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# **REPORT PROBLEMS ON "TIME SERIES ANALYSIS AND MATHEMATICAL STATISTIC B"**

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1. Let  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  be strictly stationary. Then, show that the joint distribution function of  $X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_n} (t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbf{Z})$  depends only on  $t_2 - t_1, \dots, t_n - t_{n-1}$

2. Suppose that  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  is a Gaussian stationary process with zero mean, autocovariance function  $\{R(j)\}$  and spectral density  $f(\lambda)$ . We assume that

$$\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |j| |R(j)| < \infty$$

Let  $I_n(\lambda) = (2\pi n)^{-1} |\sum_{t=1}^n X_t e^{it\lambda}|^2$ . Then, show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E\{I_n(\lambda)\} = f(\lambda)$$

3. Let  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  be a Gaussian stationary process with zero mean, autocovariance function  $\{R(j)\}$ . Then, show that

$$E\{X_t X_s X_u X_v\} = R(s-t)R(v-u) + R(u-t)R(v-s) + R(v-t)R(u-s)$$

4. Suppose that  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  is a Gaussian stationary process with zero mean, autocovariance function  $\{R(j)\}$  and spectral density  $f(\lambda)$ . We assume that

$$\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |j| |R(j)| < \infty$$

Let  $I_n(\lambda) = (2\pi n)^{-1} |\sum_{t=1}^n X_t e^{it\lambda}|^2$ . Then, show that  $I_n(\lambda)$  does not converge to  $f(\lambda)$  in probability.

5. Suppose that  $\{X_t\}$  is generated by

$$X_t = u_t \sqrt{a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^q a_j X_{t-j}^2}, \{u_t\} \sim i.i.d. N(0,1)$$

where  $a_0 > 0, a_j \geq 0, j = 1, \dots, q$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_t(q)$  be the  $\sigma$ -algebra generated by  $\{X_s : t - q \leq s \leq t - 1\}$ , and let

$$Q(\theta) = \sum_{t=q+1}^n [X_t^2 - E\{X_t^2 | \mathcal{F}_t(q)\}]^2$$

where  $\theta = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_q)'$ . We define the conditional least squares estimator of  $\theta$  by

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta} Q(\theta).$$

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Then, derive the explicit form of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

6. Suppose that  $\{X_t\}$  is generated by

$$X_t + b_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + b_p X_{t-p} = u_t, \{u_t\} \sim i.i.d. N(0, \sigma^2),$$

where  $1 + b_1 z + \dots + b_p z^p \neq 0$  on  $|z| \leq 1$ . Then, show that  $\hat{X}_t = -(b_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + b_p X_{t-p})$  is the best linear predictor of  $X_t$ .

7. Derive the Whittle likelihood

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{\log f_{\theta}(\lambda) + I_n(\lambda) / f_{\theta}(\lambda)\} d\lambda$$

8. State what you know about Akaike's information criteria (AIC) and the other criteria.