miércoles, 13 de agosto de 2025 08-28 a m

CONSIDERE UN PROCESO MACI).

Var(x) = Var(-x)

SIN TERDIDA DE GENENALIDAD SUP DUE MECUENDE

ii)
$$V_{AR}(X_t) = V_{AR}(Z_t - \theta Z_{t-1}) = V_{AR}(Z_t) - \theta^2 V_{AR}(Z_{t-1})$$

$$= \sigma_2^2 + \theta^2 \sigma_2^2 = (1 + \theta^2) \sigma_2^2$$

in) Vx (tth, t) = (or (Xtth, Xt)

CASO 1: h=1 . h=-1

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) -$$

CA30 14171

 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} (ff \mu' f) = 0$

POR LO TARITO, IXEY EL PROCESO MACI) ES ESTACIONARIO

A HORA CALLULEND LA TUNCIÓN DE AUTOCORRETACIÓ DEL MOCEDO MALIY

$$\rho_X(h) \equiv \frac{\gamma_X(h)}{\gamma_X(0)} = Cor(X_{t+h}, X_t). \tag{9}$$

$$\rho_{x}(h) = \frac{V_{x}(h)}{V_{x}(o)} = \frac{V_{x}(t+h,t)}{V_{x}(o)}$$

Definición

La función de autocorrelación (ACF) de
$$\{X_t\}$$
 en el desplazamiento h es

$$\rho_X(h) \equiv \frac{\gamma_X(h)}{\gamma_X(0)} = Cor(X_{t+h}, X_t). \qquad (9)$$

$$\rho_X(h) \equiv \frac{V_X(h)}{V_X(0)} = \frac{V_X(t+h, t+h)}{V_X(t+h)} = \frac{V_X(t+h, t+h)}{V_X(t+h)} = \frac{V_X(t+h)}{V_X(t+h)} = \frac{V_X(t+h)$$

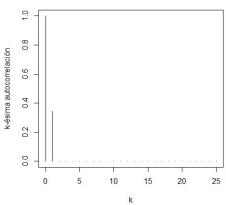
$$P_{\times}(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+e^{2}} & |h|=1\\ \frac{1}{1+e^{2}} & |h|=1 \end{cases}$$

EJEMPIO: CONSIDERE EL SIGUIENTE PROCESO MACIDI

New Section 328 Page 2

GRAFILO DE FAC TEDRUCA DEL PROCESSO XL=(1+04B) ZL HA(1)





$$\rho_{x}(0) = 1 = \rho_{0}$$

$$-(-04) = 0.34$$

$$\rho_{x}(1) = \frac{1+(0.16)}{1+(0.16)} = 0.34$$