

April 17, 2024

```
[12]: import datetime
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
```

1 Correlations in AR models

An autoregressive model of order p is defined as $y_t = c + \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \phi_2 y_{t-2} + \dots + \phi_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$,

Write a function that calculates the values of AR(p) model. The function must have a parameter `burnin` that determines how many initial values are discarded.

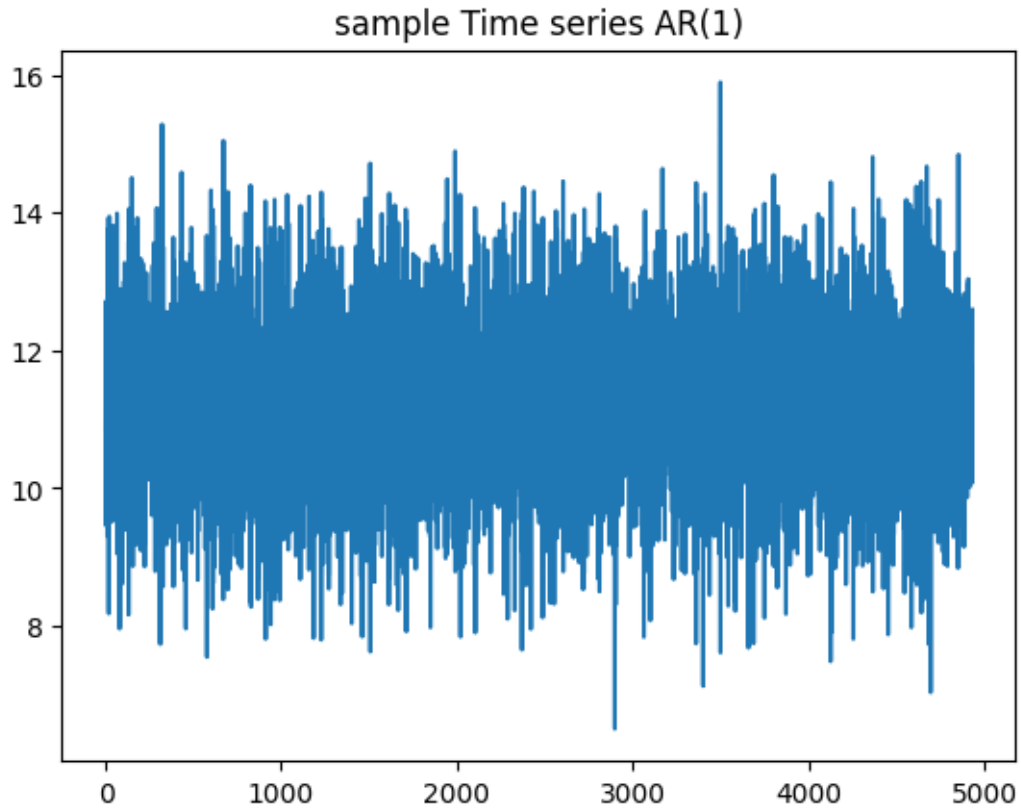
```
[21]: def ar_model(p, ar_coeffs, c, n_samples, burnin=10):
    et = np.random.normal(size=n_samples)
    ar_values = np.zeros_like(et, dtype=float)
    for t in range(p, n_samples):
        ar_values[t] = c + np.sum(ar_coeffs[:, :-1] * ar_values[t-p:t]) + et[t]
    return ar_values[burnin:]
```

Calculate $n = 5000$ values of the AR(1) model $y_t = 18 - 0.6y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$.

```
[97]: order = 1
coefficients = [-0.6]
num_samples = 5000
c = 18
```

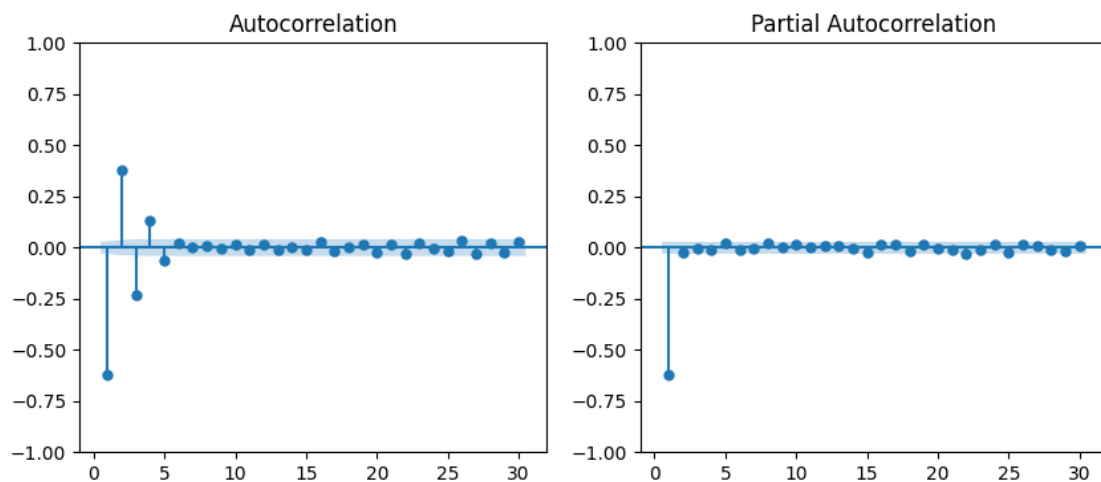
```
[98]: ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=70)
```

```
[99]: plt.plot(ar_values)
plt.title("sample Time series AR(1)")
plt.show()
```



