Identificação de Modelos ARMA(p,q)

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Importando dados

load('data/class_data.RData')

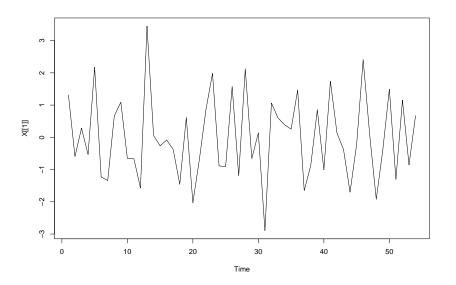
Metodologia

▶ Olhar para ACF e PACF segundo a tabela:

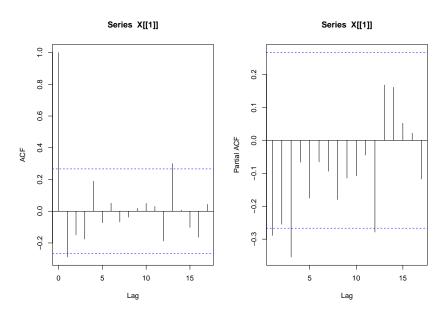
Modelo	ACF	PACF
AR(p) MA(q) ARMA(p,q)	Decai exp Corte $> q$ Decai exp $> q - p$	Corte > p Decai exp Decai exp

- Olhar coeficientes dos modelos;
- Olhar ACF e PACF dos resíduos.

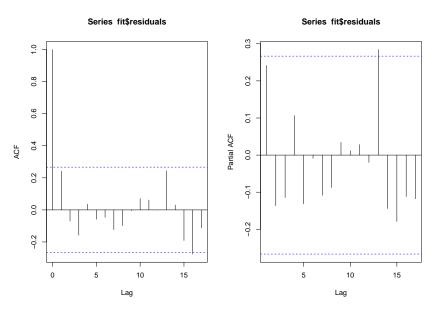
Série 1



ACF e PACF



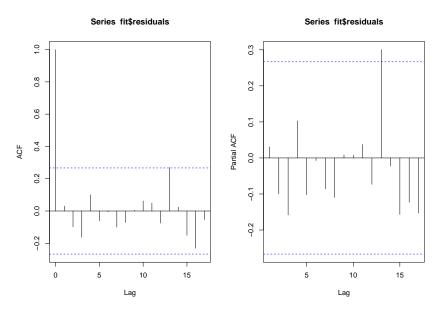
MA(1)



MA(1)

```
fit
```

ARMA(1,1)



ARMA(1,1)

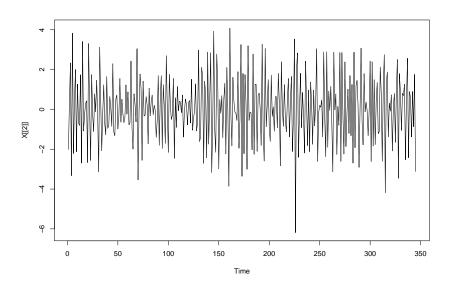
```
fit
```

```
## Call:
## arima(x = X[[1]], order = c(1, 0, 1))
##
## Coefficients:
## ari ma1 intercept
## 0.2496 -1.0000 -0.0190
## s.e. 0.1347 0.0515 0.0113
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.029: log likelihood = -79.16, aic = 166.32
```

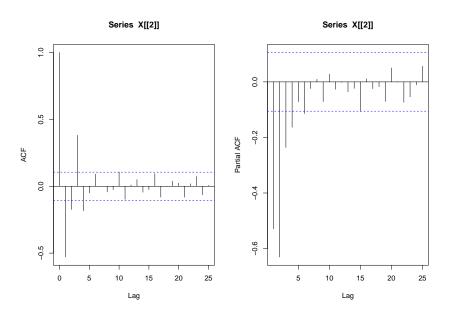
Modelo

- Podemos observar que ambos os gráficos tem decaimento exponencial.
- ▶ Pela ACF, q p = 0.
- Notamos que MA(1) também é um bom modelo.
- O coeficiente de AR é pequeno em relação ao do MA.
- ightharpoonup Propomos ARMA(1,1)

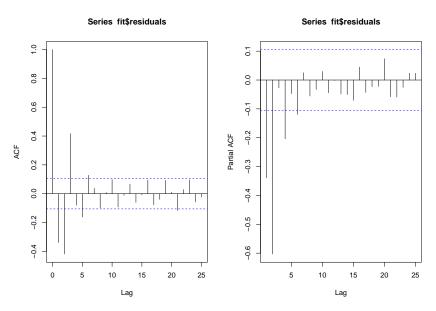
Série 2



ACF e PACF



AR(1)

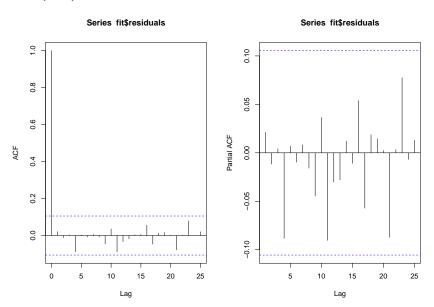


AR(1)

```
fit
```

```
## Call:
## arima(x = X[[2]], order = c(1, 0, 0))
##
## Coefficients:
## ari intercept
## -0.5353    0.0206
## s.e.    0.0458    0.0507
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2.083: log likelihood = -616.28, aic = 1238.55
```

ARMA(2,1)



ARMA(2,1)

```
fit
```

```
## Call:
## arima(x = X[[2]], order = c(2, 0, 1))
##
## Coefficients:
## ar1 ar2 ma1 intercept
## -0.5639 -0.4626 -0.5818 0.0234
## s.e. 0.0645 0.0588 0.0666 0.0117
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.092: log likelihood = -505.7, aic = 1021.4
```

Modelo

- Podemos observar que o primeiro gráfico tem decaimento exponencial
- ▶ Podemos observar que a PACF após o corte de lag 1
- ightharpoonup Logo propomos AR(1)
- O modelo *ARMA*(2,1) poderia também ser uma boa opção.