

MODEL REGRESI UNTUK DATA DERET WAKTU (2)

Pertemuan ke-6
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OUTLINE

1. Reviu

2. Uji Kebebasan Antar Sisaan

3. Penanganan Autokorelasi Diri

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3. Penanganan Autokorelasi Diri

1. REVIU

- Salah satu asumsi regresi linear klasik:

$$\text{cov}(e_i, e_j) = 0$$

dengan e_i menunjukkan galat pengamatan ke- i dan e_j menunjukkan galat pengamatan ke- j .

- Sebab Umum Terjadinya Autokorelasi pada Galat:
 - a. Terdapat peubah yang tidak disertakan dalam model
 - b. Mispesifikasi model
 - c. Measurement error

1. REVIU

Konsekuensi Pelanggaran Asumsi Kebebasan Sisaan

- Jika asumsi tidak terpenuhi:
 - a. Penduga masih bersifat tak bias dan konsisten
 - b. Jika ukuran contoh besar, masih bisa diasumsikan normal
 - c. Namun, penduga menjadi tidak efisien (bukan penduga tak bias terbaik (BLUE)).
 - d. Penduga galat baku menjadi tidak reliable, sehingga hasil uji-T dan F dapat menjadi tidak valid.

1. REVIU

Deteksi Autokorelasi

- Deteksi Autokorelasi:
 - a. Pendekatan grafik (residual plot, ACF plot)
 - b. Uji Durbin-Watson
 - c. Uji Breusch-Godfrey (BG)
 - d. Run-test, etc

1. REVIU

Deteksi Autokorelasi dengan Grafik

Plot sisaan vs order



Bila plot tidak membentuk pola tertentu,
maka asumsi kebebasan terpenuhi

ACF dan PACF Sisaan



Bila ACF dan PACF tidak ada yang
signifikan, maka sisaan saling bebas

OUTLINE

1. Reviu

2. Uji Kebebasan Antar Sisaan

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2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Hipotesis:
 - ✓ $H0: \phi = 0$ lawan $H1: \phi > 0$ (terdapat autokorelasi positif)
 - ✓ $H0: \phi = 0$ lawan $H1: \phi < 0$ (terdapat autokorelasi negatif)
 - ✓ $H0: \phi = 0$ lawan $H1: \phi \neq 0$ (tidak terdapat autokorelasi)
- Statistik uji durbin-Watson (d) didefinisikan sbb:

$$d = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{t=n} (e_t - e_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{t=n} e_t^2}$$

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Asumsi pada Uji Durbin-Watson:

1. Terdapat intersep pada model regresi
2. Seluruh peubah penjelas bersifat tetap (fixed) pada penarikan contoh berulang
3. Galat mengikuti skema Autoregressive (AR) ordo ke-1 :

$$u_t = \rho u_{t-1} + v_t$$

dengan ρ adalah koefisien autokorelasi yang bernilai -1 s.d 1

4. Galat menyebar normal
5. Lag dari peubah respon tidak disertakan sebagai peubah penjelas dalam model

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

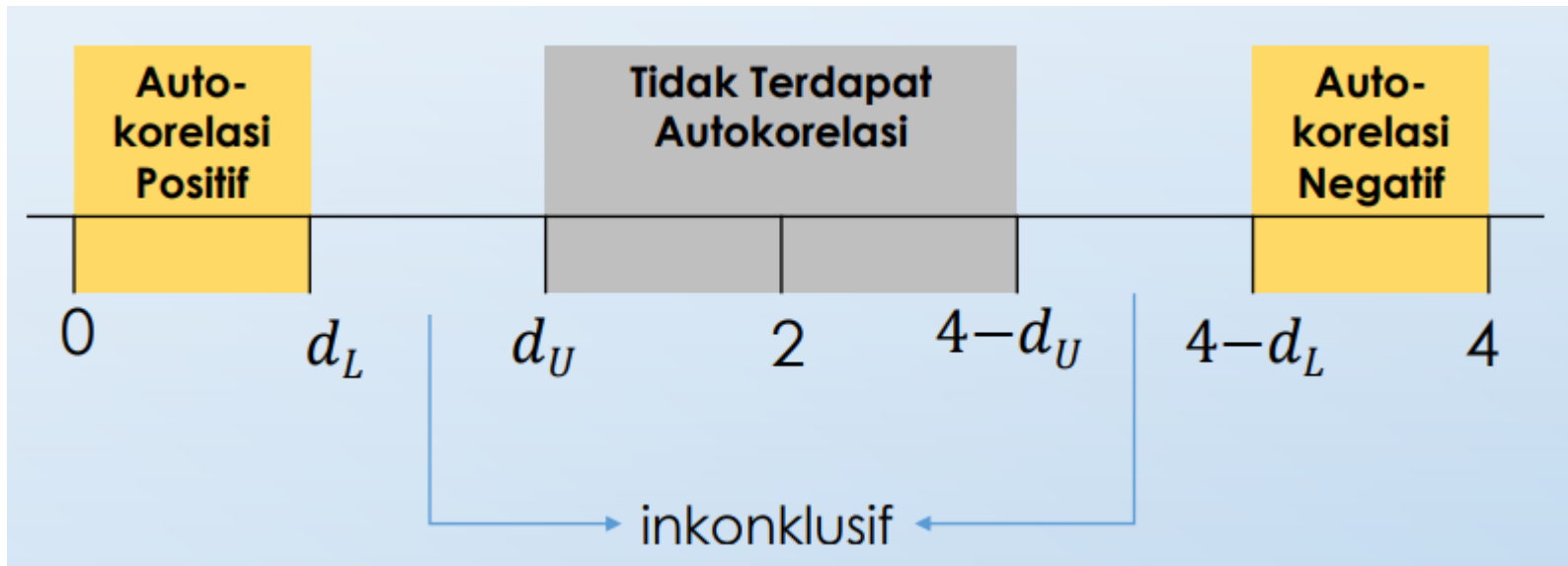
UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Menggunakan dua titik kritis, yaitu batas bawah dL dan batas atas dU
- Nilai d selalu terletak di antara 0 dan 4
- Gambaran tentang statistik Durbin-Watson:
 - Jika d mendekati nol \rightarrow semakin besar kemungkinan adanya autokorelasi positif
 - Jika d mendekati 4 \rightarrow semakin besar kemungkinan adanya autokorelasi negatif.
 - Jika d mendekati 2 \rightarrow belum cukup bukti adanya autokorelasi negatif atau positif

