Applied Time Series Analysis
SS 2013 – Week 08

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Non-Stationary Models: ARIMA and SARIMA

Why?

We have seen that many time series we encounter in practice show trends and/or seasonality. While we could decompose them and model the stationary part, it might also be attractive to directly model a non-stationary series.

How does it work?

There is a mechanism, "the integration" or "the seasonal integration" which takes care of the deterministic features, while the remainder is modeled using an ARMA(p,q).

There are some peculiarities!

→ **see blackboard!**

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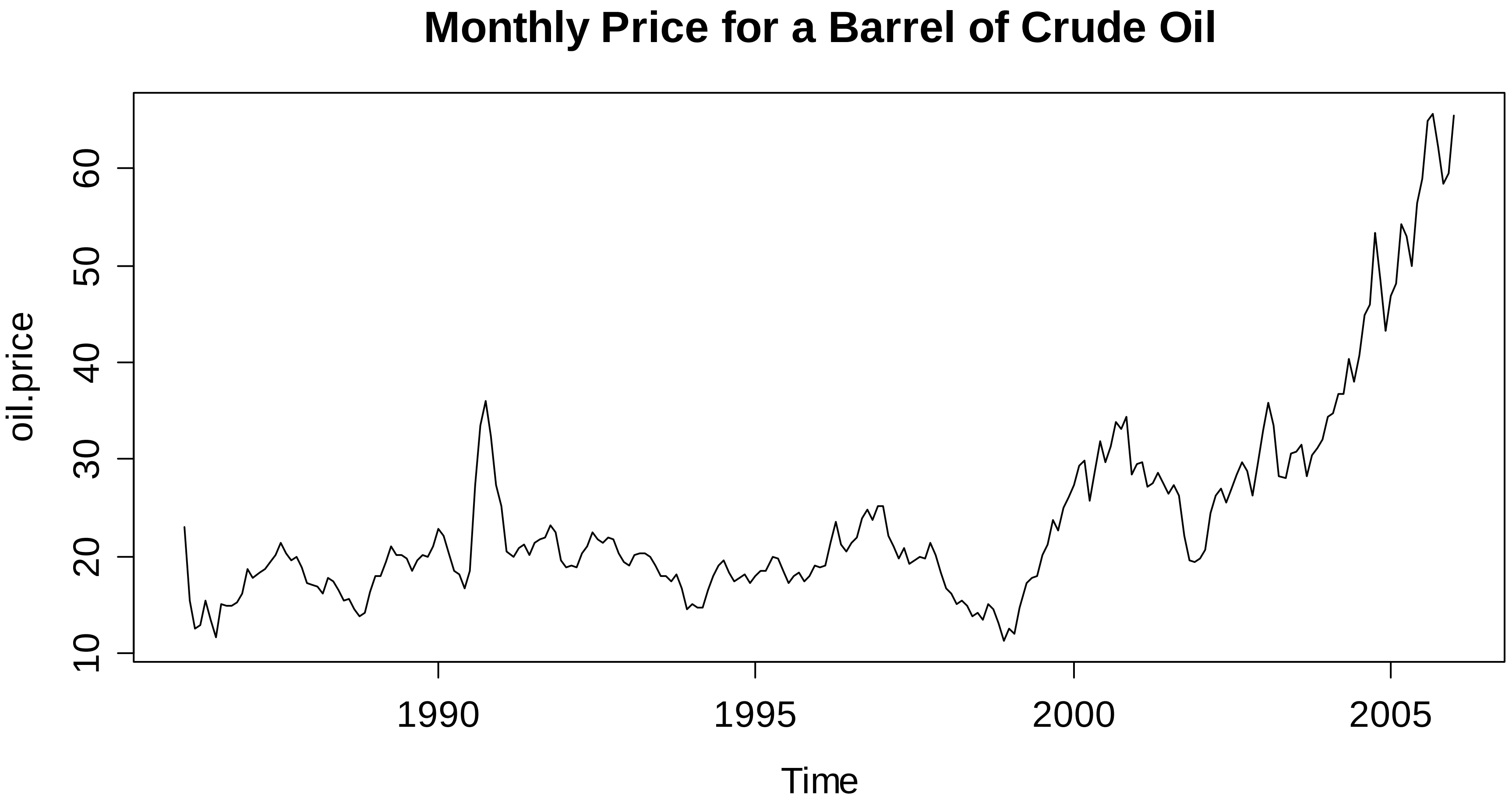
Example: Monthly Oil Prices



