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A REMARK ON MODELS OF BOX-JENKINS TYPE

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the well-known book *Time series analysis, forecasting and control* the authors Box and Jenkins introduced a special non-stationary model for discrete random processes. At the beginning, we shall describe shortly the Box-Jenkins approach. Further, we shall show that there is an inaccuracy in their theory, and a modified model will be described. Then we shall concentrate our attention to a problem arising when the best extrapolation is evaluated.

Let $\{Z_t\}$ be a discrete random process. Define an operator B by $BZ_t = Z_{t-1}$. Then B is called a backward operator. Suppose that $\{a_t\}$ is a white noise. Let $\{Z_t\}$ satisfy the condition

$$\varphi(B)\, Z_t = \Theta(B)\, a_t \tag{1}$$

where

$$\varphi(B) = 1 - \varphi_1 B - \ldots - \varphi_p B^p\,, \quad \Theta(B) = 1 - \Theta_1 B - \ldots - \Theta_q B^q\,.$$

If all the roots of the polynomial $\varphi(B)$ have their absolute values smaller than 1, then $\varphi(B)$ is called a stationary operator. In this case we say that $\{Z_t\}$ is an ARMA process (autoregressive moving average process).

Box and Jenkins investigated in [2] a model

$$\varphi(B)\,(1 - B)^d\, Z_t = \Theta(B)\, a_t \tag{2}$$

where $\varphi(B)$ is a stationary operator. In this case $\{Z_t\}$ is called an ARIMA process (autoregressive integrated moving average process).

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Let us suppose for a moment that the random variables $a_t, a_{t-1}, \dots$ are known. We are looking for the best estimate (or for the "best extrapolation") of the variable Z_{t+g}, when the estimate is based on $a_t, a_{t-1}, \dots$. We restrict ourselves to linear estimates which have the form $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k a_{t-k}$. We say that $\hat{Z}_t(g)$ is the best linear extrapolation of Z_{t+g} if

$$E[\hat{Z}_t(g) - Z_{t+g}]^2 \leqq E[Z_t(g) - Z_{t+g}]^2$$

where both $Z_t(g)$ and $\hat{Z}_t(g)$ are of the type $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k a_{t-k}$.

Let us suppose that there exists such a polynomial $\Psi(B) = 1 + \Psi_1 B + \Psi_2 B^2 + \dots$ that

(3) $$Z_t = \Psi(B)\, a_t = a_t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{t-i} \Psi_i$$

holds for every integer t.

Under these assumptions, Box and Jenkins proved that the best linear extrapolation is

(4) $$\hat{Z}_t(g) = \Psi_g a_t + \Psi_{g+1} a_{t-1} + \dots.$$

Formula (2) implies

$$\varphi(B)\,(1 - B)^d\, \Psi(B) = \Theta(B)$$

and it is easy to find the coefficients $\Psi_1, \Psi_2, \dots$ of the polynomial $\Psi(B)$. Also the problem of extrapolation is solved in this way.

The basic problem, however, is that the series

$$a_t + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{t-k} \Psi_k$$

may not converge, as we can see from the following simple example. If $\varphi(B) = 1 = \Theta(B)$, $d = 1$, then

$$(1 - B)\, Z_t = a_t$$

and we have

$$Z_t = a_t + Z_{t-1} = \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{t-i}.$$

Since $a_t, a_{t-1}, \dots$ are independent random variables with the same positive variance, the sum $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{t-i}$ does not exist.

2. A MODIFIED MODEL

To avoid the problems mentioned above we shall assume that the process $\{Z_t\}$ just starts at a fixed moment, say at $t = 1$.

Let the random variables $Z_1, \ldots, Z_p$ and $a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_p, \ldots$ be given. Then it is possible to define Z_t for $t > p$ by a formula

$$\varphi(B)\, Z_t = \Theta(B)\, a_t \tag{5}$$

recurrently. The symbols $\{a_t\}$, $\{Z_t\}$, $\varphi(B)$, $\Theta(B)$ are the same as in (1), but this time we put no condition on the polynomial $\varphi(B)$.

Inserting $t + 1$ instead of t we get

$$Z_{t+1} = \varphi_1 Z_t + \varphi_2 Z_{t-1} + \ldots + \varphi_p Z_{t-p+1} + \Theta(B)\, a_t\,. \tag{6}$$

This formula enables us to express Z_{p+g} in terms of $Z_1, \ldots, Z_p$ and a_t. First, we can see that

$$Z_{p+g} = \varphi_1 Z_{p+g-1} + \ldots + \varphi_p Z_g + \Theta(B)\, a_{p+g}\,.$$

After g steps we have the wanted formula.

