

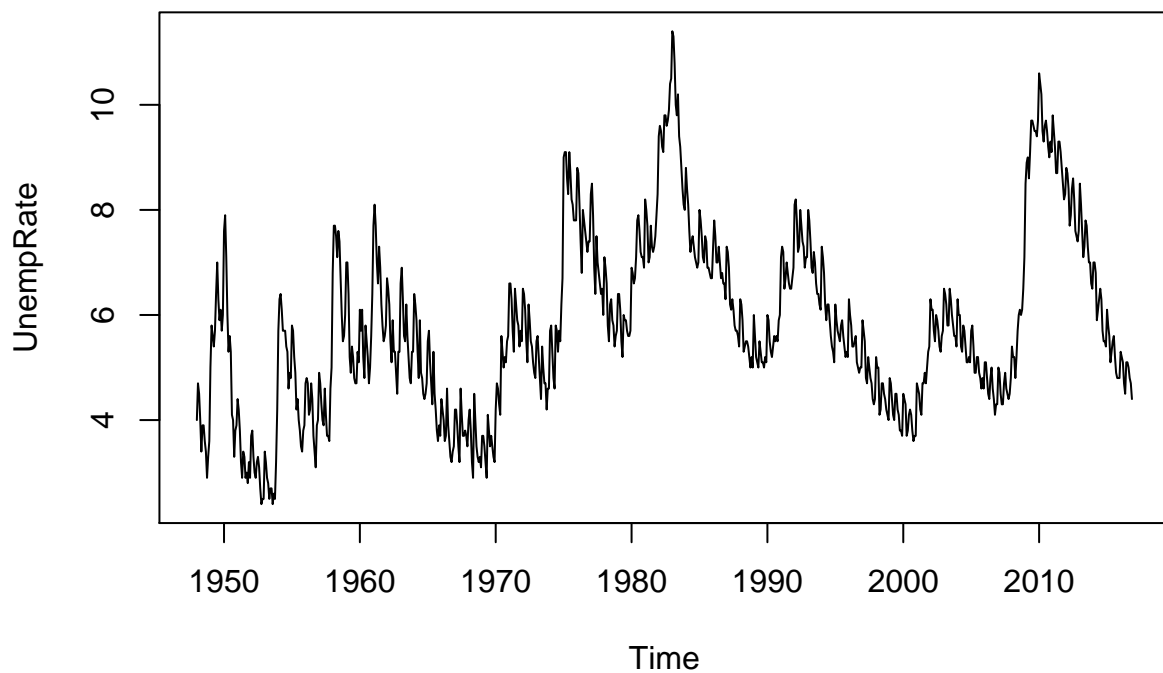
A4-Q3

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Step 1: Load the data and plot transformation

```
library("astsa")  
plot(UnempRate)
```



The series is not stationary because it shows a seasonal pattern. The trend is slightly upward.

Step 2: Check how many differences are required to make the series stationary

```
library("forecast")  
  
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':  
##   method      from  
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo  
##
```

