时间序列分析第四章作业

Phlinsia

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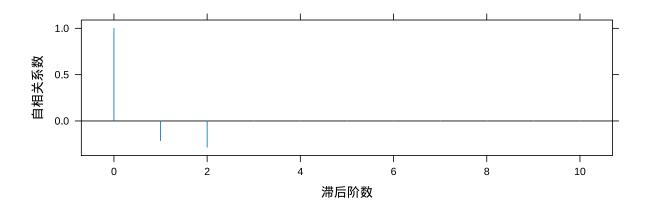


Figure 1: 当 $\theta_1=0.5$ 且 $\theta_2=0.4$ 时的自相关图

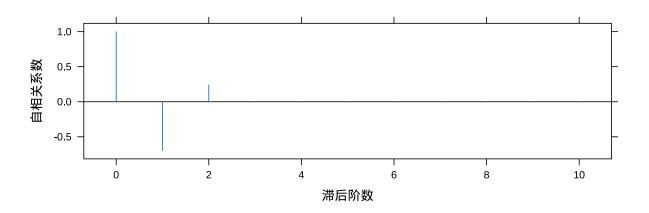


Figure 2: 当 $\theta_1=1.2$ 且 $\theta_2=-0.7$ 时的自相关图

```
tacf(ma = list(1, 0.6))
```

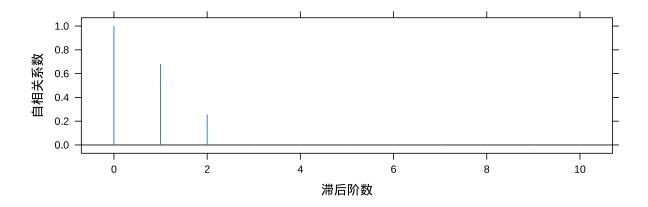


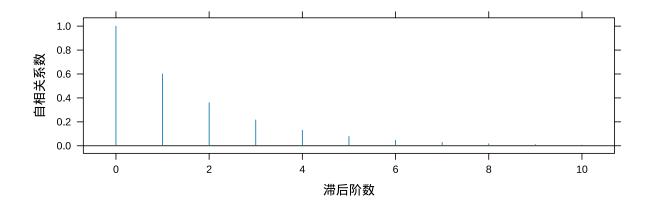
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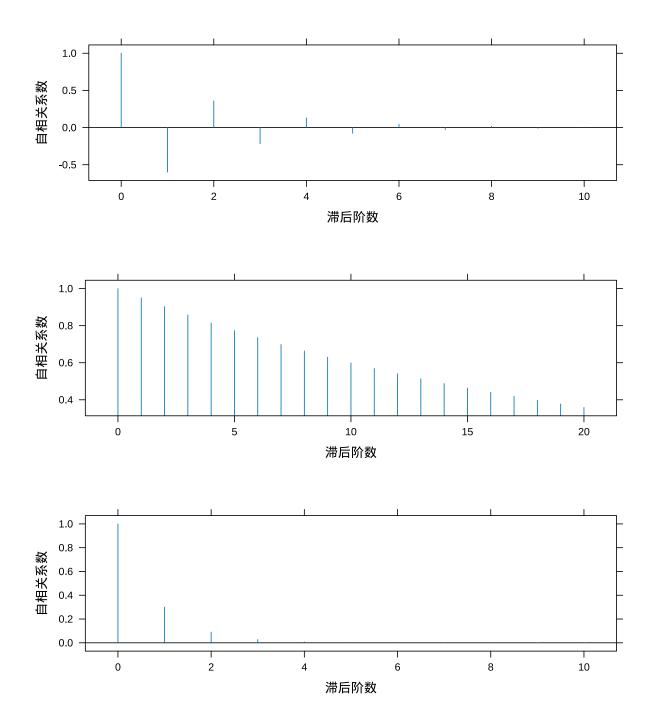
0.2 4.4.MA(1) 模型中系数非唯一性

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{\theta}}{1+\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\theta} \times \theta^2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)\theta^2} = \frac{-\theta}{1+\theta^2}$$

0.3 4.5. 绘制更多的自相关图

```
theta <- c(0.6, -0.6, 0.95, 0.3)
lag <- c(10, 10, 20, 10)
for (i in seq_along(theta)) {
  print(tacf(ar = theta[i], lag.max = lag[i]))
}</pre>
```





