

# Tarea 1 173605

sábado, 6 de septiembre de 2025 02:58 p. m.

1. Verificar (mediante definición) si la caminata aleatoria simple es un proceso estacionario o no.

Caminata Aleatoria  $\{S_t\}$   $\forall t = 1, 2, \dots$

se obtiene sumando v.a.s iid  $X_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$S_0 = 0 \quad S_t = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_t \quad S_t = \sum_{i=1}^t X_i$$

$t = 1, 2, \dots$  Donde  $X_t$  es un ruido iid

1)  $\mu_X(t)$  independiente de  $t$

$$\mathbb{E}[S_t] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^t X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^t \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \sum_{i=1}^t 0 = 0$$

Comprueba que  $\mu_X(t) = 0$  es independiente de  $t$

2)  $\gamma_X(h)$  independiente de  $t$   $\forall h, t \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\gamma_X(h) = \text{Cov}(S_t, S_{t+h})$$

$$= \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=1}^{t+h} X_i\right)$$

$$= \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+h} X_i\right) + \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+h} X_i\right)$$

$$= \text{Cov}(S_t, S_t) + \text{Cov}(S_t, S_{h-t})$$

$$= V_{AP}[S_t]$$

$$V_{AP}[S_t] = V_{AP}\left[\sum_{i=1}^t X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^t V_{AP}[X_i] = t\sigma^2$$

El proceso no es estacionario.  $\gamma_X(h)$  depende de  $t$ .

2. Probar que la función de autocovarianza de un proceso  $MA(1)$  es igual a cero para retrasos  $|k| \geq 2$ .

Demostración Directa.

$$MA(1) \quad \tilde{X}_t = (1 - \theta B) Z_t, \text{ tomamos } \tilde{X}_t = X_t - \mu, \mu = 0 \text{ para no}$$

para no arrastrar el término

$$X_t = Z_t + \theta Z_{t-1}$$

Por definición  $\gamma_X(h) = \gamma_X(t+h, t) = \text{Cov}(X_{t+h}, X_t)$

$$\gamma_X(h) = \text{Cov}(Z_t - \theta Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h} - \theta Z_{t-1+h})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h} - \theta Z_{t-1+h}) - \theta \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h} - \theta Z_{t-1+h})$$

$$= (\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h}) - \theta \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t-1+h}) - \theta [\text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h}) - \theta \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1+h})])$$

dado que  $Z_t$  es ruido blanco e independiente

$$\text{Cov}(Z_n, Z_g), n \neq g \text{ es } 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(Z_n, Z_g), n = g \text{ es } V_{AP}[Z_t] = \sigma_z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } |h| > 1$$

Si se evalua en cada término de la expresión de  $\gamma_X(h)$

$$\bullet \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h}) \quad t \neq t+h$$

$$\bullet -\theta \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t-1+h}) \quad t \neq t-1+h$$

$$\bullet -\theta \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h}) \quad t-1 \neq t+h$$

- $\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t-1+h}) \neq \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h})$
  - $\text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1+h}) \neq \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1+h})$
  - $\theta^2 \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1+h}) \neq \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1+h})$
- $\Rightarrow$  si  $|h| > 1$   $\gamma_X(h) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$   $\neq h$ ,  $|h| > 1 \Rightarrow |k| \geq 2$  se cumple  $\gamma_X(k) = 0$

3. Sea  $\{\tilde{X}_t\}$  un proceso  $MA(2)$ , pruebe que la media y la varianza de dicho proceso están dadas por las expresiones

- $E(\tilde{X}_t) = 0$ .
- $\text{Var}(\tilde{X}_t) = (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2)\sigma_z^2$

En donde  $\{Z_t\}$  representa un proceso de ruido blanco con media cero y varianza constante  $\sigma_z^2$ , además  $\theta_1$  y  $\theta_2$  son los parámetros del proceso de media móvil de orden 2.

Modelo:  $\tilde{X}_t = (1 + \theta_1 B + \theta_2 B^2) Z_t = (1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2) Z_t$

$$X_t = Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \theta_2 Z_{t-2}$$

(considerando  $\tilde{X}_t = X_t - \mu$ ,  $\mu = 0$ )

$$Z_t \sim N(0, \sigma_z^2)$$

- $E[X_t] = E[Z_t] - \theta_1 E[Z_{t-1}] - \theta_2 E[Z_{t-2}]$   
 $= 0 - \theta_1[0] - \theta_2[0] = 0$   
 $\therefore E[X_t] = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 0$

- $V_{AP}[X_t] = V_{AP}[Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \theta_2 Z_{t-2}]$   
 $= V_{AP}[Z_t] + \theta_1^2 V_{AP}[Z_{t-1}] + \theta_2^2 V_{AP}[Z_{t-2}]$   
 $= \sigma_z^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma_z^2 + \theta_2^2 \sigma_z^2$   
 $= (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_z^2$

4. Sea  $\{\tilde{X}_t\}$  un proceso  $MA(2)$ , calcule la función de autocovarianza y de autocorrelación de dicho proceso para todos sus retrasos  $k$ .

$$\gamma_X(h) = \text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+h})$$

Caso 1:  $h=0$

$$\gamma_X(0) = \text{Cov}(X_t, X_t) = V_{AP}[X_t] = (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_z^2$$

del resultado del ejercicio anterior.

