

Lección 8.A — Número de viajeros internacionales

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Número de viajeros internacionales

Guion: [P-L08-A-airlinePass.inp](#)

En esta práctica volvemos sobre la primera serie temporal estudiada en el curso: la serie temporal mensual correspondiente al número total de pasajeros (en miles) de vuelos internacionales de una importante aerolínea de EEUU que aparece en manual de Box & Jenkins.

Objetivo

1. Identificar un modelo para la serie temporal
2. Pronosticar los datos correspondientes a los meses del último año de la muestra.

Comencemos cargando los datos:

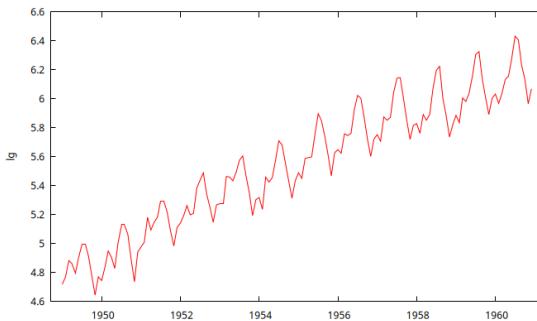
Archivo -->Abrir datos -->Archivo de muestra y en la pestaña **Gretl** seleccione **bjg**.
o bien teclee en linea de comandos:

```
open bjg
```

Actividad 1 - Gráfico de series temporales

Obtenga la figura de la serie temporal en logaritmos lg.

```
gnuplot lg --time-series --with-lines --output="log_AP.png"
```



Actividad 2 - Identificar un modelo ARIMA para la serie temporal

Analizando los datos de la serie en logs tras una diferencia regular y otra estacional

Ajuste un modelo ARIMA con constante sin parte AR ni parte MA, pero indicando una diferencia regular u otra estacional.

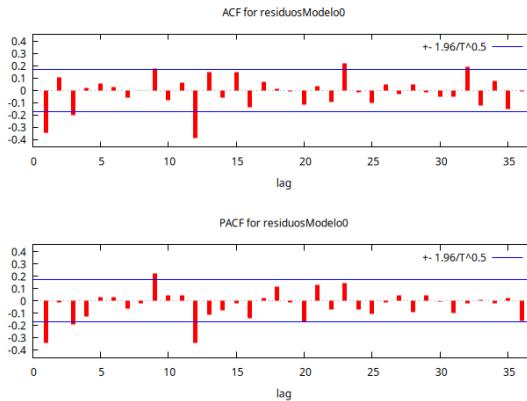
```
arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 0 ; lg
```

Model 2: ARIMA, using observations 1950:02-1960:12 (T = 131)
 Estimated using least squares (= MLE)
 Dependent variable: (1-L)(1-Ls) lg

| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| const | 0.000290880 | 0.00400578 | 0.07261 | 0.9421 |
| Mean dependent var | 0.000291 | S.D. dependent var | 0.045848 | |
| Mean of innovations | 0.000000 | S.D. of innovations | 0.045848 | |
| R-squared | 0.986863 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.986963 | |
| Log-likelihood | 218.4176 | Akaike criterion | -432.8353 | |
| Schwarz criterion | -427.0849 | Hannan-Quinn | -430.4986 | |

Y ahora analice el correlograma de los residuos hasta el retardo 36.

```
residuosModelo0 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo0 36 --plot="residuosModelo0-ACF-PACF.png"
```