If we denote (after k steps)

$$Z_{p+g} = \varphi_k^k Z_{p+g-k} + \ldots + \varphi_{k+p-1}^k Z_{g-k+1} + \Theta(B)\, F^k(B)\, a_{p+g}$$

then after inserting for $\varphi_k^k Z_{p+g-k}$ from (6) we get

$$Z_{p+g} = (\varphi_k^k \varphi_1 + \varphi_{k+1}^k)\, Z_{p+g-k-1} + \ldots + (\varphi_k^k \varphi_{p-1} + \varphi_{p+k-1}^k)\, Z_{g-k+1} + \\ + \varphi_k^k \varphi_p Z_{p-k} + \Theta(B)\,[\varphi_k^k B^k + F^k(B)]\, a_{p+g}\,.$$

Put $\varphi_i^k = 0$ for $i < k$ and for $i - k \geqq p$.

Comparing these formulas we see that

$$\varphi_i^{k+1} = \varphi_k^k \varphi_{i-k} + \varphi_i^k \tag{7}$$

for $i = k + 1, \ldots, k + p$ and

$$F^{k+1}(B) = \varphi_k^k B^k + F^k(B) = \ldots = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \varphi_i^i B^i \tag{8}$$

where $\varphi_0^0 = 1$, $\varphi_i^1 = \varphi_i$.

After the g-th step we come to

$$Z_{p+g} = \varphi_g^g Z_p + \ldots + \varphi_{g+p-1}^g Z_1 + \Theta(B)\, F^g(B)\, a_{p+g} \tag{9}$$

where φ_i^g and $F^g(B)$ are defined recurrently in (7) and (8).

Now, we shall investigate how to express Z_{p+N+T} in the form

$$Z_{p+N+T} = L_1(Z_1, \ldots, Z_{p+N}) + L_2(a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_{p-1}, a_p) + \\ + L_3(a_{p+N+1}, \ldots, a_{p+N+T})\,, \tag{10}$$

where L_1, L_2, L_3 denote linear combinations of the members written in the brackets.

Inserting $p + N$ and T instead of p and q we get

$$Z_{p+N+T} = \varphi_T^T Z_{p+N} + \ldots + \varphi_{T+p-1}^T Z_{N+1} + S(B)\, a_{p+N+T} \tag{11}$$

where

$$\Theta(B) \sum_{i=0}^{T-1} \varphi_i^i B^i = S(B) = 1 - s_1 B - \ldots - s_{q+T-1} B^{q+T-1} .$$

If we denote

$$A = s_T a_{p+N} + s_{T+1} a_{p+N-1} + \ldots + s_{q+T-1} a_{p+N-q+1} \tag{12}$$

then

$$S(B)\, a_{p+N+T} = a_{p+N+T} - \ldots - s_{T-1} a_{p+N+1} - A .$$

To get Z_{p+N+T} in the form (10) we must decompose $a_{p+N}, \ldots, a_{p+1}$ (i.e., the expressions in A for $N \geqq q$) into terms containing $Z_1, \ldots, Z_{p+N}$ and $a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_p$.

The fundamental formula (5) yields easily

$$a_{t+1} = \Theta_1 a_t + \ldots + \Theta_q a_{t-q+1} + \varphi(B)\, Z_{t+1} .$$

Put $\Theta_0^0 = 1$ and define Θ_i^j recurrently by

$$\Theta_i^{n+1} = \Theta_n^n \Theta_{i-n} + \Theta_i^n \tag{13}$$

where $\Theta_i^1 = \Theta_i$. Then for any positive integer g we have

$$a_{p+g} = \Theta_g^g a_p + \Theta_{g+1}^g a_{p-1} + \ldots + \Theta_{g+q-1}^g a_{p-q+1} + \varphi(B)\, L^g(B)\, Z_{p+g} \tag{14}$$

where $L^g(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{g-1} \Theta_i^i B^i$.

