

时间序列分析：作业 2

1. 对于平稳中心化序列 $\{x_t\}$, 考虑 $AR(p)$ 模型, $x_t = \phi_1 x_{t-1} + \phi_2 x_{t-2} + \cdots + \phi_p x_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$, $\varepsilon_t \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} (0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$
- (1) 证明 $\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = \gamma(0) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^\top \boldsymbol{\gamma}$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\phi} = (\phi_1, \cdots, \phi_p)^\top$, $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (\gamma(1), \cdots, \gamma(p))^\top$ (提示: Yule-Walker 方程)
- (2) 当 $p = 2$ 时, 已知样本 1 阶样本自相关系数和 2 阶样本自相关系数分别为 $\hat{\rho}_1 = 0.427$ 和 $\hat{\rho}_2 = 0.475$, 并且已知样本方差 $\hat{\gamma}(0) = 1.15$. 通过矩方法估计 ϕ_1, ϕ_2 , 和 σ_ε^2 , 分别记为 $\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2$, 和 $\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2$ (提示: $\gamma(k) = \gamma(0)\rho(k)$, 并且不考虑残差平方和的均值为 σ_ε^2 的估计)
- (3) 在 (2) 的基础上, 计算当 $k \geq 1$ 时, $AR(2)$ 模型的偏自相关系数

参考答案.

- (1) 由平稳性可知,

$$\text{Var}(x_t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^\top \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_p \boldsymbol{\phi} + \sigma_\varepsilon^2$$

由 Yule-Walker 方程可知 $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_p \boldsymbol{\phi} = \boldsymbol{\gamma}$. 并且, $\text{Var}(x_t) = \gamma(0)$, 所以

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 = \gamma(0) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^\top \boldsymbol{\gamma}$$

- (2) 由 Yule-Walker 方程可知

$$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_0 & \rho_1 \\ \rho_1 & \rho_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\phi}_1 \\ \hat{\phi}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_0 & \hat{\rho}_1 \\ \hat{\rho}_1 & \rho_0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\rho}_1 \\ \hat{\rho}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

具体的有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\phi}_1 &= \frac{1 - \hat{\rho}_2}{1 - \hat{\rho}_1^2} \hat{\rho}_1 = \frac{1 - 0.475}{1 - 0.427^2} 0.427 \approx 0.274 \\ \hat{\phi}_2 &= \frac{\hat{\rho}_2 - \hat{\rho}_1^2}{1 - \hat{\rho}_1^2} = \frac{0.475 - 0.427^2}{1 - 0.427^2} \approx 0.358 \end{aligned}$$

并且由 (1) 中的结果可知

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2 &= \hat{\gamma}(0) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} \\ &= \hat{\gamma}(0) \left\{ 1 - \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\rho}_1 & \hat{\rho}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \rho_0 & \hat{\rho}_1 \\ \hat{\rho}_1 & \rho_0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\rho}_1 \\ \hat{\rho}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ &\approx 0.8199 \end{aligned}$$

- (3) 由偏自相关系数的定义可知, $\widehat{\text{PACF}}(1) = \hat{\rho}_1 = 0.427$, $\widehat{\text{PACF}}(2) = \hat{\phi}_2 = 0.358$, 并且由 $AR(2)$ 模型的偏自相关系数的截尾性可知, 对 $k \geq 3$, $\widehat{\text{PACF}}(k) = 0$.

□

2. 令

$$u_t = \psi(B)\varepsilon_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \varepsilon_{t-j}$$

其中, $\varepsilon_t \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} (0, \sigma^2)$, $\psi(B) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j B^j$, 且 $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j|\psi_j| < \infty$.

(1) 说明 $\{u_t\}$ 是宽平稳序列.

参考答案

由 $\text{MA}(\infty)$ 的形式可知, 说明 $\{u_t\}$ 的平稳性只需要证明

$$\text{Var}(u_t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j|^2 < \infty$$

而显然 $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j|^2 < \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j|\right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j|\right)$, $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j| < \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j|\psi_j| < \infty$, 所以 $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_j|^2 < \infty$

(2) 通过计算证明

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^t u_i &= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \varepsilon_{i-j} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i + \eta_t - \eta_0 \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\eta_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_j \varepsilon_{t-j}, \quad \alpha_j = -(\psi_{j+1} + \psi_{j+2} + \dots)$$

并说明 $\{\eta_t\}$ 是宽平稳序列.

