# Regresión Armónica Dinámica (DHR)

Marcos Bujosa

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

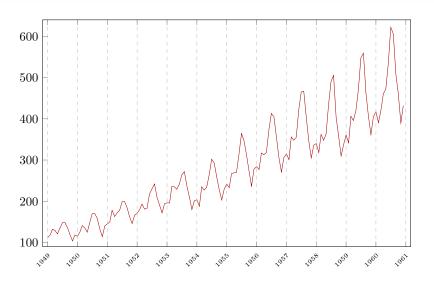
10/02/2023

Método DHR

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2 Modelo de componentes no observables vs ARIMA

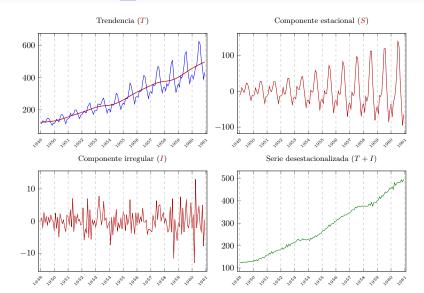
#### Enfoque ARIMA

$$\phi(L)y_t = \theta(L)\xi_t, \qquad \xi_t \sim \text{r.b.}(0, \sigma^2).$$

### Enfoque de componentes no observables

$$y_t = T_t + S_t + e_t$$

#### **3** Componentes DHR estimados



4 Pasos a seguir

1. Identificar el tipo de modelo para cada componente

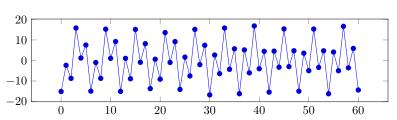
2. Estimar los hiper-parámetros de los modelos identificados

"Filtrar" los componentes
 (estimar el valor esperado de cada componente en cada
 instante)

Regresión Armónica Dinámica Lineal (LDHR) se ocupa de los dos primeros pasos.

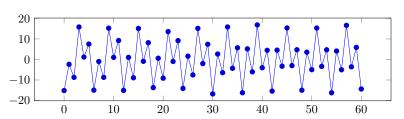
### 5 Serie estacional simulada

$$y_t = (-0.99)y_{t-3} + \xi_t$$



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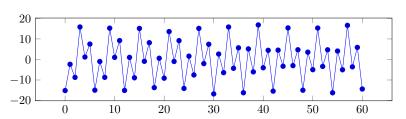


#### Autocovarianza k-ésima

$$\gamma_{\pmb{k}} = E\Big((y_t - \mu) \cdot (y_{t-\pmb{k}} - \mu)\Big)$$
 con  $E(y_t) = \mu$  para todo  $t$ 

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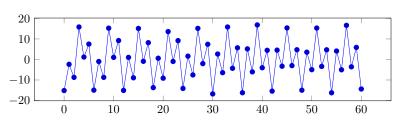
 $\mathsf{con}\ E(y_t) = \mu\ \mathsf{para}\ \mathsf{todo}\ t$ 

Función Generadora de Covarianzas:

$$\Gamma(z) = \{ \gamma_0, \ \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ldots \}$$

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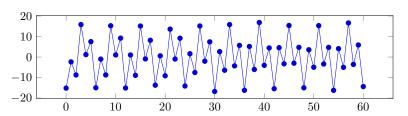
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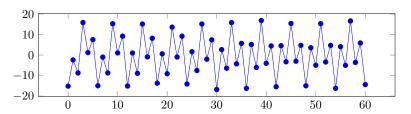
$$\Gamma(z) = \{\gamma_0, \ \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ldots\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma_k \ z^k.$$

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$$\widehat{\Gamma(z)} = \{\widehat{\gamma_0}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_1}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_2}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_3}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_4}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_5}, \quad \widehat{\gamma_6} \ldots \}$$

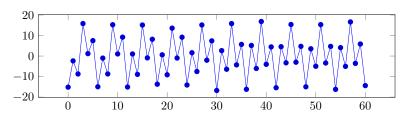
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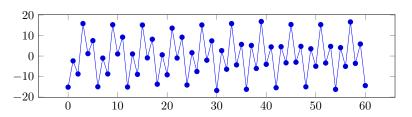
$$= \{\mathbf{45.3}, \ -3.6, \ 3.6, \ -\mathbf{44.9}, \ 3.8, \ -3.5, \ \mathbf{44.4}, \ -3.9, \ 3.4 \dots \}$$