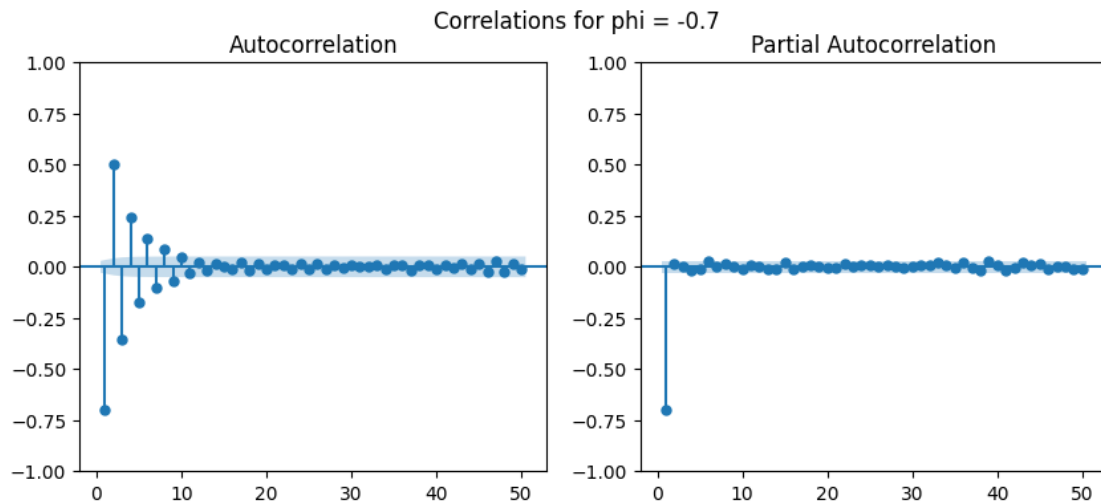
- Calculate the autocorrelation (ACF) and partial autocorrelation (PACF) function for this time series.

```
[100]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plot_acf(ar_values, lags=30, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ar_values, lags=30, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```

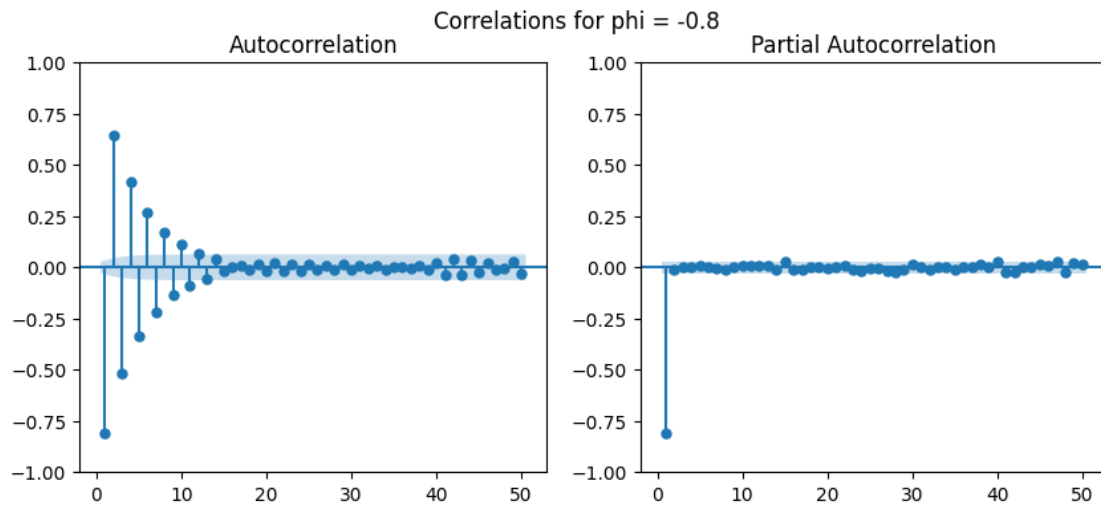


- Repeat the calculations for $\phi_1 = -0.7, -0.8, -0.9$.

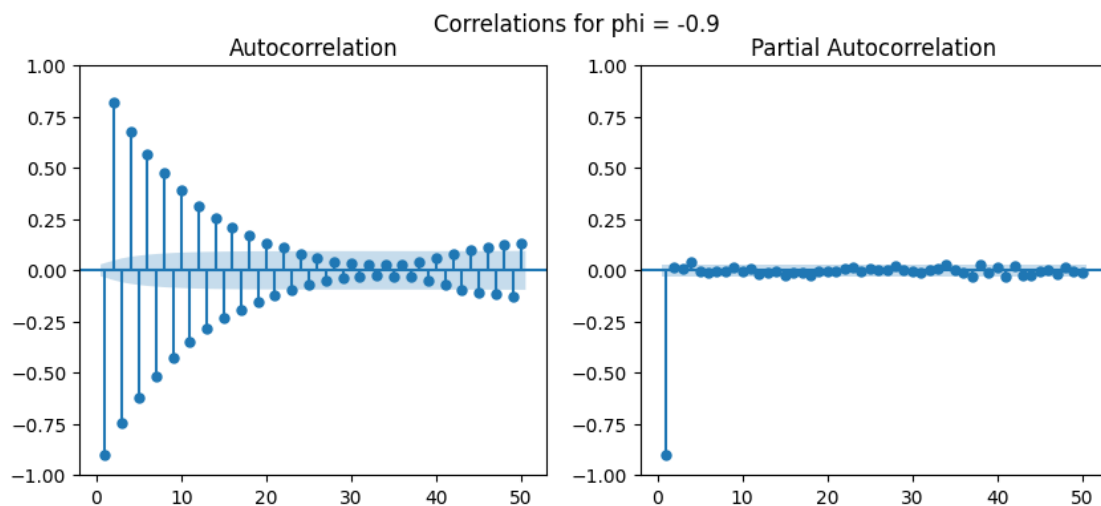
```
[101]: order = 1
coefficients = [-0.7]
num_samples = 5000
c = 18
ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=500)
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations for phi = -0.7")
plot_acf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```



```
[102]: order = 1
coefficients = [-0.8]
num_samples = 5000
c = 18
ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=500)
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations for phi = -0.8")
plot_acf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```



