

时间序列分析(初级)

非平稳序列分析 (I)

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- Cramer 分解定理
- 差分平稳
- ARIMA 模型

Cramer 分解定理

- 任何一个时间序列 $\{x_t\}$ 都可以分解成两部分的叠加

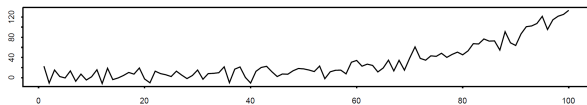
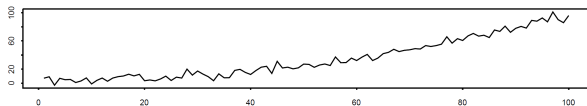
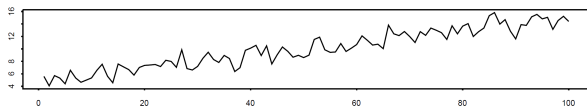
$$x_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\mu_t = f(t) \quad \text{确定性影响}$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \Psi(B) a_t \quad \text{随机性影响}$$

- 暂时令 $\mu_t = \sum_{j=0}^d \beta_j t^j$



- $f(t) = c_1 + c_2 t$
- $f(t) = A e^{rt}$

差分平稳

差分运算的实质

- 多项式的差分分解

$$\nabla_t^j = c, \quad c \text{ 为常数}, \quad \forall j \geq d \quad (1)$$

- 任意 d 阶差分的形式

$$\nabla^d x_t = (1 - B)^d x_t = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i C_d^i x_{t-i}$$

其中

$$C_d^i = \frac{d!}{d!(d-i)!}$$

- d 阶差分实质是 d 阶自回归过程

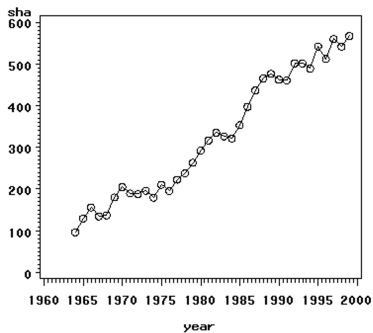
$$\nabla^d x_t = x_t + \sum_{i=1}^d (-1)^i C_d^i x_{t-i}$$

$\Downarrow$

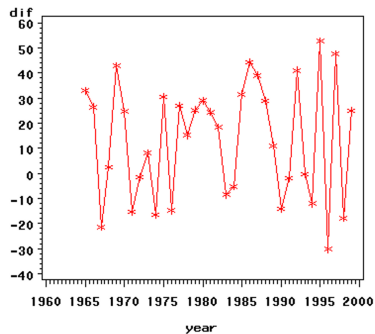
$$x_t = \sum_{i=1}^d (-1)^{i+1} C_d^i x_{t-i} + \nabla^d x_t$$

