· CCF
· Differencing
· AR(1) Model

Lecture 7

[illegible]

2/08/2018

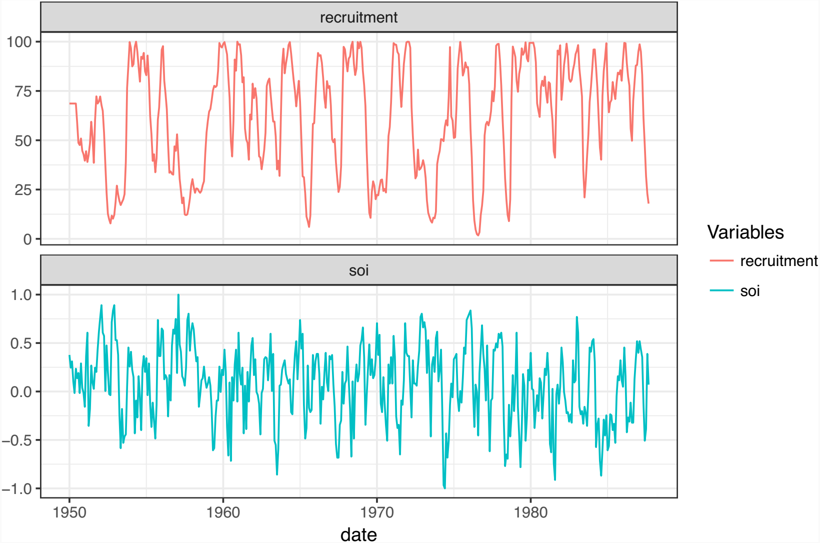
Lagged Predictors and CCFs

Southern Oscillation Index & Recruitment

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) is an indicator of the development and intensity of El Niño (negative SOI) or La Niña (positive SOI) events in the Pacific Ocean. These data also included the estimate of "recruitment", which indicate fish population sizes in the southern hemisphere.

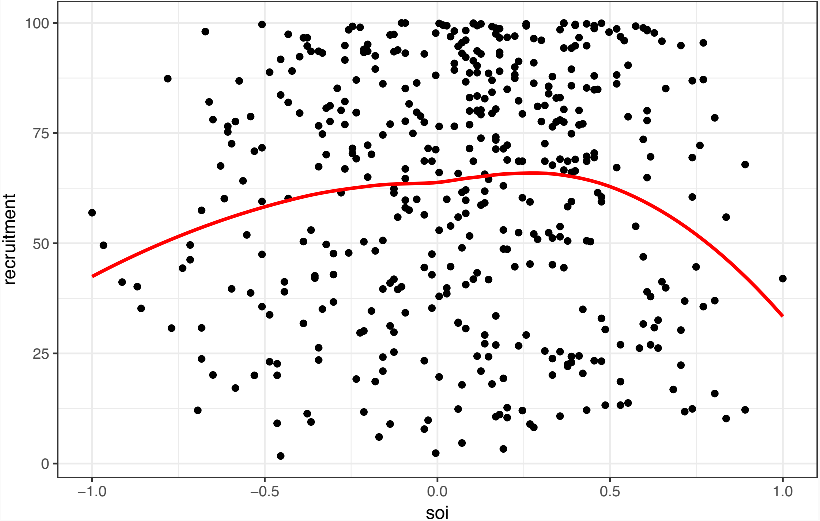
```
##
## Attaching package: 'astsa'
## The following object is masked from 'package:forecast':
##
##     gas
## # A tibble: 453 x 3
##     date     soi recruitment
##    <dbl>   <dbl>       <dbl>
##  1  1950  0.377         68.6
##  2  1950  0.246         68.6
##  3  1950  0.311         68.6
##  4  1950  0.104         68.6
##  5  1950 -0.0160        68.6
##  6  1950  0.235         68.6
##  7  1950  0.137         59.2
##  8  1951  0.191         48.7
##  9  1951 -0.0160        47.5
## 10  1951  0.290         50.9
## # ... with 443 more rows
```

Time series

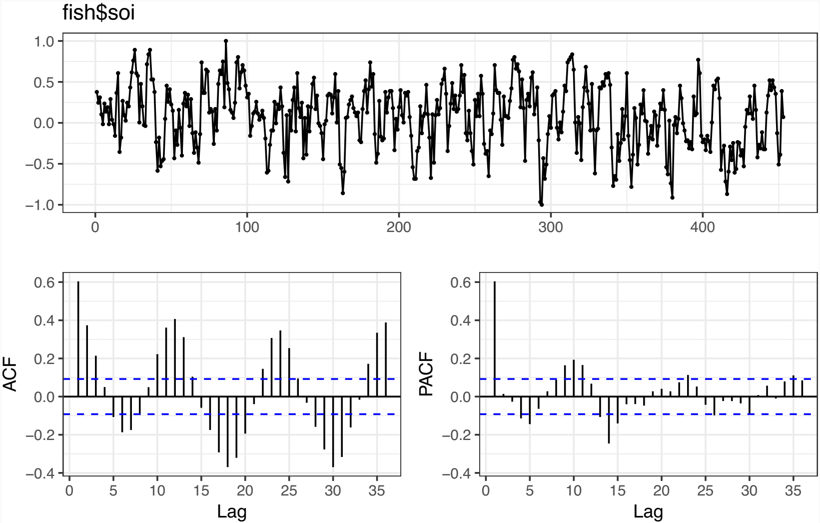


recruitment
100
75
50
25
0
soi
1.0
0.5
0.0
−0.5
−1.0
1950
1960
1970
1980
date
Variables
recruitment
soi

Relationship?

