

Autoregressive Processes

STAT 464 / 864 | Fall 2024

Discrete Time Series Analysis

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We learned something last time, in Time Series



Moving Average (MA) processes:

A little bit of noise from the present

A little bit of noise from the past

How far into the past? p steps \rightarrow **Order p**

How much does each step contribute? k^{th} step $\rightarrow \phi_k$

MA processes are always zero mean

There's a formula for their ACVF

What did we tell quin?

Autoregressive Process of Order 1

An AR(1) process $\{X_t\}$ satisfies the autoregressive equation,

$$X_t = \alpha X_{t-1} + Z_t$$

We assume a (stationary) solution $\{X_t\}$ exists

Autoregressive coefficient

Assume

Assume $\text{Cov}(Z_t, X_s) = 0$ for all $s < t$, and for all t .

AR(1) Processes | Expectation

$$(\square) \quad X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t$$

Take expectation of both sides of (\square)

Stationarity \rightarrow constant mean

Assume $\phi \neq 0$ (else $\{X_t\}$ is wn)



AR(1) Processes | Variance

(□)

$$X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t$$

Take variance of both sides of (□)

X_{t-1} and Z_t are uncorrelated

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_t) &= \text{Var}(\phi X_{t-1} + Z_t) \\ &= \phi^2 \text{Var}(X_{t-1}) + \text{Var}(Z_t) \end{aligned}$$

Final expression is time-independent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_t) &= \phi^2 \text{Var}(X_{t-1}) + \sigma^2 \\ \text{Var}(X_t) &= \phi^2 \text{Var}(X_t) + \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

AR(1) Processes | Covariance

$$(\square) X_t = \phi \underline{X_{t-1}} + \underline{Z_t}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+h}) = \text{E}[X_t X_{t+h}] = \text{E}[X_{t-h} X_t]$$

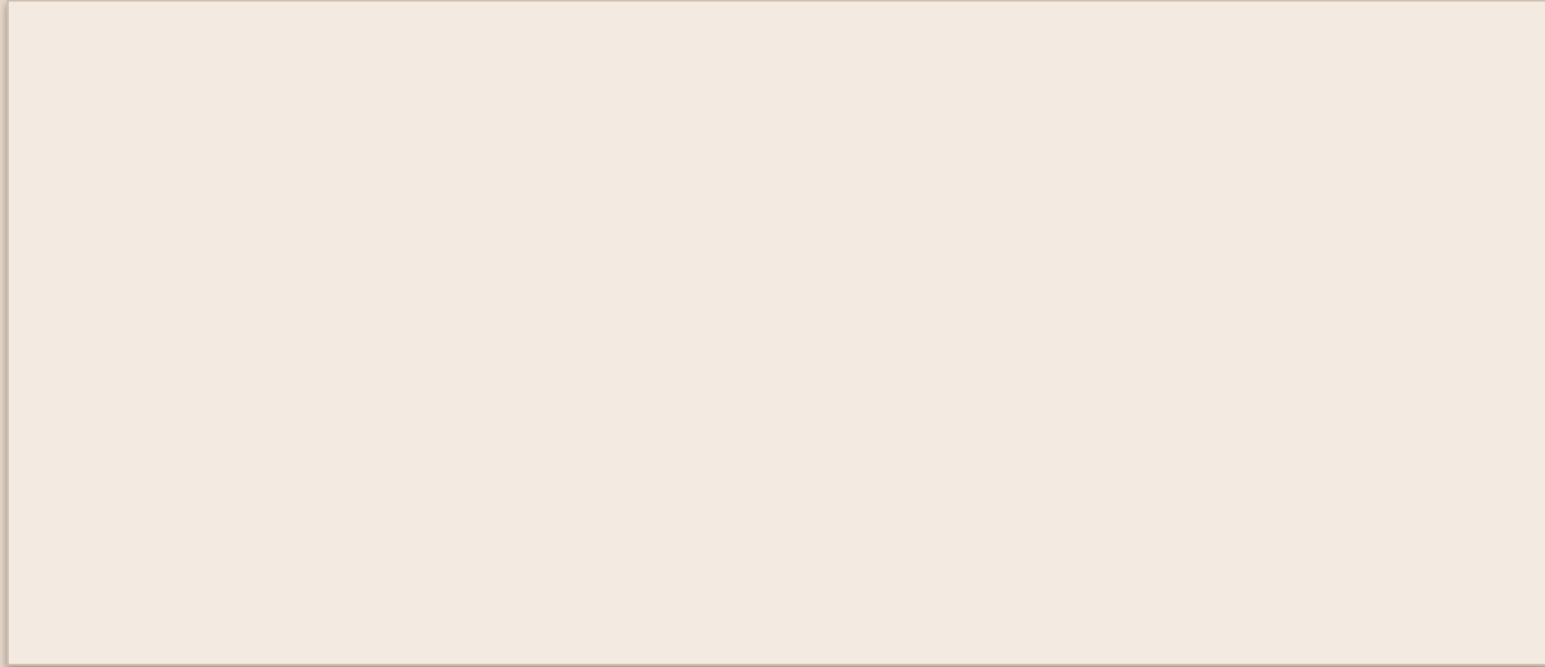
$$= \text{E}[X_{t-h} \phi \underline{X_{t-1}}] + \text{E}[X_{t-h} \underline{Z_t}]$$