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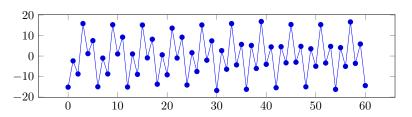
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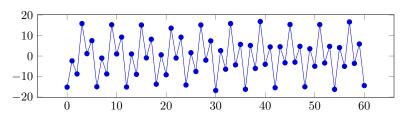
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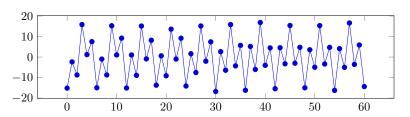
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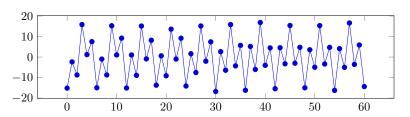
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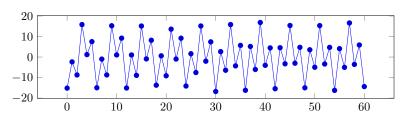
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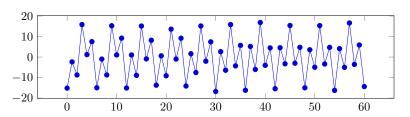
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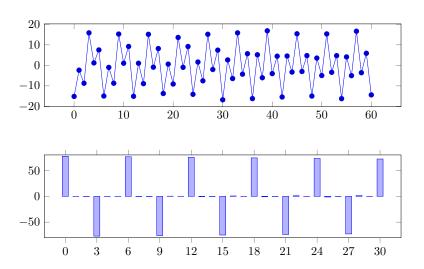
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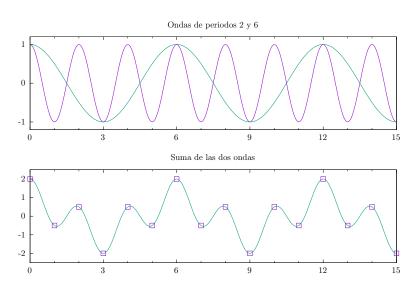


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#### **7** Serie estacional simulada



# 8 Ondas deterministas



9 Función Generadora de Covarianzas y Espectro

$$\Gamma(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma_k \, z^k.$$

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Espectro es Transformada de Fourier de  $\Gamma(z)$ , es decir: sustituir  $z^k$  por  $\cos(k\omega)$ , e interpretar  $\sum$  como suma

$$f(\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma_k \cos(k\omega); \quad -\pi \le \omega \le \pi.$$
 (suma de funciones coseno)

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De la inversa de la transformada de Fourier,  $\gamma_k=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}e^{i\omega k}f(\omega)\mathrm{d}\omega$ , tenemos que

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\omega) d\omega;$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{0} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$
$$= 45.3$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

$$= 45.3 + 3.6\cos(1\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

$$= 45.3 + 3.6\cos(1\omega) - 3.6\cos(2\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$
$$= \mathbf{45.3} + 3.6 \cos(1\omega) - 3.6 \cos(2\omega)$$
$$-\mathbf{44.9} \cos(3\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{4} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

$$= \mathbf{45.3} + 3.6 \cos(1\omega) - 3.6 \cos(2\omega)$$

$$-\mathbf{44.9} \cos(3\omega) - 3.8 \cos(4\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{5} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

$$= \mathbf{45.3} + 3.6 \cos(1\omega) - 3.6 \cos(2\omega)$$

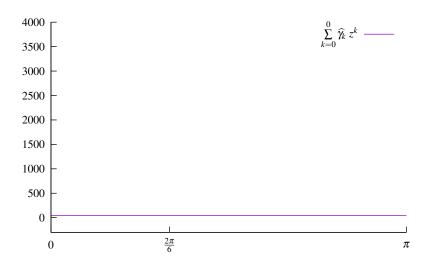
$$-\mathbf{44.9} \cos(3\omega) - 3.8 \cos(4\omega) + 3.5 \cos(5\omega)$$

$$\widehat{f(\omega)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \widehat{\gamma_k} \cos(k\omega)$$

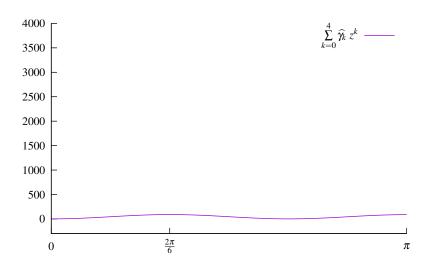
$$= \mathbf{45.3} + 3.6 \cos(1\omega) - 3.6 \cos(2\omega)$$

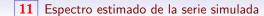
$$-\mathbf{44.9} \cos(3\omega) - 3.8 \cos(4\omega) + 3.5 \cos(5\omega) + \cdots$$

