

Economics 618B: Time Series Analysis
 State University of New York at Binghamton
 Department of Economics
 Spring, 2009
 Midterm – Answers

1. (a) $E(Y_t) = 0$
 (b) $V(Y_t) = \frac{(q+1)}{(q+1)^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{q+1} \sigma^2$
 (c) $\rho(j) = \begin{cases} \binom{q+1-j}{0} / \binom{q+1}{0} & \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, q \\ & \text{for } j > q \end{cases}$

2. (a) $\hat{Y}_{t+h|t} = \phi^h Y_t$
 (b) $e_h = Y_{t+h} - \phi^h Y_t = \varepsilon_{t+h} + \phi \varepsilon_{t+h-1} + \phi^2 \varepsilon_{t+h-2} + \dots + \phi^{h-1} \varepsilon_{t+1}$
 (c) $V(e_h) = \sigma^2 (1 + \phi^2 + \phi^4 + \dots + \phi^{2(h-1)})$

3. (a) $E(Y_t) = 0 \forall t, E(Y_t^2) = \sigma^2 (1 - 1.1^2 + 0.18^2) \forall t, E(Y_t Y_{t-1}) = \sigma^2 (-1.1 - 1.1 * 0.18), E(Y_t Y_{t-2}) = \sigma^2 (0.18), E(Y_t Y_{t-j}) = 0 \forall j > 2$
 (b) The easiest way to show this is to show that the eigenvalues are both inside the unit circle. Rewrite the model as $Y_t = (1 - 1.1L + 0.18L^2) \varepsilon_t$. Then we can obtain $1 - 1.1z + 0.18z^2 = 0$ or $(z - 0.2)(z - 0.9)$. Note that both the eigenvalues (0.2, 0.9) are inside the unit circle. Alternatively, one can check all of the conditions for stability of the system.

4. (a) ARMA((1,12,13),(0,4))
 (b) $\hat{Y}_{t+1|t} = Y_{t-11} + \phi(Y_t - Y_{t-12}) + \theta \varepsilon_{t-11}, \hat{Y}_{t+2|t} = Y_{t-10} + \phi(Y_{t+1} - Y_{t-11}) + \theta \varepsilon_{t-10} = Y_{t-10} + \phi^2(Y_t - Y_{t-11}) + \phi \theta \varepsilon_{t-11} + \theta \varepsilon_{t-10}$
 (c) 1 is a unit root, ϕ shows equal, but opposite effects for the other two lags of Y , θ is for the twelves period lag of the error. This is likely a monthly data set.