## Exercise on Checking for Fundamental Representations

1. In each of the following models, determine whether it is possible that $\varepsilon_{t}$ is the innovation in $y_{t}$ (or at least spans the same space) and (at the same time) $y_{t}$ is stationary:
(a) $y_{t}=1.8 y_{t-1}-.9 y_{t-2}+\varepsilon_{t}$
(b) $y_{t}=1.9 y_{t-1}-.9 y_{t-2}+\varepsilon_{t}$
(c) $2 y_{t}=1.95 y_{t-1}-.9 y_{t-2}+\varepsilon_{t}$
(d) $y_{t}=\varepsilon_{t}-1.9 \varepsilon_{t-1}+.9 \varepsilon_{t-2}$
(e) $y_{t}=.9 \varepsilon_{t}-1.9 \varepsilon t-1+\varepsilon_{t-2}$
2. Suppose

$$
y_{t}=\varepsilon_{t}+\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1.2 & -.4  \tag{1}\\
-.4 & 1.2
\end{array}\right] \varepsilon_{t-1}
$$

with $\varepsilon_{t}$ i.i.d. $N(0, I)$. Show that if $y$ is a stationary process, then it can also be represented as

$$
y_{t}=\nu_{t}+\left[\begin{array}{ll}
.9375 & .3125  \tag{2}\\
.3125 & .9375
\end{array}\right] \nu_{t-1}
$$

with $\nu(t)$ i.i.d. $N(0, \Sigma)$ and

$$
\Sigma=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1.6 & -.96  \tag{3}\\
-.96 & 1.6
\end{array}\right]
$$

Because these processes are all normally distributed, you can show that they are the same processes by showing that they imply the same $R_{y}(s)=\operatorname{Cov}\left(y_{t}, y_{t-s}\right)$ function.
3. Show that neither of the two MAR's in 2 are fundamental - i.e. that neither $\varepsilon$ nor $\nu$ is the innovation in $y$.
4. Find the fundamental MAR for the $y$ process in the preceding problem. [Extra credit. This will require that you compute an eigenvalue decomposition of the coefficient matrix (the Jordan decomposition works fine here), replace unstable roots with their inverses, and revise the $\Sigma$ matrix to reproduce the $R_{y}$ function. Along the way you will need to solve a version of the Ricatti equation $\Sigma+C \Sigma C^{\prime}=$ $V$ for $\Sigma$. There is a special matlab routine to do this, called lyap.m, which may or may not be available on the department machines. In this $2 \times 2$ case, though, the equation is just a system of 3 equations in three unknowns (because of symmetry of $\Sigma$ ) and therefore can be solved directly. I think it likely that no one in the class will get this right, so don't spend more than a couple of hours working on it.]

