

T.A. ERINA

ON THE CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF TIME SERIES MODELS

In this article, the author highlights the problem of classification and identifying feature-based time series models stationarity, heteroscedasticity, and also considers methods for checking time series for stationarity and reducing them to a stationary form.

Keywords: time series, model, stationarity, lags, regression, processes.

Let us consider a time series X_t [AR(p)].

$$X_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 X_{t-1} + \theta_2 X_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_p X_{t-p} + a_t, \quad a_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

where $\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_p$ are parameters to be estimated, and a_t is a white noise process with mean zero and constant variance σ^2 .

The characteristic equation of the AR(p) process is given by:

$$\Phi(z) = 1 - \theta_1 z - \theta_2 z^2 - \dots - \theta_p z^p = 0$$

The roots of this equation are denoted by $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p$. For the process to be stationary, all roots must lie outside the unit circle, i.e., $|\lambda_i| > 1$ for all i .

Let us consider the case of a first-order autoregressive process (AR(1)). The model is:

$$X_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 X_{t-1} + a_t$$

The characteristic equation is $1 - \theta_1 z = 0$, with root $\lambda_1 = 1/\theta_1$. The process is stationary if $|\theta_1| < 1$.

Let us consider the case of a moving average process (MA(q)). The model is:

$$X_t = a_t + \theta_1 a_{t-1} + \theta_2 a_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q a_{t-q}$$

The characteristic equation is $\Theta(z) = 1 + \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \dots + \theta_q z^q = 0$. The roots of this equation are denoted by $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_q$. For the process to be invertible, all roots must lie outside the unit circle, i.e., $|\lambda_i| > 1$ for all i .

MA(q)

L:

$$L(X_t) = \sum_{k=0}^q a_k X_{t-k}$$

$$L(L) = 1 - \theta_1 L - \theta_2 L^2 - \dots - \theta_q L^q$$

MA(q)

$$X_t = \sum_{k=0}^q \theta_k a_{t-k} \quad (3)$$

$$E[X_t] = 0;$$

$$Var(X_t) = \sum_{k=0}^q \theta_k^2 \sigma_a^2$$

(AR)

p q
[ARMA(p,q)]

$$X_t = \sum_{i=0}^p \phi_i X_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^q \theta_j a_{t-j}$$

ARMA(p,q):

$$\phi(L) X_t = \theta(L) a_t$$

(L) $\theta_q(L)$

AR(p) MA(q)

=0.

AR

AR

ARMA-

AR-

$$y_t = P x_t + 5t \quad (4)$$

y_t, x_t

(4)

$$M s(t-1) (5t) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$D s(t-1) (5t) = a_0 + a_1 G t-1 \quad (6)$$

$$G^{2t-1} = D (5t-1). \quad (7)$$

(6)

(7)

(4),

(5)-(7),

ARCH-

$$D6(t-i)_s(t-p) (5t)=a0+a15 t-1+^ + ap5 t-p,$$

ARCH(p)- p-

GARCH(p,q)-

p q.

ARCH

GARCH,

$$y_t = P x_t + \delta_t,$$

y_t x_t

$$(1 - L)X_t = X_t - X_{t-1}$$

s:

$$(1 - L)X_t = A s X_t = X_t - X_{t-1} - s.$$

X_t

$$(1 - L)^2 = X_t = A X_t - A X_{t-1} - 1.$$

X_t

k-

k-

$$Y_t = \dots$$

$$7, = \langle 0 + \langle 1 \cdot Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t \rangle \dots$$

(8)

$$|\hat{\rho}| < 1$$

$$\hat{\rho} = 1$$

$$\hat{\rho} = 1$$

(IDW-

$$IDW = 2^{\wedge - \#}$$

$$W = 2 (y_t - y_{t-1})^2.$$

Y_t :

-

,

y_t

(8) $a_i = 1$,

$$= E^1 t.$$

0.

IDW ~ 0,

IDW ~ 2.

ARMA(p,q),

1 (, ,)-

ARIMA(p,q,k)-
p,q,k.

«Econometric Views».

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