0.4 4.6.AR(1) 过程的自相关函数

 \mathbf{a}

$$\begin{split} &\operatorname{Cov}(\,Y_t,\,Y_{t-k}) = \operatorname{Cov}(Y_t - Y_{t-1},Yt - k - Y_{t-k-1}) \\ &= \operatorname{Cov}(Y_t,Y_{t-k}) - \operatorname{Cov}(Y_{t-1},Y_{t-k}) - \operatorname{Cov}(Y_t,Y_{t-k-1}) + \operatorname{Cov}(Y_{t-1},Y_{t-k-1}) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_e^2}{1 - \phi^2} (\phi^2 - \phi^{k-1} - \phi^{k+1} + \phi^k) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_e^2}{1 - \phi^2} \phi^{k-1} (2\phi - \phi 2 - 1) \\ &= -\frac{\sigma_e^2}{1 - \phi^2} (1 - \phi)^2 \phi^{k-1} \\ &= -\sigma_e^2 \frac{(1 - \phi)^2}{(1 - \phi)(1 + \phi)} \\ &= -\sigma_e^2 \frac{1 - \phi}{1 + \phi} \phi^{k-1} \end{split}$$

 \mathbf{b}

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Var}(W_t) &= \operatorname{Var}(Y_t - Y_{t-1}) \\ &= \operatorname{Var}(\phi_1 Y_{t-1} + e_t - Y_{t-1}) \\ &= \operatorname{Var}(Y_{t-1}(\phi - 1) + \sigma_e^2) \\ &= (\phi - 1)^2 \operatorname{Var}(Y_{t-1}) + \operatorname{Var}(e_t) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_e^2}{1 - \phi^2} (\phi^2 - 2\phi + 1) + \sigma_e^2 \\ &= \frac{\sigma_e^2(\phi^2 - 2\phi + 1 + 1 - \phi^2)}{1 - \phi^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sigma_e^2(1 - \phi)}{1 - \phi^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sigma_e^2}{1 + \phi} \end{split}$$

0.5 4.7 几种模型的特性

 \mathbf{a}

MA(1) 仅在滞后 1 存在非零相关性。相关系数可正可负,但必介于-0.5 和 0.5 之间。

b

MA(2) 仅在滞后 1 和 2 存在非零自相关性。序列形态取决于系数的具体数值。

 \mathbf{c}

AR(1) 从滞后 0 期开始指数衰减的相关性。

 $\left\{ egin{aligned} \phi > 0, 此时所有自相关系数均为正数; \ \phi < 0, 此时自相关系数按负、正、负等规律交替出现. \end{aligned}
ight.$

 \mathbf{d}

AR(2) 自相关函数 (ACF) 具有不同的模式,取决于根是复数还是实数。

 ϵ

ARMA(1,1) 从滞后 1 开始指数衰减的相关性。

0.6 4.8 AR(2) 模型

首先,我们有方差表达式:

$$Var(Y_t) = Var(\phi_2 Y_{t-2} + e_t) = \phi_2^2 Var Y_{t-2} + \sigma_e^2$$

假设平稳性,则上式等价于:

$$\mathrm{Var}(Y_{t-2}) = \phi_2^2 \mathrm{Var}(Y_{t-2}) + \sigma_e^2 \iff \sigma_e^2 = (1 - \phi_2^2) \mathrm{Var}(Y_{t-2}) \iff \mathrm{Var}(Y_{t-2}) = \frac{\sigma_e^2}{1 - \phi_2^2}$$

这个等式要求 $-1 < \phi_2 < 1$,因为 $\mathrm{Var}(Y_{t-2})$ 必须大于等于 0。

0.7 4.9 AR(2) 过程

 \mathbf{a}

$$\begin{split} \rho_1 &= 0.6\rho_0 + 0.3\rho_{-1} = 0.6 + 0.3\rho_1 = 0.8571\\ \rho_2 &= 0.6\rho_1 + 0.3\rho_0 = 0.81426\\ \rho_3 &= 0.6\rho_2 + 0.3\rho_1 = 0.7457 \end{split}$$