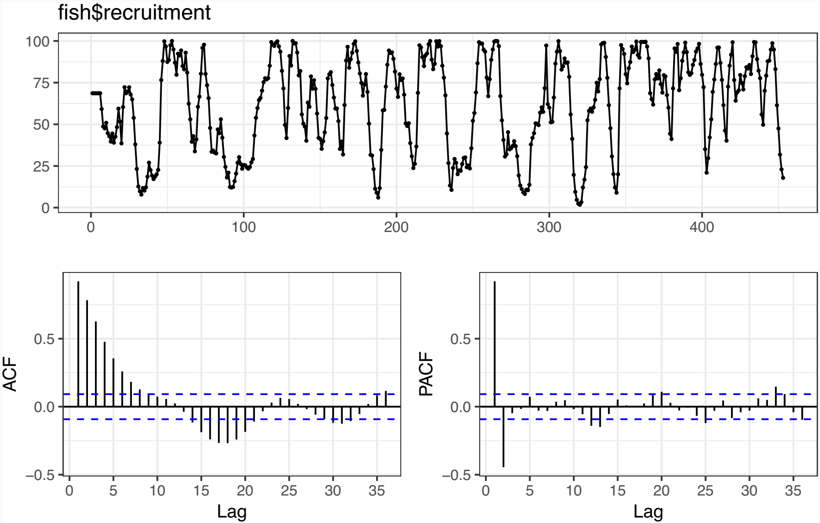


```r
forecast::ggtsdisplay(fish$soi, lag.max = 36)
```



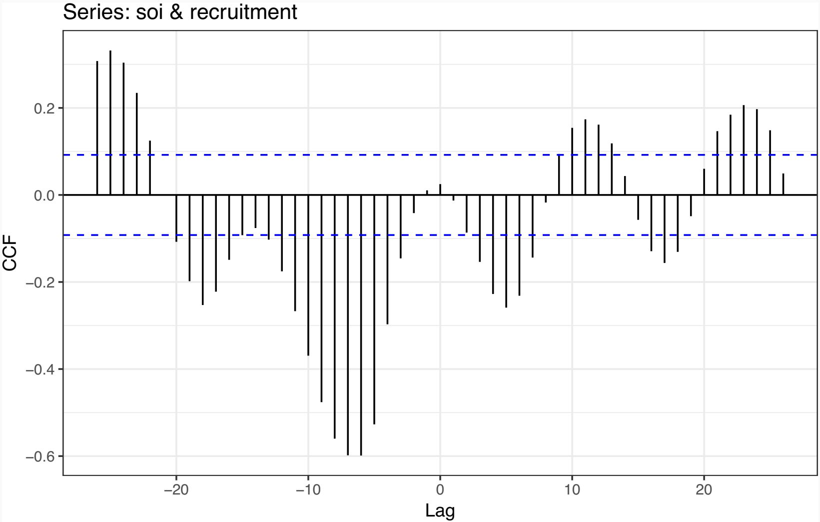
recruitment

```r
forecast::ggtsdisplay(fish$recruitment, lag.max = 36)
```

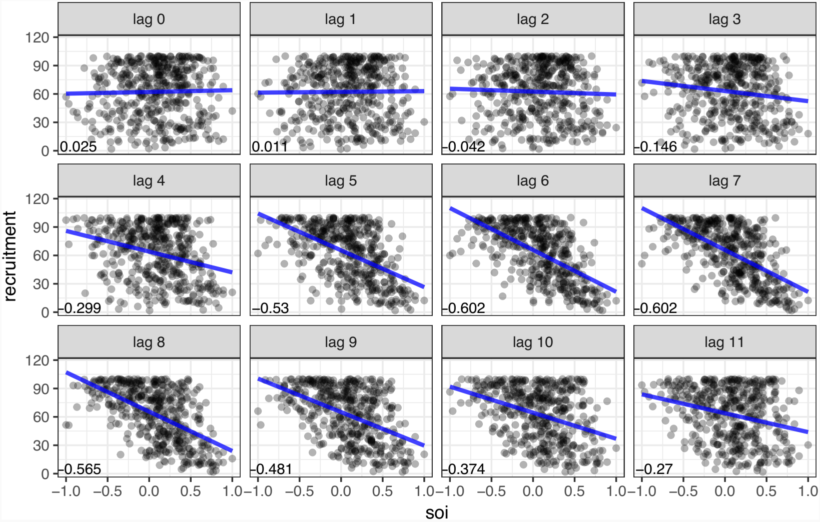


Cross correlation function

```
with(fish, forecast::ggCcf(soi, recruitment))
```