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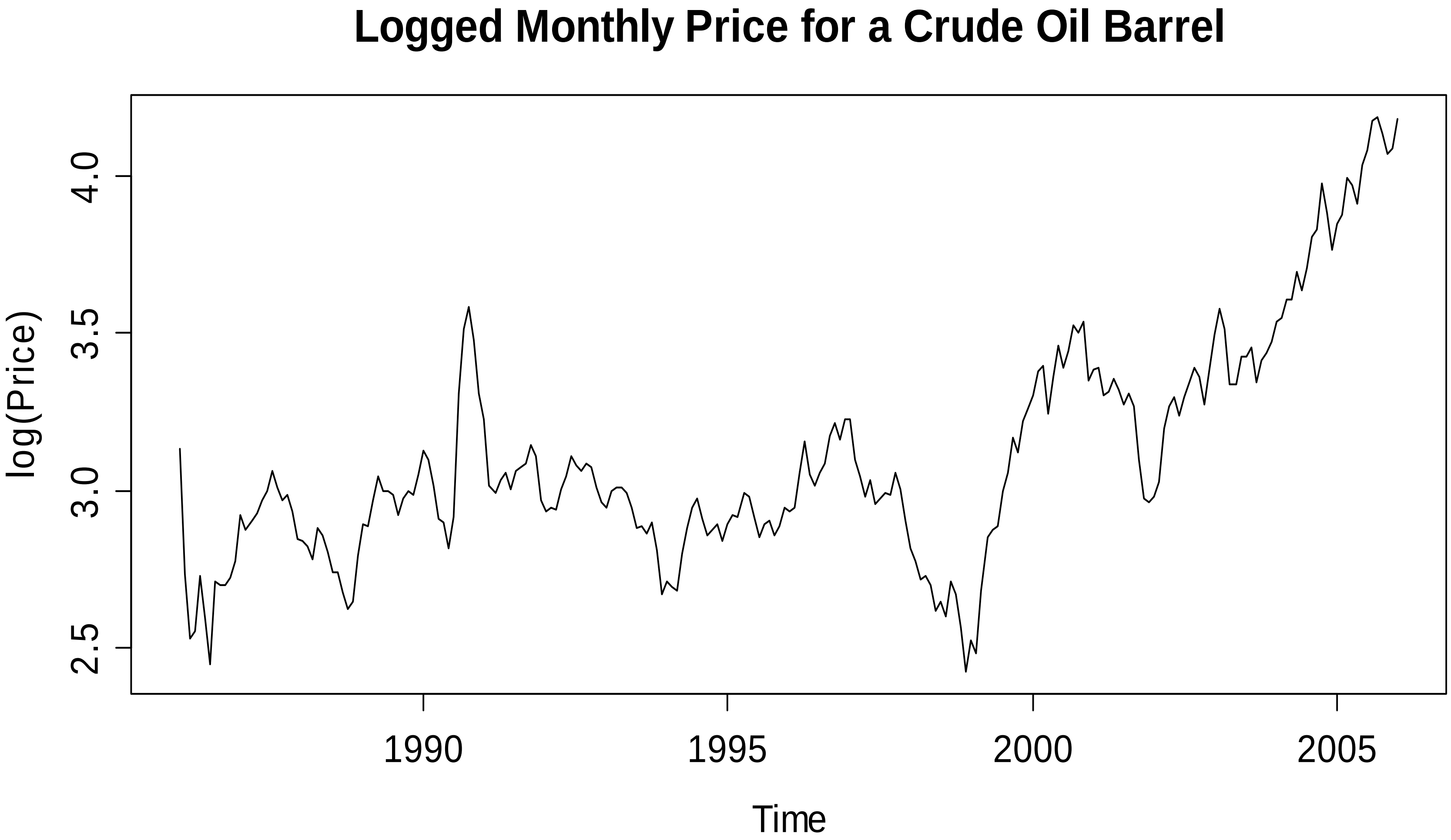
Taking the Logarithm is Key



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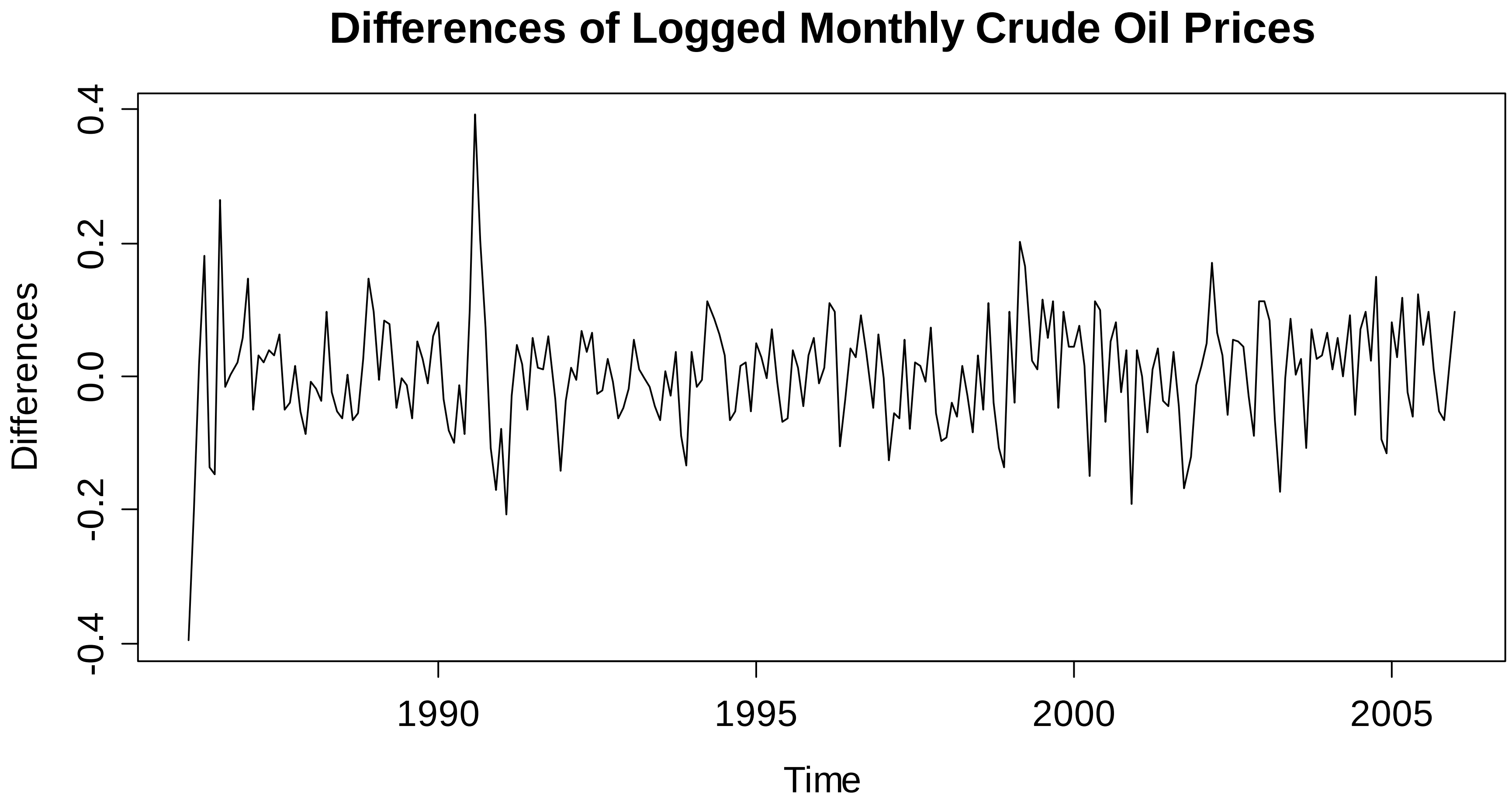
Differencing Yields a Stationary Series



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ARIMA(p,d,q)-Models

Idea: Fit an ARMA(p,q) to a time series where the dth order difference with lag 1 was taken before.