Autocorrelation function for residuosModelo0
 ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, 10% levels
 using standard error 1/T^0.5

| LAG | ACF | PACF | Q-stat. | [p-value] |
|-----|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | -0.3411 *** | -0.3411 *** | 15.5957 | [0.000] |
| 2 | 0.1050 | -0.0128 | 17.0860 | [0.000] |
| 3 | -0.2021 ** | -0.1927 ** | 22.6478 | [0.000] |
| 4 | 0.0214 | -0.1250 | 22.7104 | [0.000] |
| 5 | 0.0557 | 0.0331 | 23.1387 | [0.000] |
| 6 | 0.0308 | 0.0347 | 23.2709 | [0.001] |
| 7 | -0.0556 | -0.0602 | 23.7050 | [0.001] |
| 8 | -0.0008 | -0.0202 | 23.7050 | [0.003] |
| 9 | 0.1764 ** | 0.2256 *** | 28.1473 | [0.001] |
| 10 | -0.0764 | 0.0431 | 28.9869 | [0.001] |
| 11 | 0.0644 | 0.0466 | 29.5887 | [0.002] |
| 12 | -0.3866 *** | -0.3387 *** | 51.4728 | [0.000] |
| 13 | 0.1516 * | -0.1092 | 54.8664 | [0.000] |
| 14 | -0.0576 | -0.0768 | 55.3605 | [0.000] |
| 15 | 0.1496 * | -0.0218 | 58.7204 | [0.000] |
| 16 | -0.1389 | -0.1395 | 61.6452 | [0.000] |
| 17 | 0.0705 | 0.0259 | 62.4045 | [0.000] |
| 18 | 0.0156 | 0.1148 | 62.4421 | [0.000] |
| 19 | -0.0106 | -0.0132 | 62.4596 | [0.000] |
| 20 | -0.1167 | -0.1674 * | 64.5984 | [0.000] |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 21 | 0.0386 | 0.1324 | 64.8338 | [0.000] |
| 22 | -0.0914 | -0.0720 | 66.1681 | [0.000] |
| 23 | 0.2233 ** | 0.1429 | 74.2099 | [0.000] |
| 24 | -0.0184 | -0.0673 | 74.2652 | [0.000] |
| 25 | -0.1003 | -0.1027 | 75.9183 | [0.000] |
| 26 | 0.0486 | -0.0101 | 76.3097 | [0.000] |
| 27 | -0.0302 | 0.0438 | 76.4629 | [0.000] |
| 28 | 0.0471 | -0.0900 | 76.8387 | [0.000] |
| 29 | -0.0180 | 0.0469 | 76.8943 | [0.000] |
| 30 | -0.0511 | -0.0049 | 77.3442 | [0.000] |
| 31 | -0.0538 | -0.0964 | 77.8478 | [0.000] |
| 32 | 0.1957 ** | -0.0153 | 84.5900 | [0.000] |
| 33 | -0.1224 | 0.0115 | 87.2543 | [0.000] |
| 34 | 0.0777 | -0.0192 | 88.3401 | [0.000] |
| 35 | -0.1525 * | 0.0230 | 92.5584 | [0.000] |
| 36 | -0.0100 | -0.1649 * | 92.5767 | [0.000] |

Fijémonos en los retardos estacionales.

- En la ACF son significativos el 12, pero no el 24 ni el 36.
- En la PACF son significativos el 12 y el 36.

Esto sugiere un truncamiento en la ACF pero no el la PACF. Por tanto, probemos con un MA(1) estacional.

Probando con un MA(1) estacional

```
arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
```

Function evaluations: 18

Evaluations of gradient: 6

Model 4: ARIMA, using observations 1950:02-1960:12 (T = 131)

Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML)

