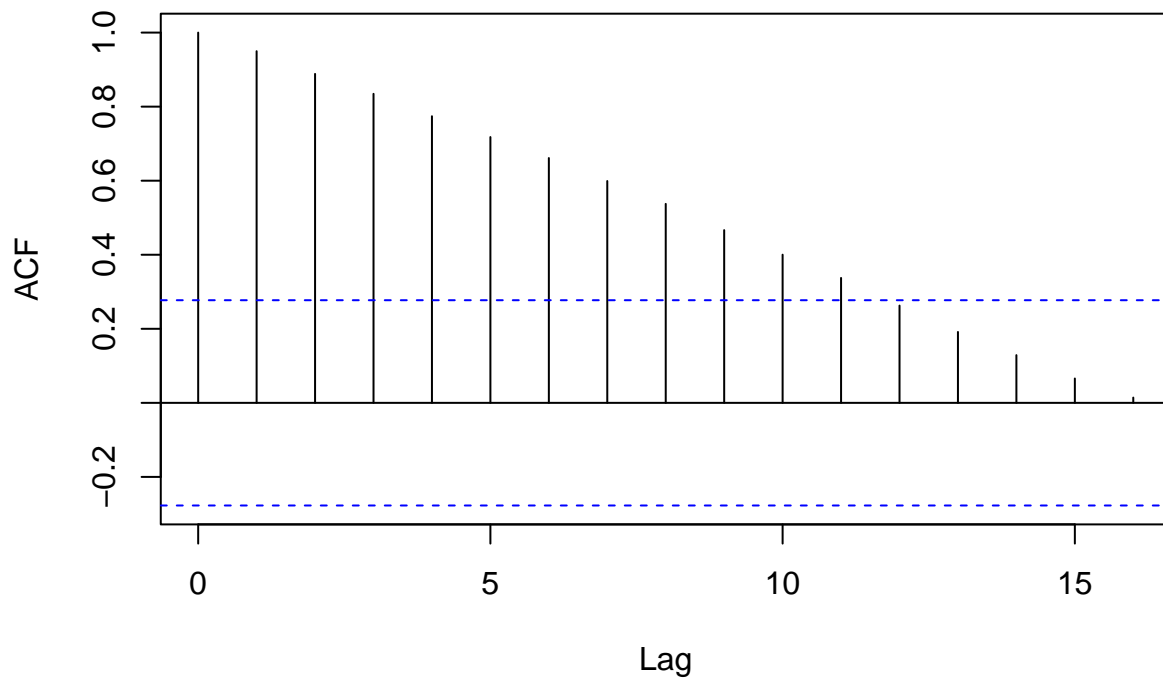
randomwalk = function(sigsq, T){
  x = rep(0,T)
  w = rnorm(T, sd=sqrt(sigsq))
  for (i in 2:T){
    x[i] = x[i-1] + w[i]
  }
  return(x)
}

```