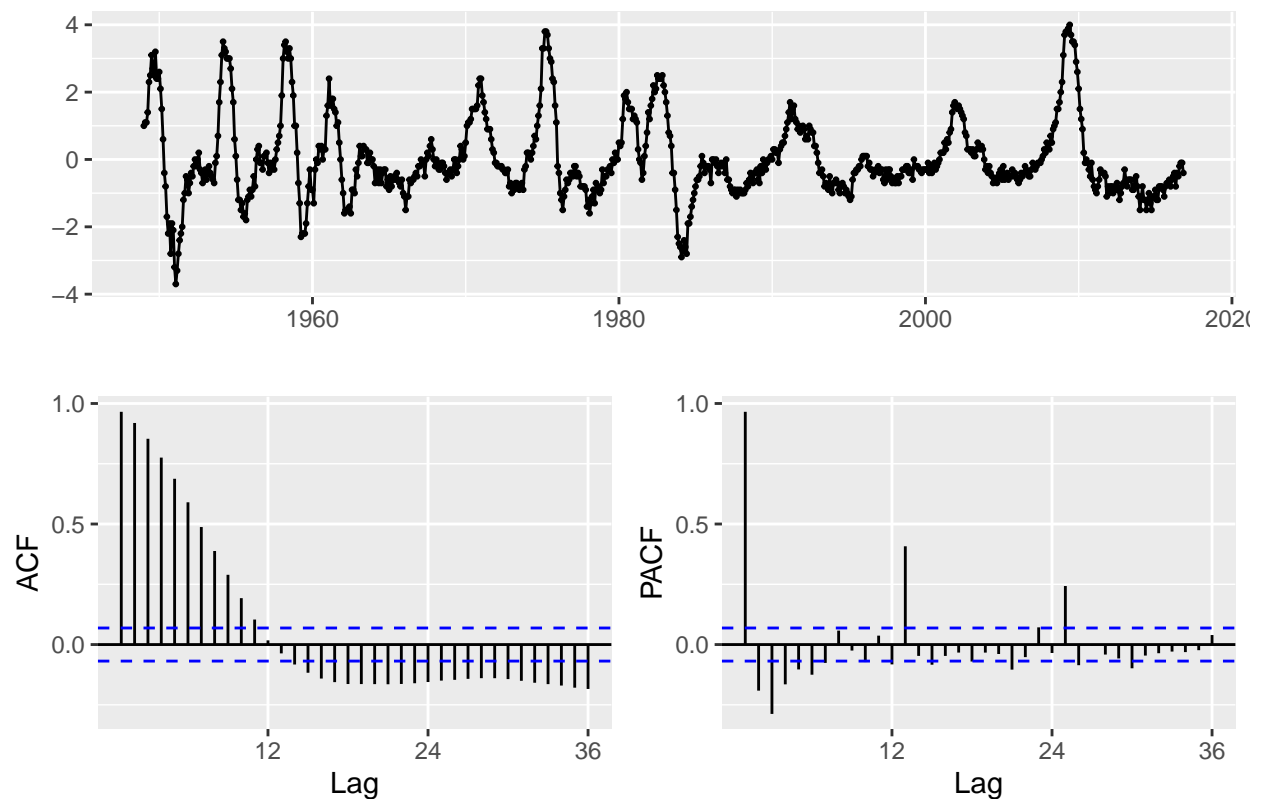
```
## Attaching package: 'forecast'
## The following object is masked from 'package:astsa':
##
##      gas
ndiffs(UnempRate)
```

