

Time Series Analysis

Lecture 4

Mixed Autoregressive Moving Average (ARMA) Models

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Models

Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA) Models

Random Walk, Integrated Process, an Introduction to ARIMA Process

The Variance of Random Walk Process

- Assuming the process started at some time 0 with value y_0 , we can write the random walk process as

$$y_t = y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

$$E(y_t) = y_0$$

$$\text{var}(y_t) = t\sigma^2$$

- Note that the variance grows without bounds over time.
- Likewise, for random walk with drift, we can express the process as

$$y_t = t\delta + y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

$$E(y_t) = y_0 + t\delta$$

$$\text{var}(y_t) = t\sigma^2$$

- The mean grows by the speed of drift term, and the variance grows without bounds over time.

Integrated Process: An Introduction

- However, a first differencing can transform the nonstationary random walk process to a stationary white noise process.
- White noise is the simplest $I(0)$ process, and the random walk is the simplest $I(1)$ process, where $I(1)$ means the process is a differenced one. This is called integrated process of order 1.
- In practice, $I(0)$ and $I(1)$ cases find themselves having the most applications. One reason is that the results are hard to explain once a series is differenced too many times.

Random Walk Process

A time series y_t follows an $\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q)$ process if the d^{th} differences of the y_t series is an $\text{ARMA}(p, q)$ process. Mathematically, using lag operator, it can be expressed as

$$\phi_p(B)(1-B)^d y_t = \theta_q(B) \omega_t$$

where ϕ_p and θ_q are polynomials of orders p and q discussed in the previous lectures.

Writing an **ARIMA(p,d,q)** may seem too abstract, and whenever a model is presented this way, you may get a feel of the model by making simple cases, such as a low-order **ARIMA(p,d,q)** model.

Next, two such examples are shown, but you should create more examples of your own. Once an example is created, use R (or Python) to simulate some realizations of the model.

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