

STA 6857—Regression with Autocorrelated Errors &
Transfer Function Modeling (§5.5 & 5.6)

Outline

- 1 Presentation Times
- 2 Regression with Autocorrelated Errors
- 3 Transfer Function Modeling

Outline

- 1 **Presentation Times**
- 2 Regression with Autocorrelated Errors
- 3 Transfer Function Modeling

Outline

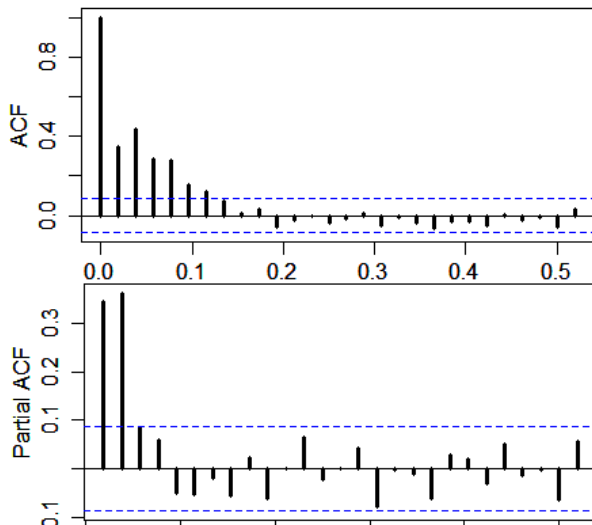
1 Presentation Times

2 Regression with Autocorrelated Errors

3 Transfer Function Modeling

ACF and PACF of Residuals

```
> acf(fit$resid)
> pacf(fit$resid)
```



ACF and PACF of Residuals

```
> (fit2<-ar.ols(fit$resid, aic=F,order=2 ))
```

Call:

```
ar.ols(x = fit$resid, aic = F, order.max = 2)
```

Coefficients:

```
      1      2  
0.2205  0.3625
```

Intercept: -0.002895 (0.2472)

Order selected 2 sigma^2 estimated as 30.92

New Fit

```
> Mort<-filter(mort, c(1,-.2205,-.3625),sides=1)[3:508]
> Trend<-filter(trend, c(1,-.2205,-.3625),sides=1)[3:508]
> Temp<-filter(temp, c(1,-.2205,-.3625),sides=1)[3:508]
> Temp2<-filter(temp2, c(1,-.2205,-.3625),sides=1)[3:508]
> Part<-filter(part, c(1,-.2205,-.3625),sides=1)[3:508]
>
> (fit3 = lm(Mort~ Trend + Temp + Temp2 + Part))
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Mort ~ Trend + Temp + Temp2 + Part)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	Trend	Temp	Temp2	Part
34.83550	-0.02777	-0.19616	0.01676	0.22901

Summary of Old Fit

```
> summary(fit)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = mort ~ trend + temp + temp2 + part, na.action = NULL)
```

```
Residuals:
```

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-19.0760	-4.2153	-0.4878	3.7435	29.2448

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	81.592238	1.102148	74.03	< 2e-16 ***
trend	-0.026844	0.001942	-13.82	< 2e-16 ***
temp	-0.472469	0.031622	-14.94	< 2e-16 ***
temp2	0.022588	0.002827	7.99	9.26e-15 ***
part	0.255350	0.018857	13.54	< 2e-16 ***

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 6.385 on 503 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-Squared: 0.5954, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5922
```

Summary of New Fit

```
> summary(fit3)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = Mort ~ Trend + Temp + Temp2 + Part)
```

```
Residuals:
```

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-17.4256	-3.4915	-0.3200	3.0912	17.9067

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	34.835498	0.672217	51.822	< 2e-16 ***
Trend	-0.027775	0.003861	-7.193	2.32e-12 ***
Temp	-0.196162	0.038710	-5.067	5.68e-07 ***
Temp2	0.016758	0.002210	7.582	1.66e-13 ***
Part	0.229008	0.022589	10.138	< 2e-16 ***

```
---
```

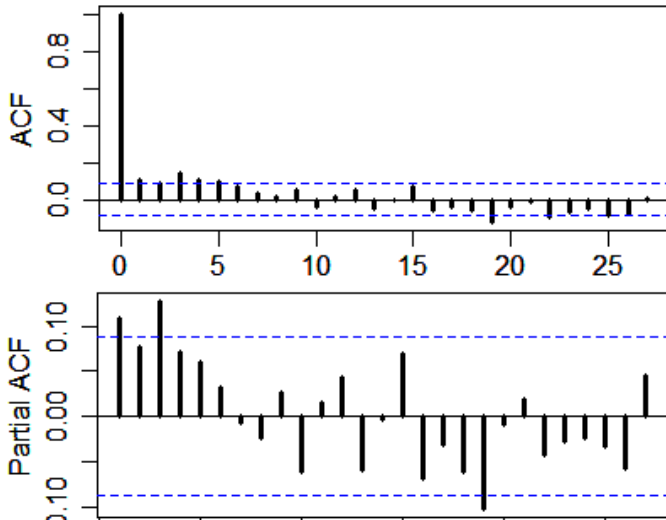
```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 5.281 on 501 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-Squared: 0.3068,      Adjusted R-squared: 0.3012
```

ACF and PACF of Residuals

```
> acf(fit3$resid, lwd=3)
> pacf(fit3$resid, lwd=3)
```



Alternative Method — gls

```
> library(nlme)
> (fit.gls = gls(mort~trend + temp + temp2 + part, correlation=corA
```

Generalized least squares fit by maximum likelihood

Model: mort ~ trend + temp + temp2 + part

Data: NULL

Log-likelihood: -1549.037

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	trend	temp	temp2	part
87.63747477	-0.02915079	-0.01880909	0.01542466	0.15437383

Correlation Structure: ARMA(2,0)

Formula: ~1

Parameter estimate(s):

Phi1	Phi2
0.3848530	0.4326282

Degrees of freedom: 508 total; 503 residual

Residual standard error: 7.699336

ACF plot of residuals showed strong correlation however, so may need some tweaking.

Outline

- 1 Presentation Times
- 2 Regression with Autocorrelated Errors
- 3 Transfer Function Modeling**

Transfer Function Modeling

This is a time domain solution to the lagged regression problem we considered earlier using spectral analysis.

It is often easier to fit a transfer function model in the spectral domain as before than in the time domain.

Recall the problem: We wish to find the filter $\alpha(B)$ such that

$$y_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_j x_{t-j} + \eta_t = \alpha(B)x_t + \eta_t$$

Modeling $\alpha(B)$

Box and Jenkins considered the following model for α :

$$\alpha(B) = \frac{\delta(B)B^d}{\omega(B)}$$

where

$$\omega(B) = 1 - \omega_1 B - \omega_2 B^2 - \dots - \omega_r B^r$$

and

$$\delta(B) = \delta_0 + \delta_1 B + \dots + \delta_s B^s$$

Estimation of the parameters is somewhat involved and you are referred to the text for the details.