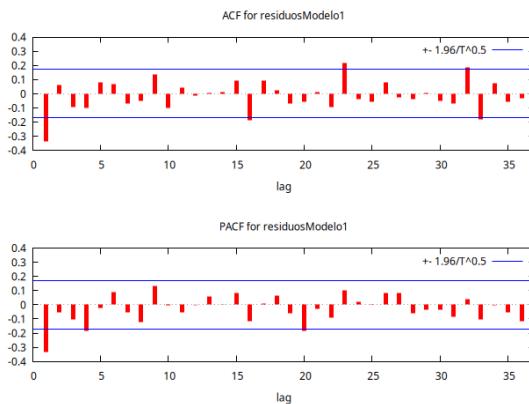
Dependent variable: (1-L)(1-Ls) lg

Standard errors based on Hessian

| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| const | -0.000211216 | 0.00159988 | -0.1320 | 0.8950 |
| Theta_1 | -0.602630 | 0.0785055 | -7.676 | 1.64e-14 *** |
| Mean dependent var | 0.000291 | S.D. dependent var | 0.045848 | |
| Mean of innovations | 0.000883 | S.D. of innovations | 0.039184 | |
| R-squared | 0.990288 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.990288 | |
| Log-likelihood | 235.7851 | Akaike criterion | -465.5701 | |
| Schwarz criterion | -456.9445 | Hannan-Quinn | -462.0652 | |
| ----- | | | | |
| Real Imaginary Modulus Frequency | | | | |
| ----- | | | | |
| MA (seasonal) | | | | |
| Root 1 | 1.6594 | 0.0000 | 1.6594 | 0.0000 |
| ----- | | | | |

Y ahora analice el correlograma de los residuos hasta el retardo 36.

```
residuosModelo1 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo1 36 --plot="residuosModelo1-ACF-PACF.png"
```



Autocorrelation function for residuosModelo1
 ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, 10% levels
 using standard error $1/T^{0.5}$

| LAG | ACF | PACF | Q-stat. [p-value] |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | -0.3340 *** | -0.3340 *** | 14.9506 [0.000] |
| 2 | 0.0622 | -0.0555 | 15.4738 [0.000] |
| 3 | -0.0927 | -0.1009 | 16.6443 [0.001] |
| 4 | -0.1026 | -0.1869 ** | 18.0895 [0.001] |
| 5 | 0.0798 | -0.0247 | 18.9703 [0.002] |
| 6 | 0.0668 | 0.0874 | 19.5929 [0.003] |
| 7 | -0.0720 | -0.0520 | 20.3216 [0.005] |
| 8 | -0.0524 | -0.1208 | 20.7102 [0.008] |
| 9 | 0.1372 | 0.1318 | 23.3986 [0.005] |
| 10 | -0.1011 | -0.0066 | 24.8709 [0.006] |
| 11 | 0.0427 | -0.0509 | 25.1359 [0.009] |
| 12 | -0.0154 | -0.0026 | 25.1707 [0.014] |
| 13 | 0.0063 | 0.0596 | 25.1765 [0.022] |
| 14 | 0.0143 | 0.0016 | 25.2068 [0.033] |
| 15 | 0.0910 | 0.0853 | 26.4505 [0.034] |
| 16 | -0.1889 ** | -0.1159 | 31.8589 [0.010] |
| 17 | 0.0915 | 0.0086 | 33.1374 [0.011] |
| 18 | 0.0247 | 0.0667 | 33.2312 [0.016] |
| 19 | -0.0697 | -0.0584 | 33.9860 [0.018] |
| 20 | -0.0569 | -0.1836 ** | 34.4950 [0.023] |
| 21 | 0.0111 | -0.0261 | 34.5145 [0.032] |
| 22 | -0.0924 | -0.0933 | 35.8782 [0.031] |
| 23 | 0.2183 ** | 0.0997 | 43.5690 [0.006] |
| 24 | -0.0349 | 0.0195 | 43.7669 [0.008] |
| 25 | -0.0556 | 0.0023 | 44.2750 [0.010] |
| 26 | 0.0784 | 0.0827 | 45.2958 [0.011] |
| 27 | -0.0264 | 0.0805 | 45.4123 [0.015] |
| 28 | -0.0395 | -0.0618 | 45.6758 [0.019] |
| 29 | 0.0087 | -0.0345 | 45.6886 [0.025] |
| 30 | -0.0518 | -0.0332 | 46.1520 [0.030] |
| 31 | -0.0697 | -0.0820 | 46.9978 [0.033] |
| 32 | 0.1866 ** | 0.0409 | 53.1233 [0.011] |
| 33 | -0.1789 ** | -0.1046 | 58.8136 [0.004] |
| 34 | 0.0715 | -0.0033 | 59.7326 [0.004] |
| 35 | -0.0582 | -0.0541 | 60.3468 [0.005] |
| 36 | -0.0314 | -0.1187 | 60.5276 [0.006] |

Si nos fijamos en los retardos estacionales, ninguno es significativo ni el la ACF ni en la PACF.
 Pasemos a la parte regular del modelo.