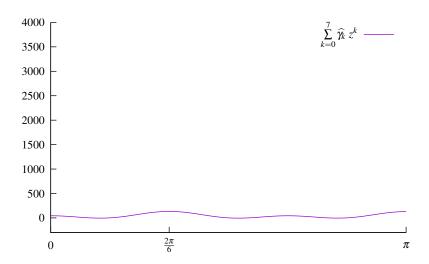




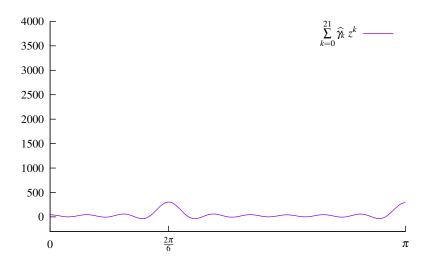




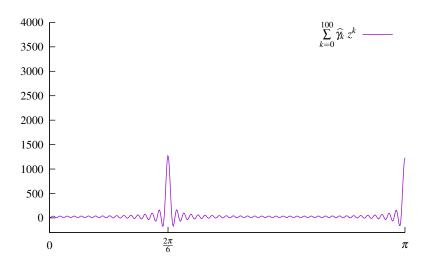


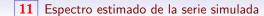


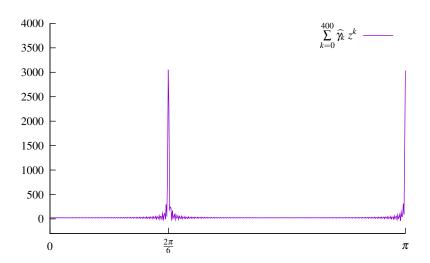
# 11 Espectro estimado de la serie simulada



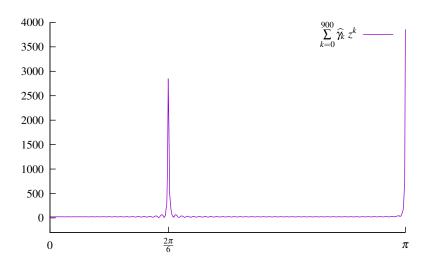












#### 12 Espectro de un proceso ARMA

Sea  $y_t$  un proceso estocástico estacionario que verifica

$$\phi(L)y_t = \theta(L)\xi_t, \quad \xi_t \sim \text{r.b.}(0, \sigma^2).$$

La función generadora de covarianzas de  $y_t$  es siguiente sucesión:

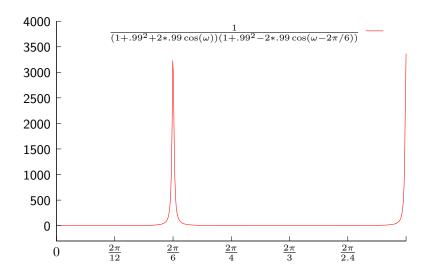
$$\Gamma_y(z) = \sigma_{\xi}^2 \frac{\theta(z) * \theta(z^{-1})}{\phi(z) * \phi(z^{-1})};$$

y su *espectro* es (sustituyendo z por  $e^{-i\omega}$ )

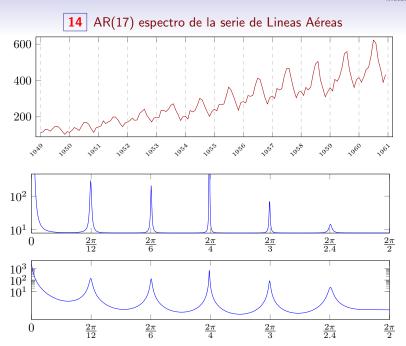
$$f_y(\omega) = \sigma_{\xi}^2 \frac{\theta(e^{-i\omega})\theta(e^{i\omega})}{\phi(e^{-i\omega})\phi(e^{i\omega})};$$

que tiene una expansión como suma de cosenos, ya que  $e^{-ik\omega}+e^{ik\omega}=2\cos(k\omega)$ .

## 13 Espectro Teórico del proceso estacional simulado



- Deducir en la pizarra el espectro de un proceso de ruido blanco.
- Comentar la etimología de la expresión "ruido blanco".
- Explicar que si un proceso no es ruido blanco, se puede inferir su dinámica (extraer información).
- Definir lo que es un filtro (relacionar con un cristal de colores, o con un ecualizador de una cadena musical). Relacionar con los modelos ARMA.



