

Hack to Exam: Time Series Analysis

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1 Retrospective

1.1 Chapter 1

1.1.1 The decomposition of Time Series

$$X_t = m_t + s_t + Y_t$$

where X_t is the time series, m_t is the trend component, s_t is the seasonal component, Y_t is a stationary stochastic process.

1.1.2 The Stationary Series

Definition 1 (Stationary Series) A time series $\{X_t, t \in T\}$ is said to be a stationary series, satisfying the condition as follow:

1. $E(X_t)^2 < \infty$ for all $t \in T$
2. $E(X_t) = \mu$ for all $t \in T$
3. let $\gamma_X(r, s) := E(X_r - \mu)(X_s - \mu)$ and $\gamma_X(r, s) = \gamma_X(r + t, s + t)$ for all $t \in T$

Definition 2 A process $\{X_t, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is said to be a white noise with mean μ and variance σ^2 , written

$$\{X_t\} \sim WN(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
$$\text{if } EX_t = \mu \text{ and } \gamma_X(h) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 & h = 0 \\ 0 & h \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

1.1.3 Linear Stationary Series and Linear Filter

Definition 3

1.1.4 Normal Time Series

1.1.5 Strict Stationary Series

Definition 4 *The time series $\{X_t, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is said to be strictly stationary if the distribution of*

$$(X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_k}) \quad \text{and} \quad (X_{t_1+h}, \dots, X_{t_k+h})$$

are the same for all k , and all $t_1, \dots, t_k, h \in \mathbb{Z}$

1.1.6 The Spectral Density