```
walk_50 <- randomwalk(1, 50)
```

```
acf(walk_50)
```

Series walk_50

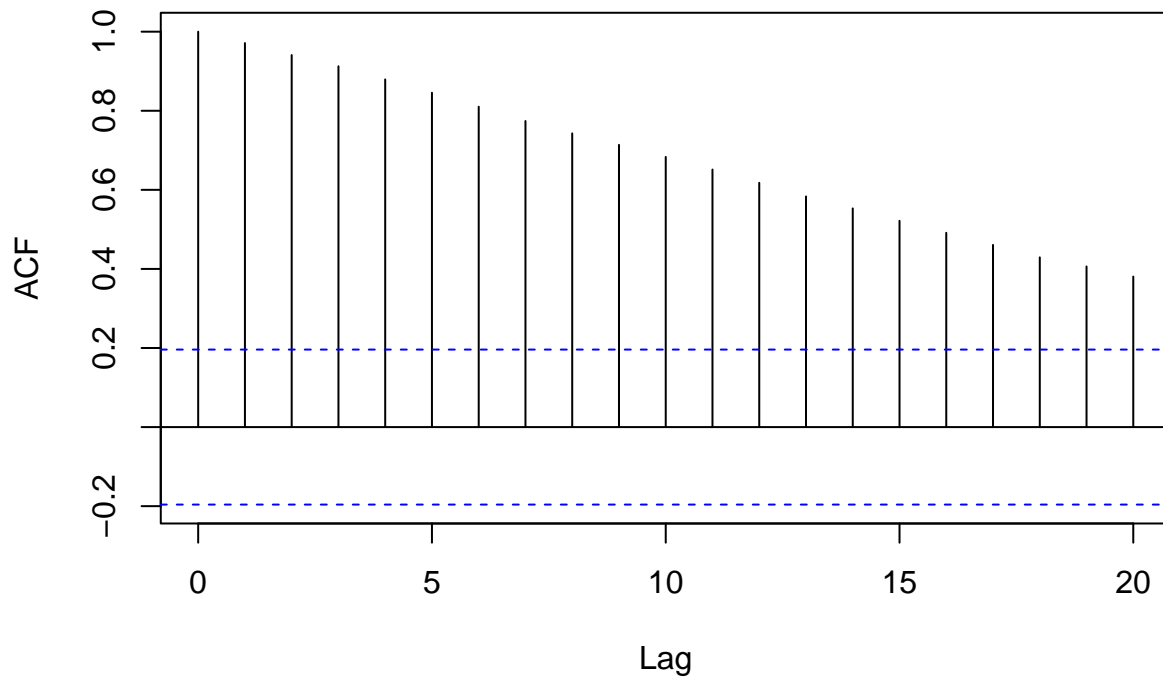


```

walk_100 <- randomwalk(1, 100)
acf(walk_100)

