

# Notes mvordflex

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## Rethink $\Sigma^*$

$$V(\epsilon_t) = \Psi V(\epsilon_{t-1})\Psi + \Sigma$$

If stationary, then it must hold that  $V(\epsilon_t) = V(\epsilon_{t-1}) = \Sigma_0$  So we can find  $\Sigma_0$  by

$$vec(\Sigma_0) = (I - \Psi \otimes \Psi)^{-1}vec(\Sigma)$$

For the covariance we have

$$COV(\epsilon_t, \epsilon_{t-1}) = COV(\Psi\epsilon_{t-1}, \epsilon_{t-1}) = \Psi\Sigma_0$$

## Estimation using full $\Psi$

1. For the estimation of full  $\Psi$ , the current issue is the fact that the matrix  $\Sigma^*$  will not be a correlation matrix as  $\Psi$  need not have entries that are less than 1. So the best idea would be to use a covariance structure for  $\Sigma^*$  and constraints on the thetas?
2. Can any further constraints on  $\Psi$  be derived?

$$\text{Var}(y_t) = \text{var}(\epsilon_t) =$$