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## McGill University ECN 467 Econ 467D2: Econometrics Mid-term exam

No documentation allowed Time allowed: 1.5 hour

30 points 1. Consider a process that follows the following model:

$$X_{t} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} [A_{j} \cos(\nu_{j} t) + B_{j} \sin(\nu_{j} t)] , \ t \in \mathbb{Z} ,$$

where  $\nu_1, \ldots, \nu_m$  are distinct constants on the interval  $[0, 2\pi)$  and  $A_j, B_j, j = 1, \ldots, m$ , are random variables in  $L_2$ , such that

$$\begin{split} E(A_j) &= E(B_j) = 0 , \ E(A_j^2) = E(B_j^2) = \sigma_j^2 , \ j = 1, \ \dots, \ n , \\ E(A_j A_k) &= E(B_j B_k) = 0, \ \text{for } j \neq k , \\ E(A_j B_k) &= 0, \ \forall j, \ k . \end{split}$$

- (a) Show that this process is second-order stationary.
- (b) For the case where m = 1, show that this process is deterministic.
- (c) For m = 1,  $\nu_1 = 1$  and  $\sigma_1^2 = 10$ , find the first two partial autocorrelations of  $X_t$ .
- (d) For m = 1,  $\nu_1 = 1$   $\sigma_1^2 = 10$  and  $X_3 = 2$ , find the best linear forecast of  $X_4$  based on  $X_3$ .
- 40 points 2. Consider the following model:

$$X_t = 0.5 X_{t-1} + u_t - 0.5 u_{t-1} \tag{0.1}$$

where  $\{u_t : t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  is an *i.i.d.* N(0, 1) sequence. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Is this model stationary? Why?
- (b) Is this model invertible? Why?
- (c) Compute:

i.  $E(X_t)$ ; ii.  $\gamma(k)$ , k = 1, ..., 8; iii.  $\rho(k), k = 1, 2, \dots, 8.$ 

- (d) Graph  $\rho(k)$ , k = 1, 2, ..., 8.
- (e) Find the coefficients of  $u_t$ ,  $u_{t-1}$ ,  $u_{t-2}$ ,  $u_{t-3}$  and  $u_{t-4}$  in the moving average representation of  $X_t$ .
- (f) Compute the first four partial autocorrelations of  $X_t$ .
- 30 points 3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_T$  be a time series.
  - (a) Define the sample autocorrelations for this series.
  - (b) Discuss the asymptotic distributions of these two sets of autocorrelations in the following cases:
    - i. under the hypothesis that  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_T$  are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.);
    - ii. under the hypothesis that the process follows a moving average of finite order.