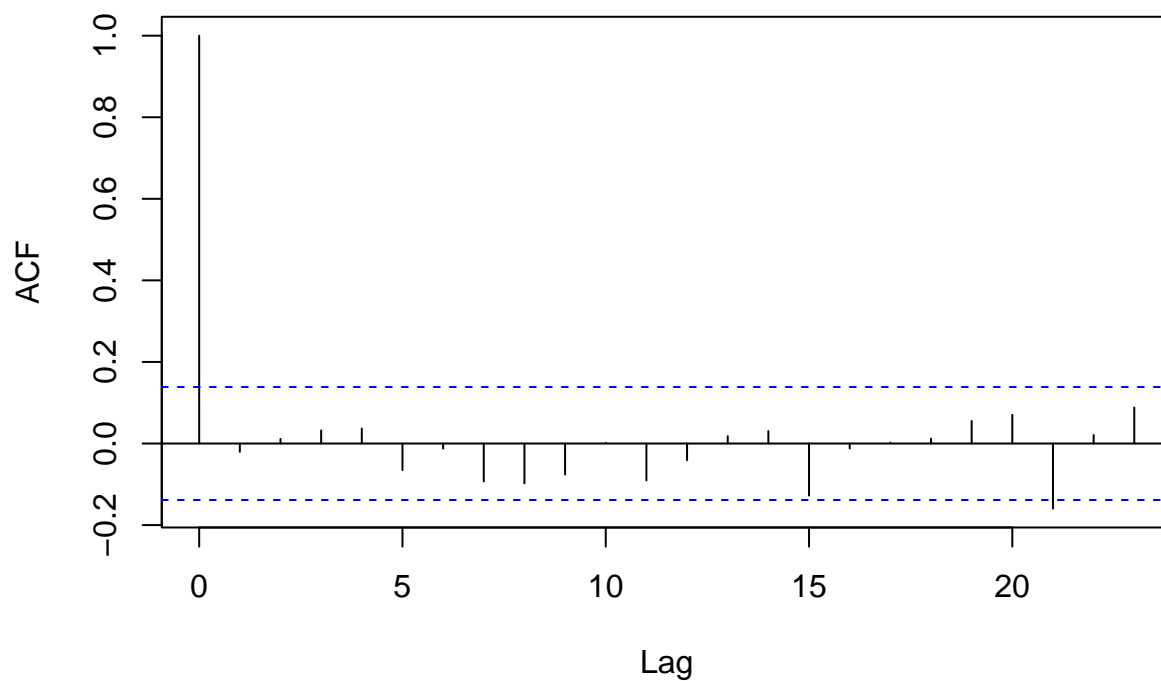
```

Series walk_100



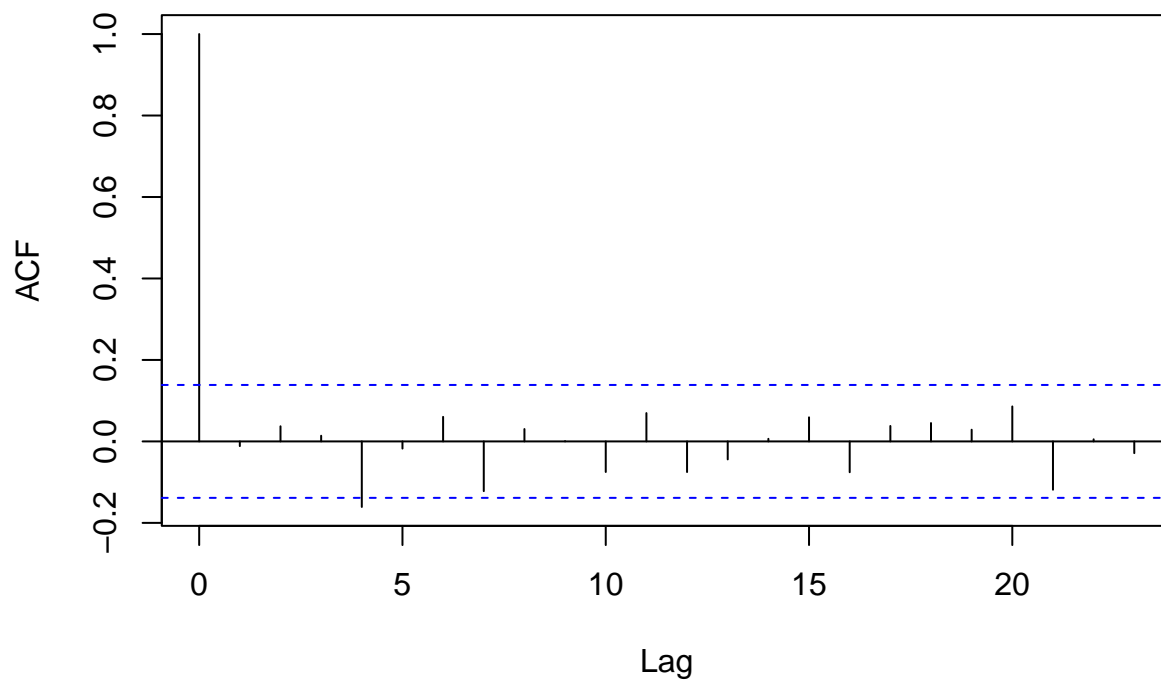
```
arsim = function(phs, sigsq, T){  
  p <- length(phs)  
  noise <- rnorm(T+p, sd=sqrt(sigsq))  
  x = c(noise[1:p], rep(0, T))  
  for ( i in (p+1) : (T+p)) {  
    x[i] = phs[i-p] * x[i-(1-p)] + noise[i]  
  }  
  x=x[(p+1):(T+p)]  
  return(x)  
}  
  