```
[103]: order = 1
coefficients = [-0.9]
num_samples = 5000
c = 18
ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=500)
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations for  $\phi = -0.9$ ")
plot_acf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ar_values, lags=50, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```



What happens when $|\phi| > 1$

```
[ ]: order = 1
      coefficients = [-1.9]
      num_samples = 5000
      c = 18
      ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=500)
      ar_values
```

<ipython-input-125-25dd3f363950>:4: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in multiply

```
      ar_values[t] = c + np.sum(ar_coeffs[:t-1] * ar_values[t-p:t]) +
      np.random.normal()
```

```
[ ]: array([-1.27835765e+140,  2.42887954e+140, -4.61487112e+140, ...,
           inf,                -inf,                inf])
```

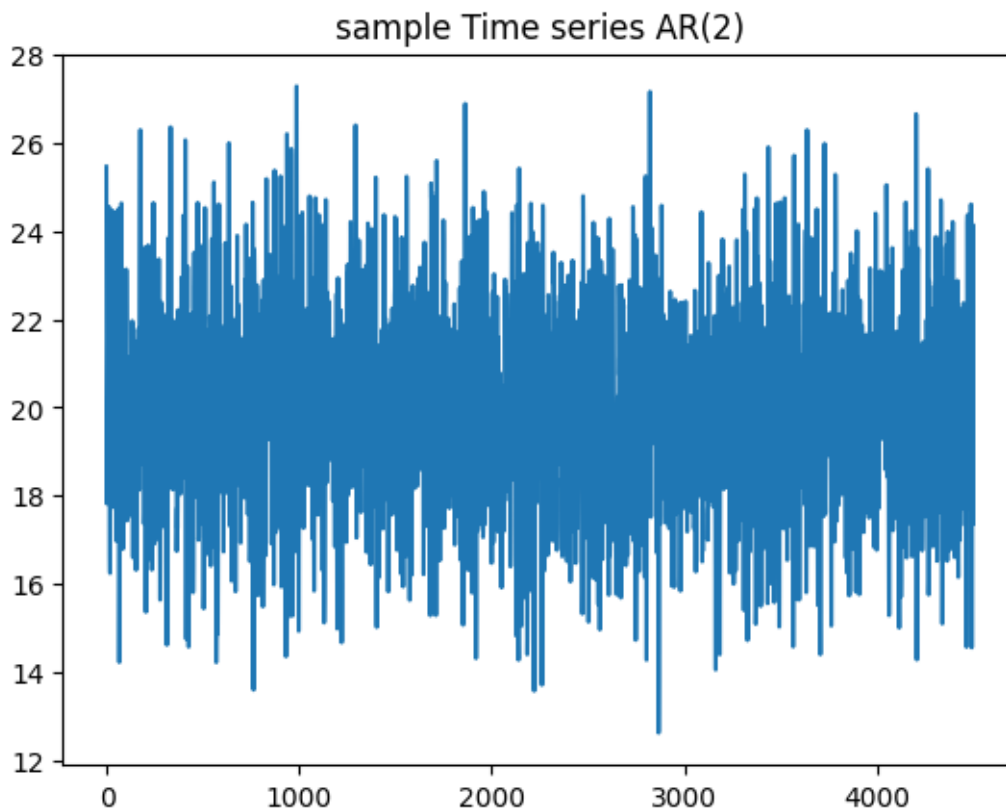
If we set $|\phi| > 1$, our time series goes to infinity