Inserting (14) into (12) gives

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} s_{T+i} \left[\Theta_{N-i}^{N-i} a_p + \ldots + \Theta_{N-i+q-1}^{N-i} a_{p-q+1} + \varphi(B)\, L^{N-i}(B)\, B^i Z_{p+N} \right] .$$

Putting

$$T_j^N = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} s_{T+i} \Theta_{N-i+j}^{N-i} , \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^N(B) &= d_0^N + d_1^N B + \ldots + d_{p+N-1}^N B^{p+N-1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} s_{T+i}\, \varphi(B)\, L^{N-i}(B)\, B^i , \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

we can write

$$A = T_0^N a_p + T_1^N a_{p-1} + \ldots + T_{q-1}^N a_{p-q+1} + D^N(B)\, Z_{p+N} . \tag{17}$$

According to (12), this implies

$$(18)\qquad Z_{p+N+T} = (\varphi_T^T + d_0^N)\,Z_{p+N} + \ldots + (\varphi_{T+p-1}^T + d_{p-1}^N)\,Z_{N+1} + \\ + d_p^N Z_N + \ldots + d_{p+N-1}^N Z_1 - T_0^N a_p - T_1^N a_{p-1} - \ldots - T_{q-1}^N a_{p-q+1} + \\ + a_{p+N+T} - s_1 a_{p+N+T-1} - \ldots - s_{T-1} a_{p+N+1}\,.$$

3. EXTRAPOLATION IN THE MODIFIED MODEL

Suppose that the variables $Z_1, \ldots, Z_{p+n}$ and $a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_p$ are known. Let a_j be independent of Z_i for $j > i$. For a given positive integer T we are going to construct an extrapolation of Z_{p+N+T} based on the values $Z_1, \ldots, Z_{p+N}$ and $a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_p$.

Denote

$$(19)\qquad \hat{Z}_{p+N}(T) = z_0^N Z_{p+N} + z_1^N Z_{p+N-1} + \ldots + z_{p+N-1}^N z_1 - \\ - T_0^N a_p - \ldots - T_{q-1}^N a_{p-q+1}\,,$$

$$(20)\qquad \varepsilon_{p+N}(T) = a_{p+N+T} - s_1 a_{p+N+T-1} - \ldots - s_{T-1} a_{p+N+1}\,,$$

where

$$z_i^N = \varphi_{T+i}^T + d_i^N \quad \text{for} \quad i = 0, \ldots, p-1\,,$$
$$z_i^N = d_i^N \qquad\qquad \text{for} \quad i = p, \ldots, p+N-1\,,$$

and φ_i^T, s_i, T_i^N, D_i^N are defined respectively in (7), (11), (15) and (16).

Theorem 1. *The variable $\hat{Z}_{p+N}(T)$ is the best linear extrapolation for Z_{p+N+T} based on the given Z_t and a_t.*

Proof. Denote

$$Z_{p+N}(T) = z_0 Z_{p+N} + \ldots + z_{p+N-1} Z_1 - t_0 a_p - \ldots - t_{q-1} a_{p-q+1}$$

and put

$$L = (z_0^N - z_0)\,Z_{p+N} + \ldots + (z_{p+N-1}^N - z_{p+N-1})\,Z_1 - \\ - (T_0^N - t_0)\,a_p - \ldots - (T_{q-1}^N - t_{q-1})\,a_{p-q+1}\,.$$

The variables L and $\varepsilon_{p+N}(T)$ are independent because a_j and Z_i are independent for $j > i$ and a_j and a_i are independent for $j \neq i$. It implies

$$E[Z_{p+N+T} - \hat{Z}_{p+N}(T)]^2 = E[\varepsilon_{p+N}(T)]^2\,,$$
$$E[Z_{p+N+T} - Z_{p+N}(T)]^2 = E[L + \varepsilon_{p+N}(T)]^2 = EL^2 + E[\varepsilon_{p+N}(T)]^2\,.$$

This completes the proof.

The variable $\hat{Z}_{p+N}(T)$ contains $a_p, a_{p-1}, \ldots, a_{p-q+1}$. However, the variables $a_p, a_{p-1}, \ldots$ are usually not known and, moreover, it is even hardly possible to derive any good estimates fot them. Under some assumptions concerning the roots of the polynomial $\Theta(B)$ we prove that the influence of those variables rapidly decreases if the length of the realization grows. Usually, the variables $a_{p-q+1}, \ldots, a_p$ are neglected and we insert zeros instead of them. We shall show that this substitution does not influence the result too much if the number of the known variables Z_t is sufficiently large.

Theorem 2. *If all the roots of the polynomial $\Theta(B)$ are outside the unit circle, then $\Theta_N^N \to 0$ for $N \to \infty$, where Θ_N^N is defined in* (13).