x1 <- arsim(c(0.5), 1, 200)  
acf(x1)
```

Series x1



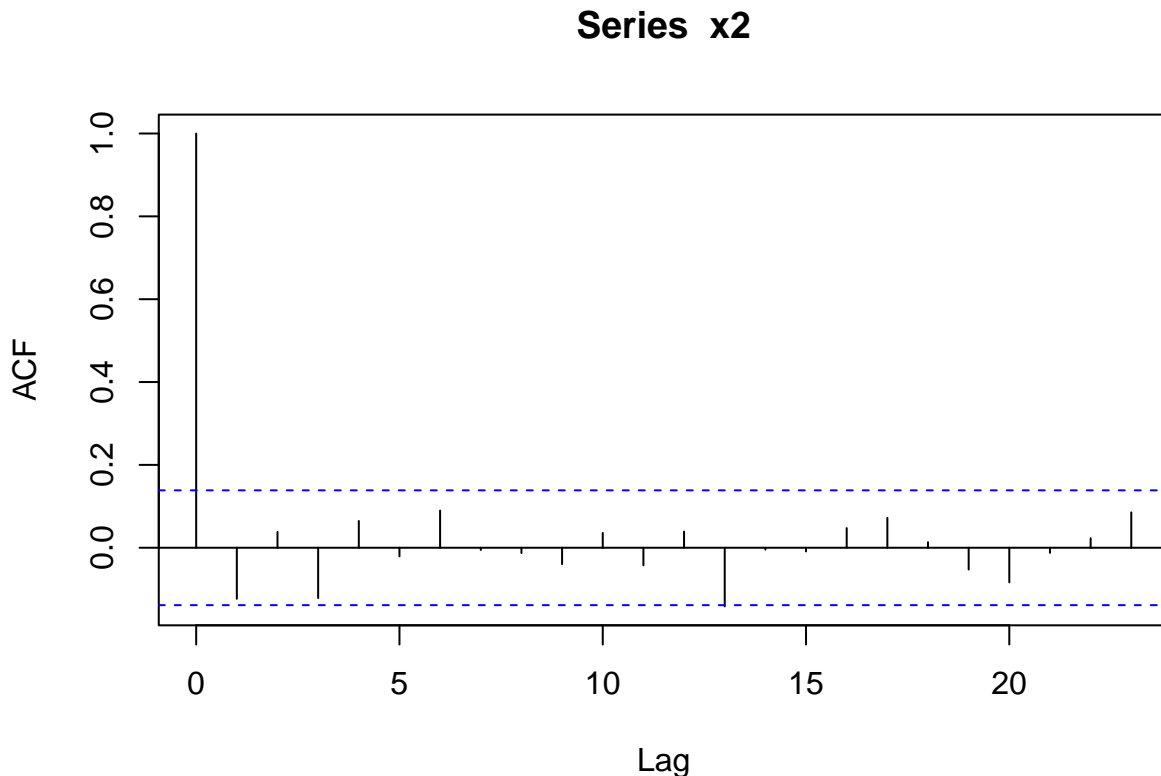
```
x1_negative <- arsim(c(-0.5), 1, 200)
acf(x1_negative)
```

Series x1_negative