Caso 2:  $|h|=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_X(1) &= \text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+1}) = \text{Cov}(Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \theta_2 Z_{t-2}, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t - \theta_2 Z_{t-1}) \\ &= (\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t - \theta_2 Z_{t-1}) - \theta_1 \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t - \theta_2 Z_{t-1}) - \theta_2 \text{Cov}(Z_{t-2}, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t - \theta_2 Z_{t-1})) \\ &\quad \text{A considerando que solo hay un } Z_{t-2} \text{ todos sus cov} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{eliminamos el último término} \\ &= (\text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1}) - \theta_1 \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1}) - \theta_2 \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1}) - \theta_1 [\text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+1}) - \theta_1 \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_t) - \theta_2 \text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-1})]) \\ &= \theta_1 \theta_2^2 - \theta_1[\theta_2 \sigma_z^2] = \theta_1 \sigma_z^2 (1 - \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

Caso 3  $|h|=2$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_X(2) &= \text{Cov}(Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \theta_2 Z_{t-2}, Z_{t+2} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1} - \theta_2 Z_t) \\ &= \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+2} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1} - \theta_2 Z_t) - 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(z) &= (\text{cov}(z_t - \theta_1 z_{t-1} - \theta_2 z_{t-2}, z_{t+2} - \theta_1 z_{t+1} - \theta_2 z_t)) \\ &= (\text{cov}(z_t, z_{t+2}) - \theta_1 \text{cov}(z_t, z_{t+1}) - \theta_2 \text{cov}(z_t, z_t)) = 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

No hay mas términos  $z_{t-1}$  ni  $z_{t-2}$

$$= -\theta_2 \text{cov}(z_t, z_t) = -\theta_2 \sigma_z^2$$

Función de autocovarianza:

$$\gamma_x(h) = \begin{cases} (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_z^2 & h = 0 \\ (1 - \theta_2) \theta_1 \sigma_z^2 & |h| = 1 \\ \theta_2 \sigma_z^2 & |h| = 2 \\ 0 & |h| > 2 \end{cases}$$

Ahora para la función de autocorrelación

$$\rho_x(h) = \gamma_x(h) / \gamma_x(0)$$

$$\rho_x(0) = \gamma_x(0) / \gamma_x(0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_x(1) &= \gamma_x(1) / \gamma_x(0) = [(1 - \theta_2) \theta_1 \sigma_z^2] / [(1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_z^2] \\ &= [(1 - \theta_2) \theta_1] / (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_x(2) &= \gamma_x(2) / \gamma_x(0) = (-\theta_2 \sigma_z^2) / [(1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \sigma_z^2] \\ &= -\theta_2 / (1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

Función de autocorrelación

$$\rho_x(h) = \begin{cases} 1 & h = 0 \\ \frac{(1 - \theta_2) \theta_1}{(1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2)} & |h| = 1 \\ \frac{-\theta_2}{(1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2)} & |h| = 2 \\ 0 & |h| > 2 \end{cases}$$

5. Considere un proceso  $MA(1)$ , a partir de la función de autocorrelación, demuestre que  
 $-0.5 \leq \rho_1 \leq 0.5$

$$\tilde{x}_t = z_t - \theta_1 z_{t-1} \quad \text{Modelo.}$$

$$\text{consideramos } \tilde{x}_t = x_t - \mu \quad \mu = 0 \quad z_t \sim N(0, \sigma_z^2)$$

$$\text{Sabemos que } \rho_x(h) = \frac{\gamma_x(h)}{\gamma_x(0)} \Rightarrow \rho_1(h) = \frac{\gamma_x(1)}{\gamma_x(0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_x(0) &= \text{cov}(x_t, x_t) = V_{AR}[x_t] = V_{AR}[z_t - \theta_1 z_{t-1}] \\ &= V_{AR}[z_t] + \theta_1^2 V_{AR}[z_{t-1}] \\ &= \sigma_z^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma_z^2 \\ &= \sigma_z^2 (1 + \theta_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sigma_z^2 + \theta_1^2 \sigma_z^2 \\
&= \theta_z^2 (1 + \theta_1^2) \\
Y \times (1) &= \text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+1}) = \text{Cov}(Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t) \\
&= \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t) - \theta_1 (\text{Cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+1} - \theta_1 Z_t)) \\
&= -\theta_1 \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_t) \\
&= -\theta_1 \theta_z^2 \\
\Rightarrow \rho_x(1) &= (-\theta_1 \theta_z^2) / (\theta_z^2 (1 + \theta_1^2)) \\
&= -\theta_1 / (1 + \theta_1^2)
\end{aligned}$$

