



Time Series Econometrics, Spring 2021

Practice Session 2

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all kinds of

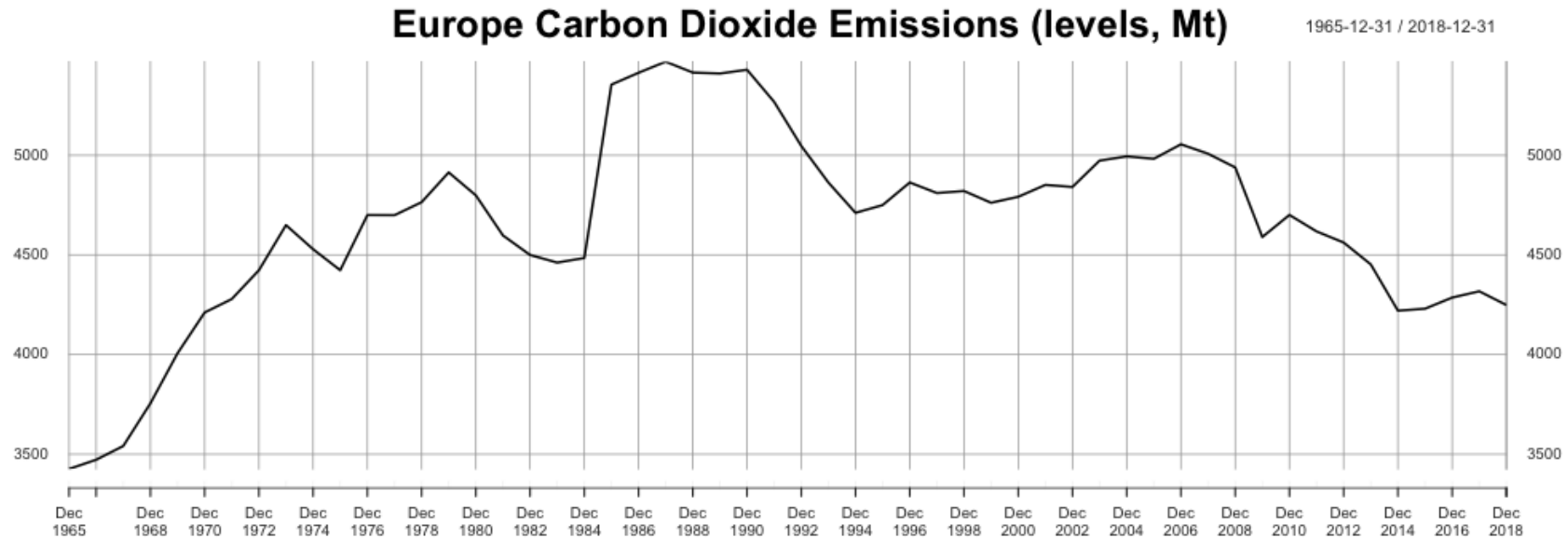
Formal Tests

Problem 1. Conventional testing: recap

Consider a one-sample **one**-sided z-test, with data $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N \sim \text{i.i.d.}$, $H_o = \{\mathbb{E}X = \mu\}$, and $H_a = \{\mathbb{E}X < \mu\}$.

- ? Construct the test statistics. *Is something missing?*
- ? What's its distribution under the true null?
- ? Suggest some appropriate critical size values (α).
- ? What are the corresponding critical values (of the statistics)?
How are they different from the ones of the two-sided test?
- ? Describe the test in terms of critical values and P-values.