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Kriteria Penarikan Kesimpulan:



2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Ilustrasi

Berikut adalah data deret waktu selama 24 periode:

| Periode | Y | X | Periode | Y | X |
|---------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|
| 1 | 32 | 38 | 13 | 69 | 74 |
| 2 | 49 | 40 | 14 | 64 | 132 |
| 3 | 50 | 44 | 15 | 60 | 52 |
| 4 | 39 | 62 | 16 | 51 | 32 |
| 5 | 38 | 50 | 17 | 47 | 56 |
| 6 | 55 | 106 | 18 | 46 | 14 |
| 7 | 57 | 50 | 19 | 40 | 18 |
| 8 | 50 | 52 | 20 | 49 | 36 |
| 9 | 58 | 132 | 21 | 72 | 42 |
| 10 | 81 | 138 | 22 | 60 | 18 |
| 11 | 81 | 100 | 23 | 54 | 42 |
| 12 | 67 | 96 | 24 | 40 | 10 |

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Ilustrasi

```
> summary(model)

Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x, data = contoh)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-17.9921  -6.0457  -0.9104   5.4266  21.1712

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  42.04340     4.08925   10.281 7.27e-10 ***
x              0.20918     0.05808    3.602 0.00159 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 10.6 on 22 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.3709,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.3423
F-statistic: 12.97 on 1 and 22 DF,  p-value: 0.001585
```

| Periode | Sisaan |
|---------|--------|
| 1 | -18.0 |
| 2 | -1.4 |
| 3 | -1.2 |
| 4 | -16.0 |
| 5 | -14.5 |
| 6 | -9.2 |
| 7 | 4.5 |
| 8 | -2.9 |
| 9 | -11.7 |
| 10 | 10.1 |
| 11 | 18.0 |
| 12 | 4.9 |

| Periode | Sisaan |
|---------|--------|
| 13 | 11.5 |
| 14 | -5.7 |
| 15 | 7.1 |
| 16 | 2.3 |
| 17 | -6.8 |
| 18 | 1.0 |
| 19 | -5.8 |
| 20 | -0.6 |
| 21 | 21.2 |
| 22 | 14.2 |
| 23 | 3.2 |
| 24 | -4.1 |

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Ilustrasi

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \frac{\sum_{t=2}^n (e_t - e_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^n e_t^2} \\&= \frac{(e_2 - e_1)^2 + (e_3 - e_2)^2 + \dots + (e_{24} - e_{23})^2}{e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_{24}^2} \\&= \frac{(-1.4 - (-18))^2 + (-1.2 - (-1.4))^2 + \dots + (-4.1 - 3.2)^2}{(-18)^2 + (-1.4)^2 + \dots + (-4.1)^2} \\&= 1.208767\end{aligned}$$

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Ilustrasi

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \frac{\sum_{t=2}^n (e_t - e_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^n e_t^2} \\&= \frac{(e_2 - e_1)^2 + (e_3 - e_2)^2 + \dots + (e_{24} - e_{23})^2}{e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_{24}^2} \\&= \frac{(-1.4 - (-18))^2 + (-1.2 - (-1.4))^2 + \dots + (-4.1 - 3.2)^2}{(-18)^2 + (-1.4)^2 + \dots + (-4.1)^2} \\&= 1.208767\end{aligned}$$

