Homework 2

Due: Thursday 2/7/19 by 12:00pm (noon)

An Overview of Level-α Tests

This homework is going to ask you to conduct a level-α tests of a null hypothesis, which requires that you combine a few bits of information from class.

Let's call the null hypothesis H and the alternative hypothesis K. Suppose we have a test statistic $\hat{t}$, that is a function of the data, and that we know either exactly or approximately what the distribution of $\hat{t}$ is under the null H. Then we can construct a level-α test of the null hypothesis H by comparing $\hat{t}$ to the $1-\alpha/2$ and $\alpha/2$ quantiles of the distribution of $\hat{t}$ under the null H. If $\hat{t}$ is within those quantiles, we **accept** the null hypothesis H, otherwise we reject it.

This general idea is something that I expect have seen in your previous statistics classes, and we referenced it in our review of linear regression when we talked about testing the null hypothesis H that $\hat{\beta}_j$ is exactly equal to a specific value for some j. Consder testing the null hypothesis $H : \beta_1 = 0$ against the alternative $K : \beta_1 \neq 0$. For such a problem, our test statistic is

$$\hat{t} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{s_w \sqrt{\left(\boldsymbol{Z}'\boldsymbol{Z}\right)^{-1}_{11}}},$$

and we know that $\hat{t} \sim \mathcal{T}_{n-q}$ under H, where q is the number of covariates we have in our regression model (number of columns of $\boldsymbol{Z}$). We perform a level-α test of H by comparing $\hat{t}$ to the $1-\alpha/2$ and $\alpha/2$ quantiles of a $\mathcal{T}_{n-q}$ distribution. If $\hat{t}$ is within these quantiles, we accept $H : \beta_1 = 0$, otherwise we reject it.

To apply this idea to these problems, ask yourself: What is a sample quantity that we can use as a test statistic $\hat{t}$ that:

- We talked about in class;
- Is relevant to testing a hypothesis about $\rho_x(1)$;
- We know the approximate or exact distribution of under the null $\rho_x(1) = 0$?

The AR(1) Model

1. This problem will ask you to work with the autoregressive (AR) model.
   (a) Describe what `R` returns when you run `x <- arima.sim(n = 100, list(ar=1), sd = 1)`, and why this occurs.
   (b) Simulate 1,000 **AR**(1) time series of length $n = 100$ with $\sigma^2_w = 1$ for values of $\phi_1 = \{-0.5, -0.25, -0.125, 0, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5\}$. For each value of ϕ_1, compute the percent of simulations in which a level-0.05 test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x(1) = 0$ rejects the null, using $\hat{\rho}_x(1)$ from class and 3.(h) in Homework 1. Plot the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis rejects the null against ϕ_1.
   (c) When $\phi_1 \neq 0$, the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x(1) = 0$ rejects the null estimates the **power** of the test. When $\phi_1 = 0$, the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x(1) = 0$ rejects the null estimates the **level** of the test. Is the estimated level 0.05, as we would expect from a level-0.05 test? If not, why not?
   (d) Describe in at most two sentences how the power of the test relates to the true value ϕ_1. Intuitively, does this make sense?

The $\mathbf{MA}(1)$ Model

2. This problem will ask you to work with the moving average (MA) model.
   (a) Without using the `arima.sim` function or any other third party function for simulating an MA time series, simulate a length-100 time series $\boldsymbol{x}$ according to the MA model:

$$x_t = 0.5w_{t-1} + w_t,\ w_t \overset{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{N}\left(0, 1\right)$$

   (b) Using the code you wrote in (a) or `arima.sim`, simulate $1,000$ $\mathbf{MA}\left(1\right)$ time series of length $n = 100$ with $\sigma^2_w = 1$ for values of $\theta_1 = \{-1, -0.268, -0.127, 0, 0.127, 0.268, 1\}$. For each value of θ_1, compute the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x\left(1\right) = 0$ rejects the null, using $\hat{\rho}_x\left(1\right)$ from class and 3.(h) in Homework 1. Plot the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis rejects the null against θ_1.
   (c) When $\theta_1 \neq 0$, the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x\left(1\right) = 0$ rejects the null estimates the **power** of the test. When $\theta_1 = 0$, the percent of simulations in which a test of the null hypothesis that $\rho_x\left(1\right) = 0$ rejects the null estimates the **level** of the test. Is the estimated level 0.05? If not, why not?
   (d) Describe in at most two sentences how the power of the test relates to the true value θ_1. Intuitively, does this make sense?

Comparing $\mathbf{AR}(1)$ and $\mathbf{MA}(1)$ Models

3. This problem asks you to compare what you observed in 1. (b)-(d) to what you observed in 2. (b)-(d).
   (a) Combine the plots from 1. (b) and 2. (b) into a single plot.
   (b) Compute the true lag-one autocorrelation $\rho_x\left(1\right)$ under for an $\mathbf{AR}\left(1\right)$ model with $\phi_1 = \{-0.5, -0.25, -0.125, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5\}$.
   (c) Compute the true lag-one autocorrelation $\rho_x\left(1\right)$ under for an $\mathbf{MA}\left(1\right)$ model with $\theta_1 = \{-1, -0.268, -0.127, 0, 0.127, 0.268, 1\}$.
   (d) In one sentence, interpret what you observe in (a), taking what you find in (b) and (c) into account.