

安徽大学 2025 年 – 2026 学年第 1 学期
《时间序列分析（初级）》（期中测验（A 卷）参考答案）

一、简答题（每小题 5 分，共 10 分）

1. 参考课本讨论宽平稳时间序列和严平稳时间序列的定义。
2. 纯随机序列（白噪声序列）是一类特殊的白噪声序列，用 Q 检验统计量和 LB 检验统计量检验。参考课本内容做更详尽的展开。

二、计算题（每小题 10 分，共 30 分）

1. 由 Yule-Walker 方程，或者偏自相关系数的定义可知 $\phi_{11} = \rho_1$ ，而如果序列 $\{x_t\}$ 由平稳的 AR(2) 模型生成， $\rho_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{1-\phi_2}$ ，因此

$$\phi_{11} = \rho_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{1-\phi_2} = \frac{1}{1-(-0.6)} = \frac{5}{8}.$$

2. (1) $\gamma_x(k) = \phi^k \gamma_x(0)$, $(1-\phi B)x_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi^j \varepsilon_{t-j} \Rightarrow \gamma_x(0) = \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{1-\phi^2}$, 所以 $\gamma_x(k) = \phi^k \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{1-\phi^2}$.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_z(k) &= \text{Cov}(z_t, z_{t-k}) \\ &= \text{Cov}(x_t - x_{t-1}, x_{t-k} - x_{t-k-1}) \\ &= (\text{Cov}(x_t, x_{t-k}) + \text{Cov}(x_t, -x_{t-k-1}) + \text{Cov}(-x_{t-1}, x_{t-k}) + \text{Cov}(-x_{t-1}, -x_{t-k-1})) \\ &= (\phi^k - \phi^{k+1} - \phi^{k-1} + \phi^k) \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{1-\phi^2} \\ &= [2\phi - \phi^2 - 1] \phi^{k-1} \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{1-\phi^2} \\ &= -[(1-\phi)^2] \phi^{k-1} \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{1-\phi^2} = -\left[\frac{1-\phi}{1+\phi}\right] \phi^{k-1} \sigma_\varepsilon^2.\end{aligned}$$

3. (1) 延迟算子多项式方程为

$$\phi(z) = 1 + 0.2z - 0.48z^2 = 0,$$

并且有解 $z_1 = 5/3$, $z_2 = -5/4$, $|z_1| > 1$, $|z_2| > 1$, 所以平稳.

- (2) AR(1) 和 MA(1) 部分的延迟算子多项式方程分别为 $\phi(z) = 1 + 0.6z = 0$ 和 $\theta(z) = 1 + 1.2z = 0$, 且分别有解 $z = -5/3$, 且 $|-5/3| > 1$ 和 $z = -5/6$, 且 $|-5/6| < 1$, 所以该模型平稳但不可逆.

三、证明题（每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

- (1) ϕ_1 的 OLS 估计量 $\hat{\phi}$ 为

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} x_t}{\sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1}^2}.$$

- (2) 当 $\phi = 1$ 时

$$\hat{\phi} - 1 = \frac{\sum x_{t-1} \varepsilon_t}{\sum x_{t-1}^2},$$

且

$$x_t = x_0 + \sum_{j=1}^t \varepsilon_j.$$

定义阶梯函数 $y_T(r)$ 如下

$$y_T(r) = x_0 + \sum_{t=1}^{[Tr]} \varepsilon_t = \begin{cases} x_0 & \text{if } 0 \leq r < \frac{1}{T} \\ x_0 + \varepsilon_1/T & \text{if } \frac{1}{T} \leq r < \frac{2}{T} \\ x_0 + (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)/T & \text{if } \frac{2}{T} \leq r < \frac{3}{T} \\ \vdots & \\ x_0 + (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \cdots + \varepsilon_T)/T & \text{if } r = 1 \end{cases}$$

由泛函型中心极限定理可知

$$\sqrt{T} [y_T(r) - x_0] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{[Tr]} \varepsilon_t \right) = \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{[Tr]}}{\sqrt{T}}}_{\substack{\rightarrow \sqrt{r} \\ \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{[Tr]}} \sum_{t=1}^{[Tr]} \varepsilon_t}_{\substack{\xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \\ \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty \text{ by C.L.T.}}}.$$

同时, 由 Riemann 积分的定义和 $x_0 = a\sqrt{T}$ 可知当 $\phi = 1$ 时

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_0 \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{T} [y_T(r) - x_0] dr = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{[Tr]}}{\sqrt{T}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{[Tr]}} \sum_{t=1}^{[Tr]} \varepsilon_t \right) dr \xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 \sigma W(r) dr,$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} \xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 \sigma W(r) dr + a.$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_0 \right)^2 &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_0 \right) + \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_0 \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} \right)^2 - 2a \frac{1}{T} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} + a^2 \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 \sigma W(r) dr + a} \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\sqrt{T} x_T(r) \right]^2 dr \\ &\xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 \sigma^2 W^2(r) dr, \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} x_{t-1} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 \sigma^2 W^2(r) dr + 2a \left(\int_0^1 \sigma W(r) dr + a \right) - a^2.$$

当 $\phi = 1$ 时

$$x_T = x_0 + \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t,$$

且

$$x_t^2 = x_{t-1}^2 + \varepsilon_t^2 + 2x_{t-1}\varepsilon_t, \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

对上式两边同时从 1 到 T 求和有

$$x_T^2 = x_0^2 + \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t^2 + 2 \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} \varepsilon_t.$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x_T^2 - x_0^2 - \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x_0 + \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\dagger)$$

在 $(\dagger)$ 两边同时乘以 $\frac{1}{T}$, 并注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \left(x_0 + \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t \right) &\xrightarrow{d} a + \sigma \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \quad (\text{C.L.T.}) \\ \frac{1}{T} (x_0^2) &= \frac{1}{T} a^2 T = a^2 \\ \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t^2 &\xrightarrow{p} \sigma^2 \quad (\text{L.L.N.}) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} \varepsilon_t \xrightarrow{d} \frac{1}{2} [(a + \sigma \mathcal{N}(0, 1))^2 - a^2 - \sigma^2]. \quad (\dagger')$$

综上所述

$$T(\hat{\phi} - 1) = \frac{(1/T) \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1} \varepsilon_t}{(1/T^2) \sum_{t=1}^T x_{t-1}^2} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{N}{M}, \quad (1)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{1}{2} [(a + \sigma \mathcal{N}(0, 1))^2 - a^2 - \sigma^2], \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \{ [W(1)]^2 - 1 \} + a\sigma W(1) \\ M &= \int_0^1 \sigma^2 W^2(r) dr + 2a \left(\int_0^1 \sigma W(r) dr + a \right) - a^2 \\ &= \int_0^1 \sigma^2 W^2(r) dr + 2a\sigma \int_0^1 W(r) dr + a^2 \end{aligned}$$