STAT 443: Lab 6A

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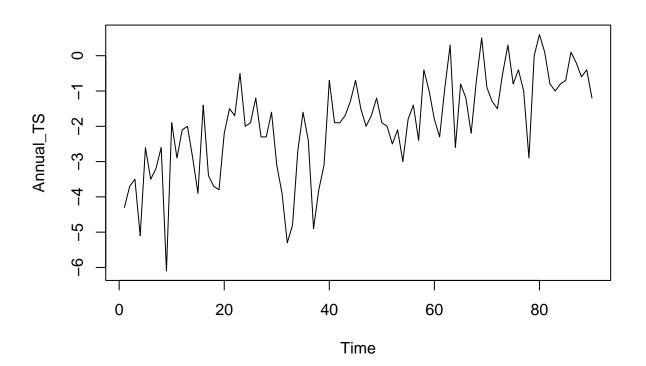
28 February 2022

1.

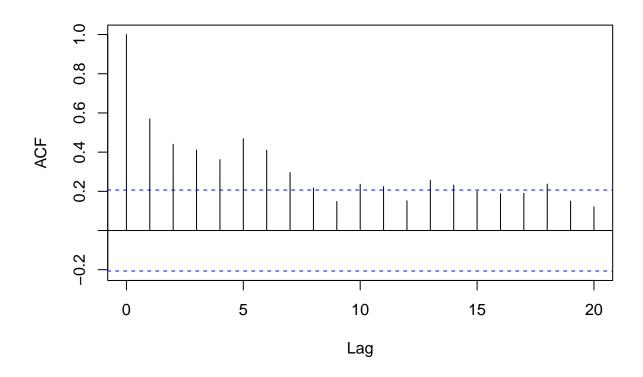
```
# Reading the data
data <- read.csv("TempPG.csv")

# Coercing Annual column into a time series
Annual_TS <- ts(data$Annual)

# Plotting
plot(Annual_TS)</pre>
```

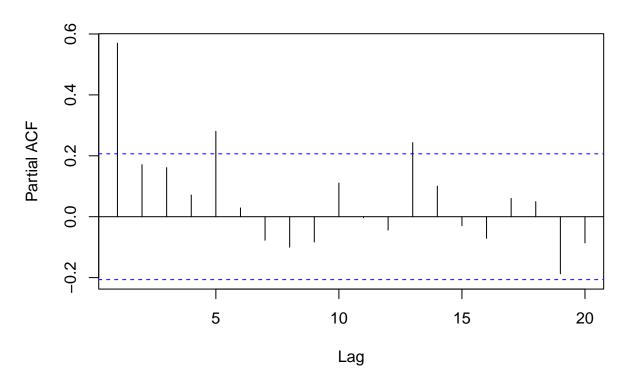


Series Annual_TS



pacf(Annual_TS, lag.max = 20)

Series Annual_TS



The ACF of the time series data resembles a damped sine wave, and tails off. The PACF of the time series data spikes at lags h=1 and h=5. Since its PACF cuts off, and the ACF tails off, an AR process can be fit to the data.

2.

```
ARMA_obj1 \leftarrow arima(Annual_TS, order = c(1,0,0))
ARMA_obj2 <- arima(Annual_TS, order = c(5,0,0))
ARMA_obj1
##
## Call:
## arima(x = Annual_TS, order = c(1, 0, 0))
##
##
  Coefficients:
##
            ar1
                  intercept
         0.5843
                    -1.9591
##
## s.e.
         0.0864
                     0.2810
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.265: log likelihood = -138.49, aic = 282.99
ARMA_obj2
```

##

```
## Call:
## arima(x = Annual_TS, order = c(5, 0, 0))
##
## Coefficients:
##
            ar1
                    ar2
                            ar3
                                     ar4
                                             ar5
                                                  intercept
##
         0.3801 0.0625
                        0.1074
                                 -0.0071
                                          0.3207
                                                    -2.0298
## s.e.
        0.0993
                0.1071
                        0.1067
                                  0.1091
                                          0.1020
                                                     0.6714
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 1.042: log likelihood = -130.22, aic = 274.45
```

Checking the AIC for an AR model at p = 1 and p = 5, we can see that the AR(5) model fits better as it has a lower AIC. So the fitted model is given by:

$$X_t - \mu = \alpha_1(X_{t-1} - \mu) + \alpha_2(X_{t-2} - \mu) + \alpha_3(X_{t-3} - \mu) + \alpha_4(X_{t-4} - \mu) + \alpha_5(X_{t-5} - \mu) + Z_t$$

Where the mean $\mu = -2.0298$.

$$X_t + 2.0298 = 0.3801(X_{t-1} + 2.0298) + 0.0625(X_{t-2} + 2.0298) + 0.1074(X_{t-3} + 2.0298)$$
$$-0.0071(X_{t-4} + 2.0298) + 0.3207(X_{t-5} + 2.0298) + Z_t$$

3.

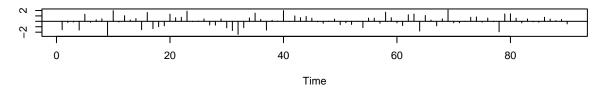
confint(ARMA_obj2)

```
##
                  2.5 %
                            97.5 %
## ar1
              0.1854090
                         0.5748047
## ar2
             -0.1473429
                         0.2723597
## ar3
             -0.1016682
                         0.3165250
## ar4
             -0.2208772
                         0.2067138
              0.1208165 0.5205053
## ar5
## intercept -3.3456107 -0.7139008
```

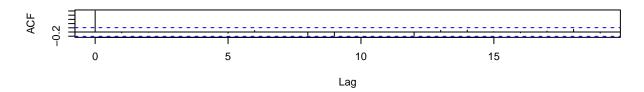
4.

tsdiag(ARMA_obj2)

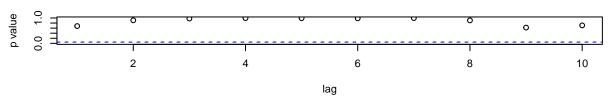
Standardized Residuals



ACF of Residuals



p values for Ljung-Box statistic



The Standardized Residuals plot is similar to a plot of white noise, which means that our model fits well. The ACF of residuals also suggests that there are barely any correlations that are not captured by the AR(5) model. Finally, the Ljung-Box test gives us high p-values at most lags, which means that our model while not perfect, does still fit well.