```
x2 <- arsim(c(1.1), 1, 200)
```

```
acf(x2)
```



Homework

Question 1

The `masim` function generates a simulated Moving Average (MA) process of order q based on specified parameters. The function models a time series where each observation is a linear combination of past white noise terms, weighted by given MA coefficients (theta values).

Function Arguments: - `thetas`: A numeric vector of length q , representing the MA coefficients - `sigsq`: A positive numeric value representing the variance of the white noise process. - `T`: An integer specifying the length of the simulated time series.

Function Logic: - The function generates $T + q$ independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) normal noise values with mean zero and variance `sigsq`. - The function appends 1 to the beginning of `thetas`, ensuring that $\theta_0 = 1$, which is conventional in some MA representations. - The function iterates over time indices 1 to T , computing each observation

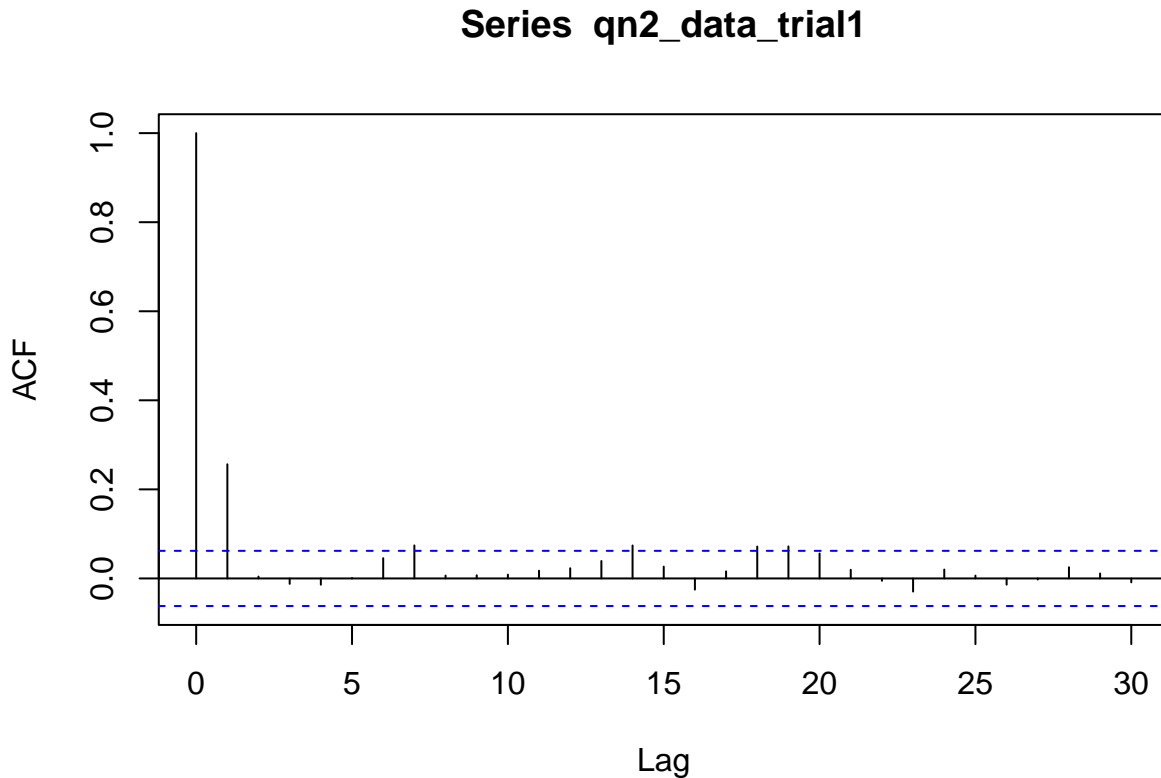
```
# Question 1
masim <- function(thetas, sigsq, T){
  # Get number of Q
  q <- length(thetas)
  # Initialize noise
  noise <- rnorm(T + q, sd=sqrt(sigsq))
  x <- rep(0, T)
  # Generate the MA(q) process
  for (t in 1:T) {
    x[t] <- sum(thetas * noise[t + (q:1)]) # Proper lagging of noise
  }
}
```

