

x	x1	y1	y(t-1)	y(t-1)	y(t-1)-m2	[y(t-1)-m2]^2	[y(t-1)-m2]*product	exp y	error	error^2	diff^2	
1	-5	10	12	-5	-3	25	9	15	16.55	-6.55	42.84	5.76
2	-4	12	18	-3	3	9	-9	21	16.15	-4.15	17.18	40.96
3	-3	18	22	3	7	49	21	21	15.75	2.25	5.08	19.36
4	-2	22	16	7	1	49	7	7	15.35	6.65	44.28	31.36
5	-1	16	18	1	3	1	3	3	14.95	1.05	1.11	5.76
6	0	18	18	3	3	9	9	9	14.55	3.45	11.93	0.16
7	1	18	17	3	2	9	6	6	14.15	3.85	14.86	0.36
8	2	17	10	2	-5	4	-10	10	13.75	3.25	10.58	43.56
9	3	10	9	-5	-6	25	-30	30	13.35	-3.35	11.19	0.36
10	4	9	10	-6	-5	36	-30	30	12.95	-3.95	15.57	1.96
11	5	10		-5					12.55	-2.55	6.48	

Apply Runs Test

Conclusion From this we make a conclusion that the given time series y_t and its lagged version by 1 i.e. y_{t-1} have positive conclusion. From this we say that autocorrelation in the given time series is equal to 0.580. $htat$'s autocorrelation is positive.

At this point we assume that linearly in the given data, and so we make a linear assumption in the data and apply $y = a + bx$ where a, b are constants to be found and x is directly proportional to the time.

1st	$\text{sum}(y) = na + b(\text{sum}(x))$	y	160	11a	14.5	$-a$	
	$\text{sum}(xy) = a(\text{sum}(x)) + b(\text{sum}(x^2))$	xy	-44	0	110	b	-0.4

According to Watson Dubin test, $\tau = 0.8259$. And 0.8259 remains between 0 and 2 so it suggests a positive autocorrelation.

(see also $\beta_2 < 20$), we look at the table

$n=11$, $s_1=6$ and $s_2=5$ with $r=1$, therefore lower and upper limits of r , $r_1=4$ and $r_2=9$, so we have our value of r doesn't fall in this range so the null hypothesis H_0 : There is randomness, is rejected. Therefore we accept H_1 : There is no randomness.

X	Y	xy
1	10	10
2	12	24
3	18	54
4	22	88
5	16	80
6	18	108
7	18	126
8	17	136
9	10	90
10	8	80