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

| Durbin-Watson Statistic: 5 Per Cent Significance Points of dL and dU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| n | k'=1 | | k'=2 | | k'=3 | | k'=4 | | k'=5 | | k'=6 | | k'=7 | | k'=8 | |
| | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU | dL | dU |
| 6 | 0.610 | 1.400 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 7 | 0.700 | 1.356 | 0.467 | 1.896 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 8 | 0.763 | 1.332 | 0.559 | 1.777 | 0.367 | 2.287 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 9 | 0.824 | 1.320 | 0.629 | 1.699 | 0.455 | 2.128 | 0.296 | 2.588 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 10 | 0.879 | 1.320 | 0.697 | 1.641 | 0.525 | 2.016 | 0.376 | 2.414 | 0.243 | 2.822 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 11 | 0.927 | 1.324 | 0.758 | 1.604 | 0.595 | 1.928 | 0.444 | 2.283 | 0.315 | 2.645 | 0.203 | 3.004 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 12 | 0.971 | 1.331 | 0.812 | 1.579 | 0.658 | 1.864 | 0.512 | 2.177 | 0.380 | 2.506 | 0.268 | 2.832 | 0.171 | 3.149 | ---- | ---- |
| 13 | 1.010 | 1.340 | 0.861 | 1.562 | 0.715 | 1.816 | 0.574 | 2.094 | 0.444 | 2.390 | 0.328 | 2.692 | 0.230 | 2.985 | 0.147 | 3.266 |
| 14 | 1.045 | 1.350 | 0.905 | 1.551 | 0.767 | 1.779 | 0.632 | 2.030 | 0.505 | 2.296 | 0.389 | 2.572 | 0.286 | 2.848 | 0.200 | 3.111 |
| 15 | 1.077 | 1.361 | 0.946 | 1.543 | 0.814 | 1.750 | 0.685 | 1.977 | 0.562 | 2.220 | 0.447 | 2.471 | 0.343 | 2.727 | 0.251 | 2.979 |
| 16 | 1.106 | 1.371 | 0.982 | 1.539 | 0.857 | 1.728 | 0.734 | 1.935 | 0.615 | 2.157 | 0.502 | 2.388 | 0.398 | 2.624 | 0.304 | 2.860 |
| 17 | 1.133 | 1.381 | 1.015 | 1.536 | 0.897 | 1.710 | 0.779 | 1.900 | 0.664 | 2.104 | 0.554 | 2.318 | 0.451 | 2.537 | 0.356 | 2.757 |
| 18 | 1.158 | 1.391 | 1.046 | 1.535 | 0.933 | 1.696 | 0.820 | 1.872 | 0.710 | 2.060 | 0.603 | 2.258 | 0.502 | 2.461 | 0.407 | 2.668 |
| 19 | 1.180 | 1.401 | 1.074 | 1.536 | 0.967 | 1.685 | 0.859 | 1.848 | 0.752 | 2.023 | 0.649 | 2.206 | 0.549 | 2.396 | 0.456 | 2.589 |
| 20 | 1.201 | 1.411 | 1.100 | 1.537 | 0.998 | 1.676 | 0.894 | 1.828 | 0.792 | 1.991 | 0.691 | 2.162 | 0.595 | 2.339 | 0.502 | 2.521 |
| 21 | 1.221 | 1.420 | 1.125 | 1.538 | 1.026 | 1.669 | 0.927 | 1.812 | 0.829 | 1.964 | 0.731 | 2.124 | 0.637 | 2.290 | 0.546 | 2.461 |
| 22 | 1.239 | 1.429 | 1.147 | 1.541 | 1.053 | 1.664 | 0.958 | 1.797 | 0.863 | 1.940 | 0.769 | 2.090 | 0.677 | 2.246 | 0.588 | 2.407 |
| 23 | 1.257 | 1.437 | 1.168 | 1.543 | 1.078 | 1.660 | 0.986 | 1.785 | 0.895 | 1.920 | 0.804 | 2.061 | 0.715 | 2.208 | 0.628 | 2.360 |
| 24 | 1.273 | 1.446 | 1.188 | 1.546 | 1.101 | 1.656 | 1.013 | 1.775 | 0.925 | 1.902 | 0.837 | 2.035 | 0.750 | 2.174 | 0.666 | 2.318 |
| 25 | 1.288 | 1.454 | 1.206 | 1.550 | 1.123 | 1.654 | 1.038 | 1.767 | 0.953 | 1.886 | 0.868 | 2.013 | 0.784 | 2.144 | 0.702 | 2.280 |
| 26 | 1.302 | 1.461 | 1.224 | 1.553 | 1.143 | 1.652 | 1.062 | 1.759 | 0.979 | 1.873 | 0.897 | 1.992 | 0.816 | 2.117 | 0.735 | 2.246 |
| 27 | 1.316 | 1.469 | 1.240 | 1.556 | 1.162 | 1.651 | 1.084 | 1.753 | 1.004 | 1.861 | 0.925 | 1.974 | 0.845 | 2.093 | 0.767 | 2.216 |

