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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.

X_t [AR(p)].
 $X_t = \alpha_1 X_{t-1} + \alpha_2 X_{t-2} + \dots + \alpha_p X_{t-p} + a_t$,
 $a_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$,
 $\sigma^2 > 0$.
 $\hat{V} = 1 - \alpha_1 L - \alpha_2 L^2 - \dots - \alpha_p L^p$,
 $(\hat{V})^{-1} X_t = a_t$. (1)
 AR
 $(z) = 0$,
 $1 - \alpha_1 z^{-1} - \alpha_2 z^{-2} - \dots - \alpha_p z^{-p} = 0$, $z =$
 AR-
 ()
): AR-
 ()
 $|z| > 1$.
 $|z| = 1$,
 « »
 $X_t = \dots$ (2)
 $Q_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$
 X_t (2),
 (1).
 q [MA(q)] : $X_t = \dots + a_t$

MA(q)

L:

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

$$L(L) = 1 - a_1 L - a_2 L^2 - \dots - a_q L^q$$

MA(q)

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

$$E[X_t] = 0;$$

$$Var(X_t) = \sum_{k=0}^q a_k^2 \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

(AR)

p q
[ARMA(p,q)]

$$X_t = a_0 + a_1 X_{t-1} + a_2 X_{t-2} + \dots + a_p X_{t-p} + \epsilon_t + a_{q-1} \epsilon_{t-1} + \dots + a_q \epsilon_{t-q}$$

ARMA(p,q):

$$L(X_t) = \theta(L) \epsilon_t$$

(L) $\theta(L)$

AR(p) MA(q)

=0.

AR

AR

ARMA-

AR-

$$y_t = P x_t + \epsilon_t \quad (4)$$

y_t, x_t

(4)

$$M(s^{-1}) \epsilon_t = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$D(s^{-1}) \epsilon_t = a_0 + a_1 G^{-1} \epsilon_t \quad (6)$$

$$G^2 \epsilon_t = D(s^{-1}) \epsilon_t \quad (7)$$

(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-

$$Y_t = \dots$$

$$7, = \langle 0 + \langle 1 \cdot Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t \rangle \rangle \quad (8)$$

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

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

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

(IDW-) :

$$IDW = 2^{-\theta}$$

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

Y_t :

- ;

y_t

(8) $a_i = 1,$

$= E^1 t.$

0.

$IDW \sim 0,$

$IDW \sim 2.$

ARMA(p,q),

1 (, ,)-

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

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