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

Step 3: Take the first seasonal difference series and examine the plots of the series, ACF, and PACF

```
library("tidyverse")

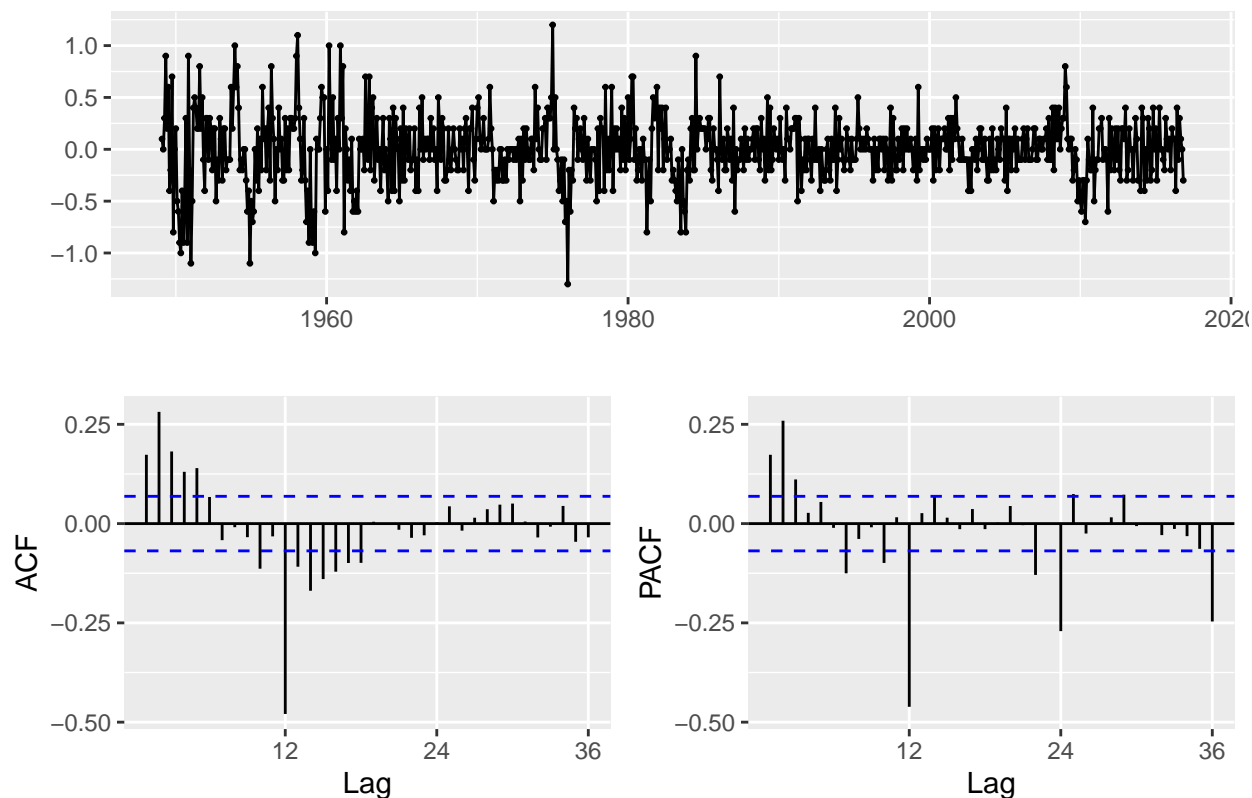
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr      1.1.0      v readr      2.1.4
## v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr    1.5.0
## v ggplot2     3.4.1      v tibble     3.2.1
## v lubridate  1.9.2      v tidyr      1.3.0
## v purrr       1.0.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
UnempRate %>% diff(lag=12) %>% ggtsdisplay()
```



According to the plot, the ACF decrease, so we need non-seasonal difference.

Step 4: Take another first seasonal difference series and examine the plots of the series, ACF, and PACF

