Data Analysis: Statistical Modeling and Computation in Applications

<u>Help</u>

sandipan_dey >

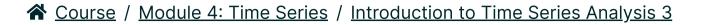
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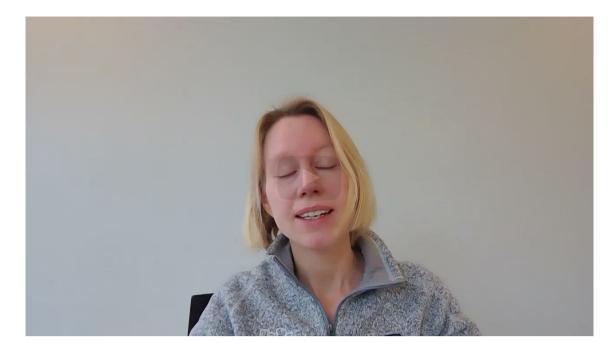


2. Recap

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Exercises due Nov 10, 2021 17:29 IST Completed

Recap



Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

Prof Jegelka: Hello, and welcome back, everyone.

In this lecture, we'll finish up our time series module,

and we'll talk about a few other important topics in time series analysis.

So what we'll start with is our discussion about determining

▶ 0:00 / 0:00

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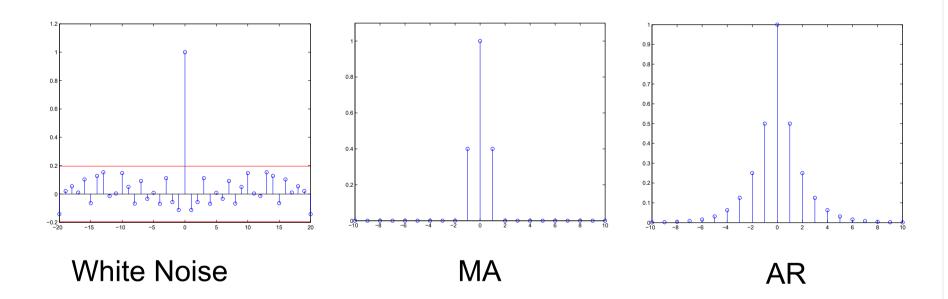
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Video

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The autocovariance (autocorrelation) function is a very useful tool to identify and differentiate stationary time series models that we introduced:



- ullet For a $\mathsf{WN}\left(\sigma^2
 ight)$ model, the autocovariance function is a spike at zero and flat everywhere else.
- For a $\mathsf{MA}(q)$ model, the autocovariance function is non-zero for q time shifts from zero, and zero everywhere else.
- For a stationary $\mathsf{AR}\left(p\right)$ model, the autocovariance function is non-zero everywhere, but decays exponentially fast.

ACF and stationarity

1/1 point (graded)

If the autocovariance function is non-zero everywhere and does not decay to zero or decays to zero very slowly, is the time series stationary?

Yes



Solution:

The autocovariance function of a stationary time series must be either identically zero after some lag, or decay to zero exponentially fast. If the autocovariance function does not decay to zero at all, or decays to zero very slowly, it is an indication of nonstationarity.

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

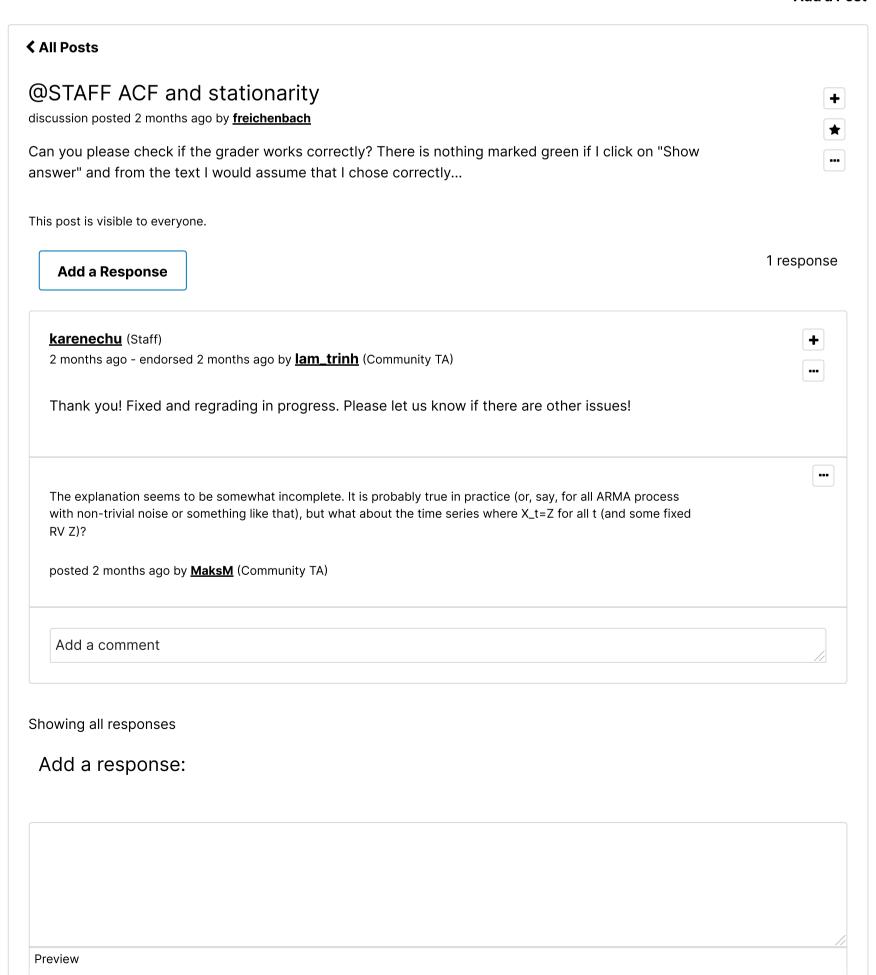
1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

Topic: Module 4: Time Series:Introduction to Time Series Analysis 3 / 2. Recap

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