$$= \phi \text{E}[X_{t-h} X_{t-1}]$$

$$\gamma_X(h) = \phi \gamma_X(h-1)$$

AR(1) Processes | Covariance

$$(\square) \quad X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t$$



AR(1) Processes: ACVF / ACF (\square) $X_t = \phi X_{t-1} + Z_t$



Autoregressive Process of Order p

Stationary $\{X_t\}$ satisfying:

AR polynomial:

(Complex valued z)

Assume roots exist **outside unit circle** in the complex plane. $|z| > 1$

AR(p): Expectation

(🌲)
$$X_t = \phi_1 X_{t-1} + \cdots + \phi_p X_{t-p} + Z_t$$

Stationarity \rightarrow constant mean

Assume BWOC, μ is nonzero

Divide both sides by μ

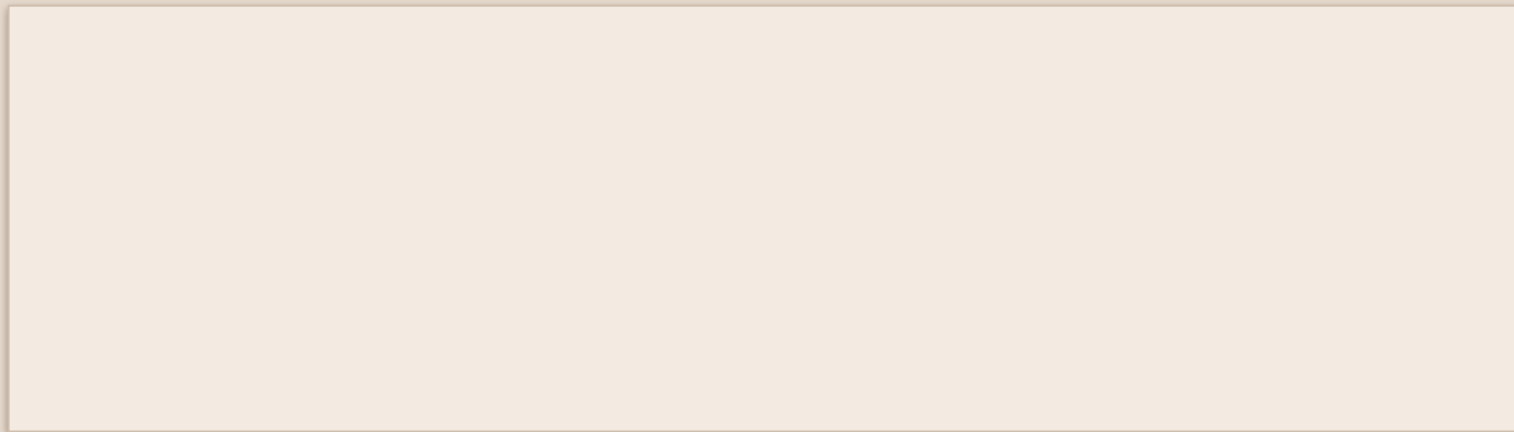
$z = 1$ is a root of AR polynomial

But $|z| \leq 1$ not allowed! (unit circle) $\rightarrow \mu$ must be zero

