

# W3. Autoregressive Process

Yansong Liu

5/19/2020

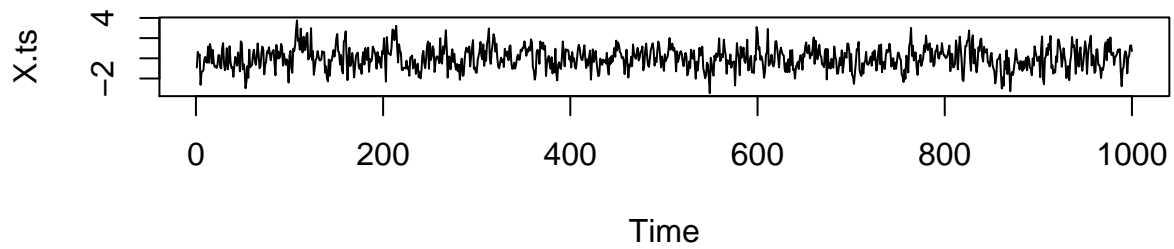
```
#Xt=Zt+0.4*Xt-1 p=1, phi=0.4
set.seed(2016) #everybody have same data-run simulation
N=1000
phi=0.4

Z=rnorm(N,0,1) #standard normal distribution-a family of independent r.v.-white noise
X = NULL #create a NULL variable named X
X[1]=Z[1] #start filling X
for (t in 2:N) {
  X[t]=Z[t]+phi*X[t-1]
} #create a new dataset-AR(1)

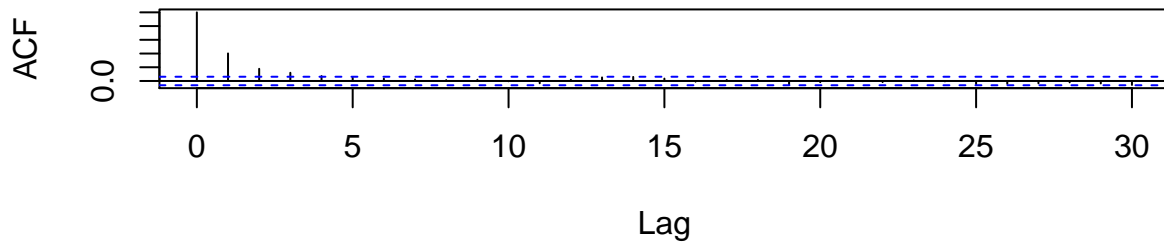
#print(X) # only dataset-no struture
X.ts=ts(X) #create time series object
#X.ts

par(mfrow = c(2,1)) #set up plots - 2 rows, 1 column
plot(X.ts, main= 'AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, phi = 0.4')
# plot time series-some dependence upon neighbors
#-not just noise, exist some correlation-not quantitative result
X.acf=acf(X.ts, main='AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, phi=0.4')
```

## AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, $\phi = 0.4$



## AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, $\phi=0.4$



*#plot estimated ACF-get quantitative analysis  
#-after 3 lags-correlation get down to noise*

```
(r.coef = X.acf$acf)
```

```
## , , 1
```

```
##
```

```
##          [,1]
```

```
## [1,] 1.000000000
```

```
## [2,] 0.401713170
```

```
## [3,] 0.177573718
```

```
## [4,] 0.119641043
```

```
## [5,] 0.071904921
```

```
## [6,] 0.047447351
```

```
## [7,] 0.034636313
```

```
## [8,] 0.023923786
```

```
## [9,] 0.012689740
```

```
## [10,] 0.018391110
```

```
## [11,] -0.004244947
```

```
## [12,] -0.033390211
```

```
## [13,] 0.018022066
```

```
## [14,] 0.052141188
```

```
## [15,] 0.059632538
```

```
## [16,] 0.035110666
```

```
## [17,] -0.009958195
```

```
## [18,] 0.015682778
```

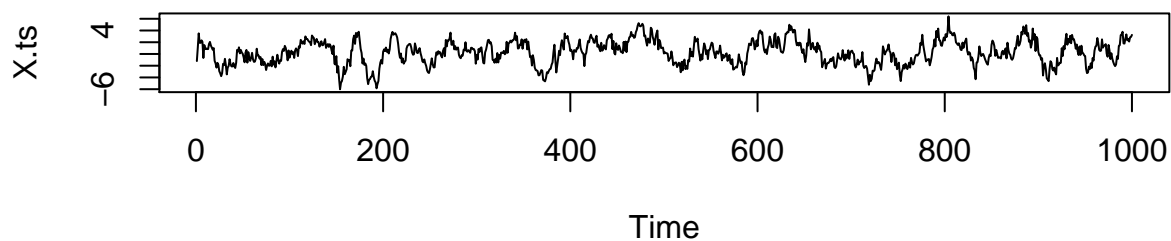
```
## [19,] 0.016614560
## [20,] -0.052974858
## [21,] -0.017245638
## [22,] 0.012411935
## [23,] -0.016436721
## [24,] 0.007832091
## [25,] -0.005686793
## [26,] -0.047648264
## [27,] -0.042295406
## [28,] -0.034836005
## [29,] -0.019864318
## [30,] -0.036108573
## [31,] -0.057826140
```

run many simulations codes-choose various coefficients-make observations-how plots and ACFs look share common features stationarity