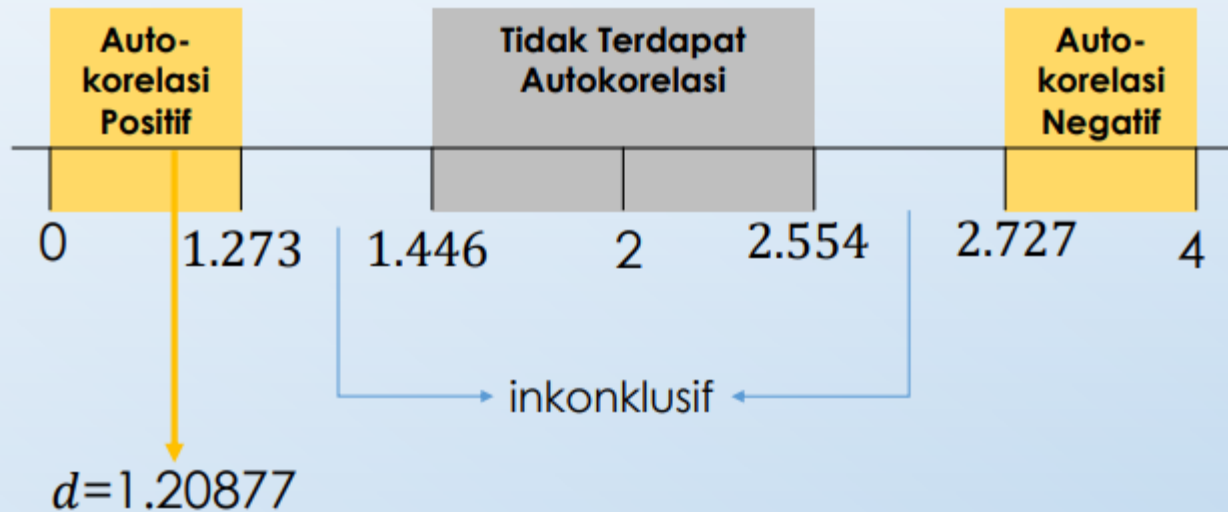
$d_L=1.273$ dan $d_U=1.446$

- Ilustrasi

2. UJI KEBEBASAN ANTAR SISAAN

UJI DURBIN WATSON

- Ilustrasi



Kesimpulan: cukup bukti utk mengatakan bahwa terdapat autokorelasi positif pada taraf 5%.

```
> library(lmtest)
> dwtest(model)
```

Durbin-Watson test

```
data: model
```

```
DW = 1.2088, p-value = 0.01364
```

```
alternative hypothesis: true
autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

OUTLINE

1. Reviu

2. Uji Kebebasan Antar Sisaan

3. Penanganan Autokorelasi Diri

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

- Cochrane-Orcutt
- Hildreth-Lu
- Regresi dengan Peubah Lag

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Pendahuluan

Perhatikan model berikut:

$$y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_{2t} + \beta_3 x_{3t} + \dots + \beta_k x_{kt} + u_t \quad (1)$$

dengan

$$u_t = \rho u_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

Jika model tdb di-lag-kan dan dikalikan dengan ρ

$$\rho y_{t-1} = \beta_1 \rho + \beta_2 \rho x_{2t-1} + \beta_3 \rho x_{3t-1} + \dots + \beta_k \rho x_{kt-1} + \rho u_{t-1} \quad (2)$$

Model pada persamaan (1) dikurangi dengan (2) akan menjadi:

$$y_t - \rho y_{t-1} = \beta_1 (1 - \rho) + \beta_2 (x_{2t} - \rho x_{2t-1}) + \dots + \beta_k (x_{kt} - \rho x_{kt-1}) + (u_t - \rho u_{t-1}) \quad (3)$$

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Pendahuluan

Pers. (3) dapat ditulis sbb.

$$y_t^* = \beta_0^* + \beta_1 x_{t1}^* + \beta_2 x_{t2}^* + \cdots + \beta_k x_{tk}^* + u_t$$

dengan

$$y_t^* = y_t - \rho y_{t-1}, \quad \beta_0^* = \beta_0(1 - \rho),$$

$$x_{ti}^* = x_{ti} - \rho x_{t-1,i}, \quad \varepsilon_t = \rho \varepsilon_{t-1} + u_t$$

Notes

for $t = 2, 3, \dots, T$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$. Note that the error term satisfies all the properties needed for applying the OLS procedure. If ρ were known, we could apply OLS to the transformed y^* and x^* and obtain estimates that are BLUE. However, ρ is unknown and has to be estimated from the sample.

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

Pendekatan dilakukan secara iterative agar mendapatkan penduga ρ yg lebih baik.

Tahapan prosedur:

1. Meregresikan Y terhadap X untuk memperoleh galat e_t
2. Menduga koefisien korelasi serial ordo ke-1 ($\hat{\rho}$) dengan meregresikan e_t terhadap e_{t-1}

$$e_t = \rho e_{t-1} + u_t$$

3. Melakukan transformasi terhadap X dan Y:

$$y_t^* = y_t - \hat{\rho}y_{t-1}, \quad x_{t1}^* = x_{t1} - \hat{\rho}x_{t-1,1}$$

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

4. Meregresikan Y^* terhadap X^* sehingga diperoleh penduga koefisien $\beta_0^*, \beta_1^*, \text{dst...}$
5. Menghitung $\hat{\beta}_0 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0^*}{1-\rho}$, substitusikan $\hat{\beta}_0$ dan $\beta_1^*, \beta_2^*, \text{dst...}$ pada persamaan regresi pada tahap (1) sehingga dapat dihitung gugus data galat e_t yg baru.
6. Ulangi tahap (2) s.d tahap (5) hingga nilai $\hat{\rho}$ dianggap konvergen

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

- Ilustrasi

Berikut adalah data deret waktu selama 24 periode:

| Periode | Y | X |
|---------|----|-----|
| 1 | 32 | 38 |
| 2 | 49 | 40 |
| 3 | 50 | 44 |
| 4 | 39 | 62 |
| 5 | 38 | 50 |
| 6 | 55 | 106 |
| 7 | 57 | 50 |
| 8 | 50 | 52 |
| 9 | 58 | 132 |
| 10 | 81 | 138 |
| 11 | 81 | 100 |
| 12 | 67 | 96 |

| Periode | Y | X |
|---------|----|-----|
| 13 | 69 | 74 |
| 14 | 64 | 132 |
| 15 | 60 | 52 |
| 16 | 51 | 32 |
| 17 | 47 | 56 |
| 18 | 46 | 14 |
| 19 | 40 | 18 |
| 20 | 49 | 36 |
| 21 | 72 | 42 |
| 22 | 60 | 18 |
| 23 | 54 | 42 |
| 24 | 40 | 10 |

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

- Ilustrasi

