

# Economic Forecasting

## Exercise Sheet 3 Solutions

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1. (a) Figure 1 graphs the pseudo-random variable  $U$ . The series has mean  $-0.073$ , standard deviation  $0.259$  (should be  $\sqrt{0.1} = 0.316$ ), skewness  $0.299$  (should be  $0$ ) and kurtosis  $3.4$  (should be  $3$ ).

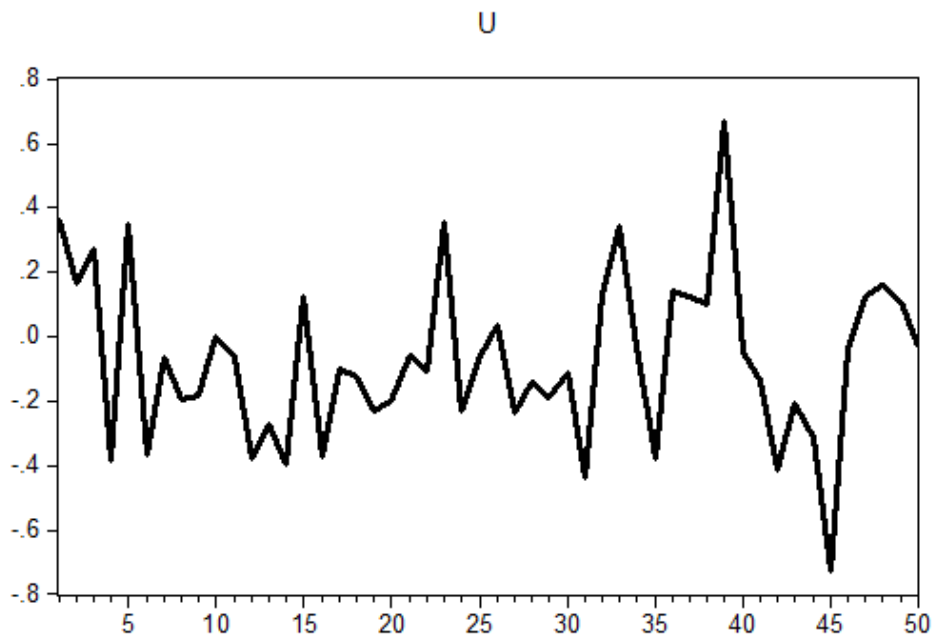


Figure 1: Pseudo-random variable  $U$  with variance  $0.1$

- (b) *Create DC.*
- (c) *Create DAR2.*
- (d) Figure 2 graphs the deterministic cosine wave and also the deterministic  $AR(2)$  process with period  $4$  and damping factor  $r=0.9$ . Note that the

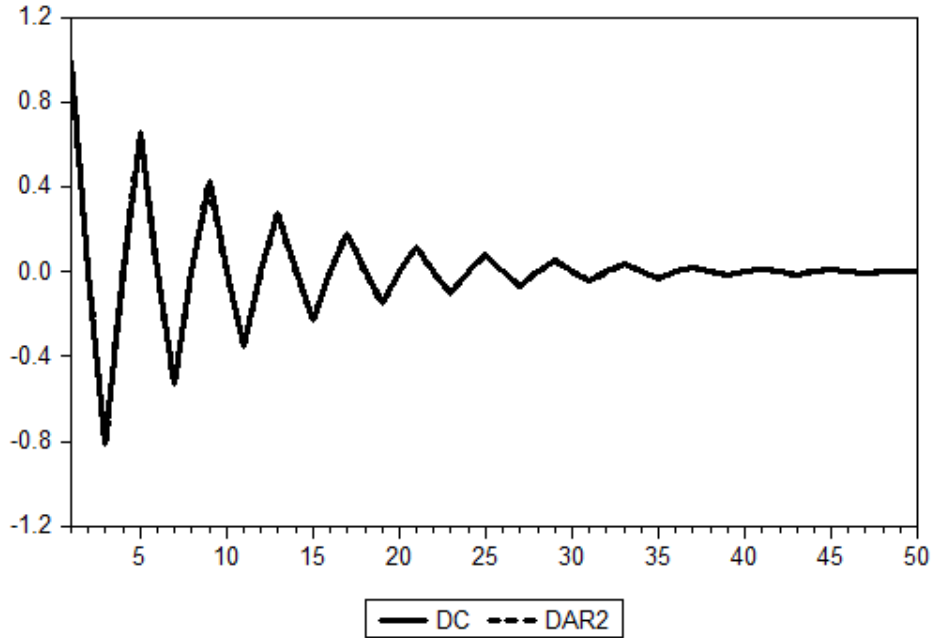


Figure 2: Deterministic cosine or  $AR(2)$  process with period 4 and  $r=0.9$

$AR(2)$  process

$$y_t = -0.81y_{t-2}$$

can be written as

$$(1 + 0.81L^2)y_t = (1 - 0.9iL)(1 + 0.9iL)y_t$$

which has two purely imaginary roots of  $\pm \frac{1}{0.9}i$  which lie outside the unit circle.