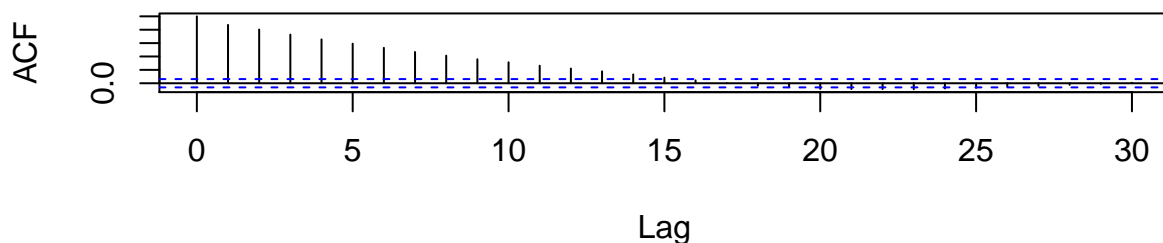
```
# AR(2) process:  $X_t = Z_t + 0.7X_{t-1} + 0.2X_{t-2}$ 
set.seed(2017)
X.ts=arima.sim(list(ar=c(0.7,0.2)), n=1000)
#give Auto Regressive Intergrated Moving Average Simulations-put in AR or MA term
#-list:AR term-coefficients-list(ar=c(0.7, 0.2))

par(mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(X.ts, main='AR(2) Time Series, phi1=0.7, phi2=0.2')
X.acf= acf(X.ts,main='Autocorrelation of AR(2) Time Series')
```

### AR(2) Time Series, phi1=0.7, phi2=0.2



### Autocorrelation of AR(2) Time Series



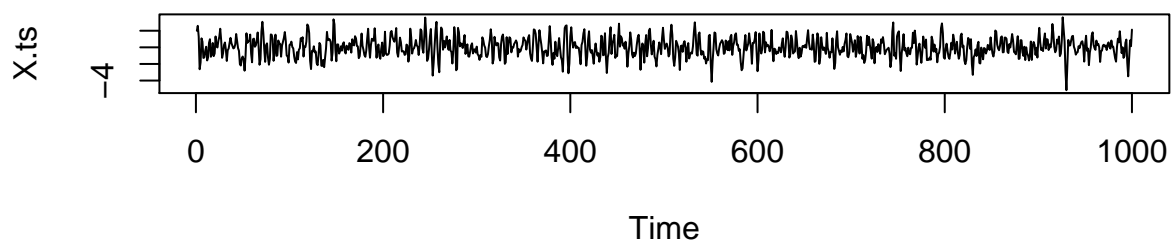
```

phi1=0.5
phi2=-0.4 # parameters can be postive, negative

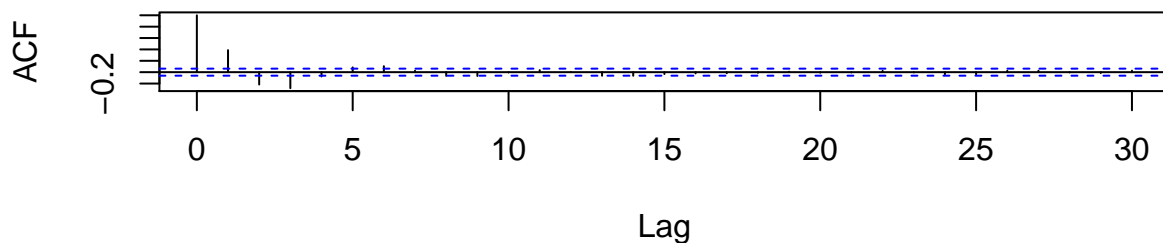
X.ts = arima.sim(list(ar=c(phi1, phi2)), n=1000)
par(mfrow=c(2, 1))
plot(X.ts, main=paste('AR(2) Time Series, phi1=', phi1, 'phi2=', phi2))
# paste-put variable into plot command
# plot:jump around
X.acf = acf(X.ts, main='Autocorrelation of AR(2) Time Series')

```

### AR(2) Time Series, phi1= 0.5 phi2= -0.4



### Autocorrelation of AR(2) Time Series



```

# lag:ACF-1+, 2-, 3-,get noise

```

phi=1, random walk phi>0, correlation decay quickly phi=0, white noise phi<0, alternative positive and negative correlations-filp back and forth

```

alpha1=0.9
alpha2=0.2
alpha3=-0.3
alpha4=-0.8

set.seed(2018)
X.ts1=arima.sim(list(ar=c(alpha1)),n=1000)
X.ts2=arima.sim(list(ar=c(alpha2)),n=1000)
X.ts3=arima.sim(list(ar=c(alpha3)),n=1000)
X.ts4=arima.sim(list(ar=c(alpha4)),n=1000)

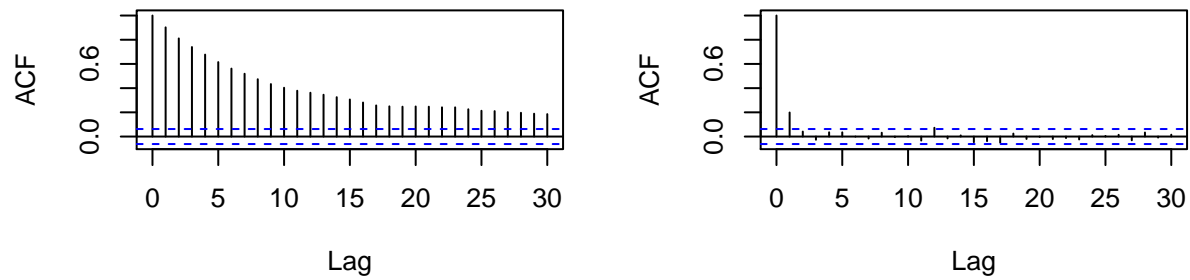
```

```

par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
acf(X.ts1, main=paste('AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=', alpha1))
acf(X.ts2, main=paste('AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=', alpha2))
acf(X.ts3, main=paste('AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=', alpha3))
acf(X.ts4, main=paste('AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=', alpha4))

```

**AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=**



**AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=AR(1) Time Series on White Noise, alpha=**