Example: If $Y_t = X_t - X_{t-1} = (1-B)X_t \sim ARMA(p,q)$,
then $X_t \sim ARIMA(p,1,q)$

Notation: With backshift-operator B()

$$\Phi(B)(1-B)^d X_t = \Theta(B)E_t$$

Stationarity: ARIMA-models are usually non-stationary!

Advantage: it‘s easier to forecast in R!

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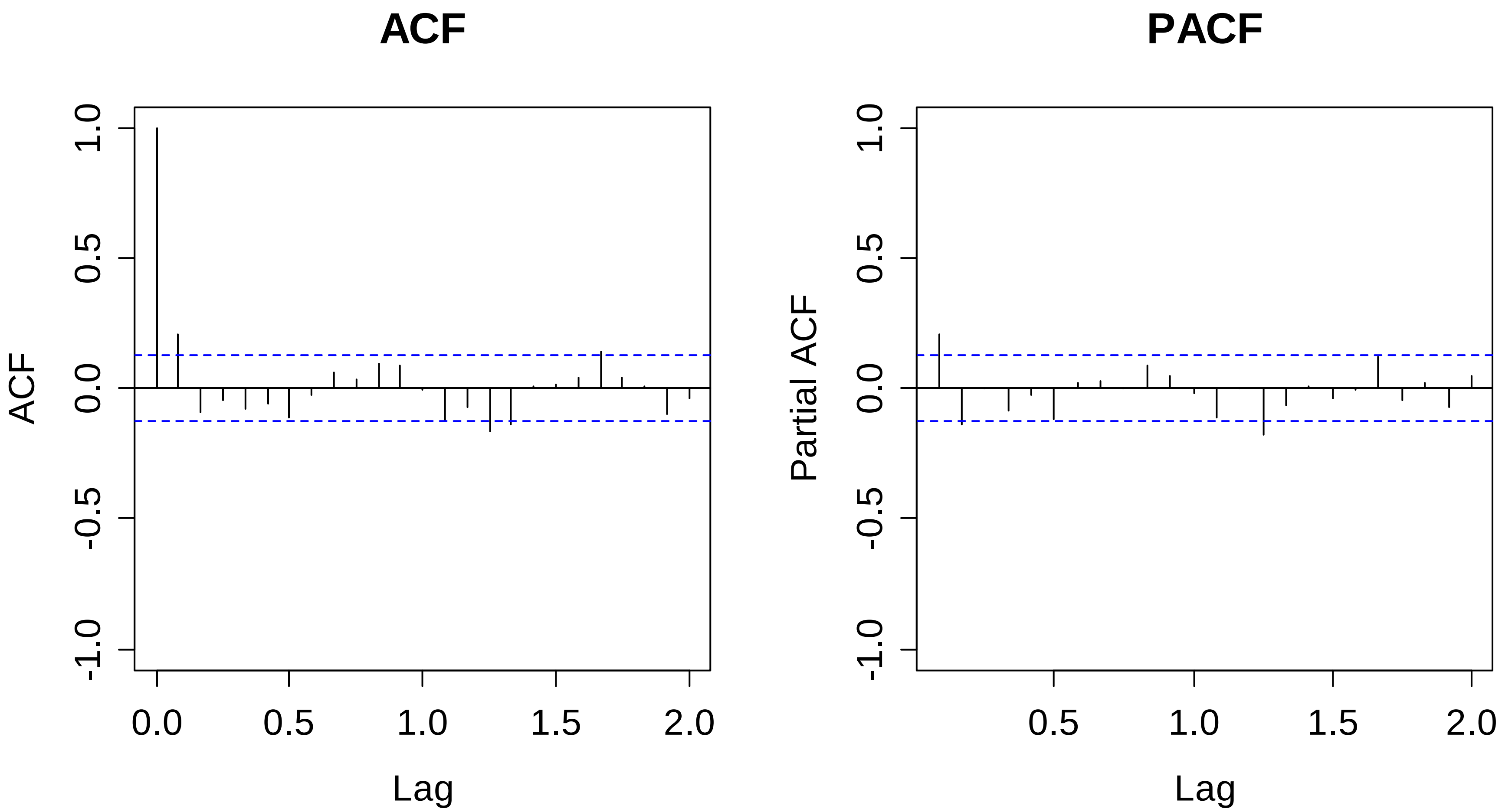
ACF/PACF of the Differenced Series



Fitting an ARIMA in R

We start by fitting an ARIMA(1,1,2) to the oil series:

```
> arima(lop, order=c(1,1,2))

Call:
arima(x = lop, order = c(1, 1, 2))

Coefficients:
         ar1      ma1      ma2
      0.8429  -0.5730  -0.3104
s.e.  0.1548   0.1594   0.0675

sigma^2 = 0.0066:  ll = 261.88,  aic = -515.75
```

Alternative Fitting

Instead of fitting an ARIMA(1,1,2) to the logged oil series, we can also take the differenced log-oil series and fit an ARMA(1,2) to it.

IMPORTANT:

In this case, we have to do fitting without including an intercept (why?), thus:

```
> arima(diff(log(oil.price)), order=c(1,0,2),
        include.mean=FALSE)
```

Meaning of the Model / Recipe

We can rewrite the ARIMA(1,1,2) model as an ARMA(2,2), **see blackboard...**

Some guidelines on how to fit ARIMA models to observed time series can also be found **on the blackboard...**