Cross correlation function - Scatter plots

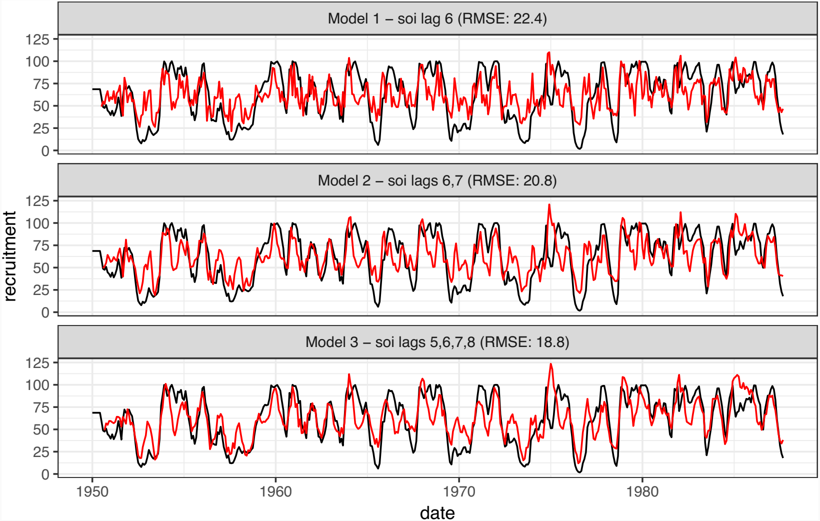


Model

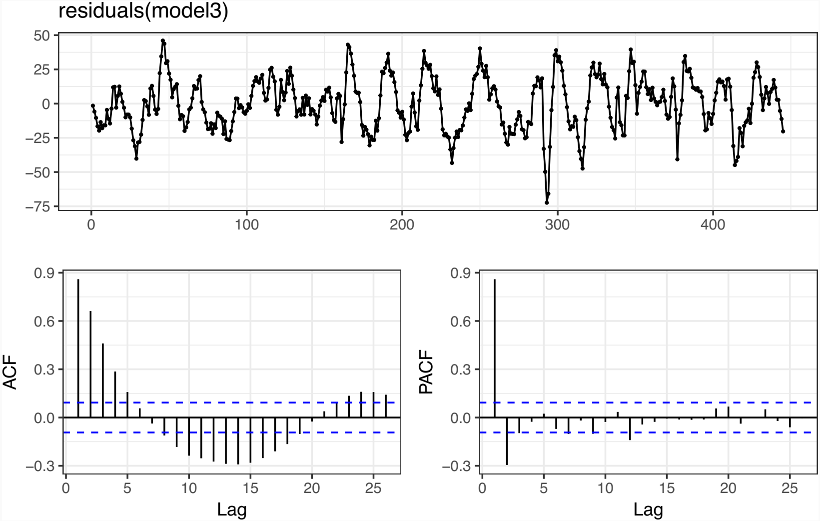
```r
model1 = lm(recruitment~lag(soi,6), data=fish)
model2 = lm(recruitment~lag(soi,6)+lag(soi,7), data=fish)
model3 = lm(recruitment~lag(soi,5)+lag(soi,6)+lag(soi,7)+lag(soi,8), data=fish)

summary(model3)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = recruitment ~ lag(soi, 5) + lag(soi, 6) + lag(soi,
##     7) + lag(soi, 8), data = fish)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -72.409 -13.527   0.191  12.851  46.040
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  67.9438     0.9306  73.007  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(soi, 5) -19.1502     2.9508  -6.490 2.32e-10 ***
## lag(soi, 6) -15.6894     3.4334  -4.570 6.36e-06 ***
## lag(soi, 7) -13.4041     3.4332  -3.904 0.000109 ***
## lag(soi, 8) -23.1480     2.9530  -7.839 3.46e-14 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 18.93 on 440 degrees of freedom
##   (8 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5539, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5498
## F-statistic: 136.6 on 4 and 440 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Prediction


Model 1 – soi lag 6 (RMSE: 22.4)
Model 2 – soi lags 6,7 (RMSE: 20.8)
Model 3 – soi lags 5,6,7,8 (RMSE: 18.8)
recruitment
125
100
75
50
25
0
1950
1960
1970
1980
date

Residual ACF - Model 3



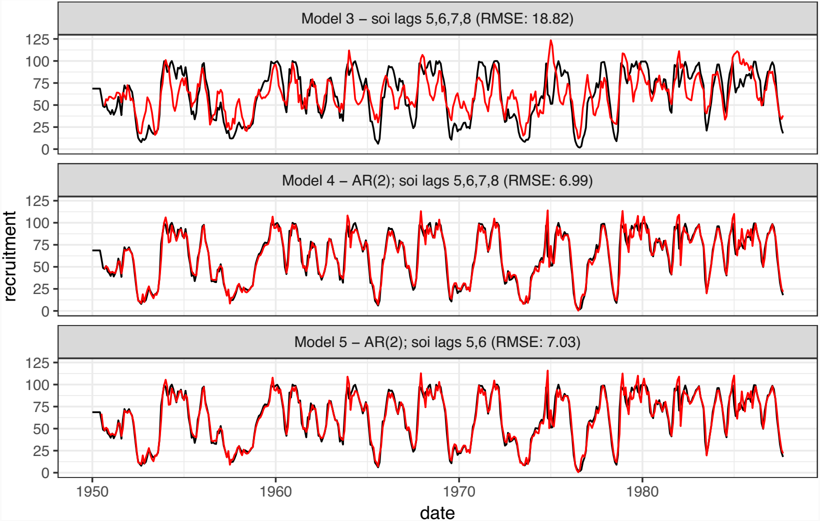
Autoregessive model 1

