

**STAT 464/864**  
Midterm Practice Problems, 2022

1. Suppose  $\{s_t\}$  is a seasonal component with period  $d = 2$ . Show that  $|\nabla^2 s_t|$  has no seasonal component, where  $\nabla$  is the difference operator.
2. Let  $\{s_t\}$  and  $\{r_t\}$  be seasonal components with periods  $a$  and  $b$ , respectively, where  $a$  and  $b$  are distinct positive integers that do not share any prime factors. Let  $X_t = s_t + r_t + Z_t$ , where  $\{Z_t\}$  is a zero mean  $\text{WN}(\sigma^2)$  process. Find  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  such that  $\nabla_{d_1} \nabla_{d_2} X_t$  is stationary, where  $\nabla_d$  is the lag  $d$  difference operator, and find the ACF of  $\nabla_{d_1} \nabla_{d_2} X_t$ .
3. Suppose  $\{X_t\}$  and  $\{Y_t\}$  are independent (i.e.,  $X_r$  and  $Y_s$  are independent for every  $r$  and  $s$ ), 0-mean, stationary processes with autocovariance functions  $\gamma_X(h)$  and  $\gamma_Y(h)$ , respectively. Let  $Z_t = X_t Y_t$ . What is the ACVF and ACF of  $\{Z_t\}$ ?
4. For  $d$  odd, give a symmetric linear filter (i.e.,  $a_{-j} = a_j$ ) that eliminates seasonal components with period  $d$  and passes linear trends. What if  $d$  is even?
5. Consider the exponential smoother with smoothing parameter  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  and let  $\{X_t\}$  be the result of applying this smoother to  $\{Z_t\}$ , where  $\{Z_t\}$  is a zero-mean  $\text{WN}(\sigma^2)$  process, i.e.,  $X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha(1-\alpha)^i Z_{t-i}$ . Find the autocovariance function (ACVF) of  $\{X_t\}$  at all lags  $h$ .
6. Let  $X_t = Y_0 s_t + Y_1 s_{t-1}$ , where  $\{s_t\}$  is seasonal with period 2, and  $Y_t = Z_t + \theta Z_{t-1}$  is an MA(1) process with MA coefficient  $\theta$ , and  $\{Z_t\}$  is a zero-mean  $\text{WN}(\sigma^2)$  process. Compute the ACF of  $\{X_t\}$ .
7. Show that the two MA(1) processes

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= Z_t + \theta Z_{t-1}, & \{Z_t\} &\sim \text{WN}(0, \sigma^2) \\ Y_t &= \tilde{Z}_t + \frac{1}{\theta} \tilde{Z}_{t-1}, & \{\tilde{Z}_t\} &\sim \text{WN}(0, \sigma^2 \theta^2), \end{aligned}$$

where  $0 < |\theta| < 1$ , have the same autocovariance function.