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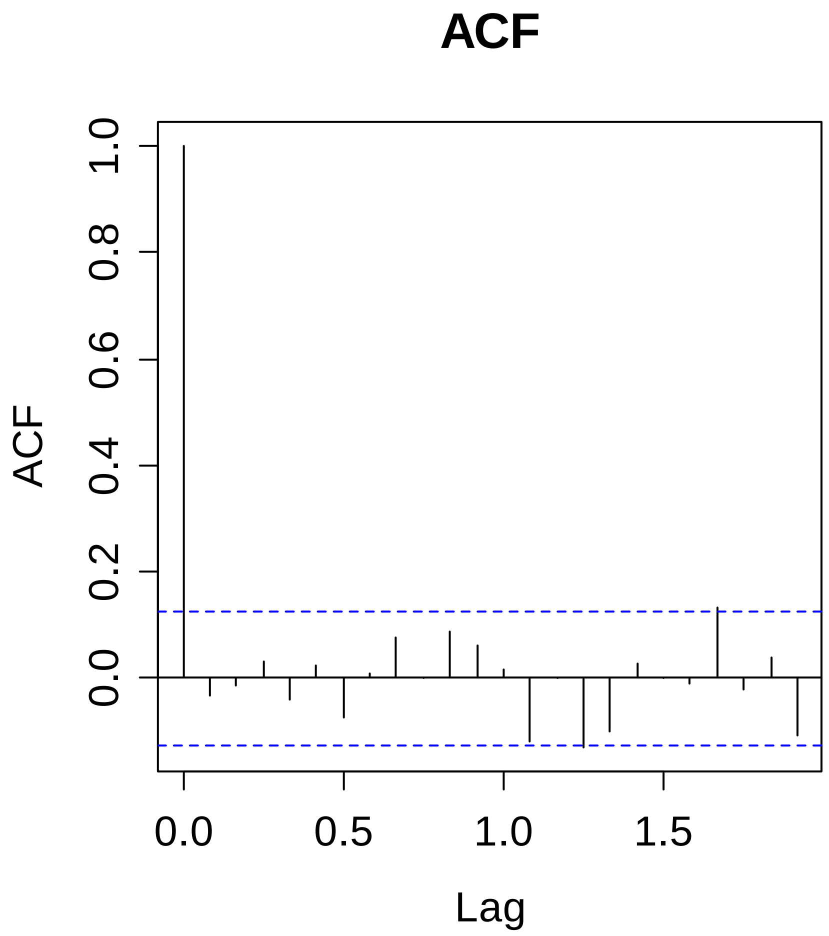