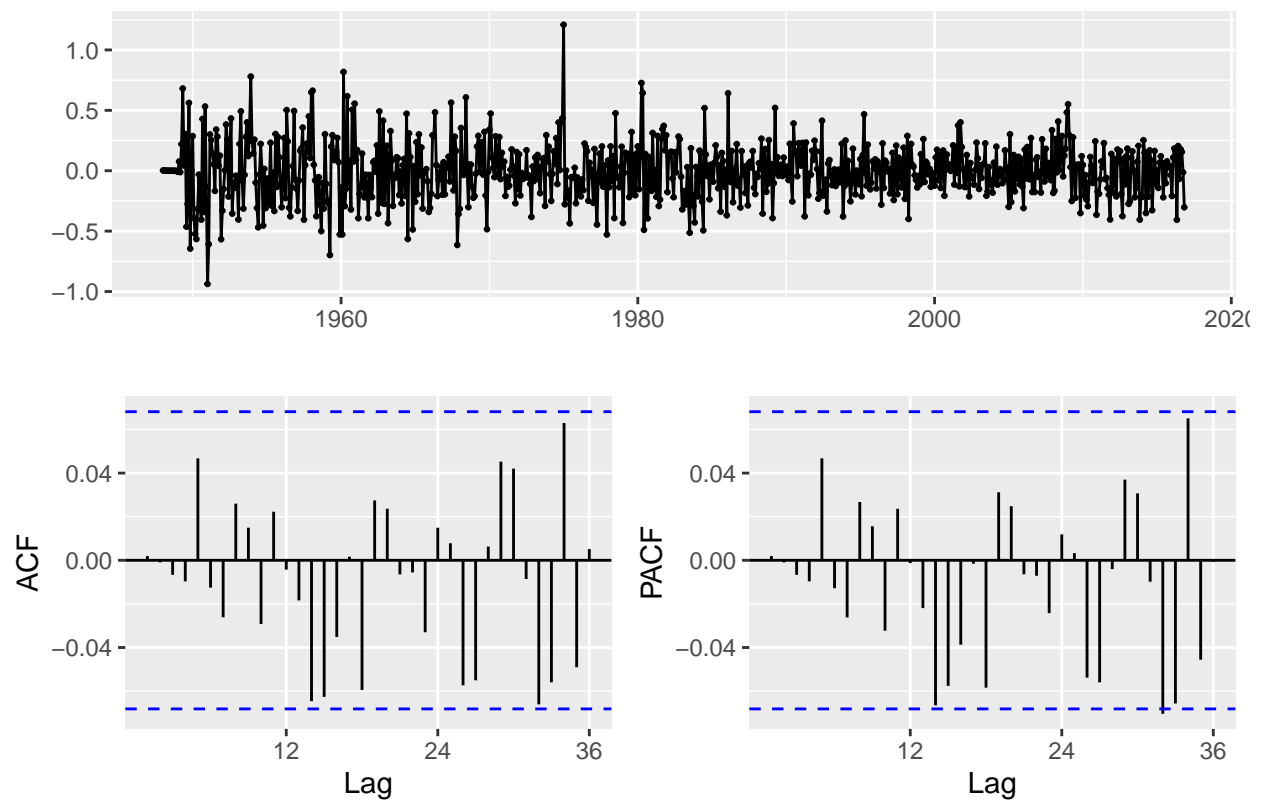
```
UnempRate %>% diff(lag=12) %>% diff() %>%  
ggtsdisplay()
```



According to the plots, there are two spikes at lags 1, 2, 3 in PACF, so we suggest a non-seasonal AR(3). According to the ACF plot, there are significant spikes at lag 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and lag 12, so we suggest a non-seasonal MA(5) and a seasonal SMA(1). Thus, our tentative model is

$$ARIMA(3, 1, 5) \times (0, 1, 1)_{12}$$

```
UnempRate %>%  
Arima(order=c(3, 1, 5), seasonal = c(0, 1, 1)) %>%  
residuals() %>%  
ggtsdisplay()
```



```
fit <- Arima(UnempRate, order=c(3, 1, 5), seasonal = c(0, 1, 1))
fit$aic
```

```
## [1] -21.30229
```

```
fit$aicc
```