例1. 1964 年–1999 年中国纱年产量

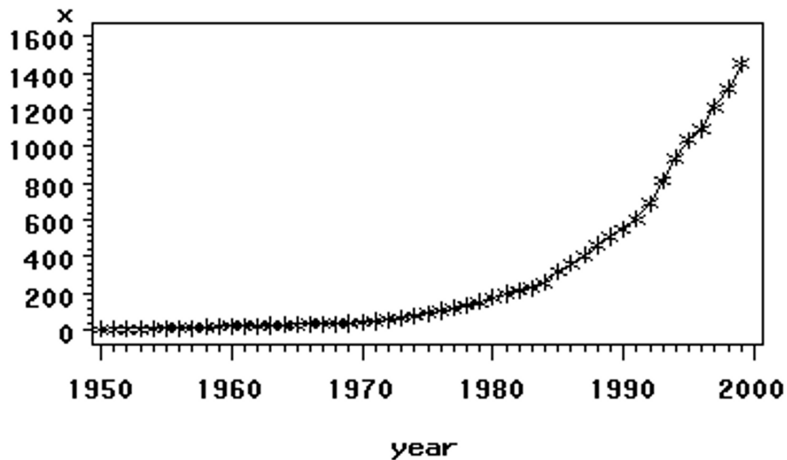
- 原序列时序图



- 差分后序列时序图

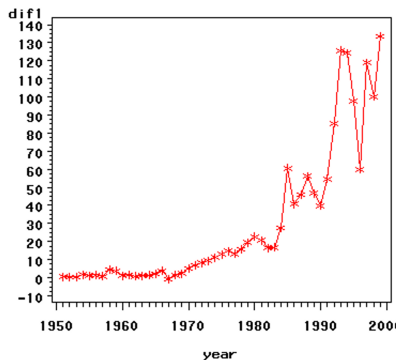


例2. 1950 年-1999 用车量拥有量

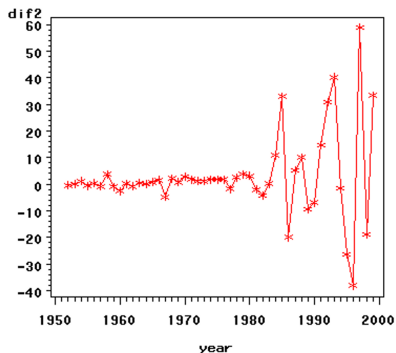


例2. 1950 年–1999 用车量拥有量：差分后序列时序图

- 一阶差分



- 二阶差分



- 过度的差分会造成有用信息的浪费
- 比较序列 $x_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + a_t$ 的一阶差分和二阶差分
- 一阶差分
 - 平稳

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla x_t &= x_t - x_{t-1} \\ &= \beta_1 + a_t - a_{t-1}\end{aligned}$$

- 方差小

$$\text{Var}(\nabla x_t) = \text{Var}(a_t - a_{t-1}) = 2\sigma^2$$

- 二阶差分(过差分)
 - 平稳

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 x_t &= \nabla x_t - \nabla x_{t-1} \\ &= a_t - 2a_{t-1} + a_{t-2}\end{aligned}$$

- 方差大

$$\text{Var}(\nabla^2 x_t) = \text{Var}(a_t - 2a_{t-1} + a_{t-2}) = 6\sigma^2$$

ARIMA 模型

- 模型结构

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi(B) \nabla^d x_t = \Theta(B) \varepsilon_t \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{E}(\varepsilon_t) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\varepsilon_t) = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2, \quad \mathbb{E}(\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_s) = 0, \quad s \neq t \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{E}(x_s \varepsilon_t) = 0, \quad \forall s < t \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

- $d = 0$

$$\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q) = \text{ARMA}(p, q)$$

- $p = 0$

$$\text{ARIMA}(P, d, q) = \text{IMA}(d, q)$$

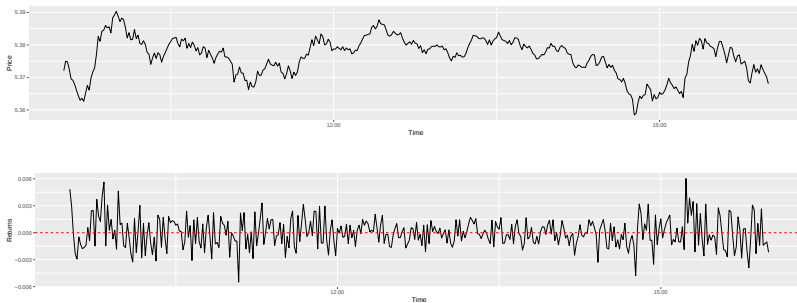
- $q = 0$

$$\text{ARIMA}(P, d, q) = \text{ARI}(p, d)$$

- $d = 1, p = q = 0$

$$\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q) = \text{随机游走模型 (random walk model)}$$