para encontrar mínimos / máximos se deriva la función e igualamos a 0

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{v^T v - vv^T}{v^2} = \frac{(1(1+\theta^2) - (z\theta)(\theta))}{(1+\theta^2)} = \frac{1+\theta^2 - 2\theta^2}{1+2\theta+\theta^2} = \frac{1-\theta^2}{1+2\theta+\theta^2}$$

$$1 - \theta^2 = 0 \quad 1 - 2\theta - \theta^2 = 0$$

$$1 = \theta^2 \quad (1 + \theta)^2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1} = \theta \quad -1 = \theta$$

$$1 = \theta$$

Evaluar

$$\frac{-(-1)}{1+(-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad \frac{-1}{1+(1)^2} = \frac{-1}{1+1} = \frac{-1}{2} = -0.5$$

al evaluar en min / max de la función se observa

$$-0.5 \leq \rho_1 \leq 0.5$$

6. Considere un proceso  $MA(2)$ , a partir de la función de autocorrelación, demuestre que  $\rho_1^2 \leq 0.5$  y  $|\rho_2| \leq 0.5$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
MA(2) \quad \tilde{X}_t &= Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \theta_2 Z_{t-2} \\
\text{se considera } \tilde{X}_t &= X_t - \mu \quad y \quad \mu = 0 \\
\text{Del ejercicio 4:} \quad &
\end{aligned}$$

### Función de autocorrelación $MA(2)$

$$\rho_x(h) = \begin{cases} 1 & h = 0 \\ \frac{(1-\theta_2)\theta_1}{(1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2)} & |h| = 1 \\ \frac{-\theta_2}{(1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2)} & |h| = 2 \\ 0 & |h| > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Punto 1} \quad |\ell_1| \leq 0.5 \quad \ell_1 = \frac{\theta_1(1-\theta_2)}{(1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2)}$$

$$\ell_1(1+\theta_2^2+\theta_1^2) - \theta_1(1-\theta_2) = 0$$

$$\ell_1 + \ell_1\theta_2^2 + \ell_1\theta_1^2 - \theta_1 + \theta_1\theta_2 = 0$$

Como ordenar el polinomio

$$\theta_2: \ell_1\theta_2^2 + \theta_1\theta_2 + [\ell_1 + \ell_1\theta_1^2 - \theta_1] = 0$$

$$a = \ell_1$$

$$b = \theta_1$$

$$c = [\ell_1 + \ell_1\theta_1^2 - \theta_1]$$

$$b^2 \pm 4ac$$

$$\theta_1^2 \pm 4\ell_1[\ell_1 + \ell_1\theta_1^2 - \theta_1] \geq 0$$

$$4\ell_1[\ell_1 + \ell_1\theta_1^2 - \theta_1] \geq -\theta_1^2$$

Queda más fácil el polinomio de  $\theta_2$

A esa expresión  $\leq \ell_1^2$  se le sacan min/max

$$h(\theta_2) = \frac{(1-\theta_2)^2}{4(1+\theta_2^2)} \Rightarrow h'(\theta_2) = \frac{v'v - vv'}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(\theta) &= \frac{-2(1-\theta)4(1+\theta^2) - (1-\theta)^2 \cdot 8\theta}{[4(1-\theta^2)]^2} \\ &= \frac{-8(1-\theta)[1-\theta^2] + \theta(1-\theta)}{16(1+\theta^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Al igualar a 0 las raíces:

$$\chi_1 = -1$$

Al sustituir

$$\frac{(1-1)^2}{4(1+(-1)^2)} = \frac{2^2}{4(2)} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

en su máximo la función = 0.5

$\Rightarrow$

$$0.5 \geq \ell_1^2$$

Punto 2  $|\ell_2| \leq 0.5$

$$\ell_2 = \frac{-\theta_2}{1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_2(1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2) + \theta_2 &= 0 \\ \ell_2 + \ell_1 \theta_1^2 + \ell_1 \theta_2^2 + \theta_2 &= 0 \\ \ell_2 \theta_1^2 + \theta_2 + [\ell_2 + \ell_1 \theta_1^2] & \end{aligned}$$

a                  b                  c

$$\theta_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 \pm 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 \pm 4\ell_2(\ell_2 + \ell_1 \theta_1^2)}}{2\ell_2}$$