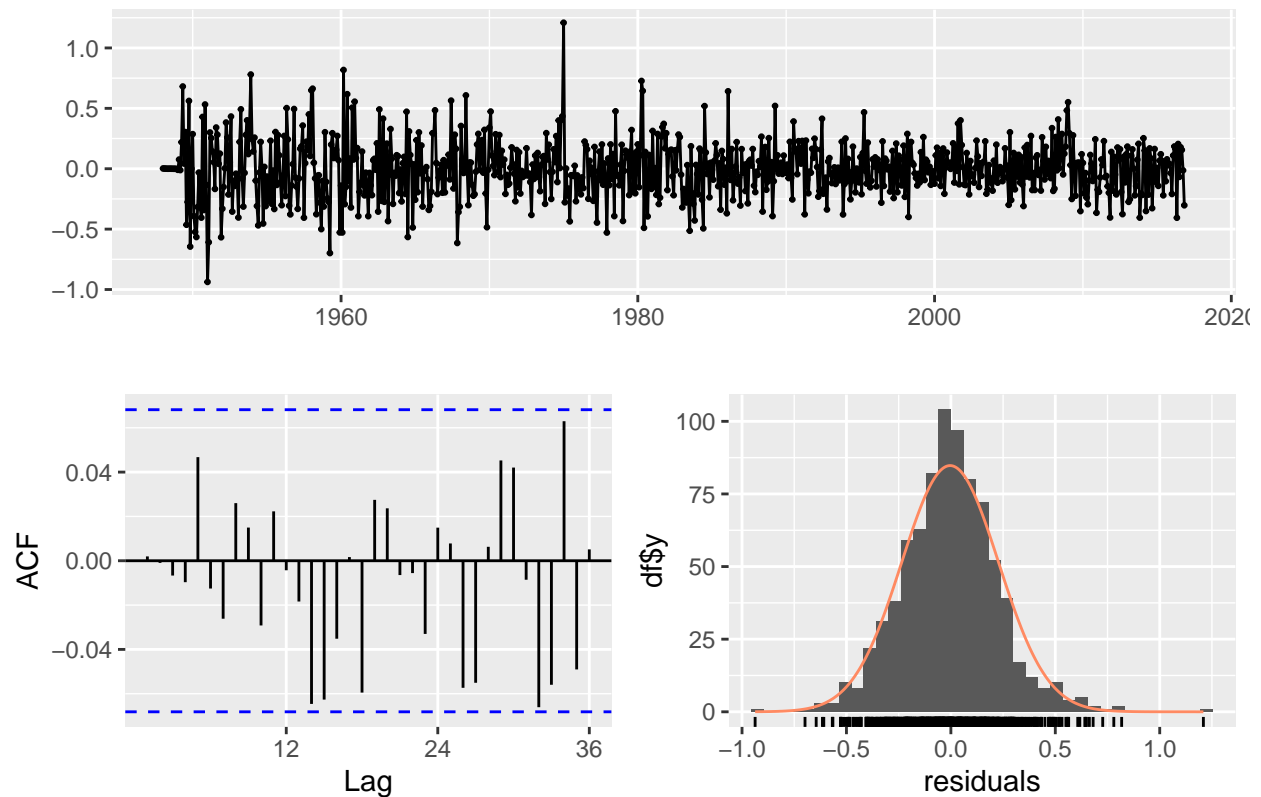
```
## [1] -21.02831
```

```
fit$bic
```

```
## [1] 25.71732
```

```
checkresiduals(fit)
```

Residuals from ARIMA(3,1,5)(0,1,1)[12]