```
> model<-lm(y~x)
> library(lmtest)
> dwtest(model)
```

Durbin-Watson test

```
data: model
DW = 1.2088, p-value = 0.01364
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is
greater than 0
```

```
> library(orcutt)
> cochrane.orcutt(model)
```

Cochrane-orcutt estimation for first order autocorrelation

```
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x)
```

```
number of interaction: 13
rho 0.441367
```

```
Durbin-Watson statistic
(original): 1.20877 , p-value: 1.364e-02
(transformed): 1.66348 , p-value: 1.992e-01
```

```
coefficients:
(Intercept)          x
 47.908320      0.132056
```

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

- Ilustrasi

```
> rho<-cochrane.orcutt(model)$rho
> y.transformed<-y[-1]-(y[-24]*rho)
> x.transformed<-x[-1]-(x[-24]*rho)
> model.t<-lm(y.transformed~x.transformed)
```

before

```
> summary(model)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x)
```

Residuals:

| Min | 1Q | Median | 3Q | Max |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| -17.9921 | -6.0457 | -0.9104 | 5.4266 | 21.1712 |

Coefficients:

| | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t) |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| (Intercept) | 42.04340 | 4.08925 | 10.281 | 7.27e-10 *** |
| x | 0.20918 | 0.05808 | 3.602 | 0.00159 ** |

after

```
> summary(model.t)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y.transformed ~ x.transformed)
```

Residuals:

| Min | 1Q | Median | 3Q | Max |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| -15.454 | -6.105 | -1.869 | 5.291 | 20.162 |

Coefficients:

| | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t) |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| (Intercept) | 26.76315 | 2.74122 | 9.763 | 2.94e-09 *** |
| x.transformed | 0.13206 | 0.05898 | 2.239 | 0.0361 * |

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Cochrane-Orcutt

- Ilustrasi

```
> dwtest(model.t)
```

```
Durbin-Watson test
```

```
data: model.t
```

```
DW = 1.6635, p-value = 0.1992
```

```
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

- Penduga koefisien regresi setelah transformasi ke persamaan awal:

- $b_0 = \frac{b_0^*}{1-r} = \frac{26.76315}{1-0.441367} = 47.90829$

- $b_1 = b_1^* = 0.13206$

- $\hat{y}_t = 47.908 + 0.132 x_t$

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- STEP 1: Choose a value of ρ (say ρ_1). Using this value, transform the variables and estimate the transformed regression by OLS.
- STEP 2: From these estimates, derive \hat{u}_t from Equation (10.1) and the error sum of squares associated with it. Call it $SSR_{\hat{u}}(\rho_1)$. Next choose a different ρ (ρ_2) and repeat Steps 1 and 2.
- STEP 3: By varying ρ from -1 to $+1$ in some systematic way (say, at steps of length 0.05 or 0.01), we can get a series of values of $SSR_{\hat{u}}(\rho)$. Choose that ρ for which $SSR_{\hat{u}}$ is a minimum. This is the final ρ that globally minimizes the error sum of squares of the transformed model. Equation (10.1) is then estimated with the final ρ as the optimum solution.