Modelo básico

$$y_t = T_t + S_t + e_t; t = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$
 (1)

• Tendencia (o ciclo-tendencia):  $(T_t)$ 

• Componente estacional:  $(S_t)$ 

• Componente irregular:  $(e_t)$ ;  $\{e_t\} \sim \text{r.b. } N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ 

16 Modelo teórico de los sub-componentes DHR

$$s_t^{p_j} = a_{j_t} \cos(\omega_j t) + b_{j_t} \sin(\omega_j t), \tag{2}$$

donde  $\omega_j = \frac{2\pi}{p_j}$  es la frecuencia y  $p_j$  es el periodo.

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 $a_{i_t}$  y  $b_{i_t}$  modulan amplitud oscilaciones

(procesos AR(1) o AR(2) no estacionarios con parámetros conocidos, excepto varianzas).

17 Modelo de la Tendencia

$$T_t = a_{0t} \cos(0 \cdot t) + b_{0t} \sin(0 \cdot t) = a_{0t};$$
 (3)

17 Modelo de la Tendencia

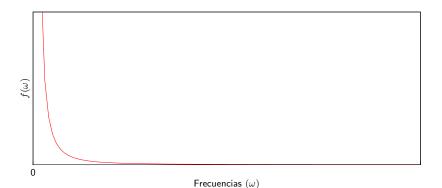
$$T_t = a_{0t} \cos(0 \cdot t) + b_{0t} \sin(0 \cdot t) = a_{0t};$$

$$(1 - \alpha L)(1 - L)T_t = \xi_{0t-1}.$$
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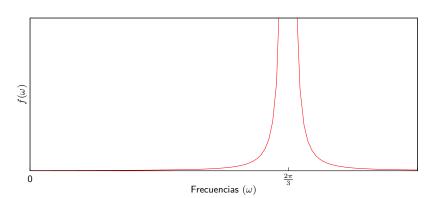


18 Modelo para cada componente estacional DHR

$$s_t^{pj} = a_{jt}\cos(\omega_j t) + b_{jt}\sin(\omega_j t) \tag{4}$$

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19 Modelo DHR completo

$$y_t = \sum_{j=0}^{R} \left[ a_{j_t} \cos(\omega_j t) + b_{j_t} \sin(\omega_j t) \right] + e_t, \tag{5}$$

donde j = 0 corresponde a la tendencia.

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#### Parámetros

• Conocidos:  $\omega_j$ 

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#### Parámetros

- Conocidos:  $\omega_i$
- "Supuestamente conocido": modelo AR de procesos  $\{a_j\}$  y  $\{b_j\}$

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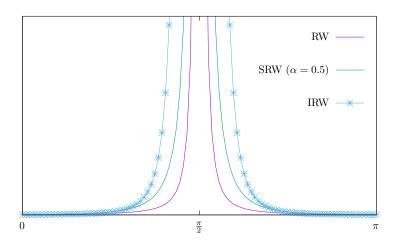
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#### Parámetros

- Conocidos:  $\omega_j$
- "Supuestamente conocido": modelo AR de procesos  $\{a_j\}$  y  $\{b_j\}$
- **Desconocidos**: Varianzas innovaciones de los procesos  $\{a_i\}$  y  $\{b_i\}$ .

# 20 Espectro de un componente DHR

Distintos modelos de  $\{a_j\}$  y  $\{b_j\}$ ; (misma varianza innovaciones  $\sigma^2_{\omega_j}$ )

