

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_tsa\_auto\_corr (g13abc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_tsa\_auto\_corr (g13abc) computes the sample autocorrelation function of a time series. It also computes the sample mean, the sample variance and a statistic which may be used to test the hypothesis that the true autocorrelation function is zero.

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg13.h>
void nag_tsa_auto_corr (const double x[], Integer nx, Integer nk,
    double *mean, double *var, double r[], double *stat, NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

The data consist of  $n$  observations  $x_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , from a time series.

The quantities calculated are:

- (a) The sample mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

- (b) The sample variance (for  $n \geq 2$ )

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(n - 1)}$$

- (c) The sample autocorrelation coefficients of lags  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ , where  $K$  is a user-specified maximum lag, and  $K < n$ ,  $n > 1$ .

- (d) The coefficient of lag  $k$  is defined as

$$r_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_{i+k} - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

- (e) See page 496 *et seq.* of Box and Jenkins (1976) for further details.

- (f) A test statistic defined as

$$\mathbf{stat} = n \sum_{k=1}^K r_k^2,$$

which can be used to test the hypothesis that the true autocorrelation function is identically zero.

If  $n$  is large and  $K$  is much smaller than  $n$ , **stat** has a  $\chi_K^2$  distribution under the hypothesis of a zero autocorrelation function. Values of **stat** in the upper tail of the distribution provide evidence against the hypothesis.

Section 8.2.2 of Box and Jenkins (1976) provides further details of the use of **stat**.

## 4 References

Box G E P and Jenkins G M (1976) *Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control* (Revised Edition) Holden-Day

## 5 Arguments

- |    |   |                     |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1: | <b>x</b> [ <b>nx</b> ] – const double   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the time series, $x_i$ , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  |                     |
| 2: | <b>nx</b> – Integer   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the number of values, $n$ , in the time series.  |                     |
|    | <i>Constraint:</i> <b>nx</b> > 1.   |                     |
| 3: | <b>nk</b> – Integer   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the number of lags, $K$ , for which the autocorrelations are required. The lags range from 1 to $K$ and do not include zero. |                     |
|    | <i>Constraint:</i> $0 < \mathbf{nk} < \mathbf{nx}$ .  |                     |
| 4: | <b>mean</b> – double *  | <i>Output</i>       |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the sample mean of the input time series.   |                     |
| 5: | <b>var</b> – double *   | <i>Output</i>       |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the sample variance of the input time series.   |                     |
| 6: | <b>r</b> [ <b>nk</b> ] – double   | <i>Output</i>       |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the sample autocorrelation coefficient relating to lag $k$ , for $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ .                                       |                     |
| 7: | <b>stat</b> – double *  | <i>Output</i>       |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the statistic used to test the hypothesis that the true autocorrelation function of the time series is identically zero.      |                     |
| 8: | <b>fail</b> – NagError *  | <i>Input/Output</i> |
|    | The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).   |                     |

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_2\_INT\_ARG\_LE

On entry, **nx** =  $\langle value \rangle$  while **nk** =  $\langle value \rangle$ . These arguments must satisfy **nx** > **nk**.

### NE\_INT\_ARG\_LE

On entry, **nk** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **nk** > 0.

On entry, **nx** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **nx** > 1.

### NE\_TIME\_SERIES\_IDEN

On entry, all values of **x** are practically identical, giving zero variance. In this case **r** and **stat** are undefined on exit.

## 7 Accuracy

The computations are believed to be stable.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

## 9 Further Comments

The time taken by `nag_tsa_auto_corr` (g13abc) is approximately proportional to  $\mathbf{nx} \times \mathbf{nk}$ .

## 10 Example

In the example below, a set of 50 values of sunspot counts is used as input. The first 10 autocorrelations are computed.

### 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_tsa_auto_corr (g13abc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2014 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2, 1991.
 * Mark 8 revised, 2004.
 *
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <naggl3.h>

int main(void)
{
    Integer    exit_status = 0, i, nk, nx;
    NagError  fail;
    double     mean, *r = 0, stat, *x = 0, xv;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_tsa_auto_corr (g13abc) Example Program Results\n");
    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n]");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n]");
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%"NAG_IFMT" %"NAG_IFMT"", &nx, &nk);
#else
    scanf("%"NAG_IFMT" %"NAG_IFMT"", &nx, &nk);
#endif

    if (nk > 0 && nx > 1 && nk < nx)
    {
        if (!(r = NAG_ALLOC(nk, double)) ||
            !(x = NAG_ALLOC(nx, double)))
        {
            printf("Allocation failure\n");
            exit_status = -1;
            goto END;
        }
    }
    else

```

```

    {
        printf("Invalid nx or nk.\n");
        exit_status = 1;
        return exit_status;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < nx; ++i)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &x[i]);
#else
        scanf("%lf", &x[i]);
#endif
    printf("\nThe first %2"NAG_IFMT" coefficients are required\n", nk);

    /* nag_tsa_auto_corr (g13abc).
     * Sample autocorrelation function
     */
    nag_tsa_auto_corr(x, nx, nk, &mean, &xv, r, &stat, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf("Error from nag_tsa_auto_corr (g13abc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    printf("The input array has sample mean %12.4f\n", mean);
    printf("The input array has sample variance %12.4f\n", xv);
    printf("The sample autocorrelation coefficients are\n\n");
    printf("Lag    Coeff\n");
    for (i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        printf("%6"NAG_IFMT"%10.4f\n", i+1, r[i]);
    printf("\nThe value of stat is %12.4f\n", stat);
END:
    NAG_FREE(r);
    NAG_FREE(x);
    return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

nag\_tsa\_auto\_corr (g13abc) Example Program Data

```

50 10
 5.0 11.0 16.0 23.0 36.0
58.0 29.0 20.0 10.0 8.0
 3.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 11.0
27.0 47.0 63.0 60.0 39.0
28.0 26.0 22.0 11.0 21.0
40.0 78.0 122.0 103.0 73.0
47.0 35.0 11.0 5.0 16.0
34.0 70.0 81.0 111.0 101.0
73.0 40.0 20.0 16.0 5.0
11.0 22.0 40.0 60.0 80.9

```

## 10.3 Program Results

nag\_tsa\_auto\_corr (g13abc) Example Program Results

```

The first 10 coefficients are required
The input array has sample mean      37.4180
The input array has sample variance  1002.0301
The sample autocorrelation coefficients are

```

Lag	Coeff
1	0.8004
2	0.4355
3	0.0328
4	-0.2835
5	-0.4505
6	-0.4242
7	-0.2419

8	0.0550
9	0.3783
10	0.5857

The value of stat is           92.1231

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