

• $AR(1):$ $(1 - \varphi_1 B) z_t = a_t$

ή
ARMA(1,0)

$$z_t - \varphi_1 z_{t-1} = a_t$$

$$z_t = \varphi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t$$

↑ α. θόρυβος.

σε $AR(1): \varphi_1 = \rho$

Δεν υπάρχει σταθμισμένος όρος (φ_0) $\Rightarrow \bar{z}_t = 0$

• $AR(2):$ $(1 - \varphi_1 B - \varphi_2 B^2) z_t = a_t$

ή
ARMA(2,0) $z_t - \varphi_1 z_{t-1} - \varphi_2 z_{t-2} = a_t$

$$z_t = \varphi_1 z_{t-1} + \varphi_2 z_{t-2} + a_t$$

Εξ. Yule-Walker:

$$\left. \begin{cases} \rho_1 = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 = \varphi_1 \rho_1 + \varphi_2 \end{cases} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \rho_1, \rho_2 \text{ δν από} \\ \text{δείγματα.} \\ \text{ή γνωστά} \\ \varphi_1, \varphi_2 = ? \end{array}$$

Μοντέλο ARMA(1,1): (μικτός)

$$(1 - \varphi_1 B)z_t = (1 - \theta_1 B)a_t.$$

$$\Rightarrow z_t - \varphi_1 z_{t-1} = a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z_t = \varphi_1 z_{t-1} + a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1}$$

↓
αυτοχώρα

↓
κίνησι ήσαν όρου

ARIMA (p, d, q)

$$\phi(B)(1-B)^d Y_t = \theta(B)e_t$$

↓
αριθμική τάξη
p

↓
Σειρά

↓
αριθμική τάξη
q

α. X

$$\text{ARIMA}(0, 1, 1) = \text{IMA}(1, 1)$$

$$L. (1-B)^1 Y_t = (1-\theta_1 B) a_t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t - BY_t = a_t - \theta_1 B a_t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t - Y_{t-1} = a_t - \theta_1 a_{t-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t = Y_{t-1} - \theta_1 a_{t-1} + a_t$$

συντίκται, χωρίς αυτοανάκτηση
όρος

Εποχικά φίνο μοντέλα:

$$\text{AR}(1)_{12} (= \text{SARMA}(1,0)_{12})$$

$$Y_t = \phi Y_{t-12} + a_t, \quad -1 < \phi < 1$$

$$\text{πχ 2: SARIMA}(1,1,1)_{12}$$

$$\phi_1 (B^{12}) (1 - B^{12})^{-1} Y_t = \theta_1 (B^{12}) a_t$$

↑ κέρως

$$(1 - \phi_1 B^{12}) (1 - B^{12}) Y_t = (1 - \theta_1 B^{12}) a_t$$

ARIMA(S)ARIMA (cũng có thể):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_P(B) \Phi_P(B^{12}) (1-B)^d (1-B^{12})^D Y_t &= \\ &= \Theta_Q(B) \Theta_Q(B^{12}) a_t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

or

ARIMA(0,1,0) \times ARIMA(3,1,0)₁₂

$$\phi_1 = -0.9133, \phi_2 = -0.8146, \phi_3 = -0.6002$$

$$\begin{aligned} &1 \cdot (1 + 0.9133 B^{12} + 0.8146 B^{24} + 0.6002 B^{36}) \cdot \\ &(1-B)(1-B^{12}) Y_t = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot e_t \end{aligned}$$

ARIMA(0,0,1) x ARIMA(1,0,0)₁₂

$$1 \cdot (1 - \phi_2 B^{12}) \cdot L \cdot L \cdot Y_t = (1 - \theta_2 B) \cdot L \cdot a_t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t - \phi_2 Y_{t-12} = a_t - \theta_2 a_{t-1}$$

$$Y_t = \phi_2 Y_{t-12} + a_t - \theta_2 a_{t-1}$$