```
model4 = lm(recruitment~lag(recruitment,1) + lag(recruitment,2) +
                        lag(soi,5)+lag(soi,6)+lag(soi,7)+lag(soi,8),
            data=fish)
summary(model4)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = recruitment ~ lag(recruitment, 1) + lag(recruitment,
##     2) + lag(soi, 5) + lag(soi, 6) + lag(soi, 7) + lag(soi, 8),
##     data = fish)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -51.996  -2.892   0.103   3.117  28.579
##
## Coefficients:
##                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)         10.25007    1.17081   8.755  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(recruitment, 1)  1.25301    0.04312  29.061  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(recruitment, 2) -0.39961    0.03998  -9.995  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(soi, 5)        -20.76309    1.09906 -18.892  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(soi, 6)          9.71918    1.56265   6.220 1.16e-09 ***
## lag(soi, 7)         -1.01131    1.31912  -0.767   0.4437
## lag(soi, 8)         -2.29814    1.20730  -1.904   0.0576 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.042 on 438 degrees of freedom
##   (8 observations deleted due to missingness)
```

Autoregessive model 2

```
model5 = lm(recruitment~lag(recruitment,1) + lag(recruitment,2) +
                        lag(soi,5) + lag(soi,6),
            data=fish)
summary(model5)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = recruitment ~ lag(recruitment, 1) + lag(recruitment,
##     2) + lag(soi, 5) + lag(soi, 6), data = fish)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -53.786  -2.999  -0.035   3.031  27.669
##
## Coefficients:
##                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)           8.78498    1.00171   8.770  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(recruitment, 1)   1.24575    0.04314  28.879  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(recruitment, 2)  -0.37193    0.03846  -9.670  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(soi, 5)         -20.83776    1.10208 -18.908  < 2e-16 ***
## lag(soi, 6)           8.55600    1.43146   5.977 4.68e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.069 on 442 degrees of freedom
##   (6 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9375, Adjusted R-squared:  0.937
## F-statistic:  1658 on 4 and 442 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

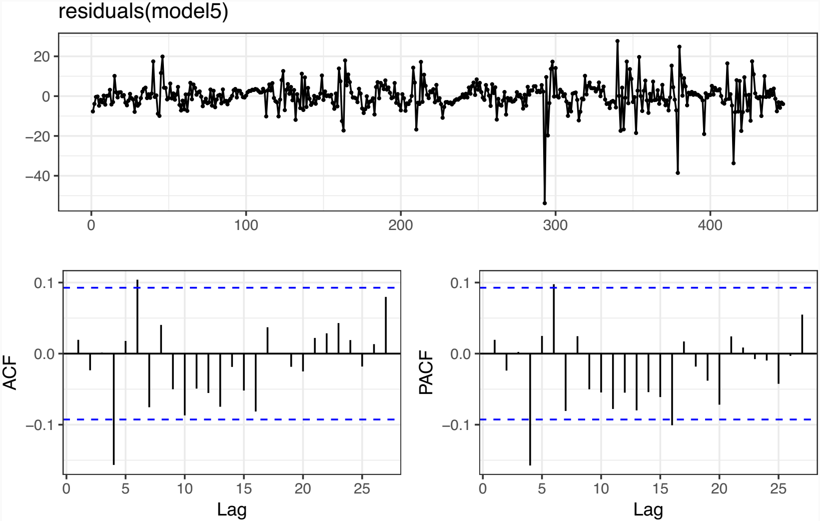
Prediction



Model 3 – soi lags 5,6,7,8 (RMSE: 18.82)
Model 4 – AR(2); soi lags 5,6,7,8 (RMSE: 6.99)
Model 5 – AR(2); soi lags 5,6 (RMSE: 7.03)
recruitment
125
100
75
50
25
0
1950
1960
1970
1980
date

Residual ACF - Model 5

```
forecast::ggtsdisplay(residuals(model5))
```



Non-stationarity

Non-stationary models

> *All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.*
> - *Tolstoy, Anna Karenina*

This applies to time series models as well, just replace happy family with stationary model.