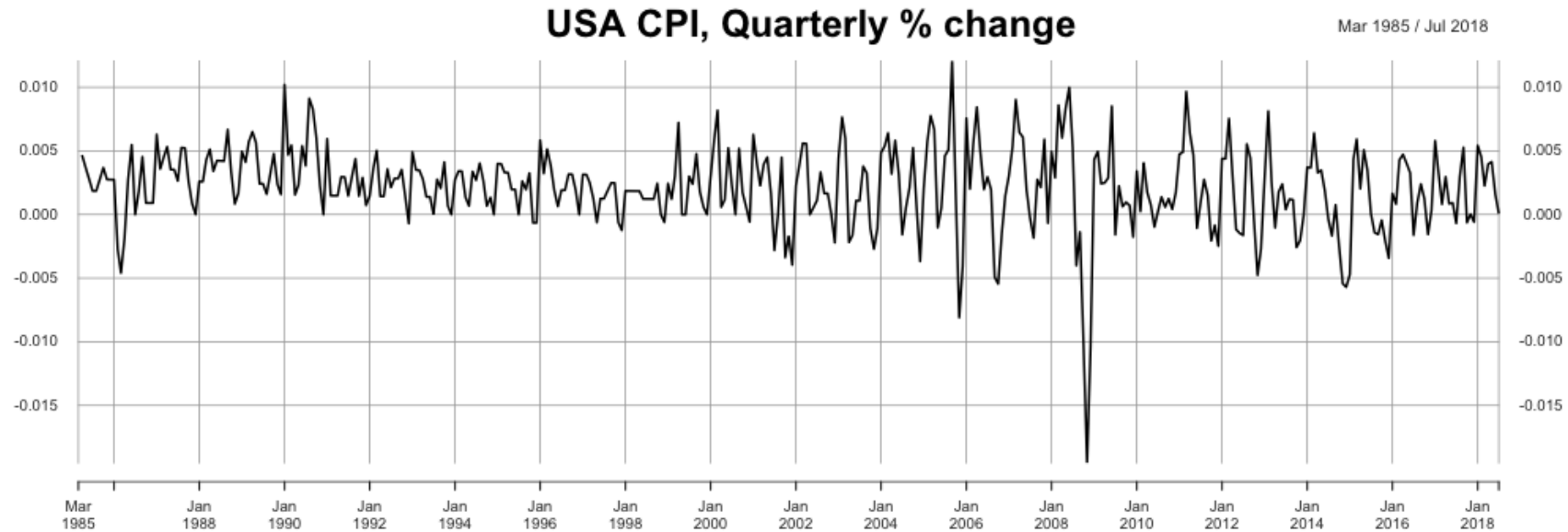
Problem 2. Interpreting ADF & KPSS results (1)



Test	P-value
ADF	0.4423
KPSS	0.0827

? Interpret the results & make a conclusion

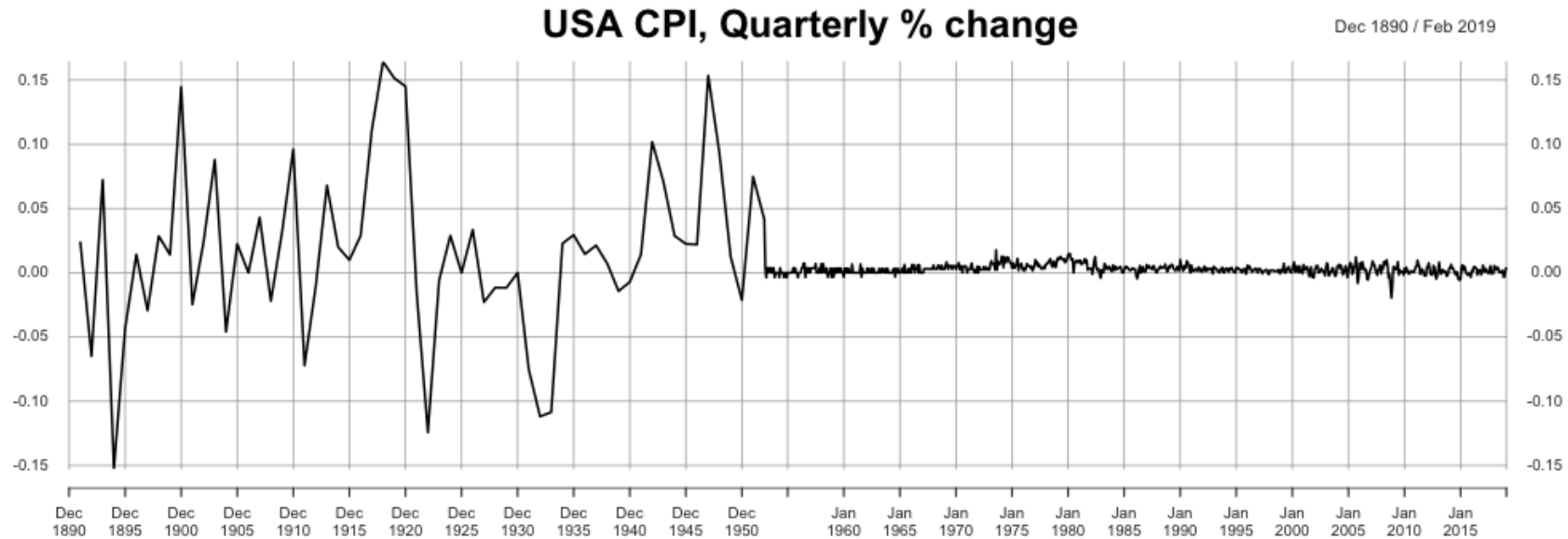
Problem 2. Interpreting ADF & KPSS results (2)