- (e) Create  $SC$  and  $SAR2$ .
- (f) Figure 3 graphs the stochastic cosine wave and  $AR(2)$  processes together.

Note that although the stochastic shock  $U$  is the same in both cases, it operates differently in the two processes. This is because each period's shock has *persistence* in the stochastic  $AR(2)$  case but not in the cosine case. The shocks are quite large compared with the scale of the underlying wave so the regular underlying pattern is obscured in both cases.

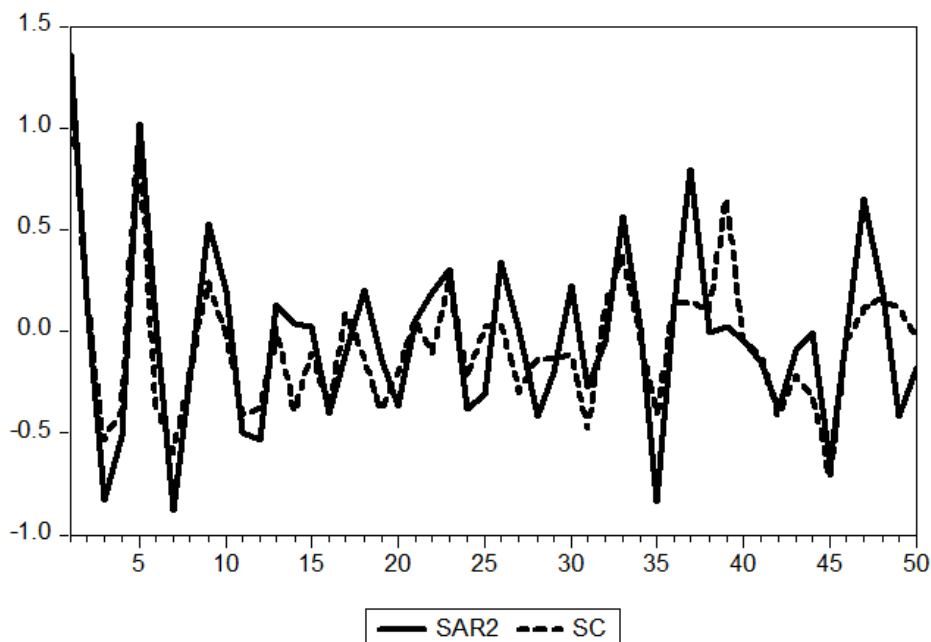


Figure 3: Stochastic cosine and  $AR(2)$  processes

(g) The following table is the correlogram for the deterministic  $AR(2)$  process DAR2 (or, equivalently, for the deterministic cosine wave DC).

Date: 03/06/13 Time: 14:26  
 Sample: 1 50  
 Included observations: 50

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=====
Autocorrelation Partial Correlation AC PAC Q-Stat Prob
=====
. | . | . | . | 1 0.002 0.002 0.0001 0.990
*****| . | *****| . | 2 -0.810 -0.810 35.545 0.000
. | . | . | . | 3 -0.002 0.007 35.545 0.000
. |*****| . | . | 4 0.656 -0.001 59.861 0.000
. | . | . | . | 5 0.001 -0.001 59.861 0.000
****| . | . | . | 6 -0.532 -0.002 76.563 0.000
. | . | . | . | 7 -0.001 -0.002 76.563 0.000
. |***| . | . | 8 0.430 -0.003 88.012 0.000
. | . | . | . | 9 0.000 -0.003 88.012 0.000
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***  .		.   .	10	-0.349	-0.003	95.929	0.000
.   .		.   .	11	-0.001	-0.004	95.930	0.000
.  **		.   .	12	0.282	-0.004	101.36	0.000
.   .		.   .	13	-0.000	-0.005	101.36	0.000
**  .		.   .	14	-0.229	-0.005	105.16	0.000
.   .		.   .	15	-0.001	-0.005	105.16	0.000
.  *		.   .	16	0.184	-0.006	107.76	0.000
.   .		.   .	17	-0.000	-0.006	107.76	0.000
.*  .		.   .	18	-0.151	-0.006	109.60	0.000
.   .		.   .	19	-0.001	-0.007	109.60	0.000
.  *		.   .	20	0.120	-0.008	110.86	0.000
.   .		.   .	21	-0.001	-0.008	110.86	0.000
.*  .		.   .	22	-0.099	-0.008	111.77	0.000
.   .		.   .	23	-0.001	-0.009	111.77	0.000
.  *		.   .	24	0.078	-0.009	112.38	0.000

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Note that the simple autocorrelations die away gradually showing a clear damped cyclical pattern while the partial correlations cut off abruptly after the second order. The *Q-Stat* test for significant autocorrelation strongly rejects the null hypothesis of no autocorrelation.