```
    return(x)
}
```

Question 2

By simulating a model with 1000 observations, we can see that all the acf cuts off after $q = 2$, demonstrate that the ACF for a $MA(q)$ time series cut-off after lag q .

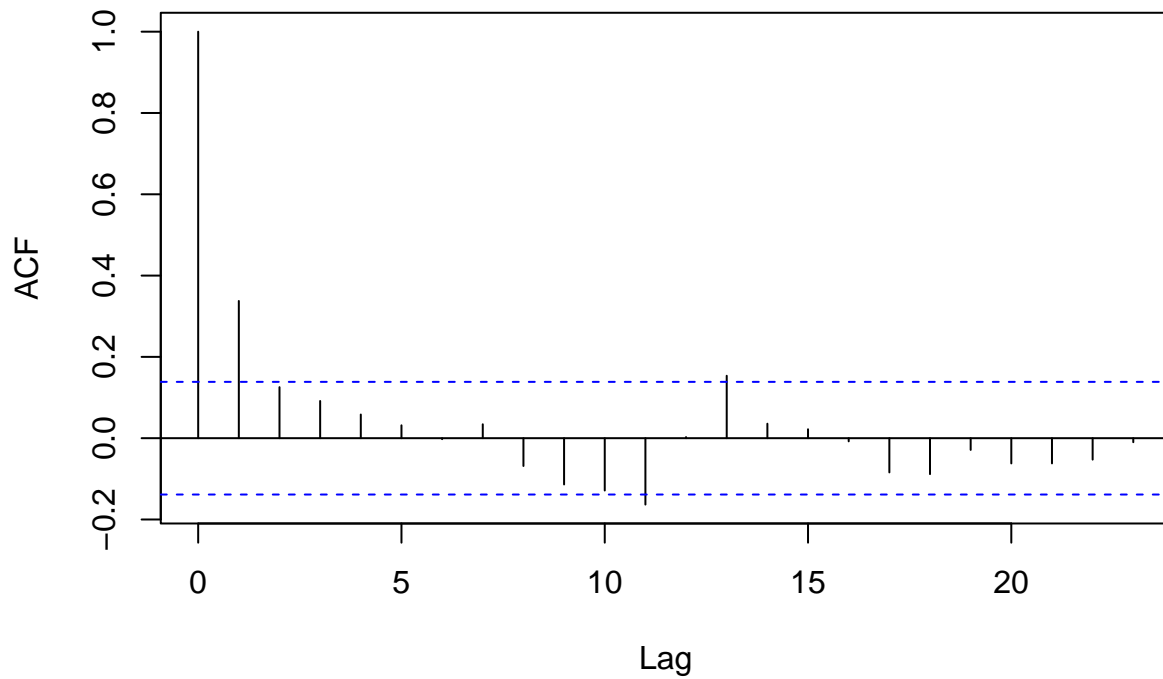
```
# Trial 1
qn2_data_trial1 <- masim(c(0.5, 2), 1, 1000)
acf(qn2_data_trial1)
```



We then generated a model with 200 observations and repeated this for a few time. We can see that the width between the dotted blue lines is wider than the 1000 observations. This indicates that the standard deviation is larger for 200 samples

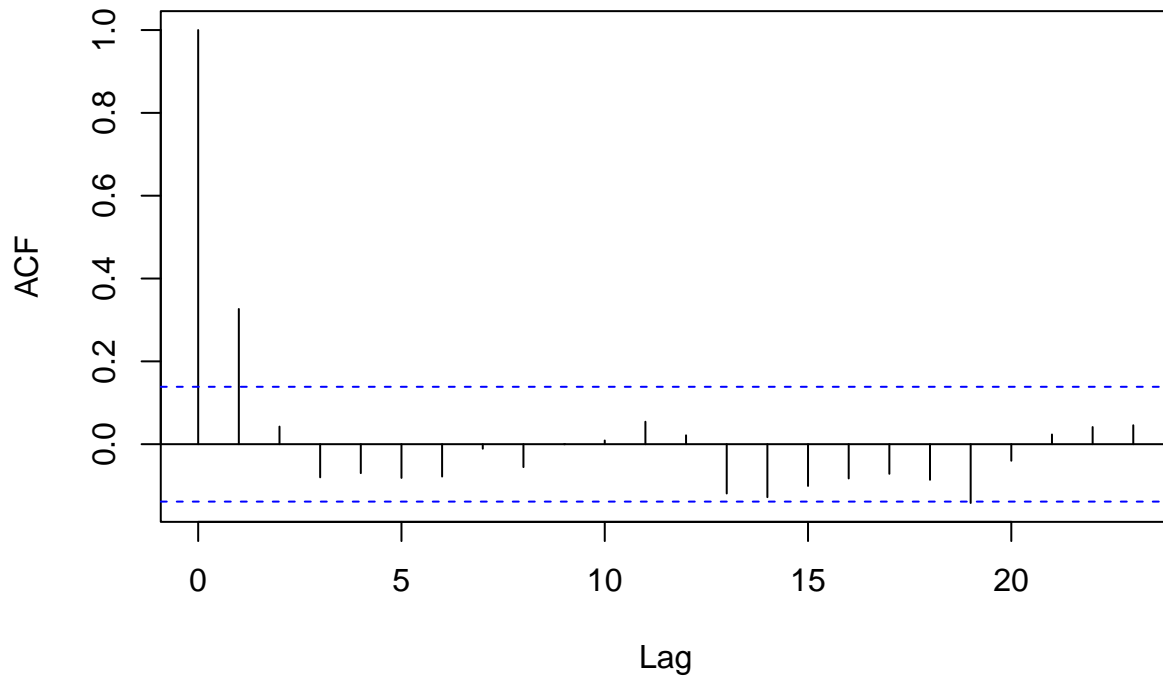
```
# Trial 1
qn2_data_200_trial1 <- masim(c(0.5, 2), 1, 200)
acf(qn2_data_200_trial1)
```

Series qn2_data_200_trial1



