

Tarea 1 173605

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

- 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 vars 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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Cov}(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=1}^{t+h} X_i) \\ &= \text{Cov}(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+h} X_i) + \text{Cov}(\sum_{i=1}^t X_i, \sum_{i=t+1}^{t+h} X_i) \\ &= \text{Cov}(S_t, S_t) + \text{Cov}(S_t, S_{n-t}) \\ &= V_{AP}[S_t] \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Demostración Directa.

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

para no arrastrar el término

$$X_t = Z_t + \theta Z_t$$

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

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

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

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

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 si $|h| \geq 1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

En donde $\{Z_t\}$ representa un proceso de ruido blanco con media cero y varianza constante σ_z^2 , además θ_1 y θ_2 son los parámetros del proceso de media móvil de orden 2.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet E[X_t] &= E[Z_t] + \theta_1 E[Z_{t-1}] + \theta_2 E[Z_{t-2}] \\
 &= 0 + \theta_1[0] + \theta_2[0] = 0 \\
 \therefore E[X_t] &= 0 \quad \text{si } \mu = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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 .

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

Caso 1: $|h|=0$

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

del resultado del ejercicio anterior.

Caso 2: $|h|=1$

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

Caso 3 $|h|=2$

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

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

No hay más 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

$$\rho_x(h) = \frac{\gamma_x(h)}{\gamma_x(0)}$$

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

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

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

Función de autocorrelación

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

5. Considere un proceso $MA(1)$, a partir de la función de autocorrelación, demuestre que

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{v'v - vv'}{\sqrt{v^2}} = \frac{(1 + \theta^2) - (2\theta)(\theta)}{1 + \theta^2} = \frac{1 + \theta^2 - 2\theta^2}{1 + 2\theta + \theta^2} = \frac{1 - \theta^2}{1 + 2\theta + \theta^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 - \theta^2 &= 0 & 1 + 2\theta - \theta^2 &= 0 \\
1 &= \theta^2 & (1 + \theta)^2 &= 0 \\
\sqrt{1} &= \theta & -1 &= \theta \\
1 &= \theta
\end{aligned}$$

Evaluando

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

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 $|\rho_2| \leq 0.5$.

MA(2)

$$\tilde{X}_t = z_t - \theta_1 z_{t-1} - \theta_2 z_{t-2}$$

se considera $\tilde{X}_t = X_t - m$ y $m = 0$

Del ejercicio 4:

Funció n de autocorrelació n MA(2)

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

Parte 1 $|\ell_1| \leq 0.5$

$$\ell_1 = \frac{\theta_1(1-\theta_2)}{(1+\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2)}$$

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

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

Como ordenar el polinomio

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

$$a = \ell_1$$

$$b = \theta_1$$

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

$$\theta_1^2 \pm 4ac$$

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

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

Queda más fácil el polinomio de θ_2

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} h'(\theta) &= -2(1-\theta)(1+\theta^2) - (1-\theta)^2 \cdot 80 \\ &\quad [4(1-\theta^2)]^2 \\ &= -8(1-\theta)[1-\theta^2 + \theta(1-\theta)] \\ &\quad 16(1+\theta^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Al igualar a 0 las raíces:

$$x_1 = -1$$

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

$$0.5 \leq \ell_1^2$$

Parte 2 $|\ell_2| \leq 0.5$

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

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

a b c

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

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

Si la solución es real la raíz es mayor a 0

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

tomamos el caso de +4

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$MA(q) \quad \tilde{X}_t = (1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2 - \dots - \theta_q B^q) Z_t$$

$$\tilde{X}_t = Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q}$$

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 $t + h, t$

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

entonces en este caso de $Cov(Z_t, Z_t)$ es independiente de t

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

$$\gamma_X(h) = Cov(Z_t - \theta_1 Z_{t-1} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q}, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t-1+h} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q+h})$$

$$= Cov(Z_t, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t-1+h} - \dots - \theta_q Z_{t-q+h}) - \theta_1 Cov(Z_{t-1}, Z_{t+h} - \dots)$$

$$- \dots - \theta_q Cov(Z_{t-q}, Z_{t+h} - \theta_1 Z_{t-1+h} - \dots - \theta_{q-1} Z_{t-(q-1)+h})$$

Invertibilidad todo proceso AR es invertible.

AR(2) tiene region admisible

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

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

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

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

$\ell_x(n)$

.81

.63

.49

.38

.29

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

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

0 1 2 3 4 5

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

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

Recordar

$$\ell_k = \phi_1 \ell_{k-1} + \phi_2 \ell_{k-2} + \dots + \phi_n \ell_{k-n}$$

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

$$\ell_4 = .38$$

$$\ell_5 = .29$$

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

AR(2)

$$\mu = \frac{3}{1 + 0.9 - 1} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

