

3. Do the parameter estimation using the order obtained above.

利用 arima 將得到的(AR,MA)=(0, 2)填入，即可產生計算出來的

parameter。程式碼如下：

```
out<-arima(arma,order=c(0,0,2))
```

```
summary(out)
```

out 的結果與係數如下圖：

```
> summary(out)
      Length Class  Mode
coef          3  -none- numeric
sigma2         1  -none- numeric
var.coef       9  -none- numeric
mask           3  -none- logical
loglik         1  -none- numeric
aic            1  -none- numeric
arma           7  -none- numeric
residuals 1000   ts     numeric
call          3  -none- call
series        1  -none- character
code          1  -none- numeric
n.cond        1  -none- numeric
nobs          1  -none- numeric
model         10  -none- list
> out[1]
$coef
      ma1      ma2  intercept
-0.13001296  0.09385256  0.30015670
```

4. Simulate the first 1000 data points of an ARIMA(1,1,2).

使用 arima，即可模擬出此資料。程式碼如下：

```
arima1<-arima.sim(model=list(order = c(1,1,2), ar = c(0.7), ma = c(-
0.8, 0.1)),n=1000)+0.3
```

生成資料如下：

values	
arima1	Time-series [1:1001] from 1 to 1001: 0.3 -1.51 -2.04 -...

5. Do the augmented Dickey-Fuller test on your simulated data.

用 `adf.test` 即可完成分析，程式碼如下：

```
library(tseries)
```

```
library(forecast)
```

```
adf.test(arma1)
```

分析結果如下：

```
Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test  
data: arma1  
Dickey-Fuller = -3.6896, Lag order = 9, p-value = 0.02451  
alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

而 `p-value` 小於 0.05(預設 95%信心水準)，我們便拒絕 H_0 ，也就是說資

料是定態，已經不需要再差分。