```
qn2_data_200_trial2 <- masim(c(0.5, 2), 1, 200)
acf(qn2_data_200_trial2)
```

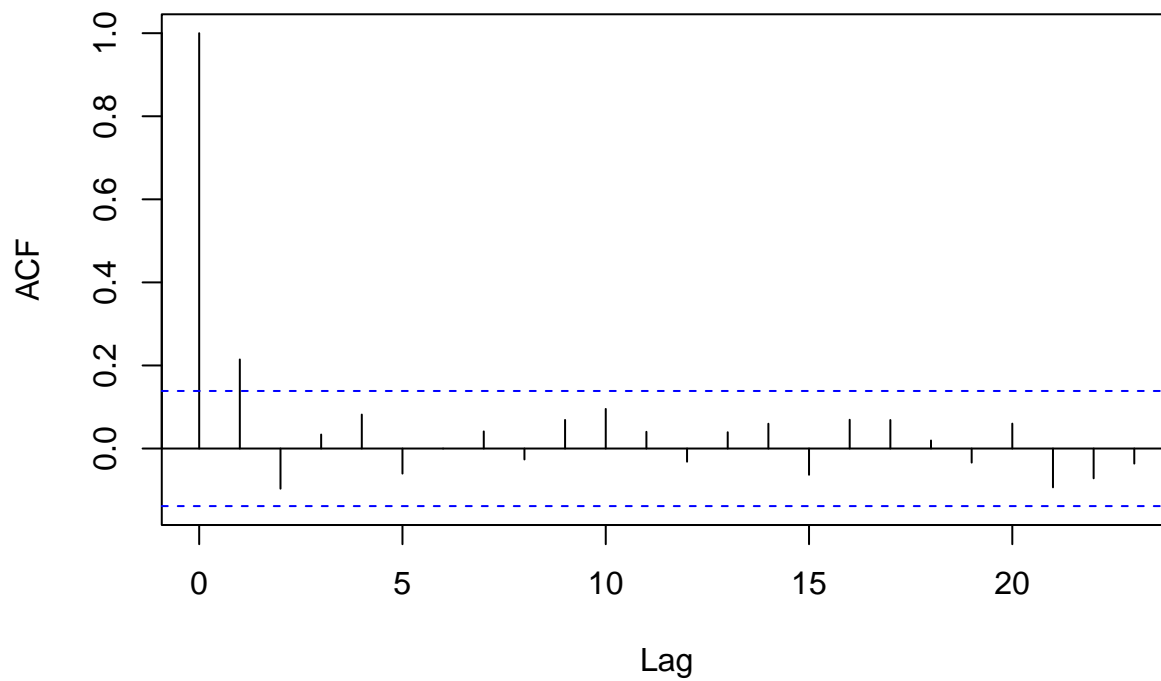
Series qn2_data_200_trial2