Non-stationary models

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>
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This applies to time series models as well, just replace happy family with stationary model.

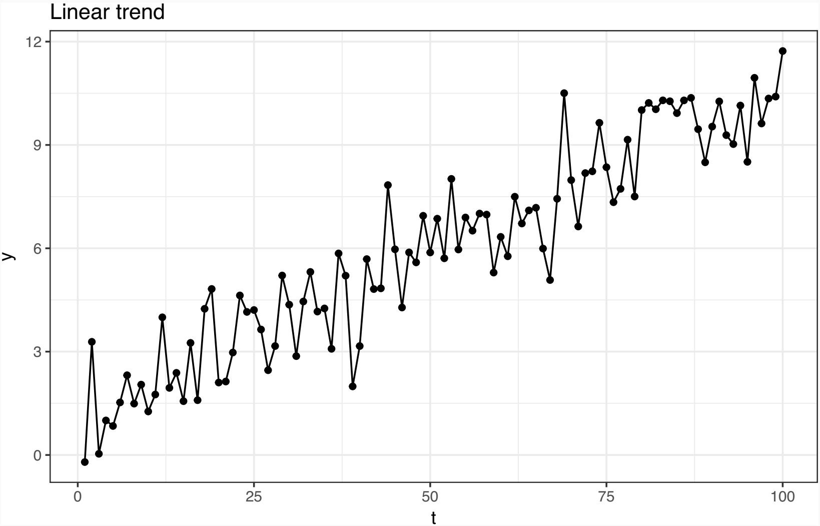
A simple example of a non-stationary time series is a trend stationary model

$$y_t = \mu(t) + w_t$$

where $\mu(t)$ denotes a time dependent trend and w_t is a white noise (stationary) process.

Linear trend model

Lets imagine a simple model where $y_t = \delta + \beta t + x_t$ where δ and β are constants and x_t is a stationary process.



Differencing

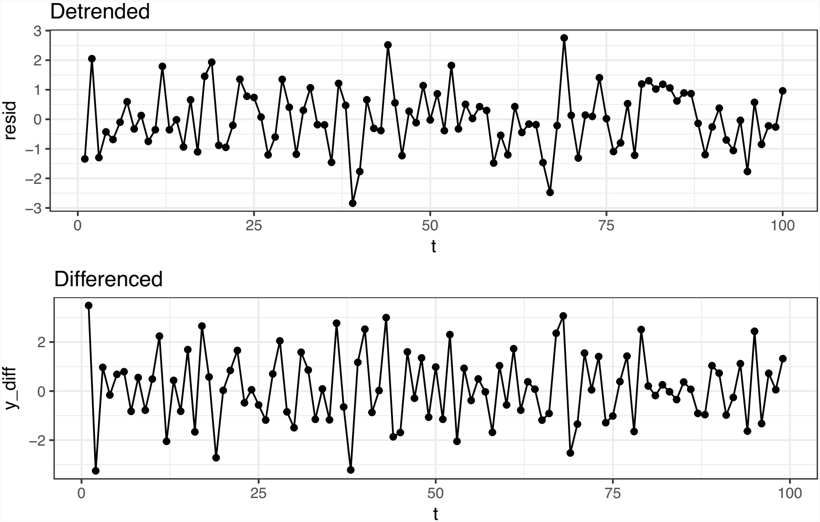
An simple approach to remove tremd is to difference your response variable, specifically examine $y_t - y_{t-1}$ instead of y_t.

$$d_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$$

$$= (\delta + \beta t + x_t) - (\delta + \beta(t-1) + x_{t-1})$$

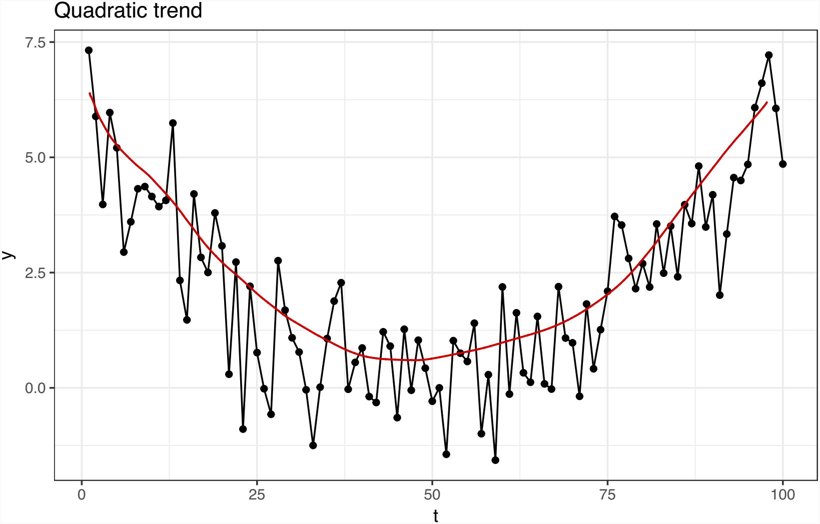
$$= \beta + \underbrace{x_t - x_{t-1}}_{\text{stationary}}$$