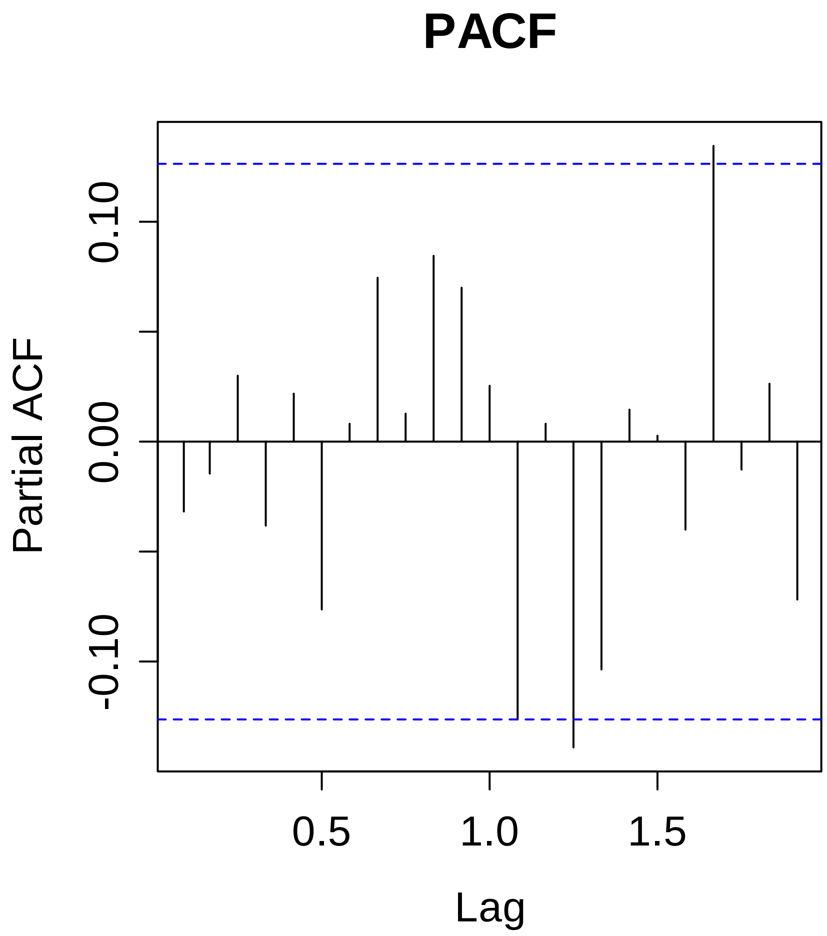
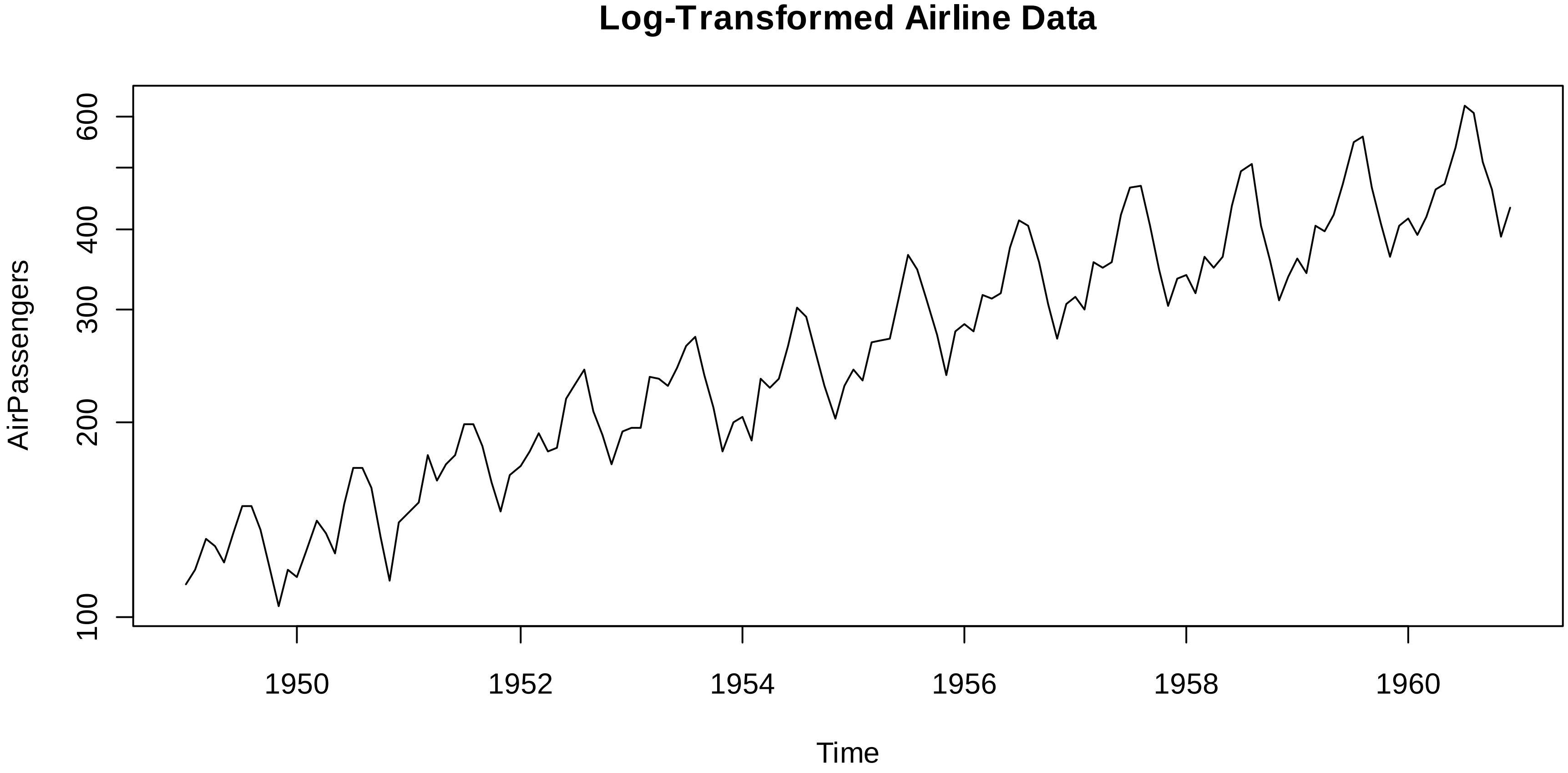
Residual Analysis of the ARIMA(1,1,2)