特征方程的根由下式给出:

$$\frac{\phi_1 \pm \sqrt{\phi_1^2 + 4\phi_2}}{-2\phi_2} = \frac{0.6 \pm \sqrt{0.6 + 4 \times 0.3}}{-2 \times 0.3} = -1 \pm 2.0817 = \{1.0817, -3.0817\}.$$

由于这两个根的绝对值均大于 1, 它们是实数。接下来, 我们绘制理论上的自相关函数 (4).

$$tacf(ar = c(0.6, 0.3))$$

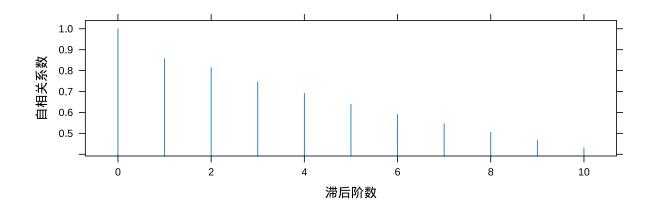


Figure 4: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 \$ { }_1 = 0.6,{ }_2 = 0.3\$

b

接下来,我们编写一个函数来完成这个任务。

```
ar2solver <- function(phi1, phi2) {</pre>
  roots <- polyroot(c(1, -phi1, -phi2))</pre>
  cat(" 根:\t\t", roots, "\n")
  if (any(Im(roots) > sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))) {
    damp <- sqrt(-phi2)</pre>
    freq <- acos(phi1 / (2 * damp))</pre>
    cat(" 衰减因子:\t", damp, "\n")
    cat(" 频率:\t\t", freq, "\n")
  }
  tacf(ar = c(phi1, phi2))
```

ar2solver(-0.4, 0.5)

根: -1.069694+0i 1.869694+0i

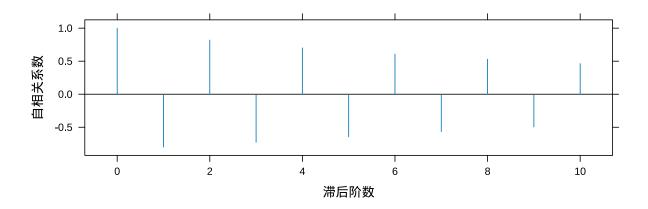


Figure 5: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi_1=-0.4, \phi_2=0.5$.

```
\mathbf{c}
```

```
ar2solver(1.2, -0.7)
## 根:
             0.8571429+0.8329931i 0.8571429-0.8329931i
## 衰减因子:
                0.83666
## 频率:
              0.7711105
\mathbf{d}
ar2solver(-1, -0.6)
## 根:
             -0.8333333+0.9860133i -0.8333333-0.9860133i
## 衰减因子:
               0.7745967
## 频率:
              2.27247
```

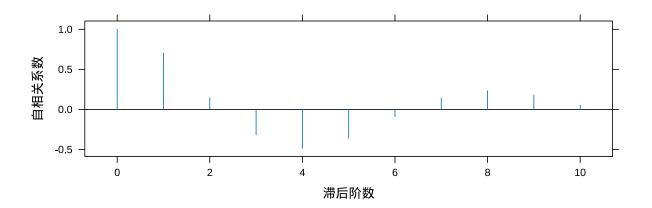


Figure 6: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi_1=1.2, \phi_2=-0.7$ 。

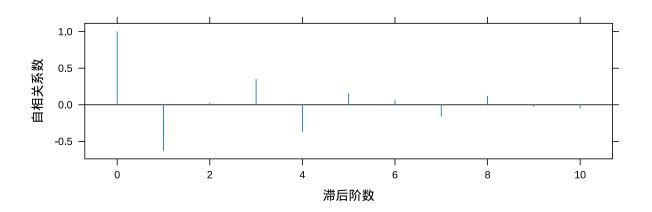


Figure 7: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi_1=-1,\phi_2=-0.6$.

