Lesson 7: Estimation of Autocorrelation and Partial Autocorrelation Function

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We observe that the autocovariance function depends on the unit of measurement of the random variables. Thus it is very difficult to evaluate the dependence of random variables of a stochastic process by using autocovariances.

A more useful measure of dependence, since it is dimensionless, is the autocorrelation function, defined as follows:
Let \( \{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\} \) be a weakly stationary process. The function

\[
\rho_x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}
\]

defined by

\[
\rho_x(k) = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\gamma_x(0)} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}
\]

is called autocorrelation function of the weakly stationary process \( \{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\} \).
We see that the autocorrelation function is the autocovariance function normalized so that $\rho_x(0) = 1$.

We note that $\rho_x(k)$ measures the correlation between $x_t$ and $x_{t-k}$.

In fact, we have

$$\rho_x(k) = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\gamma_x(0)} = \frac{\gamma_x(k)}{\sqrt{\gamma_x(0)} \sqrt{\gamma_x(0)}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x_t, x_{t-k})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_t)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(x_{t-k})}}$$

and hence $-1 \leq \rho_x(k) \leq 1$.
We have seen that a consistent estimator for the autocovariance function is given by

\[ \hat{\gamma}(k) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=k+1}^{T} (x_t - \bar{x})(x_{t-k} - \bar{x}) \] for \( k = 0, 1, \ldots, T - 1 \).
Since the autocorrelation $\rho(k)$ is related to the autocovariance $\gamma(k)$, by

$$\rho(k) = \frac{\gamma(k)}{\gamma(0)} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

a natural estimate of $\rho(k)$ is

$$\hat{\rho}(k) = \frac{\hat{\gamma}(k)}{\hat{\gamma}(0)}$$
When we calculate the sample autocorrelation, \( \hat{\rho}(k) \), of any given series with a fixed sample size \( T \), we cannot put too much confidence in the values of \( \hat{\rho}(k) \) for large \( k \)'s, since fewer pairs of \((x_{t-k}, x_t)\) will be available for computing \( \hat{\rho}(k) \) when \( k \) is large. Only one if \( k = T - 1 \).
One rule of thumb is not to evaluate $\hat{\rho}(k)$ for $k > T/3$. 
The correlogram

The plot of $\hat{\rho}(k)$ vs. $k$, is called the correlogram.
Consider the time series represented in the following figure.
The correlogram for the data of this example is
The sample autocorrelation function, $\hat{\rho}(k)$, can be computed for any given time series and are not restricted to observations from a stationary stochastic process.
The correlogram

As an example consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

The correlogram for the data of this example is
The correlogram

Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

The correlogram for the data of this example is
The correlogram

For the time series containing a trend, the sample autocorrelation function, $\hat{\rho}(k)$, exhibits slow decay as $k$ increases.
For the time series containing a periodic component (like seasonality), the sample autocorrelation function, $\hat{\rho}_k$, exhibits a behavior with the same periodicity.
Thus $\hat{\rho}(k)$ can be useful as an indicator of nonstationarity.
The correlogram

Consider again the number of airline passengers

The correlogram for the data of this series is
The correlogram

Now, the first difference of the log transformation

The correlogram for this series is
Finally, we consider the correlogramm of the series $\text{(1 - } L)(1 - L^{12})$ Log international airline passengers.
The Partial Autocorrelation Function

**Definition.** The function $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by the equations

$$
\pi_x(0) = 1 \\
\pi_x(k) = \phi_{kk} \; \; k \geq 1
$$

where $\phi_{kk}$ is the last component of

$$
\phi_k = R_k^{-1} \rho_k
$$

with

$$
R_k = \begin{bmatrix}
\rho(0) & \rho(1) & \cdots & \rho(k-1) \\
\rho(1) & \rho(0) & \cdots & \rho(k-2) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\rho(k-1) & \rho(k-2) & \cdots & \rho(0)
\end{bmatrix}
$$

and $\rho_k = (\rho(1), ..., \rho(k))^\prime$ is called the partial autocorrelation function of the stationary process $\{x_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. 
It is possible to show that

\[ \pi_x(k) = \phi_{kk} \quad k \geq 1 \]

is equal to the coefficient of correlation between

\[ x_t - E(x_t|x_{t-1}, \ldots, x_{t-k+1}) \]

and

\[ x_{t-k} - E(x_{t-k}|x_{t-1}, \ldots, x_{t-k+1}) \]

Thus \( \pi_x(k) \) measures the linear link between \( x_t \) and \( x_{t-k} \) once the influence of \( x_{t-1}, \ldots, x_{t-k+1} \) has been removed.
The sample partial autocorrelation function (SPACF) of a stationary processes $x_t$ is given by the sequence

$$\hat{\pi}_x(0) = 1$$

$$\hat{\pi}_x(k) \quad k \geq 1$$

where $\hat{\pi}_x(k)$, is the last component of

$$\hat{\phi}_k = \hat{\Gamma}_k^{-1}\hat{\gamma}_k$$
The plot of $\hat{\pi}_x(k)$ vs. $k$ is called the **partial correlogram**.
Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

The correlogram and the partial correlogram for the data of this example are
Let us consider the time series plotted in the following figure.

The correlogram and the partial correlogram for the data of this example are
Correlogram and Partial Correlogram

As we will see the correlogram and the partial correlogram will be used in the model identification stage for Box-Jenkins autoregressive moving average time series models.