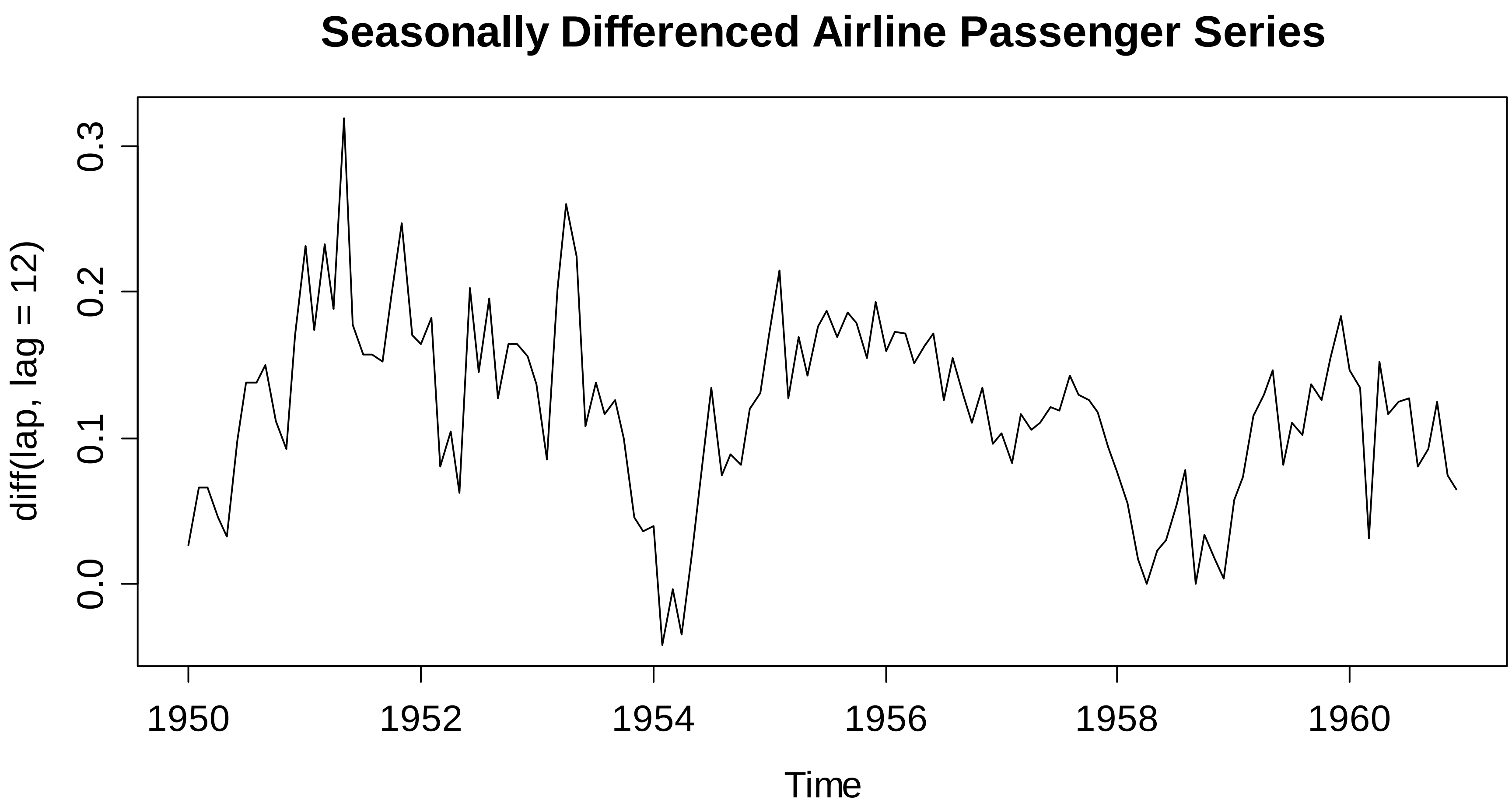


SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)^s

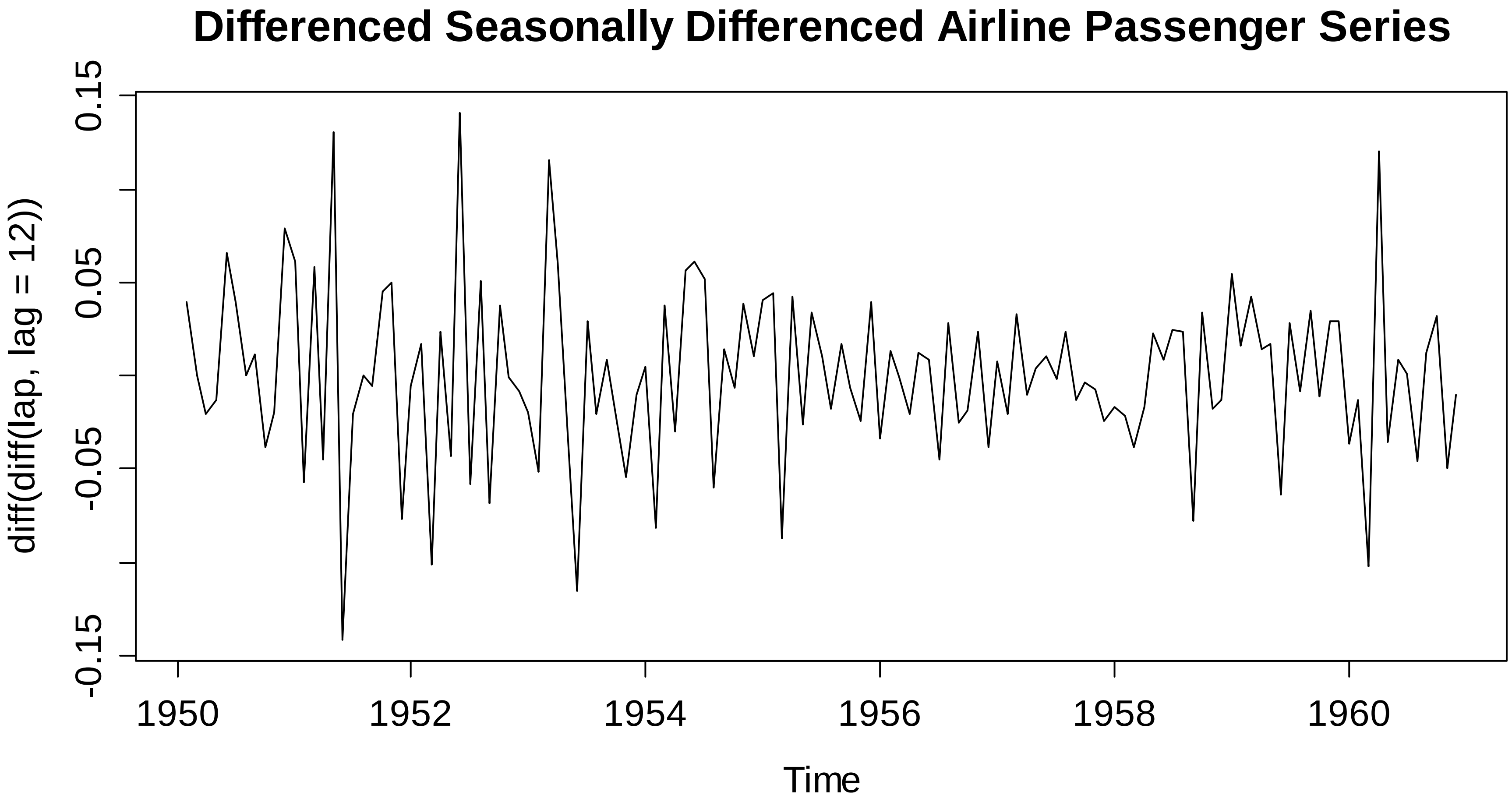
= a.k.a. Airline Model. We are looking at the log-trsf. airline data



Seasonal Differencing Helps…



… But More Is Needed!