Si la solución es real la raíz es mayor a 0

$$1^2 \pm 4\ell_2(\ell_2 + \ell_1 \theta_1^2) \geq 0$$

tomamos el caso de + 4

$$1^2 + 4\ell_2^2 + 4\ell_1^2 \theta_1^2 \geq 0$$

$$1 + 4\ell_2^2 (1 + \theta_1^2) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4(1 + \theta_1^2)} \leq -\ell_2^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \leq \sqrt{\ell_2^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq |\ell_2|$$

7. Pruebe que el proceso  $MA(q)$  es estacionario y calcule su función de autocovarianza y autocorrelación.

$$\begin{aligned} MA(q) \quad \tilde{X}_t &= (1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2 - \dots - \theta_q B^q) Z_t \\ \tilde{X}_t &= Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tomando } \tilde{X}_t = X_t - \mu \quad y \quad \mu = 0$$

todos los procesos  $MA(q)$  son estacionarios

•  $\mu_X(t)$  debe ser independiente de  $t$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_t] &= E[Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q}] \\ &= E[Z_t] - \theta_1 E[Z_{t-1}] - \dots - \theta_q E[Z_{t-q}] \\ &= 0 - 0 - \dots - 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu_X(t)$  es independiente de  $t$

•  $\gamma_X(h)$  debe ser independiente de  $t + h$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{AP}[X_t] &= V_{AP}[Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q}] \\ &= V_{AP}[Z_t] + \theta_1^2 V_{AP}[Z_{t-1}] + \dots + \theta_q^2 V_{AP}[Z_{t-q}] \\ &= \sigma_z^2 (1 + \theta_1^2 + \dots + \theta_q^2) \end{aligned}$$

entonces en este caso de  $\text{cov}(Z_t, Z_t)$  es independiente de  $t$

$$= \sigma_z^2 (1 + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_X(h) &= \text{cov}(Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q}, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1+h} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t+q+h}) \\ &= \text{cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1+h} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t+q+h}) - \theta_1 \text{cov}(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h} - \dots) \\ &\quad - \dots - \theta_q \text{cov}(Z_{t-q}, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1+h} - \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t+1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t+q+h}) = \theta_1 \text{Cov}(Z_{t+1}, Z_{t+h} \dots) \\
& - \dots - \theta_q \text{Cov}(Z_{t+q}, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t+h-1} - \dots \\
& \text{de Cada término anterior solo sobrevive } \neq 0 \\
& = \theta_k \text{Cov}(Z_t, Z_{t+h-k+1} + \theta_1 \theta_{k-1} \text{Cov}(Z_{t+1}, Z_{t+h-k+1}) + \dots + \theta_{q-k} \text{Cov}(Z_{t+q}, Z_{t+h-k})) \\
& = \sigma_z^2 [-\theta_k + \theta_1 \theta_{k-1} + \dots + \theta_{q-1} \theta_{q-(q-1)} + \theta_q \theta_{q-k}] \\
& h = k
\end{aligned}$$

8. Considere los siguientes procesos, para cada uno de ellos

- a) Verifique si el proceso es estacionario e invertible.  
b) Calcule las cinco primeras autocorrelaciones (aparte de la autocorrelación cero) y grafíquelas.

i.  $X_t - 0.9X_{t-1} = c + Z_t; c = 4$

a) Estacionario:  $|\phi| < 1$  AR(1) es estacionario  
Invertible: Es un AR(1) siempre es invertible

$$X_t(1 - 0.9B) = 4 + Z_t$$

$$\phi = 0.9 \quad |0.9| < 1$$

$$m = \frac{4}{1 - 0.9} = 40$$

b) Para AR(1)  $\ell_x(h) = \phi^{|h|}$ ,

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

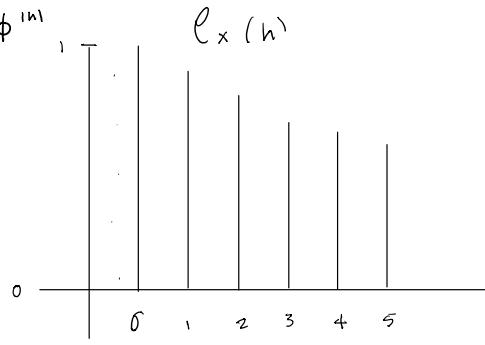
$$\ell_1 = 0.9$$

$$\ell_2 = 0.81$$

$$\ell_3 = 0.729$$

$$\ell_4 = 0.6561$$

$$\ell_5 = 0.59049$$



ii.  $X_t + 0.1X_{t-1} = c + Z_t; c = 0$  AR(1)

a) Estacionario  $|\phi| < 1$  AR(1)