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- 假设 x_t 服从 $\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q)$ 模型

$$\Phi(B) \nabla^d x_t = \Theta(B) \varepsilon_t$$

其中

$$\nabla^d = (1 - B)^d$$

$$\Phi(B) = 1 - \phi_1 B - \dots - \phi_p B^p$$

$$\Theta(B) = 1 - \theta_1 B - \dots - \theta_q B^q$$

- $\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q)$ 的广义自回归多项式

$$\tilde{\Phi}(B) = \Phi(B) \nabla^d = \left[\prod_{i=1}^p (1 - \lambda_i B) \right] (1 - B)^d$$

- 当 $d \neq 0$ 时, $\text{ARIMA}(p, d, q)$ 模型不平稳

- 假设 x_t 在 $ARIMA(p, d, q)$ 下有如下 $MA(\infty)$ 表示

$$\begin{aligned}x_t &= \varepsilon_t + \psi_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \psi_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots \\&= \Psi(B) \varepsilon_t\end{aligned}$$

- 注意到

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(B) (1 - B)^d x_t &= \Phi(B) (1 - B)^d \Psi(B) \varepsilon_t = \Theta(B) \varepsilon_t \\&= \left(1 - \tilde{\phi}_1 B - \tilde{\phi}_2 B^2 - \cdots - \tilde{\phi}_{p+d} B^{p+d}\right) \left(1 + \psi_1 B + \psi_2 B^2 + \cdots\right) \varepsilon_t \\&= \left(1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2 - \cdots - \theta_q B^q\right) \varepsilon_t\end{aligned}$$

- ARIMA(p, d, q) 的 Green 函数有如下递推公式

$$\begin{cases} \psi_0 = 1 \\ \psi_i = \sum_{j=1}^i \tilde{\phi}'_j \psi_{i-j} - \theta'_i \quad i \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$\tilde{\phi}'_j = \begin{cases} \tilde{\phi}_j & , \quad j \leq p + d \\ 0 & , \quad j > p + d \end{cases}$$

且

$$\theta'_i = \begin{cases} \theta_i & , \quad i \leq q \\ 0 & , \quad i > q \end{cases}$$

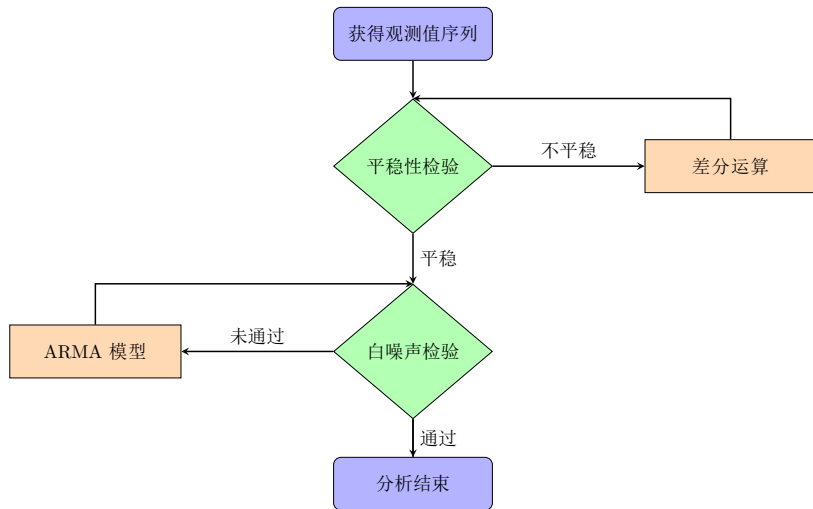
- 预测值

$$x_{t+l} = \underbrace{(\varepsilon_{t+l} + \psi_1 \varepsilon_{t+l-1} + \cdots + \psi_{l-1} \varepsilon_{t+1})}_{e_t(l)} + \underbrace{(\psi_l \varepsilon_t + \psi_{l+1} \varepsilon_{t-1} + \cdots)}_{\hat{x}_t(l)}$$

- 条件均值和方差

$$\mathbb{E}(x_{t+1} \mid x_t, x_{t-1}, \cdots) = \hat{x}_t(l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(x_{t+1} \mid x_t, x_{t-1}, \cdots) &= \text{Var}[e_t(l)] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} \psi_i^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$



- 一个案例