Load required libs and sources:

```
In [1]:
```

```
library(readr)
library(ggplot2)
source('leaveOneOut.R')
```

Load residuals back in R:

```
In [2]:
```

```
resid <- read_csv('DataPart5_resid.csv', col_types = cols(
  resid = col_double()
))</pre>
```

## In [3]:

```
x <- resid$resid
lags <- c(1,2,3,4)
nBoot <- 30
```

The LDF-algorithm from ldf.R:

## In [4]:

```
## The result is kept in val
val <- vector()</pre>
##
for(i in 1:length(lags))
{
  ## Take the k
  k <- lags[i]
  ## Dataframe for modelling: xk is lagged k steps
  D \leftarrow data.frame(x=x[-(1:k)],xk=x[-((length(x)-k+1):length(x))])
 ## Leave one out optimization of the bandwidth with loess
 RSSk <- leaveOneOut(D, FALSE)</pre>
 ## Calculate the ldf
 RSS \leftarrow sum((D$x - mean(D$x))^2)
 val[i] <- (RSS - RSSk) / RSS</pre>
## Very simple bootstrapping
iidVal <- vector()</pre>
for(i in 1:nBoot)
  ## Bootstrapping to make a confidence band
  xr <- sample(x, min(length(x),100) ,replace=TRUE)</pre>
  ## Dataframe for modelling
 DR <- data.frame(x=xr[-1],xk=xr[-length(xr)])</pre>
 RSSk <- leaveOneOut(DR)</pre>
 ## The ldf is then calculated
 RSS <- sum((DR$x - mean(DR$x))^2)
  (iidVal[i] <- (RSS - RSSk) / RSS)</pre>
}
[1] "
       Fitting for bandwidth 1 of 12"
[1] " Fitting for bandwidth 2 of 12"
[1] " Fitting for bandwidth 3 of 12"
```

Do you find any significant non-linearities?

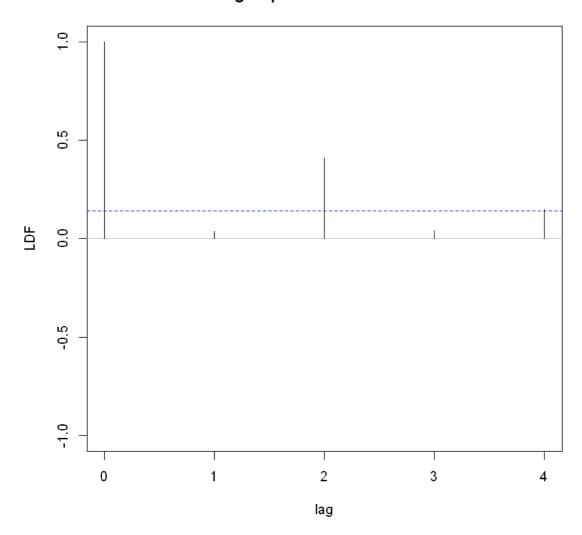
[1] " Fitting for bandwidth 4 of 12"

[1] " Fitting for bandwidth 12 of 12"

## In [5]:

```
lags <- c(1,2,3,4)
plot(c(0,lags), c(1,val), type="n", ylim=c(-1,1), ylab="LDF", main="Lag Dependence Func
tions", xaxt="n", xlab="lag")
axis(1,c(0,lags))
abline(0,0,col="gray")
lines(c(0,lags), c(1,val), type="h")
## Draw the approximate 95% confidence interval
abline(h=quantile(iidVal,0.95), col="blue", lty=2)</pre>
```

## Lag Dependence Functions



Yes, as seen from above plot, yes we do indeed see significant non-linear lag dependencies for lag 2 and 4.

For a better model structure we propose a structure capable of campuring the non linearities, e.g. SETAR. Unfortunately it has not been possible to estimate number of regimes, lags, etc. for a SETAR-model on the data yet.