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
# Hildreth-Lu (does not require iterations)
rho = c(seq(0.1,0.8,by=0.1),seq(0.90,0.99,by=0.01))

hildreth.lu <- function(rho, model){
  x <- model.matrix(model)[, -1]
  y <- model.response(model.frame(model))
  n <- length(y)
  t <- 2:n
  y <- y[t] - rho * y[t-1]
  x <- x[t] - rho * x[t-1]

  return(lm(y ~ x))
}
```

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
> fit <- lm(y ~ x)
> tab <- data.frame('rho' = rho,
+                   'SSE' = sapply(rho, function(r) {deviance(hildreth.lu(r, fit))}))
> round(tab, 4)
```

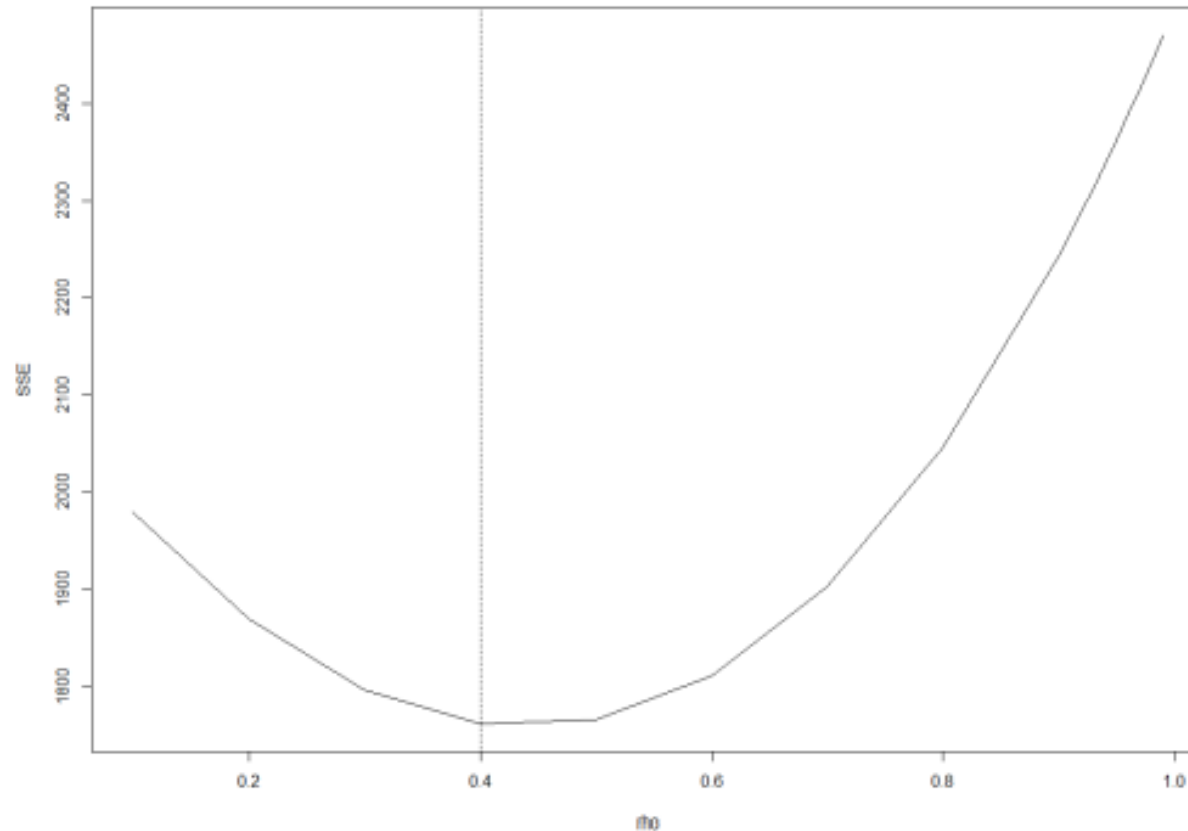
| | rho | SSE |
|----|------|----------|
| 1 | 0.10 | 1979.103 |
| 2 | 0.20 | 1869.163 |
| 3 | 0.30 | 1796.786 |
| 4 | 0.40 | 1761.665 |
| 5 | 0.50 | 1765.243 |
| 6 | 0.60 | 1810.768 |
| 7 | 0.70 | 1902.698 |
| 8 | 0.80 | 2045.622 |
| 9 | 0.90 | 2243.228 |
| 10 | 0.91 | 2266.095 |
| 11 | 0.92 | 2289.534 |
| 12 | 0.93 | 2313.546 |
| 13 | 0.94 | 2338.132 |
| 14 | 0.95 | 2363.293 |
| 15 | 0.96 | 2389.029 |
| 16 | 0.97 | 2415.341 |
| 17 | 0.98 | 2442.231 |
| 18 | 0.99 | 2469.697 |