Detrending vs Difference

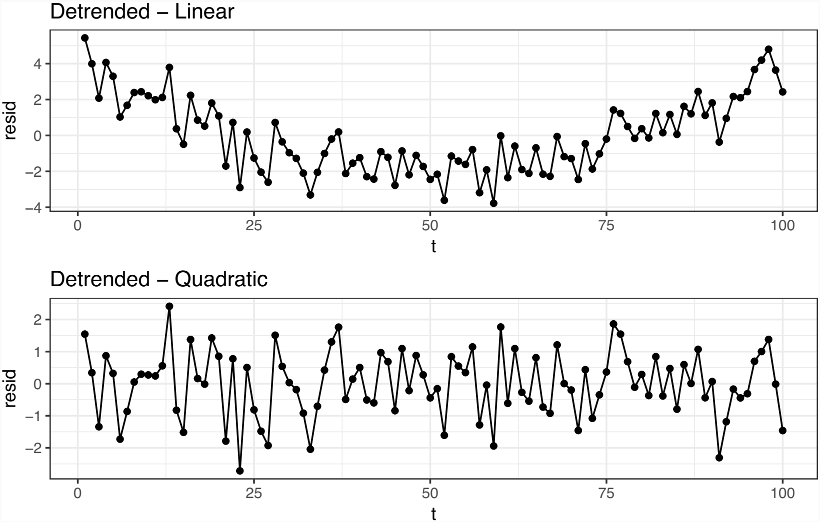


Quadratic trend model

Lets imagine another simple model where $y_t = \delta + \beta t + \gamma t^2 + x_t$ where δ, β, and γ are constants and x_t is a stationary process.



Detrending


Detrended – Linear
resid
4
2
0
–2
–4
0
25
50
75
100
t
Detrended – Quadratic
resid
2
1
0
–1
–2
0
25
50
75
100
t

Let $d_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$ be a first order difference then $d_t - d_{t-1}$ is a 2nd order difference.

$$y_t = \delta + \beta t + \gamma t^2 + x_t$$

$$d_t - d_{t-1} = (y_t - y_{t-1}) - (y_{t-1} - y_{t-2})$$

$$d_t = (\delta + \beta t + \gamma t^2 + x_t) - (\delta + \beta(t-1) + \gamma(t-1)^2 + x_{t-1})$$

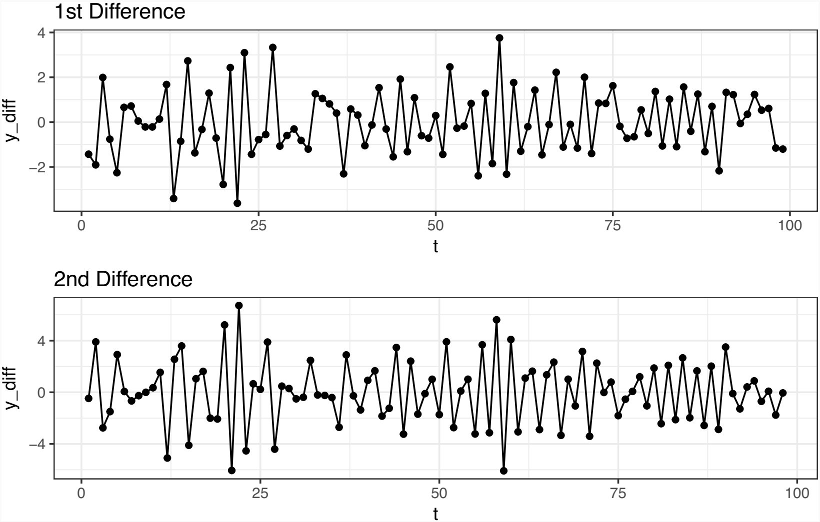
$$= \beta + 2\gamma t - \gamma + (x_t - x_{t-1})$$