Probando con un AR(1) regular (además del MA(1) estacional)

En el correlograma se aprecia que el primer retardo es significativo tanto en la ACF como en la PACF. Con el resto no es fácil detectar una estructura clara; aunque el cuarto retardo de la PACF es significativo.

Probemos tentativamente a añadir un polinomio autoregresivo de orden 1.

```
arima 1 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
```

Function evaluations: 25

Evaluations of gradient: 8

Model 6: ARIMA, using observations 1950:02-1960:12 (T = 131)

Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML)

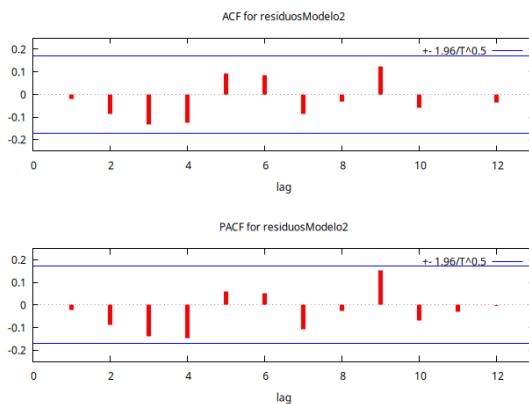
Dependent variable: (1-L)(1-Ls) lg

Standard errors based on Hessian

| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| const | -0.000174550 | 0.00121017 | -0.1442 | 0.8853 |
| phi_1 | -0.339539 | 0.0821894 | -4.131 | 3.61e-05 *** |
| Theta_1 | -0.562488 | 0.0748819 | -7.512 | 5.84e-14 *** |
| Mean dependent var | 0.000291 | S.D. dependent var | 0.045848 | |
| Mean of innovations | 0.001038 | S.D. of innovations | 0.036974 | |
| R-squared | 0.991359 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.991292 | |
| Log-likelihood | 243.7523 | Akaike criterion | -479.5046 | |
| Schwarz criterion | -468.0038 | Hannan-Quinn | -474.8313 | |
| | Real | Imaginary | Modulus | Frequency |
| AR | | | | |
| Root 1 | -2.9452 | 0.0000 | 2.9452 | 0.5000 |
| MA (seasonal) | | | | |
| Root 1 | 1.7778 | 0.0000 | 1.7778 | 0.0000 |

Y ahora analice el correlograma de los residuos (puesto que ya no hay restos de estacionalidad, basta con mirar los primeros retardos).

```
residuosModelo2 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo2 12 --plot="residuosModelo2-ACF-PACF.png"
```



```

Autocorrelation function for residuosModelo2
***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, 10% levels
using standard error 1/T^0.5

```

| LAG | ACF | PACF | Q-stat. | [p-value] |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | -0.0212 | -0.0212 | 0.0600 | [0.806] |
| 2 | -0.0874 | -0.0879 | 1.0924 | [0.579] |
| 3 | -0.1333 | -0.1383 | 3.5113 | [0.319] |
| 4 | -0.1254 | -0.1449 * | 5.6682 | [0.225] |
| 5 | 0.0949 | 0.0613 | 6.9123 | [0.227] |
| 6 | 0.0856 | 0.0514 | 7.9348 | [0.243] |
| 7 | -0.0846 | -0.1055 | 8.9408 | [0.257] |
| 8 | -0.0310 | -0.0255 | 9.0773 | [0.336] |
| 9 | 0.1239 | 0.1549 * | 11.2686 | [0.258] |
| 10 | -0.0585 | -0.0697 | 11.7619 | [0.301] |
| 11 | -0.0002 | -0.0314 | 11.7619 | [0.382] |
| 12 | -0.0359 | -0.0032 | 11.9505 | [0.450] |

Parece que los residuos son ruido blanco. Pero estaba claro el motivo por el que probar con un AR(1) regular en lugar de una MA(1) regular (máxime cuando la PACF tenía un cuarto retardo significativo).