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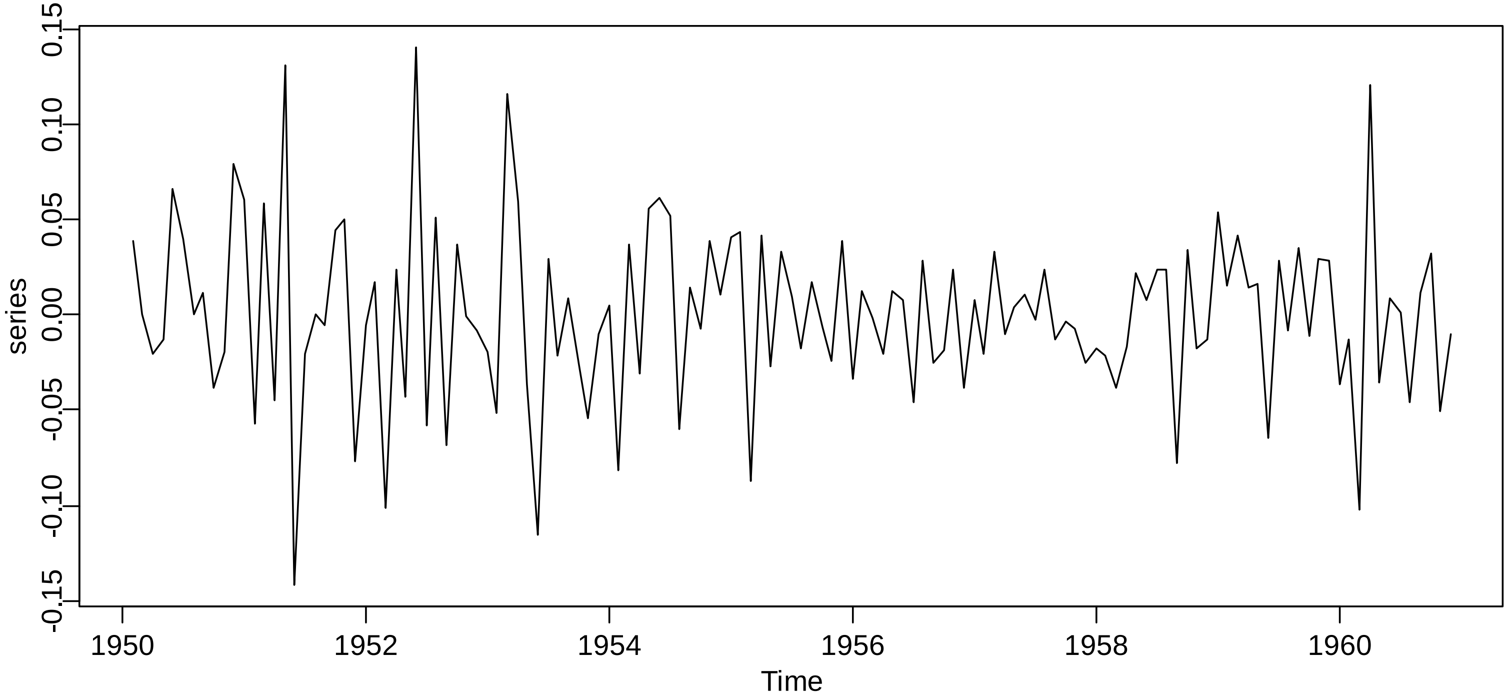
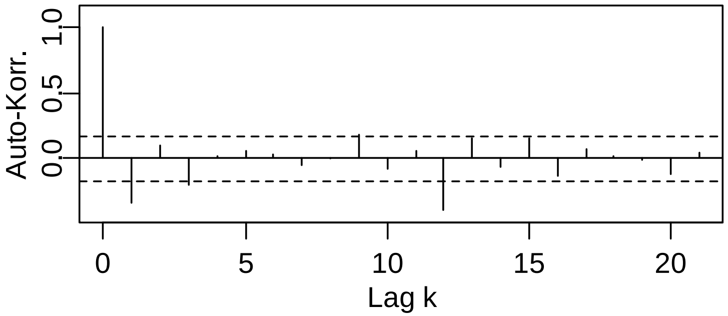
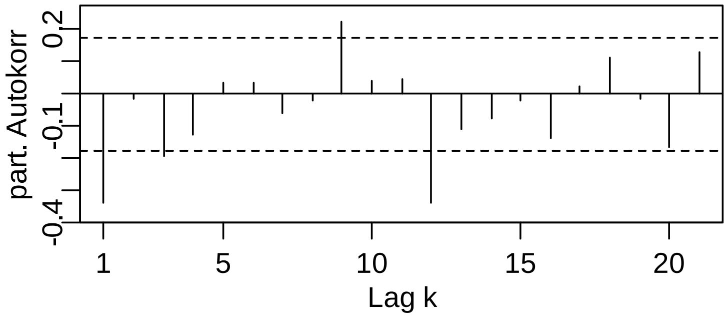
SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)^s

We perform some differencing… (→ **see blackboard**)

ACF/PACF of SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)^s







Modeling the Airline Data

Since there are "big gaps" in ACF/PACF:

$$Z_t = (1+\beta_1 B)(1+\gamma_1 B^{12})E_t$$
$$= E_t + \beta_1 E_{t-1} + \gamma_1 E_{t-12} + \beta_1\gamma_1 E_{t-13}$$

This is an MA(13)-model with many coefficients equal to 0, or equivalently, a SARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)^{12}.

Note: **Every SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)^{s} can be written as an ARMA(p+sP,q+sQ), where many coefficients will be equal to 0.**

*SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)^s^*

The general notation is:

$$Z_t = (1-B)^d (1-B^s)^D X_t$$

$$\Phi(B)\Phi_s(B^s)Z_t = \Theta(B)\Theta_s(B^s)E_t$$

Interpretation:

- one typically chooses d=D=1
- s = periodicity in the data (season)
- P,Q describe the dependency on multiples of the period