2 AR(2)

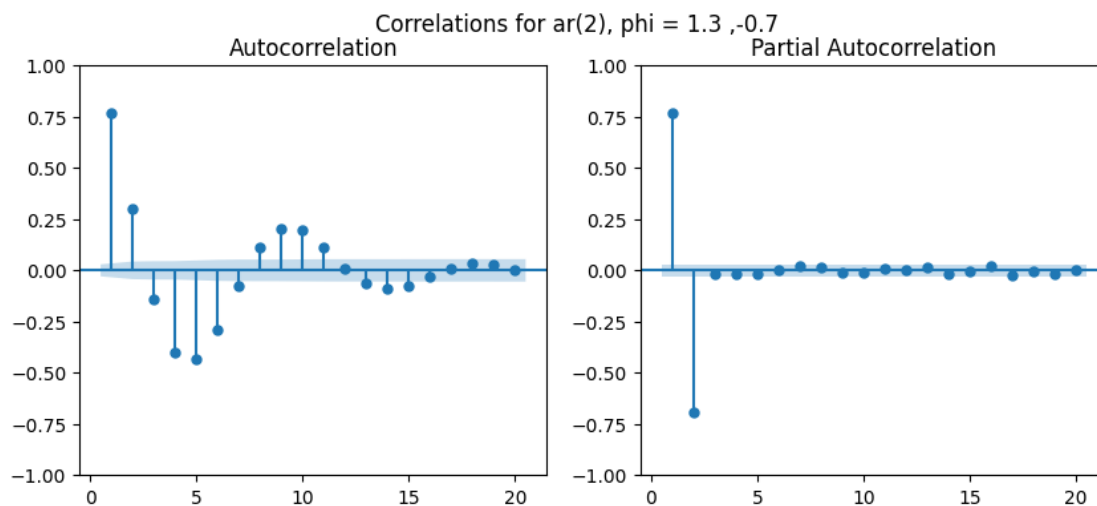
Calculate $n = 5000$ values of the AR(2) model $y_t = 8 + 1.3y_{t-1} - 0.7y_{t-2} + \epsilon_t$. Compare the structure of PACFs for AR(1) and AR(2) models.

```
[104]: order = 2
        coefficients = [1.3, -0.7]
        num_samples = 5000
        c = 8
        ar_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=500)
```

```
[105]: plt.plot(ar_values)
        plt.title("sample Time series AR(2)")
        plt.show()
```



```
[106]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations for ar(2), phi = 1.3 , -0.7")
plot_acf(ar_values, lags=20, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ar_values, lags=20, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```



For an AR(1) model, the PACF will have a sharp drop after lag 1 because it directly measures the correlation between a variable and its lagged values, and after the first lag, all other lags are indirectly related through the first lag. So, the PACF will be significant at lag 1 and then drop to approximately zero for all other lags.

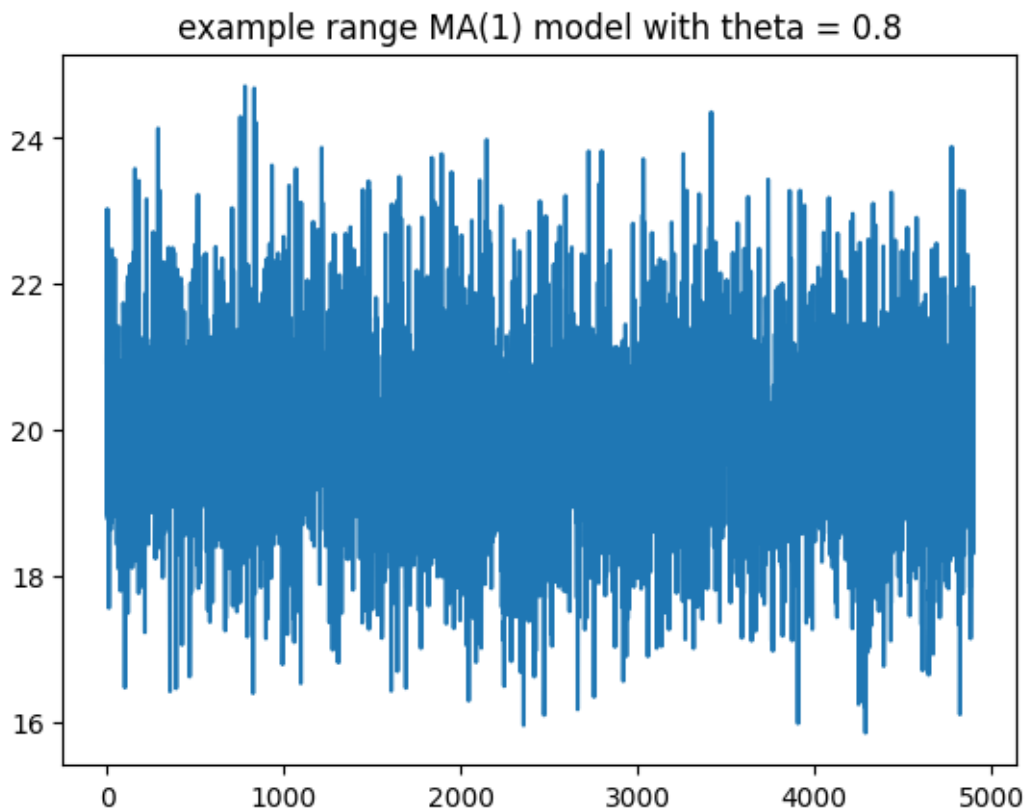
For an AR(2) model, the PACF will be significant at lags 1 and 2 because the variable is directly related to its first and second lagged values

3 MOVING AVERAGES

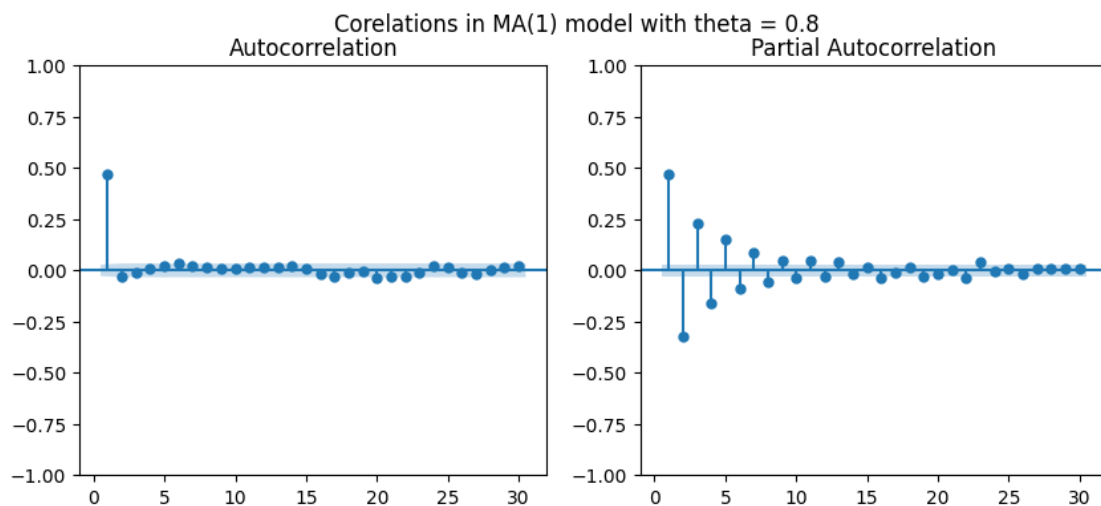
```
[107]: def ma_model(q, ma_coeffs, c, n_samples, burnin=10):  
        ma_values = np.zeros(n_samples)  
        et_values = np.random.normal(size=n_samples)  
        for t in range(q, n_samples):  
            ma_values[t] = c + np.dot(ma_coeffs[::-1], et_values[t-q:t]) +  
            et_values[t]  
        return ma_values[burnin:]
```