 \mathbf{e}

ar2solver(0.5, -0.9)

根: 0.277778+1.016834i 0.277778-1.016834i

衰减因子: 0.9486833 ## 频率: 1.304124

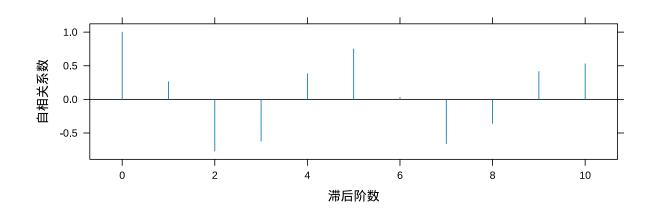


Figure 8: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi_1=0.5, \phi_2=-0.9.$

 \mathbf{f}

ar2solver(-0.5, -0.6)

根: -0.416667+1.221907i -0.416667-1.221907i

衰减因子: 0.7745967 ## 频率: 1.899428

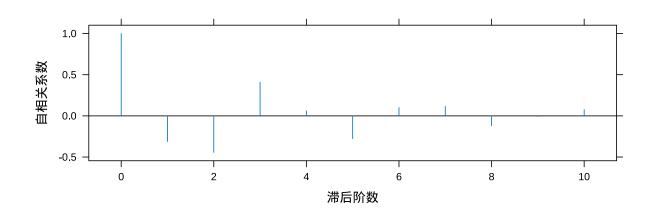


Figure 9: AR(2) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi_1=-0.5, \phi_2=-0.6$.

0.8 4.10 ARMA(1,1) 模型

 \mathbf{a}

tacf(ar = 0.7, ma = -0.4)

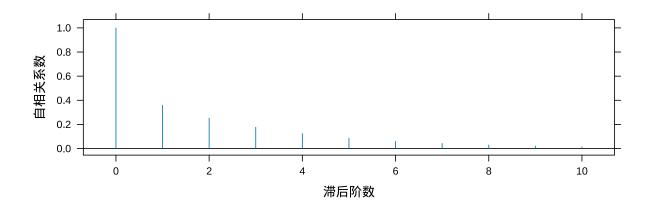


Figure 10: ARMA(1,1) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi = 0.7$ 和 $\theta = 0.4$ 。

 \mathbf{b}

tacf(ar = 0.7, ma = 0.4)

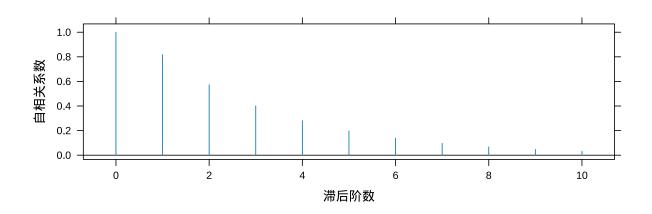


Figure 11: ARMA(1,1) 模型自相关函数,其中 $\phi = 0.7$ 和 $\theta = 0.4$ 。

0.9 4.12. 两个 MA(2) 过程

a

对于 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ 的情况,

$$\rho_k = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{6} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{2}{36}} = -\frac{5}{38}.$$

而对于 $\theta_1 = -1$ 和 $\theta_2 = 6$,

$$\rho_k = \frac{1-6}{1+1^2+36} = -\frac{5}{38}.$$

h

对于 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ 的情况, 其特征根计算如下:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{6} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + 4 \times \frac{1}{6}}}{-2 \times \frac{1}{6}} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{36}}}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \{-3, -2\}$$

而当 $\theta_1 = -1$ 和 $\theta_2 = 6$ 时,

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \times 6}}{-2 \times 6} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{-12} = \frac{1}{12} \pm \frac{5}{12} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

0.10 4.14. 零均值平稳过程

我们令 $Y_t = e_t - \theta e_{t-1}$, 然后有

$$\begin{split} e_t &= \sum_{j=0}^\infty \theta^j Y_{t-j} \quad \text{展开得到} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^\infty \theta^j Y_{t-j} + \theta^0 Y_{t-0} \\ &\iff \\ Y_t &= e_t - \sum_{j=1}^\infty \theta^j Y_{t-j} \end{split}$$

这等价于

$$Y_t = \mu_0 + (1+\theta B + \theta^2 B^2 + \dots + \theta^n B^n) e_t$$

这是 $\operatorname{MA}(1)$ 过程的定义式,其中 B 是滞后算子,满足 $Y_t B^k = Y_{t-k}$ 。

0.11 4.16. 非平稳 AR(1) 过程

a

$$\begin{split} Y_t &= \phi Y_{t-1} + e_t \implies \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j e_{t+j} = 3 \left(-\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j e_{t-1+j}\right) + e_t \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j+1} e_{t+j} = -\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j e_{t-1+j} + \frac{1}{3} e_t \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j+1} e_{t+j} = -\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j e_{t-1+j} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j+1} e_{t+j} = -\sum_{j+1=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j+1} e_{t+j} \end{split}$$

b

$$\mathrm{E}(Y_t) = \mathrm{E}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j e_{t+j}\right) = 0$$