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from ARIMA(3,1,5)(0,1,1)[12]
## Q* = 18.01, df = 15, p-value = 0.2621
##
## Model df: 9.   Total lags used: 24
```

According to the value of the BIC, we choose this model to fit the log series. According to the diagnostic plots of the residual and the Ljung-Box portmanteau test statistic, the p-value is 0.2621 ,so we indicate the residuals are white noise but the fitted model is not very good because the p-value is not very samll.

Step 5: Forecast the next 12 months

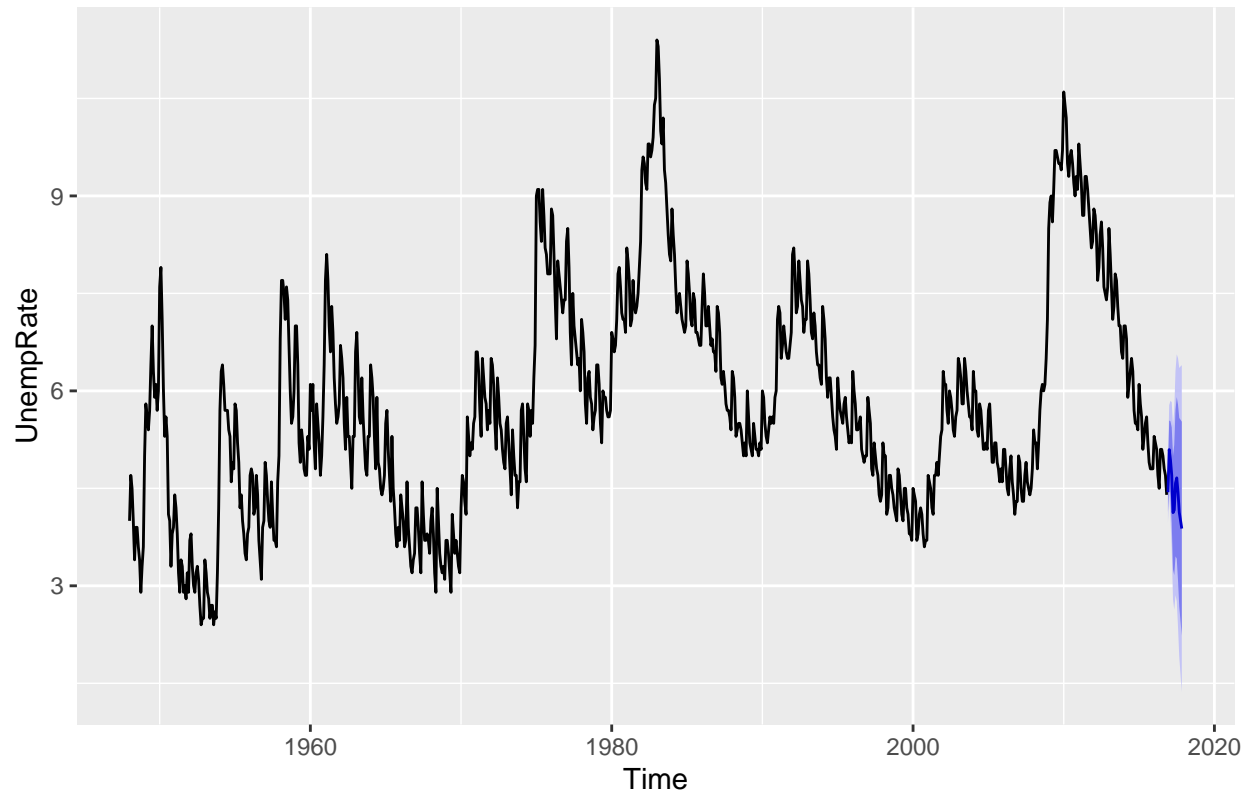
```
forecast(fit, h=12)
```

```
##      Point Forecast    Lo 80    Hi 80    Lo 95    Hi 95
## Dec 2016      4.440720  4.139138  4.742302  3.979491  4.901950
## Jan 2017      5.095999  4.648426  5.543572  4.411495  5.780503
## Feb 2017      4.937205  4.342327  5.532084  4.027417  5.846993
## Mar 2017      4.702013  3.967341  5.436686  3.578429  5.825598
## Apr 2017      4.126218  3.255698  4.996739  2.794872  5.457564
## May 2017      4.166100  3.164105  5.168094  2.633681  5.698518
## Jun 2017      4.580188  3.453405  5.706972  2.856922  6.303455
## Jul 2017      4.661219  3.418226  5.904211  2.760225  6.562212
## Aug 2017      4.437242  3.086579  5.787906  2.371580  6.502904
## Sep 2017      4.131342  2.679588  5.583096  1.911075  6.351608
```

```
## Oct 2017      4.006854 2.457943 5.555766 1.637999 6.375710
## Nov 2017      3.881358 2.237379 5.525338 1.367108 6.395609
```

```
fit %>%
  forecast(h=12)%>%
  autoplot()
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(3,1,5)(0,1,1)[12]