→ **see blackboard...**

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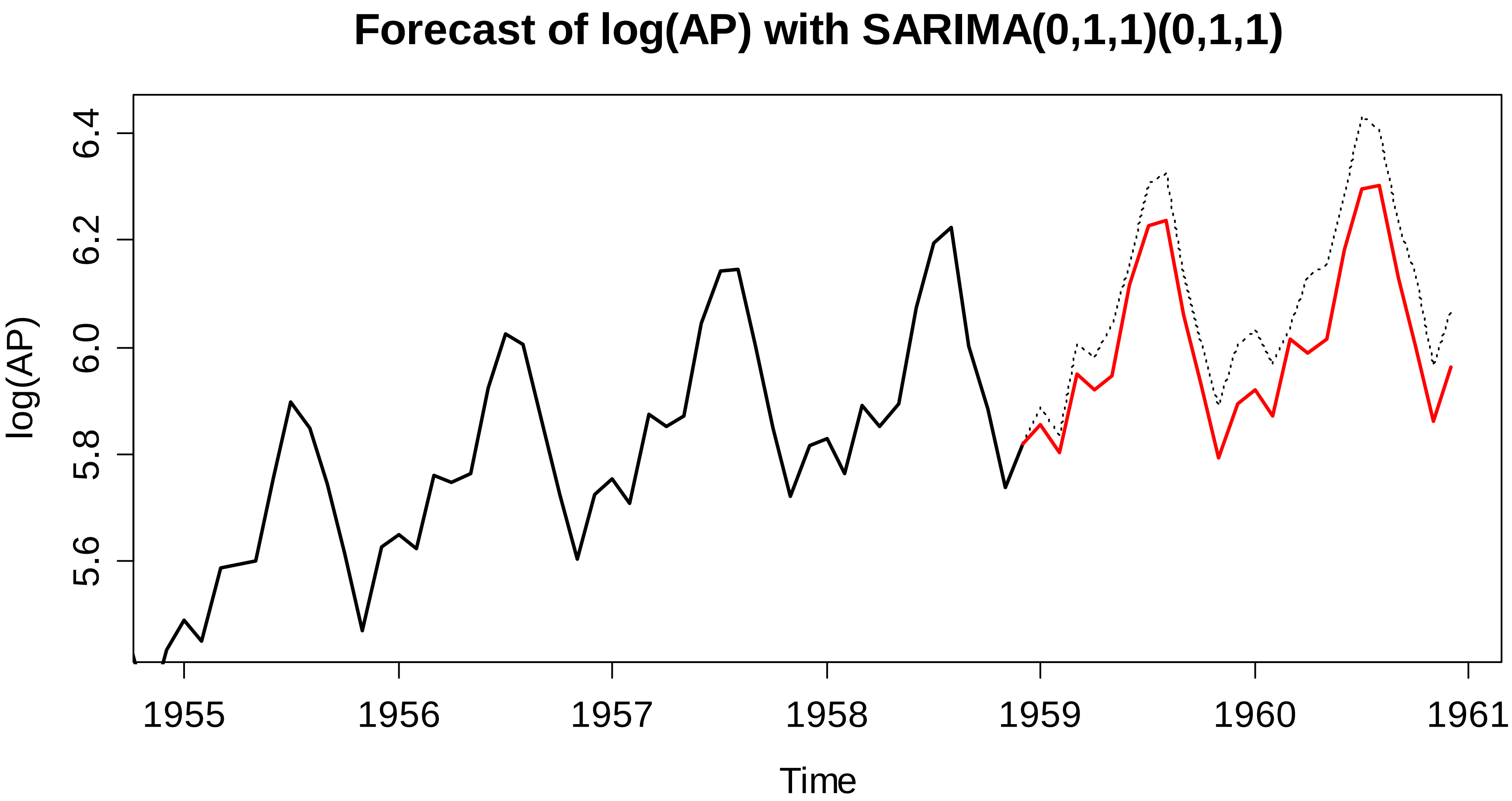
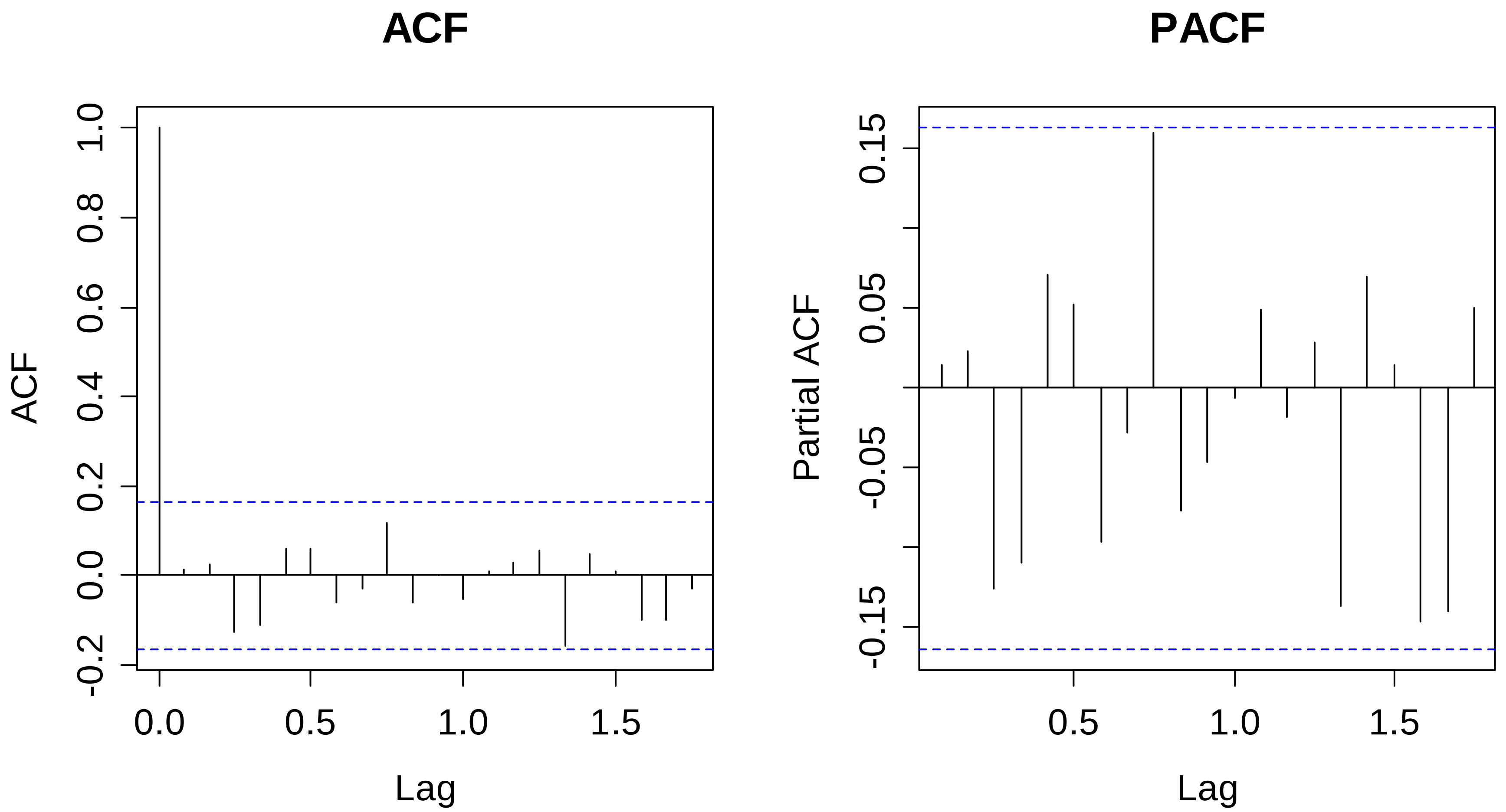
Forecasting Airline Data



Residual Analysis of SARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)



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Outlook to Non-Linear Models

What are linear models?

Models which can be written as a linear combination of X_t
i.e. all AR-, MA- and ARMA-models

What are non-linear models?

Everything else, e.g. non-linear combinations of X_t,
terms like X_t^2 in the linear combination, and much more!

Motivation for non-linear models?

- modeling cyclic behavior with quicker increase then decrease
- non-constant variance, even after transforming the series