Test	P-value
ADF	< 0.01
KPSS	0.0102

? Interpret the results & make a conclusion

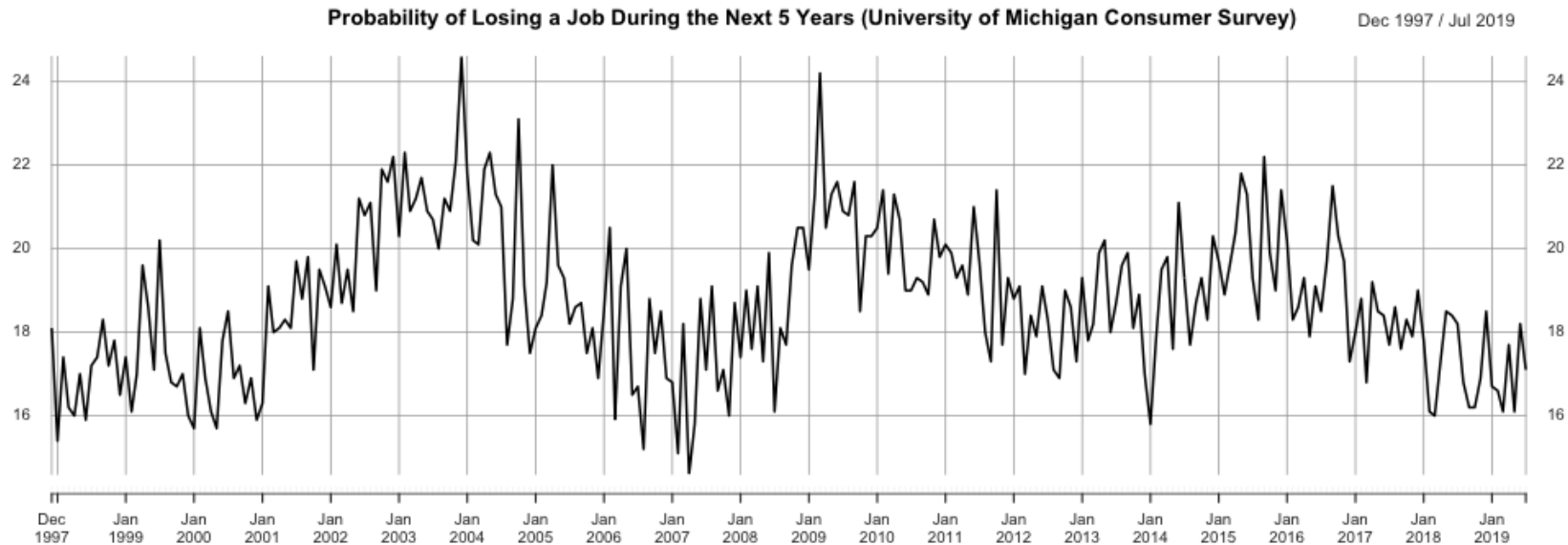
Problem 2. Interpreting ADF & KPSS results (3)



Test	P-value
ADF	< 0.01
KPSS	0.044

? Interpret the results & make a conclusion

Problem 2. Interpreting ADF & KPSS results (4)



Test	P-value
ADF	0.3994
KPSS	> 0.1

? Interpret the results & make a conclusion

Differences & other

Stationary Transformations

Differences: quick recall

- ? Define the first difference of some TS $\{X_t\}_{t=-\infty}^{+\infty}$
- ? What do we mean by "*differences preserve units*"?
- ? Give an example when differences are not meaningful.
recall that "*preserve units*" property again
- ? Say, some TS differences are perfectly stationary. Then what's the initial TS like? Assume the diffs are positive on average.
- ? When the diffs might not be enough to "kill" non-stationarity?
Give a general answer and a few real-life examples.

Suggest a good way to
transform a typical GDP to get a stationary TS

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Post your answer and ask a question about this class