Invertible todos los AR(q) son estacionarios

b)  $\ell_x(h)$  para AR(1) son  $\ell_x(h) = \phi^{|h|}$

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

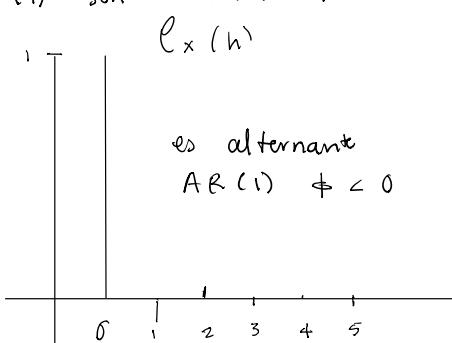
$$\ell_1 = -0.1$$

$$\ell_2 = 0.01$$

$$\ell_3 = -0.001$$

$$\ell_4 = 0.0001$$

$$\ell_5 = -0.00001$$



es alternante

AR(1)  $\phi < 0$

iii.  $X_t - 0.9X_{t-1} + 0.1X_{t-2} = c + Z_t; c = 10$   $m = \frac{10}{1 - 0.9 + 0.1} = \frac{10}{0.2} = \frac{100}{2} = 50$

AR(2)

a) Estacionariedad sus parámetros cumplen con la región admisible.

Invertibilidad todo proceso AR es invertible.

AR(2) tiene razón admisible

$P(h)$

Invertibilidad todo proceso AR es invertible.

AR(2) tiene región admisible

$$\phi_1 = 0.9 \quad \phi_2 = -0.1$$

$$|\phi_1| < 1 \quad |0.9| < 1$$

$$\phi_1 + \phi_2 < 1 \quad 0.9 - 0.1 = 0.8 < 1$$

$$\phi_2 - \phi_1 < 1 \quad -0.1 - 0.9 = -1 < 1$$

b) AR(2)  $\ell_X(n)$

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

$$\ell_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{1 - \phi_2} = \frac{0.9}{1 + 0.1} = \frac{0.9}{1.1} = 0.81$$

$$\ell_2 = \frac{\phi_1^2}{1 - \phi_2} + \phi_2 = \frac{0.9^2}{1.1} - 0.1 = 0.63$$

Recordar

$$\ell_k = \phi_1 \ell_{k-1} + \phi_2 \ell_{k-2} + \dots + \phi_q \ell_{q+k}$$

$$\ell_3 = \phi_1 \ell_2 + \phi_2 \ell_1 = 0.9 \left( \frac{0.9^2}{1.1} - 0.1 \right) - 0.1 \left( \frac{0.9}{1.1} \right) = 0.490$$

$$\ell_4 = .38$$

$$\ell_5 = .29$$

iv.  $X_t + 0.1X_{t-1} - 0.9X_{t-2} = c + Z_t; c = 3$

AR(2)

$$\mu = \frac{3}{1 + 0.9 - 1} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3.0}{2} = 1.5$$

a) Estacionariedad: No es estacionario no cumple con las condiciones

Invertibilidad todo proceso AR es invertible

$$\phi_1 = -0.1 \quad \phi_2 = 0.9$$

$$|\phi_1| < 1 \quad |-0.1| < 1$$

$$\phi_1 + \phi_2 < 1 \quad -0.1 + 0.9 = 0.8 < 1$$

$$\phi_2 - \phi_1 < 1 \quad 0.9 - -0.1 = 1 \neq 1$$

∴ No estacionario

b)  $\ell_X(n)$

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

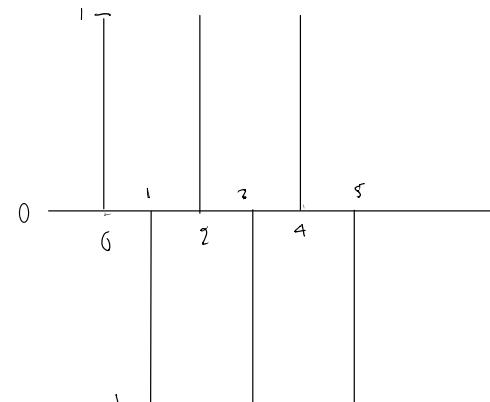
$$\ell_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{(1 - \phi_2)} = \frac{-0.1}{(1 - 0.9)} = -1$$

$$\ell_2 = \frac{\phi_1^2}{(1 - \phi_2)} + \phi_2 \ell_1 = \frac{0.01}{0.1} + 0.9 = 1$$