参考答案

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^t u_i &= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \varepsilon_{i-j} \\
 &= \{\psi_0 \varepsilon_t + \psi_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \psi_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots + \psi_t \varepsilon_0 + \psi_{t+1} \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots\} \\
 &\quad + \{\psi_0 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \psi_1 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \psi_2 \varepsilon_{t-3} + \cdots + \psi_{t-1} \varepsilon_0 + \psi_t \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots\} \\
 &\quad + \{\psi_0 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \psi_1 \varepsilon_{t-3} + \psi_2 \varepsilon_{t-4} + \cdots + \psi_{t-2} \varepsilon_0 + \psi_{t-1} \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots\} \\
 &\quad + \cdots + \{\psi_0 \varepsilon_1 + \psi_1 \varepsilon_0 + \psi_2 \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots\} \\
 &= \psi_0 \varepsilon_t + (\psi_0 + \psi_1) \varepsilon_{t-1} + (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2) \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots \\
 &\quad + (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots + \psi_{t-1}) \varepsilon_1 + (\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots + \psi_t) \varepsilon_0 \\
 &\quad + (\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots + \psi_{t+1}) \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots \\
 &= (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots) \varepsilon_t - (\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots) \varepsilon_t \\
 &\quad + (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-1} - (\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-1} \\
 &\quad + (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-2} - (\psi_3 + \psi_4 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots \\
 &\quad + (\psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \cdots) \varepsilon_1 - (\psi_t + \psi_{t+1} + \cdots) \varepsilon_1 \\
 &\quad + (\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots) \varepsilon_0 - (\psi_{t+1} + \psi_{t+2} + \cdots) \varepsilon_0 \\
 &\quad + (\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{-1} - (\psi_{t+2} + \psi_{t+3} + \cdots) \varepsilon_{-1} + \cdots
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $\sum_{i=1}^t u_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i + \eta_t - \eta_0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_t &= \underbrace{-(\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots) \varepsilon_t}_{\alpha_0} - \underbrace{(\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-1}}_{\alpha_1} \\
 &\quad - \underbrace{(\psi_3 + \psi_4 + \psi_5 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{t-2}}_{\alpha_2} - \cdots \\
 \eta_0 &= \underbrace{-(\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots) \varepsilon_0}_{\alpha_0} - \underbrace{(\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{-1}}_{\alpha_1} \\
 &\quad - \underbrace{(\psi_3 + \psi_4 + \psi_5 + \cdots) \varepsilon_{-2}}_{\alpha_2} - \cdots.
 \end{aligned}$$

此外,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_j| &= |\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \cdots| + |\psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4 + \cdots| + |\psi_3 + \psi_4 + \psi_5 + \cdots| + \cdots \\
 &\leq \{|\psi_1| + |\psi_2| + |\psi_3| + \cdots\} + \{|\psi_2| + |\psi_3| + |\psi_4| + \cdots\} + \{|\psi_3| + |\psi_4| + |\psi_5| + \cdots\} + \cdots \\
 &= |\psi_1| + 2|\psi_2| + 3|\psi_3| + \cdots \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j|\psi_j| < \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, $\eta_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_j \varepsilon_{t-j}$ 是宽平稳序列.

- (3) 假设 y_t 由 $\text{ARIMA}(p, 1, q)$ 生成, 且 $u_t = \nabla y_t$, 利用 (1) 和 (2) 中的结果说明 y_t 可以分解成 $\text{ARIMA}(0, 1, 0)$ 序列和平稳序列之和.

参考答案

$$y_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \nabla y_i + y_0 = \sum_{i=1}^t u_i + y_0 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i + \eta_t + (Y_0 - \eta_0),$$

其中, $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i$ 是 ARIMA(0, 1, 0) 序列, η_t 由 (2) 可知是平稳序列. 这一分解也称之为 Beveridge-Nelson 分解.