

CONSIDERE LOS SIGUIENTES PROCEAOS MA(1)

$$X_t = (1 - 5B)Z_t \quad \text{con } \sigma_z^2 = 1 ; \quad Z_t \sim WN(0, \sigma_z^2)$$

$$Y_t = (1 - \frac{1}{5}B)W_t \quad \text{con } \sigma_w^2 = 25 ; \quad W_t \sim WN(0, \sigma_w^2)$$

CALCULENOS LAS FUNCIONES DE AUTOCOVARIANZA PARA X_t Y Y_t

$$V_x(h) = \begin{cases} -5 & h = \pm 1 \\ 0 & |h| \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$V_y(h) = \begin{cases} -5 & h = \pm 1 \\ 0 & |h| \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_k = \begin{cases} -\theta\sigma_z^2 & \text{si } k = 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } k \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Por lo tanto, X_t y Y_t tienen la misma función de autocov y esto implica que tienen la misma distribución

Sí, al embargo, solo Y_t será invertible

$$Y_t = (1 - \frac{1}{5}B)W_t$$

$$Y_t = W_t - \frac{1}{5}W_{t-1}$$

$$W_t = Y_t + \frac{1}{5}W_{t-1}$$

$$W_t = Y_t + \frac{1}{5}(Y_{t-1} + \frac{1}{5}W_{t-2})$$

$$W_t = Y_t + \frac{1}{5}Y_{t-1} + (\frac{1}{5})^2 W_{t-2}$$

$$W_t = Y_t + \frac{1}{5}Y_{t-1} + (\frac{1}{5})^2(Y_{t-2} + \frac{1}{5}W_{t-3})$$

$$\text{sup que } \frac{1}{5} = \theta$$

:

$$W_t = \theta^j W_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \theta^j Y_{t-j}$$

Como $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$; $|\theta| < 1$, cuando $j \rightarrow \infty$

$$W_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \theta^j \gamma_{t-j} \quad \left\{ \text{AR}(\infty) \right.$$

$$W_t = \eta(B) \gamma_t \quad \text{donde} \quad \eta(B) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \eta_j B^j$$

$$\text{con } \eta_j = \theta^j$$

Sup que existe $\theta^{-1}(B)$, entonces

$$\theta^{-1}(B) \gamma_t = W_t$$

Entonces

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \theta^j \gamma_{t-j} = \eta(B) \gamma_t = \theta^{-1}(B) \gamma_t$$

$$\text{Entonces } \eta(B) = \theta^{-1}(B)$$

Por lo tanto

$$\theta^{-1}(B) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \theta^j B^j = 1 + \theta B + \theta^2 B^2 + \dots + \theta^j B^j + \dots$$