3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
plot(SSE ~ rho, tab, type = 'l')  
abline(v = tab[tab$SSE == min(tab$SSE), 'rho'], lty = 3)
```



3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

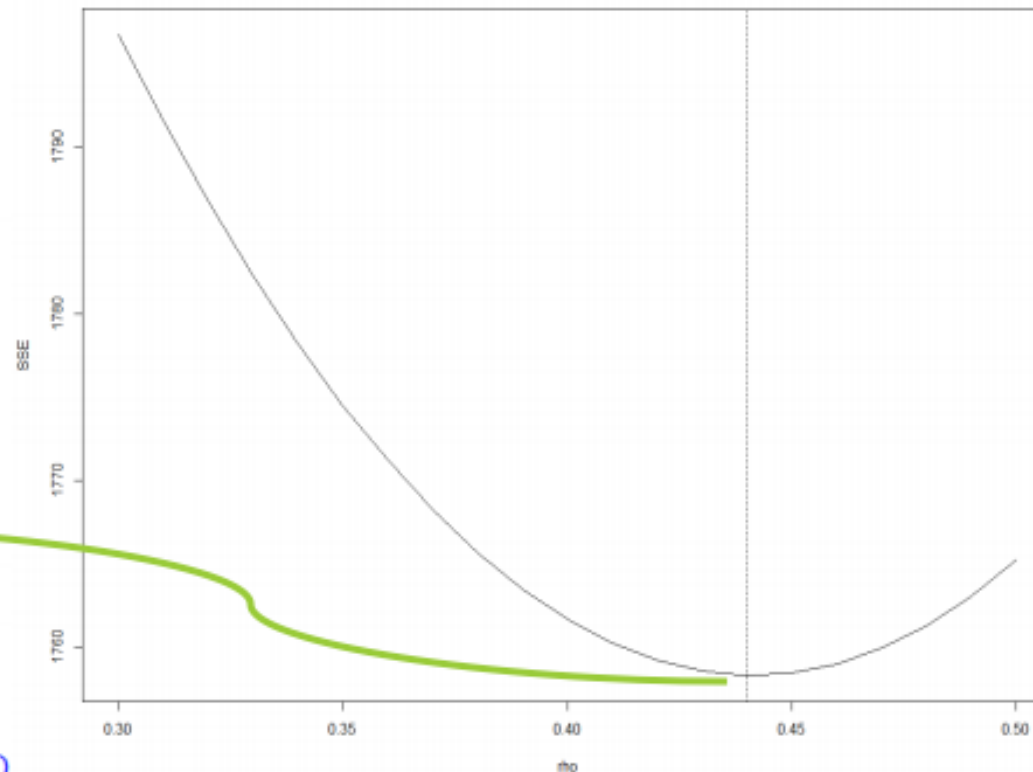
Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
> rho = c(seq(0.3,0.5,by=0.01))  
>  
> tab <- data.frame('rho' = rho,  
+                  'SSE' = sapply(rho, function(r) {deviance(hildreth.lu(r, fit))}))  
> round(tab, 4)
```

| | rho | SSE |
|----|------|----------|
| 1 | 0.30 | 1796.786 |
| 2 | 0.31 | 1791.588 |
| 3 | 0.32 | 1786.762 |
| 4 | 0.33 | 1782.309 |
| 5 | 0.34 | 1778.229 |
| 6 | 0.35 | 1774.523 |
| 7 | 0.36 | 1771.193 |
| 8 | 0.37 | 1768.241 |
| 9 | 0.38 | 1765.667 |
| 10 | 0.39 | 1763.475 |
| 11 | 0.40 | 1761.665 |
| 12 | 0.41 | 1760.241 |
| 13 | 0.42 | 1759.205 |
| 14 | 0.43 | 1758.560 |
| 15 | 0.44 | 1758.307 |
| 16 | 0.45 | 1758.452 |
| 17 | 0.46 | 1758.996 |
| 18 | 0.47 | 1759.944 |
| 19 | 0.48 | 1761.298 |
| 20 | 0.49 | 1763.063 |
| 21 | 0.50 | 1765.243 |

```
> plot(SSE ~ rho, tab, type = 'l')  
> abline(v = tab[tab$SSE == min(tab$SSE), 'rho'], lty = 3)
```



3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
> fit <- hildreth.lu(0.44, fit)
> summary(fit)

Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-15.460  -6.101  -1.872   5.278  20.160

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  26.82008    2.74456   9.772  2.9e-09 ***
x              0.13228    0.05897   2.243  0.0358 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 9.15 on 21 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1933,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.1549
F-statistic: 5.031 on 1 and 21 DF,  p-value: 0.03581

>
> dwtest(fit)

Durbin-Watson test

data:  fit
DW = 1.6625, p-value = 0.1984
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

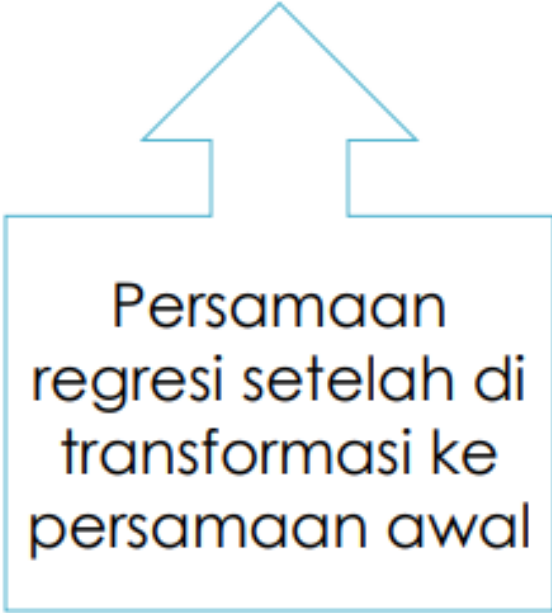
3. PENANGANAN AUTOKORELASI DIRI

Hildreth-Lu

- Ilustrasi

```
> cat("Y = ", coef(fit)[1] / (1 - 0.44), " + ",  
coef(fit)[2], "X", sep = "")
```