$$\ell_3 = \phi_1 \ell_2 + \phi_2 \ell_1 = -0.1(1) + 0.9(-1) = -1$$

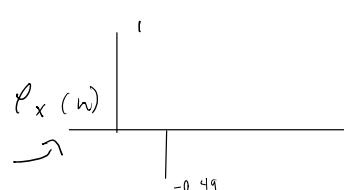
$$\ell_4 = 1$$

$$\ell_5 = -1$$



V.  $\tilde{X}_t = Z_t + 0.8Z_{t-1}$

MA(1)



a) Estacionariedad todo proceso MA es estacionario

Invertibilidad  $|\theta| < 1 \quad 0.8 < 1$  es invertible

b)  $\rho_x$  para MA(1) solo hay 2 dif de 0

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{-\theta}{1 + \theta^2} = \frac{-0.8}{1 + 0.8^2} = 0.49$$

$$|\theta| > 1 \quad \rho_x(n) = 0$$

vi.  $\tilde{X}_t = Z_t + 0.7Z_{t-1} - 0.2Z_{t-2}$

MA(2)

a) Como todo MA es estacionario

Cumple con las condiciones: es invertible

$$|\theta_1| < 1 \quad |-0.7| < 1$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 < 1 \quad -0.7 + 0.2 = -0.5 < 1$$

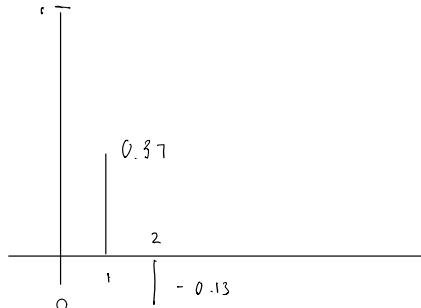
$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 < 1 \quad 0.2 - (-0.7) = 0.9 < 1$$

b)  $\rho_x(n)$  solo  $\rho_{0,1,2} \neq 0$

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{-\theta_1(1 - \theta_2)}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = -0.37$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{-\theta_2}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = -0.13$$



vii.  $\tilde{X}_t = Z_t - 0.7Z_{t-1} + 0.2Z_{t-2}$

MA(2)

a) Como todo MA es estacionario

Como cumple las condiciones es estacionario

$$|\theta_1| < 1 \quad |0.7| < 1$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 < 1 \quad 0.7 + (-0.2) = 0.5$$

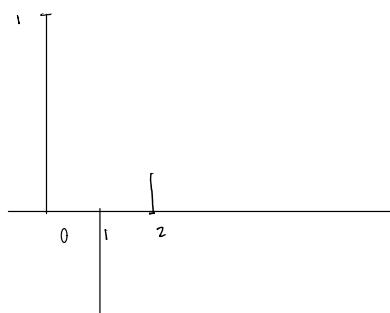
$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 < 1 \quad -0.2 - 0.7 < 1 \quad -0.9 < 1$$

b)  $\rho_x(n)$

$$\rho_x(0) = 1$$

$$\rho_x(1) = \frac{-\theta_1(1 - \theta_2)}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = -0.549$$

$$\rho_x(2) = \frac{-\theta_2}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = 0.13$$



viii.  $\tilde{X}_t = Z_t + 0.2Z_{t-1} - 0.2Z_{t-2}$

MA(2)

a) Como todo MA es estacionario

Como cumple las condiciones es invertible

$$|\theta_1| < 1$$

Como cumple las condiciones es invertible

$$|\theta_1| < 1$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 < 1 \quad -0.2 + 0.2 = 0 < 1$$

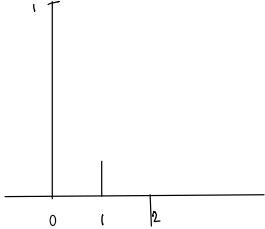
$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 < 1 \quad 0.2 - (-0.2) = 0.4 < 1$$

b)  $\rho_x(n)$

$$\rho_x(0) = 1$$

$$\rho_x(1) = \frac{-\theta_1(1-\theta_2)}{1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2} = 0.15$$

$$\rho_x(2) = \frac{-\theta_2}{1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2} = -0.14$$



ix.  $\tilde{X}_t = Z_t - 0.1Z_{t-1} + 0.67Z_{t-2} - 0.13Z_{t-3}$

MA(3)

a) Como todo MA es estacionario

los modulos cumplen entonces es invertible polinomio

$$1 - 0.1x + 0.67x^2 - 0.13x^3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5.28 \quad |z| > 1$$

$$x_2, x_3 = 0.6 \pm 1.26i \quad \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1.26 > 1$$

$$\text{Del resumen } \rho_x(n) \text{ de MA}(q) = \frac{-\theta_k + \theta_1\theta_{k-1} + \dots + \theta_{q-k}\theta_q}{(1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2+\dots+\theta_q^2)}$$