The second table is the correlogram for the stochastic cosine process SC. The presence of the stochastic term U obscures the damped cyclical pattern we expect to see in the simple autocorrelations and the cutting off after lag 2 we expect to see in the partial correlations.

Date: 03/06/13 Time: 16:07  
Sample: 1 50  
Included observations: 50

Autocorrelation	Partial	Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
.   .		.   .	1	0.061	0.061	0.1993	0.655
**  .		**  .	2	-0.284	-0.289	4.5785	0.101
.   .		.   .	3	-0.025	0.016	4.6142	0.202
.  **		.  **	4	0.310	0.250	10.040	0.040
.*  .		.*  .	5	-0.110	-0.183	10.734	0.057
**  .		.*  .	6	-0.274	-0.130	15.177	0.019
.   .		.*  .	7	-0.047	-0.070	15.312	0.032
.  *		.   .	8	0.130	-0.038	16.350	0.038
.   .		.   .	9	-0.049	-0.023	16.500	0.057
.   .		.   .	10	-0.052	0.064	16.679	0.082

.*		.		.		.		11	-0.067	0.134	16.980	0.108
.		.		.		.		12	0.024	-0.044	17.018	0.149
.		.		.		.		13	-0.018	-0.047	17.039	0.198
.		.		.*		.		14	-0.042	-0.075	17.166	0.247
.		.		.		.		15	-0.013	0.025	17.178	0.308
.		*		.		*		16	0.149	0.144	18.879	0.275
.		.		.*		.		17	-0.030	-0.111	18.948	0.332
.		.		.		.		18	-0.053	0.000	19.176	0.381
.*		.		.*		.		19	-0.108	-0.166	20.162	0.385
.		.		.*		.		20	-0.005	-0.132	20.164	0.448
.		.		.		.		21	0.001	0.043	20.164	0.511
.		.		.		.		22	-0.049	-0.047	20.385	0.559
.		.		.		.		23	-0.018	0.018	20.416	0.617
.		*		.		.		24	0.086	0.054	21.163	0.629

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The third table is the correlogram for the stochastic  $AR(2)$  process SAR2. In this case, the damped cyclical pattern we expect to see in the simple autocorrelations is still quite visible as is the cutting off after lag 2 in the partial correlations so that the effect of the stochastic term U is less severe.

Date: 03/06/13 Time: 16:11  
Sample: 1 50  
Included observations: 50

Autocorrelation		Partial Correlation		AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
.		.		1	0.035	0.035	0.0640	0.800
*****		.		2	-0.694	-0.696	26.152	0.000
.		.		3	-0.040	0.049	26.240	0.000
.		*****		4	0.514	0.060	41.160	0.000
.		.		5	-0.027	-0.141	41.203	0.000
**		.		6	-0.339	0.103	47.978	0.000
.		.		7	-0.007	-0.134	47.981	0.000
.		*		8	0.150	-0.147	49.368	0.000
.		.		9	0.027	0.085	49.414	0.000
.		.		10	0.008	0.058	49.417	0.000
.*		.		11	-0.083	-0.130	49.874	0.000
.*		.		12	-0.094	0.019	50.481	0.000
.		.		13	0.067	-0.091	50.799	0.000
.		*		14	0.079	-0.134	51.249	0.000

.*		.		.		.		15	-0.113	-0.037	52.193	0.000
.		.		.		*		16	-0.016	0.082	52.213	0.000
.		*		.		.		17	0.140	-0.009	53.767	0.000
.		.		.		.		18	0.008	0.044	53.772	0.000
**		.		*		.		19	-0.206	-0.181	57.327	0.000
.		.		*		.		20	-0.010	-0.083	57.336	0.000
.		*		.		.		21	0.173	-0.019	60.029	0.000
.		.		*		.		22	-0.014	-0.076	60.047	0.000
.*		.		.		.		23	-0.149	0.010	62.187	0.000
.		*		.		*		24	0.078	0.104	62.797	0.000

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