Proof. According to (13) we have

$$\Theta_N^N = \Theta_{N-1}^{N-1}\Theta_1 + \Theta_N^{N-1}.$$

Since $\Theta_j^I = 0$ for $I > j$ and for $j - I \geqq q$, we obtain

$$\Theta_N^N = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \Theta_i \Theta_{N-i}^{N-i}. \tag{21}$$

Denote

$$\boldsymbol{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0, & 1, & 0, & \ldots, 0 \\ 0, & 0, & 1, & \ldots, 0 \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \Theta_q, & \Theta_{q-1}, & \Theta_{q-2}, & \ldots, \Theta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and introduce

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_n = (\Theta_n^n, \Theta_{n+1}^{n+1}, \ldots, \Theta_{n+q-1}^{n+q-1})'.$$

Formula (21) gives

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_n$$

so that

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \boldsymbol{M}^n\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1. \tag{22}$$

It is well known that

$$|\boldsymbol{M} - \lambda \boldsymbol{I}| = (-1)^{q+2} \lambda^q \Theta(1/\lambda) \tag{23}$$

and we see that all the roots of the matrix $\boldsymbol{M}$ are smaller then 1 in absolute value.

According to Perron's formula we get

$$\|\boldsymbol{M}^n\| \leqq \sum_{k=1}^{s} \left[(\lambda_k)^n \|\boldsymbol{Z}_{k_1}\| + \ldots + \frac{n!}{(n - m_k + 1)!} (\lambda_k)^{n-m_k+1} \|\boldsymbol{Z}_{k_{m_k}}\| \right] \tag{24}$$

where $\|\boldsymbol{A}\|$ is a norm of the matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$ defined by

$$\|\boldsymbol{A}\|^2 = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}^2.$$

Denote

$$\lambda = \max_{1 \leqq k \leqq s} |\lambda_k| ,$$

$$m = \max_{1 \leqq k \leqq s} (m_k - 1) ,$$

$$\|\mathbf{Z}\| = \max_{1 \leqq k \leqq s} (\|\mathbf{Z}_{k_1}\| + \ldots + \|\mathbf{Z}_{k_{m_k}}\|) . \tag{25}$$

Then from (24) we obtain

$$\|\mathbf{M}^n\| \leqq \frac{s\|\mathbf{Z}\| \; n! \, \lambda^{n-m}}{(n - m)!} . \tag{26}$$

Put

$$a_n = \frac{s\|\mathbf{Z}\| \; n! \, \lambda^{n-m}}{(n - m)!} .$$

We see from (25) that $0 \leqq \lambda < 1$. Then for any sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$\lambda(1 + \varepsilon) < 1$$

and for any $n \geqq n_0$ we have also

$$\frac{m}{n + 1 - m} < \varepsilon .$$

This yields

$$\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| < \lambda(1 + \varepsilon) < 1 . \tag{27}$$

Denote

$$(1 + \varepsilon) \lambda = \lambda^* .$$

Then we see that

$$|a_{no+r}| < |a_{no}| (\lambda^*)^r . \tag{28}$$

Formulas (26), (28), (22) give

$$\|\mathbf{M}^n\| < a_n \leqq |a_n| < \frac{|a_{no}|}{(\lambda^*)^{no}} (\lambda^*)^n , \quad \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \mathbf{M}^n \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1 .$$

We see that

$$|\Theta_{j+n}^{j+n}| \leqq \|\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n+1}\| \leqq \|\mathbf{M}^n\| \; \|\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1\| < \frac{\|\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1\| \; |a_{no}|}{(\lambda^*)^{no}} (\lambda^*)^n \tag{29}$$

for $j = 0, \ldots, q - 1$.

We can choose such a small ε that $\lambda^* = \lambda(1 + \varepsilon)$ is also smaller than 1. We see from (29) that Θ_N^N exponentially converges to zero.

Theorem 3. *If all the roots of $\Theta(B)$ are outside the unit circle then T_j^N converges exponentially to zero for $N \to \infty$.*

Proof. From recurrent formula (13) we easily get

$$\Theta_{N+\alpha}^{N} = \sum_{i=\alpha+1}^{q} \Theta_{N+\alpha-i}^{N+\alpha-i} \Theta_i . \tag{30}$$

Since $\Theta_{N+\alpha-i}^{N+\alpha-i}$ converges exponentially to zero, we see that for any fixed α the coefficients $\Theta_{N+\alpha}^{N}$ also converge exponentially to zero. As

$$T_j^N = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} s_{T+i} \Theta_{N-i+j}^{N-i} ,$$

it is clear that T_j^N also converges exponentially to zero. The proof is complete.

4. MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL

We have used a modified Box-Jenkins model for the scalar case. In this section we generalize the results to the vector case.

Suppose that $\boldsymbol{a}_{p-q+1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a}_p, \ldots$ and $\boldsymbol{Z}_1, \ldots$ are k-dimensional random vectors. We shall assume that

$$E\boldsymbol{a}_i = 0 , \quad \operatorname{var} \boldsymbol{a}_i = \boldsymbol{A} ,$$

$$\operatorname{cov}(\boldsymbol{a}_i, \boldsymbol{a}_j) = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \text{for} \quad i \neq j ,$$

$$\operatorname{cov}(\boldsymbol{a}_i, \boldsymbol{Z}_j) = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \text{for} \quad i > j .$$

Define $\boldsymbol{Z}_t (t \geqq p)$ recurrently by

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(B)\, \boldsymbol{Z}_t = \boldsymbol{\Theta}(B)\, \boldsymbol{a}_t$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(B) = \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1 B - \ldots - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_p B^p , \quad \boldsymbol{\Theta}(B) = \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1 B - \ldots - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_q B^q ,$$

and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i$, $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_i$ are matrices of the type (k, k).

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be the set of the random vectors

$$\{ z_0 \boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N} + \ldots + z_{p+N-1} \boldsymbol{Z}_1 - t_0 \boldsymbol{a}_p - \ldots - t_{q-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{p-q+1} \}$$

where z_k and t_j are arbitrary real numbers. Let $\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{p+N}(T)$ be a fixed element from $\mathcal{M}$. If the difference

$$\operatorname{var} [\boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N}(T) - \boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N+T}] - \operatorname{var} [\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{p+N}(T) - \boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N+T}]$$

is a positive semidefinite matrix for all $\boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N}(T) \in \mathcal{M}$, we say that $\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{p+N}(T)$ is the best linear extrapolation for $\boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N+T}$.

It is easy to see that $\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{p+N}(T)$ defined quite analogously as in (19) is the best linear extrapolation for $\boldsymbol{Z}_{p+N+T}$.

Really, we have

$$\operatorname{var}\left[\hat{\mathbf{Z}}_{p+N}(T) - \mathbf{Z}_{p+N+T}\right] = \operatorname{var} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{p+N}(T)$$

and

$$\operatorname{var}\left[\mathbf{Z}_{p+N}^{*}(T) - \mathbf{Z}_{p+N+T}\right] = \operatorname{var} \mathbf{L} + \operatorname{var} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{p+N}(T)\,.$$

It leads to the desirable result, since var $\mathbf{L}$ is always a positive semidefinite matrix.

The influence of the random vectors $\mathbf{a}_p, \ldots, \mathbf{a}_{p-q+1}$ on the $\hat{\mathbf{Z}}_{p+N}(T)$ can also be investigated in the same way as the scalar case.

Theorem 4. *If all the roots of the equation*

$$|\boldsymbol{\Theta}(B)| = 0$$

are outside the unit circle, then $\mathbf{T}_j^N \to \mathbf{0}$ for $N \to \infty$.

Proof. Define

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{I}, & \mathbf{0}, & \ldots, & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{I}, & \ldots, & \mathbf{0} \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \boldsymbol{\Theta}_q, & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{q-1}, & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{q-2}, & \ldots, & \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The roots of the matrix $\mathbf{M}$ are identical with the roots of the polynomial

$$K(x) = |\mathbf{I}x^q - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_1 x^{q-1} - \ldots - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_q| = |x^q \Theta(1/x)|$$

(see [1], p. 237). It implies that all the roots of the matrix $\mathbf{M}$ are inside the unit circle and thus

$$\mathbf{M}^n \to \mathbf{0} \quad \text{for} \quad n \to \infty\,.$$

Define

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_n = (\boldsymbol{\Theta}_n^n, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{n+1}^{n+1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{n+q-1}^{n+q-1})'\,.$$

We have

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \mathbf{M}^n \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_1\,.$$

Because $\mathbf{M}^n \to \mathbf{0}$, also $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_n^n \to \mathbf{0}$ for $n \to \infty$. Quite analogously as in the scalar case we can prove that $\mathbf{T}_j^N \to \mathbf{0}$.

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[1] *Anděl, J.:* Statistical analysis of time series, (Czech), SNTL, Praha 1976.

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