$$d_{t-1} = \beta + 2\gamma(t-1) - \gamma + (x_{t-1} - x_{t-2})$$

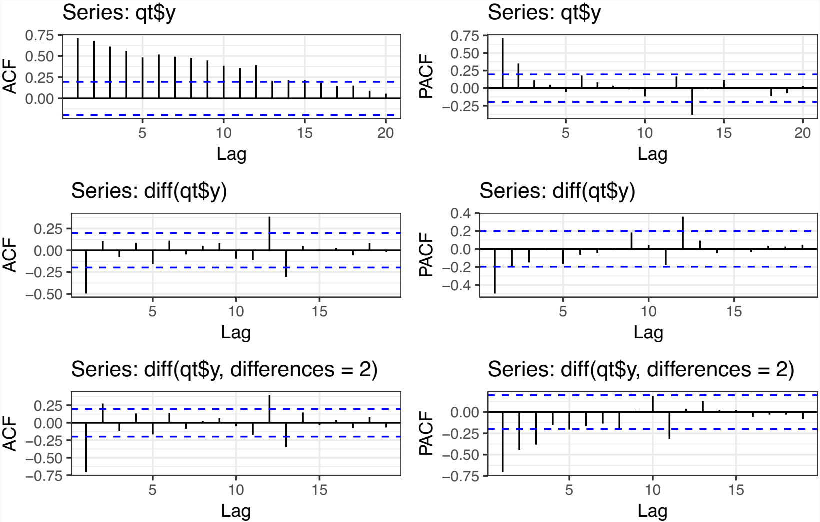
$$= \gamma + x_t - 2x_{t-1} + x_{t-2}$$

stationary

Differencing



Differencing - ACF



AR Models

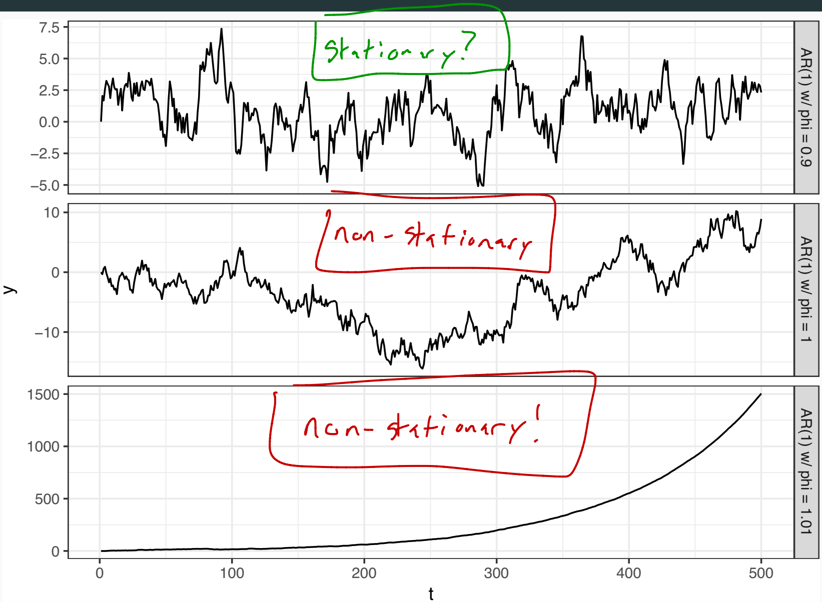
AR(1)

Last time we mentioned a random walk with trend process where $y_t = \delta + y_{t-1} + w_t$.

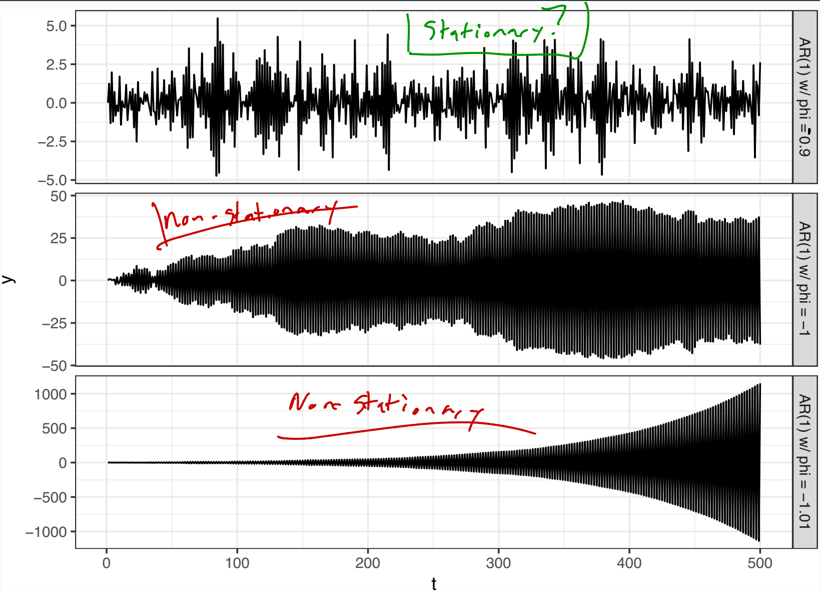
The AR(1) process is a generalization of this where we include a coefficient in front of the y_{t-1} term.

$$AR(1): \quad y_t = \delta + \phi \, y_{t-1} + w_t$$

AR(1) - Positive ϕ



AR(1) - Negative ϕ



Lets rewrite the AR(1) without any autoregressive terms $(t \to \infty)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_t &= \delta + \phi y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t \\
&= \delta + \phi(\delta + \phi y_{t-2} + \epsilon_{t-1}) + \epsilon_t \\
&= \delta + \phi\delta + \phi^2 y_{t-2} + \epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} \\
&= \delta + \phi\delta + \phi^2(\delta + \phi y_{t-3} + \epsilon_{t-2}) + \epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} \\
&= \delta + \phi\delta + \phi^2\delta + \phi^3 y_{t-3} + \epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi^2\epsilon_{t-2} \\
&= \delta(1 + \phi + \phi^2 + \phi^3 + \dots) + (\epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi^2\epsilon_{t-2} + \phi^3\epsilon_{t-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Under what conditions will an AR(1) process be stationary?