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

Invertibilidad todo proceso AR es invertible

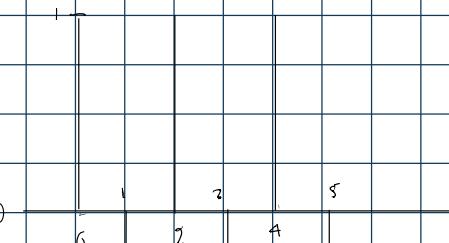
$$\phi_1 = -0.1 \quad \phi_2 = 0.9$$

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

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

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

∴ No estacionario



b) $\ell_x(n)$

$$\ell_0 = 1$$

-1

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

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

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

$$\ell_4 = 1$$

$$\ell_5 = -1$$

$\ell_x(n)$



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

-0.49

MA(1)

a) Estacionariedad todo proceso MA es estacionario

Invertibilidad $|θ_1| < 1$ $0.8 < 1$ es invertible

b) $ℓ_x$ para MA(1) solo hay 2 dia de 0

$$ℓ_0 = 1$$

$$ℓ_1 = \frac{-θ}{1 + θ^2} = \frac{-0.8}{1 + 0.8^2} = 0.49$$

$$|θ| > 1 \quad ℓ_x(n) = 0$$

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) $ℓ_x(n)$ solo $ℓ_{0,1,2} \neq 0$

$$ℓ_0 = 1$$

$$ℓ_1 = \frac{-\theta_1(1 - \theta_2)}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = 0.37$$

$$ℓ_2 = \frac{-\theta_2}{1 + \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2} = -0.13$$

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) $ℓ_x(n)$

$$ℓ_x(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\rho_4 = 0$$

$$\rho_5 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

El proceso no es estacionario \Rightarrow No aplica yule-walker

Se debe hacer una transformacion 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 ψ_1, \dots, ψ_5 y diga si la suma $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \psi_i$ es convergente.

$$i) X_t - 0.9X_{t-1} = 4 + Z_t$$

$$X_t = \psi(B)Z_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i Z_{t-i}$$

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

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

$$X_t = 0.9[0.9X_{t-2} + Z_{t-1} + 4] + Z_t + 4$$

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

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

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

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

Si $k \rightarrow \infty$

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

o una serie geométrica

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

$$X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i Z_{t-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (0.9)^i (Z_{t+i} + 4)$$

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

$$ii) X_t + 0.1X_{t-1} = Z_t$$

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

$$X_t = -0.1[-0.1X_{t-2} + Z_{t-1}] + Z_t$$

$$X_t = 0.1^2X_{t-2} - 0.1Z_{t-1} + Z_t$$

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

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

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

$$X_t = 0.1^4X_{t-4} - 0.1^3Z_{t-1} + 0.1^2Z_{t-2} - 0.1Z_{t-1} + Z_t$$

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

$$\psi_1 = 1 \quad \psi_2 = -0.1 \quad \psi_3 = -0.1^2 \quad \psi_4 = -0.1^3 \quad \psi_5 = -0.1^4 \quad \psi_6 = -0.1^5$$

$$\sum \psi_i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} -0.1^i = \frac{-0.1}{1 - (-0.1)} = 0. \overline{09}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(III)} \quad & X_t = 0.9 X_{t-1} + 0.1 X_{t-2} = Z_t + 10 \\
 & X_t = 0.9 [0.9 X_{t-2} - 0.1 X_{t-3} + Z_{t-1} + 10] - 0.1 [0.9 X_{t-3} - 0.1 X_{t-4} + Z_{t-2} + 10] + Z_t + 10 \\
 & X_t = 0.9^2 X_{t-2} - 0.09 X_{t-3} + 0.9 Z_{t-1} + 9 - 0.09 X_{t-3} + 0.01 X_{t-4} - 0.1 Z_{t-2} - 1 + 0.9 Z_{t-1} + 9 + Z_t + 10 \\
 & X_t = 0.9^2 X_{t-2} - 0.18 X_{t-3} + 0.01 X_{t-4} - 0.1 Z_{t-2} - 1 + 0.9 Z_{t-1} + 9 + Z_t + 10
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_0 &= 1 & = 1 \\
 \psi_1 &= \phi_1 & = 0.9 \\
 \psi_2 &= \phi_1 \psi_1 + \phi_2 \psi_0 & = 0.9^2 + (-0.1)(1) = .71 \\
 \psi_3 &= \phi_1 \psi_2 + \phi_2 \psi_1 & = 0.9(-.71) - (0.1)(0.9) = -.549 \\
 \psi_4 &= \phi_1 \psi_3 + \phi_2 \psi_2 & = 0.9(-.549) - (0.1)(-.71) = 0.4231 \\
 \psi_5 &= \phi_1 \psi_4 + \phi_2 \psi_3 & = 0.9(0.4231) - (0.1)(-.549) = 0.32589
 \end{aligned}$$

Como el proceso se demostró estacionario

esta representación MA(\infty) es válida

y la media finita:

$$\text{de esta manera } \mathbb{E}[X_t] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i \mu = \mu \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \psi_i$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_0 &= 1 & = 1 \\
 \psi_1 &= \phi_1 & = 0.1 \\
 \psi_2 &= \phi_1 \psi_1 + \phi_2 \psi_0 & = 0.1^2 + (-0.9)(1) = -0.89 \\
 \psi_3 &= \phi_1 \psi_2 + \phi_2 \psi_1 & = 0.1(-.89) + (-0.9)(0.1) = .179 \\
 \psi_4 &= \phi_1 \psi_3 + \phi_2 \psi_2 & = 0.1(-.179) + (-0.9)(-.89) = .7831 \\
 \psi_5 &= \phi_1 \psi_4 + \phi_2 \psi_3 & = 0.1(.7831) + (-0.9)(-.179) = .23941
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rho_k = \phi_1 \rho_{k-1} + \phi_2 \rho_{k-2} + \dots + \phi_p \rho_{k-p}$$

1	ρ_1	ρ_2	ρ_1
ρ_1	1	ρ_1	ρ_2
ρ_2	ρ_1	1	ρ_3

resuelto con calculadora

$$\phi_1 = -\frac{18}{71} = -0.2535$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{57}{142} = 0.4014$$

$$\phi_3 = \frac{53}{71} = 0.7465$$

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