AR(p): Covariance

$$(\text{🌲}) \quad X_t = \phi_1 X_{t-1} + \cdots + \phi_p X_{t-p} + Z_t$$

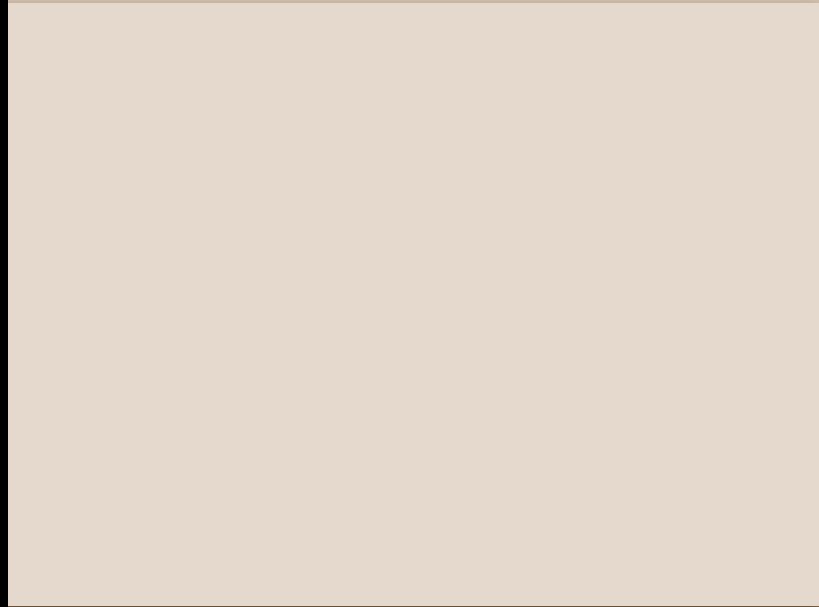
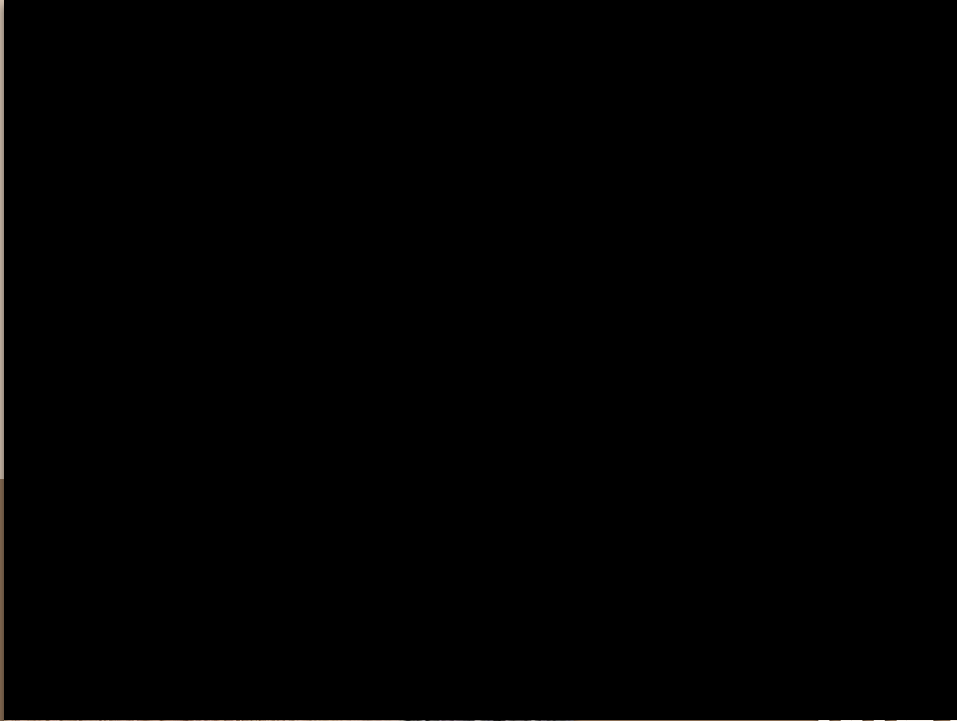
Multiply both sides of (🌲) by X_{t-h} , where $h > 0$. Take expectation.



$p + 1$ linear equations, $p + 1$ unknowns $\gamma_X(0), \dots, \gamma_X(p)$
→ system of linear equations

For $h > p$, these equations form a recursion (easy to program)

We learned something today, in Time Series 🕒



what did we tell quin?

AR(1) Processes in R

ϕ can be estimated via linear regression:

Response: `y <- x_t[2:N]`

Predictor: `x <- x_t[1:(N-1)]`

Intercept: `(None)`

Model: `mod1 <- lm(y ~ x - 1)`

AR(p): Sample ACVFs in R

`Itsmr::aacvs()`

Computes ACVF for a given AR process... Or MA. (Or ARMA)