1. $E(Y_t^2) < \infty$ $\quad E(Y_t) < \infty$
2. $E(Y_t) = \mu$ $\quad Var(Y_t) = \sigma^2$
3. $\gamma(h) = Cov(Y_t, Y_{t+h}) = f(h)$

$$Y_t = \delta(1 + \phi + \phi^2 + \dots) + (\epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi^2\epsilon_{t-2} + \dots)$$

$$E(Y_t) = \delta(1 + \phi + \phi^2 + \phi^3 + \dots) + 0$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{1-\phi} \quad \text{if } |\phi| < 1$$

$$Var(Y_t) = Var(\epsilon_t + \phi\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi^2\epsilon_{t-2} + \dots)$$

$$= \sigma_w^2 + \phi^2\sigma_w^2 + \phi^4\sigma_w^2 + \phi^6\sigma_w^2 + \dots$$

$$= \sigma_w^2(1 + \phi^2 + \phi^4 + \phi^6 + \dots) = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{1-\phi^2}$$

if $|\phi| < 1$

Properties of $AR(1)$ processes

$\gamma(h) = Cov(y_t, y_{t-h})$

$\gamma(0) = Var(y_t) = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{1-\phi^2}$

$$\gamma(1) = Cov(y_t, y_{t-1}) = E\left((y_t - \mu)(y_{t-1} - \mu)\right)$$

$$= E\left((\epsilon_t + \phi\,\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi^2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \phi^3 \epsilon_{t-3} + \ldots)(\epsilon_{t-1} + \phi\,\epsilon_{t-2} + \phi^2 \epsilon_{t-3} + \phi^3 \epsilon_{t-4} + \ldots) \right)$$

$$= \phi\, E(\epsilon_{t-1}^2) + \phi^3 E(\epsilon_{t-2}^2) + \phi^5 E(\epsilon_{t-3}^2) + \ldots$$

$$= \phi\,\sigma_w^2 + \phi^3 \sigma_w^2 + \phi^5 \sigma_w^2 + \ldots$$

$$= \phi\,\sigma_w^2 (1 + \phi^2 + \phi^4 + \phi^6 + \ldots) = \phi\,\gamma(0)$$

Properties of $AR(1)$ processes

$$\gamma(2) = \phi^2 \gamma(0)$$

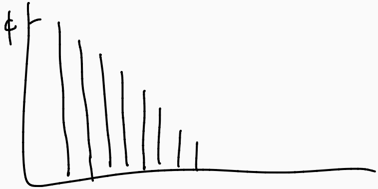
$$\gamma(3) = \phi^3 \gamma(0)$$

$$\vdots$$

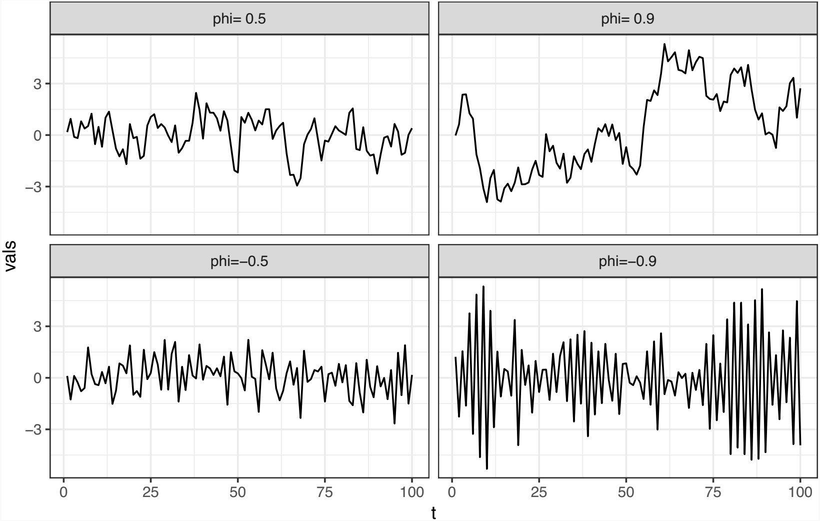
$$\gamma(h) = \phi^h \gamma(0)$$

$$\rho(h) = \frac{\gamma(h)}{\gamma(0)} = \phi^h$$

$\rho(h)$



Identifying AR(1) Processes



Identifying AR(1) Processes - ACFs