```
qn2_data_200_trial3 <- masim(c(0.5, 2), 1, 200)
```

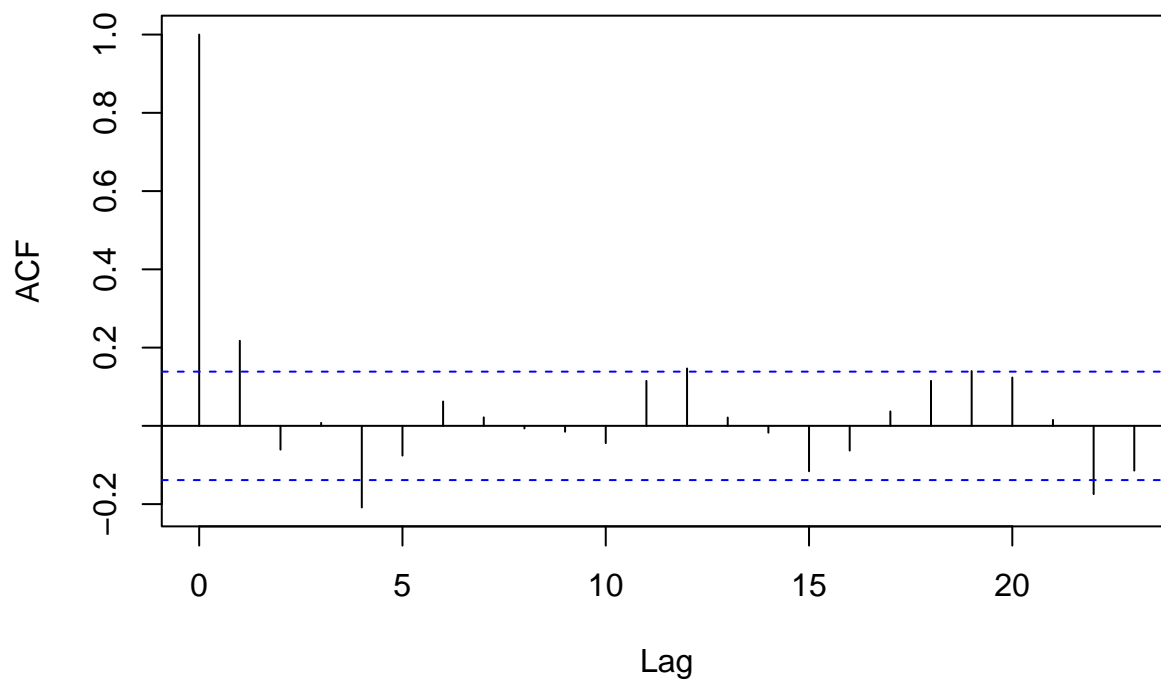
```
acf(qn2_data_200_trial3)
```

Series qn2_data_200_trial3



```
qn2_data_200_trial4 <- masim(c(0.5, 2), 1, 200)  
acf(qn2_data_200_trial4)
```

Series qn2_data_200_trial4



Question 3

We then fitted a model using arima for the data generated for 1000 observations. Because we are generating a MA(2) model. So we are using with order = (0,0,2). We can see that because the root of $1 + 0.5B + 2B^2$ is inside unit circle. This MA model is non-invertible.

```
# By default use the data in trial 1
fit <- arima(qn2_data_trial1, order=c(0,0,2))
summary(fit)
```

```
##           Length Class  Mode
## coef           3  -none- numeric
## sigma2          1  -none- numeric
## var.coef        9  -none- numeric
## mask            3  -none- logical
## loglik           1  -none- numeric
## aic              1  -none- numeric
## arma            7  -none- numeric
## residuals 1000   ts      numeric
## call            3  -none- call
## series          1  -none- character
## code            1  -none- numeric
## n.cond          1  -none- numeric
## nobs            1  -none- numeric
## model           10  -none- list
```

```
fit
```

```
##
## Call:
## arima(x = qn2_data_trial1, order = c(0, 0, 2))
##
## Coefficients:
##           ma1      ma2  intercept
##           0.2739 0.0095      0.0237
## s.e. 0.0317 0.0320      0.0803
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 3.918:  log likelihood = -2101.8,  aic = 4211.6
```