Y = 47.893 + 0.1322756X



Persamaan
regresi setelah di
transformasi ke
persamaan awal

TERIMA KASIH



4. TUGAS PRAKTIKUM

NOMOR 1

- Berikut ini adalah data pangsa pasar produk pasta gigi selama 20 periode:

| Periode | Pangsa Pasar | Harga |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 3.63 | 0.97 |
| 2 | 4.20 | 0.95 |
| 3 | 3.33 | 0.99 |
| 4 | 4.54 | 0.91 |
| 5 | 2.89 | 0.98 |
| 6 | 4.87 | 0.90 |
| 7 | 4.90 | 0.89 |
| 8 | 5.29 | 0.86 |
| 9 | 6.18 | 0.85 |
| 10 | 7.20 | 0.82 |

| Periode | Pangsa Pasar | Harga |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 11 | 7.25 | 0.79 |
| 12 | 6.09 | 0.83 |
| 13 | 6.80 | 0.81 |
| 14 | 8.65 | 0.77 |
| 15 | 8.43 | 0.76 |
| 16 | 8.29 | 0.80 |
| 17 | 7.18 | 0.83 |
| 18 | 7.90 | 0.79 |
| 19 | 8.45 | 0.76 |
| 20 | 8.23 | 0.78 |

- Lakukan pemodelan regresi antara pangsa pasar (Y) terhadap harga (X).
- Periksalah apakah terdapat autokorelasi pada sisaan model tersebut dengan pendekatan:
 - Grafik
 - Uji Durbin-Watson

4. TUGAS PRAKTIKUM

NOMOR 2

| Periode | X | Y |
|---------|---|-----|
| 1 | 0 | 6.3 |
| 2 | 0 | 6.2 |
| 3 | 0 | 6.4 |
| 4 | 1 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 1 | 5.4 |
| 6 | 1 | 5.5 |
| 7 | 2 | 4.5 |
| 8 | 2 | 4.4 |
| 9 | 2 | 4.4 |

| Periode | X | Y |
|---------|---|-----|
| 10 | 3 | 3.4 |
| 11 | 3 | 3.5 |
| 12 | 3 | 3.6 |
| 13 | 4 | 2.6 |
| 14 | 4 | 2.5 |
| 15 | 4 | 2.4 |
| 16 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 17 | 5 | 1.4 |
| 18 | 5 | 1.5 |

- Periksalah apakah terdapat korelasi serial pada sisaan model regresi $y_t = b_0 + b_1x_t + e_t$?
- Jika ada, lakukan penanganan dengan metode Cochrane-Orcutt.
- Lakukan pula penanganan dengan metode Hildreth-Lu.

4. TUGAS PRAKTIKUM

NOMOR 3

| Tahun | Penjualan | Biaya Iklan |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1975 | 11.7 | 9.4 |
| 1976 | 12.0 | 9.6 |
| 1977 | 12.3 | 10 |
| 1978 | 12.8 | 10.4 |
| 1979 | 13.1 | 10.8 |
| 1980 | 13.6 | 10.9 |
| 1981 | 13.9 | 11.7 |
| 1982 | 14.4 | 12.2 |
| 1983 | 14.7 | 12.5 |
| 1984 | 15.3 | 12.9 |
| 1985 | 15.5 | 13.0 |
| 1986 | 15.8 | 13.2 |
| 1987 | 16.1 | 13.8 |
| 1988 | 16.6 | 14.2 |
| 1989 | 16.9 | 14.6 |
| 1990 | 16.7 | 14.4 |
| 1991 | 16.9 | 15.0 |
| 1992 | 17.4 | 15.4 |
| 1993 | 17.6 | 15.7 |
| 1994 | 17.9 | 15.9 |

| Tahun | Penjualan | Biaya Iklan |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1995 | 18.0 | 15.9 |
| 1996 | 17.9 | 16.0 |
| 1997 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| 1998 | 18.2 | 16.2 |
| 1999 | 18.2 | 16.8 |
| 2000 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| 2001 | 18.6 | 17.6 |
| 2002 | 19.2 | 18.1 |
| 2003 | 19.3 | 18.3 |
| 2004 | 19.5 | 18.5 |
| 2005 | 19.2 | 18.7 |
| 2006 | 19.3 | 18.9 |
| 2007 | 19.5 | 19.2 |
| 2008 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 2009 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 2010 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| 2011 | 19.8 | 20.4 |
| 2012 | 19.9 | 21.0 |
| 2013 | 20.2 | 21.5 |
| 2014 | 21.0 | 22.1 |

- Periksalah apakah terdapat korelasi serial pada sisaan model regresi $y_t = b_0 + b_1x_t + e_t$?
- Jika ada, lakukan penanganan dengan metode Cochrane-Orcutt.
- Lakukan pula penanganan dengan metode Hildreth-Lu.