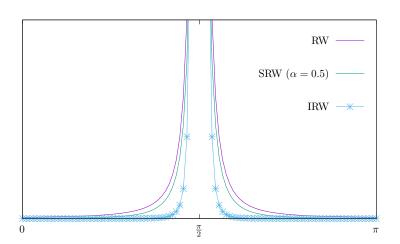


# 21 Espectro de un componente DHR

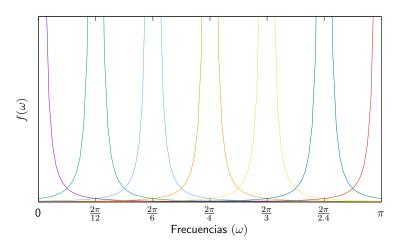
$$\sigma_{RW}^2 = 1$$
  $\sigma_{SR}^2$ 

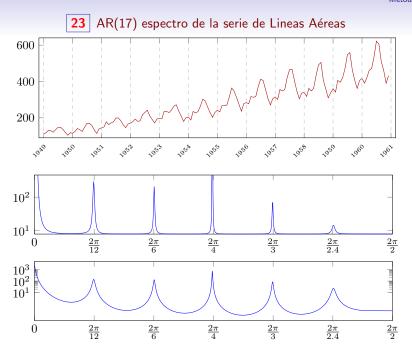
$$\sigma_{SRW}^2 = 0.2$$

$$\sigma_{IRW}^2 = 0.005$$

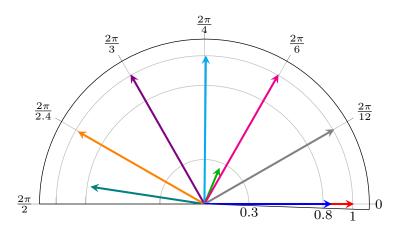


22 Espectro de los componentes DHR de un modelo mensual

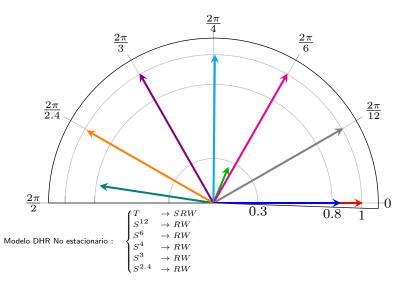




## 24 Identificación con las raíces del polinomio AR



### 24 Identificación con las raíces del polinomio AR



**25** Estimación de los hiperparámentos  $\sigma^2$ 

$$\min_{\left[oldsymbol{\sigma}^{2}\right]\in\mathbb{R}^{R+1}}\left\|\widehat{f_{y}(\omega)}-f_{dhr}\left(\omega,oldsymbol{\sigma}^{2}
ight)
ight\|$$

donde

$$\widehat{f_y(\omega)}$$
 es una estimación del espectro de la serie  $y$ 

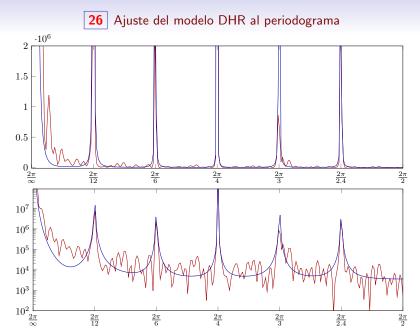
donde el espectro del modelo DHR es

$$f_{dhr}\left(\omega, \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{R} \sigma_j^2 \cdot f_{s^{p_j}}(\omega) + \sigma_e^2$$

v donde

• 
$$\sigma^2 = (\sigma_e^2, \sigma_{\omega_0}^2, \sigma_{\omega_1}^2, \ldots, \sigma_{\omega_P}^2)$$

•  $f_{s^{p_j}}(\omega)$  es el espectro del componente j-ésimo.



1 Método DHR

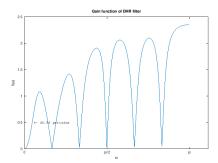
### 27 Verdadero problema de minimización

Modelo DHR tiene una expresión ARIMA equivalente

$$y_t = rac{ heta(L)}{\phi(L)} \epsilon_t \qquad ext{donde} \quad \phi(L) = arphi(L) * \Phi(L)$$

donde  $\Phi(L)$  es el polinomio con las raíces de módulo uno.

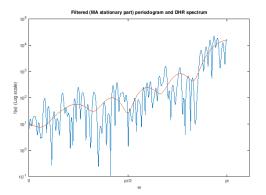
Sea  $\Psi(\omega)$  la Transformada de Fourier de  $\Phi(L)$ 



28 Verdadero problema de minimización

#### Estimación por MCO

$$\min_{oldsymbol{\sigma}^2 \in \mathbb{R}^{R+2}} \left\| \Psi(\omega) \cdot \left[ \widehat{f_y(\omega)} - f_{dhr}\left(\omega, oldsymbol{\sigma}^2
ight) 
ight] 
ight\|$$

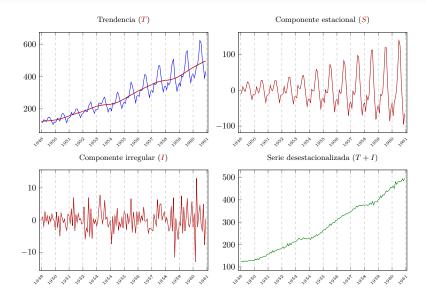


**29** Estimación de los componentes  $s_t^{p_j}$ 

Una vez estimadas las varianzas desconocidas (hiper-parámetros)

- Formulación del modelo en Espacio de los Estados
- Filtro de Kalman (suavizado de intervalo fijo)

## **30** Componentes DHR estimados



# 31 Componentes estimados: Serie de lineas aéreas