```
[108]: q = 1  
        coefficients = [0.8]  
        num_samples = 5000  
        c = 20  
        ma_values = ma_model(q, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=100)
```

```
[109]: plt.plot(ma_values)  
        plt.title("example range MA(1) model with theta = 0.8")  
        plt.show()
```

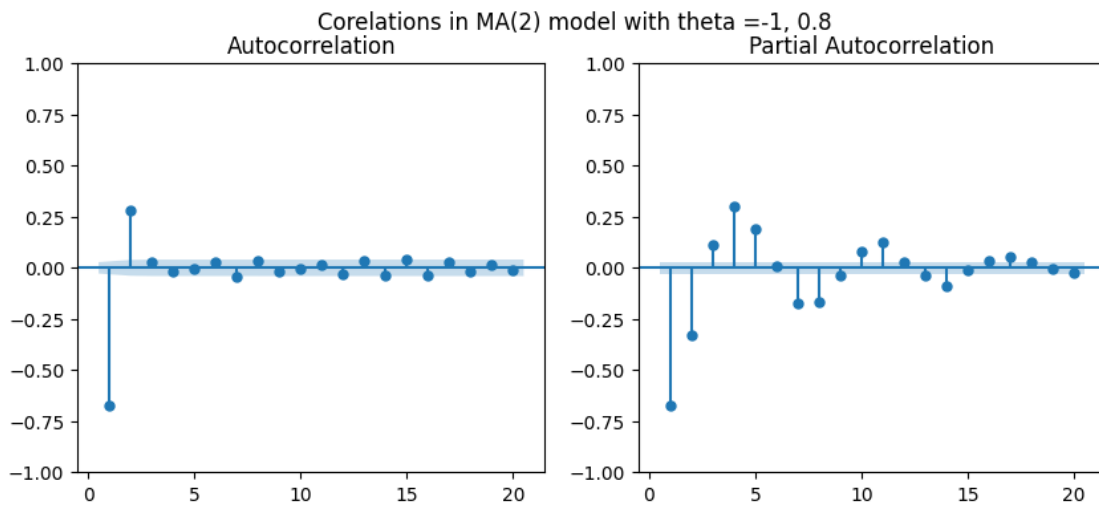


```
[111]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations in MA(1) model with  $\theta = 0.8$ ")
plot_acf(ma_values, lags=30, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ma_values, lags=30, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```




```
[112]: q = 2
coefficients = [-1, 0.8]
num_samples = 5000
c = 0
ma_values = ma_model(q, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=100)
```

```
[113]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.suptitle("Correlations in MA(2) model with theta =-1, 0.8")
plot_acf(ma_values, lags=20, zero=False, ax=axs[0])
plot_pacf(ma_values, lags=20, zero=False, ax=axs[1])
plt.show()
```



In acf :

1. for AR model : Slowly decaying. It will show significant autocorrelation values for several lags.
2. for MA Model : Sharp drop after the lag corresponding to the order of the MA model. All subsequent lags should be approximately zero.

in Pacf :

1. for AR model : Sharp drop after the lag corresponding to the order of the AR model. All subsequent lags should be approximately zero
2. for MA model : Slowly decaying. It will show significant partial autocorrelation values for several lags.