Probemos tentativamente a añadir un polinomio MA de orden 1 (en lugar del polinomio AR).

Probando con un MA(1) regular (además del MA(1) estacional)

```
arima 0 1 1 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
```

Function evaluations: 48

Evaluations of gradient: 13

Model 8: ARIMA, using observations 1950:02-1960:12 (T = 131)

Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML)

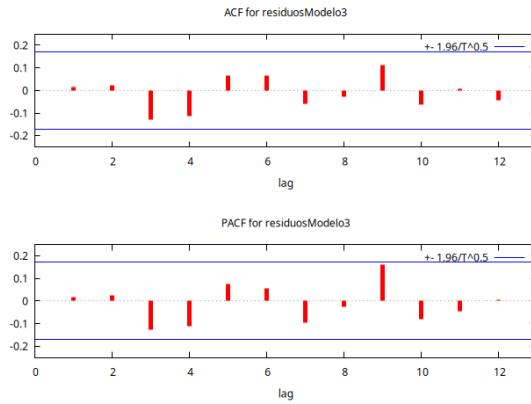
Dependent variable: (1-L)(1-Ls) lg

Standard errors based on Hessian

| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| const | -0.000162569 | 0.000974395 | -0.1668 | 0.8675 |
| theta_1 | -0.402057 | 0.0896975 | -4.482 | 7.38e-06 *** |
| Theta_1 | -0.557716 | 0.0731707 | -7.622 | 2.50e-14 *** |
| Mean dependent var | 0.000291 | S.D. dependent var | 0.045848 | |
| Mean of innovations | 0.001240 | S.D. of innovations | 0.036710 | |
| R-squared | 0.991478 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.991412 | |
| Log-likelihood | 244.7104 | Akaike criterion | -481.4207 | |
| Schwarz criterion | -469.9199 | Hannan-Quinn | -476.7475 | |
| | Real | Imaginary | Modulus | Frequency |
| MA | | | | |
| Root 1 | 2.4872 | 0.0000 | 2.4872 | 0.0000 |
| MA (seasonal) | | | | |
| Root 1 | 1.7930 | 0.0000 | 1.7930 | 0.0000 |

Y ahora analice el correlograma de los residuos (puesto que ya no hay restos de estacionalidad, basta con mirar los primeros retardos).

```
residuosModelo3 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo3 12 --plot="residuosModelo3-ACF-PACF.png"
```



Autocorrelation function for residuosModelo3
***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, 10% levels
using standard error $1/T^{0.5}$

| LAG | ACF | PACF | Q-stat. [p-value] |
|-----|---------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | 0.0167 | 0.0167 | 0.0376 [0.846] |
| 2 | 0.0245 | 0.0242 | 0.1185 [0.942] |
| 3 | -0.1276 | -0.1285 | 2.3354 [0.506] |
| 4 | -0.1142 | -0.1122 | 4.1246 [0.389] |
| 5 | 0.0650 | 0.0765 | 4.7088 [0.452] |
| 6 | 0.0671 | 0.0578 | 5.3369 [0.501] |
| 7 | -0.0580 | -0.0967 | 5.8102 [0.562] |
| 8 | -0.0266 | -0.0260 | 5.9104 [0.657] |
| 9 | 0.1142 | 0.1619 * | 7.7730 [0.557] |
| 10 | -0.0637 | -0.0807 | 8.3574 [0.594] |
| 11 | 0.0083 | -0.0432 | 8.3673 [0.680] |
| 12 | -0.0431 | 0.0050 | 8.6391 [0.733] |

También este modelo arroja residuos con aspecto de ruido blanco. Comparemos qué modelo parece mejor.
Si nos fijamos en la significatividad de los parámetros, en ambos modelos todos los parámetros son significativos excepto la constante (que omitiremos en el futuro).

