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University Examinations 2013/2014

FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN APPLIED STATISTICS

STA 3106: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

DATE: DECEMBER 2013

TIME: 3HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer questions *one* and any other *two* questions

QUESTION ONE - (30 MARKS)

a) Consider a white noise model

$$x_t = e_t; \quad e_t \sim iidN(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

- i. Obtain $E(x_t)$. (2 Marks)
- ii. Autocorrelation function $s_j; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ (5 Marks)

b) For each of the following ARMA processes check for stationarity and or invertibility properties;

- i. $x_t = -1.3x_{t-1} + 0.4e_{t-2} + e_{t-1} + e_t$; (4 Marks)
- ii. $x_t = 0.5x_{t-1} \pm 1.3e_{t-1} + 0.2e_{t-2} + e_t$; (4 Marks)

- c) i) Define stationarity in the weak sense. (2 Marks)
- ii) Using recursive substitution, express an AR (1) process in terms of $MA(\infty)$ process. (3 Marks)
- iii) Hence show that the AR(1) process is weakly stationary. (6 Marks)

d) obtain the second order differential data for Y_t and the differenced data on the same axis and comment on the role of differencing

Time t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Data Y_t	4.1	3.5	1.6	4.1	5.3	4.9	5.5	3.6	3.1	2.8

(4 Marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

a) The following data shows quarterly averages of sales of a given product.

Year	1992				1993				1994			
Quarter	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Sales Y_t	9.9	9.5	8.3	8.7	9.9	8.8	7.0	7.9	9.3	7.5	6.9	6.9

- i. Assuming an additive model, obtain the deseasonalized data (Z_t). Hence,
 - ii. Plot Y_t and Z_t on the same axis. Comment. (10 Marks)
- b) Using the Lag Operator approach, transform an AR(1) process to an $MA(\infty)$ process and hence, show that;

$$R(1) = cov(x_t, x_{t-1}) = \frac{\phi}{1-\phi^2} \sigma_e^2$$

Assume that $e_t \sim iidN(0, \sigma_e^2)$.

(10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a) Consider the time series process

$$x_t = e_t + \beta e_{t-1}; e_t \sim iidN(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

- i. Obtain $E(x_t)$, $var(x_t)$, $cov(x_t, x_{t+h})$ for $h = 0, 1, 2$ lags.
 - ii. Hence obtain the correlogram plot of the time series process. (10 Marks)
- b) i) Show that the $MA(\infty)$ process below is non-stationarity.

$$x_t = e_t + C(e_{t-1} + e_{t-2} + \dots); C = \text{constant}$$

- ii) show that $Y_t = \nabla x_t$ for the process in (i) above is however weakly stationary. Obtain the autocorrelation function of Y_t . (10 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a) A time series process is given by

$$m_t = \sum_{k=0}^p c_k t^k; t = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots; c_k = \text{constants}$$

show that the first order difference of m_t is a polynomial degree $(p - 1)$ in t and hence that

$$\nabla^{p+1} m_t = 0 \quad (6 \text{ Marks})$$

b) Define the difference operator $\nabla_{12} x_t = x_t - x_{t-12}$ Y_t is a stationary time series process, mean zero.

- i. If $x_t = a + bt + s_t + Y_t$; s_t = seasonal component with period $d= 12$, show that $\nabla \nabla_{12} x_t = (1 - B)(1 - B^{12})x_t$ is stationary. (8 Marks)
- ii. $x_t = (a + bt) + s_t + Y_t$; s_t = seasonal component with period $d = 12$, show that $\nabla_{12}^2 x_t = (1 - B^{12})(1 - B^{12})x_t$ is stationary. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

- a) Consider $\{x_t\}$, stationary time series process with $E(x_t) = 0$ and $R_x(h) = \text{cov}(x_t, x_{t+h})$. Define $f_x(\lambda)$ to be the power spectrum of x_t .

Show that $Y_t = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_j x_{t-j}$; $\alpha_j = \text{constants}$ has a power spectrum defined by

$$f_y(\lambda) = f_x(\lambda) \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_k e^{-i\lambda k} \right|^2. \quad (14 \text{ Marks})$$

- b) Hence from (a), show that

$x_t = e_t + \beta e_{t-1}$ has a power spectrum defined by

$$f_y(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} (1 + \beta^2 + 2\beta \cos \lambda)$$

Hint: the power spectrum of a white noise is given by $f_e(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi}$. (6 Marks)