由于所有项都是不相关的白噪声。

$$\operatorname{Cov}(Y_{t},Y_{t-1}) = \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j}e_{t+j},\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{j}e_{t+j-1}\right) = \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\frac{1}{3}e_{t+1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}e_{t+2} - \dots - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n}e_{t+n}, -\frac{1}{3}e_{t} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}e_{t+1} - \dots - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n}e_{t+n-1}\right) = \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\frac{1}{3}e_{t+1}, -\frac{1}{3^{2}}e_{t+1}\right) + \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\frac{1}{3^{2}}e_{t+2}, -\frac{1}{3^{3}}e_{t+2}\right) + \dots + \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\frac{1}{3^{n}}e_{t+n}, -\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}e_{t+n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{Cov}\left(-\frac{1}{3^{i}}e_{t+i}, -\frac{1}{3^{i+1}}e_{t+i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\operatorname{Cov}\left(e_{t+i}, e_{t+i}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3^{i}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3^{i+1}}\right)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{3^{2i+1}} \cdot \operatorname{Var}(e_{t+i})\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\sigma_{e}^{2}}{3^{2i+1}} + \frac{\sigma_{e}^$$

这个表达式并不随时间 t 变化。

c

因为 Y_t 依赖于未来的观测值所以模型不令人满意。

0.12 4.17.AR(1) 过程

a

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}\left(10\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t-1} + e_{t-1} + \frac{1}{2}e_{t-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_{t-3} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} e_{t-n}\right) + e_{t-1} = \\ &10\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + \frac{1}{2}e_{t-1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_{t-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 e_{t-3} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e_{t-n} + e_{t-1} = \\ &10\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t-1} + e_{t-1} + \frac{1}{2}e_{t-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_{t-3} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} e_{t-n} \end{split}$$

b

 $\mathrm{E}(Y_t)=10\left(rac{1}{2}
ight)^t$ 随着 t 的变化而变化,因此是非平稳的。

0.13 4.18. 平稳的 AR(1)

a

$$\mathbf{E}(W_t) = \mathbf{E}(Y_t + c\phi^t) = \mathbf{E}(Y_t) + \mathbf{E}(c\phi^t) = 0 + c\phi^t = c\phi^t$$

b

$$\phi(Y_{t-1} + c\phi^{t-1}) + e_t = \phi Y_{t-1} + c\phi^t + e_t = \phi\left(\frac{Y_t - e_t}{\phi}\right) + c\phi^t + e_t = Y_t + c\phi^t$$

c

不是, $E(W_t)$ 不独立于 t。

0.14 4.21. 隐藏的 ARMA

 \mathbf{a}

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Cov}(Y_t, Y_{t-k}) &= \operatorname{Cov}(e_{t-1} - e_{t-2} + 0.5e_{t-3}, e_{t-1-k} - e_{t-2-k} + 0.5e_{t-3-k}) = \\ \gamma_k &= \begin{cases} \sigma_e^2 + \sigma_e^2 + 0.25\sigma_e^2 = 2.25\sigma_e^2 & k = 0 \\ -\sigma_e^2 - 0.5\sigma_e^2 = -1.5\sigma_e^2 & k = 1 \\ 0.5\sigma_e^2 & k = 2 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

b

从某种意义上讲,这是一个 ARMA(p,q) 模型,其中 p=0,q=2,换言之实际上这是一个 MA(2) 过程: $Y_t=e_t-e_{t-1}+0.5e_{t-2}$,其参数为 $\theta_1=1$, $\theta_2=-0.5$ 。

0.15 4.22. 证明陈述

$$1-\phi_1x-\phi_2x^2-\cdots-\phi_px^p \implies x^k\left(\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^p-\phi_1\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{p-1}\cdots-\phi_p\right)$$

因此,如果 $x_1=G$ 是上述方程的一个根,则 $\frac{1}{x_1}=\frac{1}{G}$ 一定是以下方程的根:

$$x^p-\phi_1x^{p-1}-\phi_2x^{p-2}-\cdots-\phi_p$$