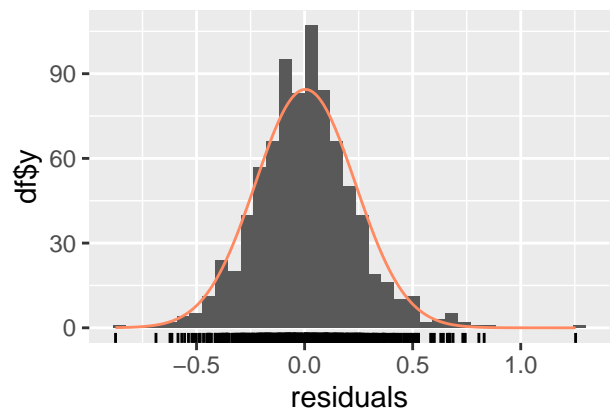
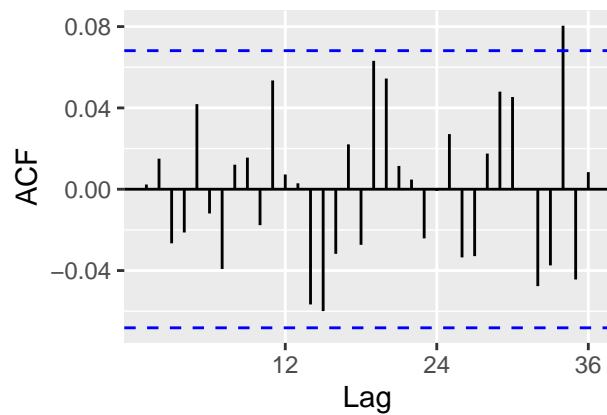
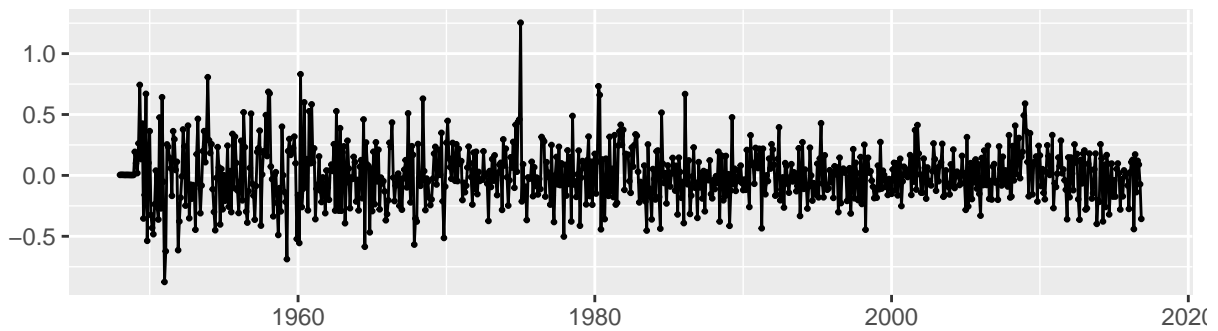
Compared with the previous model, the new model with the function `auto.arima()` is better because the value of AIC, AICC, and BIC is smaller.

```
fit.12 <- auto.arima(UnempRate)
fit.12
```

```
## Series: UnempRate
## ARIMA(3,0,1)(2,1,1)[12]
##
## Coefficients:
##      ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      sar1      sar2      sma1
##      1.7057 -0.6043 -0.1124 -0.6292  0.0245  0.0286 -0.7769
## s.e.  0.0656  0.1289  0.0661  0.0606  0.1493  0.0947  0.0814
##
## sigma^2 = 0.05459: log likelihood = 25.43
## AIC=-34.86  AICC=-34.68  BIC=2.77
```

```
checkresiduals(fit.12)
```

Residuals from ARIMA(3,0,1)(2,1,1)[12]



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from ARIMA(3,0,1)(2,1,1)[12]
## Q* = 21.239, df = 17, p-value = 0.2158
##
## Model df: 7.   Total lags used: 24
```

According to the plots, both models are available.

```
fit.12 %>%
  forecast(h=12)%>%
  autoplot()
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(3,0,1)(2,1,1)[12]

