Autowrelation

femedies:

2)
$$fkli$$
) $Transform$ (special case of 6LS)

Cohrain - Orcutt

$$y_{+} = \beta_{1} + \beta_{2} \times \xi + Ut$$

$$Assume: Ut = \beta U_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

$$f''_{t-1} = \beta_{1} + \beta_{2} \times \xi + \beta_{2} \times \xi_{t-1} + \beta_{1} + \xi_{1}$$

$$f''_{t-1} = \beta_{1} + \beta_{2} \times \xi_{1} + \beta_{2} \times \xi_{1-1} + \beta_{1} + \xi_{1}$$

$$y_{t} - py_{t-1} = \beta_{1}(1-\beta) + \beta_{2}(X_{t} - \beta X_{t-1}) + \epsilon_{1}$$
 $y_{t}^{*} = \beta_{1}^{*} + \beta_{2} X_{t}^{*} + \epsilon_{1} \sim WN$

$$\rho = (X \mid X)^{-1} X^{1} Y \qquad \forall m \mid \hat{\beta}_{z} \rangle = \delta^{2} (X^{1} X)^{-1} = \frac{\delta_{z}^{2}}{\sum (X_{1} \mid X_{2}^{2})^{2}} \\
\hat{M}_{E} = \rho \hat{M}_{E-1} + \hat{D}_{+} \qquad \hat{\rho} = \frac{\sum \hat{M}_{E} \hat{M}_{E-1}}{\sum \hat{M}_{E-1}^{2}} \\
\hat{P}_{1} = 1 - \frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{1} = -\frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{2} = -\frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{3} = 1 - \frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{4} = \hat{P}_{5} + \hat{P}_{2} \times \hat{P}_{5} + \hat{P}_{4}$$

$$\hat{P}_{5} = 1 - \frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{6} = 1 - \frac{p_{W}}{2}$$

$$\hat{P}_{6} = \hat{P}_{6} + \hat{P}_{6} + \hat{P}_{6}$$

$$\hat{P}_{6} = \hat{P}_{6} + \hat{P}_{6}$$

$$\hat{P}_{7} = \hat{P}_{7} + \hat{P}_{7}$$

$$\hat{P}_{7} = \hat{$$

$$Al(1): \underbrace{\xi_{t} = \beta \xi_{t-1} + U_{t}}_{\xi_{t}}$$

$$\Omega = \underbrace{\frac{\delta^{2} \xi_{t}}{1 - \beta^{2}}}_{1 - \beta^{2}} \underbrace{\frac{1 \beta \beta^{2} \dots \beta^{k-1}}{1 - \beta^{2}}}_{\zeta_{t}} \underbrace{\frac{1 \beta \xi_{t-1} + U_{t}}{\zeta_{t}}}_{\zeta_{t}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\delta^{2} \xi_{t}}{1 - \beta^{2}}}_{\zeta_{t}} \underbrace{\frac{1 \beta \xi_{t-1} + U_{t}}{\zeta_{t}}}_{\zeta_{t}} \underbrace{\frac{1 \beta \xi_{t-1} + U_{t}}{\zeta_{t}}}_{\zeta_{t}}$$

MA (1): Et = ME + PULY

 $\Omega = \beta_{\epsilon}^{2} | \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} |$

$$y_{t} = gy_{t-1} + g_{1}(1-p) + g_{2}x_{t} - p_{2}px_{t-1}) + g_{4}$$

$$APDL (I, I) \quad \text{with restrictions}$$

$$\lambda_{y} = -\lambda_{1} \cdot \lambda_{3}$$

$$\lambda_{y} = -\lambda_{$$