

# 2023 秋季本科时间序列

## 第 4 次作业答案

10 月 26 日

1. (a) 给定大于等于  $|z|$  的正整数  $M$

$$\begin{aligned} |e^z| &= \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{M^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \frac{M^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=M}^{\infty} \frac{M^n}{n!} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \frac{M^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=M}^{\infty} \frac{M^M}{M!} \left( \frac{M}{M+1} \right)^{n-M} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \frac{M^n}{n!} + \frac{M^M}{M!} \frac{1}{\sum_{n=M}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{M}\right)^{n-M}} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \frac{M^n}{n!} + \frac{M^M}{M!} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

(b) 定义复数  $z$  的正余弦函数:

$$\cos(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

利用 (a) 中的定义, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos(z) &= \frac{1}{2}e^{iz} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-iz} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iz)^n}{n!} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(z) &= \frac{1}{2i}e^{iz} - \frac{1}{2i}e^{-iz} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} - \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iz)^n}{n!} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \frac{i}{2i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} - \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \frac{i}{2i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \\
 &= z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

可以发现与  $\mathbb{R}$  上的 Taylor 级数一致。

(c) 利用 (b) 中的定义,  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ ,

$$\cos(z) + i \sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} + i \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = e^{iz}.$$

特别的, 取  $z = \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)$ , 该式对  $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。

(d) 对于复数形如  $z = a + ib$ , 可得幅角  $\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$

$$\text{由 (c) 知: } e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} + i \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\text{由于 } |z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{故 } |z|e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} + i \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right) = a + ib = z$$

$$2. \because (1 - \rho\mathcal{L})X_t = Y_t$$

$$\therefore X_t = \frac{1}{1-\rho\mathcal{L}} Y_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\rho^i \mathcal{L}^i) Y_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i Y_{t-i}$$

$$\mu_x = \mathbb{E}(X_t) = \mathbb{E}(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i Y_{t-i}) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i \mathbb{E}(Y_{t-i}) = \mu_Y \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i = \frac{\mu_Y}{1-\rho}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_x^2(k) &= \text{cov}(X_t, X_{t-k}) \\
&= \text{cov}(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i Y_{t-i}, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j Y_{t-k-j}) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j \text{cov}(Y_{t-i}, Y_{t-k-j}) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j \sigma_y^2(j-i-k)
\end{aligned}$$

由协方差的 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式可知,  $\therefore \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j |\sigma_y^2(j-i-k)| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^{i+j} \sigma_y^2(0) = \sigma_y^2(0) \frac{1}{(1-\rho)^2}$ , 故原级数收敛

$\therefore Y_t$  为平稳过程且  $\mathbb{E}Y_t = 0$

$\therefore \mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2(k+j-i)$  均与  $t$  无关

$\therefore \mu_x, \sigma_x^2(k)$  也与  $t$  无关, 即  $X_t$  为平稳序列

3.  $X_t = \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i X_{t-1} + \sum_{j=0}^q \theta_j \varepsilon_{t-j} = A^{-1}(\mathcal{L}) B(\mathcal{L}) \varepsilon_t$

$\therefore \text{cov}(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t-k}) = 0, \text{var}(\varepsilon_t) = 1$

$\therefore \varepsilon_t$  的谱密度函数  $S_\varepsilon(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma(k) e^{-i2\pi\omega k} = \gamma(0) = 1$

$X_t$  的谱密度函数表达式为  $S_X(\omega) = \frac{B(e^{i2\pi\omega})B(e^{-i2\pi\omega})}{A(e^{i2\pi\omega})A(e^{-i2\pi\omega})} S_\varepsilon(\omega) = \frac{B(e^{i2\pi\omega})B(e^{-i2\pi\omega})}{A(e^{i2\pi\omega})A(e^{-i2\pi\omega})}$

ARMA(1,1) 过程  $(1 - 0.9\mathcal{L})X_t = (1 + 0.5\mathcal{L})\varepsilon_t$  的谱密度函数图形绘制如下:

$$S_X(\omega) = \frac{(1+0.5e^{i2\pi\omega})(1+0.5e^{-i2\pi\omega})}{(1-0.9e^{i2\pi\omega})(1-0.9e^{-i2\pi\omega})} = \frac{1.25+0.5(e^{i2\pi\omega}+e^{-i2\pi\omega})}{1.81-0.9(e^{i2\pi\omega}+e^{-i2\pi\omega})} = \frac{1.25+\cos(2\pi\omega)}{1.81-1.8\cos(2\pi\omega)}$$

代码如下:

```

1 library (tidyverse)
2 x<-seq(0,1/2,0.001)
3 y<-(1.25+cos(2*pi*x))/(1.81-1.8*cos(2*pi*x))
4 num<-tibble(x,y)
5 ggplot(data=num)+geom_line(mapping = aes(x=x,y=y))

```