Pero para este último modelo, los estadísticos Q de Ljung-Box tienen p-valores más altos, el R-cuadrado corregido es mayor y sus criterios de información más bajos.

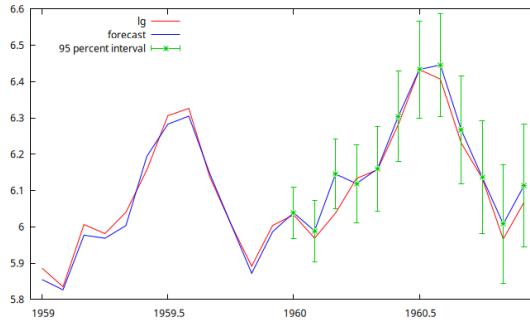
Por tanto, nos quedaremos con este modelo para hacer la predicción (omitiendo la constante).

Actividad 4 - Previsión para los 12 meses de 1960

Reestimaremos el modelo con datos hasta diciembre de 1959 y haremos la previsión de los meses de 1960.

```
smpl 1949:01 1959:12
arima 0 1 1 ; 0 1 1 ; lg --nc
```

```
dataset addobs 12
fcast 1959:01 1960:12 --plot="prediccion1960.png"
```



Código completo de la práctica

```
# Los dos primeros comandos son necesarios para que Gretl guarde los resultados de la práctica en el directorio de trabajo
# al ejecutar lo siguiente desde un terminal (use los nombres y ruta que correspondan)
#
# DIRECTORIO="Nombre_Directorio_trabajo" gretlcli -b ruta/nombre_fichero_de_la_practica.inp
#
# Si esto no le funciona en su sistema, comente las siguientes dos líneas y sitúese en el directorio de trabajo de gretl
# que corresponda (configure dicho directorio de trabajo desde la ventana principal de Gretl).

string directory = getenv("DIRECTORIO")
set workdir "@directory"

open bfg

gnuplot lg --time-series --with-lines --output="log_AP.png"

arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 0 ; lg

outfile --quiet Modelo0.txt
  arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 0 ; lg
end outfile

residuosModelo0 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo0 36 --plot="residuosModelo0-ACF-PACF.png"

outfile --quiet CorrelogramaModelo0.txt
  corrgm residuosModelo0 36 --quiet
end outfile

arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg

outfile --quiet Modelo1.txt
  arima 0 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
end outfile

residuosModelo1 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo1 36 --plot="residuosModelo1-ACF-PACF.png"

outfile --quiet CorrelogramaModelo1.txt
  corrgm residuosModelo1 36 --quiet
end outfile

arima 1 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg

outfile --quiet Modelo2.txt
  arima 1 1 0 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
end outfile

residuosModelo2 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo2 12 --plot="residuosModelo2-ACF-PACF.png"

outfile --quiet CorrelogramaModelo2.txt
```

```
corrgm residuosModelo2 12 --quiet
end outfile

arima 0 1 1 ; 0 1 1 ; lg

outfile --quiet Modelo3.txt
arima 0 1 1 ; 0 1 1 ; lg
end outfile

residuosModelo3 = $uhat
corrgm residuosModelo3 12 --plot="residuosModelo3-ACF-PACF.png"

outfile --quiet CorrelogramaModelo3.txt
corrgm residuosModelo3 12 --quiet
end outfile

smp1 1949:01 1959:12
arima 0 1 1 ; 0 1 1 ; lg --nc

dataset addobs 12
fcast 1959:01 1960:12 --plot="prediccion1960.png"
```