4 AR(p) model fitting

```
[60]: order = 2
coefficients = [1.3, -0.7]
num_samples = 5000
c = 8
ar2_values = ar_model(order, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=20)
```

```
[61]: from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
aic_values = []
models = []
p_values = [1, 2, 3, 4]
for p in p_values:
    model = ARIMA(ar2_values, order=(p, 0, 0))
    model_fit = model.fit()
    models.append(model_fit)
    estimated_params = model_fit.params
    print(f"\n-----Model AR({p})-----\n")
    print(model_fit.summary())
    aic_values.append(model_fit.aic)
```

-----Model AR(1)-----

```

                                SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                  y      No. Observations:              4980
Model:                        ARIMA(1, 0, 0)  Log Likelihood            -8735.110
Date:                        Wed, 17 Apr 2024  AIC                     17476.219
Time:                        15:45:29      BIC                     17495.759
Sample:                        0      HQIC                     17483.069
                                - 4980
Covariance Type:                opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          20.0188      0.086    233.468      0.000      19.851      20.187
ar.L1           0.7691      0.009     84.789      0.000       0.751       0.787
sigma2          1.9544      0.039     50.211      0.000       1.878       2.031
=====
===
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):              1444.84  Jarque-Bera (JB):
0.73
Prob(Q):                        0.00  Prob(JB):
0.69
Heteroskedasticity (H):          0.87  Skew:
0.03
```

Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.00 Kurtosis:
3.03

=====
===

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model AR(2)-----

SARIMAX Results

=====
Dep. Variable: y No. Observations: 4980
Model: ARIMA(2, 0, 0) Log Likelihood -7055.698
Date: Wed, 17 Apr 2024 AIC 14119.395
Time: 15:45:31 BIC 14145.448
Sample: 0 HQIC 14128.528
- 4980
Covariance Type: opg
=====

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	20.0192	0.036	554.918	0.000	19.949	20.090
ar.L1	1.3080	0.010	128.986	0.000	1.288	1.328
ar.L2	-0.7004	0.010	-68.718	0.000	-0.720	-0.680
sigma2	0.9953	0.020	50.327	0.000	0.957	1.034

=====

=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 1.08 Jarque-Bera (JB):
0.36
Prob(Q): 0.30 Prob(JB):
0.83
Heteroskedasticity (H): 0.99 Skew:
-0.01
Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.81 Kurtosis:
3.03
=====

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model AR(3)-----

SARIMAX Results

=====

```

Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:          4980
Model:                ARIMA(3, 0, 0)  Log Likelihood      -7054.577
Date:                Wed, 17 Apr 2024  AIC                14119.155
Time:                15:45:34    BIC                14151.721
Sample:                0      HQIC                14130.571
                        - 4980

```

Covariance Type: opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	20.0191	0.037	543.212	0.000	19.947	20.091
ar.L1	1.3228	0.015	91.121	0.000	1.294	1.351
ar.L2	-0.7282	0.021	-34.101	0.000	-0.770	-0.686
ar.L3	0.0212	0.014	1.486	0.137	-0.007	0.049
sigma2	0.9948	0.020	50.340	0.000	0.956	1.034

===

```

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.00    Jarque-Bera (JB):
0.41
Prob(Q):                    1.00    Prob(JB):
0.82
Heteroskedasticity (H):      0.99    Skew:
-0.01
Prob(H) (two-sided):        0.80    Kurtosis:
3.04

```

=====

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model AR(4)-----

SARIMAX Results

```

Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:          4980
Model:                ARIMA(4, 0, 0)  Log Likelihood      -7054.546
Date:                Wed, 17 Apr 2024  AIC                14121.091
Time:                15:45:36    BIC                14160.170
Sample:                0      HQIC                14134.790
                        - 4980

```

Covariance Type: opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	20.0192	0.037	545.025	0.000	19.947	20.091
ar.L1	1.3229	0.015	91.108	0.000	1.294	1.351

ar.L2	-0.7308	0.024	-30.806	0.000	-0.777	-0.684
ar.L3	0.0260	0.024	1.104	0.270	-0.020	0.072
ar.L4	-0.0036	0.014	-0.253	0.800	-0.031	0.024
sigma2	0.9948	0.020	50.339	0.000	0.956	1.034

=====

===

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.00 Jarque-Bera (JB):

0.41

Prob(Q): 0.99 Prob(JB):

0.81

Heteroskedasticity (H): 0.99 Skew:

-0.01

Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.80 Kurtosis:

3.04

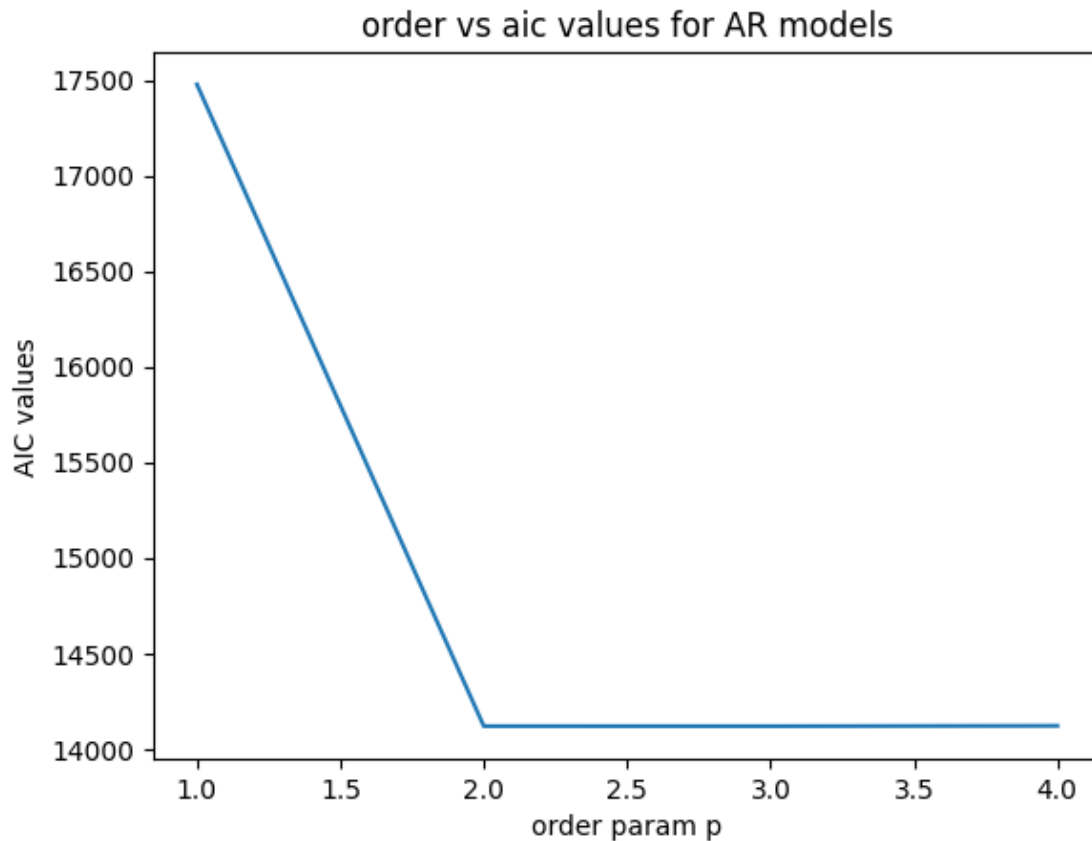
=====

===

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

```
[62]: plt.plot(p_values, aic_values)
plt.xlabel("order param p")
plt.ylabel("AIC values")
plt.title("order vs aic values for AR models")
plt.show()
```



since the aic values of ar(2), ar(3) and ar(4) are very close. we can do llr test to determine the better one

```
[58]: from scipy.stats.distributions import chi2
```

```
[73]: def LLR_test(m1,m2,DF=1):
      L1=m1.llf
      L2=m2.llf
      LR=2*(L2-L1)
      p=chi2.sf(LR,DF).round(3)
      return p
```

in or models list,

1. model[0] is ar(1),
2. model[1] is ar(2)
3. model[2] is ar(3) and
4. model[3] is ar(4)

```
[96]: LLR_test(models[2], models[1])
```

[96]: 1.0

since $p_values > 0.05$, we can't say that $ar(2)$ is much better than $ar(1)$

```
[75]: LLR_test(models[2], models[3])
```

[75]: 0.801

5 MA(q) Fitting

we fit MA(2) time series to our model

```
[69]: q = 2
coefficients = [-1, 0.8]
num_samples = 5000
c = 0
ma_values = ma_model(q, coefficients, c, num_samples, burnin=100)
```

```
[76]: from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
aic_values = []
models = []
q_values = [1, 2, 3, 4]
for q in q_values:
    model = ARIMA(ma_values, order=(0, 0, q))
    model_fit = model.fit()
    models.append(model_fit)
    estimated_params = model_fit.params
    print(f"\n-----Model MA({q})-----\n")
    print(model_fit.summary())
    aic_values.append(model_fit.aic)
```

-----Model MA(1)-----

```

                                SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                  y      No. Observations:              4900
Model:                        ARIMA(0, 0, 1)  Log Likelihood              -8114.474
Date:                        Wed, 17 Apr 2024  AIC                  16234.947
Time:                        16:05:31      BIC                  16254.438
Sample:                        0          HQIC                  16241.785
                                - 4900
Covariance Type:                opg
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          0.0090      0.008       1.144      0.253      -0.006      0.024
```

```

ma.L1      -0.5681      0.012     -49.322      0.000      -0.591      -0.546
sigma2      1.6065      0.033      49.403      0.000      1.543      1.670
=====
===
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          365.52   Jarque-Bera (JB):
1.39
Prob(Q):          0.00   Prob(JB):
0.50
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.09   Skew:
-0.04
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.09   Kurtosis:
2.99
=====
===

```

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model MA(2)-----

SARIMAX Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y   No. Observations:          4900
Model:          ARIMA(0, 0, 2)   Log Likelihood          -6974.524
Date:          Wed, 17 Apr 2024   AIC          13957.048
Time:          16:05:33   BIC          13983.036
Sample:          0   HQIC          13966.165
              - 4900
Covariance Type:          opg
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0091	0.011	0.813	0.416	-0.013	0.031
ma.L1	-1.0006	0.009	-110.031	0.000	-1.018	-0.983
ma.L2	0.7772	0.009	86.185	0.000	0.760	0.795
sigma2	1.0084	0.020	49.225	0.000	0.968	1.049

```

=====
===
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.05   Jarque-Bera (JB):
0.67
Prob(Q):          0.83   Prob(JB):
0.72
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.05   Skew:
-0.03
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.35   Kurtosis:
2.98
=====

```


===

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model MA(3)-----

SARIMAX Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:          4900
Model:                ARIMA(0, 0, 3)  Log Likelihood        -6974.485
Date:                Wed, 17 Apr 2024  AIC                  13958.970
Time:                16:05:36    BIC                   13991.455
Sample:                0      HQIC                   13970.367
                        - 4900
```

Covariance Type: opg

