

MATH 5075 R Project 7

Your Name Here

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Remember: I expect to see commentary either in the text, in the code with comments created using #, or (preferably) both! **Failing to do so may result in lost points!**

Since this assignment involves simulation, I set the seed to the following in order to get the same results:

```
set.seed(5292016)
```

Problem 1

Use the function `fracdiff.sim()` in the package `fracdiff` to simulate 200 observations of an $ARIMA(1, .4, 1)$ process, where the AR coefficient is $\phi = 0.5$ and the MA coefficient is $\theta = 0.5$. Plot the process and its ACF.

```
# Your code here
```

Problem 2

Consider the data set `nyse (astsa)`, which contains returns of the New York Stock Exchange.

1. Plot the absolute deviations of the data set and their ACF. Why is this data set likely to be a long memory process?

```
# Your code here
```

2. Use `fracdiff()` from the `fracdiff` package to estimate the fractional differencing parameter d for this data set. Report the value of d .

```
# Your code here
```

3. Use the `diffseries()` function from `fracdiff` to obtain the residuals for this data set after fractionally differencing. Plot the residuals and their ACF. Comment.

```
# Your code here
```

Problem 3

Long-memory processes bear a strong resemblance to other forms of nonstationarity, such as structural change in a process. To see this, simulate a process x_t where $x_t \sim N(0, 1)$ for $1 \leq t \leq 100$ and $x_t \sim N(5, 1)$ for $101 \leq t \leq 200$. This represents a single change in the mean of the process. Find the process's ACF, compute the fractional differencing parameter d , obtain the residuals for the data set after fractionally differencing it, plot the residuals, and find their ACF. Did fractional differencing solve the problem? Comment.

```
# Your code here
```