$$\text{Denominador} = 1 + 0.1^2 + 0.67^2 + 0.13^2 = 1.4758$$

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

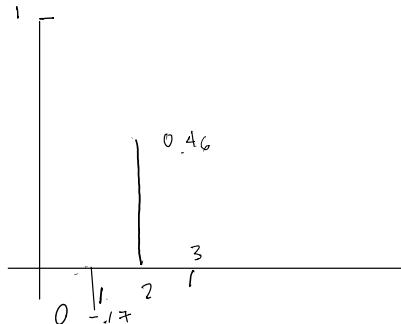
$$\rho_1 = (\theta_1 + \theta_1\theta_2 + \theta_2\theta_3)/D = -0.1722$$

$$\rho_2 = (\theta_2 + \theta_1\theta_3)/D = 0.4621$$

$$\rho_3 = \theta_3/D = -0.081$$

$$\rho_4 = 0$$

$$\rho_5 = 0$$



x.  $X_t = Z_t + 0.8X_{t-1} - 0.25X_{t-2} + 0.9X_{t-3}$

AR(3)

a) Como todo AR es invertible

No cumplen los modulos, el proceso no es estacionario

$$\text{polinomio } -Z_t = -X_t + 0.8Z_{t-1} - 0.25Z_{t-2} + 0.9Z_{t-3}$$

$$Z_t = X_t - 0.8X_{t-1} + 0.25X_{t-2} - 0.9X_{t-3}$$

$$0 = 1 - 0.8x + 0.25x^2 - 0.9x^3$$

$$x_1 = 0.83 \quad |z| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{no cumple}$$

$$x_2, x_3 = -0.27 \pm 1.12i$$

El proceso no es estacionario  $\Rightarrow$  No aplica Yule-Walker

Se debe hacer una transformación del proceso.

El proceso no es estacionario  $\Rightarrow$  No aplica Yule-Walker  
 Se debe hacer una transformación del proceso.

9. Los procesos i-iv del ejercicio 8 podrían escribirse como  $X_t = \psi(B)Z_t$ . Para cada uno de estos procesos, encuentre las ponderaciones  $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_5$  y diga si la suma  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \psi_i$  es convergente.

$$\text{i) } X_t - 0.9X_{t-1} = 4 + z_t \quad X_t = \psi(B)Z_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i Z_{t-i}$$

$$(1 - 0.9B)X_t = 4 + z_t \quad \text{Fórmula de } \psi_i$$

$$X_t = 0.9X_{t-1} + 4 + z_t$$

$$X_t = 0.9[0.9X_{t-2} + z_{t-1} + 4] + z_t + 4$$

$$X_t = 0.9^2X_{t-2} + 0.9z_{t-1} + 0.9(4) + z_t + 4$$

$$X_t = 0.9^2[0.9X_{t-3} + z_{t-2} + 4] + 0.9z_{t-1} + 0.9(4) + z_t + 4$$

$$X_t = 0.9^3X_{t-3} + 0.9z_{t-2} + 4(0.9)^2 + 0.9z_{t-1} + 0.9(4) + z_t + 4$$

$$X_t = 0.9^k[X_{t-k}] + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (0.9^i z_{t-i} + 0.9^i(4))$$

Si  $k \rightarrow \infty$

$$X_t = 1 + 0.9 + 0.9^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{es una serie geométrica} \quad X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i Z_{t-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (0.9)^i (z_{t-i} + 4)$$

$$\sum \psi_i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (0.9)^i = \frac{0.9}{1 - 0.9} = 9$$

$$\psi_1 = 1 \quad \psi_2 = 0.9 \quad \psi_3 = 0.9^2 \quad \psi_4 = 0.9^3 \quad \psi_5 = 0.9^4$$

$$\text{ii) } X_t + 0.1X_{t-1} = z_t$$

$$X_t = -0.1X_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$X_t = -0.1[-0.1X_{t-2} + z_{t-1}] + z_t$$

$$X_t = 0.1^2X_{t-2} - 0.1z_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$X_t = 0.1^2[-0.1X_{t-3} + z_{t-2}] - 0.1z_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$X_t = -0.1^3X_{t-3} + 0.1^2z_{t-2} - 0.1z_{t-1}$$

$$X_t = -0.1^3[-0.1X_{t-4} + z_{t-1}] + 0.1^2z_{t-2} - 0.1z_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$X_t = 0.1^4X_{t-4} - 0.1^3z_{t-1} + 0.1^2z_{t-2} - 0.1z_{t-1} + z_t$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i Z_{t-i} \Rightarrow X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi^i Z_{t-i}$$