```
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          0.0091      0.011      0.816      0.414      -0.013      0.031
ma.L1         -1.0037      0.014     -71.307      0.000      -1.031     -0.976
ma.L2          0.7812      0.017     46.708      0.000      0.748      0.814
ma.L3         -0.0040      0.014     -0.281      0.779      -0.032      0.024
sigma2         1.0084      0.020     49.222      0.000      0.968      1.049
=====
```

===

```
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.00   Jarque-Bera (JB):
0.67
Prob(Q):          1.00   Prob(JB):
0.72
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.05   Skew:
-0.03
Prob(H) (two-sided):      0.36   Kurtosis:
2.98
```

===

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

-----Model MA(4)-----

SARIMAX Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      No. Observations:          4900
Model:                ARIMA(0, 0, 4)  Log Likelihood        -6973.995
```

Date: Wed, 17 Apr 2024 AIC 13959.989
Time: 16:05:41 BIC 13998.971
Sample: 0 HQIC 13973.666
- 4900

Covariance Type: opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0091	0.011	0.828	0.408	-0.012	0.031
ma.L1	-1.0035	0.014	-71.237	0.000	-1.031	-0.976
ma.L2	0.7691	0.020	39.140	0.000	0.731	0.808
ma.L3	0.0116	0.020	0.588	0.556	-0.027	0.050
ma.L4	-0.0148	0.014	-1.059	0.289	-0.042	0.013
sigma2	1.0082	0.021	49.108	0.000	0.968	1.048

===

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.00 Jarque-Bera (JB):

0.74

Prob(Q): 0.99 Prob(JB):

0.69

Heteroskedasticity (H): 1.05 Skew:

-0.03

Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.36 Kurtosis:

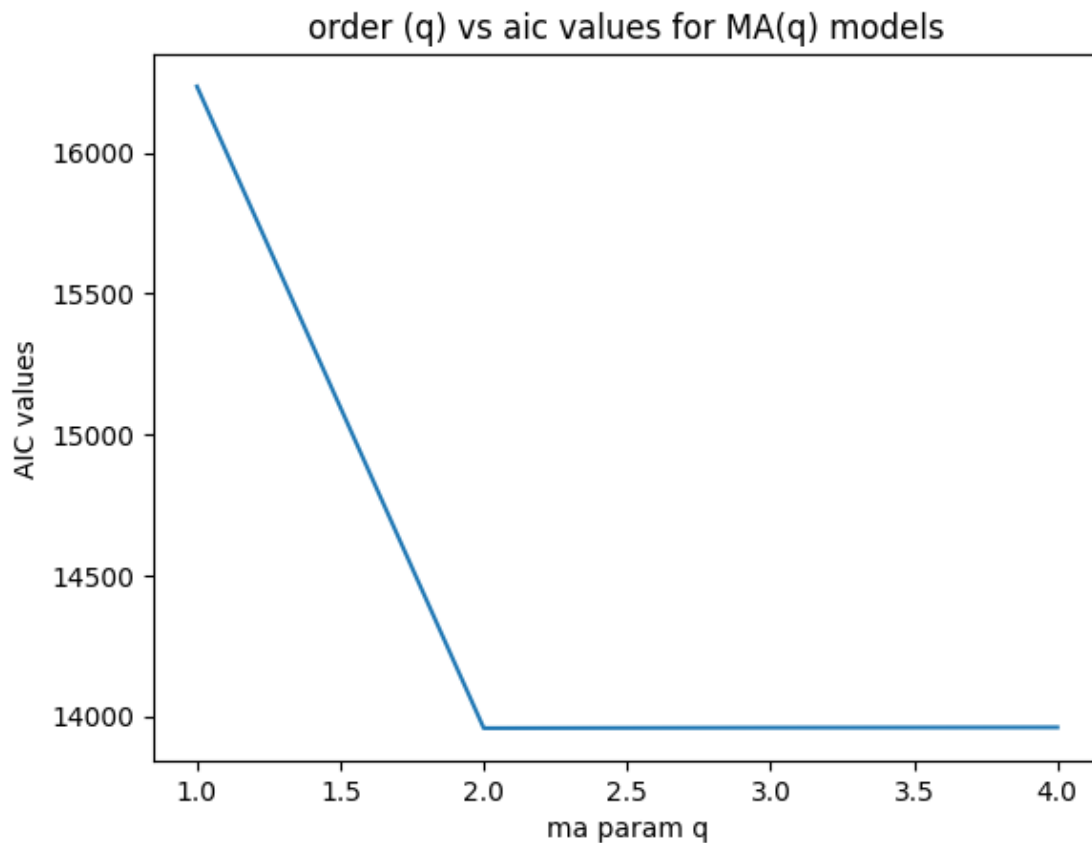
2.98

=====

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

```
[72]: plt.plot(q_values, aic_values)
plt.xlabel("ma param q")
plt.ylabel("AIC values")
plt.title("order (q) vs aic values for MA(q) models")
plt.show()
```



```
[82]: LLR_test(models[0], models[1])
```

[82]: 0.0

MA(2) is better than MA(1) $p=0$

```
[84]: LLR_test(models[1], models[2])
```

[84]: 0.78

THE AIC value of model[1] that is MA(2) is slightly lower than MA(3) and MA(4). But we cannot certainly say that MA(2) is definitely better than MA(3)