$$\psi_0 = 1 \quad \psi_1 = -0.1 \quad \psi_2 = -0.1^2 \quad \psi_3 = -0.1^3 \quad \psi_4 = -0.1^4 \quad \psi_5 = -0.1^5$$

$$\sum \psi_i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} -0.1^i = \frac{-0.1}{1 - (-0.1)} = 0.09$$

$$\text{iii) } X_t - 0.9X_{t-1} + 0.1X_{t-2} = z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = 0.9X_{t-1} - 0.1X_{t-2} + z_t + 10$$

$$(1) X_t = 0.9 X_{t-1} + 0.1 X_{t-2} + Z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = 0.9 X_{t-1} - 0.1 X_{t-2} + Z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = 0.9(0.9 X_{t-2} - 0.1 X_{t-3} + Z_{t-1} + 10) - 0.1[0.9 X_{t-3} - 0.1 X_{t-4} + Z_{t-2} + 10] + Z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = 0.9^2 X_{t-2} - 0.09 X_{t-3} + 0.9 Z_{t-1} + 9 - 0.09 X_{t-3} + 0.01 X_{t-4} - 0.1 Z_{t-2} + 1 + Z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = 0.9^2 X_{t-2} - 0.18 X_{t-3} + 0.01 X_{t-4} - 0.1 Z_{t-2} - 1 + 0.9 Z_{t-1} + 9 + Z_t + 10$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i (Z_t + \mu)$$

$$\psi_0 = 1 = 1$$

$$\psi_1 = \phi_1 = 0.9$$

$$\psi_2 = \phi_1 \psi_1 + \phi_2 \psi_0 = 0.9^2 + (-0.1)(1) = 0.71$$

$$\psi_3 = \phi_1 \psi_2 + \phi_2 \psi_1 = 0.9(0.71) - (0.1)(0.9) = 0.549$$

$$\psi_4 = \phi_1 \psi_3 + \phi_2 \psi_2 = 0.9(0.549) - (0.1)(0.71) = 0.4231$$

$$\psi_5 = \phi_1 \psi_4 + \phi_2 \psi_3 = 0.9(0.4231) - (0.1)(0.549) = 0.32589$$

Como el proceso se demostró estacionario

esta representación MA( $\infty$ ) es válida

y la media finita:

de esta manera la propiedad

$$E[X_t] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i \mu = \mu \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i$$

demosuestra que la suma converge

(iv) No es estacionario!! La suma no converge.

$$X_t + 0.1 X_{t-1} - 0.9 X_{t-2} = Z_t - 3$$

$$X_t = -0.1 X_{t-1} + 0.9 X_{t-2} + Z_t - 3$$

con lo establecido anteriormente

$$X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i (Z_t + \mu) \text{ y sabemos}$$

$$\phi_1 = 0.1 \quad \phi_2 = -0.9$$

$$\psi_0 = 1 = 1$$

$$\psi_1 = \phi_1 = 0.1$$

$$\psi_2 = \phi_1 \psi_1 + \phi_2 \psi_0 = 0.1^2 + (-0.9)(1) = -0.89$$

$$\psi_3 = \phi_1 \psi_2 + \phi_2 \psi_1 = 0.1(-0.89) + (-0.9)(0.1) = -0.179$$

$$\psi_4 = \phi_1 \psi_3 + \phi_2 \psi_2 = 0.1(-0.179) + (-0.9)(-0.89) = 0.7831$$

$$\psi_5 = \phi_1 \psi_4 + \phi_2 \psi_3 = 0.1(0.7831) + (-0.9)(-0.179) = 0.23941$$

10. Obtener los parámetros de un proceso  $AR(3)$  cuyas primeras autocorrelaciones son  $\rho_1 = 0.2, \rho_2 = 0.5, \rho_3 = 0.7$ . Verificar si el proceso es estacionario.

Se utilizan las ecuaciones de Yule-Walker

$$\ell_k = \phi_1 \ell_{k-1} + \phi_2 \ell_{k-2} + \dots + \phi_p \ell_{k-p}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \ell_1 & \ell_2 \\ \ell_1 & 1 & \ell_1 \\ \ell_2 & \ell_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{resuelto con} \\ \text{calculadora} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \phi_1 = -\frac{18}{71} = -0.2535 \\ \phi_2 = \frac{57}{142} = 0.4014 \\ \phi_3 = \frac{53}{71} = 0.7465 \end{array}$$

Es un proceso  $AR(3)$

$$Z_t = X_t (1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3) \\ 1 + 0.2535 X - 0.4014 X^2 - 0.7465 X^3 = 0$$

es el polinomio que corresponde al proceso

$$X_1 = 1.036 \quad |z| > 1$$

$$X_2, X_3 = -0.7871 \pm 0.8201i \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} > 1$$

El proceso es estacionario